



Harnham Flood Defence Scheme: Middle Street Meadow Salisbury, Wiltshire

Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Halcrow Group Ltd, to carry out an archaeological watching brief on construction works at Middle Street Meadow (NGR 413300 129500, Salisbury, Wiltshire. The watching brief was carried out on the construction of flood defences and associated works on the Site. The work was carried out on various dates between 30th June and 19th October 2008.

As many of the monitored areas were not excavated below the layer of post-medieval material, the archaeological potential of these areas still remains untested. Where deeper excavations occurred, a deep stratigraphic sequence of periodic alluvial deposition was seen separating different episodes of activity.

A number of post-medieval ditches and gullies were encountered within Middle Street Meadow, these are likely to be the remnants of the 17th century water meadow drainage system. A number of deposits containing post-medieval material were also observed. These appear to be deliberate deposits, probably related to the disposal of refuse. Residual medieval material incorporated into many of the later post-medieval deposits also indicates some activity within the vicinity of the Site during the medieval period. The presence of a medieval costrel (object 1) within one of the deposits revealed in Area 125 suggests that this area of the Site was marshland during the medieval period. A number of possible prehistoric features were found within the earliest stratigraphic deposits encountered in Area 125. In general activity in the area appears to have been sparse. The Site was dominated by the flooding and reworking of the River Nadder. Any occupation would therefore, by necessity, have been ephemeral and intermittent until the construction of the modern flood defences.

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Caroline Budd managed the project for Wessex Archaeology. The fieldwork was directed by Naomi Hall and Chloe Hunnisett. This report was prepared by Naomi Hall and Chloe Hunnisett with contributions from Lorraine Mephram (finds), Dr Ruth Pelling (environmental) and David Norcott (environmental). Will Foster prepared the illustrations.

Harnham Flood Defence Scheme: Middle Street Meadow, Salisbury, Wiltshire

Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project Background

- 1.1.1. Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Halcrow Group Ltd to carry out an archaeological watching brief on land at Middle Street Meadow (NGR 413300 129500), Salisbury, Wiltshire (hereafter the Site) (Figure 1), following previous archaeological evaluations carried out by Wessex Archaeology during February (WA 2006a) and May (WA 2006b) 2006.
- 1.1.2. The current watching brief was carried out during the construction of flood defences, specifically the new flood bank, the reed bed filtration system, and associated works, and followed consultation between The Environment Agency and Wiltshire County Archaeological Service (WCAS).
- 1.1.3. A Method Statement for the watching brief was prepared by Wessex Archaeology (2008) in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists 'standards and guidance for archaeological works', and English Heritage's 1992 guidance 'Management of Archaeological Projects'. The watching brief was undertaken between 30th June and 19th October 2008.

1.2. The Site

- 1.2.1. The Site (**Figure 1**), which lies to the south-west of the historic core of Salisbury, comprises land to the south of, and flanking, the southern side of the River Nadder at Harnham, Middle Street Meadow and Harnham Recreation Ground. The natural topography of the Site is generally flat, typical of its valley floor location. The earthworks that represent the post-medieval water-meadows were clearly visible in the current ground surface. The Site lies at approximately 46m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.2.2. Natural deposits previously recorded in the area of the Site comprise valley clay and gravels at between 0.60m – 0.65m below ground level in Middle Street Meadow and between 0.62-0.75m below ground level in the Harnham Recreation Ground area (Wessex Archaeology 2006a and b).

1.3. Archaeological Background

- 1.3.1. The Site lies just beyond the study area of the Salisbury Extensive Urban Survey (undertaken by Wiltshire County Council 2003) and a programme of archaeological works carried out on the route of the proposed Harnham Relief Road, which encountered a Palaeolithic site yielding in excess of 2,000 artefacts, indicates occupation of this date within the area.

- 1.3.2. Finds of Neolithic flint implements are known from the Harnham area (e.g. Wiltshire County Sites and Monuments Record No. SUI2NW U03) and an Early Saxon cemetery was excavated in the 19th century (Akerman 1853), approximately 500m to the south of the Site. Well-preserved water meadow earthworks exist between the Avon and the Nadder river channels, to the north of the Site. The development of water meadows, probably in the late 17th century, was widespread on the River Avon, and their management continued well into the 20th century. Relic elements of this system of irrigation extend into the Site.
- 1.3.3. An archaeological watching brief was carried out by AC Archaeology (2005) on geotechnical site investigations in connection with the current flood defence proposals. The test pits that were observed revealed no archaeological deposits or finds.
- 1.3.4. The first phase of evaluation carried out on Site (**Figure 1**), (Wessex Archaeology 2006a), comprised three trenches in Middle Street Meadow and three trenches in the Harnham Recreation Ground. Within the trenches in Middle Street Meadow medieval features were encountered which may be indicative of small-scale settlement. The trenches within the Recreation Ground revealed some possible pre-historic activity as well as a substantial Saxon ditch. A single medieval feature was also encountered. The Saxon ditch contained evidence of nearby domestic activity and may be associated with a cemetery some 500m to the south of the Site. Post-medieval water-meadow features were also recorded in both areas.
- 1.3.5. The second phase of evaluation in Middle Street Meadow (Wessex Archaeology 2006b) comprised two trenches (**Figure 1**) and revealed evidence of prehistoric activity in the form of a small, shallow, sub-circular feature.

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1.1. The aims of the watching brief as set out in the Method Statement (Wessex Archaeology 2008) were:
- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains and, should remains be found to be present, to ensure their preservation by record to the highest possible standard.
 - To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of the remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence
 - To determine or confirm the approximate extent, condition and state of preservation of the remains.
 - To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape, and to economy, status, utility and social activity.

3. METHODOLOGY

- 3.1.1. A watching brief was carried out during the construction of the reed bed filtration system, the new flood bank and on associated works including pipeline modification and the installation of a pumping station.

- 3.1.2. All groundworks were undertaken by a mechanical excavator equipped, where possible, with a toothless bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. Machining was undertaken in spits, and was supervised until either the top of the undisturbed natural soils, or archaeological deposits, were encountered.
- 3.1.3. Where encountered, all archaeological deposits or features were characterised, their condition established, and where possible dated by the manual excavation of an appropriate sample.
- 3.1.4. All features and deposits were recoded using Wessex Archaeology's standard methods pro forma recording system.
- 3.1.5. All monitored excavations, associated archaeological remains and other features of relevance to the project were digitally surveyed using a GPS and tied to the OS National Grid.
- 3.1.6. Environmental samples were taken from appropriate sequences/features.

4. RESULTS

4.1. Introduction

- 4.1.1. The results of the archaeological monitoring are detailed below. A full description of all archaeological contexts is retained in the site archive, currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology under the project code 62342. A summary catalogue of contexts recorded in each Trench/Area is provided in **Appendix 1**.
- 4.1.2. During the course of the works 30 areas were monitored numbered 11-19 and 110-131 (omitting 126) located in both Middle Street Meadow and Harnham Recreation Ground. In both areas a variety of made ground deposits were encountered which overlay alluvial clays and gravels.

4.2. Middle Street Meadow

- 4.2.1. Of the monitored areas, 20 lay within Middle Street Meadow. These comprise of test-pits 16-19, 110, 112-113, 117-118 and 121, trenches 116, 119 and 120 and areas 114, 123-125 and 127-128.
- 4.2.2. Eight machine-dug test-pits were located within the north-eastern part of Middle Street Meadow (**Figure 2**). 16, 17, 19, 110 and 118 were located on the existing bank-line while 18, 117 and 121 were located where a wetland area was going to be created once the existing bank was breached. Apart from 121 (**Figure 2, Plate 3**), which was slightly shallower, all of the test-pits were between 1.30-2.35m deep and revealed a deep stratigraphic sequence. A made-ground or modified deposit was encountered in all of the test-pits below the 0.17-0.35m of topsoil. Test-pits 19, 110 and 118 were located on the west - east section of the existing bank, Test-pits 16 and 17 (**Figure 2, Plate 1**) where it turns to the south. Test-pit 19 in particular demonstrated that the original bank had been constructed from a silty clay material (1903) bedded onto crushed chalk (1904) (**Figure 2, Plate 2**). The

presence of fragments of tile and charcoal within (1903) suggests a degree of activity in the area during the post-medieval/modern period since the bank material is thought to be local rather than imported. This idea is supported by similar sediment material and frequency of artefacts found *in-situ* during other stages of the watching brief. Beneath the made or modified material, all the test-pits revealed a sequence of alternating bands of clay and gravel. Lower clay deposits were often blue-grey in colour, a characteristic feature of gleyed deposits where the limited oxygen prevents the iron within it from fully oxidising. The gravel layers were also often within a clay sediment matrix. These alternating layers of clay and gravel are indicative of the reworking of the flood plain by the river channel.

- 4.2.3. To the west two small hand dug test-pits (112 and 113) (**Figure 1**) were also dug to locate an existing utility. Within the backfilled material in 112 (11202) oyster shell, ceramic building material (CBM), post-medieval and modern pottery were found (as this was a modern deposition event this material was noted in the field rather than being retained). This indicates that during the original excavation of the pipe trench at this point, features relating to the post-medieval period would have been disturbed.
- 4.2.4. Trenches 116 and 119 (**Figure 1**) located near the chamber of the water main initially encountered disturbed ground (11601/11901). Beneath this a small pit (11605) (**Figure 3**) and a discrete dump of material (11904) were revealed. The edges of (11605) were very diffuse and so this may also represent a dump of material rather than a deliberately excavated feature (**Figure 3**). Both the pit fill (11602) and the spread (11904) contained domestic debris; shell, CBM, pottery and animal bone. The pottery dated to the early post-medieval period and was recorded but not retained. Where Trench 119 was cut into the existing bank it was observed to be constructed from chalk (**Figure 3, Plate 4**).
- 4.2.5. Trench 120 (**Figure 1**) extended immediately south and then west of Trench 119. Beneath the topsoil (12001) a disturbed deposit incorporating post-medieval material (12002) was found which overlay an east – west aligned gully (12005), cut into the natural gravel (12003) (**Figure 3, Plates 5 and 6**). No dating evidence was recovered from this feature. Its depth and characteristics are very similar to a north-west – south-east feature (106) found in the first evaluation stage (Wessex Archaeology 2006a), this feature was also undated though it was proposed that it might be a beam slot of possible medieval date. The alignment of (12005) deviates from the course of (106), which would seem to argue against the beam slots interpretation. The continuations of (106) and pit (103) were not observed in Area 127 as the depth of stripping was too shallow.
- 4.2.6. Behind the properties known as Nadder Bank and Brook House (**Figure 1**), at the western extreme of Middle Street Meadow, a foundation trench (Trench 15) was excavated for the construction of a wall. This cut through the existing bank, in common with Test-pit 19 and Trench 119 also revealed the use of chalk in the construction of this feature (**Figure 4, Plate 7**). In this example the chalk layer (1502) was much deeper than in Test-pit 19 and directly under topsoil reflecting both the position of the trench within the core of the bank itself and also perhaps some variation in construction along the course of the bank. It overlay two made ground or levelling layers which both contained CBM, (1503) in particular incorporated frequent large fragments of brick and tile. This may be indicative either of the demolition of

a previous structure on or near the site or deliberate inclusion of the materials, perhaps to allow water to percolate through.

- 4.2.7. Five areas of stripping for the new bank construction were monitored; comprising Areas 114, 123, 124, 127 and 128 (**Figure 1**). In general the depth of excavation was very shallow and did not extend beneath the post-medieval deposits found across much of the Site. Features found at this level, therefore, were interpreted as of post-medieval or later date. Within (12304), a gravel spread found in the southern part of the strip, a cast iron sign with the warning “Any person omitting to shut and fasten this gate after using it, is liable to a penalty of forty shillings” was found (**Back cover photograph**).
- 4.2.8. While Areas 114, 123, and 124 were devoid of any features, except a modern utility trench, several features were found in the immediately adjacent areas of 127 and 128. Within 127 a north-east – south-west gully (12702) (**Figure 4, Plate 8**) and two small pits (12705) and (12709) (**Figure 4, Plate 9**) were found. The gully was extremely shallow and apart from some occasional fragments of CBM there was no definite dating from this feature. It was thought to be post-medieval and likely to be associated with the drainage and management of the water meadows. At the northern edge of the area a small feature (12705) was found. Since it was not fully seen in plan the exact nature of the feature was difficult to discern however its relative shallowness suggests it may be a dump of domestic debris. The single fill of the feature (12706) contained a large amount of animal bone, glass, some iron nails, fragments of brick and tile and pottery sherds. Since the pottery included post-industrial white china, the artefacts were recorded but not retained. A second small pit (12709) was found in the southern part of the area (**Figure 4, Plate 9**). This shallow scoop appeared to be lined with broken tile and the fill above this (12709) contained animal bone, oyster shell, iron nails and pottery. Although medieval pottery was found within the deposit it was in conjunction with later sherds, which date this feature to the post-medieval period. This and the relative shallowness of this feature would seem to argue against it being related to the medieval pits (103) and (108) found during the previous evaluation stage (see Wessex Archaeology 2006a).
- 4.2.9. The adjacent area of stripping, Area 128, revealed another shallow gully feature (12803) (**Figure 4, Plate 10**). The fill, (12804), of this north – south aligned feature was chalk rubble suggesting a modern date. A spread of material (12807) was also found in the western part of the area, its shallow depth beneath the ground level suggest a modern or post-medieval date.
- 4.2.10. The largest area monitored (Area 125) was the wetland area situated just to the south of the existing bank. Here a considerable area of excavation was proposed to create a series of reed beds and lagoons. The stepping down of the area to create islands and deep water channels meant that stripping was observed to a variety of depths (**Figures 5 and 6**).
- 4.2.11. Initially Area 125 was topsoil stripped (**Figure 7, Plate 11**) then deeper excavations commenced from the eastern end. Deep water excavations at the extreme east of the area revealed a deep stratigraphic sequence similar to that found in the evaluation Trench 8 (see Wessex Archaeology 2006b). A monolith (environmental sample number 3) was taken through this sequence of deposits (section number 12501) (**Figure 7**). A deep made

ground deposit (12503) directly under the topsoil is likely to be related to the construction of the original flood defences, this appears to overlie possible buried topsoil (12505) and a possible subsoil deposit (12506). This buried topsoil deposit was identical to (12533), which overlay ditch (12532) (**Figure 7, Plate 12**) within the western part of the area. The silty clay subsoil deposit was also seen throughout; also numbered as (12502) and (12534). The shallow chalk rich layer (12507) (**Figure 7, Plate 13**) is likely to have derived from the chalk core of the bank suggesting that (12503) may be a later attempt to increase the height of the defences. Correlating these deposit with the finds in Test-pit 19 (paragraph 4.2.2), (12503) is likely to be the same deposit as (1903) and (12507) as deposit (1904). (12508), a deep alluvial layer beneath (12507) suggests episodes of periodic flooding. Cultural material within this layer (also numbered as (12518) and equivalent to (1905)) indicates human activity in the immediate area at this time. These artefacts overlay two humic deposits (12510) and (12511) (**Figure 7, Plate 13**) similar to the deposits (805) and (806) found in the second stage of the evaluation (see Wessex Archaeology 2006b). These humic deposits suggest a period of stability from flooding but that the ground was marshy and intermittently waterlogged. This would be consistent with natural water meadows and suggests that the channel at this time may have shifted slightly further north.

- 4.2.12. There was some variation in the deposits encountered. In section 12502 (**Figure 7, Plate 14**), slightly further west, deposits (12515) and (12517) were encountered instead of the made ground (12503). This variation reflects the distance away from the river and bank; further west again (12503) is once more seen overlying the post-medieval drainage channels. The chalk layer (12507) is also absent in section 12502 again reflecting the distance from the bank, a possible alluvial deposit (12519) is seen instead at the same point in the stratigraphic sequence. Towards the south of the area in section 12503 deposits (12521) and (12522) were found to occupy the equivalent points in the stratigraphic sequence as (12506) and (12508). They show a smaller proportion of clay, no doubt due to the decreasing proximity of the river meaning less alluvial material. The occurrence of blocky chalk fragments within (12521) suggests that this ground has been disturbed.
- 4.2.13. In one area a localised post-medieval accumulation of material (12504) was found to overlie (12502). This deposit contained tile and animal bone as well as pottery. The pottery was not closely datable but dated to the post-medieval period.
- 4.2.14. A number of gullies or small ditches were found at the first level of excavation (**Figure 5**) these were (12525), (12526), (12529), (12532) (**Figure 7, Plate 12**), (12554) and (12557). These appear to be remnants of the post-medieval drainage system for the water meadows. Ditch (12525) in particular is the continuation of a drainage channel also seen in Test-pit 18. This channel appears to still experience intermittent usage. Ditch (12529) forms the main north-west- south-east aligned channel of which (12532), (12557) and (12526) are north-east aligned tributaries. A similar pattern can be seen in existence on the northern side of the river. Although (12554) is at a distance from the other channels and on a different alignment it shares similar characteristics to the other drainage channels. The network of channels on the northern side of the river show a variety of differing alignments, presumably taking in account small variations in topography.

A series of postholes on an east – west alignment were found in the south-east part of the area (**Figure 5**). The fill of these was chalk rubble and a fragment of stake was still within one, (12513). Two conjoined postholes (12541 and (12543) were also found in the northern part of the area (**Figure 7, Plate 15**). They were also filled with chalk rubble. A group of stake-holes (12538) (**Figure 8, Plate 16**) were found just to the north-west of the postholes and a single stake-hole (12545) to the south-west (**Figure 5**). These all appear to have been driven in from a higher level. Where packing material remained it was chalk rubble. A number of fragments of wood still remained. The stake left in (12545) appeared to be a modern machine cut point. Its point was directly beneath a section of brick built wall (12537) (**Figure 8, Plate 17**). Both the post-holes and the stake-holes in both areas are likely to relate to the management of the water meadows. The fills within them and the height from which they appear suggest a relatively modern date.

- 4.2.15. A small tree and a considerable depth of topsoil were banked up against (12537) suggesting that part of the function of this free standing section of wall was as a retaining feature. Once removed a ceramic drain could be seen at the base of the wall (**Figure 8, Plate 17**).
- 4.2.16. A near complete pottery vessel was found within alluvial deposit (12516). This dated to the late 13th or early 14th century and is a costrel, a vessel with a convex base. This layer appeared to be fairly localised, though diffuse deposit, occurring between (12508) and (12512). Since this type of vessel form was designed to hang from the belt or saddle it was perhaps lost by someone travelling through the water meadows. The characteristics of this deposit were similar to (12510) suggesting that this area of Site was marshland in the medieval period. This also suggests that the layers stratigraphically beneath this are earlier than the early 14th century.
- 4.2.17. Following the initial excavation down to a depth of around 45m aOD a series of deep water channels were cut down, the edges of these were stepped and a number of higher areas were left to act as islands. Beneath the layers (12534) and (12523) and within one of the stepped edges of the deep water channels a number of features were seen (**Figure 6**). These were all grouped within the same short section of the step. Only a short length of each was visible. A diffuse, possible linear feature (12539) was the easternmost of the features encountered (**Figure 8, Plate 18**). A longitudinal section confirmed that this feature terminated before the edge of the step. It appeared to run southwards for 0.94m before it was hidden by the island. No trace of it could be found on within the step on the southern side of the island. No artefacts were obtained from this feature but there were frequent charcoal flecks within the fill (12540). An environmental sample (sample number 4) was therefore taken, the lack of charred plant remains within the sample suggest that it was not in close proximity to settlement activity.

- 4.2.18. Just to the west of (12539) a narrow north-east – south-west aligned gully (12547) was also revealed (**Figure 8, Plate 19**). Highly diffuse, this feature was observed to terminate before the deep water channel and a length of only 0.68m was visible before it was obscured by the island. In common with (12539) there was also continuation observed of it on the southern side of the island. No definite dating was obtained from this feature but the presence of burnt flint suggests a prehistoric date.
- 4.2.19. Both (12539) and (12547) (**Figure 6**) were overlain by the alluvial layer (12534) and cut into the earlier alluvial deposit (12523). Since the deposits are not completely horizontal in their bedding, although the ditches (12551) and (12549) just to the west were seen at the same level, they were stratigraphically below (12523) making them the earliest features encountered in this area (**Figure 8, Plate 20**). The profile of both features is consistent with them being north-east – south-west aligned ditches, the easternmost of which (12551) either cuts or is a re-cut of the older (12549). No definite dating evidence was obtained from these features but the presence of flint and burnt flint within the upper fill (12553) of (12551) and the fact that these features were cut into the earliest alluvial deposit encountered suggests that they are of prehistoric date. Only 0.40m of the length of each ditch could be seen on the step and no trace of the features could be seen either on the other side of the deep water channel or on the southern side of the island. Reworking of the ground by the river channel could explain this apparent absence. An environmental sample (sample number 5) was taken from (12553); the lack of charred plant remains within this sample suggests that it was not in close proximity to any settlement activity.

4.3. Harnham Recreation Ground

- 4.3.1. Of the monitored areas, 10 lay within Harnham Recreation Ground. These were Trenches 130 and 131, Test-pit 111 and Areas 11, 12, 13, 14, 115, 122 and 129 (**Figure 9**). Depth of topsoil in these areas ranged from between 0.13-0.80m however the deeper topsoil horizons were associated with heavily rooted and bioturbated ground, topsoil depth was on average 0.30m.
- 4.3.2. Four Areas (11, 12, 13 and 14) were monitored due to the removal of poplar stumps which lay to the south of the road access to the Old Mill public house. Here the ground was heavily disturbed by the tree roots and tended to have an artificially deep topsoil horizon directly overlying alluvial clay with a high frequency of gravel inclusions (**Figure 9, Plate 21**). In Area 11 an underdeveloped subsoil horizon was found. In Area 11 the lowest deposit encountered was a natural gravel, in Areas 12 and 13 a partially gleyed clay was observed and in Area 14 a mixed gravel and chalk deposit was seen. The deposits in Areas 11, 12 and 13 are likely to represent the fluctuations of the river channel in the past. The presence of chalk in (1403) (**Figure 9, Plate 21**) suggests that this is a man-made horizon, as natural chalk geology would lie at a considerably greater depth. There is however evidence from several of the areas in Middle Street Meadow (15, 19 and 119) that chalk was used to construct the original bank in the modern era. Since Area 14 is the furthest west this deposit may be the remnants of former flood defences protecting Lower Street and St. Georges Close.

- 4.3.3. A test-pit (111) was excavated in the area where the pumping station was to be constructed. A larger area was then excavated for the pumping station equipment, Area 115 (**Figure 9, Plate 22**). The area immediately to the south of this was later stripped (Area 122). Test-pit 111 and Area 115, which were excavated to a depth of 1.20-2.30m, found alluvial clays and gravels. These were similar to the sequence found in areas 11, 12, 13. The level of the present water table was found to be at approximately 1.2m deep. Area 122, immediately to the south-east was only excavated down to 0.40m. Here a series three thin deposits were revealed beneath the topsoil, (12203) and (12204) appeared to be a relic topsoil and subsoil buried beneath made ground (12203). This artefact rich deposit was post-medieval in date.
- 4.3.4. A shallow 74m long area was excavated to provide a base for the proposed new bank. Excavated only down to 0.30m deep this area was above the depth at which archaeological features were encountered during the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2006a). The earliest deposit encountered (12902) was made ground containing a number of post-medieval artefacts.
- 4.3.1. Two pipe trenches were also excavated (130 and 131). While Trench 130 was a narrow, shallow excavation for a French drain lying behind the western edge of the bank, Trench 131 was a larger trench for the outlet pipe from the pumping station into the river (**Figure 9, Plate 23**). The area of Trench 130 parallel to the north-east boundary of 4 St. George's Close, contained a distinct area of rubble (13004) (**Figure 9**) corresponding to a visible hollow in the ground. However brick and tarmac within the stone rubble clearly showed this to be of modern date. The chalk flecked deposit (12202) seen in Area 122 was less distinct but could still be seen as a concentration of chalk within the topsoil. The made ground deposit (13002) is likely to be the same as (12204) and (12902). Made ground deposit (13003) beneath this layer is also likely to be of post-medieval origin since it contained chalk flecks. The western part of the outlet pipe trench had already been backfilled and could not be observed however the eastern part was monitored until it met the outlet value on the river's edge. A small narrow gully (13104) was seen at the base of the trench however this was cut from a relatively high level and was thought to be post-medieval or modern in date and likely to be a drainage feature (**Figure 9, Plate 23**).

5. FINDS

- 5.1.1. The watching brief produced a small quantity of finds, deriving from a small number of contexts, which are quantified by material type in **Appendix 2 - Table 2**. The assemblage includes material of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval date.

5.2. Pottery

- 5.2.1. Pottery provides the primary dating evidence for the Site. Of the 27 sherds recovered, 17 sherds are medieval and ten are post-medieval.
- 5.2.2. The medieval total, however, includes ten sherds from a single vessel, a barrel-shaped costrel in a fine, wheelthrown whiteware, with a thin, patchy, external green glaze; this came from layer 12516. Cylindrical costrels were produced by the 13th century kilns at Laverstock (Musty et al. 1969, 22, no. 177), and there are examples of barrel-shaped costrels from Old Sarum and

elsewhere in Wiltshire, all dated as late 13th century (Musty 2001, fig. 68, nos. 213-5). This example, however, does not match the Laverstock-type fineware fabric, and is certainly non-local, possibly a continental import. A date of late 13th, or possibly early 14th century can be suggested.

5.2.3. The other seven medieval sherds comprised Laverstock-type coarsewares (layer 12202, pit 12709), in both cases residual finds in post-medieval contexts; and one West Wiltshire-type coarseware, from the base of a 'West Country' or inturned dish (subsoil 12303).

5.2.4. The post-medieval wares consisted almost entirely of Verwood-type earthenwares (layer 12202, made ground 12504, pit 12709), with one Crockerton-type earthenware from pit 12709.

5.3. Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

5.3.1. This category comprises fragments of brick and roof tile. The brick (two fragments from buried subsoil 12204), is early post-medieval, while the roof tile is all of medieval date, occurring largely in typically irregular, poorly-wedged and pale-firing fabrics, and includes flat (peg) tile and curved (ridge) tile. Both roof tile types are occasionally glazed. Such tile types are ubiquitous in Salisbury from the 13th century onwards.

5.4. Animal Bone

5.4.1. The faunal assemblage amounts to 23 mammal bones, all hand-recovered. Conjoining fragments that were demonstrably from the same bone were counted as one bone in order to minimise distortion, so the total does not tally with the fragment count given in Table 1. No fragments were recorded as 'medium mammal' or 'large mammal'; these were instead consigned to the unidentified category.

5.4.2. All bone fragments were in good condition and 87% were identifiable to species. Gnawing marks probably made by dogs were seen on three bones.

5.4.3. The material included cattle (n=11), sheep/goat (n=6) and pig (n=3). In total, 11 bones could be aged to provide insight in the population structure of the animals. The only butchery mark seen was a chopping mark on a cattle rib. A total of four bones could be measured to provide insight into the phenotype of the Harnham animals.

5.4.4. Layer 12510 contained the articulating right humerus, radius and ulna of a young adult cattle. The distal epiphysis of the radius had recently fused. The proximal epiphyses of humerus and ulna were still unfused. This indicates an age at time of death of c. 3.5-4 years (Habermehl 1975). With a total length of 285 mm, the radius permits a height at the withers estimate of c. 123 cm (Matolcsi 1970). This is a normal value for post-medieval cattle.

5.5. Other Finds

5.5.1. Other finds comprise four prehistoric worked flint flakes; two pieces of burnt (unworked) flint; six iron objects (one horseshoe, four nails and a modern noticeboard); and three oyster shells.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL

6.1. Introduction

- 6.1.1. Two bulk samples were taken from features within Trench 125 and were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoals. The features sampled were a cut feature of unknown function (feature 12539) and a possible prehistoric ditch (feature 12551). A monolith sample was taken through a deep stratigraphic sequence at the eastern end of the same trench.

6.2. Methodology

- 6.2.1. Bulk samples of 10 litres were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. Flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the presence of charred remains quantified (**Appendix 2 - Table 3**) to record the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997).
- 6.2.2. The flots were small, containing a high percentage of modern roots indicative of potential modern contamination and stratigraphic movement.

6.3. Charred plant remains

- 6.3.1. No charred plant remains were present in the samples. The lack of charred plant remains may indicate the absence of settlement activities within the immediate vicinity.

6.4. Charcoal

- 6.4.1. Small quantities of charcoal were present in the samples including fragments greater than 4mm in the sample from feature 12540. This quantity of charcoal is suggestive of re-deposited material rather than any *in situ* burning.

6.5. Sediments

- 6.5.1. The monoliths were cleaned prior to recording and standard descriptions used, (following Hodgson 1997) including Munsell colour, texture, structure and nature of boundaries, as given below in **Appendix 2 – Table 4**.

Monolith 3

- 6.5.2. The top of the sampled alluvial sequence in area 125 represents made ground, which from field observations is likely related to a previous phase of flood defences. This deposit seals a land surface (12505/6) which is contemporary with this construction activity. This soil is formed upon fine overbank alluvial deposits. An inwash of small chalk pieces quite high in the sequence (12507) may represent material from a previous floodbank which has been breached, eroded and the material subsequently redeposited during flooding events.

- 6.5.3. The bulk of the sequence is composed of fine overbank alluvium (12508), which contains both terrestrial and freshwater mollusca. This represents deposition of silts and clays upon a terrestrial surface during seasonal flooding events.
- 6.5.4. At the base of the sequence a very humic silt loam deposit (12510) represents a very wet, well vegetated marshy terrestrial environment. An inwash (12509) consisting almost entirely of freshwater molluscs towards the top of this layer may represent a prolonged flooding event.
- 6.5.5. As a whole the sequence is entirely consistent with field interpretations that the area was used as water meadows, demonstrating as it does the gradual build up of fine overbank sediments laid down on a terrestrial surface, probably over a considerable period.

6.6. Pollen

- 6.6.1. No pollen work was undertaken as although preservation may be reasonable such a sequence would have been extensively reworked by alluvial activity.

7. DISCUSSION

7.1. Prehistoric (- 43AD)

- 7.1.1. Although no definite dating was obtained from ditches (12549) and (12551), their position within the stratigraphic sequence shows them to be the earliest features encountered during the monitoring. Features (12539) and (12547) may also be prehistoric in date though later than the two ditches.

7.2. Medieval (1066 – 1499)

- 7.2.1. The presence of a medieval costrel (object 1) within one of the deposits revealed in Area 125 suggests that this area of the Site was marshland during the medieval period. The presence of medieval residual material within many of the deposits also indicates some activity within the vicinity of the Site during the medieval period. Medieval features were also encountered in the area of Middle Street Meadow during the first evaluation stage (Wessex Archaeology 2006a).

7.3. Post-medieval (1500 – 1799) and modern (1800 – present)

- 7.3.1. A number of small gullies and ditches were discovered particularly in the northern part of Middle Street Meadow. These are likely to be the remnants of the water meadow drainage system, which is thought to date to the 17th century (Cowan 1982). A number of deposits with concentrations of tile, oyster shell and pottery were also seen. Some of these deposits appear to have general occupation and activity debris incorporated into them whilst others appear to be deliberate deposits, probably related to the disposal of

refuse. A small pit (12709) appeared to have been deliberately lined with fragments of broken tile. Tile lined pits are often associated with high temperature activities such as hearths but in this case no traces of burning were seen.

- 7.3.2. A number of the monitored areas were cut into the existing bank. This was believed to have been constructed in the 20th century. The core of the bank was constructed from chalk rubble. There was some suggestion, in some areas, that the bank may have been further increased in height at a later date.

8. CONCLUSION

- 8.1.1. Many of the monitored areas were not excavated below the layer of post-medieval material and therefore the archaeological potential of these areas still remains untested. Where deeper excavations occurred, a deep stratigraphic sequence of periodic alluvial deposition was seen separating different episodes of activity. The Site was dominated by the flooding and reworking of the River Nadder. Over its history the river channel would have shifted position within the flood plain causing the same area of ground potentially being subject alternating episodes of erosion and deposition. Any occupation would therefore, by necessity, have been ephemeral and intermittent until the construction of the modern flood defences. This process will have also affected the completeness of the archaeological record.

9. STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

9.1. Site Sequence

- 9.1.1. The small amount of archaeological remains revealed are of a largely post-medieval date. They have been fully recorded and documented within this report. There is no potential for further work to be undertaken.

9.2. Finds

- 9.2.1. Given the paucity of the finds assemblage recovered from the investigations there is no potential for further work.

9.3. Environmental

Charred plant remains and wood charcoal

- 9.3.1. The charred remains indicate only very limited settlement activity. There is no potential for further work.

Sediments

- 9.3.2. The sediments have no further potential per se.

Pollen

- 9.3.3. There is no potential for pollen analysis.

10. STORAGE AND CURATION

10.1. Museum

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

10.2. Preparation of Archive

- 10.2.1. The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990; SMA 1995; Richards and Robinson 2000; Brown 2007).
- 10.2.2. All archive elements are marked with the site code (62342), and a full index will be prepared. The archive comprises the following:
- 10.2.3. All records from the excavation will combined in a single archive with the records from the evaluation stages. There are also 3 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type. The excavation records, artefacts and ecofacts are held under the project site code: 62342.

10.3. Conservation

- 10.3.1. No immediate conservation requirements were noted in the field. No finds retrieved from the investigations have been identified as of unstable condition and therefore no conservation treatment is required.

10.4. Discard policy

- 10.4.1. Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis.
- 10.4.2. In this instance, some discard of material has already taken place, following a policy previously agreed by the Museum for sites in Salisbury. This has involved the total discard of burnt, unworked flint and plain clay pipe stems, and the selective discard of ceramic building material (retaining only a few 'featured' pieces) and stone building material (retaining only samples of rock types). Following X-radiography, iron objects will also be targeted (due to condition), and marine shell (due to small quantities). It is also possible that the condition of some of the more friable and fragmentary ceramic loomweights may militate against long-term curation, and these may be discarded.

- 10.4.3. The discard of environmental remains and samples follows the guidelines laid out in Wessex Archaeology's 'Archive and Dispersal Policy for Environmental Remains and Samples'. The archive policy conforms with nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2002) and is available upon request.

10.5. Copyright

- 10.5.1. The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The recipient museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profit making, and conforms with the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.
- 10.5.2. This report, and the archive generally, 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 we 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. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

10.6. Security copy

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

11. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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12. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH TABLES

12.1. Table 1: Trench Summaries

bgl = below ground level

AREA 11		NGR 413504.92, 129367.17
Dimensions 5.30x2.50m, 1.40m deep		Ground Level 45.72-46.06m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth
1101	Modern Topsoil: Dark grey black silt loam. Very humic, very friable, extremely bioturbated. 1% gravel, sub-angular to rounded, <1-10 cm. Overlies (1102).	0.00-0-.76m bgl
1102	Subsoil: Mid grey silty clay. 20% gravel, sub-rounded to sub-angular, <1 – 6cm. Fairly compact, some bioturbation. Overlies (1103).	0.76-0.84m bgl
1103	Mid yellow grey silty clay. 70% gravel, sub-angular, 2-8cm, fairly compact.	0.84 – 1.40m + bgl

AREA 12		NGR 413501.66, 129360.98
Dimensions 3.60x2.60m, 0.98m deep		Ground Level 45.67-46.13m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth
1201	Modern Topsoil: Dark grey black silt loam. Very humic, very friable, extremely bioturbated. 1% gravel, sub-angular to rounded, <1-8 cm. Overlies (1202).	0.00-0.58m bgl
1202	Mid yellow grey silty clay. 50% gravel, sub-angular, 2-8cm, fairly compact. Overlies (1203).	0.58-0.76m bgl
1203	Natural Geology: Mid yellow grey clay. <1% gravel, sub-angular to rounded, <1-6cm, compact. Occasional iron oxide mottling.	0.76-0.98m+ bgl

AREA 13		NGR 413500.48, 129358.42
Dimensions 4.16x3.90m, 0.94m deep		Ground Level 45.75-46.30m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth
1301	Modern Topsoil: Dark grey black silt loam. Very humic, very friable, extremely bioturbated. 1% gravel, sub-angular to rounded, <1-8 cm. Overlies (1302).	0.00-0.60m bgl
1302	Mid grey silty clay. 50% gravel, sub-angular, <1-8cm, fairly compact. Overlies (1303).	0.60-0.79m bgl
1303	Natural Geology: Mid yellow grey clay. <1% gravel, sub-angular to rounded, <1-4cm, compact. Occasional iron oxide mottling	0.79-0.94m+ bgl

AREA 14		NGR 413497.28, 129352.77
Dimensions 4.25x3.25m, 1.04m deep		Ground Level 45.88-46.14m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth
1401	Modern Topsoil: Dark grey black silt loam. Very humic, very friable, extremely bioturbated. 1% gravel, sub-angular to rounded, <1-8 cm. Overlies (1402).	0.00-0.80m bgl
1402	Mid grey clay. 20% gravel, sub-angular, 2-10cm, fairly compact. Overlies (1403).	0.80-0.91m bgl
1403	Pale yellow grey silt loam. Very little sediment matrix present. 25% gravel, sub-angular, 2-10cm. 40% chalk, sub-rounded to rounded, <1-2cm. Gritty, sterile.	0.91m-1.04m+ bgl

AREA 15		NGR 413073.81, 129474.50
Dimensions 15.20x3.50m, 0.95m deep		Ground Level 46.20-46.80m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth
1501	Modern Topsoil: Dark grey black silt loam. Fairly friable, extremely bioturbated. 1% gravel, sub-angular to rounded, <1-4 cm. Occasional chalk flecks. Overlies (1502).	0.00-0.20m bgl
1502	Made Ground: Chalk rubble. Clean, compact. Overlies (1503).	0.20-0.60m bgl

1503	Made ground: Dark grey silty clay. 1% gravel, sub-angular – rounded, <1-3cm. Frequent large fragment of CBM – tile and brick rubble. Fairly compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies (1504).	0.60-0.80m bgl
1504	Made ground: Mid grey-brown silt loam. <1% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Occasional CBM fragments. Moderately friable. Some bioturbation.	0.80-0.95m+ bgl

TEST PIT 16		NGR 413462.68, 129551.18
Dimensions 3.75x1.95m, 2.10m deep		Ground Level 46.37-46.54m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth
1601	Modern topsoil: Dark grey-brown silt loam. 2% gravel, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Fairly friable. Extremely bioturbated. Overlies (1602).	0.00-0.32m bgl
1602	Made ground: Pale grey silt loam. 50% gravel, sub-angular, <1-6cm. Abundant chalk flecks. Fairly friable. Some bioturbation. Overlies (1603).	0.32-0.40m bgl
1603	Dark grey-black silty clay. No visible inclusions. Overlies (1604).	0.40-0.60m bgl
1604	Very pale brown-grey clay. Occasional chalk flecks. Compact. Very homogeneous. Overlies (1605).	0.60-1.40m bgl
1605	Pale blue-grey clay. Occasional iron oxide mottling. No inclusions. Compact. Overlies (1606).	1.40-1.90m bgl
1606	Natural gravel: Mid blue-grey clay. 60% gravel, sub-angular, 2-10cm. Compact.	1.90-2.10m+ bgl

TEST PIT 17		NGR 413452.13, 129582.42
Dimensions 4.00x2.10m, 2.10m deep		Ground Level 46.30-46.50m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth
1701	Modern topsoil: Dark grey-brown silt loam. 2% gravel, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Fairly friable. Extremely bioturbated. Overlies (1702).	0.00-0.35m bgl
1702	Made ground: Pale grey silt loam. 40% gravel, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Abundant chalk flecks. Fairly friable. Some bioturbation. Overlies (1703).	0.35-0.50m bgl

1703	Dark grey-black silty clay. No visible inclusions. Overlies (1704).	0.50-0.70m bgl
1704	Natural geology: Pale brown-grey clay. Occasional iron oxide mottling. No inclusions. Compact. Overlies (1705).	0.70-1.58m bgl
1705	Pale grey silt loam. 50% gravel, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Abundant chalk flecks. Moderately compact. Overlies (1706).	1.58-1.61m bgl
1706	Natural gravel: Mixed blue-grey and pale blue-grey clay. 60% gravel, sub-angular, 2-8cm. Compact. Lower portion of deposit under present water table.	1.61-2.10m+ bgl

TEST PIT 18		NGR 413433.59, 129567.73
Dimensions 4.12x2.18m, 1.70m deep		Ground Level 45.27-46.01m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth
1801	Modern topsoil: Mid grey-brown silty clay. 1% gravel, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Bioturbated. Moderately friable. Overlies (1802).	0.00-0.20m bgl
1802	Pale grey clay. 2% gravel, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Occasional chalk flecks. Fairly compact. Overlies (1803).	0.20-0.60m bgl
1803	Pale blue-grey clay. 70% gravel, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly loose. Overlies (1804).	0.60-0.80m bgl
1804	Lens of mid orange-brown silty clay. 60% gravel, sub-angular, <1-8cm. Bioturbated. Area of partially decomposed vegetation material due to seasonal water channel/marshy area. 2.30m wide from west edge. Overlies (1805).	0.60-1.00m bgl
1805	Pale grey clay. 80% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Abundant chalk flecks. Overlies (1806).	0.80-1.30m bgl
1806	Pale blue-grey clay. 80% gravel, sub-angular, 2-10cm. At the level of the present water table.	1.30-1.70m+ bgl

TEST PIT 19		NGR 413417.91, 129602.72
Dimensions 4.15x2.10m, 1.62m deep		Ground Level 46.72-46.99m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth
1901	Modern topsoil: Mid grey-brown silt loam. 2% gravel, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Rare chalk flecks. Bioturbated. Fairly friable. Overlies (1902).	0.00-0.20m bgl
1902	Bank material: Pale yellow-grey silt loam. 40% gravel, sub-angular, <1-6cm. Moderately friable. Some bioturbation. Overlies (1903).	0.20-0.35m bgl
1903	Bank material: Pale grey-brown silty clay. Some sand. <1% inclusions, sub-rounded, <1cm. Occasional CBM flecks and fragments. Occasional charcoal flecks. Fairly friable. Overlies (1904).	0.20-0.94m bgl
1904	Made ground: Chalk rich layer. Pale grey silty clay. 60% chalk, sub-rounded, <1-12cm. Fairly compact. Overlies (1905).	0.60-1.20m bgl
1905	Pale grey clay. 1% gravel, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Compact. Overlies (1906).	1.02-1.60m bgl
1906	Natural geology: Mid blue-grey clay. 70% gravel, sub-angular, <1-8cm. Compact. Below the present water table.	1.59-1.62m+ bgl

TEST PIT 110		NGR 413385.35, 129610.48
Dimensions 4.44x2.15m, 2.35m deep		Ground Level 46.45-46.83m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth
11001	Modern topsoil: Mid grey-brown silt loam. 1% gravel, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Bioturbated. Very friable. Overlies (11002).	0.00-0.17m bgl
11002	Mid grey-brown silt loam. 60% gravel, sub-angular, <1-8cm. Occasional iron oxide staining. Rare chalk flecks. Fairly loose. Some bioturbation. Overlies (11003).	0.17-0.76m bgl
11003	Dark grey silty clay. <1% inclusions, sub-rounded, <1cm. Some sand component. Occasional charcoal flecks. Fairly friable. Overlies (11004).	0.18-0.87m bgl
11004	Mid brown clay. No visible gravel inclusions. Rare chalk flecks. Homogeneous. Some bioturbation. Overlies	0.87-1.10m bgl

	(11005).	
11005	Pale grey clay. No visible gravel inclusions. Occasional chalk flecks. Overlies (11006).	0.90-1.10m bgl
11006	Mid grey-brown clay. <1% gravel, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Fairly compact. Overlies (11007).	1.10-1.86m bgl
11007	Mid blue-grey clay. 60% gravel, sub-angular, <1-8cm. Fairly compact. (Overlies (11007)).	1.86-1.96m bgl
11008	Natural geology: Pale blue clay. Compact. With bands of 70% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-6cm.	1.96-2.35m+ bgl

TEST PIT 111		NGR 413506.92, 129357.97
Dimensions 4.60x4.25m, 2.30m deep		Ground Level 46.64-46.79m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth
11101	Modern topsoil: Dark grey-black silt loam. Very humic. Very friable. Extremely bioturbated. 1% gravel, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-4cm. Overlies (11102).	0.00-0.55m bgl
11102	Mid yellow brown silty clay. 40% gravel, sub-angular, <1-6cm. Moderately loose and friable. Some bioturbation. Overlies (11103).	0.55-0.70m bgl
11103	Mid orange clay. 60% gravel, sub-angular, <1-6cm. Fairly compact. Overlies (11104).	0.70-1.20m bgl
11104	Natural geology: Mid blue-grey clay. 75% gravel, sub-angular, <1-10cm. Very little sediment matrix. Level of present water table.	1.20-2.30m+ bgl

TEST PIT 112		NGR 413251.95, 129535.96
Dimensions 0.75x0.80m, 0.90m deep		Ground Level 46.09-46.14m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth
11201	Modern topsoil: Dark grey silt loam. Very friable. Highly bioturbated. 5% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Included occasional oyster shell and CBM fragments. Overlies (11202).	0.00-0.25m bgl
11202	Modern backfill: Dark grey black silt loam. Friable. Bioturbated. 5% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-8cm. Included occasional oyster shell, CBM and post-medieval	0.25-0.48m bgl

	pottery. Overlies (11203).	
11203	Modern backfill: Mid blue-grey silty clay. 2% gravel, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Moderately compact. Rare shell fragments. <1% chalk, sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Utility pipe at 0.80m bgl.	0.48-0.90m+ bgl

TEST PIT 113		NGR 413250.61, 129521.45
Dimensions 0.88-0.84m, 0.86m deep		Ground Level 46.25-46.33m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth
11301	Modern topsoil: Dark grey silt loam. Very friable. Highly bioturbated. 2% gravel, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Overlies (11302).	0.00-0.32m bgl
11302	Modern backfill: Mid grey black silt loam. Gritty. Fairly friable. 40% gravel, sub-angular, <1-8cm. Occasional chalk, sub-rounded – rounded, <1cm. Some bioturbation. Overlies (11303).	0.32-0.62m bgl
11303	Modern backfill: Pale grey silty clay. Very gritty. 50% gravel, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Moderately compact. 5% chalk, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Utility pipe at 0.84m bgl.	0.60-0.86m+ bgl

AREA 114		NGR 413435.34, 129534.14
Dimensions 75.00x9.35m, 0.75m deep		Ground Level 46.00-46.72m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth
11401	Modern topsoil: Dark grey-brown silt loam. Occasional sub-angular gravel, <5cm. Very occasional modern glass and CBM. Bioturbated. Very loose. Fewer inclusions to the west. Overlies (11402).	0.00-0.25m bgl
11402	Made ground: Pale yellow brown loamy sand. Moderate to frequent gravel, <10cm. Poorly sorted. Very friable, loose deposit. Chalk flecks. Occasional CBM and modern glass. Sandy lenses. Overlies (11403).	0.20-0.55m bgl
11403	Dark grey-brown silt loam. No inclusions. Very homogeneous. Occurs only under (11402). Likely buried topsoil of recent date.	0.55-0.65m bgl
11404	Alluvial silt: Pale to mid yellow-grey brown silt loam. No gravel inclusions. Very occasional chalk flecks. Some iron oxide mottling. Directly beneath (11401) for the majority of	0.15-0.65m+ bgl

	the trench. Overlies (11405).	
11405	Pale grey sandy clay. Abundant sub-angular gravel. Iron panning in places.	0.50m+ bgl

AREA 115		NGR 413508.50, 129357.86
Dimensions 7.80x8.00m, 1.20m deep		Ground Level 45.60-45.73m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth
11501	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Occasional gravel, occasional chalk flecks. Loose and homogeneous. Overlies (11502).	0.00-032m bgl
11502	Mid grey-brown silty clay loam. Moderate to frequent gravel. Overlies (11503).	0.32-0.65m bgl
11503	Mid grey to mid orange-brown silty clay. Moderate to frequent gravel, poorly sorted, sub-rounded – sub-angular. Mixed deposit. Overlies (11504).	0.65-1.10m bgl
11504	Natural geology: Pale grey sandy silty clay. Very frequent gravel, sub-rounded. Homogeneous. Majority of deposit lies beneath present water table.	1.10m+ bgl

TRENCH 116		NGR 413254.44, 129544.56
Dimensions 12.00x0.90m, 1.08m deep		Ground Level 46.10-46.83m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth
11601	Modern made ground: Mid to dark brown silty clay. Moderate to poorly sorted gravel. Moderate chalk flecks. Occasional chalk blocks. Contained post-medieval and modern debris. Overlies (11602) and (11606).	0.00-0.18m bgl
11602	Deliberate backfill, fill of pit (11605): Very dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Occasional small sub-rounded gravel. Very occasional chalk flecks. Homogeneous. Compact. Humic. Contained domestic refuse.	0.15m deep
11603	Dark grey-brown silty clay. Very mixed. Moderate chalk. Occasional CBM and charcoal. Moderate gravel. Cut by (11605). Overlies (11604).	0.32-0.50m bgl
11604	Natural geology: Mid yellow-brown silty clay with very frequent sub-angular, moderately sorted gravel.	0.50-0.75m+ bgl

11605	Small shallow, irregular pit. Filled with (11602). Shallow, concave sides, flat base. Diffuse interface with (11603), cuts (1603). Maybe be the dumping of material within a natural hollow rather than a man-made cut.	0.15m deep
11606	Possible alluvial layer: Mid brown silty clay loam. Very few inclusions. Homogeneous. Overlies (11607).	0.45-0.55m bgl
11607	Possible alluvial layer or dumped material: Mid grey brown silty clay. Mixed. Moderate chalk flecks. Very occasional charcoal. Overlies (11608).	0.55-0.80m bgl
11608	Possible alluvial layer: Dark grey-brown silty clay. Very occasional charcoal. Humic. Occasional CBM. Overlies (11609).	0.80-0.97m bgl
11609	Dark grey clay. <1% inclusions. Compact.	1.00-1.12m+ bgl

TEST PIT 117		NGR 413437.48, 129574.01
Dimensions 2.20x1.30m, 1.30m deep		Ground Level 46.09-46.18m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth
11701	Modern topsoil: Mid brown silty clay loam. Occasional gravel. Homogeneous. Humic. Overlies (11702).	0.00-0.20m bgl
11702	Mid yellow-brown silty clay. Very few inclusions. Mottled. Overlies (11703).	0.20-0.45m bgl
11703	Pale grey/orange-brown silty clay. Very homogeneous. Higher clay content than (11702). No inclusions. Overlies (11704).	0.45-0.80m bgl
11704	Pale yellow-grey silty clay. Very frequent sub-rounded gravel.	0.80m+ bgl

TEST PIT 118		NGR 413437.34, 129595.08
Dimensions 2.30x1.08m, 2.10m deep		Ground Level 45.59-45.69m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth
11801	Modern topsoil: Mid to dark brown silty clay loam. Occasional gravel. Overlies (11802).	0.00-0.35m bgl
11802	Possible alluvial deposit: Very pale grey silt. Very calcareous. Gravel, <3cm. Very loose and friable. Talc like	0.35-0.87m bgl

	texture. Overlies (11803).	
11803	Mid yellow-brown silty clay loam. Overlies (11804).	0.60-0.80m bgl
11804	Mid grey/yellow-brown silty clay. Mixed. Mottled. Very occasional gravel. Overlies (11805).	0.78-1.75m bgl
11805	Natural geology. Blue-grey silty clay. Very frequent gravel.	1.75m+ bgl

TRENCH 119		NGR 413254.07, 129550.29
Dimensions 10.00x1.75m, 0.85m deep		Ground Level 46.10-46.90m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth
11901	Modern made ground: Mid to dark brown silty clay. Moderate to poorly sorted gravel. Moderate chalk flecks. Occasional chalk blocks. Contained post-medieval and modern debris. Same as (11601). Overlies (11902) and (11903).	0.00-0.50m bgl
11902	Modern backfill: chalk rubble located by chamber.	0.30-0.70m bgl
11903	Possible alluvial layer or dumped material: Mid grey brown silty clay. Mixed. Very occasional chalk flecks. Very occasional charcoal. Same as (11607). Overlies (11904).	0.40-0.70m bgl
11904	Possible alluvial layer: Dark grey-brown silty clay. Occasional charcoal. Humic. Occasional CBM. Same as (11608).	0.70m+ bgl

TRENCH 120		NGR 413259.77, 129534.96
Dimensions 24.60x1.75m, 0.85m deep		Ground Level 46.10-46.36m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth
12001	Modern topsoil: Mid brown silty clay loam. Occasional gravel. Occasional post-medieval finds. Overlies (12002).	0.00-0.15m bgl
12002	Possible subsoil: Mid to dark grey-brown silty clay. Moderate gravel. Very occasional shell, CBM and chalk flecks. Overlies (12006).	0.15-0.53m bgl
12003	Natural geology: Very pale yellow-brown loamy sand. 80% gravel, sub-rounded – sub-angular, poorly sorted. Very little sediment matrix. Homogeneous. Areas of pure sand.	0.53m+ bgl
12004	Fill of (12005). Mid grey-brown silty clay. Moderate gravel.	0.46m deep

	Very similar to (12002).	
12005	Cut of gully or possible natural feature, filled with (12004). Moderate concave sides, concave base. 0.72m wide. Seen in section only. Cuts (12006).	0.46m deep
12006	Mid orange-brown silty clay. Moderate gravel, poorly sorted. Overlies (12003).	0.31-0.61m bgl

TEST PIT 121		NGR 413436.13, 129571.23
Dimensions 3.9x3.5m, 0.95m deep		Ground Level 46.06-46.18m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth
12101	Modern topsoil: Mid grey-brown silty clay loam. Overlies (12102).	0.00-0.20m bgl
12102	Mid yellow-grey brown silty clay. Iron oxide mottling. Occasional very small chalk flecks and gravel, <1cm. Overlies (12103).	0.20-0.53m bgl
12103	Pale yellow-grey clay/sandy clay. Homogeneous. Very few inclusions. Overlies (12104).	0.53-0.74m bgl
12104	Pale grey sandy clay/clay. Moderate gravel.	0.74m+ bgl

AREA 122		NGR 413516.16, 129348.82
Dimensions 21.80x17.20m, 0.40m deep		Ground Level 45.69-45.76m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth
12201	Modern topsoil: Mid brown loam sand. Very loose and friable. Homogeneous. Very occasional post-medieval finds. Overlies (12202).	0.00-0.13m bgl
12202	Dark grey-brown clay loam. Thin layer with frequent chalk inclusions, <5cm. Very occasional post medieval finds. Capping layer of rubble across the area. Overlies (12203).	0.13-0.16m bgl
12203	Mid brown sandy clay loam. Very similar to (12201). Homogeneous. Overlies (12204).	0.16-0.27m bgl
12204	Buried subsoil: Mid to dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Moderate gravel. Occasional CBM, shell and animal bone. Very occasional chalk flecks.	0.27m+ bgl

AREA 123		NGR 413381.44, 129536.49
Dimensions 34.30x27.96m, 0.23m wide		Ground Level 46.00-45.67m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth
12301	Modern topsoil: Mid brown silty clay loam. <1% gravel, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Heavily bioturbated. Fairly homogeneous. Humic. Loose and friable. Directly under turf. Overlies (12302) and (12304).	0.00-0.15m bgl
12302	Concrete pad. Overlies shallow pipe that goes from Churchfields through existing bank. Approximately 5x12m, 0.15m deep. Bedded onto 0.10m of mid red type1/hardcore. Another concrete pad seen immediately to the south-west of this, same alignment, similar size; just under topsoil.	0.00-0.25m bgl
12303	Modern subsoil: Pale yellow-brown silty clay. <1% gravel, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Occasional chalk flecks. Compact. Rare iron oxide mottling. Some bioturbation.	0.15-0.21m+ bgl
12304	Gravel spread/made ground located in the eastern half of the south part of the ramp area. Mid grey-brown silt loam. 60% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-12cm. Frequent chalk fragments. Fairly loose. Bioturbated. Included modern CBM. Overlies (12303).	0.15-0.18m bgl

AREA 124		NGR 413341.46, 129535.28
Dimensions 42.70x7.80m, 0.22m deep		Ground Level 45.66-45.79m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth
12401	Modern topsoil: Mid brown silty clay loam. Loose. Very occasional gravel. Overlies (12402).	0.00-0.18m bgl
12402	Modern subsoil. Mid to light yellow-brown silty clay. Mottled. Compact. Very occasional gravel. Very occasional chalk pieces.	0.18m+ bgl

AREA 125		NGR 413422.28, 129581.59
Dimensions 118.00x34.20m, 1.75m deep		Ground Level 46.47-46.81m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth
12501	Modern topsoil: Mid brown silty clay loam. Occasional to	0.00-0.20m bgl

	very occasional gravel and chalk inclusions. Overlies (12503), (12504), (12514), (12515), (12527), (12530) and (12537).	
12502	Post-medieval alluvial deposit: Pale yellow-brown silty clay. Very occasional chalk flecks. Very occasional gravel, <1cm. Very occasional charcoal flecks. Contained post-medieval material. Occasional iron oxide mottling. Homogeneous. Compact. Identical to (12506) and (12534). Overlies (12519).	0.35-0.60m bgl
12503	Made ground: Mid yellow-grey brown silty clay. Very common gravel, <20cm, poorly sorted. Occasional chalk inclusions. Loose and friable. Patches of sand. Depth of deposit decreases as you move away from the river. Deposited on old topsoil. Overlies (12556), (12505), (12533), (12524), (12542), (12544) and (12558).	0.15-0.80m bgl
12504	Made ground: Mid yellow-brown silty clay. Frequent gravel. Occasional chalk. Localised deposit. Contained post-medieval finds. Overlies (12502).	0.14-0.18m bgl
12505	Possible buried topsoil: Mid to dark brown silty clay. Very occasional chalk flecks. Occasional gravel, <2cm. Identical to (12533). Overlies (12506).	0.65-0.74m bgl
12506	Possible buried subsoil: Pale to mid yellow brown silty clay. Identical to (12502) and (12534). Overlies (12507).	0.74-0.94m bgl
12507	Lens of chalk rubble, sub-angular, <8cm. Deliberate deposition. Overlies (12508)	0.94-0.97m bgl
12508	Alluvial deposit: Yellow grey silty clay. Very occasional chalk flecks. Homogeneous. Rare charcoal flecks. Identical to (12518). Overlies (12509)	0.97-1.45m bgl
12509	Pale grey silty clay. Calcareous. Overlies (12510)	1.45-1.50m bgl
12510	Mid grey silty clay. Homogeneous. Clay rich. Humic. Occasional partly decomposed organic remains. Overlies (12511) and (12512)	1.50-1.75m bgl
12511	Dark grey to purple-brown silty clay. Occasional partly decomposed organic remains. Humic. Deposit beneath unknown.	1.75m+ bgl
12512	Natural geology: Blue-grey to yellow-brown clay with abundant gravel.	0.94m+ bgl
12513	Cut of modern or late medieval posthole. Filled with (12514). Some of stake preserved. 0.6m diameter. Unexcavated. Similar to (12541) and (12543). Cuts (12502).	0.14m deep
12514	Mid grey brown silty clay. Abundant chalk blocks. Only fill of (12513).	0.14m deep

12515	Possible subsoil layer: Mid to pale orange-brown silty clay. Mottled. Friable but compact. Very sharp boundary with (12517). Overlies (12517).	0.20-0.33m bgl
12516	Alluvial deposit: Mid to dark brown silty clay. Homogeneous. Compact. Contains rare chalk flecks and very rare charcoal flecks. Similar to (12510). Overlies (12512).	0.15m deep
12517	Mid to pale orange-brown silty clay. Abundant sub-rounded gravel. Overlies (12502).	0.33-0.36m bgl
12518	Alluvial deposit: Pale yellow grey silty clay. Occasional chalk flecks. Homogeneous. Identical to (12508). Overlies (12510).	0.71-0.84m bgl
12519	Alluvial deposit: Pale yellow-brown silty clay. Occasional chalk flecks. Similar to (12502) but with more chalk inclusions. Overlies (12518).	0.60-0.71m bgl
12520	Natural geology: Very pale yellow to pale blue-grey alluvial clay.	0.35m+ bgl
12521	Backfilled material: Mid brown silty clay. Occasional gravel inclusions, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Occasional chalk flecks and sub-rounded fragments. Overlies (12522).	0.15-0.25m bgl
12522	Mid grey-brown silty clay. Some mottling. Compact. Overlies (12520).	0.20-0.30m bgl
12523	Alluvial deposit: Mid grey-yellow silty clay. Very few gravel inclusions, <1-3cm. Iron oxide mottling. Homogeneous. Overlies (12553).	0.95-1.45m bgl
12524	Deliberate backfill: Mid brown silty clay loam. Moderate to occasional chalk and gravel inclusions. Rare modern glass. Not fully excavated. Single fill of (12525).	0.18m deep
12525	Possible linear or rectangular feature, north-west – south-east aligned. Not fully excavated. Modern feature. Filled with (12524). Cuts (12534).	0.18m deep
12526	Post-medieval water meadow feature. North-east – south-west aligned gully. Shallow, concave sides, concave base. 0.85m wide. Filled with (12527) and (12528). Narrows and terminates to the north. Parallel to (12532) and (12557) meets (12529) at right angles. Cuts (12534).	0.15m deep
12527	Topsoil derived material: Mid brown silty clay loam. Very occasional gravel. Very occasional small chalk fragments. Rare CBM fragments. Fill of (12526). Overlies (12528).	0.05m deep
12528	Secondary fill: Mid yellow brown silty clay. Very occasional small gravel. Compact. Mixed. Lower fill of (12526).	0.11m deep

12529	Post-medieval water meadow feature. North-west – south-east aligned ditch. Shallow, concave sides, concave base. 1.45m wide. Links up with (12526), (12532) and (12557). Filled with (12530) and (12531). Cuts (12534).	0.26m deep
12530	Deliberate backfill: Mid brown silty clay loam. 2% chalk, rounded, <1cm. Gravel, sub-angular, <2cm. Mixed. Compact. Fill of (12529) . Overlies (12531).	0.17m deep
12531	Possible deliberate backfill: Mid yellow-brown silty clay. 2% gravel, sub-angular, <1-4cm. 1% chalk, sub-rounded, <1cm. Mixed. Lower fill of (12529) .	0.09m deep
12532	Post-medieval water meadow feature. North-east – south-west aligned ditch. Moderate, concave sides, concave base. 2.35m wide. Parallel to (12526) and (12557) meets (12529) at right angles. Filled with (12536). In baulk section seen as much wider and overlain by the deposit (12533). Cuts (12534).	0.30m deep
12533	Possible buried topsoil: Mid to dark brown silty clay. Very occasional chalk flecks. Occasional gravel, <2cm. Overlies (12536).	0.20m deep
12534	Alluvial deposit: Pale yellow brown silty clay. Identical to (12502) and (12506). Overlies (12540), (12548) and (12538).	0.80-0.95m bgl
12535	VOID	-
12536	Secondary fill: Mid yellow-brown silty clay. 1% chalk, rounded, <1-5cm. 1% gravel, sub-angular, 1-4cm. Contained post-medieval material. Single fill of (12532) .	0.30m deep
12537	Rectangular section of modern brick built wall. Red, frog-less bricks, 22x23x7cm. Pale yellow-grey cement mortar. English bond. Regular jointing. Free standing – no traces of a construction cut. Ceramic pipe near base of wall. Overlies (12546).	0.97m high
12538	Stake-hole group. Remains of seven stakes/stake-holes. Observed at the depth of (12523) but thought to be driven in from a higher level. Stakes hammered in rather than being placed in a cut. Some fragments on stakes remaining, machine cut. Deliberate backfill: pale yellow-brown silty clay. 60% chalk, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-4cm. Steep, straight sides, highly concave base.	0.15m deep
12539	Fairly diffuse, slightly irregular feature. Not fully seen in plan. Possible pit or terminal end of ditch section. 0.52m wide. Filled with (12540). Cuts (12523).	0.23m deep
12540	Secondary fill: Mid grey-green clay. <1% flint/gravel, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Frequent charcoal flecks. Slightly mixed deposit. Possible mid grey band within the fill but very	0.23m deep

	diffuse. Frequent mid orange mottling. Hard and compact. Some bioturbation. Re-worked/modified alluvial clay. Possible silting. Single fill of (12539) .	
12541	One of two con-joined and virtually identical postholes. Sub-circular. Chalk rich fill and CBM confirm their modern date. Not excavated. 0.60m diameter. Filled with (12542). Cuts (12534).	-
12542	Deliberate backfill: Pale grey white silt. 90% chalk, sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly loose. Some bioturbation. Single fill of (12541) .	-
12543	One of two con-joined and virtually identical postholes. Sub-circular. Chalk rich fill and CBM confirm their modern date. Not excavated. 0.51m diameter. Filled with (12544). Cuts (12534).	-
12544	Deliberate backfill: Pale grey white silt. 90% chalk, sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly loose. Some bioturbation. Single fill of (12543) .	-
12545	Stake-hole. Sub-circular. Steep, straight sides, highly concave base. Stake hammered in from higher level. Truncated. Driven into/observed at the depth of (12523). Filled with (12546).	-
12546	Wooden stake point. Probably machine cut. Single fill of (12546) .	-
12547	Gully terminus. North-east – south-west aligned. Shallow, concave sides, concave base. 0.32m wide. Diffuse in plan and section. Filled with (12548). Cuts (12523).	0.12m deep
12548	Secondary fill: Mid brown clay. 5% flint, sub-angular, 2-5cm. Rare charcoal flecks. Slightly mixed. Diffuse mid orange, mid yellow-orange and mid grey mottles. Compact. Some bioturbation. Gradual silting of ditch with alluvial material. Single fill of (12547) .	0.12m deep
12549	Ditch, undated but depth suggests possibly prehistoric. North – south aligned. Moderate concave sides, concave base. 0.65m wide. Slightly diffuse in plan, clear in section. Fill cut by ditch (12551). Cuts (12520).	0.46m deep
12550	Secondary fill: Mid-orange clay. 1% flint, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Frequent pale green mottles. Compact. Some bioturbation. Gradual silting with alluvial material. Single fill of (12549) . Cut by (12551) .	0.46m deep
12551	Ditch, undated but depth suggests possibly prehistoric. North – south aligned. Steep concave sides, concave base. 1.00m wide. Slightly diffuse in plan, clear in section. Cuts (12550), the fill of ditch (12549).	0.44m deep

12552	Secondary fill: Mid blue clay. <1% flint, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Compact. Fairly homogeneous. Some bioturbation. Gleyed clay deposit. Lower fill of (12551) .	0.09m deep
12553	Secondary fill: Mid orange-brown clay. <1% flint, sub-angular, <1-6cm. Rare charcoal flecks. Slightly mixed. Occasional pale green and mid orange diffuse mottling. Some bioturbation. Diffuse interface with (12552). Gradually deposited alluvial material. Upper fill of (12551) . Overlies (12552).	0.35m deep
12554	Probable post-medieval water meadow feature. Filled with (12555) and (12556). North – south aligned ditch. Moderate, concave sides, concave base. 1.25m wide. Similar to (12532). Cuts (12506)	0.21m deep
12555	Secondary fill: Mid brown silty clay. Very occasional gravel, <1cm. Very occasional chalk flecks. Bioturbated. Mixed, contained lenses of material derived from (12506). Lower fill of (12554) .	0.12m deep
12556	Topsoil derived material: Mid grey-brown silty clay loam. Very occasional gravel. Upper fill of (12554) . Overlies (12555).	0.10m deep
12557	Post-medieval water meadow feature. North-east – south-west aligned ditch. Parallel to ditches (12532) and (12526). Terminates/becomes truncated to the north. Filled with (12558). Not excavated. Cuts (12534).	-
12558	Secondary fill: Mid yellow-brown silty clay. 1% chalk, rounded, <1-5cm. 1% gravel, sub-angular, 1-4cm. Not excavated. Single fill of (12557) .	-

NO TRENCH 126.

AREA 127		NGR 413293.20, 129531.13
Dimensions 36.62x10.20m, 0.48m deep		Ground Level 46.11-46.18m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth
12701	Modern topsoil: Dark-grey brown silty clay. 1% flint, sub-angular, <1-4cm. <1% chalk flecks. Humic. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Loose and friable. Overlies (12707) and (12708).	0.00-0.25m bgl
12702	Cut of linear, north-east – south-west aligned. Shallow, concave sides, concave base. 0.70m wide. Slightly diffuse in plan and section. Filled with (12703). Cuts (12704).	0.09m deep
12703	Secondary fill: Mid yellow-grey silty clay. 2% flint, sub-	0.09m deep

	angular, <1-4cm. Very rare chalk flecks. Rare CBM fragments. Homogeneous. Compact. Bioturbated. Topsoil and subsoil derived material. Fill of (12702) .	
12704	Made ground: Mid grey silty clay, high clay content. 8% flint, sub-angular, 2-8cm. 5% chalk, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-2cm. Slightly mixed. Bioturbated. Contains rare shell and CBM fragments.	0.38-0.46m+ bgl
12705	Shallow, slightly irregular feature. Not fully seen in plan. Possible spread. 2.04m wide. Shallow concave sides, concave base. Modern. Filled with (12706). Cuts (12704).	0.10m deep
12706	Secondary fill: Mid grey-brown silty clay. 2% flint, sub-angular, 2-4cm. 2% chalk, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Frequent post-medieval/modern material. Fairly compact. Fairly humic. Bioturbated. Fairly homogeneous. Topsoil derived material. Fill of (12705) .	0.10m deep
12707	Modern subsoil: Mid grey-green silty clay. 2% flint, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Occasional chalk flecks. Fairly compact. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Overlies (12703) and (12706).	0.25-0.38m bgl
12708	Deliberate backfill: Dark grey-brown silty clay. Very occasional flint. Frequent post-medieval material. In particular closely packed tiles – possible lining. Fill of (12509) .	0.07m deep
12709	Very shallow sub-circular pit. Shallow, concave sides, flat base. 0.70m wide, 1.30m long. Possible spread. Filled with (12708). Cuts (12710).	0.07m deep
12710	Modern subsoil, variation on (12707): Mid grey brown silty clay. 50% gravel.	0.20m+ bgl

AREA 128		NGR 413227.85, 129524.50
Dimensions 90.00x8.40m, 0.28m deep		Ground Level 46.10-46.28m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth
12801	Modern topsoil: Dark grey brown silty clay loam. Loose. Humic. Overlies (12804), (12806) and (12807).	0.00-0.15m bgl
12802	Modern subsoil: Mid grey-brown silty clay loam. 60-80% gravel. Occasional CBM and animal bone.	0.15m+ bgl
12803	North – south aligned gully. Very shallow concave sides, concave base. Not fully excavated. Filled with (12804). Cuts (12802).	-

12804	Deliberate backfill: Pale yellow-brown silty clay. 80% chalk rubble. Compact. Very little sediment matrix. Fill of (12803) .	-
12805	Probable utility trench. North-east – south-west aligned. Unexcavated. Cuts (12802).	-
12806	Deliberate backfill: Mid yellow-brown sandy clay. 80% gravel. Contained modern CBM. Not excavated. Fill of (12805) .	-
12807	Made ground/spread of material: Dark grey-brown silty clay. Moderate to occasional chalk flecks. Very occasional gravel. Very mixed.	0.10m+ bgl

AREA 129		NGR 413542.86, 129302.78
Dimensions 74.00x7.20m, 0.30m deep		Ground Level 45.68-45.86m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth
12901	Modern topsoil: Dark grey-brown silt loam. 2% flint, sub-angular – sub-rounded, 1-4cm. <1% chalk, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Homogeneous. Loose and friable. Bioturbated. Overlies (12902).	0.00-0.30m bgl
12902	Made ground: Dark grey clay. 40% flint, sub-angular, 2-6cm. Compact. Fairly homogeneous. Bioturbated.	0.30m+ bgl

TRENCH 130		NGR 413528.51, 129310.38
Dimensions 66.70x0.40m, 0.50m deep		Ground Level 44.95-45.69m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth
13001	Modern topsoil: Dark grey-brown silt loam. 2% flint/gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-6cm. <1% chalk, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Loose and friable. Humic. Bioturbated. Homogeneous. Directly under turf. Overlies (13002) and (13004).	0.00-0.34m bgl
13002	Made ground: Mid grey-clay. 10% flint/gravel, sub-rounded – sub-angular, 2-8cm. 1% chalk, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Occasional fragments of peg tile. Fairly compact. Slightly mixed. Bioturbated. Overlies (13003).	0.32-0.50m+ bgl
13003	Possible made ground: Mid grey clay. Seen in area of trench that runs parallel to the fence-line of the houses. 2% flint/gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-6cm. <1% chalk	0.45m+ bgl

	flecks. Compact. Fairly homogeneous. Some bioturbation.	
13004	Dump of stone, brick and tarmac by most southern property. Corresponds to visible dip in the ground. Directly under (13001). 1.80m wide.	0.04-0.30m+ bgl

TRENCH 131		NGR 413540.14, 129351.30
Dimensions 8.00x1.08m, 0.90m deep		Ground Level 44.95-44.25m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth
13101	Modern topsoil: Mid grey brown silt loam. 5% flint/gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly loose and friable. Fairly homogeneous. Directly under turf. Overlies (13102).	0.00-0.36m bgl
13102	Alluvial clay: Mid grey. <1% inclusions. Compact. Overlies (13103).	0.36-0.90m bgl
13103	Natural gravel: 60% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, 2-10cm in mid blue – mid yellow-grey clay. Compact.	0.90m+ bgl
13104	Drainage feature: North-west – south-east aligned. Cuts through (13102) and possibly higher. Straight, steep sides. Thought to be post-medieval. Not excavated.	-
13105	Deliberate backfill of (13104) : Mid grey brown silty clay. 50% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, 2-10cm. Gravel concentrated in lower part of feature. Material natural gravel (13103) combined with topsoil derived material.	-

13. APPENDIX 2: FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL TABLES

13.1. Table 2: All finds by material type (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Worked Flint	Iron	Pottery	Other Finds
12202	9/168	4/213		2/58	9/177	
12204	1/23	7/546				2 shell
12303			2/22	1/391	1/20	
12304				1/5000		
12501			1/25			
12502	4/37	1/33				
12504	3/27	3/227			1/9	
12510	21/792					
12516					10/162	
12519	14/104	1/166				
12548						1 burnt flint
12553			1/1			1 burnt flint
12708	2/27	10/70		2/21	6/176	1 shell
TOTAL	54/1178	26/1885	4/48	6/5470	27/544	

CBM = ceramic building material

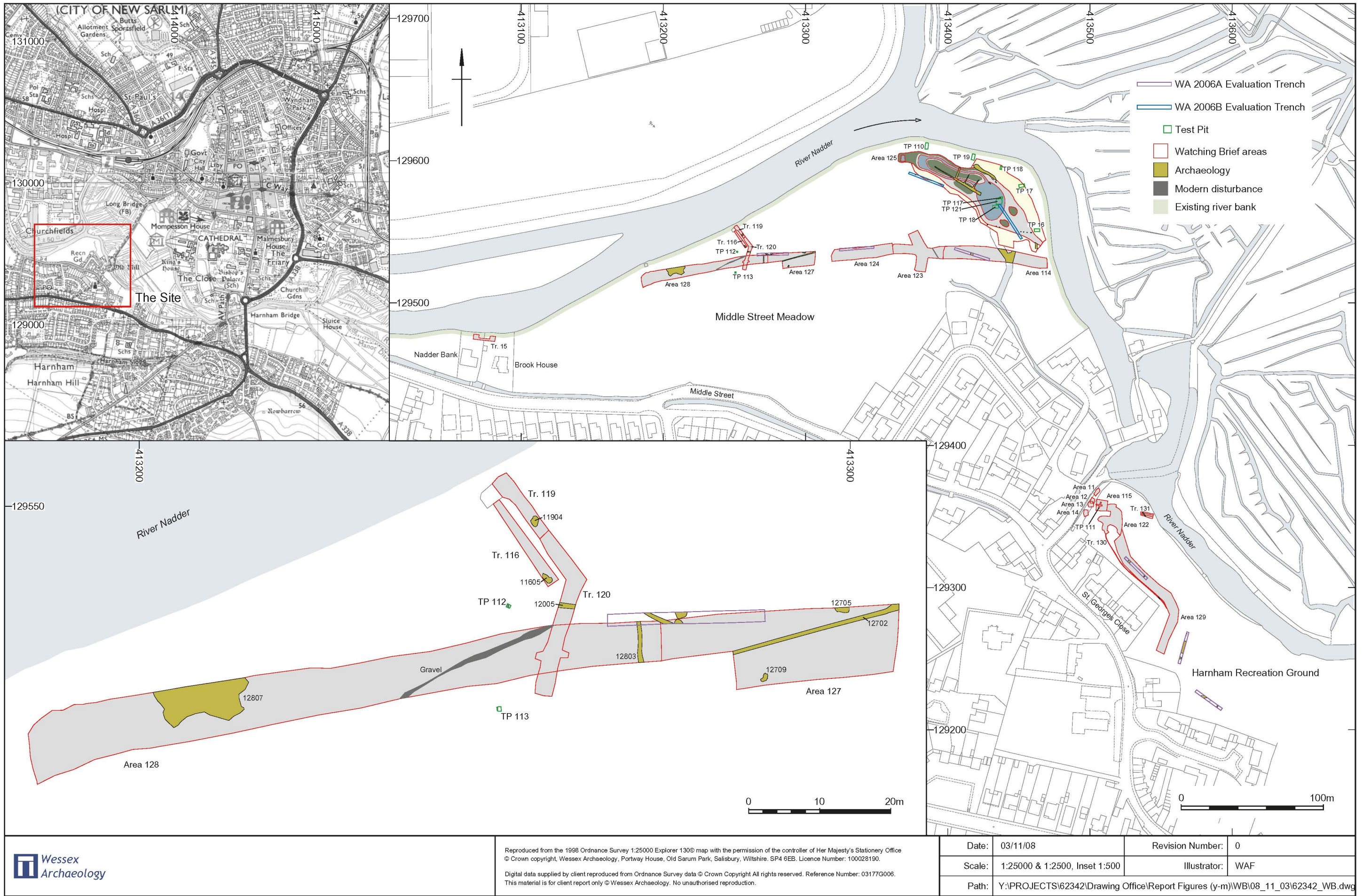
13.2. Table 3: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

				Flot								Residue	analysis
Feature type/no	Context	Sample	size litres	flot size ml	% roots	Grain	Chaff	Charred Seeds other	Charcoal >4/2mm	Other	Charcoal >4mm		
Trench 125													
12539	12540	4	10	10 ³⁰	-	-	-	-	5/2	-	-		
12551	12553	5	10	30 ⁹⁵	-	-	-	-	-/<1	-	-		

KEY: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30- 99, A = ≥10 items, B = 9 - 5 items, C = < 5 items, sab/f = small animal/fish bones; Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs Moll-f = freshwater molluscs; Analysis: C = charcoal, P = plant, M = molluscs, C14 = radiocarbon suggestions

13.3. Table 4: Sediment descriptions and sub-samples

Monolith 3, alluvial sequence near river in Salisbury Height OD is not known [¹ is used to denote when top of monolith taken as 0cm]			
<i>Depth¹ (m)</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Full sediment description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
0-0.25	12506 (inc. 12507)	2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown silty clay loam, mottled with 5% faint clear mottles of dark yellowish brown (iron staining around rooting). @ 0.17-0.18 there is an inwash of small (2-10mm) rounded chalk pieces, otherwise layer is stonefree. Quite common terrestrial molluscs observed (inc. ? <i>Trichia hispida</i>)	Fine overbank alluvium / base of ?modern soil profile
0.25-0.60	12508	2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown silty clay loam, darkening slightly with depth. Stonefree. Both terrestrial and freshwater molluscs are readily visible (including ? <i>Helicella</i> and <i>Bithynia</i> sp.). Abrupt boundary	Fine overbank alluvium
0.60-0.64	12509	Inwash consisting almost entirely of freshwater molluscs of various species. Some lamination of silt visible also.	Inwash of mollusca during flooding event, possibly extended period of standing water.
0.64-0.99	12510	2.5Y 3/2 very dark greyish brown, highly organic silt loam. Extremely humic, in places horizontal reed fragments preserved (0.92m). Terrestrial and freshwater snails observed (inc ? <i>Helicella</i> sp.)	Very wet and well vegetated environment, marshy.



Location of Site and Watching Brief areas

Figure 1

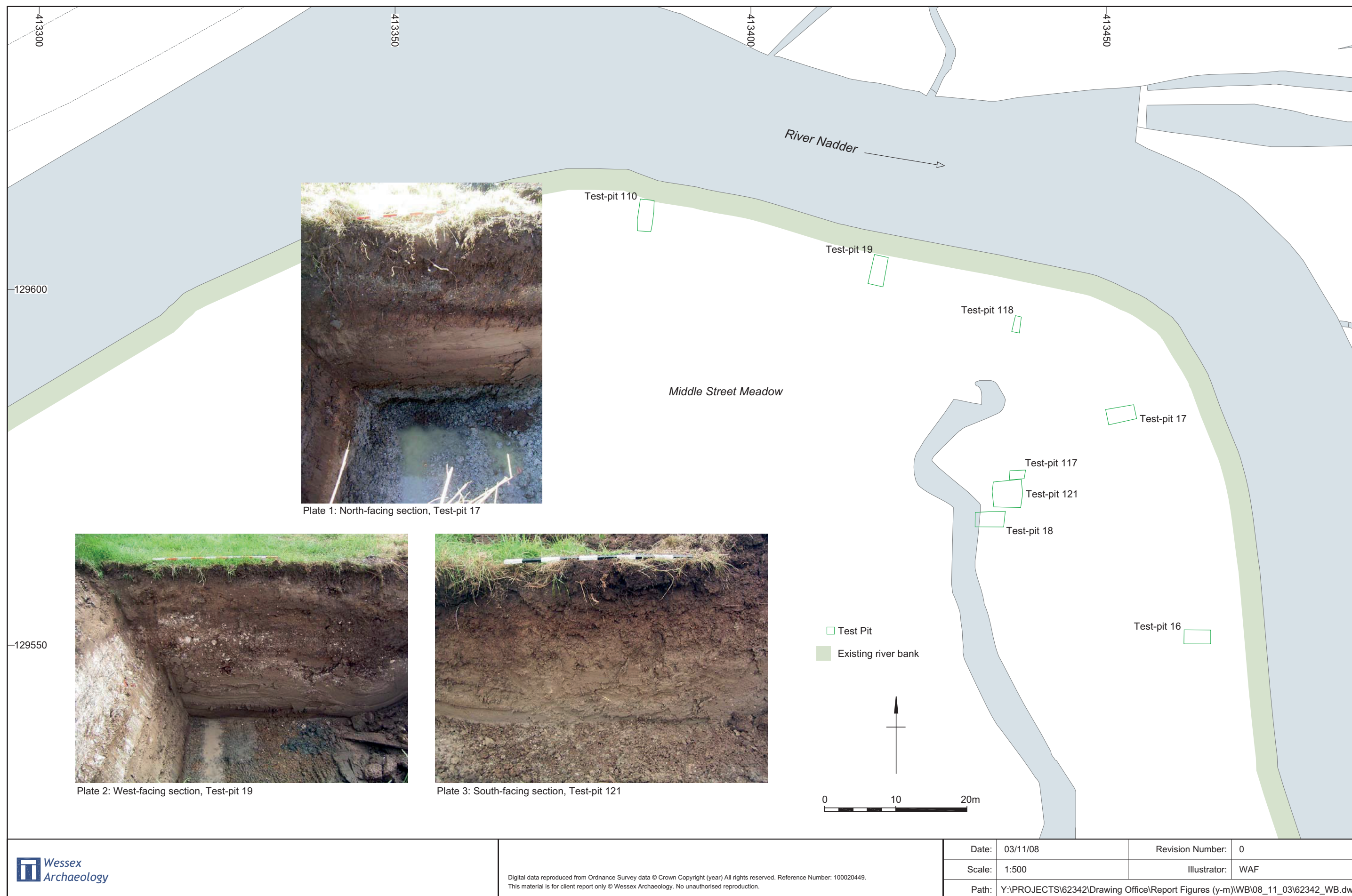




Plate 4: West-facing section showing bank make up (11902), Trench 119

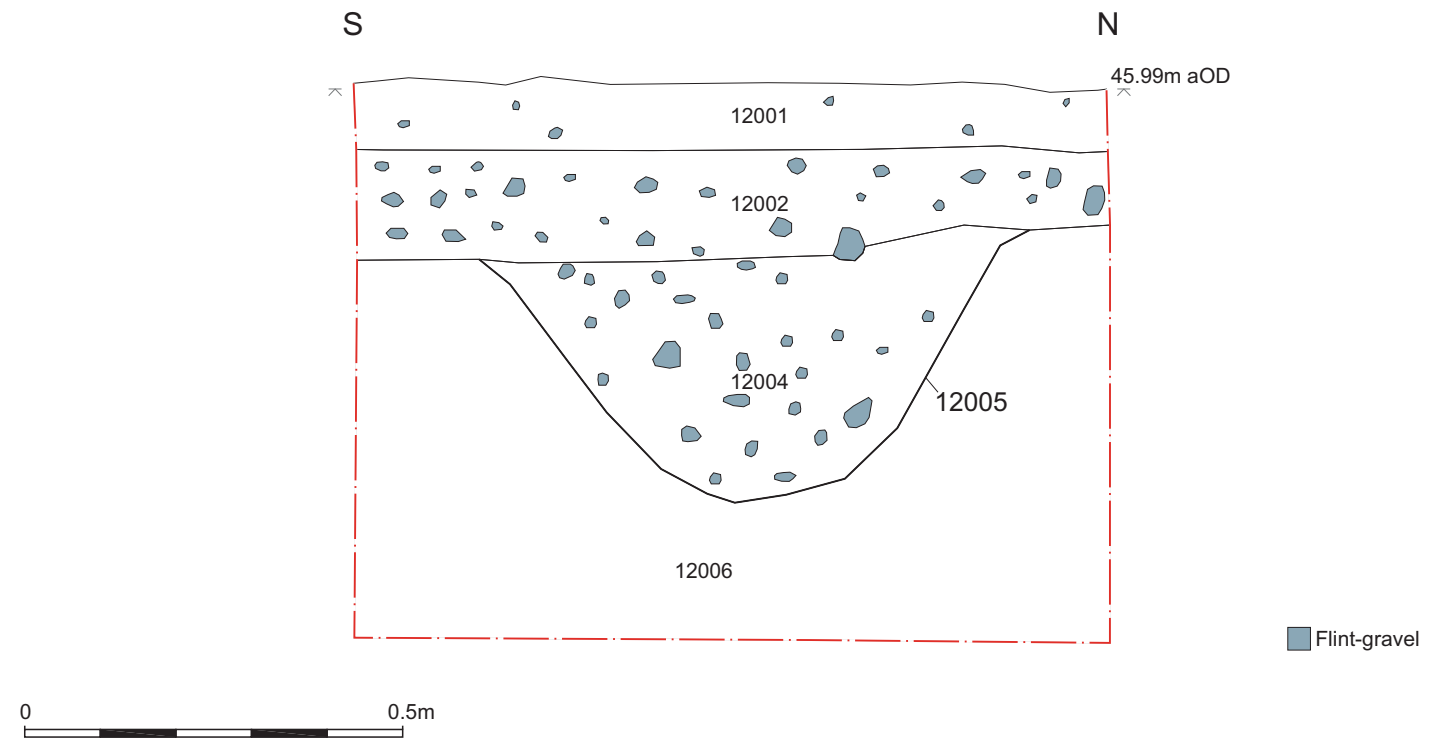


Plate 5: West-facing section, Trench 120



Plate 6: Working shot of Trench 120, Gully (12005) in foreground (view from the north)

East-facing section of gully (12005)



North-east facing section of pit or spread (11605)

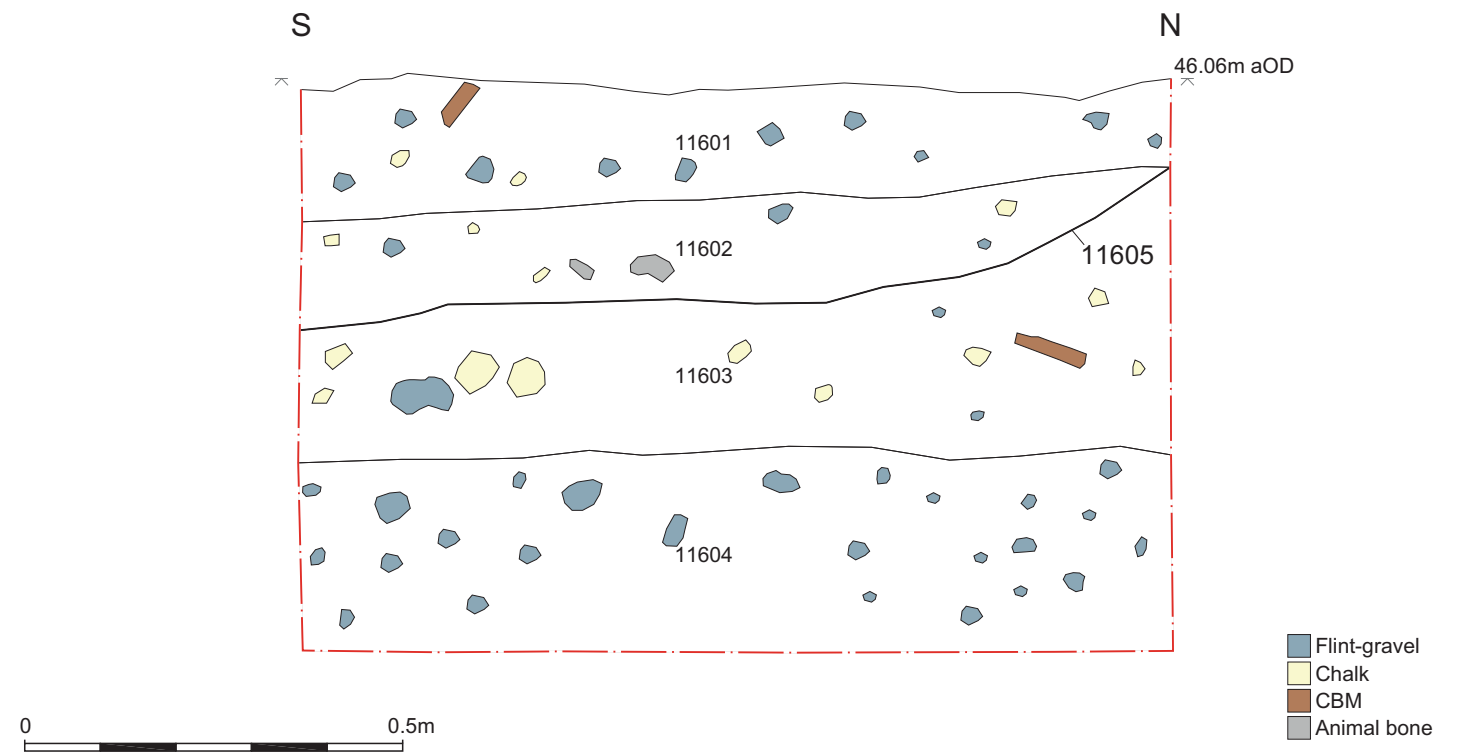




Plate 7: East-facing section, Trench 15



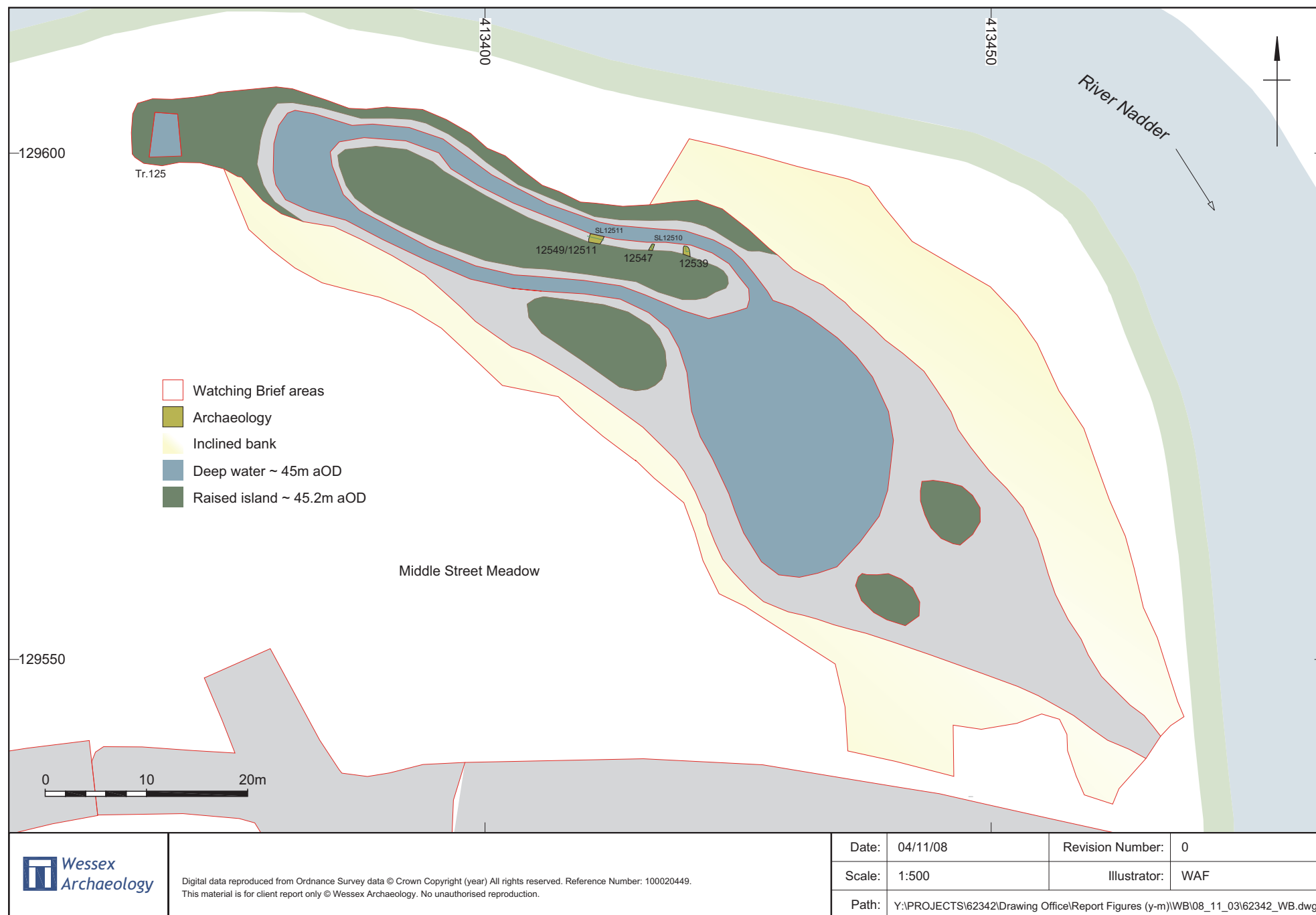
Plate 8: Area 127, Gully (12702) visible (view from the north-west)



Plate 9: Feature (12709) (view from the south-west)



Plate 10: Area 128 (view from the south-west)



Plan of Area 125 - After excavation of deep water channels (45m-44.30m aOD)

Figure 6



Plate 11: Topsoil stripping Area 25 (view from the east)



Plate 12: Post-excavation view, Ditch (12532) (view from the south)



Plate 13: South-west facing section Area 125 (section 12501), eastern part of area



Plate 14: South-facing section, Area 125 (section 12502)



Plate 15: Postholes (12541) and (12543)

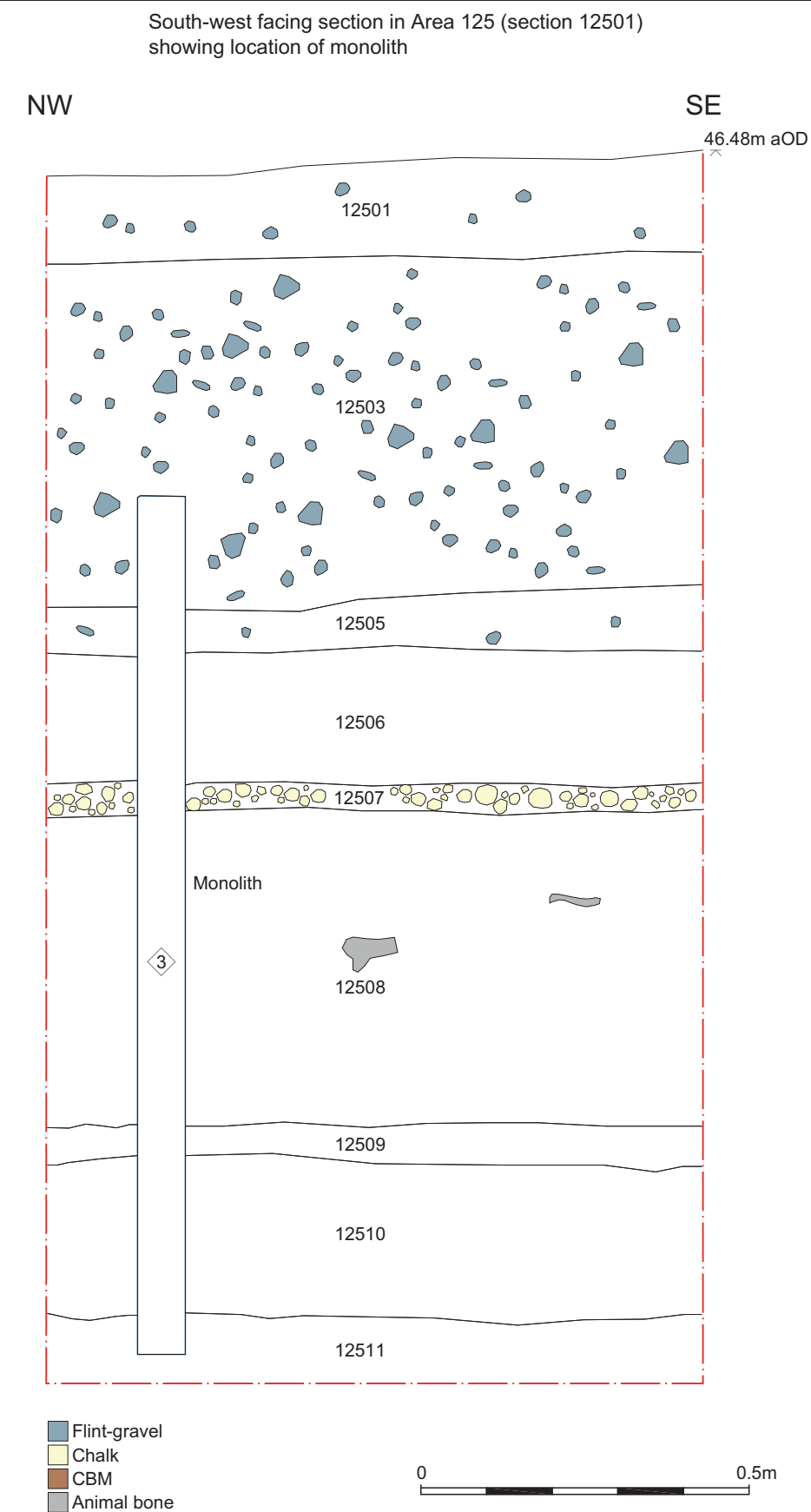




Plate 16: Stake-hole group (12538) (view from the east)



Plate 17: Wall 12537 after removal



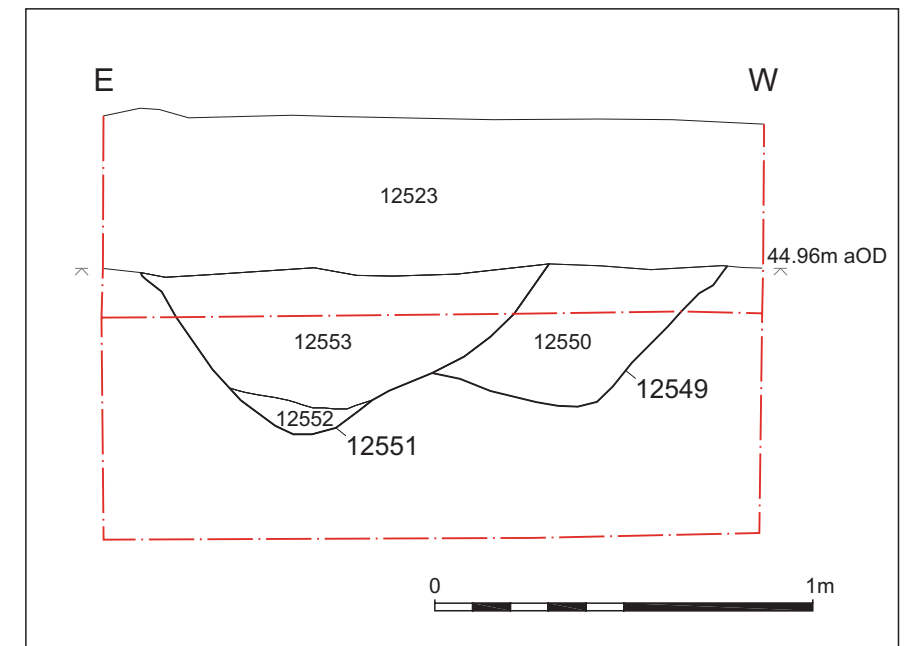
Plate 18: East-facing section feature (12539)



Plate 19: South-east facing section of Gully (12547)



Plate 20: Ditches (12549) and (12551) (view from the north)



North-facing section through Ditches (12549) and (12551)



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