



Land at Knighton Lane, Broadmayne, Dorset

Archaeological Field Evaluation



Report No. 53426/2/1

November 2014

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Document Quality Control

Version	Status	Prepared By	Approved By	Date
1	Draft report 53426/2/1	M Trevarthen		21/11/2014
2	Final draft	P Bellamy		24/11/2014
3	Updated corrected draft incorporating comments from S Wallis and P Atherton	P Bellamy		28/11/2014
4	Final report for circulation	P Bellamy		28/11/2014

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Project Report Summary Page

Project Details			
OASIS Reference	terraina1-196070		
Project Title	Land at Knighton Lane, Broadmayne		
Short Description of Project	<p>Terrain Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of a plot of land immediately east of Knighton Lane, Broadmayne, West Dorset. Two 20m trenches were excavated, investigating a sample of approximately 5% of the site.</p> <p>The site is bisected by a low north-south linear earthwork bank and terrace, which was shown to be natural in origin, although it had probably continued to influence later land use. Medieval features comprising a ditch, a possible pit and a trackway were found east of this bank. In the western part of the site, two undated features, a shallow sub-rectangular pit and a shallow ditch were found.</p> <p>Overall, the medieval and other remains within the site have been assessed against nationally recognised criteria as being of potentially medium significance.</p>		
Project Dates	Start: 17-11-2014	End: 18-11-2014	
Previous/Future Work	Yes/Not Known		
Project Code	53426		
Monument Type and Period	pit (medieval), ditch (medieval), trackway (medieval)		
Significant Finds	Pot (medieval)		
Project Location			
County/District/Parish	Dorset/ West Dorset/ Broadmayne		
Site Address	1 Lower St Edmunds Street, Weymouth, Dorset		
Site Coordinates	SY 7304 8665		
Site Area	60 m ²		
Height OD	48.5 m		
Project Creators			
Organisation	Terrain Archaeology		
Project Brief Originator	None		
Project Design Originator	Terrain Archaeology		
Project Supervisor	Mike Trevarthen		
Project Manager	Peter Bellamy		
Sponsor or Funding Body	Developer		
Project Archive			
Archive Type	Physical	Digital	Paper
Location/Accession No	Terrain Archaeology offices, pending deposition with Dorset County Museum.	Terrain Archaeology offices, pending deposition with Dorset County Museum.	Terrain Archaeology offices, pending deposition with Dorset County Museum.
Contents	Ceramics, animal bone	Digital photography	context sheets, diary, photographs, plans, report

Land off Knighton Lane, Broadmayne Dorset

Archaeological Evaluation, November 2014

1. Introduction

1.1 Project introduction

Terrain Archaeology was commissioned by Caroline Paul, through her agent Patrick Atherton FRICS, to undertake an Archaeological Field Evaluation in support of an application for outline planning consent (Application No. WD/D/14/002284) for domestic development on land at Knighton Lane, Broadmayne, Dorset (Figure 1).

The National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012) requires local authorities to take the archaeological and other heritage impacts of any planning application into account as a material consideration when determining planning consent. In order for consent to be granted the planning authority must normally be satisfied that the public benefit of the development outweighs the loss or diminution of the significance of any heritage assets affected. In cases where insufficiently detailed information exists about the presence or absence and significance of archaeological remains (heritage assets) within a proposed development area, or about the extent and severity of the impact of a proposal on known remains, to allow a planning authority to reach an appropriately informed decision, a formal heritage assessment (a 'desk-based assessment') will normally be undertaken; and where additional information is called for, an archaeological field evaluation will be required (NPPF 2012, Para 128).

A Heritage Assessment for the site was prepared by Terrain Archaeology in October-November 2014 (Terrain Archaeology 2014). This identified the potential for heritage assets with an archaeological interest to be present on the site, but concluded there was insufficiently detailed information regarding their presence or absence, date, preservation or configuration. In order to provide this additional information on the heritage resource surviving on the site, an archaeological field evaluation was undertaken following advice to the Local Planning Authority from Steve Wallis, Senior Archaeologist (Advice and Management), Dorset County Council.

The Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) definition of Archaeological Field Evaluation is "a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate." (IfA 2008a).

The purpose of Archaeological Field Evaluation as set out by the Institute for Archaeologists is as follows:

"The purpose of field evaluation is to gain information about the archaeological resource within a given area or site (including its presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality), in order to make an assessment of its merit in the appropriate context, leading to one or more of the following:

- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource*
- The formulation of a strategy to mitigate a threat to the archaeological resource*
- The formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research)." (IfA 2008a).*

The fieldwork was carried out on the 17th and 18th of November 2014 by Peter Bellamy and Mike Trevarthen.

Terrain Archaeology wishes to acknowledge the assistance and cooperation of Caroline Paul and Patrick Atherton in respect of this. The project was monitored on behalf of the local planning authority by Steve Wallis, Senior Archaeologist (Advice and management), Dorset County Council.

1.2 Brief

No written brief for the scheme of works was issued by, or on behalf of West Dorset District Council, but the proposed programme was discussed with Steve Wallis, Senior Archaeologist (Advice and Management, Dorset County Council, prior to commencing the fieldwork.

1.3 Site Location and Topography

The site (Figures 1 and 2) comprises a parcel of undeveloped land (0.128 hectare) immediately east of Knighton Lane, somewhat north of its junction with Main Street, at Ordnance Survey NGR SY 7304 8665. Ground within the site lies at a maximum elevation of 48.5m above Ordnance Datum in its north west corner and slopes gently to the south and east, toward a small stream. Near the eastern edge of the application area there is a broad, low, north-south aligned linear earthwork bank, with a more steeply sloping fall of just over one metre on its eastern side, to a gently sloping lower terrace.

1.4 Geology

Bedrock geology is mapped Cretaceous Portsdown Chalk Formation, overlain locally by Quaternary Head deposits of sand, silt, clay and gravel (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). Excavation has characterised these superficial deposits within the site as Coombe Rock (see below).

1.5 Archaeological and Historical Background

The detailed history of the site has previously been presented in a desk-based heritage assessment (Terrain Archaeology 2014) and the results are summarised here.

The site lies within a rich prehistoric landscape. A general scatter of Neolithic and Bronze Age flint has been found in the area (Mephram 1995, Woodward 1982). A number of Early Bronze Age burials have been found in and around the village (Peers & Clarke 1966, Young 1977) including one in the vicinity of the site at 17A Knighton Lane (Woodward 1982). No Iron Age finds are noted adjacent to the site, but Late Iron Age settlement evidence and burials have been excavated elsewhere in Broadmayne (Young 1974).

Roman settlement and agricultural remains were found at 17A Knighton Lane (Woodward 1982). Further Roman settlement remains spanning the 1st-4th century AD have also been excavated elsewhere in the village (Peers & Clarke 1966, Young 1974).

Broadmayne village has its origins in the Early Medieval period and is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086, although no identifiably Late Saxon evidence has been recovered to date. Broadmayne was one of a number of villages named 'Mayne', with Friar Mayne and Little Mayne to the east and west respectively. Both Little Mayne and Friar Mayne became deserted, and earthwork remains of the former villages and their agricultural field systems have been identified (RCHME 1970). Broadmayne also appears to have shrunk from its medieval extent at an unknown date likely to lie from the 13th to 16th century, and areas of former medieval settlement remains have been recorded within and to the north and northeast of the site, and also to the west and to the south east. The land belonging to Broadmayne was farmed in an open field system until the early 19th century when it was enclosed by Act of Parliament.

1.6 Previous Archaeological fieldwork

There has been no previous fieldwork undertaken on the site itself. However, about 90m to the NNE, investigations during the excavation of a new car servicing pit at 17A Knighton Lane in 1980 revealed a flexed human burial in a chalk-cut grave, set below a stony soil containing Neolithic or Bronze Age flint, itself below a layer interpreted as part of an agricultural lynchet or field bank. Cutting this was a large 'V' shaped ditch some 2m wide and 1m deep, possibly forming part of a substantial enclosure ditch, and containing carbonised cereal grains and a group of Late Roman (3rd-4th century) pottery in its lower fill deposit. The upper ditch fill contained building material amongst which was part of a lozenge-shaped stone roof-tile typical of the Late Roman period (Woodward 1982, 100).

1.7 Aims and Objectives

The aim of the field evaluation is to understand, record and make available information on the archaeological resource existing on the site.

Its objectives were:

- To record all *in situ* archaeological deposits and features revealed to an appropriate professional standard.
- To assess the probability of surviving archaeological structures and deposits across the site.
- To obtain evidence to formulate a strategy to ensure the appropriate management of the archaeological resource
- To present the results in a report to the appropriate standard.

1.8 Proposed Development

Outline planning permission is being sought for construction of domestic housing within the site. The ultimate nature of the development is not known, but options for either two- or three properties with associated infrastructure have been lodged with the local planning authority.

1.9 Methods

The methodology, scope, aims and objectives of the works was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Terrain Archaeology in September 2014 (Terrain Archaeology document no. 3426/0/1). All archaeological works were carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008).

The evaluation comprised intrusive investigation in the form of trial trenching. Two trenches (Trenches 1 and 2, Figures 2 & 3; Plate 1), each measuring approximately 20 m by 1.5 m, were mechanically excavated within the site, using a tracked excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. The trenches sampled approximately 5% of the application area.

Following machining, the trench bases were manually cleaned (Plates 2 & 3), as were the trench edges where it was necessary to clarify or record aspects of the site's stratigraphic sequence. All archaeological deposits and features exposed during the works were recorded and excavation of archaeological deposits and features was limited to resolving questions relating to their date, nature, extent and condition. All deposits revealed, irrespective of their apparent archaeological significance, were recorded using components of the Terrain Archaeology recording system of complementary written, drawn and photographic records. These have been compiled in a stable, cross-referenced and fully indexed archive in accordance with current guidelines (AAF 2007) and the requirements of the receiving museum. A photographic record of the work was maintained in digital format, and includes aspects of its setting, conduct and technical detail.

1.10 Archive and Dissemination

The project archive, comprising artefacts, written, graphic and photographic records, and appropriate background documentation, is currently stored by Terrain Archaeology under the project code 53426.

A paper copy of this report will be lodged with Dorset County Council's Historic Environment Record (HER). The HER is a publicly funded and accessible resource, and deposition of the report will place it, and the project results, in the public domain.

A digital summary of the archive will be placed with the OASIS project (www.oasis.ac.uk) under the reference code *terrains1-196070*. A digital copy of this report will be uploaded for inclusion in the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) online 'grey literature' library.

A brief report of the project will be published by Terrain Archaeology in the *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society*.

2. Results

2.1 Introduction

The two evaluation trenches were positioned to investigate the character of the earthwork bank that was visible running across the site roughly N-S (Trench 1) and the area closer to the street frontage, where any proposed development is likely to take place (Trench 2). This section summarises the results of the evaluation trenching by chronological period. The features and deposits revealed in the trenches are described in detail in Appendix 1. Selected photographs are illustrated in Plates 1-7.

2.2 Distribution of the Revealed Archaeological Resource

The majority of the archaeological features were found to the east of the earthwork bank that crosses the field, in the eastern end of Trench 1. This area contained all the dated medieval features. Two small undated features were found in the western part of the site in Trench 1. No archaeological features were identified in Trench 2.

2.3 Natural Deposits

2.3.1 Bedrock

The chalk bedrock was not exposed in either trench during the evaluation.

2.3.2 Superficial Deposits

Exposed at the base of both trenches was an unknown depth of coombe rock (117, 212). This material is a form of soliflucted calcareous head deposit defined as “a structureless accumulation of chalk rubble and flints in a chalky paste, which may be cemented or not” (Institute of Geological Sciences 1982, 12). The upper surface of the coombe rock was marked by innumerable natural small- to medium-sized solution features, usually infilled with stony reddish-brown or grey-brown clay silt.

2.3.3 Natural Topographic Features

A linear earthwork feature was visible crossing the field roughly N-S (Figure 2). This feature was not planned in detail but had slightly irregular sides about 6 m wide. It was much more pronounced on its eastern side where it seemed to define the edge of a lower terrace to the east, about 1 m below the west part of the site. Trench 1 was excavated across this feature and demonstrated that it was a natural feature; the shape of the earthwork visible on the surface was mirrored by the shape of the underlying coombe rock. On the crest of this bank was a localised layer of dark reddish-brown clay loam with common flint gravel (115). The origin of this deposit remains unclear: it may be a gradual accretion of soil at the edge of an agricultural plot, but it could equally be natural, representing the isolated survival of a formerly more extensive soil horizon. It was overlain to the east by a c. 0.3 m thick almost stoneless yellow-brown silty loam deposit (114), probably a localised colluvium. Formation of this soil pre-dated trackway cut 108. Taken together, layers 114 and 115 indicate that the natural bank was originally somewhat steeper than the current topography would suggest, but has been modified by subsequent agricultural and settlement activity.

2.4 Medieval Features

Three archaeological features were exposed at the eastern end of Trench 1 (Figure 3, plates 2, 4, 5),

2.4.1 Ditch 105

The earliest feature in this area was a NNE-SSW aligned V-shaped ditch (105), 1.2 m wide and 0.8 m deep, which was cut into the coombe rock and oriented parallel to the base of the natural terrace crossing the trench. Two fills were noted, both containing medieval pottery, animal bone and redeposited limestone fragments.

2.4.2 Feature 101

The eastern side of ditch 105 was cut by a large curving-sided feature (101) of uncertain function or size, which was only partially exposed within the trench. This was 0.6 m deep with vertical sides giving way with depth to a broad concave base. A basal fill of dark grey-brown clayey silt (104) contained medieval pottery. Above this, a dump of nodular flint and limestone rubble (103) and a capping layer of firm yellow-brown clay-silt (102) probably represent

deliberate remediation of ground levels over a redundant feature. The limestone rubble is not local to the site and must have been imported – most probably as building stone. Some fragments showed signs of having been heated prior to their deposition.

2.4.3 Trackway 108

The western side of Ditch 105 was cut by the linear cut or erosional hollow (108) of a NNE-SSW aligned road or trackway, which followed the contour of the base of the natural bank. Here two successive layers of redeposited sand and gravel (110 above 109) formed a cambered track surface – possibly representing the re-metalling of a pre-existing hollow way. Above 110 to the east and west sides were accumulations of dark, almost stoneless, roadside silt (111 and 112 respectively).

A broad remnant linear hollow above the trackway had later been levelled-up with up to 0.2 m thickness of dumped, mixed mid- and dark yellowish-brown calcareous clay silt with moderate poorly sorted stone (113).

2.5 Undated Features

In the western part of Trench 1 were the basal vestiges of an undated small shallow ditch (120), aligned NNE-SSW, and filled with grey-brown silty loam (121) (Figure 3, Plate 6). This feature was not investigated, as its potential to contribute the specific evaluation aims and objectives was considered negligible.

Just to the east, a shallow rectilinear pit (118) was partially exposed (Figure 3; Plate 7). It was aligned north-south, with a vertical north end and irregularly vertical to moderately sloping sides to east and west, with an irregular gently concave base. It measured 0.7 m wide, 0.2 m deep and in excess of 0.8 m long. A single fill (119) comprised dark red/grey-brown silty loam. Two flakes of struck flint were recovered – the only such finds from the evaluation.

2.6 Topsoil

The topsoil over Trench 1 (100) ranged in thickness between 0.1 m and 0.3 m along the length of the trench (Figure 3). In Trench 2 was a 0.3 m thick dark humic topsoil (200), which overlay a lower layer of similar humic soil (201) with a higher stone content, which lay directly on top of the natural coombe rock. Layer 201 thinned southwards, and the most southerly five metres of Trench 2 saw Topsoil 100 resting directly on coombe rock. Whilst no archaeological features were present and no finds were recovered, the evaluation demonstrated that the potential for features in this part of the site has not been negated by later truncation or disturbance.

3. Finds

3.1 Finds Assemblage

The finds recovered from the evaluation are presented below in Table 1. For the purposes of this assessment, the finds have not been analysed in detail: only a summary of the composition of the finds assemblage by material type is included.

Context	Medieval pottery	Flint	Animal bone	Marine shell
104	14/104g	--	--	--
106	3/57g	--	4/117g	--
107	3/12g	--	5/182g	4/8g
119	--	2/20g	--	--
122	2/11g	--	3/20g	--
Total	19/185g	2/20g	12/319g	4/8g

Table 1: Quantification of finds by context (count/weight in grams)

3.2 Pottery

Nineteen sherds of medieval pottery (185g) were recovered from 4 contexts: pit fill 104, ditch fills 106 and 107, and clearance layer 122. The majority of the material represents body sherds from cooking pots in variably oxidized and reduced sandy fabrics. Two green glazed sherds in fine sandy pinkish grey fabric from cleaning layer 122 are

probably from the same vessel – probably a jug or pitcher. The likely date range of the pottery is 13th-14th century, although individual sherds in coarse sandy ware (107) and coarse sandy flint-tempered ware (104) could be slightly earlier, perhaps 12th century.

3.3 Worked Flint

Two flakes of struck flint (20g) came from pit fill 119. Both were secondary flakes in moderately sharp condition, struck from river gravel flint, and had patchy thin blue-grey surface patination. The flintwork is not considered to be in its primary context, although it is notable that it represents the only such material to be recovered from the site.

3.4 Faunal remains

3.4.1 Animal bone

Twelve pieces of animal bone (319g) were found in three contexts: ditch fills 106 and 107 and cleaning layer 122. The assemblage is too small and fragmentary to assess in detail, but probably derives from common domestic species (cow/sheep/pig). No evidence for butchery marks was noted, but two medium-sized long bones (one each from 106 and 107) showed signs of deliberate breakage, possibly for marrow extraction.

3.4.2 Marine Shell

A number of degraded and fragmentary oyster shell fragments were seen in ditch fill 107. A sub-sample of the larger fragments (4/8g) was recovered.

4. Assessment

4.1 Sample

The trial trenches evaluated a total area of 60 m². East-west aligned Trench 1 was sited to investigate the eastern part of the site, and specifically to assess the north-south aligned linear earthwork bank. NNE-SSW aligned Trench 2 was sited to assess the western part of the site. Together the trenches represent an evaluation sample of c. 5% of the application area. Experiments on the effectiveness of differing sample strategies on large scale rural archaeological sites have indicated a trial trenching sample of between 5%-10% of the area is broadly effective in evaluating Roman and medieval remains with a relatively high degree of confidence, but is less effective at picking up and understanding prehistoric and Saxon archaeology (Hey & Lacey, 2001).

4.2 Significance

4.2.1 Definition of Significance

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) defines significance as: *The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.*

Value of Heritage Asset	Factors for assessing the value of archaeological assets
Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.
Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The importance of the resource has not been ascertained.

Table 2: Scale of Heritage Asset Value

In the case of the heritage assets related to this current development proposal, the interest is primarily archaeological. The value of the heritage assets has been assessed with reference to the guidance given by the Highways Agency in 2007 in *The Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2: Cultural Heritage* (Highways Agency document 208/07), which is the most suitable and widely-acknowledged detailed assessment methodology for assessing the impact on and value of heritage assets. The scale of heritage asset values is set out in Table 2, which is based on Highways Agency document 208/07, Annex 5, Table 5.1.

4.2.2 Archaeological Significance of the Site

The site is part of the shrunken medieval village of Broadmayne, known to have originated in the Later Saxon period and to have reached its pre-20th century maximum in the medieval period, before contracting in the later medieval or early post-medieval period. Lands belonging to Broadmayne were farmed on an essentially medieval open field system from a group of nucleated farms in the village until the early 19th century, when the fields were enclosed by Act of Parliament.

Within the site, two dated medieval features (a ditch and a possible large pit) have been identified, and a possible hollow way with later metallurgic deposits was probably medieval in origin. These features may form part of the complex of remains visible as a series of rectilinear tofts on aerial photographs taken in 1947 (Dorset HER MDO20708). The route of the trackway within the site may be fossilised as a curious double boundary marked on the 1811 Broadmayne Enclosure Map (DHC PC-BDM/5/1/1), although it clearly cannot have functioned as track after this date, and was anyway superseded by the present Knighton Lane as a main thoroughfare. These medieval features lie in the lower eastern part of the site.

Within the western part of the site, two undated features were identified by the evaluation: the significance of these cannot be assessed, although one (Pit 118) produced the only worked flint from the site. No evidence for post-enclosure land use other than agriculture has been identified.

There has been comparatively little study of the origins and contraction of medieval rural settlement in Dorset compared with adjacent counties in the South West (Webster 2007, 195-8), and this remains true of Broadmayne, where there has been relatively little significant archaeological investigation of the medieval settlement or its agricultural hinterland. The remains discovered on the site have the potential to feed into the research aims of the South West Archaeological Research Framework (Webster 2007), in particular Research Aim 42: *Improve our understanding of Medieval farming* and, to a lesser extent, Research Aim 10: *Widen our understanding of the origins of villages*.

4.2.3 Heritage Asset Significance

Individually the heritage assets exposed in the evaluation trench have been assessed as **Low**, according to the criteria set out in Table 2. In part this is because their archaeological associations and functions remain unknown at present. However, the existence of such a density of features indicates that the site lies broadly within the area of shrunken medieval settlement (Dorset HER MDO20708) and has the potential to contain evidence that could contribute to understanding of medieval Broadmayne. The site as a whole is therefore considered to be of **Medium** significance.

4.3 Potential impact of the proposed development

The policy on the impact of development on the significance heritage assets is set out in paragraphs 132 and 133 of the *National Planning Policy Framework*. The Planning Practice Guidance to the NPPF makes it clear that it is the degree of harm to the asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that should be assessed. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. The NPPF Practice Guidance describes the degree of harm to the significance of heritage assets in terms of 'substantial harm', 'less than substantial harm' and 'no harm'.

4.3.1 Direct Impacts on the Heritage Assets

The evaluation has indicated the potential of significant archaeological remains being present within the application area. It has demonstrated that these remains exist directly below modern topsoil at depths ranging from 0.3 m to as little as 0.1 m below ground level.

The current outline planning application does not include full details of the proposed residential development. However, it does include speculative proposals for either two or three dwellings with associated infrastructure, as part of the supporting documentation for the planning application, which can be taken as broadly indicative of the likely scale of development. Development of the site at such densities is likely to have a direct impact on the significance of the archaeological resource within its boundaries, and harm to such assets will necessarily diminish the archaeological setting of the contemporary remains lying beyond the application area, reducing their completeness and future legibility.

4.3.2 Scale of Impact of the Development Proposals on the Heritage Assets

Assuming that development of the site is at densities no greater than currently indicated (two to three dwellings with access and infrastructure), and that there is no requirement for major alterations to ground levels within the site, the impact of the development proposals on the site has been provisionally assessed as potentially **less than significant harm**. This assessment should be reviewed as detailed development proposals are submitted for full planning consent.

4.4 Suggested mitigation of the proposed development impacts

The archaeology found on the site is not of sufficient significance to warrant mitigation measures to preserve it *in situ*. It is, however, fragile and vulnerable to harm, unique and irreplaceable. It is likely that any intrusive groundworks or ground reduction below modern ground level, including for foundations, pile caps, ground-beams, service trenches and 'hard' landscaping, will have the potential to adversely affect or destroy the significance of medieval features and deposits that might inform understanding of the development of medieval Broadmayne. Any significant groundworks should be undertaken under archaeological supervision, in order that any heritage assets exposed can be investigated, recorded and understood to appropriate professional standards. For relatively limited groundworks, a 'watching brief' (Archaeological Observations and Recording) would appear appropriate, but if there are larger scale topsoil stripping or landscaping works, then 'Strip, Map, Excavate and Record' would be a more appropriate mitigation methodology.

5. References

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- English Heritage 2008 *Conservation Principles Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment*. English Heritage
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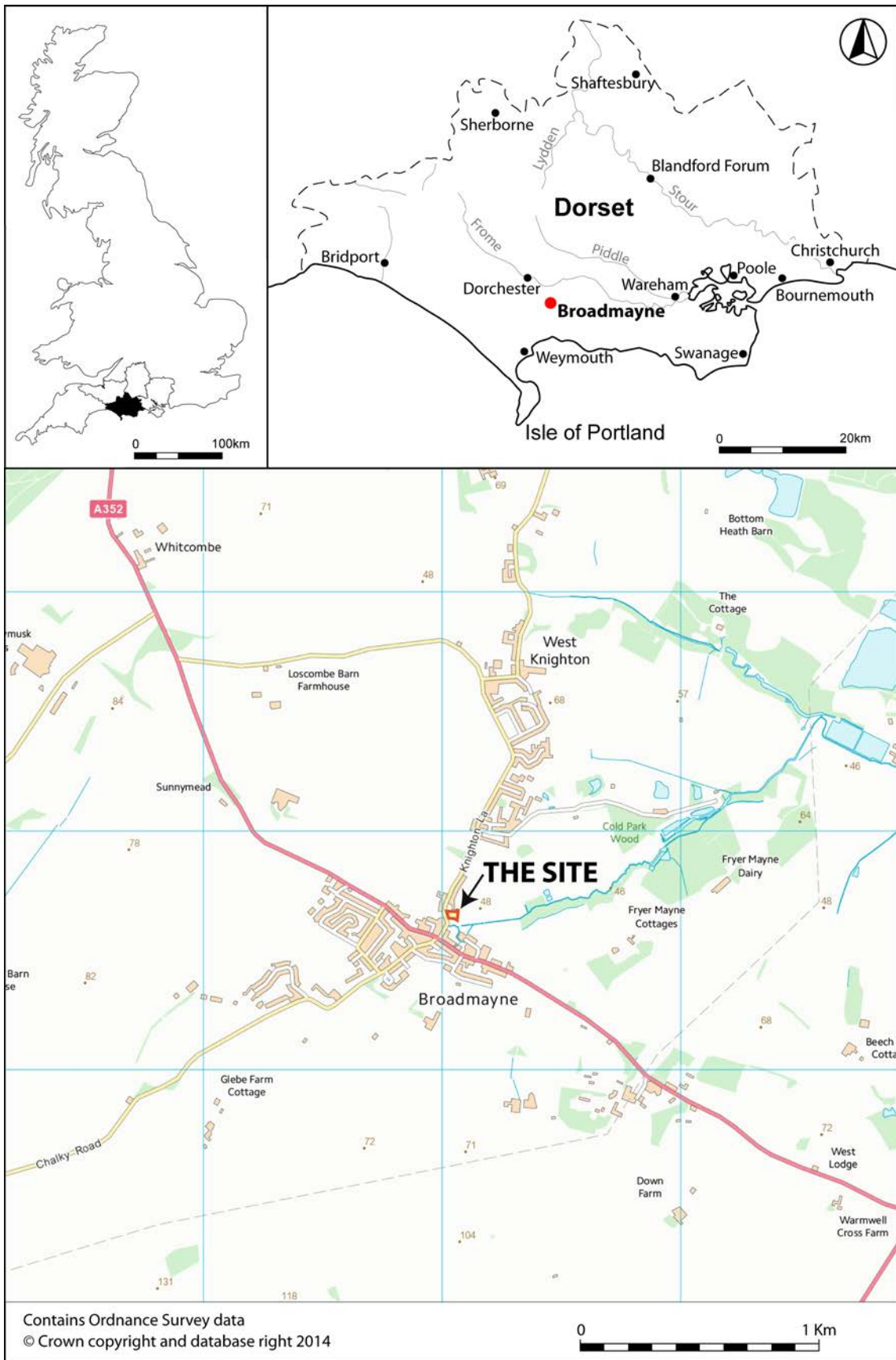


Figure 1: Site Location.

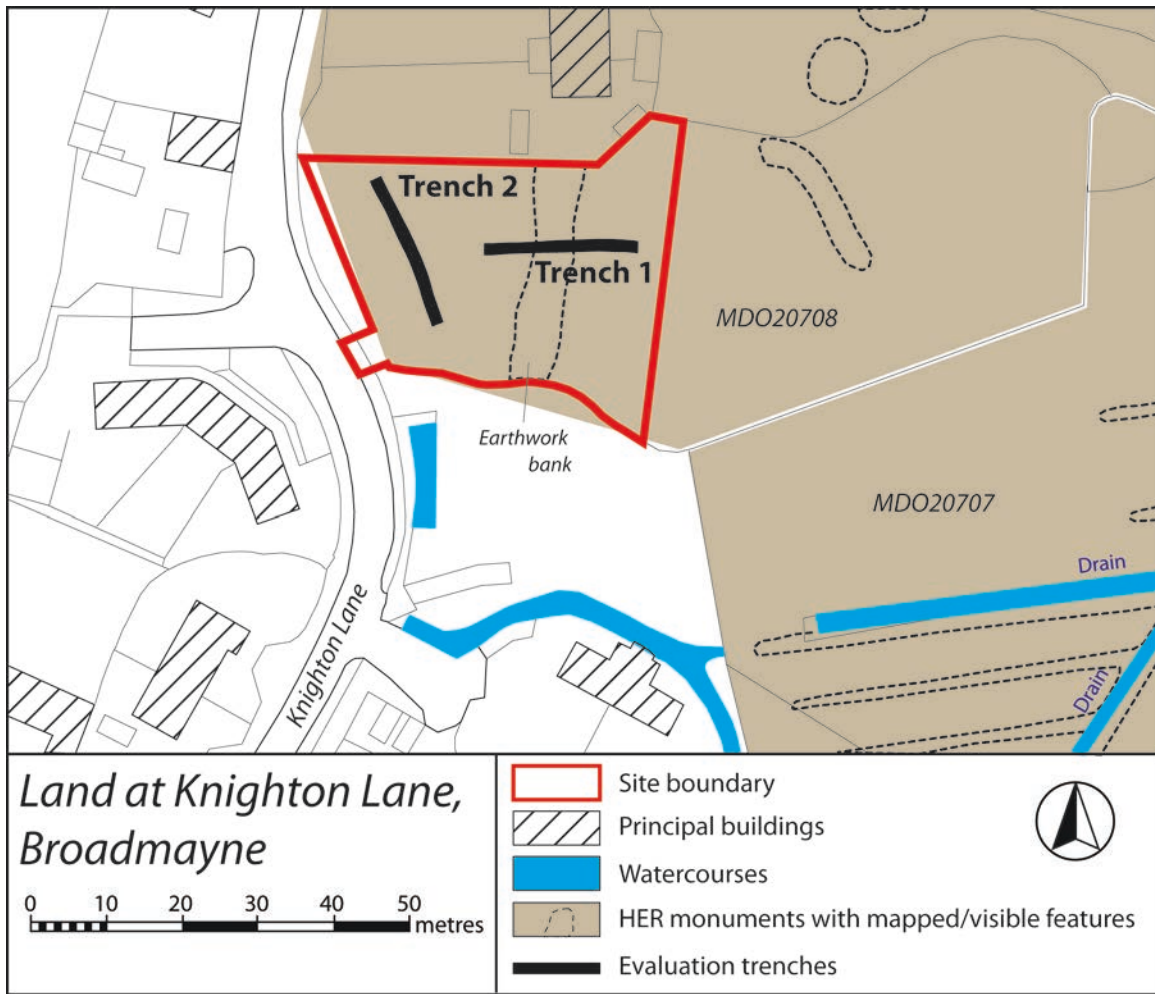


Figure 2: Trench Location Plan.

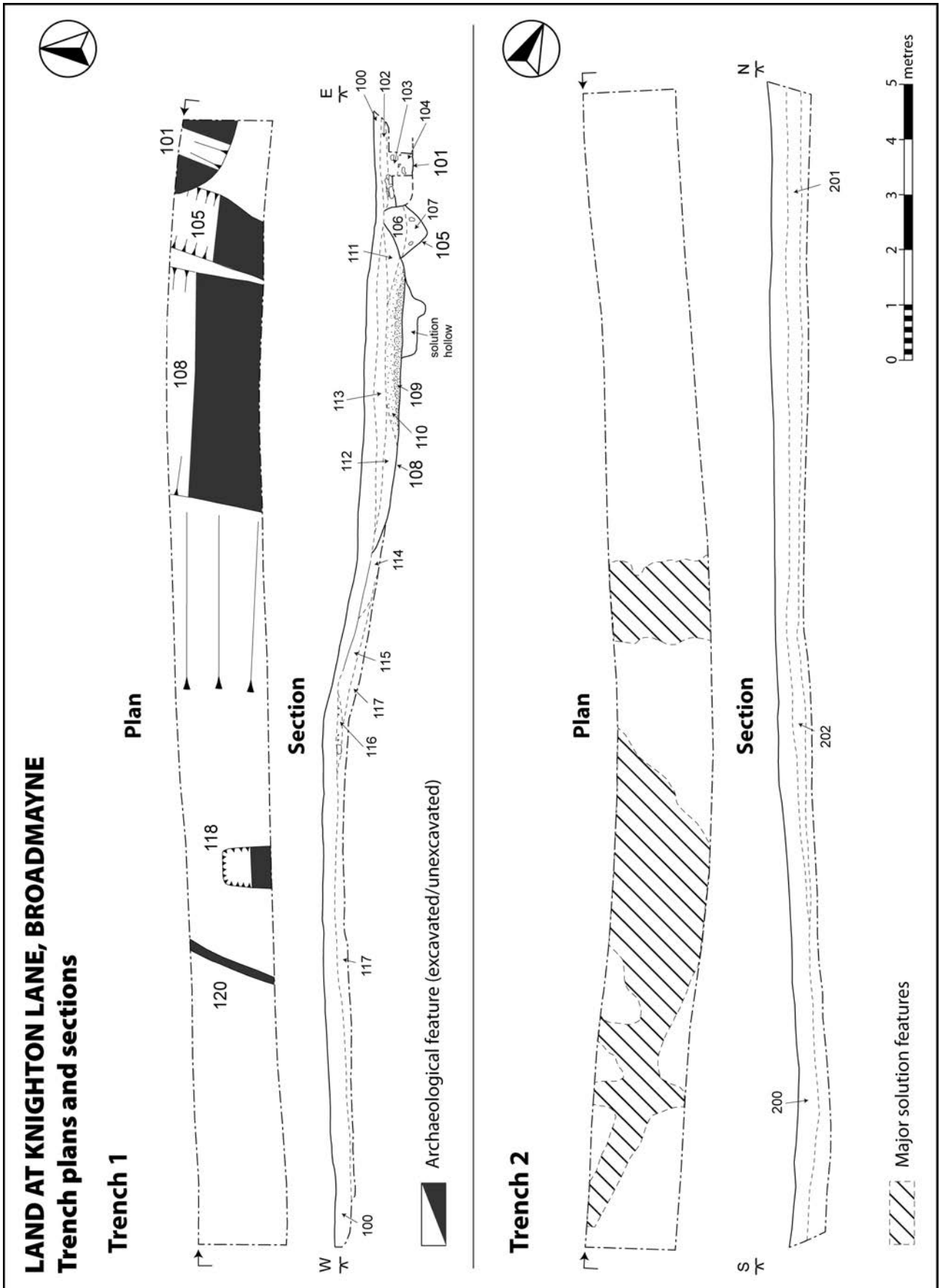


Figure 7: Plans and sections of Trenches 1 and 2.



Plate 1: Overview of trenches looking ESE from Knighton Lane.



Plate 2: Southern end of Trench 1 showing slope of the natural bank (foreground) and unexcavated medieval features beyond. View from west. 2m scales.



Plate 3: Trench 2, viewed from the NNW. 1m scale



Plate 4: East end of Trench 1, showing trackway 108, ditch 105 and pit 101. 2m and 1m scales.



Plate 5: Trench 1. Detail of pit 101 (right) and ditch 105 (left). Dark trackside silting deposit 111 lies to the left of 105, where it overlies the gravel metalling of the trackway. View from south. 2m scales.



Plate 6: Detail of vestigial ditch base 120 (above scale) in Trench 1. View from ESE. 1m scale.



Plate 7: Detail of undated pit 118 in Trench 1. View from north. 1m scale

Appendix 1: Trench Summary

Trench 1

Length: 20.00 m; Width 1.50 m; maximum depth c. 1.05 m.

Context	Description and Interpretation	Depth (m) below ground level
100	Modern topsoil: up to 0.3m thickness of loose, unconsolidated dark grey-brown silty loam with occasional small stones, rare larger stones and rare modern debris. The topsoil at the eastern end of the trench is thinner, providing as little as 0.10m of cover above archaeological deposits	0.00 – 0.30m
101	Cut of feature: probably an oval or sub-circular pit but of unknown overall dimensions. Exposure within the trench is 1.6 by 1m. Edges are vertical in their upper part, giving way with depth to increasingly gently sloping sides and a broad concave or sloping base. Filled with 102, 103, 104.	0.10 – 0.70m
102	Upper fill of feature 101: firm, compact mid- to light yellow-brown calcareous clay-silt containing abundant small chalk pellets and fragments <20mm, and rare small flint gravel. This deposit may represent deliberate consolidation of the ground surface over a redundant feature.	0.10 – 0.25m
103	Intermediate fill of feature 101: Deposit of mixed nodular and gravel flint and undressed limestone rubble up to c0.3m, randomly dumped in point contact, set in an interstitial matrix of mid yellow-brown calcareous clay-silt. Some of the limestone has powdery surfaces with blue-grey discolouration suggesting exposure to heat prior to deposition. Deposit probably represents deliberate backfilling of a redundant feature.	0.25-0.45m
104	Basal fill of feature 101: Moderately firm mid-dark grey-brown calcareous clay-silt with common chalk pellets and flecks, occasional larger limestone pieces and nodular flint up to c0.20m. Finds comprise 14 sherds of medieval pottery.	0.45 – 0.70m
105	Cut of ditch: Linear, straight-sided ditch, aligned NNE-SSW, cut into underlying coombe rock 117. Edges slope evenly at c45° from horizontal to a narrow concave base. Filled with 106, 107.	0.15 – 0.90m
106	Upper fill of ditch 105: Moderately firm mid yellow-brown calcareous clayish silt with moderate chalk flecks, occasional nodular and gravel flint and limestone up to c0.10m. Finds comprise 3 sherds of medieval pottery and 4 pieces of animal bone.	0.15 – 0.55m
107	Basal fill of ditch: Moderately firm mid grey-brown calcareous silt. Common small chalk flecks, occasional nodular and gravel flint and limestone up to c0.20m; rare charcoal fragments. Finds comprise 3 sherds of medieval pottery, five pieces of animal bone and fragments of oyster shell.	0.55 – 0.70m
108	Cut or erosional hollow associated with trackway: Linear feature aligned NNE-SSW set parallel to the base of a natural linear embankment. Approximately 5.80m wide and c 0.40m deep, with gently sloping or gently concave sides and a broad flattish base over coombe rock and a large solution feature. To the east, the trackway cuts the fills of ditch 105. Filled with 109,m 110, 111, 112.	
109	Lower trackway metalling deposit: resting directly on 108, friable, sometimes weakly cemented pale grey silty sand with common flint gravel, mostly <50mm. Spread is c 2.80m wide with a low cambered upper surface.	0.35 – 0.45m
110	Upper trackway metalling deposit: variable loose- to moderately compact friable mid brownish grey silty sand with common small grit and gravel, mostly <60mm. Spread is c3m wide and also has a cambered upper surface.	0.35 – 0.50m
111	Roadside soil accumulation: Formed in the hollow to the east of the cambered trackway metalling 110, a moderately firm, friable, mid dark grey-brown sandy loam with occasional small grit <5mm and rare small stones.	0.20 – 0.50m
112	Roadside soil accumulation: Formed in the hollow to the west of the cambered trackway metalling 110, a moderately firm, friable, mid dark grey-brown sandy loam with occasional small grit <5mm and rare small stones.	0.37 – 0.60m
113	Dumped levelling layer over former trackway: moderately firm, mixed, mid- and mid dark yellow-brown calcareous clay-loam with common chalk flecks, moderate small flint and limestone, occasionally up to c0.30m.	0.20 – 0.40m
114	Soil layer: seen on the east facing slope of the natural bank, up to 0.3m thickness of moderately firm mid yellow brown sandy silt-loam; almost stoneless. Layer overlies 115 and angle of repose indicates the bank face was originally slightly steeper than the present topography suggests. Formation of this layer predates accumulation of 112.	0.10 – 0.30m
115	Soil layer: seen on the 'lip' of the natural bank, a wedge of moderately firm mid dark reddish brown sandy clay-loam with common brecciated and sub-rounded gravel flint,	0.10 – 0.30m

Context	Description and Interpretation	Depth (m) below ground level
	mostly <60mm. The origin of this layer is unclear and formation through natural, rather than anthropogenic processes cannot be ruled out.	
116	Soil layer: localised deposit of moderately firm mid dark greyish brown clay-loam with common small chalk fragments and small stones <30mm.	0.25 – 0.35m
117	Natural deposits: coombe rock, comprising firm, sometimes weakly cemented pale cream and pale yellowish calcareous clay-silt with very abundant small degraded chalk fragments. The upper surface of the unit bears innumerable solution hollows, usually infilled with dark red-brown and grey-brown clay-loam, often stony.	variable
118	Cut of pit: incompletely exposed within the trench. Sub rectangular with a vertical edge to the north, vertical to moderately sloping edges to the east and west and an irregular, gently concave base. Filled with 119.	0.30 – 0.50m
119	Fill of pit 118: Moderately firm mid dark slightly reddish brown silty loam with moderate gravel flint, mostly <50mm. A single flint flake was recovered.	0.30 – 0.50m
120	Cut of ditch: NNE-SSW aligned ditch c0.20m wide and cut into coombe rock deposits. Filled with 121. Unexcavated. This is probably the vestigial base or interfacial remains of a shallow ditch largely truncated by later agricultural land use.	0.30m+
121	Basal fill of ditch 120: Moderately firm mid grey-brown silty loam with sparse small chalk flecks and scarce small stones. Unexcavated.	0.30m+
122	Number issued for the purposes of recording artefacts found during initial cleaning over the archaeological remains at the east end of Trench 1, but which cannot now be assigned to a specific context. Finds comprise 2 pieces of medieval pottery (probably from the same vessel) and 3 pieces of animal bone.	N/A

Trench 2

Length: 20.30 m; Width 1.50 m; maximum depth c. 0.75 m.

Context	Description and Interpretation	Depth (m) below ground level
200	Modern topsoil: up to 0.3m thickness of loose, unconsolidated dark grey-brown silty loam with occasional small stones, rare larger stones and rare modern debris.	0.00 – 0.30m
201	Lower ploughsoil: up to 0.25m thickness of loose, unconsolidated dark grey-brown silty loam with moderate- to common small stones and rare larger stones. The layer gradually thins to the south, and is entirely absent from the southernmost c5m of the trench.	0.30 – 0.55m
202	Natural deposits: coombe rock, comprising firm, sometimes weakly cemented pale cream and pale yellowish calcareous clay-silt with very abundant small degraded chalk fragments. The upper surface of the unit bears innumerable solution hollows, usually infilled with dark red-brown and grey-brown clay-loam, often stony.	0.55/0.30m+