



Land adjacent Blandford Road (Sherrings Green Close), Puddletown, Dorset Archaeological Field Evaluation



Report No. 53375/2/1

June 2015

Land adjacent Blandford Road (Sherrings Green Close), Puddletown, Dorset

Archaeological Field Evaluation, June 2015

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Project Report Summary Page

Project Details			
OASIS Reference	terraina1-215941		
Project Title	Land adjacent Blandford Road (Sherrings Green Close), Puddletown		
Short Description of Project	<p>Terrain Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of a plot of land adjacent to Blandford Road, Puddletown, West Dorset. One trench of total length 26m was excavated, investigating a sample of approximately 4% of the site. The trench revealed a single undated quarry pit and one other possible quarry pit. The chalk bedrock was heavily disturbed with periglacial features. The results of this evaluation have enabled some of the features found in earlier phases of evaluation in 2000 and 2001 to be reinterpreted. Some of the earlier features have been shown to be periglacial in origin and others may represent quarry pits, rather than the curvilinear ditches of a possible prehistoric monument.</p> <p>Overall, the remains within the site have been assessed against nationally recognised criteria as being of negligible-low significance.</p>		
Project Dates	Start: 15-06-2015	End: 15-06-2015	
Previous/Future Work	Yes/Yes		
Project Code	53375		
Monument Type and Period	Chalk Plt (not known)		
Significant Finds	None		
Project Location			
County/District/Parish	Dorset/ West Dorset/ Puddletown		
Site Address	Land adjacent Blandford Road, Blandford Road, Puddletown, DT2 8GZ		
Site Coordinates	SY 7559 9445		
Site Area	47 m ²		
Height OD	c. 60 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	No physical archive	Terrain Archaeology offices, pending deposition with Dorset County Museum.	Terrain Archaeology offices, pending deposition with Dorset County Museum.
Contents		Digital photography	context sheets, diary, photographs, plans, report

Land adjacent Blandford Road (Sherrings Green Close), Puddletown, Dorset

Archaeological Evaluation, June 2015

1. Introduction

1.1 Project introduction

Terrain Archaeology was commissioned by Ankers and Rawlings Developments Ltd to undertake an Archaeological Field Evaluation of a parcel of land adjacent to Blandford Road, Puddletown, in support of an application for planning consent (Application No. WD/D/15/000534) for two detached houses and associated garages and parking.

The site has been the subject of previous archaeological evaluation by Terrain Archaeology in 2000 and 2001 (Terrain Archaeology 2000; 2001), undertaken in support of a 2003-4 planning application to develop the whole of the paddock known as Sherrings Green Close (1/E/2003/0122). Under this earlier scheme, the present site was left as open space at the southern end of the development. The earlier evaluations indicated the presence of a possible ditched prehistoric enclosure or monument, but did not expose a sufficient extent of the ditch to determine its form, size and shape, nor did it provide any details of the interior.

The current phase of evaluation is designed to investigate the central area of what was postulated to be a circular monument based on the exposure of a curvilinear ditch in 2000-1 (Figure 3). The position of the trench was designed to pick up the postulated ditch to the south and north and also to investigate the central area.

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) 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 significance in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.*" (CIfA 2014a).

The purpose of Archaeological Field Evaluation as set out by the Chartered 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)*" (CIfA 2014a).

The fieldwork was carried out on the 15th June 2015 by Peter Bellamy and Mike Trevarthen.

Terrain Archaeology wishes to acknowledge the assistance and cooperation of Scott Rawlings and Martyn Ankers of Ankers and Rawlings Development Ltd. 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. Steve Wallis advised the Local Planning Authority in an email

dated 28 May 2015 “*The second phase of the archaeological evaluation (in 2001) effectively missed the central area of the monument because of the limited information that was available at the time to help determine where the trenches should be located. Without some further investigation of this central area, I do not think we can say with confidence that the site is not nationally important and so does not merit preservation in situ. So, my view is that further archaeological evaluation is needed before an informed planning decision can be made (i.e. before determination)*” (<http://wam.westdorset-dc.gov.uk/WAM/doc/Planning.pdf?extension=.pdf&contentType=application/pdf&id=1213524>).

1.3 Site Location

The site is situated on the western side of the village of Puddletown, on the east side of the A354 Blandford Road (centred at SY 7559 9445). It comprises a triangular area in the south end of a housing development in the former paddock known as Sherrings Green Close (Figure 1). The site lies on the lower north slopes of a chalk ridge, above the first river terrace of the River Piddle. It lies about 61 m above Ordnance Datum.

1.4 Geology

Bedrock geology is mapped as the Spetisbury Chalk Member of the Culver Chalk Formation (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). No superficial deposits are recorded.

1.5 Archaeological and Historical Background

A number of low earthworks were formerly visible in this area prior to housing development and were surveyed by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) in 1988. The most notable features were a possible property boundary comprising a slight bank, running roughly north/south along the length of the field. Two lynchets ran off this bank extending eastwards for about 25 m. Another north-south possible property boundary ran parallel to and about 16 m east of the other (Figure 2).

The field is named as Sherrings Green Close on the 1842 Puddletown Tithe Map and was in pasture at that time.

Two stages of archaeological evaluation were carried out by Terrain Archaeology in 2000 and 2001 (Terrain Archaeology 2000 and 2001). This work revealed a number of archaeological features including traces of a possible prehistoric ditched circular enclosure, parts of a Middle Bronze Age field system and medieval field boundaries and drove road. No further archaeological work was undertaken during the construction of the housing development on the site despite the results of the evaluation.

1.6 Previous Archaeological fieldwork

The positions of the evaluation trenches that impinge on the site (Trenches 1, 5 and 6) are shown on Figures 2-3. These trenches revealed field boundary ditches of Bronze Age date and evidence for a possible prehistoric circular ditched enclosure and a medieval boundary. The possible prehistoric features are marked in red and the medieval features in grey on Figure 2. It is not possible to determine the precise form, size and nature of the projected enclosure from the results of this earlier evaluation fieldwork.

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, specifically on the form of the postulated circular monument on the site.

Its objectives were:

- To assess the position of the ditch of the postulated circular monument and assess the potential for any central features or deposits within the monument.
- To record all *in situ* archaeological deposits and features revealed to an appropriate professional standard.
- To provide sufficient data to determine the significance of the postulated circular monument.
- To obtain evidence to formulate an appropriate programme of archaeological works during the proposed development of the site.
- To present the results in a report to the appropriate standard.

1.8 Proposed Development

The proposed development comprises the construction of two detached houses with associated garages and parking, together with alterations to the existing access and boundary.

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 June 2015 (Terrain Archaeology document no. 3375/0/1). All archaeological works were carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2014a).

The evaluation comprised intrusive investigation in the form of trial trenching. One trench (Trench 7, Figure 3; Plates 1-2), measuring 20.1 m by 1.8 m, was mechanically excavated using a tracked excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. In order to more fully investigate Feature 707 at the north end of the trench, a westwards extension 6 m long was excavated by machine (Plate 3). Two small sondages were excavated by hand at the east and west sides of feature 707. The sondage to the east exposed the edge of the cut and confirmed that it was an archaeological rather than a natural feature. However, the western side was not clearly visible on the surface and the western sondage did not find the edge. At this point it was decided to machine-excavate a slot 0.6 m wide across the feature to determine its character (Figure 4; Plates 4-6).

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 written, graphic and photographic records, and appropriate background documentation, is currently stored by Terrain Archaeology under the project code 53375 and site code TA5067. The numbering of the trench and contexts continues the sequence from the earlier evaluation phases and the archive from the current work will be incorporated into the archive of the earlier work.

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 *terrains1-215941*. 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 evaluation trench was excavated across the projected centre of the postulated prehistoric enclosure and crossed the projected line of the ditch on the south side. The features and deposits revealed in the trenches are described in detail in Appendix 1.

2.2 Distribution of the Revealed Archaeological Resource

The only archaeological features recorded were in the southern (downhill) end of the trench. No features were found at the northern end, where the projected line of the prehistoric ditch should have crossed the trench. The northern end of the trench did not reach as far north as the projected north side of the prehistoric ditch, which was projected to lie under the present footpath (Figure 3).

2.3 Natural Deposits

The natural chalk bedrock (706) was exposed at a depth of between 0.55 m and 0.75 m across the trench. A large number of periglacial stripes (704, 705) were exposed in the top of the chalk, running roughly parallel in a NNE-SSW orientation (Figure 4; Plates 1-2). Immediately on top of the chalk was a subsoil layer (703), which merged into the clay of the periglacial stripes.

2.4 Archaeological Features

One certain and one possible archaeological feature were exposed in the southern end of Trench 7 (Figure 4, Plates 2-6),

2.4.1 Quarry Pit 707

A large feature was partially exposed in the northern end of the trench. The plan shape of this feature is not known, but it was 4.25 m wide and about one metre deep cut into the natural chalk (Figures 5-6). The base of the feature had a thin lens of charcoal within a series of clay and chalk silting layers (709), suggesting it remained open for a period of time, gradually silting up naturally with material weathered from the sides and top. After a period of time, more rapid filling with agricultural soil (708) took place, perhaps as a result of ploughing in the immediate vicinity. No material was found to date this feature. Quarry pits dug into the chalk have been investigated just outside Dorchester, which have been dated from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods (Gardiner 2003; Robinson 2005).

2.4.2 Feature 712

Immediately to the west of the quarry pit 707, the edge of another possible feature (712) was revealed. The plan shape of this feature is not known, but it had a vertical eastern edge and was about 0.4 m deep, filled with soil similar to that in feature 707 (710) with an irregular lens of chalk (711) within it on the east side (Figure 4; Plate 3). Not enough of this feature was exposed to be certain of its form or function, or indeed whether it is anthropogenic in origin. It may be part of the same feature as 636 in Trench 6 (Terrain Archaeology 2001).

2.5 Agricultural Soils

The pasture soil over Trench 7 (700) lay over a ploughsoil layer (702). At the southern end, the two soil layers were separated by a layer of post-medieval building rubble (701), which petered out about one metre into the trench.

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, as all the finds appear to be residual.

Context	Pottery	Flint	Animal bone
702	7/69g	--	5/90g
708	--	3/23g	--
Total	7/69g	3/23g	5/90g

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

3.2 Pottery

Seven sherds of medieval pottery (69g) were recovered from ploughsoil 702. All are in an abraded condition and can be considered residual in this context. The sherds are mainly body sherds, and one rim sherd, from cooking pots in variably oxidized and reduced sandy fabrics. One sherd has remnants of a glazed surface. The likely date range of this pottery is 13th-14th century. One coarse sandy flint-tempered ware is probably earlier, perhaps 11th-12th century.

Some post-medieval/modern pottery was noted in the agricultural soils but not collected.

3.3 Worked Flint

Three flakes of struck flint (23g) came from quarry pit fill 708. None are diagnostic but would fit within a Late Neolithic industry. All are edge damaged and patinated and are probably residual in this context.

3.4 Animal Bone

Five pieces of animal bone (90g) were found in ploughsoil 702. The assemblage is too small and fragmentary to assess in detail, but probably derives from common domestic species (cow and sheep). One cattle femur head has been sawn, otherwise no butchery marks are present.

4. Assessment

4.1 Sample

Evaluation Trench 7 evaluated a total area of about 47 m². This, combined with the earlier evaluation trenches within the boundaries of the site, makes a total area of 115 m², which represents an approximate 9.5% sample of the site. About 19% of the area of the footprint of the proposed houses and garages has been investigated. 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 Heritage Asset Resource of the Site

4.2.1 Heritage Assets revealed in Trench 7

Trench 7 revealed one, possibly two, archaeological features buried below the agricultural soils. The only other archaeological deposit was a post-medieval or modern dump of building debris along the southern edge of the site. There was no other evidence for archaeological activity below the agricultural soils, which contain sparse quantities of medieval and post-medieval pottery.

Feature 707 has been interpreted as a quarry or marl pit of unknown date. Similar features elsewhere in the region have been dated from the Bronze Age to the post-medieval period (Gardiner 2003). The other possible feature (712) may be part of feature 636 in Trench 6, which is discussed below.

4.2.2 Reassessment of the Heritage Assets revealed in Trenches 1, 5 and 6

As part of the current phase of investigation, the results of the 2000 and 2001 evaluation have been reassessed in the light of the information revealed in Trench 7.

Trench 7 crossed the line of the eastern end of Trench 1 (Figure 3) and some of the features recorded in Trench 1 have been identified in Trench 7, notably features 126, 128 and possibly 124 (Figure 4). The greater linear exposure of these features makes it clear that they are periglacial features of geological origin, rather than archaeological as previously suggested (Terrain Archaeology 2000). The single sherd of late medieval pottery found in feature 126 must have been deposited through biological (worm or burrowing animal) action. No trace of the medieval ditch 119 was found, but its projected line is through the middle of Feature 707, so may have been destroyed by the digging of this quarry pit. If this is the case, then Feature 707 must be medieval or later in date.

It is also probable that some or all of the features further west in Trench 1, notably 130/134, 135, 139, 142, 151, etc may also be periglacial in origin, given their similar form and orientation to 122, 126 and 128. Features 618 and 619 in Trench 6 may also be periglacial features.

The possible prehistoric ditch(es) found in Trenches 1 and 6 (107, 112, 635, 636) do not form a circular monument along the projected line illustrated in Figure 3 (as suggested in Terrain Archaeology 2001), since no trace of it was found in Trench 7. Re-examination of the profiles and the deposits in these features reveals a certain similarity of form and filling to Quarry Pit 707 in Trench 7.

In Trench 1, Cuts 107, 112, 118 and 155 could be re-interpreted as a single large steep-sided feature with an irregularly flat bottom 4.8 m wide and 1.3 m deep, with a series of chalky silting layers in the base analogous to context 709 and silting layers of arable soil above (similar to context 708). What was originally thought to be recuts could simply be evidence for different silting episodes.

In Trench 6, cuts 635 and 636 may also be part of a single large feature at least 6 metres wide and over 1.45 m deep. Only one side of this was exposed in Trench 6 and the base was not reached making its precise size and shape uncertain. The fills were similar to those described above with lower chalky fills and upper soil fills. The prehistoric finds came from the upper fills and may represent accidental incorporation of stray finds within the agricultural soils. Although the prehistoric pottery does not appear to come from secure sealed contexts, its presence within these features does suggest some Early and Middle Bronze Age activity in the near vicinity.

Ditch 523 running roughly WNW-ESE across the eastern end of Trench 5 is likely to continue eastwards across the site, just to the north of the end of Trench 7 and its interpretation as a Bronze Age field boundary ditch seems plausible.

4.3 Significance

4.3.1 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.

4.3.2 Heritage Asset Significance

The heritage assets exposed in Trench 7 and the re-assessed features within the site boundary found during the earlier phases of evaluation have been assessed as **Negligible to Low**, according to the criteria set out in Table 2.

The remnants of the Bronze Age field boundary system could be considered as having medium significance, but the fact that only a very restricted part of this field system falls within the site and as no archaeological recording was required by planning condition during the more extensive development just to the north, the opportunity to place the boundary features on the current site within their larger landscape context has been lost. Therefore, the significance of the restricted remains on the site has been reduced.

The discovery during the 2001 evaluation of both Beaker and Middle Bronze Age pottery on the site, though found in residual contexts, indicates the presence of prehistoric activity in the immediate area. Therefore, potentially undiscovered prehistoric features relating to Bronze Age settlement may exist on the site and depending on their form and level of survival may potentially have a **medium** or higher significance.

4.4 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'.

4.4.1 Direct Impacts on the Heritage Assets

The construction of the footings for the house in Plot 1 would directly impact the remains of the medieval or later drove road and boundary ditch (as exposed in Trench 1) and also what was originally regarded as a possible curvilinear prehistoric ditch (now reinterpreted as a possible quarry pit) in Trench 1. The construction of the footings for the house in Plot 2 would impinge on the eastern edge of the quarry pit 707 found in Trench 7.

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

The proposed development, assuming that the buildings will have conventional strip footings and there will be no significant ground reduction associated with landscaping, is assessed as causing **less than significant harm** to the known heritage assets on the site.

4.5 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*. The low to negligible significance of the known heritage assets on the site and the less than significant harm that will be caused to these heritage assets does not warrant excavation in advance of development. Having said that, there are a number of unknowns about the recorded and potential archaeology of the site, largely as a result of the restricted areas of trench investigated to date. The form, function and significance of many of the features recorded so far, and any other potential prehistoric features on the site, could be elucidated by exposing them in plan followed by targeted excavation. It is recommended that the initial site strip to remove the topsoil from development area should be undertaken under archaeological supervision as part of a 'Strip, Map, Excavate and Record' programme of works, accompanied by archaeological observations and recording in other areas such as the formation of the access road, as required. This echoes the suggested mitigation measures proposed during the previous impact assessment for the site produced by Terrain Archaeology in 2012.

5. References

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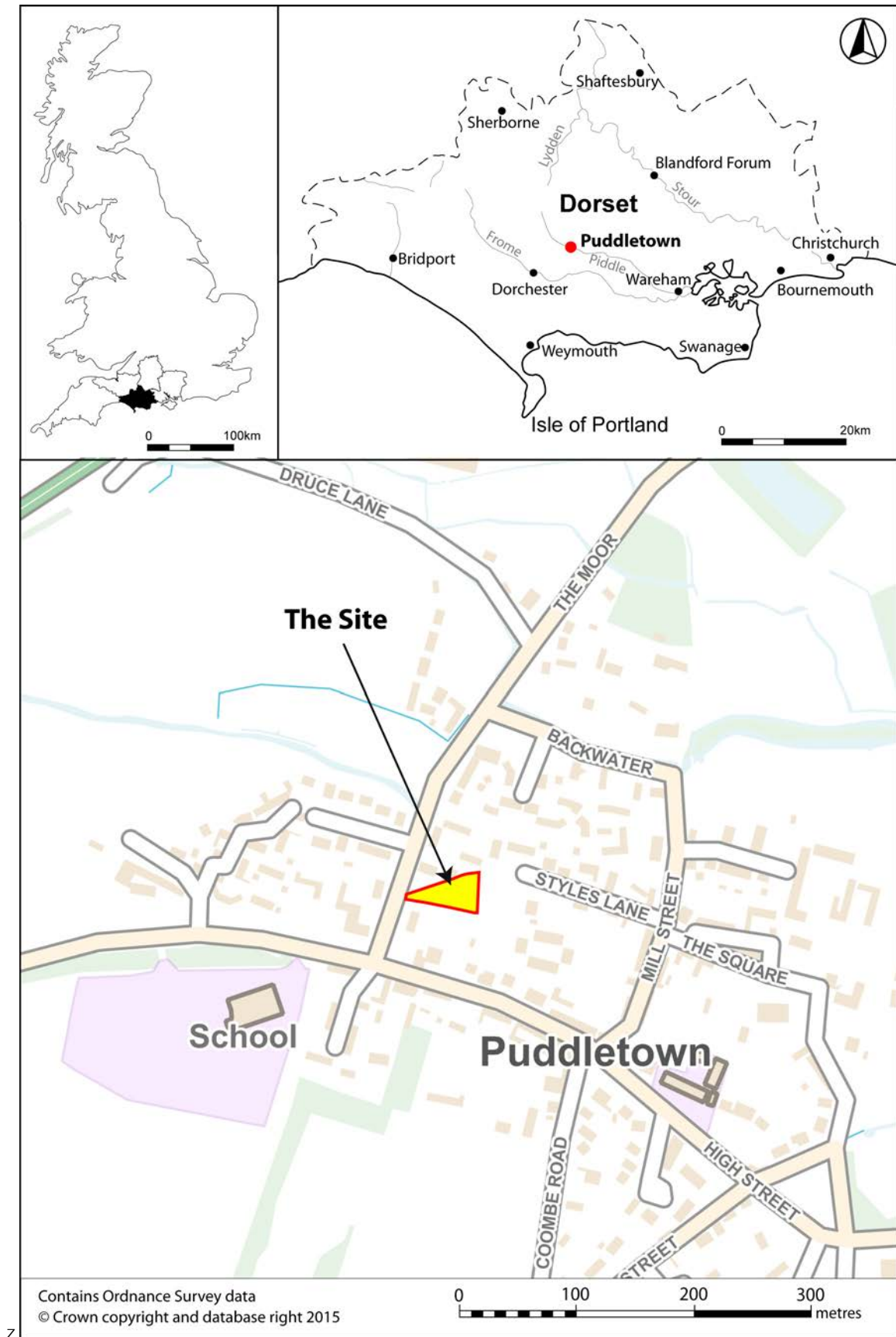


Figure 1: Site Location.

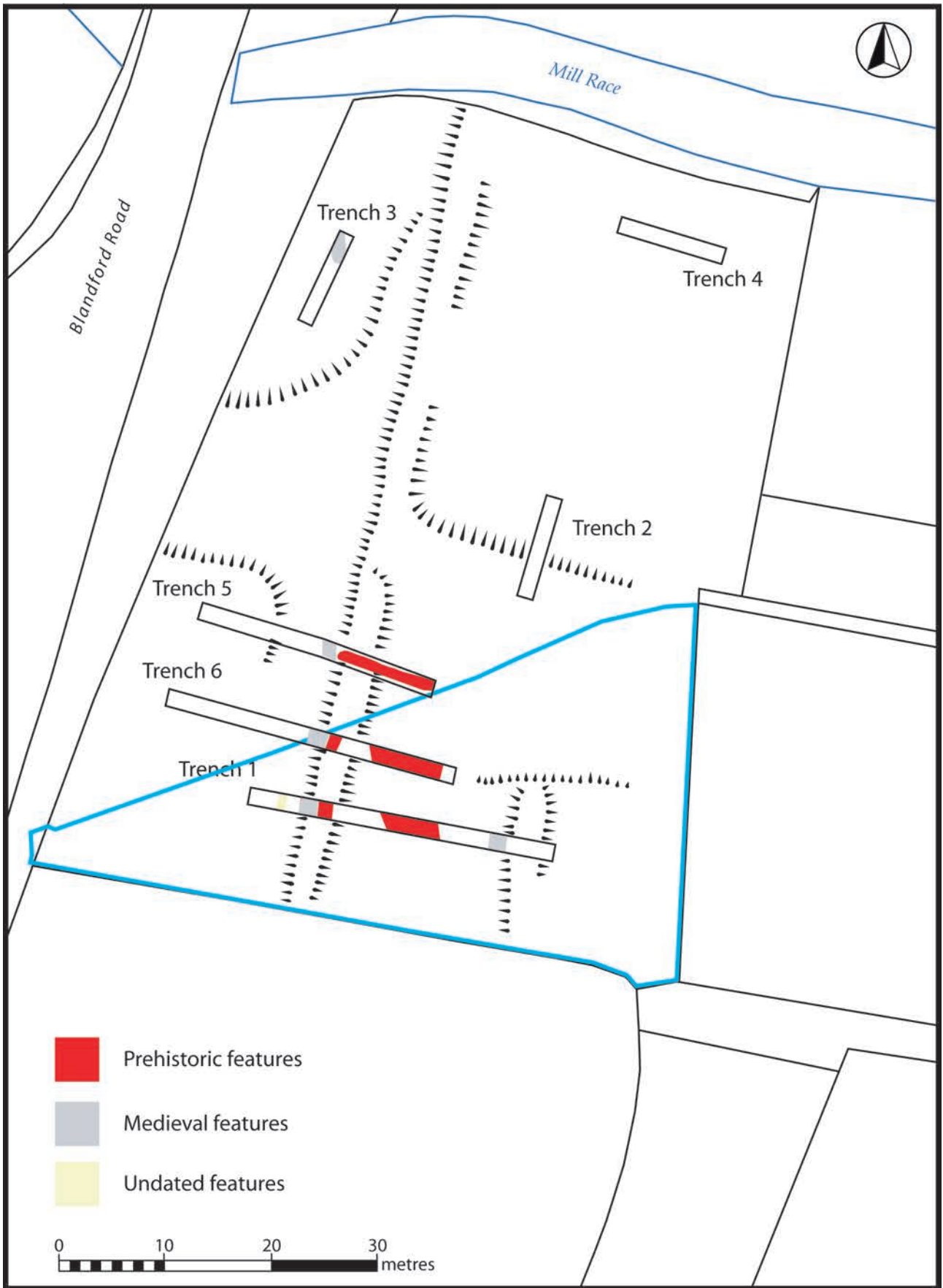


Figure 2: Plan of previous evaluation trenches and current site outlined in blue.

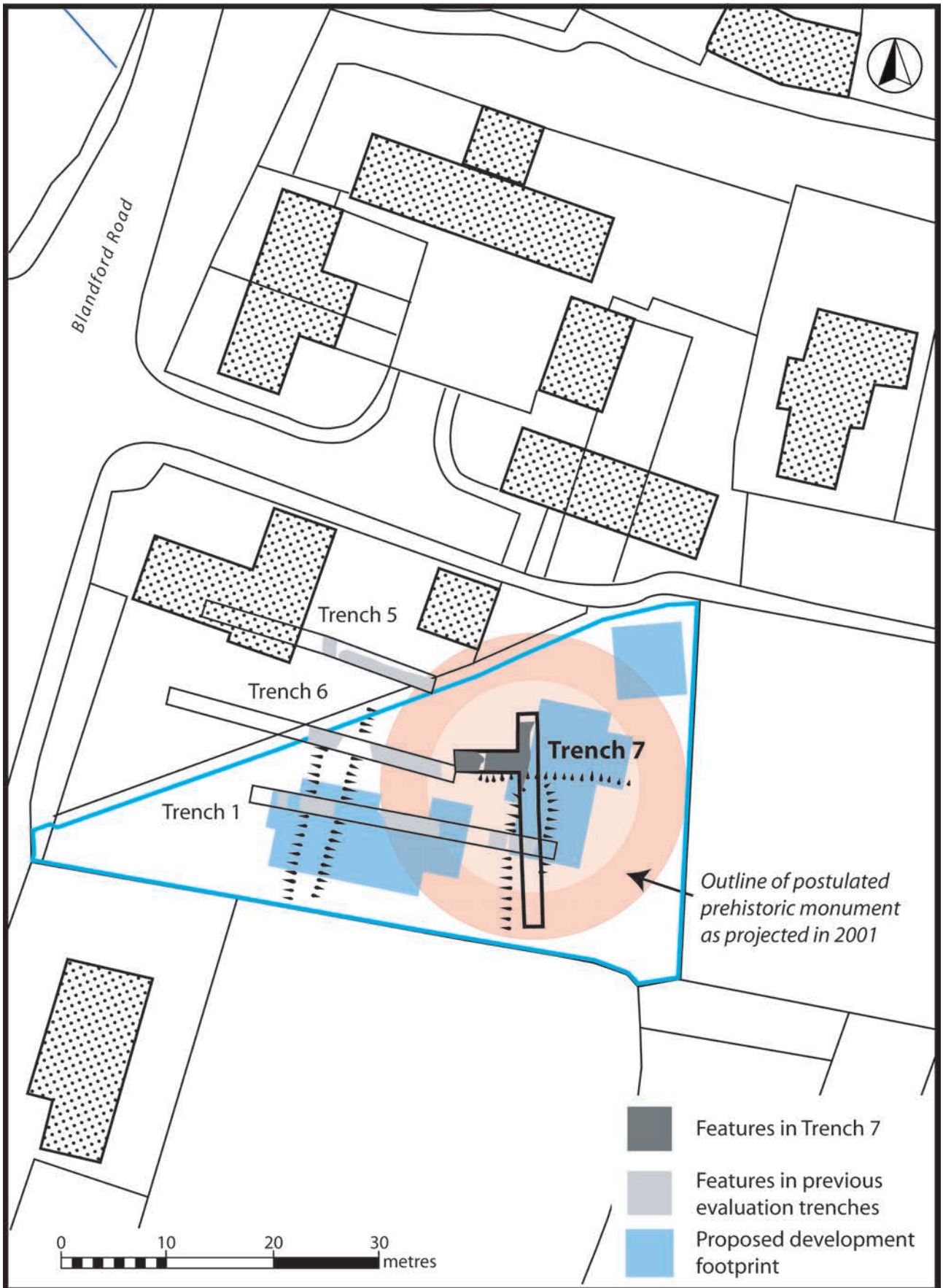


Figure 3: Plan of trench, projected prehistoric monument outline and proposed development.

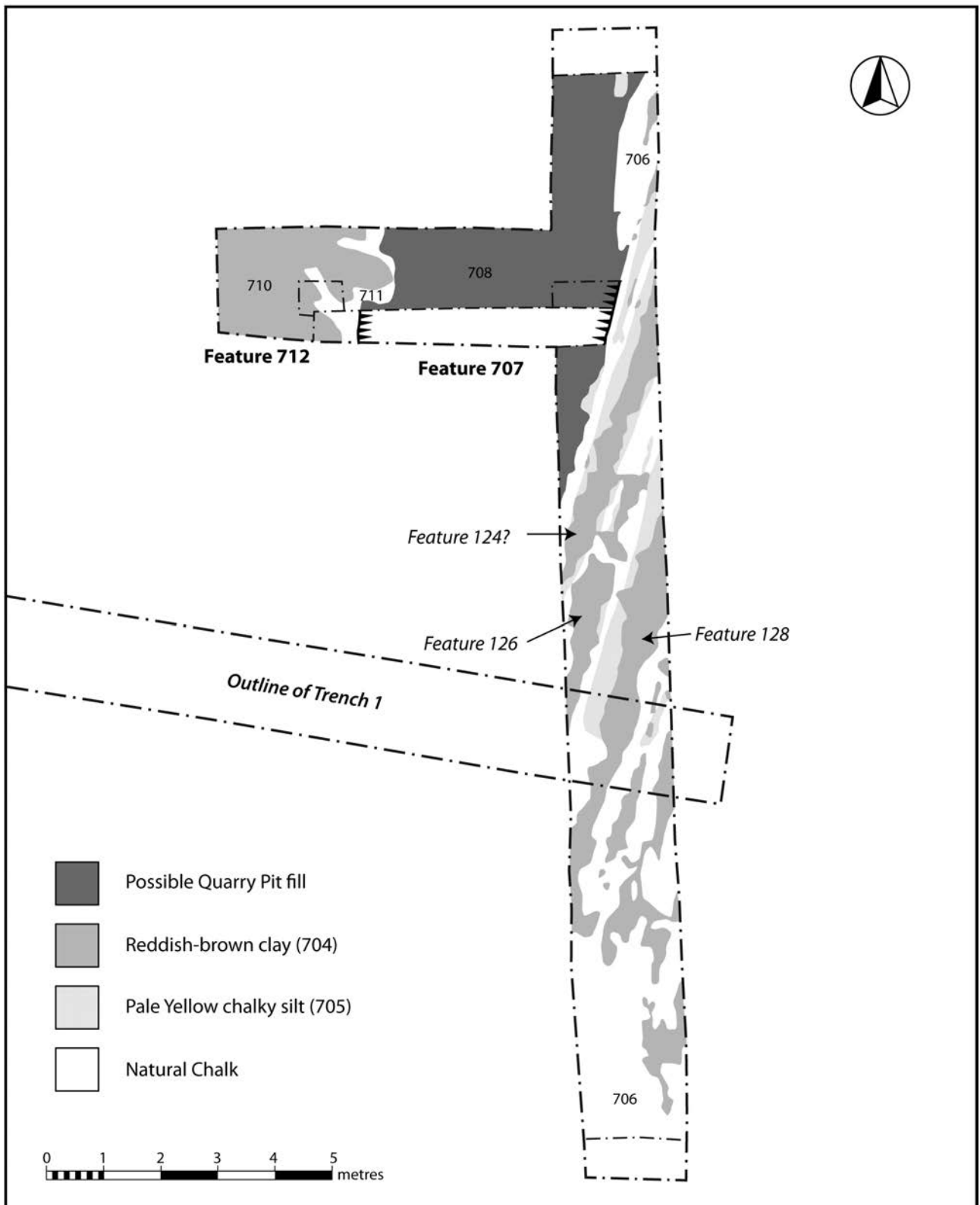


Figure 4: Plan of Trench 7.

North-facing Section through Quarry Pit 707

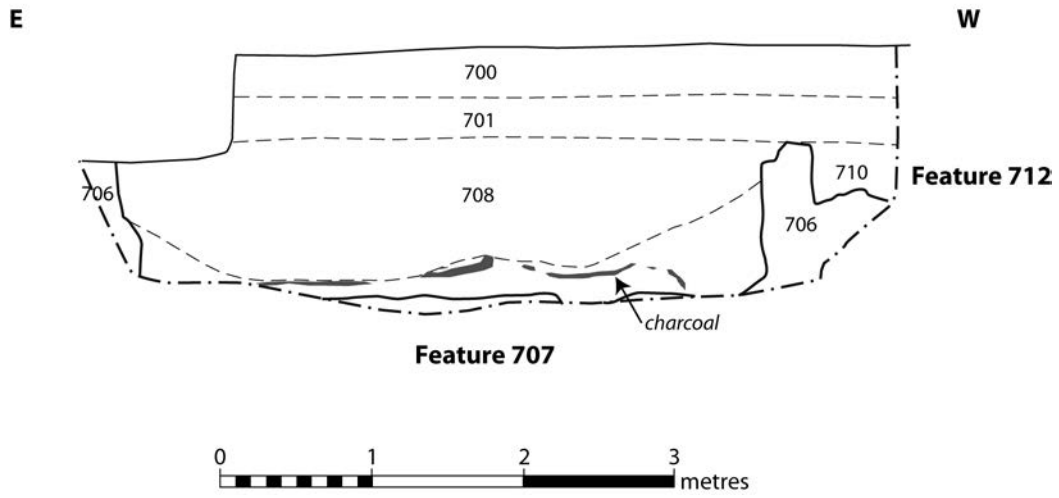


Figure 5: Section through Quarry Pit 707.



Plate 1: Trench 7 viewed from south. 1m scale.



Plate 2: Trench 7 viewed from north with feature 707 in right foreground. 1m scale.



Plate 3: Trench 7, viewed from west with feature 712 in foreground and feature 707 beyond. 1m scale



Plate 4: Slot excavated through feature 707, viewed from NW. 1m scale.



Plate 5: Slot excavated through feature 707, viewed from NE. 1m scale.



Plate 6: Detail of central part of feature 707 showing charcoal lens near base. View from N. 1m scale.

Appendix 1: Trench Summary

Trench 7

Length: 20.1 m; Width 1.8 m; maximum depth 1.75 m.

Context	Description and Interpretation	Depth (m) below ground level
700	Modern pasture soil: friable dark greyish-brown sandy loam with occasional small stones. 0.15m thick in southern end increasing to 0.20m thick at the northern end.	0.00 – 0.20m
701	Dump of building debris: a wedge-shaped deposit of broken brick, roof tile, slate, stone and mortar rubble. It lies at southern end of trench thinning out and disappearing about 1m into the trench. It lies below 700 and above 702.	0.15– 0.25m
702	Ploughsoil: mid-dark yellowish-brown sandy loam with moderate small stone across whole of trench. It is about 0.2m thick at south and 0.35m at the north end. It contains some post-medieval nineteenth century) pottery and animal bone.	0.15 – 0.50m
703	Subsoil: mid reddish-brown clay loam with occasional-frequent chalk flecks and small pieces.	0.35-0.55m
704	Periglacial stripes: broadly parallel irregular stripes of reddish-brown clay, aligned NNE-SSW.	0.55 – 0.75m
705	Periglacial stripes: pale yellow calcareous silt and chalk associated with periglacial stripes often between 704 and the natural chalk 706.	0.55 – 0.75m
706	Natural Chalk: weathered natural chalk, containing periglacial stripes 704/705.	0.55 – 0.75m
707	Quarry Pit?: Large cut with vertical/near-vertical sides and irregular flat bottom, 4.25m wide and c. 1m deep, into natural chalk.	0.60 – 1.75m
708	Upper fill of ?quarry pit 707: moderately firm mid-dark reddish-brown clay loam with occasional stone and lenses of small chalk flecks and lumps.	0.60 – 1.50m
709	Lower fill of ?quarry pit 707: mixed layer of decayed chalk brash, reddish-brown clay and lens of charcoal in base of feature 707. Deposits laid down when feature 707 still open.	1.40 – 1.75m
710	Fill of Feature 712: Reddish brown clay similar to 708.	0.60 – 1.00m
711	Fill of Feature 721?: decayed chalk brash and chalk lumps in reddish-brown clay forming an irregular lens within context 710. Lies on east edge of 712.	0.60 – 0.80m
712	Feature?: Cut into chalk partly exposed at W end of trench with irregular plan shape and vertical side and irregular base. Filled with 710 and 711. Possibly a natural feature. Perhaps the same as 636 in Trench 6.	0.60 – 1.00m