

**41-45 HIGH STREET, SHAFTESBURY, DORSET**  
**Archaeological Observations and Recording**



**Report No. 53094.1**

**September 2003**

**41–45 High Street, Shaftesbury, Dorset**  
**Archaeological Observations and Recording,**  
**September 2002**

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Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation

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# **41–45 High Street, Shaftesbury, Dorset**

## **Archaeological Observations and Recording,**

### **September 2002**

#### **SUMMARY**

*A watching brief undertaken during the construction of new dwellings in the rear gardens of 41–45 High Street, Shaftesbury (ST864229) recorded an ice well of probable 18<sup>th</sup> century date in the garden of No.45. The ice well comprised a vertical stone-lined shaft 1.9 m diameter, with a domed brick roof. It was later reused as a soakaway with two drains leading into it. One drain contained a group of 1830s pottery, indicating that the ice well must have gone out of use in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.*

#### **INTRODUCTION**

A programme of archaeological observations and recording during the development of land at the rear of 41–45 High Street, Shaftesbury was commissioned by Maritime & Provincial Ltd, as part of the conditions for planning consent (Planning Application 2/2001/0034).

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Terrain Archaeology in January–February 2001 (Terrain Archaeology Report 5074.1 (February 2001)). This revealed that 19<sup>th</sup> century terracing had destroyed removed the earlier levels, except in the middle of the western side of the garden, where medieval soil layers and possible garden features were revealed.

The site (centred on NGR ST864229) is situated within the area of the medieval town of Shaftesbury, which grew up outside the abbey gate, either before or after the Conquest. High Street was one of the major streets of the medieval town, with a market area outside St Peter's Church. The extant property boundaries, comprising long narrow strips running back from the street frontage reflect the medieval burgage plot boundaries. The backlands of the burgage plots were often used for gardens, waste disposal, light industry, etc.

The area of the development lies within gardens to the rear of three properties fronting on to the south side of the High Street, Shaftesbury (Figure 1). The ground slopes steeply down to the south from the street frontage. The area has been terraced with a number of garden terraces and a steep drop down on to the next terrace immediately to the south of the site. The northern end of the site lies at 211.57 m above Ordnance Datum. The solid geology is mapped as Upper Greensand (Geological Survey of England and Wales Sheet 313 *Shaftesbury* 1:50000 Drift 1977).

The groundworks comprised the demolition of a modern extension to the rear of the existing buildings, the reduction of ground levels, up to about 1m, over parts of the site (Plate 1), and the sinking of piles for the foundations of the new buildings (Plate 2).

The fieldwork was carried out between 11<sup>th</sup>–19<sup>th</sup> September 2002 by Peter Bellamy, Rod Brook, and Rebecca Montague.

Terrain Archaeology would like to acknowledge the following for their help and cooperation during this project: Peter Coombs (Maritime & Provincial Ltd), Richard Peaty and the groundworkers from Peaty and Smith.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Shaftesbury is a small town with an important history. Its earliest origins are unclear but it is known that King Alfred established a *burh* here in the 9<sup>th</sup> century, on the promontory at the western side of the town. The abbey, probably on the site of an earlier nunnery beside the east gate of the *burh* (Penn 1980, 84), grew in importance and came to dominate the town and its economy in the medieval period.

The medieval town grew up outside the abbey gate, perhaps as a deliberate creation. High Street (formerly Cornhill) was one of the two major streets of the medieval town (the other is Bell Street), each having its own church and market. St Peter's Church in the High Street is first mentioned in the documentary sources in 1302 (Penn 1980) and the current building dates from the 14<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> centuries (RCHME 1972, 61–3). The regular burgage plots suggest deliberate planning of this part of the town.

Historic maps of Shaftesbury survive from 1799 onwards. These all show the High Street frontages as being completely filled in, as expected, with the property boundaries very similar to those still surviving today. The areas behind the frontage are depicted as gardens.

High Street lies within St Peter's parish in the area to the east of the Saxon *burh* and the abbey. The early bounds of this parish have arguably been reconstructed from a charter of AD 958 (Rutter 1989). Excavations at St Peter's Church produced some Saxo-Norman pottery, which has been suggested to be of 10<sup>th</sup>/early 11<sup>th</sup> century date (Keen 1976, 1977). Since the dating is not secure, could easily be post-Conquest. At the present time, there is no secure evidence to suggest this area was developed in the Saxon period.

The Royal Commission on Historic Monuments of England described the buildings nos. 43 and 45 High Street (RCHME 1972, 66), but not no. 41. Both nos. 43 and 45 are of 18<sup>th</sup> century date with no. 43 having some 19<sup>th</sup> century alterations.

The 1846 Tithe Apportionment (DRO T/SY) gives the Marquis of Westminster as the owner of nos. 41 and 45 and no. 41 was owned by James Lush Buckley. No. 41 is described as 'house, garden and shop' occupied by Charles Bastable. The Kelly's *Directories* between 1848 and 1880 list Charles Bastable as a bookseller and stationer, bookbinder and printer in the High Street. No. 43 is described in the Tithe Apportionment as 'house, shop, premises and garden'. Elizabeth Ackland and Thomas Mullet had a cutlers and ironmongers business in the High Street with entries in the *Directories* from 1848. In 1889 Thomas Ackland is listed as an ironmonger in the High Street but is no longer listed by 1898. The Tithe apportionment gives the occupier of No. 45 as William Hannen. Hannen and Burrige are listed as solicitors in the High Street in the 1823–4 *Directory*. The 1848 Kelly's *Directory* describes Hannen as 'solicitor, coroner for the county, perpetual commissioner, & master extraordinary in Chancery, clerk of the county court & clerk of the Shaftesbury turnpikes'. By 1859, Hannen seems to have moved to Salisbury Street.

## AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The objective of the archaeological observations was to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site.

The archaeological works aimed to observe and record all the *in situ* archaeological deposits and features revealed during the groundworks to an appropriate professional standard.

## METHODS

There was no Brief for this work, but following a verbal discussion with Steven Wallis, Senior Archaeologist, Dorset County Council, a specification was produced by Terrain Archaeology (Appendix 1).

The work was carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct and *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs*.

The observations were partial (as defined by the IFA guidelines) with an archaeologist present as and when seemed appropriate.

The location of the observations was surveyed using taped measurements to the existing field boundaries. All depths recorded were depths below present ground surface. All deposits and features were recorded using elements of Terrain Archaeology's recording system of complementary written, drawn and photographic records.

The records have been compiled in a stable, cross-referenced and fully indexed archive in accordance with current UKIC guidelines and the requirements of the receiving museum, Dorset County Museum.

## RESULTS

### Introduction

The reduction of the ground levels did not penetrate beneath the 19<sup>th</sup> century garden soil layers. The piling operations, using a mini-piling machine were not observed, as it was clear that no useful archaeological information was likely to be gained from monitoring this operation (Plate 2).

Archaeological features were only encountered on one part of the site. In the eastern half of the garden, the remains of a brick and stone structure were encountered during the reduction of ground levels by machine (Figure 2). The area was then cleaned by hand and recorded. The demolition of the upper part of the structure by machine was also observed.

### Structure 704

This was a circular shaft, 1.9 m in diameter with vertical sides and a roughly coursed stone rubble lining (Plates 4 and 5). The interior of the structure was void down to a depth of 2.6 m, below which was filled with rubble and silt. The base was not seen. The upper 0.9 m was slightly corbelled inwards (Figure 4) and was constructed from a wider range of sizes and shapes of stone (Plate 4). It was capped by a brick dome with a rectangular stone closing the opening on top (Figures 3 and 4; Plate 3). This was mortared in place. There was evidence for two phases of later adaptation of this structure (Culvert 705 and Drain 701, described below).

The size of the shaft and the fact that the upper part is corbelled inwards identify this structure as an ice house, or more properly, an ice well (Penny 1964). It is likely to be 18<sup>th</sup> century in date and must have gone out of use when culvert 705 was constructed, probably in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Ice wells were stores to keep ice into the summer. Unlike ice houses, wells were totally underground, and generally had a drain at the very bottom to let water melting from the ice disperse. Both ice houses and wells are most commonly associated with large country houses, but they are occasionally found in towns where they may relate to the storage of fish, etc by shops rather than domestic use. This one perhaps relates to the house (no 45) whose back garden it is in, but equally could have been accessed from the side. (The fact that culvert 705 apparently crosses the boundary to the east, suggests that this boundary may not have been in existence at this time). In towns the ice storage can be at some distance from the house or shop it served. From the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century imported ice (much of it from Norway and the refining of the refrigerator made ice

houses and ice wells redundant. The ice put into them was often unhygienic. In 1853, a writer complained that in England “the very careless mode of collecting it from stagnant pools and filthy ditches renders it very unfit for anything other than cooling bottled wine and well-covered dishes ... laying fish, game, pastry and fruit upon pounded ice is little short of disgusting” (M’Intosh 1853).

### **Culvert 705**

On the northeast side of 704, a stone culvert (705) has been incorporated into the structure (Plates 7 and 8). The culvert (705) was 0.28 m wide and 0.54 m deep with flat stone slabs forming the base with sides 0.3 m thick constructed of brick and stone with a flat stone capping. The culvert appeared to be running in an east to west direction in the unexcavated portion, perhaps coming in from the adjacent property to the east (Figure 2). In the area exposed, the culvert curved round to the southwest and dropped steeply into the ice well (Figures 3 and 4; Plates 7 and 8). The sides of the opening into the ice well were of reused dressed stone and there was a broken ashlar block forming the lintel and another stone block bridged the opening below (Plate 9). The amount of rebuilding of the ice well lining to insert the culvert is unclear as it was difficult to distinguish any difference in build between the two. The clearest evidence for the insertion of the culvert comes from the examination of the brick domed capping. This had clearly been broken in the area around the culvert and rebuilt using a mixture of stone and reused bricks (Figure 3; Plate 7).

The culvert was filled with a loose yellowish-brown sandy soil (706), which contained a large quantity of pottery dated to the 1830s, some bottle glass, and animal bone.

A single sherd of earthenware pottery incorporated into the structure of the culvert suggests that it is earlier 19<sup>th</sup> century in date. Its marks a change of use of the ice well to become a simple soakaway. The culvert must have silted up and gone out of use some time after the 1830s on pottery evidence. The ice well itself may have had a drain, which would have helped, when it became a soakaway.

### **Drain 701**

On the western side of the ice well, was another drain (701). It had a flat stone slab base, brick sides (3 courses) and a stone slab covering. A 2.25 m length of this drain survived, running down from west to east to terminate over the western side of the ice well capping. The base of the drain was about 0.05 m above the capping, separated by a thin layer of dark brown garden soil. A hole about 0.35 m by 0.35 m had been made in the top of the brick capping to allow the drain to empty. The groundworkers had traced this drain running across the site from near the corner of No. 45 (Figure 2)

The date of this drain is not known, but its stratigraphic location and the fact that it broke through the capping of the ice well, suggests it is likely to be later in date than culvert 705, i.e. it is probably later 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century. Judging from its course, it probably was constructed to drain rainwater from the gutters of No. 45.

### **Finds**

Finds were only collected from the area around the ice well, from contexts 705, 706, and 707, that is, from the culvert and the surrounding overlying soil layers.

#### *Pottery (by Jo Draper)*

Almost all the pottery was recovered from within the culvert (context 706) with a smaller quantity from contexts 705 and 706. The material from the culvert (context 706) is a most interesting group, well dated by the wide range of blue-printed fine white earthenwares to the 1830s, and including two pearlware vessels of unusual quality along with two local earthenware bowls made at Verwood.

The 1830s are not well understood for these finewares, and the two pearlware and two earthenware vessels should be published because they add to our knowledge of this period. They are particularly valuable because they are so well dated.

The wide range of blue-printed wares are of well-known shapes and patterns.

707 could be 18<sup>th</sup> century, and 705 is likely to be 1830s as has part of same pot as 706, but is only one earthenware sherd.

Context 707:

All Verwood earthenware: unglazed footrim, bowl and shallow dish. 65 g. 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Context 705:

Base sherd Verwood earthenware, very flecked glaze internally, as rim from context 706. 175 g. ?1830s.

Context 706:

Westerwald stoneware mug with blue decoration, early 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Chinese porcelain plate fragment, blue painted. 5 g. 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Simple brown stoneware jar. 20 g.

Plain white industrial earthenware including chamber pot rim, fragments of bases of two plates. 230 g.

Engine-turned possible pearlware tankard with blue on the bands included handle. 70 g.

Pearlware bowl with blue painted rouletting and two shades brown lines. 40 g.

Two different Verwood bowls. 495 g.

Possibly earlier Verwood. 75 g.

Yellowish earthenware. 5 g.

Blue printed white industrial earthenware: two London shape cups, one a single sherd with wide flowery border internally and English scenes overall externally. 5g; the other nearly all there, with a very wide border internally with pheasants, flowers, etc. and the same externally. 85 g; saucer with wide flowery border internally, and small rural scenes and Swiss-type house in the middle, impressed mark 'GOODWINS & HARRIS' and 'No 7' printed in blue. Mark c.1831–1838. 65 g; Sherds of another, curly and small birds, 20 g; sherds dish and flat plate with formal curly border and 'Willow Pattern' centre, 10 g; small plate with rectilinear border, as next, 15 g; sherds of big rectangular meat dish with rectilinear border and 'Willow Pattern' centre, blue printed mark on base, elaborate, possibly Royal coat of arms with '...ORDSHIRE IRONSTONE', presumably Staffordshire, with curly initials possibly G B & B below, cannot be matched; small tureen with flower border internally and externally and a large moulded lion bust handle with dense blue print overall, 30 g; three small sherds form smallish plates with blue borders; upright rim with very dense dark blue flower borders, another with leafy pattern and crude onglaze ?leaves in decayed yellow and pink lustre right on top of print, 35 g together.

Finewares total 1120 g

Verwood earthenwares 580 g

### *Other finds*

Glass. Nine sherds of green bottle glass were recovered from the culvert (context 706) and one from the overlying soil (context 707). All appear to be 19<sup>th</sup> century in date.

Clay Tobacco Pipe. A single pipe stem was recovered from the culvert (context 706).

## **CONCLUSIONS**

Over most of the site, the groundworks did not penetrate below the depth of the 19<sup>th</sup> century topsoil, consequently no medieval or early post-medieval features were encountered. No further medieval finds were recovered to add to those found during the evaluation of the site.

The only features of note were the ice well and the later drains running into it. These were of probable 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century date. The group of 1830s pottery recovered is of interest and part should be published.

## PROJECT ARCHIVE

The archive (Terrain Archaeology Project No. 53094) will be deposited with Dorset County Museum, which has agreed in principle to accept the archive, subject to fulfilment of the Museum's requirements of the preparation of archaeological archives. A copy of the microfilmed archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record.

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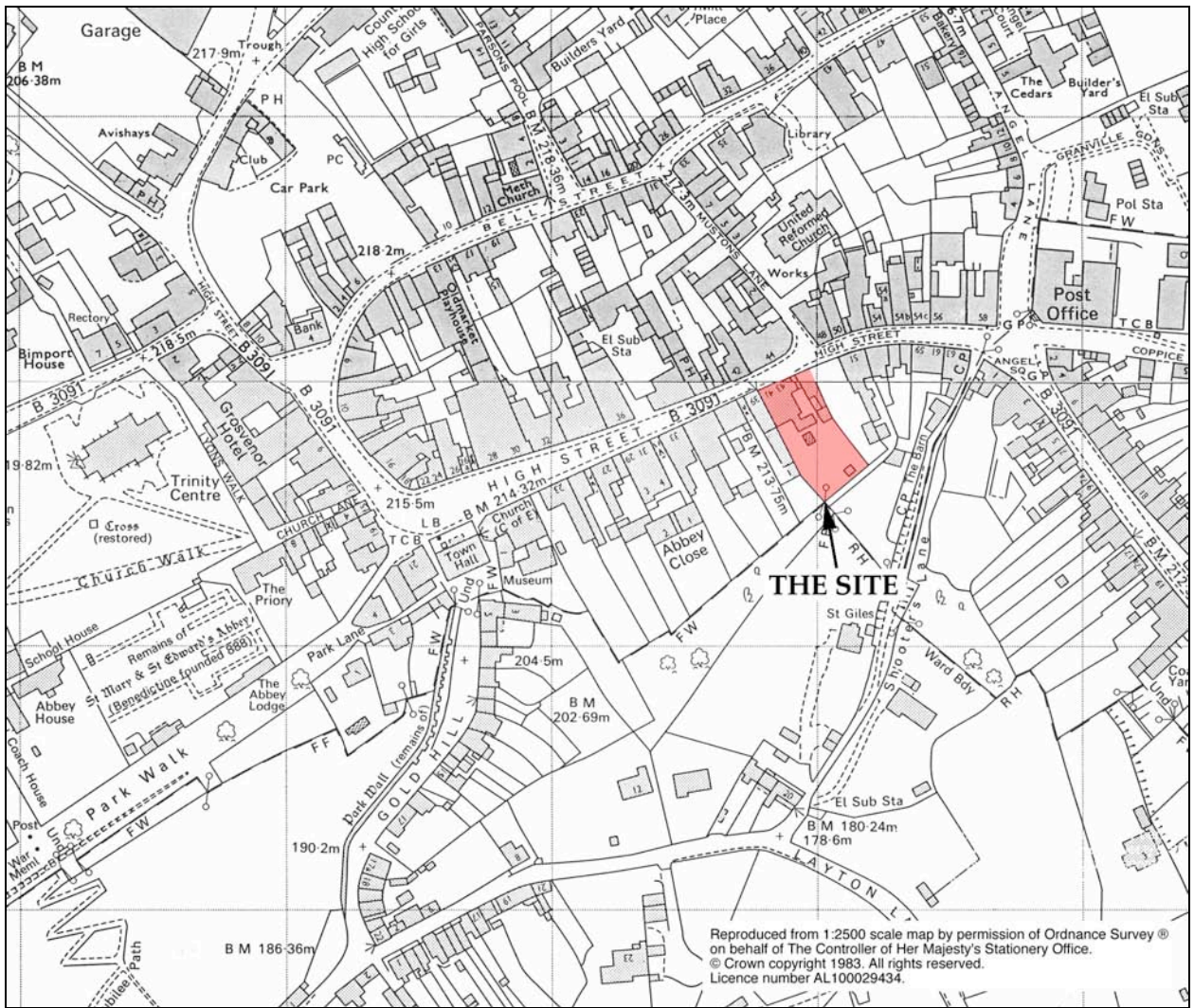


Figure 1: Location map

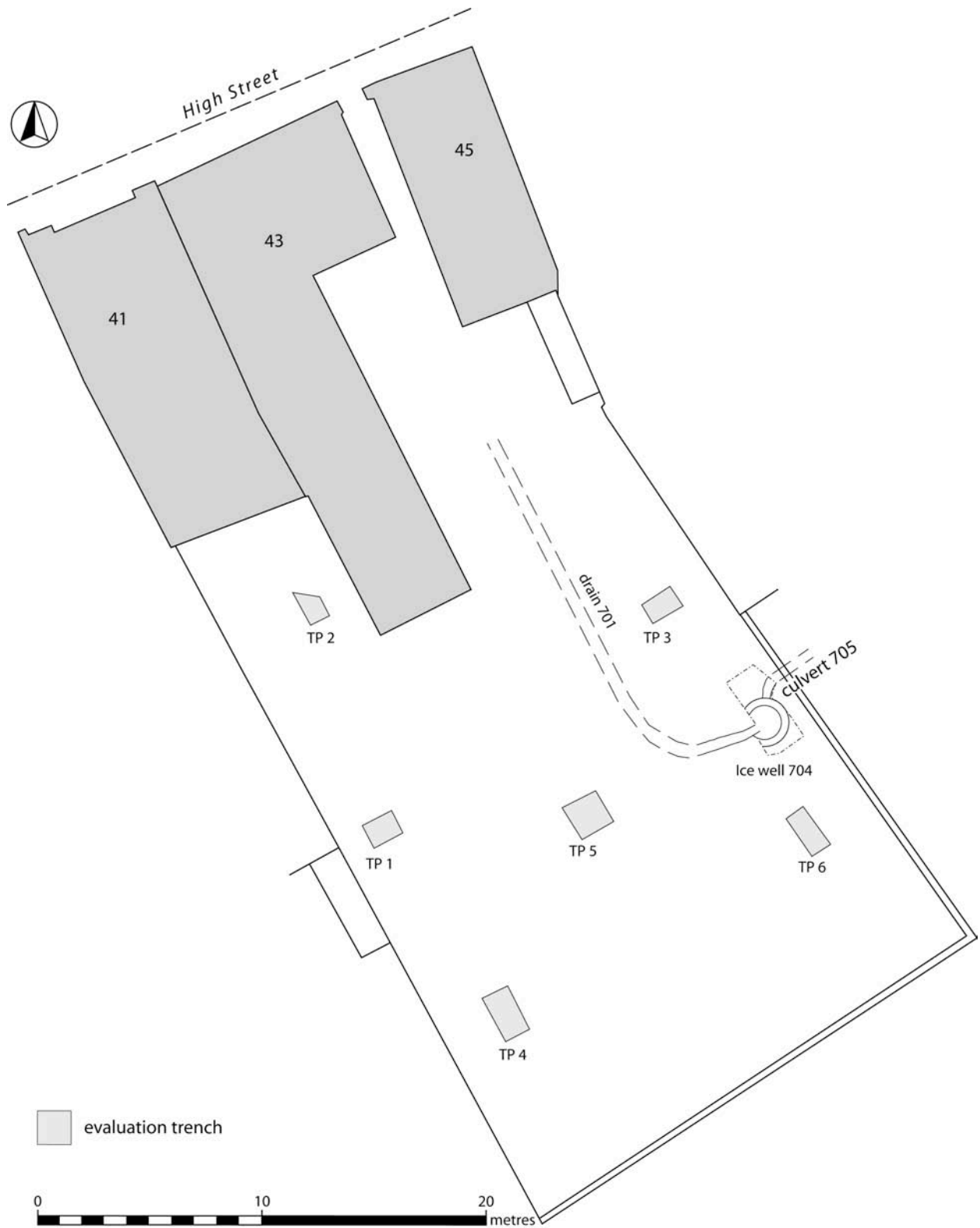


Figure 2: Plan of site showing location of features

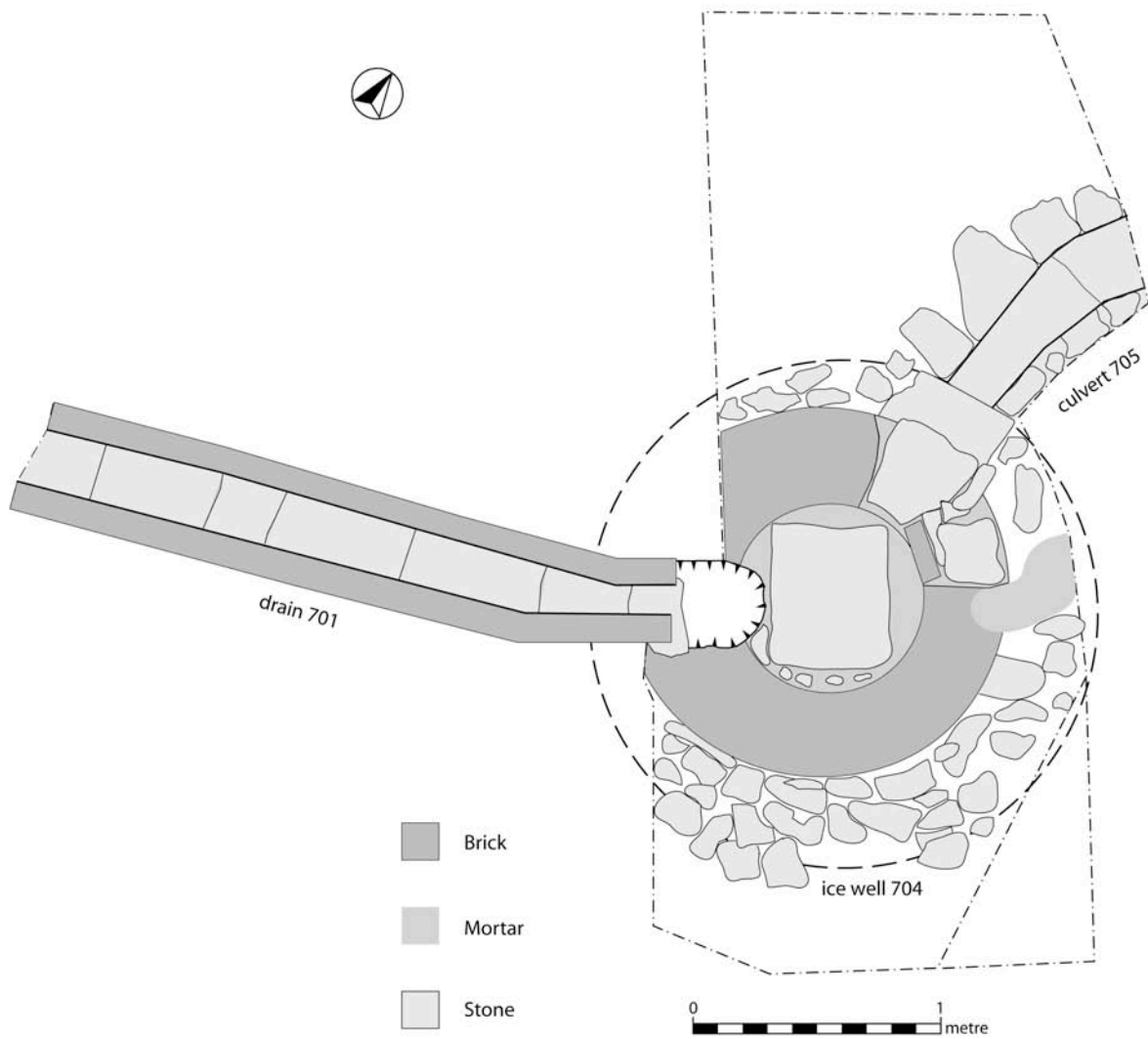


Figure 3: Plan of Ice well 704

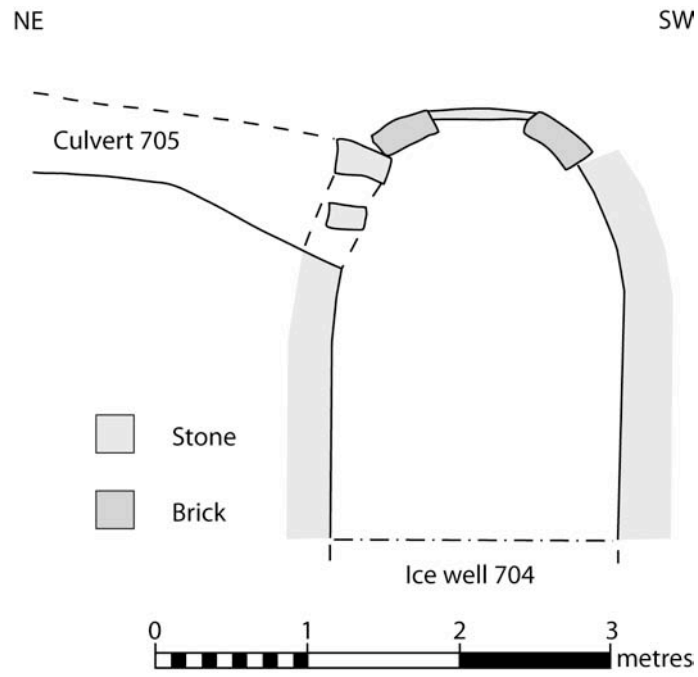


Figure 4: Reconstructed section through Ice well 704 and Culvert 705



*Plate 1: General view of site during groundworks, viewed from south east*



*Plate 2: Piling operations*



*Plate 3: Ice well 704 from south, showing capping and drains 701 and 705.*



*Plate 4: Ice well 704, after removal of brick capping, viewed from north.*



*Plate 5: Detail of interior of ice well 704.*



*Plate 6: General view of ice well 704 and culvert 705.*



*Plate 7: Culvert 705 running into ice well 704.*



*Plate 8: Detail of Culvert 705.*



*Plate 9: Detail of Culvert 705 exiting into ice well 704.*



*Plate 10: Drain 701.*



## **APPENDIX 1: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**



**41-45 HIGH STREET, SHAFTESBURY, DORSET**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological  
Observations and Recording**

Prepared for:

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**Ref. No. 3094**

**May 2002**

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## 41–45 HIGH STREET, SHAFTESBURY, DORSET

### Written Scheme for Archaeological Observations and Recording

#### 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document has been prepared by Terrain Archaeology for Maritime & Provincial Ltd, who have who have obtained planning permission for the redevelopment of land to the rear of 41–45 High Street, Shaftesbury, Dorset (Planning Application 2/2001/0034).
- 1.2 The first stage of the programme of archaeological works on the site was an archaeological evaluation undertaken in January 2001 by Terrain Archaeology (Terrain Archaeology report no. 5073.1, February 2001). On the basis of the evaluation results, North Dorset District Council, the Local Planning Authority, has determined that an archaeological Watching Brief during the development, will be required as the next stage of archaeological works.
- 1.3 This document sets out the specification for this work and Terrain Archaeology's methods for achieving this specification.
- 1.4 An archaeological watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons, within a specified area or site where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.

#### 2. The Site

- 2.1 The site (centred on NGR ST 864229) is situated within the area of the medieval town of Shaftesbury, which grew up outside the abbey gate, either before or after the Conquest. High Street was one of the major streets of the medieval town, with a market area outside St Peter's Church. The extant property boundaries, comprising long narrow strips running back from the street frontage reflect the medieval burgage plot boundaries. The backlands of the burgage plots were often used for gardens, waste disposal, light industry, etc.
- 2.2 The area of the proposed development lies within gardens to the rear of three properties fronting on to the south side of the High Street, Shaftesbury. The ground slopes steeply down to the south from the street frontage. The area has been terraced with a number of garden terraces and a steep drop down on to the next terrace immediately to the south of the site. The northern end of the site lies at 211.57 m above Ordnance Datum. The solid geology is Upper Greensand (Geological Survey of England and Wales Sheet 313 *Shaftesbury* 1:50000 Drift 1977).

#### 3. Archaeological Background

- 3.1 Shaftesbury is a small town with an important history. Its earliest origins are unclear but it is known that King Alfred established a *burh* here in the 9th century, on the promontory at the western side of the town. The abbey, probably on the site of an earlier nunnery



beside the east gate of the *burh*, grew in importance and came to dominate the town and its economy in the medieval period.

- 3.2 The medieval town grew up outside the abbey gate, perhaps as a deliberate creation. High Street (formerly Cornhill) was one of the two major streets of the medieval town (the other is Bell Street), each having its own church and market. St Peter's Church is first mentioned in the documentary sources in 1302. The regular burgage plots suggest deliberate planning of this part of the town.
- 3.3 Historic maps of Shaftesbury survive from 1799 onwards. These all show the High Street frontages as being completely filled in, as expected, with the property boundaries very similar to those still surviving today. The areas behind the frontage are depicted as gardens.
- 3.4 High Street lies within St Peter's parish in the area to the east of the Saxon *burh* and the abbey. The early bounds of this parish have arguably been reconstructed from a charter of AD 958. Excavations at St Peter's Church produced some Saxo-Norman pottery, which has been suggested is of 10th/early 11th century date though, since the dating is not secure, could easily be post-Conquest. At the present time, there is no secure evidence to suggest this area was developed in the Saxon period.
- 3.5 The archaeological evaluation of the site undertaken by Terrain Archaeology in January 2001 comprised the excavation of six hand-dug test pits. Medieval soils and possible garden features were revealed in Test Pit 3, and perhaps also in Test Pits 2 and 5. Elsewhere, the early stratigraphy either had been truncated by 19<sup>th</sup> century terracing, or was so deeply buried beneath 19<sup>th</sup> century deposits, that it was not revealed. The artefacts recovered from the site suggested occupation from the 11<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

#### **4. Aims and Objectives**

- 4.1 The objective of the archaeological observations is to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site. This information will be integrated with the results from all other archaeological works on the site in order to elucidate the nature and importance of the archaeological resource of the site.
- 4.2 The archaeological works will aim to observe and record all the *in situ* archaeological deposits and features revealed during the groundworks to an appropriate professional standard.
- 4.3 The archaeological observation results will be presented in a report.

#### **5. Method Statement**

- 5.1 The work will be undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (1994, rev. 1999).
- 5.2 Upon receiving written notice of commission, Terrain Archaeology will inform the Senior Archaeologist, Dorset County Council, of the intended start date and duration of site works and access to the site and archaeological works will be given to the Senior Archaeologist, Dorset County Council. A minimum of one working week's notice will be given.

- 5.3 The receiving museum (in this case, Dorset County Museum) would be informed of the start date and duration of the site works prior to commencement, and a priori acceptance, in principle, of the project archive would be sought. Terrain Archaeology will conform to the conditions of acceptance of the archive as stipulated by the receiving museum.
- 5.4 The Client will provide Terrain Archaeology with map coverage of the Site based on Ordnance Survey sheets so that all archaeological deposits and features can be accurately located and recorded.
- 5.5 The observations will be intensive with a suitably qualified archaeologist present during all sensitive ground disturbance. While every attempt will be made to keep disruption to an absolute minimum, sufficient reasonable time to adequately record all archaeological features during the course of the groundworks will be required. If necessary, we would require a period of up to 48 hours maximum for investigating and recording any archaeological features or deposits encountered. We will liaise closely with the engineers and contractors on site, to enable the archaeology to be recorded as quickly, safely, and efficiently as possible and minimise any possible disruption.
- 5.6 All archaeological deposits and features exposed during the works will be recorded using components of the Terrain Archaeology recording system of complementary written, drawn and photographic records.
- 5.7 If any unexpectedly significant or complex discovery is made, Terrain Archaeology will contact the Senior Archaeologist, Dorset County Council, at the earliest possible opportunity, in order to discuss the implications and the most appropriate procedure to be followed to deal with it. All information will be communicated to the client at the earliest opportunity.
- 5.8 The records, and any materials recovered, will be compiled in a stable, cross-referenced and fully indexed archive in accordance with current UKIC guidelines and the requirements of the receiving museum.
- 5.9 An agreement to donate all archaeological materials recovered from the archaeological works to Dorset County Museum will be sought prior to the start of the fieldwork.
- 5.10 Upon completion of the project, the archive will be microfilmed to preservation microfilming standards as set out in Handley, M., 1999, *Microfilming archaeological archives*, IFA Paper No. 2. The master will be lodged with the National Monuments Record Centre.
- 5.11 The archive, together with one copy of the microfilm, will be deposited with the Dorset County museum at the earliest opportunity after report submission.

## 6. Reporting

- 6.1 On completion of the fieldwork, a report will be prepared detailing the archaeological works carried out and the results of these works. The recorded deposits will be presented and described in detail. The report will assess the nature and significance of the results of the archaeological works and place them in their wider local and regional setting, where appropriate.



- 6.2 The report will contain a trench location plan at an appropriate scale. The report will plan all archaeological features and deposits, and sections of features observed, at an appropriate scale.
- 6.3 The report will be submitted within one calendar month of completion of the fieldwork. Two copies will be sent to the Client, and one copy to the Senior Archaeologist, Dorset County Council, for eventual inclusion in the Dorset County Council Sites and Monuments Record.
- 6.4 A summary of the results shall be published in the next issue of the Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society.

## 7. Timetable

- 7.1 Terrain Archaeology requires a minimum of ten working days notice of commission prior to the commencement of the project. However, under certain circumstances, this period of notice is open to negotiation.
- 7.2 The likely duration of the fieldwork is unknown at present. This is not determined by Terrain Archaeology but by the contractors undertaking the groundworks. The finished report will normally be submitted within one calendar month after the completion of the fieldwork.

## 8. Personnel

- 8.1 The project will be managed by Peter Bellamy BSc. (Hons) MIFA.
- 8.2 The fieldwork will be supervised by Paul Pearce or another suitably qualified archaeologist subcontracted to Terrain Archaeology.
- 8.3 The report will be compiled by Peter Bellamy. All finds and environmental materials will be assessed by suitably qualified specialists sub-contracted by Terrain Archaeology.

## 9. Monitoring

- 9.1 Terrain Archaeology will inform the Senior Archaeologist, Dorset County Council, of the intended start date and duration of project. Access to the site and the archaeological works will be given to enable all required monitoring to take place.

## 10. Variation

- 10.1 By its very nature buried archaeological evidence is unpredictable. While the potential type of archaeological evidence and the extent of its survival have been considered, no guarantees can be made for the quantity and quality of archaeological remains uncovered during the evaluation. In order to successfully and efficiently evaluate the site, it may be necessary to amend or alter the specification or the methodology adopted. Any variation would only be undertaken after appropriate consultation with the Senior Archaeologist, Dorset County Council, and the Client.
- 10.2 In the event that unexpectedly large quantities of artefactual and/or ecofactual materials are recovered from the evaluation, some specialist assessment of finds or environmental

samples may be required, this will constitute a variation from this written scheme of investigation. This will also apply to finds requiring specialist conservation.

- 10.3** The value of any variation from this written statement of investigation shall be added to, or deducted from the quoted price.

## **11. Health and Safety**

- 11.1** Terrain Archaeology would be responsible for ensuring that all works were carried out in accordance with The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, The Construction (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1996, and The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992.
- 11.2** Copies of Terrain Archaeology's General statement of Health and Safety Policy and site-specific Risk Assessment would be displayed at the Site and would be communicated verbally to all affected persons prior to commencement of site works.
- 11.3** Terrain Archaeology would abide by the Health and Safety policies of The Employer.

## **12. Confidentiality**

- 12.1** Terrain Archaeology will respect the requirements of the client concerning confidentiality. All documents intended for limited circulation and use will only be used for their specified purpose.
- 12.2** Terrain Archaeology has a professional obligation to make the results of the archaeological work available to the wider archaeological community within a reasonable time (normally six months)
- 12.3** No member of staff or person subcontracted by Terrain Archaeology will speak to the press or produce any form of publicity without the prior consent of the client.
- 12.4** It must be noted that after report completion, a copy will be sent to the Dorset Sites and Monuments Record. Once the report is lodged in the SMR, it will become a publicly accessible document.