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# Hoburne Farm, Christchurch

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Ref: 86291.04  
August 2013



**Hoburne Farm, Christchurch  
Dorset**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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# Hoburne Farm, Christchurch Dorset

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

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# **Hoburne Farm, Christchurch Dorset**

## **Archaeological Evaluation Report**

### **Summary**

Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Turley Associates on behalf of Hoburne Ltd to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Hoburne Farm, Christchurch, Dorset, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 419200 943000.

The Site has been identified in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAAS), prepared by Christchurch Borough Council (CBC 2012) as a potential new housing site (site ref. 8/11/0525), with estimated capacity of approximately 100 dwellings, and will be the subject of a planning application later in 2013 for residential development. This archaeological trial trench evaluation along with a previous geophysical survey forms part of an archaeological assessment of the Site, which will be submitted in support of the planning application.

A total of eighteen trial trenches were positioned across the site to assess its archaeological potential prior to the proposed development, their location informed by the results of the previous geophysical survey.

The evaluation confirmed the presence of a low background level of prehistoric worked flint and a series of shallow ditches which appear to be associated with post-medieval field systems, although no evidence of significant archaeological features was found.



# **Hoburne Farm, Christchurch Dorset**

## **Archaeological Evaluation Report**

### **Acknowledgements**

This project was commissioned by Turley Associates on behalf of Hoburne Ltd and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Ryan Johnson and Stuart Randle (Turley Associates) and Guy Peirson-Hagger (Hoburne Ltd) for their help and assistance in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Steve Wallis (Dorset County Council Archaeological Officer), who monitored the fieldwork during the course of the project.

The evaluation was undertaken by Piotr Orczewski with the assistance of Paolo Croce and Barry Hennessey. This report was written and compiled by Sian Reynolds and Andy Manning with specialist report by Matt Leivers (flint) and illustrations by Rob Goller. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andy Manning.



# Hoburne Farm, Christchurch Dorset

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Turley Associates on behalf of Hoburne Ltd (The Client) to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Hoburne Farm, Christchurch, Dorset, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 419200 943000 (hereafter referred to as the Site; see **Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The Site has been identified in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAAS), prepared by Christchurch Borough Council (CBC 2012) as a potential new housing site (site ref. 8/11/0525), with estimated capacity of approximately 100 dwellings.
- 1.1.3 The Site will be the subject of a planning application later in 2013 for residential development. This archaeological trial trench evaluation along with a geophysical survey (WA 2013a) forms part of an archaeological assessment of the Site, which will be submitted in support of the planning application, together with a Heritage Statement.
- 1.1.4 The evaluation was undertaken between the 22<sup>nd</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> July 2013.

#### 1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is located within the settlement of Hoburne, on the north-eastern outskirts of Christchurch (**Figure 1**). It comprises an irregular parcel of land of approximately 4.2ha and is bounded to the north by Lyndhurst Road (the A35), to the east by a park within the Verno Lane Conservation Area, to the south by modern housing development and to the west by Cornflower Drive and an open area.
- 1.2.2 The Site comprises an open field (approximately 2.6ha) with wooded areas (approximately 1.6ha) within the south-east and eastern edges of the Site. A small part of the Site alongside its eastern boundary lies within Verno Lane Conservation Area, which includes the partial remains of a late 19<sup>th</sup> century walled garden. No trial trench evaluation could be undertaken within the existing wooded areas and the walled garden area. However, an assessment of the 19<sup>th</sup> walled garden area, together with a consideration of the setting issues with the Verno Lane Conservation Area will be addressed in the Heritage Statement.
- 1.2.3 In addition, an area at the south-western edge of the Site was at the time of the evaluation being used as a compound and storage area for adjacent housing construction and was excluded from the trenched evaluation.
- 1.2.4 The Site lies on a shallow hill slope overlooking the River Mude valley to the west, at an elevation of approximately 10m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology of the south-western part of the Site comprises Palaeogene Sand of the Boscombe Sand





Formation, which is overlain in places by Quaternary River Terrace Deposits, comprising sand and gravel (British Geological Survey).

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 The Site has been the subject of a recent desk-based assessment which was undertaken to inform initial pre application discussions (WA 2012). Records for a study area, approximately 1km in radius, around the Site was investigated to assess the known and potential historic environment resource. The Site lies within Urban Character Area 20: Hoburne, which was included in the Christchurch Historic Urban Characterisation prepared by Dorset County Council (2011).
- 2.1.2 No archaeological fieldwork had been undertaken previously within the Study Area (Dorset County Council 2011). However Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age finds have been recovered during the construction works at Friars Cliff, 840m to the south of the Site. A round barrow, likely associated with these finds, is also mentioned at the same location; however, it was totally destroyed during development.
- 2.1.3 Further evidence for Bronze Age funerary activity within the Site's wider environs has been recorded approximately 1.3km to the south of the Site, where a potential round barrow is preserved as a Scheduled Monument, and also approximately 815m to the south-west, where an urned cremation burial was observed during the construction of a superstore.
- 2.1.4 Historically, the area of Christchurch, including the settlement of Hoburne, within which the Site was located, was situated within Hampshire. The Saxon settlement of Christchurch, recorded as *Twynham* from the 10<sup>th</sup> century, was a royal burgh comprising town defences, a royal residence and a Minster church located c. 3.5km to the south-west of the Site (Dorset County Council 2011 and Mills 1998).
- 2.1.5 The settlement of Hoburne is mentioned in the Domesday Survey (1086), within the Edgegate Hundred. Hoburne was a very small hamlet and comprised two households at the time of Survey. In the medieval period, it was situated within the monastic manor of Somerford (950m to the south-west of the Site), which is first mentioned in 1140 (Dorset County Council 2011).
- 2.1.6 The post-medieval cartographic depictions indicate that the core of the Hoburne hamlet was situated approximately 200m to the south of the Site. Although the full extent of the medieval hamlet is not known and it might have included the Site, it is more likely that the Site was located on the periphery of the settlement and is therefore likely to have comprised agricultural land throughout the medieval period.
- 2.1.7 During the post-medieval period, the Site remained as farmland located to the south of the north-east/south-west aligned road between Christchurch and Lyndhurst (the A35, Lyndhurst Road). The eastern part of the Site lies partly within the Verno Lane conservation area which contains a Grade II listed building, The Thatch.
- 2.1.8 The DBA concluded that there was the potential for buried archaeological remains, especially relating to the Bronze Age funerary activities and medieval and later agricultural practices.

## 2.2 Geophysical survey

- 2.2.1 A geophysical survey was undertaken in June 2013 (WA 2013a). The survey identified one curvilinear ditch-like anomaly within the southern part of the Site, which was thought to possibly represent a former field boundary (**Figure 1**).
- 2.2.2 Two further north-south aligned anomalies within the northern half of the Site were thought likely to be modern features relating to a footpath running across the Site and leading to an entrance at the northern edge of the development area.
- 2.2.3 Ploughing trends were also visible, running approximately east-west, along with other weak linear and curvilinear trends of unclear origin.
- 2.2.4 The survey results were used to target some trenches onto the main identified anomalies to establish the nature of these features.

## 3 METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 The aims and objectives of the trial trench evaluation were to:
- *Locate, identify and to investigate and record the presence/absence of archaeological features or deposits;*
  - *If possible significant archaeological features or deposits are identified, then the evaluation would establish, where possible, the extent, date, character, relationship, condition and significance of archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the area impacted; and*
  - *To inform the scope and nature of any requirements for potential future mitigation.*

### 3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 The full detailed methodology of the archaeological works was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WA 2013b) and is summarised below.
- 3.2.2 After initial discussions with Dorset County Council's Historic Environment team, it was proposed to carry out a trial trench evaluation of the available 2.6ha area with an approximately 5% sample by area, comprising approximately 24 30m trenches. (**Figure 1**).
- 3.2.3 The results of the geophysical survey were used to target the trial trenches on possible features and within blank areas.
- 3.2.4 The trenches were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation continued in spits through topsoil and subsoil down to either the uppermost archaeological features or natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. Topsoil was separated from subsoil and any other arisings. The spoil from the trenches was scanned for artefacts. The trenches were backfilled with the excavated spoil, topsoil last in order to preserve the soil stratigraphy.
- 3.2.5 Where archaeological features were encountered they were investigated by hand, with a sufficient sample of each layer/feature type excavated in order to establish, as may be possible, their date, nature, character, extent and condition.

- 3.2.6 Any archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Archaeological features and deposits were hand-drawn at either 1:10 or 1:20, including both plans and sections; these were referred to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels were calculated. A representative section of each trench was recorded showing the depth of the overburden deposits.
- 3.2.7 A full digital photographic record was maintained, illustrating both the detail and the general context of the principal features excavated and the Site as a whole. The survey was carried out with a Leica Viva series GNSS unit using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below. All survey data was recorded using the OSGB36 British National Grid coordinate system.
- 3.2.8 A unique site code **86291** was allocated to the Site, and was used on all records and finds.

### 3.3 Best practice

- 3.3.1 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008).

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section provides a summary description of the results of the archaeological evaluation. Details of individually excavated contexts and features are retained in the Site archive and a detailed tabulated version of these and the trenches is provided in **Appendix 1** of this report.
- 4.1.2 **Figure 1** shows the overall location of each trench within the Site.
- 4.1.3 No trenches could be excavated within the compound and storage area within the south-west corner of the Site (Six of the 24 proposed trenches). Accordingly, a total of 18 trenches were excavated, each measuring approximately 30m x 1.8m.

### 4.2 Stratigraphic sequence

- 4.2.1 The stratigraphy across the Site, as recorded in the machined trenches, was relatively consistent. A grey brown silty loam topsoil with an average thickness of 0.20m, overlay a mid brown silty loam subsoil 0.40m deep. The natural geology recorded in all trenches comprised a mixed yellow/red/brown sand with common flint gravel.
- 4.2.2 Two trenches contained a thin deposit between the subsoil and natural geology that was interpreted as a possible buried land surface. **812** and **904** were 0.12m and 0.16m deep respectively and comprised mid/dark yellow brown sandy silt with moderate gravel. No datable material was recovered from either of these deposits.

### 4.3 Results

- 4.3.1 Nine trenches were recorded as blank with no features of potentially anthropogenic origin (**Trenches 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24**). These trenches were all located within the northern half of the Site.



- 4.3.2 The most common feature types recorded in the nine trenches with visible archaeology were ditches and gullies. These linear features ran on a variety of alignments. No discernible field system can be extrapolated from the recorded sections of ditch, and a lack of dating material recovered from their fills does not allow us to make an assessment on their contemporaneity.
- 4.3.3 The ditches were broadly similar in shape, with concave base and sides. Their widths ranged from 0.40-1.13m and depths from 0.13-0.38m.
- 4.3.4 The trenches at the southern limit of the Site contain a number of ditches which, through their alignment and proximity, could be interpreted as land enclosures. Shallow boundary ditches **404**, **504**, **806** and **905**, ran broadly east-north-east/west-south-west with adjacent boundary ditches (**804** and **907**) branching off at right angles.
- 4.3.5 Two pairs of parallel ditches were recorded in the central part of the Site, in Trenches **10** and **13**. These boundary ditches **1004** and **1006** were between 0.94m to 1.2m in width and 0.35 to 0.38m in depth and were 2.10m apart. In an adjacent trench, two similarly sized further ditches (**1304** and **1306**) were orientated at 90 degrees to the ditches in Trench **10**.
- 4.3.6 Very few discrete features were recorded during the fieldwork. Three poorly defined possible pits were noted in Trenches **16** and **17** in the northern part of the Site. However, their shape in plan and profile, and their fill characteristics, are similar to other recorded natural features such as tree throw **1708**, and it is likely that they are natural features.

## **5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE**

### **5.1 Worked flint**

- 5.1.1 Three pieces of undatable worked flint were recovered. One (from ditch fill **807**, ditch **806**) was a rudimentary side scraper on a secondary flake. The edge opposing the scraper edge has spontaneous retouch from use. Two further pieces came from ditch fill **1205** (ditch **1204**). One is a tertiary flake and the other a flake struck from a ground flint axe.
- 5.1.2 The scraper and tertiary flake are on glossy black pebble flint with thin worn cortex, undoubtedly picked up locally. The axe flake is on the pale grey mottled flint often considered to have originated from the Sussex flint mines.

### **5.2 Burnt flint**

- 5.2.1 Eight pieces of burnt flint came from **807** (1), **1605** (2), **1705** (1) and **1709** (4). While this material is undiagnostic, burnt flint is general indicative of prehistoric activity.

## **6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

### **6.1 Environmental samples**

- 6.1.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified during this evaluation.

## **7 DISCUSSION**

### **7.1 Summary**

- 7.1.1 This archaeological evaluation has confirmed the presence of archaeological remains within the Site, which comprise a series of shallow linear ditches, broadly orientated on a north-east/south-west and to a lesser extent to a north-west/south-east alignment.



- 7.1.2 At least one group of ditches (those within Trench **10**) appear to be related to a north-east/south-west orientated field boundary which is shown on 19<sup>th</sup> century historic mapping. These ditches and the other similar orientated ditches (in Trenches **4, 5, 8, 9** and **17**), which form the majority of the observed features, appear to relate to the general east-west ploughing trend noted in the geophysical survey.
- 7.1.1 However, there is no initial geophysical survey or historical mapping evidence for the accompanying pattern of ditches orientated northwest-southeast (Trenches **8, 12** and **13**). However, examination of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Tithe map (Wessex Archaeology 2012, Figure 2a) shows surviving fragments of strip fields to the east and immediately to the west of the Site, which survived until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It may be possible that these approximately north-south orientated ditches seen within the Site boundaries relate to earlier strip field boundaries which had been removed before the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.1.2 As might be expected, artefactual evidence recovered from the field ditches was very limited, and restricted to a small number of pieces of worked and struck flint, broadly dated to the prehistoric period. It is likely that this prehistoric material is indicative of a low level background activity rather than suggesting an early date for the construction of the ditches, which would now appear to be post-medieval or later in date.
- 7.1.3 The only other possible features were the cluster of three features noted in Trenches **16** and **17** in the northern part of the Site. No dating was recovered from any of these features and the form and nature of these features and their fills would suggest a natural origin.

## **7.2 Conclusions**

- 7.2.1 The evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the aims of the specification. Although the Site has been shown to contain a number of archaeological features, none have proved to be of high archaeological significance. The identified archaeological remains mainly comprise of post-medieval and later field systems with a low level background spread of prehistoric worked flint with no particular focus.

## **8 STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **8.1 Museum**

- 8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the fieldwork be deposited with Dorset County Museum Service, under the accession code **86291**. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project.

### **8.2 Archive**

- 8.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, and graphics will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Dorset County Museum Service, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990; SMA 1995; Richards and Robinson 2000; Brown 2007).

### **8.3 OASIS**

- 8.3.1 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> has been prepared and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the SHER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).



## 8.4 Copyright

- 8.4.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The recipient museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms with the *Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003*.
- 8.4.2 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which WA are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by WA. The Client is reminded that they remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

## 8.5 Security Copy

- 8.5.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of a pdf/a file, which will form part of the project archive.

## 9 REFERENCES

### 9.1 Bibliography

- Institute for Archaeologists, 2008, Standards and guidance for an archaeological evaluation
- SMA, 1993, *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*, Society of Museum Archaeologists
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- Wessex Archaeology, 2013a, Hoburne Farm, Christchurch, Dorset: Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report, Client Report Ref 86291.03
- Wessex Archaeology, 2013b, Hoburne Farm, Christchurch, Dorset: Written Scheme of Investigation for Geophysical Survey and Archaeological Evaluation. Client Report Ref 86291.01





## APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARY TABLES

<b>Trench 4</b>	<b>Dimensions :</b>	30m x 1.8m x 0.75m	<b>Top of trench m aOD</b>	9.88m NNE 9.40m SSW
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth BGL</b>
401	Layer - Topsoil	Mid grey silty loam with rare fine-medium gravel.		0.00 - 0.22m
402	Layer - Subsoil	Mid grey brown sandy clay loam rare fine-medium gravel.		0.22-0.62m
403	Layer - Natural	Mid red brown sand.		0.62m+
404	Cut – Ditch	SW-NE aligned ditch. Steep, concave sides and concave base. South side of ditch less steep than the northern, more eroded due to sandy natural. 0.83m wide, 0.29m deep, 13.50m exposed in trench.		-
405	Fill of 404	Mid yellow brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.		-

<b>Trench 5</b>	<b>Dimensions :</b>	43m x 1.8m x 0.74m	<b>Top of trench m aOD</b>	10.39m N 9.82m S
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth BGL</b>
501	Layer - Topsoil	Mid grey silty loam with sparse poorly sorted gravel.		0.00 - 0.32m
502	Layer - Subsoil	Mid grey brown sandy loam sparse poorly sorted gravel.		0.32-0.57m
503	Layer - Natural	Mid red brown sand with sparse moderately sorted medium gravel.		0.57m+
504	Cut – Ditch	SW-NE aligned ditch continuation of ditch 404		-
505	Fill of 504	Mid yellow brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.		-

<b>Trench 8</b>	<b>Dimensions :</b>	29.8m x 1.8m x 0.6m	<b>Top of trench m aOD</b>	12.58m ENE 11.46m WSW
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth BGL</b>
801	Layer - Topsoil	Light grey silty loam.		0.00 - 0.20m
802	Layer - Subsoil	Mid grey brown silty loam with rare flints.		0.20-0.55m
803	Layer - Natural	Light to mid brown yellow sand with rare flints (2-10cm).		0.55m+
804	Cut – Tree Throw	Burnt out tree roots. Sub-circular, irregular base and sides. 0.92m x 0.80m x 0.13m.		0.55-0.68m
805	Fill of 804	Mixed fill, dark brown to light grey. Burnt natural pieces and charcoal inclusions.		-
806	Cut – Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch. Gentle concave sides and concave base. 2.80m exposed in trench. Feature joins ditch 808. 0.40m wide, 0.13m deep.		-
807	Fill of 806	Dark yellow grey brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and		-



		occasional charcoal flecks. Worked and burnt flint recovered.	
808	Cut – Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch. Gentle concave sides and concave base. 0.85m wide, 0.27m deep.	-
809	Fill of 808	Dark yellow grey brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks. Worked and burnt flint recovered.	-
810	Cut – Natural Feature	Very shallow irregular feature removed through cleaning. Visible in trench baulk.	-
811	Fill of 810	Mixed fill, dark brown to light grey. Burnt natural pieces and charcoal inclusions.	-
812	Layer	Dark yellow brown sandy silt with moderate gravel. Below subsoil 802. Buried land surface?	0.26-0.38m

<b>Trench 9</b>	<b>Dimensions :</b>	28.3m x 1.8m x 0.78m	<b>Top of trench m aOD</b>	10.47m NNE 10.24m SSW
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth BGL</b>
901	Layer - Topsoil	Mid brown grey silty loam with rare angular and sub-rounded flint pebbles (1-3cm).		0.00 - 0.17m
902	Layer - Subsoil	Mid grey brown silty loam, rare flint pebbles.		0.17-0.60m
903	Layer - Natural	Light yellow and brownish yellow sand with sub-angular flints (1-8cm) and small patches of gravel.		0.60m+
904	Layer	Possible buried land surface. Mid yellow brown sandy silt with moderate gravel.		0.26-0.42m
905	Cut - Ditch	E-W aligned ditch. Gentle sides, flat base. 1.13m wide, 0.16m deep.		-
906	Fill of 905	Mid yellow brown sandy silt with occasional gravel.		-
907	Cut – Ditch	N-S aligned ditch. Gentle sides, flat base.		-
908	Fill of 907	Mid yellow brown sandy silt with occasional gravel.		-

<b>Trench 10</b>	<b>Dimensions :</b>	30.1m x 1.8m x 0.74m	<b>Top of trench m aOD</b>	10.14m NNW 10.35m SSE
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth BGL</b>
1001	Layer - Topsoil	Light grey silty loam		0.00 - 0.19m
1002	Layer - Subsoil	Mid grey brown silty loam with some flint pebbles		0.19-0.65m
1003	Layer - Natural	Mid yellow brown sand with common flint		0.65m+
1004	Cut – Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch. Concave base and moderate concave sides. 0.94m wide, 0.35m deep.		-
1005	Fill of 1004	Single secondary fill of 1004. Mixed mid orange brown and mid grey brown with sparse flint inclusions.		-
1006	Cut – Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch. Concave base and		-





		moderate concave sides. 1.02m wide, 0.38m deep.	
1007	Fill of 1006	Single secondary fill of 1006. Mid grey brown with sparse flint inclusions	-

<b>Trench 12</b>	<b>Dimensions :</b>	28.8m x 1.8m x 0.8m	<b>Top of trench m aOD</b>	9.87m NW 10.25m SE
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth BGL</b>
1201	Layer - Topsoil	Light grey silt loam		0.00 - 0.23m
1202	Layer - Subsoil	Mid grey brown silt loam, common gravel 1-3cm		0.23-0.60m
1203	Layer - Natural	Mid yellow brown sand, common gravel 1-10cm		0.60m+
1204	Cut – Ditch	N-S aligned ditch. Moderate concave sides and concave base. 0.48m wide, 0.23m deep.		-
1205	Fill of 1204	Mixed mid grey brown and mid yellow brown sandy silt with rare flints.		-

<b>Trench 13</b>	<b>Dimensions :</b>	29.2m x 1.8m x 0.65m	<b>Top of trench m aOD</b>	11.62m ENE 10.59m WSW
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth BGL</b>
1301	Layer - Topsoil	Light grey silty loam		0.00 - 0.20m
1302	Layer - Subsoil	Mid grey brown silt loam with common flint gravel 1-3cm		0.20-0.60m
1303	Layer - Natural	Mid yellow brown sand with common flint gravel 1-10cm		0.60m+
1304	Cut – Ditch	N-S aligned ditch. Concave base and moderate concave sides. 0.74m wide and 0.27m deep.		-
1305	Fill of 1304	Secondary fill. Mid grey brown with rare flints.		-
1306	Cut – Ditch	N-S aligned ditch. Concave base and moderate concave sides. 0.77m wide and 0.23m deep.		-
1307	Fill of 1306	Secondary fill. Mid grey brown with rare flints.		-

<b>Trench 14</b>	<b>Dimensions :</b>	28.8m x 1.8m x 0.73m	<b>Top of trench m aOD</b>	12.16m NNW 12.49m SSE
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth BGL</b>
1401	Layer - Topsoil	Light grey silty loam		0.00 - 0.13m
1402	Layer - Subsoil	Mid grey brown silty loam common flints 1-3cm		0.13-0.50m
1403	Layer - Natural	Mixed mid and light yellow brown sand with common gravel		0.50m+



<b>Trench 15</b>	<b>Dimensions :</b>	30.08m x 1.8m x 0.76m	<b>Top of trench m aOD</b>	10.53m NNW 10.77m SSE
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth BGL</b>
401	Layer - Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty loam with rare flints		0.00 - 0.23m
402	Layer - Subsoil	Mid yellow brown silt loam rare flints		0.23-0.67m
403	Layer - Natural	Mixed mid yellow brown and red brown sand with common flints.		0.67m+

<b>Trench 16</b>	<b>Dimensions :</b>	29.5m x 1.8m x 0.78m	<b>Top of trench m aOD</b>	12.35m NE 11.20m SW
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth BGL</b>
1601	Layer - Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty loam with rare flints		0.00 - 0.21m
1602	Layer - Subsoil	Mid red brown silt loam rare flints		0.21-0.59m
1603	Layer - Natural	Mid yellow brown sand with common flints.		0.59m+
1604	Cut – Pit	Irregular feature partially exposed in trench. Concave base, shallow concave sides. 0.88m x 1.08m x 0.29m		-
1605	Fill of 1604	Secondary fill. Mid brown with rare flints.		-
1606	Cut – Pit	Sub-circular feature partially exposed in trench base. Concave base, moderate concave sides. 0.76m x 0.72m x 0.37m.		-
1607	Fill of 1606	Secondary fill. Mid brown with rare flints.		-

<b>Trench 17</b>	<b>Dimensions :</b>	29m x 1.8m x 0.75m	<b>Top of trench m aOD</b>	11.63m NNW 11.80m SSE
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth BGL</b>
1701	Layer - Topsoil	Light grey brown silt loam with rare flints		0.00 - 0.25m
1702	Layer - Subsoil	Mid brown silt loam rare flints		0.25-0.70m
1703	Layer - Natural	Mid yellow brown sand with common flints		0.70m+
1704	Cut – Gully	ENE-WSW aligned gully. Concave base and sides. 0.60m wide, 0.17m deep.		-
1705	Fill of 1704	Secondary fill. Mid grey brown with rare flints.		-
1706	Cut – Pit	Sub-Oval pit with irregular base and shallow concave sides. 1.29m x 0.90m x 0.14m.		-
1707	Fill of 1706	Secondary fill. Mid brown with rare flints.		-
1708	Cut – Tree Throw	Large sub-oval feature with irregular base and sides, probable tree throw. Intervention 1.00m x 1.50m x 0.18m.		-
1709	Fill of 1708	Upper fill of tree throw. Mid grey brown with rare flints. 0.50m wide, 0.11m deep.		-
1710	Fill of 1708	Lower fill of tree throw. Light grey. 0.34m wide and 0.31m deep.		-



<b>Trench 18</b>	<b>Dimensions :</b>	30m x 1.8m x 0.7m	<b>Top of trench m aOD</b>	11.10m E 10.42m W
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth BGL</b>
1801	Layer - Topsoil	Mid grey brown silt loam with rare flints		0.00 - 0.21m
1802	Layer - Subsoil	Mid brown silt loam rare flints		0.21-0.58m
1803	Layer - Natural	Mid yellow brown sand with common flints		0.58m+

<b>Trench 19</b>	<b>Dimensions :</b>	30.1m x 1.8m x 0.79m	<b>Top of trench m aOD</b>	10.29m NW 10.49m SE
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth BGL</b>
1901	Layer - Topsoil	Mid grey brown silt loam with rare flints		0.00 - 0.17m
1902	Layer - Subsoil	Mid brown silt loam rare flints		0.17-0.79m
1903	Layer - Natural	Mid yellow brown sand with common flints		0.79m+

<b>Trench 20</b>	<b>Dimensions :</b>	30m x 1.8m x 0.62m	<b>Top of trench m aOD</b>	12.02m ENE 10.92m WSW
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth BGL</b>
2001	Layer - Topsoil	Mid grey brown silt loam with rare flints		0.00 - 0.20m
2002	Layer - Subsoil	Mid brown silt loam rare flints		0.20-0.62m
2003	Layer - Natural	Mid yellow brown sand with common flints		0.62m+

<b>Trench 21</b>	<b>Dimensions :</b>	29.4m x 1.8m x 0.64m	<b>Top of trench m aOD</b>	11.77m NNW 11.53m SSE
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth BGL</b>
2101	Layer - Topsoil	Mid grey brown silt loam with rare flints		0.00 - 0.23m
2102	Layer - Subsoil	Mid brown silt loam rare flints		0.23-0.55m
2103	Layer - Natural	Mid yellow brown sand with common flints		0.55m+

<b>Trench 22</b>	<b>Dimensions :</b>	28.6m x 1.8m x 0.74m	<b>Top of trench m aOD</b>	11.52m ENE 10.67m WSW
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth BGL</b>
2201	Layer - Topsoil	Mid grey brown silt loam with rare flints		0.00 - 0.24m
2202	Layer - Subsoil	Mid brown silt loam rare flints		0.24-0.67m
2203	Layer - Natural	Mid yellow brown sand with common flints		0.67m+

<b>Trench 23</b>	<b>Dimensions :</b>	29.5m x 1.8m x 0.65m	<b>Top of trench m aOD</b>	10.85m NE 10.19m SW
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth BGL</b>
2301	Layer - Topsoil	Light grey brown silt loam with rare flints		0.00 - 0.19m
2302	Layer - Subsoil	Mid brown silt loam rare flints		0.19-0.65m
2303	Layer - Natural	Mid yellow brown sand with moderate/ common flints		0.65m+



<b>Trench 24</b>	<b>Dimensions :</b>	30.2m x 1.8m x 0.53m	<b>Top of trench m aOD</b>	12.17m NE 11.13m SW
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth BGL</b>
2401	Layer - Topsoil	Light grey brown silt loam with rare flints		0.00 - 0.12m
2402	Layer - Subsoil	Mid brown silt loam rare flints		0.12-0.40m
2403	Layer - Natural	Mid yellow brown sand with very common flints		0.40m+



## APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM SUMMARY

OASIS ID: wessexar1-156852

### Project details

Project name	Hoburne Farm, Christchurch, Dorset
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Turley Associates on behalf of Hoburne Ltd to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Hoburne Farm, Christchurch, Dorset, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 419200 94300. A total of eighteen trial trenches were positioned across the site to assess its archaeological potential prior to the proposed development, their location informed by the results of the previous geophysical survey. The evaluation confirmed the presence of a low background level of prehistoric worked flint and a series of shallow ditches which appears to be associated with post-medieval field systems, although no evidence of significant archaeological features was found.
Project dates	Start: 03-06-2013 End: 26-07-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	86290 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	86291 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Monument type	DITCHES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	DORSET CHRISTCHURCH CHRISTCHURCH Hoburne Farm
Postcode	BH23 4UR
Study area	3.00 Hectares



Site coordinates SZ 191 943 50 -1 50 44 50 N 001 43 45 W Point  
Height OD / Depth Min: 9.00m Max: 10.00m

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### Project creators

Name of Organisation Wessex Archaeology  
Project brief originator City/Nat. Park/District/Borough archaeologist  
Project design originator Wessex Archaeology  
Project director/manager Andrew Manning  
Project supervisor Piotr Orczewski  
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer  
Name of sponsor/funding body Hoburne Ltd

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### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No  
Digital Archive recipient Dorset County Museums  
Digital Contents "none"  
Digital Media available "Geophysics", "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"  
Paper Archive recipient Dorset County Museums  
Paper Contents "none"  
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

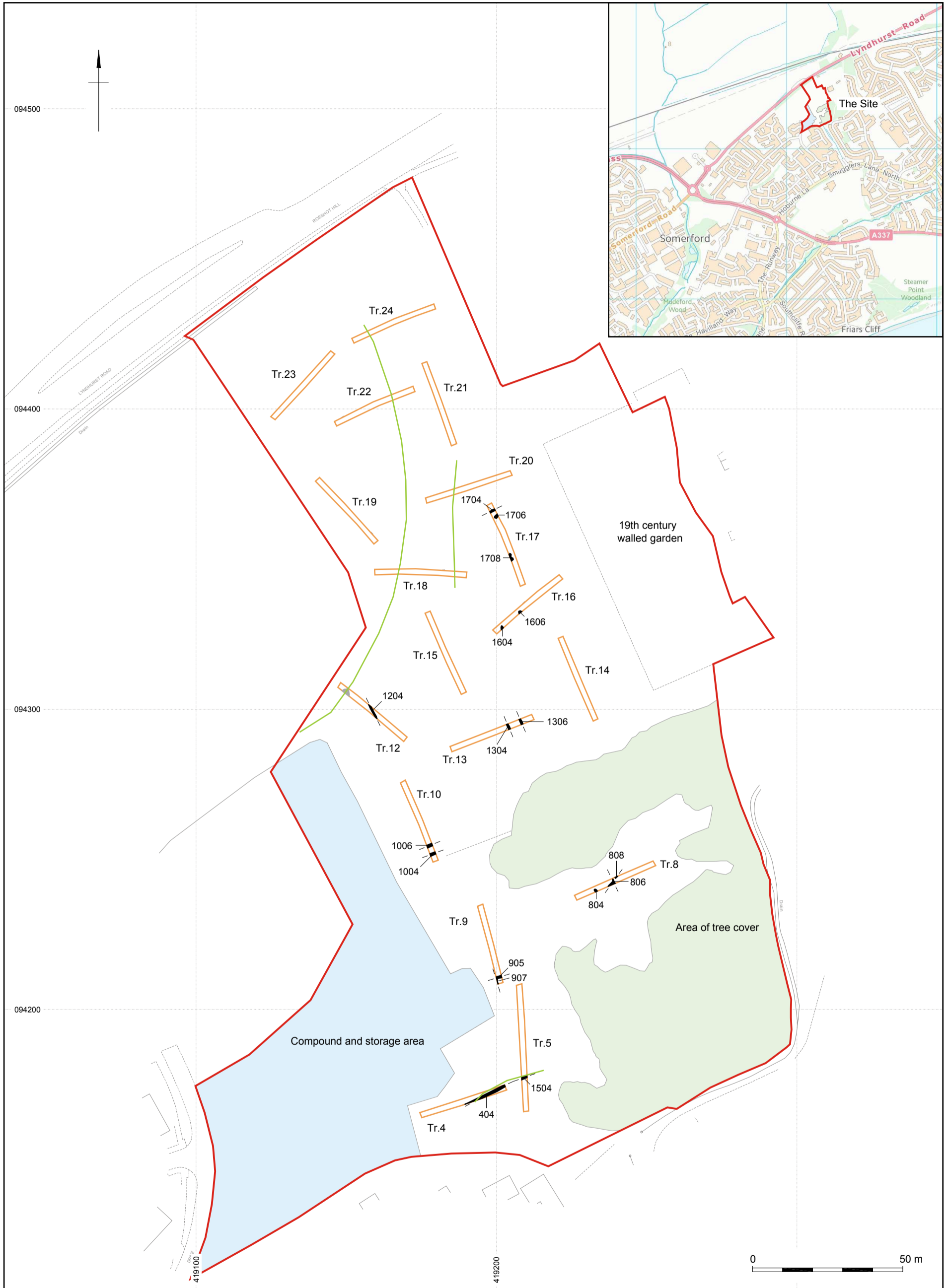
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### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title Hoburne Farm, Christchurch, Dorset  
Author(s)/Editor(s) Reynolds, S and Manning, A  
Other bibliographic details 86291.03  
Date 2013



Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	Standard soft back A4 illustrated evaluation report c, 15 pages
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Entered on	13 August 2013

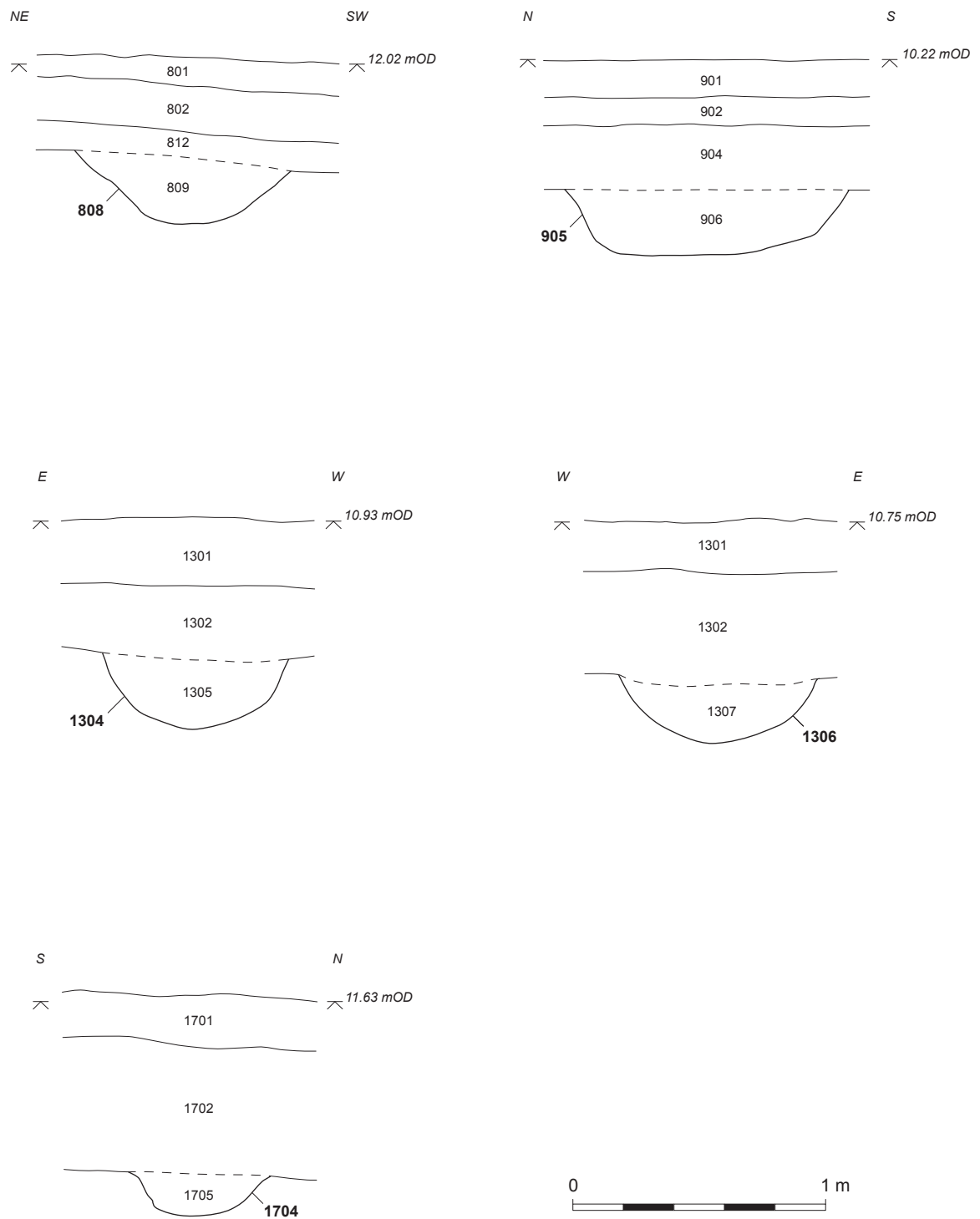


 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: red;">▭</span> The Site</li> <li><span style="color: orange;">▭</span> Trench</li> <li>● Archaeological feature</li> <li>● Disturbance</li> <li><span style="color: green;">—</span> Geophysical survey trend</li> </ul>	<small>Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright 2013. All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100020449.          Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2012.          This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</small>		
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	Scale: 1:25000 & 1:1250 @ A3	Illustrator: RG	
	Path: Y:\PROJECTS\86291\Drawing Office\Report figs\evaluation\2013_08_09\86291_evaluation.dwg		

Site and trench location plan

Figure 1






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Plate 1: Trench 13 pre-excitation of features



Plate 2: Trench 4 pre-excitation of features


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Plate 3: East facing section of ditch 1004



Plate 4: East facing section of ditch 1006

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