



making sense of heritage

New Barn Farm Knowlton, Dorset

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Ref: 86821.03
January 2014



**New Barn Farm, Knowlton,
Dorset**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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January 2014

**Report ref: 86821.03
Planning ref: 3/12/0467/FUL**



Quality Assurance

Project Code	86821	Accession Code	-	Client Ref.	-
Planning Application Ref.	3/12/0467/FUL and 3/12/0468/LBC	Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	402370 109950		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	E	MK			17/01/14
File:	X:\PROJECTS\86821\Report\86821_mkdraf201213				
File:					
File:					
File:					
File:					

* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Smiths Gore to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation prior to development, at New Barn Farm, Knowlton, Dorset, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 402370 108850.

The development proposes the conversion of a Grade II Listed Barn and Stable into two dwellings, and improvements to extant buildings and farmyard. A planning application for the development, including Listed Building Consent, was submitted to East Dorset District Council in May 2012 (Ref. no. 3/12/0467/FUL and 3/12/0468/LBC).

The site is located within the *Group of Henge Monuments at Knowlton*, a Scheduled Monument, and following a Ground Penetrating Radar survey at the site, the Inspector of Ancient Monuments at English Heritage and the County Archaeologist at Dorset County Council agreed a small number of targeted trenches would be necessary to further inform the planning application and required Schedule Monument Consent (SMC).

The works consisted of five trenches, ranging from 2m to 15m by 1.80m, and were located in areas of proposed development within the site. The archaeological evaluation identified two modern features which related to the disturbance caused by the former use of the site as a working farm. No prehistoric features or deposits relating to the henge monument were encountered and the results indicate the area has been somewhat disturbed and truncated as a result of its former use.

The programme of work was carried out between the 16th and the 19th December 2013.



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Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Smiths Gore, and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Mark Richards and Steve Briggs in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Keith Miller and Vanessa Straker of English Heritage and Steve Wallis of Dorset County Council (DCC) who monitored this project.

The archaeological work was directed in the field by Matt Kendall and assisted by Darryl Freer. The report was compiled by Matt Kendall and the graphics were prepared by Elizabeth James. The natural stratigraphic sequence was assessed by David Norcott (Senior Geoarchaeologist) and brick samples were analysed by Bob Davis (Senior Historic Building Specialist).

The project was managed by Sue Farr, who also edited this report.



New Barn Farm, Knowlton, Dorset

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Smiths Gore on behalf of St Giles Farms Ltd ('the Client'), to carry out an archaeological evaluation ahead of development at New Barn Farm, Knowlton, Dorset, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 402370 109950 (hereafter 'the Site') (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The proposed development comprises the conversion of a Grade II Listed Barn and Stable into two dwellings, and improvements to the extant buildings and farmyard. A planning application for the development, including Listed Building Consent, was submitted to East Dorset District Council in May 2012 (Ref. no. 3/12/0467/FUL and 3/12/0468/LBC).
- 1.1.3 The Site is located within the *Group of Henge Monuments at Knowlton*, a Scheduled Monument and the Inspector of Ancient Monuments at English Heritage and County Archaeologist at Dorset County Council (DCC) requested that a programme of archaeological work was undertaken to assess the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological potential. An initial Ground Penetrating Radar survey of the Site was undertaken, which identified the presence of numerous anomalies of high amplitude, regions of increased response and several probable modern services. As a result English Heritage advised a subsequent trial trench evaluation was undertaken to target anomalies identified during the GPR survey and assess areas most at risk from the current development proposals.
- 1.1.4 The fieldwork strategy and methodology was documented in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI, WA 2013) which formed the basis of the Schedule Monument Consent (SMC), and was submitted to and approved by English Heritage and the County Archaeological Officer at DCC prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site occupies a sub-rectangular plot of land, approximately 0.37ha in size, and is bounded to the north by a farmhouse, to the south-west by agricultural fields, and to the south-east by the B3078 and fields. The Site falls within the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).
- 1.2.2 The northern part of the Site lies within the Knowlton Circles, a Scheduled Monument, and is at present occupied by modern farm buildings and structures around a concrete yard. The southern part of the Site, occupied by the Grade II Listed Barn and Stable and additional buildings surrounding a sub-square yard, is excluded from the Scheduling. Concrete floors are present within, and in the vicinity of, the buildings, whilst the yard has both tarmac and overgrown gravel and concrete surfaces.



1.2.3 The Site lies within a relatively level parcel of land at an elevation of approximately 52m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). However, it was observed that the topography of the farm slopes gently from the north-east to south-west and the yard is located within a shallow dip.

1.2.4 The underlying geology for the Site is recorded as Cretaceous Portland Chalk Formation (British Geological Survey).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 An archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (WA 2012) has been undertaken which detailed the archaeological and historical significance of the Site and immediate surroundings, and a subsequent GPR survey (WA 2013) has been undertaken for the proposed development area and the results of both surveys are summarised below.

2.2 Designated sites

2.2.1 There are five groups of Scheduled Monuments in the vicinity of the Site. The Site lies partially within the Southern Circle of the Group of henge monuments, an associated group of round barrows, a Saxon cemetery and a Norman church at Knowlton Scheduled Monument (Knowlton Circles, EHNHL No. 1020580). Two round barrow cemeteries associated with the Knowlton Circles are situated c. 120m to the south of the Site (EHNHL No. 1020582) and c. 750m to the north-east (EHNHL No. 1020581). In the wider landscape, two medieval settlements at Knowlton (EHNHL No. 1020583, approximately 600m to the north-west of the Site) and Brockington (EHNHL No. 1020584, c. 800m to the north-west) are recorded.

2.2.2 There are five Listed Buildings within the immediate vicinity. A Grade II Barn and Stable (EHNHL No. 1155330) is located within the Site. The building is to be converted into two dwellings and its heritage interest has been assessed in a separate report (Smiths Gore 2011). The Grade II New Barn Farmhouse (EHNHL No. 1120069) lies immediately to the north-east of the Site. Ruins of Knowlton Church (EHNHL No. 1120087), a Grade II* Listed Building, are situated c. 290m to the north of the Site, within a Scheduled Henge. The remaining Grade II buildings comprise the bridge at Brockington (EHNHL No. 1120187) and a milepost (EHNHL No. 1120068), located c. 750m to the north-west and 510m to the north-east, respectively.

2.2.3 The Grade II* Listed Park and Gardens of St. Giles' House (EHNHL No. 1000723) is situated c. 920m to the north of the Site.

2.3 Previous studies

2.3.1 Knowlton Circles was subject to archaeological interest and research from the 19th century onwards and multiple publications discussing the prehistory of the area have been published (e.g. Barrett *et al* 1991, French *et al* 2007 etc.).

2.3.2 There is also information regarding the investigations within New Barn Farm. Archaeological test pits were excavated by AC Archaeology in 2002 c. 60m to the north of the Site with regard to a planning application for a barn conversion (ADS ID 1469265). The investigations revealed only modern features; however, the planning application was refused on non-heritage grounds (Kevin Sims *pers. comm*, Last 2011). A structural survey, which comprised excavation of small test pits, was carried out for the former planning application relating to the Grade II Listed Barn. Although there is no formal

record of this investigation, it was observed that the concrete slabs were laid directly onto the chalk (Kevin Sims *pers. comm.*, Last 2011). Due to lack of archaeological monitoring, however, it is not possible to assess the extent of impact on any potential archaeological resource.

- 2.3.3 The GPR survey (WA 2013) undertaken within the Site did not identify any anomalies consistent with the henge ditch. This may be due to the results of significant truncation during the construction of the farmyard, or that it was less substantial around its western circuit, or that the Site is positioned entirely over the former entrance to the henge. Although the location of the original henge entrance is unknown, the Site itself is a credible location given the construction of the New Barn Farm complex.
- 2.3.4 A linear feature aligned east to west is visible on aerial photographs (Stoertz 2007) and its projected line has been plotted (**Figure 1**) and may relate to the contemporary or later use of the Site. If the New Barn Farm site is positioned within the henge entrance, then the ditch terminals and any features associated with the entrance area would be important to understanding the use of the monument and its later role, and would consequently be highly significant archaeologically (English Heritage 2013).

2.4 Iron Age and Romano-British

- 2.4.1 During the Iron Age and Romano-British periods, agricultural and domestic features (predominantly field systems and land divisions) were established within the formerly ceremonial and funerary landscape, although a funerary use of the barrow complex cannot be ruled out, as several possible structures and square barrows have been observed (English Heritage online reference and Stoertz 2007).
- 2.4.2 Sherds of pottery of Iron Age (DHER No. MDO6487) and Romano-British date (DHER No. MDO6488), indicating a possible settlement, have been found to the north of Knowle Hill Farm, c. 880m to the east of the Site. A Romano-British burial is also recorded at Knowle Hill Farm, c. 870m to the south-east.

2.5 Medieval and later development

- 2.5.1 Knowlton is first recorded in the Domesday Survey (1086) as *Chenoltune*. The place-name is thought to have derived from Old English *cnoll* and *tun* meaning “farm by the hillock” (Mills 1980). The village appears in two entries of the Domesday Survey, as a royal manor and land belonging to Robert Count of Mortain, the largest landholder in England after the King. Knowlton was a considerable settlement and gave its name to a hundred.
- 2.5.2 A cemetery of probably Saxon date is situated within the Knowlton Circles complex, c. 190m to the north of the Site (DHER No. MDO6413).
- 2.5.3 The remains of two medieval settlements are recorded. One at Knowlton survives as a series of earthworks and buried remains, which are protected as a Scheduled Monument (EHNHL No. 1020583, approximately 600m to the north-west of the Site). A series of platforms and enclosures indicate that it comprised at least 12 dwellings. A second medieval settlement is recorded at Brockington (EHNHL No. 1020584, c. 800m to the north-west of the Site).
- 2.5.4 The settlement at Knowlton is associated with the Grade II* Listed church (EHNHL No. 1120071), the ruins of which are preserved within the Church Circle of the Knowlton henge complex (EHNHL No. 1020580), c. 280m to the north of the Site. The church was



built in the 12th century of flint and sandstone and functioned until the mid-17th century, when the roof collapsed.

- 2.5.5 The 1841 Horton and Woodlands Tithe map depicts New Barn Farm as a solitary farmstead located within an agricultural landscape by the junction of roads leading to Cranborne, Wimborne and Gussage All Saints. The Grade II Farmhouse is shown surrounded to the north and south by farm buildings. The north-western quarter of the South Circle, surviving as a tree plantation, is also depicted and extends into the northern part of the Site.
- 2.5.6 The early editions of Ordnance Survey maps illustrate the surviving earthworks of the Knowlton Circles. In the late 19th and the early 20th century, extensions to the barn complex, comprising the south-western and south-eastern wings, the latter one with an entrance gate, are illustrated. To the north of the barn, a new north-west to south-east boundary between the fields and the farmyard is shown. The post-Second World War editions of Ordnance Survey maps (1955 and later) show little changes to the surroundings of the Site, with the exception of the bank recorded immediately to the south of the barns, which is not depicted on the late 20th century maps.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 The aims & objectives of the archaeological field evaluation were to:

- Provide information on the heritage impact and subsequent mitigation required for applications for Scheduled Monument Consent or planning permission for the development, in line with planning policy and Ancient Monument legislation
- Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be impacted by development.
- Establish the presence/absence of a bank and ditch and any related features in the development area in order to achieve an appropriate land use and management strategy for the area.
- Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site and where possible to relate the results to the prehistoric ritual landscape at Knowlton and its later development.
- Target trenches to clarify the nature and the presence/absence of any archaeological remains, and where possible, locate trenches where they can help assess results of the GPR survey and any anomalies identified.
- Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.
- Produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the Site's archaeological potential and to inform decisions regarding the future development and management of the archaeology.
- Undertake the evaluation in accordance with the Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC).

- Enable a suitable archaeological mitigation strategy to be devised for the proposed development

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out within the WSI (WA 2013). All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the guidance and standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008).
- 3.2.2 **Trenches 1 to 3** were laid out using a Leica Viva series GNSS unit using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below and in general accordance with the pattern given (**Figure 1**). **Trenches 4 and 5** were laid out using measured tapes due to the inability to get a GPS signal within the barn.
- 3.2.3 The investigation areas were scanned using a cable avoidance tool (CAT) by operatives experienced in the use of such equipment prior to machining, and minor adjustments to the layout of trenches was required to take account of buried services. The trench locations were tied in to the Ordnance Survey.
- 3.2.4 Trench excavation was carried out using a JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket and was supervised by a suitably qualified archaeologist at all times. Due to a concrete surface, a breaker was used to puncture hardstanding prior to machine excavation of **Trenches 2, 4, and 5**.
- 3.2.5 Concrete, hardcore, topsoil and subsoil were removed by machine in a series of level spits to the top of the archaeology or natural geological deposits (Cretaceous Portsdown Chalk), whichever was encountered first. The machine excavated arisings were stored at the side of the trench and were scanned for artefacts at regular intervals from both the topsoil and subsoil.
- 3.2.6 Where appropriate, and in the event of adverse weather conditions, tents approximately measuring 6m x 3m were available to place over trenches to protect any sensitive archaeological deposits identified during the course of the excavations. Tarpaulin was also available to protect deposits if necessary.
- 3.2.7 Areas of investigation completed to the satisfaction of the Client, EH monitors and the County Archaeological Officer at DCC were backfilled using the excavated material in the approximate order in which they were excavated by Wessex Archaeology and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

3.3 Recording

- 3.3.1 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system.
- 3.3.2 A complete drawn record of archaeological features and deposits was compiled. This included both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to a site grid tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels was calculated and plans/sections annotated with OD heights.
- 3.3.3 A photographic record was maintained during the evaluation using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images were

subject to managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section details the results of an archaeological evaluation on the Site, which was carried out between the 16th - 19th December 2013.

4.1.2 Works comprised the machine excavation of five trenches (1 x 15m, 1 x 10m, 1 x 5m, 1 x 3m, 1 x 2m) and subsequent archaeological recording, prior to backfilling.

4.2 Natural deposits and soil sequences

4.2.1 **Trenches 1 – 3** were situated within the farmyard, and **Trenches 4** and **5** were positioned within two agricultural buildings proposed for conversion, located centrally within the Site. The underlying geology across the Site was made up of Cretaceous Portsdown Chalk and was recorded in all five trenches, although due to the former use of the Site, there was substantial variation in the overlying deposits.

4.2.2 The natural Chalk was overlain by various made ground and hard core deposits originating from multiple working surfaces, including tarmac, concrete, turf and reworked topsoil. The small amount of natural subsoil and topsoil that was present, had been heavily impacted upon by modern activity associated with the former use as a working farm.

4.2.3 Full details of the stratigraphic sequence can be found in **Appendix 1**.

4.3 Summary of evaluation results

4.3.1 **Trench 1** was positioned in the rear yard, between a concrete access road and a redundant agricultural building, across the projected line of the henge berm and bank (**Figure 1**).

4.3.2 A 0.30m deep layer of redeposited chalk, which had a thin band of vegetation established over its surface (**101**), was recorded along the length of the trench. This deposit was noted overlying a buried topsoil deposit (**102**), measuring approximately 0.06m in depth. A thin subsoil deposit, comprising a pale brown silty clay (**103**), was recorded below the topsoil, overlying the natural Portsdown Chalk (**104**), recorded 0.45m below the current ground surface (**Figure 2** and **3**, **Plate 1**, **2** and **8**).

4.3.3 Three features were recorded within **Trench 1** cutting the natural chalk. One feature was naturally derived, the result of bioturbation and root disturbance at the eastern end of the trench. Two further features **105** and **107**, related to modern activity and dumping. While both features contained modern material on the surface, a machine-dug slot was excavated to confirm they were of recent origin, and not the result of deliberate backfilling and ground levelling of the henge ditch or an associated feature. The excavated slot into feature **105** measured 1.40m in depth. The excavation confirmed dumps of modern material and redeposited soils, containing modern agricultural detritus (de-worming syringes, plastic buckets etc.), interspersed with bands of redeposited chalk (**Figure 2**, **Plate 3**), filled a machine-excavated feature with near vertical sides. Due to the instability of the trench sides, excavation beyond this depth was not possible to ensure compliance with health and safety requirements. Pit **107** was excavated to a depth of 0.80m from the present ground surface and contained a similar depositional sequence which included

modern artefacts and maintained a similar profile. Natural chalk survived between the modern features indicating isolated and episodic disturbance along the edge of the farmyard, rather than infilling and ground levelling of a larger feature.

- 4.3.4 On the advice of English Heritage, the topsoil and subsoil deposits were analysed by David Norcott (Technical Manager, Geoarchaeology and Environmental). Analysis showed that the deposits were relatively modern, and composed of a 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silt loam with occasional small to very small sub-rounded chalk pieces and rare small angular flints, with common roots and rootlets. The overlying redeposited chalk was confirmed to be very recent due to the poorly developed vegetation and lack of soil development. It is suggested that this dump of material is less than five years old (David Norcott *pers. comm.*, December 2013).
- 4.3.5 **Trench 2**, positioned at the western end of the Site, was targeted across the projected line of a linear feature aligned east to west. The trench location was adjusted due to the presence of a modern service, but was still able to target the potential feature. The ground surface in this area comprised a combination of modern tarmac and concrete (**201**), which was approximately 0.05m in depth (**Figure 4, Plate 4 and 9**). Underlying the yard surfaces at the northern end of the trench, a layer of redeposited chalk (**202**) was recorded which measured up to 0.25m thick and provided a suitable foundation for the modern ground surfaces.
- 4.3.6 Below the chalk, a band of mid brown clay silt (**203**) with common patches of abundant angular flint inclusions (<0.05m) was recorded and measured 0.10m thick. A modern gravel/cobble surface was recorded within the deposit. A possible buried subsoil or colluvial layer (**204**) was identified below the made ground from which a fragment of peg tile was recovered, indicating that this deposit had been disturbed to some extent. At 0.51m below the current ground surface, Portsdown Chalk was identified; no features were observed cutting into the natural bedrock.
- 4.3.7 **Trench 3** located south-east of the barn was positioned over a proposed wall. Sequences of made ground and hardcore deposits which represent the establishment of multiple yard surfaces during the working life of the farm were recorded (**Figure 5, Plate 5 and 10**) and measured up to 0.44m deep. Underlying these modern layers was a pale brown silty clay colluvial deposit containing sparse chalk and sparse sub-angular to rounded flints, beneath which the chalk natural was encountered. It was observed that this deposit deepened towards the north-west reaching a depth of 0.43m, coincident with a dry valley or coombe which runs through the farm and visible in the surrounding topography.
- 4.3.8 **Trenches 4 and 5** were located within the buildings proposed for conversion, to confirm the archaeological potential beneath the concrete floors. **Trench 4**, located in the north-east of the barn, recorded a 0.07m deep layer of concrete which overlay a thick layer of redeposited chalk measuring up to 0.48m in depth. Layer **402** was recorded above a 0.08m thick deposit of dark brown silty clay which contained sparse chalk flecks (**Figure 6, Plate 6 and 11**). A curious brick-built structure was recorded stratigraphically below this deposit; five small walls were encountered (two on a north-east to south-west alignment and three on a north-west to south-east alignment). All five walls were contemporary and constructed from a single row of foundation brick, with six courses of regular coursing pattern with stretcher bonds noted. The function of these walls is unknown but could relate to drainage channels. The chalk natural, which was encountered at 0.52m below the present ground surface was extremely clean and very level which, in addition to the lack of any buried soils and periglacial striping, suggests that the natural in this area has been significantly graded or truncated.



- 4.3.9 **Trench 5**, located in the south-west of the barn, consisted of 0.05m of concrete directly above a loose brick floor. The floor was made up of handmade bricks which were laid on their longitudinal sides and lacked any bonding material, as the existing concrete appeared to have filtered through to the base of this floor (**Figure 7, Plate 7 and 12**). Beneath the brick floor, a thin band (0.05m) of orange sandy silt overlying redeposited chalk measuring 0.07m in depth was recorded and related to the hard core and foundation for the brick floor respectively. Below these made ground layers, a colluvial deposit was encountered, which most likely relates to the colluvial deposit observed in **Trench 3** although it seems that in this area it had been partially disturbed, as brick rubble was recorded within the deposit. Portsdown Chalk was identified at a depth of 0.52m below the current ground surface, and in contrast to Trench 4, doesn't appear to have been truncated or landscaped by activity on the farm.

5 ARTEFACTUAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A small number of artefacts were recovered from the evaluation trenches. Given the fact that these were of modern date (e.g. items used in dairy farming), they were not retained for further analysis.

5.2 Ceramic Building Material

- 5.2.1 A sample brick was taken from floor **502** and wall **410** to see if they could provide a construction date for the brick-built structures. Analysis by Wessex Archaeology's Senior Buildings Archaeologist confirmed they were of late 18th century to early 19th century date and of handmade construction. The brick from floor **502** was of poorer quality than that of wall **410**.

5.3 Environmental evidence

- 5.3.1 No material suitable for environmental analysis was found to be present within the monitored areas.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Summary

- 6.1.1 The archaeological evaluation has been successful in its stated aims and confirmed no archaeological remains associated with the henge monument survive within the areas of the Site evaluated. The absence of a well-developed topsoil and subsoil across the majority of the Site indicate this area has been heavily truncated, largely as a result of the former use of the Site as a working farm.
- 6.1.2 It is likely that any shallow archaeological features may have been removed during the former groundwork and landscaping within the Site. The lack of features associated with the henge monument is puzzling but accords with the results of the earlier GPR survey (WA 2013) which concluded the absence of the henge ditch may be the result of the Site's position, wholly located across the entrance to the monument. The only features which could loosely correspond to the henge ditch were of modern date, and the presence of natural chalk located between them, indicates their scale and profile is significantly different to the surviving sections of the monument and unrelated. Instead both features are the result of modern disturbance/dumping along the edge of the farmyard.



6.1.3 Although evidence from the trenches within the barn suggests that any archaeological features or deposits in the eastern building will have been truncated and removed, the excavated trench in the western building indicates the chalk had not been heavily truncated and the made ground deposits had been built up over the natural chalk geology.

6.2 Conclusions

6.2.1 The evaluation has demonstrated that there is a relatively low risk of significant archaeological features being encountered during the proposed works, as the area seems to have been disturbed by construction and landscaping associated with the farm. Nevertheless, the evaluation has shown not all areas of the Site have been heavily truncated and there remains the potential for isolated features or deposits to survive.

6.2.2 Given the location of the Site in relation to the Knowlton Circles, and after consultation with English Heritage, it is suggested that a watching brief should be carried out during the removal of the tarmac and concrete surfaces located behind the barn. This is due to the undulating nature of the previous working surfaces and the possibility that there could be areas of buried soils, deposits or isolated features still present in this area of the Site.

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

7.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the evaluation be deposited with Dorchester Museum. The museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project. The archive is currently held at Wessex Archaeology's Salisbury office under the site code **86821**.

7.2 Archive

7.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Dorchester Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

7.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site code, and a fill index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following.

- 1 file of paper records and A3/A4 graphics.

7.3 Discard policy

7.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant further analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

7.3.2 The discard of environments remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2002).

7.4 Security copy

7.4.1 In line with current best practice, (e.g. Brown 2011); on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed



for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Table of Trench Descriptions

TRENCH 1		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 15.80m x 1.55m		Max. depth: 0.66m	Ground level: 51.76 – 51.83m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 402352.13 N 109978.67 and E 402368.09 N 109978.66			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
101	Layer	Made ground – Off white silty clay comprised almost entirely of sub-rounded to angular chalk inclusions (<0.08m).	0 – 0.31m
102	Layer	Buried topsoil – Dark brown silty clay containing rare sub-angular to rounded flint inclusions (<0.05m).	0.31 – 0.37m
103	Layer	Subsoil – Pale brown silty clay containing rare sub-rounded to angular flint and rare sub-rounded chalk inclusions (<0.04m).	0.37 – 0.45m
104	Layer	Natural - Portsdown Chalk	0.45m+
105	Cut	Cut of a modern pit on a north-east to south-west alignment with steep straight sides and an unknown base. Measures 1.55m in length by 3.80m wide and at least 1.40m deep.	1.40m+ deep
106	Fill	Deliberate backfill of 105 – Made up of a sequence of dark greyish brown silty clays containing modern artefacts with redeposited chalk separating them. Derived from multiple backfilling events.	1.40m+ thick
107	Cut	Cut of a modern sub-circular pit on with steep straight sides and an unknown base. Measures 1.55m in length by 3.90m wide and at least 0.80m deep.	0.80m+ deep
108	Fill	Deliberate backfill of 105 – Made up of a sequence of dark greyish brown silty clays containing modern artefacts with redeposited chalk separating them. Derived from multiple backfilling events.	0.80m+ thick

TRENCH 2		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 11.00m x 1.55m		Max. depth: 0.62m	Ground level: 51.33 – 51.60m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 402341.14 N 109980.32 and E 402339.38 N 109969.58			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
201	Layer	Modern tarmac and concrete surface.	0 – 0.05m
202	Layer	Made ground – Off white silty clay comprised almost entirely of sub-angular to rounded chalk inclusions (<0.10m).	0.05 – 0.29m
203	Layer	Hard-core – Mid brown clay silt containing common to abundant angular to rounded flint inclusions (<0.06m).	0.29 – 0.39m
204	Layer	Subsoil – Pale brown clay silt containing rare sub-rounded to angular flint inclusions (<0.04m) and rare CBM fragments.	0.39 – 0.51m



205	Layer	Natural – Portsdown Chalk.	0.51m+
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TRENCH 3		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 6.00m x 1.55m		Max. depth: 1.04m	Ground level: 51.31 – 51.57m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 402377.95 N 109950.98 and E 402382.88 N 109947.23			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
301	Layer	Vegetation layer – grass and moss.	0 – 0.10m
302	Layer	Hard-core – Mid brownish orange silty sand containing abundant sub-angular to rounded flint inclusions (<0.05m). Forms the present farmyard surface.	0.10 – 0.20m
303	Layer	Made ground – Off white silty clay comprised almost entirely of sub-angular to rounded chalk inclusions (<0.05m).	0.20 – 0.27m
304	Layer	Rubble layer – Mid grey silty clay containing occasional CBM fragments and sparse sub-rounded to sub-angular flint inclusions (<0.05m)	0.27 – 0.29m
305	Layer	Made ground – Off white silty clay comprised almost entirely of sub-angular to rounded chalk inclusions (<0.07m).	0.29 – 0.44m
306	Layer	Colluvium – Pale brown silty clay containing sparse sub-angular to rounded flint inclusions (<0.04m) and sparse chalk flecks.	0.44 – 0.87m
307	Layer	Natural – Portsdown Chalk	0.87m+

TRENCH 4		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 2.80m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.63m	Ground level: 51.83m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 402381.98 N 109963.65			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
401	Layer	Present concrete surface.	0 – 0.07m
402	Layer	Made ground – Off white silty clay comprised almost entirely of sub-angular to rounded chalk inclusions (<0.05m).	0.07 – 0.55m
403	Layer	Redeposited material – Dark brown silty clay containing sparse chalk flecks and cassy patches. Derived from a deliberate depositional event.	0.55 – 0.63m
404	Layer	Natural – Portsdown Chalk.	0.63m+
405	Cut	Construction cut for wall 406 – Aligned on a north-west to south-east orientation. Measures 1.00m in length by 0.28m wide and 0.05m deep.	0.05m deep
406	Structure	A north-west to south-east aligned wall. Consists of six courses of wall of regular coursing pattern and stretcher bonds and one course of foundation bricks. Butts up against wall 410.	0.50m high



407	Cut	Construction cut for wall 408 – Aligned on a north-west to south-east orientation. Measures 1.00m in length by 0.28m wide and 0.05m deep.	0.05m deep
408	Structure	A north-west to south-east aligned wall. Consists of six courses of wall of regular coursing pattern and stretcher bonds and one course of foundation bricks. Butts up against wall 410.	0.50m high
409	Cut	Construction cut for wall 4010 – Aligned on a north-east to south-west orientation. Measures 1.00m in length by 0.28m wide and 0.05m deep.	0.05m deep
410	Structure	A north-east to south-west aligned wall. Consists of six courses of wall of regular coursing pattern and stretcher bonds and one course of foundation bricks. Butts up against walls 406 and 408.	0.50m high
411	Cut	Construction cut for wall 412 – Aligned on a north-east to south-west orientation. Measures 1.00m in length by 0.28m wide and 0.05m deep.	0.05m deep
412	Structure	A north-east to south-west aligned wall. Consists of six courses of wall of regular coursing pattern and stretcher bonds and one course of foundation bricks.	0.50m high
413	Cut	Construction cut for wall 414 – Aligned on a north-east to south-west orientation. Measures 1.00m in length by 0.28m wide and 0.05m deep.	0.05m deep
414	Structure	A north-east to south-west aligned wall. Consists of six courses of wall of regular coursing pattern and stretcher bonds and one course of foundation bricks. Two gaps – possible beam slots – were identified in the third course of the wall.	0.50m high

TRENCH 5		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 1.90m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.62m	
Co-ordinates: E 402367.90 N 109947.28		Ground level: 51.95m aOD	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
501	Layer	Present concrete surface.	0 – 0.05m
502	Layer	Floor layer – Brick floor composed of bricks laid on the longitudinal side. Seems to be no mortar between them as the present concrete has seeped in.	0.05 – 0.14m
503	Layer	Hard-core – Mid orange silty sand containing common to abundant sub-rounded to angular flint inclusions (<0.04m).	0.14 – 0.19m
504	Layer	Made ground – Off white silty clay comprised almost entirely of sub-angular to rounded chalk inclusions (<0.05m).	0.19 – 0.26m
505	Layer	Colluvium – Pale brown silty clay containing sparse sub-angular to rounded flint inclusions (<0.04m) and sparse chalk	0.26 – 0.52m



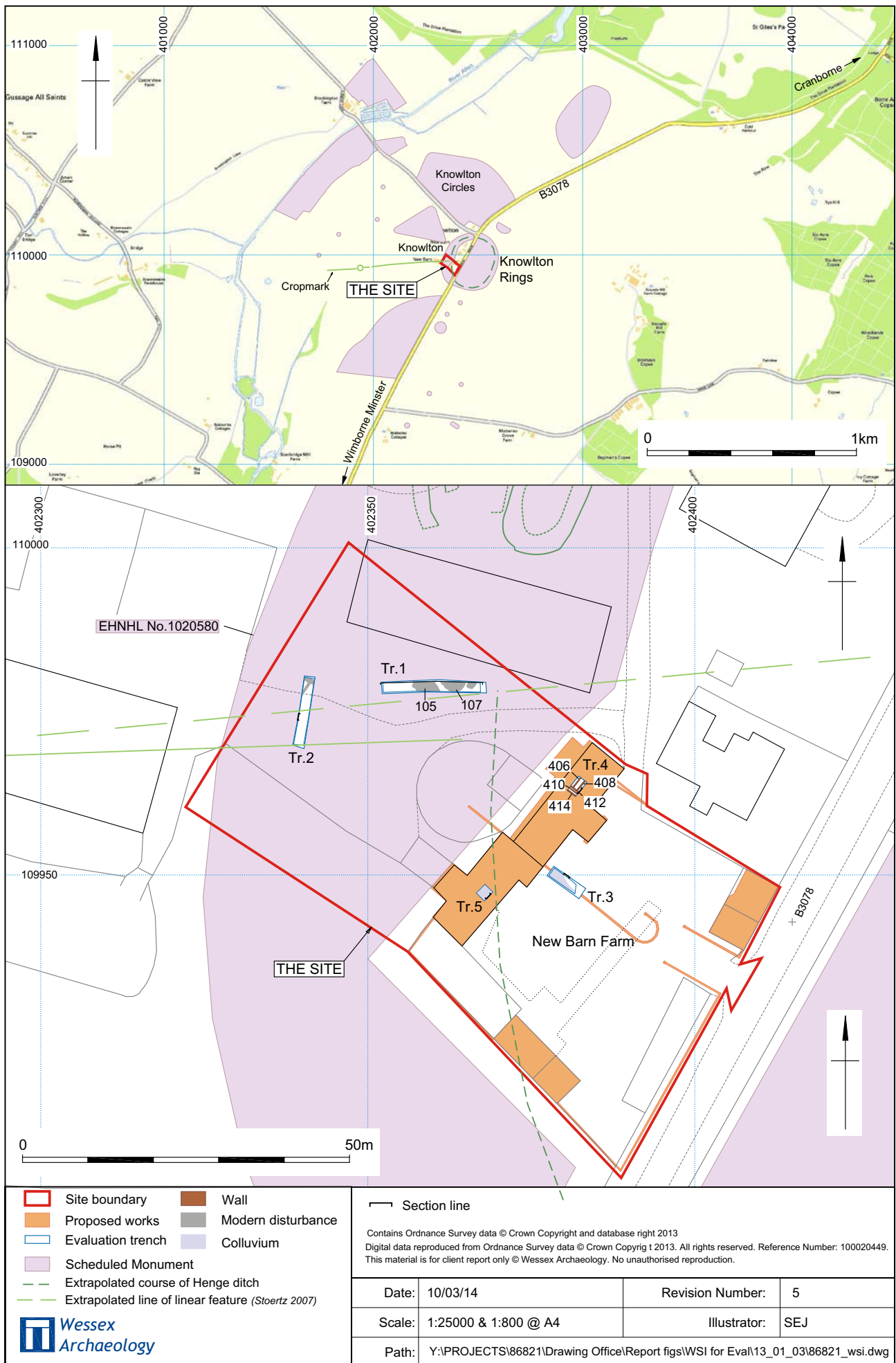
		flecks.	
506	Layer	Natural – Portsdown Chalk.	0.52m+

Appendix 2: OASIS form

8.2 New Barn Farm, Knowlton, Dorset - Wessex Archaeology

OASIS ID - wessexar1-168999

Versions				
View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Sue Farr	s.farr@wessexarch.co.uk	20 January 2014
Completed sections in current version				
Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1
Validated sections in current version				
Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1
File submission and form progress				
Grey literature report submitted?	No	Grey literature report filename/s		
Report release delay specified?	Yes	Release delay		Release into ADS library once signed off
Images submitted?	No	Image filename/s		
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename		
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?		



Site and trench location

Figure 1

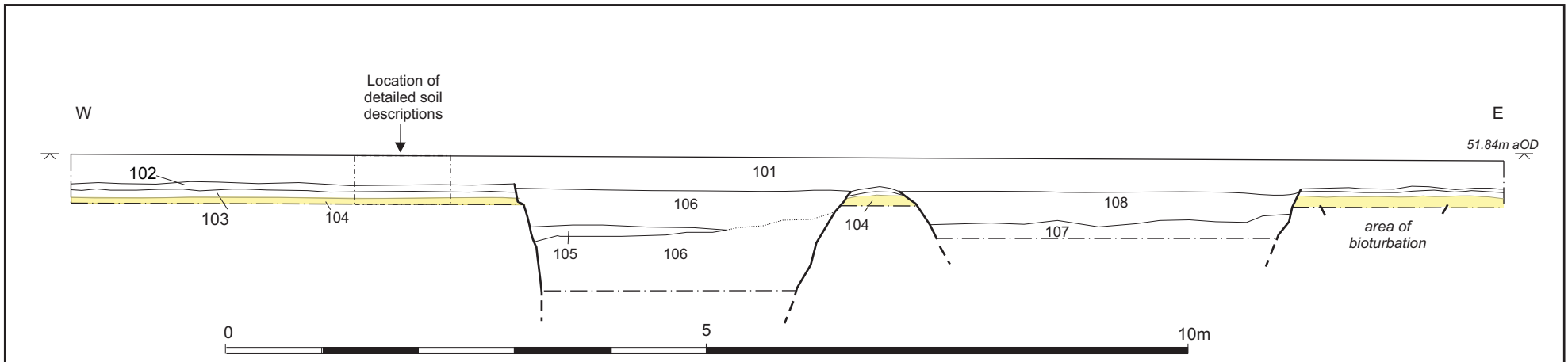


Plate 1: South facing section, Trench 1





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Plate 2: South facing representative section of Trench 1



Plate 3: South facing section through modern feature 105

 Chalk (natural) 	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
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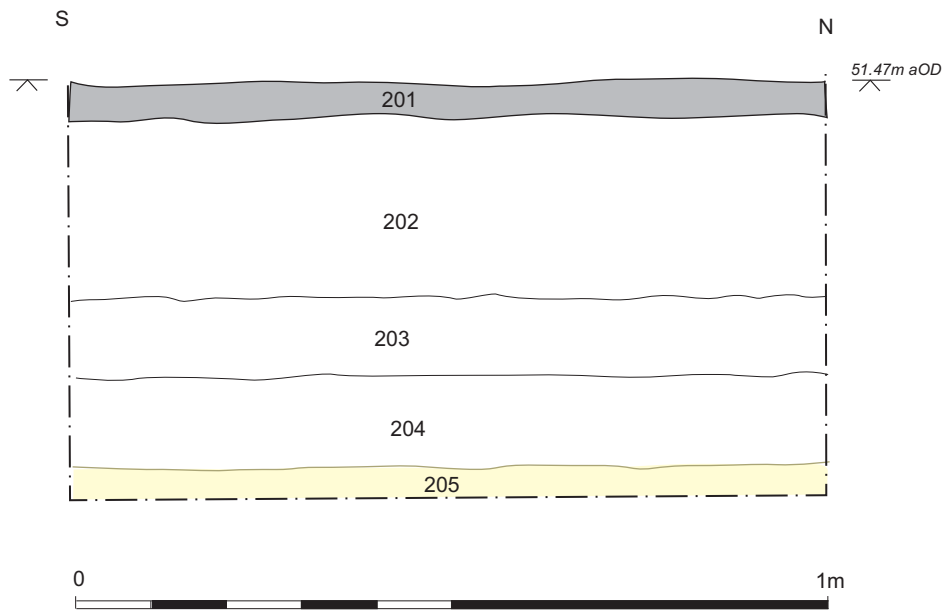


Plate 4: East facing representative section of Trench 2

- Tarmac & concrete
- Chalk (natural)



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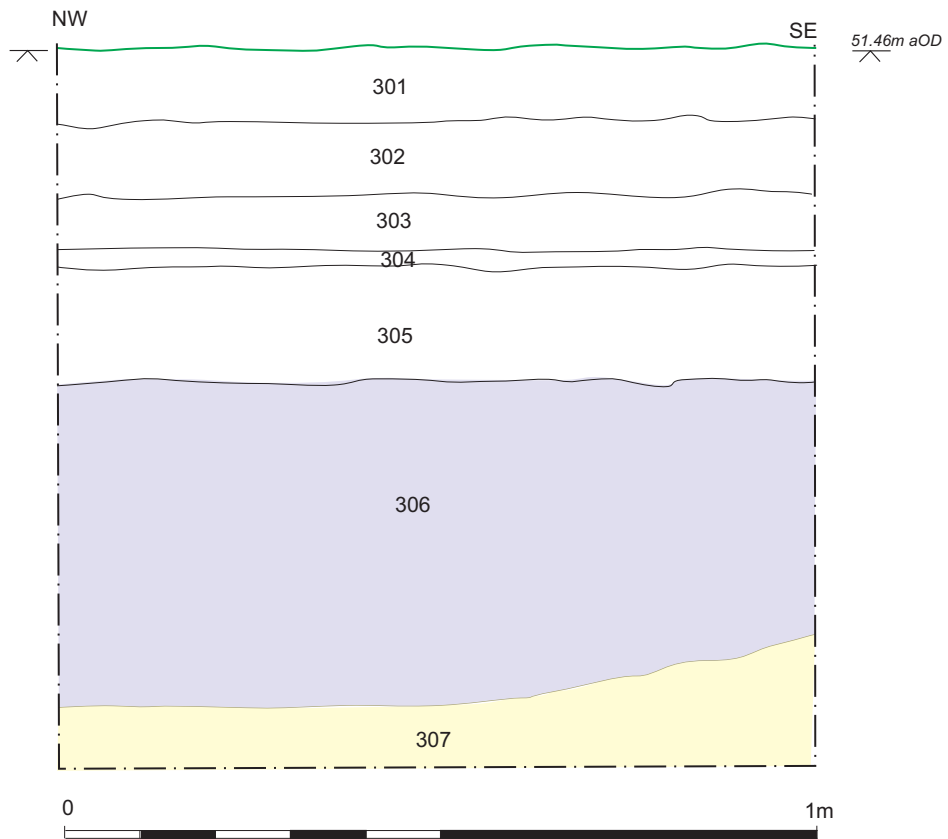
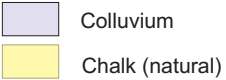


Plate 5: South-west facing representative section of Trench 3

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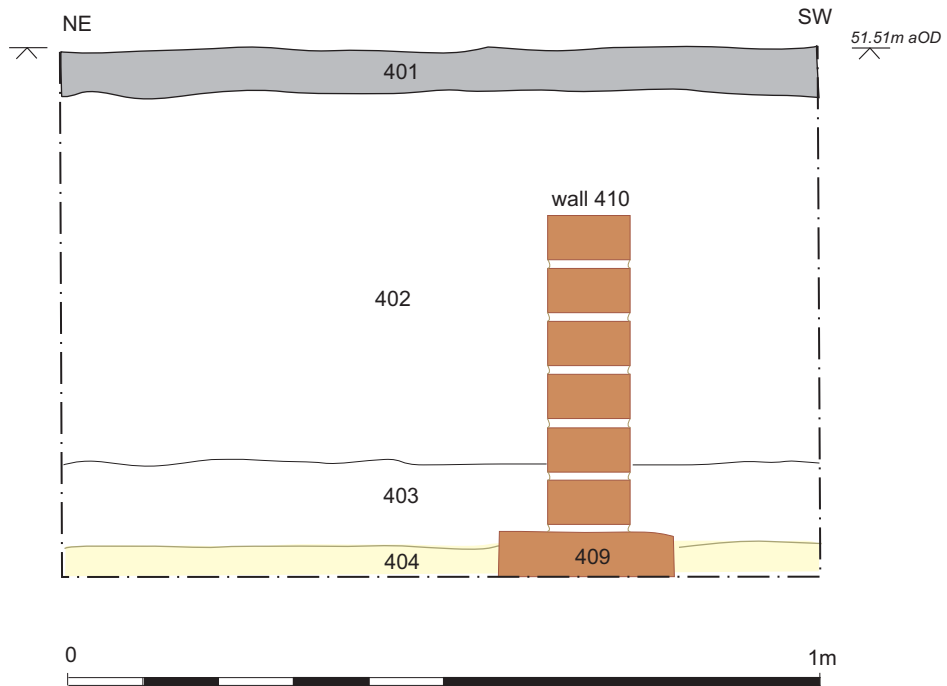


Plate 6: North-east facing representative section of Trench 4

- Concrete
- Brick
- Chalk (natural)



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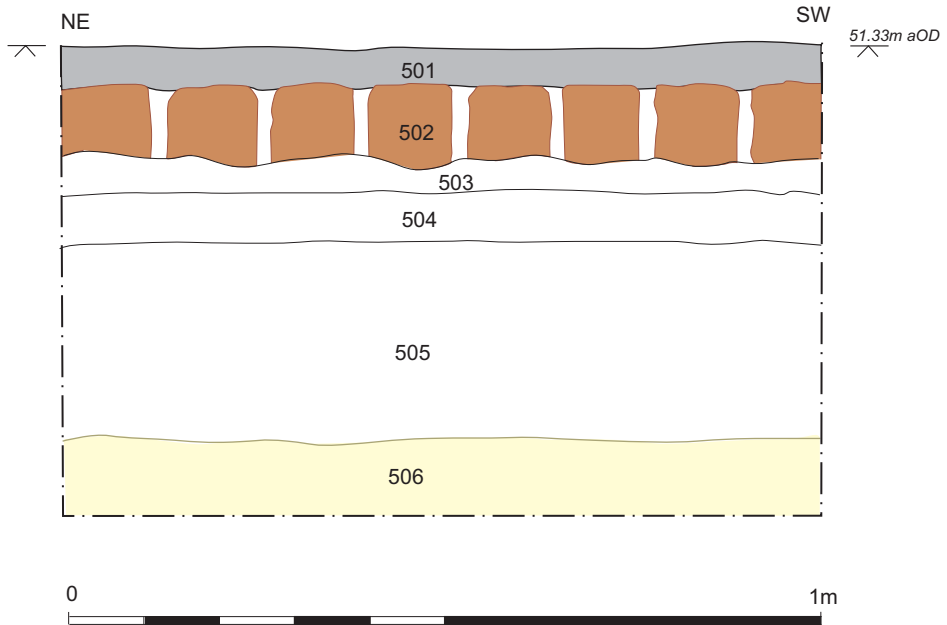


Plate 7: North-west facing representative section of Trench 5

- Concrete
- Brick
- Chalk (natural)



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Revision Number: 0

Scale: 1:10 at A4

Illustrator: SEJ

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Plate 8: Trench 1 looking east



Plate 9: Trench 2 looking north



Plate 10: Trench 3 looking north-west



Plate 11: Trench 4 looking south-east



Plate 12: Trench 5 looking south-west

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	Path:	



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