



making sense of heritage

Land at Cuthbury Wimborne Minster, Dorset

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Planning Ref: 3/16/0002FUL
Ref: 108781.03
May 2016



**Land at Cuthbury
Wimborne Minster, Dorset**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Prepared for:

Wyatt Homes
1 Parkstone Road
Poole
Dorset
BH15 2NN

Prepared by:

Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Wyatt Homes to carry out an archaeological evaluation comprising of the investigation and recording of sixteen archaeological trial trenches on part of the proposed development site at Cuthbury in Wimborne Minster and is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 400400, 099950. This evaluation was undertaken in order to inform the nature and scope of any archaeological mitigation works which may be required in advance of construction associated with the proposed development.

A Planning application has been submitted for the Site (ref. 3/16/0002/FUL) with the evaluation forming part of the archaeological mitigation prior to determination of the application. The proposed development comprises of the construction of 210 dwellings; office; cafe and basement parking; new access to Julians Road, vehicular connections to Cuthbury Gardens, Old Road and Victoria Place; demolition of 20 dwellings at Cuthbury Close; associated open space, landscape, roads and footways, footpath diversion, ground and remediation works, infrastructure and highways works; and change of use of agricultural land to Suitable Alternative Natural Green space (SANG).

The evaluation was successful in identifying areas in which archaeological remains are present. Nine of the sixteen trenches contained archaeological remains. A number of features were recorded, most of these features were undated but appear prehistoric in character. The excavated features include ditches, shallow pits, and postholes. A possible in situ cremation urn was uncovered and recorded but not excavated, in accordance with the terms of the Ministry of Justice licence. Other similar features were recorded on the surface and left in situ. The pottery recovered from the majority of features is indicative of a Late Bronze Age date, although a small quantity of Neolithic material was also recovered. A medieval pit was also identified. The evaluation highlighted two areas where further mitigation works may be required.

The evaluation was completed over a six day period 25th April – 4th May 2016.



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Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by David Wyatt and Toby Elliot of Wyatt Homes to conduct an archaeological evaluation on the Land at Cuthbury, Wimborne Minster, Dorset and we would like to thank Wyatt Homes, and in particular Martin Kerslake (Project Manager for Wyatt Homes), for their help and assistance during the course of the works.

The evaluation was undertaken by Rachel Williams, Steven Froud and Jon Sanigar. This report was compiled by Rachel Williams. The illustrations were prepared by Nancy Dixon. The samples were processed by Tony Scothern and Nathaniel Welsby. The bulk samples were assessed by Inés López-Dóriga. The finds report was prepared by Matt Leivers. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Bruce Eaton.



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Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) were commissioned by Wyatt Homes (hereafter the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Cuthbury, Wimborne Minster, Dorset (hereafter the Site), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 400400, 099950 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The proposed development is for the construction of 210 dwellings; office; cafe and basement parking; new access to Julians Road, vehicular connections to Cuthbury Gardens, Old Road and Victoria Place; demolition of 20 dwellings at Cuthbury Close; associated open space, landscape, roads and footways, footpath diversion, ground and remediation works, infrastructure and highways works; and change of use of agricultural land to Suitable Alternative Natural Green space (SANG). Planning Application Reference – 3/16/0002/FUL.
- 1.1.3 The application was submitted to East Dorset District Council on 26th January 2016. WA produced a Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) in support of the application (WA 2015a). The DBA established that there was an archaeological interest within the Site; the potential for buried archaeological remains, in particular relating to evidence of prehistoric activity focussed on the River Stour valley and the remains associated with the Scheduled medieval settlement site known as The Leaze, which is situated to the south east of the site. Due to a lack of previous investigations within the Site it was not possible to determine the presence, location and significance of buried heritage assets.
- 1.1.4 Mr Steve Wallis, Senior Archaeologist (SA) for Dorset County Council (DCC), in consultee comments dated 24th February, advised East Dorset District Council to request a trial trench evaluation in order to inform the planning decision.
- 1.1.5 A geophysical survey of the Site was undertaken by WA on 27th – 29th April 2015. Anomalies identified as being of archaeological interest are primarily interpreted as small ditch features or isolated pits. These are likely to represent past agricultural land management or trackways. Due to the isolated nature of these features it was difficult to place these in their wider context.
- 1.1.6 Wessex Archaeology subsequently prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a trial trench evaluation, which was submitted to, and approved by The Senior Archaeologist at Dorset County Council before the commencement of fieldwork (WA 2016). Trenches were located both on areas defined by the geophysics as having archaeological potential and on areas which had not been surveyed.



2 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Location, topography and geology

- 2.1.1 The Site is located on the southwestern outskirts of Wimborne Minster, between the built-up urban area and the River Stour, to the north of Julian's Bridge. It is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 400400, 099950 and covers an irregular parcel of land of approximately 6.5 hectares (ha).
- 2.1.2 The northern boundary of the Site is defined by Cowgrove Road, which runs west from a junction with the B3082 Victoria Road. Thereafter, it is defined by the River Stour in the west and the gardens of residential properties fronting Cuthbury Gardens in the east. Julians Road defines its southern limit.
- 2.1.3 The proposed development includes most of the land parcel, excluding the western most fields. To the south, the site includes buildings to be replaced, but other properties are not within the development area.
- 2.1.4 The majority of the land to the north of Julians Road comprises an area of allotment gardens and the pitches of Wimborne Town Football Club which are accessed via Cowgrove Road. The club includes a practice pitch in the south-west, close to the river, and the team pitch in the north-east, which is enclosed by low terraces and the club offices. Two fields of open pasture, fringed with mature trees and hedgerows are located in the far north.
- 2.1.5 The southern edge of the Site comprises existing residential properties along Cuthbury Close, as well as a stand of mature trees, which separates them from Julians Road to the south.
- 2.1.6 Although it appears to be essentially flat and level, the land within the Site does fall towards the south-west where there is a small but pronounced bank above the River Stour. The Site is situated at an elevation of approximately 20-24 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology of the Site is mapped as silty clay of the West Park Farm Member, overlain with superficial deposits of alluvium and head (clay, silt, sand and gravel) and river terrace deposits (sand and gravel) (British Geological Survey)

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

Introduction

- 2.2.1 WA has previously carried out a DBA for the Site (WA 2015a). The DBA considered known heritage assets recorded within a 1 km Study Area surrounding the Site. The archaeological records were obtained from the Dorset Historic Environment Record (DHER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE). The results of this Study are summarised below along with the results of the more recent geophysical survey (WA 2015b).

Prehistoric

- 2.2.2 The earliest evidence for activity within the area dates to the Mesolithic and comprises an assemblage of core blades, microliths and waste flakes and a broken blade of Mesolithic date found amongst a group of nineteen fragments of flint recovered from excavations at The Square in 2009, 460 m east of the Site, by the East Dorset Antiquarian Society.
- 2.2.3 The earliest phase in prehistory for which a focus for activity in the area can be established is the Neolithic. A number of Neolithic pits are reported to have been discovered at the site of the Lake Farm Roman Fort. The DHER also contains an entry pertaining to a pit



excavated at the site of the Roman fort, which reportedly contained Neolithic pottery, flint artefacts, flakes and cores.

- 2.2.4 Other reported discoveries of prehistoric material made in the vicinity of the Site include two findspots recorded by Wessex Archaeology and AC Archaeology in 1991, contained small quantities of burnt and unburnt flint. The burnt flint found by Wessex Archaeology was recovered from deep black soil and is thought to be a back-land location within the medieval town of Wimborne Minster as the findspot also revealed a scatter of medieval pottery. A concentration of struck flint flakes was also found on the west side of Pound farm, 890 m north of the Site, probably indicating a prehistoric flint working site.
- 2.2.5 There have been few finds of Bronze Age material made in the Study Area. A bronze palstave axe was found at Walfords Farm, approximately 1 km north-east of the Site in 1873. A previous archaeological excavation by AC Archaeology in 1998 recovered two flint flakes of possible Bronze Age date, roughly 460 m east of the Site. Several undated features running north-south were also recorded during the investigation.
- 2.2.6 An archaeological evaluation undertaken immediately to the east of the Site in 2004 led to the recovery of an assemblage of worked flint of probable Bronze Age date, which was interpreted as evidence of at least a background level of activity in the vicinity.
- 2.2.7 Evidence for funerary activity is provided by a cremation burial within an inverted Middle Bronze Age bucket urn, which was found by contractors some 700 m south of the Site in 1966.
- 2.2.8 The Mound on the Leaze Scheduled Monument was originally thought to be a possible Bronze Age barrow, but is now more widely thought to be the vestiges of a medieval motte. Another mound located 200m north-west of the Site has also been interpreted as a probable Bronze Age round barrow. In 1975, it was reported as being about 2 feet high and around 44 feet in diameter. However, another possible interpretation is that it may also be the remains of a motte-and-bailey castle damaged by quarrying.
- 2.2.9 There is one Iron Age occupation Site recorded in the DHER. A series of linear ditches and several pits, containing significant quantities of pottery and worked and burnt flint were recorded during and archaeological evaluation on The Leaze, Wimborne Minster by AC Archaeology in 2004. The pottery finds indicate a concentration of activity between around 50 BC and AD 50. The excavation of these features was limited to the extent of evaluation trenches. Evidence for Iron Age activity has also been reported from the site of the Lake Farm Roman Fort.
- 2.2.10 Wimborne Minster lies in an advantageous position upon a narrow clay ridge between the flood plains of the rivers Allen and Stour. An archaeological evaluation in advance of flood alleviation works on the River Allen in the centre of Wimborne Minster demonstrated that, whilst there was no direct evidence for human settlement in the prehistoric period, clay and peat deposits did have palaeo-environmental potential (Dorset County Council 2010).
- 2.2.11 The Site is situated immediately adjacent to the River Stour and it is frequently observed that such environments were favoured by prehistoric communities due to the availability of various opportunities and resources. Archaeological investigations which have taken place along the river corridor, beyond the Study Area have demonstrated that such locations were the focus of activity during prehistory. Accordingly, it is considered that there is at least a moderate potential for archaeological remains of prehistoric date to be present within the Site.

Romano-British

- 2.2.12 The most notable Romano-British archaeological features within the Study Area are the Lake Farm Roman Fort and the section of Roman road on Eye Meade, both of which are now protected as Scheduled Monuments.
- 2.2.13 The Roman road runs from Badbury to Hamworthy, and is located approximately 980 m south-east of the Site. The Dorset HER has recorded two sections of the road: section A is located north of the river Stour 620 m west of the Site while section B, marks the intersection between the fort and the road. The Roman road is not evident immediately south-east of the Stour but is intermittently traceable along Eye Mead.
- 2.2.14 Lake Farm Roman Fort is an early Roman military Site, which was occupied until about AD 60, and includes successive Roman military features situated on level and relatively low-lying land, located roughly 960 m south of the Site. The monument contains the remains of up to four successive military enclosures taking the form of a camp, forts, a vexillation fortress and other associated features of varying date including Iron Age and Neolithic pits and medieval buildings and ovens. These are all preserved as entirely buried structures, deposits and features, with no visible surface remains. The Roman road enters the fort from the north-west.
- 2.2.15 The aforementioned evaluation, carried out immediately to the east of the Site in 2004 revealed a number of features, including a pit and several ditches, which produced later Iron Age or early Roman pottery, suggesting activity contemporary with the fort at Lake Farm.
- 2.2.16 Other recorded evidence of Romano-British activity within the Study Area is currently relatively limited. Several fragments of Roman tile were collected during an excavation by the Dorset Archaeological Committee at Queen Elizabeth Grammar School in 1983 while a mosaic pavement was revealed beneath the nave of Wimborne Minster during renovations in 1857. The small area of pavement was noted as being composed of red and white tesserae and thought to represent the floor of a Roman building upon which the Minster was built. However, recent thought suggests that it may rather be the floor of the original Saxon Church (Dorset County Council 2010).

Saxon and medieval (AD 410–1500)

- 2.2.17 The recorded history of the town at Wimborne Minster begins with the Saxon Nunnery, founded around AD 705 and located approximately 400 m to the south-east of the Site. In addition to the nunnery there was also a male monastery in Wimborne Minster. The two houses were kept strictly apart, suggesting that the Saxon town or monastery was walled. Its importance is confirmed by the fact that it was chosen as the location for King Ethelred's brother in AD 871. The AD 899 entry in the Anglo-Saxon chronicle which describes a walled town with more than one gate and containing a double monastery as well as a royal residence (RCHME V 1975).
- 2.2.18 The Minster Church of St. Cuthburga, located 440 m east of the Site, is an important collegiate church of Anglo-Saxon origin. The site of the Saxon church is thought to underlie the current Minster church, as indicated by the discovery of a tessellated floor beneath the current church floor in 1857. However the red and white tesserae have also been interpreted as being of Romano-British origin. The church of Wimborne Minster currently retains elements of this late Saxon church within its fabric, which is now mainly of twelfth century and late medieval date.



- 2.2.19 Although the Site is located within the general vicinity of several settlements of probable Saxon origin, little direct archaeological evidence relating to this period is recorded within the Study Area. A piece of pottery, identified as being of possible Anglo-Saxon date, was found in a later medieval feature during the 1991 excavation by AC Archaeology, 300 m east of the Site.
- 2.2.20 Four pits were recorded in the course of observations during the development of a site for housing, located roughly 440 m east of the Site. The largest pit was found to be approximately four metres in diameter. Early medieval features were recorded in an adjacent area to the west, but not on this particular site.
- 2.2.21 The early-medieval enclosure at Cowgrove, is located approximately 600 m north-west of the Site, and was probably the site of a medieval manorial moot. It is a roughly rectangular feature bounded by broad banks on two sides with a large flat-topped mound occupying the central south-western half of the enclosure.
- 2.2.22 Two stone foundation courses of a wall, thought to be part of the east wall of St Peter's Chapel, 450 m east of the Site, or possibly a boundary wall associated with it, were excavated by the East Dorset Antiquarian Society during October 2009. Two potentially Roman or Saxon tesserae were found in association with this wall. The chapel is recorded from the 14th century but may be of earlier origin. It is conceivable therefore that an Anglo-Saxon chapel existed on this site.
- 2.2.23 The Site is located at least 400 m west of the early medieval settlement at Wimborne, which was initially focused on the minster, but extended northwards along the West and East Borough. During the medieval period the town was also divided between two major manors; that of the Dean and that of the Lord of Kingston Lacy. As the extent of the town also expanded, suburbs appear to have been established in both of the major manors.
- 2.2.24 The road pattern during the medieval period is also likely to have altered most notably with the major route across Canford Bridge linking Wimborne Minster with the new medieval port at Poole. Bridges were also constructed. Julian's Bridge, which is located immediately 80m west of the southern parcel of the Site, is a late fifteenth century bridge with seventeenth century alterations.
- 2.2.25 The Leaze, located 100 m southeast of the Site, is the earthwork remains of a 12th century settlement extension to Wimborne consisting of a hollow-way and house platforms, abandoned in the mid-14th century. The site, which is now protected as a Scheduled Monument, has been shown to represent a planned suburb within the Dean's manor. A mound on the bank of the River Stour, 230 m south of the Site, is likely to be the remains of a motte and bailey castle. It stands 100 feet in diameter and 6 feet high, with a flat top 30 feet across and is located close to the south side of The Leaze.
- 2.2.26 A trial trench evaluation, carried out immediately north of The Leaze and to the east of the Site revealed little evidence for medieval activity. Although a quantity of medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil, this was interpreted as evidence of manuring, while the paucity of archaeological features was taken as a suggestion that medieval settlement activity did not extend substantially to the north of the Scheduled Monument. Due to a lack of prior archaeological work within the Site, it is unknown if any buried archaeological remains associated with The Leaze extend to the west of the Scheduled Area, although this is clearly a possibility.

- 2.2.27 The Chapel of St. Margaret and St. Anthony, 100 m to the northwest, is the closest recorded archaeological medieval remains to the Site. The chapel dates from the 13th century and originally served at the chapel of a leper hospital which now represented by a group of almshouses, the earliest dating to the 16th century.
- 2.2.28 The majority of archaeological investigations with the Study Area have been focused on the core of the historic town, 400 m southeast of the Site. They have identified considerable evidence for medieval occupation and activity, including structural remains of buildings as well as property boundaries represented by linear ditches, a hollow way, rubbish pits, a well and an oven.
- 2.2.29 Evidence for a late medieval or early post-medieval iron working site was recovered during excavations at The Square, Wimborne during 2009 by the East Dorset Antiquarian Society. This comprised a charcoal rich layer containing abundant iron slag and traces of hammerscale.
- 2.2.30 An archaeological evaluation by AC Archaeology in 1994 of land at West Street and King Street revealed one of several pit-like features recorded adjacent to the King Street frontage which contained a small quantity of medieval pottery; finds from the other features were mixed or post-medieval. Two substantial post-medieval quarry pits were also uncovered during the evaluation filled with 18th century pottery along with another complex of post-medieval quarry pits which were subjected to extensive disturbance due to local quarrying for sand and gravel.
- 2.2.31 Two graves were encountered during the excavation of foundations for an extension to Church House in 1991 by Wessex Archaeology, approximately 500 m west of the Site on High Street. The graves had been disturbed, but part of the lower skeleton of an adult female remained in place. No dating evidence was found, but the burial was recorded as earlier than 1617, when a house is known to have been on the site, and is most likely to be medieval in date.
- 2.2.32 The medieval hamlet of Stone is recorded as an unknown heritage asset in the Dorset HER. A scatter of buildings to the east of Hillbutts, 500 m north of the Site, is shown as 'Stone' on Woodward's map of 1774. The earliest known reference to the tithing of Stone is 1268. The settlement pattern of this area from the 1774 map is a series of enclosed crofts. Some cottages have been demolished since 1774 but others survive.
- 2.2.33 Given the close proximity of the eastern parts of the Site to known areas of medieval settlement, it is considered that there is at least a moderate potential for archaeological remains deriving from this period to be encountered within the proposed development areas.

Post-medieval, 19th century and modern (AD 1500–present)

- 2.2.34 The street pattern of post-medieval Wimborne Minster was largely the same as that of today. East Borough is shown as almost fully developed on 17th century maps. A large proportion of the Listed Buildings within the Study Area comprise (typically later) post-medieval buildings concentrated within the historic core of the town.
- 2.2.35 The DHER contains entries pertaining to a small number of post-medieval structures which have since been demolished. These include a cottage, which is shown on a map of 1774, where it is described as Sim's Close and Cottage. Brick wall footings were observed during an excavation for final phase of development of the Queen Elizabeth Grammar School site, thought to be a building of probable post-medieval date.



- 2.2.36 A stone-lined culvert was observed during the salvage recording of a large culvert on East Street in 1974, of probable eighteenth-century date, and interpreted as part of a mill race.
- 2.2.37 Small scale extraction for cob walling and brickmaking had been taking place at an earlier date, and recorded from the 17th century. A number of archaeological investigations in the Study area have identified two post-medieval quarry pits, a rubbish pit and a lime slaking pit approximately 500 m east and southeast of the Site, around the core of the historic town. The expansion of the industry in the early to mid-19th century may be related to the development of the railway and Victorian suburbs.
- 2.2.38 The recorded remains of 19th century Wimborne Minster are limited to existing buildings, mainly located within the historic town. A number of industrial premises are indicated on the Tithe map and include two breweries, two blacksmiths workshops, a saw mill and an almshouse.
- 2.2.39 Clay and gravel extraction seems to have started on an industrial during the early 19th century. Two brickworks are shown on the Ordnance map of 1885 on Stone Lane 540m north-west of the site.
- 2.2.40 The suburban growth of Wimborne Minster also seems to have influenced the gravel and clay extraction industries. A gravel pit located 440 m north of the Site is first shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1900 but does not appear on the map of 1926.

2.3 Previous archaeological work

- 2.3.1 Until the recent geophysical survey (WA 2015b – see below) there had been no previously recorded investigations within the boundaries of the Site.
- 2.3.2 Other previous investigations within the immediate area have failed to identify significant archaeological features or deposits.

2.4 Geophysical survey

- 2.4.1 WA conducted a geophysical survey across the Site on 27th – 29th April 2015. The detailed gradiometer survey demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of archaeological interest throughout the area. The survey is characterised by a strong magnetic background in the eastern parcels of land with fields bearing large amounts of ferrous. Faint linear trends are present in the west and south however their origin is unknown.
- 2.4.2 The anomalies identified as being of archaeological interest are primarily interpreted as small ditch features or isolated pits. These are likely to represent past agricultural land management or trackways. Due to the isolated nature of these features it is difficult to place these in their wider context.
- 2.4.3 Areas to the northeast show anomalies related to the Wimborne Town Football club. These are not archaeological in nature.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General

- 3.1.1 The general aims and objectives of the trial trench evaluation were to



- *Locate, identify, investigate and record the presence/absence of archaeological features or deposits;*
- *Confirm the extent, date, character, relationship, condition and significance of archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the proposed development area;*
- *Inform the scope and nature of any requirements for any potential further fieldwork, whether additional watching brief, excavation or post-excavation work;*
- *Enable the preservation by record of any archaeological features or deposits uncovered.*
- *Place any identified archaeological remains in their historical context, and*
- *Prepare a report on the evaluation.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 The full detailed methodology of the archaeological works was set out in the agreed WSI (WA 2016) and comprised the excavation of sixteen machine-excavated trial trenches measuring between 30 m in length and 1.6 m wide. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2014a).
- 3.2.2 The agreed WSI contained twenty two trenches. On arrival on the Site WA were informed by the Client that six of the trenches were located within the SANGs land, following consultation with the SA at DCC these trenches were not excavated (trench numbers 1 – 5 and trench 22).
- 3.2.3 Due to the nature of the Site the trenches in the southeast portion of the Site were located where they could be fitted in. The Site still contained the allotment holder's sheds containing personal possessions. As much as reasonably possible trenches were swung on their axis or moved along their alignment. None of these trenches had been located of geophysical anomalies.
- 3.2.4 Trench 10 had been located over geophysical anomalies but lay in the part of the Site still in use by Wimborne Football Club. It was agreed with the SA that this trench could be relocated within the northwest area.
- 3.2.5 Potential human remains were uncovered during the course of the evaluation. The Ministry of Justice were informed and a suitable Ministry of Justice licence was obtained before the works recommenced.
- 3.2.6 Where fragile archaeological remains were unexcavated they were noted and surveyed before being covered with terram.
- 3.2.7 The trenches were excavated using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator employing a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant supervision by an experienced archaeologist. Machine levels were determined by the natural horizon. The spoil from the trenches was scanned for artefacts.
- 3.2.8 All deposits were recorded using WA's pro forma record sheets with a unique numbering system for individual contexts.
- 3.2.9 A full photographic record was maintained during the evaluation using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. The record illustrates both

the detail and the general context of the principal features, finds excavated, and the site as a whole. Digital images have been subject to a managed quality control and curation process which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and ensures the long term accessibility of the image set.

3.2.10 The survey was carried out with a Leica Viva series GNSS unit, using OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below. All survey data was recorded using OSGB36 British National Grid coordinate system.

3.2.11 A unique site code 108781 was allocated to the Site and used on all records and finds.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section provides a summary description of the results of the archaeological trial trench evaluation, with further information included in Appendix 1. Details of individual contexts are retained within the project archive. The Site has been divided in to three areas A, B, and C. Area A is the portion of land in the northwest of the Site. Area B is the southern central portion of the Site. Area C is the southwest portion of the Site, **Figure 1**.

4.2 Natural deposits and soil sequences

4.2.1 The stratigraphy across the Site varied according to the current land use and the variations within the natural.

4.2.2 The northwest portion of the Site, Area A, is currently turfed. In this area the topsoil, 0.34 – 0.46 m thick, comprised of mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare sub angular and sub rounded flint gravel inclusions, overlain by a well-established turf line with common bioturbation throughout the deposit. Underlying the topsoil was a yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil, with rare sub angular flint inclusions and occasional bioturbation, which was between 0.3 and 0.55 m thick and with a diffuse horizon with the topsoil. As the ground sloped towards the south and southwest the depths of the subsoil increased as a colluvial deposit.

4.2.3 The central and southeast portion of the Site, Areas B and C, consists of allotment plots with garden soils. The garden soil, which was between 0.17 – 0.5 m thick, comprised of dark grey brown clay loam with rare sub angular flint gravel inclusions, overlain by turf, fruit bushes, and vegetable crops with common bioturbation throughout. Underlying the garden soils was a yellowish brown silty clay subsoil with rare sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions with occasional bioturbation, which was between 0.28 – 0.44 m thick and with a diffuse horizon with the garden soils.

4.2.4 The underlying natural geology varied between a yellowish brown sandy clay with rare fine flint gravel inclusions to mid reddish brown silty clay with common angular, sub angular, rounded and sub rounded flints formed by river terrace gravels.

4.3 Archaeological features and deposits

4.3.1 Features and deposits were identified in nine of the sixteen trenches.

Area A

4.3.2 Four of the five trenches in Area A contained features; no archaeological features were apparent in Trench 9, **Figure 2**. None of the features recorded contained datable artefacts.

- 4.3.3 Linear features recorded in Trenches 7, **704**, and 8, **804**, are shown on the 1901 Ordnance Survey map as field boundaries.
- 4.3.4 Trench 6 contained two features. **604** is a linear feature measuring 0.79 m wide and 0.2 m deep. No dating material was recovered from this although charcoal and abraded pottery were noted and an environmental sample recovered. This feature appears to extend in to Trench 10, **1004**, where it was recorded as being 1.65 m wide and 0.06 m deep. It is probable that this feature has been heavily truncated before being covered by a colluvial derived subsoil.
- 4.3.5 **606** is a small pit partially covered by the baulk of the trench. This feature measured 0.5 m wide and 0.16 m deep. It contained a quantity of charcoal, burnt flint and fired clay and is potentially prehistoric in origin. An environmental sample was recovered for further analysis.

Area B

- 4.3.6 All the trenches within Area B, trenches 11- 15, contained one or more archaeological feature, **Figure 3**. Where multiple features were noted within a trench a sufficient number of the features were excavated and recorded to define and characterise the archaeology.
- 4.3.7 Trench 11 contained 9 archaeological features. Three of these features were excavated.
- 4.3.8 **1104** was a small circular pit with concave sides and a concave base, measuring 0.4 m in diameter and 0.12 m in depth. This pit contained a small quantity of pottery, burnt flint and charcoal and is of Late Bronze Age date.
- 4.3.9 **1106** was a small circular posthole with concave sides and a concave base, measuring 0.26 m in diameter and 0.07 m in depth. No datable material was recovered from this feature.
- 4.3.10 **1108** was a circular pit, partially covered by the baulk of the trench, measuring 0.86 m in diameter and 0.23 m deep. This pit contained a small quantity of pottery, burnt flint and charcoal and is of Late Bronze Age date.
- 4.3.11 The six other unexcavated features include a cluster of discreet pits in the north eastern end of the trench, **1110**, **1112**, **1116**, **1118**, and **1120**. These pits are broadly similar to the excavated pits in size and shape and upper deposits.
- 4.3.12 Pit **1114** appears to contain an in situ pot, possibly Late Bronze Age in date. This feature may potentially be a cremation urn and was unexcavated. This feature was protected with a layer of terram.
- 4.3.13 Trench 12 contained two archaeological features. Both features contained datable materials.
- 4.3.14 **1204** was a small sub oval pit, partially covered by the baulk of the trench, measuring 0.72 m in diameter and 0.12 m deep. This pit contained a small quantity of burnt flint, struck flint flakes, fired clay and charcoal.
- 4.3.15 **1206** was a northwest to southeast aligned steep sided ditch with a concave base, measuring 0.5 m wide and 0.56 m deep. This pit contained a small iron filing in the upper part of the fill and an abraded sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery at the base. Other finds included burnt flint and struck flint.



- 4.3.16 Trench 13 contained one archaeological feature, **1304**, a small sub circular pit with steep irregular sides and a concave base, measuring 0.52 m in diameter and 0.3 m deep and containing a sherd of 11th – 13th century pottery, iron working slag, fired clay, animal bone, burnt flint and charcoal. A tree-throw hole was also noted within this trench.
- 4.3.17 Trench 14 contained three archaeological features, all of which appeared to be cut into a relic subsoil **1402**. This subsoil contained struck and worked flints as well as pottery which appears to be Late Bronze Age in form, but with a fabric more typical of the Neolithic. This horizon was left in situ and protected with terram.
- 4.3.18 Pit **1410** appears from the surface to be a pit containing a cremation urn. This pit was recorded on the surface as being 0.29 m in diameter. No further investigations were carried out with this feature. This feature was protected with a layer of terram.
- 4.3.19 Gullies **1406** and **1408** appear on the surface to be termini creating an opening or entrance way, they are aligned north west to south east. Both were recorded on the surface and not excavated. Gully **1406** measures 0.28 m wide and terminates 0.5 m from gully **1408**. Gully **1408** measures 0.32 m wide.
- 4.3.20 Trench 15 contained two ditches and two discreet features.
- 4.3.21 The two discreet features may be the remnants of shallow postholes or small scoops in the natural created by bioturbation. Both features were noted and surveyed. These two features are not likely to be archaeological in origin.
- 4.3.22 Ditch **1504** was a northeast to southwest aligned curvilinear ditch with shallow concave sides and a concave base measuring 1.13 m wide and 0.08 m deep. No datable material was recovered from within this feature, but one piece of burnt flint was recovered from within the fill.
- 4.3.23 Ditch **1506** was a northeast to southwest aligned V-shaped ditch with steep straight sides and a concave base, measuring 0.95 m wide and 0.35 m deep. The only finds within this feature were struck flints and burnt flint, no datable material was recovered.

Area C

- 4.3.24 Five trenches were excavated in Area C. No archaeological features or deposits were apparent.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

- 5.1.1 The evaluation produced a small quantity of finds, ranging in date from Early Neolithic to medieval, and occurring in a restricted range of material types; a quantified breakdown by material and context is given in **Table 1**.

5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 Of the 29 sherds recovered, 27 are Late Bronze Age and 2 medieval.

Late Bronze Age

- 5.2.2 Late Bronze Age sherds came from four contexts. Pit **1104** contained eight sherds from several flint-tempered vessels mostly represented by individual body sherds. The single rim was simple and plain, probably from a jar. Pit **1108** contained 14 sherds in flint-tempered fabrics, again from several vessels, and again with a single rim sherd, in this instance an

everted, pointed form with a burnished exterior surface, probably from a bowl. Ditch **1206** contained a single flint-tempered body sherd. Subsoil **1402** contained four flint-tempered body sherds from several vessels. These are somewhat problematic, since – although the form appears to be Late Bronze Age – the fabric is atypical, and would be more in place in the Neolithic, which would match the date of the flint from this feature.

Medieval

- 5.2.3 Only two sherds were recovered, from two contexts. A single sherd of probable 12th-13th century date came from subsoil **1202**. The second, of 11th-13th century date, came from pit **1304**.

5.3 Worked and burnt flint

- 5.3.1 A total of 30 pieces of worked flint was recovered from nine contexts of which seven were topsoil (**701** and **1401**) or subsoil (**602**, **1302**, **1402**, **1502** and **1702**). Flint was also recovered from pit **1204** and ditch **1206**.
- 5.3.2 Most of the raw material is dark brown with a thin worn cortex, clearly derived from secondary contexts.
- 5.3.3 The majority of the pieces were unretouched debitage (mostly flakes and broken flakes, with some angular shatter) and core fragments. Very little of this material is chronologically distinctive.
- 5.3.4 A complete blade core came from the subsoil in Trench 6. This has two opposed platforms and was abandoned due to flaws in the flint and the regression of the platform edge angle. It is probably Early Neolithic. A burnt fragment of a broken blade from the subsoil in Trench 14 is probably of a similar date.
- 5.3.5 The only retouched tool was a burnt scraper from the subsoil in Trench 13. This is rather expedient, and probably later prehistoric (Bronze Age). Much of the unretouched debitage may be of a similar age.

5.4 Other finds

- 5.4.1 A single piece of animal bone was recovered, from pit **1304**: an abraded fragment of longbone shaft from a large mammal.
- 5.4.2 Also from pit **1304** was a single piece of undiagnostic iron-working slag
- 5.4.3 The only other materials were six small fragments of unidentifiable ceramic building material, five from pit **1204** and one from pit **1104**; and three fragment of iron (possibly a nail) from ditch **1206**.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 2 bulk samples were taken from prehistoric features and were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal.

6.2 Charred plant remains

- 6.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in Table XXX. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals.
- 6.2.2 The flots were generally small. There were low numbers of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement. Charred material was well preserved.
- 6.2.3 A small assemblage of charred plant remains was recovered from the very small sample from ditch **604**. Only a few wild species from open areas were represented: goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), clover/medick (Trifoliae) and docks or sedges (Polygonaceae/Cyperaceae). In the present circumstances, it is difficult to tell whether the rarity of plant remains is a result of the absence of plant processing activities in the site of due to the small volume of the sample.
- 6.2.4 A diversity of plant remains, probably originating from different domestic plant processing activities carried on the site, have been recovered from the sample from pit **606**. The assemblage includes remains of domestic cereals (naked wheat and barley), nuts (*Corylus avellana*) and a range of seeds of herbs which might have been weeds from agricultural fields, such as pimpernel (*Anagallis* sp.), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), wild grasses (*Avena* sp., *Poa/Phleum* sp.), bedstraw (*Galium* sp.), vetches (Viciae), composites (tp. *Anthemis cotula*), knotweed (*Persicaria* sp.), docks (*Rumex* sp.).

6.3 Wood charcoal

- 6.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in Table XX.

7 FURTHER POTENTIAL

7.1 Environmental

Charred plant remains

- 7.1.1 Provided the scientific dating of the assemblage, the analysis of the charred plant remains has the potential to provide information on the nature of the settlement, the local environment, local agricultural practices and crop husbandry techniques. The results of this analysis could provide a comparison with the data from other sites in the local area.

Wood charcoal

- 7.1.2 The analysis of the wood charcoal has little potential.

8 AIMS AND METHODS

8.1 Environmental

Charred plant remains

- 8.1.1 All identifiable charred plant macrofossils will be extracted from the 2 and 1mm residues together with the flot. Identification will be undertaken using stereo incident light microscopy at magnifications of up to x40 using a Leica MS5 microscope, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and



Hopf (2000, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals and with reference to modern reference collections where appropriate. They will be quantified and the results tabulated.

- 8.1.2 The samples proposed for analysis are indicated with a “P” in the analysis column in **Table 2**.

Wood charcoal

- 8.1.3 No further work is proposed with the current samples.

Recommendations for future sampling

- 8.1.4 Samples should be taken for the recovery of charred plant remains where permitting from phased features, especially any arising and related to settlement activities and/or structures. Features that are specifically related to burning activities, such as cremations, should also be sampled. Generally samples should be taken covering as wider range of feature types and phases as possible. Where available deposits permit, sample size should be of 20 litres from individual, secure contexts of Romano-British and medieval date and of 40 litres from those of earlier date. However if contexts are encountered that consist predominately of carbonised wood charcoal, in these cases smaller samples of 10 litres would appear suitable.

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1.1 This evaluation has successfully identified two areas of archaeological potential.
- 9.1.2 The archaeological remains recorded by this evaluation are broadly of Late Bronze Age date, although pottery from relic subsoil **1402** and the blade core recovered from **602** are suggestive of Neolithic activity within the Site. The two sherds of medieval pottery, from subsoil **1202** and pit **1304** are evidence of later occupation
- 9.1.3 Area A contains features which are consistent with field boundaries or agricultural activities. The linear features in Trenches 7 and 8 are likely post-medieval in origin and of limited archaeological significance. The origin of ditch **604/1004** is less certain, as is that of pit **606**, and a prehistoric date cannot be ruled out.
- 9.1.4 Within Area B a zone of Late Bronze Age activity was identified, encompassing Trenches 11, 12, 14 and 15. This included the survival of a relic subsoil, identified in Trench 14, cut by features of likely Late Bronze Age date and lying on a ridge of higher gravels close by the river. Two features, **1114** and **1410** were identified as possible cremation burials, also consistent with a Late Bronze Age date. These were left unexcavated *in situ* and were covered with a layer of terram for protection. Pit **1304** provided evidence for medieval activity within the Site. This zone of archaeological potential stretches from the river north towards the area currently occupied by a practice football pitch.
- 9.1.5 No archaeological remains were noted in the south western portion of the Site, Area C.

10 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 10.1.1 This evaluation has demonstrated that significant archaeological remains are present on the Site. Further mitigation will be required to fully understand the archaeology on the Site. Any further work would be subject to a planning condition by East Dorset District Council.
- 10.1.2 It is recommended that a two stage approach to further mitigation is adopted.



- 10.1.3 Further evaluation trenches in the area currently occupied by Wimborne Football Club would help to determine the northern extent of the zone of archaeological potential identified in Area B. This would help define the limit of any future mitigation works.
- 10.1.4 Secondly, a strip, map and sample of the area of greatest archaeological potential, Area B, to allow for further investigation of the relic subsoil and any deposits cut into it along with the appropriate recovery of any human remains.

11 STORAGE AND CURATION

11.1 Museum

- 11.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Dorset County Museum under project code 108781. Deposition of any finds with a Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

11.2 Preparation of archive

- 11.2.1 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 Dorset County Museum and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014b; Brown 2011; ADS 2013). An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creator Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the Dorset HER. A copy of the OASIS entry form has been included in this report (**Appendix 2**).

11.3 Discard policy

- 11.3.1 WA 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 any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 11.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011)

11.4 Security copy

- 11.4.1 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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13 APPENDIX 1: STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARIES

Trench 6

	Co- ordinates E:400115.004 N:100148.530	Length Width 28.2 m x 1.8 m	Ground level 19.70
Context	Description		Depth (m)
601	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil. Greyish brown clay loam with rare sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions. Finely rooted throughout. Topped with turf, a diffuse horizon with 602	0.0 - 0.46
602	<i>Layer</i>	Subsoil. Yellowish brown silt loam with abundant fine sand and sparse sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions. Diffuse horizon with 603.	0.46 – 0.83
603	<i>Layer</i>	Natural. Yellowish brown sandy clay with common small and medium sub angular and sub rounded flint gravels.	0.83 +
604	<i>Cut</i>	Ditch. Cut of a shallow east – west orientated ditch with moderately concave sides and a concave base. Measures 0.79 m wide and 0.2 m deep. Filled with 605, cuts 603	0.83 – 1.03
605	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill. Yellowish brown sandy silt with rare sub angular and sub rounded flints. Rare charcoal flecks and abraded pottery. Fill of 604.	0.83 – 1.03
606	<i>Cut</i>	Pit. Cut of a sub oval pit with concave sides and a concave base, this pit cuts the natural 603 and is filled with 607	0.83 – 0.99
607	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill. Dark greyish brown sandy with rare sub angular and sub rounded flint gravels. Abundant charcoal, sparse burnt flint and fired clay. Fill of 606	0.83 – 0.99

Trench 7

	Co- ordinates E:400135.527 N:100165.765	Length Width 28.9 m x 1.8 m	Ground level 21.94
Context	Description		Depth (m)
701	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil. Greyish brown clay loam with rare sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions. Finely rooted throughout. Topped with turf, a diffuse horizon with 702	0.0 – 0.37
702	<i>Layer</i>	Subsoil. Yellowish brown silt loam with sparse sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions. Sparse rooting. Diffuse horizon with 703.	0.37 – 0.9
703	<i>Layer</i>	Natural. Yellowish brown sandy clay with common small sub angular and sub rounded flint gravels.	0.9 +
704	<i>Cut</i>	Hedgerow. Cut of a shallow north – south orientated hedgerow with moderately concave sides and a concave base. Measures 1.2 m wide and 0.2 m deep. Filled with 705, cuts 702	0.64 – 0.84
705	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill. Yellowish brown sandy silt with rare sub angular and sub rounded flints. Heavily rooted throughout. Fill of 704.	0.64 – 0.84

Trench 8

	Co- ordinates E:400136.625 N:100132.812	Length Width 26.2 m x 1.8 m	Ground level 19.23
Context	Description		Depth (m)
801	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil. Greyish brown clay loam with rare sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions. Finely rooted throughout. Topped with turf, a diffuse horizon with 802	0.0 – 0.34



802	Layer	Subsoil. Yellowish brown silt loam with sparse sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions. Sparse rooting. Diffuse horizon with 803.	0.34 – 0.7
803	Layer	Natural. Yellowish brown sandy clay with common small sub angular and sub rounded flint gravels.	0.7 +
804	Cut	Hedgerow. Cut of a shallow northeast – southwest orientated hedgerow with moderately concave sides and a concave base. Measures 0.7 m wide and 0.07 m deep. Filled with 805, cuts 803	0.7 – 0.8
805	Fill	Secondary fill. Yellowish brown sandy silt with rare sub angular and sub rounded flints. Fill of 804.	0.7 – 0.8

Trench 9

	Co- ordinates	Length Width	Ground level
	E:400182.852 N:100115.434	28.1 m x 1.8 m	19.68
Context	Description		Depth (m)
901	Layer	Topsoil. Greyish brown clay loam with rare sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions. Finely rooted throughout. Topped with turf, a diffuse horizon with 902	0.0 – 0.35
902	Layer	Subsoil. Yellowish brown silt loam with sparse sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions. Sparse rooting. Crisp horizon with 903.	0.37 – 0.9
903	Layer	Natural. Reddish brown sandy clay with abundant small and medium sub angular and sub rounded flint gravels.	0.9 +

Trench 10

	Co- ordinates	Length Width	Ground level
	E:400128.768 N:100141.838	26.9 m x 1.8 m	19.63
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1001	Layer	Topsoil. Greyish brown clay loam with rare sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions. Finely rooted throughout. Topped with turf, a diffuse horizon with 1002	0.0 – 0.4
1002	Layer	Subsoil. Yellowish brown silt loam with sparse sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions. Sparse rooting. Diffuse horizon with 1003.	0.4 – 0.88
1003	Layer	Natural. Yellowish brown sandy clay with common small sub angular and sub rounded flint gravels.	0.88 +
1004	Cut	Hedgerow. Cut of a shallow east – west orientated hedgerow with moderately concave sides and a concave base. Measures 1.65 m wide and 0.06 deep. Filled with 1005, cuts 1003.	0.88 – 0.89
1005	Fill	Secondary fill. Yellowish brown sandy silt with rare sub angular and sub rounded flints. Heavily rooted throughout. Fill of 1004.	0.88 – 0.89

Trench 11

	Co- ordinates	Length Width	Ground level
	E:400281.209 N:100087.246	28.5 m x 1.8 m	19.23
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1101	Layer	Topsoil. Greyish brown clay loam with rare sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions. Finely rooted throughout, a diffuse horizon with 1102. Most of the topsoil had previously been removed by the developer.	0.0 – 0.17
1102	Layer	Subsoil. Yellowish brown silty clay with sparse sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions. Sparse rooting. Diffuse horizon with 1103.	0.17 – 0.55
1103	Layer	Natural. Yellowish brown silty clay with abundant small sub angular and sub rounded flint gravels.	0.55 +



1104	<i>Cut</i>	Pit. Cut of a small circular pit, 0.4 m in diameter, 0.12 deep with steep concave sides and a concave base. Cuts 1103, filled with 1105.	0.55 – 0.67
1105	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill. Greyish brown sandy silt with rare sub angular and sub rounded flint gravels. Sparse pottery, burnt flint and charcoal. Fill of 1104.	0.55 – 0.67
1106	<i>Cut</i>	Posthole. Cut of a small circular posthole with shallow concave sides and a concave base. 0.26 m in diameter, 0.07 m deep. Cuts 1103, filled with 1107.	0.55 – 0.56
1107	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill. Light greyish brown silty clay, rare charcoal inclusions. Fill of 1106.	0.55 – 0.56
1108	<i>Cut</i>	Pit. Cut of circular (?) pit with steep concave sides and a flat base. Partially under the baulk of the trench so not fully exposed. 0.86 m in diameter, 0.23 m deep. Cuts 1103, filled with 1109.	0.55 – 0.78
1109	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill. Dark greyish brown silty clay with rare sub angular and sub rounded flints. Moderate quantities of burnt flint and sparse pottery and charcoal.	0.55 – 0.78
1110	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of unexcavated pit 0.4 m in diameter. Filled with 1111.	0.55 +
1111	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of unexcavated pit 1110	0.55 +
1112	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of unexcavated pit 0.65 m in diameter. Filled with 1113.	0.55 +
1113	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of unexcavated pit 1113	0.55 +
1114	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of unexcavated pit 0.6 m in diameter. Filled with 1115	0.55 +
1115	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of unexcavated pit 1114	0.55 +
1116	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of unexcavated pit 0.55 m in diameter. Filled with 1117	0.55 +
1117	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of unexcavated pit 1116	0.55 +
1118	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of unexcavated pit 0.5 m in diameter. Filled with 1119	0.55 +
1119	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of unexcavated pit 1118	0.55 +
1120	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of unexcavated posthole 0.2 m in diameter. Filled with 1121	0.55 +
1121	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of unexcavated posthole 1120	0.55 +

Trench 12

	Co- ordinates	Length Width	Ground level
	E:400320.349 N:100146.306	23.7 m x 1.8 m	21.24
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1201	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clay loam with rare sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions. Finely rooted throughout. Topped with turf, a diffuse horizon with 1202	0.0 – 0.5
1202	<i>Layer</i>	Subsoil. Yellowish brown silty clay with sparse sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions. Sparse rooting. Diffuse horizon with 1203.	0.5 – 0.94
1203	<i>Layer</i>	Natural. Yellowish brown sandy clay with rare small sub angular and sub rounded flint gravels.	0.94 +
1204	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of a small sub oval pit, partially under the baulk of the trench, with shallow concave sides and a flat base. 1.49 m long over 0.49 m wide and 0.12 m deep. Cuts 1203, filled with 1205.	0.94 – 1.06
1205	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill. Dark greyish brown silty loam with rare sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions. Rare pottery, flint flakes, burnt flint, fired clay and animal bone.	0.94 – 1.06
1206	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of ditch. Northwest – southeast aligned ditch with steep sides, the northeast side appeared to be stepped, and a concave base. Unknown length, 0.5 m wide and 0.56 m deep. Cuts 1203, filled with 1207.	0.94 – 1.5
1207	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill. Dark greyish brown silty loam with rare sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions. Rare pottery, flint flakes, burnt flint, and iron filings.	0.94 – 1.5



Trench 13

	Co- ordinates E:400364.247 N:100145.340		Length Width 23.3 m x 1.8 m	Ground level 21.23
Context	Description			Depth (m)
1301	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clay loam with rare sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions. Finely rooted throughout. Topped with turf, a diffuse horizon with 1302		0.0 – 0.4
1302	<i>Layer</i>	Subsoil. Mid – dark brown silty clay with sparse sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions. Sparse rooting. Diffuse horizon with 1303.		0.4 – 0.68
1303	<i>Layer</i>	Natural. Mid brown sandy clay with rare small sub angular and sub rounded flint gravels.		0.68 +
1304	<i>Cut</i>	Pit. Small sub circular pit with steep irregular sides and a concave base. 0.52 m long, 0.56 m wide, 0.3 m deep. Cuts 1303, filled with 1305.		0.68 – 0.98
1305	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill. Yellowish brown sandy clay with rare sub angular and sub rounded flints. Rare burnt flint, burnt stone, fired clay, animal bone and charcoal. Fill of 1304.		0.68 – 0.98

Trench 14

	Co- ordinates E:400333.863 N:100066.350		Length Width 28.4 m x 1.8 m	Ground level 19.63
Context	Description			Depth (m)
1401	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clay loam with rare sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions. Finely rooted throughout. Topped with turf, a diffuse horizon with 1402		0.0 – 0.27
1402	<i>Layer</i>	Relic subsoil located at the northern end of the trenches. Mid brown silty clay with rare sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions. Worked flints were located in this subsoil. The archaeological features were all cut in to this subsoil. Stratigraphically below 1405 and above 1403.		0.45 – 0.6
1403	<i>Layer</i>	Natural. Yellowish brown sandy clay with abundant small and medium sub angular and sub rounded flint gravels.		0.6 +
1404	<i>Deposit</i>	Possible cremation urn, in situ pot, Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age containing burnt flint, 0.2 m in diameter. Not excavated		0.6 +
1405	<i>Fill</i>	Subsoil. Mid reddish brown silty clay with sparse sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions. Sparse rooting. Diffuse horizon with 1403.		0.27 – 0.6
1406	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of northeast – southwest square ended gully, 0.28 m wide. Filled with 1407. Not excavated.		0.6 +
1407	<i>Fill</i>	Dark grey fill of 1406. Not excavated.		0.6 +
1408	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of northeast – southwest square ended gully, 0.33 m wide. Filled with 1409. Not excavated.		0.6 +
1409	<i>Fill</i>	Dark grey fill of 1408. Not excavated.		0.6 +
1410	<i>Cut</i>	Cut for possible cremation urn. Filled with 1404. Not excavated.		0.6 +

Trench 15

	Co- ordinates E:400368.113 N:100092.871		Length Width 23.8 m x 1.8 m	Ground level 20.08
Context	Description			Depth (m)
1501	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clay loam with rare sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions. Finely rooted throughout. Topped with turf, a diffuse horizon with 1502		0.0 – 0.34



1502	Layer	Subsoil. Mid reddish brown silty clay with sparse sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions. Sparse rooting. Diffuse horizon with 1503.	0.34 – 0.65
1503	Layer	Natural. Yellowish brown sandy clay with sparse small sub angular and sub rounded flint gravels.	0.65 +
1504	Cut	Ditch. Cut of a shallow possibly curvilinear ditch, aligned northeast – southwest with concave sides and a shallow concave base. Measures 1.13 m wide and 0.08 m deep. Filled with 1505, cuts 1503.	0.65 – 0.73
1505	Fill	Secondary fill. Yellowish brown sandy silt with rare sub angular and sub rounded flints. Heavily rooted throughout. Fill of 1504.	0.65 – 0.73
1506	Cut	Ditch. Cut of northeast – southwest ditch with a steep southeast side and a moderately sloped stepped northwest side. 0.95 m wide, 0.35 m deep. Cuts 1503, filled with 1507 and 1508.	0.65 – 1.0
1507	Fill	Secondary fill. Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare sub angular flint. Rare struck flint, burnt flint and charcoal inclusions. Fill of 1506.	0.65 – 0.87
1508	Fill	Primary fill. Light yellowish brown sandy clay with rare fine sub angular flints gravels. Rare burnt flint inclusions. Fill of 1506.	0.87 – 1.0
1509	Cut	Cut of shallow sub circular feature, 0.3 m in diameter, 0.05 deep. Cuts 1503, filled with 1511.	0.65 – 0.66
1510	Cut	Cut of shallow sub circular feature, 0.21 m in diameter, 0.05 deep. Cuts 1503, filled with 1512.	0.65 – 0.66
1511	Fill	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown silty clay with rare sub angular and sub rounded flints. Fill of 1509.	0.65 – 0.66
1512	Fill	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown silty clay with rare sub angular and sub rounded flints. Fill of 1510.	0.65 – 0.66

Trench 16

	Co- ordinates	Length Width	Ground level
	E:400383.340 N:100121.430	25.4 m x 1.8 m	21.03
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1601	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clay loam with rare sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions. Finely rooted throughout. Topped with turf, a diffuse horizon with 1602	0.0 – 0.24
1602	Layer	Subsoil. Dark brown silty clay with sparse sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions. Sparse rooting. Diffuse horizon with 1603.	0.24 – 0.55
1603	Layer	Natural. Mid reddish brown silty clay with common small and medium sub angular and sub rounded flint gravels.	0.55 +

Trench 17

	Co- ordinates	Length Width	Ground level
	E:400417.291 N:100046.433	32.2 m x 1.8 m	19.76
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1701	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clay loam with rare sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions. Finely rooted throughout. Topped with turf, a diffuse horizon with 1702	0.0 – 0.5
1702	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown clay loam with sparse sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions. Sparse rooting. Diffuse horizon with 1703.	0.5 – 0.94
1703	Layer	Natural. Yellowish brown sandy clay with common small and medium sub angular and sub rounded flint gravels.	0.94 +



Trench 18

	Co- ordinates E:400446.667 N:100071.453	Length Width 26 m x 1.8 m	Ground level 20.04
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1801	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clay loam with rare sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions. Finely rooted throughout. Topped with turf, a diffuse horizon with 1802	0.0 – 0.36
1802	<i>Layer</i>	Subsoil. Mid reddish brown clay loam with sparse sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions. Sparse rooting. Diffuse horizon with 1803.	0.36 – 0.62
1803	<i>Layer</i>	Natural. Mid reddish brown sandy clay with sparse small sub angular and sub rounded flint gravels.	0.62 +

Trench 19

	Co- ordinates E:400454.769 N:100039.843	Length Width 30.5 m x 1.8 m	Ground level 20.07
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1901	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clay loam with rare sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions. Finely rooted throughout. Topped with turf, a diffuse horizon with 1902	0.0 – 0.28
1902	<i>Layer</i>	Subsoil. Yellowish brown clay loam with sparse sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions. Sparse rooting. Diffuse horizon with 1903.	0.28 – 0.47
1903	<i>Layer</i>	Natural. Mid reddish brown sandy clay with sparse small sub angular and sub rounded flint gravels.	0.47 +

Trench 20

	Co- ordinates E:400485.853 N:100014.966	Length Width 24.5 m x 1.8 m	Ground level 19.95
Context	Description		Depth (m)
2001	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clay loam with rare sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions. Finely rooted throughout. Topped with turf, a diffuse horizon with 2002	0.0 – 0.35
2002	<i>Layer</i>	Subsoil. Yellowish brown clay loam with sparse sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions. Sparse rooting. Diffuse horizon with 2003.	0.35 – 0.45
2003	<i>Layer</i>	Natural. Mid reddish brown sandy clay with abundant small and medium sub angular and sub rounded flint gravels.	0.45 +

Trench 21

	Co- ordinates E:400426.916 N:099990.365	Length Width 28.6 m x 1.8 m	Ground level 19.67
Context	Description		Depth (m)
2101	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clay loam with rare sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions. Finely rooted throughout. Topped with turf, a diffuse horizon with 2102	0.0 – 0.3
2102	<i>Layer</i>	Subsoil. Mid reddish brown clay loam with sparse sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions. Sparse rooting. Diffuse horizon with 2103.	0.3 – 0.57
2103	<i>Layer</i>	Natural. Light reddish brown sandy clay with sparse small sub angular and sub rounded flint gravels.	0.57 +



15 APPENDIX 2: ARTEFACTUAL DATA

Context	Animal Bone	Flint	Pottery	CBM	Iron	Slag
602		1				
701		1				
1105			8/55	1/3		
1109			14/74			
1202			1/5	5/30		
1205		2				
1207		5	1/7		3/3	
1302		1				
1305	1/4		1/11			1/72
1401		1				
1402		9	4/19			
1502		5				
1507		4				
1702		1				
Total	1/4	30	29/171	6/33	3/3	1/72

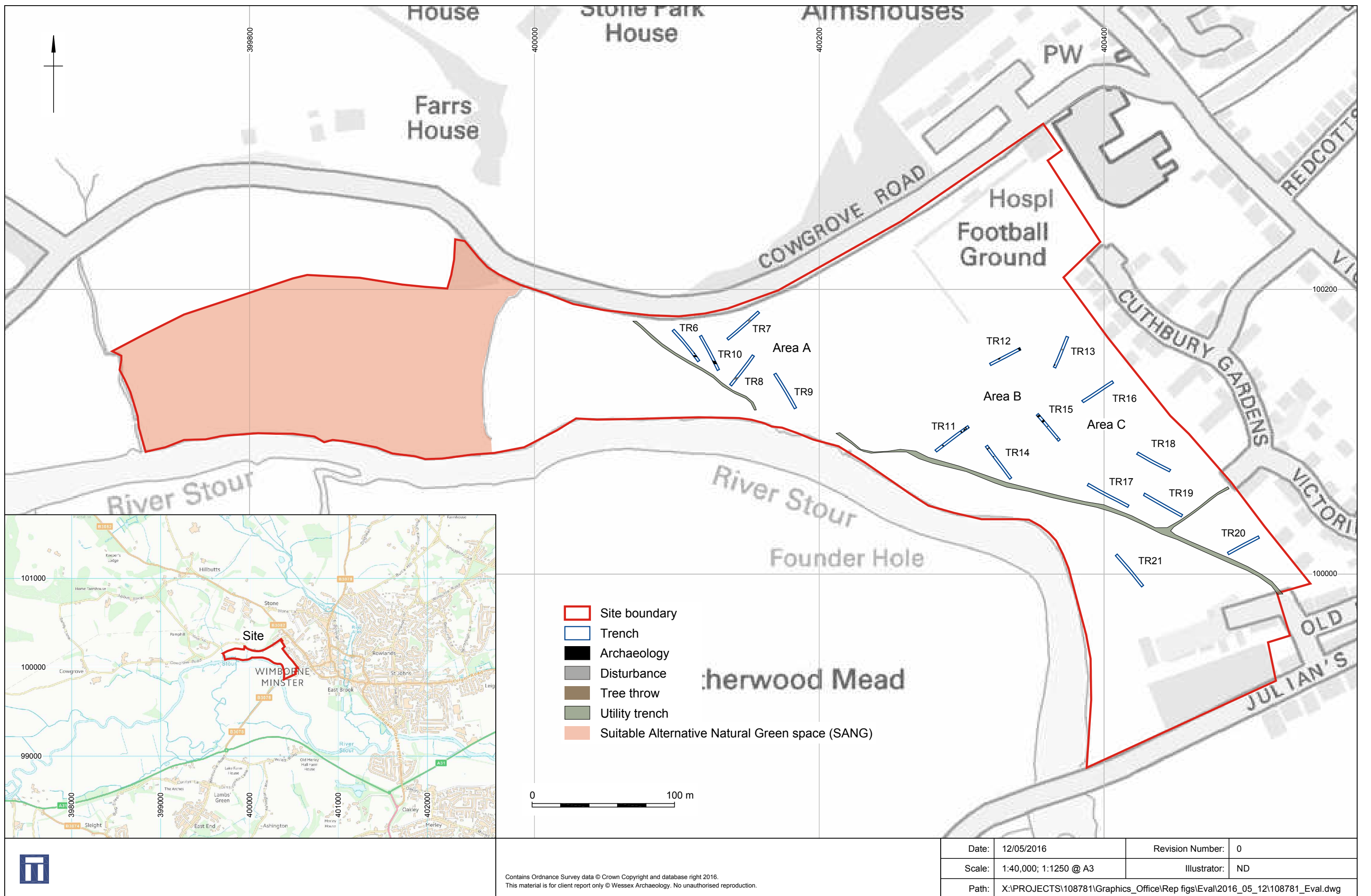


16 APPENDIX 3: ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Table 1: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

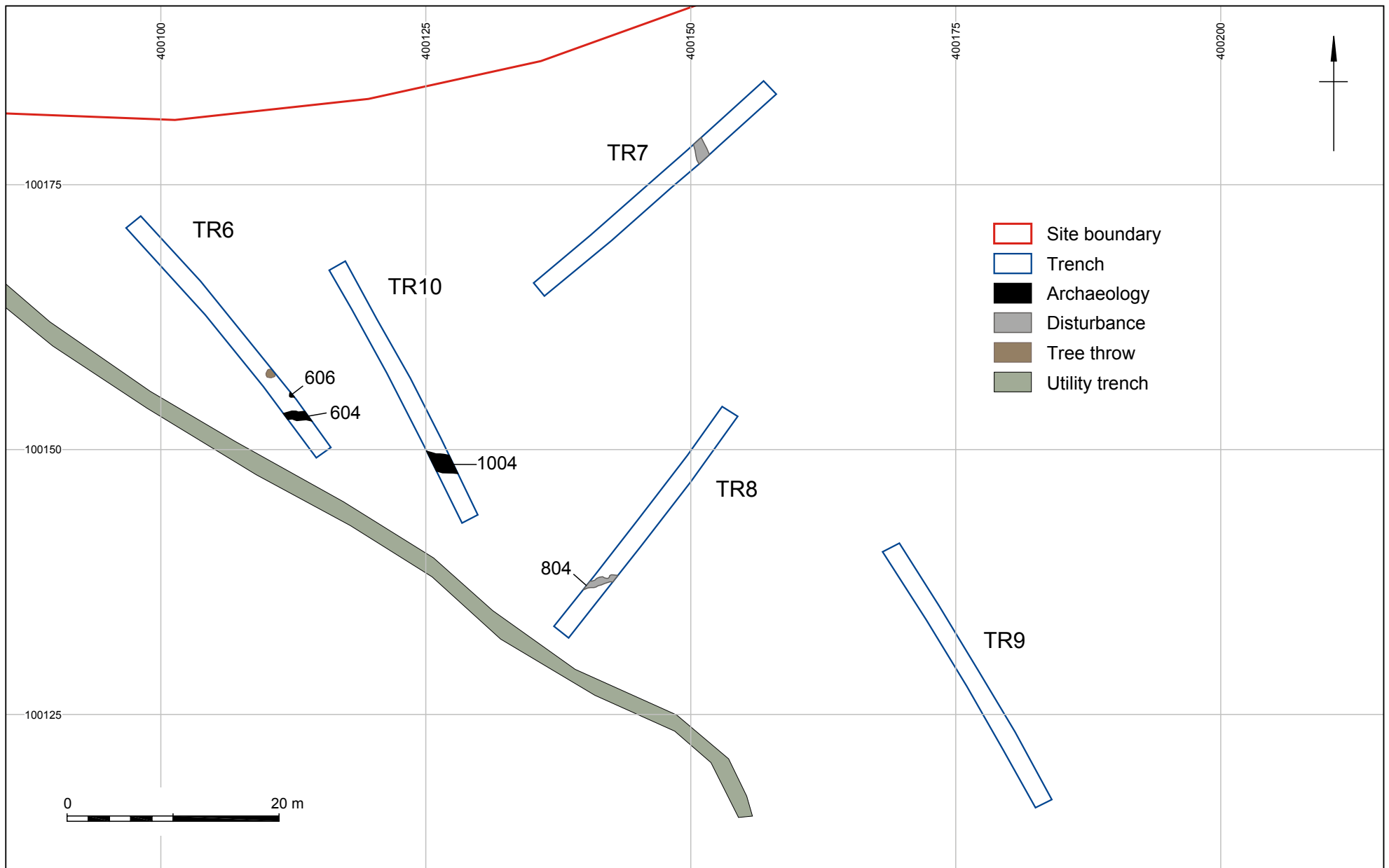
Area	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Charcoal	Analysis	Comments
Area A, Trench 6	Ditch	604	605	1	1	5	5%			C	<i>Chenopodium</i> sp., Trifoliae, Polygonaceae/Cyperaceae	5 ml	Mature		Good preservation
Area A, Trench 6	Pit	606	607	2	7	40	5%	C	Naked wheat and barley grains	A	<i>Corylus avellana</i> , <i>Anagallis</i> sp., <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., <i>Avena</i> sp., <i>Poa/Phleum</i> sp., <i>Galium</i> sp., <i>Viciae</i> , tp. <i>Anthemis cotula</i> , <i>Persicaria</i> sp., <i>Rumex</i> sp., thorns	30 ml	Mature + roundwood	C14, P	Good preservation


Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Sab/f = small animal/fish bones, Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs, Moll-f = aquatic molluscs; Analysis: C = charcoal, P = plant, M = molluscs, C14 = radiocarbon

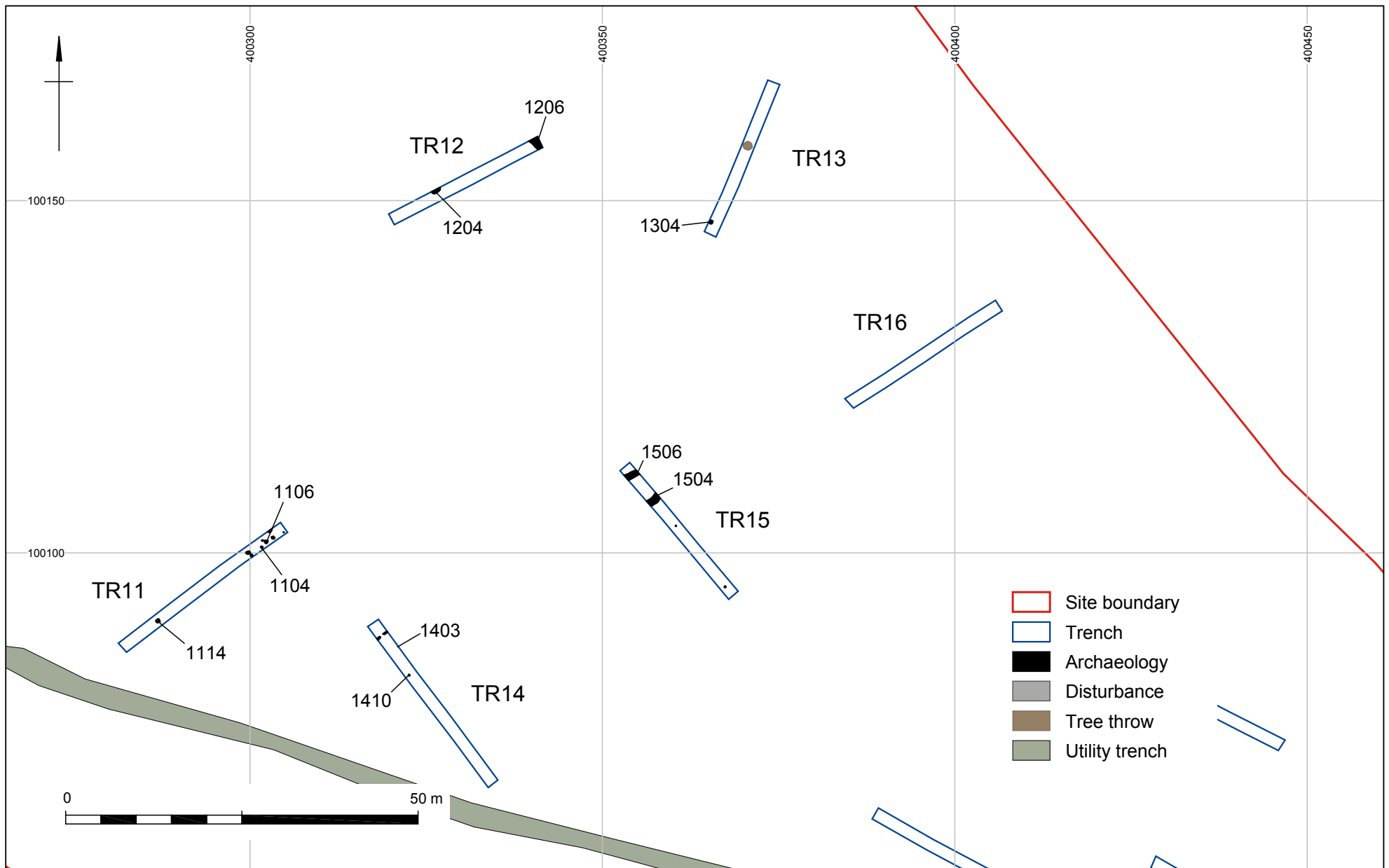


Site and trench location

Figure 1



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- Site boundary
- Trench
- Archaeology
- Disturbance
- Tree throw
- Utility trench

Date:	20/05/2016	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:750 @ A4	Illustrator:	ND
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Plate 1: West facing section of hedgerow 804



Plate 2: West facing section of ditch 604


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Plate 3: East facing section of ditch 1004



Plate 4: South facing section of pit 606


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Plate 5: South west facing section of pit 1104



Plate 6: South west facing section of pit 1106


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Plate 7: South east facing section of pit 1108



Plate 8: South facing section of pit 1204



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Plate 9: South east facing section of ditch 1206



Plate 10: South facing section of pit 1304

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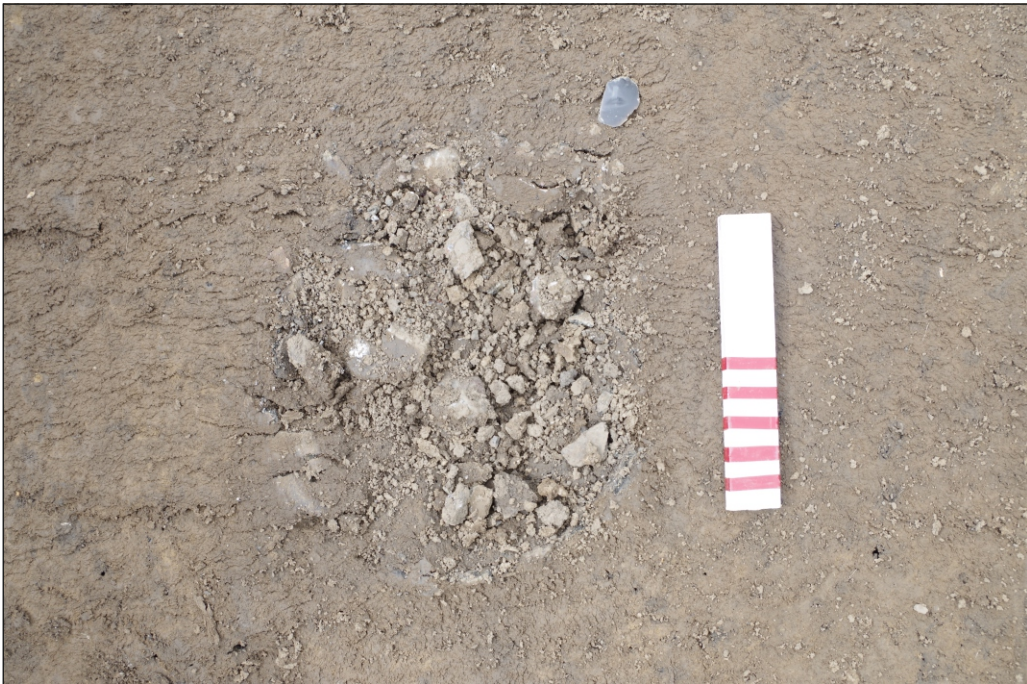


Plate 11: Vertical shot of pot 1410



Plate 12: South west facing section of ditch 1504



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Plate 13: South west facing section of ditch 1506

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Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



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