



Brewery Square Dorchester, Dorset: Phase 2C, 3A & 3B Infrastructure Contract Works

Archaeological Watching Brief



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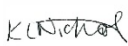
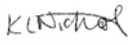
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Contents

Summary	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iii
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Project and planning background.....	1
1.2 Scope of the report	1
1.3 Location, topography and geology	1
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	2
2.1 Introduction.....	2
2.2 Previous investigations related to the development	2
2.3 Archaeological and historical context	3
3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	3
3.1 Aims	3
3.2 Objectives.....	4
4 METHODS.....	4
4.1 Introduction.....	4
4.2 Fieldwork methods.....	4
4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies	5
4.4 Monitoring.....	5
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS	5
5.1 Introduction.....	5
5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits	5
6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE	6
6.1 Introduction.....	6
6.2 Pottery	7
6.3 Worked and Burnt Flint	7
6.4 Animal Bone	7
7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE.....	7
7.1 Introduction.....	7
7.2 Aims and Methods	7
7.3 Results	8
7.4 Discussion	8
8 CONCLUSIONS	9
8.1 Summary	9
9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION.....	9
9.1 Museum.....	9
9.2 Preparation of the archive.....	9
9.3 Selection policy.....	10
9.4 Security copy	10
9.5 OASIS	10
10 COPYRIGHT	10
10.1 Archive and report copyright	10
10.2 Third party data copyright	10
REFERENCES	11
APPENDICES	13
Appendix 1: Table of Contexts	13



List of Figures

- Figure 1 Site location plan
Figure 2 Plan of pit 9, East-facing section of pit 9, and East-facing section of pit 7

List of Plates

- Cover: Brewery Square chimney alongside Pope Street, looking west
Plate 1 Truncation along Pope Street below 2 m in depth, looking north-west
Plate 2 Possible subsoil 3 along Pope Street, looking north
Plate 3 Pit 9 with Sarsen Stone, within gas pipe trench, looking west, 1 m scale
Plate 4 Sarsen Stone 17 detail, looking south, 0.20 m scale
Plate 5 East facing section of Pit 7, looking west, 1 m scale

List of Tables

- Table 1 Finds by material type (number of pieces/weight in grammes)
Table 2 Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal
Table 3 Radiocarbon dating results



Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Peter Gunning & Partners acting on behalf of The Brewery Square Development Company Ltd, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during redevelopment within the environs of the former Eldridge Pope Brewery on the south side of Dorchester, Dorset.

The watching brief was carried out as a condition of planning permission as part of a programme of archaeological works, which included a number of previous archaeological investigations prior to earlier phases of the site redevelopment.

The site is located near to the centre of modern Dorchester and comprises a broadly triangular east-west orientated parcel of land covering c. 4.71 hectares. This phase of watching brief was specifically designed to monitor service-trenching work along Pope Street, Maltings Mews to the north of the old brewery buildings, Eldridge Street to the east and a gas pipe trench extending from Prince of Wales Road to the north of Brewery Square.

During the course of the watching brief a pit containing a fragment of Sarsen Stone, Neolithic pottery, and undiagnostic struck flints was revealed. Soil samples from the pit were analysed and C14 dating undertaken on a fragment of hazelnut shell which confirmed an Early Neolithic date for the pit.

Elsewhere across the site the watching brief recorded extensive ground disturbance dating to the later 19th and 20th centuries. Terracing during this period had removed pre-development soils, leaving made ground directly overlying natural chalk across the majority of the site.

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Brewery Square Dorchester, Dorset: Phase 2C, 3A & 3B Infrastructure Contract Works

Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Peter Gunning & Partners acting on behalf of The Brewery Square Development Company Ltd (hereafter 'the Client'), to undertake an archaeological watching brief during redevelopment within the former Eldridge Pope Brewery on the south side of Dorchester, Dorset (hereafter referred to as 'the Site'). The monitored works covered c 4.71 ha, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 369300 090150 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The watching brief was carried out as a condition of planning permission, granted by West Dorset District Council (1/E/06/002390), as part of a programme of archaeological works, which had included a number of previous archaeological investigations associated with earlier phases of development (see section 2.2 below).

1.1.3 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2017). Steve Wallis, Senior Archaeologist for Dorset County Council, approved the WSI prior to fieldwork commencing. The watching brief was undertaken between the 17th July and 24th October 2017 with further analysis of ecofacts and C14 dating taking place between November 2017 and March 2018.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the watching brief, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The whole Site comprises a broadly triangular east-west orientated parcel of land covering c. 4.71 hectares. It is located near the centre of modern Dorchester (**Figure 1**), lying just outside, but in close proximity to, the southern boundaries of the historic (Roman and Medieval) core of the town.

1.3.2 The Site is located c. 0.2 km north of the archaeologically important earthwork of Maumbury Rings which has Neolithic, Roman and Civil War phases of occupation and use. The Site lies within the ancient Dorset Parish of Fordington, which was abolished in 1900, being replaced in 1974 by the Borough of Dorchester.

1.3.3 The Site is bounded to the west by Weymouth Avenue (a former Roman road) and to the south by Dorchester South Railway Station. Domestic housing, gardens and allotment gardens fronting onto Prince of Wales Road define the northern limits of the Site.

1.3.4 The Site lies on the gently dipping northern slope of a low, east-west aligned chalk ridge, which crests some 0.2km to the south. Ground levels in the immediate vicinity are within



the range of c. 68-70 metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying solid geology is Cretaceous Upper Chalk.

- 1.3.5 Archaeological observations at the Station Masters' house (located on the south-western boundary of the Site) confirmed that truncated archaeological features, which cut through the natural chalk, can survive, these are generally sealed by up to 0.3m of plough soil, capped by made ground (Pearce 1987, WA 1989).
- 1.3.6 No watercourses are known to exist within or near the Site, and there is no indication that the natural water table would be encountered during groundworks. The River Frome follows an alluvial valley immediately north of Dorchester, and an alluvial, seasonal (winterbourne), tributary of the Frome flows broadly east-west, south of Maiden Castle, joining the River Frome at West Stafford, c. 3 km east of the town (British Geological Survey BGS Viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in an earlier Desk Based Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2001), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within the immediate area of the development. A summary of the results is presented below.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the development

- 2.2.1 In 2004 an archaeological impact assessment was undertaken for the Site which identified key areas for archaeological mitigation works (WA 2004a). This was followed by an archaeological evaluation (WA 2004b), further trial trenching and a programme of test pitting in 2006 (WA 2007a). A scoping report was undertaken in March 2007 (WA 2007b), with a subsequent excavation and watching brief (WA 2010). Further excavation and monitoring of groundworks was undertaken in 2014 (WA 2014).
- 2.2.2 The 2004 evaluation (2004b) was quite limited in scope and did not identify any archaeological deposits. However, it did establish that the area east of the proposed Draymasters House appeared to have been heavily truncated and had a very low archaeological potential. The western side of the Site, despite being the subject of relatively heavy development within the 19th and 20th centuries, had good potential for the preservation of archaeological remains, due to an intact plough soil being present within several trenches. This plough soil masked surviving intact archaeological deposits.
- 2.2.3 The watching brief observations and associated strip map and record excavation that took place between 2007 and 2008 (WA 2010) recorded a series of brick and stone structures of late 19th--century date within the southern part of the Site. These ran along the north side of the railway line and were part of the original railway station, clearly marked on historic mapping from at least 1901 onwards.
- 2.2.4 These structures had been significantly truncated by subsequent landscaping, in the middle and northern areas of the overall development area. However, archaeological features survived within the mid-southern sector of the Site. Excavation in this area revealed several undated tree-throws and a north-east to south-west aligned, irregular linear feature which contained a single piece of undiagnostic worked flint and a fragment of Romano-British pottery. The alignment of the feature corresponded well with a putative 'prehistoric' ditch recorded in 1985 excavations c. 30 m to the south-west.



- 2.2.5 A strip, map and record excavation within the Phase 2A footprint (WA 2011) consisted of the archaeological observation of ground reduction within the central part of the Phase 2A area as well as the monitoring of piling trenches and soakaways. This phase of work confirmed that a buried topsoil, of post-medieval date, which appeared to be contemporary with the construction of the railway buildings, survived in the southern area of the Site. Further elements of the Railway Station were also recorded as well as a number of features cut into the natural chalk geology. These included the previously identified Romano-British linear and a rectangular feature likely to be related to 19th-century brewery buildings.
- 2.2.6 A second strip, map and record excavation was undertaken during ground reduction within the Phase 2B area of development, as well as the monitoring of piling and service trenches (WA 2014). A single, partially complete, brick structure was recorded in the southern part of the Phase 2B area. The structure was associated with the former brewery buildings previously recorded. The buried topsoil that had been observed elsewhere was also recorded across the Phase 2B area. It contained a small quantity of artefacts, including pottery, fragments of ceramic building material, struck flint, clay pipe, glass and animal bone. The date range of the artefacts was wide; extending from the Romano-British period to the 20th century.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

- 2.3.1 The Site falls within the important Neolithic and Bronze Age ritual and funerary landscape of the South Dorset Ridgeway. Groundworks in 1986 revealed two ditches, aligned north-east to south-west which appeared to be on an alignment with Maumbury Rings. However, only the photographic archive survives (DCM Archive 2002.19, Pearce 1987), and neither ditch was sampled at the time.
- 2.3.2 Brewery Square is located immediately south of the location of Roman *Durnovaria*, and the western site boundary (Weymouth Avenue) is believed to follow the line of a Roman Road linking the town with Weymouth Harbour and Radipole. Observations of work to construct an access road on the south side of the Station Master's House Public House (in the south-west corner of the Site) in 1986 recorded a ditch aligned parallel to Weymouth Avenue (Pearce 1987, 180; DCM Archive 2004.19). Later investigation of this feature demonstrated that it was of Romano-British date and likely to be the roadside ditch or *vallum*. It was possible to project its line along the western edge of the present Site (Wessex Archaeology 1989, DCM Archive 2004.22).
- 2.3.3 Map and documentary evidence indicate that the Site was open strip-fields throughout the medieval period, and traces of ridge and furrow cultivation were noted during several phases of archaeological recording across the site. Agricultural land-use continued into the 19th century when the railway and Brewery were built.
- 2.3.4 Many of the existing buildings on the Site are listed and have been retained as part of the overall development plan. In the southern part of the Site, many of the late 19th and 20th-century buildings associated with the railway and its infrastructure were removed during the later 20th century, at least to basement level.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as outlined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017) and as defined in the ClfA' Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (ClfA 2014a), were:



- To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
- To provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
- To guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

3.2 Objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017), were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
- To record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
- To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- To make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the watching brief.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The mitigation areas that were identified for this phase of watching brief were based on the results of previous archaeological work. The fieldwork consisted of monitoring outstanding construction phases relating to mains services, roads and footpaths, as well as storm water and foul drainage with associated soakaways along Pope Street and Eldridge Street (**Figure 1**). In addition, the route of a new gas main was monitored extending along a footpath leading from Prince of Wales Road southwards to the northern edge of the development area.

4.2.2 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area. Where necessary, the surfaces of uncovered archaeological deposits were cleaned by



hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits identified was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the watching brief.

- 4.2.3 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained.

Recording

- 4.2.4 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.

- 4.2.5 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CifA 2014b) and Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 Steve Wallis, Senior Archaeologist for Dorset County Council, on behalf of the LPA, monitored the watching brief. Any variations to the WSI were agreed with both the client and the Senior Archaeologist.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Following excavations along Pope Street, Maltings Mews and Eldridge Street, it became clear that the area of Eldridge Street had been terraced and truncated. It was therefore decided in consultation with Steve Wallis that the monitoring of service trenches along Eldridge Street would not be continued.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 The majority of the service trenches which were monitored along Pope Street, revealed late 19th-century made ground (Context 1) directly overlying the natural chalk subsoil (2). Extensive truncation, over 2 m deep in places, was recorded (**Plate 1**). However, towards the eastern end of the Site the truncation was much less and a deposit of possible plough soil up to 0.45 m in depth was revealed. This layer comprised a mid-brown silty clay (subsoil 3, **Plate 2**) which survived at a depth of c. 1.10 m below ground level (BGL). No in-situ archaeology was revealed in this area.



- 5.2.2 Excavations to connect a new gas pipeline to the existing mains service on Prince of Wales Road were also monitored (**Figure 1**). The new trench for the gas pipe extended 57 m north–south along a driveway on the western side of number 36, Prince of Wales Road. Within the trench the natural chalk (2) was exposed at a depth of 0.60 m BGL, rising slightly towards the southern end of the trench which corresponded with the natural rise of the ground. Two pits (7 and 9) were revealed cutting through the natural subsoil (**Figure 1**), only one (Pit 9) could be dated.
- 5.2.3 The datable pit (Pit 9) was clearly cut through the natural chalk. It measured c.1 m in diameter, and appeared to be sub-circular in plan. The cut of the pit extended beyond the base of the trench at 0.80 m BGL (**Plate 3 & Figure 2**), and its western extent continued beyond the edge of the pipe trench.
- 5.2.4 Pit 9 had a bowl-shaped profile and contained a Sarsen Stone (17), or fragment thereof, in its upper fill on the eastern side. The pit had two fills; the primary fill (10) was a mid-yellow-brown silty clay containing chalk and flint fragments. The secondary fill (11) was a darker yellow-brown silty clay which contained less chalk fragments but also animal bone, struck flint and fragments of pottery (see Section 6 below).
- 5.2.5 The Sarsen Stone (17) appeared to have been tipped at an angle which suggested that it had either been struck by a plough many times, or had been deliberately toppled in an attempt to lay the stone flat (**Plate 4**). The top of the stone appeared to have plough damage as striations were visible on the upper surface. Additionally, the stone appeared to have broken surfaces on at least two sides. The edges and the upper fill of the pit had been partially removed by later disturbance from garden wall footings (12, **Plate 3**).
- 5.2.6 To the south of Pit 9 a second pit (7) was visible in the west-facing section (**Plate 5 & Figure 2**). Pit 7 measured 1.25 m in diameter, and had a very irregular base, suggestive of a tree bole. It contained a single fill (8) which comprised a dirty yellow-brown silty clay containing frequent gravel and chalk fragments, no datable finds were recovered.
- 5.2.7 Both pits 7 and 9 were overlain by the mid grey-brown plough soil (6) recorded elsewhere across the Site, and a garden soil (5) associated with the allotments and gardens known to have been located in this area from early mapping. Modern made ground (4) also overlay Pit 7.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Finds were recovered from a single context (11) which was the upper fill of Pit 9. These comprised sherds of pottery, pieces of worked and burnt flint, and fragments of animal bone. The quantities involved are very small; Table 1 gives the quantified breakdown of the assemblage by material type.

Table 1 Finds by material type (number of pieces/weight in grammes)

Context	Material	No.	Wt. (g)	Comments
11	Animal Bone	18	7	Includes 1 burnt frag; unidentifiable to species
11	Flint	31	552	3 cores; 28 flakes
11	Pottery	14	57	Sandy with occasional flint (?Neolithic)
11	Burnt Flint	14	44	Unworked



6.2 Pottery

- 6.2.1 The 14 sherds of pottery may all belong to a single vessel, although there is some slight variation in the fabric, which is soft-fired and sandy with rare flint inclusions up to 3mm in size. Sherds are small and are quite heavily abraded. Three sherds conjoin, but the break looks relatively recent. The absence of diagnostic sherds hampers close dating, and flint-tempered fabrics have a currency in Dorset intermittently from the Neolithic through to the Iron Age.
- 6.2.2 In this case, the environmental results suggest a Neolithic date for the pit, and these sherds would not be inconsistent with such a date range.

6.3 Worked and Burnt Flint

- 6.3.1 The 31 pieces of worked flint comprise three cores and 28 waste flakes. Raw material is chalk flint, readily accessible within the local area, and most pieces are heavily patinated, and exhibit some edge damage. There are no tools or otherwise chronologically distinctive pieces, and this small group is broadly dated as Neolithic/Bronze Age. As for the pottery, in the light of the environmental results, a Neolithic date is not unlikely.

6.4 Animal Bone

- 6.4.1 The small quantity of animal bone (18 fragments) includes one burnt fragment. The bone is very fragmentary, and none is identifiable to species.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 A bulk sample taken from a possible Neolithic pit was processed and assessed for the presence of environmental evidence, which was radiocarbon dated.

7.2 Aims and Methods

- 7.2.1 The purpose of the assessment was to determine the nature and quality of the environmental remains preserved on the site.
- 7.2.2 A 10-litre sample was processed by standard flotation methods on a Syraf-type flotation tank; the flot was retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, with residues fractionated into 4 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>4 mm) were sorted with the naked eye, weighed and discarded. The flot and the smaller residue fractions were scanned using a stereo incident light microscopy at magnifications of up to x40 using a Leica MS5 microscope. Different bioturbation indicators were considered, including the percentage of roots, the abundance of modern seeds and the presence of mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia (e.g. *Cenococcum geophilum*) and earthworm eggs. The preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains, as well as the presence of other environmental remains such as molluscs is recorded in Table 2.
- 7.2.3 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. Abundance of remains is qualitatively quantified as an estimation of the minimum number of individuals.
- 7.2.4 Two radiocarbon samples from short-lived plant remains were submitted to the 14CHRONO Centre, Queen's University, Belfast, to verify the chronology of the deposit. The dates have

been calculated using the IntCal13 calibration curve (Reimer et al. 2013) and the computer program OxCal (v4.2.3) (Bronk Ramsey and Lee 2013) and cited at 95% confidence.

7.3 Results

- 7.3.1 The flots were small and there were high numbers of roots and some modern seeds present that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement and possibly contamination by later intrusive elements.
- 7.3.2 Charred material was generally poorly preserved but comprised a relatively well-preserved assemblage of cereal grains, including wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and possibly barley (cf. *Hordeum vulgare*) as well as hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments (Table 2). Wood charcoal was noted in a very small quantity, and remains of terrestrial molluscs were also present.

Table 2 Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
9	11	1	10	40	70%, C, E	B	<i>Triticum</i> sp., cf. <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , Triticeae	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> nutshell fragments	2ml	Moll-t

Key: B = 9-5, C = <5; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), E = earthworm eggs; Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs

- 7.3.3 Radiocarbon dating was undertaken on a fragment of hazelnut shell and a wheat grain from Context 11 (Table 3). The results confirmed that the hazelnut shell fragment from the deposit dated to the Early Neolithic (3640-3370 cal. BC). However, the grain was representative of intrusive material from modern times (cal. AD 1500-1950).

Table 3 Radiocarbon dating results

Lab ref.	Sample ID	Material	Result BP	Calibrated result (95% prob.)
UBA-36902	57158_[9]_(11) <1> I	Charred plant remain: Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) nutshell fragment	4721±67	3640-3370 cal. BC
UBA-36903	57158_[9]_(11) <1> II	Charred plant remain: Wheat (<i>Triticum</i> sp.) grain	268±33	cal. AD 1500-1950

7.4 Discussion

- 7.4.1 The assemblage from Pit 9, contained hazelnut shell fragments which is consistent with other prehistoric assemblages often found in the ritual landscapes of the South West, and Salisbury Plain. Although the nature of this type of site is the subject of much debate, interpretations of structured deposition practices have been put forward to explain the significance of such assemblages of plant remains.
- 7.4.2 It has been noted elsewhere (Pelling et al. 2015) that small plant remains (particularly cereals) are sometimes intrusive into charred plant remain assemblages; and that this mixture of old and modern remains can only be told apart through radiocarbon dating (as in this case). Radiocarbon dating of a wheat grain and hazelnut shell fragment from the sample taken from Brewery Square, Dorchester confirmed the assemblage is the result of post-depositional processes: whilst the deposit in this pit dates to the Early Neolithic, the grain is likely to be intrusive modern material (Table 3). Although these results confirm the phasing



of the feature and its deposit, the importance of the cereal assemblage with regard to the introduction of domestic cultivation in the South West is invalidated.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

- 8.1.1 Due to heavy truncation and terracing in the later 19th and early 20th centuries, within the watching brief area of Pope Street, Maltings Mews and Eldridge Street no in-situ archaeology had survived; in these areas modern made-ground deposits directly overlay the natural chalk. However, Monitoring of groundworks to the north of Brewery Square, had been subject to less disturbance by modern activity.
- 8.1.2 A single pit, and a probable tree bole were recorded in a pipe trench to the south of Prince of Wales Road. Material from the pit included fragments of Sarsen Stone, as well as pottery and flint which have been C14 dated to the Early Neolithic period.
- 8.1.3 The Site lies in a landscape of known Neolithic monuments; these include a causewayed enclosure and bank barrow on Maiden Castle, the henge monument at Maumbury Rings, and an enclosure and palisade at Mount Pleasant (Smith et al 1997). The Neolithic enclosure at Flagstones, which was excavated ahead of the construction of the A35 Southern By-pass recorded a number of pits which may have represented the remnants of similar stone settings which preceded the main causewayed enclosure (Healy in Smith et al 1997).
- 8.1.4 Whilst this new evidence currently sits in isolation from other monuments of similar date, it is clear that further work in this area of Dorchester may identify evidence associated with the pit revealed during the recent monitoring works and shed light on a previously unidentified site of Early Neolithic date.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Bristol. Dorset County Museum service has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code to be assigned once the archive is ready for deposition. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

- 9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper 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 service, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the site code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:
- 1 cardboard box or airtight plastic box of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type;



- 1 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics;

9.3 Selection policy

- 9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.

9.4 Security copy

- 9.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, 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.

9.5 OASIS

- 9.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record (**wessexar1-286202**) will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

- 10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.
- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

- 10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



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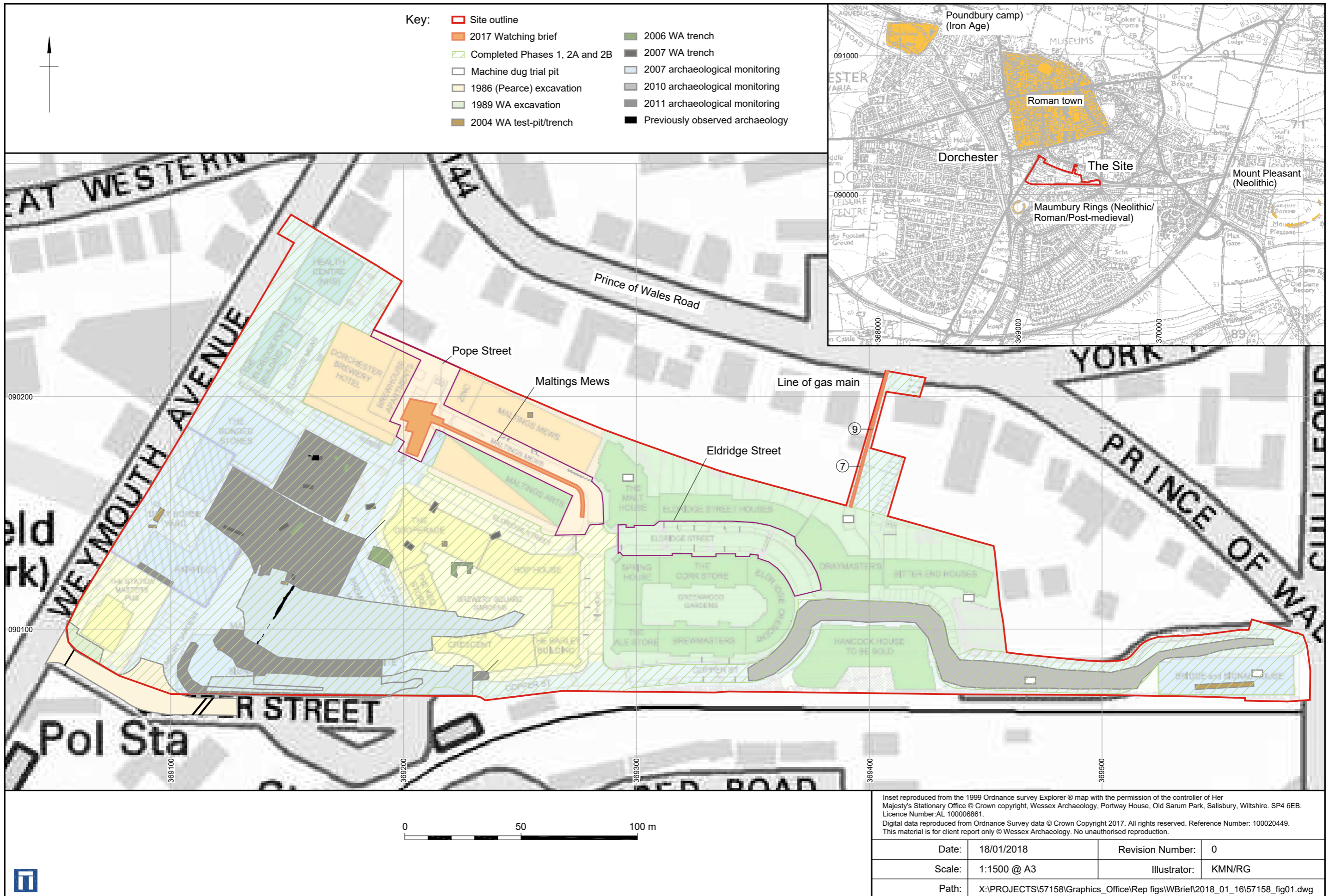
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APPENDICES

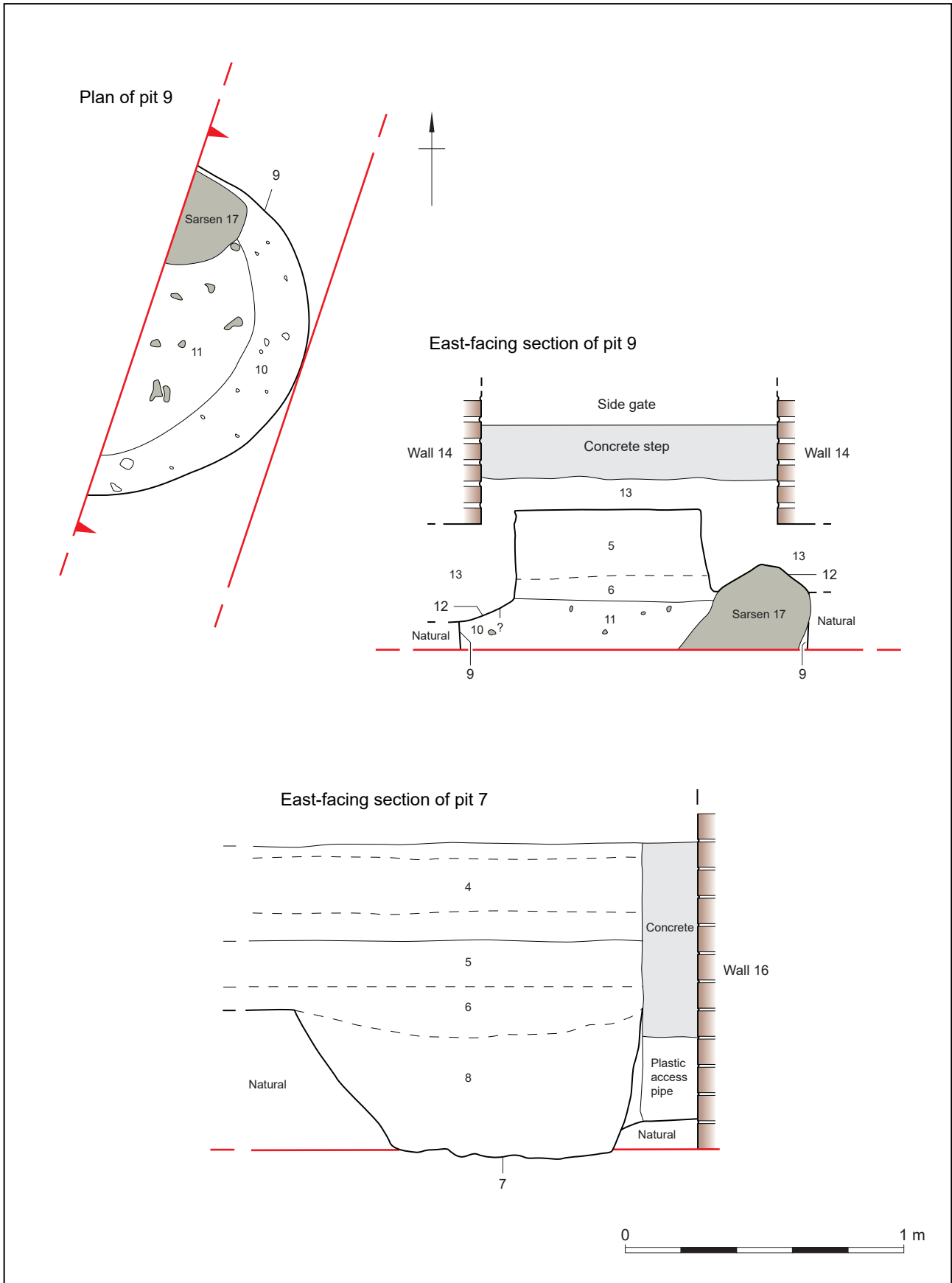
Appendix 1: Table of Contexts

Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)
1	Layer	Made ground; mixed late 19th and 20th-century dumped deposits	0.0-1.8 m
2	Natural	Natural chalk, weathered and disturbed on the surface	1.8 +
3	Layer	Possible subsoil; mid brown silty clay, moderately loose, rare chalk and flint fragments, ceramic building material flecks. May also be base deposit of (1)	1.1 – 1.5 m
4	Layer	Made ground; mixed late 19th and 20th-century dumped deposits within gas pipe trench north of Brewery Square	0.0-0.35 m
5	Layer	Garden soils; homogenous mid grey-brown silty clay loam	0-35.50 m
6	Layer	Relic plough soil; mid grey brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks	0.5-0.7 m
7	Cut	Probable tree throw, seen in section only	0.0-0.12 m
8	Fill	Fill of (7); a mid-yellow-brown silty-clay with frequent small flecks of chalk and flint gravels	0.12-0.47 m
9	Cut	Cut of large sub-circular pit, not fully excavated in base of pipe trench. Steeply sloping edges truncate natural chalk	0.0-0.32 m
10	Fill	Fill of (9); mix of mid-yellow-brown silty clay with frequent small chalk fragments, forming a lining to the pit and possibly originated as stone packing for (17). Not excavated	0.8 m +
11	Fill	Fill of (9); mid to dark yellow-brown silty clay. Containing frequent fragments of broken flint and occasional chalk flecks as well as pottery sherds, animal bone and struck flint. Not fully excavated	0.63-0.8 m
12	Cut	Cut of wall footings for brick wall. Made ground; mixed late 19th and 20th century dumped deposits century, remains in-situ	0.20-0.7m
13	Layer	Soil and rubble footings of side garden wall,	0.2-0.7 m
14	Structure	Brick wall, property boundary wall of no. 36 Prince of Wales Road, late 19th century. Remains in-situ	0.30-0.60 m
15	Cut	Cut for wall footings of (16)	0.0-0.70 m
16	Structure	Buff coloured brick partition wall in southern half of garden, 20th or early 21st- century construction,	0.47-0.60 m
17	Structure	Sarsen Stone within pit (9). Subsequently pushed or knocked over to an angle. Not fully exposed within trench. Visible area; 0.50 m tall, 0.60 m visible exposed from section but full diameter or stone or depth unknown. Plough scars and possible broken surfaces from being struck.	0.60-2 m +



Site location plan

Figure 1



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Plan of pit 9, East-facing section of pit 9, and East-facing section of pit 7

Figure 2



Plate 1: Truncation along Pope Street below 2 m in depth, looking north-west



Plate 2: Possible subsoil 3 along Pope Street, looking north


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Plate 3: Pit 9 with Sarsen stone, within gas pipe trench, looking west, 1 m scale



Plate 4: Sarsen Stone 17 detail, looking south, 0.20 m scale



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Plate 5: East-facing section of Pit 7, looking west, 1 m scale

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