Archaeology South-East

ASE

An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Wey Valley, Weymouth, Dorset

NGR: 366541 082533
(SY 66541 82533)

ASE Project No: 7190
Site Code: NOT15

ASE Report No: 2015032
OASIS id: archaeol6-203670

Greg Priestley-Bell
with contributions from Lucy Allot, Luke Barber, Karine Le Hégarat,
Elke Raemen and Angela Vitolo

Illustrations by Nathalie Gonzalez
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Abstract

Archaeology South-East (ASE), was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of their clients, to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land off Nottington Lane, Weymouth, Dorset. Forty-eight trial trenches were mechanically excavated, the majority of which were targeted on anomalies recorded during a preliminary geophysical survey. Two broad periods of activity were identified:- prehistoric (Later Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age) and post-medieval/modern; undated features were also recorded. Three narrow ditches in the south-western part of the site perhaps represented elements of a small prehistoric coaxial field system, the tentative Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age dating of which was based on a discoidal flint scraper from one of the ditches; interestingly a significant quantity of probably residual flintwork of Mesolithic character, including a microlith, was recovered from another of the suggested field ditches. Post-medieval/modern features comprised drainage ditches and pottery drains, together with a possible area of hard-standing, all of which were probably associated with the 18th-century and later Nottington House. An undated pond in the south-west corner of the site was probably post-medieval in origin but may have been earlier.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land off Nottington Lane, Weymouth, Dorset DT3 4BL (NGR 366541 082533; Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is an irregular plot of land measuring c. 15.5ha in extent to the east of the village of Nottington. It is bounded by Nottington Lane to the north, the rear gardens of houses fronting Dorchester Road (B3159) to the east and agricultural fields to the south and west.

1.2.2 The site is located on the east side of the River Wey on a gently sloping north facing plateau at an average height of some 20m to 25m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The land rises to a height of some 35m aOD in the south west corner of the site, before dropping away to the west to the valley bottom at some 7m aOD.

1.2.3 The British Geological Survey (BGS 2015) indicates that the geology in the eastern edge of the site comprises mudstone of the Peterborough Member, interbedded mudstone and sandstone of the Kellaways Formation in the central part of the site and limestone of the Cornbrash Formation in the west of the site. No superficial deposits are recorded within the site.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Due to the archaeological potential of the site (see below) the Dorset County Archaeological Officer, in his capacity as the archaeological advisor to the Local Authority, advised that a programme of archaeological work be implemented ahead of the site's development.

1.3.2 A Desk Based Assessment for the site was subsequently produced by CgMs Consulting in 2013 (CgMs 2013). This study concluded that groundworks associated with development would have the potential to impact on known and potential archaeology.

1.3.3 A geophysical survey of the site was subsequently undertaken revealing a moderate number of linear and magnetically enhanced anomalies.

1.3.4 The field evaluation described here is an initial phase of developer funded fieldwork on the site as requested by the Local Authority's archaeological advisor. This stage of works is designed to identify potential archaeological remains within the boundary of the proposed development site.

1.3.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by CgMs Consulting (CgMs 2014) which outlined the methods to be used during the archaeological evaluation of the site, namely the excavation of fifty trial trenches measuring 30m by 1.8m. The WSI was approved by the Dorset County Archaeological Officer prior to the commencement of archaeological works. All work was carried out in accordance

with this document, as well as the relevant standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; CIfA 2014b) If further works are required this will be subject to a separate WSI.

1.3.6 The WSI also provided background information which is re-used in this report with due acknowledgement.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The general aim of this initial programme of investigation, as outlined in the WSI (CgMS 2014) is to obtain a understanding of the archaeological potential of the site. It will aim to test geophysical anomalies detected within the site whilst also sampling 'blank' areas within the boundaries of the survey area. The completed work will allow informed decisions to be made as to the need, nature and scope of any further mitigation measures that may be required (e.g. trial trenching, excavation or watching brief).

1.4.2 The specific research aims for the evaluation are as follows:

- Does the evidence for known Bronze Age funerary activity extend into the site?
- Is there any evidence for Roman activity at Redlands extending into the site?
- Are the remains of the post-medieval Nottington House present within the site?

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report details the findings of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Greg Priestley-Bell (Senior Archaeologist), Natalie Gonzalez (Archaeological Surveyor), Rachel Clare and Jesse Bennett (Archaeologists) from the 12th - 23rd January 2015. The project was managed by Paul Mason (Project Manager) and Jim Stevenson (Project Manager, Post-Excavation).

2 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 This following section is based upon the Desk Based Assessment (DBA) of the site (CgMs 2013), which considers all known heritage assets a 1.5k radius of NGR 366541 082533**,** the centre of the site, hereafter referred to as 'the study area'. Much of the information contained within the DBA is re-used in this report with due acknowledgement.

2.1.2 The Historic Environment Record (DHER) maintained by Dorset County Council, was consulted, together with the NMR National Inventory and Excavation Index. Listed Building and Conservation Area data was acquired from English Heritage. The identified archaeological sites are tabulated in Appendix 2.

2.1.3 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) within the site although there is one within the study area, Humpty Dumpty Field (SAM 1002395) - the remains of a Deserted Medieval Village - which lies some 0.5km to the south of the site. Beyond the study area, some 5km to the north, on the high downland, are a significant number of SAMs mainly comprising Bronze Age barrows forming linear cemeteries. Some 4 km to the north east of the site is SAM 1002711, a multi-period site which includes bowl barrows and an Iron Age univallate hillfort.

2.1.4 There are no Listed Buildings recorded within the site although a total of 55 Listed Buildings lie within the study area together with three Conservation Areas; full details of these may be found in the DBA (CgMs 2013).

2.1.5 There are no archaeological Heritage Assets recorded on the DHER/NMR within the site. The nearest is the location of a now destroyed Bronze Age Nottington Bowl barrow (NMR 452609), which is located on the eastern boundary of the site beneath a 1940s house on the Dorchester Road. There are some 61 other archaeological Heritage Assets within the study area.

2.2 Palaeolithic c. 800,000–12,000 BC

2.2.1 There is no archaeological evidence recorded on the DHER/NMR for the Palaeolithic period within the site. Within the study area a probable Acheulian hand axe (NMR 452619) was found, possibly in 1917, on the eastern edge of the study area to the south of Coffin Plantation.

2.3 Mesolithic C 12,000–4,000 BC

2.3.1 There is no archaeological evidence recorded on the DHER/NMR for the Mesolithic period within the site. Within the study area a small assemblage of worked chert (NMR 452756), including three retouched flakes and a possible Mesolithic rolled flake were recovered some 1km to the north of the site at Broadwey.

2.4 Neolithic c. 4,000–1,800 BC

2.4.1 There is no archaeological evidence recorded on the DHER/NMR for the Neolithic period within the site. Within the study area, 1km to the south of the site, a Neolithic ground axe head (NMR 452600) possibly made of Chert, was found at Radipole.

2.5 Bronze Age c. 1800–800 BC

2.5.1 Immediately to the east of the site boundary is the location of a now destroyed Bronze Age bowl barrow (NMR 452609). The Nottington Bowl Barrow was situated to the west of the Dorchester Road and was excavated in 1938 (NMR 650613). When excavated the barrow measured some 20m in diameter and 1.5m high. Excavations recovered the probable primary cremation and two other burials, which were considered to be later insertions. The barrow was destroyed in 1947 and is now built over.

2.5.2 There are relatively few surviving barrows within the vicinity of the study area, however there are a considerable number, most of which are SAMs, on the Ridgeway and high downland some 5km to the north of the site. The Ridgeway Barrow Cemetery forms a broadly east to west aligned linear barrow cemetery prominently placed on the skyline running along the ridge tops. It extends from Whitehorse Hill in the east to Martin's Down in the west and forms one of the densest concentrations of burial mounds in the country.

2.5.3 Lowland barrows are known from the general area and these also tend to be located at topographically distinct locations, with the Nottington barrow being positioned on the break in slope of the valley edge, overlooking the River Wey. Whilst these barrows may occur on their own, they may equally be part of small barrow cemeteries.

2.5.4 To the south west of the site, at the edge of the study area, is the South Buckland linear bank, a wide linear bank (MDO 24772) which is visible as a low earthwork on aerial photos. Although its function is uncertain it may be a prehistoric field boundary of Early Bronze Age to Late Iron Age date.

2.6 Iron Age c 800 BC–AD 43

2.6.1 There is no archaeological evidence for the Iron Age recorded on the DHER/NMR within the site.

2.6.2 Within the study area excavations in 2009 in advance of the Weymouth Relief Road (NMR 1517483) at Southdown Ridge, identified a previously unknown Iron Age settlement, some 1km to the north east of the site. The settlement was located to the north east of the later Roman road on a north facing slope overlooking the Pudsey Brook. At Broadwey a Durotrigian bowl (NMR 452735) is recorded as coming from the "lower end of the railway cutting" sometime in the 1920s. Some 4 km to the north east of the site is a Scheduled univallate hillfort (SAM 1002711).

2.7 Roman c. AD 43–410

2.7.1 There is no archaeological evidence recorded on the DHER/NMR for the Roman period within the site.

2.7.2 During this period the principal influences on the settlement and occupation pattern within the study area are the route of the Roman Road (NMR 957709) between Dorchester (Durnovaria) and Radipole and the probable location of a port and river crossing at Radipole. The Roman road runs broadly parallel to the present A354, some 200m to the east of the site. Aligned north to south it passes through the Wey Valley school grounds at Redlands, before bearing south west at Radipole where it crosses the River Wey. Within the study area there are four foci of occupation; at

Redlands, Broadwey, Radipole, and Southill.

2.7.3 At Redlands, in the present Redland Community Sports Hub grounds, some 500m to the east of the site, and east of the Roman road, a series of investigations between 1978 and 2009 identified the location of a Romano-British occupation site (NMR 452755 & WX3241) probably dating from the 1st to 2nd Century AD. This appears to include evidence for both settlement and inhumations. In 1978 (NMR 651497) and 1979 (NMR 654501) at Redlands Cricket Ground, watching briefs identified evidence of structural stonework and building rubble. Subsequently in 1997 a programme of geophysics and trial trenching (NMR 1246332) in advance of construction of an all-weather hockey pitch at Redlands Sports Ground, identified well preserved deposits of AD 1st to 2nd century date including stone buildings and possible inhumations. These deposits extended as far east as the railway line. In 2004, an evaluation in advance of the Weymouth Relief Road included excavation of four trenches to the east of the railway line at Redlands (NMR 1521857) which identified midden deposits and confirmed that the Redlands occupation site extended east of the railway line. In 2008 a programme of geophysical survey (NMR 1544378) and trial trenching (NMR1539084) was undertaken. Excavation of twenty one evaluation trenches and four test pits (NMR 1539084) revealed evidence of Roman activity including hearth/fire pit, ditches and demolition material.

2.7.4 More recently archaeological works in 2008 and 2009 associated with the construction of the Weymouth Relief Road have provided further definition to the extent of this occupation site at Redlands. Close to the centre of this area of occupation, excavations (NMR 1517485) revealed further Roman activity which extended east of the railway line. However some 200m to the north at Lorton Meadow (NMR 1517478) and 200m to the south at Two Mile Coppice (NMR 1517489), no archaeology was identified.

2.7.5 At Broadwey some 1km to the north of the site is evidence for a further cemetery, including cremation and inhumations. The remnants of Cinerary Urn were found whilst digging graves (NMR 452680) at St. Nicholas' Church in 1682, and an inhumation burial close to the Weymouth Road in 1844 (NMR 452736). To the east of Broadwey, near Upwey Station excavations in 2009 found three late Roman burials (NMR 1517483).

2.7.6 On Spa Road at Radipole, approximately 1km to the south of the site, the remains of a Romano-British cemetery and possible settlement were first identified in 1844 (NMR 452588 and NMR 650642). A number of Romano-British inhumation burials, some with 'urns' (including Samian ware) were found during widening of the road. In 1886 several more graves, probably belonging to the same cemetery, were destroyed when water pipes were laid. Nearby a possible Roman building was discovered at No 112 Spa Road during drain excavations in 1937 (NMR 452591) when part of a floor was uncovered, along with Roman pottery, coins and a brooch. A further Roman brooch and coin found were found in 1936 (NMR 452603) just to the north of the Spa Road site. Overall the evidence is insufficient to determine the site of the port installations served by the Roman road from Dorchester, although the remains at Spa Hill lie on its projected alignment. The Roman settlement and cemetery at Radipole have however been identified as an AHAI on the Local Plan.

2.7.7 At Southill, on the southern edge of the study area, a Romano-British inhumation cemetery and possible settlement (NMR 452594) were located during the excavation of a cess pit at the rear of a bungalow on the east side of Radipole Lane. This included the recovery of a skeleton and Romano-British pottery, whilst

further excavations in the surrounding area included the recovery of seven inhumations and a number of cists. Excavations in 1978 to the rear of 61 Radipole Lane (NMR 650612) uncovered a contracted skeleton inhumation and during construction of rear extension to 63 Radipole Lane (NMR 651495) the skeletons of an elderly male and young female with infant were excavated. The cemetery and possible settlement at Southill is also identified as an Area of High Archaeological Importance (AHAI).

2.7.8 To the South west of the site, on a dominant position at the north east end of a ridge, is a rectangular enclosure (150m x 90m) (NMR 452752), formed by a single ditch and bank. The ditch lies outside the bank except on the south east side and is probably of agricultural origin and is identified as an AHAI.

2.7.9 Roman finds within the study area also include a Bronze Key found in 1909 (NMR 452597) and a Roman coin (MWX 4841).

2.7.10 Within the study area there is clear evidence for at least two relatively substantial settlements, one at Redlands to the east of the site and one at Radipole to the south, with evidence of cemeteries and burials at Broadwey, Redlands, Radipole and Southill. The closest of these to the site is the settlement and cemeteries at Redlands, the focus of which appears to be to the east of the Roman Dorchester Road and probably extending east of the railway line and new Weymouth Relief Road. There is no evidence to suggest that this area of occupation extends to the west of the Roman Road and therefore potentially into the site. The topography of the site, being downslope from the higher, flatter land of Redlands - the natural focus for any settlement - would tend to confirm this interpretation of the settlements western limit beyond the site boundary.

2.8 Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval c. AD 410–1066

2.8.1 There is no archaeological evidence recorded on the DHER/NMR for the Anglo-Saxon/early medieval period within the site or study area.

2.8.2 Within the study area evidence suggests that at least three of the settlements date to the early medieval period with Buckland Ripers, Broadwey and Radipole (held by the church of St Peter of Cerne), all being recorded in Domesday. However Nottington is not separately recorded and probably fell, as it does today, within Radipole.

2.8.3 It seems likely that during this period the site formed part of the agricultural landscape between the settlements of Buckland Ripers, Broadwey and Radipole.

2.9 Medieval

2.9.1 There is no archaeological evidence recorded on the DHER/NMR for the medieval period within the site.

2.9.2 In the medieval period the DHER and NMR record three principal foci of settlement within the study area; at Radipole, Buckland Ripers and Broadwey. Those at Radipole and Buckland Ripers both retain their core areas around the church and manor house, but have good evidence for more extensive, but now abandoned, settlement adjacent to them.

2.9.3 To the south of the site, at Radipole, (NMR 452614) the Grade II* Listed Manor

House (now a Farmhouse) is of 16th century date and may incorporate earlier medieval fragments. The Church of St Ann (NMR 868701), in Radipole Lane, is a small square stone rubble church dating to at least the 13th Century. To the north of the Manor house and church, and approximately 500m to the south of the site, is the SAM of Humpty Dumpty Field, (SAM 1002395). This comprises the remains of the depopulated village (Shrunken or Deserted Medieval Village) or manorial complex at Radipole. The earthworks cover approximately 1.8 hectares and are generally well preserved, particularly in the northern part of the field. However part of the site was destroyed by bulldozer when temporary scheduling lapsed in 1981. Observations of ground disturbance (NMR 651496) in 1975 by Beam Group recovered metalwork, and observation in 1986 (NMR 650611) during road widening revealed an oven, of probable medieval date. The medieval settlement at Radipole is an AHAI.

2.9.4 2.10.4 At Buckland Ripers on the western edge of the study area, are the Manor House (NMR 452606) and former parish Church of St Nicholas (NMR 1431266), a Grade II* Listed Building now used as a chapel. Both were largely destroyed in a fire in 1655. The manor house is postulated to contain early (pre 1655) elements and is recorded in 1428 as being the family seat of Margaret Frampton, who held half a fee in Buckland, which stood near the church and 'burnt' in 1655. The parish church is originally of 15th century or earlier date. To the south east of the Manor house and church is an extensive area of medieval earthworks comprising strip fields and settlement remains which are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs (1 033033) and (NMR 45723). The NMR record them as covering 3 acres, slightly less that the DHER record, including closes of unequal width, bounded by 1ft high banks. As with Radipole, this almost certainly represents the shrunken area of settlement at Buckland Ripers.

2.9.5 To the north of the site at Mill Street, Broadwey, is St Nicholas Church (NMR 868709) which is of largely 19th century date but incorporates details of 12th, 13th and 15t century date. The area around the Church is an AHAI. Nearby a watching brief in 1978 identified evidence, albeit very limited, of a house platform (NMR 651494), in the vicinity of which an otherwise unidentified stratified find of medieval date was recovered at Lorton Farm.

2.9.6 Within the study area a plethora of field systems and agricultural land management earthworks are recorded, ranging in date from the Medieval to Post Medieval periods. The DHER identifies three such monuments in the south western part of the study area as being of medieval date and a further five as of probable medieval/post medieval date (see below).

2.9.7 Some 0.75 km to south west of Site, to the east of Harbour Bridge, are earthworks (visible on LiDAR) thought to be the remains of a medieval strip field system (MDO 24818). To the east of these are strip lynchets west of Corfe Hill Farm (4 002 393 A). At the southern edge of the study area, just to the north of Southill, is an area of earthwork remains of a medieval field system with strip lynchets (NMR 452746).

2.9.8 In the medieval period the study area is therefore characterised by a pattern of dispersed, often nucleated, settlements lying within approximately 1km of the site. At least two of these, Radipole and Buckland Ripers, have contracted in size during this period.

2.10 Medieval/Post-medieval c. AD 1066–1749

2.10.1 There is no archaeological evidence recorded on the DHER/NMR for the medieval/post medieval period within the site.

2.10.2 Within the study area there are five records of field systems and boundaries which have been identified through aerial photography and LiDAR. These remain intrinsically un-dateable but have been ascribed to this broad period based on their form. They include banked field boundaries (MDO 24807 and 24815) lying between Nottington and Buckland Ripers, a set of small rectangular fields (MDO24819) at Harbour Bridge and field boundaries (MDO 24820) at Corfe Hill Farm and a further set of field boundaries (4 002 393), all lying between Radipole and Buckland Ripers.

2.11 Post-medieval/modern c. AD 1485–present

2.11.1 There is no archaeological evidence recorded on the DHER/NMR for the post medieval and modern periods within the site.

2.11.2 Although not recorded on the DHER the site comprised much of the land and grounds of Nottington House, with the house itself located on the central western boundary of the site, to the south of Nottington Court partially within what is now an area of car parking. The house and the land was owned and occupied by the Steward family probably initially by Richard Augustus Tucker Steward who was MP for Weymouth from 1806 until 1812. Richard's father, Gabriel Steward (also MP for Weymouth and Melcombe Regis between 1778 and 1790) settled in Weymouth in the latter part of the 18th century, having previously resided on the Island of St Helena. Shortly after losing his seat Gabriel Steward sold his property at Weymouth for £30,000 to Sir William (Johnstone) Pulteney in 1790.

2.11.3 There is little documentary evidence for Nottington House itself although Richard Steward was certainly in residence by 21st February 1818 when reference is made to him in relation to a 'Church Gift'. It is probable that his occupation of Nottington House (and possibly its construction) dates to the 1790s and the sale of his father's Weymouth property.

2.11.4 There is nothing remaining of the house, which was demolished in the late 1960s except for the large wall which forms the western boundary of the grounds of Nottington House and the central western boundary of the site.

2.11.5 Within the study area are extensive areas of Post Medieval water meadows either side of the river Wey. Water meadows broadly date from the 17th to 20th centuries and the period of scientific intensification of agriculture. Through the diversion of water from the river by a series of leats and sluices onto a modified land surface of ridge and furrow, they allowed controlled flooding of the meadows, increasing the soil fertility by the introduction of nutrient rich alluvium and water. The DHER/NMR identify three main areas of water meadow (MDO 24804) to the north and south west of the site and a smaller area (MDO24786) south of the site near Causeway Farm. The south western area of (MDO 24804) and (MDO24786) are identified as a site of Local Archaeological Importance (SOLAI).

2.11.6 At Radipole, to the south east of the site, a small area of five drainage ditches are recorded (**MDO24802),** although these are unlikely to be associated with the watermeadows.

2.11.7 In Nottington, to the north west of the site, is the former Spa House (NMR 868705 & LB 1096756) which is a Grade II Listed Building. This impressive octagonal building

was constructed in 1831 and was originally built as a pump house and fitted with baths. The spa at Nottington predates its first documentary reference of 1720, until which point the spring water issued into a pond.

2.11.8 Just to the north west of the Spa House a water driven corn mill is recorded on the 1864 Ordnance Survey Map next to the river, which became disused by 1930. To the south of this is a large former malthouse built in *c* 1834 and used as a barracks in WWII (NMR 1514144).

2.11.9 In 1845 the railway came to the area, with GWR promoting the major branch line between Thingley and Weymouth via Westbury, Yeovil and Dorchester (NMR 1359640). The branch line lies some 0.5km to the east of the site, aligned broadly north to south. Some 40 years later the Abbotsbury branch line was opened (NMR 452523) running north west from Upwey, it was never commercially successful and closed in 1952. The locations of two former railway stations are recorded, at Upwey on the Abbotsbury branch line (NMR 502231) and the Radipole Halt on the southern perimeter of the study area (NMR 501753). The present day Upwey station, which opened in 1886, lies some 0.5kms to the north east of the site (NMR 502230).

2.11.10 To the south and west of the site a number of 'Old Quarries' or extraction pits along with associated trackways and lime kilns are recorded. These include (MDO 24790, 24793, 24795, 24805, 24816, 24817, WX 3909, 3924, 4692, 4697, 1 033 058, 4 002 493WX 3908 and 3912) all recorded from mapping, aerial photographs or LiDAR survey.

2.11.11 To the north of the site on Broadwey are; a Weslyan Chapel built in *c*. 1829 (MDO 23280) now converted to a house; an early 20th century Church Institute (MDO 23243); and a Smithy shown on mapping of 1864 (MDO23237).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 The work comprised the machine excavation, under archaeological supervision, of forty-eight trial trenches measuring 30m by 1.8m (Figure 2). The original layout consisted of fifty trial trenches but two trenches were omitted due to particular constraints: the position of Trench 1 was directly across the only site access, while Trench 17 was within a few metres of a pen (a single strand electrified fence) containing cows. The layout of the trail trenches had previously been agreed with the Dorset County Archaeological Officer Steven Wallis, and the changes due to on-site constraints outlined above were approved in advance.

3.2 The trenches were accurately located using offsets from known positions or a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS).

3.3 All trenches were scanned prior to excavation using a CAT scanner. Trenches were mechanically excavated using a toothless ditching bucket and under constant archaeological supervision. Spoil was bunded around the edges of the trenches which were not fenced.

3.4 Machine excavation continued to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of natural geology, whichever was uppermost. If required, the exposed sub-soil or archaeological horizon was cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping, and any archaeological deposits or negative features were planned.

3.5 Provision was made for on-site meetings to take place after the opening of trenches, in order to give CgMs and the Dorset County Council Archaeology Advisor the opportunity to assess the results.

3.6 Backfilling and compaction were undertaken by the machine on completion of the work, but no full reinstatement was undertaken.

3.7 Spoil heaps, trench bases and spoil derived from excavated features were scanned with a metal detector however, no significant metal detector finds were recovered.

3.8 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using the standard context record sheets used by ASE.

3.9 Archaeological structures, features and deposits exposed or excavated were planned in relation to the trench and the trench planned onto a copy of the Ordnance Survey map not smaller than 1:2,500 scale. Trench plans were maintained at a scale of 1:20 and sections at 1:10 unless circumstances dictated that other scales would be more appropriate.

3.10 A digital photographic record was maintained throughout the fieldwork. A photographic register was maintained and will detail, as a minimum, the feature number, location and direction of shot. Any worthy features were also photographed on B&W and colour film.

3.11 Bulk soil samples were collected from suitable excavated contexts, including datable buried soils, well-sealed slowly silting features, sealed hearths, sealed features containing evident carbonised remains, peats and water-logged deposits. Soil samples were 40 litres where possible, or 100% of the context was smaller.

3.12 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at a local museum. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	156
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	2
Bulk Samples	4
Photographs	251 digital
Bulk finds	nil
Registered finds	
Environmental flots/residue	

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4 RESULTS

4.1 Trenches 2-25, 29-32, 34-39, 41, 43-46 and 50.

4.1.1 No significant archaeological features were identified in these trenches. Information concerning the thickness and height AOD of topsoil and subsoil deposits is tabulated in Appendix 1.

4.2 Trench 26 (Figure 3)

4.2.1 The recorded sequence of deposits comprised natural geology [26/002] consisting of stiff mid greyish yellow clay with frequent stone overlain by topsoil [26/001] consisting of dark yellowish brown clayey silt.

4.2.2 A ditch [26/003] deep ran NNE-SSW across the northern end of the trench. This contained a single fill [26/004] of mid brownish grey silty clay. No finds were recovered.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD
T26	26/001	Deposit	Made Ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	16.16-16.41
T26	26/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T26	26/003	Cut	Ditch	2.13	0.29		16.16
T26	26/004	Fill	Of 26/003	2.13	0.29	0.28	15.88-16.16

Table: 2 Trench 26 list of recorded contexts

4.3 Trench 27 (not illustrated)

4.3.1 The recorded sequence of deposits comprised natural geology [27/003] consisting of stiff mid greyish yellow clay with frequent stone, overlain by a subsoil horizon [27/002] consisting of mid yellowish brown silty clay, in turn sealed by topsoil [27/001] consisting of dark yellowish brown clayey silt.

4.3.2 Two ditches [27/004] and [27/006], met at the northern end of the trench. Each contained a single fill, [27/005] and [27/007] respectively, of mid greyish brown silty clay with 60% stone fragments. At the base of each ditch lay a large, sectional ceramic drain pipe with an approximate diameter of 0.25m. The drains were observed to be still active, and care was taken not to disturb them unduly.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD
T27	27/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.23	14.91-15.14
T27	27/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.13	14.78-14.91
T27	27/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T27	27/004	Cut	Drain	30	0.46		14.78
T27	27/005	Fill	Of 27/004	30	0.46	0.25	14.53-14.78
T27	27/006	Cut	Drain	2.44	0.67		14.78
T27	27/007	Fill	Of 27/006	2.44	0.67	0.25	14.53-14.78

Table:3 Trench 27 list of recorded contexts

4.4 Trench 28

4.4.1 The recorded sequence of deposits comprised natural geology [28/003] consisting of stiff mid greyish yellow clay with frequent stone, overlain by subsoil [28/002] consisting of mid yellowish brown silty clay and topsoil [28/001] consisting of dark greyish brown clayey silt.

4.4.2 A deposit [28/004] of dark brown clayey silt, with c. 60% stone fragments measuring <0.20m in diameter, lay immediately below topsoil horizon [28/001]. The shape of the deposit in plan was roughly rectangular measuring around 1.6m x 1.5m and its surface was level but not firmly consolidated. The deposit may represent some form of hardstanding, probably of post-medieval date, given its location immediately beneath the topsoil horizon of the site.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD
T28	28/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.23	18.54-18.77
T28	28/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	18.34-18.54
T28	28/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T28	28/004	Deposit	Dump/Hard-standing?	c.5	c.2	0.35	18.32-18.67

Table:4 Trench 28 list of recorded contexts

4.5 Trench 33 (Figure 4)

4.5.1 The recorded sequence of deposits consisted of natural geology [33/002] consisting of stiff mid greyish yellow clay, overlain by topsoil [33/001] consisting of dark yellowish brown clayey silt.

4.5.2 A possible ditch or pit [33/003] was partially revealed at the southern end of the trench. This contained a single fill [33/004] of mid brown silty clay. Due to the proximity of trees, the trench could not be extended to clarify this feature. No finds were recovered.

4.5.3 A curving ditch [33/005], containing a fill [33/006] of mid brown silty clay, was present towards the centre of the trench. However, due to extensive flooding of the trench, this feature could not be excavated.

4.5.4 A possible post-hole [33/007], containing a fill [33/008] of mid brown silty clay, was recorded immediately to the west of ditch [33/005]. Again, due to extensive flooding of the trench, this feature was not excavated.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD
T33	33/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	19.50-19.75
T33	33/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T33	33/003	Cut	Ditch?Pit?	2+	1.75+	0.35	19.50
T33	33/004	Fill	Of 33/003	2+	1.75+		19.15-19.50
T33	33/005	Cut	Ditch	3.9	0.40	Unexcavated	19.20

T33	33/006	Fill	Of 33/005				
T33	33/007	Cut	Post-hole?	0.20 diam		Unexcavated	19.20
T33	33/008	Fill	Of 33/007				

Table:5 Trench 33 list of recorded contexts

4.6 Trench 40 (Figure 5)

4.6.1 The recorded sequence of deposits comprised natural [40/002] consisting of stiff mid greyish yellow clay overlain by topsoil [40/001] consisting of dark yellowish brown clayey silt.

4.6.2 A curving ditch [40/003]/[40/007] was recorded towards the southern end of the trench on a broad north-west/south-east orientation. This contained an upper fill [40/004] <001> of dark blackish grey silty clay and a lower fill [40/008] of mid yellowish orange silty clay. No finds were recovered, although analysis of an environmental sample <1> recovered from fill [40/004] produced the charred remains of two small legumes of vetch/vetchling (*Vicia /Lathyrus* sp.*)* and a quantity of small roundwood fragments (see below).

4.6.3 A further ditch [40/005] on a broad north-west/south-east alignment was also present within this trench. This contained a fill [40/006] of light grey silty clay that produced a discoidal flint scraper of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age character.

Trench	**Context**	**Type**	**Description**	**Max Length m**	**Max Width m**	**Deposit Thickness m (average)**	**Height m AOD**
T40	40/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	26.25-26.50
T40	40/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T40	40/003	Cut	Ditch terminus	2.51	0.51		26.25
T40	40/004	Fill	Of 40/003	2.51	0.51	0.37	25.88-26.25
T40	40/005	Cut	Ditch	2.37	0.45		
T40	40/006	Fill	Of 40/005			0.17	26.08-26.25
T40	40/007	Cut (s/a 40/003	Ditch slot	2.6	0.57	0.37	26.25
T40	40/008	Fill	Of 40/007				25.88-26.25

Table 6: Trench 40 list of recorded contexts

4.7 Trench 42 (Figure 6)

4.7.1 The recorded sequence of deposits comprised natural geology [42/003], consisting of stiff mid greyish yellow clay, a subsoil horizon [42/002] of mid greyish brown silty clay and a topsoil horizon [42/001] of dark yellowish brown clayey silt.

4.7.2 A single large ovoid pit [42/004] was investigated within this trench. This contained an upper fill [42/005] of light greenish grey silty clay, and a lower fill [42/006] of dark blackish grey silty clay that produced worked and fire-cracked flint charcoal and fired clay, which may be associated with nearby prehistoric settlement or industrial activity (see paragraph 7.1.11 below).

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD
T42	42/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.24	26.48-26.72
T42	42/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	26.33-26.48
T42	42/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T42	42/004	Cut	Pit	2.43	0.94	0.29	26.33
T42	42/005	Upper Fill	Of 42/004	2.43	0.94	0.15	26.18-26.33
T42	42/006	Lower Fill	Of 42/004	2.23	0.94	0.14	26.04-26.18

Table 7: Trench 42 list of recorded contexts

4.8 Trench 47 (Figure 7)

4.8.1 The recorded sequence of deposits comprised natural geology [47/003], consisting of stiff mid greyish yellow clay, overlain by subsoil [47/002] consisting of mid greyish brown silty clay and a topsoil horizon [47/001] of dark reddish brown clayey silt.

4.8.2 Several archaeological features were investigated within this trench. At the eastern end of the trench was ditch [47/004], which contained a fill [42/012] of light grey silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.8.3 To the west was an irregular depression or possible pit [47/005, containing a fill [47/013] of mid brownish orange clayey silt.

4.8.4 Two further extensive shallow depressions [47/006] and [47/007], with similar fills of brownish orange clayey silt fills [47/014] and [47/015] were present towards the western end of the trench, as well as a smaller depression [47/010[], containing a silty fill [47/019] and a nearby small pit or post-hole [47/011] containing a silty fill [47/018].

4.8.5 Two ditches of very similar character [47/008] and [47/009] c.0.60m apart lay at the far western end of the trench. Both contained single fills, [47/016] and [47/017] <004>respectively, of mid brownish orange clayey silt. An assemblage of worked flint of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic character, including a microlith, was recovered from fill [47/017], while ditch [47/008] produced a single piece of worked flint of probable Mesolithic date (see Section 5.2 below).

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD
T47	47/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.22	28.08-28.30
T47	47/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.18	27.90-28.08
T47	47/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T47	47/004	Cut	Ditch	2.2	0.60	0.16	27.90
T47	47/005	Cut	Depression	3.3	2.7	0.29	27.90
T47	47/006	Cut	Depression	3.2	0.90	0.08	27.92
T47	47/007	Cut	Depression	3.7	0.92	0.09	27.92
T47	47/008	Cut	Ditch	2.2	0.90	0.15	27.90
T47	47/009	Cut	Ditch	2.1	0.99	0.15	27.90
T47	47/010	Cut	Depression	0.50	0.30	0.09	27.90
T47	47/011	Cut	Pit?	0.30	0.30	Unexcavated	27.92
T47	47/012	Fill	Of 47/004	2.2	0.60	0.16	27.74-27.90
T47	47/013	Fill	Of 47/005	3.3	2.7	0.29	27.61-27.90
T47	47/014	Fill	Of 47/006	3.2	0.90	0.08	27.84-27.92
T47	47/015	Fill	Of 47/007	3.7	0.92	0.09	27.83-27.92
T47	47/016	Fill	Of 47/008	2.2	0.90	0.15	27.75-27.90
T47	47/017	Fill	Of 47/009	2.1	0.99	0.15	27.75-27.90
T47	47/018	Fill	Of 47/011	0.30	0.30		27.62-27.92
T47	47/019	Fill	Of 47/010	0.50	0.35	0.09	27.81-27.90

Table 8: Trench 47 list of recorded contexts

4.9 **Trench 48** (Figure 8)

4.9.1 The recorded sequence of deposits in this trench consisted of natural geology [48/003] comprising stiff mid greyish yellow clay, overlain by subsoil [48/002] consisting of mid yellowish brown silty clay and topsoil [48/001] consisting of dark greyish brown clayey silt.

4.9.2 A large cut, possibly representing a pond, [48/004] was present at the far south end of this trench. This contained a fill [48/005] of mid greyish brown clayey silt. A remnant bank [48/008] lay on the northern edge of cut [48/004] and consisted of mid yellowish brown silty clay with c. 10% stone. The south facing edge of cut [48/004] was seemingly revetted with flat slabs of mudstone; this revetting appeared to continue downwards below the excavated level of fill [48/005] but unfortunately excavation was halted due to flooding of the trench.

4.9.3 A single ditch [48/006] on a north-east/south-west orientation was recorded towards the centre of the trench. This was seen to contain a fill [48/007] of light brownish grey silty clay but unfortunately the feature was not excavated due to flooding of the trench.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD
T48	48/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	31.21-31.41
T48	48/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.22	30.99-31.21
T48	48/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T48	48/004	Cut	Pond?	3.2+	2.2+	0.60+	31.41
T48	48/005	Fill	Of 48/004	3.2+	2.2+	0.60+	30.81-31.41
T48	48/006	Cut	Ditch	1.77	0.52	Unexcavated	31.10
T48	48/007	Fill	Of 48/006	1.77	0.52		
T48	48/008	Deposit	Revetting	2.2	0.90		
T48	48/009	Deposit	Bank	2.2	0.50	0.20	

Table 9: Trench 48 list of recorded contexts

4.10 **Trench 49** (Figure 9)

4.10.1 The recorded sequence of deposits comprised natural geology [49/003], consisting of stiff mid greyish yellow clay, overlain by subsoil [49/002], consisting of mid yellowish brown silty clay and topsoil [49/001], consisting of dark greyish brown clayey silt.

4.10.2 A large cut [49/004], probably representing a continuation of feature [48/006], was recorded at the western end of the trench. This contained a fill [48/005] of mid greyish brown clayey silt, and an associated possible remnant bank [49/006] lay on the north-eastern edge of cut [49/004]. The feature was not excavated due to flooding of the trench

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD
T49	49/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.22	30.59-30.81
T49	49/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10	30.49-30.59
T49	49/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T49	49/004	Cut	Pond?	3+	3.6+	Unexcavated	30.39
T49	49/005	Fill	Of 48/004	3+	3.6+		
T49	49/006	Deposit	Bank?	3+	0.40		

Table 10: Trench 49 list of recorded contexts

5 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation at Land off Nottington Lane in Weymouth (Table 11). Finds were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. Finds were all packed and stored according to CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014b). None of the finds require further conservation.

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	F. Clay	Wt (g)
16/001							1	534		
38/001			1	63	1	8				
40/006			1	21						
42/005			2	58						
42/006			1	396	14	467			1	4
43/001							7	446		
47/001	4	30	3	18			1	<2		
47/008			1	57						
47/009			3	99						
47/010			2	79						
49/001	5	26								
50/001	3	42								
Total	**12**	**98**	**15**	**793**	**15**	**475**	**9**	**980**	**1**	**4**

Table 11: Quantification of the finds

5.2 The Worked Flint by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 A total of 61 pieces of flint and chert (including 37 chips), considered to be humanly struck, and weighing 448g, as well as a hammerstone weighing 396g were recovered through hand collection and from environmental samples during the evaluation work at the site. In addition to the struck lithics, fragments of burnt unworked flint (693g) were also recovered from three numbered contexts. The flint assemblage contains few chronologically distinctive types. A microlith confirms activity during the Mesolithic period, and a disc scraper is likely to date to the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. Overall the un-modified débitage is consistent with a Mesolithic–Early Bronze Age date, but later prehistoric activity may also be represented.

Methodology

5.2.2 The pieces of struck flint and chert were individually examined and classified using standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Butler 2005, Ford 1987 and Inizan *et al.* 1999). Basic technological details as well as further information regarding the condition of the artefacts (evidence of burning or breakage, degree of cortication and degree of edge damage) were recorded. Dating was attempted when possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. The results are summarised in Table 12.

Sites	**Flakes ***	**Blades, Blade-like flakes, Bladelets**	**Chips**	**Cores, Core fragments**	**Retouched forms**	**Hammerstone**	**Total**
38/001	1	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
40/004	1	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
40/006	1	-	-	-	1	-	**2**
42/005	2	-	-	-	-	-	**2**
42/006	-	-	-	-	-	1	**1**
47/001	2	1	-	-	-	-	**3**
47/016	-	-	-	1	-	-	**1**
47/017	5*	4	37	1	1	-	**48**
47/019	2	-	-	-	-	-	**2**
49/001	1	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Total	**15**	**5**	**37**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**62**

Table 12: the flintwork: (* includes core preparation flakes), (excluding the fragments of burnt unworked flint)

The assemblage

5.2.3 The lithic assemblage is small. The artefacts came from ten numbered contexts within Trenches 38, 40, 42, 47 and 49. The main concentration came from Trench 47 which produced 54 pieces (although 37 of these pieces consist of chips). The lithics from Trench 47 consists principally of knapping waste including nine flakes, two bladelets, two blades, a blade-like flake and 37 chips as well as two fragmented cores. The blade from ditch [47/009], fill [47/017] exhibits parallel lateral edges. Presence of abrasion for a controlled and predictable removals was noted on several pieces. Two core fragments, utilised to produce thin flakes and narrow blades, display platform abrasion. A core face/edge rejuvenation flake (context [47/017) exhibit blade scar removals.

5.2.4 All these pieces suggest a careful reduction strategy. Overall these characteristics indicate a blade-based industry. This suggests a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. In addition, context [47/017] produced a microlith. The small tool represents a scalene micro-triangle. It is made on a narrow bladelet. One end is absent, but the tool is likely to be of Jacobi's (1978) 7a1 type and may belong to the Later part of the Mesolithic period.

5.2.5 The remaining small assemblage from Trenches 38, 40, 42 and 49 consists of six flakes, a scraper and a hammerstone. The disc scraper [40/006] displays direct retouch forming a perfect convex curve. It is likely to date from the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. The hammerstone (context [42/006]) is made on an elongated pebble. None of the flakes can be closely dated, and only a broad prehistoric date can be proposed for them.

5.2.6 Three types of raw material were identified. Mid green grey cherty raw material with a pitted light to dark grey was the most commmonly raw material encountered. Light grey flint with off-white cortex was more uncommon, and a single piece was manufactured on a grainy dark brown chert. Given the natural geology of the site,

the material selected for the production of the lithics is likely to have been imported. Overall the condition of the lithics was good indicating minimum post depositional disturbance.

Discussion

5.2.7 The small assemblage of flint and chert artefacts from the site has revealed limited evidence for human activity during the prehistoric period. Overall the artefacts are thinly spread, but a small cluster in Trench 47 is consistent with a Mesolithic–Early Neolithic date. Context [47/017] produced a microlith (a scale micro triangle). The presence of two core fragments, a rejuvenation flake and numerous chips suggest that knapping was carried out in the vicinity of Trench 47. The evaluation also produced a nicely made disc scraper likely to date from the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. In the event that further work takes place, sieving could be recommended as this method would help recover small micro-débitage including microburins as well as microliths.

5.3 The ?Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 Three conjoining bodysherds of pottery in an unsourced coarse oxidised sandy fabric were recovered from topsoil context [50/001]. The relatively fine sandy matrix appears much more characteristic of Roman coarse ware fabrics, although, at this stage a medieval date cannot be totally ruled out.

5.4 The post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.4.1 Just two topsoil contexts produced post-Roman pottery. Context [47/001] contained four sherds spanning the 17th to 19th centuries. The earliest consists of a slightly worn base fragment in a 17th- century fine sandy buff earthenware with traces of a clear lead glaze (8g). However, the same context produced slightly worn sherds of blue transfer-printed whiteware (1/8g: a willow pattern plate) and plain refined whiteware (2/8g: a plate and bowl). The latter pieces are probably of the second half of the 19th century.

5.4.2 Context [49/001] produced a slightly fresher group that can all be placed in a late 18th- to 19th- century date range. There are two sherds (14g) of transfer-printed pearlware (plates with willow pattern and floral designs), a 2g scrap from a moulded teapot in matt Basaltes, a 4g piece from an English porcelain saucer and a 2g scrap of refined whiteware (uncertain form). The assemblage has been discarded.

5.5 The Glass by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 Nine fragments of glass (980g) were recovered from three different contexts. The majority comprises green glass wine bottle fragments from [43/001]. They all derive from the same bottle and date to the 19th century. The remainder of the assemblage includes a complete clear glass milk bottle embossed “PLEASE RINSE AND RETURN” just above the base and “UGB” beneath the base ([16/001]) and clear glass window pane fragment ([47/001]). Both are of 20th-century date.

5.6 The Fired Clay by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 A fragment of fired clay was found in [42/006]. The fragment is sparse fine sand-tempered and amorphous; its date is uncertain.

6 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Angela Vitolo and Lucy Allo

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 During evaluation work at the site, four bulk soil samples were taken to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery. Samples were taken from ditch cuts [40/003], [40/005] and [47/009] as well as from the fill of pit [42/006] in which a disc scraper of possible Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date was recovered. The following report assesses the contents of these samples and the potential of the environmental remains present to provide information regarding the local vegetation environment, the agricultural economy, diet, plant or animal use.

6.2 Methodology

6.2.1 Samples were processed by flotation in their entirety, the flots and residues were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively and were air dried. The dried residues were passed through graded sieves of 8mm, 4mm and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 3, Table 1). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 3, Table 2). Identifications of macrobotanical remains have been made through comparison with published reference atlases (Cappers *et al*. 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004), and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

6.3 Results

6.3.1 Flots from each of the samples were dominated by roots and rootlets, although no uncharred seeds or other botanical remains were evident. The presence of significant quantities of small roots suggest the potential for the introduction or movement of artefact and ecofact remains through bioturbation. The remaining flot material consisted of small charcoal fragments (<2mm in size) with small coal fragments in samples <1>, <2> and <4>. Wood charcoal fragments were also recovered from the residues of each sample together with possible industrial debris and coal/vitrified charcoal. Many of the charcoal fragments were encrusted with sediment concretions and some also display evidence of sediment percolation which is likely to be a result of repeated episodes of wetting and drying. Iron rich sediments were also present in some of the flots.

6.3.2 Although no further identification work has been undertaken on the wood charcoal assemblages it is interesting to note that sample <1> is dominated by small roundwood fragments, while no obvious roundwood is present in the other three samples. Given that many of the fragments display variable preservation and the assemblages are very small they are unlikely to yield significant information regarding fuel use or the vegetation environment. Charred plant remains were not present in the flots, however, two small legumes of the vetch/vetchling (*Vicia /Lathyrus* sp.*)* type were recovered from the residue of sample <1>.

6.4 Discussion

6.4.1 The majority of samples contained no charred plant macrofossils and only small quantities of wood charcoal. The flots were all root dominated and evidence of

sediment concretions on the charcoal suggests fluctuation in ground water. Furthermore, the presence of roots and twigs shows some level of disturbance and the possibility for infiltration of modern material through root action.

6.4.2 The two small charred vetches could be wild or could equally derive from cultivated land, however they are not frequent enough in number to suggest they were deliberately gathered, grown for consumption, and/or use as fodder. These samples therefore provide no clear evidence of arable agriculture or other significant plant use at the site.

6.4.3 Archaeological Evaluation work along the Portland Gas Pipeline, Dorset provided some evidence for cereals in Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age deposits near Bourne Park (Wessex Archaeology 2007). Further inland at the large Neolithic site of Hambledon Hill, remains of emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum)*, and barley, including six-row (*Hordeum vulgare*), both hulled and naked, were found alongside hazelnut *(Corylus avellana)* shells, all common remains at other Neolithic sites in the region (Jones & Legge 2008).

6.4.4 Although no such remains were recovered at Nottington Lane, this may be a result of the types of features encountered and a lack of exposure of the plant macrofossils to charring incidents rather than indicating an absence of agricultural activity associated with the Neolithic landuse. Sampling during the evaluation has demonstrated the potential for preservation of charred remains and any further work in the area should include a sampling strategy aimed at the recovery of plant remains and other environmental evidence.

7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Summary of Results

7.1.1 The majority of the straight linear anomalies identified in the geophysical survey were land drains or French drains (shallow trenches filled with loose stone)of relatively recent date. The broader, irregular linear anomalies in the vicinity of Trenches 28 and 29 appeared to represent geology, specifically outcropping mudstone.

Trench 26

7.1.2 The location of ditch [26/003] corresponded with that of a linear feature identified by the geophysical survey. The feature ran parallel to the site boundary, which in this part of the site is based upon the layout of the now demolished Nottington House and gardens, and perhaps indicates a post-medieval origin. However, although no dating evidence was recovered, the relatively pale, homogeneous character of the ditch fill suggested an earlier date of origin for the feature.

Trench 27

7.1.3 Ditches [27/004] and [27/006] contained substantial pottery drains associated with the drainage of the gardens and parkland immediately to the east of the former site of Nottington House. Drain [27/004] appeared to originate from a buried concrete structure c.50m to the west on the edge of the site, and perhaps represented the overflow from a water storage tank associated with Nottington House gardens.

Trench 28

7.1.4 Stony deposit [28/004] lay just below the surface of the topsoil and is almost certainly a post-medieval or modern feature. The edges of the deposit were too regular for a simple dump deposit of discarded stone, suggesting that the feature perhaps represented an area of hard-standing, possibly the site of a viewing platform or seat overlooking the parkland and valley to the east.

7.1.5 Geophysical survey linear anomalies in the northern half of the trench broadly corresponded with an outcrop of mudstone that lay just below the topsoil.

Trench 33

7.1.6 Feature [33/003] was only partly exposed at the southern end of the trench, which could not be extended due to the proximity of mature trees. Although the character and function of the feature remains unclear, the very gently sloping profile and its relative shallowness in relation to its width, perhaps suggests that it may represent a tree throw.

7.1.7 Unexcavated (trench flooded) ditch [33/005] broadly corresponded with part of a curving linear group of anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. The general character of the feature, narrow and well-defined, perhaps suggested that it represented a later historic drainage gully, possibly associated with the nearby site of modern buildings c.30m to the west.

7.1.8 Unexcavated (trench flooded) possible post-hole/pit [33/007] lay within the general

area of the anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. The character and function of this feature remains unclear.

Trench 40

7.1.9 The slightly curving ditch and terminus [40/003/[40/007] did not produce any dating evidence, but the character of the feature, diffuse edges and gleyed fill, strongly suggested a prehistoric origin. The significant quantity of burnt material recorded and sampled <001> in fill [40/004] was perhaps associated with nearby prehistoric settlement or industrial activity. Interestingly although all the samples produced charcoal, this was the only sample that produced round wood charcoal.

7.1.10 Ditch [40/005] perhaps represent the south-east/north-west element of a small coaxial field system, with undated ditch [47/004] and prehistoric ditch [47/009] (see below) being corresponding south-west/north-east elements (see Figure 10). Ditch [40/005] produced a discoidal flint scraper of Neolithic/Early Bronze Age character; in areas such as the current site where there is no discernible 'background' level of residual worked or fire-cracked flint within the topsoil and subsoil, this class of find can perhaps be regarded as good dating evidence, though the extent to which it can be considered an indicator of an Early Bronze Age origin for such a putative field system is doubtful. Early Bronze Age field systems are certainly known elsewhere in southern Britain, such as at Bestwall Quarry, Dorset *(*Ladle and Woodward 2009), Peacehaven (Hart forthcoming) and Thanet (Martin *et al* 2012) but further dating evidence is required before a similar claim can be made in respect of the current field system.

Trench 42

7.1.11 Pit [42/004] contained a significant quantity of charcoal, particularly in the lower fill [42/006] <002>. This fill also produced fire-cracked and worked flint, which can be regarded as good dating evidence for reasons given above. The relatively large quantity of burnt material recorded may perhaps be associated with nearby prehistoric settlement or industrial activity.

Trench 47

7.1.12 Although ditch [47/004] did not produce any independent dating evidence, the character of the feature, diffuse edges and pale fill, suggests a prehistoric origin. Moreover, its southwest/north-east orientation suggests that it might represent, together with ditches [40/005] (see above) and ditch [47/009] (see below), an element of a prehistoric coaxial field system (see Figure 10).

7.1.13 In the context of a possible prehistoric field system, depression [47/005] might be best regarded as edge of a large pit or, perhaps more likely, an area of disturbance caused by vegetation or poaching (trampling) by livestock. The feature did not produce any burnt material nor any dating evidence, thus its character and function remain unclear.

7.1.14 Three irregular, shallow (0.08-0.09m deep) depressions [47/006], [47/007] and [47/010] perhaps represented tree throws or disturbance caused by other vegetation, or perhaps further areas of stock poaching, as suggested for depression [47/005] above. None of the three features produced any burnt material nor any dating evidence and so their character and function remain unclear.

7.1.15 Two closely spaced (0.60m apart) ditches [47/008] and [47/009] at the western end of the trench had very similar profiles and fills but appeared to be slightly divergent in their orientations to the north-east. It is unlikely that the ditches were contemporary, as there would not have been enough space between them for a bank. Ditch [47/009] produced 48 pieces of worked flint comprising 37 small chips and a quantity of material of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic character, including a microlith, while ditch [47/008] produced a single piece of worked flint of Mesolithic character. The SW-NE orientation of ditch [47/009] suggested that it might be an element of a prehistoric coaxial field system, other elements being SW-NE ditch [47/004] and SE-NW ditch [40/005] (see Figure 10). Ditch [47/008] may represent a separate phase of the land division.

7.1.16 It is interesting to note that whatever the nature of the 'depressions' [47/005], [47/006], [47/007] and [47/010], they are all located within the small putative prehistoric field created by ditches [40/005], [47/004] and [47/009] (see Figure 10). If we remove ditch [40/005] from the equation, the field would become a broad droveway or funnel flanked by SW-NE ditches [47/004] and [47/009], and the depressions might then be more confidently interpreted as cattle trample. Furthermore, the putative funnel would potentially have guided stock towards the pond identified in Trenches 48 and 49 (see below).

7.1.17 A relatively large quantity (54 pieces in total including 37 small chips or spalls) of probably Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flintwork, including a Later Mesolithic microlith, was recovered from the features in Trench 47, with 48 pieces from ditch [47/009]. Discounting the unlikely possibility of the presence of Mesolithic ditches, the material is thus likely to be residual. However, the concentration of flintwork strongly suggested that ditch [47/009] was dug into a land surface on which a significant quantity of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic material was present. The range of size of the flintwork from spalls to core fragments indicated that little natural sorting had taken place and that the original Mesolithic/Early Neolithic assemblage was probably *in situ*. Although it is likely, particularly on the sloping ground in the vicinity of Trench 47, that the Mesolithic land surface has been lost through ploughing and associated colluvial action, there is the potential for Mesolithic/Early Neolithic cut features to survive in the vicinity.

Trench 48

7.1.18 The ditch terminus [48/006] was undated and unexcavated, and its character and function remains unclear. However the paleness of the fill perhaps suggested an early historic or prehistoric origin.

7.1.19 Cut [48/004] may well represent a dew pond surrounded by a low bank [48/009]. The same cut feature [49/004] was recorded in the western end of Trench 49 (see below) giving a suggested diameter of *c.* 23m for the pond. The pond was excavated to a depth of 0.70m before flooding caused excavation to cease.

7.1.20 The bank [48/009] contained a significant proportion (*c.* 10%) of mudstone rubble and although clearly truncated by ploughing, it survived as a low earthwork running between Trench 48 and 49. Flat slabs of mudstone [48/008] had been used to revet the inner face of the bank and the upper part of the sloping face of the pond.

7.1.21 Although the pond is not shown on the Radipole Tithe Map of 1849, its position at the junction of three long established fields perhaps suggests a later historic origin. Alternatively however, given the proximity of prehistoric features and their particular

arrangement as discussed above in para. 7.7.5, the *possibility* of an earlier origin cannot be ruled out.

7.1.22 Given the proximity of the former Nottington Barrow, and the near hilltop location of the 'pond' feature, one perhaps remote possibility must also be considered; that the feature represented a pond barrow or modified pond barrow. Most aspects of the 'pond' on the current site fall within the definition of a pond barrow as detailed by English Heritage, who suggest a maximum diameter of 27m, a depth between 0.20m and 1.1m, and a bank between 0.10m and 0.60m high and up to 5m wide,. Although no revetting of the circling bank, as seen on the current site, has previously been recorded on excavated examples, many excavated pond barrows have evidence of metalling in their bases, including Winterbourne Steepleton (Atkinson et al 1951), Pampisford (Pollard 2002), Monkton Up Wimborne (Germany 2007, 109 and fig 69; Green 2000), and, most recently, at Peacehaven, East Sussex (Hart forthcoming). It is possible that the revetting seen in the current example represents a variant of such a practice.

Trench 49

7.1.23 Cut [49/004] was the continuation of the edge of the pond [48/004] recorded in Trench 48 and discussed above; [49/006] was the bank around the pond, a continuation of bank [48/009] recorded in Trench 48.

7.2 Existing Impacts

7.2.1 The paucity or absence of archaeological remains over much of the site is almost certainly due to the poor ground conditions inherent to the geology, which would have discouraged most early agricultural activity beyond the use of the area as pasture. The impermeability of the underlying clay produces waterlogging of the topsoil and subsoil during wet weather, and very hard ground during the summer months. This is confirmed by analysis of the environmental samples, which identified a significant number of charcoal fragments that displayed evidence of sediment percolation, likely to be the result of repeated episodes of wetting and drying. There is a small concentration of archaeological features in the southwest of the site which may relate to the surviving elements of a field system, possibly of prehistoric date.

7.2.2 Topsoil and subsoil depths across the site suggested that shallow ploughing had taken place; finds of 17th-19th-century pottery sherds from the south-west of the site indicated that some manuring and soil improvement had been carried out in the post-medieval/modern period. However, there was no indication that modern deep ploughing had ever taken place on the site.

7.3 Summary

7.3.1 The evaluation has not revealed a dense pattern of archaeological occupation. Where archaeological features have been identified, these most probably relate to farming activity and are not indicative of intensive occupation of the site. This is also reflected in the relative paucity of artefacts recovered.

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Appendix 1: Trenches 2-25, 29-32, 34-39, 41, 43-46 and 50, list of recorded contexts

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD
T2	2/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	17.80-18.05
T2	2/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T3	3/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	18.57-18.82
T3	3/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T4	4/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.27	19.48-19.75
T4	4/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T5	5/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	23.60-23.85
T5	5/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T6	6/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	20.72-20.97
T6	6/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T7	7/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.27	16.83-17.10
T7	7/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T8	8/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.28	22.48-22.76
T8	8/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T9	9/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.26	18.75-19.01
T9	9/002	Deposit	Subsoil	10m	Tr.	0.10	18.65-18.75
T9	9/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T10	10/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.28	23.01-23.29
T10	10/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T11	11/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	22.69-22.94
T11	11/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T12	12/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.27	18.63-18.90
T12	12/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T13	13/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.27	21.08-21.35
T13	13/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.06	21.02-21.08
T13	13/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T14	14/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	26.32-26.57
T14	14/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T15	15/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.24	25.40-25.64
T15	15/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T16	16/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.24	28.27-28.51
T16	16/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T18	18/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	14.56-14.71
T18	18/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.18	14.38-14.56
T18	18/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T19	19/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.17	15.23-15.40
T19	19/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.16	15.07-15.23
T19	19/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T20	20/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.16	17.03-17.19
T20	20/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T21	21/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	15.46-15.66
T21	21/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T22	22/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.17	13.07-13.24
T22	22/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	12.87-13.07
T22	22/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T23	23/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.22	14.27-14.49
T23	23/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T24	24/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	14.42-14.57
T24	24/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.16	14.26-14.42

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD
T24	24/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T25	25/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	16.04-16.24
T25	25/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T29	29/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	16.94-17.19
T29	29/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T30	30/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	18.71-18.91
T30	30/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	18.56-18.71
T30	30/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T31	31/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	20.01-20.26
T31	31/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T32	32/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.24	20.63-20.87
T32	32/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T34	34/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.22	18.73-18.95
T34	34/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T35	35/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	20.59-20.84
T35	35/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T36	36/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	21.68-21.93
T36	36/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T37	37/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.31	27.65-27.96
T37	37/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T38	38/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	25.37-25.62
T38	38/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T39	39/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	25.66-25.91
T39	39/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T41	41/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.24	29.05-29.29
T41	41/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T43	43/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.31	27.11-27.42
T43	43/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T44	44/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	28.46-28.76
T44	44/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.16	28.30-28.46
T44	44/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T45	45/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.17	28.98-29.15
T45	45/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.21	28.77-28.98
T45	45/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T46	46/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.16	27.96-28.12
T46	46/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.16	27.80-27.96
T46	46/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	
T50	50/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.17	27.88-28.05
T50	50/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.16	27.72-27.88
T50	50/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	

Appendix 2: HER Data

UID	Period/Site Name/Location	Event/Summary Description	NGR
452619	Palaeolithic	Acheulian implement, probably an axe, found around 1917	367900 82600
452756	Mesolithic	Possible Mesolithic rolled flake and 3 retouched flakes of Portland Chert were found from Broadwey.	366500 83500
452600	Neolithic	A Neolithic ground axehead, possibly made of chert, and found at Radipole, is in the Dorset County Museum, Dorchester	366500 81500
452609	Bronze Age	BARROW Barrow (site of) ? Primary cremation and 2 intrusive burials	366760 82450
MDO24772	Bronze Age South Buckland, linear bank	A wide linear bank is visible as low earthworks on aerial photographs running roughly south-westward from Harbour Bridge. The feature may be a prehistoric field boundary or lynchet. EBA-LIA	365501 81750
452735	Iron Age	IA bowl	366500 83500
MWX3241	Roman Romano-British Occupation site, Redlands Sports Ground, Weymouth	Substantial Romano-British occupation site revealed through trial trenches and geophysical survey	367240 82250
4002626	Roman Weymouth	Roman coin find Sestertius of Antonius Pius, found at Weymouth	366930 81980
957709	Roman	Roman road running from Dorchester to Weymouth	367098 86051
452680	Roman	Sherds of a Roman Cinerary Urn were found during grave digging at Broadway	366800 83540
452755	Roman	A possible Romano British occupation site with building rubble and burnt stone with tile and plaster fragments	367200 82300
452591	Roman	A possible Roman building was discovered during drain excavations in 1937 when part of a floor was uncovered; Romna pottery and coins were also found	366940 81290
452594	Roman	A Romano British inhumation cemetery and possible settlement. Iron Age pottery found	366300 81000
452597	Roman	RO bronze key found 1909	367160 81550
452588	Roman	Remains of a Romano British	366920 81260

UID	Period/Site Name/Location	Event/Summary Description	NGR
		cemetery and possible settlement	
452752	Roman	Earthworks of a Romano-British rectangular enclosure formed by a single bank and ditch. The ditch is outside the bank on all sides except the southeast. There are two or three narrow gaps on the southeast side but the only original entrance is at the west	365996 81769
452736	Roman	A Roman inhumation burial was found beside the Weymouth Road about 1844	366500 83500
MDO24818	Medieval Harbour Bridge, strip field boundaries	Parallel field banks are visible as earthworks on LiDAR imagery to the east of Harbour Bridge. They are considered likely to be the remains of a medieval strip field system.	365818 81929
4 002 393 A	Medieval Strip Lynchets, west of Corfe Hill Farm	Strip Lynchets, formerly in Radipole Parish, one 22 yard wide tread of which still Remains	366129 81870
SAM 1002395	Medieval Humpty Dumpty Field: Deserted Medieval Village	Remains of a depopulated village or manorial complex. Earthworks associated with the medieval settlement are visible on aerial photographs	366600 81500
4 002 456	Medieval LORTON FARM	Occupation Site Stratified Find	366720 83050
1033 033	Medieval Buckland Ripers	Medieval earthworks comprising strip fields and settlement remains are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. Formerly part of the village of Buckland Ripers	365120 82520
868701	Medieval ST ANNS CHURCH	C 13 origins	366720 81310
452606	Medieval Manor House -	pre 1655 (remains of)	365150 82550
868709	Medieval ST NICHOLAS CHURCH	C 19, incorporating reused medieval material. C 12 origins	366770 83530
1431266	Medieval CHAPEL OF ST NICHOLAS	Former parish church of St Nicholas, Buckland Vipers. 15th century or earlier, plan of chancel, nave and south porch. Much reconstructed in 1655 after fire-damage. Now used as a chapel.	365180 82530
452743	Medieval	Possible Medieval shrunken settlement earthworks	365284 82423
452614	Medieval OLD MANOR	A Manor house of late 16th century incorporating earlier fragments. Roman pottery	366740 81380

UID	Period/Site Name/Location	Event/Summary Description	NGR
		has been found on the site	
452746	Medieval	Earthwork remains of a Medieval field system with strip lynchets	366158 81242
MDO24807	Medieval/ Post-medieval Nottington, field Boundary	A banked field boundary of medieval or post medieval date is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs to the west of Nottington Farm	365626 82580
MDO24815	Medieval/ Post-medieval Nottington, field Boundary	A banked field boundary of medieval or post medieval date is visible as earthworks on LiDAR imagery running along the ridge to the west of Sanfion, Nottington.	365771 82352
MDO24819	Medieval/ Post-medieval Harbour Bridge, field System	A series of small rectilinear fields defined by banked field boundaries, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The features may be of medieval or post medieval origin	365756 81825
MDO24820	Medieval/ Post-medieval Corfe Hill Farm, field Boundaries	Banked field boundaries of medieval or later origin, visible as low earthworks on aerial Photographs	366167 81817
MDO6696 4 002 393a	Medieval/ Post-medieval U enclosure near Weymouth	Field boundaries of medieval or later date, visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. Previously interpreted as a Roman enclosure.	366000 81780
MDO23237	Post-medieval Smithy, Dorchester Road, Weymouth	Smithy shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1864.	366779 82873
MDO23318	Post-medieval Bridge at Causeway Farm, Radipole, Weymouth	Farm bridge of roughly squared stone. Keystone inscribed IHB 1817	366183 81472
MDO24786	Post-medieval Causeway Farm, water meadow	Post medieval drainage ditches forming part of a system of water meadows are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs to the north of Causeway Farm	366284 81432
MDO24790	Post-medieval Corfe Hill House, extractive pit	A small extractive pit of probable post medieval origin, visible as cropmarks on aerial Photographs	366383 81647
MDO24793	Post-medieval Corfe Hill Farm, extractive pit	A small extractive pit of probable post medieval origin, visible as low earthworks on LiDAR imagery	366458 81915
MDO24795	Post-medieval Redlands,	Linear ditches are visible as cropmarks on aerial	366639 81911

UID	Period/Site Name/Location	Event/Summary Description	NGR
	trackways	photographs near Redlands Farm. They are considered likely to be trackways of post medieval origin.	
MDO24802	Post-medieval Radipole, ditches	Five parallel ditches, possibly drainage features, visible as earthworks on aerial photographs.	367253 81748
MDO24804	Post-medieval Nottington, water Meadows	Extensive post medieval water meadows are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs between Nottington and Broadway	366401 83040
MDO24805	Post-medieval Nottington, extractive Pits	A series of nine small extractive pits of probable post medieval origin are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs and LiDAR imagery to the west of Nottington	365814 82560
MDO24816	Post-medieval Nottington, trackway and quarry	A trackway is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs running along the northen edge of the ridge towards the site of an an old limekiln. A small quarry is also associated with these features	365684 82374
MDO24817	Post-medieval Redlands, extractive Pits	The sites of four small extractive pits are visible as low earthworks on LiDAR imagery on the crest of the hill to the north-west of Redland Farm	366443 82222
MWX3909	Post-medieval Old lime kiln at Corfe Hill	A lime kiln first shown on Ordnance Survey map of 1864.	366371 81984
MWX3924	Post-medieval Old quarry at Nottington	Old Quarry shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1864	366071 82765
MWX4692	Post-medieval Weymouth: circular Feature	Extractive pits of possible post medieval origin, visible as rounded hollows on aerial photographs to the south-east of Harbour Bridge	365889 81820
MWX4697	Post-medieval Possible ditch, Radipole	Post medieval drainage ditch, visible as earthworks on aerial photographs	366100 81520
452523	Post-medieval ABBOTSBURY BRANCH RAILWAY	The Abbotsbury branch line was opened in 1885 by a local company, but was never profitable, traffic ceasing on the line in 1952	362717 84757
1359640	Post-medieval WILTSHIRE SOMERSET AND	Major branch line promoted in 1845 by the GWR between Thingley on the main GWR	360198 123954

UID	Period/Site Name/Location	Event/Summary Description	NGR
	WEYMOUTH RAILWAY	line and Weymouth, via Westbury, Yeovil and Dorchester. Built by a subsidiary company originally as a broad gauge railway, branches were to run to Bradford-on-Avon, Devizes, R	
868705	Post-medieval NOTTINGTON SPA	Circa 1720 to 1911	366200 82600
1514144	Post-medieval THE OLD MALTHOUSE	Former malthouse built in 1834 by George Nathaniel Shore. It was used as a barracks during World War II, and was a boarding kennels in 1971. Stone, circa 140 feet by 25 feet, the original stone roof replaced by slate. It retained the kiln, cistern and co	366106 82598
502230	Post-medieval UPWEY AND BROADWEY STATION	Railway station on the Wilts, Somerset and Weymouth branch railway, opened in 1886.	367151 83268
502231	Post-medieval UPWEY STATION	Site of railway station on the Abbotsbury branch line, opened in 1885, but closed when Upwey and Broadwey station, 1/2 mile to the South, opened in 1886.	366700 83600
501753	Post-medieval RADIPOLE HALT	Site of railway station on the Wilts, Somerset and Weymouth branch railway, opened in 1857. Closed in the 1980's.	367400 81200
4 002 493	Post-medieval Lime kiln at Nottington, Weymouth	Kiln, marked as disused on OS map.	365830 82380
MDO23243	Post-medieval Church Institute, Dorchester Road, Weymouth	Church Institute, shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1903	366772 83344
MDO23280	Post-medieval Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, The Grove, Broadwey, Weymouth	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel built in 1829, closed 1928, now a private house	366652 83000
WX3923	Post-medieval Nottington Mill, Radipole	A corn mill marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1864, it was disused by the map of 1930	366119 82654
1 033 058	Post-medieval Old quarry by Nottington	An old quarry marked on the first edition OS map. An associated spoil heap is visible on aerial photographs	365702 82312

UID	Period/Site Name/Location	Event/Summary Description	NGR
MWX3912	Post-medieval Old quarry by Radipole	A quarry is marked at this location on the first edition OS map, quarrying hollows are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs.	365901 81684
650611	RADIPOLE	Excavation in 1986	366600 81400
650612	REAR OF 61 RADIPOLE LANE	Dorset Institute of Higher Education holds the metalwork from this excavation for conservation Dorset County Museum also holds a copy of a drawing of a skeleton. (Dorset Institute of Higher Education now Bournemouth	366341 80987
650613	NOTTINGTON DITCHED BOWL	Excavation of Bowl Barrow in 1938	366770 82450
650642	SPA HILL,RADIPOLE	Excavations in 1844	366920 81260
651494	W EDGE OF DORCHESTER ROAD,N OF THE GROVE	Watching brief. Scant evidence of a possible medieval house platform/redeposited sand exposed in a contractor's trench	366740 83040
651495	HUMPTY-DUMPTY FIELD, RADIPOLE	Excavation in 1975 by Beam Group Weymouth	366600 81400
651497	REDLANDS CRICKET GROUND	Watching brief. Watching brief located stonework which was possibly structural or boundary works wer examined. The pottery was found by the Beam Group, Weymouth. Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society 101/1979/141 ROMAN	367231 82334
654499	LORTON FARM	Watching brief. Post Med Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society 1979/101/133	366700 83000
654500	RADIPOLE VILLAGE	Watching brief. Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society 107/1985/172	366720 81350
654501	REDLANDS	Watching Brief on Drainage Trenches in 1979	367200 82300
1048183	A354-A353 DORCHESTER-WEYMOUTH ROAD IMPROVEMENTS	Evaluation. Misplaced	367100 81760
1246332	REDLANDS SPORTS GROUND	Evaluation including geophysical survey (EHGSDB Visit No: 1793) carried out	367200 82300

UID	Period/Site Name/Location	Event/Summary Description	NGR
		ahead of the proposed construction of an all-weather hockey pitch	
1308393	A354-A353 DORCHESTER TO WEYMOUTH IMPROVEMENTS	DBA for Weymouth Relief Road 1993	367100 81760
1311364	A354-A353 DORCHESTER TO WEYMOUTH IMPROVEMENTS	Assessment for Brown Route	367100 81760
1321807	ROMAN ROAD, RADIPOLE	An assessment undertaken of a site proposed for the construction of a detached bungalow and garage adjacent to 59 Roman Road, Radipole	367010 81370
1517478	WEYMOUTH RELIEF ROAD: LORTON MEADOW	Site code: WELM08-09. Evaluation was carried out at Lorton Meadow in advance of construction of the new Weymouth Relief Road. No archaeology was encountered. NMR Microfilm Index; PRN: 12575.	367300 82500
1517483	WEYMOUTH RELIEF ROAD: SOUTHDOWN RIDGE	Site code: WESR09. Excavation found wellpreserved evidence of a previously unknown Iron Age settlement. Three late Roman burials were also found slightly further along the ridge. NMR Microfilm Index; PRN: 12577	367300 83300
1517485	WEYMOUTH RELIEF ROAD: REDLANDS SITE	Site code: WEROM09. Excavation in advance of construction of the new Weymouth Relief Road recorded evidence of Roman activity. NMR Microfilm Index; PRN: 12578	367300 82300
1517489	WEYMOUTH RELIEF ROAD: TWO MILE COPPICE	Site code: WETM09. Evaluation in advance of construction of the new Weymouth Relief Road encountered no significant archaeology at this site. NMR Microfilm Index; PRN: 12579.	367300 82100
1521857	A354 WEYMOUTH	Site code: 57680. Evaluation in Area 1	367328 83162

UID	Period/Site Name/Location	Event/Summary Description	NGR
	RELIEF ROAD: ORANGE ROUTE	(Southdown Ridge) identified field boundaries and possible evidence of post-medieval lime production. Evidence of Romano-British settlement was found in Area 3 (Redlands). NMR Microfilm Index; PRN: 12914	
1525987	MOUNT PLEASANT	Environmental Statement	367000 81500
1539084	LAND AT REDLANDS SCHOOL	Twenty-one evaluation trenches and four test pits were excavated recording evidence of Roman activity comprising a hearth/fire pit, ditches and demolition material	367200 82300
1544378	REDLANDS SPORTS CENTRE, WEYMOUTH	Geophysics 2008	367030 82540

Appendix 3: Environmental sample residue and flot quantifications

Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Identifications	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	40/004	40/003	Upper fill of curvilinear ditch	40	40	**	2	**	<2	*	small legume (*Vicia/Lathyrus* type)	<2	Flint */ 6g - Mag. Mat. ****/ 8g - Coal **/ <2g - Industrial Debris */ <2g - FCF */ 2g - Burnt Clay */ <2g
2	42/006	42/004	Lower fill of pit	40	40	**	4	**	<2			<2	Flint */ <2g - Mag. Mat. ** <2g - Burnt Clay */ 4g - Coal */ <2g - FCF **/ 108g
3	40/006	40/005	Single fill of Ditch	40	40	*	<2	**	<2				Industrial?/Burnt Pumice */ 2g - Coal */ <2g - Mag. Mat. **/ <2g - Burnt Mat. */ <2g - Flint */ <2g
4	47/017	47/009	Single fill of Ditch	40	40	**	4	**	<2				Mag. Mat. */ <2g - Coal */ <2g - Industrial Debris */ <2g - Flint **/ 38g - FCF */ 110g

Table 1: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm
1	40/004	16	170	170	80	5				***
2	42/006	1.5	70	70	80	5				**
3	40/006	4.4	120	120	80	5				**
4	47/017	6.2	150	150	90	5	*			

Table 2: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Appendix 4: HER Summary Form and OASIS Form

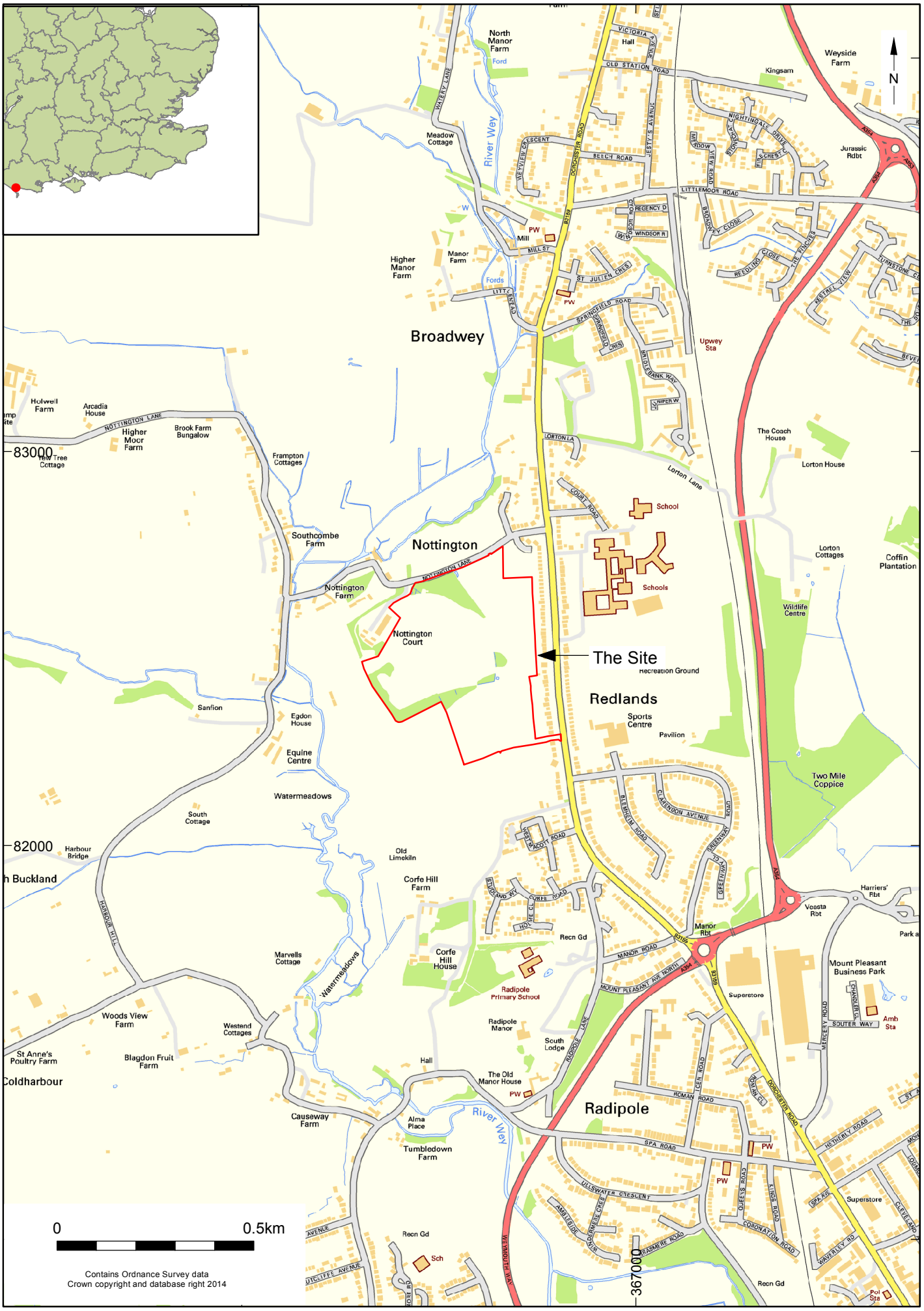
Site Code	NOT15					
Identification Name and Address	Land off Nottington Lane, Weymouth, Dorset					
County, District &/or Borough	Weymouth and Portland Borough Council					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR 366541 082533					
Geology	Eastern edge of the site comprises a mudstone of the Peterborough Member, in the central part is interbedded mudstone and sandstone of the Kellaways Formation and the western area limestone of the Cornbrash Formation.					
Arch. South-East Project Number	7190					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. X	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field X	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 12/1/2015-23/1/2015	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	CgMs					
Project Manager	Paul Mason					
Project Supervisor	Greg Priestley-Bell					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.X	Neo.X	BA X	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM X	Other Modern X		

Summary
Archaeology South-East (ASE), was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of their clients, to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land off Nottington Lane, Weymouth, Dorset. Forty-eight trial trenches were mechanically excavated, the majority of which were targeted on anomalies recorded during a preliminary geophysical survey. Two broad periods of activity were identified:- prehistoric (Later Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age) and post-medieval/modern; undated features were also recorded. Three narrow ditches in the south-western part of the site perhaps represented elements of a small prehistoric coaxial field system, the tentative Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age dating of which was based on a discoidal flint scraper from one of the ditches; interestingly a significant quantity of probably residual flintwork of Mesolithic character, including a microlith, was recovered from another of the suggested field ditches. Post-medieval/modern features comprised drainage ditches and pottery drains, together with a possible area of hard-standing, all of which were probably associated with the 18th-century and later Nottington House. An undated pond in the south-west corner of the site was probably post-medieval in origin but may have been earlier.

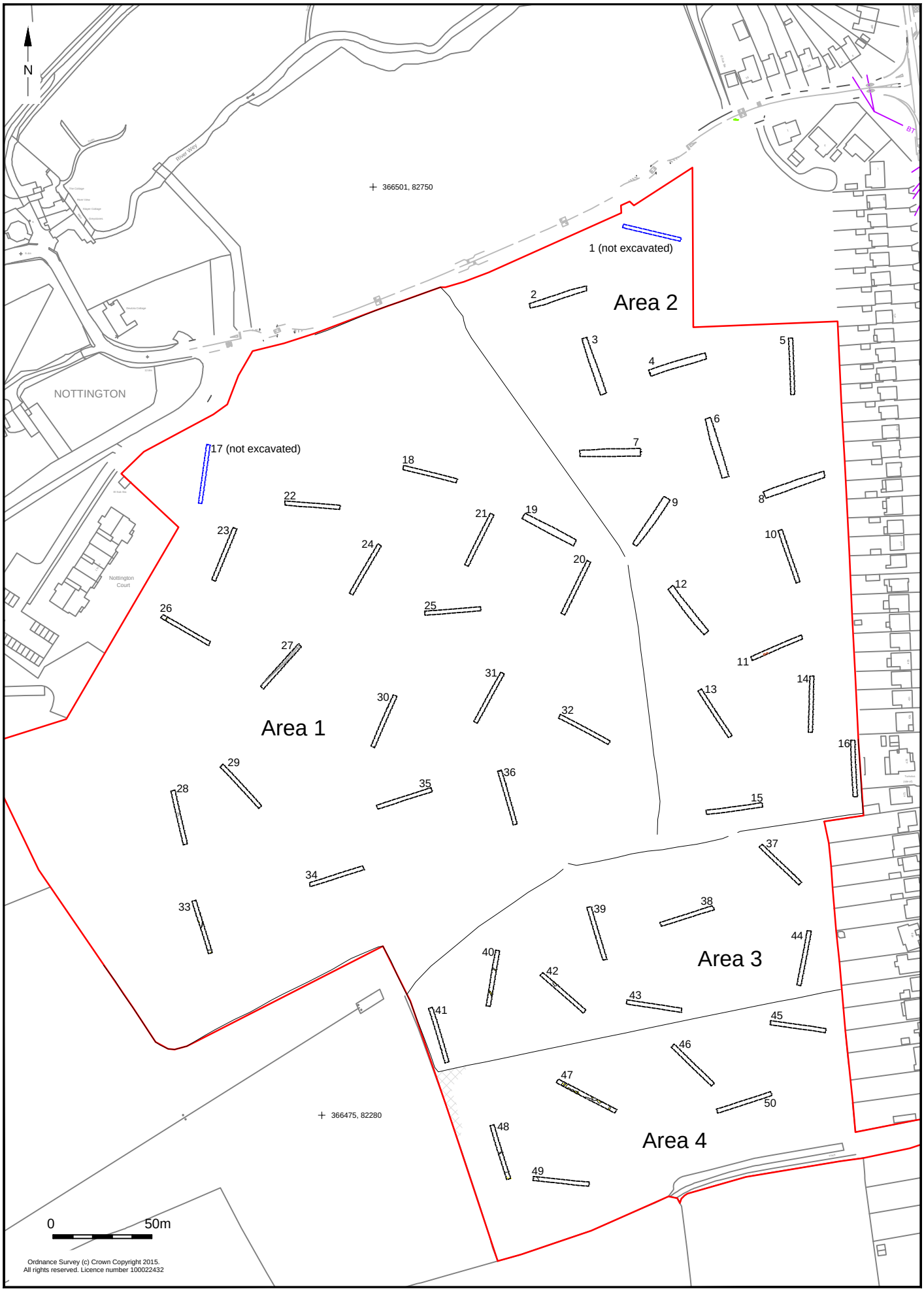
OASIS ID: archaeol6-203670

Project details	
Project name	An archaeological evaluation on land at Nottington Lane, Weymouth, Dorset
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East (ASE), was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of their clients, to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land off Nottington Lane, Weymouth, Dorset. Forty-eight trial trenches were mechanically excavated, the majority of which were targeted on anomalies recorded during a preliminary geophysical survey. Two broad periods of activity were identified:- prehistoric (Later Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age) and post-medieval/modern; undated features were also recorded. Three narrow ditches in the south-western part of the site perhaps represented elements of a small prehistoric coaxial field system, the tentative Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age dating of which was based on a discoidal flint scraper from one of the ditches; interestingly a significant quantity of probably residual flintwork of Mesolithic character, including a microlith, was recovered from another of the suggested field ditches. Post-medieval/modern features comprised drainage ditches and pottery drains, together with a possible area of hard-standing, all of which were probably associated with the 18th-century and later Nottington House. An undated pond in the south-west corner of the site was probably post-medieval in origin but may have been earlier.
Project dates	Start: 12-01-2015 End: 23-01-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	NOT15 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	7190 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 4 - Regularly improved
Monument type	DITCHES Late Prehistoric
Monument type	POND Uncertain
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Late Mesolithic
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	DORSET WEYMOUTH AND PORTLAND WEYMOUTH Land off

	Nottington Lane, Weymouth, Dorset
Postcode	DT3 4BL
study area	15.60 Hectares
Site coordinates	SY 665 824 50.6397438604 -2.47380193127 50 38 23 N 002 28 25 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 12.80m Max: 31.40m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Greg Priestley-Bell
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	C.G.Fry and Son Ltd
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	local museum
Physical Contents	''Ceramics'',''Environmental'',''Worked stone/lithics''
Digital Archive recipient	local museum
Digital Contents	''none''
Digital Media available	''Images raster / digital photography'',''Spreadsheets'',''Survey'',''Text''
Paper Archive recipient	local museum
Paper Contents	''none''
Paper Media available	''Context sheet'',''Correspondence'',''Drawing'',''Notebook - Excavation','Research',' General Notes'',''Photograph'',''Report''
Entered by	Greg Priestley-Bell (gregpbell@btinternet.com)
Entered on	12 February 2015



© Archaeology South-East		Nottington Lane, Weymouth	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7190	01 - 2015	Site location	
Report Ref: 2015032	Drawn by: NG		



© **Archaeology South-East**		Nottington Lane, Weymouth	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7190	01 - 2015	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2015032	Drawn by: NG		

N

366400, 82545

Ditch 26/003, looking north

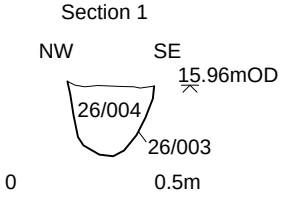
Section 1

26/003

366415, 82510

0 5m

Section 1



© Archaeology South-East		Nottington Lane, Weymouth	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 7190	01 - 2015	Trench 26 : plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2015032	Drawn by: NG		

N

366425, 82395

33/007

33/005

366405, 82365

33/003

Section 2

Ditch 33/005, looking south-west

Pit 33/003, looking south-west

Section 2

0 5m

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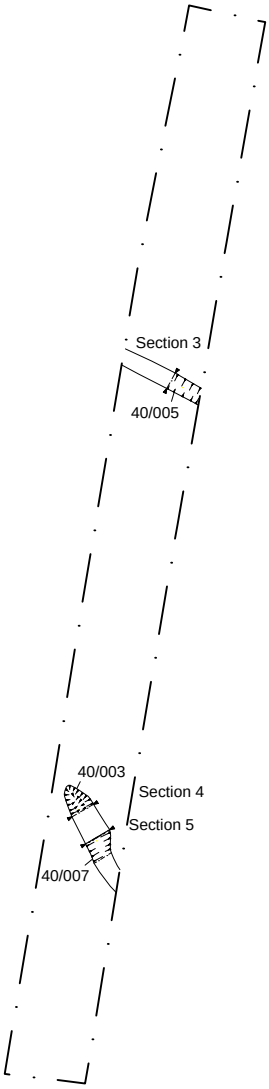
Project Ref: 7190	01 - 2015	Trench 33 : plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2015032	Drawn by: NG		

N

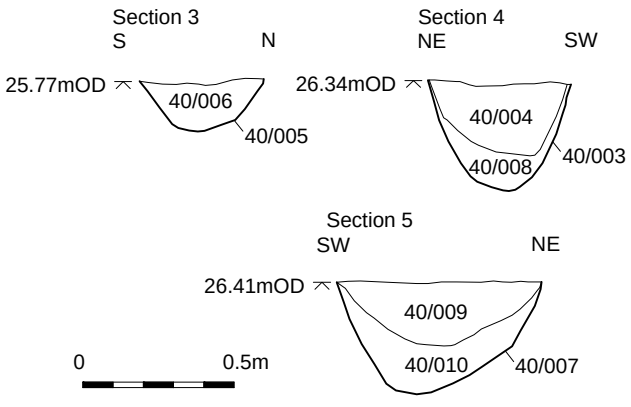
366550, 82365

366580, 82360



Ditch 40/003, looking south-east

Ditch 40/005, looking west



0 5m

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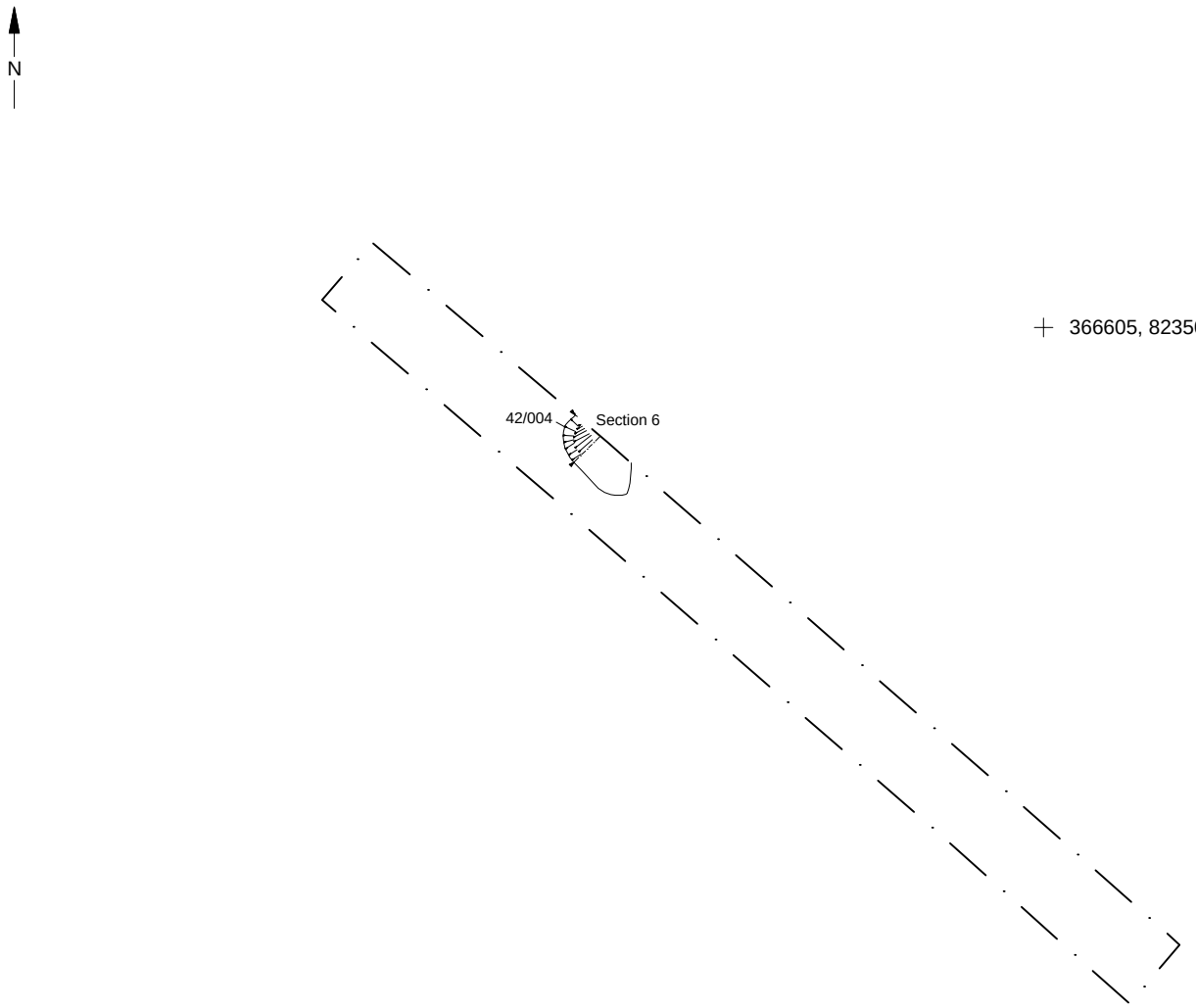
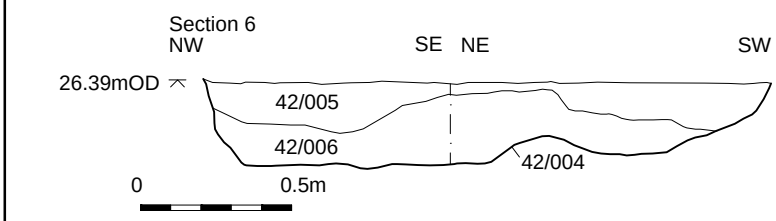
Project Ref: 7190	01 - 2015	Trench 40 : plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2015032	Drawn by: NG		



Pit 42/004, looking south-east



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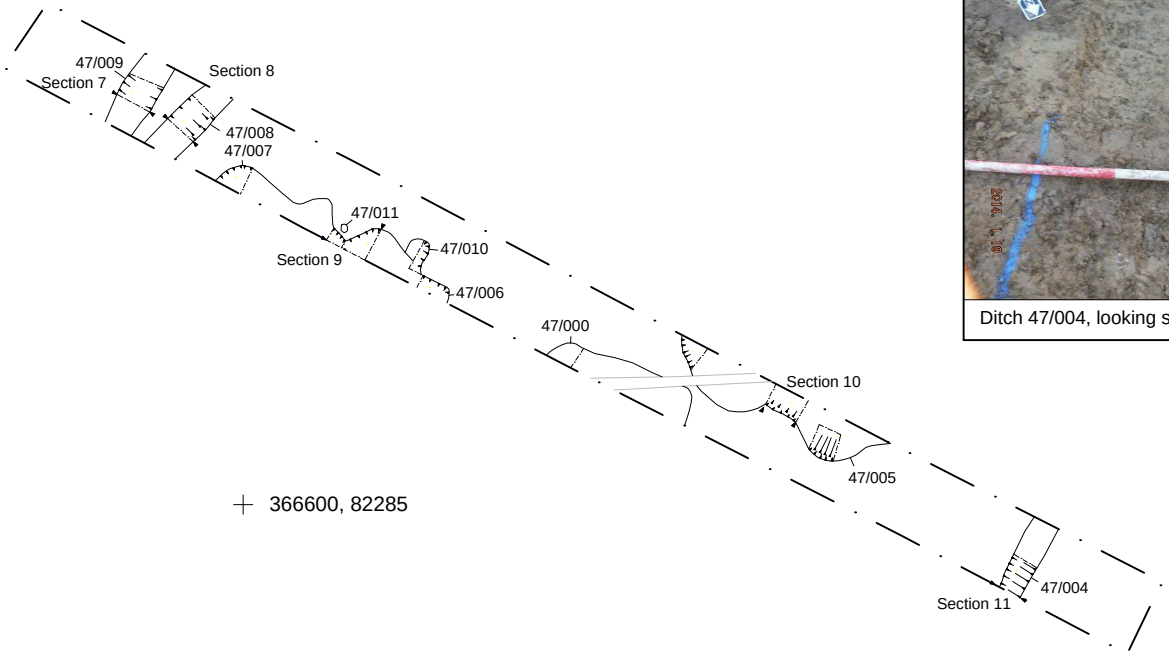
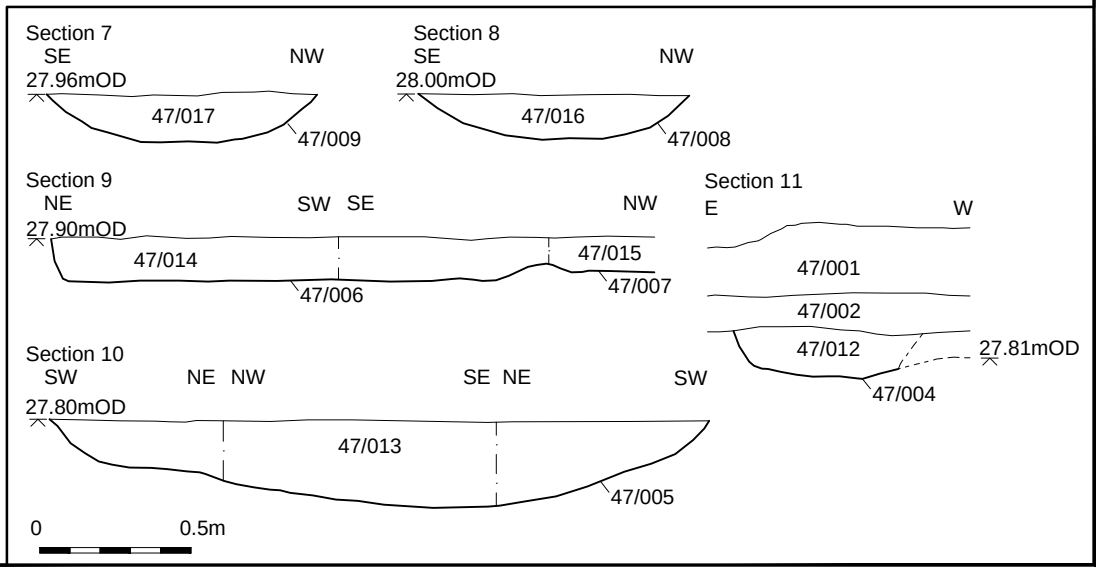
Project Ref: 7190	01 - 2015	Trench 42 : plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2015032	Drawn by: NG		

Features 47/006 and 47/010, looking South

Ditch 47/004, looking south-west





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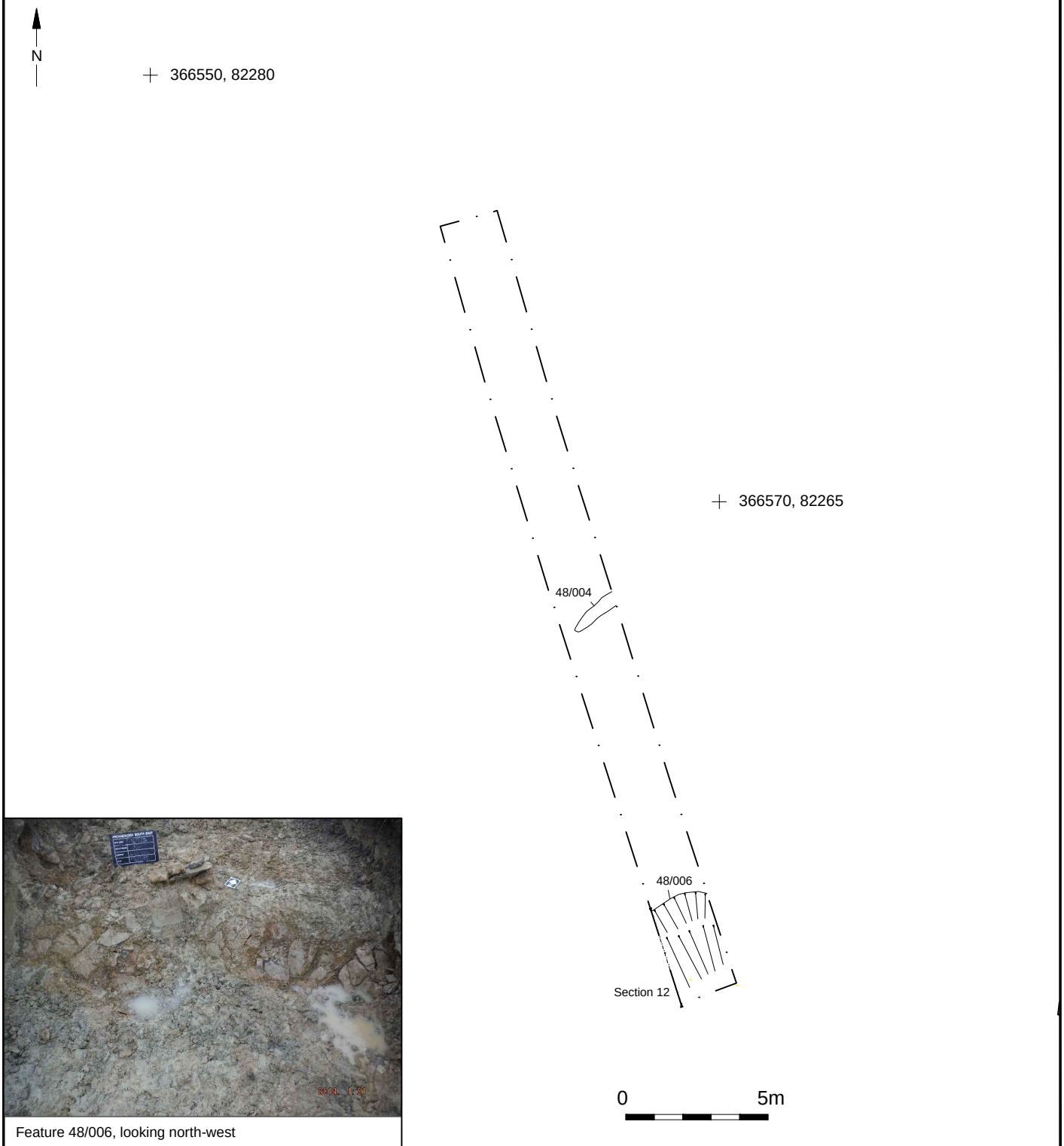
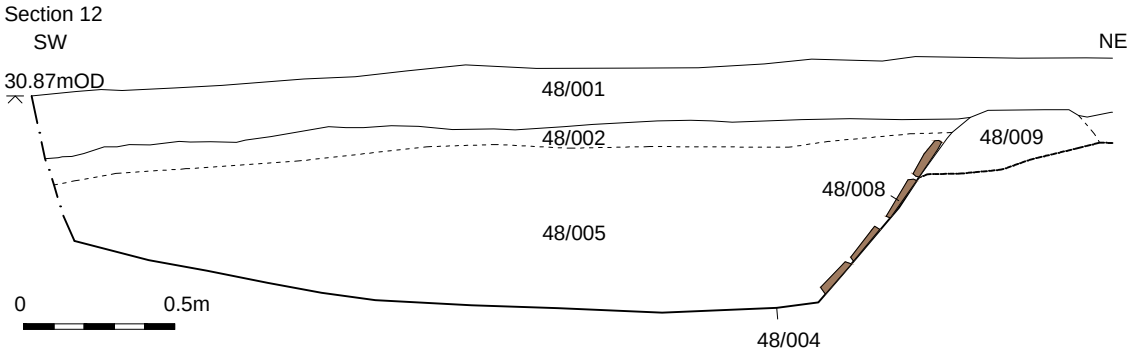
Project Ref: 7190	01 - 2015	Trench 47 : plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2015032	Drawn by: NG		



Feature 48/006, looking north-west



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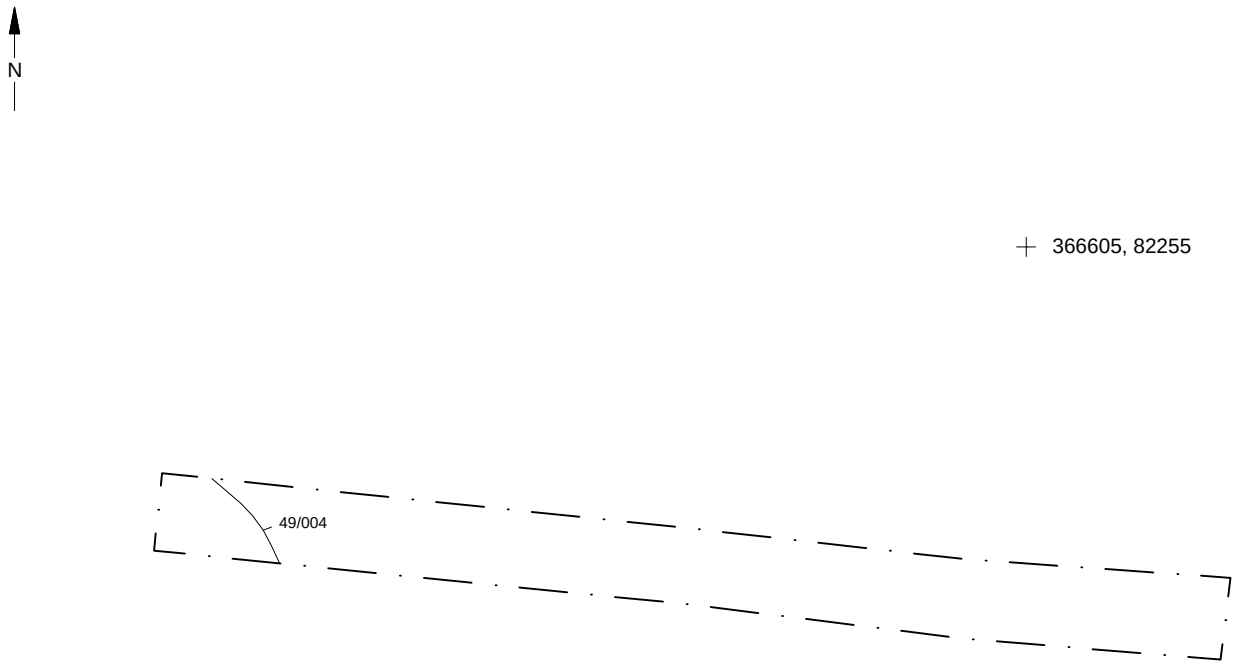
Project Ref: 7190	01 - 2015	Trench 48 : plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2015032	Drawn by: NG		



Feature 49/004 , looking south-west

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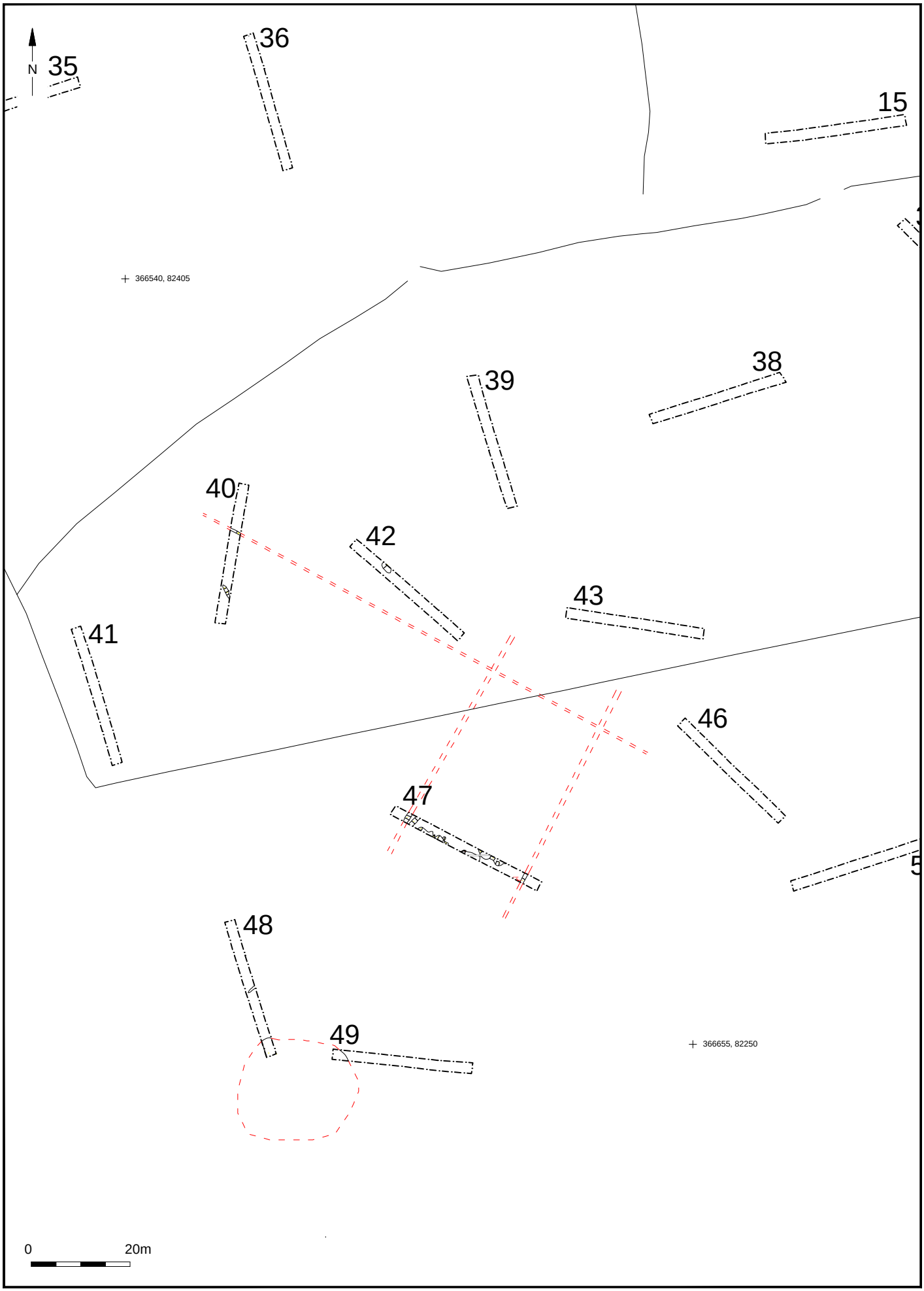
Project Ref: 7190	01 - 2015	Trench 49 : plan and photographs	
Report Ref: 2015032	Drawn by: NG		



© Archaeology South-East		Nottington Lane, Weymouth	Fig. 10
Project Ref: 7190	01 - 2015	Projected features	
Report Ref: 2015032	Drawn by: NG		

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