

**Land adjacent to A31, Henbury Park,
Sturminster Marshall, Wimborne, Dorset**

An Archaeological Evaluation

for M B Wilkes Limited

by Andy Taylor and Sean Wallis

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code HPD 06/48

November 2006

Summary

Site name: Land adjacent to A31, Henbury Park, Sturminster Marshall, Wimborne, Dorset

Grid reference: SY 958 985

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 7th–14th September 2006

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Andy Taylor and Sean Wallis

Site code: HPD 06/48

Area of site: c.5 hectares

Summary of results: Three pits, nine ditches, two gullies and a cremation were identified

Monuments identified: Pits, ditches, gullies and a cremation deposit

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Dorchester Museum in due course.

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Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 13.11.06 Steve Preston✓ 14.11.06
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Report 06/48

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on land adjacent to the A31, Henbury Park, Wimborne, Dorset (SY 958 985) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr John Cowley of Mineral and Resource Planning Associates, 23 Bayfran Way, Blandford Forum, Dorset, DT11 7RZ on behalf of M B Wilkes Limited, Old Market Road, Corfe Mullen, Wimborne, Dorset, BH21 3QZ.

Planning permission is to be sought for the extension of mineral extraction onto the site from the neighbouring quarry, with the construction of a haul road of c.300m to the south. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site field evaluation was required as set out in *Archaeology and planning* (PPG16 1990) and Dorset County Council mineral policies.

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Steve Wallis, Senior Archaeologist with Dorset County Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Andy Taylor and Sean Wallis between the 7th and 14th September 2006 and the site code is HPD 06/48. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Dorchester Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the south side of the A31 just to the north of Henbury Park, Wimborne, Dorset, centred on NGR, SY 958 984 (Fig. 1) and occupies a sub-rectangular area of c.5 hectares. Currently an empty field, the site is located in an area of complex geology, primarily consisting of 4th (and higher) terrace river deposits (gravels) (BGS 1991); towards the south and along the route of the haul road, West Park Farm member (pebbles/sands) and mixed head deposits are encountered. It slopes down from an elevation of about 30m in the south to a height of approximately 25 m above Ordnance Datum alongside the A31 in the north, where it is relatively flat, with a further dip to around 24.5m at the middle of the western side.

Archaeological background

A preliminary desk-based study identified the archaeological potential of the site. This study examined records in the Dorset Historic Environment Record, and the aerial photograph collections of the National Monuments Record, Swindon and Cambridge University.

General background

The site lies in an area where comparatively little archaeological investigation has been conducted, in contrast to better known parts of the county. However, Badbury Rings hillfort is only some 5km to the north and there are numerous Bronze Age barrows in the area, including one at Henbury. Badbury Rings was also the meeting point of three Roman roads (Margary's (1955) routes 4b, 4d and 4e; none of which approaches the site). Prehistoric and Roman features have been excavated in the broader landscape, such as at Badbury Rings itself and Pamphill. Further afield, Poole Harbour to the south-east was a Roman port and (along with Christchurch harbour) an entry point for continental imports throughout later prehistory. The Poole area is also the source of Dorset Black-burnished ware pottery in the Roman period. The area in general, then, can be considered generally rich in archaeology of all periods, although not extensively explored.

Dorset Historic Environment Record

A search was made on the Dorset Historic Environment Record (HER) on 29th June 2006 for a 1km radius around the site. This revealed only six entries within the search radius, although the Senior Archaeologist was kind enough to supply information on two site investigations which had not yet been input to the database. The records are summarized in Appendix 1 and their locations plotted on Figure 1.

Prehistoric

Most of the HER entries are for prehistoric finds and sites. Most significant is a complex of funerary and occupation features revealed by investigations prior to gravel extraction at Heron Grove [Fig. 1: 1], to the south of the proposal area (Valentin 1994). Here evaluation and excavation have shown the existence of a middle Bronze Age burial and early Iron Age settlement (possibly also a late Bronze Age settlement). North of the site, a small pit with Iron Age pottery was observed in a pipe trench [2], while unstratified flints and what may be prehistoric pits were recovered from just to the north-west [3]. Three flint axes came from further to the north-west [4].

Roman, Saxon

There are no entries for these periods. The line of a supposed Roman road was investigated just north-west of the site [3] but no evidence of a road was observed; this may be a result of modern truncation in that location.

Medieval

Medieval pottery was found in a pipe trench to the north of the site [5], and a ditch containing a substantial medieval pottery assemblage was recorded to the west [6].

Undated, Negative

There is a record of a circular earthwork at the extreme south-west of the search radius [7] and evaluation trenching at the south of the radius [8] revealed nothing except a trackway thought to be post-medieval.

Cartographic and documentary sources

Sturminster Marshall is first mentioned in documents of the 9th century (as *Sture minster*). It appears in Domesday Book (AD 1086) as *Sturminstre*. The place-name is derived from the common river name *Stur* or *Stour* which is either Celtic or Old English (Anglo-Saxon) and in either case probably means ‘strong’, and the Old English *mynster* (from the church). The Marshall suffix is first recorded in AD1268. Henbury is an Old English place-name which could have either of two derivations: the ‘high fort’ (*hean*, ‘high’ and *byrig*, the dative of *burh*, ‘fort’); or the ‘community fort’ (*haemed* + *burh*) (Mills 1998).

The Domesday Book reference for Sturminster (Williams and Martin 2002, 214) indicates a very substantial manor by Dorset standards (although Dorset manors were generally small compared to other counties). It was held by Roger de Beaumont, having previously belonged to Stigand (Archbishop of Canterbury), and was assessed at 30 hides. There was enough arable land for 25 ploughs. Eighty free tenants are listed, with 8 slaves, 2 mills, a considerable acreage of pasture and meadow and a substantial woodland. Its value had declined from £66 at the conquest to £55 in 1086, perhaps because there were only 18 ploughs so that much of the arable land must have been left untilled. This is not untypical of the rural devastation, or perhaps displacement of population, that followed the Norman conquest.

Aerial Photographs

A search was made of the air photograph collections of both the National Monuments Record and the Cambridge University Collection housed at the Unit for Landscape Modelling on the 29th June 2006. The Cambridge collection online database indicated no coverage of the area in question. The NMR collection contains 66 images from fourteen sorties flown between 1946 and 1992 (see Appendix 2). All of these are vertical prints, taken for non-archaeological purposes. No specialist archaeological (oblique) photographs are included.

Nothing of unambiguous archaeological interest is visible in the aerial photographs examined (four prints from 1962 were not available for inspection) either in the site or in adjacent plots of land. Several photographs

from the 1940s show what appears to be an open ditch encircling a large area at the north-west corner of the area, this appears to be an active part of the contemporary landscape rather than a subsurface feature (Plate 1 shows the clearest view of this, from 1947). It is not visible (either as a feature or as a cropmark) in later views. A small sub-circular mark also visible on Plate 1, on the lawn south of the site resembles a ring ditch (a ploughed out barrow) but appears in just this one picture and is probably not archaeological. The extensive if scattered tree cover, often casting numerous shadows, makes examination of most of the site area difficult in the earlier runs of prints. However most of the scattered tree cover has been replaced by smaller, denser copses by the later 1950s. In several series of shots, the field just east of the site shows a series of rectilinear cropmarks (overlain and obscured by modern drainage) which could conceivably be foundations of a substantial stone building, but they could equally be an earlier drainage system.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development.

Specific aims of the project were;

To determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site.

To determine if archaeological deposits are present.

A total of 34 trenches were excavated using a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket. This was done under constant archaeological supervision and all spoilheaps were monitored for finds. The locations some trenches were targeted to investigate the possible enclosure shown on air photographs; the others were designed to provide a broad random sample of the site. Two extra trenches were dug in order to try and ascertain the nature of the archaeology identified in Trench 24. This was in consultation with the monitor.

A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 3, with feature details in Appendix 4.

Evaluation Results

All trenches comprised topsoil overlying subsoil overlying sand and gravel natural. Trenches 1-10, 13-15, 17, 19-22 and 25-27 did not contain any archaeological deposits and are not further discussed.

Trench 11

This trench contained a small pit containing cremated bone (3) at 17.50m. This was dug in 20mm spits and measured 0.37m in diameter and 0.10m deep. The bone recovered was minimal and could not be determined if it was of animal or human origin. It cannot be described as a burial deposit but might represent pyre debris. No other finds other than the burnt bone were retrieved.

Trench 12

This trench contained a ditch aligned approximately north - south, between 10.20m and 12.10m. A slot (1) was excavated through measuring 0.80m in length, 1.40m wide and 0.30m deep. Its light brown sandy silt fill (52) contained three pieces of Neolithic or Bronze Age pottery and nine pieces of struck flint, also likely to be Neolithic in date. A pit was also identified between 14.40m and 15.95m. A slot (2) was dug into this measuring 0.70m wide and 0.25m deep. No finds were retrieved from its light grey brown sandy silt fill (53).

Trench 16

Between 8.10m and 11.00m a ditch was identified aligned approximately east west. A slot (4) was dug through it measuring 0.90m in length, 1.12m wide and 0.60m deep. Again no finds were retrieved.

Trench 18

A ditch was identified between 1.70m and 2.90 aligned approximately north south. Slot 5 was excavated through it measuring 1.00m in length, 1.06m wide and 0.36m deep. Its light brown sandy silt fill (56) did produce any dating evidence.

Trench 24

This trench contained a large feature, which may be a large pit or possible evidence of gravel extraction. A machine slot (17) was dug through this feature showing it be 0.40m deep and it contained 29 sherds of Roman pottery. Trenches 33 and 34 were opened to investigate this feature further (see below).

Trench 26

Two gullies were observed in this trench. The first was between 8.40m and 11.70m, aligned approximately north south. A slot (15) was dug through this measuring 0.98m in length, 0.60m wide and 0.09m deep. The second was between 15.10m and the end of the trench aligned south west - north east. Slot 16 was dug through it but neither slot produced any finds.

Trench 28

The terminal end of a ditch was identified between 17.30m and 18.90m aligned approximately north west south east. A slot (6) was dug through it measuring 0.96m in length, 0.90m wide and 0.33m deep. Its mid brown sandy silt fill (57) did not contain any dating evidence.

Trench 30

The terminal end of a ditch and one edge of another ditch were identified in this trench, both aligned approximately north south. The terminal end was located between 11.30m and 13.45m. A slot (7) was dug through it measuring 1.04m in length, 0.80m wide and 0.35m deep, no finds were retrieved. The other ditch was located between 12.30m and the end of the trench. A slot (8) was dug into this feature measuring 1.00m in length, 1.15m wide (up to the edge of the trench) and 0.38m deep. Two fills were observed, 59 being a mid brown sandy silt and 60 a creamy brown gravelly sandy silt. Neither of these produced any finds.

Trench 31

Between 13.10m and 15.00m a ditch was located aligned approximately east west. A slot (9) was excavated thorough it measuring 0.93m in length, 0.91m wide and 0.28m deep. Again no finds were retrieved.

Trench 32

This trench contained two ditches, both aligned north south, and a pit. The first was located between 2.80m and 5.30m. slot 10 was dug though it measuring 0.92m in length, 1.45m wide and 0.26m deep. Its mid brown sandy silt fill (62) did not produce any finds. Ditch 11 was not excavated. Pit 12 was located at the north eastern end of the trench. The slot measured 1.00m wide and long and 0.60m deep but again failed to produce any dating evidence.

Trenches 33 and 34

Both these trenches contained continuations of the feature identified in Trench 24 (Features 13 and 14 respectively). No further slots were excavated into this feature.

Finds

Prehistoric Pottery by Frances Raymond

Three undecorated wall sherds of prehistoric pottery, weighing 23 grams, were recovered from Ditch 1 in Trench 12. Two predominantly sandy wares with sparse quantities of flint are represented, both of which are soft with oxidized exteriors. The dating of these is uncertain since it relies entirely on fabric characteristics and unfortunately neither of the fabrics is exclusive to a single phase of prehistory.

The coarser of the two wares is represented by a single sherd, weighing 12 grams. This contains common amounts of medium grained rounded quartz sand (0.25 to 0.5 mm.) and sparse quantities of very coarse flint (up to 8 mm.). The sherd has a slightly laminar fracture and the fabric is consistent with an earlier Neolithic date. However, this is far from conclusive since similar wares were also produced during the late Bronze Age.

The other two sherds, weighing 11 grams, include abundant frequencies of fine rounded quartz sand (0.125 to 0.25 mm.) and sparse relatively fine flint (up to 1.5 mm.). While it is conceivable that this ware was produced during the earlier Neolithic, it would be a more usual component of a late Bronze Age or Iron Age assemblage.

Roman Pottery by Malcolm Lyne

A small collection comprising 36 sherds (246g) was recovered from three separate contexts. The pottery is of latest Iron Age and Early Roman date with a date range of c. 50BC to AD100. The Roman pottery is catalogued in Appendix 5.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A small collection comprising just 11 struck flints was recovered during the course of the evaluation catalogued in Appendix 6. Single finds came from ditch/pit 14 (a spall) and ditch pit 4 (a flake). However, of particular note are nine pieces which came from ditch 1 associated with Neolithic or Bronze Age pottery. The nine pieces all in mint condition comprised three retouched pieces (a serrated blade, a fine awl and a backed knife) with one of the other flakes making up the total showing utilisation damage. Several of these items are finely made with some of narrow flake proportions and with narrow flake scars on the dorsal surface. Although only nine items in total the assemblage would not be out of place in an earlier Neolithic context.

Burnt Flint by Andy Taylor

Two pieces of burnt flint were recovered weighing a total of 19g.

Cremated bone by Ceri Falys

A localized area of burnt bone from a small pit (3) in trench 11 was whole-earth excavated on site in a series of three spits (each 0.02m thick). The spits (3L in total) were wet sieved to a 2mm mesh size and subsequently floated. All burnt bone was separated from the surrounding extraneous material. The small assemblage of remains was then sorted by size into pieces of over and under 10mm (Appendix 7). The remains were extremely highly fragmented. The total number of fragments recovered was 313, and had a total weight of just 10g. Very few pieces of bone were larger than 10mm. Maximum fragment size was rarely above 12mm, and this only applied to a few fragments (n = 13) in the over 10mm fraction sample. Assessment took place on the smaller fractions, however, the potential information gain from these was minimal and therefore they were not sorted

into further smaller fractions (ie: 5mm and 2mm fractions). The majority of fragments were smaller than 5mm. This small fragment size severely hindered any assessment of bone origin (human or animal), demography, pathology. Not a single fragment was able to be identified to a specific skeletal element. All fragments were white and chalky in appearance. Only two fragments showed evidence of trabecular bone, all other pieces were strictly compact bone. It is believed this deposit represented pyre debris, rather than a cremation burial.

Conclusion

The evaluation identified the presence of archaeological features across much of the site, with the exception of the western portion. The ditches identified most likely form the remains of former field boundaries, although the paucity of finds makes positive dating of the features difficult. The curving enclosure visible on air photos is perhaps represented by ditches 10 and 16, although even this is uncertain. The Roman pottery identified from the large feature in the south-east corner of the site may date other features by association, but again this is difficult to prove.

The prehistoric component of the site is unfortunately not securely dated, but this is based on a very small sample excavated and there is no doubt that prehistoric features are present, as indeed they are in the broader area.

The presence of very early (pre-Flavian) Roman pottery in this area is by no means unusual. The line of a Roman road has been thought to pass along the modern A31, although no trace of it was found when it was investigated; it remains possible that such a road did exist and that the finds here represent a roadside settlement.

Based on the results of the evaluation, it seems likely that archaeological remains are confined to the north and east of the site.

References

- BGS, 1991, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50000, Sheet 329, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth
Margary, I D, 1955, *Roman Roads in Britain*, London
Mills, A D, 1998, *Dictionary of English Place-Names*, Oxford
PPG16, 1990, *Archaeology and Planning*, Dept of the Environment Planning Policy Guidance 16, HMSO
Williams, A and Martin, G H, 2002, *Domesday Book, a complete translation*, London

APPENDIX 1: Historic Environment Records within a 1000 m search radius of the site

<i>No</i>	<i>SMR Ref</i>	<i>Grid Ref (SY)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	3 021 068	9575 9777 9575 9775	Evaluation Excavation	Bronze Age, Iron Age	Evaluation revealed two sites; the first consisting of a cropmark, two hearths, linear feature, early Iron Age pottery, Bronze Age flints. The second a high density of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age occupation features, with a Middle Bronze Age round barrow. Excavation followed, confirming the presence of the occupation probably a single phase in the 7th century BC
2	3 021 058	9595 9915	Watching brief	Iron Age	In a pipe trench, a small pit with early Iron Age pottery
3	3 021 059	956 986	Watching brief, evaluation, geophysical survey	Prehistoric	Line of Roman road, badly disturbed, no evidence of road observed. Geophysical anomalies revealed as modern ploughmarks. Unstratified flints recovered. Undated shallow pits.
4	3 021 060	9525 9890	Findspot	Prehistoric	Flint handaxes
5	3 021 061	9590 9908	Findspot	Medieval	Medieval pottery.
6	3 021 062	9548 9822	Watching brief	Medieval	Ditch filled with 11th- to 12th-century pottery
7	6 014 047	9528 9737	Earthwork	Undated	Circular bank 13m diameter, 3.5m wide, 0.8m high
8	3 021 069	9605 9700	Evaluation	Negative	No features revealed in trenches except a trackway, thought to be post-medieval.

APPENDIX 3: Aerial Photographs consulted*All prints vertical.*

<i>No</i>	<i>Year taken</i>	<i>Sortie number</i>	<i>Frame number</i>	<i>Grid ref (SY)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	1945	RAF/106G/LA/163	4069–72	968 985	
2	1945	RAF/106G/LA/194	45–8	949 986	
3	1946	RAF/CPE/UK/1893	3244–7	975 982	
4	1947	RAF/CPE/UK/1930	3188–92	968 985	
5	1947	RAF/CPE/UK/1934	5138–40; 5197–9	949 980	
6	1959	RAF/58/2687	103	963 978	Two photos with same frame reference
7	1962	MAL/62524	99931–4	964 990	Not available for inspection
8	1962	MAL/62533	101515–7	965 991	
9	1968	BKS/3161	629370–4; 629399–403	946 990	
10	1969	OS/69187	79–81	947 994	
11	1979	OS/79140	83–6	969 986	
12	1982	OS/82203	132–5	948 985	
13	1988	OS/88055	82–3; 168–70	968 989	
14	1992	OS/92200	138–41; 223–6	946 979	

Grid reference is given for start of run; multiple frames may cover a wider area

APPENDIX 3: Trench details
0m at S or W end

<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	20.20	1.90	0.60	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m-0.60m+ sand and gravel natural.
2	22.70	1.90	0.51	0.00m-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m-0.51m+ sand and gravel natural
3	20.50	1.90	0.50	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.47m subsoil; 0.47m-0.50m+ sand and gravel.
4	19.70	1.90	0.58	0.00m-0.32m topsoil; 0.32m-0.55m subsoil; 0.55m-0.58m+ sand gravel natural.
5	19.70	1.90	0.68	0.00m-0.31m topsoil; 0.00m-0.64m subsoil; 0.64m-0.68m+ sand and gravel natural.
6	22.10	1.90	1.00	0.00m-0.35m topsoil; 0.35m-0.85m subsoil; 0.85m-1.00m+ sand with occasional gravel.
7	20.90	1.90	0.65	0.00m-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m-0.60m subsoil; 0.60m-0.65+ sand and gravel.
8	18.20	1.90	0.95	0.00m-0.34m topsoil; 0.34m-0.80m subsoil; 0.80m-0.95m+ sand with occasional gravel.
9	21.90	1.90	0.60	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.58m subsoil; 0.58m-0.60m+ sand and gravel natural.
10	21.50	1.90	0.60	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.55m subsoil; 0.55m-0.60m+ sand and gravel.
11	19.00	1.90	0.90	0.00m-0.35m topsoil; 0.35m-0.80m subsoil; 0.80m-0.90+ sand and gravel natural. Cremated bone deposit 3
12	24.20	1.90	0.65	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.60m subsoil; 0.60m-0.65m+ sand and gravel natural. Ditch 1 and Pit 2
13	19.70	1.90	0.60	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.58m subsoil; 0.58m-0.60m+ sand and gravel natural.
14	21.60	1.90	0.60	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.58m subsoil; 0.58m-0.60m+ sand and gravel natural.
15	20.00	1.90	0.65	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.60m topsoil; 0.60m-0.65m+ sand and gravel natural.
16	21.90	1.90	0.55	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m-0.55m+ sand and gravel natural. Ditch 4
17	18.20	1.90	0.70	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.65m subsoil; 0.65m-0.70m+ sand and gravel natural.
18	20.10	1.90	0.53	0.00m-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m-0.51m subsoil; 0.51m-0.53m+ gravel natural. Ditch 5
19	21.70	1.90	0.42	0.00m-0.29m topsoil; 0.29m-0.41m subsoil; 0.41m-0.42m+ gravel natural.
20	20.00	1.90	0.42	0.00m-0.31m topsoil; 0.31m-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m-0.42m+ gravel natural.
21	19.00	1.90	0.51	0.00m-0.26m topsoil; 0.26m-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m-0.51m+ gravel natural.
22	20.00	1.90	0.85	0.00m-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m-0.58m subsoil; 0.58m-0.81m subsoil; 0.81m-0.85m+ gravel natural.
23	19.30	1.90	0.66	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.52m subsoil; 0.52m-0.66m sand and gravel.
24	30.20	1.90	0.80	0.00m-0.26m topsoil; 0.26m-0.78m subsoil; 0.78m-0.80m fill of 17. Large Pit 17
25	23.30	1.90	0.53	0.00m-0.24m topsoil; 0.24m-0.47m subsoil; 0.47m-0.53m+ gravel natural.
26	22.30	1.90	0.45	0.00m-0.24m topsoil; 0.24m-0.44m subsoil; 0.44m-0.45m+ gravel natural. Gullies 15 and 16
27	21.20	1.90	0.43	0.00m-0.17m topsoil; 0.17m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.43m+ gravel natural.
28	18.70	1.90	0.72	0.00m-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m-0.69m subsoil; 0.69m-0.72m+ gravel natural. Ditch terminal 6
29	21.60	1.90	0.43	0.00m-0.22m topsoil; 0.22m-0.41m subsoil; 0.41m-0.43m+ gravel natural.
30	18.00	1.90	0.64	0.00m-0.26m topsoil; 0.26m-0.58m subsoil; 0.58m-0.64m+ gravel natural. Ditch terminal 7; Ditch 8
31	21.00	1.90	0.38	0.00m-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.38m+ gravel natural. Ditch 9
32	19.20	1.90	0.40	0.00m-0.32m topsoil; 0.32m-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m-0.40m+ gravel natural. Ditches 10 and 11; Pit 12
33	10.00	1.90	0.65	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.65m fill of 13. Large pit 13
34	16.50	1.90	0.65	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.65m fill of 14. Large pit 14

APPENDIX 4: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
11	3	54	Cremation	Unknown	None
12	1	52	Ditch	Neolithic	Pottery; Flint
12	2	53	Pit	Unknown	None
16	4	55	Ditch	Unknown	None
18	5	56	Ditch	Unknown	None
24	17	69	Pit?	Roman	Pottery
26	15	67	Gully	Unknown	None
26	16	68	Gully	Unknown	None
28	6	57	Ditch terminal	Unknown	None
30	7	58	Ditch terminal	Unknown	None
30	8	59	Ditch	Unknown	None
31	9	60	Ditch	Unknown	None
32	10	61	Ditch	Unknown	None
32	11	62	Ditch	Unknown	None
32	12	63	Pit	Unknown	None
33	13	65	Pit?	Roman	Pottery
34	14	66	Pit?	Roman	Pottery

APPENDIX 5: Roman Pottery Catalogue

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Form (s)</i>	<i>Date-range</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
24	17	69	R1	JC3 bead-rim jar, footring, etc	c.50BC-AD.70/100	21	118	
24	17	69	R2	JC4.2 Storage-jar	c.50BC-AD.70	6	62	
24	17	69	R3	Dr 15/17 dish	c.AD.43-85	1	27	Abraded
24	17	69	R4	Haltern 70 amphora	c.AD.43-100	1	20	Abraded
33	13	65	R1	?	L.I.A.-Roman	3	5	Abraded
34	14	66	R1	Closed	L.I.A.-c.AD.70	4	14	

Fabrics

R1. Durotrigian Black-Burnished ware with up to 0.30mm white and colourless quartz

R2. Coarse fabric with up-to 0.50mm white and colourless quartz and occasional fragments of shale. Fired rough red/black. Durotrigian storage-jar fabric

R3. South Gaulish Samian

R4. Baetican amphora fabric

APPENDIX 6: Catalogue of Struck Flint

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Types</i>
12	1	52	4 Intact flakes (1 utilized?); Serrated blade (broken); Backed knife (broken); Awl
12	1	52 (sieved)	2 intact flakes
16	4	55	Spall
34	14	66	Intact flake

APPENDIX 7: Catalogue of burnt bone from context 3 (54) Sample 2. (+/- 1g)

	<i>Total Weight / no .fragments</i>	<i>>10mm /no .fragments</i>	<i><10mm /no .fragments</i>	<i>>10mm (%)</i>	<i><10mm (%)</i>	<i>Max (mm) fragment size</i>
Spit 1: 0.00 - 0.02m	4g / 116	1g / 6	3g / 110	25	75	20 x 5
Spit 2: 0.02m - 0.04m	4g / 147	<1g / 4	3g / 143	<25	<75	14 x 7
Spit 3: 0.04m - 0.06m	2g / 50	<1g / 3	1g / 47	<50	>50	13 x 10
Total	10g / 313	2g / 13	7g / 300	100	100	-

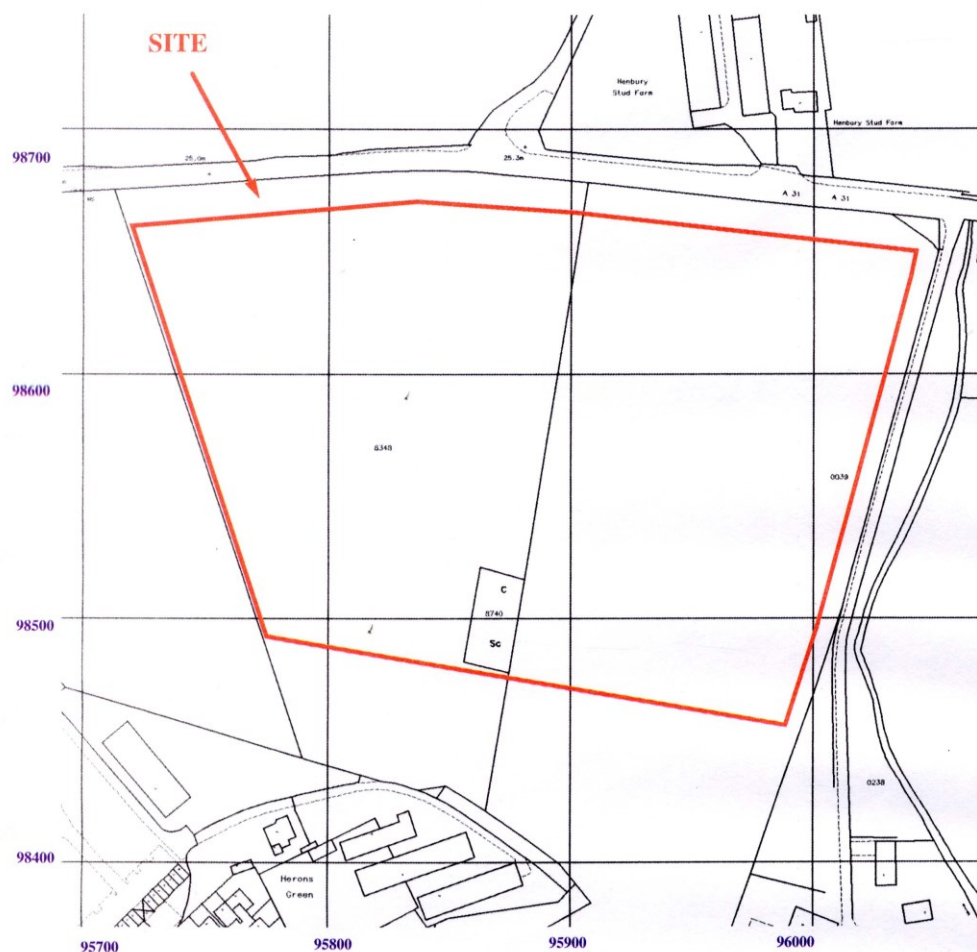


**Henbury Park, Wimborne, Dorset, 2006
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Dorset and HER records from a 1km radius.

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**Land adjacent to A31, Henbury Park,
Wimborne, Dorset, 2006
an archaeological evaluation**

Figure 2. Location of site within Wimborne.

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Figure 3: Trench Locations

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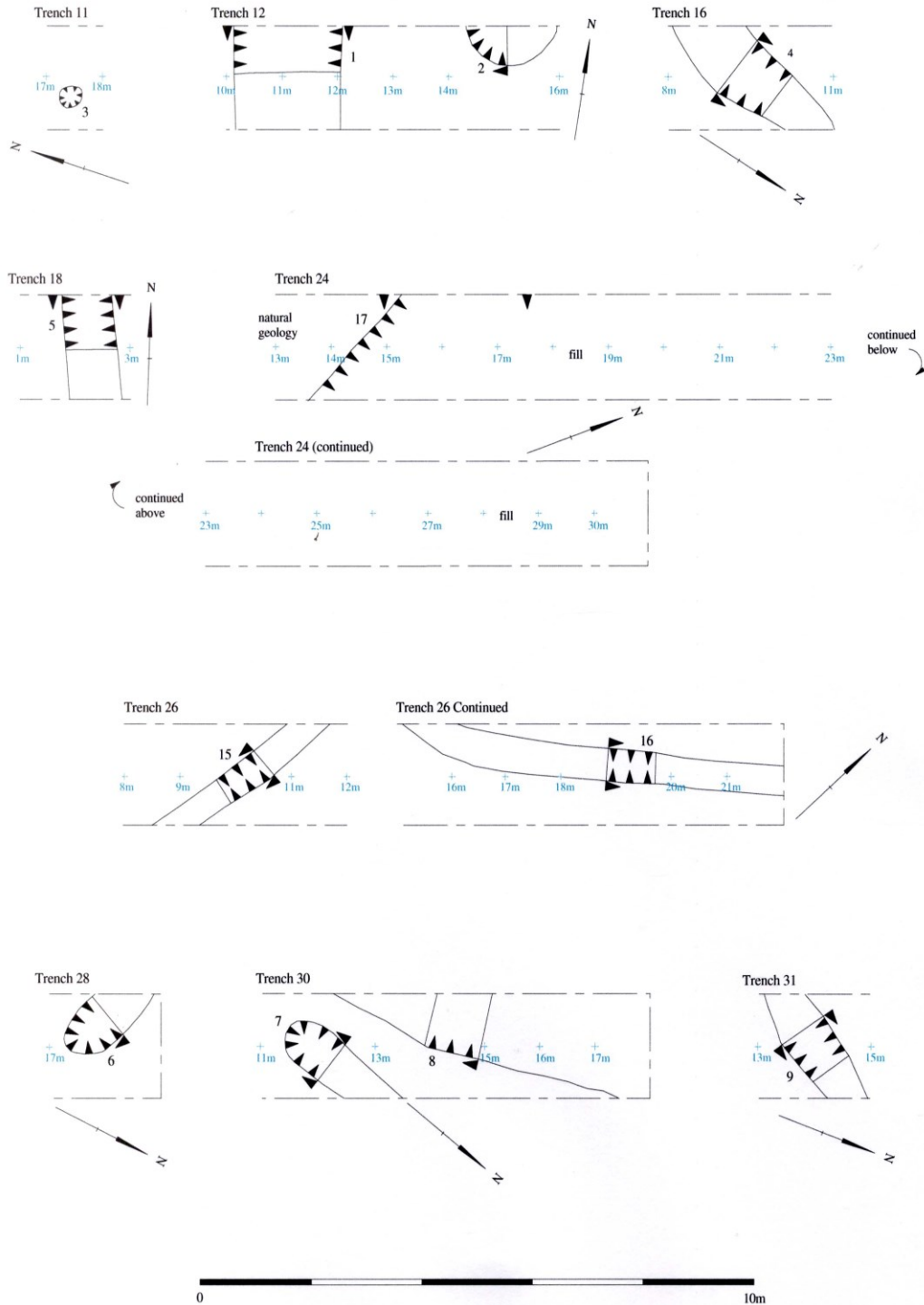


Figure 4: Trench Plans

Henbury Park, Wimborne, Dorset, 2006

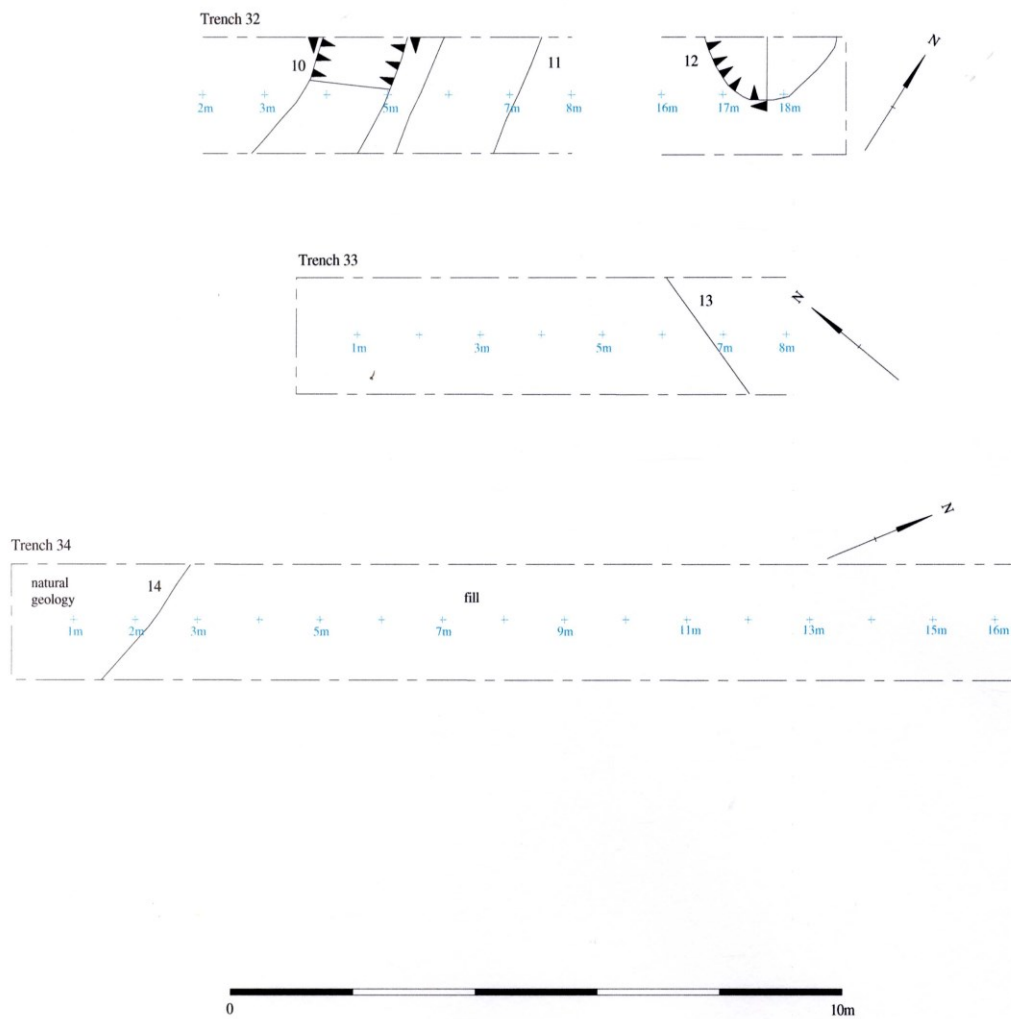


Figure 5: Trench Plans

Henbury Park, Wimborne, Dorset, 2006

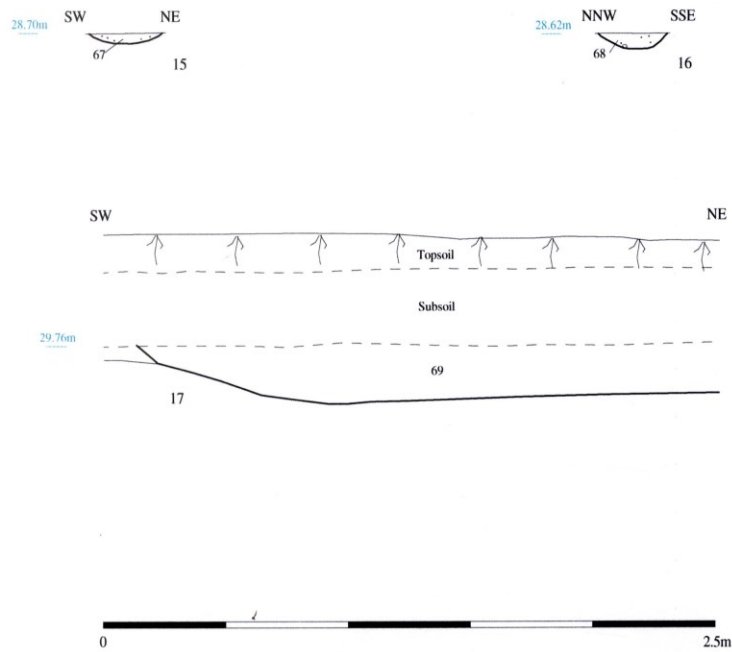
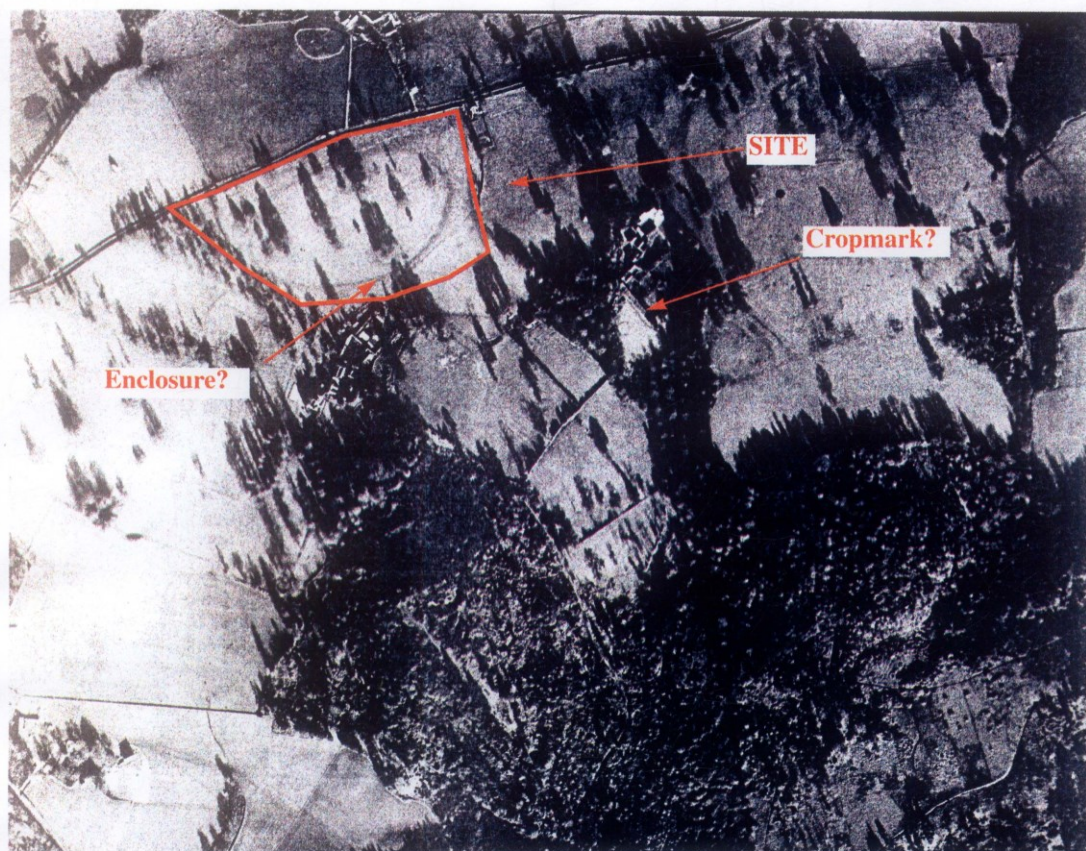


Figure 7: Sections



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**Henbury Park, Wimborne, Dorset, 2006
Archaeological Evaluation**

Plate 1: Aerial photograph RAF/CPE/UK/1934 frame
5139, January 1947, with possible cropmarks.

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Plate 2. Trench 12, looking east, Scales 0.5m, 2m.

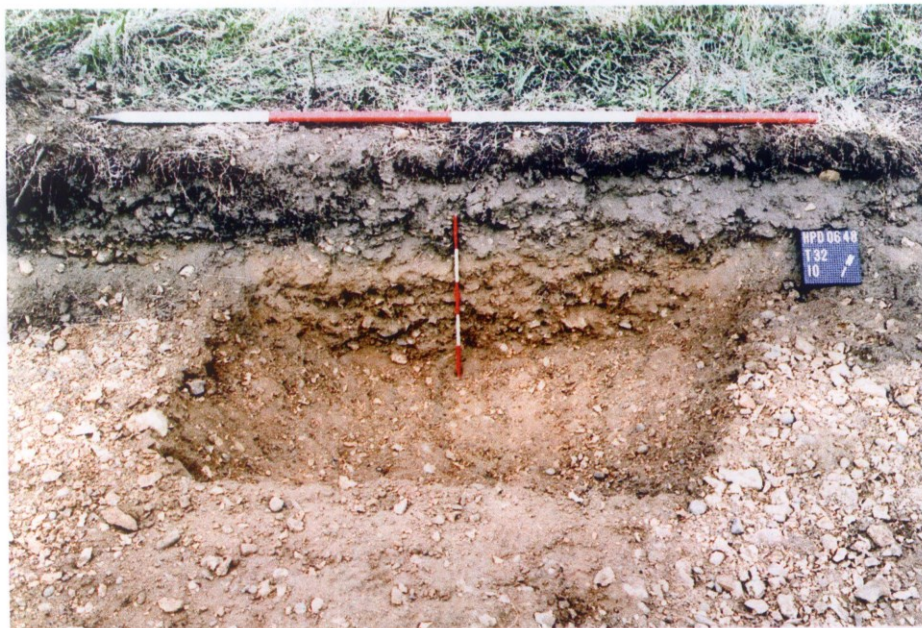


Plate 3. Trench 32, Ditch 10, looking north,
horizontal scale 2m, vertical scale 0.5m