

**T V A S**



**SOUTH WEST**

**Land at Westford Park Farm,  
Chard Junction, Dorset**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**by Andrew Weale**

**Site Code: WCJ 18/65**

**(ST 3373 0374)**

# **Land at Westford Park Farm, Chard Junction, Dorset**

**An Archaeological Evaluation  
for Aggregate Industries UK Ltd**

by Andrew Weale  
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code WCJ 18/65

**October 2018**

## Summary

**Site name:** Land at Westford Park Farm, Chard Junction, Dorset

**Grid reference:** ST 3373 0374

**Site activity:** Archaeological Evaluation

**Date and duration of project:** 17th–26th September 2018

**Project manager:** Agata Socha-Paszkiwicz

**Site supervisor:** Andrew Weale

**Site code:** WCJ 18/65

**Area of site:** c. 11.9ha

**Summary of results:** The evaluation was carried out successfully with alterations to the location of trenches being made. The majority of the trenches revealed nothing of archaeological interest and several trenches only revealed modern features such as land drains. The majority of the geophysical anomalies noted on the survey turn out to be of geological and not archaeological origin. However, two semi-circular geophysical anomalies do appear to be of archaeological origin and coincide well with ditches 10/ 11 (trench 25) and ditch 9 (trench 24). The latter also contained a prehistoric struck flint.

On the basis of these results it is suggested that only the northern portion of the site has archaeological potential.

**Location and reference of archive:** The archive is presently held at TVAS South West, Taunton and will be deposited at Dorset County Museum in due course.

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Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford✓ 22.10.18 Steve Preston✓ 22.10.18
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# Land at Westford Park Farm, Chard Junction, Dorset An Archaeological Evaluation

by Andrew Weale

Report 18/65d

## Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at land at Westford Park Farm, Chard Junction, Dorset (NGR ST 3373 0374) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Ms Joanne Baker of Aggregate Industries UK Ltd, Frome Area Office, Edwin Sims House, Vallis Road, Frome, BA11 3EG.

Planning permission is to be sought from Dorset County Council to extend Chard Junction Quarry onto neighbouring Westford Park Farm for gravel extraction. In light of the possibility of archaeological remains being present on the site which would be destroyed by the proposed extraction, a field evaluation has been requested in order to inform the planning process. This is in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2108) and County Council policies on archaeology. The fieldwork was to take the form of a geophysical survey (reported separately) and trial trenching.

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Steve Wallis, Senior Archaeologist of Dorset County Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Andrew Weale and Piotr Wrobel between 17th and 26th September 2018 and the site code is WCJ 18/65. The archive is presently held at TVAS South West, Taunton and will be deposited at Dorset County Museum in due course.

## Location, topography and geology

The site lies 800m south of the rail crossing around which the small residential and industrial complex of Chard Junction has developed since the mid-19th century. It is within the parish of Thorncombe, in south-west Dorset, which until 1844 was an outlying portion of Devon (Hart 2013, 5). The site comprises an area of 11.9ha in a south to north row of fields on the lower west-facing slopes overlooking the floor of the Axe valley, the river being immediately adjacent to its west side. In addition, a proposed 530m-long haul road would link the east side of the site's north field to the existing quarry to the north-east (Fig. 1). The site lies at a height of 60–75m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). A dry coombe cuts towards the river across the northernmost field and an arcing tributary forms the boundary between the two southern fields. Current land use of the site is for the most part

pastoral land with one field under wheat (field 2). The underlying geology is Quaternary River Terrace Deposits (BGS 1974). A mixture of gravels and clays was observed during the evaluation.

## **Archaeological background**

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in the desk-based assessment (Tabor 2018). In summary the site lies in an area of moderate archaeological potential with recent fieldwork having revealed a number of sites of Bronze Age, Roman and medieval dates as well as finds of Lower Palaeolithic date. There are no known heritage assets within the site itself. However, one listed building stands on its periphery. By analogy with known nearby sites, the site would have been well-situated for past settlement and can be considered to have moderate archaeological potential for all post-glacial periods, probably increasing on account of the large area covered.

A geophysical survey has been undertaken (in two stages) which identified a small number of magnetic anomalies across the site, with those of archaeological potential being concentrated in the three northern fields (Dawson 2018a and b). In the north field two circular linear anomalies and in the mid south field a system of weak positive linear trends all possibly represent buried cut features of archaeological origin. Nothing of archaeological interest was detected in the southern field or the haul road area.

## **Objectives and methodology**

The aims of the evaluation were to determine the presence/ absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological or palaeoenvironmental deposits within the area of development.

The specific research aims of this project are:

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;
- to determine if deposits of Iron Age and Roman date are present; and
- to determine the nature and origin of any geophysical anomalies.

Forty trenches were proposed to be excavated, each measuring 25m long and 2.0m wide. These were dug using a fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All spoilheaps were to be monitored for finds. Where archaeological features were certainly or probably present, the stripped areas were to be cleaned using appropriate hand tools and sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits exposed were excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims outlined above. The work was to be carried out in a manner

which would not compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits which might warrant preservation *in situ*, or might better be excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

## **Results**

All 40 trenches were excavated as planned but four trenches (4, 22, 28 and 30) were moved to avoid an overhead electricity cable (Fig. 2). The trenches ranged in length from 24.20 to 26.40m and in depth from 0.24 to 0.60m. Two machine-dug test pits were excavated through the dry coombe in Trenches 25 and 28 and hand cleaned. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. The only possible archaeological features were identified within Trenches 1, 2, 3, 8, 14, 20, 24, 25, 30, 38 and 39, with geological features recorded in trenches 25 and 28. The excavated features are summarized in Appendix 2.

### Trench 1 (Figs 4 and 5)

Trench 1 was aligned West – East and was 24.7m long and 0.41m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.31m of topsoil above 0.08m of subsoil. The subsoil overlay a yellow sandy clay and gravel (natural geology). Two land drains (1, 2) were observed, one of which (1) contained a fragment of late post-medieval pottery.

### Trench 2 (Figs 4 and 5)

Trench 2 was aligned South-West – North-East and was 26.7m long and 0.38m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.29m of topsoil above 0.08m of subsoil above clay and gravel (natural geology). Land drain 15 was the only cut feature observed.

### Trench 3 (Figs 4 and 5)

Trench 3 was aligned West – East and was 25.0m long and 0.27m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil, above 0.02m of subsoil above yellow sandy clay and gravel natural geology. Land drain 3 was the only cut feature observed.

### Trench 8 (Figs 4 and 5)

Trench 8 was aligned South-East – North-West and was 25.90m long and 0.39m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.27m of topsoil, above 0.08m of subsoil above natural geology. Cut into the geology was Ditch 4 which was 1.05m wide and 0.28m deep. It was filled with a light yellow grey silty sand (55) that contained no artefacts. Ditch 5 did not appear on the geophysical survey as an anomaly.

#### Trench 14 (Figs 4 and 5)

Trench 14 was aligned West – East and was 26.40m long and 0.38m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.26m of topsoil above 0.03m of subsoil above hard gravel mixed with brown yellow sand natural geology. Cut into the geology was a shallow hollow (5) which was aligned roughly south to north, 3.60m long, at least 2.60m wide and 0.24m deep. It was filled with a deposit of light yellow grey sandy silt (56) with 40% gravel but contained no artefacts. Hollow 5 did not appear on the geophysical survey as an anomaly.

#### Trench 20 (Figs 4 and 5)

Trench 20 was aligned roughly South – North and was 27.40m long and 0.32m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.27m of topsoil, above 0.05m of subsoil above grey yellow sandy clay natural geology. Cut into the geology was Gully 6 which was aligned west to east and was 0.64m wide and 0.15m deep. It was filled with a light yellow grey silty sand with 30% gravel (57) that contained a single chert flake probably of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. It is possible that Gully 6 is in a similar position and alignment to a feature observed in the geophysical survey.

#### Trench 24 (Figs 4 and 5; Pls 1 and 7)

Trench 24 was aligned roughly South-West – North-East and was 25.50m long and 0.49m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.35m of topsoil, above 0.06m of subsoil above brown yellow silty clay with large stones and gravel natural geology. Cut into the geology was Ditch 7 which was aligned NE to SE, and was 1.09m wide and 0.30m deep. It was filled with a light grey yellow silty sand with occasional gravel (58) but no artefacts. Ditch 9 was also aligned NE to SE and was 2.54m wide and 0.50m deep. It was filled with a light grey yellow silty sand with lens of red brown silty sand and 10% gravel (60). It contained a single broken and burnt flint flake probably of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. This ditch corresponded closely with a semi-circular geophysical anomaly.

#### Trench 25 (Figs 4 and 5; Pls 2, 8 and 10)

Trench 25 was aligned roughly South-East – North-West and was 26.00m long and 0.46m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.37m of topsoil above 0.06m of subsoil above brown yellow silty clay with large stones and gravel natural geology. However, the south-east end of the trench for a distance of 10.8m was within a palaeochannel (17) corresponding to the location of the dry coombe cutting across the field. A test pit was machine-excavated through the channel at the south-east end of the trench. The test pit was 4.50m long at its top and 2.30m at the base and dug to 1.10 deep. The stratigraphy within the test pit comprised topsoil 0.26m thick, beneath which was subsoil up to 0.30m thick. Beneath the subsoil was a deposit (72) of light brown silty sand with 30% stone and

gravel. Beneath deposit 72 was a dark red brown silty sand and gravel (73) which was also noted in palaeochannel 19.

Ditch 10 was aligned SW to NE and was 1.64m wide and 0.33m deep. It was filled with a mid red brown silty sand with 50% gravel (61). Ditch 10 cut parallel ditch 11 which was 0.82m wide and 0.28m deep. Ditch 11 was filled by a mid red brown silty sand with less than 10% gravel (62). Neither feature contained artefacts. Ditch 10 may be a recut of ditch 11 and they appear to be in a similar location and orientation to another semi-circular anomaly found during the geophysical survey.

#### Trench 28 (Figs 4 and 5; Pls 3 and 9)

Trench 28 was aligned South-East– North-West and was 31.0m long and 0.5m deep. The whole of the trench appeared to coincide with the alluvial deposits of the palaeochannel 17 forming the dry coombe. A test pit was machine-excavated through the palaeochannel at the south-east end of the trench. The test pit was 4.30m long at its top, 2m at the base and a maximum of 1.51m deep. The stratigraphy within the test pit comprised topsoil up to 0.22m thick, above subsoil up to 0.07m thick. Beneath the subsoil was deposit (67), a light to mid brown grey silty clay with gravel up to 0.06m thick followed by deposit (68) a light grey yellow silty sand with gravel up to 0.24m thick. This in turn overlaid deposit 69, a light brown grey sand with gravel up to 0.07m deep. Beneath deposit 69 was a light grey yellow sandy clay with large stones and gravel (70) up to 0.18m thick which covered the base of the channel. No archaeological finds were recovered from any of these deposits.

Ditch 18 was coincident with the test pit and was aligned south-west to north-east. It was 0.86m wide and 0.30m deep. It was filled with a mid grey/brown silty clay with gravel and stone (67). It contained no artefacts.

#### Trench 30 (Figs 4 and 5; Pl. 4)

Trench 30 was aligned South-East – North-West and was 27.40m long and 0.42m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil above 0.09m of subsoil which in turn overlaid natural geology. Cut into the geology was Ditch 8 which was aligned SW to NE. It was 1.27m wide and 0.39m deep and filled with a dark brown grey sandy silt with approximately 80% gravel and stones (59), but contained no artefacts.

#### Trench 38 (Figs 4 and 5; Pl. 5)

Trench 38 was aligned North-West – South-East and was 26.80m long and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.34m of topsoil above 0.04m of subsoil which overlaid natural geology. Cut into the geology was Ditch 14 which was aligned roughly south to north. It was 0.52m wide and 0.16m deep and filled with mid red



brown silty clay (55) that contained no artefacts. Ditch 14 did not appear on the geophysical survey as an anomaly.

#### Trench 39 (Figs 4 and 5; Pl. 6)

Trench 38 was aligned roughly South – North and was 26.80m long and 0.42m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil above 0.08m of subsoil which in turn overlaid natural geology. Cut into the geology were two gullies both aligned roughly west–east. Gully 13 was 0.75m wide and 0.35m deep. It was filled with a mid grey yellow silty clay (64) that contained no artefacts. Gully 12 was 2.54m wide and 0.50m deep and was filled with a light grey yellow silty sand and 10% gravel (63). Neither gully contained artefacts nor did they appear on the geophysical survey as anomalies.

## **Finds**

### *Struck Flint and chert by Steve Ford*

Two struck lithic pieces were recovered during the evaluation. A flake made from Broom chert came from cut 6 (57). A broken and burnt flint flake came from cut 9 (60). The chronologically of these is not distinctive but are probably of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

### *Post Medieval Pottery by Andrew Weale*

A single sherd of green glazed post- medieval earthenware was recovered from Drain 1 (52). It appeared to be the base of a jug or pot in a glaze reminiscent of the Verwood Potteries.

## **Conclusion**

The evaluation has successfully investigated the site as intended with only minor alterations made to the locations of trenches. The majority of the trenches revealed nothing of archaeological interest and several trenches only revealed modern features such as land drains.

Several linear features were recorded, none of which were closely dated. Two of these contained prehistoric struck lithic artefacts, but they could easily be residual finds in features of later date and thus poor dating evidence. Some of the archaeological features were not identified by the geophysical survey. The majority of the geophysical anomalies noted on the survey turn out to be of geological and not archaeological origin.

However, two semi-circular geophysical anomalies do appear to be of archaeological origin and coincide well with ditches 10/ 11 (trench 25) and ditch 9 (trench 24). The latter also contained a prehistoric struck flint.

On the basis of these results it is suggested that only the northern portion of the site has archaeological potential.

## References

- BGS, 1974, *British Geological Survey*, 150000, Sheet E323, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth
- Dawson, N, 2018, 'Land at Westford Park Farm, Chard Junction, Dorset, a geophysical survey (Magnetic)', TVAS South West unpubl rep **18/65b**, Taunton
- Dawson, N, 2018, 'Land at Westford Park Farm, Chard Junction, Dorset, a geophysical survey (Magnetic)', TVAS South West unpubl rep **18/65c**, Taunton
- NPPF, 2018, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Ministry Housing, Communities and Local Govt, London
- Tabor, R, 2018, 'Land at Westford Park Farm. Chard Junction, Dorset: an archaeological desk-based assessment', TVAS South West unpubl rep **18/65**, Taunton

## APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at west or south end

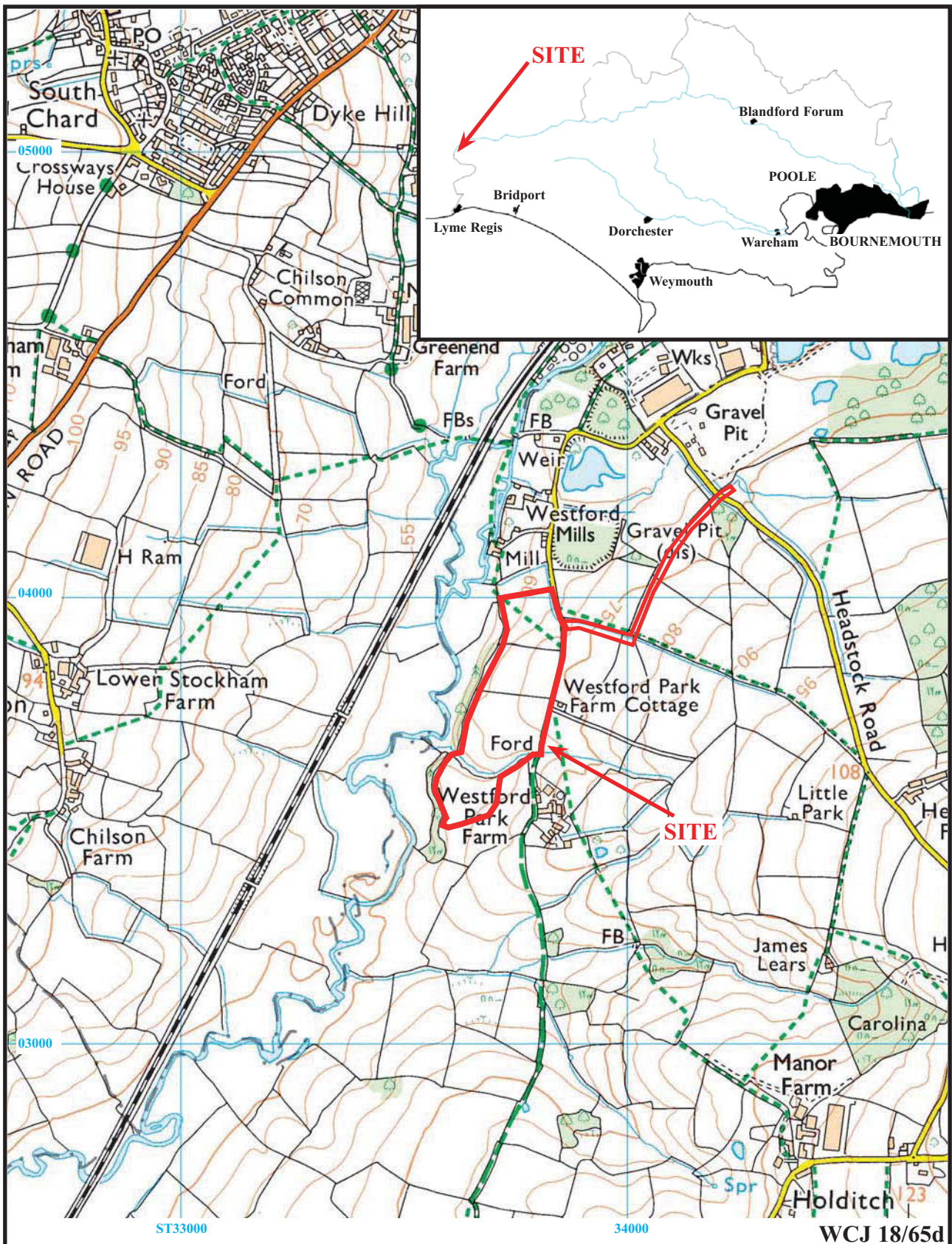
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	24.7	2.0	0.41	0-0.31m topsoil; 0.31-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m+ yellow sandy clay with gravel natural geology. Two land drains (1 and 2).
2	26.7	2.0	0.38	0-0.29m topsoil; 0.29-0.37m subsoil; 0.37m+ yellow clayey sand natural geology . Two land drains (15 and 16).
3	25.0	2.0	0.27	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.27m subsoil; 0.27m+ natural geology of yellow sandy clay with gravel. Land drain 3.
4	26.6	2.0	0.31	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ yellow sandy clay with gravel natural geology . Moved NE due to overhead power line.
5	26.0	2.0	0.31	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.30m subsoil ; 0.30m+ yellow sandy clay with stone geology
6	25.5	2.0	0.40	0-0.29m topsoil; 0.29-0.36m subsoil; 0.3m+ brown yellow silty clay with gravel natural geology.
7	25.3	2.0	0.39	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.36 subsoil; 0.36m+ yellow brown and red brown silty clay with gravel natural geology. Test pit 0.39-0.51m.
8	25.9	2.0	0.39	0-0.27 topsoil; 0.27-0.35m of subsoil; 0.35m+ brown yellow sandy clay with gravel natural geology. Ditch 4.
9	27.2	2.0	0.40	0-0.29m topsoil; 0.29-0.36m subsoil; 0.36m+ brown yellow sandy clay with gravel natural geology.
10	24.4	2.0	0.43	0-0.31m topsoil; 0.31-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m+ natural of brown yellow sandy silt natural geology.
11	26.6	2.0	0.45	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m+ red brown sandy clay with gravel. Bare clay; very hard.
12	26.0	2.0	0.43	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.38 subsoil; 0.38m+ brown yellow sandy clay. Bare and very hard clay natural geology.
13	27.7	2.0	0.31	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.3m+ hard gravel and brown yellow sandy clay natural geology
14	26.4	2.0	0.38	0-0.32m topsoil; 0.32-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m+ hard gravel on brown yellow clay natural geology. Possible quarry pit 5 on east end.
15	25.8	2.0	0.32	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.32-0.30m subsoil; 0.32m+ yellow sandy clay with some gravel natural geology.
16	24.6	2.0	0.26	0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24m+ hard yellow sandy clay natural geology.
17	24.5	2.0	0.34	0-24m topsoil; 0.24-0.28m subsoil; 0.28m+ yellow sandy clay with large stones and gravel natural geology.
18	26.3	2.0	0.40	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m+ hard brown yellow sandy clay natural geology
19	26.2	2.0	0.32	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26-0.29m subsoil; 0.29m+ grey yellow sandy clay with large stones and gravel natural geology
20	27.4	2.0	0.32	0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m+ natural of very hard dry grey yellow sandy clay natural geology. Gully 6.
21	25.4	2.0	0.37	0-0.34m topsoil; 0.34m+ natural of light yellow sandy clay; patches of white yellow sandy clay with gravel natural geology
22	26.2	2.0	0.33	0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27-0.30m; 0.30m+ to west yellow clay natural geology; to east - gravel; grey yellow sandy clay between. Moved 9m east due to overhead cables.
23	25.0	2.0	0.33/0.50	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23-0.29m subsoil; 0.29m+ yellow clay with stones and gravel. Natural changes at 13.3m to yellow grey clay with gravel. Top soil is 0-0.3; subsoil is 0.30-0.45m; 0.45m+ natural crosses top of coombe possible alluvial/colluvial deposit.
24	25.5	2.0	0.49	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m+ brown yellow silty clay with stones and gravel natural geology. Ditches 7 and 9. <b>[Pls 1, 7]</b>
25	26.0	2.0	0.46	SE end in the comb is 0-0.37m topsoil; 0.37m subsoil; 0.43-0.46m+ colluvium. Middle to NE end is: 0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24-0.32m subsoil; 0.32-0.35m+ natural gravel geology. Ditches 10 and 11; Test Pit 2 <b>[Pls 2, 8, 10]</b>
26	25.2	2.0	0.40	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.37m subsoil; 0.37m+ yellow silty clay with stones and gravel natural geology.
27	26.6	2.0	0.50	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.45m subsoil; natural geology.
28	28.0	2.0	0.50	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.49m subsoil; 0.49m+ alluvium/colluvium with brown yellow silty; sandy clay with stones natural geology. Moved to east and changed criteria due to overhead cables and comb. Test Pit 1 <b>[Pls 3, 9]</b>
29	25.3	2.0	0.48	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m+ natural is yellow sand and gravel with yellow sandy clay.
30	27.4	2.0	0.42	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m+ large stones with yellow grey silty sand colluvium (?) and yellow sandy clay natural geology. Ditch 8. <b>[Pl. 4]</b>
31	26.0	2.0	0.39	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.3-0.37m subsoil; 0.37m+ i grey yellow sandy clay with gravel; yellow clay patches natural geology.
32	26.2	2.0	0.50	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.46m subsoil; 0.46m+ yellow clayey sand with gravel and large stones natural geology.
33	25.1	2.0	0.48	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.45 subsoil increases down slope from 0.0m at west end

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
				to 0.15m thick at east end; 0.45m+ natural is mineralised yellow sand and gravel to west end; white grey sand and gravel on midpoint and east end from 18m +.
34	24.2	2.0	0.60	West: 0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ white grey sand and gravel (to 7.80m). Mid and east: 0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m+ yellow sand and gravel.
35	25.8	2.0	0.50	0-0.33m topsoil; 0.33-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m+ yellow clay with stones and gravel
36	26.3	2.0	0.42	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m+ grey yellow clay with stones
37	25.8	2.0	0.50	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28-0.42m subsoil; 0.42m+ grey yellow clay with few stones
38	26.8	2.0	0.40	0-0.34m topsoil; 0.34-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m+ white grey sandy clay/ yellow sandy clay with some stones; Gully 14. <b>[PI. 5]</b>
39	26.8	2.0	0.42	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.33-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m+ natural. Gullies 12 and 13. <b>[PI. 6]</b>
40	26.6	2.0	0.24	0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24-0.32m subsoil; 0.32m+ natural is mixture of yellow sandy clay and brown grey clay.

## APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
1	1	52	Land Drain	Post Medieval _ Modern	Pottery
1	2	53	Land Drain	Post Medieval _ Modern	
3	3	54	Land Drain	Post Medieval _ Modern	
8	4	55	Ditch	Undated	
14	5	56	Hollow	Undated	
20	6	57	Gully	Prehistoric?	Flint/chert
24	7	58	Ditch	Undated	
30	8	59	Ditch	Undated	
24	9	60	Ditch	Prehistoric?	Flint/chert
25	10	61	Ditch	Undated	
25	11	62	Ditch	Possible Prehistoric	Form
39	12	63	Gully	Possible Prehistoric	Form
39	13	64	Gully	Undated	
38	14	65	Gully	Undated	
2	15	74	Land Drain	Post Medieval _ Modern	
2	16	75	Land Drain	Post Medieval _ Modern	
28	17	50, 51, 67-70	Palaeochannel		
28	18		Ditch	Undated	
25	19	50, 51, 72, 73.	Palaeochannel		

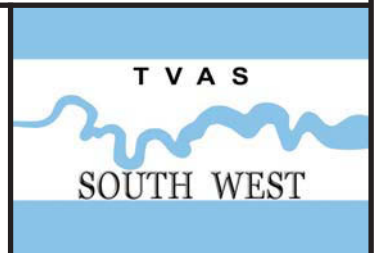


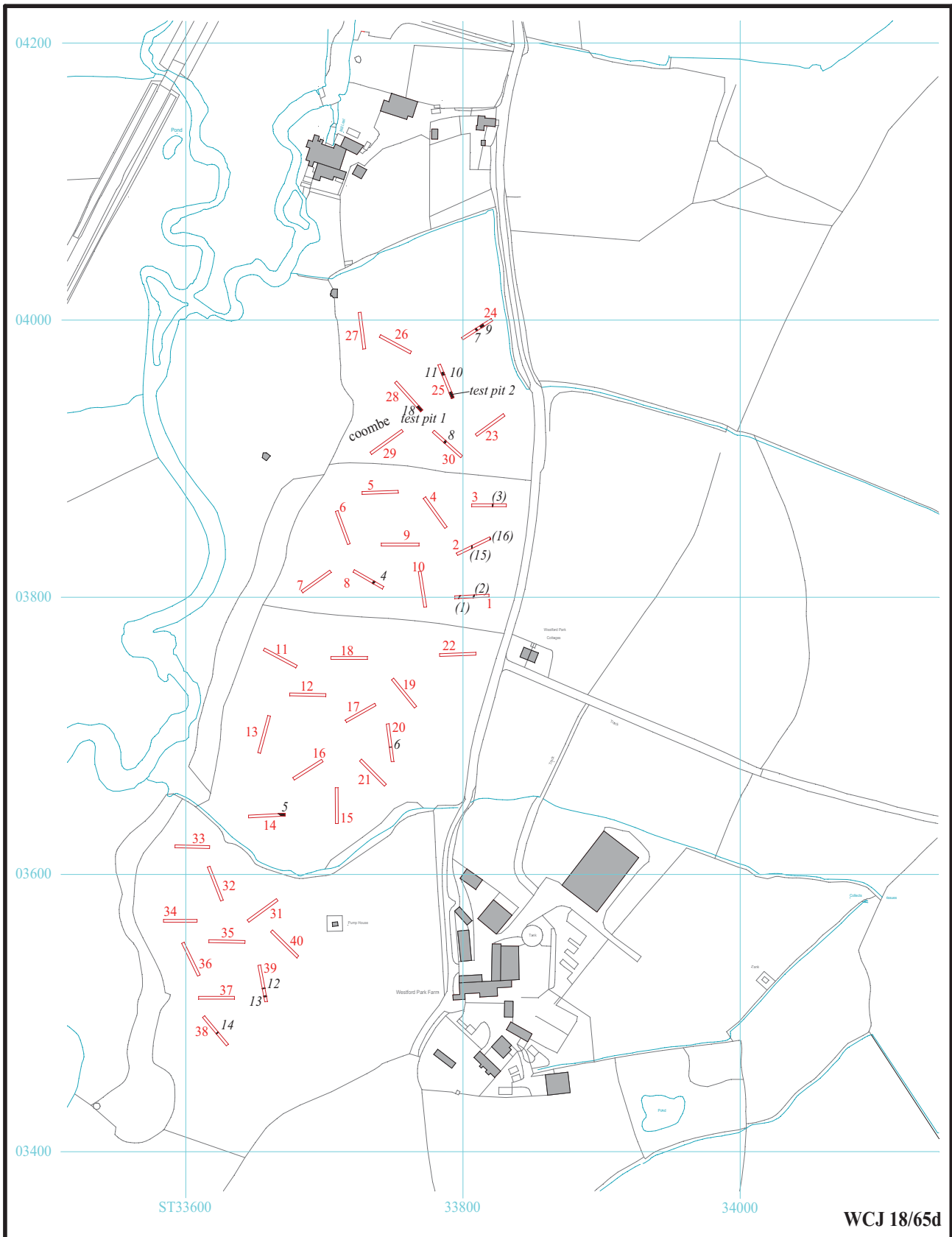


**Land at Westford Park Farm,  
Chard Junction, Dorset, 2018  
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site in relation to Chard Junction and within Dorset.

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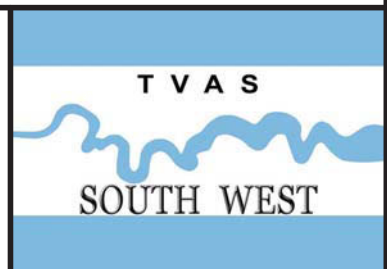


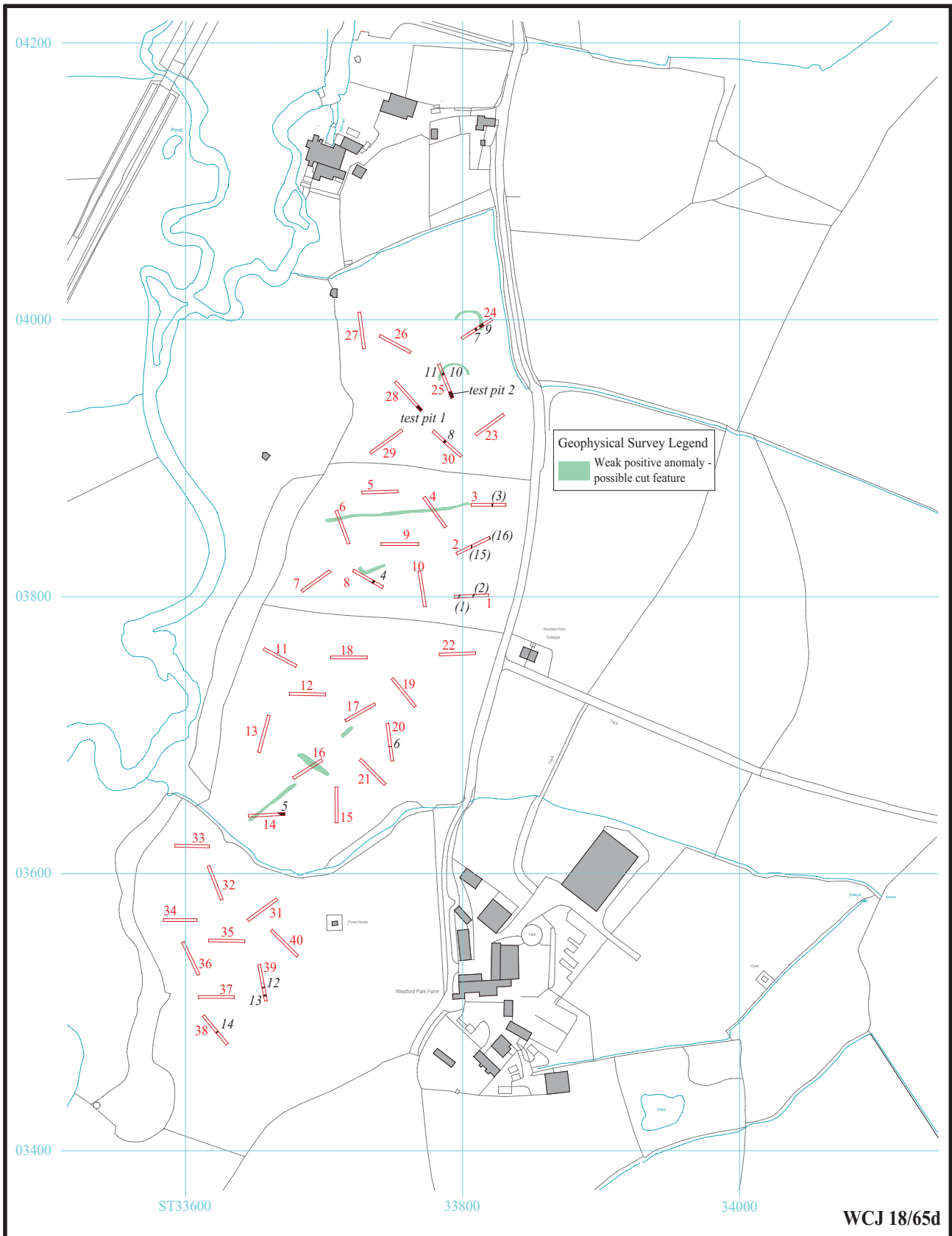


**Land at Westford Park Farm,  
Chard Junction, Dorset, 2018  
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 2. Site plan showing trenches and locations of features investigated.

0 100m





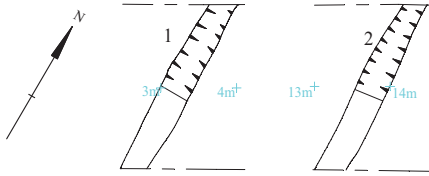
**Land at Westford Park Farm,  
Chard Junction, Dorset, 2018  
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 3. Site plan overlaying geophysical survey results (after Dawson 2018).

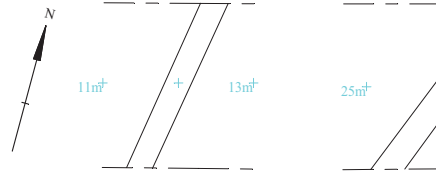




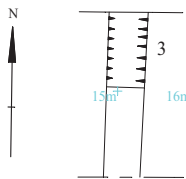
Trench 1



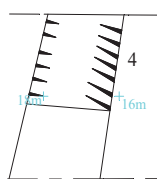
Trench 2



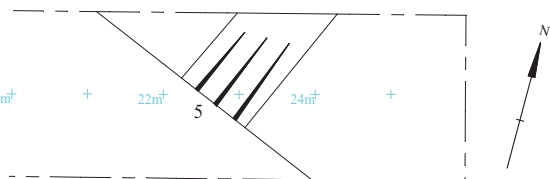
Trench 3



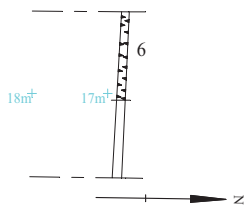
Trench 8



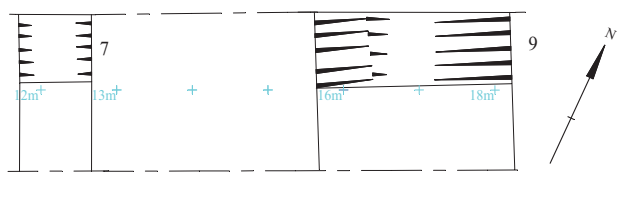
Trench 14



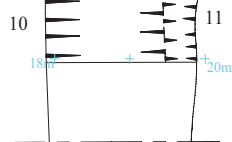
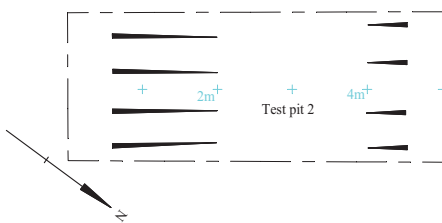
Trench 20



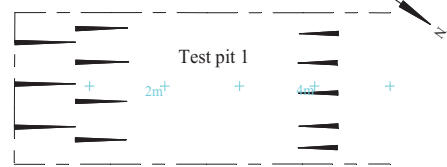
Trench 24



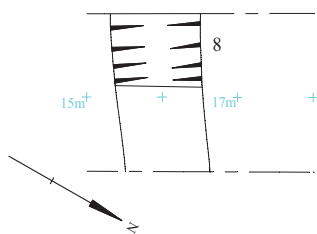
Trench 25



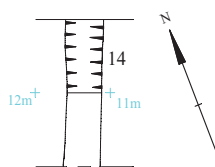
Trench 28



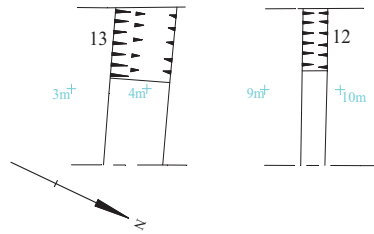
Trench 30



Trench 38



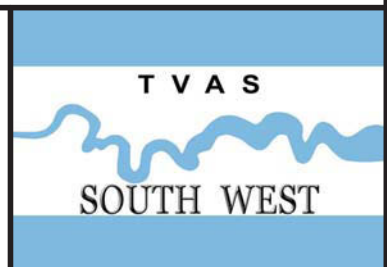
Trench 39

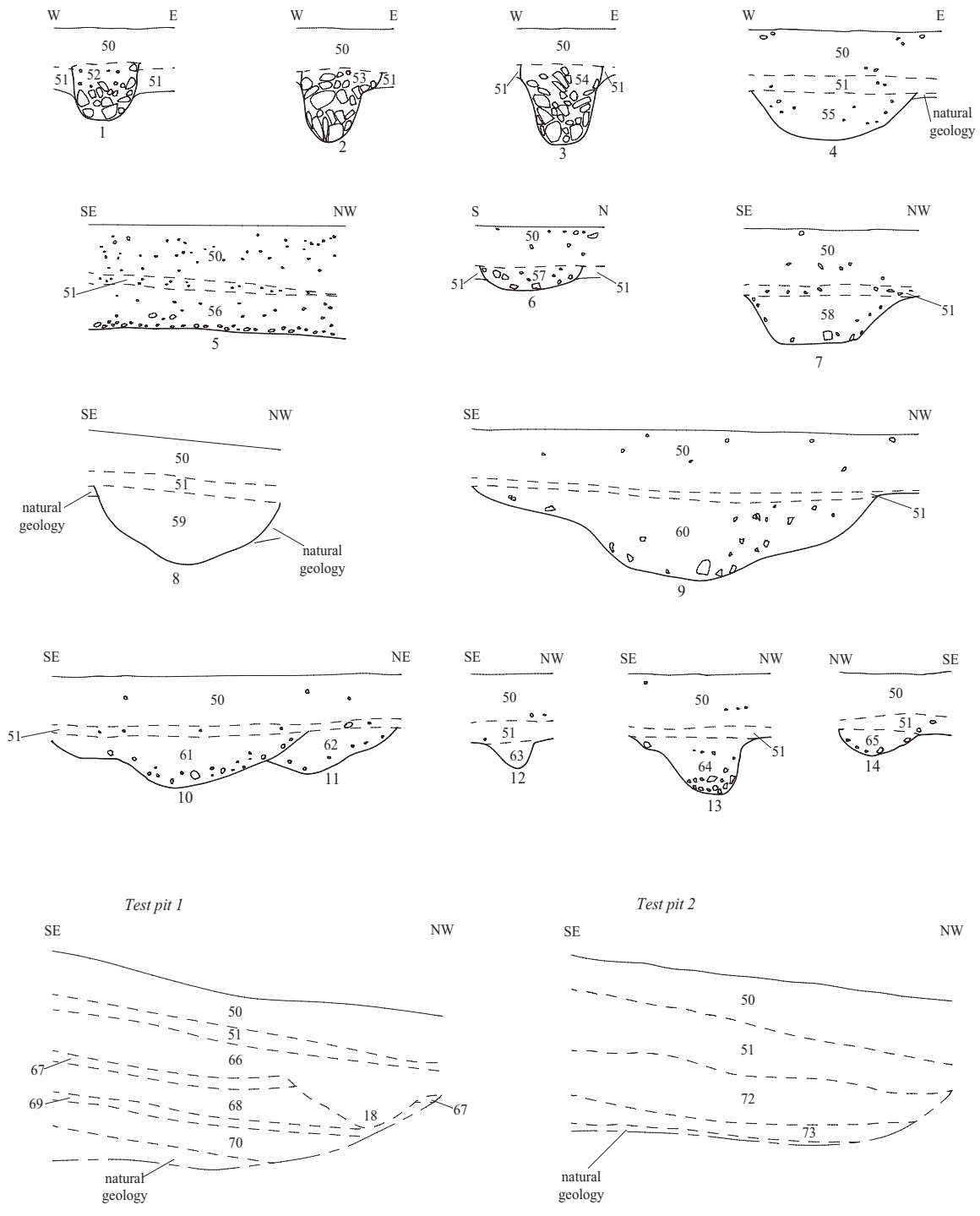


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Figure 4. Trench details.





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Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 5. Sections.

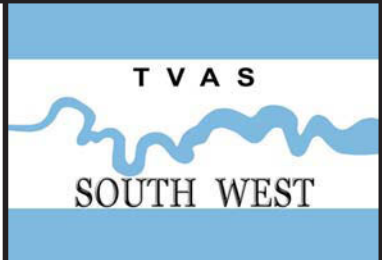




Plate 1. Trench 24 Looking North East Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m



Plate 2. Trench 25. Looking North West. Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m

WCJ 18/65d

**Land at Westford Park Farm,  
Chard Junction, Dorset, 2018  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Plates 1 and 2.**







Plate 3. Trench 28. Looking North West. Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m



Plate 4. Trench 30. Looking North West. Scales:2m, 1m and 0.5m

WCJ 18/65d

**Land at Westford Park Farm,  
Chard Junction, Dorset, 2018  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Plates 3 and 4.**







Plate 5. Trench 38. Looking North West. Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m



Plate 6. Trench 39. Looking North Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m

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**Land at Westford Park Farm,  
Chard Junction, Dorset, 2018  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Plates 5 and 6.**





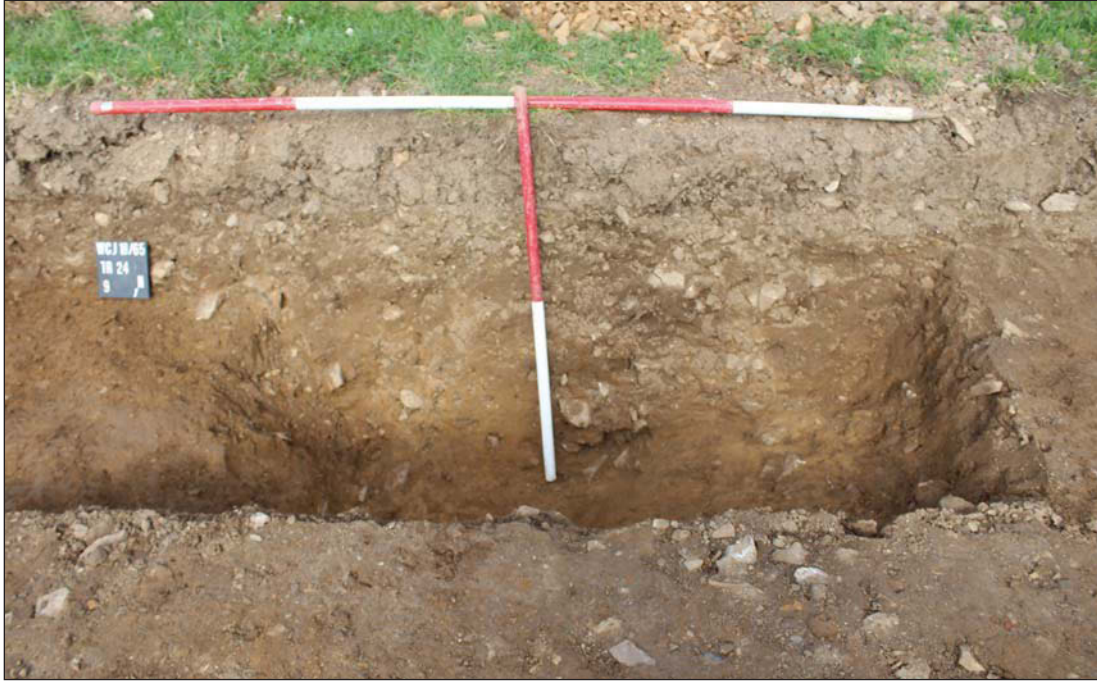


Plate 7. Trench 24 Ditch 9. Looking South West. Scales: 2m and 1m



Plate 8. Trench 25 Ditches 10 and 11. Looking South West. Scales: 2m, 0.5m and 0.3m

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**Land at Westford Park Farm,  
Chard Junction, Dorset, 2018  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Plates 7 and 8.**







Plate 9. Trench 28, Test Pit 1 Ditch 18. Looking South West. Scales: 2m and 1m



Plate 10. Trench 25, Test Pit 2. Looking South West. Scales: 2m and 1m

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**Land at Westford Park Farm,  
Chard Junction, Dorset, 2018  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Plates 9 and 10.**

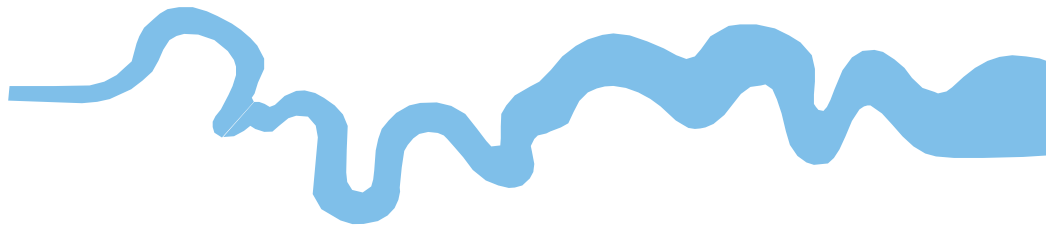


## TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late .....	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early .....	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late .....	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early .....	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper .....	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle .....	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower .....	2,000,000 BC







**TVAS (South West),  
Unit 21 Apple Business Centre,  
Frobisher Way,  
Taunton TA2 6BB  
Tel: 01823 288284  
Email: [southwest@tvas.co.uk](mailto:southwest@tvas.co.uk)  
Web: [www.tvas.co.uk/southwest](http://www.tvas.co.uk/southwest)**

*Offices in:  
Reading, Brighton, Stoke-on-Trent and Ennis (Ireland)*