ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:

CANADA FARM, WINTERBORNE STICKLAND, DORSET

NGR: ST 851 049
Local Planning Authority: North Dorset District Council
Planning Ref.: Pre-Planning Enquiry
PCAS job No.: 1135
Site code: CFDE13
Archive acc. code:TBC

Report prepared for

British Solar Renewables and Alder King

By

L Brocklehurst

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Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd
47, Manor Road
Saxilby
Lincoln
LN1 2HX
Tel. 01522 703800
Fax: 01522 703656

e-mail: info@pre-construct.co.uk

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Plates

Summary

In December 2013 and January 2014, in accordance with NPPF, a programme of archaeological evaluation (trial-trenching) took place on c.15 hectares of farmland at Canada Farm, Winterborne Stickland, Dorset (centred on NGR: ST 851 049). The evaluation was commissioned by British Solar Renewables and Alder King, and was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by the Planning Archaeologist for Dorset County Council, acting as advisor to North Dorset District Council. The results will be used to inform a planning application for the construction of a solar array.

A previous assessment of the site based on evidence held in the Dorset Historic Environment Record, and a geophysical survey of the proposed development zone had revealed that there was a significant archaeological potential for prehistoric and/or Roman remains.

17 trial trenches (30m x 2m) were excavated across the proposed development site, with the geophysical survey being used to target possible archaeological features; which included a potentially large enclosure (and related features; pits, etc.) on the SE side of the site.

Once excavated the archaeological evidence did not entirely mirror the geophysical survey results. Eight of the trenches (2, 7,9,10,11,14,15 and 16) proved negative, whilst seven (1, 4A, 4B, 8, 12, 13 and 17) contained no more than two features. Three trenches (3, 5 and 6) exposed several archaeological features, with Trenches 5 and 6 containing the most convincing evidence of occupation. These two trenches were located in South-East corner of the site. Unfortunately no dating evidence was recovered.

Many of the features found on site did not fit in with the notion of a large settlement enclosure (tentatively identified by geophysical survey); rather, they presented probably several phases of agricultural activity. This included field boundaries and evidence of lyncheting: a technique used to create a series of flat steps or cultivation terraces up the side of a hill.

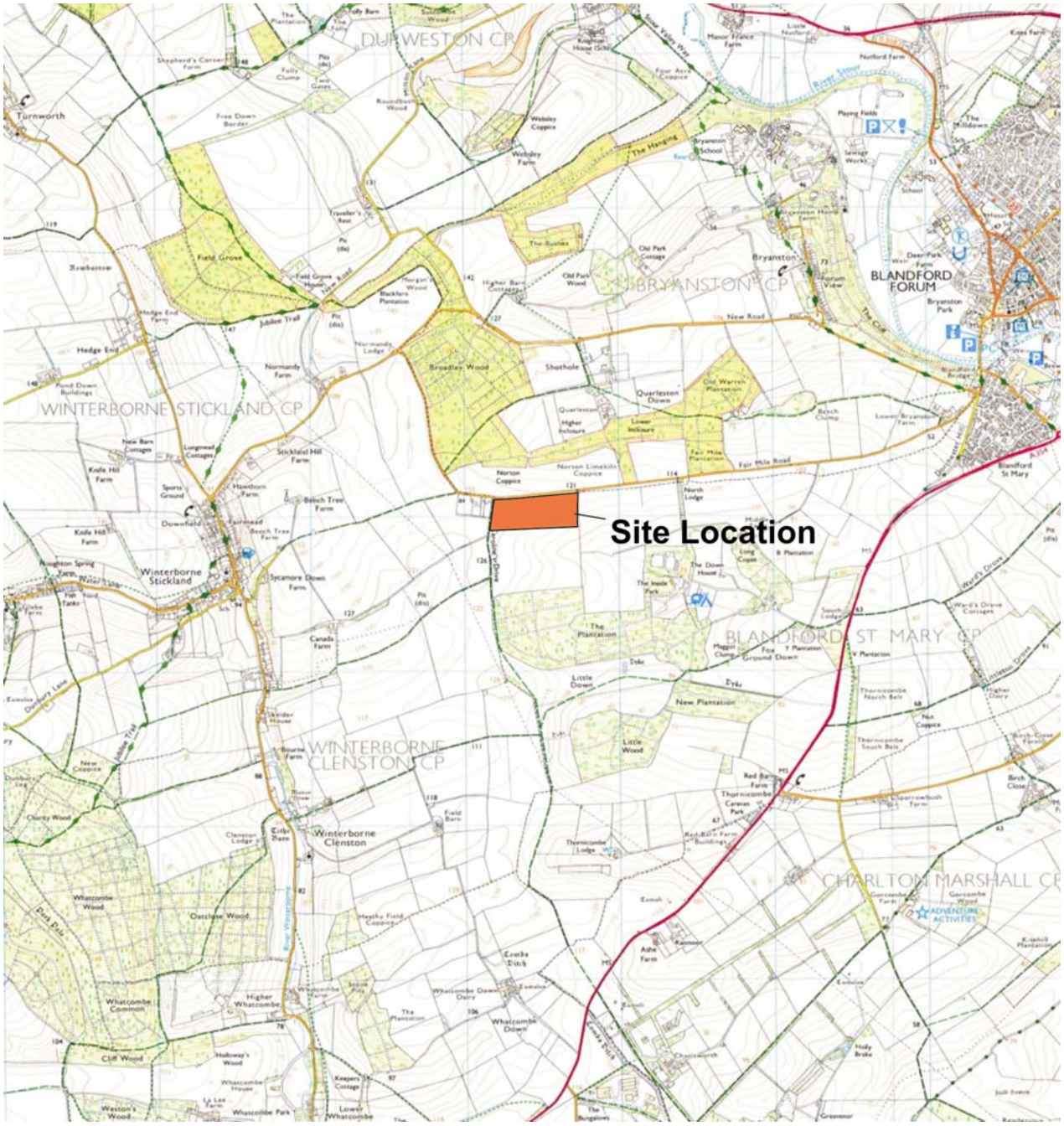


Fig. 1: Site location based on the Ordinance Survey. 1:25000. @Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Reproduced at scale. PCAS Licence No. 100049278.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 A Planning Application is currently under consideration for a solar energy farm on c. 15 hectares of land at Canada Farm, Winterborne Stickland, Dorset. The Senior Archaeologist for Dorset County Council, acting as advisor to North Dorset District Council, advised that the site is located within in an area of archaeological potential and requested a pre-determination evaluation to inform planning decision for the construction of a solar array.

1.2. Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd., (PCAS) were commissioned by British Solar Renewables (BRS; formerly Solar Power Generation Ltd.) and Alder King to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the site in the form of 17 No. 30m x 2m trial trenches. The results of the evaluation presented here will inform a future planning application

1.3 Trial trenching took place on over the course of two weeks from 16th - 20nd December 2013, then resuming on 13th – 17th January 2014.

2.0 Site location and description

2.1 Winterborne Stickland lies within the parish of Blandford St Mary in Dorset, approximately 7km west of the town of Blandford Forum. The northern and western field boundaries of the site coincide with the parish boundaries with Bryanston and Winterborne Stickland respectively. The Site appears to be situated on former downland, which may have been enclosed into fields in the late 17th or early 18th century, and was associated with Chettle Down House and farm.

2.2 The proposed development site is represented by an agricultural field to the south-west of Blandford Forum and east of Winterborne Stickland. It is bounded to the north by Fair Mile Road and to the west by Lady Caroline's Drive, a Public Right of Way. The field falls gently to the south and south-east, from a maximum height of 130m AOD to meet the northern edge of a shallow dry valley. The site has a mean elevation of between c. 100m and 125m AOD. The national grid reference for the site is centred at ST 851 049 (**Figs. 1 & 2**).

3.0 Topography and geology

3.1 The underlying solid (bedrock) geology of the site is the Seaford Chalk formation and Newhaven chalk formation (undifferentiated) - chalk. No drift geology is recorded for the area of the site but west of Lady Caroline's Drive clay-with-flints formation - clay, silt, sand and gravel is recorded (http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/; BGS, 1995).

4.0 Planning background

4.1 A Planning Application will be submitted to North Dorset District Council by British Solar Renewables Ltd for the creation of a proposed solar energy farm on land in the parish of Blandford St Mary, Dorset belonging to Canada Farm, Winterborne Stickland (centred on NGR ST 851 049). The Senior Archaeologist for Dorset County Council acting as advisor to North Dorset District Council advised that the proposed development site has the potential to contain heritage assets with archaeological interest. In accordance with the NPPF (2012, para. 128), an archaeological evaluation was requested to provide further information on the archaeological potential of the site and the impact of the proposals in

order to make a planning recommendation for the construction of the solar array. The results of this evaluation are presented in this report.

4.2 On 27 March 2012, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) replaced PPS5. The NPPF places the responsibility for dealing with heritage assets affected by development proposals with the developer. Local planning authorities now need to be assured by those applying for planning permission that any such remains are not under threat. As a result developers are required to produce a definitive method of mitigating the effect of development on the historic environment within the planning process.

4.3 Section 12, paragraph 128 of the NPPF states that, *'128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation*'.

5.0 Archaeological and historical background

5.1 A preliminary archaeological and heritage assessment of the site was carried out between October 2012 and February 2013 to determine the potential implications of the proposed solar energy farm. The work, commissioned by British Solar Renewables Ltd found a total of seven heritage assets recorded on the Historic Environment Record contained within the site boundary (Archaedia 2013):

1. **Prehistoric Enclosure** at ST 8560 0490: cropmarks which appear to represent a sub-triangular enclosure are recorded on aerial photographs. The enclosure has an entrance on its western side, from which a broad trackway extends westward. A further concentric ditch to the south (outside the site) could be contemporary or represent a separate phase of development. A recent geophysical survey on the site by PCG suggests that modern cultivation methods have had a significant detrimental impact on the enclosure and associated features (Bunn 2013).

2. **Trackway (undated)** at ST 8533 0482: cropmarks representing parallel ditches flanking a trackway are visible on recent aerial photographs extending northward from the western edge of The Plantation (at 8525 0451). The trackway may be associated with a Romano-British settlement which lies to the south of The Plantation. It was not identified during the recent geophysical survey.

3. **Field System (Iron Age)** at ST 855 050: An extensive prehistoric field system covering over 100 acres, visible as a cropmark. A number of the fields identified within the proposal site may alternatively represent elements of an enclosure (see site 1).

4. **Quarry (possibly 19th century)** at ST 8533 0490: an 'Old Quarry' marked on the OS map of 1887 and still visible on aerial photographs of 1947.

5. **Parish boundary (early medieval) at ST** 8540 0510 / 8516 0482: the north and west site boundaries respect the parish boundaries of Blandford St Mary, with Bryanston (to the north) and Winterborne Stickland (to the west).

6. **Struck flints (prehistoric)** at ST 854 049: worked prehistoric flint, including tools identified at on the site during a previous site visit. Further flint was noted in the north-western corner of the site during the recent geophysical survey (Bunn 2013).

7. **Various archaeological features suggested by geophysical survey at ST** 854 049: a number of probable archaeological features were indicated by the recent geophysical survey by PCG; considered likely to be pits, postholes, ditches or other settlement or agricultural features of prehistoric and later date.

6.0 Aims and methodology

6.1 The written scheme of investigation (WSI) for the evaluation proposed the excavation of 17 trenches. These locations were specifically chosen in order to fully explore the potential archaeology on the area of proposed development. The trenches were specifically targeted as follows:

- Trenches 1 and 12 – To test the significance of an apparent outlying linear anomaly with a view to comparing dating evidence with the enclosure and therefore reviewing its likely significance; also to check for the presence of discreet features in this area of proposed development;
- Trenches 2, 11, 10, 17 – To test whether the apparent dearth of targets in the geophysics in this area indicates a true scarcity of archaeological features in the zone between the main enclosure and the outlying linear, so as to inform mitigation strategies.
- Trench 3 – To test the morphology and significance of apparent linears in this zone with a view to establishing whether they might be contemporary with the enclosure, or perhaps later less significant boundaries.
- Trenches 4 – 9 – To review the morphology, date depth and significance of the enclosure features and internal features and deposits and to check for immediately adjacent discreet features with a view to informing mitigation strategies and budgets.
- Trenches 13 - 16 – To investigate anomalies in the outlying north western part of the site in the path of a proposed cable trench and to test the previously postulated path of the Roman or prehistoric track way (Trench 16).

6.2 All evaluation trenches were accurately tied into the National Grid using a Leica GS50, Topcom GRS1 global positioning system (GPS). The precise locations of the 17 trenches had been agreed in advance with the Planning Archaeologist. However, their locations

were subject to very slight alteration on site, to avoid services, overhead obstructions etc. These alterations did not affect the features that were being targeted.

6.3 The broad aims of the evaluation were:

- To determine the presence/absence, nature, date, depth, quality of survival, importance, extent, form and function of any archaeological features on the site in advance of proposed development;
- To recover stratified dating evidence;
- To establish the sequence of archaeological remains on the site;
- To interpret the archaeology in the context of known archaeological remains in the vicinity.

6.4 A proposed methodology for the scheme had been fully set out in the WSI that had been approved by the Planning Archaeologist in advance of evaluation. In summary, the methodology stated that excavation of all the trial trenches would be initially by a mechanical excavator fitted with a smooth ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Machine excavation would progress in spits no greater than 200mm and cease either at the first significant archaeological horizon, or the natural substrate. All archaeological features would be examined sufficiently to determine their date, character, state of preservation and extent, as well as to recover artefactual / ecofactual remains for further study. These features would then be recorded by measured plan and section drawings at appropriate scales (normally 1:20 and 1:10 respectively). A written record for each stratigraphic horizon and archaeological feature would be made on standard PCAS recording forms. A photographic record and a narrative account in the form of a site diary would supplement these recording forms.

Any securely stratified archaeological deposits considered suitable for environmental analysis would be sampled in 40ltr quantities, where possible.

6.5 The results of the evaluation presented here will be used to provide site-specific archaeological information that will allow the Local Planning Authority to make an informed judgement on any appropriate archaeological mitigation for the proposed development.

6.8 In accordance with the methodology outlined above, all archaeological deposits and features, including those exposed by machine, were manually cleaned and recorded and were sample excavated by hand.

7.0 Results

A full descriptive context summary list appears as Appendix 2, whilst selected photographs can be seen in Appendix 1.

7.1 Trenches containing no archaeological remains (Fig.2)

7.1.1 *Trench 2*

Trench 2 (30m x 2m) was orientated approximately NNW-SSE and was positioned in order to test whether the apparent dearth of targets in the geophysics in this area reflected a true scarcity of archaeological features in the zone between the main enclosure and the outlying linear. It was machined to a depth of 0.3m below existing ground level. One possible feature was identified, [204], but this was deemed to be a natural solution hollow due to its irregular shape and profile. It was filled with subsoil, (203). Other layers identified were the natural substrate (202) and topsoil (201).

7.1.2 *Trench 7*

Trench 7 (30m x 2m) was orientated approximately NW-SE and was positioned in order to explore the proposed enclosure that had been highlighted by geophysical survey results. Only the natural substrate (702) and topsoil (701) were identified. The trench was machined to a depth of 0.32m below existing ground level.

7.1.3 *Trench 9*

Trench 9 (30m x 2m) was orientated approximately NW-SE and was positioned in order to explore the purported enclosure that had been highlighted by geophysical survey. Only the natural substrate (903), topsoil (901) and subsoil (902) were identified. Context (901) was 0.24m deep, whilst (902) was 0.08m deep.

7.1.4 *Trench 10*

Trench 10 (30m x 2m) was orientated approximately N-S and was positioned in order to test whether the apparent dearth of targets in the geophysics in this area reflected a true scarcity of archaeological features in the zone between the main enclosure and the outlying linear. Only the natural substrate (1001) and topsoil (1002) were identified. (1002) was 0.32m deep.

7.1.5 *Trench 11*

Trench 11 (30m x 2m) was orientated approximately NE-SW and was positioned in order to test whether the apparent dearth of targets in the geophysics in this area indicated a true scarcity of archaeological features in the zone between the main enclosure and the outlying linear. One possible feature was identified, [1105]: after being machined, however this was deemed to be a natural solution hollow due to its irregular profile. It was filled with a natural silt deposit (1104). Other layers identified were the natural substrate (1103), topsoil (1101) and subsoil (1102). (1101) was 0.26m deep, whilst (1102) was 0.11m deep.

7.1.6 *Trench 14*

Trench 14 (30m x 2m) was orientated approximately NW-SE and was positioned to investigate anomalies in the outlying north western part of the site in the path of the cable trench. Only the natural substrate (1403), topsoil (1401) and subsoil (1402) were identified. (1401) was 0.32m deep, whilst (1402) was 0.32m deep.

7.1.7 *Trench 15*

Trench 15 (30m x 2m) was orientated approximately NW-SE and was positioned to investigate anomalies in the outlying north western part of the site in the path of the Cable trench. The position of this trench was moved slightly to the SW in order to remove the danger of overhead obstructions during machining. This did not affect the possible features it was targeting. Two possible features, [1503] and [1504], were excavated, however, these turned out to be naturally occurring solution hollows. They both had irregular edges and profiles. These were filled with subsoil (1502). Other layers identified were the natural substrate (1505) and topsoil (1501). (1501) was 0.4m deep.

7.1.8 *Trench 16*

Trench 16 (30m x 2m) was orientated approximately E-W and was positioned to test the previously postulated path of the Roman or prehistoric track way. One possible feature, [1605], was excavated; however, this turned out to be a naturally occurring solution hollow filled with natural silt (1604). Other layers identified were the natural substrate (1603), topsoil (1601) and subsoil (1602). (1601) was 0.32m deep, whilst (1602) was 0.27m deep.

7.2 Trenches containing archaeological features

7.2.1 *Trench 1* (Fig.3)

Trench 1 (30m x 2m) was orientated approximately NW-SE and was positioned to test the significance of the apparent outlying linear with a view to comparing dating evidence with the enclosure and therefore reviewing its likely significance and to check for the presence of discreet features in this area. Five possible features [107], [109], [111], [113] and [115] were identified. Two of these, [111] and [115] were designated as natural solution hollows filled with natural silt, (110) and (114) respectively.

[107] was a possible linear terminus or elongated pit located in the centre of the trench. It was orientated NW-SE, had steep edges and a broadly concave base. There were three fills within the feature, (104), (105) and (106). A sample (no.1) was taken from (106) due to it containing some charcoal flecks. A report on this sample states that the charcoal was in a poor state of preservation (Appendix 3). No dating evidence was obtained. Feature [107] was 1.16m wide and 0.53m deep.

[109] was a linear feature, possibly a drainage ditch, located at the SW end of the trench. It was orientated NE-SW and had steep sloping sides and a V-shaped profile. It contained one fill, (108), which incorporated a few small stone inclusions, but did not produce any finds. The feature was 0.56m wide and 0.36m deep.

[113] was a linear ditch feature located approximately 5m to the NW of [107]. It also was orientated NE-SW and had been re-cut, [116], on its S edge, probably to widen the ditch. The cut and re-cut were attributed the same fill context, (112), as it was very difficult to identify any differences in the section exposed. This fill contained some possible fragments of iron waste but was devoid of any dateable finds. Feature [113] was 0.78m wide and 0.3m deep.

All of the features in Trench 1 were sealed by topsoil (101) and subsoil (102), 0.3m and 0.15m deep respectively.

7.2.2 *Trench 3* (Fig. 4)

Trench 3 (30m x 2m + an additional 9m x 2m located perpendicular to the east of the original trench location) was T-shaped in plan, orientated NE-SW and NW-SE. It was originally planned as a standard 30m x 2m trench on a NE-SW alignment but due to a technical error the position of the trench was slightly out. Therefore in order to fully explore the targeted archaeology, an extension was added approximately 10m in from the SW end of the trench. The position of the trench was intended to test the morphology and significance of apparent linears in this zone with a view to establishing whether they might be contemporary with the enclosure, or perhaps later, less significant, boundaries. Although an extension had to be added, the targets for the trench were not affected. Five possible features [303], [305], [307], [309] and [311] were identified.

[303] was one of the linears that had been targeted based on geophysical survey results. This feature was orientated approximately E-W and was located at the SW end of the trench. It was wide and shallow with a relatively flat base. It was originally thought to be a possible boundary ditch; however, upon excavation it seemed more likely that this was

actually a lynchet. This view is supported by its position on the hillside. The feature was filled by (304) which contained frequent small to large fragments of chalk stone. It appeared to be the same as feature [309], which was captured by the trench extension. [309] was also wide (wider than [303]) and shallow and contained only one fill, (310). It was orientated NE-SW. No finds were recovered from either deposit. [303] was 2.56m wide and 0.22m deep, whereas [309] was 3.98m wide and 0.24m deep.

[305] was a feature terminus located approximately 3m to the NE of [303], orientated E-W. It was bowl shaped in profile, with steep edges and a concave base. It only had one fill, (306), that contained frequent small to large chalk fragments. There is a possibility that this was a field boundary terminal. No finds were recovered. [305] was 0.72m wide and 0.3m deep.

[307] was a small curvilinear feature located at the NE end of the trench. This had fairly steep edges and a broadly concave, uneven, base, and may have been a solution hollow. It contained one fill, (308) that was devoid of artefacts.

[311] was a relatively small oval shaped pit; bowl shaped in profile, with steep edges and a concave base. It was located 7.5m from the NE end of the trench and contained a fill, (312), that was devoid of finds. Its use is unknown. The pit was 0.83m wide and 0.2m deep.

All of the features in Trench 3 were sealed by topsoil (301) that was 0.35m deep.

7.2.3 *Trenches 4A and 4B* (Fig. 5)

Trenches 4A and 4B were originally planned to be one trench (30m x 2m), designed to investigate the morphology, date depth and significance of enclosure features and internal features and deposits, and to check for immediately adjacent discreet features. Due to a technical error the first attempt to excavate Trench 4 (4A; 30m x 2m) located it in the incorrect position by a few metres to the west. Therefore, a second intervention was cut in the correct position (4B; 30m x 2m). It was decided that 4A should be retained, as it did expose a possible feature, [403], at its NE end. 4B contained two archaeological features, [413] and [415]; however it did not produce the enclosure ditch that had been suggested by geophysical survey results. Both trenches were orientated NE-SW.

[403] was an irregular shaped pit located approximately 5m from the NE extent of trench 4A. It was only part exposed, adjacent to the west section, which revealed steep well defined edges and an even concave base. It contained one fill, (402), that incorporated frequent chalk inclusions but no finds. [The pit was 1.7m wide and 0.53m deep.

[413] was an irregular elongated pit located approximately 14m from the NE extent of Trench 4B. This had steep edges but was not very deep and had a concave base. It contained one fill, (414), that incorporated some chalk flecks and some medium to large flint nodules. No datable finds were recovered. The pit was 0.7m wide and 0.14m deep.

[415] was a sub-oval shaped pit located approximately 9m to the NE of [413] and approximately 5m SW of the NE end of Trench 4B. It had steep edges and an even concave base. It contained one fill, (416), that incorporated chalk flecks and some larger flint nodules (similar to (414)). No datable finds were recovered. The pit was 0.7m wide and 0.34m deep.

All of the features in Trenches 4A and 4B were sealed by topsoil (401) and (411) respectively, 0.3m deep.

7.2.4 *Trench 5* (Fig. 6)

Trench 5 (30m x 2m) was moved from its intended original position; repositioned to the N due to it being beyond the limit of the proposed development site. The trench was positioned to review the morphology, date depth and significance of the enclosure features and internal features / deposits, and to check for immediately adjacent discreet features. This change in position altered which part of the enclosure would be investigated (E edge rather than the S edge) but it did not alter the intended target. The revised position located the trench approximately 10m to the W of Trench 6, and it was orientated NW-SE. Trench 5 exposed three possible archaeological features; [503], [506] and [508].

One fragment of unstratified tile was found within this trench, dated to the 18th-19th century (Appendix 4 and 5).

[503] was one of the linears targeted based on the geophysical survey results. This feature was orientated approximately E-W and was exposed at the SE end of the trench. It was very wide and shallow, with a relatively flat base and had been targeted as being the enclosure ditch. Upon investigation, however, it seemed more likely that this feature was a lynchet; a view supported by its location on the hillside. It was similar in profile to [303] and [309], and it contained two fills, (504) and (505); each of which incorporated frequent chalk fragments and some larger flint nodules. Neither fill produced any finds. Feature [503] was 4.9m wide and 0.8m deep (depth seems higher due to large gradient in trench).

[506] was an oval shaped pit located approximately 5m to the NW of [503] and approximately 1m SE from [508]. It had very steep, near vertical, edges with a gradual break in slope to a concave base. The pit was elongated N-S and containedone fill, (507), which incorporated frequent chalk flecks but no finds. Feature [506] was 0.56m wide, 0.2m deep and 1.35m long.

[508] was a linear terminus, orientated NE-SW and located approximately 1m NW of [506]. It had a very well defined V shaped profile, with very sharp steep edges and a narrow concave base. It contains two fills, (509) and (510) (primary and upper respectively). Neither produced any finds. This feature was potentially a field boundary, although other interpretations are possible. It was 0.7m wide, 0.45m deep and 2.7m long.

All the features in Trench 5 were sealed by topsoil (501) that was 0.38m deep.

7.2.5 *Trench 6* (Fig. 7)

Trench 6 (30m x 2m) was orientated NE-SW and was excavated to review the morphology, date depth and significance of the enclosure features and internal features and deposits, and to check for immediately adjacent discreet features. It was moved slightly to the S due to a technical error. This did not affect the target of the trench. Once it had been machined, four potential archaeological features were exposed; [604], [607], [609] and [611], which all lay outside of the hypothesised enclosure.

[604] appeared to be a sub-circular pit located in the SW corner of the trench, part concealed beyond the W section face. It had near vertical edges and an almost flat base. It contained two fills, (605) and (606). Both incorporated frequent chalk flecks throughout, but neither produced finds. The profile of this feature may indicate that it was a post hole, although no post packing or pipe remained. The feature was 0.82m wide and 0.46m deep. A sample (no.2) was taken from fill (605). This was shown to contain charcoal (Appendix 3); albeit in a poor state of preservation.

[607] was a small circular pit located approximately 2m NW from [604]. It had very steep edges, which curved into a flat base. It contained one fill, (608), which produced no finds. The pit was 0.71m wide and 0.41m deep.

[609] was a large pit located approximately 10m NE from the SW end of the trench and lay partly outside of the excavated area. It had steep edges and a broadly concave undulating base; possibly indicating a natural origin. The feature contained one fill, (610), which produced no finds. The pit was 1.22m wide and 0.36m deep.

[611] was a potentially circular pit located 10m SW from the NE end of the trench. Part of this lay outside the excavated area. It was a relatively shallow feature with gradually sloped rounded edges and a concave base. It contained one fill, (612), which produced no finds. The feature was 0.44m wide and 0.12m deep.

All features in Trench 6 were sealed by topsoil (601) and subsoil (602); 0.1m deep and 0.12m deep respectively.

7.2.6 *Trench 8* (Fig. 8)

Trench 8 (35m x 2m) was orientated NNW-SSE and was positioned to review the morphology, date depth and significance of the enclosure features and internal features and deposits and to check for immediately adjacent discreet features. It was extended to the S by 5m in order to make sure that the feature being targeted was identified. One potential archaeological feature was identified, [803].

[803] was a linear feature, orientated E-W and located at the SSE end of the trench. It appeared to be a ditch with fairly steep uneven sides that merged with a broadly flat, but uneven base. It contained two fills, (804) and (805), both of which incorporated chalk and flint nodules. No finds were recovered from the feature.

Based on geophysical survey data, a linear anomaly was thought to extend through the centre of Trench 8, but the recorded linear was situated to the south of this point. It may well be an internal enclosure ditch, however, due to a complete absence of finds (suggesting perhaps that it was not in the vicinity of a domestic site), it would seem more likely that this feature was a probable field boundary.

Feature [803] was sealed by topsoil (801) and a thin layer of subsoil (802); 0.3m deep and 0.08m deep respectively.

7.2.7 *Trench 12* (Fig. 9)

Trench 12 (30m x 2m) was orientated NW-SE and was positioned to test the significance of the apparent outlying linear with a view to comparing dating evidence with the enclosure and therefore reviewing its likely significance, and to check for the presence of discreet features in this area of the proposed development. Four potential archaeological features were identified; [1205], [1207], [1210] and [1212]. Of these, only one was deemed to be archaeological, [1205]; the rest had irregular profiles and were deemed to be naturally occurring solution hollows.

A fragment of tile was recovered from the topsoil in this trench, dated to the 18^{th} –19^{th} century.

[1205] was a linear feature located approximately 7.5m from the SE end of the trench. It was fairly shallow, with gradually sloped edges and a broad concave base. It was orientated NE-SW and contained one fill, (1204), devoid of finds. It was most likely a former field boundary, 1.44m wide and 0.25m deep.

Feature [1205] was sealed by topsoil (1201) and a thin subsoil (1202); 0.3m and 0.04m deep respectively.

7.2.8 *Trench 13* (Fig. 10)

Trench 13 (30m x 2m) was orientated approximately NE-SW and was positioned to investigate an anomaly in the outlying north western part of the site (in the path of the proposed cable trench). Based on the geophysical survey, two features were expected to be present in this trench; a large pit and a NW-SE aligned linear. Only one of these features was identified, a large pit, [1304].

[1304] was a large pit-like feature, much of which lay outside of the excavated area. One side of it was located approximately 5m NE of the SW edge, whilst the other side was approximately 11m NE of the SW edge. In order to safely excavate, the pit was quarter sectioned. The edge that was excavated began steep and became near vertical. The pit was excavated to 1.2m below existing ground level and the base was not exposed. Four discreet fills were excavated; (1305), (1306), (1307) and (1308). (1305) was the upper fill and below this, (1306) was a thin deposit containing burnt clay and possibly burnt organic material (sample no. 3). Underlying contexts (1307) and (1308) were silty deposits that made up the majority of the excavated pit fill. Only one fragment of iron slag was recovered from within the feature (from (1307)), and no dateable finds were retrieved. The lack of finds adds evidence to the idea that this feature may well have been a quarry. This is corroborated in some way by the depth of the feature and, further still, by the fact that quarrying activity is known to have taken place in this area in the past.

One sample (no.3) was taken from fill (1306). This was found to contain charcoal and some archaeobotanical remains in the form of charred grains and seeds.

Feature [1304] was sealed by topsoil (1301) and subsoil (1302); 0.34m and 0.25m deep respectively.

7.2.9 *Trench 17* (Fig. 11)

Trench 17 (30m x 2m) was orientated approximately NNE-SSW and positioned to explore whether the apparent dearth of targets in the geophysics in this area indicated a true scarcity of archaeological features in the zone between the main enclosure and the outlying linear. Once machined, one potential archaeological feature was identified, [1703].

[1703] was a small sub-circular pit located at the S end of the trench. This had fairly shallow edges and a concave base. It contained one fill, (1704), which was a loose silt with frequent chalk flecks throughout, but no finds.

Feature [1703] was sealed by topsoil (1701) that was 0.34m deep.

8.0 Discussion and conclusion

8.1 The evaluation revealed that Trenches 2, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15 and 16 were devoid of archaeological remains: only natural substrate, subsoil and topsoil deposits were exposed in these areas.

8.2 Trenches 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 all targeted a potential enclosure that had shown up on the geophysical survey. Of these five trenches, two provided evidence of ditching (Trenches 8 and 5). However, the ditch in Trench 8 was not in the position that was indicated by the geophysical survey results, and the one in Trench 5 was a terminus. This scenario suggests that there is no enclosure as such; rather, it is most likely evidence relating to phases of agricultural activity. The ditches that were identified on site (Trenches 1, 3, 5 and 12) do not seem to mesh well with each other, suggesting that they do not form a large enclosure ditch and were most likely field boundaries. This view is supported by

the presence of what appear to be lynchets in two of the trenches (3 and 5) - an agricultural technique used to create flat steps or cultivation terraces on the side of a hill.

8.3 The area with the highest concentration of archaeological features was the SE corner of the field. This area included Trenches 3, 4 (A and B), 5 and 6. Each of the trenches produced convincing archaeological pits, though no dating evidence was recovered from any of them. Potentially they indicate some form of possible domestic activity, but this is far from clear. Interestingly rather than supporting the enclosure hypothesis, the presence of these pits, especially in Trench 6, refutes it: they are not confined to within the suggested enclosure, they are outside of it.

8.4 Some limited indications of industrial activity was found on site in the form of a possible quarrying, pit [1304]. This was on the Western edge of site, in Trench 13. This location is not close to the hypothesised enclosure. The sample taken from this trench indicated the presence of wheat and grasses. This indicates that cultivation practices were taking place in the vicinity. Coupled with the two ditches in 1 and 12, the presence of these features indicates, at the very least, that there has been low-level agricultural and related activity in this area of the proposed development. Dating of these events has not been possible.

9.0 Effectiveness of methodology

9.1 The methodology employed during this project achieved its primary objective, ensuring that the proposed development area was fully explored in order to characterise any potential archaeology. The results of the evaluation will provide sufficient evidence in order to inform the pending planning application.

10.0 Acknowledgements

10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd., are grateful to British Solar Renewables and Alder King for this commission.

11.0 References

Archaedia (2013). *Canada Farm Solar Park: Environmental Statement: Chapter 10, Archaeology and Heritage.*

Bunn, D. 2013. Archaeological geophysical survey. Proposed solar farm at Canada Farm, Winterbourne Stickland, Blandford Forum, Dorset. Unpublished report by Pre-Construct Geophysics Ltd. (PCG).

Thermal Imaging Camera

2M High Dark Green Security Fence

DNO cable trench

N

Trench 14

Key

= Features on geophysical survey.

= Features not on geophysical survey.

= Suspected continuation of feature.

= Suspected enclosure.

Trench 12

[1205]

[1703]

Trenching

Trench 10

Trench 9

Zone 1

Trench 16

Zone 3: Area of possible occupation

Trench 11

Trench 13

[1304]

Trench 8

Zone 2: Ephemeral features

[803]

Trench 7

[611]

Trench 6

[609]

[607]

Trench 5

[508]

[506]

[604]

[503]

Lynchet

[403]

Trench 3

[305]

[311]

[415]

Trench 4a

[413]

Trench 4b

[303]

[309]

Lynchet

[109]

[111]

Trench 1

[107]

[113]

Trench 2

DNO & Private Switchgear (with static day/night camera angled towards site entrance)

Field Access and Solar Park Entrance

Site boundary

Inverter Station and Thermal Imaging Camera

0

100m

Scale

Figure 2: Plan evaluation trenches at Canada Farm. Trenches filled in black were empty. 1:1750 @A3

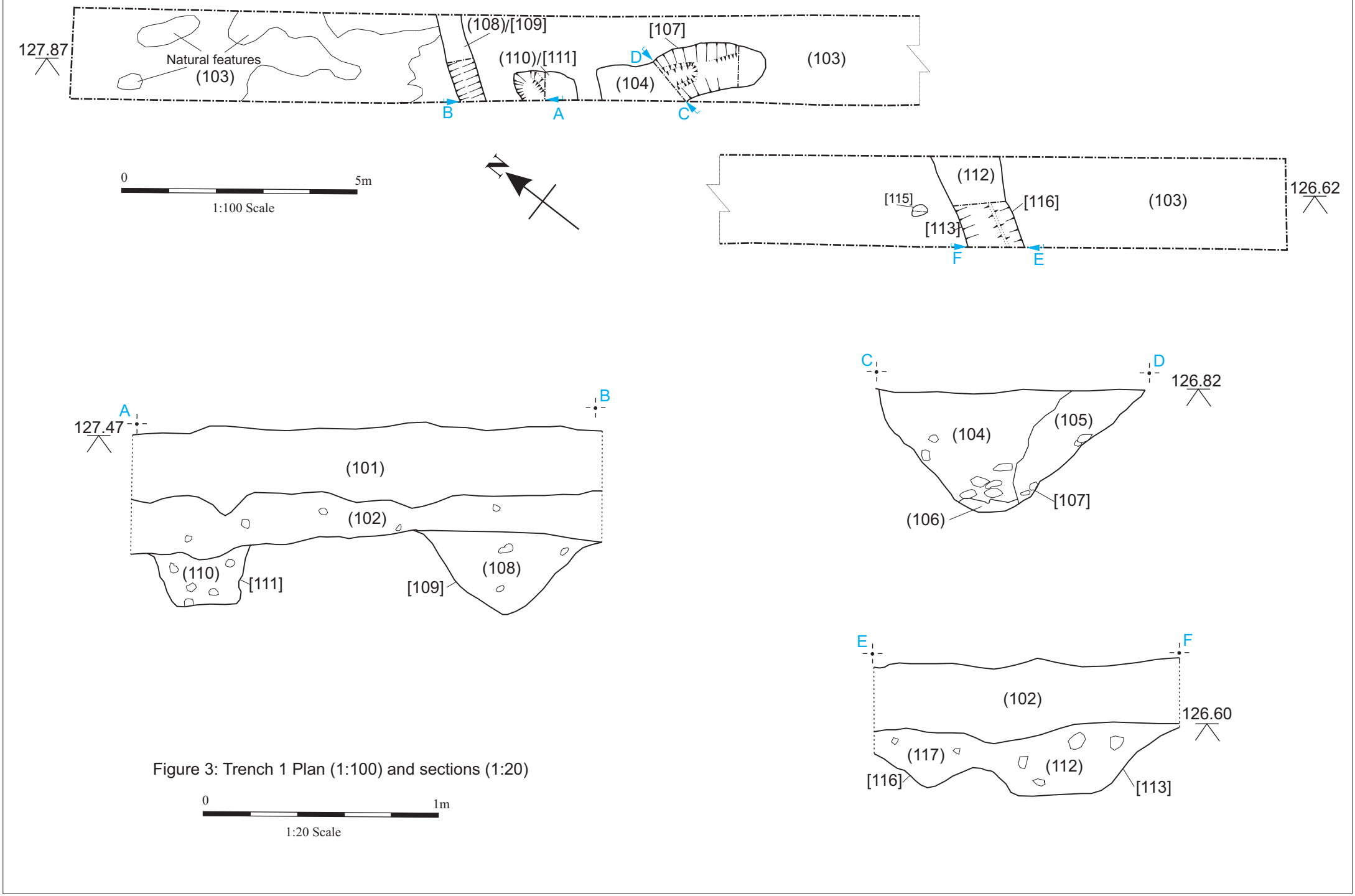


Figure 3: Trench 1 Plan (1:100) and sections (1:20)

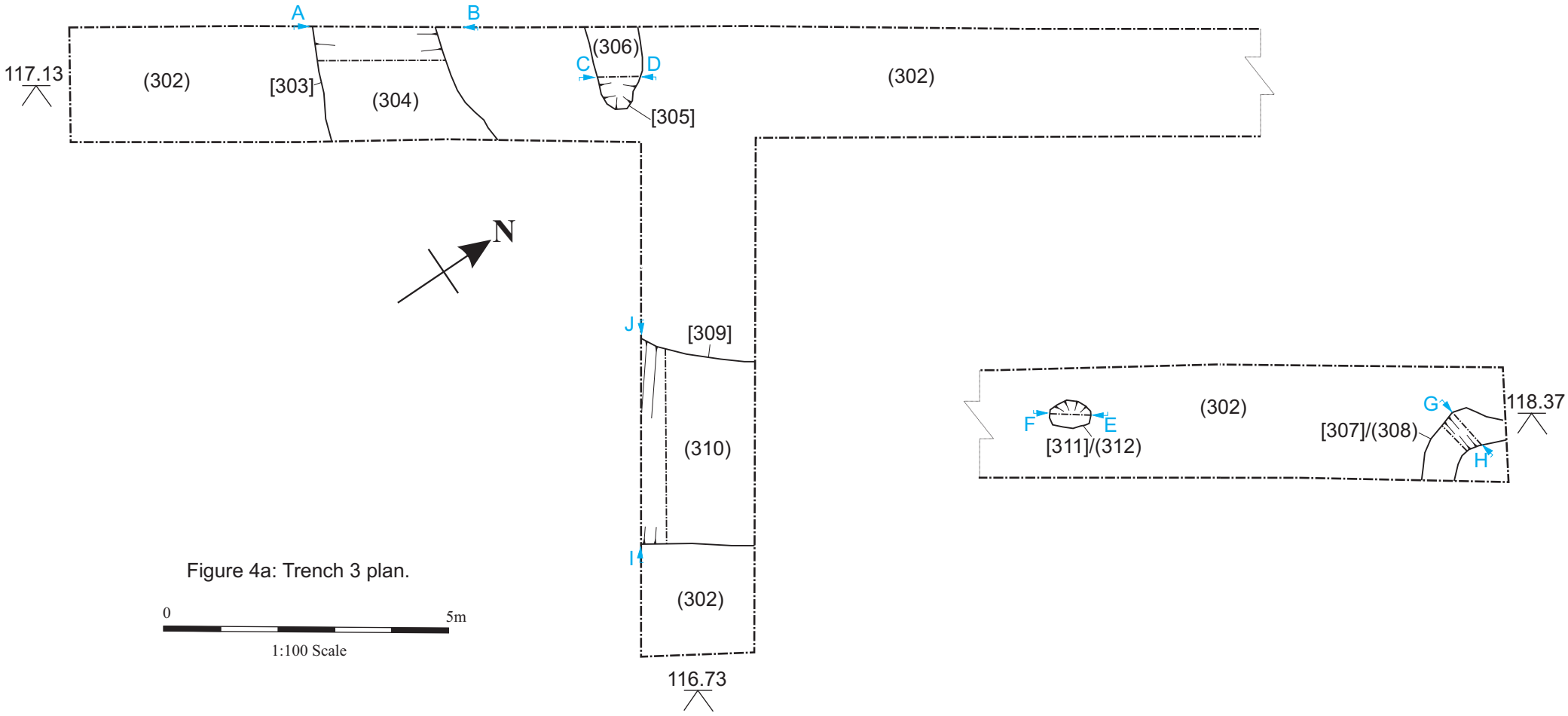


Figure 4a: Trench 3 plan.

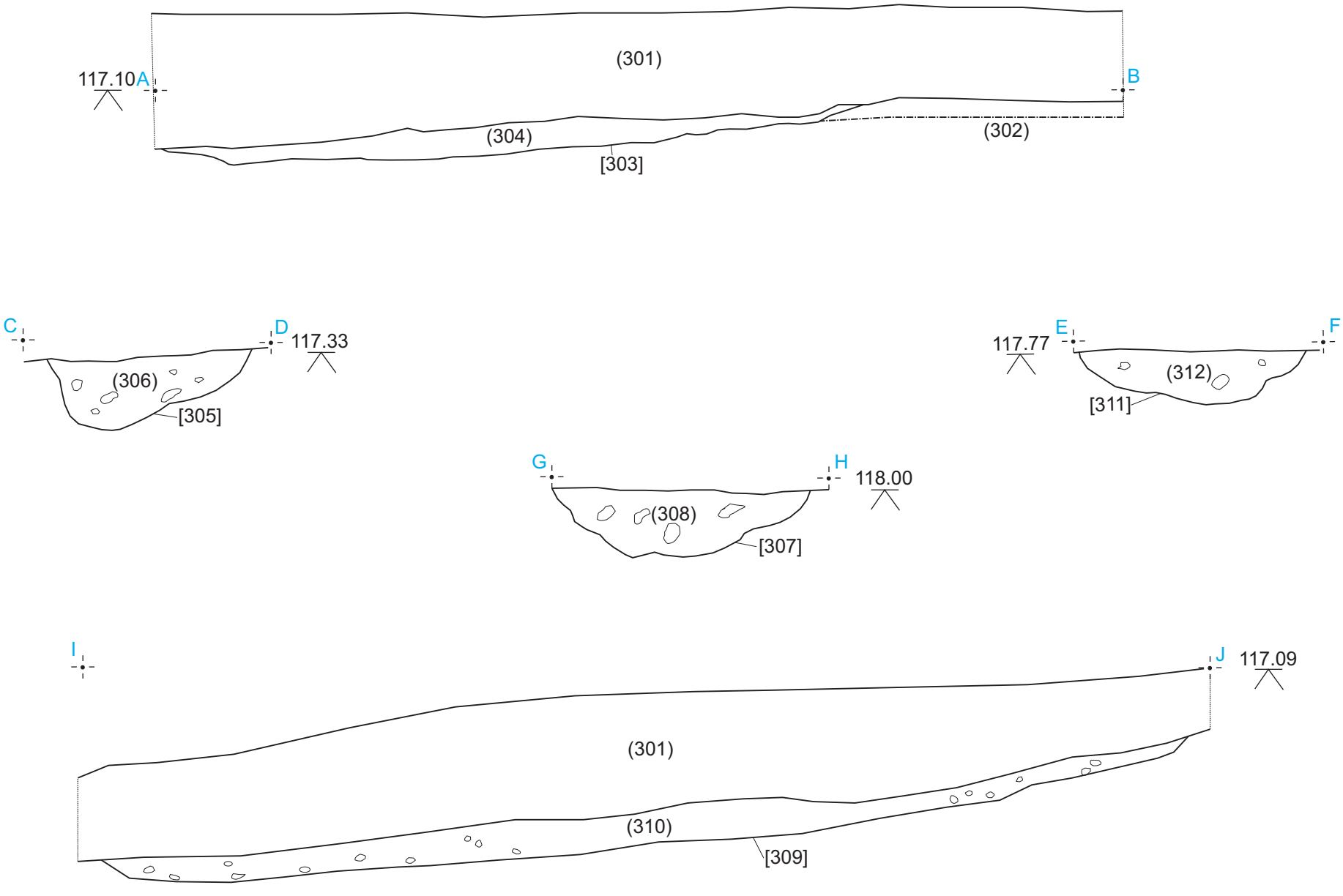


Figure 4b: Trench 3 sections.

0 1m

1:20 Scale

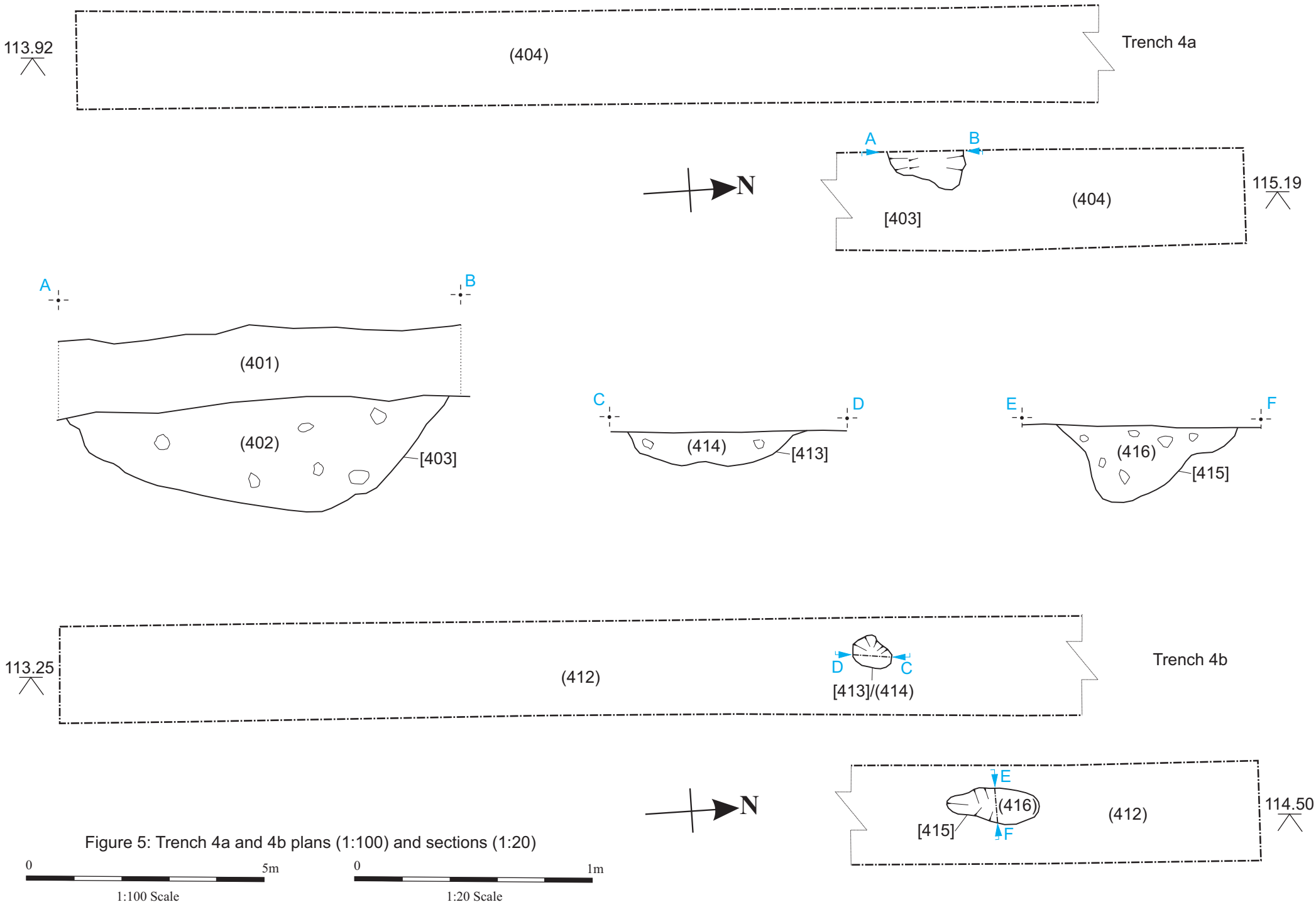


Figure 5: Trench 4a and 4b plans (1:100) and sections (1:20)

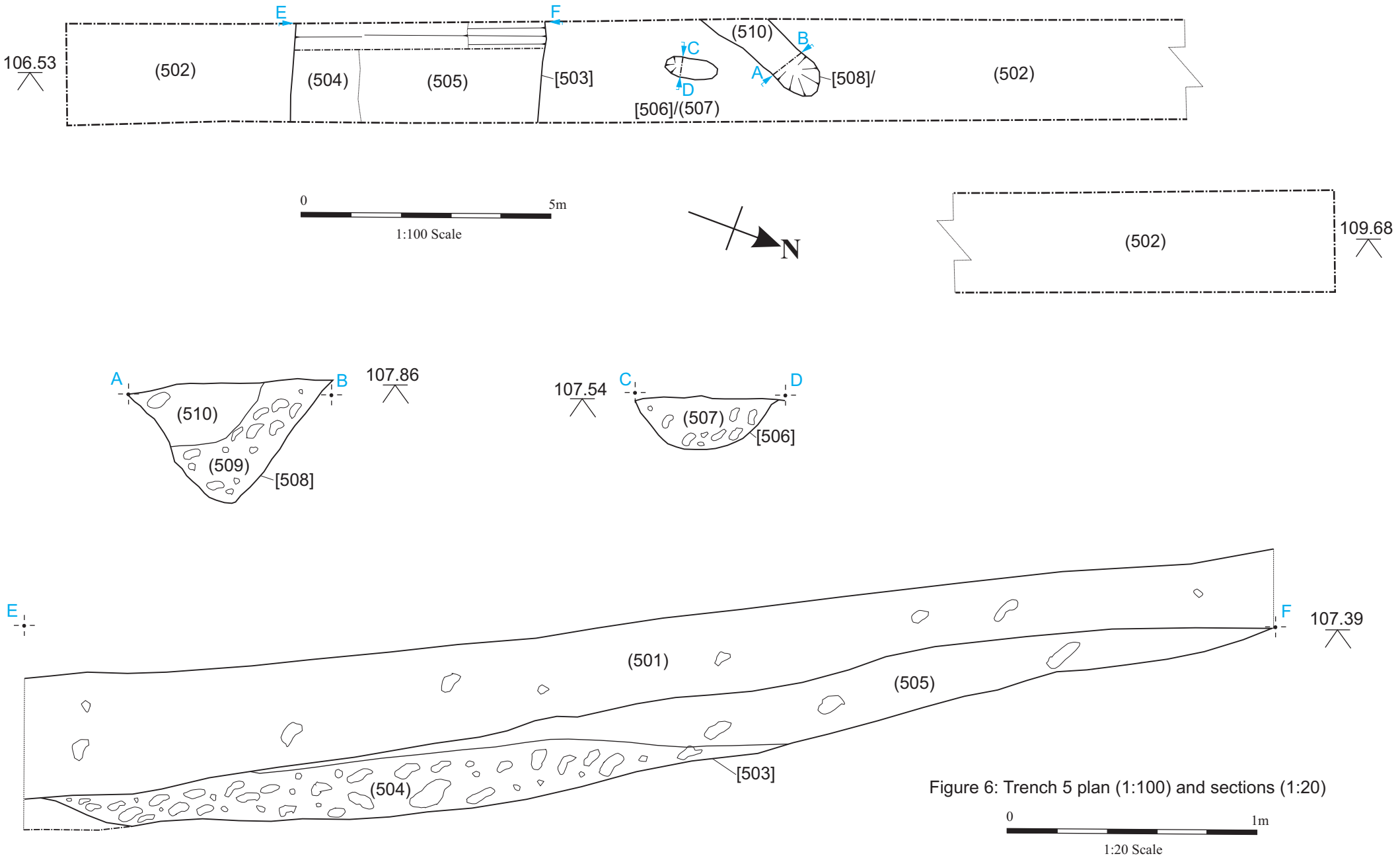


Figure 6: Trench 5 plan (1:100) and sections (1:20)

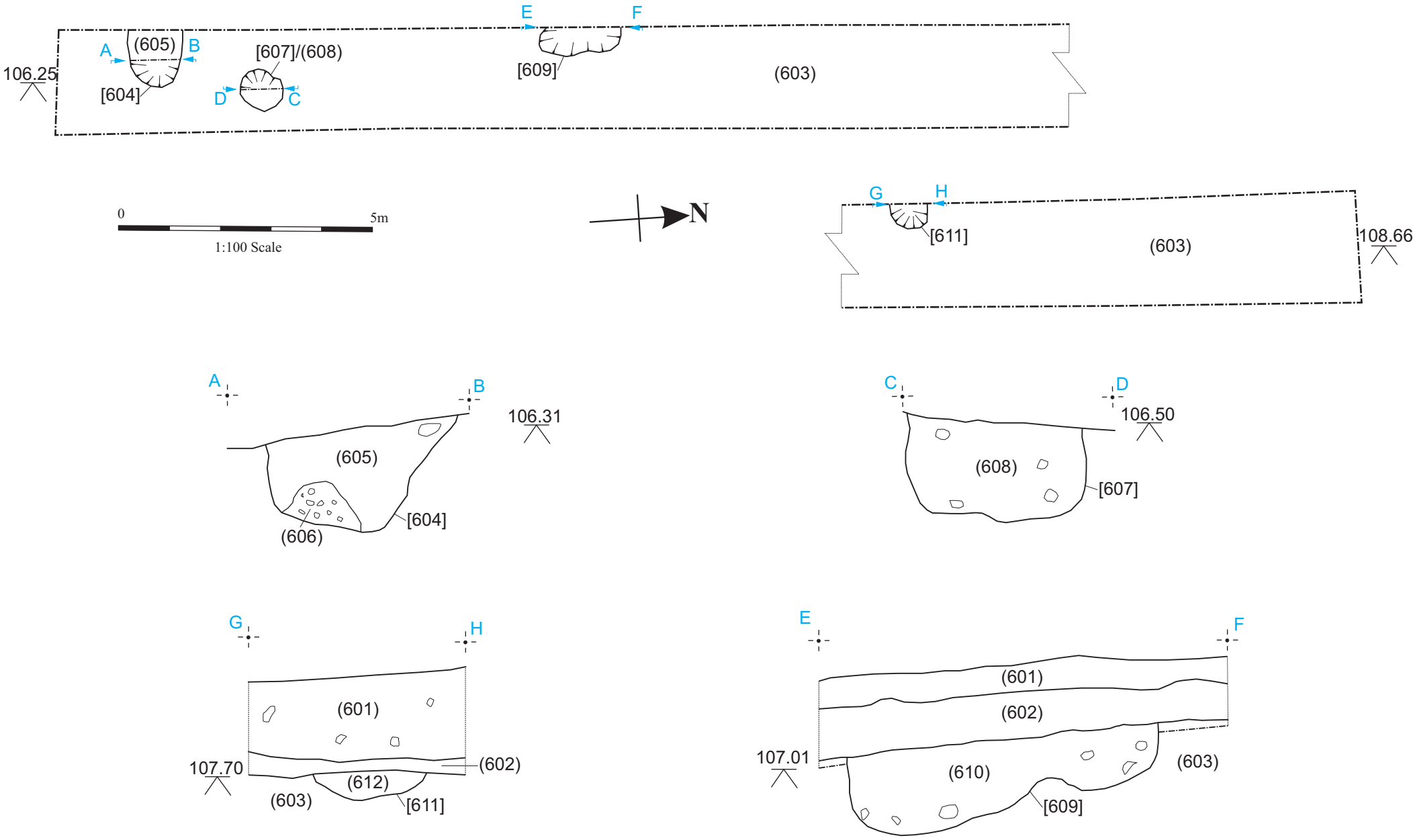
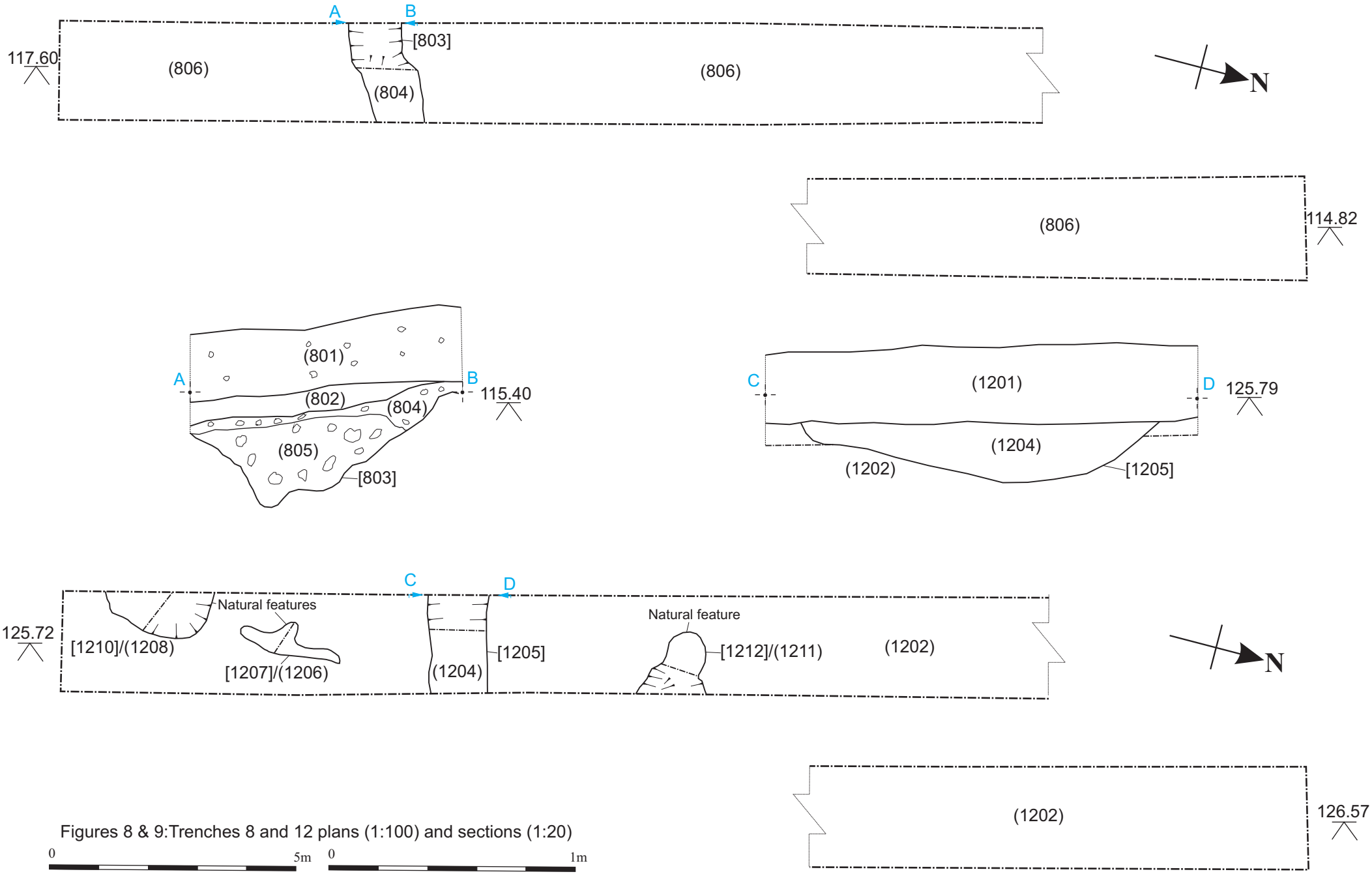


Figure 7: Trench 6 Plan (1:100) and sections (1:20)



Figures 8 & 9:Trenches 8 and 12 plans (1:100) and sections (1:20)

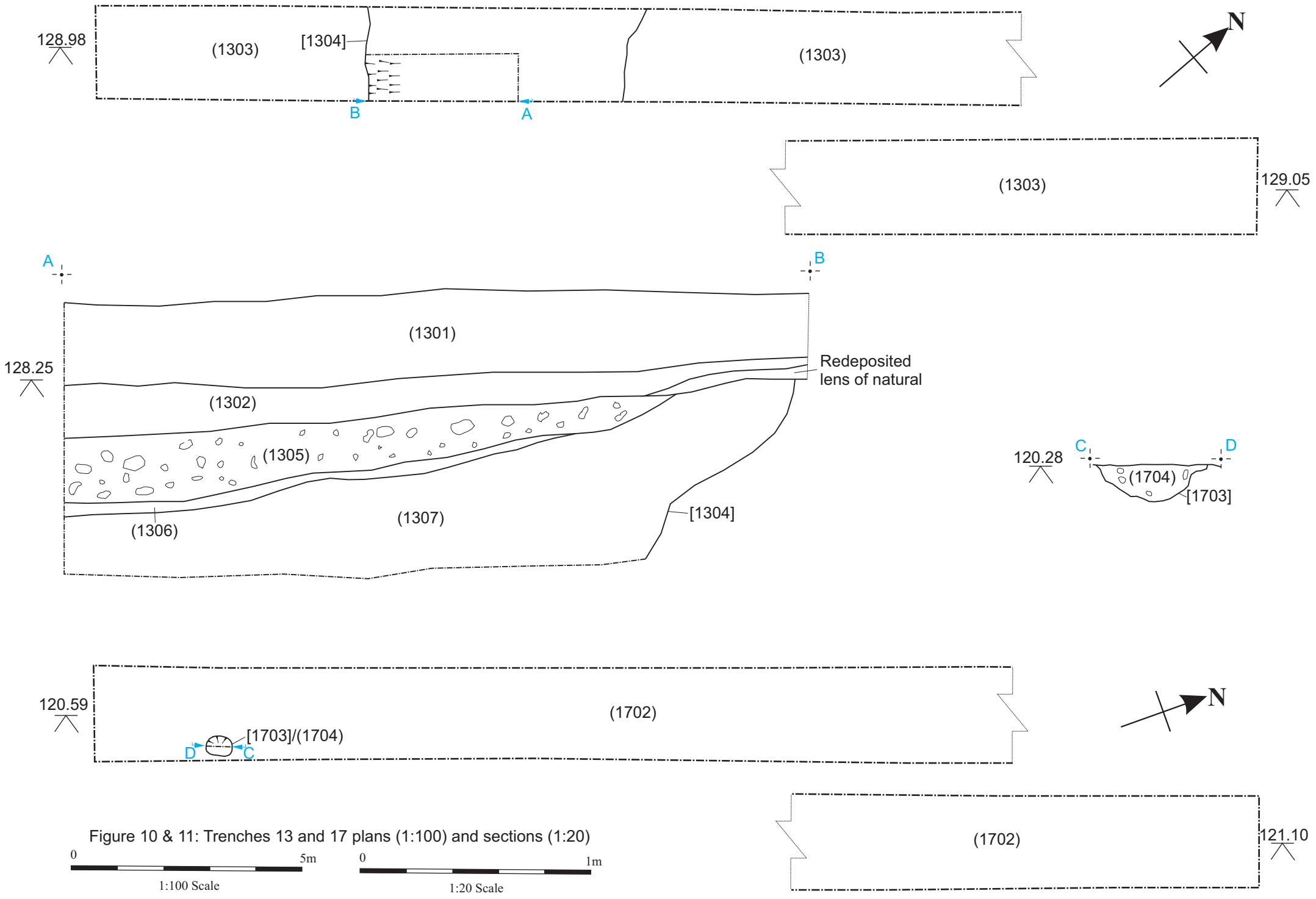


Figure 10 & 11: Trenches 13 and 17 plans (1:100) and sections (1:20)

Appendix 1

Plate 1: Trench 1 Pre-ex. Looking NW.

Plate 2: Trench 1. Ditch [109]. Looking SW.

Plate 4: Trench 12. Ditch [1205]. Looking SW.

Plate 3: Trench 12 Pre-ex. Looking NNW.

Plate 5: Trench 6 Pre-ex. Looking NNE

Plate 6: Trench 6. Pit [607]. Looking W (ignore north arrow).

Plate 7: Trench 3 (extension) Pre-ex. Looking NW

Plate 8: Trench 3 (extension). Lynchet [309]. Looking SW.

Plate 10: Trench 4a. Pit [403]. Looking NW.

Plate 9: Trench 4a Pre-ex. Looking NE.

Plate 11: Trench 13 Pre-ex. Looking NE.

Plate 12: Trench 13. Pit [1304]. Looking SE.

Appendix 2

Context no.	Type	Description	Dimensions	Finds/Dating
Trench 1. OD. 127.87-126.62				
101	Layer	Topsoil.		
102	Layer	Subsoil.		
103	Layer	Natural chalk.		
104	Fill	Mid darkish brown silty clay. Fill of [107].	0.5m deep	
105	Fill	Mid brown silty clay. Fill of [107]	0.48m deep	
106	Fill	Dark brown silty clay with some charcoal and occasional limestone fragments. Fill of [107].	0.06m deep	Sample no.1
107	Cut	Linear terminus. Steep, but curved sides with a concave base. Contains (104), (105) and (106).	0.53m deep; 1.16m wide	
108	Fill	Mid brown, soft textured loam. Some small stone inclusions. Fill of [109].	0.36m deep	
109	Cut	Linear. Steep sloping sides into a narrow base. NE-SW alignment. Contains (108).	0.36m deep; 0.56m wide	
110	Fill	Mid brown, soft textured loam. Very frequent chalk inclusions. Fill of [111].		
111	Cut?	Appeared to be a sub rectangular pit, however once dug it was shown to be an irregular natural feature. Probable solution hollow. Contains (111).		
112	Fill	Mid brown loam, with moderate amounts of stone and chalk inclusions. Fill of [113] and the re-cut [116].	0.3m deep; 0.78m wide; 0.92m long	
113	Cut	Linear ditch feature. Steady sloped sides into a flat base. Possible re-cut of [116]. SW-NE alignment. Contains (112).	0.3m deep; 0.78m wide; 0.92m long	
114	Fill	Light mid brown (probable) subsoil. Frequent chalk inclusions. Fill of [115].		
115	Cut?	Appeared to be a circular pit, however once excavated it became clear it was an irregular hollow or undulation in the natural. Contains (114).		
116	Re-cut	Possible re-cut of ditch [113]. Contains (112).	0.92m long	
Trench 2. OD. 121.17 – 123.57				
201	Layer	Mid brown friable clay silt topsoil with occasional small to medium sub rounded chalk and flint nodules.		
202	Layer	Variable slightly brown/white weathered chalk natural.		
203	Fill	Mid brown friable clay silt with small to medium sized flint nodules common throughout deposit.		
204	Cut	Naturally formed solution hollow. Circular in shape. Contains (203).		
Trench 3. OD. 117.13-118.37				
301	Layer	Dark brown friable clay silt with frequent chalk flecks. Topsoil.	0.35m deep	
302	Layer	Natural chalk.		
303	Cut	Shallow linear feature. E-W alignment. Gently sloped edges to an undulating flat base. Possible lyncheting. Contains (304).	0.22m deep; 2.56m wide	
304	Fill	Mid brown friable clay silt. Slight reddish hue. Frequent small to large pieces of chalk (possible natural mixing). Fill of [303].	See [303]	
305	Cut	Linear terminus. E-W alignment. Steep edges to a fairly narrow concave base. Possible field boundary. Contains (306).	0.3m deep; 0.72m wide	
306	Fill	Dark brown friable silt. Very loose, quite fine. Frequent small to large chalk pieces. Fill of [305].	See [305]	
307	Cut	Small curving linear located in N of trench. Fairly steep sides and a largely concave base. The base, however, is fairly uneven. Possibly a naturally occurring feature. Contains (308).	0.24m deep; 0.93m wide	
308	Fill	A mid brown friable clay silt. Quite loose. Small to medium sized chalk stones located	See [307].	

Appendix 2

		throughout deposit. Fill of [307].		
309	Cut	Shallow linear on a SW-NW alignment. Same as [303].	0.18m deep; 3.98m wide	
310	Fill	Fill of [309]. Same as (304).	See [309].	
311	Cut	Small circular pit. Bowl shaped; steep edges and a concave but uneven base. Possibly naturally occurring. Contains (312).	0.2m deep; 0.83m wide	
312	Fill	Mid brown friable silt. Soft and loose. Frequent flint and chalk stone inclusions. Fill of [311].	See [311]	
Trench 4A. OD. 113.93-115.19				
401	Layer	Dark brown clay silt. Topsoil	0.3m deep	
402	Fill	Dark brown silt deposit. Compact. Frequent chalk and flint inclusions. Fill of [403].	0.53m deep; 1.70m wide	
403	Cut	Oval shaped pit. Steeply sloping sides with a concave base. Contains (402).	See (402)	
404	Layer	Natural chalk.		
Trench 4B. OD. 113.25-114.5				
411	Layer	Mid brown friable silt. Frequent chalk inclusions. Topsoil.	0.3m deep	
412	Layer	Natural chalk		
413	Cut	Pit. Irregular teardrop shape in plan. Steep edged but not overly deep. Broadly concave base, however slightly uneven. Contains (414).	0.14m deep; 0.7m wide.	
414	Fill	Dark brown friable silt. Very loose. Frequent chalk flecks and some larger flint nodules. Fill of [413].	See [413]	
415	Cut	Sub oval shaped pit. Steep sides into a concave base. Contains (416).	0.34m deep; 0.74m wide	
416	Fill	Mid brown silt. Friable and loose with frequent chalk and flint inclusions. Fill of [415].	See [415]	
Trench 5. OD. 109.68-106.53				
501	Layer	Mid brown, friable clay silt. Chalk flecks frequent throughout. Topsoil.	0.38m deep	
502	Layer	Natural chalk.		
503	Cut	Linear. SW-NE alignment. Very shallow and gently sloped edges. Wide fairly flat base. Slightly concaved. Similar to the linear features in trench 3. Probably further lyncheting. Contains (504) and (505).	0.8m deep (deceptive due to gradient of slope in trench); 4.9m wide	
504	Fill	Mid to dark brown friable silt. Frequent medium to large fragments of chalk throughout deposit. Primary fill of [503].	0.3m deep; 2.9m wide	
505	Fill	Dark brown friable silt. Some chalk flecks and larger flint stones within deposit. Upper fill of [503].	0.6m deep; 4m wide	
506	Cut	Oval shaped pit. Steep edged, which runs into a concave base. Elongated on a N-S alignment. Contains (507).	0.2m deep; 0.56m wide; 1.35m long	
507	Fill	Mid to dark brown friable clay silt. Frequent flecks of chalk throughout deposit. Fill of [506].	See [506]	
508	Cut	Linear terminus. Very steep edges with a narrow concave base. V-shaped profile. NE-SW alignment. Possible field boundary. Contains (509) and (510).	0.45m deep; 0.7m wide; 2.7m long	
509	Fill	Mid brown friable silt. Frequent medium to large chalk stones throughout deposit. Primary fill of [508].	Same as [508].	
510	Fill	Mid to dark brown clay silt. Quite loose with some small flecks of chalk within deposit. Upper fill of linear terminus [508].	0.22m deep; 0.46m wide; 2.7m long	
Trench 6. OD. 106.25-108.66				
601	Layer	Mid brown friable silt. Topsoil.	0.1m deep	
602	Layer	Dark brown friable clay silt. Subsoil.	0.12m deep	
603	Layer	Natural chalk		
604	Cut	Pit. Circular in plan. Near vertical edges and a fairly flat base. Use unknown, possibly large post hole? Contains (605) and (606).	0.46m deep; 0.82m diameter	
605	Fill	Mid darkish brown silty sand. Loose.	Same as [604]	Sample no. 2

Appendix 2

		Occasional chalk stone within deposit. Upper fill of [604].		
606	Fill	Light brownish grey silty sand. Friable, loose and fine grained. Frequent chalk flecks. Possible re deposited natural. Primary fill of [604].	0.2m deep; 0.26m wide	
607	Cut	Circular shaped pit. Vertical edges with a flat base. Contains (608).	0.41m deep; 0.71m diameter	
608	Fill	Mid to dark brown silty sand. Fairly loose with some occasional chalk stone inclusions. Fill of [607].	Same as [607]	
609	Cut	Possible pit. Seems circular however most of the feature was not visible due to being against the baulk of the trench. Steep edged with a roughly concave base. Some undulations. Contains (610).	0.36m deep; 1.22m wide	
610	Fill	Light orangey brown silty sand. Quite loose with some occasional chalk stone inclusions. Fill of pit [609].	Same as [609]	
611	Cut	Circular shaped pit. Shallow edges, with a gradual slope. Concave base. Contains (612).	0.12m deep; 0.44m diameter	
612	Fill	Light brown silty sand. Fairly loose with some chalk flecks in the deposit. Fill of [611].	Same as [611]	
Trench 7. OD. 111.7-114.29				
701	Layer	Light brown friable silt. Frequent chalk inclusions. Topsoil.	0.32m deep	
702	Layer	Natural chalk		
Trench 8. OD. 117.6-114.82				
801	Layer	Mid brown friable silt with frequent flecks of chalk. Topsoil.	0.3m deep	
802	Layer	Dark brown silt with an orange hue. Loose and friable with infrequent chalk inclusions. Subsoil.	0.08m deep	
803	Cut	Linear ditch on an E-W alignment. Steep sides into a relatively flat base. However, base is undulating. Contains (804) and (805).	0.46m deep; 1m wide	
804	Fill	Re deposited natural. Makes up the upper fill of linear [803] as well as spilling over the top slightly.	0.16m deep; 1.2m wide	
805	Fill	Dark brown clay silt with an orange hue. Inclusions of rounded and sub angular flint nodules are frequent, whilst chalk flecks are infrequent. Primary fill of linear [803].	0.34m deep; 0.86m wide	
806	Layer	Natural chalk.		
Trench 9. OD. 119.42-116.79				
901	Layer	Mid brown clay silt with some small chalk flecks. Topsoil.	0.24m deep	
902	Layer	Mixed mid and yellowy brown clay silt with some chalk flecks throughout. Subsoil.	0.08m deep	
903	Layer	Natural chalk.		
Trench 10. OD. 123.8-122.64				
1001	Layer	Mid brown clay silt with some small to medium flint nodules. Topsoil.	0.32m deep	
1002	Layer	Natural chalk		
Trench 11. OD. 123.47-125.19				
1101	Layer	Mid brown clay silt with a yellow hue. Some fine chalk flecks. Topsoil.	0.26m deep	
1102	Layer	A mixed mid reddish brown to yellow brown clay silt. Contains some chalk stones throughout. Subsoil.	0.11m deep	
1103	Layer	Natural chalk.		
1104	Fill	Mid reddish brown clay silt. Some small stones within deposit. Fill of [1105], which is a naturally formed solution hollow.	0.32m deep	
1105	Cut	A naturally formed solution hollow. On the surface it seemed like a sub rectangular pit, however, once excavated it revealed an irregular profile. Contains (1104).	Same as (1104)	

Appendix 2

Trench 12. OD. 125.72-126.57				
1201	Layer	Mid brown clay silt. Some occasional fine chalk inclusions. Topsoil.	0.3m deep	
1202	Layer	Mid yellowish brown clay silt. Occasional fine chalk inclusions. Subsoil.	0.04m deep	
1203	Layer	Natural chalk		
1204	Fill	Light to mid reddish brown to yellow brown clay silt. Occasional flint nodules and small to medium sized chalk pebbles. Fill of [1205].	0.25m deep; 1.44m wide	
1205	Cut	Shallow linear feature, possible field boundary. Gradually sloping sides into a broad concave base. Contains (1204).	Same as (1204)	
1206	Fill	Mid red brown clay silt. Rare chalk flecks. Fill of natural feature [1207].		
1207	Cut	Natural solution hollow. Contains (1206).		
1208	Fill	Mid red brown clay silt. Occasional small to medium chalk and flint lumps. Upper fill of natural feature [1210].		
1209	Fill	Mix of white and brown clay chalk. Re deposited natural. Primary fill of natural feature [1210].		
1210	Cut	Natural solution hollow. Contains (1208) and (1209).		
1211	Fill	Light to mid yellow brown clay silt. Occasional flint nodules. Fill of natural feature [1212].		
1212	Cut	Natural solution hollow. Contains (1211).		
Trench 13. OD. 128.98-129.05				
1301	Layer	Dark brown friable silt. Some chalk flecks. Topsoil.	0.34m deep	
1302	Layer	Mid brown clay silt. Some chalk flecks. Subsoil.	0.25m deep	
1303	Layer	Natural chalk.		
1304	Cut	Large circular shaped feature. Very deep, with near vertical sides. Possible quarry. Base could not be reached safely, so was left unknown. Contains (1305), (1306), (1307) and (1308).	1.2m deep (limit of excavation); 3.2m diameter	
1305	Fill	Mid to dark brown silt clay. Quite loose. Some occasional chalk flecks throughout. Upper fill of [1304].	0.23m deep; 2.6m wide	
1306	Fill	Dark greyish brown clay silt. Loose. Some of the clay is burnt. Charcoal inclusions as well as occasional chalk flecks. Deposit was sampled. Fill of pit [1304].	0.08m deep; 2.2m wide	Sample no. 3
1307	Fill	Light brown sandy, silty clay. Occasional chalk stone inclusions. Fill of pit [1304].	0.32m deep; 3.2m wide	
1308	Fill	Mid to dark brown silty clay. Occasional flint stones within deposit. Fill of pit [1304].	0.5m deep (could not excavate to base of fill); 2.44m wide	
Trench 14. OD. 129.51-129.52				
1401	Layer	Mid brown friable clay silt. Occasional small to medium sub rounded and sub angular flint nodules. Topsoil.	0.32m deep	
1402	Layer	Mid orange brown silt clay. Common flint nodules and occasional sub rounded chalk pebbles throughout deposit. Subsoil.	0.4m deep	
1403	Layer	Natural chalk		
Trench 15. OD. 126.51-126.91				
1501	Layer	Dark brown friable silt. Moderate chalk and flint inclusions. Topsoil.	0.4m deep	
1502	Layer	Light brown fine grained silt with an orange hue. Small flecks of chalk occur at a moderate frequency. Subsoil. Fills solution hollow [1503] and [1504].	0.62m deep	
1503	Cut	Natural solution hollow. Excavated to 1m depth. Filled by (1502).	1m deep; 1m wide	
1504	Cut	Natural solution hollow. Irregular edge and	0.46m deep;	

Appendix 2

		base. Filled by (1502).	1.20m wide	
1505	Layer	Natural chalk.		
Trench 16. OD.128.54-128.04				
1601	Layer	Mid brown silt. Some chalk inclusions throughout deposit. Topsoil.		
1602	Layer	Mid brown clay silt. Some chalk inclusions. Subsoil.		
1603	Layer	Natural chalk		
1604	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay. Some chalk mixed within deposit. Fill of natural solution hollow [1605].	0.45m deep; 1.5m wide	
1605	Cut	Natural solution hollow. Filled by (1604).	Same as (1604)	
Trench 17. OD. 120.69-121.1				
1701	Layer	Mid to dark brown friable clay silt. Frequent chalk flecks throughout and some larger flint nodules.	0.34m deep	
1702	Layer	Natural chalk		
1703	Cut	Small circular pit at south end of trench. Fairly shallow edges with a concave base. Contains (1704).	0.16m deep; 0.48m diameter	
1704	Fill	Dark brown friable silt. Fairly loose. Contains chalk flecks throughout the deposit. Fill of [1703].	Same as [1703].	

Appendix 3

Canada Farm, Winterborne, Stickland, Dorset: an assessment for charred plant remains from environmental samples.

Anita Radini (ULAS, February 2014)

Introduction

Excavations were carried out at Canada Farm, Winterborne, Stickland, Dorset, by PCA Services Ltd. During excavation, three samples were taken from features with the potential to contain charred plant remains, which may indicate activities on the site associated with agriculture or occupation, and any dating evidence if possible.

Methods

All samples were soaked in warm water for a few hours in order to soften the clay present in the soil and free the charred remains out of the soil matrix prior to flotation. Samples **1** (106) and **2** (605), containing over 10 litres of soil each, were wet-sieved in a York tank using a 0.5mm mesh with flotation into a 0.3mm mesh sieve. Sample **3** (1306) was small, only 2 litres of soil, and was therefore processed by bucket flot into a mesh of 0.3mm, to maximize the retrieval of plant remains. The flotation fractions (flots) were transferred into plastic boxes and air dried. The residues were also air dried and the fraction over 4mm was sorted for all finds which are included in the relevant sections of this report. The flots were sorted for plant remains using a x10-30 stereo microscope and the remains were removed to glass specimen tubes. The plant remains were identified by comparison with modern reference material at ULAS and were counted and tabulated (Table 1) at the end of this report. The plant names follow Stace (1991), both botanical and common names.

Results

The contents of the samples are tabulated below (Table 1).

Table 1. Charred Plant Remains from sieved samples.

Context	**106**	**605**	**1306**	
Sample	**1**	**2**	**3**	
GRAINS	-	-		
Triticum dicoccum/spelta	-	-	7	Glume wheat
Triticum sp.	-	-	10	Wheat
Cereal indet.	-	-	4	Cereal
WILD PLANTS				
Rumex sp.	-	-	1	Sorrel
Poaceae	-	-	4	Grasses
Indeterminate seed frags	-	-	3	Seeds
OTHER				
Charcoal and charcoal flecks	x	x	xx	Charcoal in very small fragments, charcoal flecks and dust
Modern root fragments	x	x	x	
Vol sample	10	10	2	Litres

All three samples contained variable amounts of charcoal and charcoal fragments, often in a poor state of preservation often in the form of ‘dust’. Only Sample **3** contained archaeobotanical remains in the form of charred grains and seeds.

APPENDIX 4

REPORT ON THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL FROM CANADA FARM, WINTERBORNE STICKLAND, DORSET (CFDE 13)

JANE YOUNG CERAMIC CONSULTANT

INTRODUCTION

Two fragments of ceramic building material weighing 322 grams were submitted for examination. The material is of late post-medieval to the early modern date. The fragments were examined both visually and at x 20 binocular magnification. The resulting archive was then recorded using codenames in an Access database and complies with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001).

CONDITION

The material recovered is in a fairly fresh and stable condition.

THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

A limited range of ceramic building was examined (Table 1). The two pieces of tile recovered come from Trenches 5 and 12.

TABLE 1: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL CODENAMES AND TOTAL QUANTITIES BY FRAGMENT COUNT AND WEIGHT

Codename	Full name	Total fragments	Total weight in grams
PNR	Flat roof tile (nib or peg)	2	322

The tile

Two fragments of very similar handmade flat roof tile were recovered from the site. Both pieces are in a high-fired fine quartz-tempered fabric that under x20 magnification reveals an abundant background of fine quartz grains below 0.1mm with rare larger grains also occurring. The fabric also includes sparse to mod fine iron-rich grains and sparse to moderate fine cream clay pellets. Visually the tiles have fired to a dull red-brown colour with the example from Trench 12

having a mid-grey core. The upper surface of the tiles has been fairly heavily struck and the bedding consists of abundant fine round to sub-round quartz grains of below 0.3mm.

The fragment found unstratified in Trench 5 is a corner fragment from a 13mm thick tile. One of the broken edges has a glassy appearance suggesting that it may have cracked during firing or extreme post-firing heat. The other piece was recovered from topsoil deposit 1201 in Trench 12. This fragment is 10mm thick and has visible lenses of clean cream clay in the fabric. The firing, manufacture and thickness of these tiles suggest an 18th to 19th century date.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A limited range of ceramic building material was recovered from the site. The two flat roof tile fragments appear to be in the same fabric and are of similar manufacture, size and firing. No direct parallels could be found for these tiles but they are most likely to be of 18th to 19th century date. The material should be kept for future study.

REFERENCES

Slowikowski, A. Nenk, B. and Pearce, J. 2001. *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics.* Medieval Pottery Research Group, Occasional Paper 2.

Appendix 5
Tile Archive for Canada Farm, Winterborne Stickland, Dorset (CFDE 13)

Jane Young

trench	context	cname	fabric	frags	weight	description	date
TR 05	u/s	PNR	dull red-brown fine	1	282	flat roofer;13mm thick;hard fired;corner;fabric as 1201;one break has glassy edge so poss cracked during firing	18th to 19th
TR 12	1201	PNR	dull	1	40	flat roofer;10mm thick;hard fired;lenses clean cream clay in fabric;abun fine background quartz below 0.1mm with rare larger grains sparse to mod fine fe & sparse to mod fine cream clay pellets;bedding of abun fine round to subround quartz below 0.3mm	18th to 19th

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View 1	1	Leigh Brocklehurst	lbrocklehurst51@gmail.com	25 February 2014

Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0/0

Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/0

File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	No	**Grey literature report filename/s**	
Report release delay specified?	Yes	**Release delay**	Release into ADS library once signed off
Boundary file submitted?	No	**Boundary filename**	
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Grey literature | Upload boundary file | Update project entry | Request record re-opened | Printable version

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