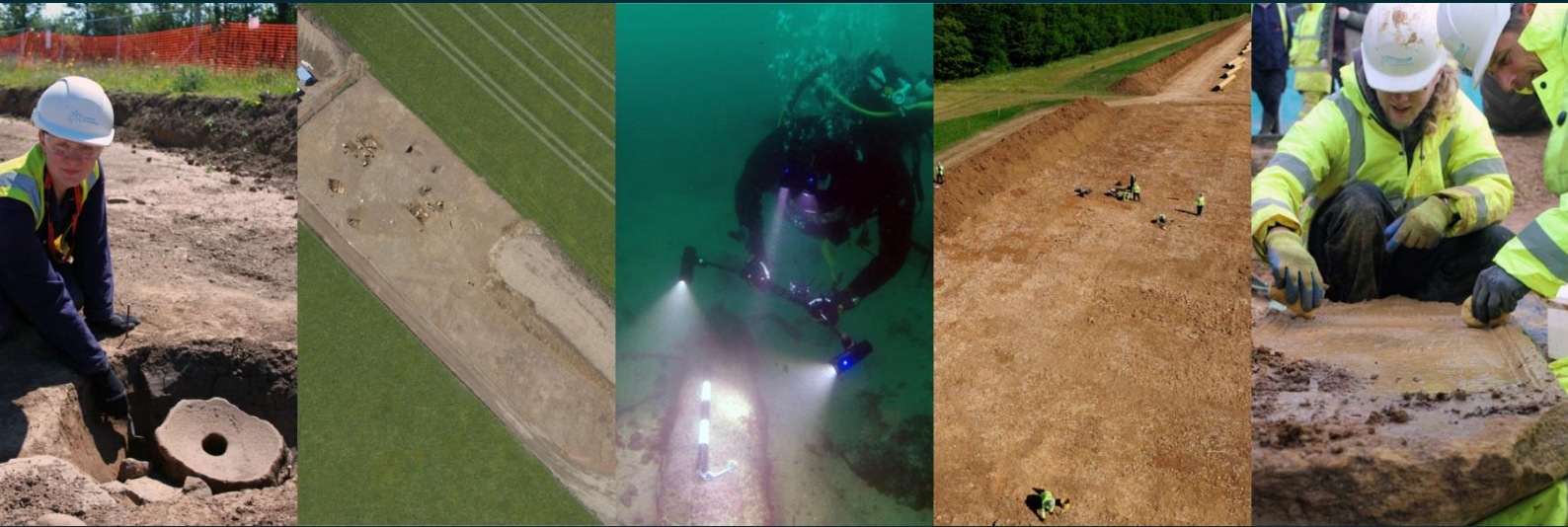


# Former Dorchester Prison Dorchester Dorset

## *Archaeological Evaluation*



for  
City & Country

CA Project: 770266  
CA Report: 15787

November 2015



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## CONTENTS

SUMMARY .....	3
1. INTRODUCTION.....	5
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	6
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	7
4. METHODOLOGY .....	8
5. RESULTS (FIGURES 2-13) .....	9
6. THE FINDS .....	14
7. BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE .....	17
8. DISCUSSION.....	20
9. CA PROJECT TEAM.....	21
10. REFERENCES.....	21
<b>APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS .....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>APPENDIX B: THE FINDS .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>APPENDIX C: BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE.....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM.....</b>	<b>30</b>

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Fig. 2 Actual trench and proposed trench locations showing archaeological features (1:2000)
- Fig. 3 Trench 3: photographs
- Fig. 4 Trench 6: photographs
- Fig. 5 Trench 10: photographs
- Fig. 6 Trench 11: section and photographs
- Fig. 7 Trench 14: photographs
- Fig. 8 Trench 1: looking north-west (2m scale)
- Fig. 9 Trench 2: looking north (2m scale)
- Fig. 10 Trench 5: showing the top of modern well [505]
- Fig. 11 Trench 7: north facing representative section (2m & 1m scales)
- Fig. 12 Trench 8.1 & 8.2: photographs

Fig. 13 Trench 16, representative section (2m & 1m scales)



## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Former HMP Dorchester
<b>Location:</b>	Dorchester, Dorset
<b>NGR:</b>	6919 9089
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	14-23 October 2015
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	Submission pending
<b>SMC:</b>	
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	Dorset County Museum
<b>Accession Number:</b>	TBC
<b>Site Code:</b>	DOR 15

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November 2015 at the site of the former HMP Dorchester. Eleven trenches were excavated.

In the south-east corner of the site **Trench 7** identified deep deposits of made ground, perhaps suggestive of the backfill of a medieval castle ditch. **Trench 6** located just to the east, identified human remains at just 0.5m below current ground level and a truncated Roman tessellated pavement at only 0.65m below bgl. **Trench 14** also in the south-east corner of the site produced further evidence of human remains, again at the shallow depth of 0.5m. A linear cut was also identified at 1.7m bgl and may be the remains a robbed out wall (cut). **Trench 5** also in the south-eastern corner identified a late 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> brick lined well cut through made ground.

In the eastern part of the site, **Trench 3** revealed archaeological features at a depth of c. 1.8-1.9m bgl, comprising ditches and a wall foundation of possible Roman or medieval date. Other trenches in the area only revealed depths of made ground, which may reflect the backfilling of the medieval castle ditch.

In the external car park area **Trench 2** identified at least 2m of made ground and it is known that a row of terraced houses once occupied this area and that the made ground probably represents the backfilled cellars of those houses.

In the north-western area, **Trenches 10** and **11** revealed archaeology of Roman and post-medieval date and at a shallow depth of perhaps no more than 0.55m-0.65m.

No investigation was possible in the south-west corner of the site due to the proliferation existing services and existing buildings.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In October 2015 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for City and Country at the site for the former Dorchester Prison (centred on NGR: 6919 9089; Figure 1). The evaluation was undertaken following public consultation ahead of an imminent planning application submission to West Dorset District Council (WDDC) for a combination of new build and refurbishment of the Prison Site, providing both housing and office accommodation in addition to parking provision. The archaeological evaluation served to inform the County Archaeologist for Dorset County Council (DCC), archaeological advisor to WDDC.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2015) and approved by Steve Wallis. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Steve Wallis, including site visits on the 19<sup>th</sup> of October 2015. The targeting of the trenches was partly informed by research undertaken for a desk-based assessment of the site in 2014 (CA 2014).

### ***The site***

1.3 The site is located on the northern-western edge of Dorchester. The setting of the site is mixed, with residential development to the south, east and west. The northern boundary of the site is formed by the River Frome. Open green space, used for allotments and agriculture, as well as a nature reserve, lie on the north bank of the Frome.

1.4 The site is approximately 2 hectares in area and is entirely formed by the former prison. The grounds of the prison are hard-standing, partitioned into small areas by high fences. The extant prison is a complex of buildings of 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st-century date, which includes a Grade II Listed gatehouse. These buildings are considered in detail in a separate Conservation and Development Plan (Purcell 2015). The prison closed in October 2013, and is currently unused. It is being considered for redevelopment.

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Very little potential for archaeological remains pre-dating the Roman period has been identified within the site itself. However evidence of a Late Neolithic monument was identified during excavations in the north-eastern area of the Charles Street development footprint, which lies to the south-west of Dorchester Prison. The monument comprised a curving row of post-pits which continued beyond the site boundary and probably formed a small segment of a larger circular monument. Ditches of a Bronze Age field system have also been identified, which are also known to occur elsewhere in the Dorchester region (CA 2014). The earliest Roman soil levels within that site also contained late prehistoric material, including coins, although no features of definite Iron Age date were uncovered.
- 2.2 The site lies within the Roman town of Dorchester, and evidence of the Roman settlement has been identified, corresponding to two phases in the development of the town. The first phase related to the initial military occupation of the area. The second phase is a result of the later civilian settlement, and led to extensive, high-status urban development within the site. Both phases of Roman activity are recorded as features cut into the underlying chalk geology, and the stratigraphy is relatively shallow, with the tops of the features at approximately 0.5m BGL. It is likely that there was a Roman fort at Dorchester prior to the establishment of the town. Its exact location is unknown, although it may well have lain outside of the site either to the west or south-west (around Victoria Park). The town may then have developed from associated civilian 'vicus' settlement around the fort.
- 2.3 Elsewhere in Dorchester, two main phases of Roman structures have been uncovered. The first phase dates to the late 1st and 2nd century AD and mainly comprised timber buildings, and a bathhouse was also constructed.
- 2.4 The later phase of Roman settlement is thought to date from AD 200 into the 5th century, after the town was enclosed in the late 2nd century by an earthen bank with one or two outer ditches. The line of the in the southern rampart of the Roman city was recorded as being located just 12.5m south of the Charles Street WDDC Offices. The Roman wall itself lay further to the south. Evidence from excavations of this phase comprised stone-built rectangular structures associated with occupation deposits, infant burials, courtyard levels, pits and wells. The town street grid appears to have run on alignments close to the main points of the compass, with streets



outside of the site to the west and to the east, roughly following Acland Road. Evidence of an unusually-aligned street has also been uncovered within the southern area of Charles Street development, running north-east/south-west. It has been suggested that this street represents the survival of the line of an early Roman road known as the Ackling Dyke heading for a harbour at Weymouth. It has also been suggested that a further street ran east/west along the northern section of Charles Street, although no evidence of this has yet been identified.

2.5 Although no Sub-Roman (i.e. 5<sup>th</sup> Century) deposits of dark earth (organic rich material which is frequently found overlying Roman contexts in urban areas) have been identified within the Prison site itself, such deposits have been identified to the west at the Charles Street Development. Several features including robber-trenches, rough stone surfaces and pits may also date to this period.

2.6 The medieval Dorchester castle was located within the Prison site. Medieval remains may occur within the site from depths of 0.5m BGL. Remains of Civil War date may also be present. In the later post-medieval and modern periods the land within the site formed HMP Dorchester. The multiple phases of construction associated with this long term building are likely to have impacted upon the shallow archaeological remains within the site, including both Roman, medieval, and post-medieval features. Post-medieval burials, both of executed prisoners and prisoners who passed away while imprisoned within the gaol, lie within the site. Such burials are likely to be recorded at relatively shallow depths beneath the hard-standing of the prison within its south-eastern corner.

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The general objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). This information will enable the WDDC to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

- 3.2 The relatively small size of the evaluation areas restricted the likely range of the research questions that could be usefully addressed. However every effort was made on and off site to address the relevant current regional research aims as set out in the list below.

### **Regional Research Aims**

- Research Aim 54: Widen our understanding of monumentality in the Neolithic and early Bronze Age (sub-objective (b): better understand non-conventional monument forms).
- Research Aim 34: Improve our understanding of early Roman urban settlement.
- Research Aim 22: Improve our understanding of insect faunas and what they can tell us about past environments (sub-objective (g): insect faunas from Roman urban deposits)..
- Research Aim 10: Address our lack of understanding of key transitional periods (sub-objective (e): late Roman/post-Roman transition).
- Research Aim 35: Develop our understanding of Early Medieval Urban Settlement.
- Research Aim 36: Improve our understanding of medieval and later urbanism.

## **4. METHODOLOGY**

- 4.1 The fieldwork initially comprised of the excavation of 18 trenches however due to above ground obstructions and below ground services only 13 trenches were excavated. Trenches vary in width and length according to their location and were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and scanned for live services by trained Cotswold Archaeology staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services. The position and size of most of the trenches were adjusted on site to account for services and other constraints, with the approval of the archaeological advisor to the LPA. The final 'as dug' trench plan was recorded with GPS.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological

deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* and were sampled and processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Andover. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Dorchester museum, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix E, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 5. RESULTS (FIGURES 2-13)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.
- 5.2 Of the eighteen trenches proposed, **Trenches 4, 9, 12, 13, 15, 17 and 18** could not be excavated due to on site obstructions (buildings and access issues) and underground services (including drainage). **Trench 3** was the only trench not to be moved from its original location, **Trenches 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14 and 16** had to be either moved or shortened due to underground services and drainage. Of those trenches excavated possible archaeological features were identified within **Trenches 1, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 14** however trenches **7, 8 and 16** contained deposits possibly related to Romano-British or Medieval activity with only **Trench 2** revealing extensive deposits of modern made ground. Because of the variation in deposits and depths across each trench is summarised below regardless of the likely potential.

### ***Trench 1***

- 5.3 **Trench 1** was originally proposed as a 5m x 2m sized trench but had to be reduced in size to a 2.3m x 1m test pit because of underground services and above ground

obstructions. The trench was excavated to a depth of 2m; the earliest deposit within the trench was a possible wall/rubble foundation (**104**), found at a depth of 1.7m to 2m it could not be investigated further because of health and safety concerns regarding both the depth and narrowness of the trench. The depth at which the wall/foundation was encountered, suggests that it is likely to be either Romano-British or medieval in date. A thick deposit of dark brown silt/clay containing chalk fragments overlay the wall/foundation at a depth range of between 1.2m to 2m, this was in turn covered by a mid-brown silt/clay deposit containing CBM, chalk fragments and flint nodules encountered at a depth of 0.37m – 1.2m. The remaining deposits in the trench consisted of modern hard-core sub base and tarmac of a combined depth of approx. 0.37m.

### **Trench 2**

- 5.4 **Trench 2** was positioned in the north eastern corner of the adjacent prison car park and was intended to be 15m x 2m size but due to the unstable nature of ground (collapsing sections) and onsite obstructions/services it had to be moved slightly to the north and reduced to 4m x 2m at its northern end and then to 8m x 1m at its southern end. The trench was excavated to a depth of a 2.8m and revealed a deposit consisting of mid grey/brown silty/clay made ground containing modern building rubble at a depth ranging between 0.41m to 2.8m, above which, was hard-core sub base tarmac.

### **Trench 3**

- 5.5 **Trench 3** located within the old exercise yard of the former prison had to be moved slightly to the west and shortened by a meter because of underground services; it measured 14m x 2m and was excavated to a depth of 1.9m bgl. In the northern end of the trench a service was revealed and as a result the trench only went to a depth of 0.8m, once the service was cleared the trench was stepped down to a depth of 1.9m. The trench revealed natural chalk at depth of 1.9m cut by two possible ditches on broad north-south alignments (**307** and **309**) and the edge of a possible wall (**312**) in the south eastern corner of the trench. The wall (**312**) was only partially exposed within the trench at a depth of 1.8m bgl and may have been a spread of stone rubble. The stratigraphic sequence consisted of natural chalk found at a depth of 1.9m, above this and identified at a depth of 1.3m was a deposit of light brown silt/clay with occasional chalk flecks and limestone fragments. At depth of 1m this was overlain by light brown silt/clay containing common chalk rubble fragments. Overlying this at a depth of 0.3m was a mid-brown silt/clay containing moderate

amounts of CBM and chalk rubble. The remaining overlying deposits consisted of hard-core sub base and tarmac.

### **Trench 5**

- 5.6 **Trench 5** was located within the south-eastern corner of the prison, it had to be moved a meter to the southeast and shortened slightly because of underground services; it measured 4m x 2m. An iron drainage pipe was revealed running across the eastern end of the trench at a depth of 1.1m; as a result of this the trench was not excavated any deeper. The trench partially exposed a late post-medieval or early modern unfrosted brick lined well (**505**) located in the southwest corner of trench, it was probably associated with an earlier phase of the prison. The deposit sequence within the trench consisted of a light yellow/brown clay/sand containing common building rubble and gravel found at a depth of 0.84m to 1.1m, above this was a mid-dark brown/grey clay/silt containing moderate chalk flecks and sparse building debris encountered at a depth of 0.56m, both deposits probably represent levelling layers. The two deposits were capped by a layer of building rubble, then a hard core sub base and finally tarmac.

### **Trench 6**

- 5.7 **Trench 6** was proposed as a 15m x 2m trench originally positioned in the south eastern corner of the prison running parallel with prison wall and was targeted on an area thought to be the location prison (consecrated) cemetery dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Due to the presence of underground services the trench had to be moved to the south west and shortened by 5m. The trench revealed at least one human burial (**603**), a spread of articulated animal remains (**605**), a post med cut feature (**607**) and the remains of mosaic tessellated pavement/floor (**604**). The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.7m where archaeological remains were identified, the level did vary throughout the trench due to the human remains being revealed at 0.5m below the ground surface and the mosaic revealed at 0.65m.
- 5.8 The human remains (**603**) were located towards the eastern end of the trench, and at least one skull was revealed but was not excavated in accordance with normal archaeological evaluation practice. The Mosaic (**604**) measured 0.6m wide and 1.05m in length and was up made of two strips of orange tesserae 0.20m in width either side of a 0.40m wide strip of white tesserae, probably forming a small tessellated pavement or walk way. The Mosaic was positioned centrally within the trench and extended beyond the northern edge of the trench on a north-south

alignment for 1m before being truncated by a post medieval feature. The mosaic appeared to lying directly over a light grey yellow sand deposit, which was found in other parts of the trench and may represent a bedding material used during the construction of the mosaic. A ditch (607) ran across the trench on a northwest-southeast alignment, and was only partially exposed within the trench and as a result could not be excavated; it measured at least 1.8m in width. The spread of animal remains (605) was located at the western end the trench, it was not excavated but was recorded in plan.

### **Trench 7**

- 5.9 **Trench 7** did not identify any archaeological remains; the trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.8m but did not identify any natural chalk. The stratigraphic sequence consisted of a very soft mid brown/grey clay/silt with moderate/common lumps of chalk encountered at a depth of 0.5m to 2.8m; this deposit may represent made ground, garden soil or perhaps the backfill of a large feature such as a moat/ditch. The over-lying deposit was a layer of modern building rubble encountered at a depth of 0.3m bgl, above which was a hard-core sub base and tarmac.

### **Trench 8**

- 5.10 **Trench 8** had to be split into two due to the presence of underground services. Trench 8.1 measured 3.5m x 2.3m was excavated to a depth of 0.2m before revealing a service not identified by the CAT & Genny; Trench 8.2 was located 10m to the northwest of trench 8.1 and measured 4m x 2.3m and was excavated to a depth 2m. The stratigraphic sequence found within the trench consisted of natural chalk at a depth 1.6m which was overlaid by light grey/brown silt/clay with moderate chalk fragments encountered at a depth of 1.35m. Above this deposit was a layer of re-deposited chalk first encountered at a depth of 1.1m; this was overlaid in turn by a red/orange stone hard core encountered at a depth 0.5m bgl. Sealing the orange hard core layer was dark brown silt/clay containing common CBM fragments and moderate chalk flecks and was first was encountered at a depth of 0.1m. The clay levelling layer was overlain by tarmac.

### **Trench 10**

- 5.11 **Trench 10** was located in the north-western corner of the site outside the prison walls, due to underground services it had to be moved to the south, it measured 11.5m x 2m. It contained one post-medieval pit (1006) and one modern wall (1004).

The Pit was partially exposed centrally within the trench along the northern trench edge; it measured 0.8m in width and 0.5m in depth and produced post-medieval pottery. The modern wall was identified in the southern section and was probably part of an early to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century building probably associated with the prison.

- 5.12 The deposit sequence in the trench consisted of natural chalk encountered at depth of 0.65m above which was a layer of modern disturbance made up of light grey pink silt/sand containing modern building rubble found at a depth of between 0.6m and 1.1m. Above the modern building rubble was dark brown silt/clay with moderately common modern CBM, chalk fragments and flint nodule inclusions. This modern levelling layer was sealed by a hardcore sub base over which was tarmac surface.

### **Trench 11**

- 5.13 **Trench 11** was located in the north-western corner of the jail, it was originally intended to measure 15m x 3m but had to be reduced to 9.5m x 2.6m because of the presence of underground drainage. Two pits (**1103** and **1105**) were identified within the trench; one of the pits (**1103**) was sub-rectangular in plan and measured 1.2m in length and 0.85m in width and was left unexcavated. The second pit (**1105**) was positioned just to the north of the first pit, it was excavated to a depth of 1.25m, measured 2.29m in length and was 1.4m wide. It contained at least nine fills most of which were charcoal rich deposits containing large amounts of Roman pottery, animal bone, CBM, tile and stone. The deposit sequence within the trench consisted of natural chalk found at depth of 0.56m bgl above which was layer hard core sub base topped with tarmac.

### **Trench 14**

- 5.14 **Trench 14** was located in the south-eastern corner of the jail between **Trenches 3** and **5** and had to be moved to the northwest due to presence of underground services; it measured 8m x 2.4m. The southern end of the trench was only excavated to depth of 0.5m where the presence of human remains (**1400** and **1411**) prevented further excavation, in the northern and middle part of the trench it was taken to a depth of 2.1m. The trench contained one possible ditch (**1408**) which was recorded at a depth of 1.7m (recorded in section only) because of health and safety concerns. The deposit sequence within the trench consisted of natural chalk encountered at a depth of 2.1m, overlying this was a re-deposited chalk layer cut by the aforementioned ditch. Sealing the ditch (**1408**) was a mid grey/brown clay/silt layer containing moderate chalk flecks above which was a re-deposited chalk layer

encountered at a depth of 1.1m. Encountered at a depth of 0.9m overlying the re-deposited chalk was a mid-dark grey/brown silt/clay layer covered in turn by a yellow/grey sand layer. Above the sand layer was a dark grey/ brown clay/silt layer which had chalk fleck inclusions, CBM and animal bone and was covered in turn by a sub base and tarmac topping.

### **Trench 16**

- 5.15 **Trench 16** was positioned to the east of **Trench 1**, was excavated to a depth of 2.55m and did not contain any archaeological features. The deposit sequence within the trench consisted of natural chalk encountered at a depth of 2.55m which was overlaid by a layer of dark grey/brown clay/silt containing sparse chalk fragments which was identified at a depth of 2.02m. Above the dark grey/brown layer was a mid grey/brown clay/silt deposit which was first encountered at a depth of 1.35m and contained sparse to moderate amounts of chalk and flint fragments. A re-deposited chalk levelling layer modern building debris overlying the clay/silt layers was encountered at a depth of 0.91m; the chalk levelling layer was covered by a mid grey/brown clay/silt deposit containing common chalk flecks and moderate building debris. The overlying deposits consisted of hard core sub base and tarmac topping.

## **6. THE FINDS**

- 6.1 Finds were hand-recovered from seven pit fills. The recovered material dates to the prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval/modern periods. Quantities of the artefact types recovered are given in Appendix B. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Recording also included vessel form/rim morphology and any evidence for use in the form of carbonised/other residues. Where possible, fabrics correspond to the Dorchester type series (Seager Smith and Davies 1993). Where applicable, National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes are also given in Appendix B (Tomber and Dore 1998).

### **Pottery: Roman**

- 6.2 The bulk of the pottery (315 sherds, 3527g) dates to the Roman period and, with the exception of one sherd, all was recovered from fills of pit **1105**. Although some residual earlier Roman material is present, the pottery from this feature is consistent in suggesting later Roman dating, after c. 25/270. The mean sherd weight of 11g



suggests the assemblage is moderately fragmented. In terms of surface preservation and edge abrasion condition is mostly moderate to good, with three sherds recorded as being in very good condition. Evidence for use was noted on several sherds: an internal limey residue on six sherds; sooting on one; and external carbonised residue on four.

- 6.3 Dorset Black-burnished ware (F1), manufactured near Poole in Dorset, is the most commonly represented ware type (266 sherds). It developed out of the locally-made Durotrigian ware which began production in the mid 1st century BC (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 90) and is, therefore, only broadly dateable to the Romano-British period when found within the county. However, a range of more closely dateable forms is present within the group from pit **1105**: a (Seager Smith and Davies) Type 8 pulled bead rim jar (dating to the 1st to 2nd centuries); a Type 22 flat rim dish with groove (late 2nd to early 3rd centuries); Type 20 plain rim dishes (late 2nd to 4th centuries); and Type 25 conical flanged bowls (mid 3rd to 4th centuries (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 230–4).
- 6.4 Six bodysherds of New Forest Colour-coated ware (F21) were retrieved. This type of pottery was manufactured at a number of kilns in the New Forest during the late 3rd to 4th centuries (Fulford 1975). Fill **1111** of pit **1105** produced a base sherd from a mortarium in Oxford Whiteware (F19), which was in production from the 2nd to 4th centuries (Young 1997, 61–8). A total of five sherds were recorded in fabrics which are only broadly dateable to the Romano-British period: fine greyware (F38F); oxidised-firing fabric (F37); and whiteware (WHI).
- 6.5 Samian is represented by four sherds from south Gaul (exported to Britain during the mid 1st to early 2nd centuries) and three sherds from central Gaul (dating to the 2nd century). The only identifiable form is a Drag. 18/31 dish from central Gaul (fill **1111** of pit **1105**), which is of early to mid 2nd century date (Webster 1996, 2–3; 34–35). A total of 29 sherds were recovered from amphorae. Four sherds are identified as Baetican amphora (BAT AM) from southern Spain, which dates to the mid 1st to mid 3rd centuries (Tyers 1996, 87). The same date range applies to the 24 sherds of Gaulish amphora (GAL AM), which was manufactured in southern France (*ibid.*, 94–5).

### ***Post-medieval/modern***

- 6.6 Fill **1005** of pit **1006** produced four sherds (60g) of pottery belonging to this date range. The average sherd weight of 15g is on the low side for this period, suggesting a well broken-up assemblage. However, condition is otherwise good to very good. Represented fabrics are: glazed earthenware (GRE), of mid 16th to 18th century date; yellow slipware (YSW) (late 17th to 18th centuries); and transfer-printed refined whiteware (TRP) (late 18th to 19th centuries).

### ***Lithics***

- 6.7 A total of 31 worked flints (54g) and 11 pieces of burnt, unworked flint (257g) was recovered from fills **1106**, **1108** and **1111** of pit **1105**, the majority of which derive from bulk soil sampling of fill 1108. The worked lithics comprise 13 flakes/flake fragments, 17 chips and an end scraper. The end scraper has been made on a heavily recorticated, thin flake blank which displays evidence of platform preparation. The latter is a knapping strategy typical of the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic periods. However, the retouch, which is fine, regular and forms a concave scraping edge along the dorsal distal edge, has bitten through the recortication. This indicates that the flake was reworked into a tool during a later period of prehistory. The presence of chips is normally taken as an indication of *in situ* knapping. In this case, however, they are clearly residual in a deposit of late Roman date.

### ***Ceramic building material***

- 6.8 Ceramic building material of Roman date totals 146 fragments (8.594kg). Tegula and imbrex were identified from fills **1106**, **1108**, **1111** and **1114** of pit **1105**; in addition to brick and box flue tile from pit fill **1108**. The remainder of fragments are too incomplete for further classification.
- 6.9 Fill **1005** of pit **1006** produced two fragments of tile (30g): one of post-medieval and one of modern date.

### ***Glass***

- 6.10 Fill **1111** of pit **1105** produced a fragment of natural-coloured (blue/green) window glass of Roman date. Three tiny fragments of Roman vessel glass were recovered from bulk soil sampling of fill **1108** of pit **1105**: two are dark blue in colour and one is colourless.

### **Worked bone**

- 6.11 Two bone hairpins were recovered from fill **1108** of pit **1105**. One example (Ra. 1, 96mm long) is classified as a Crummy Type 3 pin (with a spherical head), although the head is slightly flattened and rather biconical. This type typically dates to the 3rd to 4th centuries (Crummy 1979, 158–61). A similar pin was recovered from a mid to late 3rd century deposit at Colchester (Crummy 1983, 21–2, No. 326). The other pin from pit fill 1108 is in two pieces and the tip is missing. It does not accord with Crummy's (1979) typology, having a roughly wedge-shaped head.

### **Metal objects**

- 6.12 A total of 14 iron objects, all in a moderately or heavily corroded condition, was recovered from five deposits. Those which are sufficiently complete to allow classification are: nails from fills **1104**, **1106** and **1111** of pit **1105**; two hobnails from fill **1108** of pit **1105**; and a fragment of a Manning Type 11 or 12 knife blade from pit fill **1111**. These types of knife were in use throughout the Roman period (Manning 1980, 114, Fig. 28)

## **7. BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE**

### **Animal Bone**

- 7.1 A collection of animal bones numbering 386 fragments (2194g) were recovered via a combination of hand excavation and bulk soil sampling hand from the fills of pits **1103** and **1105** dating to the roman period. For the purpose of this report, the bones were identified to species and skeletal element using an osteological reference collection (Cotswold Archaeology Ltd) as well as standard reference literature (Schmid 1972), and quantified by fragment count and weight. Where modern breakage was observed and re-fitting was possible, those fragments were recorded as a single bone. Any material not confidently phased is not discussed beyond the details set out in Appendix C. The material was generally well preserved but was highly fragmented with frequent historical and modern damage. This has rendered 59% of the assemblage unidentifiable beyond the level of cattle or sheep size mammal. However, it has been possible to identify the remains of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*), pig (*Sus scrofa sp.*), chicken (*Gallus gallus*) and dog (*Canis familiaris*). All identifiable material came from the fill of pit **1105**.

- 7.2 Of the three major domestic species, the remains of cattle and sheep/goat were dominant and were common within pit **1105**; both were represented by meat-poor and meat-rich skeletal elements. A distal radius from deposit **1107** displayed chop marks indicative of carcass dismemberment and a femur shaft from deposit **1108** had been split, potentially for marrow extraction. Additionally, although they could not be identified to species, the cattle and sheep size bone includes fragments of rib with cuts marks indicative of the removal of meat. The identified cattle, sheep/goat and the cattle and sheep size fragments when considered together, display chop marks relating to the butchery of a carcass into individual cuts of meat, as well as cut marks indicative of the removal of meat during the preparation or consumption of a meal. Given the urban setting of the site, it is probable that these separate activities, occurred in separate locations with the resulting waste collected and disposed in the same pit.
- 7.3 Pig was only identified from five small fragments; including the remains of a maxilla (the upper jaw) recovered from deposit **1111** in which the canine tooth or tusk was still present. This tooth was triangular in cross section, indicating the presence of a boar on site.
- 7.3 Dog was identified from 19 fragments recovered from deposit **1111**. No articulation was noted upon excavation, but all the bones recovered were of a similar size and were either metapodials or phalanges (bones of the lower limb and foot), suggesting the remains of a single animal.
- 7.4 The remains of chicken dominate, with 49 fragments accounting for 28% of the identified assemblage. This species was primarily recovered from deposit **1111**, but also from deposits **1106** and **1108**. The bones identified came from throughout the skeleton with the exception of the bones of the skull and originated from both hens and cockerels, confirmed by the presence and absence of spurs on the tarso-metatarsus (a bone of the lower leg). No marks associated with butchery were observed. However, the chicken was a common food source in Roman towns so it is likely that these remains have an origin in meal waste.
- 7.5 The remains of fish (18 fragments, 1g) were recovered from deposit **1108**. It was not possible to identify them to species but considering the proximity of the site to the river Frome, it is not unreasonable to suggest that fish formed part of the diet on site. Amphibian bone was also recovered from deposits **1106** and **1108**. Likely to be the

remains of toads, they are probably intrusive due to the burrowing habits of these animals during hibernation.

### ***Plant Macrofossils***

- 7.6 One environmental sample (16 litres of soil) was retrieved from a single deposit with the intention of recovering evidence of industrial or domestic activity and material for radiocarbon dating. The sample was processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).
- 7.8 Sample 1 was recovered from fill **1108** within pit **1105** and contained no plant macrofossils and a small amount of charcoal identified as oak (*Quercus*). The small amount of charcoal together with other pottery, CBM, iron objects, bone and worked bone found within this pit, is suggestive of discarded hearth debris together with other domestic refuse.



## 8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 In the south-east corner of the site **Trench 7** identified deep deposits of made ground, perhaps suggestive of the backfill of a medieval castle ditch. **Trench 6**, located just to the east, identified human remains at just 0.5m below current ground level and a truncated Roman tessellated pavement at only 0.65m below bgl. **Trench 14** also in the south-east corner of the site produced further evidence of human remains, again at the shallow depth of 0.5m. A linear cut was also identified at 1.7m bgl and may be the remains a robbed out wall (cut). **Trench 5** also in the south-eastern corner identified a late 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> brick lined well cut through made ground. Evidence suggests that groundwork associated with current designs for the proposed ground floor and supports of the first floor over the car park area, could have significant impacts on archaeological remains of high potential and sensitivity including Roman building remains and burials dating to the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. It is likely that due to the presence of such remains, open area excavation would need to be undertaken within this section of the site prior to construction.
- 8.2 In the eastern part of the site, **Trench 3** revealed archaeological features at a depth of c. 1.8-1.9m bgl, comprising ditches and a wall foundation of possible Roman or medieval date. Other trenches in the area only revealed depths of made ground, which may reflect the backfilling of the medieval castle ditch. The impact on archaeological remains in this area of the site will depend on the depth of any proposed construction for the ground floor and first floor design.
- 8.3 In the external car park area **Trench 2** identified at least 2m of made ground and it is known that a row of terraced houses once occupied this area. The area has also been heavily impacted by services for gas, LV and HV cables. However it is also in an area where previously Roman remains have been identified just south of the former friary which is thought to have been built with stone robbed from the medieval castle and one has to suspect that some remains of this date maybe expected in this area, albeit at depth. Due to the number of services only a limited amount of investigation was possible in this area.
- 8.4 In the north-western area, **Trenches 10** and **11** have revealed archaeology of Roman and post-medieval date and at a shallow depth of perhaps no more than 0.55m-0.65m. It is likely that any construction groundwork associated with the new build in these areas will have a significant impact on potentially important remains.

- 8.5 No investigation was possible in the south-west corner of the site due to the proliferation existing services and existing buildings.
- 8.6 It is likely that subject to final foundation design plans further archaeological works will be required in the north-west, east and south-east of the site.

## 9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Oliver Good, assisted by Tony Brown and Christina Tapply. The report was written by Oliver Good. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Sommerville, Andy Clarke and Sarah Cobain respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Leo Heatley. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Richard Greatorex.

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

N.B. All archaeological features and deposits highlighted in **bold**.

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
1	100	Layer	Modern	Tarmac.	2.3	1	0-0.17
1	101	Layer	Modern	Sub-base: beige hard-core.	2.3	1	0.17-0.37
1	102	Layer	Made layer	Medium brown silty clay, with CBM, chalk and stone.	2.3	1	0.37-1.2
1	103	Layer	Made layer/subsoil	Dark brown silty clay, with chalk fragments.	2.3	1	1.2-1.7
1	<b>104</b>	<b>Structure (?)</b>	<b>Possible wall</b>	Yellow limestone, possible wall.	-	-	1.7-2
1	105	Deposit	Post-medieval	CBM bricks and charcoal, only present in SE facing section.	2.3	1	0.1
1	106	Layer	Deposit	Redeposited chalk.	2.3	1	0.3
2	200	Layer	Modern	Tarmac.	12	1.8	0-0.06
2	201	Layer	Modern	Sub-base: Beige hard-core.	12	1.8	0.06-0.41
2	202	Layer	Modern	Made ground: mix of soil, chalk and building rubble. Very soft and friable.	12	1.8	0.41-2.8
3	300	Layer	Modern	Tarmac.	14	2	0-0.1
3	301	Layer	Modern	Sub-base: beige hard-core.	14	2	0.1-0.3
3	302	Layer	Made layer	Medium brown silty clay, with CBM, chalk and rubble. Varying depth.	14	2	0.3-1
3	303	Fill	Modern	Fill of service trench [311]. Mix of hard-core and CBM fragments.	2	0.7	Unexcavated
3	304	Layer	Made-layer/subsoil	Light brown silty clay, with common chalk pieces and rubble.	14	2	1-1.3
3	305	Layer	Made-layer/subsoil	Light brown silty clay, with occasional chalk and limestone pieces.	14	2	1.3-1.9
3	<b>306</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>Ditch fill (?)</b>	Light brown silty clay. Possible ditch fill of [307]. Unexcavated.	-	-	Unexcavated
3	<b>307</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Ditch</b>	Cut of a ditch. Unexcavated.	-	-	Unexcavated
3	<b>308</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>Ditch fill</b>	Medium brown silty clay ditch fill of [307]. Unexcavated.	-	-	Unexcavated
3	<b>309</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Ditch</b>	Cut of a ditch. Unexcavated.	-	-	Unexcavated
3	310	Layer	Deposit	Redeposited chalk.	-	-	-
3	311	Cut	Modern	Cut trench for a service. Unexcavated.	2	0.7	Unexcavated
5	500	Layer	Modern	Tarmac.	4	1.9	0-0.06
5	501	Layer	Modern	Sub-base: beige hard-core.	4	1.9	0.06-0.38
5	502	Layer	Post-med/modern	Building rubble.	4	1.9	0.38-0.56
5	503	Layer	Made layer	Mid/dark brownish-grey clayey silt, with common chalk pieces and rare building rubble.	4	1.9	0.56-0.84
5	504	Layer	Made layer/subsoil	Light yellowish-brown clayey sand, with common CBM and gravel (likely modern building rubble).	4	1.9	0.84-1.1
5	505	Structure	Post-medieval/modern	Brick-lined well. Not fully exposed, at least 1m deep, made from unfrogged bricks. Capped below (503).	-	-	Unexcavated
6	600	Layer	Modern	Tarmac.	10	2	0-0.1

6	601	Layer	Modern	Sub-base: beige hard-core.	10	2	0.1-0.25
6	602	Layer	Made layer/subsoil	Dark brown silty clay, with common CBM, chalk and stones.	10	2	0.25-0.7
6	<b>603</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>Grave</b>	Grave fill, containing human skull and long bone fragments. Associated cut not visible. Unexcavated.	-	-	-
6	<b>604</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Tessellated pavement</b>	Section of a Roman pavement/floor, made of stone tesserae.	-	-	-
6	<b>605</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>Grave</b>	Grave fill, containing partly articulated human remains. Associated cut not visible. Unexcavated.	-	-	-
7	700	Layer	Modern	Tarmac.	-	1.8	0-0.06
7	701	Layer	Modern	Sub-base: beige hard-core.	-	1.8	0.06-0.3
7	702	Layer	Made layer/deposit	Modern building rubble, with common brick fragments.	-	1.8	0.3-0.5
7	703	Layer	Garden soil	Mid brownish-grey clayey silt, with common chalk pieces and rare animal bone fragments.	-	1.8	0.5-2.8
8.1	800	Layer	Modern	Tarmac.	3.5	2.3	0-0.1
8.1	801	Layer	Modern	Sub-base: beige hard-core.	3.5	2.3	0.1-0.2
8.2	800	Layer	Modern	Tarmac.	4	2.3	0-0.1
8.2	802	Layer	Made layer/deposit	Dark brown silty clay, with common CBM and chalk pieces.	4	2.3	0.1-1.1
8.2	803	Layer	Modern	Orange hard-core.	4	2.3	0.5-0.7
8.2	804	Layer	Deposit	Redeposited chalk.	4	2.3	1.1-1.35
8.2	805	Layer	Made layer/subsoil	Light greyish-brown silty clay, with common chalk pieces.	4	2.3	1.35-1.6
8.2	806	Layer	Natural	Natural chalk substrate.	4	2.3	1.6-1.88
8.2	807	Layer	Made layer	Same as (802).	4	2.3	-
10	1000	Layer	Modern	Tarmac.	11.5	2	0-0.07
10	1001	Layer	Modern	Orange hard-core, with chalk and flint pieces.	11.5	2	0.07-0.2
10	1002	Layer	Made layer/deposit	Dark brown silty clay, with common CBM, flint and chalk pieces.	11.5	2	0.2-0.8
10	1003	Layer	Made layer/deposit	Light pinkish-grey silty sand. Friable, with red brick CBM fragments and chalk pieces.	11.5	2	0.8-1
10	1004	Structure	Post-med/modern	Red brick and chalk wall.	-	-	-
10	<b>1005</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>Pit fill</b>	Post-medieval fill of pit [1006], sealed by (1003).	0.8	0.8	0.5
10	<b>1006</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Pit</b>	Post-medieval, circular pit.	0.8	0.8	0.5
10	1007	Layer	Natural	Natural chalk substrate.	11.5	2	1-1.2
11	1100	Layer	Modern	Tarmac.	9.5	2.6	0-0.06
11	1101	Layer	Modern	Sub-base: beige hard-core.	9.5	2.6	0.06-0.56
11	1102	Layer	Natural	Natural chalk substrate.	9.5	2.6	0.56-1.04
11	<b>1103</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Pit</b>	Romano-British pit. Unexcavated, but likely associated with [1105].	1.2	0.85	Unexcavated
11	<b>1104</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>Pit fill</b>	Secondary fill of Romano-British pit [1103]. Unexcavated.	1.2	0.85	Unexcavated
11	<b>1105</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Pit</b>	Romano-British pit, cut vertically into natural chalk. Stopped at 1.25m, with no sign of base. Likely cut for disposal of domestic waste.	2.29	1.4	>1.25
11	<b>1106</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>Pit fill</b>	Secondary fill of pit [1105].	0.76	>0.65	>0.63

				Friable dark brown sandy silt, with very common chalk and flint pieces, and occasional charcoal flecks and pieces.			
11	1107	Fill	Pit fill	Secondary fill of pit [1105]. Loose mid brown sandy silt, with very common chalk, flint, CBM and charcoal flecks/pieces. Mostly composed of gravel.	2.08	>0.65	<0.42
11	1108	Fill	Pit fill	Secondary fill of pit [1105]. Friable dark brown sandy silt, with very common flint and coarse gravel, occasional chalk, CBM and blocks/slabs of potentially prepared stone. Contains a lens of medium brown sandy silt. May form a single fill including (1110) and (1111).	2.1	>0.65	0.5
11	1109	-	-	Voided.	-	-	-
11	1110	Fill	Pit fill	Secondary fill of pit [1105]. Compacted dark brown clayey/sandy silt, with common charcoal flecks/pieces and occasional chalk and flint pieces. Higher charcoal content than other fills. May form a single fill including (1108) and (1111).	1.14	>0.65	<0.3
11	1111	Fill	Pit fill	Secondary fill of pit [1105]. Friable dark brown sandy silt, with common chalk and flint, and occasional CBM, charcoal flecks and possible stone tile fragments. May form a single fill including (1108) and (1110).	0.92	>0.65	<0.31
11	1112	Fill	Pit fill	Secondary fill of pit [1105]. Compact dark brown sandy silt, with common flint and chalk, and CBM crumbs and charcoal flecks. Distinctly darker and greater chalk content than the two directly underlying fills (1110) and (1111).	2.27	>0.65	<0.16
11	1113	Fill	Pit fill	Compacted layer of ~90% redeposited chalk and ~10% dark brown sandy silt, within pit [1105].	1.42	>0.65	0.02
11	1114	Fill	Pit fill	Secondary fill of pit [1105]. Compact mid yellowish-brown sandy silt, with very common chalk and flint, and occasional CBM.	2	1.4	0.08
11	1115	Fill	Pit fill	Same as (1106) – likely the same fill.	0.66	>0.65	0.63
14	1400	Layer	Modern	Tarmac.	8	2.4	0-0.1
14	1401	Layer	Modern	Sub-base: beige hard-core.	8	2.4	0.1-0.43
14	1402	Layer	Made layer/deposit	Mid/dark greyish-brown clayey silt, with moderate chalk flecks, CBM fragments and rare fragments of animal bone.	8	2.4	0.43-0.82
14	1403	Layer	Deposit	Very thin band of yellow sand, only visible in western trench edge.	-	-	0.82-0.9
14	1404	Layer	Made layer/deposit	Mid/dark greyish-brown clayey silt, very similar to (1402), but fewer inclusions.	8	2.4	0.9-1.1
14	1405	Layer	Deposit	Redeposited chalk.	8	2.4	1.1-1.35
14	1406	Layer	Made layer/subsoil	Mid greyish-brown clayey silt, with moderate chalk flecks.	8	2.4	-
14	1407	Fill (?)	Feature fill (?)	Redeposited chalk feature, possible structure. Unexcavated.	-	-	-
14	1408	Cut	Feature	Cut of a partially exposed, unknown feature. Unexcavated.	-	-	-

14	1409	Fill	Feature fill	Fill of feature [1408].	-	-	-
14	1410	Deposit	Skeletal remains	SK1, not in situ.	-	-	-
14	1411	Deposit	Skeletal remains	SK2, not in situ.	-	-	-
16	1600	Layer	Modern	Tarmac.	5	1.9	0-0.05
16	1601	Layer	Modern	Sub-base: beige hard-core.	5	1.9	0.05-0.18
16	1602	Layer	Made layer/deposit	Mid greyish-brown clayey silt, with moderate/common chalk flecks and building rubble.	5	1.9	0.18-0.91
16	1603	Layer	Deposit	Redeposited chalk, containing modern building material.	5	1.9	0.91-1.35
16	1604	Layer	Made layer/deposit	Dark greyish-brown clayey silt, with moderate chalk flecks.	5	1.9	1.35-2.02
16	1605	Layer	Deposit/subsoil	Dark greyish-brown clayey silt, with rare chalk flecks. Possible Roman garden soil.	5	1.9	2.02-2.55
16	1606	Layer	Natural	Natural chalk substrate.	5	1.9	2.55+
16	1607	Cut	Modern	Cut trench for service. Unexcavated.	1.9	-	Unexcavated
16	1608	Fill	Modern	Fill of service trench [1607]. Unexcavated.	1.9	-	Unexcavated

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code/ NRFRC*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
1005	Roman pottery	Dorset Black-burnished ware	F1/DOR BB1	2	22	Modern
	Post-medieval pottery	Glazed earthenware	GRE	2	54	
	Post-medieval pottery	Yellow slipware	YSW	1	2	
	Post-medieval/ modern pottery	Transfer-printed refined whiteware	TRP	1	4	
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	Tile		1	19	
	Modern ceramic building material	Tile		1	11	
Post-medieval glass	Bottle		3	16		
Iron	Sheet fragment		1	28		
1104	Roman pottery	Dorset Black-burnished ware	F1/DOR BB1	1	12	MC3-C4
	Iron	Nail		1	12	
1106	Roman pottery	Gaulish amphora	GAL AM	1	50	LC3-C4
	Roman pottery	Dorset Black-burnished ware	F1/DOR BB1	17	173	
	Roman pottery	New Forest Colour-coated ware	F21/NFO CC	1	5	
	Roman pottery	New Forest Whiteware	F22/NFO PA	1	5	
	Roman pottery	Oxidised fabric	F37	1	26	
	Roman ceramic building material	Tegula, imbrex, fragment		14	423	
	Iron	Nail		1	6	
Industrial waste	Worked flint	Flake, end scraper		2	5	
				2	44	
1107	Roman pottery	Dorset Black-burnished ware	F1/DOR BB1	26	158	RB
	Roman ceramic building material	Tegula, imbrex, tile, fragment		30	1199	
1108	Roman pottery	South Gaulish samian	LGF SA	1	3	LC3-C4
	<1> Roman pottery	South Gaulish samian	LGF SA	3	3	
	Roman pottery	Dorset Black-burnished ware	F1/DOR BB1	70	1028	
	<1> Roman pottery	Dorset Black-burnished ware	F1/DOR BB1	44	142	
	Roman pottery	Whiteware	WHI	1	64	
	Roman pottery	New Forest Colour-coated ware	F21/NFO CC	1	5	
	Roman ceramic building material	Tegula, imbrex, box flue, brick, tile, fragment		26	2218	
	<1> Roman ceramic building material	Tile, fragment		34	183	
	<1> Roman glass	Vessel		3	<1	
	<1> Iron	Hobnails, stud, fragments		6	4	
	Worked bone	Hairpin		2	3	
	<1> Worked flint	11 flakes/fragments, 17 chips		28	7	
	<1> Burnt flint			1	95	
Burnt flint			6	4		
Unworked stone	Shale		1	80		
Shell			7	296		

1111	Roman pottery	Gaulish amphora	<b>GAL AM</b>	23	211	LC3-C4
	Roman pottery	Central Gaulish samian	<b>LEZ SA2</b>	2	42	
	Roman pottery	Amphora	AMP	1	132	
	Roman pottery	Oxford Whiteware mortarium	F19	1	10	
	Roman pottery	New Forest Colour-coated ware	<b>F21/NFO CC</b>	3	14	
	Roman pottery	Dorset Black-burnished ware	<b>F1/DOR BB1</b>	90	1118	
	Roman pottery	Fine greyware	F38F	1	4	
	Roman pottery	Oxidised fabric	F37	1	15	
	Roman pottery	Fine whiteware	WHI	1	1	
	Roman ceramic building material	Tegula, imbrex, tile, fragment		31	4012	
	Roman glass	Window		1	2	
	Roman wall plaster			1	11	
	Iron	Nails, blade, fragments		5	49	
	Industrial waste			3	3	
	Worked flint	Flake		1	3	
Burnt flint			3	136		
Shell			13	417		
1114	Roman pottery	Baetican amphora	<b>BAT AM</b>	4	172	LC3-C4
	Roman pottery	Central Gaulish samian	<b>LEZ SA2</b>	1	5	
	Roman pottery	New Forest Colour-coated ware	<b>F21/NFO CC</b>	1	4	
	Roman pottery	Dorset Black-burnished ware	<b>F1/DOR BB1</b>	16	103	
	Roman ceramic building material	Imbrex, tile		11	559	
	Fired clay			1	6	
	Burnt flint			1	22	

\* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes in bold

## APPENDIX C: BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

## Charcoal identifications

<b>Context number</b>			1108
<b>Feature Label</b>			1105
<b>Sample number (SS)</b>			1
<b>Flot volume (ml)</b>			72
<b>Sample volume processed (l)</b>			16
<b>Soil remaining (l)</b>			0
<b>Period</b>			RB
<b>Charcoal quantity &gt;2mm</b>			++++
<b>Charcoal preservation</b>			Moderate
<b>Family</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl./ <i>Quercus robur</i> L.	Sessile Oak/Pedunculate Oak	10
<b>Total</b>			10

## Key

RB = Romano-British

+ = 1-4 items; ++ = 5-20 items; +++ = 21-50 items; ++++ = 51-100 items

## Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	SUS	Canid	Gal	Fish	Amph	LM	MM	Ind	un-id SS	Total	Weight (g)
1103	1104										4		4	10
1105	1106	2	3			1		38	3		14		61	183
1105	1107	3	3								15		21	147
1105	1108	3	4	1		3	18	2	17	13		86	147	704
1105	1111	10	12	4	19	45			21	48			140	1021
1105	1114	3							10				13	129
<b>Total</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>386</b>	
<b>Weight</b>		<b>1032</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>2194</b>	

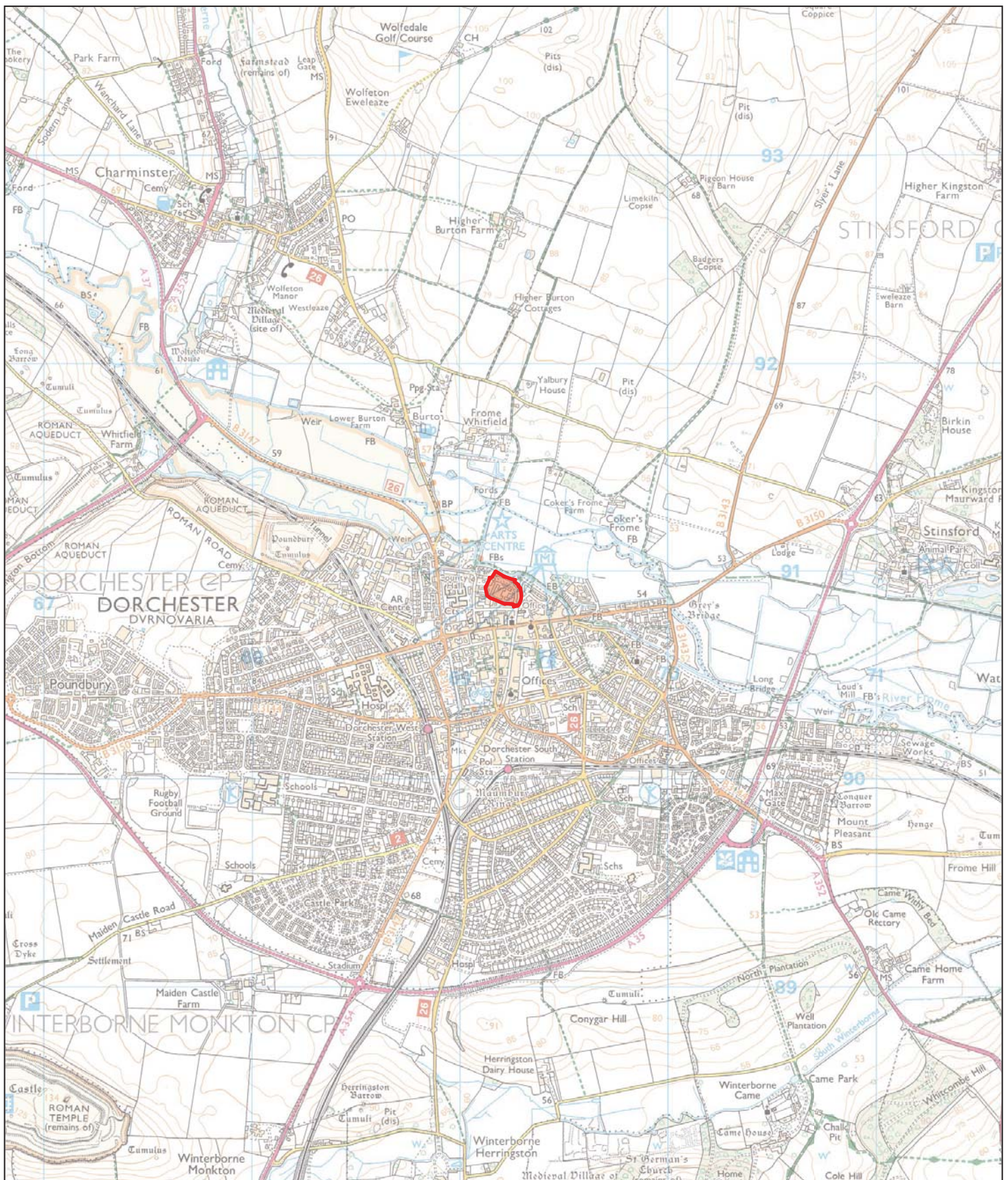
BOS = cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; SUS = pig; Canid = dog; Gal = chicken; Amph = amphibian; LM = cattle size mammal; MM = sheep size mammal; Ind = indeterminate; un-id SS = unidentifiable fragments from bulk soil samples.

## APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Former Dorchester Prison	
Short description (250 words maximum)	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November 2015 at the site of the former HMP Dorchester. Eleven trenches were excavated.</p> <p>In the south-east corner of the site <b>Trench 7</b> identified deep deposits of made ground, perhaps suggestive of the backfill of a medieval castle ditch. <b>Trench 6</b> just to the east, identified human remains at just 0.5m below current ground level and a truncated Roman tessellated pavement at only 0.65m below bgl. <b>Trench 14</b> also in the south-east corner of the site produced further evidence of human remains, again at the shallow depth of 0.5m. A linear cut was also identified at 1.7m bgl and may be the remains a robbed out wall (cut). <b>Trench 5</b> also in the south-eastern corner identified a late 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> brick lined well cut through made ground.</p> <p>In the eastern part of the site, Trench 3 revealed archaeological features at a depth of c. 1.8-1.9m bgl, comprising ditches and a wall foundation of possible Roman or medieval date. Other trenches in the area only revealed depths of made ground, which may reflect the backfilling of the medieval castle ditch.</p> <p>In the external car park area Trench 2 identified at least 2m of made ground and it is known that a row of terraced houses once occupied this area.</p>	
Project dates	14 <sup>th</sup> to the 23 <sup>rd</sup> of October 2015	
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Evaluation	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Desk Based Assessment CA 2015	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	HMP Dorchester, Dorchester, Dorset	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)		
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	NGR: 6919 9089	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator		
Project Design (WSI) originator	CA	
Project Manager	Richard Greatorex	
Project Supervisor	Oliver Good	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	None	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Dorset County Museum	For example ceramics, animal bone etc
Paper	Dorset County Museum	Context sheets, matrices etc
Digital	Dorset County Museum	Database, digital photos



	etc
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0 1km



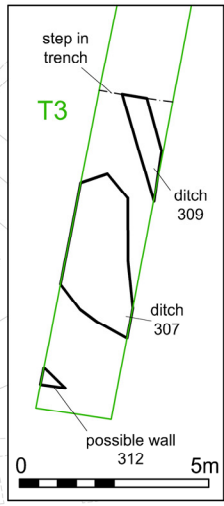
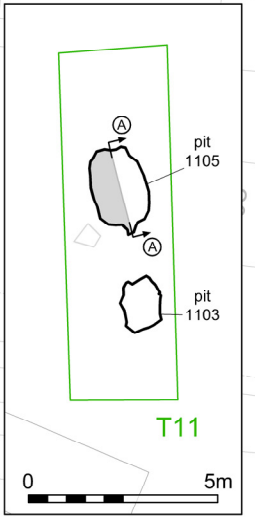
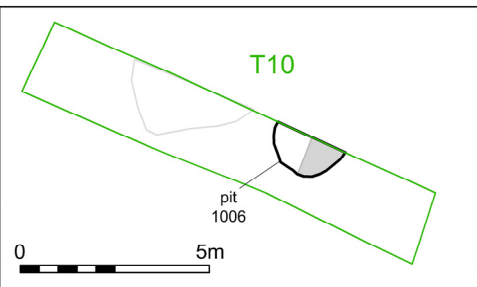
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PROJECT TITLE  
**Dorchester Prison, Dorchester, Dorset**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Site location plan**

DRAWN BY	LJH	PROJECT NO.	770266	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	30/10/15	
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE	@A4 1:25,000	<b>1</b>

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- site boundary
- proposed evaluation trench
- actual evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- archaeological intervention
- modern
- A A section location



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
**Dorchester Prison, Dorchester, Dorset**

**FIGURE TITLE**  
**Actual trench and proposed trench locations showing archaeological features**

<b>DRAWN BY</b>	LJH	<b>PROJECT NO.</b>	770266	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>	
<b>CHECKED BY</b>	DJB	<b>REVISION</b>	00		
<b>DATE</b>	02-11-2015	<b>SCALE@A3</b>	1:750 & 1:200		<b>2</b>

P:\770266 dorchester prison eval and consultation\Drawings\770266 Dorchester Prison Fig2.dwg






*Oblique view of trench 3, looking north (2m scale)*

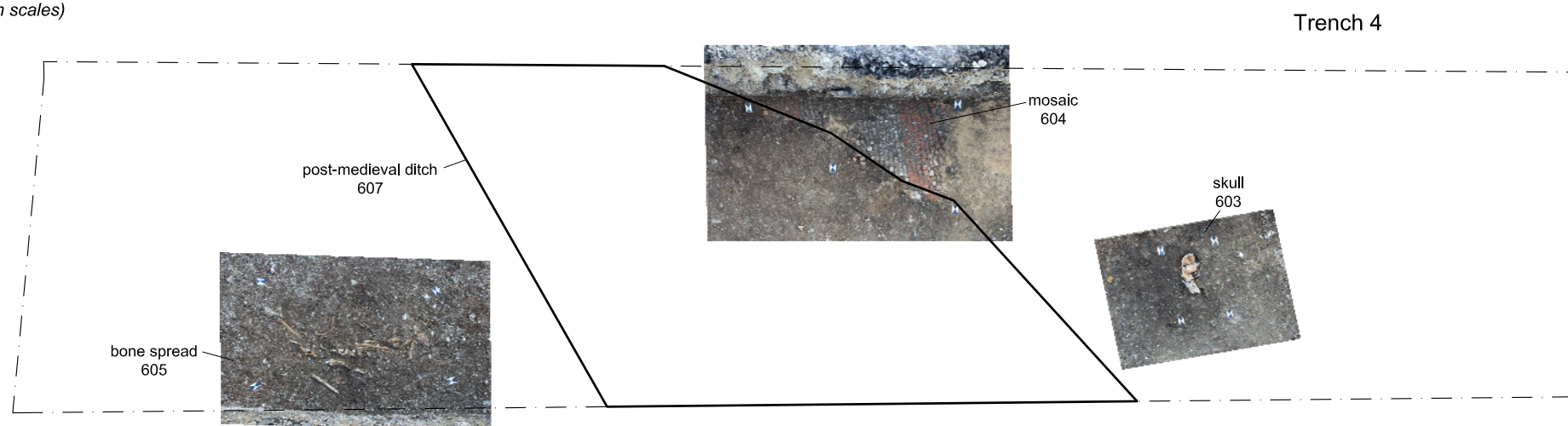


*North-west facing representative section within trench 3 (2m scale)*




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<i>PROJECT TITLE</i>				
<b>Dorchester Prison, Dorchester, Dorset</b>				
<i>FIGURE TITLE</i>				
<b>Trench 3: photographs</b>				
<i>DRAWN BY</i>	<b>LJH</b>	<i>PROJECT NO.</i>	<b>770266</b>	<i>FIGURE NO.</i>
<i>CHECKED BY</i>	<b>DJB</b>	<i>DATE</i>	<b>02/11/15</b>	<b>3</b>
<i>APPROVED BY</i>	<b>RG</b>	<i>SCALE@A4</i>	<b>n/a</b>	



Trench 2, looking east (2m & 1m scales)



Trench 4

-  site boundary
-  evaluation trench
-  archaeological feature



Mosaic (604), looking north (not to scale)



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Dorchester Prison, Dorchester, Dorset

FIGURE TITLE  
Trench 6: photographs

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	03/11/2015	4
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:40 (main Image)	



Trench 10, looking west (2m & 1m scales)

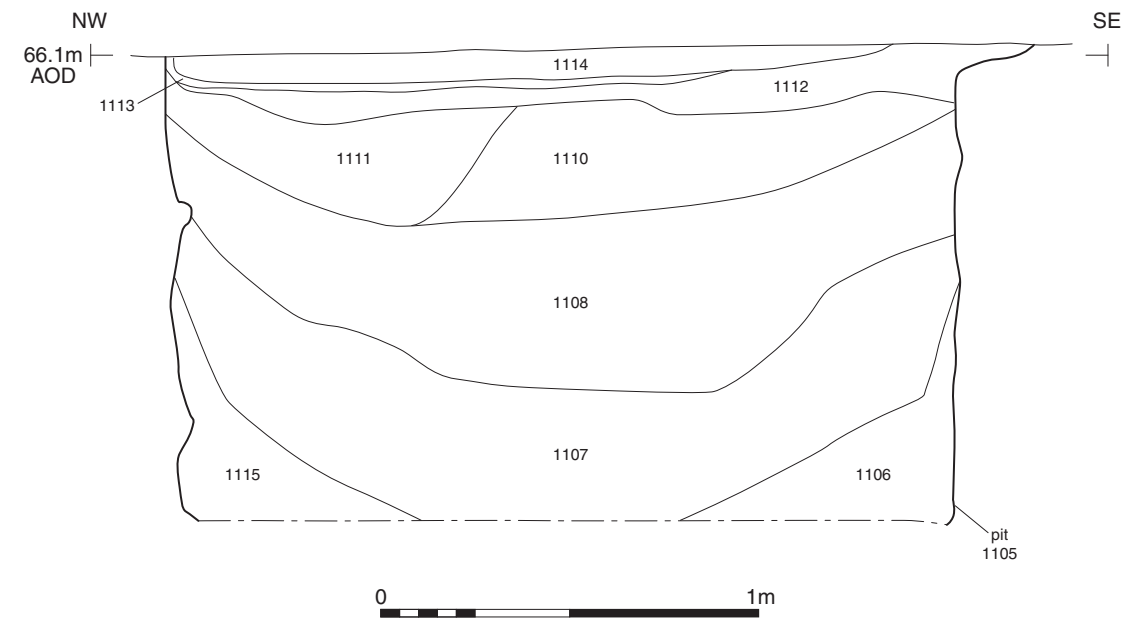


South facing section of pit [1006] (1m scale)

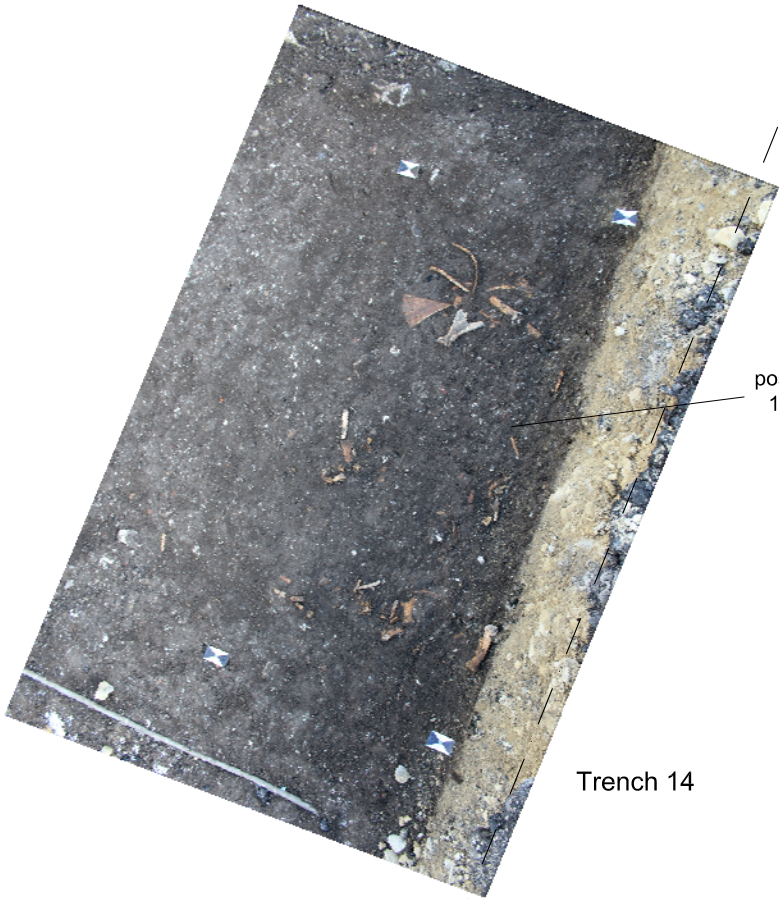


General view of trench 11, looking north-west (2m & 1m scales)

Section AA



South-west facing section of pit [1105] (1m scales)



Trench 14



Trench 14, south-east facing representative section (2m & 1m scales)

□ □ limit of excavation



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**Trench 14: photographs**



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8



9



10



11

- 8 Trench 1, looking north-west (2m scale)
- 9 Trench 2, looking north (2m scale)
- 10 Trench 5, showing the top of modern well [505] (1m scales)
- 11 Trench 7, north-facing representative section (2m & 1m scales)



Trench 8.1, looking west (1m scale)



Trench 8.2, looking north-west (2m & 1m scales)



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FIGURE TITLE

Trenches 8.1 & 8.2: photographs

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FIGURE NO.

12



### 13 Trench 16, representative section (2m & 1m scales)



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Dorchester Prison, Dorchester, Dorset

*FIGURE TITLE*

**Photograph**

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*FIGURE NO.*

**13**

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