Cotswold Archaeology

North Poole
Canford Park
Bearwood, Dorset

Archaeological Evaluation

for
Chapman Lily Planning Ltd

on behalf of
WH White

CA Project: 770816
CA Report: 18466

October 2018

Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes

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Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	1 October 2018	Jonathan Orellana	Derek Evans	Internal review	–	Derek Evans
B	3 October 2018	Jonathan Orellana	Derek Evans	Client review	Revisions to Discussion (Section 7) in line with client comments	Derek Evans

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	North Poole, Canford Park
Location:	Bearwood, Dorset
NGR:	405090 97310
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	3–14 September 2018
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with the Dorset County Museum
Site Code:	NPCP 18

In September 2018, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation at the site of the proposed Canford Park development on land north of Bearwood, Poole, Dorset. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 33 trenches.

The evaluation identified several ditches and a single pit at the site. These were generally concentrated in the north-eastern part of the site, although there were a small number of features scattered in the remainder of the site.

The ditches in the north-eastern part of the site correspond closely to enclosure-type anomalies recorded by a previous geophysical survey. Relatively large quantities of Late Iron Age/Roman material were recovered from these ditches. Associated deposits were suggestive of domestic waste, indicating that the ditches in the north-eastern area of the site are part of a Late Iron Age enclosed settlement.

A further pit and five ditches were undated. These ditches are on the same broad alignment as both the Late Iron Age/Roman ditches recorded in the north-eastern part of the site and the historic field boundaries. As such, their provenance is uncertain.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September 2018, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation at the site of the proposed Canford Park development on land north of Bearwood, Poole, Dorset (centred at NGR: 405090 97310; Fig. 1). This evaluation was undertaken for Chapman Lily Planning Ltd, on behalf of WH White.

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken to support a proposed planning application for residential development of the site, which is to be submitted to Borough of Poole Council. The scope of the evaluation was defined in discussions with Steve Wallis (Senior Archaeologist, Dorset County Council).

1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2018) and approved by Steve Wallis. The evaluation was also in line with *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

1.4 The evaluation site is an irregular parcel of land measuring approximately 31ha in extent. It is located to the immediate east of the hamlet of Knighton and to the immediate north of the built edge of Bearwood, a suburb on the northern periphery of Poole. The River Stour flows approximately north-west/south-east to the north of the site.

1.5 The site is spread over several arable and pasture fields, divided by a mixture of fences and hedgerows. The Stour Valley Way runs through part of the site. The site is bordered by Knighton Lane to the west, and to the south by the rears of residential plots fronting the A341 (Magna Road). Further fields lie to the north and east of the site, with a small parcel of woodland adjacent to the site's eastern boundary.

1.6 The site is situated on a gentle incline. It falls from approximately 27m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) along its southern boundary to *c*. 12m aOD at its northern boundary, towards the valley of the River Stour.

1.7 The bedrock geology in the southern part of the site is mapped as Broadstone Clay Member clays and silts. The geology in the northern part of the site comprises London Clay Formation clays, silts and sands. Both of these bedrocks formed during the Palaeogene Period. Superficial River Terrace deposits of sand and gravel overlie the bedrock in the southern part of the site. No superficial deposits are recorded in the northern part of the site. Bands of Palaeogene Poole Formation sands, silts and clays lie at the south-western and south-eastern site boundaries. Superficial bands of Head and alluvium clays, silts, sands and gravels are recorded at the western site boundary (BGS 2018).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The evaluation site has been the previous subject of a desk-based heritage assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2018a) and a geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2018b). The following text provides a brief summary of data from these sources, which should be referred to for a full archaeological background.

2.2 A series of archaeological investigations were carried out to the west and south-west of the present evaluation site during the 1980s and early 1990s, as part of the Stour Valley Gravels Project. These works recorded evidence of comparatively intensive and widespread occupation across the gravel terraces flanking the River Stour, spanning from the Early Neolithic through to the Roman period. This included an un-urned Bronze Age cremation burial found to the immediate west of the present evaluation site.

2.3 Archaeological investigations undertaken between 1992 and 1994 at the site of Bearwood Primary School (*c*. 350m south-west of the present evaluation site) recorded Late Bronze Age pits, as well as late prehistoric/Roman and medieval field system ditches.

2.4 A trial trench archaeological evaluation carried out in the northern part of the present site in 1994 recorded a small pit and a possible ditch of late prehistoric/Roman date.

2.5 The cropmarks of a possible medieval farm complex have been noted at the north-western edge of Knighton (*c*. 210m north-west of the present evaluation site).

Geophysical survey

2.6 The geophysical survey detected several anomalies of potential archaeological interest at the site. These included a series of potentially Iron Age or Roman enclosures at the north-eastern site boundary, as well as parts of two possible rectilinear enclosures in the central and south-eastern parts of the site.

2.7 The survey also identified evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation, as well as a number of former field boundaries visible on 19th century cartographic sources.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objective of the evaluation was to provide further information about the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. This information will enable Borough of Poole Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposals, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2018).

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 33 trenches (Figs. 2–4):

- 2no 20m x 1.9m trenches;
- 6no 30m x 1.9m trenches;
- 23no 40m x 1.9m trenches;
- 1no 50m x 1.9m trench; and
- 1no 100m x 1.9m trench.

4.2 Trenches were located to test geophysical anomalies and to provide a representative sample of the site.

4.3 The 80m trench proposed in the WSI (T20) was split into two 40m trenches (T20 and T21) in order to facilitate their opening.

4.4 Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4 Survey Manual*. All trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate. Where archaeological deposits were encountered, they were excavated by hand in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.5 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential and samples were taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. All recovered artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

4.6 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA. CA will make arrangements with the Dorset County Museum for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection.

4.7 A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain; this entry will include a copy of the final evaluation report. The report will appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the OASIS record has been verified.

4.8 A copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via CA's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page (http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk).

5. RESULTS

5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts can be found in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material (finds) from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B. Figures 2–4 present plans of the trenches and the recorded archaeological features.

5.2 The natural substrate generally comprised a conglomerate of gravels and small stones within a greyish brown sandy matrix. It was exposed across the evaluation area at depths of 0.3m–0.85m below the present ground level.

5.3 In the majority of the trenches, the natural substrate was covered by 0.1m–0.3m of gravelly subsoil, which was in turn sealed by the modern topsoil. However, in T1–T2, T23–T27 and T32, the natural substrate was directly overlain by the topsoil. Additionally, T3 featured an intermittent silty sand layer (302) between the natural substrate and the subsoil.

5.4 Where archaeological features were observed, these were generally cut into the natural substrate and sealed by the subsoil (where present) or the topsoil. The only exceptions were ditches 1003 (T10), 1703 (T17) and 2103 (T21), which were cut through the subsoil and directly sealed by the topsoil.

5.5 Sixteen trenches (T6–T9, T14–T15, T18–T20, T25, T27–T31 and T33) were devoid of archaeological features or deposits and are not discussed further. The remainder of the trenches are discussed in more detail below. A modern service trench which correlated to a linear geophysical anomaly was identified in T9.

Trench 1

5.6 North-west/south-east orientated ditch 102 was 0.84m wide and 0.3m deep, with a single undated fill (103). This ditch correlated to a linear geophysical anomaly.

Trench 2

5.7 North-west/south-east orientated ditch 202 (Fig. 5, Sec. AA) was 1.2m wide and 0.33m deep, with two undated fills (203 and 204). This ditch corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly.

Trench 3

5.8 North-east/south-west aligned ditch 304 (Fig. 5, Sec. BB) was 1m wide and 0.29m deep, with a single undated fill (305). This ditch was on the approximate line of a linear geophysical anomaly.

5.9 Two parallel modern field drains in T3 corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly.

Trench 4

5.10 Four parallel north-east/south-west orientated ditches (403, 409, 413 and 407), three of which were intercutting, were identified in the central area of T4 (Fig. 6, Sec. DD). These ditches corresponded closely to a linear geophysical anomaly.

5.11 Ditch 403 was 1.5m wide and 0.7m deep, with three fills (404, 405 and 406). Basal and middle fills 404 and 405 contained a total of three sherds of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery.

5.12 Ditch 409 was 1.23m wide and 0.39m deep, with three fills (410, 411 and 412). Basal fill 410 and upper fill 412 contained a total of 50 sherds of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery. Upper fill 412 was charcoal rich; as well as the pottery sherds, it also contained 21 fragments of briquetage containers of a type associated with Iron Age salt production/transportation.

5.13 Ditch 413 was 0.78m wide and 0.5m deep, with three fills (414, 415 and 416). A total of 69 sherds of late Iron Age/Roman pottery was recovered from middle fill 415 and upper fill 416. Fill 415 contained a large amount of charcoal.

5.14 Ditch 407 truncated infilled ditches 409 and 413. This ditch was 1.23m wide and 0.3m deep. It contained a single fill (408), from which 17 sherds of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery were recovered.

Trench 5

5.15 North-east/south-west aligned ditch 503 (Fig. 5, Sec. CC) was 0.53m deep; its full width was not exposed in the trench. This ditch contained four fills (504–507), from which a combined total of 31 sherds of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery were recovered. Ditch 503 was on the approximate line of part of a rectilinear enclosure-type geophysical anomaly.

Trench 10

5.16 Two parallel north-east/south-west aligned ditches, 1003 and 1005, were identified in T10.

5.17 Ditch 1005 was 3m wide. It was not hand excavated as it correlated closely to a linear geophysical anomaly, the continuation of which was excavated in T3 (ditch 304). A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the surface of this ditch.

5.18 Ditch 1003 was cut through the subsoil. This ditch was 0.57m wide and 0.4m deep, with a single undated fill (1004). It correlated closely to a linear geophysical anomaly on the line of a historic field boundary.

Trench 11

5.19 Sub-oval pit 1103 (Fig. 7, Sec. EE) was 0.62m long, 0.5m wide and 0.24m deep, with a single undated fill (1104).

Trench 12

5.20 North-east/south-west aligned ditch 1203 (Fig. 7, Sec. FF) was 0.77m wide and 0.27m deep, with a single undated fill (1204). This ditch was on the line of a linear geophysical anomaly interpreted as a plough mark/ridge and furrow.

Trench 13

5.21 North-east/south-west orientated ditch 1303 was 1.47m wide and 0.51m deep, with a single undated fill (1304). This ditch correlated closely to a linear geophysical anomaly on the line of a historic field boundary.

Trench 16

5.22 North-east/south-west aligned ditch 1603 (Fig. 7. Sec. GG) was 0.66m wide and 0.28m deep, with a single undated fill (1604). This ditch was within an area of general disturbance noted by the geophysical survey.

Trench 17

5.23 North-east/south-west orientated ditch 1703 was cut into the subsoil. This ditch was 1m wide and 0.53m deep, with a single undated fill (1704). It correlated closely to a linear geophysical anomaly on the line of a historic field boundary.

Trench 21

5.24 North-east/south-west orientated ditch 2103 (Fig. 8, Sec. HH) was cut into the subsoil. This ditch was 0.48m wide and 0.25m deep, with a single undated fill (2104). It correlated closely to a linear geophysical anomaly.

Trench 22

5.25 Sub-oval pit 2203 (Fig. 8. Sec. II) measured 0.6m in length, 0.45m in width and 0.22m in depth. A single sherd of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery was recovered from its single fill (2204).

Trench 23

5.26 North-east/south-west orientated ditch 2302 (Fig. 8, Sec. JJ) was 1.09m wide and 0.43m deep, with a single undated fill (2303). This ditch was on the line of a linear geophysical anomaly interpreted as a plough mark.

Trench 24

5.27 Possible ditch terminus/pit 2402 was 0.4m wide and 0.33m deep. It had been backfilled with a dump of slag (2403), from which fragments of modern ceramic drain were recovered.

Trench 26

5.28 Three north-east/south-west aligned ditches (2602, 2604 and 2606) were revealed in T26. Intercutting ditches 2602 and 2604 correlated closely to a linear geophysical anomaly; ditch 2606 had not been detected by the geophysical survey.

5.29 Ditch 2606 (Fig. 9, Sec. KK) was 1m wide and 0.26m deep, with a single undated fill (2607).

5.30 Ditch 2604 (Fig. 9, Sec. LL) was 0.87m wide and 0.29m deep, with a single undated fill (2605). It was truncated by ditch 2602, which was 1.24m wide and 0.27m deep, with a single undated fill (2603).

Trench 32

5.31 Two north-west/south-east orientated ditches (3202 and 3204) were identified in the north-eastern half of T32.

5.32 Ditch 3202 was 0.9m wide and 0.24m deep, with a single undated fill (3203). This ditch corresponded closely to a furrow-type geophysical anomaly.

5.33 Ditch 3204 was 0.8m wide and 0.6m deep. An iron hook was retrieved from its single fill (3205). It was not possible to closely date this artefact, although comparable examples of Roman and medieval date are known. Ditch 3204 was on the line of a linear geophysical anomaly that correlated to a historic field boundary.

6. THE FINDS

6.1 The recovered artefactual material is described below. Quantification by context number is given in Appendix B. Pottery of Late Iron Age or Roman type is most abundant, occurring from 12 separate deposits, mostly relating to T4 and T5. Fabric codes used to record this pottery are defined in Appendix B.

Pottery

6.2 Pottery amounting to 172 sherds (1,698g) was recovered. Its condition is mostly good, with little abrasion noted, although some leaching of calcareous (fossil shell) inclusions has almost certainly resulted from the burial environment. The assemblage is moderately-well fragmented and some context groups contain smaller body sherds only. Sherds from deposits 415 and 416 (fills of ditch 413, T4) preserve thick internal carbonaceous (burnt food) residues, indicative of use as cooking vessels.

6.3 The larger part of the assemblage consists of sherds in mostly black-firing fabrics (types BBc; BBf) containing abundant quartz sand. Such types are common to the Wareham/Pool Harbour area (Brown 1991) in the period spanning the Late Iron Age and Roman periods, and in the Roman period are commonly described as south-east Dorset black-burnished ware (see Tomber and Dore 1998). Where refinement of the dating is possible on the basis of identifiable and distinctive vessel forms, this is suggestive of an exclusively early group, in the 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD range.

6.4 The identifiable vessel forms, mostly among the larger context groups from ditch fills 410/412 (ditch 409, T4) and 415/416 (ditch 413, T4), are mainly jars with ovoid or globular bodies and bead or everted rims. Sherds in finer (wheelmade or wheel-finished) fabric BBf from deposit 415 feature narrow horizontal cordons and probably derive from a high-shouldered bowl. This vessel, and sherds from a pedestalled form from ditch fill 416, are representative of the distinctive ‘Durotrigian’ style known from the area and common to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman ‘transitional’ period (Brailsford 1958).

6.5 The few sherds in vesicular (leached shell) fabric VES and grogged/argillaceous types GRc/GRv are almost certainly of the same period suggested for the Wareham/Poole Harbour types. The single featured sherd among this material is a

rim fragment from a (handmade) globular vessel with short everted rim. Comparable shell-tempered fabrics of mid and later Iron Age dating are known from Maiden Castle (Brown 1991, 186).

6.6 The single sherd from this assemblage which can be dated to the Roman period with certainty is an abraded sherd of Oxford red slipped ware (OXF RS), recovered from fill 1006 (ditch 1005, T5). This fineware type was produced from *c*. AD 240 and widely exported only after *c*. AD 270/300. The vessel form represented is probably a bowl, with horizontal lines of rouletted decoration.

Lithics

6.7 A single item of prehistoric worked flint was recovered as a residual find from ditch fill 412 (ditch 409, T4). This consists of the distal portion of a flint blade, and is of probable Mesolithic date.

Ceramic building material

6.8 Ceramic drain fragments of modern type were recovered from ditch fill 2403 (ditch 2402, T24).

Other finds

6.9 A quantity of material (21 fragments, weighing 178g) from ditch fill 412 (ditch 409, T4) is thought to represent fragments of briquetage containers, of the type associated with salt production/transportation locally in the Iron Age. The fabric is soft and thick-walled (10-12mm), containing sparse quartz sand, flint or chert and iron particles. Some fragments appear heavily burnt and with have patchy purplish discolouration, which can be a feature of this class of material.

6.10 An iron hook was recovered from fill 3205 (ditch 3204, T34). This consists of a deep hook, the tip of which is bent forward, with a ring-like terminal for suspension. Dating in isolation is difficult and comparable examples of Roman (Manning 1985, Plate 59, R22) and medieval dating (Goodall 1980: H225-226) are known.

7. DISCUSSION

7.1 The evaluation identified several ditches and a single pit at the site. These were generally concentrated in the north-eastern part of the site, although there were a small number of features scattered in the remainder of the site.

7.2 Relatively large quantities of pottery and other material dating to the Late Iron Age/Roman period were recovered from the features in T4 and T5. The only other pre-modern material recovered from the site were single sherds of Late Iron Age/Roman and Late Roman pottery from features in T22 and T10, respectively.

7.3 There was a generally good correspondence with the results of the previous geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2018b). Almost all of the features recorded by the evaluation corresponded to geophysical anomalies, and most anomalies were found to have been caused by below-ground features. The main exceptions were some of the weak anomalies interpreted as "possible archaeology" in the survey report (shown in yellow on Figs. 2–4 of the present report), not all of which were found to correspond to below-ground archaeological features.

7.4 In the following text, codes in parentheses (MDOXXXX) refer to Dorset Historic Environment Record (HER) entries (quoted in Wessex Archaeology 2018a)

Mesolithic (10,000 BC–4000 BC)

7.5 A single worked flint fragment of probable Mesolithic date was recovered as a residual find from Late Iron Age/Roman ditch 409 (T4).

7.6 Previous finds of Mesolithic worked flints have been made within the northern part of the evaluation site (MDO6894), as well as in the broader area – e.g. MDO28112 (*c*. 500m north of the evaluation site) and MDO28111 (*c*. 320m west of the evaluation site). None of these flints were clearly associated with Mesolithic features, but together they provide evidence for background Mesolithic activity along the edge of the river valley.

Late Iron Age (100 BC–AD 43) and Roman (AD 43–AD 410)

7.7 The ditches recorded in the north-eastern part of the site (T1–T5, T10) correspond closely to geophysical anomalies interpreted as parts of potentially Iron Age or Roman enclosures. Dating evidence was mainly restricted to T4 and T5, from which

relatively large quantities of Late Iron Age/Roman material were recovered; where close dating is possible, this material falls within the 1st century BC–mid 1st century AD range (i.e. Late Iron Age/transitional Roman).

7.8 Pottery sherds from ditch 413 (T4) have thick internal burnt food residues, indicative of use as cooking vessels. One of the fills of this ditch (415) also contained a large amount of charcoal. Fill 412 within ditch 409 (T4) was also charcoal rich; as well as pottery sherds, it also contained 21 burnt fragments of briquetage containers of the type associated with Iron Age salt production/transportation. These deposits are suggestive of domestic waste, and indicate that the ditches in the north-eastern area of the site are part of a Late Iron Age/transitional Roman enclosed settlement.

7.9 A single sherd of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery was recovered from pit 2203 (T22).

7.10 Ditch 1005 (T10) was not excavated, but a single sherd of pottery dating from the late 3rd–4th centuries AD (i.e. Late Roman) was recovered from its upper surface. The geophysical survey indicates that ditch 1005 is the south-western part of a ditch running alongside and parallel to the enclosed settlement described above. The width of this ditch (*c*. 3m) suggests that it is a boundary feature, possibly forming part of a field system. It is possible that the Late Roman sherd recovered from the upper surface of this ditch was intrusive; alternatively, it may indicate that the Late Iron Age enclosed settlement and its associated field system continued in use until the Late Roman period.

7.11 The Late Iron Age/Roman enclosed settlement recorded at the present site is one of several similar sites known in the immediate vicinity. A possible Middle–Late Iron Age enclosed settlement has been recorded at Knights Road (*c*. 440m south of the evaluation site; MDO6892), and a Late Iron Age enclosed settlement and associated field system have been investigated at the Moortown Aerodrome site (*c*. 560m south-west of the evaluation site; MDO6913). Two Iron Age roundhouses and extensive Late Iron Age–Roman field systems have also been recorded at and adjacent to Bearwood Primary School (MDO6882–5 and MDO6939–4; *c*. 440m south-west of the evaluation site). Activity at the Moortown Aerodrome and Bearwood Primary School sites continued into the Roman period, and the Bearwood Primary School site in particular appears to have developed into a Roman farmstead.

7.12 The enclosed settlement at the present evaluation site contributes to the broader landscape of Iron Age/Roman occupation in the area, and as such is judged to be of regional significance.

Medieval (1066–1539) and post-medieval (1540–1800)

7.13 Ditches 1203 (T12), 2302 (T23) and 3202 corresponded to linear geophysical anomalies interpreted as plough marks/furrows.

7.14 Ditches 1003 (T10), 1303 (T13), 1703 (T17) and 3204 (T32) were on the lines of geophysical anomalies corresponding to historic field boundaries.

Undated

7.15 A pit (T11) and five ditches (T16, T21 and T26) were undated. The ditches in T21 and T26 corresponded to weak geophysical anomalies. The ditches are on the same broad alignment as both the Late Iron Age/Roman ditches recorded in the north-eastern part of the site and the historic field boundaries. As such, their provenance is uncertain.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

8.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Jonathan Orellana, assisted by Jake Godfrey and Parris Stubbings. This report was written by Jonathan Orellana. The finds report was written by Ed McSloy. The report illustrations were prepared Charlotte Patman. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Derek Evans.

9. REFERENCES

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Wessex Archaeology 2018b *Knighton Lane, Bearwood, Dorset: Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report*

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Cont. No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		topsoil	mid grey silty sand			0.32	
1	101	Layer		natural substrate	compact gravel within a yellowish brown silty sand				
1	102	Cut		ditch	NW/SE orientated, moderate sloping sides and flat base	>0.95	0.84	0.3	
1	103	Fill	102	single fill of ditch	dark orangey brown sandy silt	>0.95	0.84	0.3	
2	200	Layer		topsoil	mid grey silty sand			0.48	
2	201	Layer		natural substrate	compact gravel within a yellowish brown silty sand				
2	202	Cut		ditch	NW/SE orientated, moderate sloping sides and concave base	>1	1.2	0.33	
2	203	Fill	203	1st fill of ditch	dark greyish brown sandy silt	>1	0.82	0.15	
2	204	Fill	203	2nd fill of ditch	dark greyish brown sandy silt	>1	1.2	0.17	
3	300	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown silty sand			0.38	
3	301	Layer		subsoil	mid greyish brown silty sand			0.22	
3	302	Layer		deposit	mid grey silty sand			0.2	
3	303	Layer		natural substrate	variable orangey grey silty sand with occasional small stones				
3	304	Cut		ditch	NE/SW orientated, steep sides and concave base	>0.85	1	0.29	
3	305	Fill	304	single fill of ditch	dark brownish grey sandy silt	>0.85	1	0.29	
4	400	Layer		topsoil	mid grey silty sand			0.4	
4	401	Layer		subsoil	light greyish brown silty sand			0.15	
4	402	Layer		natural substrate	Mid yellowish brown silty sand with frequent patches of gravel				
4	403	Cut		ditch	NE/SW orientated, steep sides and concave base	>0.75	1.5	0.7	
4	404	Fill	403	1st fill of ditch	light brownish grey silty clay	>0.75	0.95	0.13	LIA-RB
4	405	Fill	403	2nd fill of ditch	mid greyish brown sandy silt	>0.75	0.48	0.23	LIA-RB
4	406	Fill	403	3rd fill of ditch	mid brownish grey silty sand	>0.75	1.16	0.37	
4	407	Cut		ditch	NE/SW orientated, moderate sloping sides and concave base	>0.75	1.23	0.3	
4	408	Fill	407	single fill of ditch	mid brownish grey silty sand	>0.75	1.23	0.3	LIA-RB
4	409	Cut		ditch	NE/SW orientated, moderate sloping sides and concave base	>0.75	1.23	0.39	
4	410	Fill	409	1st fill of ditch	light grey sandy silt	>0.75	0.97	0.1	LIA-RB
4	411	Fill	409	2nd fill of ditch	mid brownish grey sandy silt	>0.75	0.14	0.11	
4	412	Fill	409	3rd fill of ditch	dark blackish grey clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks and fragments of fired clay	>0.75	0.82	0.17	LIA-RB
4	413	Cut		ditch	NE/SW orientated, steep sides and concave base	>0.75	0.78	0.5	
4	414	Fill	413	1st fill of ditch	mid grey clayey silt	>0.75	0.36	0.09	
4	415	Fill	413	2nd fill of ditch	dark blackish grey clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks and fragments of fired clay	>0.75	0.49	0.18	LIA-RB
4	416	Fill	413	3rd fill of ditch	mid brownish grey sandy silt	>0.75			LIA-RB
5	500	Layer		topsoil	mid greyish brown sandy silt			0.32	
5	501	Layer		subsoil	light reddish brown sandy silt			0.24	
5	502	Layer		natural substrate	conglomerate of small stones and gravels within a mid reddish brown sandy silt				
5	503	Cut		ditch	NE/SW orientated, steep SE side and flat base	>0.7	>1.8	0.53	
5	504	Fill	503	1st fill of ditch	light brownish grey silty sand	>0.7	>1	0.22	LIA-RB
5	505	Fill	503	2nd fill of ditch	light brownish grey sandy silt	>0.7	0.58	0.16	
5	506	Fill	503	3rd fill of ditch	mid brownish grey sandy silt	>0.7	>0.77	0.16	LIA-C1

Trench No.	Cont. No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
5	507	Fill	503	4th fill of ditch	mid greyish brown sandy silt	>0.7	>1.8	0.24	LIA-RB
6	600	Layer		topsoil	mid greyish brown sandy silt			0.38	
6	601	Layer		subsoil	light reddish brown sandy silt			0.3	
6	602	Layer		natural substrate	conglomerate of small stones and gravels within a mid reddish brown sandy silt				
7	700	Layer		topsoil	mid greyish brown sandy silt			0.32	
7	701	Layer		subsoil	light reddish brown sandy silt			0.2	
7	702	Layer		natural substrate	conglomerate of small stones and gravels within a reddish brown sandy silt				
8	800	Layer		topsoil	loose mid brownish grey silty sand			0.25	
8	801	Layer		subsoil	mid yellowish brown silty sand			0.15	
8	802	Layer		natural substrate	firm conglomerate of small stones and gravels within a yellowish grey sand				
9	900	Layer		topsoil	loose mid brownish grey silty sand			0.32	
9	901	Layer		subsoil	mid yellowish brown silty sand			0.28	
9	902	Layer		natural substrate	firm conglomerate of small stones and gravels within a yellowish grey sand				
10	1000	Layer		topsoil	mid brownish grey silty sand			0.45	
10	1001	Layer		subsoil	compact mid yellowish brown sand with frequent gravel			0.35	
10	1002	Layer		natural substrate	firm conglomerate of gravel and small stones within a grey sand				
10	1003	Cut		ditch	NE/SW aligned, steep sides and concave base	>0.7	0.57	0.4	
10	1004	Fill	1003	single fill of ditch	mid brown silty sand	>0.7	0.57	0.4	
10	1005	Cut		ditch	NE/SW aligned, not hand excavated	>1.9	3		
10	1006	Fill	1005	fill of ditch	dark grey silty sand	>1.9	3		LC3-C4
11	1100	Layer		topsoil	mid brownish grey silty sand			0.3	
11	1101	Layer		subsoil	compact mid yellowish brown sand with frequent gravel			0.3	
11	1102	Layer		natural substrate	light orangey sand with occasional patches of gravel				
11	1103	Cut		pit	sub-oval in plan, steep sides an concave base	0.62	0.5	0.24	
11	1104	Fill	1103	single fill of pit	mid brown silty sand	0.62	0.5	0.24	
12	1200	Layer		topsoil	mid brownish grey silty sand			0.3	
12	1201	Layer		subsoil	compact mid yellowish brown sand with frequent gravel			0.15	
12	1202	Layer		natural substrate	firm conglomerate of gravel and small stones within a grey sand				
12	1203	Cut		ditch	NE/SW orientated, steep sides and concave base	>0.5	0.77	0.27	
12	1204	Fill	1203	single fill of ditch	mid yellowish grey silty sand	>0.5	0.77	0.27	
13	1300	Layer		topsoil	mid brownish grey silty sand			0.3	
13	1301	Layer		subsoil	compact mid yellowish brown sand with frequent gravel			0.3	
13	1302	Layer		natural substrate	firm conglomerate of gravel and small stones within a grey sand				
13	1303	Cut		ditch	NE/SW orientated, steep sides and flat base	>0.55	1.47	0.51	
13	1304	Fill	1303	single fill of ditch	compact gravel and mid greyish brown sand	>0.55	1.47	0.51	
14	1400	Layer		topsoil	mid brownish grey silty sand			0.3	
14	1401	Layer		subsoil	compact mid yellowish brown sand with frequent gravel			0.3	
14	1402	Layer		natural substrate	firm conglomerate of gravel and small stones within a grey sand				
15	1500	Layer		topsoil	mid brownish grey silty sand			0.3	
15	1501	Layer		subsoil	compact mid yellowish brown sand with frequent gravel			0.1-0.6	

Trench No.	Cont. No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
15	1502	Layer		natural substrate	firm conglomerate of gravel and small stones within a grey sand				
16	1600	Layer		topsoil	mid brownish grey silty sand			0.4	
16	1601	Layer		subsoil	compact mid yellowish brown sand with frequent gravel			0.15	
16	1602	Layer		natural substrate	firm conglomerate of gravel and small stones within a grey and				
16	1603	Cut		ditch	NE/SW orientated, moderate sloping sides and concave base	>0.75	0.66	0.28	
16	1604	Fill	1603	single fill of ditch	compact mid reddish brown sandy silt	>0.75	0.66	0.28	
17	1700	Layer		topsoil	mid greyish brown silty sand			0.32	
17	1701	Layer		subsoil	compact mid yellowish brown sand with frequent gravel			0.25	
17	1702	Layer		natural substrate	firm conglomerate of gravel and small stones within a grey sand				
17	1703	Cut		ditch	NE/SW orientated, moderate sloping sides, flat base	>0.8	1	0.53	
17	1704	Fill	1703	single fill of ditch	mid reddish brown sandy silt	>0.8	1	0.53	
18	1800	Layer		topsoil	mid greyish brown silty sand			0.3	
18	1801	Layer		subsoil	compact mid yellowish brown sand with frequent gravel			0.15	
18	1802	Layer		natural substrate	firm conglomerate of gravel and small stones within a grey sand				
19	1900	Layer		topsoil	mid greyish brown silty sand			0.3	
19	1901	Layer		subsoil	compact mid yellowish brown sand with frequent gravel			0.15	
19	1902	Layer		natural substrate	firm conglomerate of gravel and small stones within a grey sand				
20	2000	Layer		topsoil	mid greyish brown silty sand			0.34	
20	2001	Layer		subsoil	compact mid yellowish brown sand with frequent gravel			0.13	
20	2002	Layer		natural substrate	firm conglomerate of gravel and small stones within a grey sand				
21	2100	Layer		topsoil	mid greyish brown silty sand			0.34	
21	2101	Layer		subsoil	compact mid yellowish brown sand with frequent gravel			0.13	
21	2102	Layer		natural substrate	firm conglomerate of gravel and small stones within a grey sand				
21	2103	Cut		ditch	NE/SW orientated, moderate sloping sides, concave base	>0.9	0.48	0.25	
21	2104	Fill	2103	single fill of ditch	mid brownish grey sandy silt	>0.9	0.48	0.25	
22	2200	Layer		topsoil	mid greyish brown silty sand			0.3	
22	2201	Layer		subsoil	compact mid yellowish brown sand with frequent gravel			0.2	
22	2202	Layer		natural substrate	firm conglomerate of gravel and small stones within a yellowish grey sand				
22	2203	Cut		pit	sub-oval in plan, steep sides, flat base	0.6	0.45	0.22	
22	2204	Fill	2203	single fill of pit	mid orangey brown sandy silt	0.6	0.45	0.22	LIA-RB
23	2300	Layer		topsoil	mid greyish brown silty sand	0.4			
23	2301	Layer		natural substrate	firm conglomerate of gravel and small stones within a grey sand				
23	2302	Cut		ditch	NE/SW orientated, moderate sloping sides, flat base	>0.7	1.09	0.43	
23	2303	Fill	2302	single fill of ditch	dark greyish brown sandy silt	>0.7	1.09	0.43	
24	2400	Layer		topsoil	mid greyish brown silty sand			0.3	
24	2401	Layer		natural substrate	firm conglomerate of gravel and small stones within a grey sand				
24	2402	Cut		ditch	NW/SE orientated, moderate sloping sides, uneven base	>0.7	0.4	0.33	
24	2403	Fill	2402	single fill of ditch	Mid grey silty sand, containing frequent slag	>0.7	0.4	0.33	MOD
25	2500	Layer		topsoil	mid greyish brown sandy silt			0.42	
25	2501	Layer		natural substrate	firm mid yellowish brown silty sand with frequent small stones				

Trench No.	Cont. No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
26	2600	Layer		topsoil	mid greyish brown sandy silt			0.48	
26	2601	Layer		natural substrate	firm mid yellowish brown silty sand with frequent small stones				
26	2602	Cut		ditch	NE/SW orientated, steep sides and concave base	>0.8	1.24	0.27	
26	2603	Fill	2602	single fill of ditch	mid yellowish grey silty sand	>0.8	1.24	0.27	
26	2604	Cut		ditch	NE/SW orientated, steep sides and concave base	>0.8	0.87	0.29	
26	2605	Fill	2604	single fill of ditch	mid yellowish grey silty sand	>0.8	0.87	0.29	
26	2606	Cut		ditch	NE/SW orientated, steep sides and concave base	>0.8	1	0.26	
26	2607	Fill	2606	single fill of ditch	mid yellowish grey silty sand	>0.8	1	0.26	
27	2700	Layer		topsoil	mid greyish brown sandy silt			0.32	
27	2701	Layer		natural substrate	firm mid yellowish brown silty sand with frequent small stones				
28	2800	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown sandy silt			0.4	
28	2801	Layer		subsoil	dark reddish brown sandy silt			0.2	
28	2802	Layer		natural substrate	dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent patches of gravel				
29	2900	Layer		topsoil	mid greyish brown silty sand			0.3	
29	2901	Layer		subsoil	light brownish red silty sand			0.1	
29	2902	Layer		natural substrate	firm conglomerate of gravel and small stones within a greyish brown sand				
30	3000	Layer		topsoil	mid greyish brown silty sand			0.3	
30	3001	Layer		subsoil	light brownish red silty sand			0.15	
30	3002	Layer		natural substrate	firm conglomerate of gravel and small stones within a greyish brown sand				
31	3100	Layer		topsoil	mid brownish grey silty sand			0.35	
31	3101	Layer		subsoil	light reddish brown silty sand			0.1	
31	3102	Layer		natural substrate	firm conglomerate of gravel and small stones within a greyish red sand				
32	3200	Layer		topsoil	mid brownish grey silty sand			0.45	
32	3201	Layer		natural substrate	firm gravel within a dark brown grey sandy silt				
32	3202	Cut		ditch	NW/SE aligned, moderate sloping sides, concave base	>0.5	0.9	0.24	
32	3203	Fill	3202	single fill of ditch	mid greyish brown sandy silt	>0.5	0.9	0.24	
32	3204	Cut		ditch	NW/SE aligned, steep sides, V-shaped profile, concave base	>0.8	0.8	0.6	
32	3205	Fill	3204	single fill of ditch	light brownish grey silty sand	>0.8	0.8	0.6	
33	3300	Layer		topsoil	mid greyish brown silty sand			0.35	
33	3301	Layer		subsoil	light brownish red silty sand			0.1	
33	3302	Layer		natural substrate	gravel and small stones within a greyish brown sand				

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table B1: finds concordance

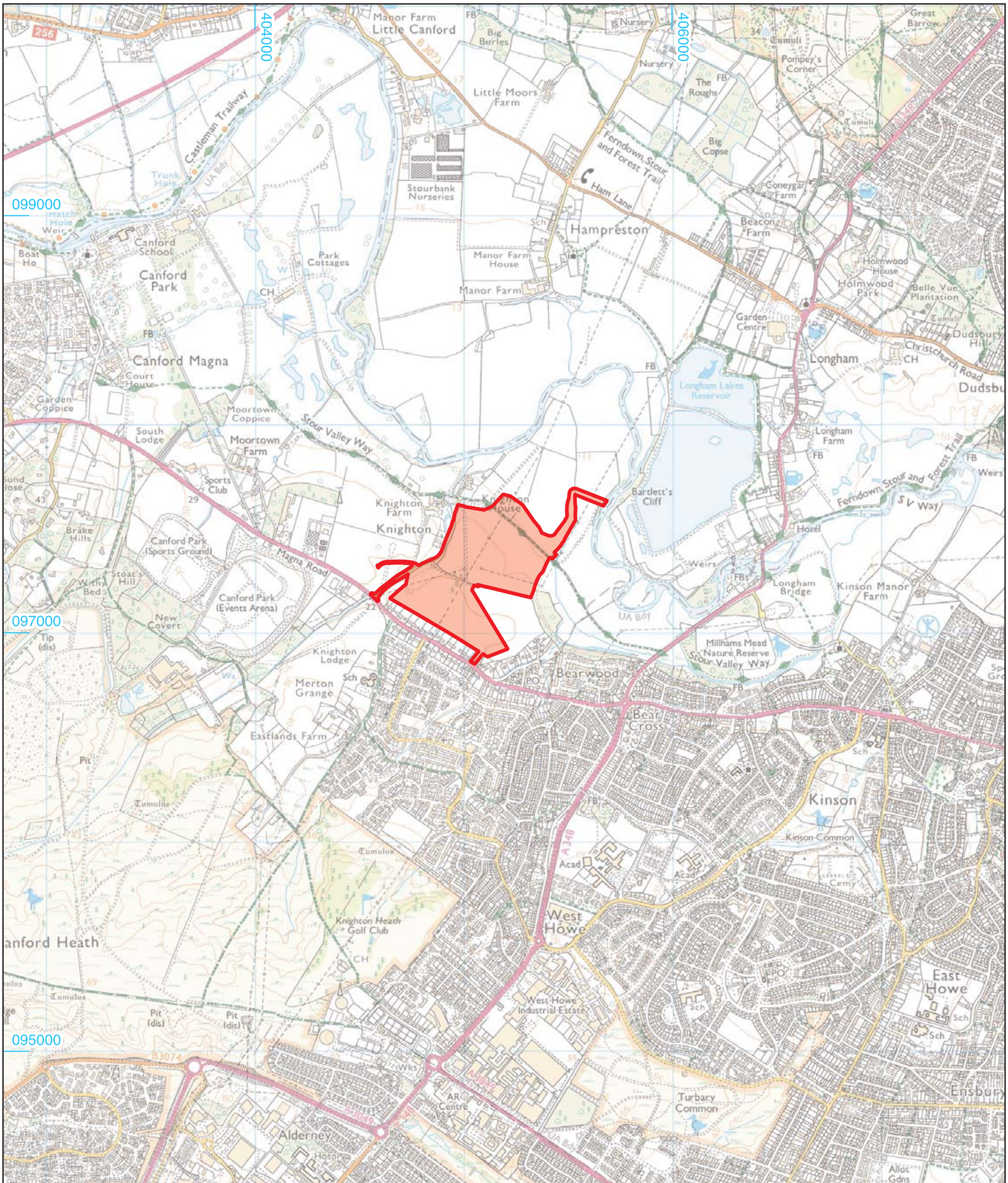
Context	Category	Description	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
404	Late pre/Roman pottery	fabric BBc	1	7	LIA-RB
405	Late pre/Roman pottery	fabric GRv	2	18	LIA-C1
408	Late pre/Roman pottery	fabric BBc	17	133	LIA-C1
410	Late pre/Roman pottery Late pre/Roman pottery charcoal	fabric BBc fabric VES	24 4 1	168 14 1	LIA-C1
412	Late pre/Roman pottery fired clay/briquetage worked flint	fabric BBc Broken blade	22 21 1	182 178 2	LIA-C1
415	Late pre/Roman pottery Late pre/Roman pottery Late pre/Roman pottery	fabric BBc fabric BBf fabric GRc	24 13 1	400 109 12	LIA-C1
416	Late pre/Roman pottery Late pre/Roman pottery	fabric BBc fabric VES	30 1	399 9	LIA-C1
504	Late pre/Roman pottery	fabric BBc	1	6	LIA-RB
506	Late pre/Roman pottery Late pre/Roman pottery	fabric BBc fabric GRc	20 3	147 58	LIA-C1
507	Late pre/Roman pottery	fabric BBc	7	10	LIA-RB
1006	Roman pottery	fabric OXF RS	1	6	LC3-C4
2204	Late pre/Roman pottery	fabric BBc	1	20	LIA-RB
2403	ceramic drain	modern ;land drain	5	331	modern
3205	fe object	hook with ring terminal	12	85	-

Table B2: pottery summary

Code	Description	Ct.	Wt.(g)
BBc	Wareham/Pool Harbour quartz-tempered (coarser)	147	1442
BBf	Wareham/Pool Harbour quartz-tempered (finer/'Durotrigian')	13	109
VES	Vesicular (leached shell-tempered)	5	23
GRc	Coarse grog/argillaceous	4	70
GRv	Finer grog-tempered/vesicular (leached shell/calcareous)	2	18
OXF RS	Oxford red slipped ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 176)	1	6
Total		**172**	**1668**

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	North Poole, Canford Park, Bearwood, Dorset	
Short description	In September 2018, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation at the site of the proposed Canford Park development on land north of Bearwood, Poole, Dorset. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 33 trenches. The evaluation identified several ditches and a single pit at the site. These were generally concentrated in the north-eastern part of the site, although there were a small number of features scattered in the remainder of the site. The ditches in the north-eastern part of the site correspond closely to enclosure-type anomalies recorded by a previous geophysical survey. Relatively large quantities of Late Iron Age/Roman material were recovered from these ditches. Associated deposits were suggestive of domestic waste, indicating that the ditches in the north-eastern area of the site are part of a Late Iron Age enclosed settlement. A further pit and five ditches were undated. These ditches are on the same broad alignment as both the Late Iron Age/Roman ditches recorded in the north-eastern part of the site and the historic field boundaries. As such, their provenance is uncertain.	
Project dates	3–14 September 2018	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Desk-based Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2018) Geophysical Survey (Wessex Archaeology 2018)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Bearwood, Poole, Dorset	
Study area (m^2/ha)	*c.* 31ha	
Site co-ordinates	405090 97310	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	N/A	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Derek Evans	
Project Supervisor	Jonathan Orellana	
MONUMENT TYPE	Late Iron Age/Roman domestic enclosure	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	**Intended final location of archive**	**Content**
Physical	The Dorset County Museum	Pottery, flint, iron
Paper	The Dorset County Museum	Trench forms, context sheets, section drawings
Digital	The Dorset County Museum	Digital photos, digital survey
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2018 *North Poole, Canford Park, Bearwood, Dorset: Archaeological Evaluation.* CA typescript report **18466**		



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PROJECT TITLE

North Poole, Canford Park, Bearwood, Dorset

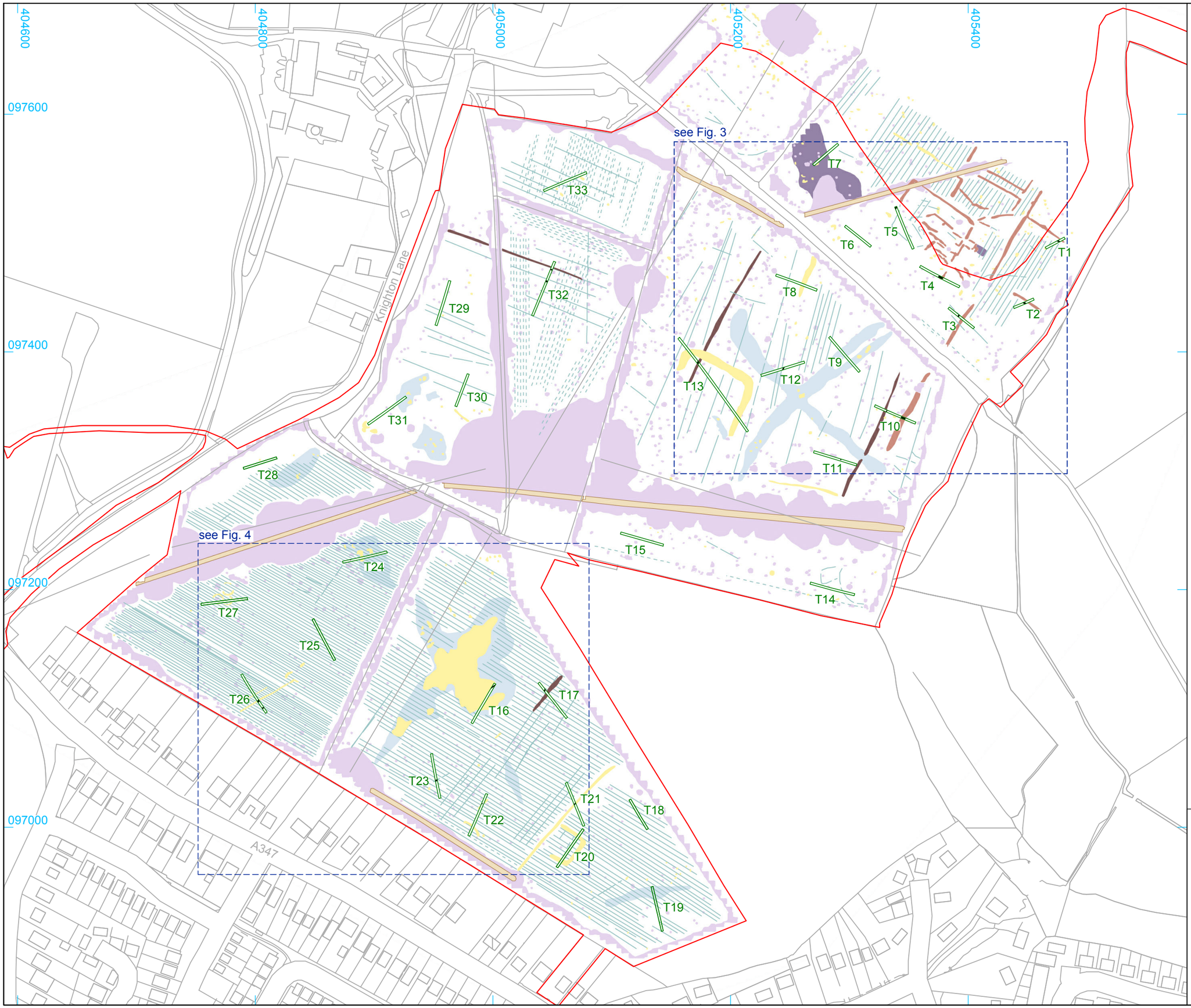
FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	**TB**	*PROJECT NO.*	**770816**
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**30.08.18**
APPROVED BY	**DE**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:25,000**

FIGURE NO.

1



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PROJECT TITLE
North Poole, Canford Park, Bearwood, Dorset

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY	CP	PROJECT NO.	770816	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	18.09.2018	2
APPROVED BY	DE	SCALE@A3	1:3,000	

405200
405300
405400
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097400
097300
T1
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T9
T10
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T12
T13
ditch 102
ditch 202
ditch 304
ditch 409
ditch 403
ditch 407
ditch 413
ditch 503
ditch 1003
ditch 1005
ditch 1203
ditch 1303
pit 1103
A
B
C
D
E
F
N
site boundary
evaluation trench
archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
field drain
modern (excavated/unexcavated)
section location
Geophysical Survey Results (Wessex Archaeology 2018)
archaeology
possible archaeology
modern service
former field boundary
ridge and furrow
ploughing
superficial geology
increased magnetic response
ferrous
trend
0
50m

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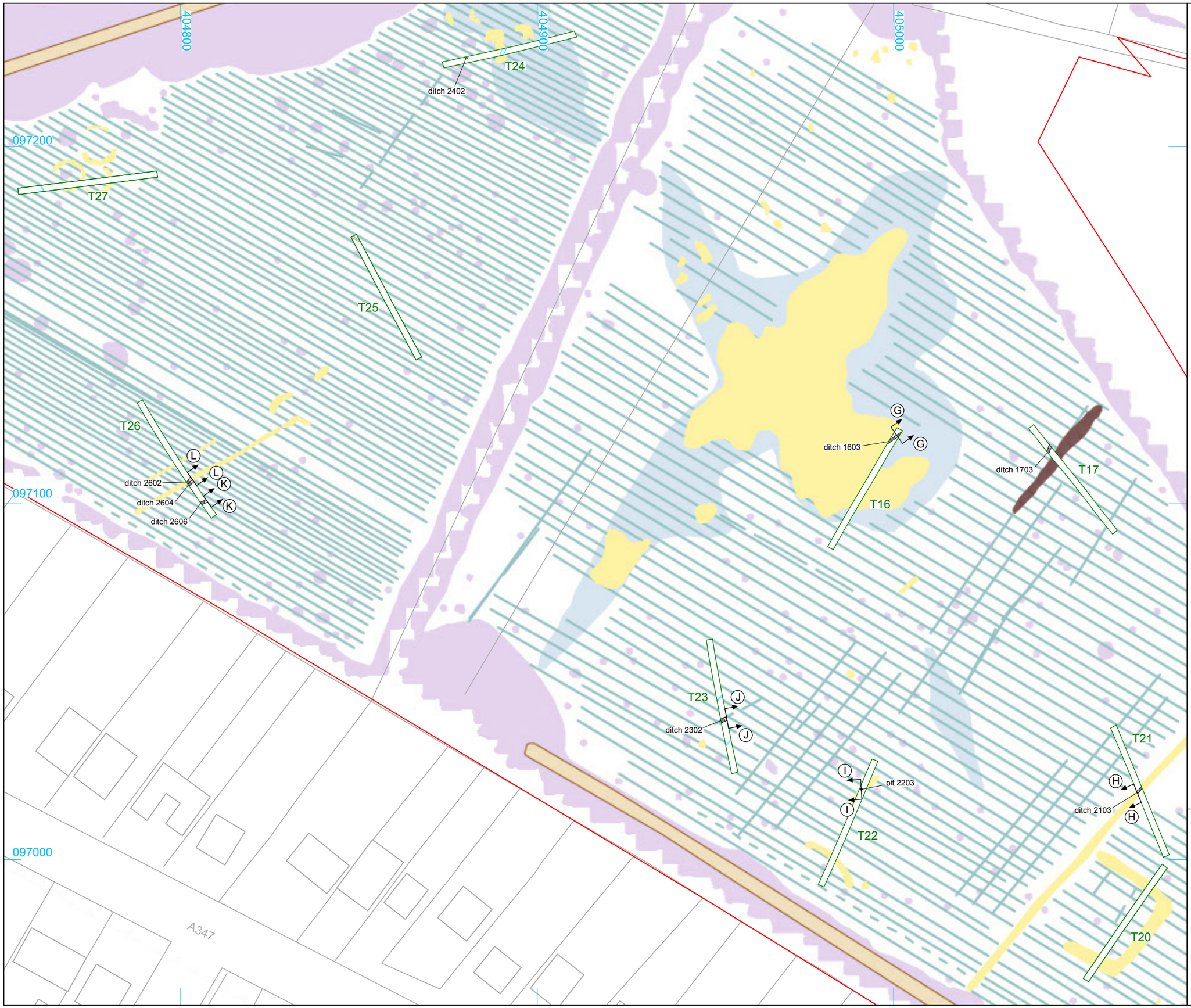
PROJECT TITLE
North Poole, Canford Park, Bearwood, Dorset
FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results: trenches 1-13
DRAWN BY CP
CHECKED BY DJB
APPROVED BY DE
PROJECT NO. 770816
DATE 18.09.2018
SCALE@A3 1:1,000
FIGURE NO. 3



N

site boundary

evaluation trench

archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)

field drain

furrow

section location

Geophysical Survey Results (Wessex Archaeology 2018)

archaeology

possible archaeology

modern service

former field boundary

ridge and furrow

ploughing

superficial geology

increased magnetic response

ferrous

trend

0 50m

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PROJECT TITLE

North Poole, Canford Park, Bearwood, Dorset

FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results: trenches 16,17, 20-27

DRAWN BY	**CP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**770816**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**18.09.2018**	**4**
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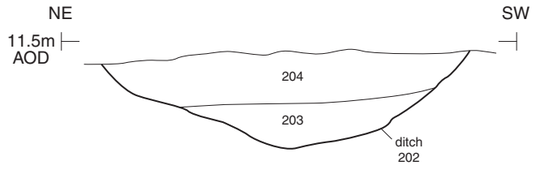

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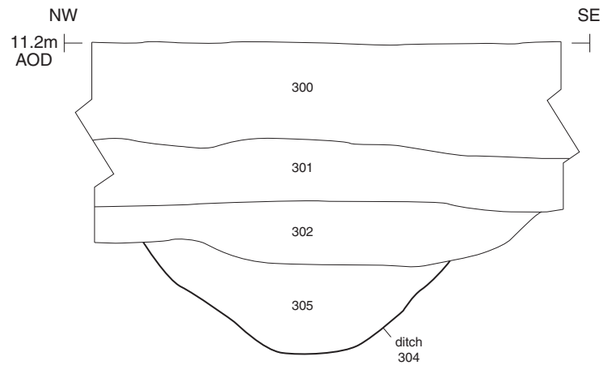

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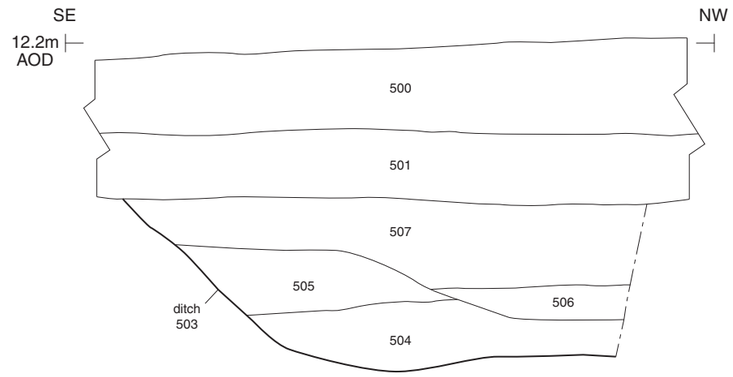

Ditch 202, looking south-east (scale 1m)

Ditch 304, looking north-east (scale 1m)

Ditch 503, looking south-west (scale 1m)

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PROJECT TITLE

North Poole, Canford Park, Bearwood, Dorset

FIGURE TITLE

Trenches 2, 3 and 5: sections and photographs

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**18.09.18**	**5**
APPROVED BY	**DE**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

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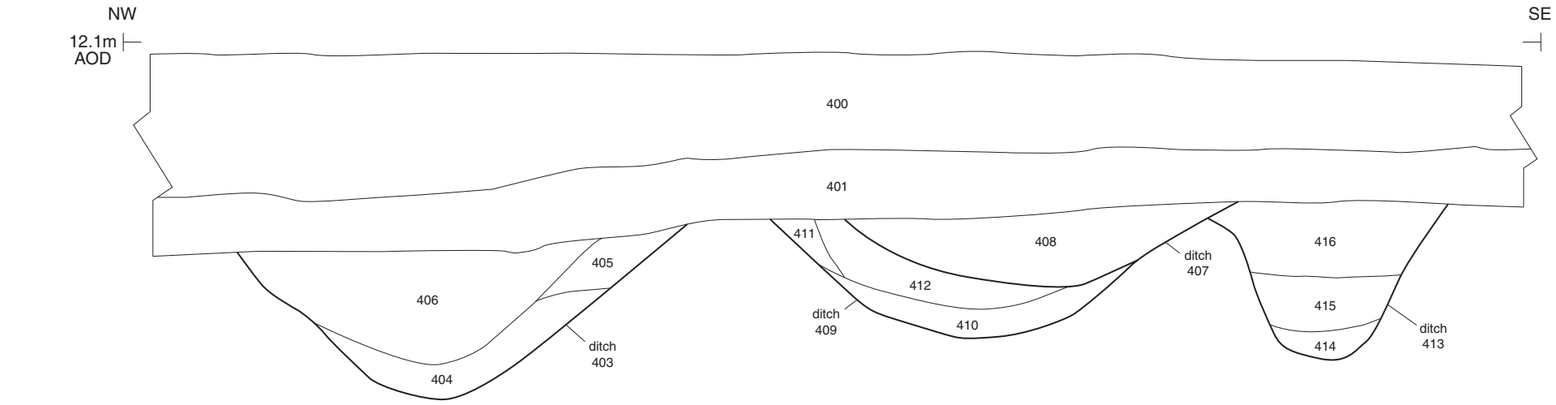

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Ditches 403, 407, 409 and 413, looking north-east (scales 1m)

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PROJECT TITLE

North Poole, Canford Park, Bearwood, Dorset

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 4: section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**CP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**770816**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**18.09.2018**	**6**
APPROVED BY	**DE**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

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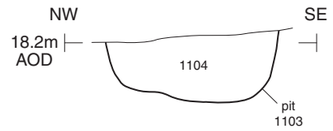

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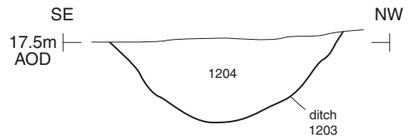

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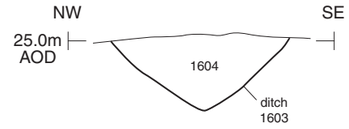

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Pit 1103, looking north-east (scale 0.3m)

Ditch 1203, looking south-west (scale 0.3m)

Ditch 1603, looking north-east (scale 0.4m)

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PROJECT TITLE

North Poole, Canford Park, Bearwood, Dorset

FIGURE TITLE

Trenches 11, 12 and 16: sections and photographs

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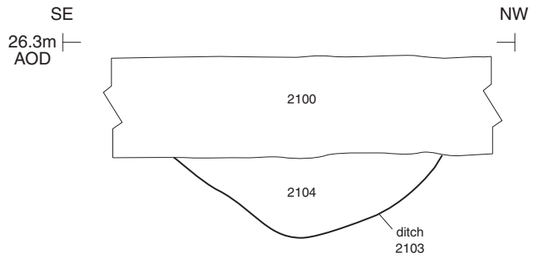
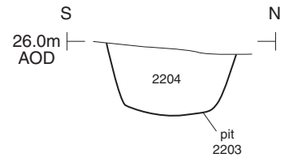
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**18.09.18**	**7**
APPROVED BY	**DE**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

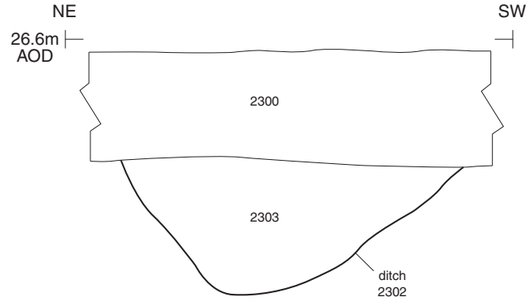
Section HH



Section II



Section JJ



0 1:20 1m

Ditch 2103, looking south-west (scale 1m)

Pit 2203, looking west (scale 0.4m)

Ditch 2302, looking north-east (scale 1m)

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North Poole, Canford Park, Bearwood, Dorset

FIGURE TITLE

Trenches 21-23: sections and photographs

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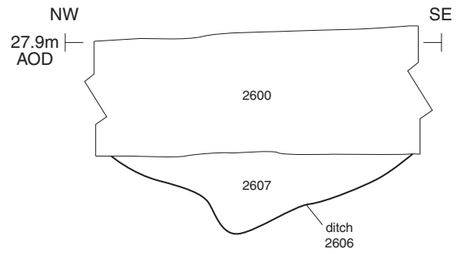
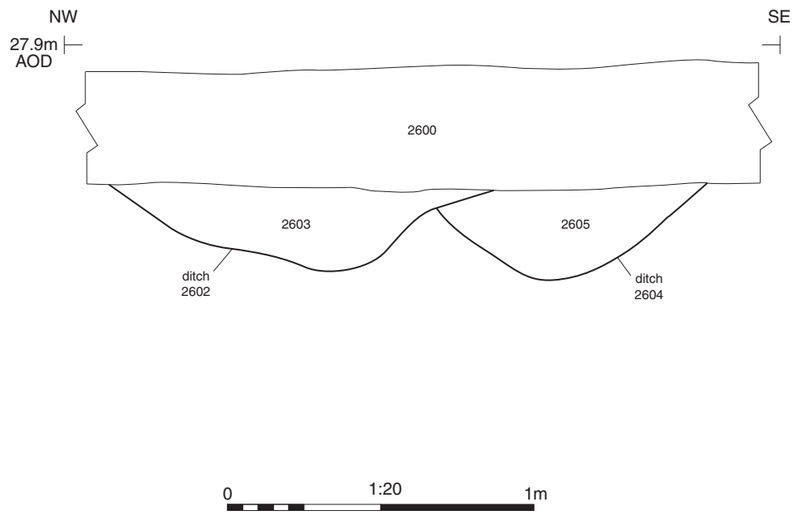
Section KK



Ditch 2606, looking north-east (scale 1m)

Section LL



Ditches 2602 and 2604, looking north-east (scale 1m)

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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 26: sections and photographs

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