

Land at Blandford Hill Winterborne Whitechurch Dorset

Archaeological Evaluation



for:
Pegasus Planning Group Ltd

on behalf of:
REG Power Management

CA Project: AN0368
CA Report: AN0368_1

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SUMMARY

Project name:	Land at Blandford Hill
Location:	South of the A354, Winterborne Whitechurch, Dorset
NGR:	(centred on) 384475 100250
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	6–21 September 2021
Location of Archive:	Artefactual assemblage to be returned to landowner; paper archive to be deposited with Dorset Museum Services; digital archive to be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Site Code:	BHWW21

In September 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Blandford Hill, Winterborne Whitechurch, Dorset. A total of 45 trenches were excavated.

The artefactual assemblage and dateable features suggest a late prehistoric presence within the site, characterised by a likely Early Bronze Age phase of funerary activity, possibly overlain by a phase of Middle Bronze Age–Iron Age agricultural activity.

A separate phase of funerary activity, within close proximity to the remains of a round barrow, is characterised by four proven inhumations, with a further eight possible inhumations uncovered. The limited circumstantial evidence suggests an early medieval date for these. Further burials may feasibly be present.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In September 2021, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Blandford Hill, Winterborne Whitechurch, Dorset (centred at NGR: 384475 100250; Fig. 1). This evaluation was undertaken for Pegasus Planning Group Ltd, who were acting on behalf of REG Power Management.
- 1.2. The evaluation results will inform a planning application for the development of a solar power farm with electric vehicle charging, which will be submitted to Dorset Council.
- 1.3. The scope of this evaluation was provided by Pegasus Planning Group to Cotswold Archaeology. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2021) and approved by Mr Steve Wallis, archaeological advisor to Dorset Council.
- 1.4. The evaluation was also undertaken in line with *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020), *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: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.5. The proposed development site is approximately 28.5ha in extent, comprising four adjacent agricultural fields. It lies on the southern side of the A354, to the north-east of the village of Winterborne Whitechurch. The site lies mostly on a slight, south-west facing slope, with a high point of c. 128m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the northernmost corner, falling to c. 113m aOD at the westernmost corner. The southernmost field of the site is situated on a steeper, south facing slope, forming the head of a dry valley. The topography within this field falls from c. 110m aOD along the northern field boundary to c. 95m aOD at the southernmost corner of the site.
- 1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Tarrant Chalk Member, which formed approximately 72 to 84 million years ago in warm marine environments of the Cretaceous Period (BGS 2021). No superficial drift geology is mapped throughout much of the site, with the exception of clay, silt, sand and

gravel Head deposits within the dry valley in the southern field. This geological model was encountered during the evaluation, as described throughout Section 5.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The information given below represents a brief summary of the archaeological and historical background of the site. This information is derived from the recent desk-based assessment (Pegasus Group 2021) and two phases of geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys 2021; Oxford Archaeotechnics 2014).

Designated heritage assets

- 2.2. Several designated heritage assets have been identified within a 1km radius of the site. These largely comprise Grade II Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area of Winterborne Whitechurch, centred c. 640m to the south-west of the site. A single Grade II Listed milestone is situated alongside the A354, slightly beyond the northern boundary of the site.
- 2.3. Several Scheduled Monuments comprising Late Neolithic or Bronze Age round barrows are also situated within the vicinity of the proposed development site, with the closest being situated c. 350m to the east of the site. Two further examples are situated c. 530m–580m to the south. In addition, the Scheduled Monuments of a deserted medieval village and a former post-medieval milling house at West Farm are situated c. 790m to the south-west of the site.

Prehistoric & Romano-British

- 2.4. No evidence of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic or Neolithic activity has been recorded within the site or its environs.
- 2.5. The earliest archaeological evidence within the vicinity of the site comprises the Scheduled Monument round barrows scattered to the south and east, a monument type generally attributed to the Early Bronze Age, although some examples in Britain have been attributed to the Late Neolithic. Cropmark evidence in both the site and its environs is suggestive of further prehistoric activity, likely dating to the Bronze Age and/or Iron Age. A geophysical survey undertaken in 2013 (Oxford Archaeotechnics 2014) within parts of the site for a previously proposed development identified the likely remains of a prehistoric field system, further linear forms, large pit-like forms and numerous discrete responses, principally within the northern fields. Further areas subjected to survey at this stage, beyond the

boundaries of the present site, revealed a large, irregular enclosure, a clearly defined ring ditch and further linear and discrete forms.

2.6. Further geophysical survey was undertaken in 2021 (Archaeological Surveys), targeting the remaining areas of the present site. The results included a clear ring ditch form within the north-western corner of the central field, a less well defined but similar feature in the western field, a series of rectilinear enclosures, curvilinear and linear forms, and pit-like/discrete features, in addition to numerous similar responses of a possible, but uncertain, archaeological origin.

2.7. For rapid reference, the interpreted likely archaeological results of the geophysical surveys are outlined below, per field. Forms of uncertain origin, possibly archaeological, were encountered in all fields, comprising linear and discrete responses.

North-western field (Fig. 2)

- Ring ditch form in south-western corner;
- Rectilinear enclosure in south-eastern corner, enclosing several pit-like forms;
- C-shaped, rectilinear, open-sided enclosure;
- Linear anomalies associated with a former field system;
- Clusters of pit-like forms.

North-central field (Fig. 2)

- Well defined ring ditch in north-western corner;
- Continuation of linear forms associated with former field system in western field;
- Disassociated linear forms;
- Clusters of pit-like forms.

North-eastern field (Fig. 3)

- Linear forms associated with former field system and possibly several small enclosures;
- A broad, reduced bank aligned with former field systems;

Southern field (Fig. 4)

- Linear forms associated with former field system; and

-
- Broad, curvilinear anomaly in southern corner.

2.8. It was considered likely that the cropmark and geophysical survey features relate to later prehistoric (Bronze Age/Iron Age) or possibly Romano-British activity.

Early medieval & medieval

2.9. A very small number of early medieval findspots within the vicinity of Winterborne Whitechurch provide the sole archaeological evidence for activity during this period. The settlement is recorded as just three households in the 1086 Domesday Survey. Other, now deserted, settlements are known to have existed at West Farm and Lower Whatcombe.

2.10. The A354 road may have originated during the medieval period as a droveway. No occupation of the site is believed to have occurred; it likely lay within the agricultural hinterland of Winterborne Whitechurch.

Post-medieval & modern

2.11. The route of the A354 was formalised as part of the Great Western Turnpike Road in the 1750s, linking Salisbury with Axminster. Milestones were placed along its route, including one to the immediate north of the site. Post-medieval and modern cartographic evidence suggests that the site has remained in agricultural use throughout its documented history.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable Dorset 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 proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019). A further objective of the project is to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive.

3.2. The specific objectives of the evaluation were to test the results of previous geophysical surveys and investigate the potential for later prehistoric/Romano-British archaeological remains at the site.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 45 trenches (Figs. 2–4):
- 34no 50m x 1.8 trenches; and
 - 11no 25m x 1.8m trenches.
- 4.2. The trenches were placed to test geophysical anomalies and to provide a representative sample of the remainder of the site. Trenches 43-45 were added during the evaluation, in addition to the 42 trenches outlined in the WSI. These were agreed with Mr Wallis to further investigate the extent of inhumations encountered within Trench 12.
- 4.3. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.
- 4.4. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.5. 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*. No deposits were identified during the evaluation which merited the taking of such samples at this stage.
- 4.6. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.7. CA will make arrangements with Dorset Museum for the deposition of the project paper archive. The landowner has requested that all physical remains be returned into his care upon the completion of the post-excavation reporting. CA will make separate arrangements for this to be achieved in due course. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).

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- 4.8. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B. Details of the relative heights of the principal deposits and features expressed as metres Above Ordnance Datum (m AOD) are given in Appendix C.

- 5.2. Of the 45 trenches, 25 contained archaeological features. The following trenches contained only naturally occurring features and/or deposits, generally associated with animal, plant or geological activity: **2, 5, 14, 17, 20-24, 28, 29, 31, 33-37, 39, 40 & 42**. The dimensions and encountered strata/features/deposits of these archaeologically sterile trenches are included within Appendix A. Further discussion has been excluded from the body of this report.

Trench 1 (Fig. 5)

- 5.3. **Trench 1** was excavated in the north-western corner of the north-western field. It was 52m long, 1.9m wide and 0.32m deep. The natural chalk geology was encountered at 0.3m below ground level (bgl), directly beneath the topsoil. A single archaeological feature was encountered: ditch **102**, correlating with a geophysical anomaly.

- 5.4. Ditch **102** was 1.9m long, 0.74m wide and 0.32m deep, and was oriented north-east/south-west. It contained two fills: a light brownish-white, compacted chalk, measuring 0.58m wide and 0.32m thick **103**; and an overlying light reddish-brown clayey silt, measuring 0.52m wide and 0.17m thick **104**.

- 5.5. No finds were recovered from **Trench 1**.

Trench 3 (Fig. 6)

- 5.6. **Trench 3** was excavated in the south-western corner of the north-western field. It was 24.7m long, 1.9m wide and 0.3m deep. The natural chalk geology was encountered at 0.3m below ground level (bgl), directly beneath the topsoil. Two archaeological features were encountered: ditches **302** and **306**.

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- 5.7. Ditch **302** measured 1.8m long, 0.28m wide and 0.35m deep. It was oriented north-west/south-east and lay towards the south-western end of the trench. It contained two fills: a primary, light brownish-grey, friable silt, measuring 0.28m wide and 0.14m thick **304**; and an overlying, deliberately backfilled, light brown, friable silt, measuring 0.64m wide and 0.23m thick **303**. Six prehistoric flint flakes were recovered from upper fill **303**.
- 5.8. Ditch **306** measured 1.8m long and 1.27m wide. It was oriented north-west/south-east and lay towards the north-eastern end of the trench. This feature was not excavated. The uppermost fill **307** of ditch **306** comprised a light brown, friable silt, measuring 1.27m wide.
- 5.9. Ditches 302 and 306 corresponded to parts of a ring ditch geophysical anomaly.

Trench 4 (Fig. 7)

- 5.10. **Trench 4** was excavated in the western part of the north-western field. It was 25m long, 1.9m wide and 0.3m deep. The natural chalk geology was encountered at 0.28m below ground level (bgl), directly beneath the topsoil. A single archaeological feature was encountered: ditch **402**.
- 5.11. Ditch **402** measured 1.9m long, 0.71m wide and 0.49m deep. It was oriented north/south. It corresponded to part of a curvilinear geophysical anomaly. It contained two fills: a light brownish-white, redeposited chalk, measuring 0.56m wide and 0.29m thick **403**; and an overlying mid-brown silty clay, measuring 0.71m wide and 0.2m thick **404**.
- 5.12. No finds were recovered from **Trench 4**.

Trench 6 (Fig. 8)

- 5.13. **Trench 6** was excavated in the southern part of the north-western field. It was 50m long, 1.9m wide and 0.32m deep. The natural chalk geology was encountered at 0.35m below ground level (bgl), directly beneath the topsoil. A single archaeological feature was encountered: ditch **602**.
- 5.14. Ditch **602** measured 1.9m long, 0.65m wide and 0.24m deep. It was oriented north-west/south-east and correlating with a linear geophysical anomaly. It contained a single fill **603**: a dark greyish-brown, loose, sandy/silty clay, measuring 0.65m wide and 0.24m thick **103**. Two geological features were also identified within **Trench 6**.

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- 5.15. A single prehistoric flint flake was recovered from the topsoil of **Trench 6**. No finds were recovered from ditch **602**.

Trench 7 (Fig. 9)

- 5.16. **Trench 7** was excavated in the south-eastern corner of the north-western field. It was 24.1m long, 1.9m wide and 0.33m deep. The natural chalk geology was encountered at 0.3m below ground level (bgl), directly beneath the topsoil. Two archaeological features were encountered: ditch **702** and pit **705**.
- 5.17. Ditch **702** measured 1.9m long, 1.4m wide and 0.49m deep. It was oriented east/west and correlating with part of a rectilinear geophysical anomaly. It contained three fills: a dark greyish-brown, loose, sandy/silty clay, measuring 1.4m wide and 0.49m thick **703**; a dark greyish-brown silty sand, measuring 0.8m wide and 0.3m thick **704**; and a primary, redeposited chalk fill, measuring 0.66m wide and 0.19m thick **707**. Fill **704** was found to contain 15 fragments of burnt flint.
- 5.18. Pit **705** measured 0.44m long, 0.4m wide and 0.14m deep. It contained a single fill **706**, comprised of mid brownish-grey, friable silt.
- 5.19. A single prehistoric flint flake was recovered from the topsoil of **Trench 7**.

Trench 8 (Fig. 10)

- 5.20. **Trench 8** was excavated near to the eastern boundary of the north-western field. It was 50m long, 1.9m wide and 0.34m deep. The natural chalk geology was encountered at 0.31m below ground level (bgl), directly beneath the topsoil. A total of 11 postholes and seven stakeholes were identified.
- 5.21. Postholes **802, 804, 808, 810, 812, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824 & 826** were circular in plan and ranged in diameter from 0.2m–0.55m. Only posthole **810** was excavated.
- 5.22. Posthole **810** measured 0.25m in diameter and 0.05m deep. It contained a single fill **811**, comprising a light yellowish-brown, friable silt. Three sherds of late prehistoric pottery were recovered from this fill.
- 5.23. Stakeholes **806, 829 & 830** were situated alongside each other near to the centre of the trench. Each measured 0.12m in diameter, with **806** measuring 0.62m deep and **829 & 830** measuring 0.17m deep. All were filled by a dark brown, friable, silty clay **807**. Two pieces of burnt flint were recovered from this fill.

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- 5.24. Four further stakeholes **828** were identified within the northern end of the trench and were left unexcavated.
- 5.25. A total of 67 pieces of burnt flint and seven pieces of worked flint were recovered from the topsoil of **Trench 8**, including a side-scraper tool.

Trench 9 (Fig. 11)

- 5.26. **Trench 9** was excavated slightly north of centre in the north-western field. It was 50m long, 1.9m wide and 0.31m deep. The natural chalk geology was encountered at 0.29m below ground level (bgl), directly beneath the topsoil. Two archaeological features were encountered: ditch **902** and pit **904**.
- 5.27. Ditch **902** measured 1.9m long, 0.63m wide and 0.31m deep. It was oriented almost north/south, and correlating with a linear geophysical anomaly. It contained a single fill **303**: a mid greyish-brown, friable silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.
- 5.28. Pit **904** measured 0.33m long, 0.6m wide and 0.21m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill **905**: a mid greyish-brown, friable silt. A single flint flake and six sherds of potentially Neolithic pottery were recovered from this feature.

Trench 10 (Fig. 12)

- 5.29. **Trench 10** was excavated in the north-eastern corner of the north-western field. It was 25m long, 1.9m wide and 0.3m deep. The natural chalk geology was encountered at 0.28m below ground level (bgl), directly beneath the topsoil. Three archaeological features were encountered: pit **1002**, ditch **1004** and posthole **1006**.
- 5.30. Circular pit **1002** measured 0.5m in diameter and 0.26m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill **1003**: a mid greyish-brown, friable silt. Two sherds of flint-tempered, late prehistoric pottery were recovered from this feature.
- 5.31. Ditch **1004** measured 3.21m long and 0.31m wide. It was oriented almost north/south and correlating with a linear geophysical anomaly. This is likely a continuation of ditch **902** (Trench 9) and was not excavated in **Trench 10**.
- 5.32. Postholes **1005** & **1006** measured 0.24m in diameter and 0.5m in length by 0.2m wide as exposed, respectively. The latter feature was partially hidden beneath the trench baulk and neither feature was excavated.

Trench 11 (Fig. 13)

- 5.33. **Trench 11** was excavated in the north-eastern corner of the north-central field. It was 26.5m long, 1.8m wide and 0.38m deep. The natural chalk geology was encountered at 0.27m below ground level (bgl), directly beneath the topsoil. Two archaeological features were encountered: ditch terminus **1102** and ditch **1104**, both correlating with a ring ditch geophysical anomaly. Both features were left unexcavated, as agreed with the curator.
- 5.34. Ditch terminus **1102** measured 1.4m long and 2m wide. It was oriented east/west. The uppermost fill **1103** comprised light yellowish-brown, silty clay and was found to include four pieces of burnt flint, six flint flakes and two sherds of late prehistoric pottery on its exposed surface. An earlier fill **1107**, comprising light yellowish-brown silty clay was identified at the interface between **1102** and **1103**, as seen in plan.
- 5.35. Ditch **1104** measured 1.9m long and 2.3m wide. It was oriented east/west. The uppermost fill **1105** comprised light yellowish-brown, silty clay and was found to include two pieces of burnt flint and eight flint flakes on its exposed surface. An earlier fill **1106**, comprising light yellowish-brown silty clay was identified at the interface between **1104** and **1105**, as seen in plan.

Trench 12 (Figs. 13–16)

- 5.36. **Trench 12** was excavated in the north-eastern corner of the north-central field. It was 29m long, 1.8m wide and 0.4m deep. The natural chalk geology was encountered at 0.31m below ground level (bgl), directly beneath the topsoil. A total of 11 archaeological features were encountered: ditches **1211/1215** and **1213/1217**; ditch terminus or pit **1219**; and grave cuts **1202**, **1205**, **1208**, **1221**, **1223**, **1225**, **1227** & **1229**.
- 5.37. The grave cuts broadly correlate with an area of discrete anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. No burials were fully excavated during the evaluation. Keyhole slots were undertaken in grave cuts **1202** (to 0.2m below the trench floor) and **1208** (to 0.32m below the trench floor) to confirm the presence of human remains. The front of a skull was exposed in **1205**, just below the trench floor. Once diagnostic elements and/or features of the skeletal remains were encountered, these were carefully cleaned and photographed. No skeletal or other remains were removed from the grave cuts and the soil removed during the exploratory investigations was carefully replaced. No grave goods were identified. All grave cuts appeared sub-

rectangular in form and were aligned east/west. They ranged in length from 0.59m–1.92m, and in width from 0.35m–0.66m. The arrangement of the exposed skeletal remains suggested a supine posture for all individuals.

- 5.38. Ditch **1211/1215** measured 2.7m long and 0.55m wide. It was oriented east/west and correlated broadly with a linear geophysical anomaly. It contained a single fill **1212/1216**, comprising dark, yellowish-brown silty clay. Three flint flakes were recovered from fill **1216** and six pieces of burnt flint and an Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead were recovered from fill **1212**.
- 5.39. Ditch **1213/1217** measured 4.22m long and 0.4m wide. It was oriented north/south. It intersected with ditch 1212/1215, although no stratigraphic relationship could be discerned. It contained a single fill **1214/1218**, comprising mid/dark, yellowish-brown silty clay. Six pieces of burnt flint were recovered from fill **1214**.
- 5.40. Ditch terminus or pit **1219** measured 1.99m long, 0.3m wide and 0.32m deep. It was oriented north-east/south-west. It contained a single fill **1220**, comprising dark, blackish-brown silty/sandy clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.
- 5.41. A further 47 pieces of burnt flint and six flint flakes were recovered from the topsoil of **Trench 12**.

Trench 13 (Fig. 18)

- 5.42. **Trench 13** was excavated near to the western boundary of the north-central field. It was 52m long, 1.8m wide and 0.36m deep. The natural chalk geology was encountered at 0.31m below ground level (bgl), directly beneath the topsoil. Two archaeological features were encountered: ditch **1302** and pit **1307**, both of which correlated with geophysical anomalies.
- 5.43. Ditch **1302** measured 2.2m long, 0.56m wide and 0.43m deep. It was oriented north-west/south-east. The basal fill **1303** comprised mid greyish-brown, silty clay. Fills **1304** and **1305**, comprising redeposited chalk, adhered to the south-west and north-east sides of the ditch, respectively. The uppermost fill **1306** comprised mid brown silty clay and chalk and was found to include a single piece of burnt flint and 11 sherds of late prehistoric pottery.
- 5.44. Oval shaped pit **1307** measured 1.53m long, 0.98m wide and 0.36m deep. It was oriented north-east/south-west. The basal fill **1308** comprised dark brown,

friable, silty clay. Fills **1309** and **1310**, comprising redeposited chalk, adhered to the north-west and south-east sides of the pit, respectively. The uppermost fill **1311** comprised mid brown silty clay. No artefacts were recovered from this feature.

- 5.45. A single, worked piece of flint, fashioned into a saw tool, was recovered from the topsoil of **Trench 13**.

Trench 15 (Fig. 19)

- 5.46. **Trench 15** was excavated near to the south-western corner of the north-central field. It was 50m long, 1.8m wide and 0.28m deep. The natural chalk geology was encountered at 0.25m below ground level (bgl), directly beneath the topsoil. Two archaeological features were encountered: pit **1502** and pit/ditch **1505**. Both features correlate with a cluster of discrete features identified by the geophysical survey.

- 5.47. Oval-in-plan pit **1502** measured 1.83m long, 1.05m wide and 0.21m deep. It was oriented east/west. The primary fill **1503** comprised mid greyish-brown silty clay and adhered to the southern side of the feature. Secondary fill **1504** comprised light, brownish-white redeposited chalk.

- 5.48. Pit/ditch **1505** measured 1.8m long, 1.2m wide and 0.22m deep. It was oriented north-west/south-east. This feature had the appearance of a ditch feature within the trench but relates to a pit-like feature suggested by the geophysical survey results. The single fill **1506** comprised dark blackish-brown, silty/sandy clay.

- 5.49. No finds were recovered from the features of **Trench 15**. A single flint flake was recovered from the topsoil.

Trench 16 (Figs. 20 & 21)

- 5.50. **Trench 16** was excavated near to the centre of the north-central field. It was 27m long, 1.8m wide and 0.31m deep. The natural chalk geology was encountered at 0.29m below ground level (bgl), directly beneath the topsoil. Eight archaeological features were encountered: pits **1602**, **1604**, **1606**, **1608**, **1612**, **1614**, **1618** & **1620**. These features appeared as a cluster of interconnecting features and were identified individually through a machine-excavated slot. As such, their individual forms in plan were indistinguishable, with the exception of separate pit **1620**. This pit cluster corresponded to a geophysical anomaly.

5.51. Pits **1602**, **1604**, **1606**, **1608**, **1612** & **1618** ranged in width from 0.35m to 1.95m and in depth from 0.18m to 0.33m. Further individual detail is included within Appendix A.

5.52. Irregular oval-in-plan pit **1620** measured 1.3m long, 1.22m wide and 0.14m deep, with no clear orientation. It was situated slightly south of the cluster of pits within **Trench 16**. The single fill **1621** comprised mid yellowish-brown, friable clayey silt.

5.53. No finds were recovered from **Trench 16**.

Trench 18 (Fig. 22)

5.54. **Trench 18** was excavated near to the centre of the north-central field. It was 51m long, 1.9m wide and 0.34m deep. The natural chalk geology was encountered at 0.32m below ground level (bgl), directly beneath the topsoil. A single archaeological feature was encountered: ditch **1802**.

5.55. Ditch **1802** measured 1.8m long, 0.52m wide and 0.25m deep. It was oriented east/west. This feature correlates with a possible enclosure form suggested by the preliminary geophysical survey greyscale (no interpretation plot of this greyscale was available). The principal fill **1803** comprised dark brown, friable, clayey silt and filled much of the feature. Upper fill **1804** comprised mid reddish-brown, friable, clayey silt and produced a single sherd of late prehistoric pottery.

Trench 19 (Fig. 23)

5.56. **Trench 19** was excavated in the north-eastern corner of the north-central field. It was 50m long, 1.9m wide and 0.39m deep. The natural chalk geology was encountered at 0.26m below ground level (bgl), directly beneath the topsoil. Two archaeological features were encountered: pit **1902** and stakehole **1908**.

5.57. Circular-in-plan pit **1902** measured 1.4m in diameter and 0.37m deep. It contained two fills. Primary fill **1903** comprised dark greyish-brown, silty/sandy clay and was overlain by secondary fill **1904**, comprising dark, blackish-brown, loose, silty/sandy clay. The latter fill produced 17 pieces of burnt flint, a single flint flake and eight sherds of flint-tempered, late prehistoric pottery.

5.58. Stakehole **1908** measured 0.35m in diameter and 0.33m deep. The single fill **1909** comprised dark, blackish-brown, compact, silty/sandy clay. This feature was situated within an area of **Trench 19** principally characterised by bioturbation and

tree rooting. It is therefore possible that feature **1908** may also relate to such natural activity.

Trench 25 (Fig. 24)

- 5.59. **Trench 25** was excavated within the southern half of the southern field. It was 50m long, 1.9m wide and 0.42m deep. The natural clay-with-flints geology was encountered at 0.32m below ground level (bgl), overlain by a mid, yellowish-brown, compact, silty clay colluvial layer 0.12m thick, which was in turn overlain by topsoil. A single archaeological feature was encountered: ditch **2503**. This feature did not correlate with any features identified by the geophysical survey.
- 5.60. Ditch **2503** measured 2.3m long, 1.1m wide and 0.24m deep. It was oriented north/south. The single fill **2504** comprised light, yellowish-brown silty clay.
- 5.61. No finds were recovered from **Trench 25**.

Trench 26 (Fig. 25)

- 5.62. **Trench 26** was excavated within the southern half of the southern field. It was 47m long, 2.1m wide and 0.7m deep. The natural chalk geology was striated with many bands of mid, yellowish-brown silty clay and was encountered at 0.65m below ground level (bgl). The natural geology was overlain by a mid, yellowish-brown, compact, silty clay colluvial layer 0.4m thick, which was in turn overlain by topsoil. Two archaeological features were encountered: ditch **2603** and pit **2605**.
- 5.63. Ditch **2603** measured 1.8m long, 0.92m wide and 0.29m deep. It was oriented north-west/south-east. The single fill **2604** comprised mid, brownish-grey, silty clay and produced a single flint blade of possible Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. This feature correlated with a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. A parallel feature to the north-east, suggested by the survey, was not encountered.
- 5.64. Sub-oval-in-plan pit **2605** measured 2.5m long, 0.64m wide and 0.48m deep. It was oriented north-east/south-west. It contained two fills: secondary fill **2607**, comprising dark, reddish-brown, clayey silt, and deposit/tertiary fill **2606**, comprising dark, brownish-grey, clayey silt. Two flint flakes were recovered from fill **2607**.
- 5.65. A further flint flake was recovered from the topsoil of **Trench 26**.

Trench 27 (Fig. 26)

- 5.66. **Trench 27** was excavated within the southern half of the southern field. It was 50m long, 2.1m wide and 1m deep. The natural chalk geology was striated with many bands of mid, yellowish-brown silty clay and was encountered at 0.9m below ground level (bgl). The natural geology was overlain by a mid, yellowish-brown, friable, silty clay colluvial layer 0.62m thick, which was in turn overlain by topsoil. A single possible archaeological feature was encountered: pit **2703**. This feature did not correlate with any features identified by the geophysical survey.
- 5.67. Pit **2703** measured 3.1m long and 1.5m wide. The single fill comprised mid brown, friable, silty clay and was not excavated. This feature was believed more likely to be natural in origin, due to its sterile fill surface and dissimilarity between the fill composition and that of other identified archaeological features.
- 5.68. No finds were recovered from **Trench 27**.

Trench 30 (Fig. 27)

- 5.69. **Trench 30** was excavated in the south-western corner of the north-eastern field. It was 52m long, 2.1m wide and 0.36m deep. The weathered, natural chalk geology was punctuated by many patches of mid, yellowish-brown silty clay and was encountered at 0.3m below ground level (bgl). The natural geology was overlain by a mid, yellowish-brown, friable, silty clay colluvial layer 0.06m thick, which was in turn overlain by topsoil. A single archaeological feature was encountered: ditch **3003**, which correlated with a linear geophysical anomaly.
- 5.70. Ditch **3003** measured 2m long, 0.64m wide and 0.31m deep. It was oriented east/west. It contained two fills: primary fill **3004**, comprising mid, yellowish-brown, loose, silty clay, and secondary fill **3005**, comprising dark, yellowish-brown, loose, silty clay. A single flint flake and single blade were recovered from the latter fill.
- 5.71. A further two flint flakes were recovered from the colluvial layer of **Trench 30**.

Trench 32 (Fig. 28)

- 5.72. **Trench 30** was excavated in the north-western corner of the north-eastern field. It was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.54m deep. The weathered, natural chalk geology was punctuated by many patches of mid, yellowish-brown silty clay and was encountered at 0.45m below ground level (bgl). The natural geology was overlain by a mid, yellowish-brown, friable, silty clay colluvial layer 0.25m thick, which was in

turn overlain by topsoil. A single archaeological feature was encountered: ditch **3203**, which correlated with a linear geophysical anomaly. This feature was cut into the colluvial layer.

- 5.73. Ditch **3203** measured 2.1m long, 1m wide and 0.39m deep. It was oriented east/west. It contained two fills: secondary fill **3204**, comprising mid brown, silty clay, and secondary fill **3205**, comprising mid, greyish-brown, loose, silty clay.
- 5.74. Three flint flakes were recovered from the topsoil of **Trench 32**.

Trench 38 (Fig. 29)

- 5.75. **Trench 38** was excavated near to the north-eastern corner of the north-eastern field. It was 48m long, 1.8m wide and 0.4m deep. The weathered, natural chalk geology was punctuated by occasional patches of mid, yellowish-brown silty clay and was encountered at 0.3m below ground level (bgl) directly beneath the topsoil. A single possible archaeological feature was encountered: pit **3802**.
- 5.76. Possible pit **3802** was oval in plan. It was 2m long, 1.29m wide and 0.44m deep, with no clear orientation. It contained a single fill 3803, comprising dark, reddish-brown, silty/sandy clay.
- 5.77. Nine pieces of burnt flint and six flint flakes were recovered from the topsoil of **Trench 38**.

Trench 41 (Fig. 30)

- 5.78. **Trench 41** was excavated adjacent to the north-eastern boundary of the north-eastern field. It was 48m long, 1.8m wide and 0.76m deep. The weathered, natural chalk geology was punctuated by patches of mid, yellowish-brown silty clay and was encountered at 0.69m below ground level (bgl). The natural geology was overlain by a mid, yellowish-brown, friable, silty clay colluvial layer 0.38m thick, which was in turn overlain by topsoil. A single archaeological feature was encountered: unknown feature **4105**, which correlated partly with a geophysical anomaly.
- 5.79. Unknown feature **4105** measured 7.8m long, 1.8m wide and 0.66m deep, as exposed, with no clear orientation, and containing two fills. Lower fill **4104** comprised mid, greyish-brown, clayey silt and produced nine pieces of burnt flint, three flint flakes and two sherds of flint-tempered, late prehistoric pottery. Upper fill

4103 comprised dark, yellowish-brown, clayey silt and produced a single piece of burnt flint and three flint flakes.

Trench 43 (Figs. 13 & 17)

- 5.80.** **Trench 43** was excavated adjacent to the western boundary of the north-central field, parallel to and slightly north-west of **Trench 12**. It was 26m long, 1.8m wide and 0.3m deep. The natural chalk geology was encountered at 0.28m below ground level (bgl), directly beneath the topsoil. A total of seven archaeological features were encountered: ditch **4302**, grave cuts **4304**, **4306** & **4308**, and pits **4310**, **4312** & **4314**.
- 5.81.** The grave cuts broadly correlate with an area of several discrete anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. No burials were fully excavated during the evaluation. A keyhole slot was undertaken in grave cut **4304** (to 0.63m below the trench floor) to confirm the presence of human remains. The frontal bone and supraorbital foramen of a skull was exposed. Once diagnostic elements and/or features of the skeletal remains were encountered, these were carefully cleaned and photographed. No skeletal or other remains were removed from the grave cut and the soil removed during the exploratory investigation was carefully replaced. No grave goods were identified. All grave cuts appeared sub-rectangular in form and were aligned east/west. They ranged in length from 0.92m–1.5m and in width from 0.33m–1.03m. The arrangement of the exposed skeletal remains suggested a supine posture for all individuals.
- 5.82.** Ditch **4302** measured 1.84m long and 0.48m wide. It was oriented east/west. It correlated with a linear geophysical anomaly and represented a continuation of ditch **1211/1215** excavated in **Trench 12**. It contained a single fill **4303**, comprising dark, yellowish-brown, silty clay and remained unexcavated.
- 5.83.** Pit **4310** measured 0.75m long and 0.53m wide. It was oriented north-east/south-west. It contained a single fill **4311**, comprising light, yellowish-brown silty clay, which remained unexcavated.
- 5.84.** Pit **4312** measured 1.3m long and 1.2m wide, with no clear orientation. It contained a single fill **4313**, comprising mid, yellowish-brown silty clay, which remained unexcavated.

5.85. Pit **4314** measured 1m long and 0.5m wide, with no clear orientation. It contained a single fill **4315**, comprising mid, yellowish-brown silty clay, which remained unexcavated.

5.86. Four pieces of burnt flint, eight flint flakes and two 19th–20th century artefacts were recovered from the topsoil of **Trench 43**.

Trench 44 (Figs. 13 & 17)

5.87. **Trench 43** was excavated adjacent to the western boundary of the north-central field, parallel to and slightly south-east of **Trench 12**. It was 25m long, 1.9m wide and 0.3m deep. The natural chalk geology was encountered at 0.28m below ground level (bgl), directly beneath the topsoil. A total of six archaeological features were encountered: posthole **4402**, pit **4406**, grave cut **4408**, ditch **4410** and uncertain features **4404 & 4412**.

5.88. Posthole **4402** measured 0.47m long and 0.39m wide. The upper fill **4403** comprised mid, greyish-brown, clayey silt, which remained unexcavated. Uncertain feature **4404** was situated slightly east of **4402**. It was 0.65m long and 0.33m wide, and was oriented north/south. This feature also remained unexcavated.

5.89. Pit **4406** measured 0.68m long and 1.08m wide, with no clear orientation. The single exposed fill **4407** comprised mid, greyish-brown, clayey silt, which remained unexcavated.

5.90. Feature **4408** was provisionally interpreted as a further grave cut. It was 1.1m long and 0.4m wide, and was not excavated. Feature **4412**, at the north-eastern end of the trench, was investigated as a possible further burial. It measured 1.3m long and 0.6m wide. No human or other remains were encountered and this feature was subsequently interpreted as geological in nature.

5.91. Eighteen pieces of burnt flint, seven flint flakes, a flint core and two 19th–20th century artefacts were recovered from the topsoil of **Trench 44**.

Trench 45 (Figs. 13 & 17)

5.92. **Trench 45** was excavated near to the western boundary of the north-central field, perpendicular to and slightly north-east of **Trench 12**. It was 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.3m deep. The natural chalk geology was encountered at 0.28m below ground level (bgl), directly beneath the topsoil. A single possible archaeological feature was

encountered: natural bioturbation/burial **4502**. The trench was widened to 3.29m around this feature to fully expose in plan.

5.93. Feature **4502** measured 1.06m long and 0.92m wide, with no clear orientation. It contained a single fill **4503**, comprising mid, greyish-brown clayey silt, which remained unexcavated. This feature was postulated to represent a further burial, possibly of a later prehistoric, 'crouched burial' type, although an area of bioturbation identified close to the east **4504** may suggest an alternative interpretation.

5.94. No artefacts were recovered from **Trench 45**.

6. THE FINDS

6.1. Artefactual material, comprising mainly pottery and flint, was recovered from 45 deposits. The material is listed by context in Appendix B and is described further below. The recording undertaken is in accordance with the ClfA Finds Toolkit (ClfA 2021). The modern artefactual material recovered from the topsoil is of minimal archaeological significance and will not be retained. Additionally, the quantities of unworked, burnt flint have been discarded following recording.

Pottery

6.2. Small quantities of pottery (37 sherds; 254g) were recovered from 10 deposits. The only modern material was two small sherds found in the topsoil (deposits **4300** and **4400**), comprising a sponged-decorated pearlware of the 19th century and a blue-transfer decorated pearlware of the 19th or 20th centuries.

6.3. The rest of the assemblage is of late prehistoric date and is dominated by calcined flint-gritted fabrics. A single vessel (three sherds from fill **811** of posthole **810**) also contained shell inclusions and a further sherd is quartzite-gritted (fill **1804** of ditch **1802**).

6.4. The only possible vessel of earlier date might be a vessel with calcite inclusions (three sherds from fill **905** of pit **904**). A small number of calcite-tempered sherds have been found nearby at Maiden Castle, 20km to the south, where a possible source in the local Purbeck Beds has been proposed (Cleal 1991, 173). This material was dated to the Neolithic period by association with other diagnostic

wares. The sherds in this fabric from deposit **905** were unfeathered and a later prehistoric date is considered a possibility.

- 6.5. All of the pottery is hand-made, usually black with brown surfaces. The sherds are small and mostly unfeathered. The only decoration that survives is a nail-impressed row of slashed marks on the fragment from fill **1804** of ditch **1802**. Such decoration is a commonly characteristic of pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age periods.
- 6.6. Given the lack of identifiable forms and the presence of undiagnostic sherds, a general date between the Late Bronze Age (1100–700 BC) and Middle Iron Age (400–100 BC) can be assigned to the assemblage.

Lithics

- 6.7. A total of 111 worked lithics (2,075g) and 211 pieces of burnt, unworked flint (4,817g) was recovered during the hand-excavation of 34 deposits.
- 6.8. The worked lithics are all made using flint, the majority of which displays heavy cortication, which is a white or blueish surface discoloration resulting from soil conditions (Shepherd 1972, 109). This is unsurprising given the chalk bedrock geology of the site. Eighteen worked flints are broken and two are burnt.
- 6.9. The flints comprise 106 flakes, two blades, one core, a side scraper and a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead (Ra. 1). Blades are defined as debitage items which are at least twice as long as they are wide and which were produced using deliberate blade technology, as evidenced by the dorsal scar pattern. Blade production was a feature of Mesolithic and Early Neolithic technology. The examples from this site are from fill **2604** of ditch **2603** (this one is in a particularly good condition) and fill **3005** of ditch **3003**. Many of the flakes are large and broad, and 16 (15%) display hinged or plunging terminations.
- 6.10. Despite the presence of the two blades, much of the debitage is more suggestive of dating in the Late Neolithic or Bronze Age. The core, from ploughsoil deposit **4400**, is a dual-platform (non-opposed) type which was used to produce flakes and is not chronologically diagnostic. The side scraper, from topsoil deposit **800**, has been made on a flake and features steep, quite regular retouch along the distal half of the left dorsal edge. This is also not a closely datable type.

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- 6.11. Fill **1212** of ditch **1211** produced a barbed and tanged arrowhead (Ra. 1) which displays fully bifacial retouch. It is missing only the tip of one barb and is identifiable as Sutton b type (Green 1980, 122). Barbed and tanged arrowheads are Beaker/Early Bronze Age in date and Sutton b is the most common type in most parts of England, excluding the Upper Thames, Cotswolds and Midlands (*ibid.*, 119, 191).
- 6.12. Two-thirds (74) of the worked flints were recovered as residual finds in topsoil/ploughsoil or colluvium. The remainder were retrieved from pits **904**, **1902** and **2605**, ditches **302**, **1102**, **1104**, **1211**, **1215**, **2603**, **3003** & **4105**. Most of these are only slightly edge damaged, so they may be stratified.

Other finds

- 6.13. The topsoil yielded a flat roof tile fragment in a very sandy, hard fabric (deposit **4300**) and a small fragment from a slate roof tile with a partial peg hole (deposit **4400**). Both are thought to date to the modern period after c. 1800.

Summary

- 6.14. Small quantities of artefactual material were recovered, including modern (19th–20th century) material from the topsoil and a modest assemblage of prehistoric pottery and flint. Apart from two sherds found in the topsoil, all the prehistoric pottery derived from the fills of ditches, a pit and a posthole, and were all clearly concentrated in the western part of the investigated area. The prehistoric flint artefacts are spread over a wider area, with 72 (65%) of them being found in the topsoil or ploughsoil across much of the investigated zone. The excavated flints overlap with the pottery distribution, but are also found beyond this, to the east and south. Overall, the prehistoric artefacts suggest some survival of undisturbed occupation dating to as early as the Neolithic and to the later prehistoric period (Late Bronze Age to Iron Age).

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1. This section assimilates the information provided by the two previous phases of geophysical survey, the evaluation trench results and the finds assemblage, to provide a provisional interpretation of the archaeological character and sequence of activity within the site. The discussion is laid out chronologically by historic period.

Prehistory

Mesolithic & Neolithic (10,000 – 2,400 BC)

- 7.2. A small amount of evidence may indicate a Mesolithic and/or Neolithic presence within the site.
- 7.3. A single flint blade recovered from ditch **2604**, the southernmost feature identified within the site, may date to these periods, based on its form. A further blade of similar form was recovered from ditch **3003**, near to the centre of the site. It is feasible, however, that these artefacts may date to a later period of prehistory, or that they are residually occurring artefacts within later features. This may particularly be the case of the blade recovered from ditch **2604**, the feature being situated at the base of a gentle slope dominating the topography of the southern field.
- 7.4. Pit **904** produced six sherds of calcite-gritted pottery, which has been suggested to have a Neolithic origin. It is therefore plausible that this feature dates to the Neolithic period.
- 7.5. The second phase of geophysical survey identified two circular forms within the north-western and north-central fields, provisionally interpreted as the remains of the ring ditches of round barrows. These ring ditches were identified in **Trenches 3** and **11** of the evaluation, respectively. Such funerary features are most commonly associated with the Early Bronze Age, however, a smaller number of examples within the British Isles have been attributed to the Late Neolithic. No finds were recovered from either feature during the evaluation.

Bronze Age & Iron Age (2,400 BC – AD 43)

- 7.6. The evidence recovered from the site which can be firmly attributed to the Bronze Age comprises a single flint arrowhead. This artefact was recovered from the single fill of ditch **1211/1215**, which was found to continue to the east as ditch **4410**, to the west as ditch **4302**, and, as suggested by the geophysical survey, to turn southward after **Trench 44** and reappear as ditch **1302**.
- 7.7. A total of 31 sherds of pottery were recovered from nine features which were broadly attributed to late prehistory (Late Bronze Age & Iron Age). These were generally focussed around an area of archaeological activity indicated by the geophysical survey and confirmed by the trenching, comprising **Trenches 8–11** and

13. Features in **Trenches 18** and **19** also produced small quantities of pottery sherds (near to the aforementioned group), as did ditch **4105** (some distance to the north-east).

7.8. Several features have therefore been attributed to a late prehistoric date. Through association with the geophysical results, it is likely that the focus of late prehistoric activity within the site centred around an area of rectilinear enclosures straddling the present field boundary between the north-western and north-central fields. Given the relatively small artefactual assemblage, no confident conclusions can presently be drawn as to the character and duration of late prehistoric activity here. In consideration of the exposed siting of this area on the ridge of a slope and the paucity of artefacts, the remains are unlikely to represent any degree of permanent or frequent settlement. The remains are more suggestive of infrequent, temporal activity, possibly involving small quantities of livestock taken to the chalk slopes for seasonal pasture during the Middle–Late Bronze Age and the Iron Age.

7.9. As aforementioned, the two confirmed ring ditch features likely relate to Early Bronze Age funerary monuments. The siting of these, on or just below the ridge line, links with numerous other examples in the Dorset chalk landscape, including the Scheduled Monuments of round barrows at Whitechurch Hill Barn, c. 800m to the east of the two identified within the site, and two further examples on North Down, c. 1km to the south-east. Furthermore, the layout of later prehistoric enclosures close to the two ring ditches respects their position and may be interpreted as evidence of these burial monuments being visible entities within the landscape at a later date in prehistory, possibly marking out traditional grounds utilised by a single family or community group over a period of time. Further investigation of these features would contribute to the regional research objective relating to the landscape context of monuments (Webster 2007, 79).

7.10. Further prehistoric funerary activity has been suggested as a slight possibility by feature **4502**, situated slightly to the east of the ring ditch identified within **Trench 11**. This feature has been suggested as a possible crouched burial, typical of the type of funerary activity adopted from the Middle Bronze Age and gradually replacing, in part, the round barrow. This possibility was informed by the proximity to the round barrow and form of the feature.

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- 7.11. An assemblage comprising 111 articles of worked flint and 211 pieces of burnt flint was recovered from 34 contexts during the evaluation. Few of these artefacts exhibited diagnostic characteristics with which to attribute a date more closely than 'prehistoric'. The distribution of these artefacts is also unable to offer any evidence as to the nature and duration of activity during this period. Many of these artefacts were recovered from the topsoil of trenches and are therefore likely to have been removed from prehistoric features disturbed by later activity, such as field division and ploughing.
- 7.12. While both tentative and more securely evidenced hypotheses may be made to interpret the prehistoric character of the site, any interpretation would require further investigation to provide evidence for relevant regional research objectives. It is possible that archaeological remains within the site could contribute to such objectives covering topics including Neolithic & Early Bronze Age monuments in the landscape and mortuary practices, and Late Bronze Age & Iron Age landscape organisation, material culture (particularly flint and ceramics) and agriculture (Webster 2007).

Roman, early medieval & medieval (AD 43–1539)

- 7.13. A total of four burials and possibly eight further examples were encountered, with circumstantial evidence suggesting that these date to the early medieval, or Anglo-Saxon, period (see below for further discussion of the burials). It must be noted, however, that this evidence (supine arrangement, proximity to a late prehistoric burial mound) may feasibly be coincidental and these burials may date to the medieval or possibly even Roman periods. Further investigation would be necessary to prove or revise the initial hypothesis.
- 7.14. No artefactual remains or features were encountered during the evaluation to suggest other Roman, early medieval and/or medieval activity.
- 7.15. The Scheduled Monument of a deserted medieval village at West Farm is situated c. 790m–1km to the south-west of the site, suggesting that the site itself may have lain within agricultural land associated with this settlement.

Post-medieval (1540–1800) and modern (1800–present)

- 7.16. Very little below ground evidence was recovered during the evaluation relating to post-medieval or modern activity. It is feasible that one or more of the undated features recorded may relate to these periods (see below).

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- 7.17. In terms of artefactual evidence, two sherds of pottery and two fragments of stone roof tile were recovered from the topsoil of **Trenches 43** and **44**. Such residual material is typical for historically or currently cultivated landscapes.

Undated

- 7.18. Numerous features encountered within the site were unable to be attributed a date, through an absence of dateable artefactual remains or through lack of association with dated features.

Burials

- 7.19. Most prominent in the results are the 12 grave cuts encountered within **Trenches 12, 43, 43** and possibly **45**. Due to the time and scope constraints of the evaluation, these features were not fully excavated. Keyhole exploratory slots were undertaken in four of the grave cuts to confirm the presence of human remains. The skeletal material encountered suggested the presence of adult remains arranged in a supine position, oriented east/west with the head to the east. Considering the varying dimensions of the postulated grave cuts, several may represent juvenile and/or neo/prenatal burials, or possibly non-funerary features.
- 7.20. No grave goods or other dateable artefacts were recovered from the upper surfaces of the grave cuts or from the small number of exploratory slots. The regular east/west orientation of the graves is suggestive of Christian burial practice, while the placement near to a prehistoric burial mound (slightly to the north in **Trench 11**) has elsewhere been associated with Anglo-Saxon funerary rites (where such a monument is believed to have been visible at the time of later, nearby internments).
- 7.21. The relationship between the burials and the nearby east/west aligned ditch **1211/1215/4302/4410** and north/south aligned ditch **1213/1217** is unclear. If these ditches are indeed prehistoric, as suggested by the sparse, associated artefactual evidence, then they are unlikely to have been visible features in the landscape following the adoption of Christian burial rites (c. late 6th century AD) and their location and arrangement through the funerary area is most likely coincidental. Alternatively, it is possible that the prehistoric artefacts are residual/redeposited and these ditches are more contemporary to the burials, performing the role of subdividing the funerary area for unknown social and/or spiritual reasons.

Other features

- 7.22. The rectilinear enclosures suggested by the geophysical survey straddling the boundary between the north-west and north-centre fields have been dated using only the Early Bronze Age arrowhead recovered from ditch **1211/1215/1302/4302/4410**. Nearby features have been dated to late prehistory through recovered pottery sherds, which have also been used to support the initial hypothesis of these enclosures dating to this period. Other enclosures and discrete features suggested by the geophysical survey and in some cases proven by the evaluation may therefore also be attributed provisional late prehistoric dates, by the same reasoning. Features entering into this category include the ditches, pits and postholes recorded in Trenches **4, 7, 8, 15, 16 & 18**.
- 7.23. Other features may be attributable broadly to prehistory through the recovery of worked and/or burnt flint; however, it must be noted that some amount of this material may be residually occurring within later features. Features in this category were recorded within **Trenches 26, 30 & 41**. Several trenches also exhibited worked flint recovered from the topsoil, comprising Trenches **6, 7, 15, 22, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 43 & 44**. This material has most likely been disturbed from prehistoric contexts and can only be interpreted as indicating some degree of prehistoric presence within the site.

Conclusions

- 7.24. The dateable evidence encountered by the evaluation indicates a degree of occupation of the site during late prehistory (Bronze Age and Iron Age), possibly preceded by a slightly detectable background of Mesolithic and/or Neolithic activity. The nature of the late prehistoric activity most likely incorporated funerary aspects, as suggested by the presence of two ring ditches within the site, linking with other round barrows in the surrounding landscape. It is unclear what role the postulated prehistoric enclosures, pits and postholes played in the funerary landscape or if elements of these features relate to a later phase of activity, possibly associated with agriculture and/or pastoralism, rather than funerary practices.
- 7.25. The four proven and eight postulated inhumations represent a further phase of funerary activity within the site. In the absence of any definitive evidence, the circumstantial evidence available suggests an early medieval date for these features. It is feasible that further burials may be present near to those identified.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

8.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Steffan Klemenic, assisted by Steven Bush, Majbritt Trim, Chris Ellis, Chris Brown, Katherine Hebbard, Charlotte Molloy, Rebecca Avery and Katie Frisby. This report was written by Tony Brown. The finds report was written by Alejandra Gutierrez and Jacky Sommerville. The report illustrations were prepared by Ryan Wilson. The project archive has been compiled by Zoe Emery and prepared for deposition by Richard Paxford. The project was managed for CA by Tony Brown.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Comments	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
1	100	layer		Topsoil	Mid brown grey, clayey silt, loose, small frequent subangular flint (0-100mm, 10%), covered by grass	52	1.9	0.3
1	101	layer		Natural	White slightly dirty chalk, compact, small to medium frequent subangular flint (0-150mm, 15%)	52	1.9	0.02
1	102	cut		Ditch	Linear, steep sides, flat base.	1.8	0.74	0.32
1	103	fill	102	Primary Fill	Light brown white. Compact chalk	1.8	0.58	0.32
1	104	fill	102	Secondary Fill	Light red brown clayey silt	1.8	0.52	0.17
2	200	layer		Topsoil	Mid brown grey, clayey silt, loose, small infrequent subangular flint (0-100mm, 10%), covered by straw	51.5	1.9	0.33
2	201	layer		Natural	White slightly dirty chalk, compact, small frequent subangular flint (0-100mm, 10%)	51.5	1.9	0.02
2	202	layer		Natural	Bioturbation Mod grey brown clayey silt 900: 1025-1026	51.5	1.05	0.17

3	300	layer		Topsoil	Light brown grey, fine clayey silt, loose, small to medium frequent subangular flint (0-10cm, 15%), small frequent subangular chalk (0-5cm, 15%)	24.7	1.9	0.3
3	301	layer		Natural	White slightly dirty chalk, compact, small infrequent angular flint (0-5cm, 10%)	24.7	1.9	0.03
3	302	Cut		Ring Ditch	Cut of ringditch. Curvilinear aligned north-west/south-east. Steep sides, sloping towards flat base, convex break of slope.	1.8	0.64	0.35
3	303	fill	302	Deliberate Backfill	Mid to light brown bread, silt, friable, small to medium very frequent subangular chalk (0-150mm, 20%), small infrequent subangular flint (0-100mm, 10%)	1.8	0.64	0.23
3	304	fill	302	Primary Fill	Light brown grey, friable silt, small frequent sub-angular chalk inclusions (10-100mm 15%)	1.8	0.28	0.014
3	305	layer	305	Bioturbation	Bioturbation, Irregular, steep sides, flat base, mid brown grey, clayey silt, friable, small to medium very frequent subangular chalk (0-200mm, 20%)	0.55	0.54	0.21
3	306	cut		Ring Ditch	Ring Ditch, curvilinear, not excavated	1.8	1.27	-

3	307	fill	306	Deliberate Backfill	Mid to light brown grey, silt, friable, small to medium frequent subangular flint (0-200mm, 15%), small infrequent subangular chalk (0-100mm, 10%)	1.8	1.27	-
4	400	layer		Topsoil	Mid brown grey, clayey silt, loose, small infrequent subangular flint (0-100mm, 10%), covered by straw	25	1.9	0.28
4	401	layer		Natural	White slightly dirty chalk, compact, small to medium frequent subangular flint (0-150mm, 15%)	25	1.9	0.02
4	402	cut		Ditch	linear ditch that runs N-S through tr 4 (e-w). Steep break of slope, sloping sides to concave base. Possible boundary? 700 0260 -0262.	1.94	0.71	0.49
4	403	fill	402	Secondary Fill	Redeposited natural chalk, light brownish white, natural, I chalk 95%, 70 0260 to 0262	1.94	0.56	0.29
4	404	fill	402	Secondary Fill	mid brown with white lense, silty clay, natural chalk 50 % gravel less then 0.03m. 700 0260 to 0262	1	0.71	0.2

5	500	layer		Topsoil	Mid brown grey, clayey silt, loose, small infrequent subangular flint (0-50mm, 10%)	24.87	1.9	0.29
5	501	layer		Natural	White slightly dirty chalk, compact, small infrequent subangular flint (0-50mm, 10%)	24.87	1.9	0.02
6	600	layer		Topsoil	Light brown grey, fine clayey silt, loose, small to medium frequent subangular flint (0-10cm,15%), small frequent subangular chalk (0-5cm, 10%)	50.02	1.9	0.32
6	601	layer		Natural	White slightly dirty chalk, compact, small rare angular flint (0-5cm, 5%)	50.02	1.9	0.03
6	602	cut		Ditch	Nw to se orientated ditch, straight steep sides, flat base	1.9	0.65	0.24
6	603	fill	602	Secondary Fill	Dark greyish brown, silty sandy clay, loose, approximately 20% 20mm to 40mm chalk.	1.9	0.65	0.24
6	604	Natural		Geology	Mid brown silty fill of natural hollow in 601.	0.73	0.37	0.03
6	605	Natural	604	Geology	Mid brown silty fill of natural hollow in 601.	0.52	0.51	0.03

7	700	layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, clayey silt, loose, small to medium subangular frequent flint (0-150mm, 15%), small irregular subangular chalk (0-100mm, 10%)	24.1	1.9	0.3
7	701	layer		Natural	White slightly dirty chalk, compact, small to medium frequent angular flint (0-150mm, 15%)	24.1	1.9	0.03
7	702	cut		Ditch	Linear, moderate break of slope, steep sides, concave base, E-W running boundary ditch	1.9	1.4	0.72
7	703	fill	702	Secondary Fill	Dark grey brown, silty sandy clay, loose, subangular chalk (40%, 20-50mm), subangular flint (5%, 10-30mm)	1.9	1.4	0.49
7	704	fill	702	Secondary Fill	Dark grey brown, silty sand, loose, subangular flint (80%, 40-80mm)	1.9	0.8	0.3
7	705	cut		Pit	Circular, moderate concave sides, rounded base	0.44	0.4	0.14
7	706	fill	705	Deliberate Backfill	Mid brown grey, silt, friable, small infrequent subangular chalk (0-30mm, 10%)	0.44	0.4	0.14
7	707	fill	702	Primary Fill	Light brown white, Degraded chalk (90%) with silty sand (10%), loose	1	0.66	0.19

8	800	layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, clay silt, loose, small to medium frequent subangular flint (0-150mm, 15%), small infrequent subangular chalk (0-50mm, 10%)	49.76	1.9	0.31
8	801	layer		Natural	White slightly dirty chalk, compact, small to medium infrequent subangular flint (0-150mm, 10%)	49.76	1.9	0.03
8	802	cut		Posthole	unexcavated circular posthole	0.28	0.28	
8	803	fill	802	Deliberate Backfill	unexcavated mid grey brown, silt, small infrequent subangular chalk (0-50mm, 10%), small, very infrequent subangular flint (0-50mm, 5%)	0.28	0.28	
8	804	cut		Posthole	Unexcavated circular posthole	0.34	0.34	
8	805	fill	804	Deliberate Backfill	Unexcavated mid grey brown, silt, friable, small rare subangular chalk (0-50mm, 5%), small rare subangular flint (0-50mm, 5%)	0.34	0.34	
8	806	cut		Stakehole	Oval cut (NNW/SSE) with near-vertical flat sides. Not fully excavated due to small size & depth.	0.12	0.12	0.62
8	807	fill	806	Tertiary Fill	Dark brown friable silty clay with sparse chalk (20mm) and rare angular flint (< 40mm). Contains burnt flint.	0.12	0.12	0.18
8	808	cut		Posthole	Unexcavated circular posthole	0.34	0.34	

8	809	fill	808	Deliberate Backfill	Unexcavated mid grey brown, silt, friable, small infrequent subangular chalk (0-50mm, 10%), small to medium rare subangular flint (0-150mm, 5%)	0.34	0.34	
8	810	cut		Posthole	Sub-circular truncated posthole with verticals side and a flat base.	0.25	0.25	0.05
8	811	fill	810	Tertiary Fill	Light yellowish- brown friable silty.	0.25	0.25	0.05
8	812	cut		Posthole	Unexcavated circular posthole	0.46	0.46	
8	813	fill	812	Deliberate Backfill	Unexcavated mid grey brown, silt, friable, small infrequent subangular chalk (0-50mm, 10%), small rare subangular flint (0-50mm, 5%)	0.46	0.46	
8	814	cut		Natural Feature	Small subcircular area of bioturbation. Irregular sides and base.	0.4	0.4	0.02
8	815	fill	814	Other Fill	Light yellowish-brown friable silty clay.	0.4	0.4	0.02
8	816	cut		Posthole	Unexcavated circular posthole	0.2	0.2	
8	817	fill	816	Deliberate Backfill	Unexcavated mid grey brown, silt, friable, small infrequent subangular chalk (0-50mm, 10%)	0.2	0.2	
8	818	cut		Posthole	Unexcavated circular posthole	0.55	0.55	

8	819	fill	818	Deliberate Backfill	Unexcavated mid grey brown, silt, friable, small infrequent subangular chalk (0-50mm, 10%), small very rare subangular flint (0-50mm, >5%)	0.55	0.55	
8	820	cut		Posthole	Unexcavated circular posthole	0.25	0.25	
8	821	fill	820	Deliberate Backfill	Unexcavated mid grey brown, silt, friable, small infrequent subangular chalk (0-50mm, 10%),	0.25	0.25	
8	822	cut		Posthole	Unexcavated circular posthole	0.3	0.3	
8	823	fill	822	Deliberate Backfill	Unexcavated mid grey brown, silt, friable, small rare subangular chalk (0-50mm, >5%), small very rare subangular flint (0-50mm, 1%)	0.3	0.3	
8	824	cut		Posthole	Unexcavated circular posthole	0.28	0.28	
8	825	fill	824	Deliberate Backfill	Unexcavated mid grey brown, silt, friable, small infrequent subangular chalk (0-50mm, 10%), small very rare subangular flint (0-50mm, 1%)	0.28	0.28	
8	826	cut		Posthole	Unexcavated circular posthole	0.26	0.26	
8	827	fill	826	Deliberate Backfill	Unexcavated mid grey brown, silt, friable, small infrequent subangular chalk (0-50mm, 10%)	0.26	0.26	

8	829	cut		Stakehole	Oval stakehole with near-vertical sides. Not fully excavated due to narrowness & depth. Filled with (807).	0.12	0.12	0.17
8	830	cut		Stakehole	Sub-rectangular stakehole with near-vertical sides. Not fully excavated. Filled with (807).	0.12	0.12	0.17
9	900	layer		Topsoil	Mid brown grey, clayey silt, loose, small infrequent subangular flint (0-100mm, 10%)	50	1.9	0.29
9	901	layer		Natural	White slightly dirty chalk, compact, small to medium frequent subangular flint (0-150mm, 15%)	50	1.9	0.02
9	902	cut		Ditch	Linear, steep to near vertical sides, flat base, straight break, N-S running, enclosure or boundary	1.9	0.63	0.31
9	903	fill	902	Deliberate Backfill	Mid grey brown, silt, friable, small infrequent subangular chalk (0-50mm, 10%), small to medium frequent subangular flint (0-150mm, 15%), minor fine rooting	1.9	0.63	0.31
	904	cut		Pit	Circular in plan, vertical sides, flat base	0.33	0.6	0.21
	905	fill	904	Fill	Mid grey brown, friable silt	0.33	0.6	0.21
10	1000	layer		Topsoil	Mid brown grey, clayey silt, loose, small infrequent subangular flint (0-50mm, 10%)	25	1.9	0.28

10	1001	layer		Natural	White slightly dirty chalk, compact, small infrequent subangular flint inclusions (0-50mm, 10%)	25	1.9	0.02
10	1002	cut		Pit	Circular, near vertical side, flat base, straight break, approx. 0.1 from SW trench edge, 5m from SE end	0.5	0.5	0.26
10	1003	fill	1002	Deliberate Backfill	Mid grey brown, silt, friable, small, frequent sub-angular chalk (0-50mm, 15%), small to medium infrequent sub-angular flint (0-150mm, 10%), minor rooting,	0.5	0.5	0.26
10	1004	unexcavated feature		Ditch	Linear ditch same as trench 9	3.21	0.31	
10	1005	unexcavated feature		Posthole	Circular posthole, parallel to possible posthole obstructed by baulk	0.24	0.24	
10	1006	unexcavated feature		Posthole	Possible posthole obstructed by baulk of trench	0.5	0.2	
11	1100	layer		Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown friable silty clay with frequent subangular flint inclusions (0-150mm 10%)	26.5	1.83	0.27
11	1101	layer		Natural	White chalk with common flint modules and subangular flint (0-250mm 40%) inclusions	26.5	1.83	0.11

11	1102	cut		Ring Ditch	Unexcavated west terminal of south entrance of ring-ditch. Corresponds to circular geophysical anomaly. At 0.24m bgl.	1.4	2	
11	1103	fill	1102	Secondary Fill	Unexcavated. Light yellowish-brown silty clay with moderate chalk (<20mm) and common irregular/sub-angular flint (<0.1m, mostly <60mm). Possible secondary fill. Contains prehistoric pottery, worked and burnt flint..	0.87	1.76	
11	1104	cut		Ring Ditch	Unexcavated north side of ring-ditch. Corresponds to circular geophysical anomaly. At 0.22m bgl.	1.9	2.3	
11	1105	fill	1104	Secondary Fill	Unexcavated secondary fill of ring-ditch. Light yellowish-brown silty clay with moderate chalk and common irregular & sub-angular flint (<0.14m, mostly <70mm). Contains worked and burnt flint.	1.9	1.9	

11	1106	fill	1104	Primary Fill	Unexcavated ring-ditch terminal primary fill. Light yellowish-brown silty clay with abundant chalk (<40mm) and rare angular flint (<80mm). Seen as bordering edge of cut below (1105).	1.9	2.3	
11	1107	fill	1102	Primary Fill	Unexcavated ring-ditch terminal primary fill. Light yellowish-brown silty clay with abundant chalk (<40mm) and rare angular flint (<80mm).	1.4	2	
12	1200	layer		Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown friable silty clay with occasional subangular flint inclusions (0-150mm 5%)	29.1	1.83	0.31
12	1201	layer		Natural	white degraded chalk with occasional subangular flint inclusions (30-200mm 20%)	29.1	1.83	0.09
12	1202	cut		Inhumation Cut	Grave cut, only partially exposed in tr12. Partially exposed sk1203 for illustrative purposes. Cam set 2 900-1000-1002	1.35	0.66	0.2
12	1203	fill	1202	Skeleton	Sk1203 Right Tib & Fib, of presumed adult, no further details can be noted at this point. Only partially excavated for illustrative purposes. Cam set 2 900-1000-1002	0.35	0.05	0.2

12	1204	fill	1202	Deliberate Backfill	Grave fill of grave 1202, covering sk1203. Only partially excavated for illustrative purposes. Cam set 2 900-1000-1002	1.35	0.66	0.2
12	1205	cut		Grave Cut	Cut of grave with W/E inhumation. Skull in west end. Only exposed, not fully excavated. 900-1003/1004	0.97	0.54	0.09
12	1206	fill	1205	Skeleton	Sk1205, cranium with damage to the nose and glabella, probable adult as shown by teeth in maxilla. Only uncovered for illustrative purposes 900-1003/1004	0.1	0.12	0.05
12	1207	fill	1205	Deliberate Backfill	Deliberate backfill around sk1205. Silty clay, mid brown with chalk inclusions <0.05 10%.	0.97	0.54	0.09
12	1208	cut		Inhumation Cut	Cut of grave with femurs exposed in an E-W orientation. Exposed only. 900-1005 to 08.	1.92	0.49	0.32
12	1209	fill	1208	Skeleton	Inhumation exposed for identification and partial recording. 2 parallel femurs in an E-W orientation. 900-1005 to 08.	0.2	0.19	0.32
12	1210	fill	1208	Deliberate Backfill	Grave fill of grave 1208, covering sk1209. Only partially excavated for illustrative purposes. 900-1005 to 08.	1.92	0.49	0.32

12	1211	cut		Ditch	E/W ditch in mid-west of trench. Identical to 1215. Possible palisade although no discernible posthole cuts within it. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with truncated N/S ditch 1213/1217.	2.7	0.55	0.24
12	1212	fill	1211	Primary Fill	Dark yellowish-brown silty clay with very common chalk and very rare sub-angular flint (<80mm).	1		
12	1213	cut		Ditch	N/S ditch. Same as 1217. Uncertain date or function. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with E/W ditch 1211/1215. Steep, flat sides and a near-flat base	4.22	0.4	0.13
12	1214	fill	1213	Primary Fill	Mid to dark yellowish-brown silty clay with very common chalk (<40mm) and very rare sub-angular flint (<80mm). Same as (1218).	1	0.4	0.13
12	1215	cut		Ditch	E/W ditch. Same as (1211). Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with N/S ditch (1217). Moderate concave sides and shallow concave base.	2.67	0.24	0.24

12	1216	fill	1215	Primary Fill	Dark yellowish-brown silty clay with abundant chalk (<60mm, mostly <30mm) and very rare sub-angular flint (<80mm). Butts (1218).	1	0.24	0.24
12	1217	cut		Ditch	Very truncated N/S ditch. Same as (1213). Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with E/W ditch (1215). Shallow concave side and flat base.	4.22	0.15	0.04
12	1218	fill	1217	Primary Fill	Mid to dark yellowish-brown silty clay with very common chalk (<40mm) and very rare sub-angular flint (<80mm). Same as (1214). Butts (1216).	1	0.15	0.04
12	1219	cut		Ditch	Ditch terminus, orientated ne to sw, sharp break at surface into steep sloping sides into an unclear rear at the base.	1.99	0.3	0.32
12	1220	fill	1219	Secondary Fill	Dark blackish brown, silty sandy clay, loose, <20% 20 mm to 40 mm sub angular to sub rounded flint. Approximately 10% chalk, 10 mm to 35 mm.	1.99	0.32	0.3
12	1221	cut	1221	Inhumation Cut	E/W aligned unexcavated probable grave cut. Possibly intercutting with grave (1205) to east.	1.05	0.5	

12	1222	fill	1221	Grave Fill	Unexcavated. Light yellowish-brown silty clay with abundant chalk (<40mm) and very rare angular flint (<50mm).	1.05	0.5	
12	1223	cut	1223	Grave Cut	E/W unexcavated probable grave cut for neonate burial. Sub-rectangular. Only 0.66m long.	0.59	0.35	
12	1224	fill	1223	Grave Fill	Unexcavated. Light yellowish-brown silty clay with very common chalk (<50mm) and very rare angular flint (<50mm).	0.59	0.35	
12	1225	cut		Inhumation Cut	Unexcavated probable E/W, sub-rectangular grave cut (>0.75m long). West end only exposed.	0.68	0.4	
12	1226	fill	1225	Grave Fill	Unexcavated grave fill. Light yellowish-brown silty clay with abundant chalk (<60mm) and very rare angular flint (<50mm).	0.68	0.4	
12	1227	cut		Inhumation Cut	Unexcavated probable grave cut, E/W aligned sub-rectangular cut for possible neonate or child burial (only 0.72m long).	0.91	0.45	

12	1228	fill	1227	Grave Fill	Unexcavated grave fill. Light yellowish-brown silty clay, friable with abundant chalk (<30mm) and very rare angular flint (<50mm). Burnt flint visible (not collected).	0.91	0.45	
12	1229	cut		Grave Cut	Unexcavated E/W aligned sub-rectangular grave cut (>1.0m long). Only east end exposed.	1.07	0.4	
12	1230	fill	1229	Grave Fill	Unexcavated grave fill. Light yellowish-brown silty clay with very common chalk (<40mm) and very rare angular flint (<50mm).	1.07	0.4	
13	1300	layer		Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown friable silty clay with frequent subangular flint inclusions (0-150mm 10%)	51.87	1.82	0.31
13	1301	layer		Natural	White chalk with common flint modules and subangular flint (0-250mm 40%) inclusions	51.87	1.82	0.05
13	1302	cut		Ditch	Ditch cut with x4 fills (1303) - (1306). Steep break of slope to sub vertical sides, gradual break of slope to flat base. Nw- SE.	2.2	0.56	0.43
13	1303	fill	1302	Secondary Fill	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, chalk and sub rounded pebbles 5% <0.02m.no finds. Photo 900.1015-1021	1	0.25	0.08

13	1304	fill	1302	Secondary Fill	Light brownish white, redeposited chalk natural, firm, chalk and sub rounded pebbles 0.03m 75%, no finds. Photos, 900.1015-1021	2.2	0.05	0.3
13	1305	fill	1302	Secondary Fill	Light brownish white, redeposited cha.k natural, firm, chalk and sub rounded gravel 75%. No finds. Photos900.1015-1021	1	0.11	0.27
13	1306	fill	1302	Secondary Fill	Upmost fill of ditch 1302, mid brown, silty clay cha.k and sub rounded gravel <0.03 5%. Secondary fill, no finds. Photos 900.1015- 1021.	2.2	0.52	0.34
13	1307	cut		Pit	Oval shaped pit with steep break of slope to sub vertical sides, gradual break of base to sub flat base. X4 fills (1308 -1311)Exc. SW side 700.0170-0173. Iron age	1.53	0.98	0.36
13	1308	fill	1307	Primary Fill	Silty clay.ay, dark brown, friable, subangular rocks/flint <0.11, natural chalk 5%. 700.0170-0173	1	0.96	0.1
13	1309	fill	1307	Secondary Fill	Mid brownishwhite silty clay within redeposited chalk natural, firm, chalk <0.06 75% sub angular gravel 5%. Primary fill, no finds. 700.0170-0173.	1	0.21	0.22

13	1310	fill	1307	Secondary Fill	Mid brownish white, silty clay.ay within redeposited chalk natural, firm , chalk .ess than 0.06 75%, sub angular gravel 5%. 700.0170-0173. Same as (1309)	1	0.12	0.16
13	1311	fill	1307	Secondary Fill	Upper fill of iron age ditch 1307. Mid brown silt clay friable, large/medium flint rocks sub angular pebbles ,ess than 0.1m 5% charcoal flecks 1%. 700.0170-0173	1.53	0.96	0.26
14	1400	layer		Topsoil	Mid brown grey, clayey silt, loose, small frequent subangular flint (0-100mm, 15%), covered by straw	48.8	1.8	0.27
14	1401	layer		Natural	White slightly dirty chalk, compact, small to medium very frequent subangular flint (0-200mm, 20%)	48.8	1.8	0.02
14	1402	fill		Secondary Fill	Bioturbation, mid brown, silty clay,naturalchalk inclusions less than 0.06m. Clear horizon, secondary fill with no finds. Circular in shape with gentle break to concave sidesand base.700.0239 -0240.	0.28	0.28	0.06

14	1403	fill		Secondary Fill	Bioturbation.mid brown silty clay with natural chalk inclusions less than 0.06m. Clear horizon. Secondary fill. Sub circular in shape with Irregular areas Rotherham NE. Irregular base. 700.0241-0242.	0.89	0.89	0.09
15	1500	layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, clayey silt, loose, small frequent subangular flint (0-100mm, 15%)	49.9	1.8	0.25
15	1501	layer		Natural	White slightly dirty chalk, compact, small to medium frequent subangular flint (0-150mm, 15%)	49.9	1.8	0.03
15	1502	cut		Pit	oval pit, steep break to concave sides, gentle break to sub uneven base. X2 fills 1503 ans 1504, possible. lime quarry pit? 700.0246-0251	1.83	1.2	0.21
15	1503	fill	1502	Secondary Fill	mid grayish brown, silty clay, sub angular flint less then 0.1m and natural chalk 10%. Secondary fill, no finds. 700.0246-0251.	1.83	1.05	0.2
15	1504	fill	1502	Secondary Fill	light brownish white, redeposit chalk, chalk inclusions 75% less than 0.05m. Seck dark fill no finds, 700.0246-0251	1.83	0.14	0.15

15	1505	cut		Other Cut	Nw to se orientated ditch, sharp break at surface into steep concave side, gentle break at the flat but uneven base.	1.8	1.2	0.22
15	1506	fill	1505	Secondary Fill	Dark blackish brown, silty sandy clay, loose, approximately 40% chalk 20 mm to 40 mm and approximately 5 % flint that is subangular to sub rounded and 20 mm 50 mm	1.8	1.2	0.22
16	1600	layer		Topsoil	Mid brown grey, clayey silt, loose, small infrequent subangular flint (0-100mm, 10%)	26.74	1.8	0.29
16	1601	layer		Natural	White slightly dirty chalk, compact, small rare subangular flint (0-50mm, 5%)	26.71	1.8	0.02
16	1602	cut		Pit	Small pit visible in section of machine slot, steep concave sides to a tapered to flat base. Filled by single fill no finds.		0.35	0.18
16	1603	fill	1602	Secondary Fill	Mid grey brown clayey silt, friable with rare small natural flint and chalk upto 15mm. No finds		0.35	1.8
16	1604	cut		Pit	Cut of pit within large pit cluster, sides unclear, irregular, irregular sub rounded corners, to stepped uneven base. Filled by 1605, no finds.	0.9	1.61	0.32

16	1605	fill	1604	Secondary Fill	Light brown cream grey, friable to firm redeposited natural chalk. 75% natural chalk fragments upto 80mm.	0.9	1.61	0.32
16	1606	cut		Pit	Irregular pit within large pit cluster, Irregular, sub-rounded corners and sloped sides to flat uneven base. No finds		1.01	0.27
16	1607	fill	1606	Secondary Fill	Dark brown silty clay friable, e with natural chalk and natural flint fragments upto 80mm, 15%. No finds.		1.01	0.27
16	1608	cut		Pit	Irregular sub rounded pit with sub rounded corners, uneven sides to a flat base. One of a number of its in cluster. Filled by multiple fills, a bone recovered from basal fill.		1.95	0.33
16	1609	fill	1608	Primary Fill	Light grey cream brown silty clay with chalk fragments upto 50mm. A. Bones recovered		0.85	0.08
16	1610	fill	1608	Secondary Fill	Mid brown loose silty clay, natural chalk upto 80mm, and natural flint fragments upto 100mm. No finds		1.79	0.33

16	1611	fill	1608	Secondary Fill	Light brown white redeposited chalk natural, friable in places. Chalk fragments upto 500 and natural, flint fragments upto 60mm. No finds		1.12	0.16
16	1612	cut		Pit	Uneven sided pit within pit cluster, straight, steep vertical sides to flat base. Filled by single fill, no finds recovered.		0.6	0.31
16	1613	fill	1612	Secondary Fill	Light brown silty clay, friable with natural chalk fragments upto 30mm, natural flint upto 80mm. No finds.		0.6	0.31
16	1614	cut		Pit	Cut of uneven, unclear sided pit within pit cluster, sub vertical sides to convex base, filled by multiple fills, with no finds recovered.		0.6	0.36
16	1615	fill	1614	Secondary Fill	Mid brown friable silty clay, chalk flint fragments upto 30mm, 1%		0.56	0.19
16	1616	fill	1614	Secondary Fill	light brown white, loose/friable redeposited chalk natural, 75% chalk fragments.		0.53	0.1
16	1617	fill	1614	Secondary Fill	Mid brown friable silty, clay, natural chalk fragments upto 50mm, flint gravel upto 30mm, 5%		0.53	0.21

16	1618	cut		Pit	Cut of small possible pit or post hole on edge of pit cluster. Gentle concave sides to a flat base, filled by single fill. No finds. Only visible in section.		0.46	0.15
16	1619	fill	1618	Secondary Fill	Mid red brown friable clayey silt, rare natural chalk fragments upto 35mm, no finds.		0.46	0.15
16	1620	cut		Pit	irregular oval pit, rounded corners, gentle shallow sides to flat base.	1.3	1.22	0.14
16	1621	fill	1620	Other Fill	mid cream brow , friable/loose clayey silt with chalk. Common natural chalk fragments upto 50mm	1.3	1.22	0.14
17	1700	layer		Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown friable silty clay with frequent subangular flint inclusions (0-150mm 10%)	56	1.9	0.34
17	1701	layer		Natural	White chalk with common flint modules and subangular flint (0-250mm 40%) inclusions	56	1.9	0.07
18	1800	layer		Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown friable silty clay with frequent subangular flint inclusions (0-150mm 10%)	50.7	1.89	0.32

18	1801	layer		Natural	white degraded chalk and patches of orange brown friable silty clay (possible furrows not aligned with modern furrows, nw-se), both contain occasional subangular flint inclusions (30-200mm 20%)	50.7	1.89	0.2
18	1802	cut		Ditch	Small U-shaped ditch, enclosure / drainage	1.8	0.52	0.25
18	1803	fill	1802	Secondary Fill	Dark brown, clayey silt, friable to compact, small to medium abundant sub-angular flint (0-10cm, 25%)	1.8	0.52	0.08
18	1804	fill	1802	Tertiary Fill	Mid reddish brown, clayey silt, friable to compact, small to medium frequent sub-angular flint (0-10cm, 15%), small flecks chalk (0-2cm, >5%)	1.8	0.52	0.17
19	1900	layer		Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown friable silty clay with frequent small stones (5%) and occasional subangular flint inclusions (0-150mm 5%)	50.13	1.92	0.26
19	1901	layer		Natural	white degraded chalk occasional subangular flint inclusions (30-200mm 20%)	50.13	1.92	0.13

19	1902	cut		Pit	sub circular in plan, sharp break at the surface into steep sloping sides with a sharp break at the flat base.	1.4	1.4	0.37
19	1903	fill	1902	Primary Fill	Dark greyish brown, silty sandy clay, compact, approximately 75% chalk 5 mm to 30 mm and 5% sub angular to sub rounded flint.	1.3	1.4	0.37
19	1904	fill	1902	Secondary Fill	Dark blackish brown, silty sandy clay, loose, approximately 75% 30 mm to 40 mm sub angular to sub rounded flint, approximately 5% 20 mm to 30 mm chalk.	1.4	1.4	0.37
19	1905	fill	1905	Other Fill	Irregular, steep irregular sides, irregular base, mid reddish brown, clayey silt, friable, medium frequent subangular flint, treethrow	2.2	1.02	0.46
19	1906	layer	1906	Other Layer	Fill in a natural hollow in 1901. Initially thought to be a post hole. Photos set 1 700 0166-0169		0.15	0.07
19	1907	layer	1907	Other Layer	Fill in natural hollow, initially thought to be a posthole, photograph numbers set 1 700 0163 - 0165		0.36	0.15

19	1908	cut		Stakehole	Sub circular in plan, sharp break at surface into steep sloping sides, base tapers into a sharp point.	0.35	0.35	0.33
19	1909	fill	1908	Deliberate Backfill	Dark blackish brown, silty sandy clay, compact, contains 1 large flint (sub angular to sub rounded) nodule 20% of fill, and <30% chalk.	0.35	0.35	0.33
19	1910	layer	1910	Other Layer	Fill in natural hollow, initially thought to be a posthole, photograph numbers set 1 700 0185 - 6	50.79	0.34	0.09
20	2000	layer		Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown loose silty clay frequent subangular flint inclusions (0-50mm 5%)	50.79	2.14	0.28
20	2001	layer		Natural	White degraded chalk with occasional flint nodules and subangular flint (0-150mm 20%), possible mid orange brown loose silty clay plough furrows at NE end running e-w not aligned with modern.	50.79	2.14	0.16
21	2100	layer		Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown friable silty clay common subangular flint inclusions (10-50mm 30%)	50.08	1.95	0.3
21	2101	layer		Colluvial Layer	Mid orange brown friable flinty clayey silt. Subangular flint (10-200mm 40%).	50.08	1.95	0.15

21	2102	layer		Colluvial Layer	Mid orange brown friable flinty clayey silt. Subangular flint (10-200mm 20%) . 6m from SSE end -18.8 m pocket natural infill of colluvium same alignment as solifluction channels. Not fully excavated Length: 12.8m	12.8	1.95	0.8
21	2103	layer		Natural	Degraded mixed pale white chalk and patches of orange brown friable silty clay occasional subangular flint (10-50mm 10%)	50.08	1.95	0.8
22	2200	layer		Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown friable silty clay occasional subangular flint inclusions (10-50mm 5%) and flecks of chalk	50.3	2	0.22
22	2201	layer		Colluvial Layer	Mid orange brown friable silty clay infrequent sub angular flint inclusions (10-50mm 5%) and flecks of chalk	50.3	2	0.13
22	2202	layer		Natural	Mixed pale white brown degraded chalk with patches of colluvial striations SW/NE downhill	50.3	2	0.01
23	2300	layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown, clay silt, friable with 10% sub angular flint inclusions up to 40mm	50.84	2.1	0.29

23	2301	layer		Colluvial Layer	Mid brown red, sandy silt with clay, friable to compact, with 30% sub angular flint and chalk inclusions up to 30mm	50.84	2.1	0.55
23	2302	layer		Natural	Pale yellow white chalk. Mid orange brown silty solifluction channels running downhill SE-NW. At a meter depth the thickness of the natural is 0.30m.	50.84	2.1	0.16
24	2400	layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown, clay silt, friable, with 5% sub angular flint inclusions up to 60mm	47.68	2	0.29
24	2401	layer		Natural	Light grey white silty chalk with patches of colluvial material	47.68	2	0.1
24	2402	layer		Colluvial Layer	Mid brown red, sandy silt with clay, friable to compact, with 30% sub angular flint inclusions up to 30mm	47.68	2	0.27
25	2500	layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown, clay silt, friable, with 5% sub angular flint inclusions up to 60mm	49.86	1.9	0.2
25	2501	layer		Colluvial Layer	Mid orange brown compact flinty clay Subangular flint (10-150mm 50%)	49.86	1.9	0.12
25	2502	layer		Natural	Clay-with-flints	49.86	1.9	0.1
25	2503	Cut		Ditch	N/S ditch. Possible field boundary. Moderate sloping sides slightly concave break of slope towards flat base.	2.3	1.1	0.24

25	2504	Fill	2503	Secondary Fill	Light yellow, brown silty clay, rare angular flint up to 40mm.	2.3	1.1	0.24
26	2600	layer		Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown friable silty clay common subangular flint inclusions (5-50mm 35%)	47.42	2.1	0.25
26	2601	layer		Colluvial Layer	Mid orange brown compact flinty clay Subangular flint (10-150mm 50%)	47.42	2.1	0.4
26	2602	layer		Natural	Mixed pale brown white clayey chalk.	47.42	2.1	0.05
26	2603	cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned ditch, potential field boundary. U-sides.	1.8	0.92	0.29
26	2604	fill	2603	Secondary Fill	mid brown grey silty clay, subangular flint inclusions 1.-150mm 50%.	1.8	0.92	0.29
26	2605	cut		Pit	Sub oval, wide U-shaped profile. Potential storage pit.	2.5	0.64	0.48
26	2606	fill	2605	Tertiary Fill	Dark brown grey clayey silt rare subangular flint and chalk up to 30mm.	0.3	0.19	0.43
26	2607	fill	2605	Secondary Fill	Dark red brown clayey silt occasional flint up to 40mm.	2.4	0.59	0.41
27	2700	layer		Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown loose silty clay occasional subangular flint and chalk inclusions (10-50mm 15% flint 10% chalk)	49.9	2.1	0.28

27	2701	layer		Colluvial Layer	Mid orange brown friable silty clay occasional subangular flint and chalk inclusions (10-50mm 20% flint 10% chalk) Layer deepest in SE end not fully excavated. Too deep. Only At a depth of 0.55m in NW end. Depth of 0.9m in SE end.	49.9	2.1	0.62
27	2702	layer		Natural	Mixed pale brown white degraded chalk. Mid orange brown solifluction channels. Running SE-NW following the slope of the hill.	49.9	2.1	0.1
27	2703	unexcavated feature	2703	Pit	unexcavated Potential pit/natural feature. Subcircular in plan, extending under western baulk section. Located approximately 20m from NW end. Mid brown friable silty clay common subangular flint inclusions (20-100mm 25%)	3.1	1.5	
28	2800	layer		Ploughsoil	Mid brown grey clay silt friable with 10% sub angular flint inclusions up to 60mm	50.5	2.1	0.32
28	2801	layer		Colluvial Layer	Mid red brown clay silt friable to compact with 30% sub angular flint inclusions up to 120mm	50.5	2.1	0.78

28	2802	layer		Natural	Light yellow white silty chalk with 5% sub rounded nodular flint inclusions up to 250mm only visible in the northern end of trench.	50.5	2.1	0.08
29	2900	layer		Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown friable silty clay, occasional sub angular flint inclusions (10-50mm 20%) and flecks of chalk.	50.4	2.06	0.24
29	2901	layer		Colluvial Layer	Mid orange brown friable silty clay, infrequent sub angular flint inclusions (10-50mm 5%) and flecks of chalk	50.4	2.06	0.45
29	2902	layer		Natural	Mixed pale brown white degraded chalk with patches of colluvial striations E/W downhill	50.4	2.06	0.01
30	3000	layer		Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown loose silty clay infrequent subangular flint inclusions (20-80mm 5%)	52	2.13	0.24
30	3001	layer		Colluvial Layer	Mid orange brown friable silty clay occasional subangular flint inclusions (20-100mm 20%). Present only in the southwesternmost ten metres.	52	2.13	0.06

30	3002	layer		Natural	Mixed white degraded chalk and patches of orange brown friable silty clay occasional subangular flint inclusions (30-200mm 20%)	52	2.13	0.06
30	3003	cut		Ditch	Linear ditch. Steep concave sides, narrow concave base, sharp break of slope. E-W. 700-0122 to 0125.	2	0.64	0.31
30	3004	fill	3003	Primary Fill	mid orange brown loose silty clay. 5% subangular flint, 0.05m. 5% small stones, 0.01m. No finds. 700-0122 to 0125.	2	0.64	0.21
30	3005	fill	3003	Secondary Fill	Dark orange brown loose silty clay and white yellow subangular flint (30:70). Small stones 20%, 0.02m. Worked flint found. Caused by ploughing. 700-0122 to 0125.	2	0.28	0.21
30	3006	fill		Other Fill	Dark brown, clay silt, friable, medium abundant sub-angular flint (0-15cm, 25%), irregular geology. Photo: set 1, 700-0126-0128	2	0.36	0.4
31	3100	layer		Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown loose silty clay infrequent subangular flint inclusions (2-80mm 5%)	50.14	2	0.25

31	3101	layer		Colluvial Layer	Mid orange brown friable silty clay occasional subangular flint inclusions (2-200mm 20%) colluvial layer is thickest in the south-end	50.14	2	0.45
31	3102	layer		Natural	Mixed pale brown white silty degraded chalk patches of orange brown silt infrequent subangular flint (2-250mm 10%)	50.14	2	0.21
32	3200	layer		Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown loose silty clay common subangular flint inclusions (2-60mm 30%)	49.8	2	0.2
32	3201	layer		Colluvial Layer	Mid orange brown friable silty clay common subangular flint inclusions (2-100mm 30%)	49.8	2	0.25
32	3202	layer		Natural	Mixed pale white chalk and patches of orange brown friable silty clay common subangular flint inclusions (2-200mm 35%)	49.8	2	0.09
32	3203	cut		Ditch	Top of cut is unclear as truncation occurring through agricultural activities and rooting. v shaped ditch, moderate break at top, sloping sides with gentle break of slope to concave base. E/W, west facing section. X2 fills, cutting colluvial and natural.	2.1	1	0.39

32	3204	fill	3203	Secondary Fill	Mid brown, silty clay, sub angular flint <0.1m 2%. No finds, no samples, Ditch fill.	2.1	1	0.21
32	3205	fill	3203	Secondary Fill	Upper ditch fill, mid grayish brown, angular flint inclusions <0.08m 10%, silty clay, loose. Truncated by plough, tertiary fill. No finds.	2.1	0.69	0.18
33	3300	layer		Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown loose silty clay common subangular flint inclusions (3-80mm 35%)	49.6	1.82	0.27
33	3301	layer		Colluvial Layer	Mid orange brown friable silty clay common subangular flint inclusions (3-120mm 30%)	49.6	1.82	0.27
33	3302	layer		Natural	Mixed pale brown white degraded chalk and patches of orange brown silty clay with common subangular flint inclusions (3-150mm 25%)	49.6	1.82	0.13
34	3400	layer		Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown loose silty clay infrequent subangular flint inclusions (10-50mm 5%)	51.3	1.95	0.26

34	3401	layer		Colluvial Layer	Mid orange brown friable silty clay occasional subangular flint (0-150mm 10%. Appears 13.5m from E end and continues to W end. Layer is its deepest at centre of trench and begins at the depth of the ploughsoil either end.	51.3	1.95	0.8
34	3402	layer		Natural	White chalk & faint patches of orange brown flinty clay common flint modules and subangular flint (0-250mm 40%)	51.3	1.95	0.11
35	3500	layer		Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown friable silty clay frequent subangular flint inclusions (0-50mm 5%)	49.9	2.14	0.25
35	3501	layer		Natural	White chalk rare subangular flint (0-250mm 40%)	49.9	2.14	0.1
35	3502	fill		Other Fill	Area of redeposit chalk associated with bioturbation or natural voids created through agricultural activity. Working shots 900 0991-0992, final section shot 0993-0994	2	1.02	0.29
36	3600	layer		Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown loose silty clay infrequent subangular flint inclusions (10-50mm 5%) worked flint found	51	1.95	0.26

36	3601	layer		Colluvial Layer	Mid orange brown friable silty clay infrequent subangular flint inclusions (20-80mm 30%)	51	1.95	0.24
36	3602	layer		Natural	Mixed white degraded chalk and nw/se aligned orange brown friable silty clay furrows not aligned with modern furrows. Could be solifluction channels as follow slope of hill. infrequent subangular flint inclusions (80-150mm)	51	1.95	0.04
36	3603	fill		Other Fill	Natural infill after large stone removal. Sub-oval shape in plan, moderate sloping sides, uneven base. Mid orange brown silty clay common subangular poorly sorted flint (10-100mm 50%) Photos: set 1 700: 0091-94	1.19	1	0.41
37	3700	layer		Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown loose silty clay infrequent subangular flint inclusions (10-50mm 5%)	49.2	1.8	0.25
37	3701	layer		Colluvial Layer	Mid orange brown friable silty clay infrequent subangular flint inclusions (10-80mm 10%)	49.2	1.8	0.17

37	3702	layer		Natural	Mixed white degraded chalk and patches of orange brown friable silty clay infrequent subangular flint inclusions (80-150mm)	49.2	1.8	0.04
37	3703	fill		Other Fill	Naturally infilled hollow or tree throw. Irregular sides with very uneven base, large number of root holes in base. Fill comprised of mid orange brown, compact clayey silt, with common large natural flint nodules. 0>300mm Natural feature. Set 1 700-0101-0103	5.3		
38	3800	layer		Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown loose silty clay infrequent subangular flint inclusions (0-50mm 5%) worked and burnt flint.	48.4	1.83	0.3
38	3801	layer		Natural	White degraded chalk & patches of orange brown flinty clay occasional flint modules and subangular flint (0-150mm 20%)	48.4	1.83	0.1
38	3802	cut		Pit	Cut of possible pit. Oval, steep concave sides. Concave narrow base.	2	1.29	0.44

38	3803	fill	3802	Secondary Fill	Single fill of 3802. Dark reddish brown, silty sandy clay, <10% 30 to 40 mm sub angular to sub rounded flint and <5% degraded chalk	2	1.29	0.44
38	3804	fill		Other Fill	Irregular feature, possibly void where stone once sat. Around 5m South of [3802]. Uneven sides and base. Mid orange brown loose silty clay. 20% subangular stones 0.01-0.05m Length 1.21m Photos 900-0987-0990	1.27	0.69	0.2
39	3900	layer		Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown loose silty clay infrequent subangular flint inclusions (20-80mm 5%)	50.45	1.8	0.23
39	3901	layer		Colluvial Layer	Mid orange brown friable silty clay occasional subangular flint inclusions (20-100mm 20%)	50.45	1.8	0.27
39	3902	layer		Natural	Mixed white degraded chalk and patches of orange brown friable silty clay occasional subangular flint inclusions (30-200mm 20%)	50.45	1.8	0.15
40	4000	layer		Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown loose silty clay infrequent subangular flint (0-80mm 10%)	48.8	1.8	0.27

40	4001	layer		Colluvial Layer	Mid orange brown friable silty clay common subangular flint (0-150mm 20%)	48.8	1.8	0.32
40	4002	layer		Natural	White degraded chalk with patches of orange brown flinty clay (20-200mm 20%)	48.8	1.8	0.01
41	4100	layer		Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown friable silty clay occasional subangular flint inclusions (0-150mm 5%)	48.43	1.8	0.31
41	4101	layer		Colluvial Layer	Mid orange brown friable silty clay occasional subangular flint (0-150mm 10%)	48.43	1.8	0.38
41	4102	layer		Natural	White chalk & patches of orange brown flinty clay common flint modules and subangular flint (0-250mm 30%)	48.43	1.8	0.07
41	4103	fill	4105	Other Fill	Top fill of ditch/pit 4105. Dark orange brown clayey silt with common natural flint nodules upto 120mm. Finds recovered.	7.8	1.8	0.49
41	4104	fill	4105	Other Fill	Lower fill of ditch/pit 4105, mid grey brown clayey silt with common natural flint and natural chalk fragments upto 150mm. Finds recovered.	4	1.8	0.66

41	4105	cut		Other Cut	Large ditch/pit in centre of trench 41, irregular sided, cutting the colluvial layer 4101, finds recovered from both fills.	7.8	1.8	0.88
42	4200	layer		Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown friable silty clay occasional subangular flint inclusions (0-150mm 5%)	48.7	1.8	0.3
42	4201	layer		Colluvial Layer	Mid orange brown friable silty clay occasional subangular flint (0-150mm 10%)	48.7	1.8	0.35
42	4202	layer		Natural	White chalk & patches of orange brown flinty clay common flint modules and subangular flint (0-250mm 40%)	48.7	1.8	0.01
43	4300	layer		Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown loose silty containing subangular flint and chalk inclusions 10-70mm 5% flint 10% chalk)	25.85	1.84	0.28
43	4301	layer		Natural	Degraded pale beige white chalk. Mid brown silty plough scars running nw-se.	25.85	1.84	0.02

43	4302	cut		Ditch	unexcavated Ditch. E/W ditch in mid-west of trench. Identical to 1215. Possible palisade although no discernible posthole cuts within it. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with truncated N/S ditch 1213/1217.	1.84	0.48	
43	4303	fill	4302	Secondary Fill	unexcavated Top Fill. Dark yellowish-brown silty clay with very common chalk and very rare sub-angular flint (<80mm).	1.84	0.48	
43	4304	cut		Inhumation Cut	ESE/WNW aligned subrectangular wide cut of inhumation, extending under SE baulk. tested for illustrative purpose.photo:set 2 900:1059-1062	1.5	1.03	0.63
43	4305	fill	4304	Deliberate Backfill	Grave fill lighth yellow brown silty clay with abundant chalk up to 40mm and rare flint up to 70mm. photo:set 2 900:1059-1062	1.5	1.03	0.63
43	4306	cut		Grave Cut	Unexcavated. Potential neonate grave. Subrectangular in plan.	0.92	0.33	
43	4307	fill	4306	Deliberate Backfill	Unexcavated. Light yellow brown silty clay with abundant chalk.	0.92	0.33	

43	4308	cut		Grave Cut	Unexcavated subrectangular E-W aligned grave cut.	1.42	0.41	
43	4309	fill	4308	Deliberate Backfill	light yellow brown silty clay with abundant chalk and very rare angular flint up to 70mm.	1.42	0.41	
43	4310	cut		Pit	unexcavated cut of possible pit. Oval.	0.75	0.53	
43	4311	fill	4310	Secondary Fill	light yellow brown silty clay with abundant chalk inclusions up to 40mm and very rare angular flint up to 70mm.	0.75	0.53	
43	4312	cut		Pit	unexcavated E/W orientated sub-square pit.	1.3	1.2	
43	4313	fill		Secondary Fill	mid yellow brown silty clay with abundant chalk inclusions up to 20mm and very rare angular flint up to 10mm.	1.3	1.2	
43	4314	cut		Pit	Unexcavated. Subangular in plan. Possible pit/grave half under the southeastern baulk.	1	0.5	
43	4315	fill	4314	Secondary Fill	mid yellow brown silty clay with abundant chalk inclusions up to 20mm and very rare angular flint up to 10mm.	1	0.5	
43	4316	fill	4304	Skeleton	Skull, exposed for illustrative purposes. Prone. In w end of grave. photo: set 2 900:1059-1062			

44	4400	layer		Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown loose silty containing subangular flint and chalk inclusions 10-70mm 5% flint 10% chalk)	25	1.9	0.28
44	4401	layer		natural	Degraded pale beige white chalk. Mid brown silty plough scars running nw-se.	25	1.9	0.02
44	4402	cut		Posthole	Sub round in plan unexcavated	0.47	0.39	
44	4403	fill	4402	Other Fill	Mid grey brown clay silt with 5% degraded chalk inclusions	0.47	0.39	
44	4404	cut		Other Cut	Unexcavated N/S small oval cut. Possible neonate grave.	0.65	0.33	
44	4405	fill	4404	Other Fill	Mid brown grey clay silt with 20% degraded chalk	0.65	0.33	
44	4406	cut		Pit	Sub-rounded (incomplete) cut. Poss. grave, pit or ditch terminal.	0.68	1.08	
44	4407	fill	4406	Other Fill	Mid grey brown clay silt with 20% degraded chalk	0.68	1.08	
44	4408	cut		Grave Cut	Rectangular grave cut on E-W alignment. Size suggests juvenile.	1.1	0.4	
44	4409	fill	4408	Grave Fill	Mid brown grey clay silt with 40% degraded chalk inclusions.	1.1	0.4	
44	4410	cut		Ditch	unexcavated E-W aligned ditch. same as 1215.	2.6	0.4	
44	4411	fill		Other Fill	Mid brown grey clay silt with 20% degraded chalk inclusions	2.6	0.4	

44	4412	Natural		bioturbation	Rectangular in plan E-W alignment. Tested as interpreted as a grave cut but no bones found more likely to be bioturbation. Set 2 900-1057-1058	1.3	0.6	
45	4500	layer		Ploughsoil	Mid brown grey, clay silt. Friable	24.54	3.29	0.28
45	4501	layer		Natural	Mid grey white chalk. Firm with occasional nodular flints	24.54	3.29	0.02
45	4502	cut		Other Cut	Irregular shape suggests bioturbation. Given proximity to ring ditch in TR 11. Could be a crouched burial.	1.06	0.92	
45	4503	fill	4502	Other Fill	Fill of possible burial. Mid grey brown clay silt with 10% sub angular chalk and 20% sub angular flint inclusions up to 60mm	1.06	0.92	
45	4504	fill		Other Fill	Bioturbation. Mid red brown clay silt with sub angular flint and chalk inclusions	0.86	0.64	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Material	Description	Count	Weight	Spot-date
303	Flint	Flake	6	34	Prehistoric
600	Flint	Flake	1	18	Prehistoric
700	Flint	Flake	1	12	Prehistoric
704	Burnt flint		15	310	
800	Flint Burnt flint	Flakes, side scraper	7 67	374 1837	Prehistoric
807	Burnt flint		2	12	
811	Pottery	Calcined flint and shell-gritted	3	24	Late prehistoric
905	Flint Pottery	Flake Calcite-gritted	1 6	8 75	Prehistoric Neolithic/late prehistoric
1003	Pottery	Calcined flint-gritted	2	6	Late prehistoric
1100	Burnt flint Flint		1 14	12 131	
1103	Burnt flint Flint Pottery	Flake Calcined flint-gritted	4 6 2	136 112 14	Prehistoric Late prehistoric
1105	Burnt flint Flint	Flake	2 8	101 152	Prehistoric
1200	Burnt flint Flint	Flake	47 6	719 115	Prehistoric
1212	Burnt flint Flint	Ra. 1, barbed and tanged arrowhead	6 1	56 1	Early Bronze Age
1214	Burnt flint		6	116	
1216	Flint	Flake	3	12	Prehistoric
1300	Flint	Saw	1	12	Prehistoric
1306	Burnt flint Pottery	Calcined flint-gritted	1 11	3 51	Late prehistoric
1500	Flint	Flake	1	34	Prehistoric
1804	Pottery	Quartzite-gritted; incised decoration	1	5	Late prehistoric
1904	Burnt flint Flint Pottery	Flake Calcined flint-gritted	17 1 8	369 66 39	Prehistoric Late prehistoric
2200	Flint	Flake	3	27	Prehistoric
2600	Flint	Flake	1	8	Prehistoric
2604	Flint	Blade	1	1	Meso/Eneo
2607	Flint	Flake	2	14	Prehistoric
3001	Flint	Flake	2	18	Prehistoric
3005	Flint	Flake, blade	2	4	Prehistoric; Mesolithic/ Early Neolithic
3200	Flint	Flake	3	88	Prehistoric
3400	Flint	Flake	2	13	Prehistoric
3600	Flint	Flake	1	70	Prehistoric
3800	Burnt flint Flint	Flake	9 6	118 56	Prehistoric
4000	Burnt flint Flint	Flake	2 8	35 190	Prehistoric
4103	Burnt flint Flint	Flake	1 3	4 59	Prehistoric
4104	Burnt flint Flint Pottery	Flake Calcined flint-gritted	9 3 2	476 43 38	Prehistoric Late prehistoric
4200	Flint	Flake	2	10	Prehistoric
4300	Burnt flint Flint Pottery Stone	Flake Blue-transfer pearlware Calcined flint-gritted and shell	4 8 1 1	91 240 2 35	Prehistoric C19-C20 C19-C20
4400	Burnt flint Flint Pottery	Flakes, core Sponged-blue pearlware	18 7 1	422 153 1	Prehistoric C19

Context	Material	Description	Count	Weight	Spot-date
	Stone	Slate tile	1	18	C19-C20

APPENDIX C: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES

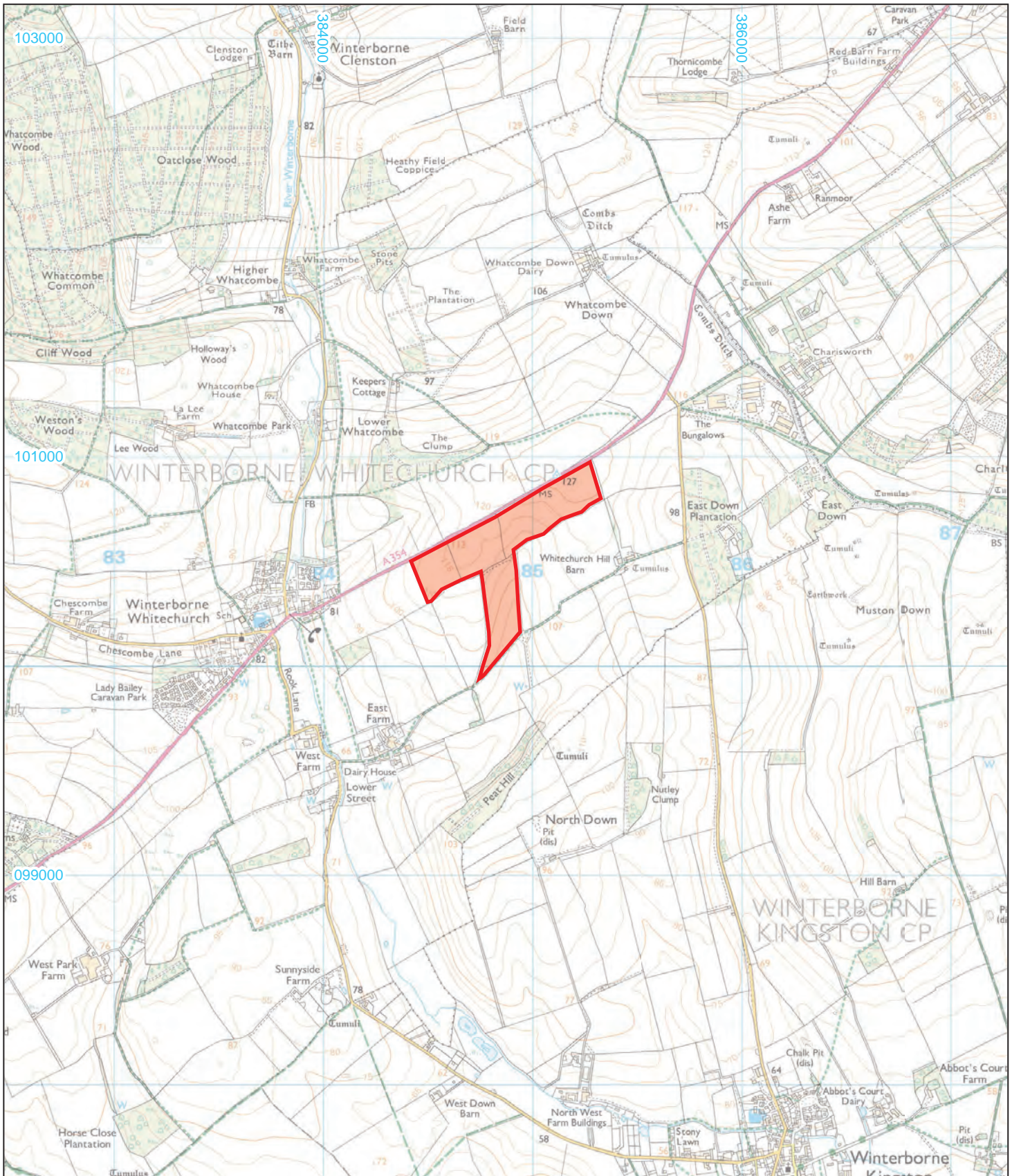
Levels are expressed as metres below current ground level and as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), calculated using the benchmark located at location (0m AOD).

	Trench 12	Trench 43	Trench 44
Current ground level	116.09	115.96	115.86
Top of burial deposits	Remains in grave 1202 0.42 (115.67) Remains in grave 1205 0.56 (115.53) Remains in grave 1208 0.79 (115.3)	Remains in grave 4403 0.69 (115.27)	Top of grave 4408 0.26 (115.6)
Limit of excavation (trench base)	115.58	115.74	115.6

Upper figures are depth below modern ground level; lower figures in parentheses are metres AOD.

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Land at Blandford Hill, Winterborne Whitechurch, Dorset	
Short description	<p>In September 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Blandford Hill, Winterborne Whitechurch, Dorset. A total of 45 trenches were excavated.</p> <p>The artefactual assemblage and dateable features suggest a late prehistoric presence within the site, characterised by a likely Early Bronze Age phase of funerary activity, possibly overlain by a phase of Middle Bronze Age-Iron Age agricultural activity.</p> <p>A separate phase of funerary activity, within close proximity to the remains of a round barrow, is characterised by four proven inhumations, with a further eight possibly uncovered. The limited circumstantial evidence suggests an early medieval date for these. Further burials may feasibly be present.</p>	
Project dates	6–21 September 2021	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Geophysical survey (Oxford Archaeotechnics 2014; Archaeological Surveys 2021)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Land to the south of the A354 and east of East Farm, Winterborne Whitechurch, Dorset	
Study area (m ² /ha)	28.5ha	
Site co-ordinates	384475 100250	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Pegasus Planning Group	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Tony Brown	
Project Supervisor	Steffan Klemenic	
MONUMENT TYPE	Inhumation; round barrow	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Barbed and tanged arrowhead	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
	Recipient of each type of archive	Indicate the contents of each archive box
Physical	Landowner	Ceramics, flint
Paper	Dorset Museums	Context sheets, scale drawings, etc.
Digital	Dorset Museums & ADS	Database, digital photos, digital trench/context data, etc.
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology. 2021. <i>Land at Blandford Hill, Winterborne Whitechurch, Dorset: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report AN0368_1		



 Site boundary

0  1km

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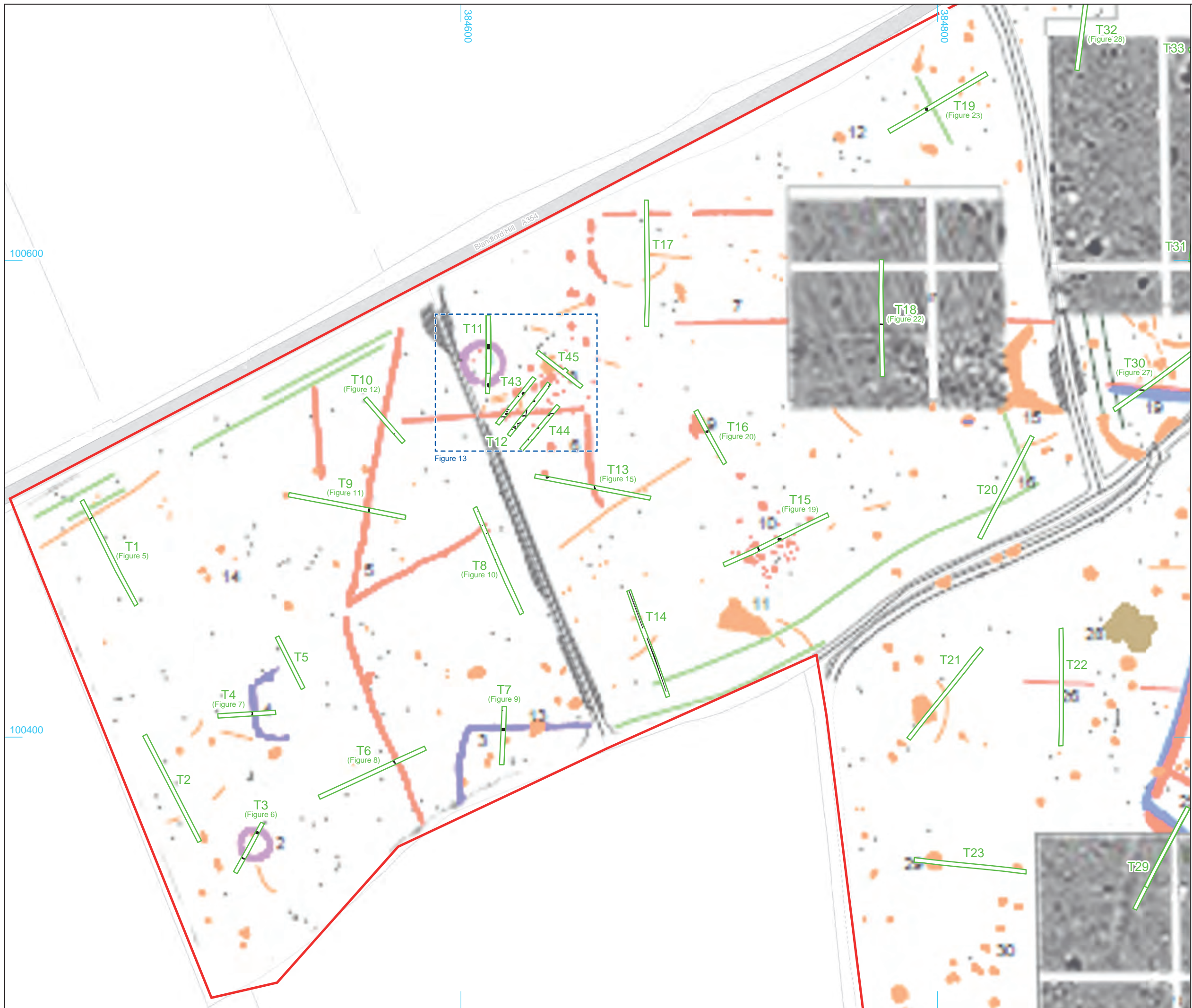
PROJECT TITLE

Land at Blandford Hill, Winterborne, Whitechurch, Dorset

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	AN0368	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	15/10/2021	1
APPROVED BY	TB	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Identified feature

*Geophysical survey results
(Oxford Archaeotechnics 2014)*

- Positive linear
- Positive curvilinear
- Positive curvi-/rectilinear
- Negative linear
- Agricultural linear
- Discrete positive response
- Positive anomaly
- Negative anomaly
- Positive anomaly (magnetically enhance)
- Positive anomaly (within former chalk pit)
- Natural pit-like responses
- Magnetic debris
- Magnetic disturbance
- Strong dipolar anomaly



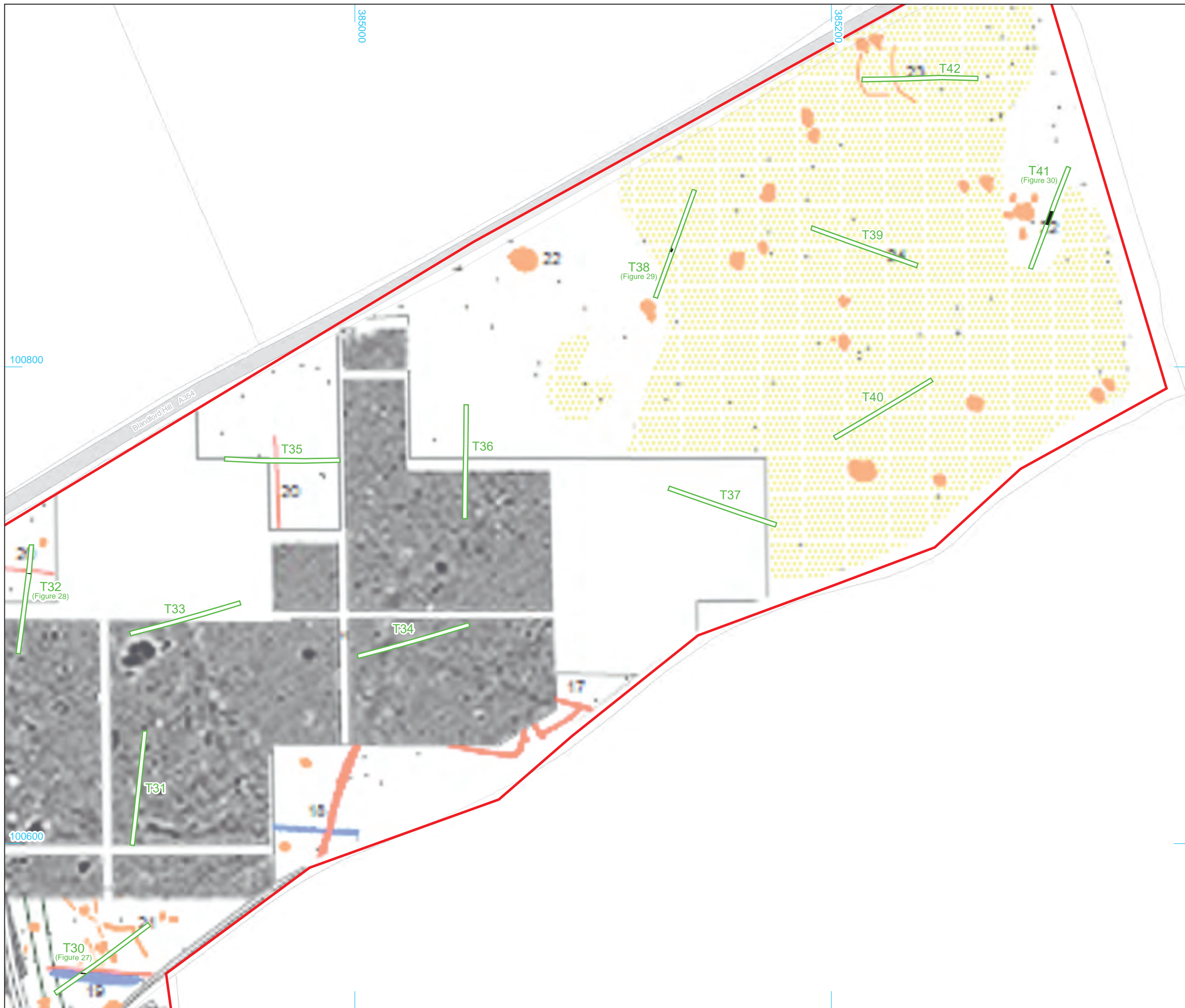
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PROJECT TITLE
Land at Blandford Hill, Winterborne, Whitechurch, Dorset

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan (west), showing geophysical survey results

<small>DRAWN BY</small> RW	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> AN0368	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 15/10/2021	2
<small>APPROVED BY</small> TB	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:1500	



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Identified feature

*Geophysical survey results
(Oxford Archaeotechnics 2014)*

- Positive linear
- ~ Positive curvilinear
- - - Positive curvi-/rectilinear
- Negative linear
- Agricultural linear
- / ● Discrete positive response
- Positive anomaly
- Negative anomaly
- Positive anomaly (magnetically enhance)
- Positive anomaly (within former chalk pit)
- Natural pit-like responses
- Magnetic debris
- Magnetic disturbance
- Strong dipolar anomaly



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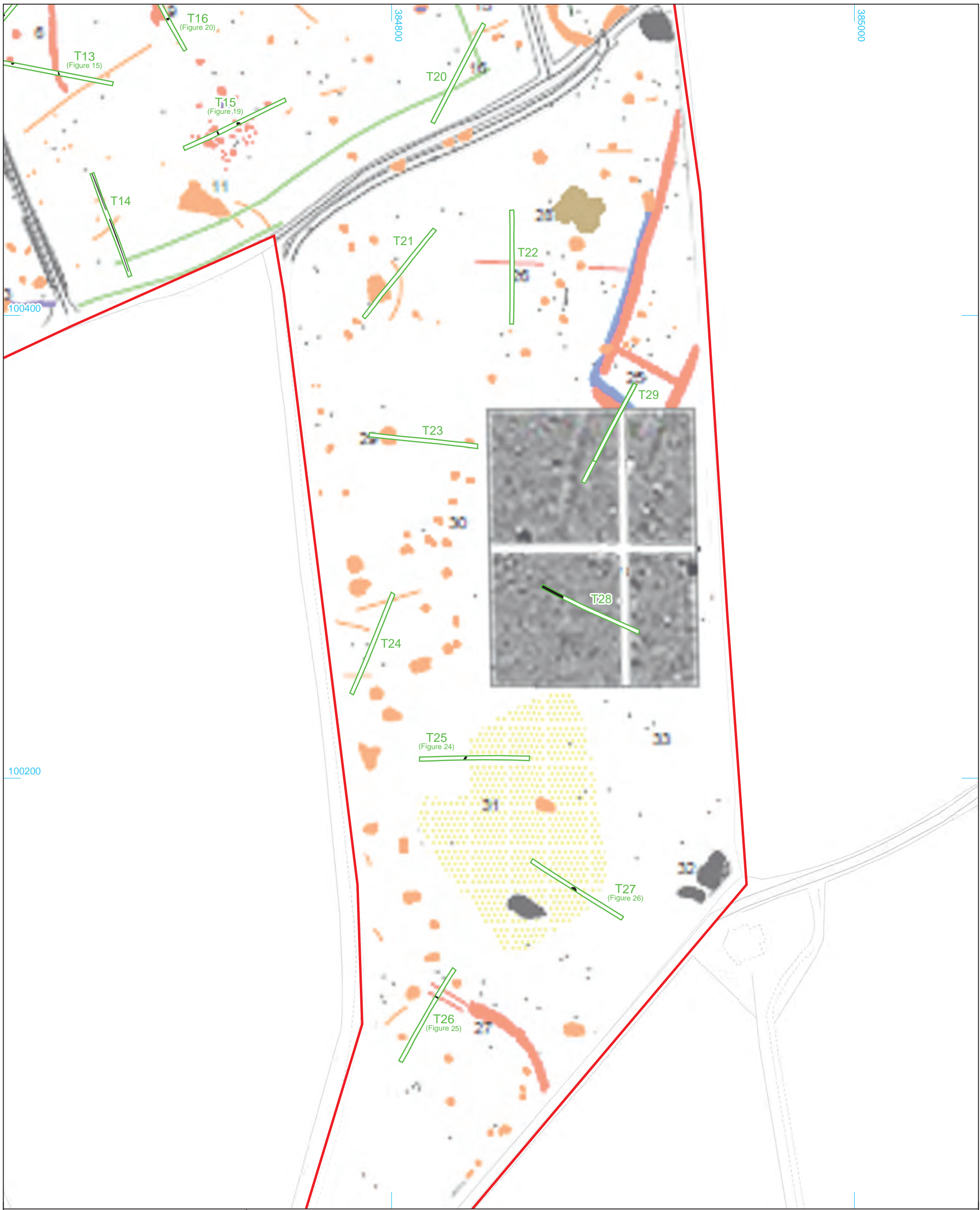
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PROJECT TITLE
Land at Blandford Hill, Winterborne, Whitechurch, Dorset

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan (east), showing geophysical survey results

<small>DRAWN BY</small> RW	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> AN0368	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 15/10/2021	3
<small>APPROVED BY</small> TB	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:1500	



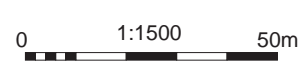

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PROJECT TITLE
Land at Blandford Hill, Winterborne, Whitechurch, Dorset

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan (south), showing geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY RW PROJECT NO. AN368 FIGURE NO. 4
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 15/10/2021
 APPROVED BY TB SCALE@A3 1:1500

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Identified feature

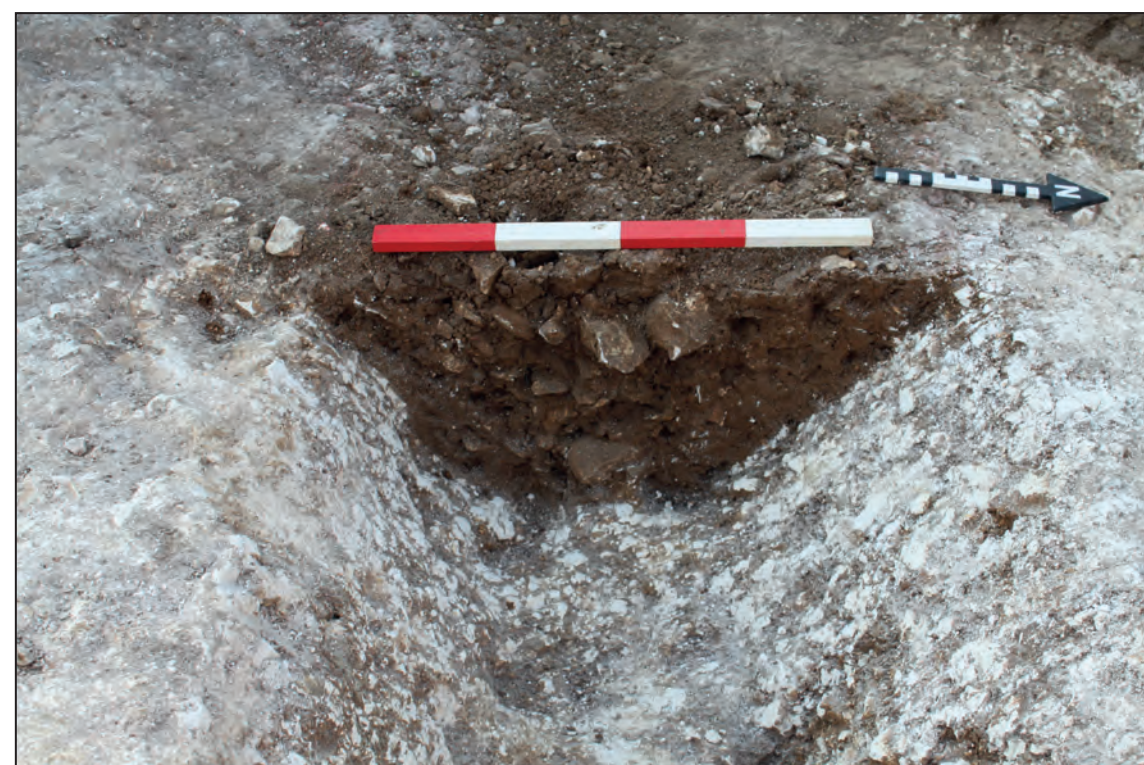
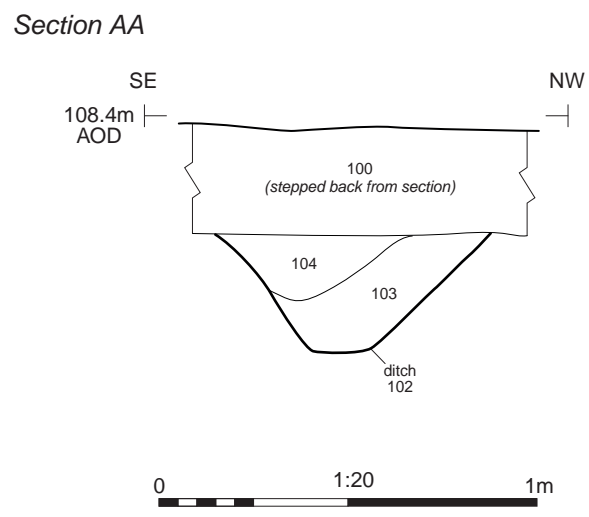
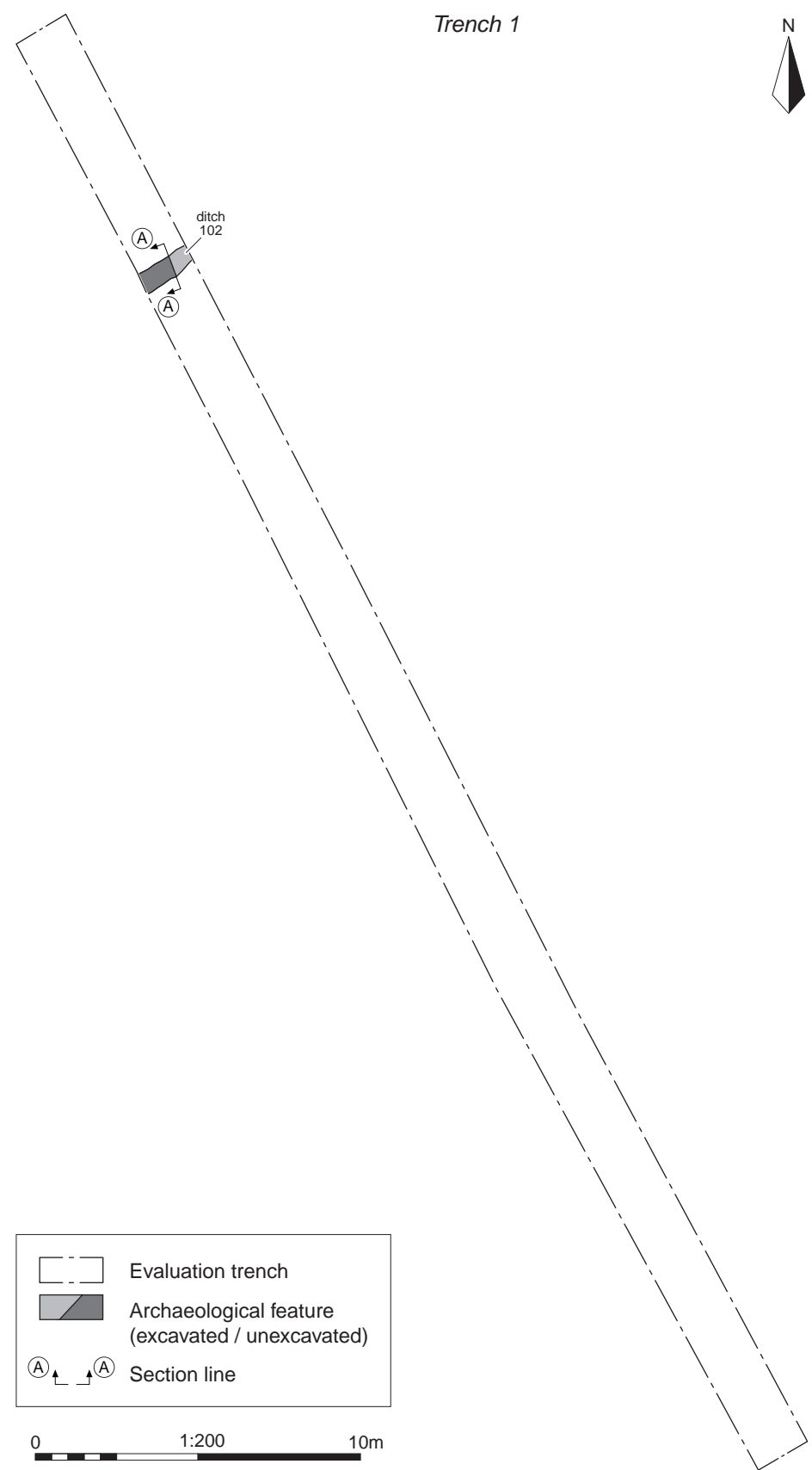


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Geophysical survey results (Oxford Archaeotechnics 2014)

- Positive linear
- Positive curvilinear
- Positive curvi-/rectilinear
- Negative linear
- Agricultural linear
- / ● Discrete positive response
- Positive anomaly
- Negative anomaly
- Positive anomaly (magnetically enhance)
- Positive anomaly (within former chalk pit)
- Natural pit-like responses
- Magnetic debris
- Magnetic disturbance
- Strong dipolar anomaly



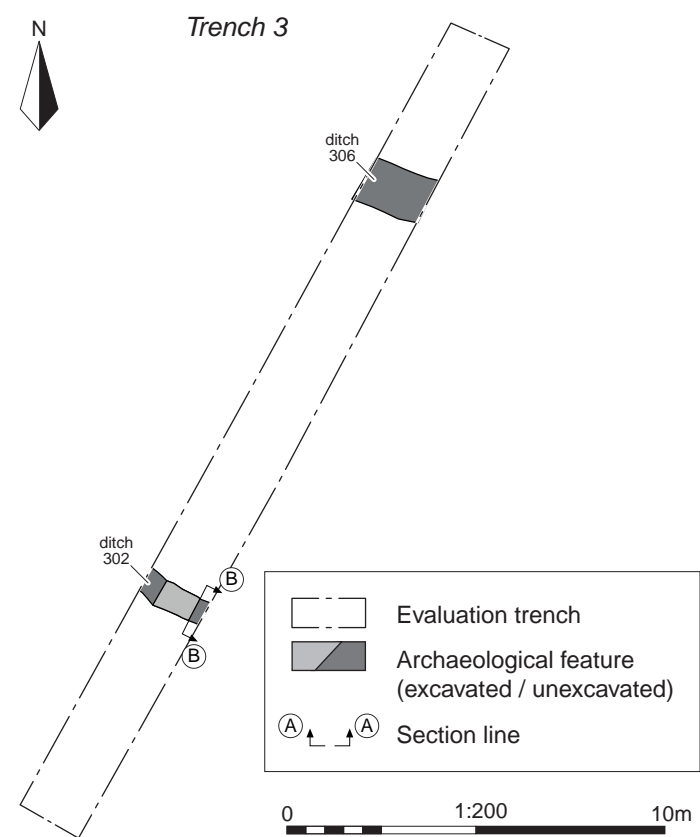


Ditch 102, looking south-west (0.4m scale)

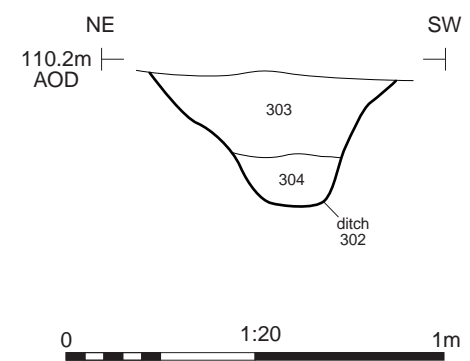
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PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Blandford Hill, Winterborne, Whitechurch, Dorset
 FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 1: plan, section and photograph

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 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 15/10/2021
 APPROVED BY TB SCALE@A3 1:200, 1:20 5



Section BB



Ditch 302, looking south-east (1m scale)

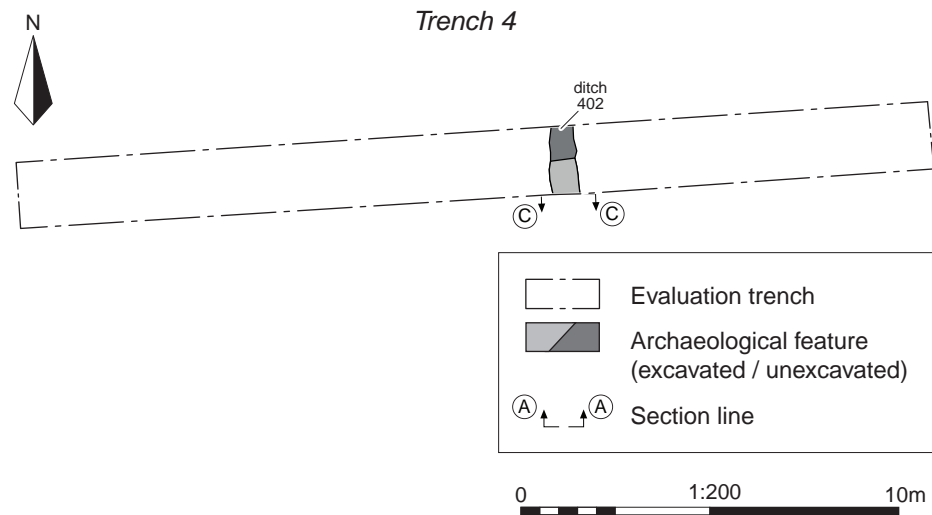
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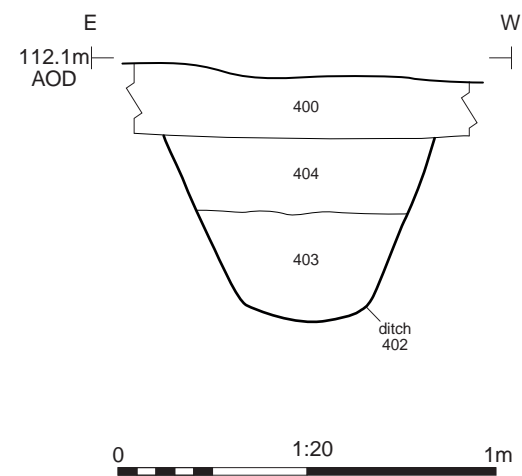
PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Blandford Hill, Winterborne, Whitechurch, Dorset

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 3: plan, section and photograph

<small>DRAWN BY</small> RW	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> AN0368	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 15/10/2021	6
<small>APPROVED BY</small> TB	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:200, 1:20	



Section CC



Ditch 402, looking south (1m scale)

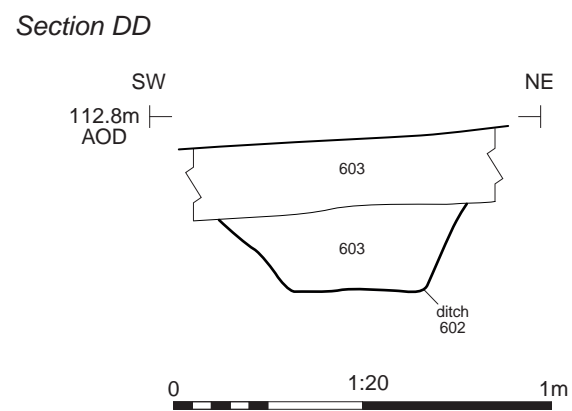
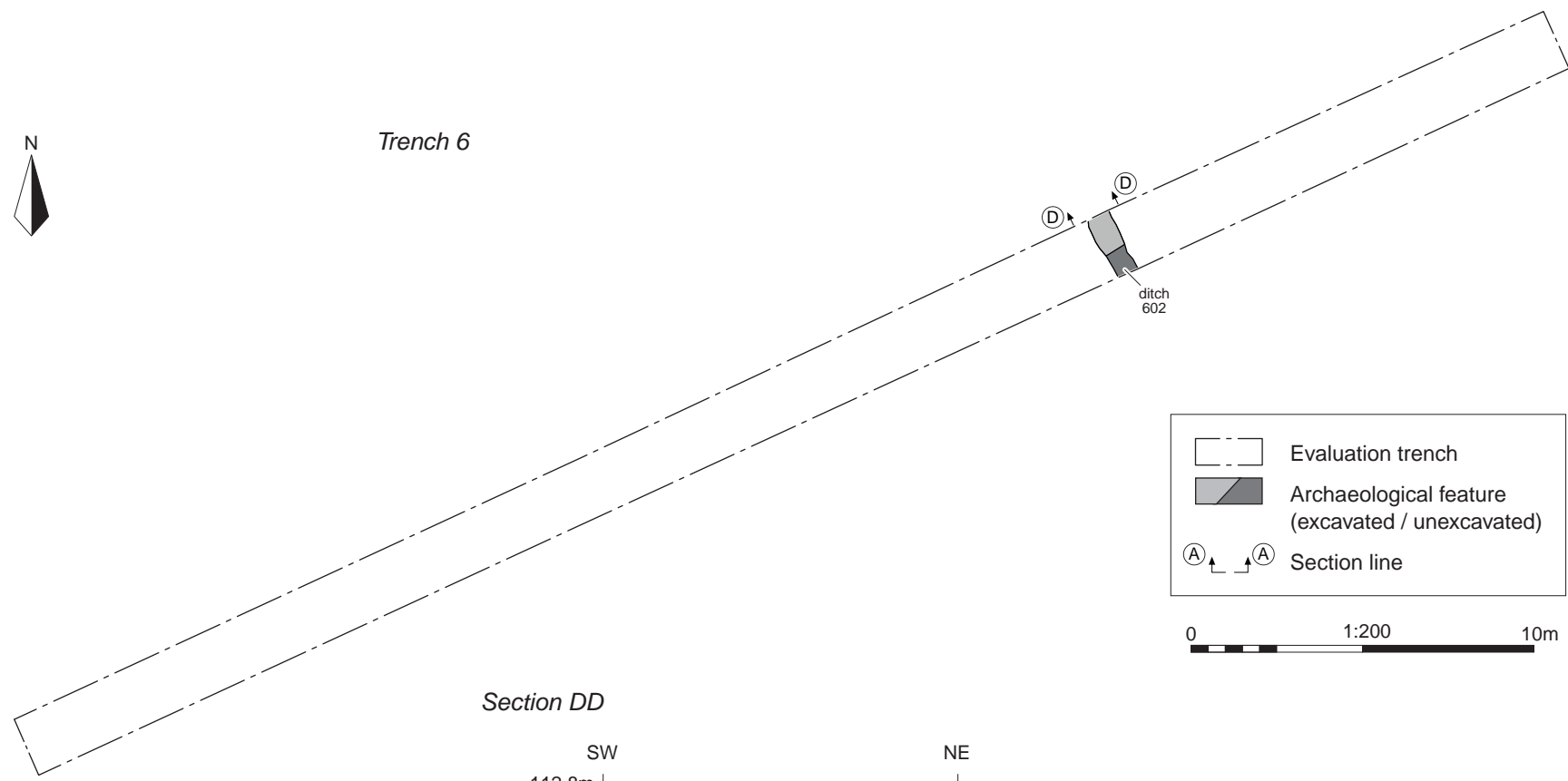
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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 4: plan, section and photograph

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<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 15/10/2021	7
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Ditch 602, looking north-west (1m scale)

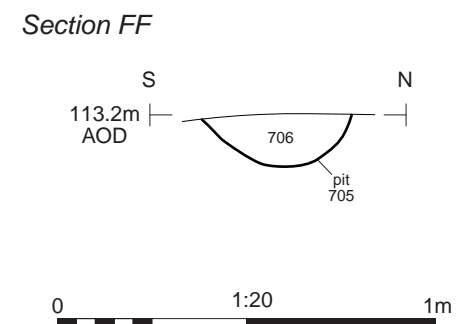
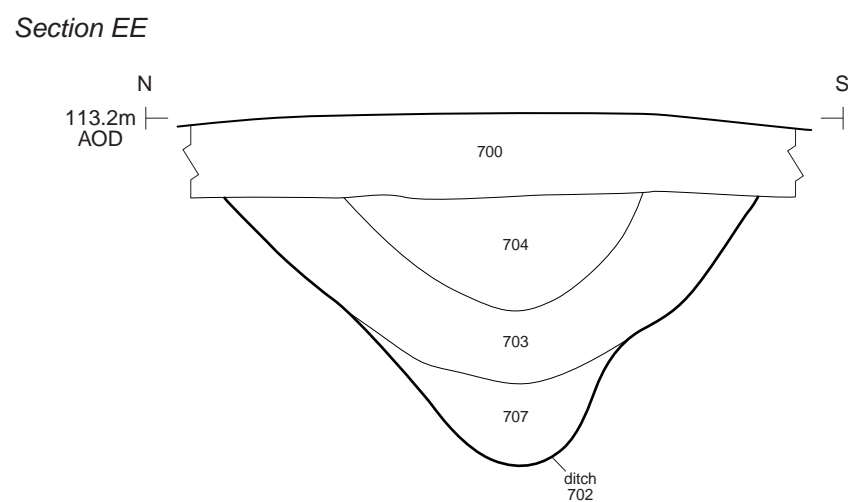
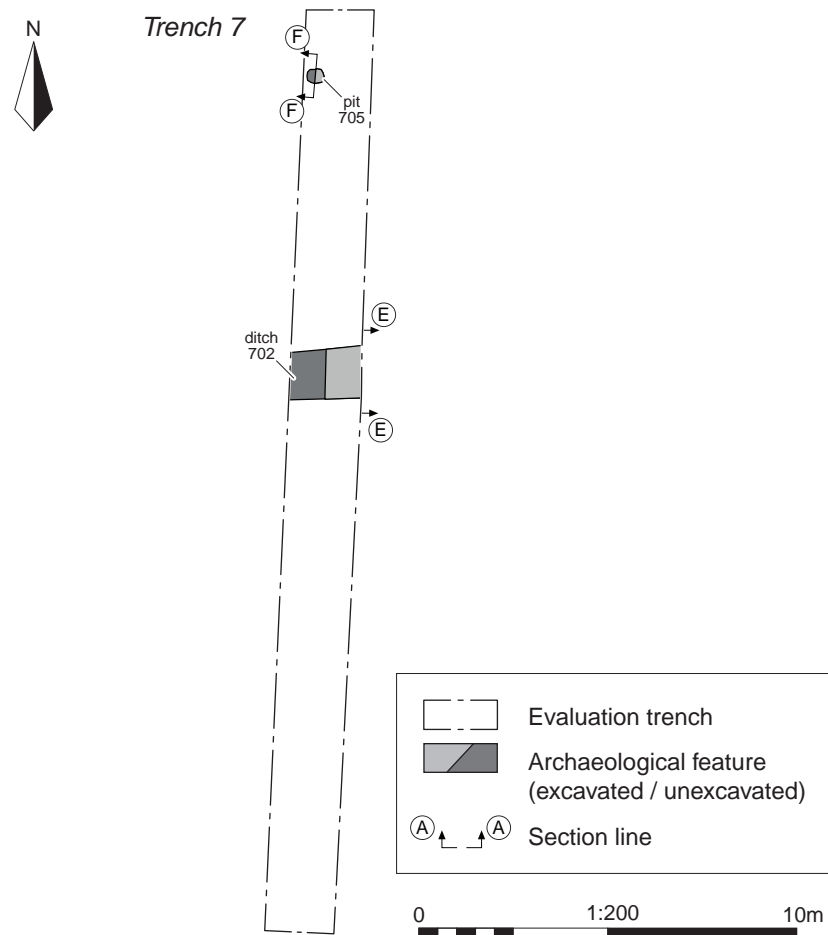
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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 6: plan, section and photograph

<small>DRAWN BY</small> RW	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> AN0368	<small>FIGURE NO.</small> 8
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 15/10/2021	
<small>APPROVED BY</small> TB	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:200, 1:20	



Ditch 702, looking east (1m scale)



Pit 705, looking west (0.3m scale)

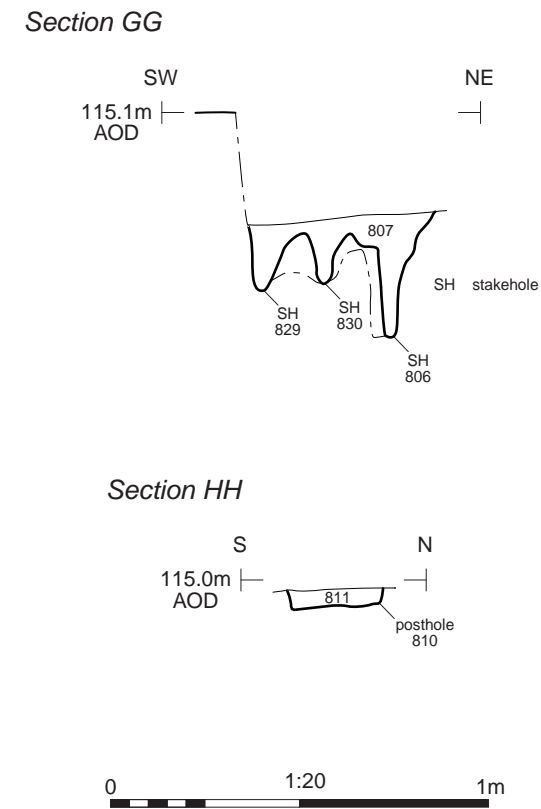
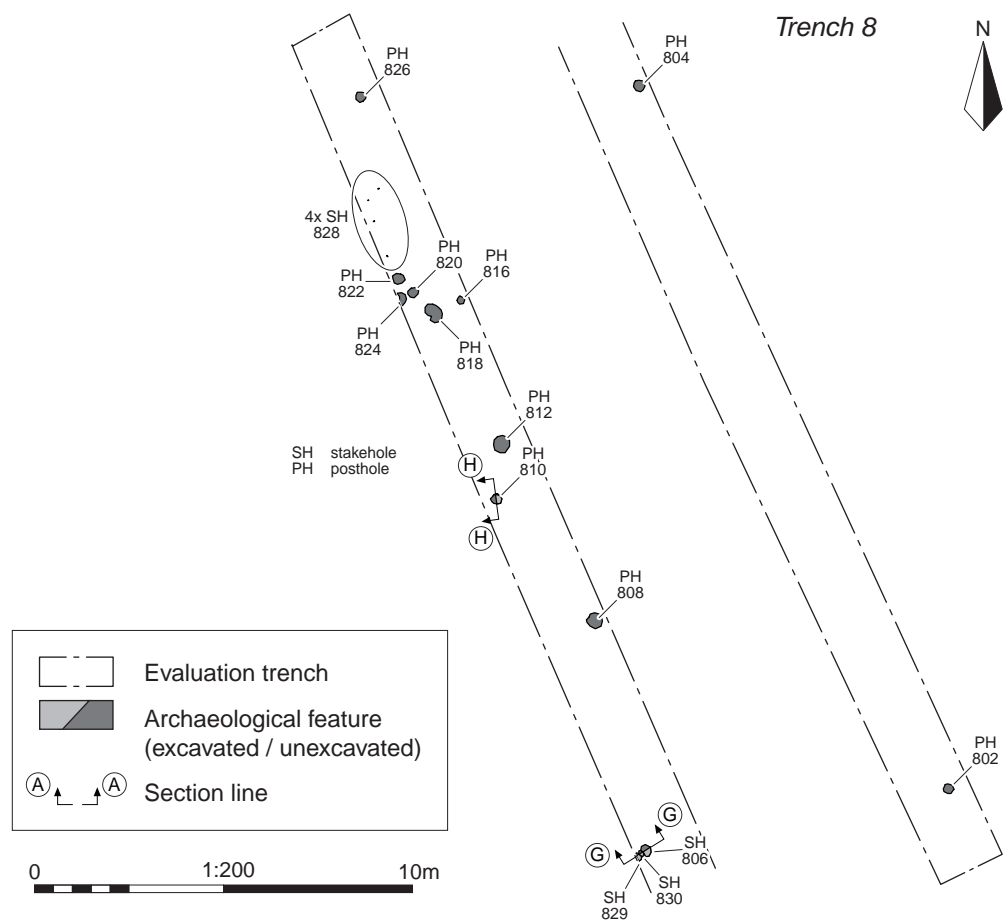
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PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Blandford Hill, Winterborne,
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FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 7: plan, sections and
 photographs

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CHECKED BY DJB **DATE** 15/10/2021 **9**
APPROVED BY TB **SCALE@A3** 1:200, 1:20



Stakeholes 829, 830 and 806 (left to right), looking north-west (0.5m scale)



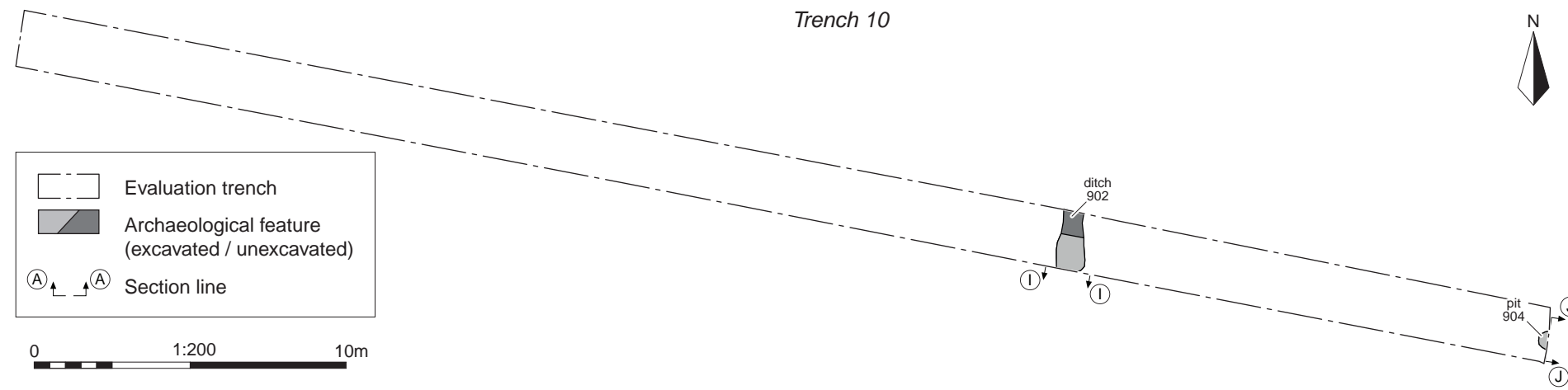
Posthole 810, looking west (0.2m scale)


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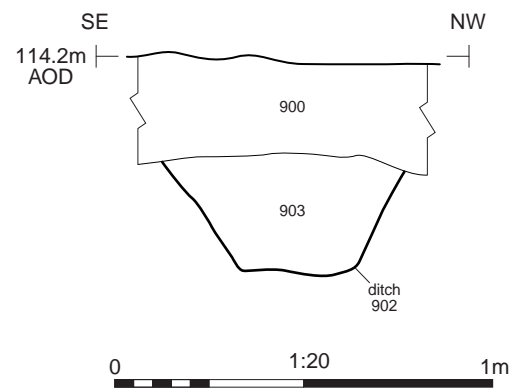
PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Blandford Hill, Winterborne, Whitechurch, Dorset

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 8: plan, sections and photographs

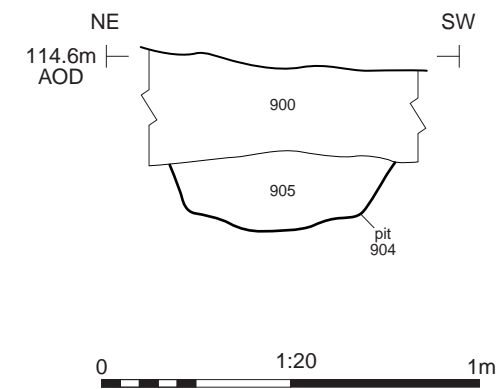
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<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 15/10/2021	10
<small>APPROVED BY</small> TB	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:200, 1:20	



Section II



Section JJ



Ditch 902, looking south (0.5m scale)



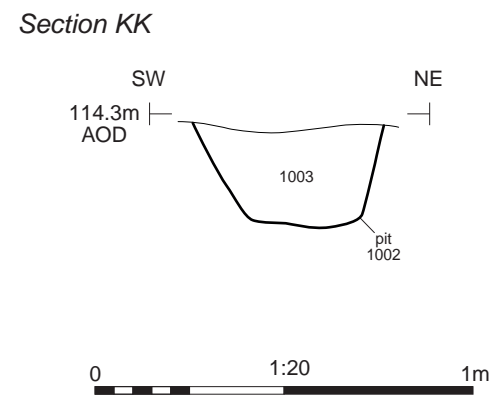
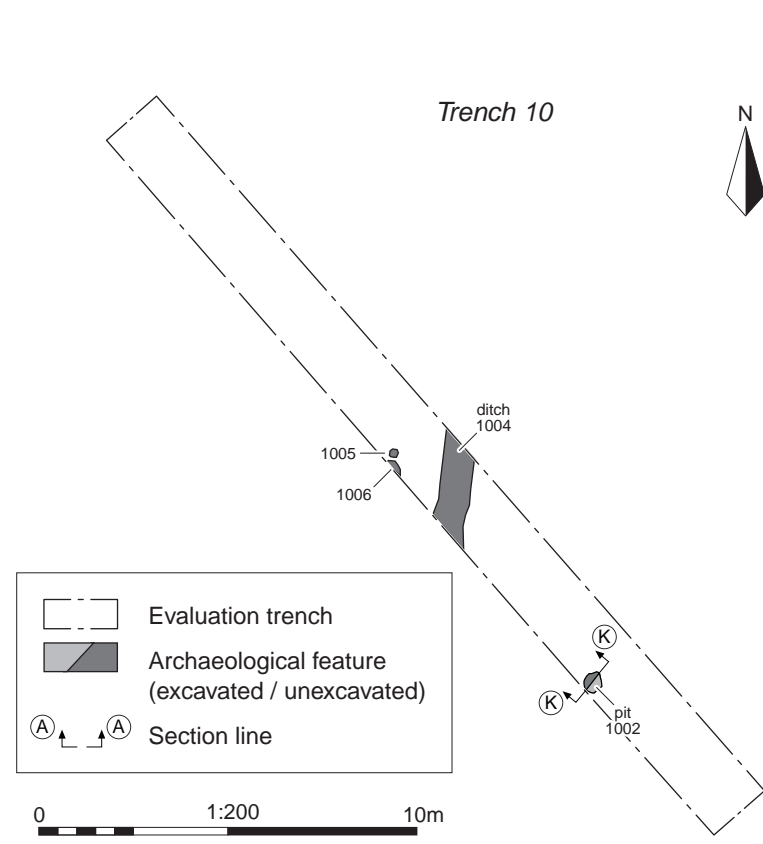
Pit 904, looking south-east (0.5m scale)


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PROJECT TITLE
Land at Blandford Hill, Winterborne, Whitechurch, Dorset

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 9: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	AN0368	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	15/10/2021	11
APPROVED BY	TB	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	



Pit 1002, looking north-west 0.4m scale)


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PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Blandford Hill, Winterborne, Whitechurch, Dorset

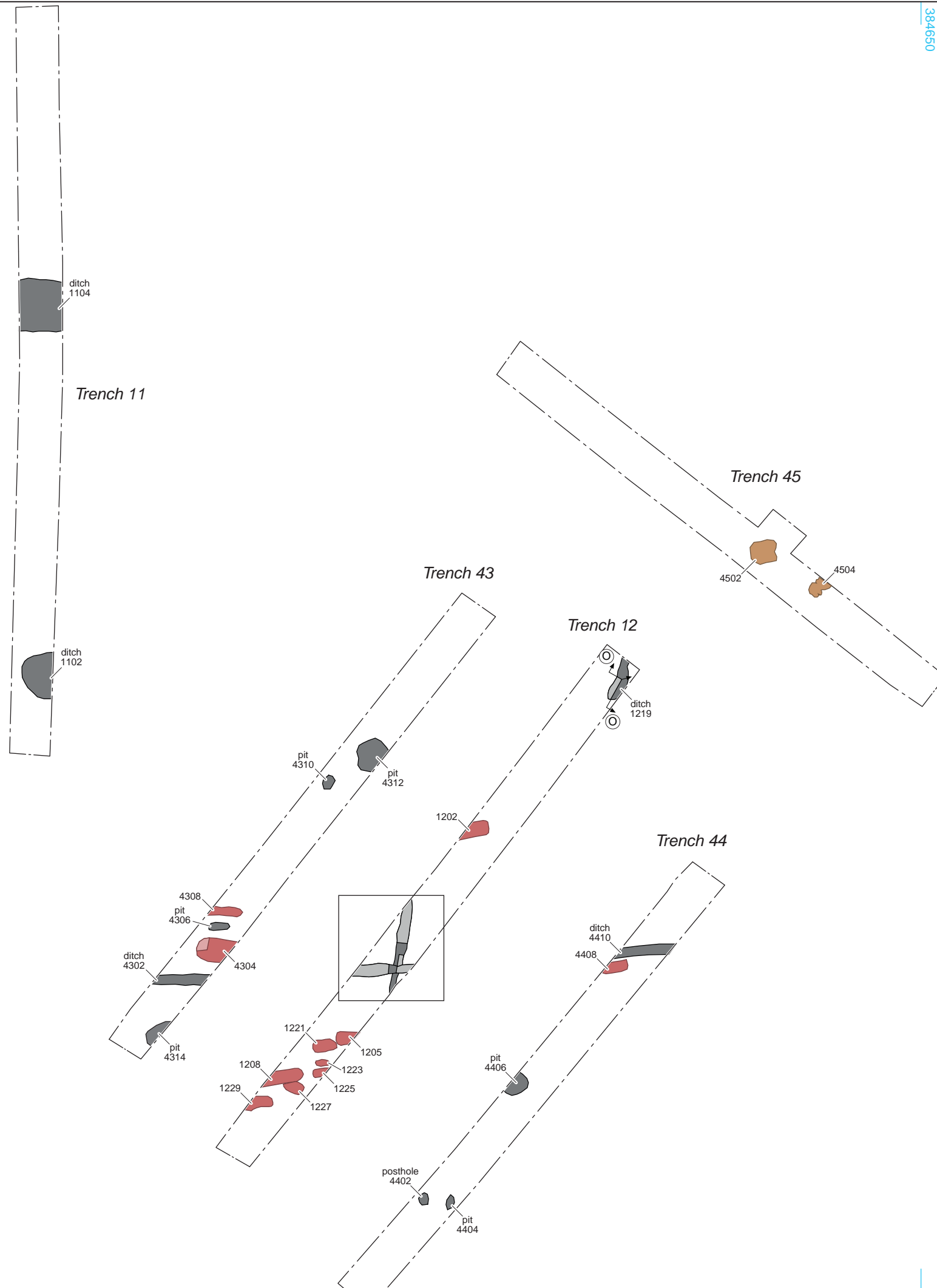
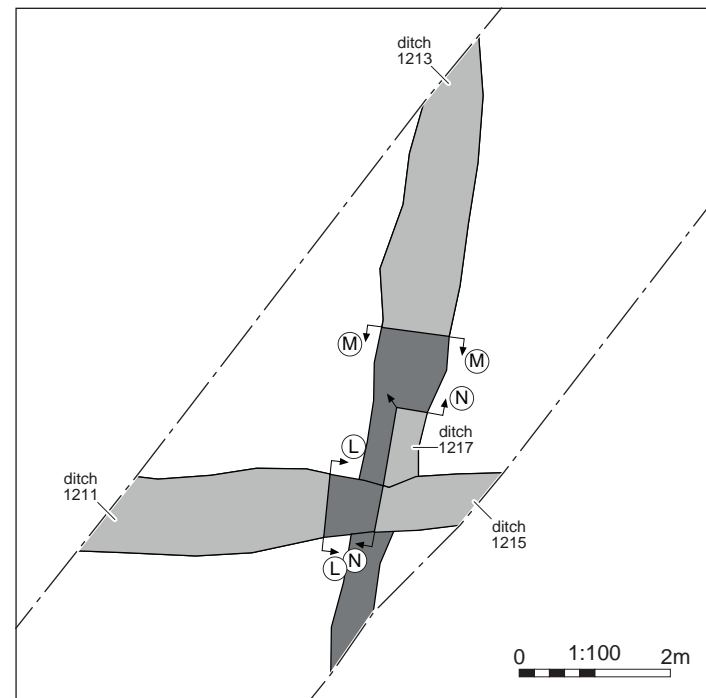
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 10: plan, section and photograph

<small>DRAWN BY</small> RW	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> AN0368	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 15/10/2021	12
<small>APPROVED BY</small> TB	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:200, 1:20	

384600

384650

100550



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated / unexcavated)
- Burial
- Natural



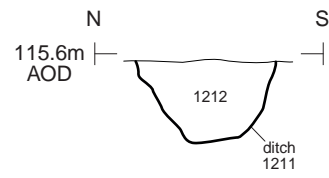
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PROJECT TITLE
Land at Blandford Hill, Winterborne, Whitechurch, Dorset

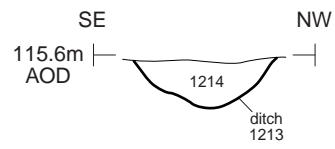
FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 11, 12, 43, 44 and 45: plan

DRAWN BY RW CHECKED BY DJB APPROVED BY TB	PROJECT NO. AN0368 DATE 15/10/2021 SCALE@A3 1:200, 1:100	FIGURE NO. 13
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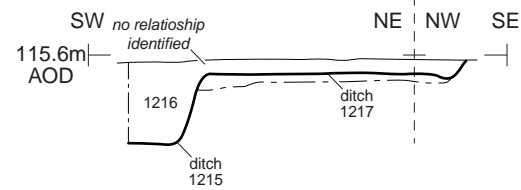
Section LL



Section MM



Section NN



Ditch 1211, looking east (0.5m scale)



Ditch 1213, looking south-west (0.4m scale)



Ditches 1215 (left) and 1217 (right), looking west (0.5m scale)

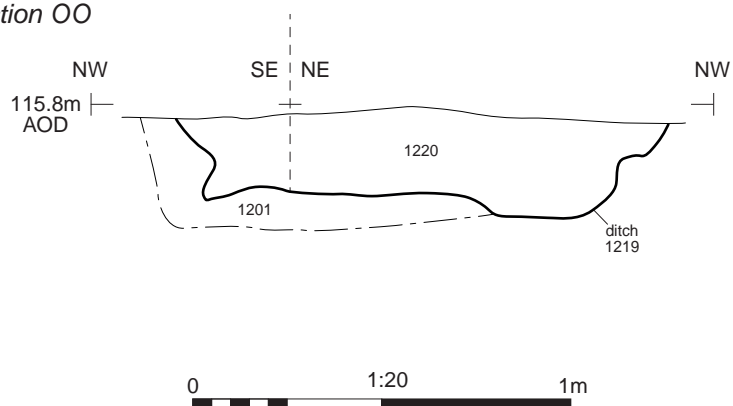

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PROJECT TITLE
Land at Blandford Hill, Winterborne, Whitechurch, Dorset

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 12: sections and photographs

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	15/10/2021	14
APPROVED BY	TB	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	

Section OO



Ditch 1219, looking south-east (0.5m scale)



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Land at Blandford Hill, Winterborne,
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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 12: section and photograph

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 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 15/10/2021
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FIGURE NO.

15



Trench 12 (south-west end), looking south-west (1m scale)



Grave 1202, looking north-west (0.3m scale)



Grave 1205, looking north-west (0.15m scale)



Grave 1208, looking south (0.3m scale)


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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 12: inhumation photographs

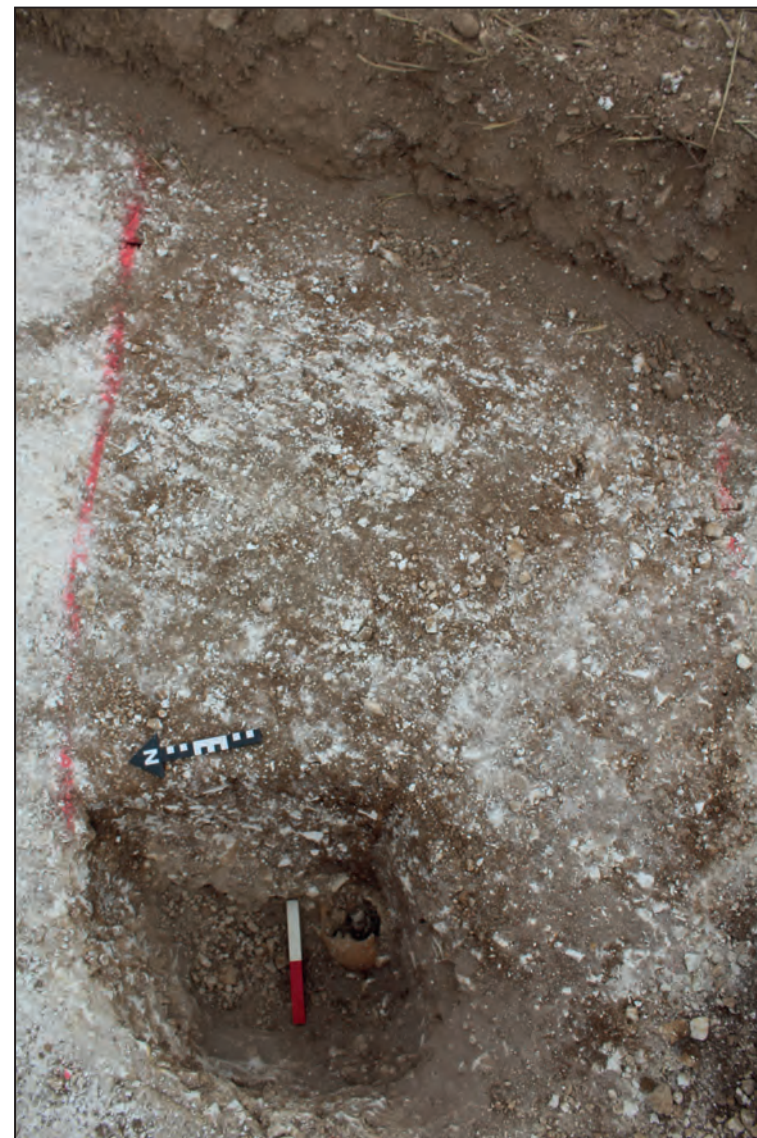
DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	AN0368	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	15/10/2021	16
APPROVED BY	TB	SCALE@A3	NA	



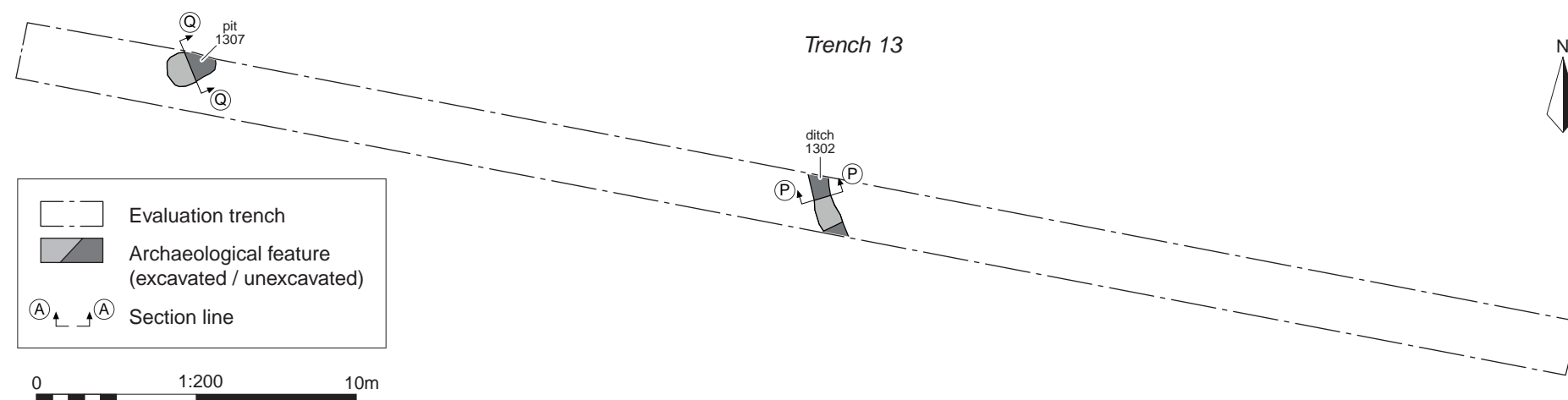
Trench 44, looking south-west (1m scales)



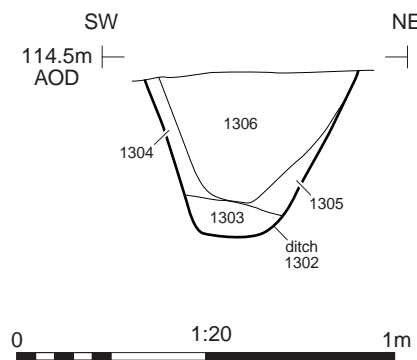
Trench 45, looking north-west (1m scales)



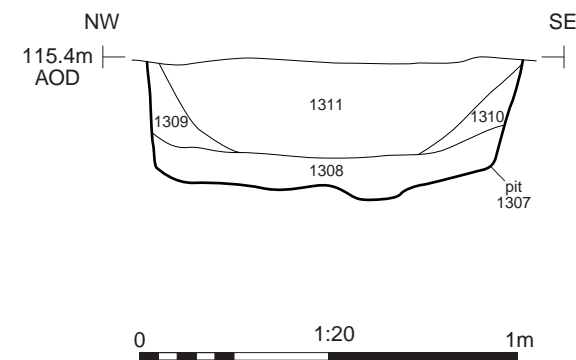
Grave 4304, looking sputh-east (0.2m scale)



Section PP



Section QQ



Ditch 1302, looking north-west (0.4m scale)



Pit 1307, looking north-east (0.5m scale)

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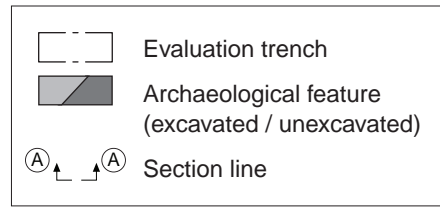
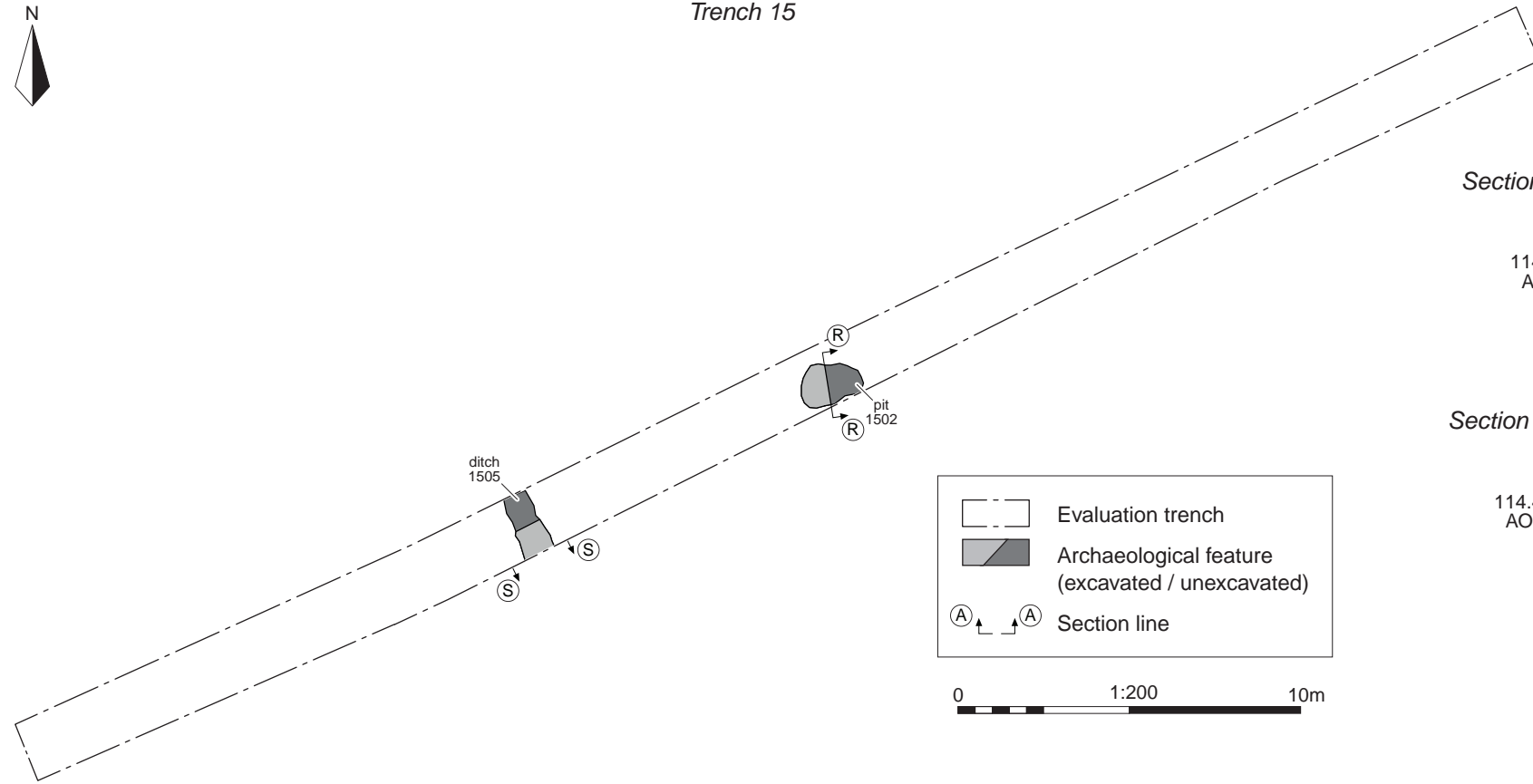
PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Blandford Hill, Winterborne, Whitechurch, Dorset

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 13: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	AN0368	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	15/10/2021	18
APPROVED BY	TB	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	

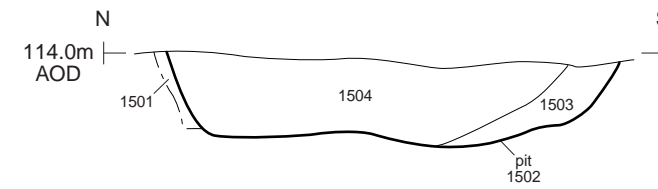


Trench 15

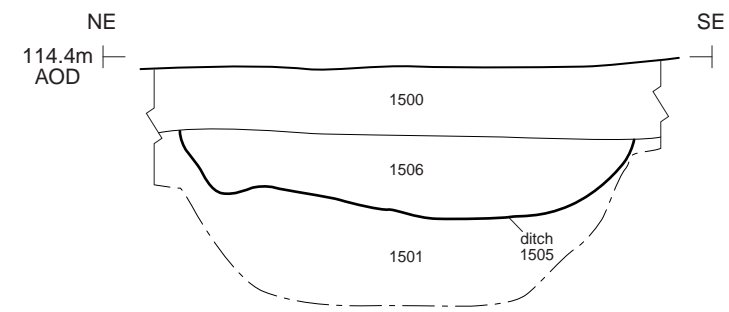


0 1:200 10m

Section RR



Section SS



0 1:20 1m



Pit 1502, looking east (1m scale)



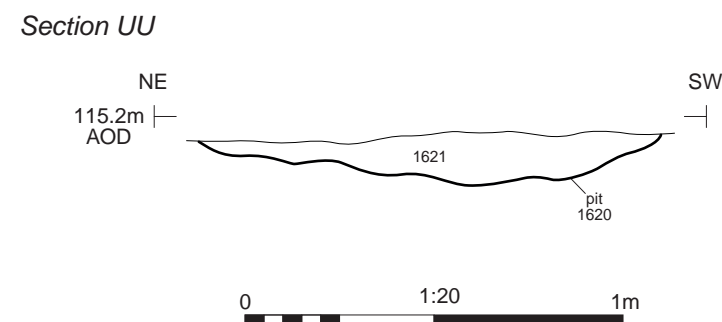
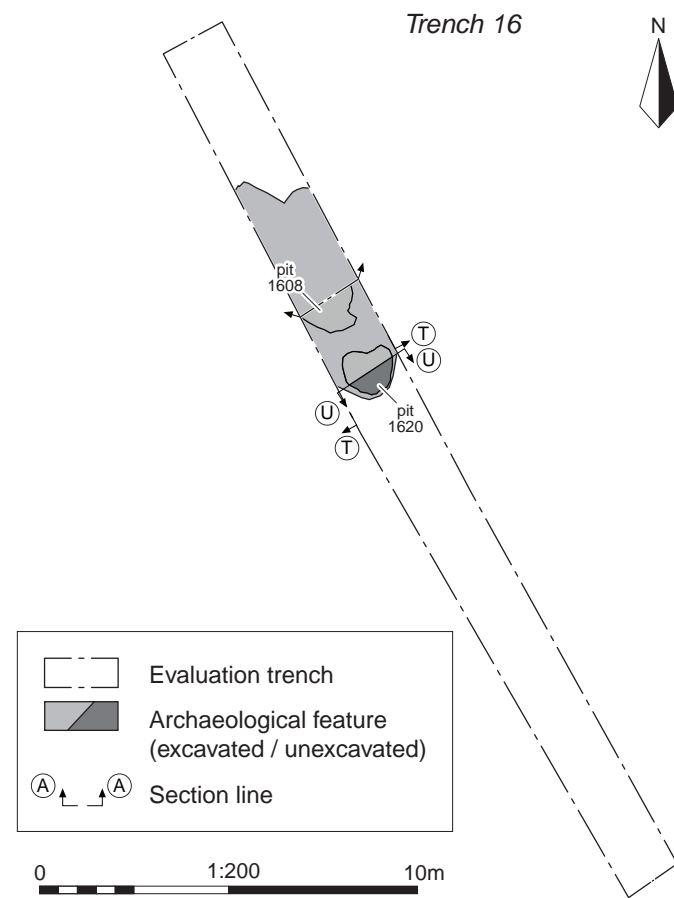
Ditch 1505, looking south-east (1m scale)


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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 15: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	AN0368	FIGURE NO.
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APPROVED BY	TB	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	



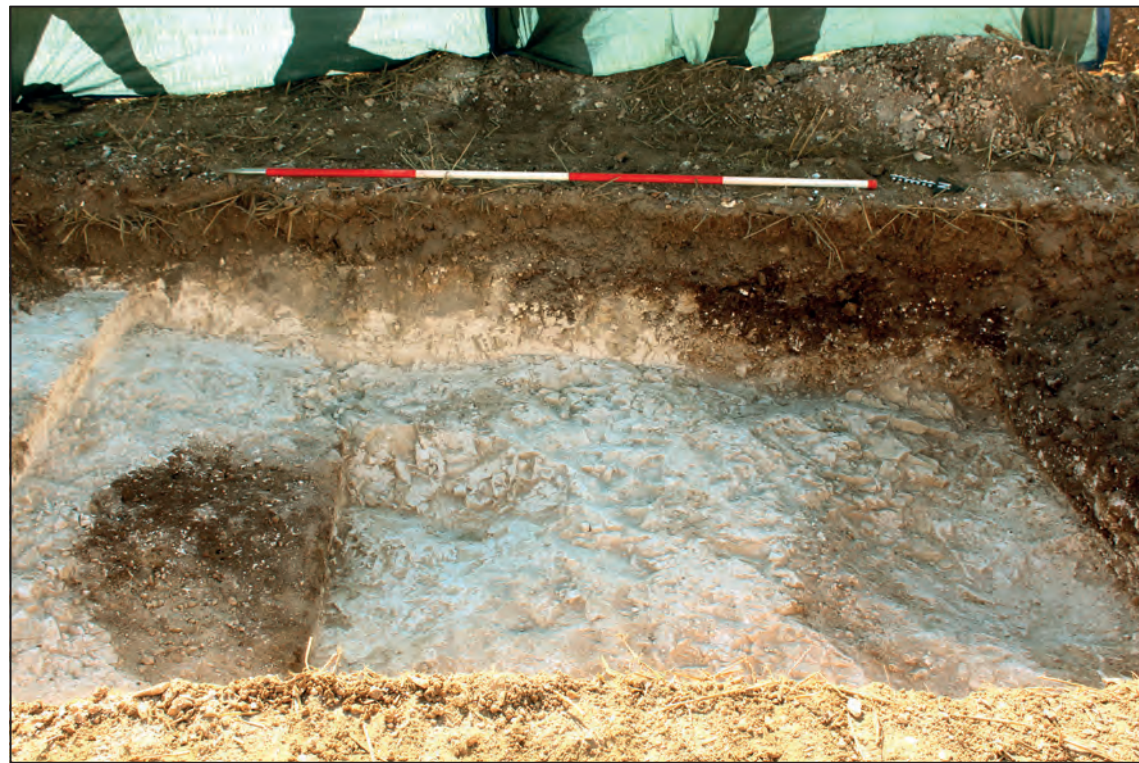
Pit 1620, looking south-east (1m scale)


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Land at Blandford Hill, Winterborne, Whitechurch, Dorset

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 16: plan, section and photograph

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	15/10/2021	20
APPROVED BY	TB	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	

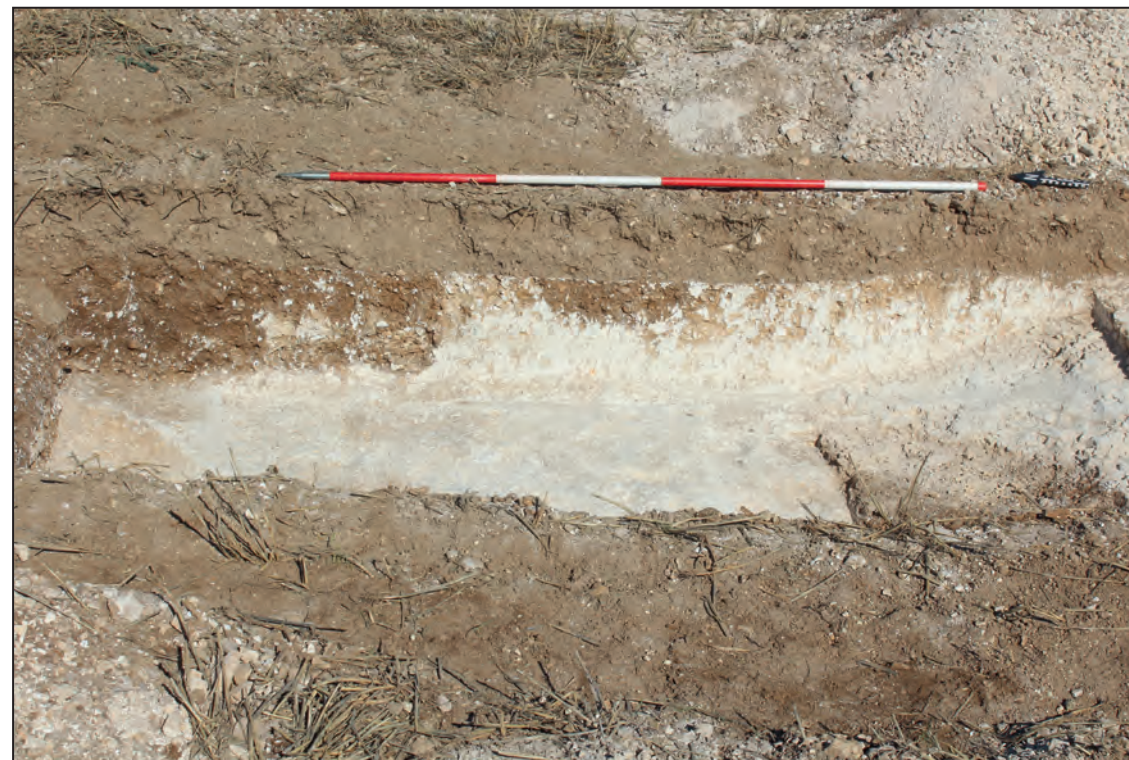
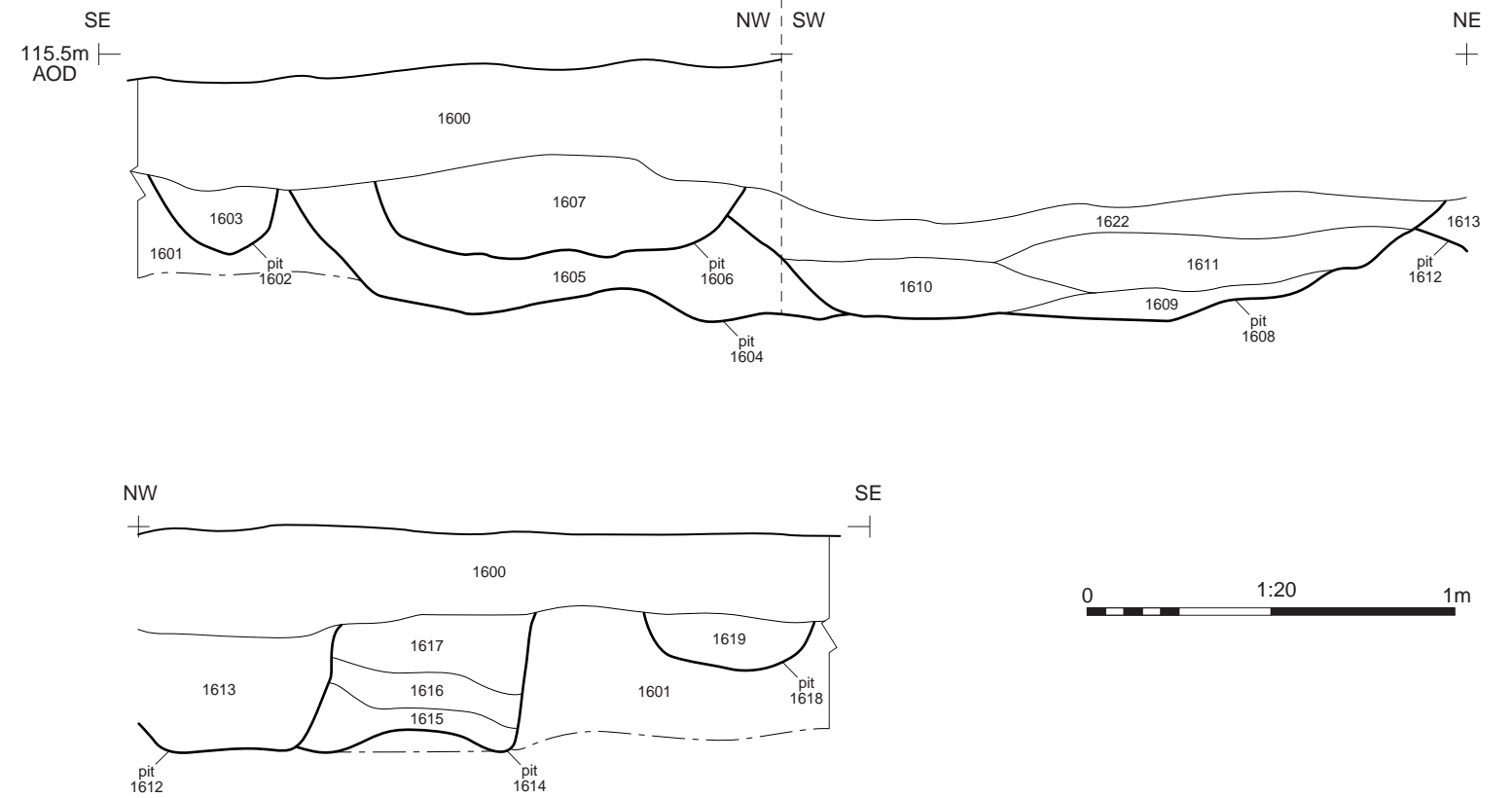


Pits 1602, 1604, 1606 and 1608, looking south-west (2m scale)



Pit 1608, looking north-west (1m scale)

Section TT



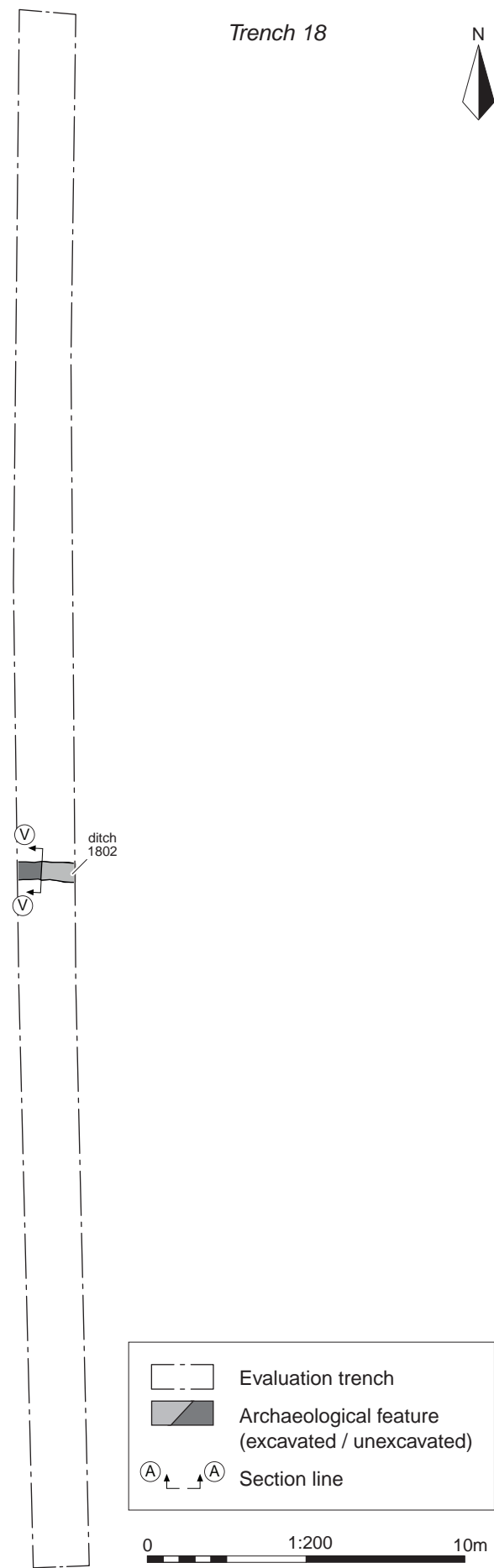
1Pits 1612, 1614 and 1618, looking north-east (2m scale)


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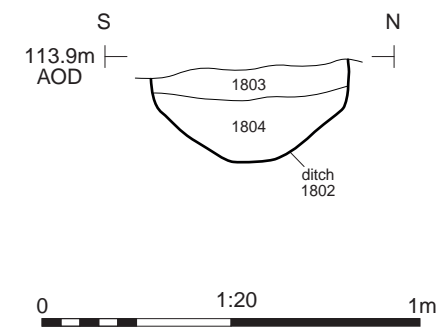
PROJECT TITLE
Land at Blandford Hill, Winterborne, Whitechurch, Dorset

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 16: section and photographs

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	AN0368	FIGURE NO.
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Section VV



Ditch 1802, looking east (1m scale)


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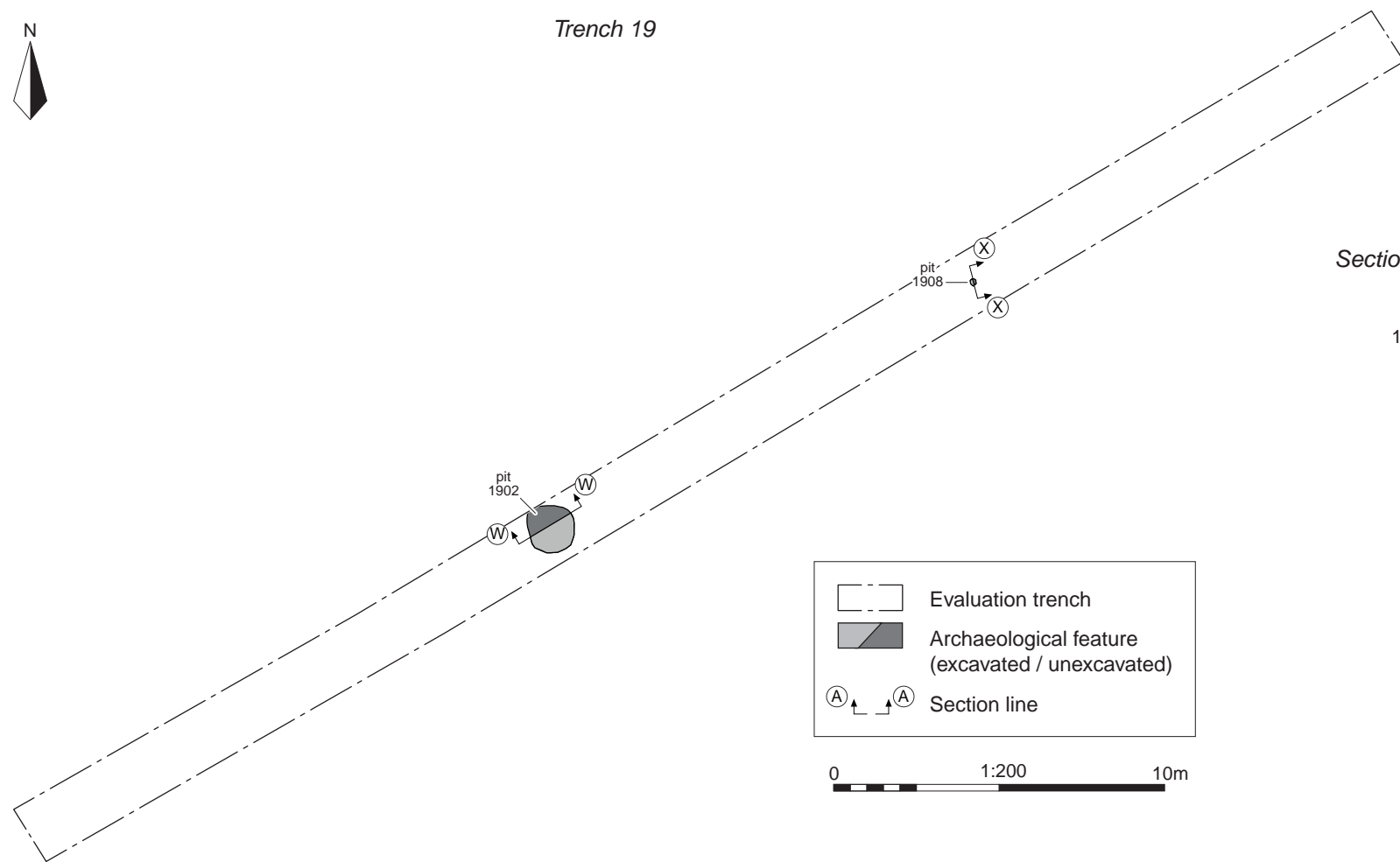
PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Blandford Hill, Winterborne,
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FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 18: plan, section and
 photograph**

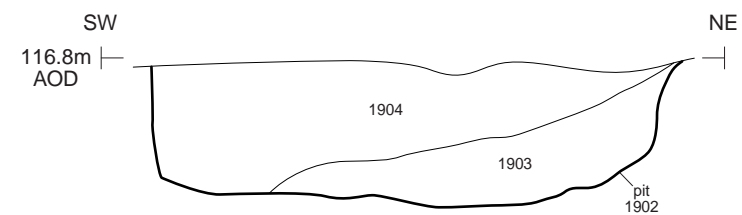
DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	AN0368	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	15/10/2021	22
APPROVED BY	TB	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	



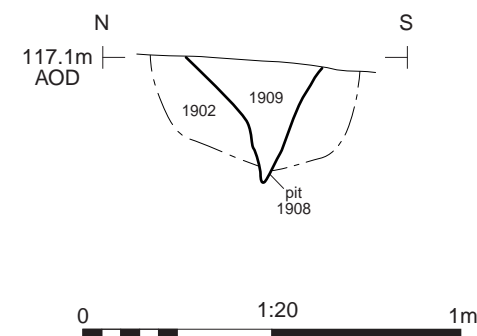
Trench 19



Section WW



Section XX



Pit 1902, looking north-west (1m scale)



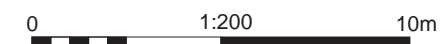
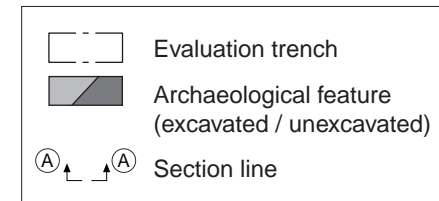
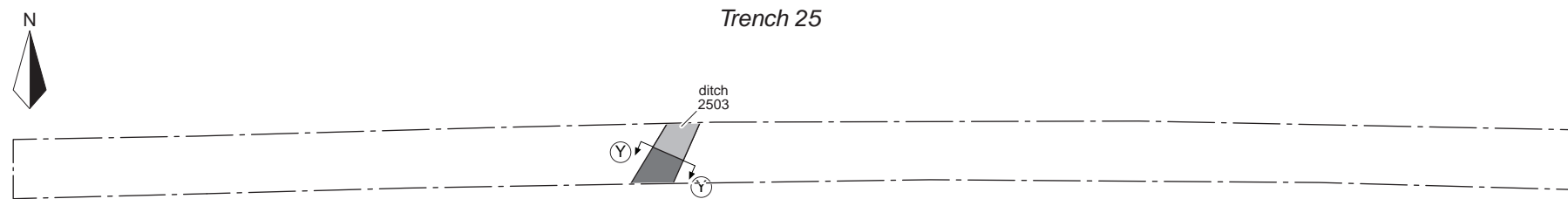
Pit 1908, looking east (0.3m scale)


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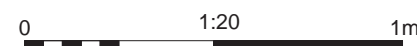
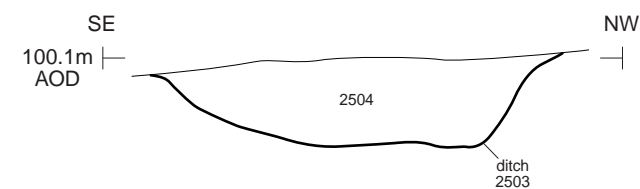
PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Blandford Hill, Winterborne,
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FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 19: plan, sections and
 photographs**

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	15/10/2021	23
APPROVED BY	TB	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	



Section YY



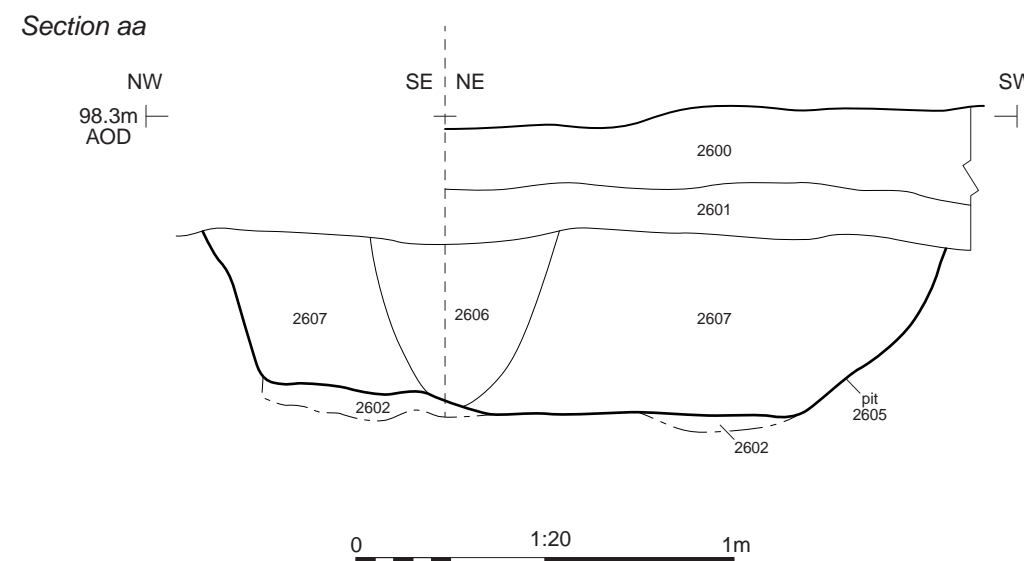
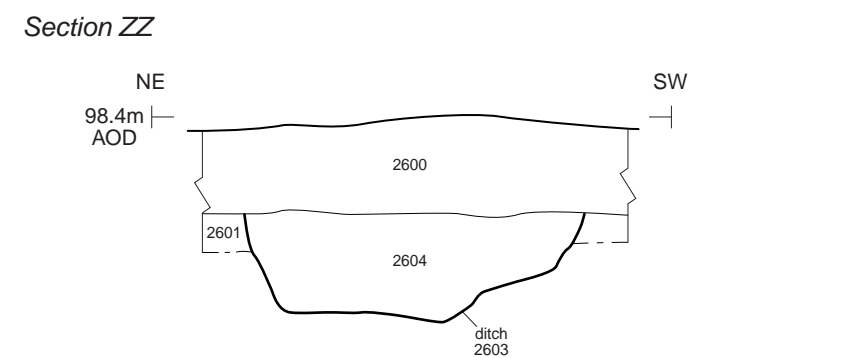
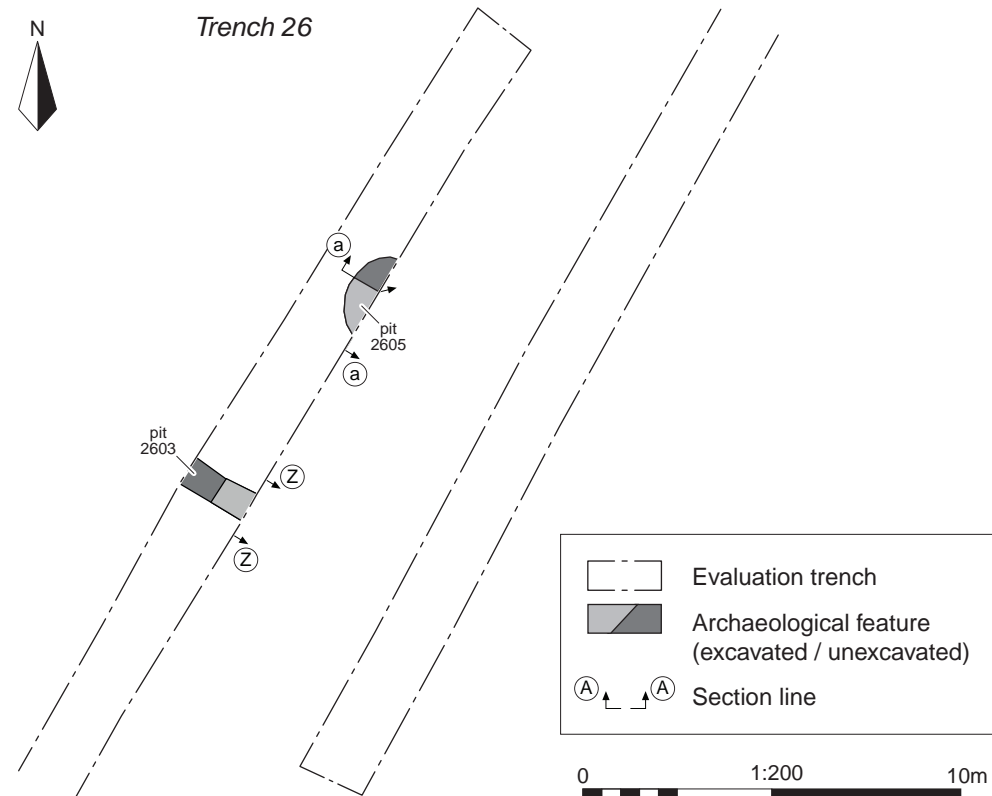
Ditch 2502, looking south-west (1m scale)


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 Land at Blandford Hill, Winterborne,
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FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 25: plan, section and
 photograph**

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	15/10/2021	24
APPROVED BY	TB	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	



Pit 2603, looking south-east (0.5m scale)



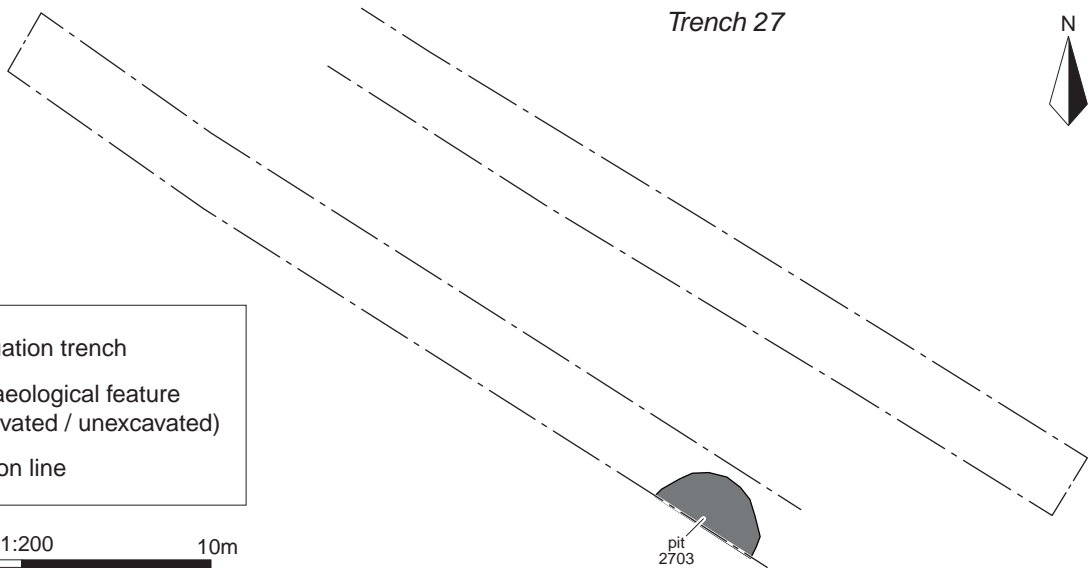
Pit 2605, looking south-east (0.5m and 1m scale)


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 Land at Blandford Hill, Winterborne, Whitechurch, Dorset

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 26: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	AN0368	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	15/10/2021	25
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	Evaluation trench
	Archaeological feature (excavated / unexcavated)
	Section line



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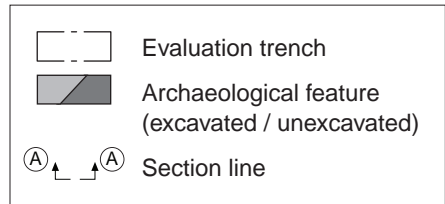
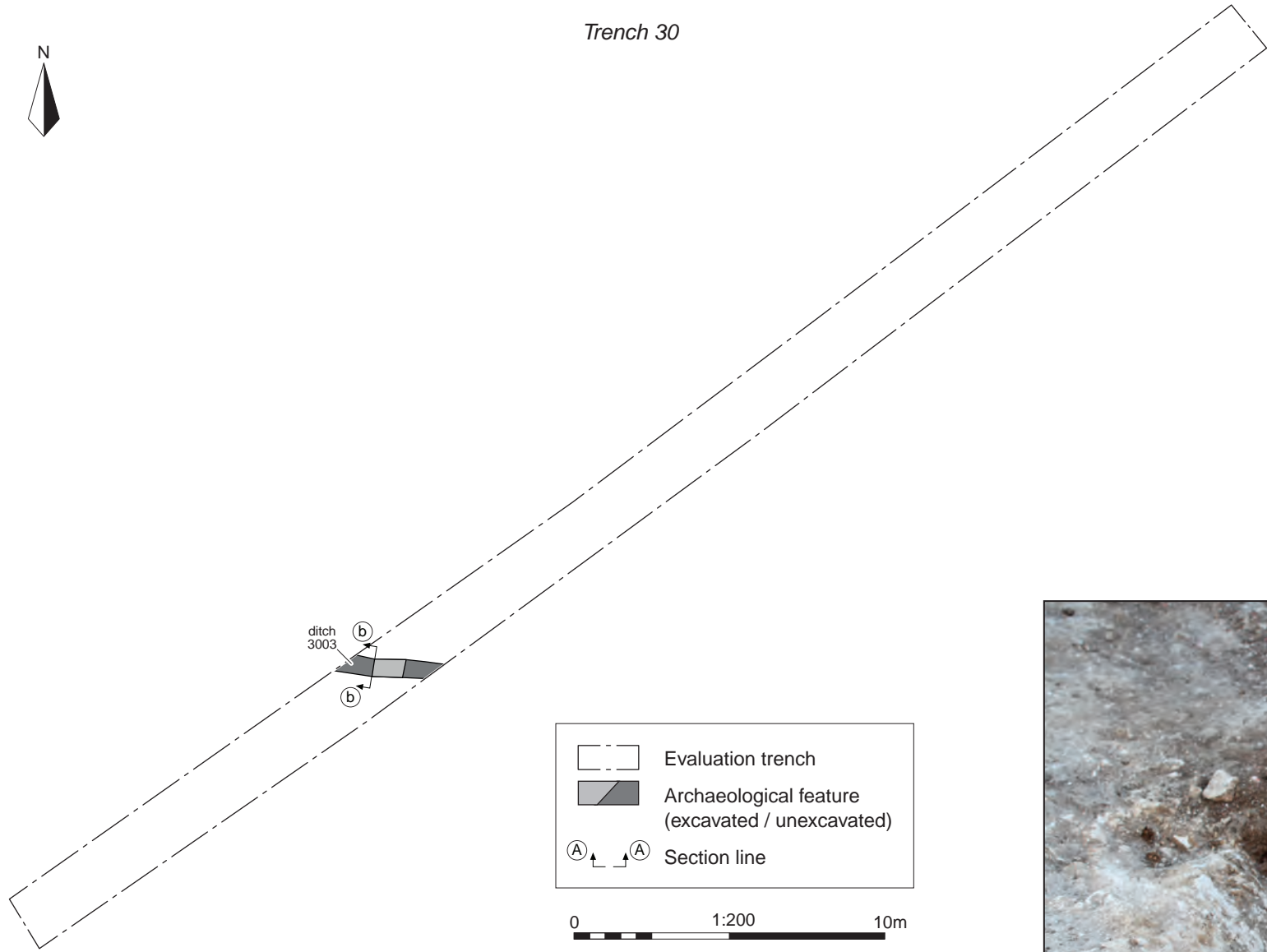
PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Blandford Hill, Winterborne, Whitechurch, Dorset

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 27: plan

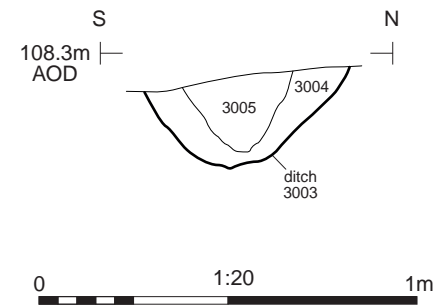
DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	AN0368	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	15/10/2021	26
APPROVED BY	TB	SCALE@A4	1:200	



Trench 30



Section bb



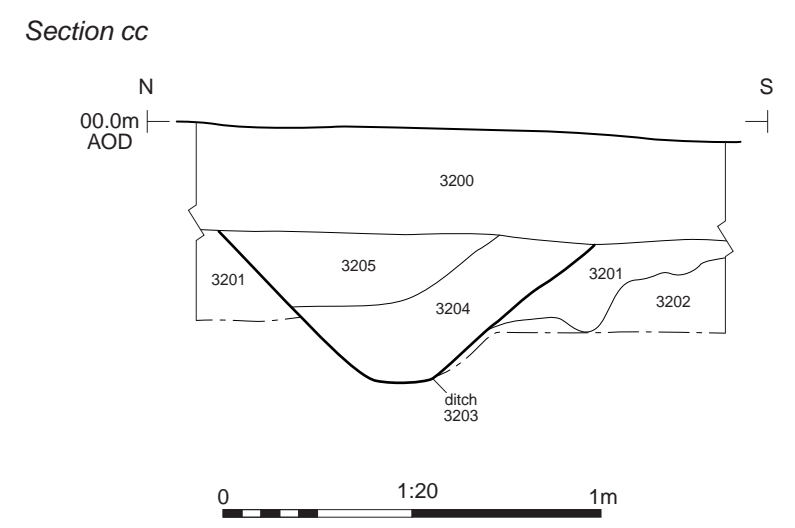
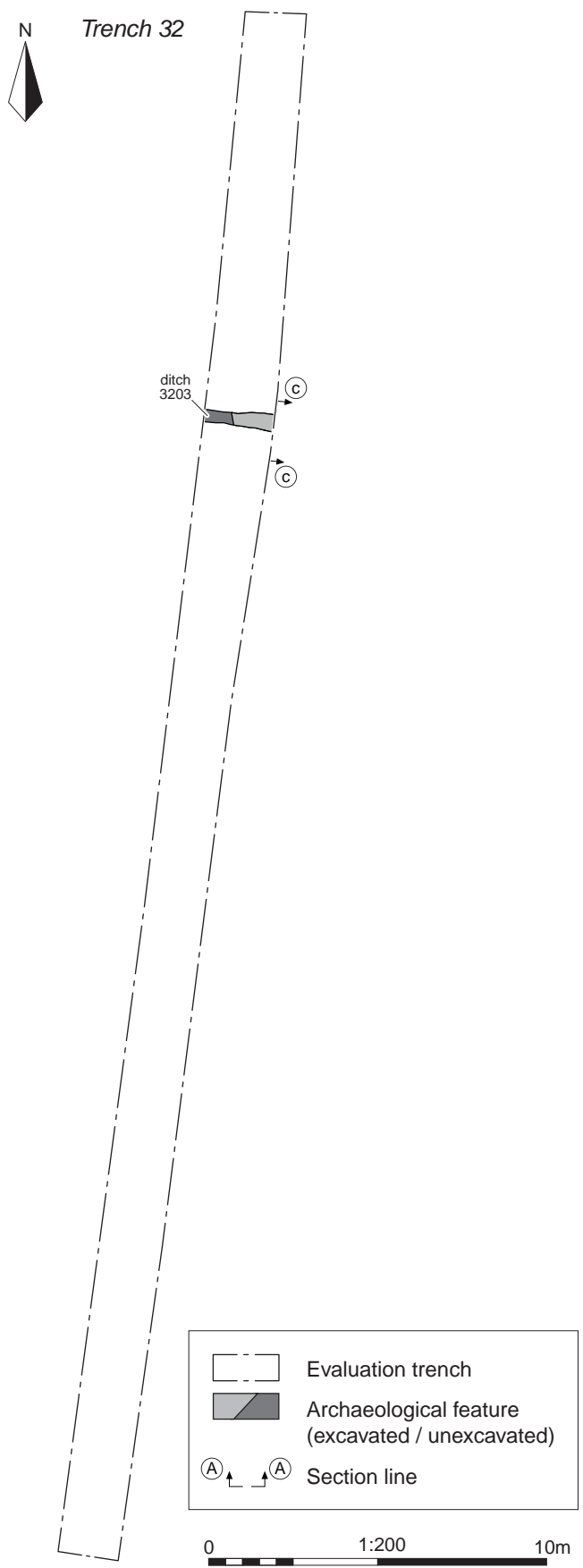
Ditch 3003, looking east (0.4m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 30: plan, section and
photograph

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Ditch 3203, looking east (1m scale)


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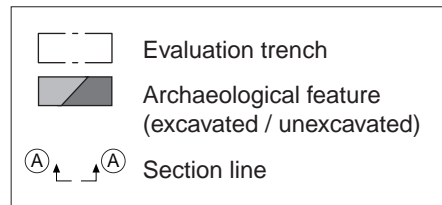
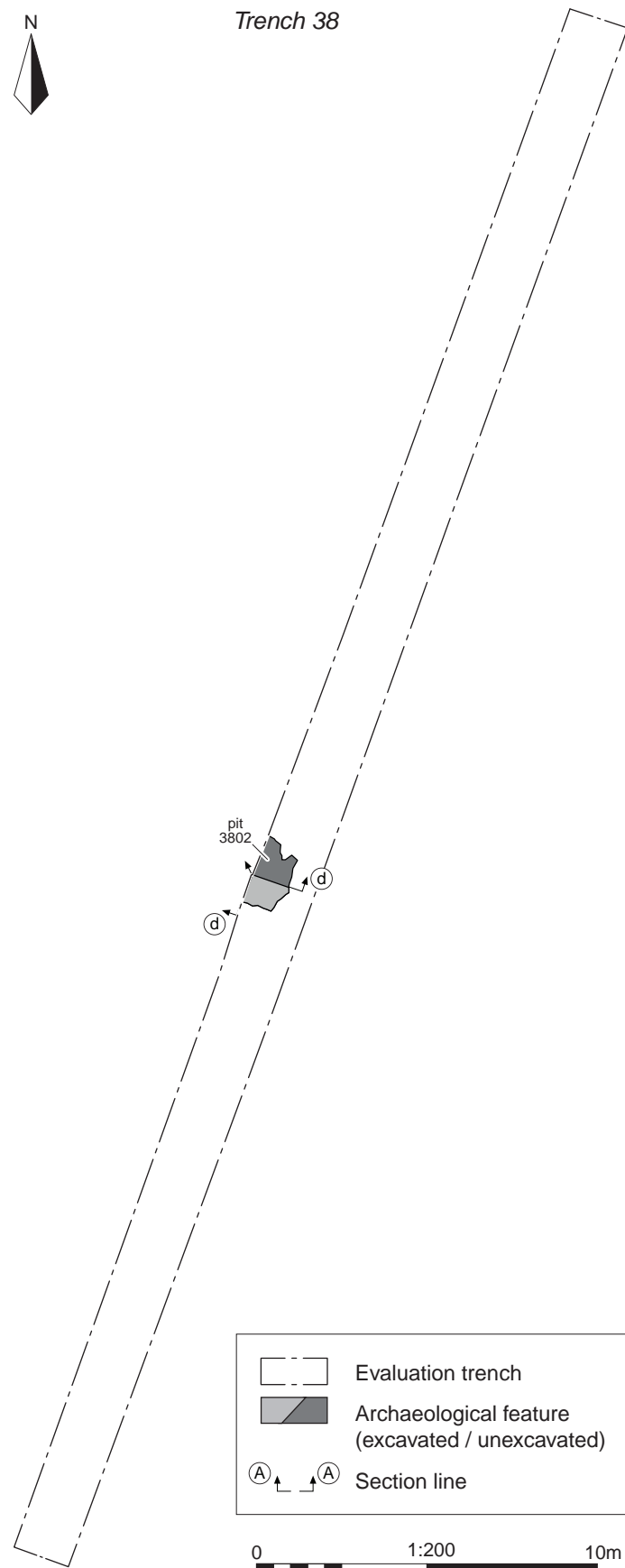
PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 32: plan, section and
 photograph**

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	AN0368	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	15/10/2021	28
APPROVED BY	TB	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	

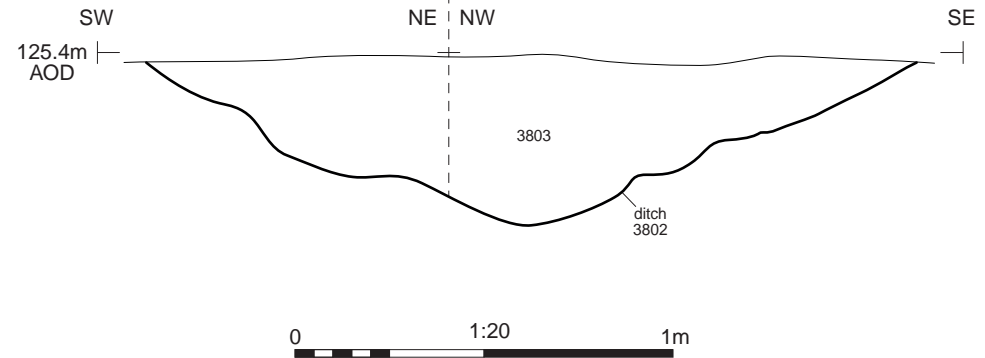


Trench 38



0 1:200 10m

Section dd



Pit 3802, looking north (0.5m scale)


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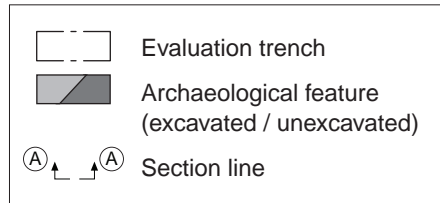
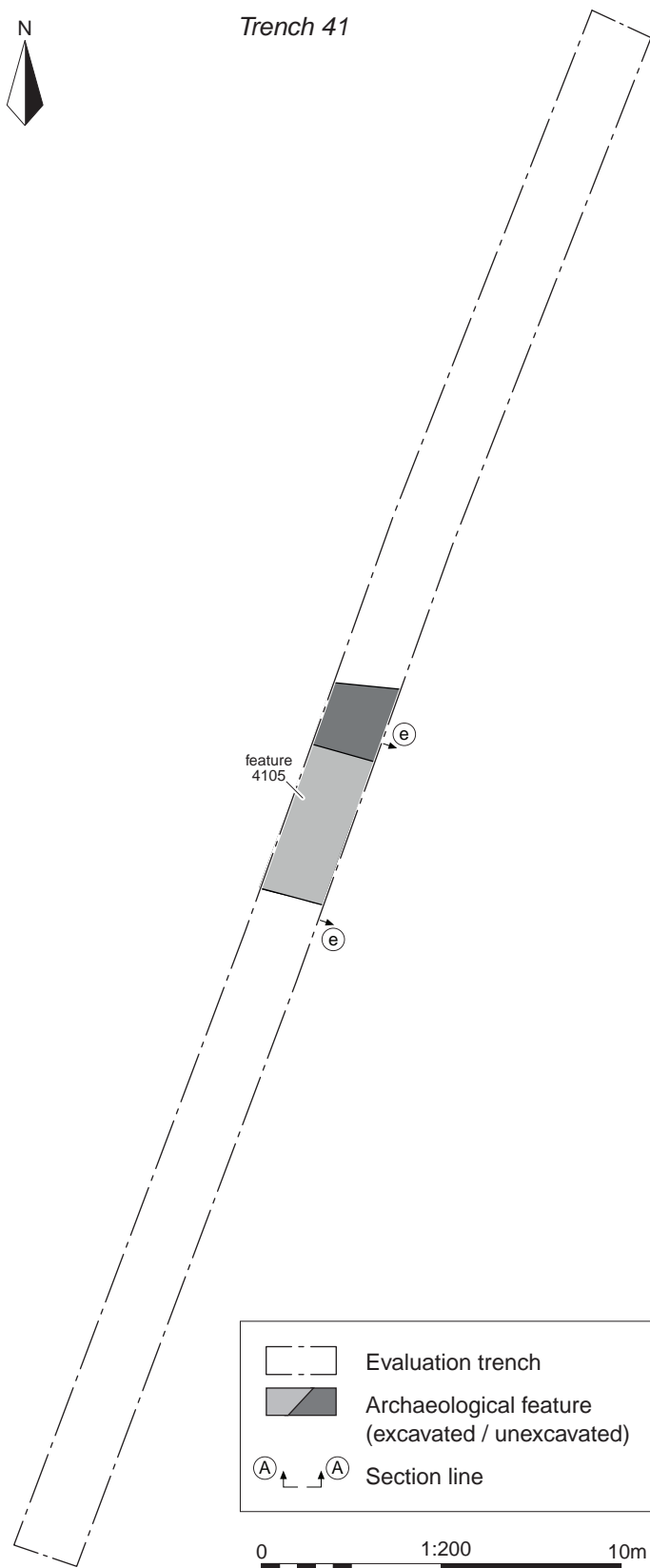
PROJECT TITLE
Land at Blandford Hill, Winterborne, Whitechurch, Dorset

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 38: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	AN0368	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	15/10/2021	29
APPROVED BY	TB	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	



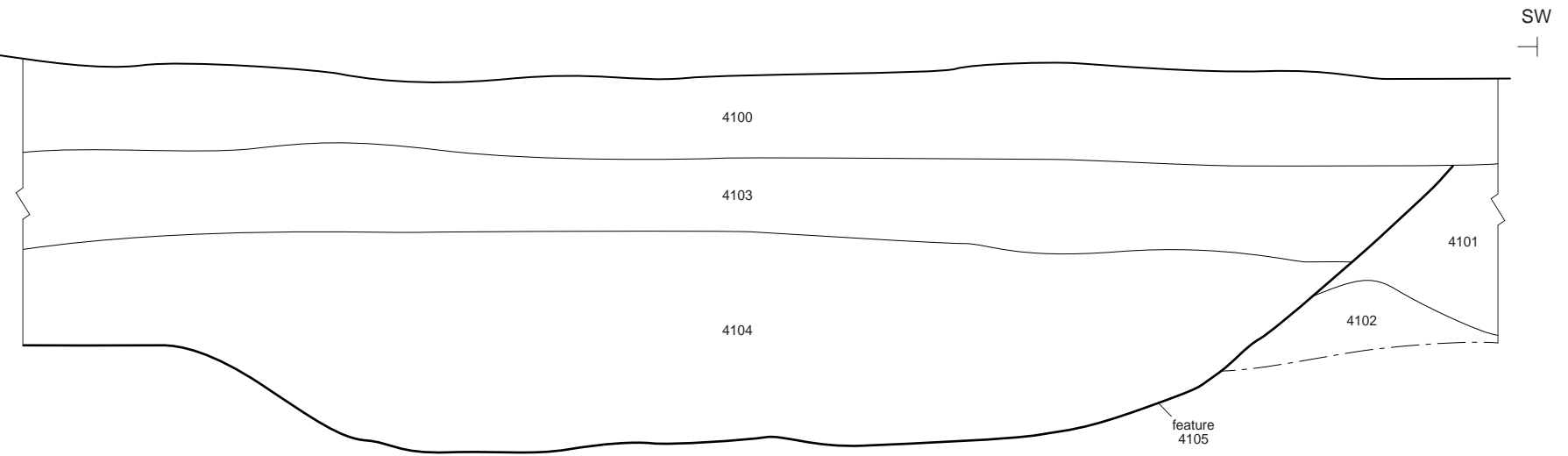
Trench 41



0 1:200 10m

Section ee

NE
126.0m
AOD



0 1:20 1m



Feature 4105, looking south-east (2m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 41: plan, section and
photograph

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