

Land south of Warmwell Road
Crossways
Dorset

An Archaeological Evaluation report

July 2017




Land south of Warmwell Road
Crossways
Dorset

for

C1 project code: C1/EVA/17/WCD

C & G Properties Ltd

REPORT

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Signed	
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Summary

Context One Heritage & Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation through trial trenching to accompany a planning application for residential development on land south of Warmwell Road, Crossways, Dorset. The project was commissioned by Pro Vision on behalf of their client, C & G Properties Ltd.

Against a backdrop of recorded prehistoric activity in the environs of the Site, perhaps the most notable is a Scheduled Monument immediately adjacent to the Site known as 'Earthwork in Bowley's Plantation'. The earthwork survives as two sides of a rectangular enclosure that is situated amongst scrub woodland within a modern industrial estate. Historic maps from the late 19th century until the mid-20th century show that the entire enclosure circuit was upstanding although the western half of the monument, within the Site, has subsequently been ploughed flat. The earthwork was subject to a limited excavation in 1959 and exposed two banks separated by a deep ditch. Dating evidence was mixed although a date in the Bronze Age to Iron Age periods was indicated.

A recent geophysical survey appeared to confirm the survival of the enclosure on the Site as sub-surface remains. A modest number of anomalies were also detected that could be archaeological in origin. This field evaluation has identified a number of archaeological features, which corresponded with the results of the geophysical survey. In Field 2 this was limited to a pair of shallow undated ditches in TR15, with the extension of one to the north-east in TR17. These ditches correspond with field boundaries seen on historic mapping and indicate a recent origin. In Field 1 another undated ditch was seen in TR5. This had no correspondence with mapping and probably originated earlier than the 19th century.

The primary and lower fills of the enclosure ditch produced pottery indicating that it was back filled no earlier than the Late Iron Age. The initial use of the enclosure may not have been of long duration, given the evidence of early backfilling. The use of the internal space is however still unclear, as no interior features were seen. The Bowley's Plantation enclosure may now be discussed in relation to contemporary sites. This highlights its place within a continuum of later prehistoric rectilinear enclosures and settlements of which there are a number of Dorset examples, but also underlined its unusual aspects as a double banked and large example, situated in a lowland location. The enclosure would have been an imposing and important element of the later Iron Age central Dorset landscape, and has potential to contribute to considerations of later prehistoric settlement and social hierarchy.

Contents

Summary.....	1
1. Introduction.....	1
2. The Site.....	1
3. Archaeological aims and research objectives.....	2
4. Methodology.....	3
5. Results.....	4
6. The finds.....	6
7. Discussion.....	7
8. Archive.....	10
9. Bibliography.....	10
Appendix 1: Context summary.....	20

Figures

Figure 1. Site setting and areas of archaeological interest.....	13
Figure 2. Trench location plan and geophysical survey results.....	14
Figure 3. Location of archaeological features.....	15
Figure 4. Section drawings of ditch (F4).....	16
Figure 5. Historic map regression.....	17

Tables

Table 1. Feature summary.....	4
Table 2. Feature & context information.....	4

Plates

Plate 1. TR11 F4 surface (facing SSW; 1m scales).....	18
Plate 2. TR9 F4 surface (facing SSW; 1m scales).....	18
Plate 3. TR8 F4 (facing N; 2m scale).....	18
Plate 4. TR9 F4 (Facing N; 2m scale).....	18
Plate 5. TR15 F2 (facing W; 0.50m scale).....	19
Plate 6. TR15 F3 (facing W; 0.50m scale).....	19
Plate 7. TR17 F1(facing W; 0.50m scale).....	19
Plate 8. TR5 F5 (facing NW, 1m scale).....	19

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Context One Heritage & Archaeology (C1) was instructed to carry out an archaeological evaluation through trial trenching to accompany a planning application (ref. WD/D/16/000378) for residential development on land south of Warmwell Road, Crossways, Dorset (the 'Site') (**Figure 1**). The project has been commissioned by Pro Vision on behalf of their client, C & G Properties Ltd.
- 1.2 The evaluation was requested by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), West Dorset District Council (WDDC) on the joint advice of Mr Steve Wallis, Senior Archaeologist, Dorset Historic Environment Service (HES) and Historic England (HE). In reply to a consultation request from Mr David Hodges (Case Officer, WDDC) on 16 May 2016, Mr Hugh Beamish, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Historic England stated in a letter dated 9 June 2016:

"The application may impact on the setting of a Scheduled Monument. The application does not comply with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in respect of assessment of the significance of the Scheduled Monument, its setting or potentially associated archaeology outside of the Monument. Historic England recommends that further information is provided prior to determination...."

...We note that the location of this application is in proximity to a sensitive, designated heritage asset: the Scheduled Monument known as 'Earthwork in Bowley's Plantation' (National Heritage List ref. 1002772). The earthwork takes the form of an enclosure, defined by inner and outer ditches, separated by a bank. It is shown as an upstanding earthwork on the Ordnance Survey 25 inch map of 1889 but the western portion (outside of the extant woodland) has been truncated by ploughing since the late 19th century. It is still visible in the open field on recent LiDAR (Light Detection And Ranging) images...

...In summary, the Scheduled Monument remains undated but potentially of prehistoric or medieval origin. In our view it is not possible to assess the significance of the Scheduled Monument in such circumstances, including any contribution made by the setting of the asset...

...In view of the non-compliance of the application with paragraph 128 and the unknown impact of the proposal on archaeological assets of potential equivalent significance to scheduled monument, we recommend that the application is not determined until further information has been provided that enables compliance with paragraph 128. This information should include:

- 1. The results of a pre-determination archaeological evaluation of the field to the west of the Scheduled Monument that encompasses the western, largely-buried part of the enclosure. It would be possible to sample the upstanding Scheduled Monument in the woodland to the east if the results further west were inconclusive. Sample excavation of the Scheduled Monument would require Scheduled Monument Consent to be sought.*
- 2. A considered assessment of the significance of the Scheduled Monument that includes its local, regional and national context and any contribution that may be made by its setting. This assessment should be undertaken in accordance with our guidance on setting published in 2015 as 'The Setting of Heritage Assets.'*

- 1.3 The above comments were re-iterated in a letter from Mr Beamish to Mr Hodges on 10 November 2016.
- 1.4 This programme of archaeological works only includes the pre-determination evaluation. This comprises four elements: the production of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which sets out the project strategy; archaeological evaluation through trial trenching; post-excavation and illustrated report production (this document); and archive preparation and deposition.

2. The Site

- 2.1 The application site covers a proposed development area of 19.94ha and within this there are two areas of archaeological interest totalling 8.22ha (centred on SY 76837 88048 and SY77069 88175), (**Figure 1**). These are separated by Hybris Business Park and residential housing at Heathfield Park. The Site is wholly situated to the south of Warmwell Road on the southern edge of Crossways, c. 8.5km east-south-east of Dorchester. The Site is bounded to the west by a minor road and Crossways village hall, and field boundaries on the southern and eastern sides. The Site is largely situated on level ground at an average height of c. 55m above

Ordnance Datum (aOD). The recorded geology for the Site is the Poole Formation comprising sand and sedimentary bedrock with superficial deposits described as River Terrace Deposits including sand and gravel (BGS, 2017). The soils are characterised as freely draining slightly acid loamy soils (CSAIS, 2016). The Site is currently under pasture.

- 2.2 The Site has been the subject of two previous studies relating to the present application. This includes an archaeological desk-based assessment prepared by CgMs Consulting in 2014 (revised 2016) (Butler and Smith 2016) and a geophysical survey carried out by GSB Prospection in 2014 (Thomas 2015).
- 2.3 The assessment identified two designated heritage assets within a 1km radius of the Site, and both were classified as Scheduled Monuments (Butler & Smith 2016, 3). One of these, and perhaps the most notable, is adjacent to the Site and known as 'Earthwork in Bowley's Plantation' (National Heritage List entry, 1002772). The earthwork survives as two sides of a rectangular enclosure that is situated amongst scrub woodland within a modern industrial estate. Historic maps from the late 19th century until the mid-20th century show that the entire enclosure circuit was upstanding although the western half of the monument, within the Site, has subsequently been ploughed flat. However, traces of the earthwork have been detected through LiDAR images and the recent geophysical survey appeared to demonstrate that sub-surface remains still survived (Beamish, 2016; Thomas, 2014; **Figure 2**).
- 2.4 The eastern half of the enclosure was subject to a limited excavation in 1959 by N H Field and revealed the enclosure to have been formed by an inner bank, 6m wide and 1m high, and an outer bank, 4m wide and 1.4m high, separated by a V-shaped ditch, c. 1.85m deep (RCHME, 1970) The outer bank was shown to have been heightened at least once (*ibid.*) The earthwork plan shows a break or entrance on the eastern side and there are indications that a similar break has been detected as a geophysical anomaly on the opposing western side. However, dating evidence is mixed with Bronze Age pottery found within the enclosure and further pottery found at the base of the ditch that could date between the Bronze Age and Late Iron Age periods, based on fabric description (*ibid.*). In addition, 1st century AD pottery was found in a pit outside the earthwork. Pollen analysis of samples taken at the time of the excavation and interpreted in the 1960s suggests that a medieval or later date might also be considered although this is less likely (*ibid.*).
- 2.5 In addition to the anomalies thought to represent the western half of the enclosure, the geophysical survey also identified a number of anomalies that could be archaeological in origin, albeit on a modest scale. These include several isolated areas of magnetic disturbance, linear trends, and discrete anomalies.
- 2.6 The assessment highlighted a modest potential for prehistoric activity based on recorded evidence from the wider environs. This includes several Bronze Age funerary mounds (Butler & Smith, 2016: 14-15).

3. Archaeological aims and research objectives

- 3.1 The principal aims of the archaeological evaluation were to:
 - identify, investigate and record all significant buried archaeological deposits revealed through trial trenching;
 - determine the character of the archaeological remains, where present;
 - recover environmental information, which may provide further information relating to the local historic environment of the area;
 - provide sufficient information to enable further mitigation strategies to be determined, where appropriate
- 3.2 The research objectives were to:
 - determine whether the strong geophysical anomalies reflect the sub-surface remains of the enclosure; characterise any such remains; and seek to establish a chronology of use
 - ascertain whether the remaining geophysical anomalies represent archaeological features/deposits

- establish the presence or absence for the continuation of prehistoric activity that is indicated in the county Historic Environment Record for the environs of the Site

4. Methodology

- 4.1 All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 1994, rev. 2001, 2008, 2014). C1 will adhere to the *Code of Conduct* of the CIfA (1985, rev. 2000, 2014), and *Regulations for Professional Conduct* (CIfA, 2014, rev. 2015) at all times. The fieldwork methodology is summarised below.
- 4.2 C1 gave notification of the commencement of the works to the HES, and Mr Wallis visited the Site on 5 June 2017. Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the Site archive.
- 4.3 The evaluation consisted of 21 trenches, and these comprised 20 no. x 30m long and 1.6m wide trenches and one trench measuring 5m square. Trenches 8, 9, and 11 targeted the suspected western half of Bowley's Plantation enclosure with trench 8 focused on a possible entrance; and trenches 9 and 11 investigating the former ditches/banks and interior/exterior of the monument. The remaining trenches were targeted on geophysical anomalies and a representative spread across the Site in 'blank' areas. The trenches were laid out according to a pre-defined trench plan (see **Figure 1**) using Ordnance Survey (OS) co-ordinates with a TopCon GRS1 GPS unit.
- 4.4 A 3CX type machine equipped with a toothless (grading) bucket was used to remove topsoil/overburden under the constant supervision of C1 archaeological staff. Machine excavation continued until archaeological features or natural geology was encountered, whichever was the first. Spoil was mounded either side of each trench but no less than 1m from the trench edges.
- 4.5 Spoil was examined for the retrieval of artefacts and were scanned with a metal detector for the recovery of metal objects.
- 4.6 Once machine work has been completed, the trenches were examined and, where necessary, cleaned using hand tools. Core details of each trench were recorded on C1 *pro-forma* evaluation trench forms in digital format using iPad mini tablets. This included logging a representative section of the trench to allow an understanding of the stratigraphy. A digital photograph of each trench in plan and representative section was taken in .jpg format. Any archaeological features/deposits were then identified for subsequent sampling.
- 4.8 Wherever possible, features/deposits were excavated with the aim of producing at least one representative cross-section. All archaeological features/deposits were recorded using standard C1 *pro-forma* feature intervention recording forms and/or context forms in digital format using iPad mini tablets. Stratigraphic relationships were recorded using a "Harris-Winchester matrix" diagram. Soil colours were logged using a Munsell soil colour chart. Features were drawn on dimensionally stable media at a scale of 1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections. All archaeological remains were levelled to Ordnance Datum with a TopCon GRS1 RTK GPS unit. A photographic record of the evaluation was carried out and involved the sole use of digital images. This included photographs illustrating in both detail, and general context, the principal features discovered. The photographic record also included working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.
- 4.10 The investigation of features at the edge of excavations included hand cleaning of the trench either side of the feature, for a distance of at least 1m from the feature edge, for the identification and recording of remnant/associated deposits and gain an understanding of the overlying stratigraphy.
- 4.11 Bulk soil samples (40 litres minimum) were taken from the lower fills of negative features by the fieldwork team for palaeoenvironmental assessment in accordance with guidance set out by English Heritage (Campbell et al. 2011).

5. Results

- 5.1 The deposits and features encountered during the evaluation are tabulated and described in Appendix 1. In the summary below, context numbers for cuts are represented using the standard convention of square brackets, and pre-fixed with a staff number, e.g. [7-101]; layer and fill numbers are similarly displayed but enclosed by standard brackets, e.g. (7-102). Where a feature is discussed, it is referenced with its cut and associated fill number(s). Features are shortened to 'F' followed by a unique feature number, e.g. F1.
- 5.2 The topsoil was a friable dark grey (7.5YR 4/1) sandy silt with occasional angular gravel fragments across all of the trenches in both fields, and measured 0.10-0.20m in depth. In all cases, this overlay a subsoil of friable strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty sandy gravel with moderate angular flint fragments, generally 0.10-0.20m thick, but reaching a maximum of 0.30m. The underlying natural deposits were friable reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) sandy silt with frequent angular gravel fragments and occasional rounded flint nodules.
- 5.3 Trenches in Field 1 were positioned randomly, and over geophysical anomalies and areas of magnetic disturbance (**Figure 2**). No archaeological features or deposits were seen in Trenches 1-4, 6-7 and 10. In the absence of clear geophysical anomalies in Field 2 trenches were positioned over areas of magnetic disturbance as well as a random spread. Trenches 12-14 and 16, 18-21 did not contain any archaeological features and deposits. Summary information on archaeological features seen in the remaining trenches is included in **Table 1**, with more feature and context information in **Table 2**.

Table 1. Feature summary

FEATURE TYPE	EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE	NO. OF FEATURES	FEATURE/ & CUT NUMBERS
Ditches	Late Iron Age	1	Tr8 F4 [7-803] (7-804) (7-805) (7-806) (7-807) (7-808) (7-809) (7-810) (7-811) (7-812) (7-813) (7-814) Tr9 F4 [7-903] (7-904) (7-905) (7-906) (7-907) (7-908) (7-909) (7-910) (7-911) (7-912) (7-913) (7-914) (7-915)
	Undated	4	Tr5 F5 [7-504] (7-503) Tr15 F2 [7-1504] (7-1503) TR15 F3 [7-1506] (7-1505) TR17 F1 [7-1704] (7-1703)

Table 2. Feature & context information

FEATURE NO.	CONTEXT NO'S & DESCRIPTION	FIGURE & PLATE REFS	FINDS
Ditches			
F1 (TR17)	[7-1704] (7-1703) Linear cut on a NE-SW alignment, with moderate concave sides and flat base, 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep with a single fill of friable dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy silt with occasional angular and sub-rounded flint gravel fragments.	Figure 3; Plate 7	NA
F2 (TR15)	[7-1504] (7-1503) Linear cut on a NE-SW alignment, with moderate concave sides and flat base, 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep with a single fill of friable dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy silt with occasional angular and sub-rounded flint gravel fragments	Figure 3; Plate 5	NA
F3 (TR15)	[7-1506] (7-1505) Linear cut on a NE-SW alignment, with moderate concave sides and sloping base 0.50m wide and 0.15m deep with a single fill of friable dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy silt with occasional angular and sub-rounded flint gravel fragments	Figure 3; Plate 6	NA
F4 (TR8,9,11)	[7-803] [7-903] (7-804) (7-805) (7-806) (7-807) (7-808) (7-809) (7-810) (7-811) (7-812) (7-813) (7-814) (7-904) (7-905) (7-906) (7-907) (7-908) (7-909) (7-910) (7-911) (7-912) (7-913) (7-914) (7-915). Examined in two interventions on TR8 and TR9 and observed in Trench 11. Linear cut, with steep straight sides and pointed base on a N-S alignment in TR8, and a E-W alignment in TR9. The ditch contained a series of 11 fills in TR8 and 12 in TR9. In TR8, the primary deposit was friable dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) sandy gravel with frequent rounded flint fragments (7-814), 0.35m deep. This was overlaid by a friable dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty sandy clay with frequent angular flint fragments (7-813), 0.45m thick. This was under compacted yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty sandy clay with frequent to moderate angular flint fragments and very occasional rounded flint fragment up to 0.35m deep (7-810). This was under friable dark grey (10YR 4/1) silty sandy clay with frequent	Figure 3 & 4 Plates 1,2,3 & 4	Pottery, Flint

	<p>to moderate angular flint fragments and very occasional rounded flint fragments (7-809), up to 0.10m deep. Over this was friable dark grey (10YR 4/1) silty sandy clay with frequent angular flint fragments (7-808), up to 0.11m deep. This was overlain by a friable dark grey (10YR 4/1) silty sandy clay with frequent angular to rounded flint fragments (7-807), up to 0.18m deep. Over this was compacted dark grey (10YR 4/1) silty sandy clay with frequent angular to rounded flint fragments (7-806), up to 0.23m deep. On the eastern edge of the cut was a friable dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty sandy clay with moderate angular flint fragments (7-812) 0.04m thick, overlaid by friable yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay with frequent to moderate angular flint fragments (7-811), 0.05m deep. This, and (7-806) were overlain by compacted dark grey (10YR 4/1) silty sandy clay with frequent angular to rounded flint fragments (7-805), up to 0.30m deep. The final fill (7-804) was a similar compacted dark grey (10YR 4/1) silty sandy clay with frequent angular to rounded flint fragments up to 0.30m deep.</p> <p>In TR9 the primary deposit was friable yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty sand with frequent angular to rounded flints (7-915), 0.7m deep. This was overlain by friable yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand with frequent angular to rounded flints and small angular flint gravel (7-914), 0.36m thick. Over this was soft dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silty sandy clay with frequent angular to rounded flints (7-913), 0.35m thick. Above this was a friable dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/2) silty sand clay with frequent angular to rounded flint fragments and small angular flint gravel (7-912), 0.15m deep. Over this was a friable very dark greyish brown (10YR 4/3) silty sandy clay with frequent angular to rounded flint fragments (7-911), 0.14m thick. This was under (7-910) a friable dark grey (10YR 4/1) silty sandy clay with moderate to occasional angular to rounded flint fragments, up to 0.17m deep. (7-908) immediately overlay this on the north side of the ditch, a friable dark grey (10YR 4/1) silty sandy clay with moderate angular to rounded flint fragments and small angular flint gravel 0.13m thick, with a thin localised layer of (7-907), friable dark grey (10YR 4/1) silty sandy clay with moderate angular to rounded flint fragments and small angular flint gravel, above it. On the south side, (7-909) overlay (7-910), a friable dark grey (10YR 4/1) silty sandy clay with frequent angular to rounded flint fragments and small angular flint gravel, up to 0.14m thick. A layer of soft and friable dark grey (10YR 4/2) silty sandy clay with frequent to moderate angular to rounded flint fragments (7-906), 0.23m thick lay across the width of the ditch. Over this was friable very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) silty sandy clay with frequent to moderate rounded and angular flint fragments (7-905), 0.11m thick. The final fill was friable dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) silty sandy clay with moderate angular and rounded flint fragments (7-904), up to 0.18m deep.</p>		
F5 (TR5)	[7-504] (7-503) Linear cut on a NE-SW alignment, with moderate concave sides and concave base 1.00m wide and 0.25m deep with a single fill of soft and loose yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy silt with occasional angular and sub-angular flint gravel fragments	Figure 3; Plate 8	NA

The Late Iron Age Enclosure

- 5.4 Trenches 8, 9 and 11 were located to examine three sides of the rectilinear enclosure identified on the geophysical survey (**Figure 2**). The surface of the ditch was exposed but not excavated in TR11 (**Plate 1**), but presented similarly in all three trenches (e.g. TR 9, **Plate 2**). The ditch was cut into the underlying gravelly natural deposits. No archaeological features or deposits were observed in the parts of trenches 9 and 11 which extended into the interior of the enclosure.
- 5.5 The enclosure ditch, excavated as two interventions in TR8 [7-803] and TR9 [7-903], was a regular and largely symmetrical 'V' shaped ditch with straight sides meeting at a pointed base. [7-803] was 5.5m wide and 2.07m deep, whilst [7-903] was 5.1m wide and 2.09m deep, which suggests a uniform construction around the circuit. The two interventions contained 11 and 12 fills respectively (**Table 2; Figure 4; Plates 3 & 4**). These, and their sequence are similar between the two interventions but not the same. In both cases, there are initial fills which appear to have accumulated rapidly. The lowest fills in TR8 were (7-814) (**Figure 4 Section 1**), a 0.35m deep friable dark yellowish brown sandy gravel, which had pottery near its base, and (7-813), a 0.45m thick dark yellowish brown silty sandy clay with frequent angular flint fragments which also contained pottery. These were matched in TR9 by (7-915) (**Figure 4 Section 2**), a 0.7m deep yellowish brown silty sand with frequent angular to rounded flints. Pottery was recovered from low down in the deposit. There was no indication of any fine basal silt in either intervention, and these primary fills are strongly reminiscent of the natural deposits.

- 5.6 In Trench 8, (7-810), a yellowish silty sandy clay with frequent to moderate angular flint fragments, similar to the primary fills, had entered the ditch from the east side of the ditch. In turn, (7-809) dark grey silty sandy clay with frequent to moderate angular flint fragments, entered the ditch from the west side. Two thin fills, (7-808) a dark grey silty sandy clay with frequent angular flint, and (7-807), dark grey silty sandy clay with frequent angular to rounded flint, accumulated above (7-809), before (7-806), a compacted dark grey silty sandy clay with frequent angular to rounded flint fragments, accumulated in the centre of the ditch creating a more level surface. Two thin layers, (7-812) followed by (7-811), formed on the upper part of the east side of the ditch, both yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent to moderate angular flint. These were similar to (7-810) and could be an extension of that context. (7-805), a compacted dark grey silty sandy clay with frequent angular to rounded flint, formed across the width of the remaining depression, with a similar fill (7-804) which included a single flint flake, being deposited in the remaining hollow.
- 5.7 In Trench 9, a friable yellowish brown silty sand with frequent angular to rounded flints and small angular flint gravel (7-914), formed across the width of the ditch in a reasonably even layer over (7-915). Above this, (7-913) formed, again across the entire width of the ditch. It was a soft dark yellowish brown silty sandy clay with frequent angular to rounded flints. A slim layer of dark yellowish brown silty sand clay with frequent angular to rounded flint (7-912) accumulated in the centre of the ditch, over which were a series of fills which entered the remaining central depression from alternate sides of the ditch. (7-911), a very dark greyish brown silty sandy clay with frequent angular to rounded flint fragments, had come in from the south, followed by (7-910) from the north side, a dark grey silty sandy clay with moderate to occasional angular to rounded flint. (7-909), a dark grey silty sandy clay with frequent angular to rounded flint fragments and small angular flint gravel, then accumulated from the south side. Two fills in turn formed over (7-910) on the north side, with (7-908), a dark grey silty sandy clay with moderate angular to rounded flint fragments and small angular flint gravel, and a thin layer of dark grey silty sandy clay with moderate angular to rounded flint fragments and small angular flint gravel (7-907). A further fill of friable dark grey silty sandy clay with frequent to moderate angular to rounded flint fragments (7-906) accumulated across the width of the remaining depression. This was followed by (7-905) a very dark greyish brown silty sandy clay with frequent to moderate rounded and angular flint fragments, and (7-904), a dark greyish brown silty sandy clay with moderate angular and rounded flint fragments. The preceding three of these upper fills all met with the subsoil at an angle which suggested that there had been some truncation of the deposits to the south side of the ditch.

Undated/Modern

- 5.8 Trench 15 in Field 2 located two shallow linear cuts F2 and F3 (**Plate 5 & 6**) on a north-east to south-west alignment, both with single fills and which corresponded with a faint linear anomaly on the geophysical survey. These ditches were undated but probably modern in origin. F1 in TR17 (**Plate 7**) was a shallow linear cut on a north-east to south-west alignment, with a single fill. This corresponded with the line of the most northerly of the ditches seen in TR15, and the north-eastern end of the geophysical anomaly.
- 5.9 Ditch F5 in TR5 in Field 1 was also a shallow linear cut on a north-east to south-west alignment, with a single fill (**Plate 8**). No finds were recovered from this ditch, so it remains undated.

6. The finds

- 6.1 Finds collected during the course of the investigation were removed from Site for processing in preparation for assessment and archiving/discard. The finds were washed, air-dried and bagged in preparation for assessment.

The Pottery, by Rachel Hall

- 6.2 A total of 33 sherds, weighing 145g, were recovered from one feature and three contexts from the evaluation (see **Table 3**). The sherds are Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Late Iron Age in date, based on form and fabric. The average sherd size 4.39g and generally the assemblage is in an abraded condition.

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (1100-400BC)

- 6.3 Two abraded body sherds were recovered from primary fill (7-814) of the enclosure ditch F4. The sherds are heavily abraded and are flint tempered and can be dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age based on fabric. No further information can be gained from these sherds.

Late Iron Age (100 BC-AD 43)

- 6.4 A total of 31 sherds were recovered from ditch F4 from three contexts in two interventions (7-813; 7-814 & 7-915). The sherds are all abraded body sherds with a small number of diagnostic sherds also identified. Four everted jar rims were identified from (7-813) and incised decoration was recorded on two sherds recovered from (7-915). All the sherds surfaces are smoothed and burnished. The sherds all sandy tempered fabrics with sandwich firing and can be dated to the Late Iron Age based on both form and fabric.

CONTEXT	MATERIAL	FABRIC	DATE	NO.	WEIGHT (G)
7-813	Pottery	sandy	LIA	26	120
7-814	Pottery	sandy	LIA	1	5
7-814	Pottery	flint	LBA/EIA	2	5
7-915	Pottery	sandy	LIA	4	15
TOTAL				33	145

Table 3: Pottery by Context, fabric number and weight (g)

The Flint, by Clare Randall

- 6.5 A single worked flint was recovered from the upper fill (7-804) of enclosure ditch F4. This comprised a pale translucent grey flint flake c. 38mm long with some indication of retouch. This item is clearly of prehistoric date and worthy of specialist recording.

The palaeoenvironmental samples, by Pete Fairclough

- 6.6 Deposits were briefly assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with the Methodology (see section 4). C1 has not been instructed to commission any specialist assessment/analysis of the material.

Three bulk soil samples totalling 120 litres and provisionally dated to the Iron Age were collected from deposits in enclosure ditch F4 to retrieve potential environmental information. All the samples were wet-sieved in a flotation tank using a tier of 250mm and 500mm micron sieves to collect the flots, and a 1mm mesh to collect the heavy residues. These were allowed to air dry and then bagged. The residues were scanned for artefacts and heavy archaeobotanical material. All the bulk soil samples produced archaeobotanical remains and the results of which are summarized in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Brief visual assessment of soil sample residues

SAMPLE NO.	CONTEXT NUMBER	DATE	TYPE	CHARRED WOOD – LUMPS AND FLECKS	CHARRED WEED AND GRAIN SEEDS	UNCHARRED REMAINS	MOLLUSCS ETC.	OTHER
1	7-813	Iron Age	ditch	Y	Y	Y	N	-
2	7-814	Iron Age	ditch	Y	N	Y	N	Pot sherd
3	7-915	Iron Age	ditch	Y	Y	Y	N	-

7. Discussion

- 7.1 The evaluation has identified a number of archaeological features, which corresponded with the results of the earlier geophysical survey. In Field 1 this was limited to a pair of shallow undated ditches, F2 and F3, in TR15, with the extension of one to the north-east in TR17 (F1). These ditches correspond with subdivisions of the field seen on the 1889, 1963 and 1972 OS maps, but not on the Tithe map (**Figure 4**). In Field 2 another undated ditch, F5, was seen in TR5. However, there is no indication of a field boundary in this area on the historic mapping; the field is shown as sub-divided on the 1963 OS map (**d** on **Figure 4**), but this was further south. It is therefore probable that this ditch had an origin earlier than the post-medieval period. Most

significantly, trenches 8, 9 and 11 located three sides of the western portion of the Bowley's Plantation enclosure previously located by geophysical survey.

- 7.2 The enclosure ditch was excavated in TR8 and TR9 and the probable construction date elucidated. Primary and lower fills produced pottery which indicate that the enclosure ditch was backfilled no earlier than the Late Iron Age. The initial use of the enclosure may not have been of long duration, given the evidence of early backfilling (see below). The use of the internal space is however still unclear, as no interior features were seen. This could be explained by the limited area of the interior examined, evidence for truncation seen in TR9, and, given the variability of occupation density within similar later prehistoric enclosed sites, the possibility of few original structures, and shallow or ephemeral features.
- 7.3 In both trenches three distinct phases of infilling were represented. There was no identifiable fine basal silt in either intervention. This was succeeded in both cases by rapid fills of yellowish sandy clay with a large proportion of gravel, up to a third of the depth of the ditch. These primary fills were similar to the underlying natural deposits, and the lack of any fine primary silts implies that this initial filling occurred early in the life of the ditch. The rapidity may also indicate a deliberate backfilling episode. After this the ditch appears to have stabilised for some time. The middle fills are more complex, contain finer gravels and no finds, and in both interventions are indicative of short and punctuated episodes of deposition. The series of fills in both sections apparently derive from sources located to either side of the ditch. Although there was no indication seen in the trench sections, and hints of truncation of the ditch fills in TR9, the fill patterns imply banks originally situated on both sides of the ditch. The extant earthworks in Bowley's Plantation feature a double bank (the inner 6m wide and 1m high and the outer 4m wide and 1.3m high) with a medial ditch (HE Listing No 1002772; RCHME 1970). The excavated evidence from TR8 and TR9 supports the original presence of two banks on the western and northern sides of the enclosure as well.
- 7.4 The series of fills which occupied the middle third to half of the ditch, then appear to have stabilised. This would have left a visible depression. Although it is not possible to speculate as to the scale of the remaining banks, they must have been substantially reduced. The last, upper, part of the filling consisted of a few, even, finer fills across the width of the ditch. These have greater similarity to the overlying subsoil and may be the result of more recent ploughing and consequent levelling of this part of the enclosure. The enclosure bank and/or ditch was not shown on an Ordnance Survey drawing of 1805 (**a** on **Figure 5**), despite another landmark nearby to the west, Mowlam's Barrow, being shown, so it may have already have been less than impressive as a landmark. It is worth noting that Mowlam's Barrow was mentioned as being a parish landmark as one of several barrows on the heath in trade directories in the 1850s (e.g. The Post Office Directory 1855), and was situated on the parish boundary. The enclosure was also not shown on the Tithe map of 1842 (**b** on **Figure 5**). The earthworks are shown clearly however on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 (**c** on **Figure 5**). The enclosure had certainly been ploughed out by the time of excavations adjacent to the earthworks in Bowley's Plantation in 1958 (Field 1959), although earthworks are still shown in the field on the 1963 OS map (**d** on **Figure 5**). It is more correctly shown as conjectured line on later editions.
- 7.5 Previous examination of the enclosure in Bowley's Plantation produced two complete bead-rim bowls of the late 1st century BC, 1st century AD (Field, 1959). A trench was excavated across the bank and ditch on the eastern side, close to the area where the bowls were located. The ditch was described as 'six feet deep' (*ibid*), which accords with the depth of the two interventions across the ditch carried out during this evaluation. In 1959, the bottom of the ditch produced a substantial part of what was initially assumed to be a medieval vessel (*ibid*), but subsequently understood to be Late Iron Age pottery (Anon, 1960). Pottery from the base of the ditch in both TR8 and TR9 appears to indicate a consistent Late Iron Age date for the initial filling of the ditch. Field (1959) noted that there appeared to have been at least one episode of heightening of the bank, and assumed that the material came from the ditch. Whilst there is no evidence from the recent evaluation excavations for re-cutting of the ditch, the variability of the fills, and apparent rapid initial filling, indicates a propensity to re-working. Field (*ibid*) was able to demonstrate that the two complete bowls had '*come from a shallow circular or oval hollow and had rested on flints in the natural gravel*'. He regarded their burial as deliberate (*ibid*); these bowls often occur within Late Iron Age burials in south Dorset, and have previously been used as diagnostic of the Durotrigan burial rite (Whimster 1981). The lack of human remains in this instance may indicate that these bowls were involved in an act of structured deposition, which was a frequent feature of LIA settlement (Hill, 1996; Jones and Randall, 2010; Randall, 2010). Nothing similar was seen in the

recent project, which implies that any structured deposition may have been focussed at the entrance to the enclosure.

- 7.6 Earlier activity in the area, represented by the single worked flint and later Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery in the ditch fills in TR8, are echoed by the identification of Bronze Age pottery from within the area of the enclosure (Anon 1960). Other Iron Age settlement enclosures in the region have evidence of long periods of use with enclosed and unenclosed episodes (e.g. Winnal Down, Hants (Fasham, 1985)), so it is possible that this may be the case with the Bowley's Plantation enclosure. Pollen analysis by Dimbleby, referred to by the RCHME (1970) indicated that the enclosure had been constructed in an open environment, a fact which had the time was used to support a medieval date for the enclosure. However, much of the area had been deforested by the Late Iron Age, as evidenced by extensive field systems to the north of Crossways. The bulk soil samples recovered during this project produced charred wood and plant parts which could provide palaeoenvironmental data and further information about the use of the enclosure.
- 7.7 Isolated rectilinear enclosures are a common feature of the southern British later prehistoric period (e.g. Moore 2006). The easterly orientation of the entrance is also a common occurrence for Iron Age buildings and enclosures (Hill 1996, 109; Moore 2006, 59). The Bowley's Plantation enclosure was roughly 50 x 50m; the scale of the ditch is notable at c. 5m wide and c. 2m deep. At Tolpuddle Ball, c. 6km to the north-east of the Site, a rectangular enclosure with an east facing entrance in the south-east corner with an attached antenna ditch, dated to the Middle/Late Iron Age was 22 x 37m. The ditch was 2.8m wide and 1.25m deep. It encompassed a small number of pits (Birbeck 1999, 25-26). At Maiden Castle Road First School, Dorchester the sub-rectangular 0.2ha enclosure had a single internal bank and ditch which was more than 1.5m deep, and originally had entrances on the south and west sides. It contained three roundhouses and pits in an organised space with open areas (Bellamy et al. 1993). An enclosure of Late Iron Age date situated in an unenclosed landscape at Sigwells, Charlton Horethorne was c. 24m x 27m with a ditch 2-3m wide with a south-east facing entrance encompassed an area replete with Middle and Late Iron Age pits (cf. Tabor 2008, 131). Heron Grove, on the River Stour was a Middle Iron Age sub-rectangular enclosure c. 40m x c. 80m in extent, with a ditch c. 4m wide and 1.5m deep (Valentin 1993; 1994; Papworth 2008). Bowley's Plantation is therefore a large example of a Late Iron Age enclosure.
- 7.8 A paucity of interior features is not uncommon in Iron Age enclosures. For example, the large Early Iron Age enclosure at Pimperne (near Blandford) contained only one house in the quarter of the area examined, with the scale of the enclosure being explained as related to status rather than function (Cunliffe 1991). A rectangular enclosure dated to the Later Bronze Age/Early Iron Age adjacent to Poundbury Hillfort, Dorchester, was 33 x 55m with a V shaped ditch c. 3m across. There appeared to be few internal structures, with a number of houses appearing in the later Iron Age when the enclosure itself had silted up (Sparey Green 1987). A rectilinear enclosure at Sweetbriar Drove, north of Badbury Rings, was roughly 40m square and is associated with other features providing both Early and Middle Iron Age dates (Papworth 2008). Heron Grove was imposed on an Early Iron Age settlement, but also had a series of house ring gullies within it (Valentin 1993; 1994; Papworth 2008). The abraded Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery recovered from the Bowley's Plantation ditch during this project perhaps hint at a similar situation.
- 7.9 The Bowley's Plantation enclosure is also unusual in having two banks on either side of a ditch. No other bivallate sub-rectangular enclosures appear to have been noted in Dorset. Moore (2008, 49) found them to be rare in Somerset and Gloucestershire, becoming more common in Wales and the Marches. The size and degree of elaboration of this enclosure emphasises its likely status in the later Iron Age, and indicates that it must have been a place of some importance to the local area at the time.
- 7.10 In conclusion, this investigation has provided valuable additional information about the Bowley's Plantation enclosure. It has clarified the date of construction and use of the Scheduled Monument, firmly situating it within the Late Iron Age. Consequently, it can now be discussed in relation to contemporary sites. This highlights Bowley's Plantation's place within a continuum of later prehistoric rectilinear enclosures and settlements of which there are a number of Dorset examples, but has also underlined its unusual aspects as a double banked and large example, situated in a lowland location. The enclosure would have been an imposing and important element of the later Iron Age central Dorset landscape. This project has contributed to an understanding of the monument which could elucidate future questions on how it would have related

to contemporary settlement and land use in the immediate environs, as well as how it, and its builders, were situated within the contemporary 'Durotrigan' social and settlement hierarchy.

8. Archive

- 8.1 The NPPF requires that an archaeological archive arising from development works is made publicly accessible (para. 141). The archive comprises two parts: the paper/digital archive; and the physical archive (artefact/ecofact assemblage).

Paper/digital archive

- 8.2 Where archaeological features/deposits have been recorded, the archive generated from this usually comprises site records, drawings and photographs either in paper format or born-digital data. On conclusion of a project this is normally transferred into the care of a trusted digital repository such as the county repository or Archaeology Data Service (ADS) as scanned paper records or native born-digital data.

- 8.3 In this case the paper and digital archive will be offered to Dorset County Museum and as part of a separate arrangement with the client.

Physical archive

- 8.4 The artefact/ecofact assemblage is the legal property of the landowner (excluding any items that fall under The Treasure Act 1996). However, it is usual practice for the landowner to transfer ownership of this assemblage to a receiving institution (usually a museum) once it has been fully assessed and/or analysed. Receiving institutions store the assemblage and make it publicly accessible.

- 8.5 In this case, it is recommended that the artefact archive is suitable for additional research and long-term curation in a museum would be appropriate, particularly given that there is additional material available from previous investigation of the Site. It is therefore intended that the physical archive will be deposited with Dorset County Museum with digital and other Site records, unless the landowner is in a position to ensure that the archive will be publicly accessible in perpetuity. The eventual destination will form part of a separate arrangement with the client.

Dissemination: report

- 8.6 Copies of the report will be submitted to the following:
- client and/or agent
 - the HES so that it can be included as part of the county Historic Environment Record (HER)
 - the ADS, via OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations – <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>)

Dissemination: publication

- 8.7 The excavated heritage asset is of regional and considerable local significance. A summary will be provided for publication in the 'Archaeology in Dorset' section of the county archaeological journal for 2018.

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- | | |
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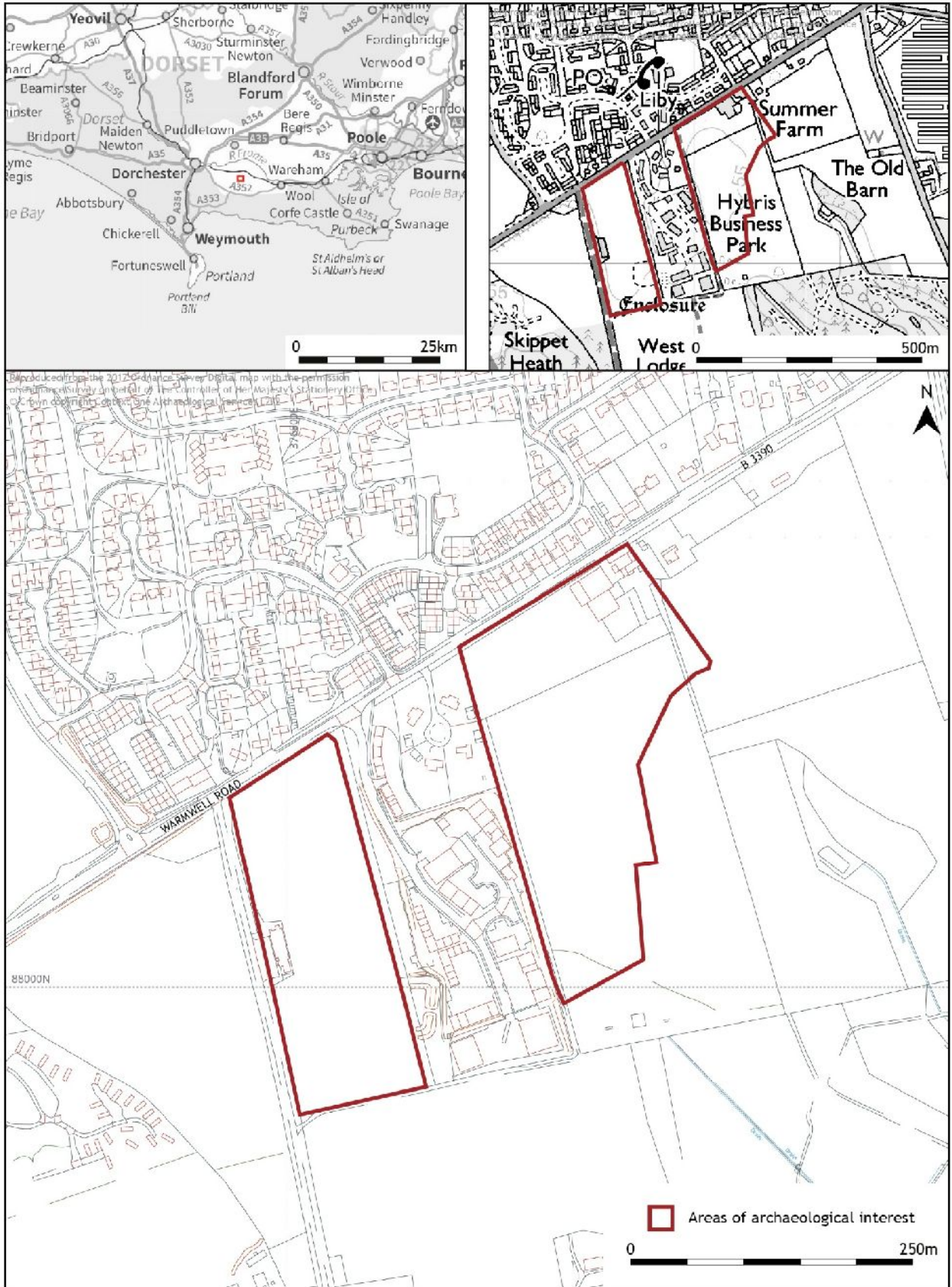


Figure 1. Site setting and areas of archaeological interest



Figure 2. Trench location plan and geophysical survey results

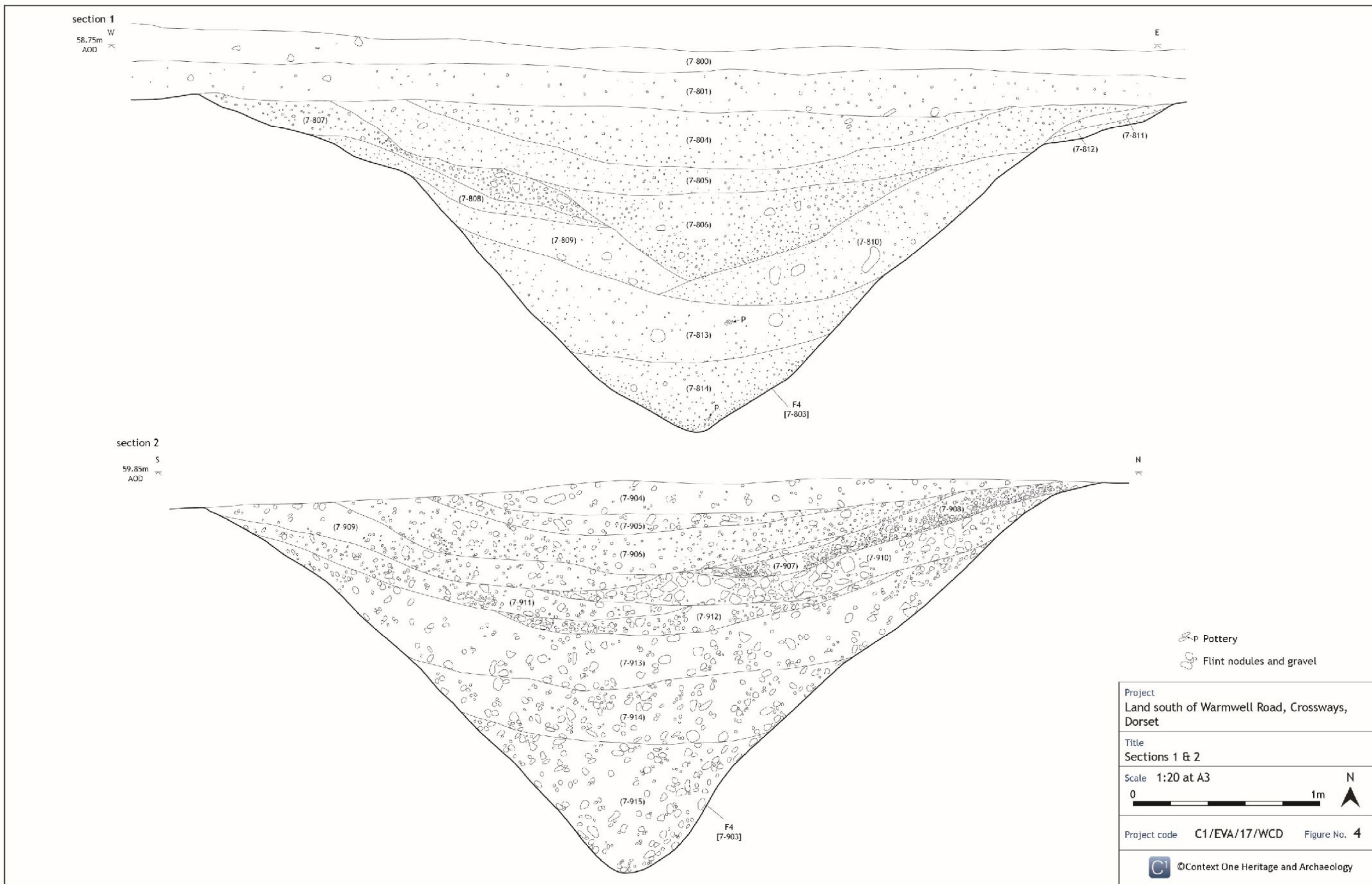


Figure 4. Section drawings of ditch (F4)



Figure 5. Historic map regression



Plate 1. TR11 F4 surface (facing SSW; 1m scales)



Plate 2. TR9 F4 surface (facing SSW; 1m scales)



Plate 3. TR8 F4 (facing N; 2m scale)



Plate 4. TR9 F4 (Facing N; 2m scale)



Plate 5. TR15 F2 (facing W; 0.50m scale)



Plate 6. TR15 F3 (facing W; 0.50m scale)



Plate 7. TR17 F1 (facing W; 0.50m scale)



Plate 8. TR5 F5 (facing NW, 1m scale)

Appendix 1: Context summary

CONTEXT NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EARLIER THAN	CONTEMP. WITH	LATER THAN	LENGTH	WIDTH/DIAMETER	THICKNESS/DEPTH (m)
Trench 1 - 30m long x 1.6m wide									
7-100	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A friable dark grey (7.5YR 4/1) sandy silt with occasional angular gravel fragments	NA	-	7-101	-	-	0.15
7-101	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A friable strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty sandy gravel with moderate angular flint fragments	7-100	-	7-102	-	-	0.10
7-102	Natural	Layer	Natural. A friable reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) sandy silt with frequent angular gravel fragments and occasional rounded flint nodules	7-101	-	NA	-	-	>0.10
Trench 2 - 30m long x 1.6m wide									
7-200	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A friable dark grey (7.5YR 4/1) sandy silt with occasional angular gravel fragments	NA	-	7-201	-	-	0.20
7-201	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A friable strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty sandy gravel with moderate angular flint fragments	7-200	-	7-202	-	-	0.20
7-202	Natural	Layer	Natural. A friable reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) sandy silt with frequent angular gravel fragments and occasional rounded flint nodules	7-201	-	NA	-	-	>0.10
Trench 3 - 30m long x 1.6m wide									
7-300	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A friable dark grey (7.5YR 4/1) sandy silt with occasional angular gravel fragments	NA	-	7-301	-	-	0.10
7-301	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A friable strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty sandy gravel with moderate angular flint fragments	7-300	-	7-302	-	-	0.10
7-302	Natural	Layer	Natural. A friable reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) sandy silt with frequent angular gravel fragments and occasional rounded flint nodules	7-301	-	NA	-	-	>0.10
Trench 4 - 30m long x 1.6m wide									
7-400	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A friable dark grey (7.5YR 4/1) sandy silt with occasional angular gravel fragments	NA	-	7-401	-	-	0.20
7-401	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A friable strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty sandy gravel with moderate angular flint fragments	7-400	-	7-402	-	-	0.20
7-402	Natural	Layer	Natural. A friable reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) sandy silt with frequent angular gravel fragments and occasional rounded flint nodules	7-401	-	NA	-	-	>0.10
Trench 5 - 30m long x 1.6m wide									
7-500	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A friable dark grey (7.5YR 4/1) sandy silt with occasional angular gravel fragments	NA	-	7-501	-	-	0.18
7-501	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A friable strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty sandy gravel with moderate angular flint fragments	7-500	-	7-502	-	-	0.10

7-502	Natural	Layer	Natural. A friable reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) sandy silt with frequent angular gravel fragments and occasional rounded flint nodules	7-501	-	NA	-	-	>0.12
7-503	Modern	Fill	Ditch fill. A soft and loose yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy silt with occasional angular and sub-angular flint gravel fragments	7-501	-	7-504	>1.60	1.00	0.25
7-504	Modern	Cut	Ditch. Linear cut on a NE-SW alignment, with moderate concave sides and concave base	7-503	-	7-502	>1.60	1.00	0.25
Trench 6 - 30m long x 1.6m wide									
7-600	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A friable dark grey (7.5YR 4/1) sandy silt with occasional angular gravel fragments	NA	-	7-601	-	-	0.20
7-601	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A friable strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty sandy gravel with moderate angular flint fragments	7-600	-	7-602	-	-	0.20
7-602	Natural	Layer	Natural. A friable reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) sandy silt with frequent angular gravel fragments and occasional rounded flint nodules	7-601	-	NA	-	-	>0.10
Trench 7 - 30m long x 1.6m wide									
7-700	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A friable dark grey (7.5YR 4/1) sandy silt with occasional angular gravel fragments	NA	-	7-701	-	-	0.12
7-701	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A friable strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty sandy gravel with moderate angular flint fragments	7-700	-	7-702	-	-	0.08
7-702	Natural	Layer	Natural. A friable reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) sandy silt with frequent angular gravel fragments and occasional rounded flint nodules	7-701	-	NA	-	-	>0.10
Trench 8 - 5m x 5m									
7-800	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A friable dark grey (7.5YR 4/1) sandy silt with occasional angular gravel fragments	NA	-	7-801	-	-	0.20
7-801	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A friable strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty sandy gravel with moderate angular flint fragments	7-800	-	7-802	-	-	0.20
7-802	Natural	Layer	Natural. A friable reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) sandy silt with frequent angular gravel fragments and occasional rounded flint nodules	7-801	-	NA	-	-	>0.10
7-803		Cut	Enclosure ditch. Linear cut on a N-S alignment, with steep straight sides and pointed base	7-812 7-814	7-903	7-802	>5.00	5.50	2.07
7-804		Fill	A compacted dark grey (10YR 4/1) silty sandy clay with frequent angular to rounded flint fragments	7-801		7-805	>5.00	3.10	0.30
7-805		Fill	A compacted dark grey (10YR 4/1) silty sandy clay with frequent angular to rounded flint fragments	7-804		7-806 7-811	>5.00	3.65	0.23
7-806		Fill	A friable dark grey (10YR 4/1) silty sandy clay with frequent angular to rounded flint fragments	7-805		7-807	>5.00	1.55	0.47
7-807		Fill	A friable dark grey (10YR 4/1) silty sandy clay with frequent angular to rounded flint fragments	7-806		7-808	>5.00	2.30	0.18

7-808		Fill	A friable dark grey (10YR 4/1) silty sandy clay with frequent angular flint fragments	7-807		7-809	>5.00	1.65	0.11
7-809		Fill	A friable dark grey (10YR 4/1) silty sandy clay with frequent to moderate angular flint fragments and very occasional rounded flint fragments	7-808		7-810	>5.00	1.60	0.10
7-810		Fill	A compacted yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty sandy clay with frequent to moderate angular flint fragments and very occasional rounded flint fragment	7-809		7-813	>5.00	2.10	0.34
7-811		Fill	A friable yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay with frequent to moderate angular flint fragments	7-805		7-812	>5.00	0.70	0.05
7-812		Fill	A friable dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty sandy clay with moderate angular flint fragments	7-811		7-803	>5.00	0.70	0.04
7-813		Fill	A friable dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty sandy clay with frequent angular flint fragments	7-810		7-814	>5.00	1.80	0.45
7-814		Fill	A friable dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) sandy gravel with frequent rounded flint fragments	7-813		7-803	>5.00	1.10	0.35
Trench 9 - 30m long x 1.6m wide									
7-900	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A friable dark grey (7.5YR 4/1) sandy silt with occasional angular gravel fragments	NA	-	7-901	-	-	0.15
7-901	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A friable strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty sandy gravel with moderate angular flint fragments	7-900	-	7-902	-	-	0.15
7-902	Natural	Layer	Natural. A friable reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) sandy silt with frequent angular gravel fragments and occasional rounded flint nodules	7-901	-	NA	-	-	>0.10
7-903		Cut	Enclosure ditch. Linear cut on a E-W alignment, with steep straight sides and pointed base	7-915	7-803	7-902	>6.50	5.10	2.09
7-904		Fill	Enclosure ditch fill. A friable dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) silty sandy clay with moderate angular and rounded flint fragments	7-901		7-905	>6.50	3.16	0.18
7-905		Fill	Enclosure ditch fill. A friable very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) silty sandy clay with frequent to moderate rounded and angular flint fragments	7-904		7-906	>6.50	2.29	0.11
7-906		Fill	Enclosure ditch fill. A soft and friable dark grey (10YR 4/2) silty sandy clay with frequent to moderate angular to rounded flint fragments	7-905		7-909 7-907	>6.50	3.35	0.23
7-907		Fill	Enclosure ditch fill. A friable dark grey (10YR 4/1) silty sandy clay with moderate angular to rounded flint fragments and small angular flint gravel	7-906		7-908	>6.50	0.68	0.05
7-908		Fill	Enclosure ditch fill. A friable dark grey (10YR 4/1) silty sandy clay with frequent angular to rounded flint fragments and small angular flint gravel	7-907		7-910	>6.50	2.26	0.13
7-909		Fill	Enclosure ditch fill. A friable dark grey (10YR 4/1) silty sandy clay with moderate to occasional angular to rounded flint fragments	7-906		7-910	>6.50	2.42	0.14
7-910		Fill	Enclosure ditch fill. A friable very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) silty sandy clay with frequent angular to rounded flints and angular flint gravel	7-909 7-908		7-911	>6.50	2.77	0.17

7-911		Fill	Enclosure ditch fill. A friable very dark greyish brown (10YR 4/3) silty sandy clay with frequent angular to rounded flint fragments	7-910		7-912	>6.50	2.49	0.14
7-912		Fill	Enclosure ditch fill. A friable dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/2) silty sand clay with frequent angular to rounded flint fragments and small angular flint gravel	7-911		7-913	>6.50	2.16	0.15
7-913		Fill	Enclosure ditch fill. A soft dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silty sandy clay with frequent angular to rounded flints	7-912		7-914	>6.50	3.92	0.35
7-914		Fill	Enclosure ditch fill. A friable yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand with frequent angular to rounded flints and small angular flint gravel	7-913		7-915	>6.50	2.38	0.36
7-915		Fill	Enclosure ditch fill. A friable yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty sand with frequent angular to rounded flints	7-914		7-903	>6.50	1.64	0.70
Trench 10 - 30m long x 1.6m wide									
7-1000	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A friable dark grey (7.5YR 4/1) sandy silt with occasional angular gravel fragments	NA	-	7-1001	-	-	0.10
7-1001	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A friable strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty sandy gravel with moderate angular flint fragments	7-1000	-	7-1002	-	-	0.15
7-1002	Natural	Layer	Natural. A friable reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) sandy silt with frequent angular gravel fragments and occasional rounded flint nodules	7-1001	-	NA	-	-	>0.15
Trench 11 - 30m long x 1.6m wide									
7-1100	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A friable dark grey (7.5YR 4/1) sandy silt with occasional angular gravel fragments	NA	-	7-1101	-	-	0.20
7-1101	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A friable strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty sandy gravel with moderate angular flint fragments	7-1100	-	7-1102	-	-	0.20
7-1102	Natural	Layer	Natural. A friable reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) sandy silt with frequent angular gravel fragments and occasional rounded flint nodules	7-1101	-	NA	-	-	>0.15
Trench 12 - 30m long x 1.6m wide									
7-1200	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A friable dark grey (7.5YR 4/1) sandy silt with occasional angular gravel fragments	NA	-	7-1201	-	-	0.20
7-1201	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A friable strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty sandy gravel with moderate angular flint fragments	7-1200	-	7-1202	-	-	0.30
7-1202	Natural	Layer	Natural. A friable reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) sandy silt with frequent angular gravel fragments and occasional rounded flint nodules	7-1201	-	NA	-	-	>0.10
Trench 13 - 30m long x 1.6m wide									
7-1300	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A friable dark grey (7.5YR 4/1) sandy silt with occasional angular gravel fragments	NA	-	7-1301	-	-	0.20
7-1301	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A friable strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty sandy gravel with moderate angular flint fragments	7-1300	-	7-1302	-	-	0.15

7-1302	Natural	Layer	Natural. A friable reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) sandy silt with frequent angular gravel fragments and occasional rounded flint nodules	7-1301	-	NA	-	-	>0.10
Trench 14 - 30m long x 1.6m wide									
7-1400	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A friable dark grey (7.5YR 4/1) sandy silt with occasional angular gravel fragments	NA	-	7-1401	-	-	0.20
7-1401	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A friable strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty sandy gravel with moderate angular flint fragments	7-1400	-	7-1402	-	-	0.20
7-1402	Natural	Layer	Natural. A friable reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) sandy silt with frequent angular gravel fragments and occasional rounded flint nodules	7-1401	-	NA	-	-	>0.10
Trench 15 - 30m long x 1.6m wide									
7-1500	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A friable dark grey (7.5YR 4/1) sandy silt with occasional angular gravel fragments	NA	-	7-1501	-	-	0.15
7-1501	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A friable strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty sandy gravel with moderate angular flint fragments	7-1500	-	7-1502	-	-	0.15
7-1502	Natural	Layer	Natural. A friable reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) sandy silt with frequent angular gravel fragments and occasional rounded flint nodules	7-1501	-	NA	-	-	>0.10
7-1503	Modern	Fill	Ditch fill. A friable dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy silt with occasional angular and sub-rounded flint gravel fragments	7-1501	-	7-1504	>1.60	0.80	0.20
7-1504	Modern	Cut	Ditch. Linear cut on a NE-SW alignment, with moderate concave sides and flat base	7-1503	-	7-1502	>1.60	0.80	0.20
7-1505	Modern	Fill	Ditch fill. A friable dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy silt with occasional angular and sub-rounded flint gravel fragments	7-1501	-	7-1506	>1.60	0.50	0.15
7-1506	Modern	Cut	Ditch. Linear cut on a NE-SW alignment, with moderate concave sides and sloping base	7-1505	-	7-1502	>1.60	0.50	0.15
Trench 16 - 30m long x 1.6m wide									
7-1600	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A friable dark grey (7.5YR 4/1) sandy silt with occasional angular gravel fragments	NA	-	7-1601	-	-	0.20
7-1601	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A friable strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty sandy gravel with moderate angular flint fragments	7-1600	-	7-1602	-	-	0.10
7-1602	Natural	Layer	Natural. A friable reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) sandy silt with frequent angular gravel fragments and occasional rounded flint nodules	7-1601	-	NA	-	-	>0.10
Trench 17 - 30m long x 1.6m wide									
7-1700	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A friable dark grey (7.5YR 4/1) sandy silt with occasional angular gravel fragments	NA	-	7-1701	-	-	0.20
7-1701	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A friable strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty sandy gravel with moderate angular flint fragments	7-1700	-	7-1702	-	-	0.30
7-1702	Natural	Layer	Natural. A friable reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) sandy silt with frequent angular gravel fragments and occasional rounded flint nodules	7-1701	-	NA	-	-	>0.10

7-1703	Modern	Fill	Ditch fill. A friable dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy silt with occasional angular and sub-rounded flint gravel fragments	7-1701	-	7-1704	1.60	0.80	0.20
7-1704	Modern	Cut	Ditch. Linear cut on a NE-SW alignment, with moderate concave sides and flat base	7-1703	-	7-1702	1.60	0.80	0.20
Trench 18 - 30m long x 1.6m wide									
7-1800	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A friable dark grey (7.5YR 4/1) sandy silt with occasional angular gravel fragments	NA	-	7-1801	-	-	0.20
7-1801	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A friable strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty sandy gravel with moderate angular flint fragments	7-1800	-	7-1802	-	-	0.10
7-1802	Natural	Layer	Natural. A friable reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) sandy silt with frequent angular gravel fragments and occasional rounded flint nodules	7-1801	-	NA	-	-	>0.10
Trench 19 - 30m long x 1.6m wide									
7-1900	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A friable dark grey (7.5YR 4/1) sandy silt with occasional angular gravel fragments	NA	-	7-1901	-	-	0.20
7-1901	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A friable strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty sandy gravel with moderate angular flint fragments	7-1900	-	7-1902	-	-	0.10
7-1902	Natural	Layer	Natural. A friable reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) sandy silt with frequent angular gravel fragments and occasional rounded flint nodules	7-1901	-	NA	-	-	>0.10
Trench 20 - 30m long x 1.6m wide									
7-2000	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A friable dark grey (7.5YR 4/1) sandy silt with occasional angular gravel fragments	NA	-	7-2001	-	-	0.20
7-2001	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A friable strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty sandy gravel with moderate angular flint fragments	7-2000	-	7-2002	-	-	0.20
7-2002	Natural	Layer	Natural. A friable reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) sandy silt with frequent angular gravel fragments and occasional rounded flint nodules	7-2001	-	NA	-	-	>0.10
Trench 21 - 30m long x 1.6m wide									
7-2100	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A friable dark grey (7.5YR 4/1) sandy silt with occasional angular gravel fragments	NA	-	7-2101	-	-	0.15
7-2101	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A friable strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty sandy gravel with moderate angular flint fragments	7-2100	-	7-2102	-	-	0.10
7-2102	Natural	Layer	Natural. A friable reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) sandy silt with frequent angular gravel fragments and occasional rounded flint nodules	7-2101	-	NA	-	-	>0.10

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