

Poundbury Sub-Station Land at Miller's Cross, Grove Trading Estate Dorchester, Dorset

Archaeological Evaluation Report





Wessex Archaeology

**Poundbury Sub-Station
Land at Miller's Cross, Grove Trading Estate
Dorchester, Dorset**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SM 12501

Prepared on behalf of
Scottish and Southern Energy (SSE) Power Distribution
Poole Depot
P.O. Box 2004
Branksome
Poole
Dorset
BH12 1YT

by
Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
SP4 6EB

Ref: 70211.03

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Scottish and Southern Energy to carry out an archaeological evaluation prior to the construction of a new sub-station and access road on land at Miller's Cross, Dorchester, Dorset centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 368575 091160.

The site lies within Scheduled Monument SM12501: Poundbury Camp, associated monuments and section of Roman aqueduct. Large parts of this Scheduled Monument were archaeologically investigated during the 1960's-1980's and later prehistoric settlement features and Roman graves belonging to this internationally important sequence of archaeological remains have already been excavated within the limits of the site.

Geophysical surveys conducted under a Section 42 licence granted by English Heritage as part of the current development proposals, failed to demonstrate the archaeological potential of the site. The aim of the evaluation was therefore to establish the date, nature, extent and quality of preservation of any additional archaeological remains surviving within the site so that authoritative mitigation measures can be prepared for the proposed scheme.

Four machine excavated trenches were investigated, located within the footprint of the proposed development and the evaluation was carried out in accordance with the Scheduled Monument Consent granted by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport. Archaeological features were observed in Trenches 1 and 3, including a Late Iron Age/early Romano-British pit surviving to a depth of at least 1.2m below the existing ground level. An adjacent Romano-British ditch probably represented the continuation of the northern boundary of a Late Roman enclosure identified during the previous excavations. Although no further Roman burials were identified, the size, shape and alignment of a shallow oval pit suggested that this feature may represent a truncated grave.

Further remains of the World War II army camp were encountered in all four trenches and the backfilled remnants of previously excavated archaeological features were also identified in Trench 2. The evaluation showed that the south-eastern corner of the site had been subjected to considerable landscaping and it is considered unlikely that archaeological features or deposits survive along the route of the existing access road.

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Acknowledgements

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The fieldwork was undertaken by Rachael Seager Smith and Elina Brook. This report was compiled by Rachael Seager Smith and Damian De Rosa and the illustrations were prepared by Kenneth Lymer and Linda Coleman. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Damian De Rosa.

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Scottish and Southern Energy to carry out an archaeological evaluation prior to the construction of a new sub-station and access road on land at Miller's Cross, Dorchester, Dorset (hereafter 'the Site') centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 368575 091160 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The Site lies within Scheduled Monument SM12501: Poundbury Camp, associated monuments and section of Roman aqueduct. Large parts of this Scheduled Monument, including prehistoric, Roman and post-Roman settlement features (Sparey Green 1987) and an extensive Roman cemetery (Farwell and Molleson 1993; Davies and Grieve 1987) were investigated between the 1960's and 1980's. Some of the areas excavated at this time (sites C, D, F and the eastern edge of site E - Farwell and Molleson 1993, fig. A; Davies and Grieve 1987) extend into the present Site (**Figure 2**).
- 1.1.3 As part of the current development proposals, geophysical (Wessex Archaeology 2008a) and ground penetrating radar (Arrow 2008) surveys were conducted under a Section 42 licence granted by English Heritage. The results of these proved inconclusive in demonstrating the archaeological potential of the Site due to the surveys being unable to penetrate a compacted stony layer beneath a thin skim of soil. An archaeological evaluation was therefore required to determine the presence and survival of any further archaeological remains and to aid the development of a mitigation strategy to offset the impact of the proposed construction activities within the Site.
- 1.1.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2009) supporting a scheduled monument consent application and setting out the methodology for an archaeological evaluation was submitted to the Department for Culture Media and Sport (DCMS). Following consultation with English Heritage, Scheduled Monument Consent (Ref: HSD 9/2/10937 – Appendix 2) was granted by DCMS for the archaeological works.
- 1.1.5 The evaluation comprised the excavation of four trial trenches within the footprint of the proposed development and was undertaken between the 18th and 20th March 2009.

2 THE SITE

- 2.1.1 The Site comprises a rectangular area of land covering approximately 0.25ha, located on the Grove Trading Estate on the north-west edge of Dorchester (**Figure 1**). The river Frome lies immediately to the north and the other three sides are bounded by existing industrial units.
- 2.1.2 The Site is surrounded by a dilapidated fence with a tarmac access road, flanked by trees (most to be retained as part of the new development), extending into the area from the south-east. At the time of the evaluation, flat grassland existed in the centre of the Site whilst the edges had recently been cleared of overgrown vegetation. An abandoned lorry trailer, previously located in the north-east corner, had also been pulled into the centre of the Site. Trees (also to be retained) lined the northern boundary of the Site, with the land dropping sharply to the river beyond.
- 2.1.3 The Site slopes gently down from north to south with a marked drop to the east onto the access road. Levels across the Site vary from between 63.80m and 67.80m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 2.1.4 The site lies on the Upper Chalk (GSGB 1979, sheet 328).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 Dorchester lies within a well-documented archaeological landscape, renowned for monuments such as the Maiden Castle and Poundbury Camp hillforts, the Roman town of *Durnovaria*, Mount Pleasant and Maumbury Rings. Over the last three decades, numerous programmes of archaeological work in the countryside around the town (e.g. Woodward 1991; Sharples 1991; Smith *et. al.* 1997; Wessex Archaeology in prep) have identified an extensive range of other archaeological sites, features and deposits dating from the Mesolithic period onwards.
- 3.1.2 The current Site lies within the Scheduled Monument (SM12501) of Poundbury Camp, associated monuments and section of Roman aqueduct. Excavations between 1964 and 1980 identified a Neolithic settlement, Bronze Age settlements and field systems, Late Iron Age structures, enclosures and burials, an earlier Romano-British farmstead and part of the aqueduct supplying the Roman town of *Durnovaria* as well as an extensive late Roman cemetery, possibly of Christian origin, belonging to the town and a unique settlement and field system dating to the 5th – 8th centuries AD (Sparey Green 1987; Farwell and Molleson 1993; Davies and Grieve 1987). Features belonging to this internationally important sequence of archaeological remains have already been investigated within the limits of the present Site (**Figure 2**) in 1976 and 1979. In 1976, part of the Site was occupied by the large, and probably shifting, spoil-heap resulting from these excavations (Sparey Green 1987, 18, plate: back cover).
- 3.1.3 After the demise of the post-Roman settlement, little is known about the land-use in the area, but it is probable that the hillside remained open-country in agricultural use until the early 20th century (Sparey Green 1987, 93). During the First World War, a Prisoner of War camp, consisting of regular rows of timber-framed huts (*ibid.* 94, pl. 28), occupied the hillside

and rubbish pits relating to this have been found on Sites C, F and G within or close to the limits of the present Site (ibid. 93; Davies and Grieve 1987, 83, trench II) . The huts were dismantled at the end of the war and the area used as allotments until 1940 when Poundbury Camp East army camp was established. The remains of buildings relating to this have also been identified within the Site (Figure 2), each set on a terrace and consisting of a wooden superstructure set on brick and concrete sleeper walls; zigzag trenches were added in 1943 to protect the entrances (Sparey Green 1987, 94, fig.4, phase VID).

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to establish the date, nature, extent and quality of preservation of any archaeological remains still surviving within the Site and to:

- augment the information collected during the previous excavations, in particular, concerning the extent of the cemetery
- establish the effects of the previous archaeological works, associated soil/spoil movement and events such as the deposition of the stone layer, on the archaeological resource
- confirm the depth and thickness of any surviving archaeological remains below ground level, towards providing a deposit model of the remains and overburden
- provide information to assist in determining the impact of the proposed development on any surviving archaeological remains
- inform the design of a strategy to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on any surviving archaeological remains
- consider the results of the evaluation in light of the perceived archaeological potential of the Site to contribute to current local, regional and wider archaeological research objectives

5 FIELDWORK PROCEDURES AND RECORDING

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the Scheduled Monument Consent (Ref: HSD 9/2/10937 – Appendix 2) granted by DCMS and the relevant guidance given in the Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008).

5.2 Fieldwork

5.2.1 Four machine-excavated trial trenches were located within the footprint of the proposed development (**Figure 1**), comprising a new access road, switching house and transformers. Trench 1 was 10m long, Trenches 2 and 3 were both 20m long and Trench 4 was 15m long. All trenches were 1.6m wide. Contingency trenching, in accordance with the approved WSI, totalling 10m in length was undertaken in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 to clarify the nature and extent of the archaeological features exposed.

- 5.2.2 The trenches were excavated using a wheeled mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, under the supervision of Wessex Archaeology staff. Excavation continued in spits through the overburden down to the uppermost archaeological deposits and the spoil was heaped to the side of the trenches at a minimum of 1.5m from the trench edge.
- 5.2.3 All the archaeological deposits were cleaned and excavated by hand, with all recording carried out using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. The archaeological features, layers and deposits were assigned unique context numbers by trench. The features were planned at a scale of 1:20 and sections drawn at 1:10, on drawing film, and including, where appropriate, information concerning the existing ground surface and overburden to provide a full record and deposit column information. The Site survey was carried out with a Leica 1200 series GPS unit using an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below. All survey data was recorded in OS coordinates using the OSGB36 (02) transformation. The trenches were recorded photographically using both digital images and black-and-white negatives on 35mm film. On completion of the hand-investigations and recording, all the trenches were backfilled with the excavated material and levelled

6 RESULTS

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Details of individual excavated contexts and features and the results of artefact analyses are retained in the archive. Context descriptions are presented in **Appendix 1**.
- 6.1.2 In all trenches, except along the existing access road in Trench 4, a thin (up to 0.1m thick) layer of grey-brown silty loam topsoil lay above a hard, compacted deposit of limestone pieces (c. 0.15m deep). This stone layer, identified by the geophysical surveys as extending across the whole Site (Wessex Archaeology 2008; Arrow 2008), was presumably laid to provide hard-standing after, or as part of, the reinstatement of the area associated with the previous archaeological investigations. Below this, the soil profiles varied from trench to trench and are summarised individually below.

6.2 Trench 1

- 6.2.1 The western end of Trench 1, located in the footprint of the proposed sub-station building, extended into the edge of the previously excavated Site E but the rest of its length examined the un-investigated area between Sites E and F (**Figure 2**).
- 6.2.2 The level of the natural chalk varied from 65.9m aOD (eastern end) to 66.6m aOD (western end). A layer of chalky soil (**103**) was identified under the stone layer (**102**) and overlying a deposit of dark grey-brown silty loam (**104**), itself directly above the natural chalk at the western end of the trench. Both these overburden deposits represent redeposited material, probably associated with spoil movement and landscaping following the previous excavations.

6.2.3 A modern linear feature (**111**) was cut into the natural chalk at the western end of the trench, continuing the line of a drainage run identified on Site E and probably associated with the 1940's Poundbury Camp East (**Figure 2**). A shallow oval pit (**107**) was identified in the centre of the trench (**Figure 3**) and may represent a truncated grave, being on the same alignment as the graves in the adjacent areas of Sites D, E and F. A narrow, shallow gully (**109**) extended from the north-western edge of this feature and is probably contemporary while a small, sub-square feature (**114**) may represent another small pit or post-hole. Animal bones and small, rather abraded sherds of Black Burnished ware, indicative of a Romano-British date, were recovered from pit **107** and gully **109**.

6.2.4 To the east of these features, the natural chalk was truncated by a terrace (**115**), approximately 0.3m deep. The western edge of this feature was straight and steeply-sloping; to the east, it continued beyond the limits of excavation. It was filled with mid grey-brown silty loam (**105**) with very common chalk and flint pieces as well as Romano-British pottery and ceramic building material, animal bones and a well-worn skull fragment from an adult human female.

6.3 Trench 2

6.3.1 Most of the area examined in this trench had been subjected to previous archaeological excavation (**Figure 2**) and considerable evidence for relatively recent soil movement and landscaping were apparent in section, especially in the eastern half of the trench (**Figure 4, plate 4**). The natural chalk occurred at between 64.8m aOD (eastern end) and 66.3m aOD (western end).

6.3.2 At the western end of the trench, feature (**206**) probably represented the backfilled remains of an Iron Age pit (Sparey Green 1987, 39, fig.26, pit E940). To the east and in a previously unexcavated area, further modern deposits related to the World War II army camp were identified, lying immediately below the stone layer (**202**). These remains comprised a compacted chalk floor surface (**208**), its north-western edge defined by an earth-bonded brick wall footing (**209**), within and partially overlying a c. 3m wide band of very dark grey-brown loam (**207**). Further evidence of modern disturbance (**212**) was observed across the rest of the trench. Modern disturbance **212** cut into the natural chalk and was filled by mixed modern overburden deposits (**211**) containing substantial quantities of modern rubble and one piece of residual Black Burnished ware. This probably represents the remains of the previously excavated south-eastern corner of the Early-Middle Iron Age enclosure on Sites E and F, a small Roman pit as well as modern features associated with Poundbury Camp East (Sparey Green 1987, 38-40, figs. 26 and 41, features F1003 and F1006).

6.4 Trench 3

6.4.1 This trench was located in the footprint of the proposed new transformers, in an area where no previous archaeological excavation had taken place (**Figure 2**). In the western part of the trench, the original soil profile survived relatively intact (**Figure 5, section 3**); natural chalk was encountered at c.65.46m aOD, overlain by subsoil (**305**). This was overlain by a buried topsoil layer (**304**), up to 0.30m deep and containing late medieval and post-

medieval pottery. This lay beneath a layer of mixed, redeposited material (303), probably spoil from the previous excavations spread out prior to the deposition of compacted stone layer (302). Further evidence for considerable soil movement and landscaping (317) was observed in the upper part of the exposed soil profile across the eastern half of the trench.

- 6.4.2 A sub-rectangular pit (309), 1.6m long and 1.32m wide, with straight, vertical sides was cut into the natural chalk towards the western end of the trench (**Figure 5, section 4; Figure 6, plate 6**). It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m but not bottomed. It was predominantly filled with a loose chalk and flint rubble deposit (312) with two more loamy layers (310 and 311) filling a settling hollow in the top of this material. All three layers contained pottery and animal bones, with sherd and skeletal links, noted especially between contexts 311 and 312. The pottery and briquetage indicate a Late Iron Age/early Romano-British date, probably within the first three-quarters of the 1st century AD. The animal bones included a more or less complete cattle skull as well as the remains of two lambs around three months old and parts of another, older lamb.
- 6.4.3 Pit (309) was cut by a ditch (308) running along the northern edge of the trench. This feature was 1.4m wide and 0.32m deep with a wide, shallow U-shaped profile (**Figure 5, section 3**) and a Romano-British date was indicated by the small number of pottery sherds, animal bones and an oyster shell recovered from its fill (307). The alignment of this feature was almost the same as that of ditches E431, E443 and E449 which formed the northern boundary of late Roman enclosure 1 on Site E (Sparey Green 1987, 62, figs. 36 and 41), and it may therefore represent the continuation of them. At the eastern end of the trench, the line of ditch 308 and any northerly continuation of the Early-Middle Iron Age enclosure ditch recorded on Sites E and F, the backfilled remains of which were observed in Trench 2 (211), were obscured by areas of modern disturbance (321 and 324) associated with the brick footings 327 and 328 (**Figure 6, plate 5**) of one of the World War II Nissen huts, previously identified on Site F (**Figure 2**). A second area of modern disturbance (314) associated with a brick and concrete drain (315) is also likely to be related to the 1940's use of the site.

6.5 Trench 4

- 6.5.1 The eastern edge of the Site, in the area of the existing access road, has clearly been subjected to considerable landscaping, the ground level being at least one meter or more lower than the rest of the Site. In Trench 4, natural chalk occurred at between 63.64m and 63.81m aOD. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered and to the south of the kerb (405) defining the northern edge of the existing access road, bedding layers (402 and 403) for the tarmac surface (401) lay directly above the natural weathered chalk (403).
- 6.5.2 To the north of kerb (405), a modern brick wall footing (410) was identified in the east-facing section of the trench (**Figure 6, plate 8**). This and associated drainage runs (409 and 413) probably all relate to the adjacent 1940's Nissen hut. No evidence for the small pit or post-hole identified at the southern end of Site F (**Figure 2**) was encountered, perhaps as a result of discrepancies between the surveys although it is feasible that such a small

feature would have been destroyed by excavation and subsequent backfilling.

7 FINDS

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Finds were recovered from Trenches 1, 2 and 3. The assemblage was almost entirely of Late Iron Age/Romano-British date, but with small amounts of post-medieval pottery from Trenches 1 and 3.

7.1.2 All finds were quantified by material type within each context; this information is presented in Table 1. The artefacts were visually scanned to gain an impression of the range of types present, their condition, and potential date range. Where possible (pottery and ceramic building material, for example), spot dates were also recorded for each context. The finds data are currently held in an Access database.

Table 1: finds totals by material type and trench (number/weight in grammes)

Material	Trench 1	Trench 2	Trench 3	Total
Animal bone	14/151		503/1234	517/1385
Pottery	18/139	2/34	60/1148	80/1321
<i>Romano-British</i>	14/101	2/34	55/997	71/1132
<i>Post-medieval</i>	4/38		5/151	9/189
Fired clay			5/71	5/71
Flint	2/17		1/25	3/42
Ceramic building material	2/324			2/324
Stone			2/150	2/150
Shell			2/40	2/40
Metalwork	2/19			2/19
Human Bone	1/15			1/15

7.2 Pottery and fired clay

7.2.1 With the exception of a rim from a New Forest colour-coated ware indented beaker (Fulford 1975, type 27; topsoil, Trench 1) and three abraded oxidised ware body sherds (topsoil, Trench 1 and ditch **308**), all the Romano-British sherds were of the sandy fabric characteristic of the Durotrigian and Black Burnished ware potters of the Wareham/Poole Harbour region. The greatest quantity of sherds were found in pit **309**; at least two jars, one with small, post-firing perforations in its base, were represented, while rims included upright-necked and beaded types (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, WA types 1 and 7) typical of the middle decades of the 1st century AD. Similarly early sherds were found in gully **109** and pit **206**, while an everted rim jar (ibid. WA type 2/3) sherd from the fill from terrace **115** and the New Forest beaker rim suggest that the assemblage spanned the entire Romano-British period. With the exception of the pit **309** assemblage, many of the sherds were small and abraded.

7.2.2 Three sherds of Hobarrow Bay briquettage (Farrar 1975) were also found in pit **309**, while all the sandy fired clay fragments, again from this feature, may be associated with salt production.

7.2.3 One small late medieval glazed-ware body sherd, probably from a jug, was found in the buried soil layer (**304**) in Trench 3, but all the other sherds from this deposit, including the rim of a chaffing dish, were from the Donyatt area of south Somerset and were of Post-medieval date. Similar Donyatt sherds, including the pouring-spout from a possible dripping pan, were found unstratified in Trench 1.

7.3 Animal bone

7.3.1 The animal bone was in fair condition with some root-etching. No butchery marks or burnt bones were observed, but, based on the breakage pattern, some of the remains clearly represent butchery waste. One instance of gnawing shows that dogs had access to the bone prior to final deposition.

7.3.2 The identified material contained the bones of cattle (n=19), sheep/goat (n=10), pig (n=5), possible wild boar (n=1) and frog (n=3; probably from same skeleton). Pit **309** contained a more or less complete cattle skull as well as the remains of two more or less complete young lambs of the same age (c. 3 months) and parts of another, older lamb. Pits with sheep remains are also known from other excavations in the vicinity (e.g. Buckland-Wright 1987, 130, table LII; Reilly 1997, 270; Wessex Archaeology 2008b, para. 8.13.11) and attest to an emphasis on sheep-rearing in this area during the Roman era.

7.4 Other finds

7.4.1 All the other material types occurred in only very small quantities and included three struck flint flakes, probably of later prehistoric date, two pieces of ceramic building material, both probably from *tegula* roof tiles as well as oyster shell and unworked pieces of Purbeck limestone. Two hand-made iron nails were found during machining in Trench 1 and assigned to the topsoil (context **101**). Both had round heads and square-sectioned, tapering shanks (Manning 1985, 134, type 1b, fig.32), bent to more or less right-angles towards the tip. Although not functionally-specific or intrinsically datable, nails of this type were commonly used to build the wooden coffins found in the adjacent cemetery (Mills 1993, 115. fig.79) and both are therefore presumed to be of Romano-British date. A part of an adult human skull was also found redeposited in the fill of terrace **115**.

8 PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

8.1.1 No palaeo-environmental sampling was undertaken. None of the features or deposits contained large quantities of charcoal, for example, or were considered to have the potential to add anything substantial to the results of the large-scale analytical programmes already conducted in the area (eg Woodward 1991; Woodward et. al. 1993; Sharples 1991; Smith 1993; Smith et. al. 1997; Davies et. al. 2002).

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1.1 The evaluation successfully demonstrated the continued survival of relatively well-preserved archaeological remains within the previously unexcavated areas of the Site (Trenches 1 and 3). Although no further Roman burials were identified, it is possible that pit (107) in Trench 1 represented a truncated grave. The adjacent gully and small pit or post-hole were probably contemporary and similarly ephemeral. The Late Iron Age/early Romano-British pit (309) in Trench 3 survived to a depth of at least 1.2m below the existing ground level, while Romano-British ditch (308) probably represents the continuation of the northern boundary of Late Roman enclosure 1 identified on Site E (Sparey Green 1987, 62, figs. 36 and 41). All the features were of a similar nature and date range to others already known within the Scheduled Monument (Sparey Green 1987; Farwell and Molleson 1993; Davies and Grieve 1987).
- 9.1.2 Further evidence of the buildings and associated services (e.g. drain runs) forming the World War II Poundbury East army camp were also identified in all four trenches. In some instances, in particular in the eastern end of Trench 3, modern disturbance associated with the brick foundations of one of the Nissen huts had masked the line of earlier features.
- 9.1.3 The evaluation also demonstrated the survival of the backfilled remains of previously excavated archaeological features, characterised by the mixed nature of their fills, together with presence of modern rubble. This was especially apparent in Trench 2 where the remnants of Iron Age and Roman pits and part of the Early-Middle Iron Age enclosure (Sparey Green 1987, 38-40, figs. 26 and 41, features E940, F1003 and F1006) were identified.
- 9.1.4 The south-eastern corner of the Site, along the route of the existing access road, had clearly been subjected to considerable landscaping, the level of the natural chalk being reduced by around 1m. Within Trench 4, the tarmac surface and associated bedding layers of the access road rested directly on natural weathered chalk and the potential for the survival of any archaeological features or deposits is therefore considered to be very low.

10 MITIGATION SUGGESTIONS

10.1 Introduction

- 10.1.1 The results of the current archaeological evaluation taken in conjunction with the archaeological work carried out in the 1970s indicate that significant archaeology associated primarily with the Roman cemetery are present within the Site. It is therefore imperative that a suitable and appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy should be devised to limit or negate the impact of the proposed new development on the archaeological resource.
- 10.1.2 A mitigation strategy will need to be submitted to and approved by English Heritage prior to any further groundworks being undertaken. In order to inform and devise a mitigation strategy prior to submission an on site meeting will be held with the Client and Wessex Archaeology to establish the most suitable and appropriate approach to the proposed development and associated groundworks in regard of the underlying archaeological resource.

- 10.1.3 The mitigation strategy will be set out in document form and submitted to English Heritage (as advisors to DCMS) and the Dorset County Council Archaeologist for approval.

10.2 Preliminary proposals for mitigation

- 10.2.1 Prior to the on site meeting and submission of documentation preliminary proposals for an archaeological mitigation strategy are set out below:
- Strip footprint of switching house/substation (Trench 1) to permit archaeological recording – previously unexcavated area
 - Strip footprint of transformers (Trench 3) to permit archaeological recording – previously unexcavated area
 - Locations of switching house/substation and transformers to be built up above current ground surface with a raised platform being created. This would negate the need to undertake below ground archaeological recording.
 - Strip proposed new access road up-slope of the existing turning circle to permit archaeological recording
 - All new cabling and services to be run along the proposed access road and across areas already subject to archaeological investigation in the 1970s.
 - Strip new fence-line on northern, eastern (north of the existing turning circle) and southern edges of the Site to identify surviving archaeology. This would enable fence posts to be located in areas that do not impact upon archaeological features. In particular along the southern edge of the proposed new fence line there is a high potential for further Roman burials (**Figure 2**).

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 Preparation and Deposition

- 11.1.1 The complete project archive comprises an A4 ring bound folder, comprising trench record sheets, photographic register, Risk Assessment and various background documentation. There is an accompanying archive of photographs in monochrome contact prints, colour prints and colour digital images. The entire archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology under the Wessex Archaeology project code 70211. On completion of all archaeological work it is intended that the complete archaeological archive will be deposited with the Dorset County Museum.

11.2 Copyright

- 11.2.1 Wessex Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. Excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of the report by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the specification. Any document produced to meet planning requirements may be copied for planning purposes by the Local Planning Authority.

11.3 Security Copy

- 11.3.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Monuments Record Centre (Swindon), a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records at the Museum, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.

12 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1: Trench Descriptions

TRENCH : 1		Top of trench: 67.10m (W) to 66.40m (E) aOD
Dimensions: 10m x 1.6m x 0.70m		NGR: 368566 091160
Context No.	Description	Depth
101	Topsoil; loose, light grey-brown silty loam, virtually stone-free	0-0.01m
102	Stone layer; moderately compact grey-brown silty loam with abundant stones up to 0.15m across. Clear horizon with 103 below	0.1-0.22m
103	Chalk levelling/dump layer; very light grey-brown silty loam with abundant chalk pieces up to 0.1m across. Seen across whole trench but deepest in the middle, and thins out towards the eastern end, Clear horizon with 104 below	0.22-0.3m
104	Levelling layer; friable, dark grey-brown silty loam with common chalk and flint pieces up to 90mm across. Possibly re-deposited topsoil brought in from elsewhere. Deepest towards the eastern end of trench; clear boundaries with 103 above and 105 below	0.3-0.45m
105	Fill of terrace (115); mid grey-brown silty loam with very common, poorly-sorted chalk and flint pieces up to 0.16m across. Finds included pottery, ceramic building material, animal and human bone	0.45-0.75m
106	Natural chalk. Depth below modern ground surface variable	W end: 0.42m+ E end: 0.70m+
107	Shallow, oval pit (1.4m long, 0.78m wide, 0.12m deep) with concave, moderately sloping sides and an irregular base. Cuts the natural chalk (106) and filled with 108. May represent a truncated grave, being on the same alignment as the graves in adjacent areas of Sites E and F. A gully (109) extends from the north-west edge of this feature and is probably contemporary	-
108	Fill of (107); mid grey-brown silty loam with very common, poorly-sorted chalk pieces up to 30mm across and rare sub-angular flints up to 20mm across, pottery and animal bone	0.12m
109	Narrow, shallow gully, extending from the north-west edge of (107) and continuing beneath the section. 0.42m (min) long, 0.24m wide, 0.07m deep with concave, moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Cuts natural chalk 106; filled with 110	-
110	Fill of (109); mid grey-brown silty loam with common, poorly-sorted chalk pieces up to 25mm across, pottery and animal bone fragments	0.07m
111	Modern linear feature; filled with 112, cuts natural chalk; aligned NW to SE; exposed length = 5.5m, 0.6m wide; unexcavated. Likely to represent the continuation of a probable drain-run associated with 1940 army camp huts recorded in Site E	-
112	Fill of (111); mid grey-brown silty loam with common, poorly-sorted chalk pieces up to 50mm across, rare	0.42m+

	flints up to 0.1m across, pieces of plastic-coated wire, modern brick and concrete fragments; not excavated	
113	Fill of 114; mid grey-brown silty loam with common, poorly-sorted chalk pieces up to 25mm across; unexcavated	0.45m+
114	Small, sub-square feature, probably a small pit or post-hole. c. 0.5m across, filled with 113; cut natural chalk; unexcavated	-
115	Terrace; western edge only visible within the trench, located approximately 3.4m from eastern end. Cuts the natural chalk; filled with 105	0.3m

TRENCH : 2		Top of trench: 66.65m (W) to 65.47m (E) aOD
Dimensions: 20m x 1.6m x 0.9m		NGR: 368573 91168
Context No.	Description	Depth
201	Topsoil; loose, dark grey-brown silty loam, virtually stone-free	0-0.05m
202	Stone layer; moderately compact grey-brown silty loam with abundant stones up to 0.15m across; deepest (0.25m) at eastern end of trench	0.05-0.25m
203	Subsoil (at western end of trench only, overlying natural chalk 204); grey-brown silty loam with common chalk pieces up to 80mm across, abundant chalk pea-grits and rare flints up to 0.1m across. Chalk increasingly frequent and the layer more compact with increasing depth. Overlies 204 and 205	0.2-0.3m
204	Natural chalk	0.3m +
205	Modern backfill of feature (206); light grey-brown silty loam with very common chalk pieces up to 80mm across, abundant chalk pea-grits and rare flints up to 0.1m across; also large concrete lumps, whole bricks and plastic sheeting. Not fully excavated	0.3-0.4m +
206	Sub-rectangular feature at least 1.2m across with straight, gently sloping sides, at least 0.1m deep; not fully excavated. Cut natural chalk; filled with 205. Probably represents the previously-excavated Iron Age pit E940 (Sparey Green 1987, 39, fig. 26)	-
207	An area of very dark grey-brown silty loam with rare chalk pieces up to 80mm across, located towards the western end of the trench, beneath stone layer 202, here c. 0.1m deep. Not investigated but a row of bricks (209) was set within it and associated with a compacted chalk surface (208) which partially overlies this deposit. Probably associated with the WW2 Nissen huts recorded in this area	0.2m +
208	Compacted chalk surface composed of rammed, crushed chalk without any soil. Located beneath the stone layer and partially overlying 207. Not excavated but also likely to date from the WW2 period	0.2-0.3m
210	Natural chalk	0.37m+

211	Modern backfill; a mixed deposit of dark grey-brown silty loam with variable amounts of chalk and flint up to 0.15m across, chalk pea-grits and occasional limestone lumps up to 0.3m across. Also modern brick fragments, asbestos, tarmac, charcoal, bricklayers' twine (of the type beloved by archaeologists for drawing sections!) and at least one piece of residual Black Burnished ware (not collected). Visible in section beneath the stone layer 202, to the east of modern building remnants 207/207/209 and filling (212) cut into natural chalk. Probably related to the previous archaeological investigations in the area	0.2-0.7m+
212	Modern disturbance zigzagging across the trench, varying from 1.3 to 2.1m wide. Filled with 211 but not excavated. Probably the backfilled remains of the previously-excavated south-eastern corner (F1003) of the Early-Middle Iron Age enclosure on Sites E and F, a small Roman pit (F1006) as well as areas of disturbance associated with Poundbury Camp East (Spasey Green 1987, 38-40, figs. 26 and 41)	0.7m +
213	Natural chalk	0.4m+
214	Natural chalk	0.6m+
215	Natural chalk	0.9m+
216	Terrace; in section, it is apparent that c. 12m from the western end of the trench, the upper part of layer 211 had been cut way to the same level as the surface of the natural chalk, leaving 211 surviving only within (212) to the east of this point. The western edge of the terrace was formed by a straight, shallow slope visible from the base of stone layer 202. Filled with 217 and 218	
217	Upper fill of terrace 216; light grey loam with variable but always abundant quantities of re-deposited chalk and modern construction detritus – sheet and corrugated metal, bricks, concrete lumps, tarmac, plastic etc. Redeposited material, probably related to construction and the previous excavations	0.25-0.85m
218	Fill of terrace 216; beneath 217 and the stone layer 202. Mid grey silty loam with abundant chalk pieces and pea-grits, sparse flints up to 0.15m across and with lenses of crushed tarmac and greater/less quantities of soil; overlies 211 and the natural chalk. Redeposited material, probably related to construction and the previous excavations	0.25- 0.90m

TRENCH : 3		Top of trench: 66.01m (W) to 64.90m (E) aOD
Dimensions: 20m x 1.6m x 0.8m		NGR: 368570 91179
Context No.	Description	Depth
301	Topsoil; loose, dark grey-brown silty loam, virtually stone-free	0-0.05m

302	Stone layer; moderately compact grey-brown silty loam with abundant stones up to 0.15m across	0.05-0.15m
303	Mixed, redeposited material, probably of local origin; moderately hard and compact mid grey-brown silty loam with chalk and flint pieces up to 0.1m across and common chalk pea-grits.	0.15-0.3m
304	Buried topsoil; virtually inclusion-free layer of dark grey-brown silty loam; post-medieval pottery found at the base of this layer. Depth variable (in places as little as 0.07m thick) and layer disappears in the area of modern drain 315.	0.3-0.5m
305	Subsoil; only present in the extreme western end of the trench, beneath 304 and overlying the natural chalk 306. Dark grey-brown loam with very common chalk pieces, pea-grits and occasional flints	0.37-0.44m
306	Natural chalk	0.44m+
307 (same as 320)	Fill of ditch (308); mid grey-brown silty loam with abundant chalk pea-grits, rare chalk pieces up to 80mm across and occasional large flint nodules as well as fragments of animal bone, oyster shell and pottery	0.6-0.9m
308 (same as 319)	Ditch, 1.4m wide and 0.32m deep with a wide, shallow U-shaped profile, running along the northern edge of the trench. Filled with 307, cuts natural chalk and pit (309). On more or less the same alignment as, and probably the continuation of, ditches E431, E443 and E449 which formed the northern boundary of Late Roman enclosure 1 (Sparey Green 1987, 62, figs. 36 and 41)	-
309	Sub-rectangular pit, 1.6m long and 1.32m wide, with straight, vertical sides, the north-western edge slightly undercut. Cut the natural chalk. Excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m but not bottomed	-
310	Uppermost fill of pit (309); moderately compact, mid grey-brown silty loam with common angular flint nodules up to 0.15m across, very common chalk pieces up to 0.1m across, chalk pea-grits and occasional charcoal flecks/fragments; animal bone, pottery, worked flint, unworked Purbeck limestone fragments	0.44-0.7m
311	Fill of pit (309); loose, friable layer of very dark grey-brown silty loam with rare chalk pieces up to 80mm across; animal bone and pottery fragments	0.7-0.85m
312	Fill of pit (309); loose chalk and flint rubble (pieces up to 0.15m across) layer with small quantities of light grey-brown silty loam. Extends up the sides of the cut, with 310 and 311 contained in a central hollow; not fully excavated. Cut by ditch (308)	0.85-1.23m+
313	Natural chalk	0.55m+
314	Rectilinear area of redeposited material probably associated with the brick and concrete drain 315; beneath 304. Dark grey-brown silty loam with irregular light grey patches where the chalk inclusions (vary from abundant to sparse) are more dense. Not investigated	0.5m+

315	Modern salt-glazed stoneware drain pipe 0.15m in diameter set vertically within a brick and concrete surround, 0.46m square. Not investigated	0.5m+
316	Natural chalk	
317	From the area of modern drain 315 eastwards, the sequence of deposits changes beneath stone layer 302 to a series of mixed, irregular, interleaved and redeposited chalk and grey-brown silty loam soil layers (replacing 303-305 overlying the natural chalk at the western end). Modern salt-glazed stoneware drain-pipe runs survived <i>in situ</i> running approximately north-south across the trench, within this material, hence the allocation of a single context number to all these 'overburden' deposits. Overlies natural chalk, 320 and 321,	0.15-0.75m
318	Natural chalk	0.6m+
319 (same as 308)	Ditch, 1.2m wide and 0.30m deep with a wide, shallow U-shaped profile. Filled with 320, cuts natural chalk; probably the continuation of ditches E431, E443 and E449 forming the northern boundary of Late Roman enclosure 1 (Sparey Green 1987, 62, figs. 36 and 41). To the east, the line of this feature is lost in modern disturbance 321	-
320 (same as 307)	Fill of ditch (319); mid grey-brown silty loam with abundant chalk pea-grits, rare chalk pieces up to 80mm across.	0.3m
321 (same as 324)	Area of grey-brown silty loam with very common chalk pieces up to 50mm across, angular flint nodules up to 0.15m across, occasional limestone fragments, modern bricks, visible in base of trench at the eastern end of the trench. May represent a downward continuation of 317, masking the line of ditch 308/319 and any relationship it may have had to the continuation of the Early-Middle Iron Age enclosure ditch previously recorded on Sites E and F. Not excavated	0.7m+
322	Fill of (327); modern brick foundation comprising a single skin of mortared bricks set against the western side of cut; at least five courses of bricks survived. Not excavated	0.65m+
323	Fill of (327) on east side of bricks 322; very dark grey silty loam with common chalk pieces, ash and sparse crushed tarmac flecks up to 50mm across. Not excavated	0.65m+
324 (same as 321)	Grey-brown silty loam with very common chalk pieces up to 50mm across, angular flint nodules up to 0.15m across, occasional limestone fragments, modern bricks and other debris. May represent a downward continuation of 317 and may mask the continuation of the Early-Middle Iron Age enclosure ditch previously recorded on Sites E and F and represented by deposit 211 in Trench 2	0.8m+

325	Fill of (328); modern brick foundation comprising a single skin of mortared bricks set against the western side of cut; at least two courses of bricks survived. Not excavated	0.8m+
326	Fill of (328) on east side of bricks 325; very dark grey silty loam with common chalk pieces, up to 50mm across, ash, sparse crushed tarmac flecks and asbestos. Not excavated	0.8m+
327	Modern brick foundation of one of the Poundbury Camp East Nissen huts also identified on Site F; 0.40m wide; composed of 322 and 323 and paired with (328) 1.5m to the east. Not excavated	-
328	Modern brick foundation of one of the Poundbury Camp East Nissen huts also identified on Site F; 0.35m wide; composed of 325 and 326 and paired with (327) 1.5m to the west. Not excavated	-
329	Natural chalk	0.8m+

TRENCH : 4		Top of trench: 64.50m (N) to 64.14m (S) aOD
Dimensions: 15m x 1.6m x 0.7m		NGR: 368593 91157
Context No.	Description	Depth
Southernmost 10.4m of trench, to the south of the existing access road kerb:		
401	Tarmac road surface	0-0.07m
402	Coarse, yellow-brown sand and ballast bedding layer for road surface 401	0.07-0.15m
403	Subsoil; mid grey-brown silty loam with moderate chalk pea-grits and rare chalk and flint pieces up to 0.1m across	0.15-0.25m
403	Weathered chalk natural; mid grey-brown silty loam with common chalk pieces up to 50mm across, frequency of chalk increases with depth	0.25-0.35m
404	Natural chalk	0.35m+
405	Northern end of the existing access road defined by modern kerb stones set within a concrete foundation, 0.55m wide, resting on natural chalk	0-0.5m
North of the existing access road kerb:		
406	Topsoil; dark grey-brown silty loam with rare chalk and flint pieces up to 0.1m across	0-0.05m
407	Stone layer; moderately compact grey-brown silty loam with abundant stones up to 0.15m across	0.05-0.15m
408	Various interleaved modern overburden deposits, consisting of dark grey-brown silty loam with varying quantities (and sizes) of chalk pieces, angular flints, chalk pea-grits and modern rubbish including plastic, glass, bricks as well as a 'Wotsits' crisp-packet found in the base of this layer immediately above the natural chalk 412. Also fills (409)	0.15-0.7m+
409	Modern linear feature, 0.6m wide, aligned east to west cutting the natural chalk. Filled with 408. Not excavated	-

410	Brick wall foundation, probably relating to Poundbury Camp East, visible in the east-facing section of the trench and more or less parallel with it, for a distance of 1.1m. Six courses of mortared bricks laid in English bond; the two uppermost courses are off-set by half a bricks width. The wall appears to return westwards at the southern end of the exposed length and at the northern end, a concrete splay was visible continuing beneath the section. Relationship with (409) not investigated	0.15m +
411	Natural chalk	0.7m+
412	Natural chalk	0.7m+
413	An area of builders sand, associated with a modern brick-lined drain visible in the west-facing section immediately north of kerb 405	0.15m

Appendix 2: Scheduled Monument Consent - HSD 9/2/10937

RECEIVED	
11 MAR 2009	
Action	DDR
Copy	

Mr Damian De Rosa
Project Manager
Wessex Archaeology
Portway House, Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
SP4 6EB

Your Ref
Our Ref HSD 9/2/10937

10 March 2009



Dear Mr De Rosa

ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS ACT 1979 (AS AMENDED) – SECTION 2

PROPOSED WORKS AT: POUNDBURY CAMP, ASSOCIATED MONUMENTS, AND SECTION OF ROMAN AQUEDUCT, DORCHESTER, WEST DORSET, DORSET NATIONAL MONUMENT NUMBER: 12501

APPLICATION BY: MR DAMIAN DE ROSA ON BEHALF OF SCOTTISH AND SOUTHERN ENERGY POWER DISTRIBUTION

1. I am directed by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport to refer to your application for scheduled monument consent dated 22 December 2008, and to the two copies of 'Figure1' from the accompanying written scheme of investigation submitted therewith in respect of proposed works at the above scheduled ancient monument concerning undertaking archaeological evaluations for the proposed new substation and access road. I also refer to the updated and amended 'Written Scheme of Investigation' dated March 2009.

2. In accordance with paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 1 to the 1979 Act, the Secretary of State is obliged to afford to the applicant, and to any other person to whom it appears to the Secretary of State expedient to afford it, an opportunity of appearing before and being heard by a person appointed for that purpose. This opportunity has been declined in your telephone conversation with Bola Alli of the Department on 09/03/2009.

3. The Secretary of State is also required by the Act to consult with the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (English Heritage) before deciding whether or not to grant scheduled monument consent. Having received the advice of English Heritage, the Secretary of State considers that the proposed archaeological evaluation is necessary to assess the extent, depth and nature of archaeological deposits in order to provide information for taking decisions on the management of the monument, changes in its land use, or development proposals. The Secretary of State is agreeable for the works to proceed providing the conditions recommended by English Heritage, and set out below, are adhered

to and accordingly hereby grants scheduled monument consent under section 2 of the 1979 Act for the proposed works as referred to in paragraph 1 above, subject to the following conditions:

(i) The works to which this consent relates to this consent shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by English Heritage. At least one week's notice, (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of the works shall be given to:

Shane Gould
Inspector of Ancient Monuments
English Heritage
29 Queen Square
Bristol
BS1 4ND

(ii) All those involved in the works must be informed of the scheduled status of the monument, its extent and the legal obligations which apply.

(iii) Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in damage to the monument / ground disturbance other than that which is expressly authorised in this consent.

(iv) The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out only by Damian De Rosa (Wessex Archaeology) and his nominated excavation team at:

Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

(v) A report on the archaeological recording shall be sent to:

Shane Gould
Inspector of Ancient Monuments
English Heritage
29 Queen Square
Bristol
BS1 4ND

to

Peter Addison
English Heritage HEFA

The Cottage, Kale Street
Batcombe, Shepton Mallet
Somerset
BA4 6AD

and to

Steve Wallis
Archaeological Officer
Dorset County Council
Planning Division, County Hall
Colliton Park, Dorchester
Dorset
DT1 1XJ.

within four weeks' of the completion of the works (or such shorter period as mutually agreed).

4. By virtue of section 4 of the 1979 Act, if no works to which this consent relates are executed or started within five years from the date of this letter, the consent shall cease to have effect at the end of that period (unless it is revoked before then).

5. This letter does not convey any approval or consent required under any enactment, bye law, order or regulation other than section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

6. Attention is drawn to the provisions of section 55 of the 1979 Act under which any person (hereinafter referred to as the "applicant") who is aggrieved by the decision given in this letter may challenge its validity by an application made to the High Court within six weeks from the date when the decision is given. The grounds upon which an application may be made to the Court are (1) that the decision is not within the powers of the Act (that is, the Secretary of State has exceeded his powers) or (2) that any of the relevant requirements have not been complied with and the applicant's interests have been substantially prejudiced by the failure to comply. The "relevant requirements" are defined in section 55 of the 1979 Act: they are the requirements of that Act and the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1971 and the requirements of any regulations or rules made under those Acts.

7. A copy of this letter is being sent to:

Peter Addison
English Heritage HEFA
The Cottage, Kale Street
Batcombe, Shepton Mallet
Somerset
BA4 6AD

to

Culture Team

Shane Gould and Jessica Lennon
Inspector of Ancient Monuments
English Heritage
29 Queen Square
Bristol
BS1 4ND

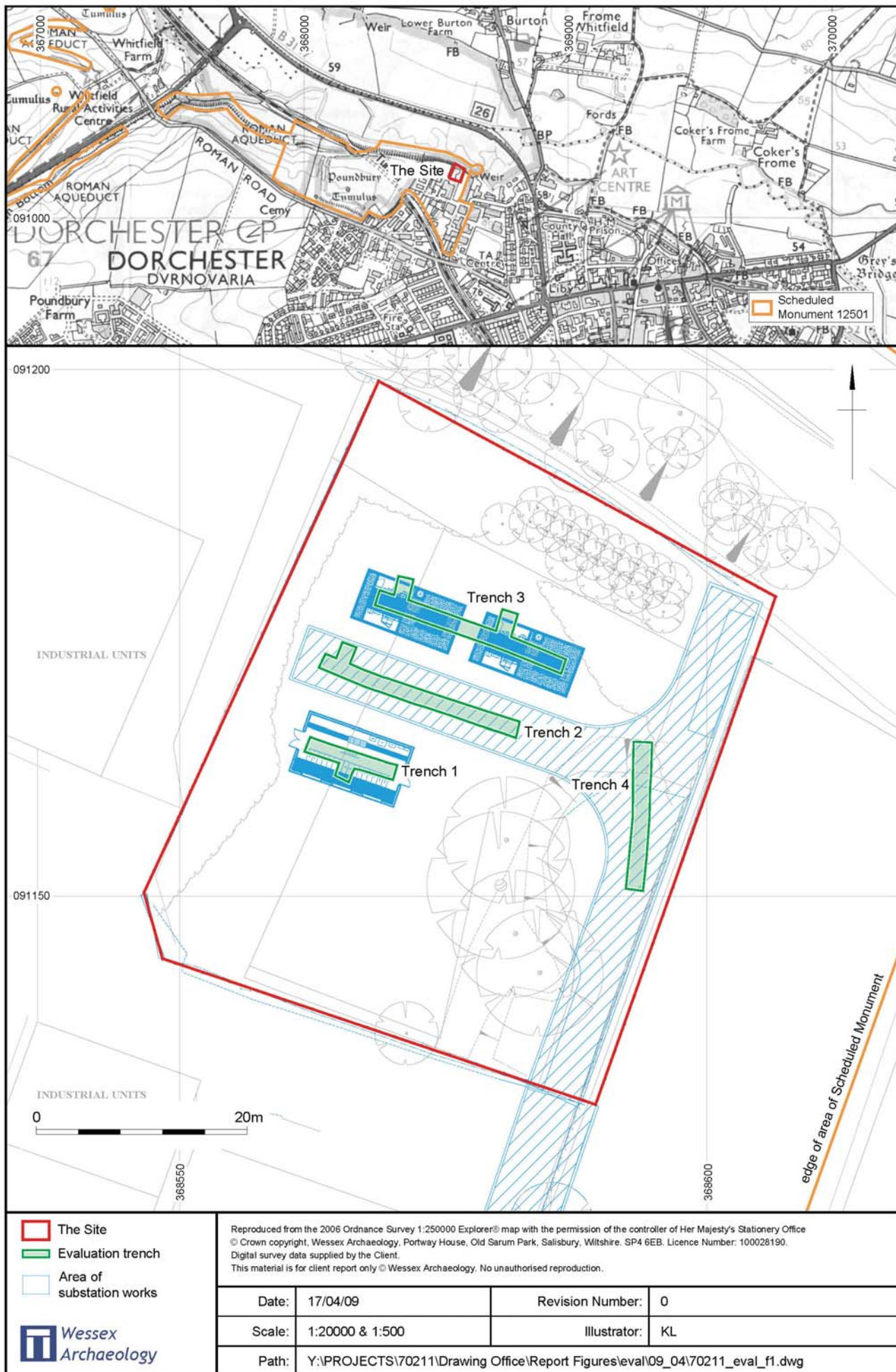
and to

Steve Wallis
Archaeological Officer
Dorset County Council
Planning Division, County Hall
Colliton Park, Dorchester
Dorset
DT1 1XJ.

Yours sincerely

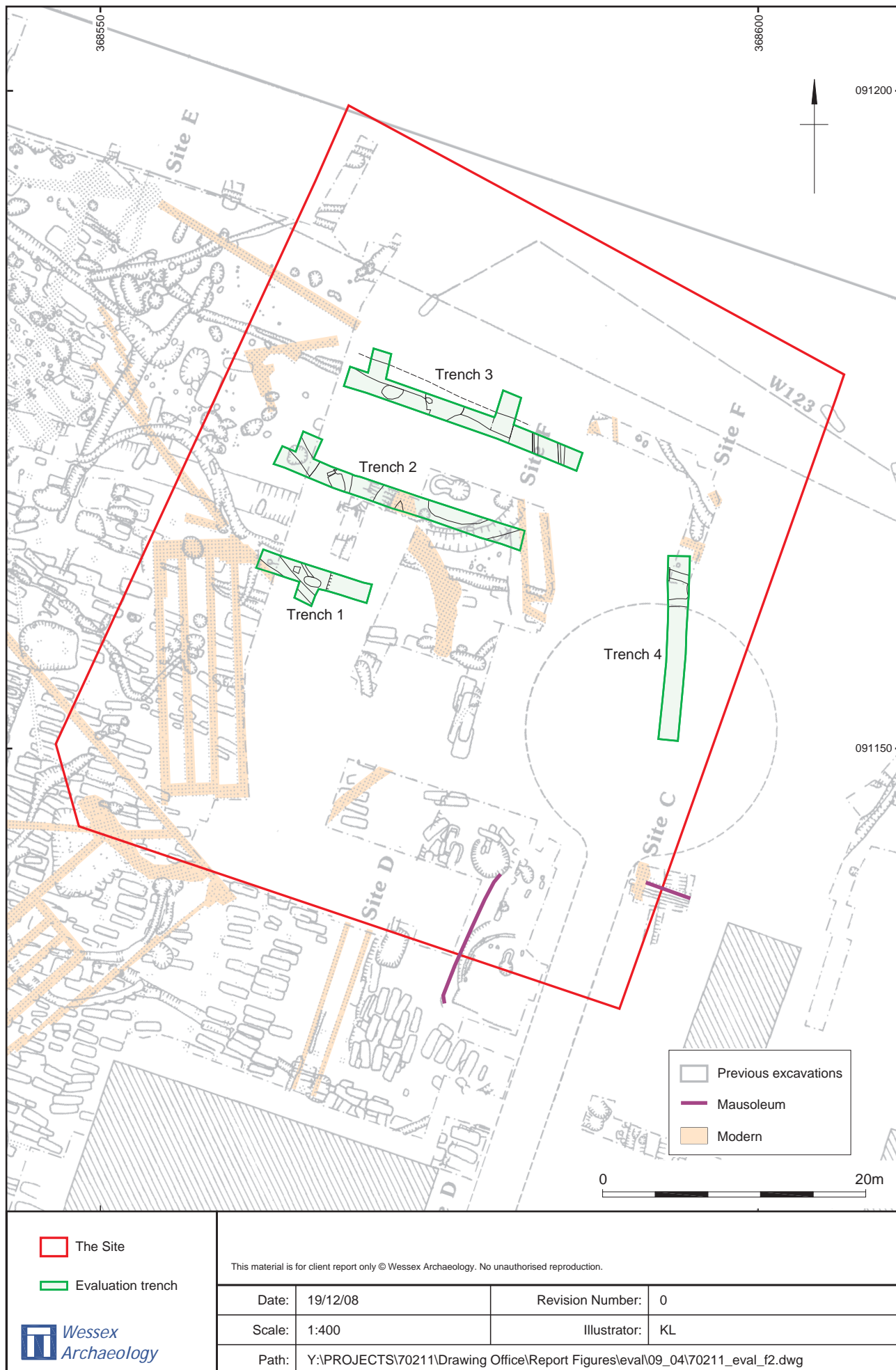


John Tallantyre
Authorised by the Secretary of State
to sign in that behalf



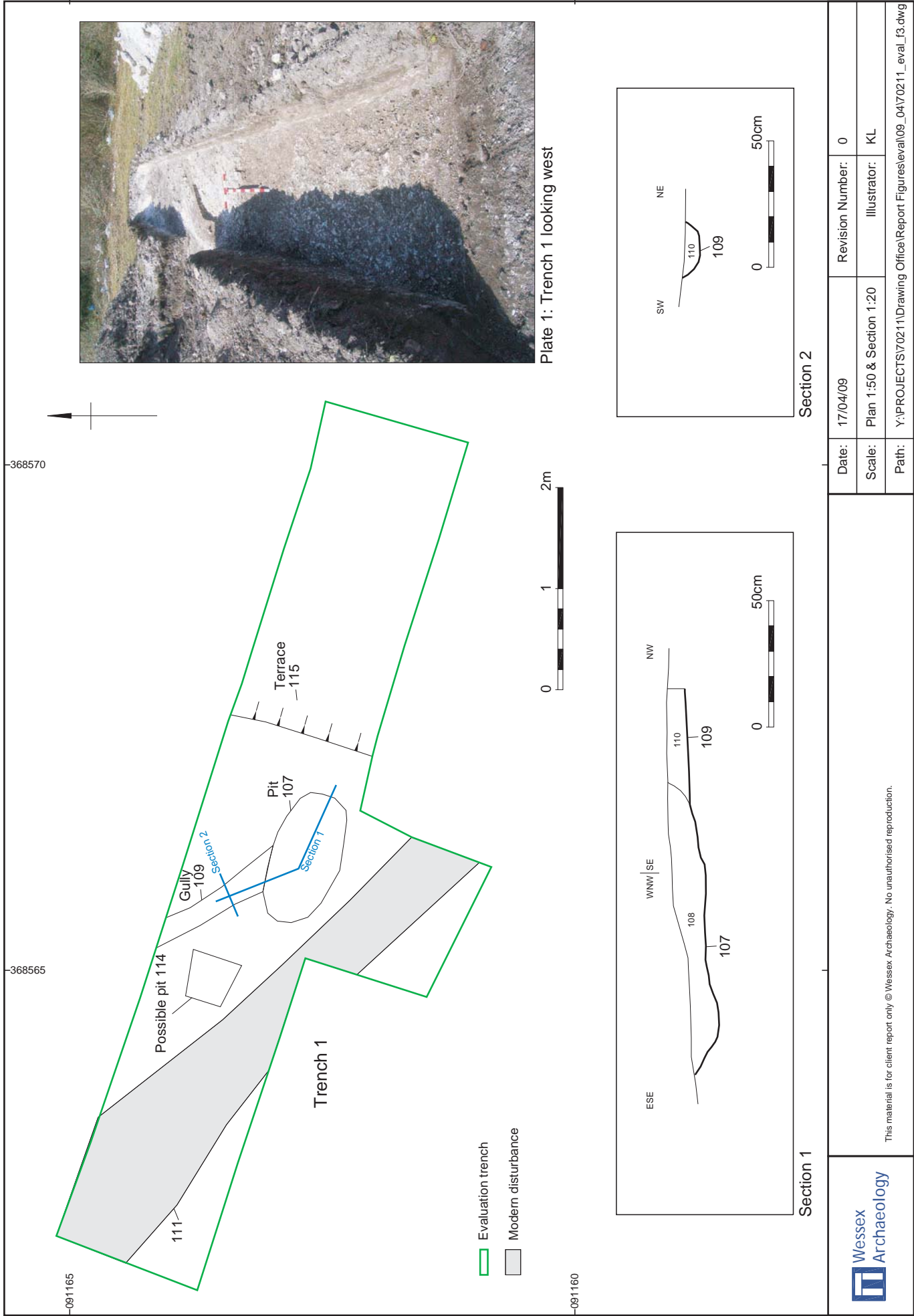
Site and trench location plan

Figure 1



Evaluation trenches and previous Poundbury excavations

Figure 2



Trench 1: plan and section

Figure 3

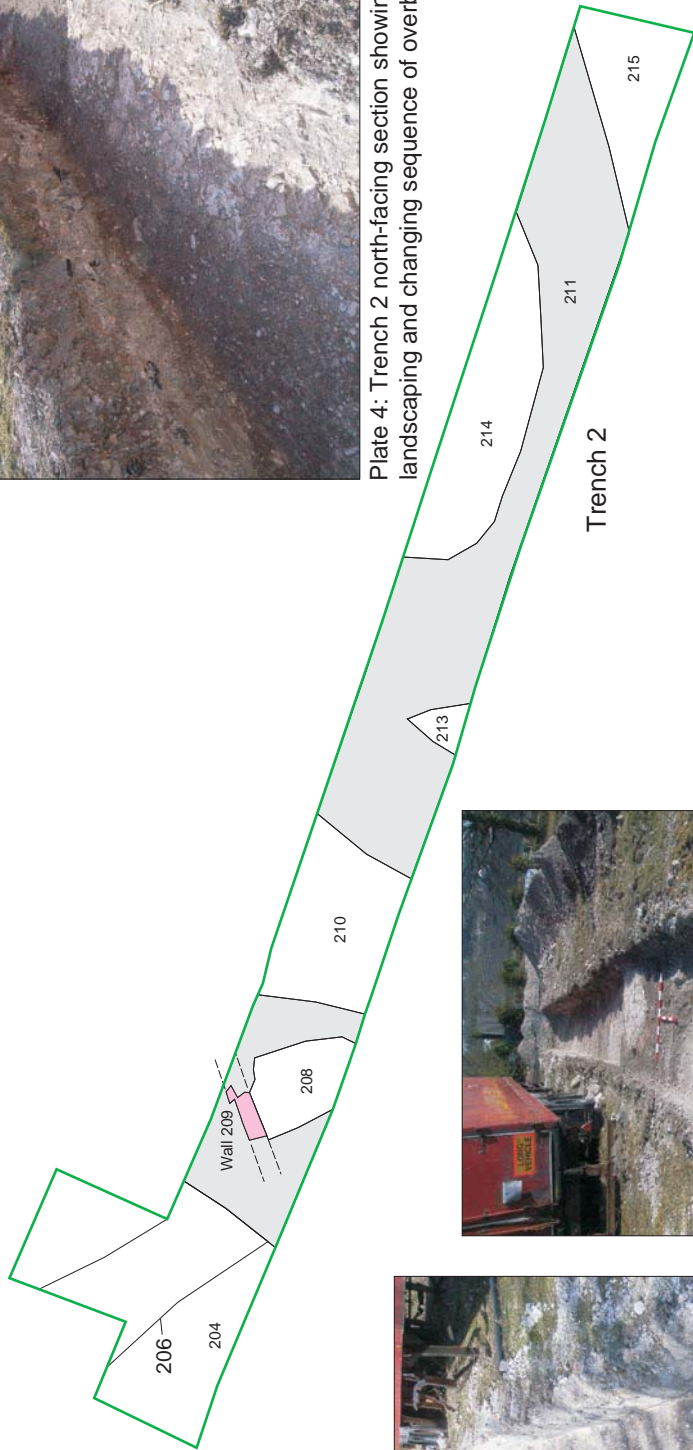
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Plate 4: Trench 2 north-facing section showing recent landscaping and changing sequence of overburden deposits



- Evaluation trench
- Modern disturbance
- Wall



Plate 2: Trench 2 looking west



Plate 3: Trench 2 looking east



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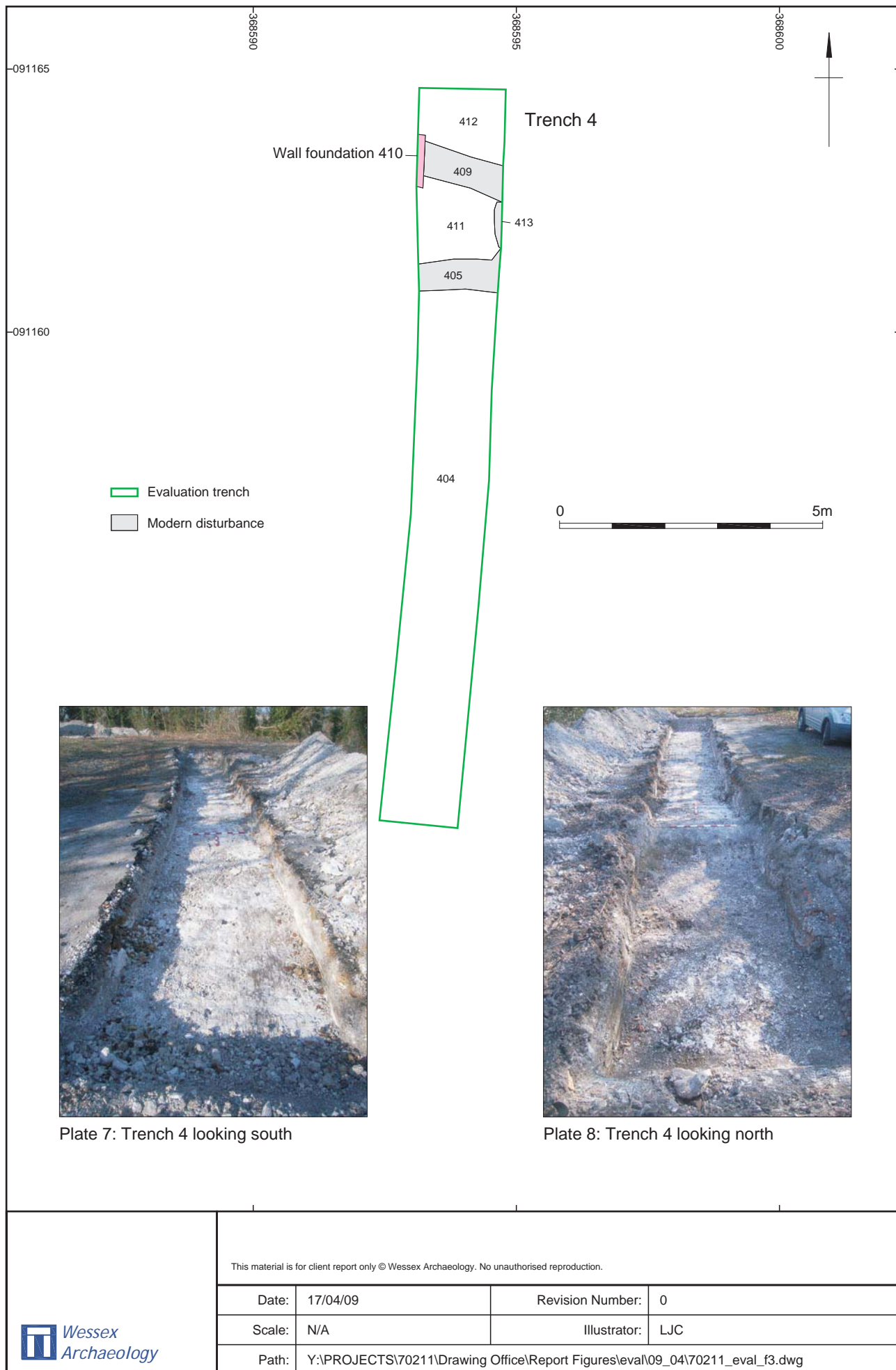


Plate 5: Trench 3 looking west, showing 1940s foundations 327 and 328



Plate 6: Trench 3 looking east and showing ditch 308 and pit 309

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Trench 4; Plan and photos

Figure 7



WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED.

Registered Head Office: Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.

Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

London Office: Unit 113, The Chandlery, 50 Westminster Bridge Road, London SE1 7QY.

Tel: 020 7953 7494 Fax: 020 7953 7499 london-info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

