Wessex Archaeology

Portland Gas Pipeline, Dorset

Archaeological Evaluation

Ref: 60715.03

November 2007

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PORTLAND GAS PIPELINE, DORSET

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Prepared on behalf of

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Front Cover: Excavation of Late Iron Age pit 7708 in extension to trench TR 77 (Area H). Pit 7709 visible in section behind excavator.

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PORTLAND GAS PIPELINE, DORSET

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Portland Gas Ltd. (hereafter 'The Client') to carry-out an archaeological evaluation of land along the route of a proposed gas pipeline linking an installation south of Mappowder, Dorset with a below-ground storage facility on Portland, and of four proposed associated infrastructure sites along the route (The Mappowder AGI Site, the Stafford Farm Brine Well Site and the Temporary Compounds and Pipe Storage Areas at Bourne Park and Chalky Road, Broadmayne, for which separate Planning Consents are sought from the Local Planning Authority).

A Planning Application for the proposed Pipeline and its associated infrastructure has been lodged with the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), and with Dorset County Council (DCC) for consideration, and both parties have requested than an archaeological evaluation be undertaken prior to determination of Planning Consent.

One-hundred and sixty six evaluation trenches (or significant trench additions) were excavated in fourteen separate pre-determined land blocks. Pre-modern archaeological features were found in forty one of the evaluation trenches.

The four infrastructure sites referred to above are all archaeologically blank. However, the evaluation has revealed hitherto unknown archaeological features and sites in all other evaluated areas with the exception of Area A (adjacent to the Mappowder AGI Site) and Area C (Plush Hill). These remains range in date from possibly Earlier Neolithic to Late/Post Roman, with a small component probably dating to the Post-Medieval period. All of these remains are potentially threatened by the proposed construction scheme.

This report recommends that, in the light of the evaluation results, discussions are held at an early stage with Dorset County Council's Senior Archaeologist to determine the nature, scope and extent of any further mitigation measures that may be required to secure preservation of the Site's archaeological remains, whether by design solution, by preservation *in situ* or by record.

Acknowledgements

The Evaluation was commissioned and funded by Portland Gas Limited.

Wessex Archaeology also wishes to acknowledge the support, agricultural liaison and logistical assistance of William Everett (Land Agent), and the input and assistance or Ron Hobbey (Penspen Ltd). The role of Steve Wallis, Senior Archaeologist for Dorset County Council in the design and monitoring of the evaluation is also duly acknowledged.

Fieldwork was directed by Mike Trevarthen (Project Officer) and Dave Parry (Archaeological Supervisor) with Neil Fitzpatrick (Assistant Supervisor), assisted by, Paul-Samual Armour, Rachel Cruse, Piotr Orczewski, Sian Reynolds and Mark Stewart. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology in London by Peter Reeves, with Richaed Greatorex and Caroline Budd (Wessex Archaeology Salisbury). Finds were processed under the supervision of Sue Nelson. The finds assessment was prepared by Lorraine Mepham, with contributions by Matt Lievers (flint) and Jessica Grimm (animal bone). Soil samples were processed by Cheralynne Hyde, and the palaeoenvironmental assessment was prepared by Dr Chris Stevens and Dr Catherine Barnett (*neé* Chisham). Report figures were produced by Karen Nichols. The report (in particular discussion of the Roman kiln) has benefited from additional discussions with Rachael Seager Smith (Wessex Archaeology) and Lillian Ladle (Bestwall Quarry Project). The Roman coin from Area I was formally identified by Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen. Data inputting for the Trench Summary tables was undertaken by Rachel Cruse.

Plant and operators were provided throughout the project by Crooke & Sons of West Knighton, and particular thanks are due to Ted and Stef.

PORTLAND GAS PIPELINE, DORSET

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project introduction

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Portland Gas Ltd. (hereafter 'The Client') to carry-out an archaeological evaluation of land along the route of a proposed gas pipeline, and of proposed associated infrastructure sites along the route (hereafter 'The Site').

1.1.2 The Site starts at an existing Above Ground Installation (AGI) located immediately south of Mappowder, Dorset (NGR 373580 105347) and ends on the Isle of Portland at the former Royal Naval Station Upper HMS Osprey (NGR 369965 734620).

1.2 Planning background

1.2.1 A Planning Application for the proposed Pipeline and its associated infrastructure has been lodged with the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), and with Dorset County Council (DCC) for consideration. Both parties requested than an archaeological evaluation be undertaken prior to determination of Planning Consent.

1.2.2 The Pipeline route has previously been the subject of a Scoping Report (Wessex Archaeology project reference 60710), Alternative Pipeline Route Report (Wessex Archaeology project reference 60710b), an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA, Wessex Archaeology 60713) and a programme of unpublished geotechnical monitoring (Wessex Archaeology 2007). Additionally, the proposed Stafford Farm Brine Well Site was subject to a programme of geophysical survey (Elks 2007). Based on the cumulative results of these works, the Pipeline and its infrastructure have been routed/positioned to avoid, as far as reasonably possible, any previously known archaeological sites or areas of heightened archaeological potential. Construction mitigation (including directional drilling) has also been built into the project design to ameliorate or avoid damage to areas of known heritage value (such as White Horse Hill, the floodplain of the River Frome and the Jurassic Coast World Heritage Site).

1.2.3 Despite these efforts, the proposed Pipeline route passes through parts of Dorset where very little previous archaeological research has been undertaken, and where archaeological potential is therefore largely unknown. The areas chosen for evaluation (see below) represent a sub-sample of the proposed

construction corridor, but have been placed to investigate areas thought to have greatest archaeological potential, areas where adjacent fields have revealed archaeological crop marks, and areas where previous research has demonstrated that archaeological remains are present but cannot feasibly be avoided (such as a section of Roman road near Kingston Maurwood).

1.2.4 Areas not subject to evaluation include the route of the pipeline to the south of White Horse Hill where previous watching briefs conducted during the course of construction for a water main and gas main revealed very little material of archaeological interest and areas where the topography indicated that previous settlement/land use was unlikely.

1.2.5 The areas for, and the layout of the trial trenches, was conducted in consultation with Steve Wallis the Senior Archaeologist for Dorset County Council.

1.2.6 The results of the evaluation will aid Dorset County Council's Senior Archaeologist in making an informed decision on the Planning Application, and on the requirement for or scope of future archaeological mitigation on the project.

1.3 Physical setting and geological background

1.3.1 The northernmost part of the Pipeline route lies within Blackmore Vale. Here the modern landscape is typified by small fields surrounded by hedges or abutted to remnants of what was once extensive woodland. Sub-surface geological strata include Kimmeridge Clay, Greensand and Gault Clay (Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales), hereafter GSGBEW 1977, 1981).

1.3.2 To the south, the route exploits the southern edge of the Plush Valley to ascend the otherwise abrupt northern escarpment of the Dorset Downs, crossing successive Lower, Middle and Upper Chalk substrates. The countryside of the Downs is more typically open. Although its characteristic network of rolling hills and predominantly dry valleys fossilise Late- and Post-Glacial drainage patterns, few modern watercourses exist. The Pipeline route crosses the River Piddle south of Piddlehinton (east of Lea Farm), and the wider alluviated floodplain of the River Frome is traversed east of Dorchester. The route encounters a minor outlier of Tertiary Reading Beds and Bagshot Sands (Area K) north west of Broadmayne and, further to the south, it is proposed to bore the Pipeline through the Limestone of the South Dorset Ridgeway, before reaching sea-fall between Bowleaze Cove and Osmington. Fuller descriptions of the geological setting of each evaluation area are presented in **Section 3** (below).

1.3.3 Features which may be large chalk-sinkholes were noted in a number of locations along the route, usually as circular or sub-circular 'dished' or 'bowl-shaped' depressions. These were mapped where they lay near evaluation areas, partly as their presence may have a material impact on the routing and costing of the Pipeline, but also because these features may hold archaeological potential in their own right. Excavation of a naturally-formed chalk shaft at Down Farm, near Sixpenny Handley, Dorset, yielded a sequence

of artefacts, faunal and palaeoenvironmental remains spanning the Late Mesolithic – Early Bronze Age (Allen 2000 40-45).

1.3.4 This report makes no comment on the archaeological potential of the offshore/marine section of the pipeline. An assessment of the cultural resource for this section accompanied by a geophysical survey, sub bottom profile and side scan survey is contained within a separate report (Wessex Archaeology 60712). The results of previous Desk Based Assessments determined that no archaeological evaluation was required for the proposed Osmington Block Valve (Wessex Archaeology report 60711.08) or for the proposed Upper Osprey Storage Site (Wessex Archaeology report 60711.04).

1.4 Archaeological background

1.4.1 The known archaeological setting and context of the Site has previously been synthesised (Wessex Archaeology references 60710 - 60712), and it is not intended to reiterate this information at length. In summary, little archaeological research or fieldwork has been undertaken on the areas through which the route passes, this is largely due to inaccessibility and the lack of development in these areas. Palaeolithic flints have been found near the southern part of the route, at locations including Poxwell, Sutton Poyntz and Jordan Hill, and Mesolithic finds are also known from the latter two sites (Rawlings 2007, 1, 38-39). Neolithic funerary monuments and other ceremonial sites are known, with a notable concentration in the Dorchester Area suggesting a landscape of major importance. Bronze Age round-barrows are comparatively common across the Chalk Downs and other Prehistoric earthworks, including cross-dykes and a hillfort at Nettlecombe Tout, are known to lie near the route as it crosses the Chalk Escarpment. Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement evidence was recorded in an evaluation for a previous Brine Well application south of West Stafford, and other Prehistoric evidence was recovered during works for the West Stafford By-pass. Iron Age burials including the 'Whitcombe Warrior' were discovered east of the proposed Brine Well Site.

1.4.2 In the early Roman period, the town and regional administrative capital of *Durnovaria* became established on the southern shoulder of the Frome Valley (beneath what is now modern Dorchester). North east of Kingston Maurwood, the Pipeline route crosses a major Roman road linking Dorchester (and Exeter) with the South East of Britain via settlements at Badbury Rings (south of Blandford Forum), Winchester and Silchester (near Basingstoke).

1.4.3 Little evidence exists for Early and Middle Saxon sites. Some villages and hamlets along the route may be of Late Saxon or medieval origin, although this is by no means certain. By the later medieval period, parts of the landscape were increasingly deserted and a number of shrunken or deserted villages lie near the route (Wessex Archaeology 2007, 2-5).

1.5 Project aims

1.5.1 The aims and objectives of the evaluation were set out in the Project Design (Wessex Archaeology 2007, 5-6). These were to:

- *Establish within the constraints of the evaluation sampling strategy the presence or absence, location, extent, date, character, condition and depth of any surviving archaeological remains within the Site*.

- *Clarify the impact of the archaeological resource on any development timetable and consequently on any construction budgeting*.

- *Seek to aid in the establishment of a design solution which takes into account both the quality of the archaeology and the engineering requirements and timetable of the proposed development*.

- *Aid the Senior Archaeologist for Dorset County Council in making an informed decision on the Planning Applications for the proposed AGI and Temporary Pipedump at Mappowder, the proposed Brine Well Site at West Stafford, and the two temporary pipedumps at Bourne Park and Broadmayne*.

- *Aid the Senior Archaeologist in putting forward a considered opinion to the DTI with regard to the pipeline application*.

- *Alert the Client to areas of archaeological interest that will require further investigation*.

- *Enable the determination and implementation of further mitigation strategies, if required, whether these be by construction methodology or archaeological recording for the construction of the pipeline and its associated infrastructure*.

2 EVALUATION METHODS

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 To achieve the stated evaluation aims (paragraph 1.5.1 above), an evaluation methodology was devised in consultation with Dorset County Councils Senior Archaeologist (Wessex Archaeology 2007, 6-14) specifying excavation of *c*202 trial trenches, each 20m long, grouped into defined areas along the proposed pipeline easement and associated infrastructure application sites. A contingency of additional trenching was reserved for some areas, to be activated, if necessary, at the behest of the Senior Archaeologist.

2.1.2 Implicit in the evaluation strategy was a degree of tactical flexibility. This acknowledged that access to some areas of the route might be delayed, restricted or denied by landowners (particularly in light of concerns surrounding an ongoing outbreak of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Surrey), and allowed for some mobility of trenches, whether in response to landscape and agricultural constraints, or to archaeological results as they emerged. In total, some one hundred and sixty-six trial-trenches (or significant trench additions/extensions) were excavated. Details of those trenches not excavated are presented below.

2.1.3 One long additional trench was excavated at the request of Ron Hobbey (Penspen Ltd), on behalf of The Client. This comprised a *c*55m extension to trench **TR 84** (at the southern end of Area F), and confirmed the presence of what may be an exceptionally large (c41m diameter) chalk sinkhole on the northern shoulder of the Piddle Valley.

2.2 Excavation and recording

2.2.1 The central end-points of trenches were staked-out in pre agreed locations using Leica SmartNet Rover GPS survey equipment. Where proposed trenches conflicted with constraints such as hedgerows, field boundaries, roads, agricultural trackways, buried or overhead services *etc*. they were repositioned and excavated in the closest suitable locations. Similarly, trench extensions were dug on an *ad hoc* basis where additional archaeological information was required to meet the evaluation aims.

2.2.2 A number of trenches and trenching areas could not be excavated, either because no access agreement could be negotiated within the project timetable, or because of other agricultural constraints – most usually the presence of livestock or standing crops. Specified trenches not excavated (by area) were:

- **Area A**: trenches **TR 1010**-**1025**
- **Area B:** trenches **TR 1026**-**1037**
- **Area D:** trenches **TR 1057**-**1060**
- **Area G:** trenches **TR 78** and **TR 80**
- **Area H:** trenches **TR 51**-**56** and **TR 67**

2.2.3 Trench locations were swept with a cable avoidance tool (CAT) prior to (and where circumstances dictated, during) excavation to verify the presence/absence of buried services. No land drains, ceramic or plastic, were found during the evaluation.

2.2.4 All trenches were opened under archaeological supervision using a wheeled JCB excavator fitted with a 1.60m wide toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and secondary arisings were stockpiled separately, adjacent to the edges of the trenches from which they derived. Machining continued in controlled spits down to the top of undisturbed natural deposits or to the uppermost archaeological strata, whichever was encountered first. Once archaeological deposits were exposed, further hand-cleaning and excavation were undertaken as appropriate to the requirements of the evaluation. Where colluvial subsoils were encountered, these were either removed in a series of controlled spits or assessed by means of mechanically-dug test-pits.

2.2.5 A sufficient sample of each layer/feature type was excavated to address the date, nature, extent and condition of the archaeological remains. The percentage of any feature or group of associated features excavated was dependant upon factors including considerations of Health and Safety, achievement of the evaluation aims to the satisfaction of the Client and of Dorset County Council's Senior Archaeologist, the perceived significance and archaeological potential of the features and their likely susceptibility to damage or degradation upon mechanical backfilling.

2.2.6 Trench numbering was split between two number blocks: For the northern half of the evaluation, trench identification numbers began at **1001** (Mappowder AGI Site) increasing southward. For the southern half of the route, trench numbers began at **1** (Proposed Broadmayne Compound and Pipe Storage Area), increasing northward.

2.2.7 All trenches were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's own *pro forma* record sheets. A unique context numbering system was maintained across the entire evaluation, comprising (for each trench) the trench number with a two-digit suffix beginning at 00 (thus for trench **TR 42**, context numbers were **4200**, **4201, 4202** *etc.*). For the purposes of this report and for ease of reference, trench numbers (prefixed 'TR') and context numbers are in bold text.

2.2.8 Soil-samples were recovered from selected contexts to allow closer specialist analysis of, and comment on their composition, artefactual and ecofactual components. The results of this sampling programme are presented in **Section 5** (below).

2.2.9 A drawn record of the site included sections of excavated features and, where informative, trench soil-profiles (usually at 1:10 scale), along with plans of excavated features (usually at 1:20 scale).

2.2.10 A photographic record of the evaluation, its results, context, setting and conduct was maintained in 35mm colour transparency (slide), 35mm black-and-white, and digital format.

2.2.11 Upon completion of excavation, all trenches were surveyed using Leica GPS equipment. This data was gathered according to Wessex Archaeology's own survey protocols and included information on top- and base of trench, extent, context number and inter-relationships of archaeological features and significant geological/natural features, position, extent and context number of excavated interventions, positions of 'recorded objects', and the end-points of drawn sections.

2.2.12 Where significant archaeological remains were discovered, the Senior Archaeologist was informed and given the opportunity to undertake Site visits, comment on the significance of the remains, and decide (in consultation with the Client and the Archaeological Contractor where necessary) upon any need to revise the evaluation strategy.

2.3 Re-instatement

2.3.1 Trenches were backfilled on a 'rolling' basis as excavation, recording, surveying and photography were completed. This was undertaken by wheeled JCB excavator. Subsoils and other secondary arisings were replaced first and compacted, with topsoil re-instated above, then compacted/levelled to a standard inspected by the Client's Land Agent, who undertook re-seeding in areas of grass-pasture.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 This section presents (by trenching area) a synthesis of the archaeological results, including dating and palaeoenvironmental evidence, obtained during the evaluation. Full finds and palaeoenvironmental assessments are presented in **Sections 4** and **5** (below), and detailed descriptive trench tables comprise **Appendices 1-13**. Discussion of the significance of the archaeological remains is, in the main, deferred to **Section 6**.

3.1.2 Discrepancies were noted between mapped drift geology (GSGBEW 1978, 1981] and the 'natural' deposits encountered during fieldwork, particularly in the southern section of the evaluation. This section also therefore presents a digest of the geological/natural strata for each trenching area.

3.1.3 Archaeological remains of pre-modern date were identified in forty-one of the one-hundred and sixty-six evaluation trenches (or major trench additions) that were excavated.

3.2 Mappowder AGI and Area A

(Centred on NGR 373603 105270**, Figure 2**)

3.2.1 Nine trenches were excavated (trenches **TR 1001**-**1009**, **Appendix 1**), comprising a *c*2 percent sample of the proposed construction impact within this area. The trenches evaluated the site of the proposed Above Ground Installation (AGI) (**TR 1000**-**1002, TR 1004-1005)** and the northern extremity of the Pipeline construction easement (Area A, **TR 1003**, **TR 1006**-**1009**). Access to sixteen proposed trench locations immediately to the south (trenches **TR 1010**-**1025**) was denied by the landowner.

Topography and Geology

3.2.2 The excavated trenches occupied parts of two low-lying grass-pasture fields immediately south of the existing AGI compound. The area is mapped as Upper Jurassic Kimmeridge Clay, although immediately to the north the village of Mappowder the clay rests on Corallian Limestone (GSGBEW 1977). The underlying drift geological deposits in all nine trenches comprised stiff, mottled pale brownish-yellow and pale grey clay, often almost stoneless but sometimes with shoals and drifts of brecciated flint gravel.

Archaeological results

3.2.3 All trenches were archaeologically sterile, with the exception of **TR 1001** and **TR 1004**, which contained features of comparatively modern (nineteenth or twentieth century) date. In both trenches, large irregular hollows were filled with mixed dumps of dark silty clay soil containing limestone and brick rubble. An area of crude limestone cobbling (**100104**) in trench **TR 1001** may be part of an agricultural track or hardstanding. It lay beneath a dark grey-brown clay-silt soil (**100105**) which was in turn sealed by *c*0.40m of redeposited yellow clay (**100101**, observed only in this trench).

3.3 Area B (Plush Valley)

(Centred on NGR 373000 102700**,** Not illustrated, see **Figure 1** for location)

3.3.1 Twelve trenches (**TR 1026**-**1037**) were proposed to evaluate a length of *c*0.80km in grass-pasture along the southern basal slope of the Plush Valley, comprising a two percent sample of the construction impact in the area. None of the proposed trenches were excavated, as no access agreement could be obtained from the landowner. It should be noted here that the farmer maintains a herd of high quality, organically raised, cattle and that the 'foot and mouth' crisis was at its height.

3.4 Area C (Plush Hill)

(Centred on NGR 371808 101814, **Figure 3**)

3.4.1 Two trenches (**TR 1038–1039**, **Appendix 2**) were excavated in arable stubble near the site of three known Bronze Age round-barrows, one of which remains extant. Whereas no archaeological sites were known at this point during discussions with the Senior Archaeologist it was felt prudent to excavate two trial trenches within the contour height (200m aOD) that is closely associated with barrow construction in Dorset. The precise location of the trenches was determined by onsite inspection of variation in topography, that is the trenches were to be placed across any earthworks that were present at the chosen location.

Topography and Geology

3.4.2 Mapped as Upper Chalk (GSGBEW 1981), the prominent domed crest of Plush Hill (trenches situated at *c*212-213 mOD) is capped with a superficial drift of sandy clay-loams with abundant brecciated to dark-stained pebbly plateau gravel. Also evident in the modern surface topography are an extensive cluster of probable sinkholes, at least one of which (a bowl-shaped hollow some 25m across, centred *c*30m south of **TR 1038**) lies directly on the proposed line of the pipe-trench.

Archaeological results

3.4.3 Both trenches in Area C were archaeologically sterile. Removal of a variable depth of the overlying gravelly drift deposits exposed chalk with periglacial stripes scarring the surface.

3.5 Area D (Doles Ash Farm)

(Centred on NGR 371936 100361, **Figures 4** (north) and **5** (south))

3.5.1 Twenty-nine trenches (**Appendix 3**) were excavated in arable stubble and bare ploughsoil, comprising a *c*4 percent sample of the proposed construction impact in this area. Four consecutive proposed trench locations (**TR 1057**-**1060**) were

unexcavated as they lay within an area of standing perennial crop. However, their association with Beaker period remains and an Iron Age site of archaeological importance (see below) has otherwise highlighted their archaeological potential.

Topography and Geology

3.5.2 Area D comprised a run of trenches over a distance of some 1.18 km, encompassing the lower, gently inclined south-facing slopes of Plush Hill, a small colluviated coombe at the base of this slope and part of a gently rounded chalk ridge to the south. The Area is mapped as Upper Chalk (GSGBEW 1981), and this was reflected in the occurrence of clean bedded chalk in the majority of the trenches. Colluvial subsoils were noted south of the Piddletrenthide to Cheselbourne road (trenches **TR 1051**-**1056**), becoming deeper within the coombe area, where degraded Chalk and Late Pleistocene Coombe Rock (a soliflucted 'head deposit' of fragmented chalk and chalky clay) were also seen. Two possible sinkholes were noted *c* 90m and 95m north and north east of trench **TR 1040** respectively. Another cluster of probable sinkholes was mapped for some 0.35 km south from **TR 1070**.

Archaeological results

3.5.3 Within the eleven trenches sited north of the Cheselbourne road (trenches **TR 1040**–**1050**) only a single archaeological feature was found. Trench **TR 1045** contained a NNW-SSE aligned ditch (**104504**) 1.70m wide and 0.70m deep, with slightly irregular moderately sloping sides and a flat/gently concave base. This feature cannot be closely dated, but a sherd (36g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery from fill **10450** may indicate a broadly Middle-Late Bronze Age date.

3.5.4 South of the Cheselbourne road, Trench **TR 1051** also contained a single ditch (**105203**), aligned north east–south west but possibly turning to trend east–west. Measuring 1.20m wide and 0.50m deep, **105203** had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It remains undated but is also potentially of prehistoric date.

3.5.5 Small, irregularly-shaped pit **105302** (trench **TR 1053**) measured 0.85m by *c*0.50m and was probably originally *c*0.20m deep, although both its plan and profile had been affected by post-depositional mixing with small solution hollows in the underlying chalk. Its single fill (**105303)** produced 57 sherds (383g) of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery including rim and decorated body sherds from at least two separate vessels.

3.5.6 In trench **TR 1054**, part of a large, possibly sub-circular or polygonal feature (**105402**) was identified. Estimated to be at least 8.50m in diameter, mechanical sectioning showed it to be *c*1.80m deep, with concave sides and a flat base cut into clean, well-bedded chalk. No finds were recovered, and **105402** may represent a disused chalk quarry or 'marl pit', perhaps exploited for agricultural liming of the sporadically clay-rich local soils. Although undated, **105402** is considered most likely to be post-medieval or recent in origin.

3.5.7 Trench **TR 1055** contained a curvilinear arrangement of six small, very irregularly-shaped features (Group **105508**, **Figure 4, inset A**). These ranged in depth from 0.07m to 0.23m but all contained fills of mid-dark grey-brown silty

loam, contrasting with the prevalent natural mid orange-brown clay-loam-filled solution hollows and periglacial chalk-stripes, and included traces of charcoal and possibly burnt clay. Their interpretation and dating remain problematic. They may have a natural origin (for instance as part of a tree-throw or root-system), but the possibility that they represent the post-depositionally altered post or stake holes of a former built structure cannot be ruled-out, particularly in light of the Beaker pottery found in trench **TR 1053** (see above).

3.5.8 In trench **TR 1061** a large north east-south west aligned (but slightly curvilinear) ditch **106214** was 3.10m wide at its surface exposure, and 1.65m deep, with moderately–steeply sloping sides and a flattish/slightly concave base. A single infill sequence was recorded (fills **106215**–**106222** inclusive), with no evidence for scouring or re-cutting (**Figure 5, inset B)**. Four sherds (14g) of Late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery came from tertiary (disuse) fill **106220**, suggesting a likely construction date in the later prehistoric period. The ditch was also recorded as **106212** in the southern extension to trench **TR 1062**, where it cut earlier ditch **106207** (see below) and was exposed (but not excavated) in Trench **TR 1061**.

3.5.9 A north west–south east aligned ditch **106207** was *c*0.60m wide and 0.55m deep, with an irregular concave profile. The ditch contained no finds and is therefore undated, however it appeared to pre-date **106212**/**106214** and can therefore be considered as having a Prehistoric date.

3.5.10 A rounded ditch terminal or elongated pit **106204** was steep-sided with a broad, concave base. It cut possible pit **106210,** which was less regularly shaped in plan and potentially natural. Neither of the features contained artefacts and are therefore undated.

3.5.11 At the southern end of the trench, and also undated, ditch **106202** was aligned north east-south west. This feature was evidently originally quite shallow, and only its truncated and very irregular base survived, to a maximum depth of *c*0.10m

3.5.12 In trench **TR 1063** part of another large sub-square pit **106303** was identified. Measuring *c*3.50m across, this was mechanically sectioned, proving to have an irregular profile up to c1.80m deep. No finds were noted. As with **105402** (see above) this may be a comparatively recent marl pit.

3.5.13 In trench **TR 1068**, sub-rectangular pit **106802** was 0.45m deep, with moderately sloping sides tapering to a narrow base, which was affected by solution hollows. Its single stoney red-brown clayish fill **106803** resembled redeposited clay-with-flints, but contained flecks of charcoal and occasional flakes of struck flint throughout.

3.5.14 A further pit-like feature **107101** was recorded in trench **TR 1071**, the feature, 0.40m deep, had a very irregular concave profile. The complete absence of finds and the irregularity of shape suggests that **107101** may be of natural origin, possibly a tree-throw hole.

3.5.15 Trench **TR 1072** contained a single possible small pit or posthole **107202**. This was oval in plan, measuring 0.60m by 0.50m, with a concave/irregular profile 0.15m deep. A single orange-brown clay loam fill contained rare charcoal flecks.

3.5.16 A large, possibly sub-circular feature **107302** (the full extents lay beyond the trench area) at the southern end of trench **TR 1073** may plausibly be interpreted as an infilled sinkhole or a former marl pit. It remains of unknown diameter and depth. **107302** was mechanically excavated to 0.95m below ground level but not investigated further. Finds from its upper fill (**107303)** included recent brick and coke fragments.

3.6 Area E (East of Hog Leaze)

(Centred on NGR 372892 98865, **Figure 6**)

3.6.1 Twenty-two trenches (**TR 1074-1095**, **Appendix 4**) were excavated in arable stubble, comprising a *c*4 percent sample of the proposed construction impact in this area.

Topography and Geology

3.6.2 Area E contained a consecutive run of trenches over a distance of some 0.70 km along the broad, flattish crest of a chalk ridge (trenches **TR 1074**-**1088**) and south-facing upper slopes of a dry valley (trenches **TR 1089**-**1095**). The Area is mapped as Upper Chalk (GSGBEW 1981) and this was reflected in the occurrence of clean, well-bedded and jointed chalk bedrock in most of the trenches. Some patches and areas of red-brown gravely clay were noted in trenches **TR 1089**-**1091**. No obvious sinkholes were noted.

Archaeological results

3.6.3 At the northern end of Area E, a single small sub-oval feature **107402** (**TR 1074**) measured 0.65m by 0.45m and was 0.18m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It may represent a truncated posthole.

3.6.4 A larger pit (**107503**) was investigated in trench **TR 1075**. Measuring *c*0.80m in diameter and 0.45m deep, the pit had steep concave sides and a flat base. Two fill deposits were recorded: the upper fill of dark brown silty clay-loam (**107501**) contained 26 sherds (217g) of Iron Age pottery and the lower fill (**107502**), which was of more stony composition and reddish-brown in colour, contained occasional charcoal flecks and small burnt or fired clay fragments.

3.6.5 Two probable sub-circular postholes (**107706**, **107708**) lay at the north-western end of trench **TR 1077** (**Figure 6, inset A**). Each were *c*0.35m in diameter and a depth of 0.11m and 0.16m was recorded respectively. Toward the centre of the trench, adjacent sub-oval pits **107702** and **107704** were discovered. Part-excavation of pit **107704** showed it to be vertically-sided, and in excess of 0.75m deep. Its finds included Late Iron Age/Romano-British Black Burnished Wares and animal bone. Unexcavated fill **107703** (pit **107702**) also yielded small amounts of similarly-dated pottery from its surface. Near the south-eastern end of **TR 1077**, sub-circular pit **107711** was *c*0.90m in diameter and

0.25m deep, with a gently concave profile. This produced no finds but is most likely to be contemporary with the other features in the trench.

3.6.6 In trench **TR 1078** (**Figure 6, inset B**), NNW-SSE aligned ditch **107803** was 1.70m wide and 0.75m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a narrow, flattish/gently concave base (**Figure 6, inset C**). Finds from its fills included Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British Black Burnished Wares. To the east, a large unexcavated feature (**107807**) contained similar pottery on its exposed and cleaned surface. Toward the eastern end of the trench, irregular features **107809** and **107811** probably represent a tree-throw hole, although here considerable quantities of burnt flint (in excess of 1kg) along with 4 sherds (47g) of Iron Age sandy ware were found.

3.6.7 In trench **TR 1081** (some 0.1 km to the south) sub-circular and vertically-sided pit (**108102**) measured1.55m in diameter. Pit **108102** was half-sectioned but not excavated to its full depth. No finds were noted but the form of the feature suggests an Iron Age date, possibly originally serving as a grain-storage pit.

3.6.8 Within the southern-most fourteen trenches of Area E (trenches **TR 1082**–1**095**), only a single archaeological feature was noted. This was small north east–south west aligned ditch **109302** (trench **TR 1093**) 0.70m wide and 0.20m deep, with a shallow concave profile. **109302** remains undated, but the character of its infill deposits suggests that the feature may be broadly prehistoric in date.

3.6.9 Trenches **TR 1089** and **TR 1090** lay on the rounded southern end of the chalk ridge. Both were blank, although they intersected an area where a significantly increased incidence of burnt flint was observed in the ploughsoil.

3.7 Bourne Park Compound and Temporary Pipe Storage Area

(Centred on NGR 372169 97571, **Figure 7**)

3.7.1 Twelve trenches (**TR 1074-1095**, **Appendix 5**) were excavated through arable stubble, comprising a *c*2 percent sample of the proposed construction impact in this area.

Topography and Geology

3.7.2 The trenches occupied an area of gently north east-south west inclined land on the western side of a broad, shallow south west-north east draining coombe immediately west of Bourne Park feed mill and piggery. The Area is mapped as Upper Chalk (GSGBEW 1981), although a remnant mantle of red-brown Clay-with-Flints occupied the majority of the site. Chalk was seen as the immediate natural substrate only in trenches **TR 1105**-**1107**. Deeper colluvial soil overlay Coombe Rock at the north-eastern end of trench **TR 1104.** Minor quantities of struck flint were recovered from the colluvium, where they are likely to be redeposited. A possible small sinkhole was investigated in trench **TR 1098**.

Archaeological results

3.7.3 No significant archaeological features were identified, although what appeared to be traces of parallel Medieval or Post-Medieval ridge-and-furrow fields were noted in trenches **TR 1101**-**1103** and **TR 1101**.

3.8 Area F (South of Bourne Park)

(Centred on NGR 373277 96269, **Figure 8**)

3.8.1 Seventeen trenches (**TR 81-95**, **Appendix 6**) were excavated in arable stubble, comprising a *c*2 percent sample of the proposed construction impact in this area.

Topography and Geology

3.8.2 Area F consisted of a consecutive run of trenches over some 0.98 km of rolling chalk downland, taking in a colluviated east-west aligned coombe and one of its lesser tributaries, as well as the northern shoulder and the upper slopes of the Piddle Valley. The Area is mapped as Upper Chalk (GSGBEW 1981) and this was reflected in the occurrence of chalk bedrock in the majority of trenches. Trench **TR 91** (located on the northern flank of the coombe) contained a *c*. 0.50m thick deposit of colluvial red-brown clay-loam separating the ploughsoil and the underlying chalk and, further to the south, trench **TR 88** (located in the 'tributary' coombe) contained *c*. 0.10m of stoney colluvial subsoil. The superficial geological deposits within trenches **TR 81**–**83** consisted of a gravelly orange-brown loamy clay, with a colluvial subsoil noted in **TR 81**.

3.8.3 Set near the highest topographic point of Area F, trench **TR 84** encountered chalk with extensive patches of gravely clay. Two sub-circular features filled with orange gravel and fringed with gravelly grey clay may be lesser solution features, and a small probable sinkhole **8404** (estimated diameter 11m) lay immediately to the south west. At the behest of the Client's engineer, the trench was extended further to the south west to investigate a large sub-circular hollow. This proved to be 41m in diameter and is interpreted as a large sinkhole or possibly an infilled quarry. A mechanically excavated test pit near its centre revealed a series of infill soils above a homogeneous mid-brown chalky clay-loam. The deposits are presumed to be derived from long-term over-ploughing (see photographs in **Figure 7**) of the feature. Exploratory mechanical excavation of the feature was halted at *c*. 3m below ground level (BGL), at which depth slightly increased amounts of rubbly chalk were observed in the infill. A single fragment of Post-Medieval ceramic roof tile was recovered at *c*. 2.8m BGL, suggesting a relatively rapid rate of infill, or episode of remedial dumping.

Archaeological results

3.8.4 The northern part of Area F (trenches **TR 86**–**95**) proved to be archaeologically sterile, as was trench **TR 82**.

3.8.5 At the southern end of trench **TR 85**, a north west–south east aligned ditch **8502** was traced for almost 6m in an oblique trench extension. The dimensions of the ditch varied along the exposed section with a width up to 0.90m and a depth of 0.90m, the sides were slightly irregular but steeply-sloping and the

feature had a variably profiled narrow flattish to gently concaving base. A rounded terminal was recorded at the north west end of the ditch. No finds were recovered and **8502** remains undated though may be of prehistoric date.

3.8.6 At the western end of trench **TR 83**, a small sub-oval pit **8302** was discovered. Measuring 0.55m by 0.40m, and 0.35m deep, with a steep-sided concave profile. Although undated, pit **8302** is potentially of prehistoric date.

3.8.7 In trench **TR 81** (**Figure 8, inset A**) three NNW-SSE aligned ditches were recorded. The northernmost ditch **8103** was 1.15m wide with a shallow concave profile surviving to *c*. 0.20m below the trench base. It contained a single mid-yellowish brown fill. Smaller ditch **8107** measured *c*0.50m - 0.80m across and was 0.30m deep, with a single stoney yellow-brown silty fill. At the southern end of the trench, ditch **8105** was up to 1.10m wide and survived to a depth of 0.35m. The ditch possessed moderately steeply sloping sides and a broad, gently concave base and was filled with mid orange-brown silty clay. Further exposures of ditch **8105** were recorded in additional trenches **TR 81B** (ditch **8111**) and **TR 81C** (ditch **8113**), indicating a length in excess of *c*. 30m. None of the features produced finds, and therefore all remain undated. The linear features are unlikely to be of recent or modern origin, and are potentially prehistoric in date. A fourth ditch (**8114**, 0.35m wide) was noted on an almost perpendicular ENE-WSW axis. **8114** was not investigated, and its relationship with ditch **8105** was uncertain. No finds were recorded.

3.8.8 An irregular sub-circular pit **8109** was recorded in the additional trench **TR 81C**. The pit, up to 1m in diameter, survived to a depth of 0.15m, and exhibited a gentle concave profile. The single fill **8110** contained significant quantities (59 sherds, 1.156kg) of crudely-made, decorated coarse ware Beaker pottery, probably representing the remains of at least three separate vessels. The pottery was associated with struck flint, amongst which were three end-scrapers and a large flake with edge-damage indicative of use.

3.8.9 All features in trenches **TR 81A**-**C** lay beneath, and were sealed by, a shallow deposit, up to 0.15m thick, of light brown sandy silt colluvium.

3.9 Area G (Ridgeway west of Puddletown)

(Centred on NGR 371987 94378, **Figure 9**)

3.9.1 Ridgeway's are recognised as important historic routes through this part of Dorset, though originating in the prehistoric period a precise date cannot be obtained. The Ridgeway would have continued in use throughout the Medieval period as a major transport route for livestock and other goods only declining in use with the advent of the motor vehicle. As a precautionary measure three trenches were proposed adjacent to the route to determine whether structures that might be associated with the Ridgeway were present and whether the route had meandered from its present course over time.

3.9.2 Due to the 'foot and mouth' crisis the excavations were restricted to a single trench (**TR 79**, **Appendix 7**) which was excavated in grass pasture. The

proposed locations of two other trenches (**TR 78** and **TR 80**) could not be accessed owing to the presence of livestock.

Topography and Geology

3.9.3 The Area is mapped as Upper Chalk, with minor outliers of Palaeocene Reading Beds along the Ridgeway itself immediately to the west (GSGBEW 1981). The latter was observed in the occurrence of patchy chalk and yellow/orange stoney clay-loam at the base of the **TR 79.** A circular topographic depression possibly a sinkhole was mapped immediately south of trench **TR 79**, lying immediately adjacent to the proposed line of the pipe-trench.

Archaeological results

3.9.4 Two undated ditches were recorded within the trench. Ditch **7902** was up to 0.70m wide but only survived to a depth of 0.06m, giving the feature a very ephemeral, gentle concave profile. **7902** appeared to turn abruptly southward at its western end. Its single mid-greyish brown silty clay fill (**7903**) contained a single small fragment (1g) of sandy Iron Age pottery. Ditch **7904** was aligned WNW-ESE, and measured up to 0.92m in width. The ditch appeared to terminate within the trench and had a 'stepped' profile, shallower on its northern edge. The ditch was 0.33m deep and its single mid greyish brown silty clay fill (**7905**) produced no finds.

3.10 Area H (North of the A35)

(Centred on NGR 371454 93436, **Figures 10** (north) and **11** (south)

3.10.1 Twenty one trenches (**TR 57-77**, **Appendix 8**) were excavated through an area of mixed landuse consisting of grass-pasture, exposed plough soil and arable stubble. The number of trenches equated to a *c*. 2 percent sample of the proposed construction impact in this area.

Topography and Geology

3.10.2 Area H comprised a run of trenches set over a distance of some 1.3km across rolling chalk downland. Within this area, a *c*. 0.13km length of the route could not be accessed owing to the presence of livestock, however two of the three trenches proposed within this area (trenches **TR 66** and **TR 68**) were excavated in revised locations. The six proposed trenches located immediately to the north of the A35 (trenches **TR 51-56**) could similarly not be accessed due to the presence of livestock and a standing maize crop. The area is mapped as Upper Chalk (GSGBEW 1981), but clean chalk was observed only at the northern end of the Area (trenches **TR 75**–**TR77A**). In all other trenches, superficial deposits comprised drift of variably composed mid-yellowish brown loamy and clayish silts, often with abundant inclusions of poorly-sorted flint gravel. Three possible sinkholes were noted as circular or sub-circular topographic depressions, but these do not impact upon the proposed pipeline easement.

Archaeological results

3.10.3 Small individual pits were identified in trenches **TR 59** and **TR 61**. Pit **5902** was probably sub-oval in plan measuring *c*0.60m by in excess of 0.80m. It was 0.40m deep but its profile was rather irregular, with steeply-sloping edges giving way to a concave base. An upper fill (**5903**) of mid-yellow brown clay-loam lay

above a basal fill (**5904**) of looser, darker brown clay-loam containing abundant charcoal. No finds were recovered and pit **5902** remains undated. Pit **6103** was probably oval or sub-circular, with a diameter of *c*1.40m and a depth of 0.50m. Its moderately steeply-sloping sides gave way abruptly to a broad, gently concave base, upon which rested a 70mm thick fill of charcoal in a dark brown silty matrix (**6102**). That this deposit may have been deposited whilst hot, or that it represents *in situ* burning is suggested by possible heat-alteration of the underlying natural deposits. The pit was capped with a deposit of mid-brown sandy loam (**6101**). No finds were recovered and the feature remains undated.

3.10.4 Trench **TR 71** and its extensions revealed parts of what appear to be two large sub-oval pits. Pit **7115** (to the east) was not excavated, but had a maximum observed width/diameter of *c*. 3.40m. Pit **7103** was sectioned (probably obliquely) and was *c*. 2.8m wide. It was not excavated to its full depth, with maximum observations made to 1.80m BGL. A sequence of mid- and mid dark yellowish brown clay-loam fills yielded 58 sherds (642g) of Early/Middle Iron Age pottery. Stratigraphically lower lying, fill **7104** was noteworthy for its abundant charcoal. Set onto the top of **7104** was an almost complete Early/Middle Iron Age pot (**7102**, 807g, Recorded Object 5, refer to the photograph in **Figure 10**).

3.10.5 Trench **TR 75** contained a shallow linear feature **7502**, possibly a truncated ditch or lynchet-terrace base. The feature was aligned NNE-SSW and was up to *c* 0.95m wide and up to 0.20m deep. The western edge of the cut was straight, and sloped to an irregular base. The eastern edge of the feature was irregular and shallower. The single fill **7503** consisted of a relatively stone free mid orange/yellow brown coloured clay-loam. The feature produced no finds and is undated.

3.10.6 Trench **TR 77**, **TR 77B** (a southern extension to **TR 77**) and trench **TR 77C** (**Figure 10, inset A**) all yielded evidence for Late Iron Age domestic occupation. Pit **7701** was probably sub-circular, 0.52m in diameter with a depth of 0.20m. It was filled with a particularly chalky deposit **7702** and chalky brown clay **7703**. Located approximately 2.60m to the west of **7701**, pit **7708** exhibited a form typical of Iron Age grain-storage pits. Although not fully exposed within the confines of the trench the pit was probably sub-circular in plan, *c*. 2.00m in diameter and 1.40m deep, with vertical/slightly undercut sides and a flat base (see **Figure 10 inset B**, also report front cover). A complex series of chalky- and dark loamy fills (**7716**-**7735** inclusive) contained Late Iron Age pottery. The edge of stratigraphically earlier pit **7709** was also recorded, but lay mostly beyond the trench edge.

3.10.7 Ditch **7706** at the eastern end of the trench was up to 0.85m wide and 0.35m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a narrow concave base. The artefact assemblage retrieved from the feature included large sized sherds of unabraded Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British pottery.

3.10.8 Excavation of additional trench **TR 77C** revealed part of another circular pit (**7751,** estimated diameter 1.50m) filled with very chalky brown silty clay-loam (this was not excavated). The truncated remains of a possible rubble chalk capping deposit were seen toward the centre of the feature. Covering the

southern part of **TR 77C** was a layer of mid yellowish brown silty loam (**7753**), increasing in depth down-slope (to the east), to a maximum observed thickness of *c*0.60m. This deposit is presumed to be colluvial in origin, but the wider context of its formation was not clearly understood. Sealed beneath **7753** was a uniformly *c*. 0.01m thick layer/spread of mid-yellow-brown silty loam containing common inclusions of chalk flecks and fragments (**7754**). The deposit contained small fragments of Iron Age pottery, animal bone and pieces of struck flint, and may indicate the existence of an erosional feature (path, track or hollow way), an occupation spread or a purpose built floor. The latter is more credible as the layer had an abrupt interface with the underlying chalk suggesting pre-clearance of the area prior to construction.

3.10.9 No evidence of a structure, foundation trenches, beam slots or postholes, was found in association with **7754**.

3.11 Area I (Bockhampton Cross and the Roman Road)

(Centred on NGR 372111 91692, **Figures 12** and **13**)

3.11.1 Seven trenches (TR 44-50, Appendix 9), equating to a c. 2 percent sample of the proposed pipeline easement across this area were excavated. Pre-fieldwork discussion with the Senior Archaeologist, Dorset County Council, determined that 1 of these trenches should be placed to cut, perpendicular to it, the projected course of the Roman Road. All trenches were located in grass pasture.

Topography and Geology

3.11.2 Area I comprised a consecutive run of trenches over a distance of some 0.25km across gently undulating land north of the River Frome floodplain, and including an intersection with the projected line of the Dorchester–Badbury Rings Roman road. Area I is mapped as Upper Chalk, with Quaternary Plateau Gravels to the south and an expanse of Palaeocene Reading Beds with further Plateau Gravel to the east, beneath what is now Thorncombe Woods and Puddletown Forest (GSGBEW 1981). Upon excavation, all trenches within Area I proved to overlay superficial drift deposits ranging in character from clean, poorly-sorted flint gravel to mid-yellow-brown gravelly silts and clay-loams. A possible sinkhole was noted as a circular topographic depression centred *c*. 90m east of the trenches, revealing the presence of chalk substrate, and others are known to lie further to the east within Puddletown Forest. In light of archaeological discoveries made during excavation of other trenches in this area, and due to constraints created by the presence of livestock, proposed trench **TR 50** was relocated to create a southerly extension to the evaluation area.

Archaeological results

3.11.3 Trenches **TR 46** and **TR 47** were archaeologically sterile but significant archaeological remains were found in all other trenches.

3.11.4 Trench **TR 45** contained two undated parallel ditches, aligned almost due north-south and set some 2.00m apart. Ditch **4504** (to the west) was 1.50m wide with a gently concave profile and survived to a depth of 0.30m. The ditch was mechanically sectioned revealing a single stoney mid grey-brown sandy loam

fill **4505**. **4504** cut a small circular pit **4506** (unexcavated, diameter 1.00m). The second ditch **4502** (to the east) was 1.00m wide and was also filled with a stoney mid grey-brown sandy loam (**4503**).

3.11.5 Within **TR 44 (Figure 12, inset A**) five circular or sub-circular pits, that are likely to represent postholes, were recorded. Two of these (**4412, 4416**) were half-sectioned, revealing diameters of 0.60m and 0.55m, and depths of 0.22m and 0.23m respectively. A small, shallow north east-south west aligned ditch **4414** was 0.90m wide and 0.23m deep and, at the southern end of the trench a large (estimated diameter c. 3.00m) unexcavated sub-circular feature **4425** may represent a large pit.

3.11.6 In the central part of trench **TR 44** sample-excavation of a large area of dark loam (**4405**) revealed it to be a post-demolition soil above *in-situ* Late Roman structural/industrial remains (see **Figure 13)**. Finds from **4405** included characteristically Late Roman pottery including New Forest and Oxford colour coated wares. A radiate coin of Victorinus (AD 269-71, see rear cover) from the layer is almost certainly a residual find, predating the deposits beneath it by over a century.

3.11.7 Underlying remains (**Figure 13**) included a north west-south east aligned wall **4410**, fashioned from at least two courses of large, unmortared flint nodules. The wall was set obliquely within a gently sloping cut (**4411**), and may have either supported a timber building or acted as a revetment for a terrace. Immediately south of wall **4410**, a setting of thin upright and horizontally-laid tabular limestone slabs **4409** served an unknown purpose.

3.11.8 The most significant deposits recorded were related to the remains of a probable pottery kiln (**4402**). Constructed in a deep cut excavated into the superficial gravel deposits, part of the kiln's vertically sided sunken firing chamber was investigated (to a depth of 0.90m below trench base) however the floor of the structure was not reached. The kilns chamber wall (**4422**) was built using flint nodules and large fragments of re-used structural sandy mortar set into a mid grey clay-silt matrix, and lined internally with a thin skim of grey clay-silt (**4407**). The lower part of the chamber was filled with a loose mid-grey clay-silt (**4403**) probably primarily derived from destruction of the kiln superstructure. Finds from this layer included Late Roman pottery, including most notably, four complete or near-complete (but clearly misfired) WA type 18 jars (cf Seager Smith 1993) which were stacked against the chamber edge (photograph in **Figure 13**). These jars may be discarded wasters, but might also be vessels used to support the main kiln-load during firing (as a form of temporary kiln-floor). Also present were lumps of fired chalk-tempered clay-silt, many bearing negative impressions of pots. Some of this material may represent kiln furniture such as 'spacers', but some had clearly been applied to encase pots before firing, probably to protect them, or aid stacking within the kiln. This technique closely parallels that used by the Late Roman Black Burnished ware potters at Bestwall Quarry (Ladle, forthcoming), and could indicate a personal connection between the two sites.

3.11.9 To the south, in Trench **TR 50 (Figure 12, inset B**), three ditches were aligned WNW-ESE. The largest (**5011**) was *c.* 1.60m wide and 0.65m deep with

moderately sloping concave sides and a flattish base. The feature was cut at its westernmost exposure by an incompletely exposed circular or sub-circular pit **5012**, which was steep sided and in excess of 0.80m deep. Originally dug as a single ditch segment, the presence of pit **5012** was recognised only as work progressed, and some cross-contamination and mixing of finds from upper fills of the two features is likely. However, the finds from the trench as a whole are almost exclusively of Roman date.

3.11.10 Immediately to the south, ditch **5008** was 0.70m wide, with a 0.20m deep concave profile. The upper fill (**5010**) contained sherds of Late Roman pottery. Ditch **5004** was located *c*. 1.00m to the south. The ditch was 1.50m wide but only 0.15m in depth, with moderate sloping sides and a wide, flat base. Its single fill **5005** produced no finds, but was cut by undated north west-south east aligned ditch **5006**. Ditch **5006** was 0.74m wide and 0.12m deep, with a concave profile. In the northern arm of **TR 50**, ditch **5003** was aligned NNE-SSW, measuring *c*. 1.50m wide by *c*. 0.50m deep, with a rounded concave profile. One small pit or, more probably a posthole (**5017**) was 0.45m in diameter, and 0.145m deep, with concave sides and a flat base. No artefacts were recovered from any of these features.

3.11.11 Trench **TR 48** was positioned to intersect the projected line of the Dorchester to Badbury Rings Roman road. A low linear rise in the modern field-surface belied some survival of road agger, and this was confirmed by excavation. Although the upper or finished surface of the road had clearly suffered a degree of plough-truncation, a layer of well-sorted flint gravel (**4801**, stones ave. 40mm) was found immediately below *c*. 0.30m of plough/pasture soil. The deposit was observed to a width of 6.40m, but it was clear that its fringes were masked by mid-pale yellow-brown silts with occasional pottery fragments (not retained), which may derive from fine material washed off the road surface during its use. A number of surface elevation transects were recorded across the road to the east of the trench (this data is held in the project archive).

3.11.12 The road was not subject to detailed excavation during evaluation, the aim of the trench being to establish or refute its route and state of preservation, consequently the roadside fringes are not presently well understood. The presence of roadside hollows or quarry-scoops may be indicated by an area of mid-pale loamy silt extending for some 10.50m south of gravel **4801**, possibly within cut **4803**. At the southern edge of this zone, WSW-ENE aligned ditch **4808** was broadly 'V' shaped, 1.40m wide and 0.60m deep. Finds from the single defined fill (**4809**) included 3 sherds of Late Iron Age/Romano-British Black Burnished ware.

3.11.13 Within trench **TR 49**, two possible east-west aligned ditches **4902** and **4904** both approximately 1.00 -1.20m in width were set *c*. 1.20m apart. Neither feature was excavated, however Roman pottery was noted (but not recovered) in their upper fills. The possibility remains that these features represent opposing edges of a single large ditch. Full recording of trench **TR 49** was abandoned after it was rendered unworkable by an unexpected influx of cows.

3.11.14 A lightly-wooded linear hollow immediately west of Bockhampton Lane and extending as far south as Bockhampton crossroads is of unknown origin and

date. This feature, which potentially represents a sunken way pre-dating the modern road, lay beyond the bounds of the evaluation area and was not investigated.

3.12 Stafford Farm A (Brine Well Site) and B (Pipeline Easement)

(Centred on NGR 372073 88771 and 372195 88861, **Figure 14**)

3.12.1 Eleven trenches comprising a *c*. 2 percent sample of the development impact in this area (**TR 33-43**, **Appendix 10**) were excavated.

Topography and Geology

3.12.2 Two land-blocks were defined: the proposed site of the Brine Well installation (Stafford Farm A) was investigated with six trenches (**TR 33-38**) and, 80 m to the east, a further five trenches (**TR 39-43**) were set out along a *c*. 0.13 km length of the proposed pipeline easement (Stafford Farm B). All trenches were on level or very gently undulating land on, or near, the southern shoulder of the Frome Valley. The area is mapped as Upper Chalk, with Quaternary Plateau Gravels overlying Palaeocene Reading Beds to the east (GSGBEW 1981). All trenches encountered a superficial drift of variable composition. In western and southern areas this consisted of a mid to dark reddish or orange-brown coloured loamy clay, with numerous irregular natural fissures infilled by rather darker brown clay-loam. To the north east, superficial deposits consisted of a mid to light yellow-brown coloured loamy clay.

Archaeological results

3.12.3 All trenches were archaeologically sterile, with the exception of trench **TR 43**, located at the northern end of the Pipeline easement (**Figure 14, inset A**). Evidence for human activity was recorded by the deposition of substantial amounts of fragmentary calcined flint and dark, charcoal-rich, soils within hollows and 'troughs' believed to be of artificial origin (see photographs in **Figure 13**). However similar features can be derived from burning out of tree boles whether the origin of the event be human related or through natural events (wildfire or lightening strikes).

3.12.4 In light of the evident stratigraphic complexity of the remains, and sometimes misleading nature of redeposited soils, excavation of deposits within the trench was restricted, and the origin, purpose and development of the archaeological remains are incompletely understood. The site is presently poorly dated although comparison with other similar 'burnt mound' sites nationally suggests it is probably of prehistoric date. Several dark deposits contained unburnt struck flint flakes, adding weight to this interpretation.

3.13 Area J (Whitcombe Vale)

(Centred on NGR 372114 87984, **Figure 15**)

3.13.1 Six trenches (**TR 27-32**, **Appendix 11**) were excavated in coarsely vegetated scrubland (set aside), equating to a *c*. 2 percent sample of the proposed development area.

Topography and Geology

3.13.2 Area J comprised a run of trenches over a distance of some 0.2km across the lower flanks and broad base of a dry chalk valley. The area is mapped as Upper Chalk (GSGBEW 1981). The evaluation revealed a possible relict river channel on the northern edge of the valley, within which lay deeper colluvial soils overlying Coombe Rock and drift deposits of probable alluvial brecciated gravel. The remains of a raised Coombe Rock terrace extended south from the southern end of Trench **TR 30** beneath **TR 29**. Trenches **TR 27-28** exposed a clean surface of the deeper seated chalk. Immediately to the south of the trench the southern shoulder of the valley is marked by a large steep bank, possibly a vestigial fossil river-cliff.

Archaeological results

3.13.3 Two ditches were recorded in trench **TR 30**. The northern ditch (**3004**) was aligned NNW-SSE and steep sided with a rounded concave base. The ditch measured *c*. 0.65m wide and 0.55m deep and contained a single fill deposit **3005**, a mid-reddish brown sandy clay-loam with common flint clasts. Approximately 3.00m to the south west, north west-south east aligned ditch **3306** was 0.95m wide and 0.55m deep, also with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The single fill (**3007**) was similar in composition to fill **3305** but no struck flint was recovered. Both features were sealed beneath a *c*. 0.60m thick deposit of mid-orange brown silty loam subsoil (**3001**). Although undated, the depth of burial and the exclusive occurrence of struck flint in ditch **3004** suggest a prehistoric origin. The soft-hammer striking technique displayed by the flint finds may further suggest an Earlier Neolithic date.

3.14 Area K (Little Mayne Farm)

(Centred on NGR 371880 87246, **Figure 16**)

3.14.1 Fourteen trenches (**TR 26B-17A**, **Appendix 12**) were excavated in ploughsoil, equating to a *c*. 2 percent sample of the proposed development area.

Topography and Geology

3.14.2 Area K consisted of a consecutive run of trenches over a distance of some 0.2km across a gently domed outlier of Reading Beds overlying the Chalk. The Reading Beds are, in places, capped with sandy Eocene Bagshot Beds (GSGBEW 1981). The geological sequence was reflected in the strata observed during evaluation. Trenches **TR 22**-**24B** and **24C** rested on loose pale yellow sand with some pale yellow clay to the north. Also observed were common derived flint nodules of unusually good (for Dorset) knapping quality, a resource likely to have attracted human interest throughout the prehistoric period. Trenches **TR 25-26B** encountered mixed, patchy yellow-reddish brown sandy clay and gravel. Trenches **TR 21**-1**7B** overlay variably composed mid-orange-brown sandy or loamy clay with some gravely patches. Trench **TR 17A** (at the far south of Area K) rested on fine pale yellow sand, probably a remnant of the Bagshot Beds.

3.14.3 Anecdotal information (from the present landowner's father) suggests parts of Area K were converted to agricultural use from furze and gorse heath during the twentieth century. This is most likely to have occurred as part of the agricultural intensification drives of either World War I (1914-18) or World War II (1939-45). It is probable that the area has undergone some recent topographic 'smoothing' as a result, from plough truncation and levelling of any earthworks and from colluvial re-deposition of newly-mobilised sandy soils. The initial deep-ploughing involved in converting the heath may, at least in part, explain the formation of the homogeneous dark subsoil layer seen in trenches **TR 23** and **24A-C** and account for the deeper than usual soil sequence noted at the south-western end of trench **TR 22**.

Archaeological results

3.14.4 Trenches **TR 17A-20** were archaeologically sterile, although a colluvial clay-loam subsoil **2001** in trench **TR 20** yielded unusually large amounts of struck flint (36 pieces weighing 778g were retrieved from machined surface prior to excavation). The absence of features within the trench suggests the flints have moved downhill when the colluvial deposits were formed indicating upslope prehistoric activity.

3.14.5 In trench **TR 21**, an undated sub-circular pit **2103** was steep-sided and flat-based, with a maximum diameter of 0.60m and a depth of 0.16m. The feature contained a single fill **2104** and cut a yellowish-brown sandy loam colluvium **2101** which blanketed the southern part of the trench to a maximum observed thickness of 0.25m.

3.14.6 Trench **TR 23** (**Figure 16, inset B**) contained a dense palimpsest of sometimes poorly defined archaeological features, including ditches (**2309**, **2312**, **2316**, **2320**, **2321**), pits (**2304**, **2317**, **2319**, **2322**) and possible postholes (**2301**, **2318**, **2318**). Two other possible features (**2307**, **2309**) may (inconclusively) be of natural origin. Typically of sites formed on unconsolidated sand, features in the trench often displayed diffuse boundaries, and their fills were often leached/de-mineralised by long-term percolation of acidic groundwater. Recognition of archaeological features, and their distinction from naturally-formed features, was hindered by the limited plan view afforded by the trench, and the machined surface required particularly careful cleaning for acceptable legibility to be achieved. Organic finds were almost entirely absent, being restricted to rare and poorly preserved animal teeth and soft, unrecoverable scraps of bone.

3.14.7 Only a sample of features recorded within trench **TR 23** were intrusively investigated. Sub-ovate pit **2304** was part-excavated (not to its full depth) and had a profile of steeply sloping concave sides. The fills (**2305** and **2306**) both consisted of mid to dark brown coloured sandy silts, and the occasional piece of Iron Age and/or Roman pottery. Toward the centre of the trench, a large NNE-SSW aligned ditch (**2312**) was 1.90m wide and had moderately gently sloping sides and a depth in excess of 0.70m. The ditch was filled with mid yellowish brown coloured silty sands containing some sherds of Iron Age/Roman pottery. Ditch **2309** was 0.85m wide and 0.65m deep, with steeply-sloping sides and a narrow concave base and sub-circular pit/posthole **2301** measured 0.70 by 0.60m, with a 0.25m deep rounded concave profile. Two sherds of Iron Age pottery included one small piece of Early/Middle Iron Age red-finished ware,

probably residual, but perhaps indicative of activity at this time. An undated elongated sub oval pit **2307** was 0.70m wide with moderately sloping concave sides and a narrow rounded base.

3.14.8 Trench **TR 24A** and the southern parts of trenches **TR 24B-C** (**Figure 16, inset A**) all contained a dark, sometimes 'blackish' brown, subsoil layer immediately below the ploughsoil. The deposit contained Iron Age and Roman pottery and a piece of Roman *tegula* (roof tile), as well as considerable quantities of struck flint flakes (fragments, crude cores and 'tested' nodules), most of which are typologically attributable to the Late Neolithic-Bronze Age. Selective removal of this subsoil revealed a complex of ditches, pits and stone-filled postholes and postpads. Where excavated, some of these features produced Iron Age and/or Roman material consistent with domestic settlement, others were undated or had an unreliable date. The core 'settlement' area appeared to be defined to the north east by a complex of sequentially re-established ditches (**2444**, **2447**, **2449**, **Figure 16, inset C**).

3.14.9 Trench **TR 25** contained two undated features. A north south aligned ditch **2505** with a concave profile, 0.35m wide and 0.11m deep and a WNW-ESE aligned ditch (**2503**) of similar dimensions and form. Neither ditch produced finds.

3.15 Broadmayne Compound and Temorary Pipe Storage Area

(Centred on NGR 371568 86003, **Figure 17**)

3.15.1 Fifteen trenches (**TR 1-7, 9-16**, **Appendix 13**) were excavated through ploughsoil, comprising a *c*2 percent sample of the proposed construction impact in this area.

Topography and Geology

3.15.2 The area comprised a rectilinear parcel of land encompassing the shoulders, flanks and base of a broad, north east-south west aligned dry vale. Underlying geology is mapped as Upper Chalk (GSGBEW 1981), and this was reflected in the strata revealed in most of the evaluation trenches, although the eastern and western ends of the area contained caps of Clay-with-Flints (this was thin and denuded to the east). The base of the valley was mantled by colluvium (most likely to be of Late Neolithic-Bronze Age or later date), sealing what may be a remnant Early Holocene Brown Earth paleosol, developed over Late Pleistocene Coombe Rock (see photographs in **Figure 17**). A large semi-circular depression near the eastern end of the area (immediately adjacent to South Drove) may be a sinkhole or infilled quarry.

Archaeological results

3.15.3 All trenches were archaeologically sterile. The valley bottom colluvium was tested by means of mechanically excavated test-pits, but revealed no archaeological remains.

4 FINDS ASSESSMENT

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The evaluation produced an assemblage of moderate size, dominated by pottery and worked flint. The assemblage ranges in date from early prehistoric to Post-Medieval, and of particular interest is the recovery of pottery from the remains of a kiln structure (**4402**, trench **TR 44**, Area I, see **Figures 12**-**13**), including several complete vessels found *in situ* within the kiln.

4.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and totals by material type and by site Area are presented in **Table 1**. Subsequent to quantification, all finds have been at least briefly scanned, in order to ascertain their nature, condition and potential date range. The following section discusses the results of this scanning process by material type. All finds data are held in the project database (Ms Access).

4.2 Pottery

4.2.1 The pottery assemblage includes material of Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British and post-medieval date.

Early Bronze Age

4.2.2 The earliest material comprises sherds of Early Bronze Age Beaker from two contexts. Sherds from trench **TR 1053** (Area D) are in relatively fine grog-tempered fabrics, and include rim and decorated body sherds. This group represents at least two separate vessels. Sherds from trench **TR 81** (Area F) are in coarser fabrics, sandy/grog-tempered with detrital flint. These include rim sherds and body sherds decorated with raised ribs and fingernail pinching, and appear to derive from three separate vessels, all relatively thick-walled. Vessels of this type are less common within the Beaker ceramic tradition, but can be paralleled amongst the range of coarseware, 'domestic' beakers, some of which are of relatively large size.

Middle/Late Bronze Age

4.2.3 There are a few sherds of flint-tempered wares, none of which are diagnostic, but which have been dated as Middle/Late Bronze Age on fabric grounds (trenches **TR 24**: Area K; **TR 1045**: Area D). Most occurred residually in later contexts.

Early/Middle Iron Age

4.2.4 A range of sandy wares with varying degrees of coarseness have been broadly dated as Early/Middle Iron Age. These include one complete shouldered jar from trench **TR 71** (Area H), this trench also produced a number of other sherds probably of similar date. Elsewhere there are a few other rims, including at least one jar, and one 'red-finished' fineware bowl (trench **TR 23**, Area K).

Late Iron Age/Romano-British

4.2.5 The distinction between the earlier Iron Age sandy wares and the coarse sandy wares which developed into the Black Burnished ware industry is not always

clearcut, particularly in the absence of diagnostic vessel forms. Forms of Durotrigian origin are certainly present within the Site assemblage, including bead rim bowls and jars with impressed 'eyebrow' motifs, and large storage jars with inturned, thickened rims, but these are all forms that span the conquest period, and can only be dated here broadly as 1st century BC to 1st century AD (some continue into the 2nd century AD). Groups of these 'early' vessels came from trenches **TR 24** (Area K), where they were mixed with later forms, and **TR 77** (Area H), where they were not. Elsewhere the more common of the Black Burnished ware vessel types are represented, such as jars of types 1, 2 and 3, 'dog dishes' (type 20) and dropped flange bowls (type 250), extending the date range into the 4th century AD and possibly beyond.

Pottery from late Roman kiln

4.2.6 Of particular interest here are the vessels recovered from kiln structure **4402** excavated in trench **TR 44** (Area I). Four vessels found *in situ* within the kiln (see photographs in **Figure 13**) are all jars of WA type 18 (one is slightly squatter than the other three). Other vessel forms found in the same trench include a 'dog dish' and two dropped flange bowls. The whole vessels, and other sherds from the trench, are oxidised, with an external slip which has fired to an off-white colour – such firing colours are typical of vessels recovered from a kiln context. Other sherds (although not many) show signs of cracking and distortion consistent with a 'waster' group from pottery manufacture.

4.2.7 The kiln is of interest because of its relatively late date – it can probably be placed in the last quarter of the 4th century, at a time when the main industry, based in Purbeck, was in decline. This might explain the location of the kiln, which is the most westerly site of Black Burnished ware manufacture as yet located within Dorset. Preliminary examination suggests that the fabric of the kiln vessels appears to match that used in the main Purbeck industry, but whether this implies the transport of clay from Purbeck (a distance of about 20km), or the utilisation of more local resources, is as yet uncertain.

Post-Medieval

4.2.8 A few remaining sherds are of post-medieval date. These mainly derived from topsoil contexts, and include coarse earthenwares, stoneware and modern refined wares.

4.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

4.3.1 Most of the small collection of CBM recovered is of Romano-British date, and includes one *imbrex* and two *tegulae*. The only exceptions are six fragments from trench **TR 84** (Area F), which are post-medieval in date.

4.4 Fired Clay and Mortar

4.4.1 A large proportion of the fired clay came from trench **TR 44** (Area I), where it formed part of the structure of the excavated kiln. Many of these fragments show surfaces and/or signs of impressions, suggesting use as kiln furniture (e.g. spacers and supports for pots during firing).

4.4.2 Fragments of mortar were also recovered from the kiln in trench **TR 44**, where this material appeared to have been used (along with nodular flint) in construction of the firing chamber.

4.4.3 Other ceramic material which had the appearance of possible kiln furniture (although not associated with any other evidence for kiln firing) came from trench **TR 24** (Area K).

4.5 Stone

4.5.1 Only two pieces of possible utilised stone were recovered, including one rounded, flattish quartz pebble which shows signs (in the form of edge wear) of having been used as a rubber (Beaker pit **105302**, trench **TR 1053**; Area D).

4.5.2 Other stone recovered was burnt but unworked; this included examples of greensand, other sandstones and quartz pebbles.

4.6 Struck Flint

4.6.1 Struck flint was the most commonly occurring find type, and was ubiquitous in topsoil and ploughsoil contexts across the chalkland areas of the Pipeline route. This material type is clearly indicative of prehistoric human activity, but not necessarily of below ground archaeological remains. Much of this material is quite battered and typical of ploughzone assemblages. At this stage only a brief visual scan has been made of the lithic assemblage, to ascertain the general technological character (and hence potential date range).

4.6.2 The largest group came from Area K, consisting mostly of unretouched debitage - hard hammer struck, squat flakes from flake cores, with little or no platform preparation or maintenance. Raw materials are generally medium to poor quality flint pebbles and worn nodules with a very thin, worn, sandy cortex. The bulk of this material is likely to be Late Neolithic at the earliest; much of it is likely to be Bronze Age. A very few pieces may be trimming flakes from blade industries (prepared platforms; dorsal blade scars) and consequently earlier prehistoric, although numbers are low.

4.6.3 A small number of contexts produced the majority of the pieces. Trench **TR 24A** topsoil (**2400**) contained a large multi-platform flake core that appeared heat-treated and the blade of thick scraper in Portland Chert. Some of the pieces from subsoil in the same trench (**2413**) had platform edge abrasion, and there was some evidence of blade removals. One piece from this context was a secondary flake from a blade core with a distal truncation and marginal edge damage. These pieces tend to be early prehistoric, although the raw materials and condition of this example are indistinguishable from the rest of the assemblage.

4.6.4 Flint from other areas generally echoes the technological characteristics seen in Area K, and is generally typical of later prehistoric industries. There are a few exceptions. In Area J, pieces from trenches **TR 27** and **TR 28** stand out not only because they have a heavy white patina, but more significantly because some have been struck with soft hammers. Additionally, dorsal scars indicate both an

industry with a blade element, and possibly also axe production. Further work may assign a Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date to this group. Other pieces from soft hammer blade industries came from the same area, in trench **TR 30**, and from Stafford Farm B (trenches **TR 41** and **TR 43**). In Area F (pit **8109**, trench **TR 81**), five pieces, including four scrapers and a probable knife, would be consistent with the Early Bronze Age date suggested by the associated coarseware Beaker pottery (see above).

4.7 Burnt Flint

4.7.1 Burnt, unworked flint was recovered in some quantity, although a large proportion of this derived from a single area (Stafford Farm B, trench **TR 43**), comprising samples taken from a complex of features interpreted as a 'burnt mound'. No close dating evidence was recovered from this deposit, although such features are generally considered to be of prehistoric date.

4.7.2 In other areas of the Site burnt flint occurred in much smaller quantities across a number of contexts. Only one other deposit, in trench **TR 1068** (Area D), produced more than 1kg of burnt flint. Associated dating evidence (pottery) ranges from Early Bronze Age to Post-Medieval, but most contexts remain undated at this stage.

4.8 Coin

4.8.1 One Roman coin was recovered, as a residual find in Area I (trench **TR 44**, layer **4405**). This is a copper alloy radiate of Victorinus (reigned AD 269-271).

4.9 Animal Bone

4.9.1 The faunal assemblage consists of 76 hand-collected mammal bone fragments. On the basis of associated pottery, the material is mainly Late Iron Age or Romano-British in date, with some contexts remaining undated at this stage. As the assemblage is very small, it is probably not representative. Faunal remains are clearly under-represented in Area K, where prevailing soil conditions are acidic.

4.9.2 The overall condition of the bone is fair with some contexts in good or poor condition. Many bones showed signs of root etching. 11% of the bones showed signs of gnawing and canid scavenging might thus have been a biasing factor. None of the bones showed signs of contact with fire. At 7%, the proportion of loose teeth is normal and indicates that the assemblages were probably not extensively re-worked. This is also indicated by three contexts containing articulated cattle bone (see below).

4.9.3 The identified remains consist of cattle (n=23), sheep/goat (10), pig (4), horse (5) and dog (1). Of these, 14 could be aged and 13 measured. Only one bone showed signs of butchery. The complete horse metacarpus from context **7734** (pit **7708**, trench **TR 77**, Area H) allowed the calculation of a height at the withers of *c*. 130 cm. The horse would have been quite small.

4.9.4 Context **7716** (pit **7708**, Area H) contained the articulating bones of a right cattle lower front leg comprising calcaneus, ossa carpalia, os malleolare, metacarpus and one first phalanx. From the leg bones, a height at the withers has been calculated of *c*. 122 cm. Context 7720 (also pit **7708**) contained probably the remains of an articulating right hind leg of cattle comprising femur, tibia, talus and one first phalanx. According to the tibia this animal would have stood *c*. 102 cm at the withers.

4.10 Other Finds

4.10.1 Other finds comprise small quantities of oyster shell, clay pipe and ironwork (nails and unidentifiable objects, undatable).

Table 1: Finds totals by site area (number / weight in grammes)

Area	Animal Bone	Burnt Flint (wt)	CBM	Fired Clay	Flint	Pottery	Stone	Metalwork	Other Finds
C					1/30				
D		2620			135/4524	69/451	1/313		
E	13/291	4206			31/1176	43/462			
Bourne Park		361			49/2811	1/10		3 Fe	
F		492	7/299		97/2913	61/1182			
G						1/1			
H	50/901	378	6/211	2/47	55/1270	180/2250	2/22		
I	14/125		1/86	94/8116	6/145	141/5137		6 Fe	5 mortar; 9 shell
Stafford Farm A & B		22,218	1/25		163/4752	4/40	4/250		
J		20			57/717	48/356			
K	34/35	189	1/197	10/138	527/13027	281/4232	13/222	1 Fe	1 clay pipe
Broadmayne		488			133/3903	3/5	3/252		1 shell
(no area)	47/758	216		4/21	78/2880	80/787	8/382	1 Cu	1 shell
TOTAL	**158/2110**	**30,972**	**16/818**	**110/8322**	**1332/38,148**	**912/14,913**	**31/1441**	**10 Fe; 1 Cu**	

5 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Bulk samples were taken and examined for environmental evidence from features within seven of the Areas along the Pipeline. Samples retrieved from proposed Brine Well Site and Areas D and E showed little to no potential for further analysis. A number of samples from these areas did demonstrate the preservation of molluscan remains.

5.1.2 A single sample from Area F showed some indication of charred material associated with Late Neolithic activity, as well as potential for preservation of molluscan remains.

5.1.3 Area H produced well-preserved environmental remains relating to settlement activities from Early/Middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age/Early Romano British features. Two further unphased features from this area showed activities relating to the burning of quantities of wood, but little other evidence. This area also produced some indication from pit **7708**(A) for the preservation of molluscs.

5.1.4 Within Area I the pottery kiln yielded reasonably good evidence that might indicate settlement activities associated with this feature.

5.1.5 Area K indicated some small potential for charred evidence relating to domestic and settlement activities dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British period from pit **2409B**.

5.1.6 Twenty-six bulk samples were taken from features within each phase and were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoals.

5.2 Assessment Results; methods and data

Charred Plant Remains and Charcoal

5.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. Flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the presence of charred remains quantified. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997).

Brine Well

5.2.2 Sevens samples were taken from three pits and a pit/possible tree throw. The samples all appear to come from well sealed deposits with little to no modern roots or other material.

5.2.3 The pits produced no evidence of cereal remains and the only identifiable plant remain, other than wood charcoal, was a single tree bud from pit **4325**. While all the samples contained wood charcoal, two from pits **4304** and pit **4308** produced larger quantities of material.

5.2.4 Cereal and remains of material other than wild food plants are generally rare from earlier Bronze Age deposits and the absence of such material may suggest such a date, or a general absence of domestic and settlement activities associated with the pits.

Area D

5.2.5 Seven samples were examined from this area. A sample came from an Early Bronze Age pit **105302**, five from a Late Iron Age/Romano-British ditch **106214** and one further sample from an undated posthole (**107202**). The undated feature produced only a little charcoal and no other material indicative of its date. The Early Bronze Age pit produced a single fragment of hazelnut, but little charcoal.

5.2.6 The Late Iron Age/Romano-British ditch produced no identifiable cereal remains, and very little wood charcoal. The only sample to produce any identifiable plant remains came from context **10628**, which contained fruit stones of hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), seeds of elder (*Sambucus nigra*), and a few fragments of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*). Such an assemblage might be associated with the burning of a hedge or shrub, but is generally especially characteristic of domestic activities or settlement.

Area E

5.2.7 A single sample was examined from a Middle/Late Iron Age pit **107503**. The sample was quite rooty and as such charcoal and other evidence may have been destroyed by pedological processes. The sample provided only a single seed of wild mustard (*Brassica* sp.) and no indication of cereal remains that might be associated with nearby settlement.

Area F

5.2.8 A single sample was examined from a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit **8109**. The sample contained very little material in general but did yield a few cereal grains of both wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare sl*), and a few fragments of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*). The flot was quite rooty so such material may be reworked or intrusive, although hazelnut is common from sites of this date. A small amount of charcoal was recovered from the feature.

Area H

5.2.9 Five samples were examined from this area. Two samples were retrieved from an Early/Middle Iron Age ditch **7103** with a further sample from a Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British pit **7708**(A). Samples were also taken from a possible Bronze Age posthole **5902** and undated pit **6103**.

5.2.10 The possible Bronze Age sample produced no evidence other than reasonable quantities of oak wood charcoal. The undated pit (**6103**) did produce high amounts of wood charcoal, including roundwood, twigs and grass stems, but no cereal remains or other material that may be indicative of its date. The samples did show distinct differences in that the sample from **5902** contained no roundwood and is potentially from a burnt post. Both samples while providing evidence of human activity cannot be definitely associated with settlement.

5.2.11 The two samples from Early/Middle Iron Age ditch **7103**, did produce some cereal remains including glumes of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) , grains of barley (*Hordeum vulgare sl*), and some weed seeds. The samples as such are in keeping with those from Iron Age occupation sites within Dorset (e.g. Palmer and Jones 1991; Evans and Jones 1979; Monk 1987).

5.2.12 The sample from the Late Iron Age/Romano-British pit was somewhat richer and had good evidence for emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*), as well as a single seed of celtic bean (*Vicia faba* var. *minor*). Emmer wheat is generally rare in this area during the Iron Age, the amount of cereal remains is indicative of fairly high levels of activity and potential settlement.

Area I

5.2.13 Three samples were examined from a 4th century pottery kiln (**4403**, **4404**). The two samples from **4404** were quite rich in glumes of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) and grains of wheat and barley and some weed seeds including brome grass (*Bromus* sp.) and oats (*Avena* sp.). Although associated with the kiln there was little to no evidence for wood charcoal in the samples. The samples are however in keeping with Romano-British evidence for settlement in the general Dorchester area (Ede 1993; Letts 1997; Straker 1997).

Area K

5.2.14 Two samples were taken from two possible late Iron Age/Early Romano-British pits, **2415A** and **2409B**. The sample from **2415A** produced little to no evidence comprising a single grain of wheat. That from **2409** did produce remains of spelt wheat, as well as some weed seeds and indicates some potential for recovering evidence for settlement of this date in this area.

Land Fresh and Brackish Water Molluscs

5.2.15 During the processing of bulk soil samples for the recovery of charred remains, snails were noted and recorded from the flots. The presence of these shells may aid in broadly characterising the nature of the wider landscape. The dominant species were identified where possible following the nomenclature of Kerney (1999).

5.2.16 Mollusc remains were only recovered from Areas D, Area F, Area H and Area I.

Area D

5.2.17 The Late Iron Age/Romano-British ditch (**106214**) was the only feature to produce mollusc shells from this area and, within that, only some samples

contained shells. It was noted that those samples containing low amounts of roots, and are probably therefore better sealed, appeared to be richest. The samples from this feature produced a mixture of species from different ecological habitats. Those from shaded environments (*Discus rotundatus*, *Carychium sp.*, *Aegopinella sp*.) dominated, although intermediate species (*Cochlicopa* spp., *Pomatias elegans*) and open country species (*Pupilla muscorum*, and *Vallonia* spp.) were also present.

Area F

5.2.18 The single sample from the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit **8109** produced a few shells of both open country species (*Helicella itala*) and woodland species (*Carychium sp.*).

Area H

5.2.19 Several features were examined from this area, only the sample from the Late Iron Age/Romano-British pit **7708(A)** produced any mollusc shells. As with the previous samples the sample contained a mixture of open country (*Helicella itala*, *Vertigo* sp.*, Pupilla muscorum*), intermediate (*Cochlicopa* spp.) and shaded species (*Discus rotundatus* and *Carychium* sp.).

Area I

5.2.20 As with the other areas, the samples from the 4th century AD kiln contained a mixture of open and shaded species, including *Vallonia* sp., *Helicella itala,* (relating to the former) and *Aegopinella* sp., *Discus rotundatus* and *Carychium* sp. relating to the latter.

5.3 Recommendations

Charred Plant remains and Charcoal

5.3.1 Samples should be taken, where permitting, from phased features, particularly those arising from and related to settlement activities and/or structures. Features that are specifically related to burning activities, such as cremations, should be sampled. Generally, samples should be taken covering as wider range of feature types, and phases as possible. Where available deposits permit, sample size should be of 20 to 30 litres and all should be from discrete secure contexts. Where charred deposits are encountered with a wide spatial spread then multiple smaller samples of 1-10 litres should be taken to provide information on vertical and horizontal variation within the deposit. This should especially be conducted with deposits that consist of material other than wood charcoal.

Land snails and fresh/brackish water molluscs

5.3.2 Mollusc shells survived in the bulk samples in limited numbers, but with a diverse species range, from Areas D, F, H and I. Mollusc samples should be taken from appropriate contexts; for example, colluvial deposits especially with buried soils and deep ditch (e.g. boundary/enclosure or monument) deposits

(these should accompany monolith samples) and Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pits, where potential can be seen to be high.

Sediments

5.3.3 Monoliths should be taken from any deep sedimentary sequences through, for example, deeper boundary or barrow ditch fills and through buried soils or stases identified onsite. In addition, a geoarchaeologist should visit site to examine and record any important major sediment sequences where necessary, e.g. those relating to well-stratified Pleistocene deposits.

6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The evaluation has indicated that, as can be determined by the trial-trenching methodology, the four proposed 'infrastructure' sites (the Mappowder AGI, the Stafford Farm Brine Well Site, and the proposed compound and pipe storage Areas at Bourne Park and Chalky Road, Broadmayne) are all archaeologically sterile.

6.1.2 In particular the trial trenching undertaken at the Brine Well Site has demonstrated that the site has been moved into a sterile area as indicated by a previous geophysical survey (Elks 2007).

6.1.3 The evaluation has revealed hitherto unknown archaeological remains in a number of locations along the proposed Pipeline route itself, all of which will suffer a direct impact by the proposed scheme.

6.1.4 Overall the amount of archaeology revealed throughout the intrusive study, features and deposits were present in only 41 of the 162 trenches, is low and restricted to certain locations.

6.2 Discussion

6.2.1 Notwithstanding a number of individual features (see **Section 3** above) which may represent more extensive archaeological sites in their own right, the main areas of archaeological interest are described below. Potential mitigation strategies are proposed but are subject to agreement with the Senior Archaeologist.

6.2.2 **Area D, trenches TR 1053 and TR 1055**. Although only a single small pit was found in trench **TR 1053**, this produced significant quantities of Beaker pottery, representing elements of at least two separate vessels. The archaeological context/setting of the pit remains unknown and it may represent either funerary or domestic activity. The presence of potentially structural post-settings in trench **TR 1055** is also important, particularly if these are shown to be of Early Bronze Age date. Settlement sites of this date are scarce in southern Britain, and structural evidence for Beaker period settlement sites is rare (Healy 1998).

6.2.3 **Area D, trenches TR 1063-1063**. The large ditch identified in this area yielded Iron Age/Roman pottery from its upper fills, and seems likely to be of Late Iron Age or later construction. The ditch may define a significant land-boundary or form part of a farmstead/settlement enclosure (however none of the five 10 litre soil-samples taken from the ditch fills contained burnt grain or chaff).

6.2.4 The proposal is to subject this site to a programme of geophysical survey, allowing better informed decisions to be made on the alternative strategies of shifting the pipe trench within the proposed easement or preserving the archaeological remains through archaeological excavation and record.

6.2.5 **Area E, trenches TR 1074-1081.** Within this area were found postholes, pits, ditches, pottery and animal bone characteristic of Later/Late Iron Age and Early Roman farming settlements on the Chalk Downs. Similar remains, or continuation of the features recorded, may occur to the north, beyond the edge of Area E. Recording of these features could be undertaken as a Strip Map and Record exercise during stripping for the easement.

6.2.6 **Area F, trenches TR 81-85.** Concentrated on the high ground at the northern shoulder of the Piddle Valley, the southern part of Area F contained a dispersed scatter of archaeological features, all possibly of Prehistoric date. Among these was a concentration of undated ditches and pit **8109** (containing parts of three coarse Beaker pottery vessels and flint tools) noted in trenches **TR 81A**-**C**. The uncharacteristic narrow, steep-sided and deep profiled undated ditch **8502** (trench **TR 85**) also remains unexplained. Strip Map and Record is suggested.

6.2.7 **Area H, trench TR 71.** The trench and its extension contained features interpreted as two large oval or sub-circular pits. Pottery evidence indicates an Early Middle Iron Age date, but their purpose and wider archaeological context remain unknown. Although potentially of domestic origin, the size and profile of the partially excavated pits militate against this. They may instead be part of a larger non domestic monument, possibly part of a 'pit alignment' or other segmented boundary which appear during the Early Middle Iron Age (e.g. Pollard 1996, Trevarthen *forthcoming*). The recording of a near complete pot set upright above a charcoal and artefact rich lower fill may indicate a deliberate act of placement, carrying with it contemporary cultural meaning, rather than simple discarding of waste. Strip Map and Record is suggested.

6.2.8 **Area H, trenches TR77A-C.** Pits and ditches, some containing pottery and animal bone, characteristic of Later/Late Iron Age farming settlements on the Chalk Downs were recorded. Of particular note was large pit **7708**, which possessed vertical/undercut chalk sides and a wide, flat base typical of contemporary grain-storage features. Normally associated directly with settlements no evidence was recorded in trench **TR 76** to the south and the northern extent of the site remains untested. The presence of a localised colluvial soil raises the possibility that additional remains may be preserved beneath.

6.2.9 **Area I, trenches 44-50.** The partial survival of the Dorchester-Badbury Rings Roman road within the Site has been demonstrated, albeit in a truncated condition. The possibility that ditches and roadside quarry pits flank the road

has been discussed, but not proven during the evaluation. Roman ditches lay north of the road (but were not excavated), and a Roman roadside settlement and/or industrial area was discovered some 0.15km to the south. The remains of a pottery kiln, producing a local variant of Black Burnished Ware in, or after, the last quarter of the fourth century AD was recorded. Black Burnished ware production sites in Dorset have hitherto been restricted to the Wareham/Poole Harbour area, although another possible (poorly documented) outlier kiln was excavated in 1841 and 1891 at Bagber, near Milton Abbas (Farrar 1973). Use of kiln-technology was largely unattested amongst the Dorset Black Burnished Ware producers until recently, when a major Late Roman production centre was excavated at Bestwall Quarry, east of Wareham (Ladle, *in prep*.). A kiln site at Corfe Mullen (south west of Wimborne) operated in the 1st century AD, but made (atypically for Dorset) wheel-turned vessels including oxidised ware flagons and *mortaria* (Calkin 1935).

6.2.10 It is intended to carry out additional geophysical survey on Area I and adjacent land, to address the scale and disposition of archaeological remains. The proposed study, utilising both electrical resistance and magnetometer survey, should cover the settlement/kiln site and the Roman Road, and determine extents and survival.

6.2.11 **Stafford Farm B, Trench 43.** Trench **TR 43** and its extensions revealed the irregular remains of what may broadly be classed as a 'burnt mound' site, extending over an area of at least 10.50m by + 4.50m. Undated, it is most likely to be of prehistoric date, most probably Bronze Age. Burnt mounds are relatively common throughout Britain, although they are more usually located close to water. Their interpretation is problematic, and they may in fact be the result of many different types of human activity (including ceremonial rituals, feasting, creation of 'sweat lodges', domestic cooking and calcining flint for tempering pottery *etc*.).

6.2.12 The Stafford Farm burnt mound may derive from prehistoric activity associated with the chain of large Bronze Age round barrows immediately to the east and west. However, the burning may have a natural origin the field has obviously been carved out from the encompassing woodland and what may be interpreted as an archaeological feature could be a result of deliberate land clearance. Strip Map and Record within the proposed easement may be the easiest strategy for interpreting the feature.

6.2.13 **Area J, Trench TR 30.** Two small ditches were discovered here, lying close to the edge of an ancient valley terrace and concealed beneath a considerable depth of valley bottom subsoil. Struck flint from ditch **3005** may belong to the earlier Prehistoric (perhaps Earlier Neolithic) period. Flint believed to be of potentially Mesolithic or Earlier Neolithic date came from the southern flanks of the vale, although no sub surface features were identified.

6.2.14 **Area K, trenches 23-24A-C.** This site contained ditches, pits, post-settings and finds indicative of Late Iron Age and Romano-British occupation. Sequentially cut ditches in trenches TR 24B-C may enclose part, or all, of the site. Evidence for earlier phases of occupation or land use, quantities of primary flint-knapping

waste and raw materials broadly attributable to the Late Neolithic Early Iron Age, and traces of Early-Middle Iron Age pottery were recorded at the site.

6.2.15 The unconsolidated sandy geology and soils beneath trenches **TR 22-24A-C** may present excavation challenges not seen elsewhere on the route, and make the site particularly susceptible to disturbance, rutting, mixing and compaction by construction traffic. A geophysical survey on part of Area K is proposed, allowing better informed decisions to be made on the alternative merits of re-routing the pipe trench within the easement or mitigating the archaeological remains through excavation and record.

6.3 Conclusions

6.3.1 The four 'infrastructure' sites are all archaeologically sterile.

6.3.2 The evaluation has identified a number of features and/or sites of archaeological interest within the proposed Pipeline easement (section 6.2 above). There are, however, no indications that any of the remains thus far discovered are of sufficient importance to require protection *in situ*, such as might be achieved through Scheduling or imposition of other non-statutory designations.

6.3.3 The evaluation areas were sited in zones likely, or known, to be of heightened archaeological potential. It is possible that similar densities of archaeological features and sites may occur in some areas of the route which were not evaluated, time to allow proper archaeological recording of these sites during easement stripping should be built into a work programme.

6.3.4 In the light of the evaluation results, discussions are to be held at an early stage with Dorset County Council's Senior Archaeologist to determine the nature, scope and extent of any mitigation measures that may be required to secure preservation of the Site's archaeological remains, whether by design solution, by preservation *in situ* or by record.

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APPENDIX 1

Proposed Mappowder AGI Site and Area A
Trench summary tables

TRENCH 1001			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 1.20 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
100100	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.20
100101	**Made ground**: Clean, redeposited pale yellow-brown clay. Same as 100106 (see below).	0.20-0.60m
100102	**Made ground**: Very dark 'blackish' grey-brown clay silt with recent brick fragments and stone rubble. Overlain by (100103 at its southern end.	0.20-0.60m
100103	**Made ground**: Brick rubble layer thinning southwards and ending near 100104 (see below). Some additional stone rubble at southern end	0.20-0.45m
100104	**Made ground**: Compact dump/spread of sub-angular limestone pieces, possibly for ground-levelling or stabilisation. Possibly an agricultural track or hard standing? Overlies natural clay 100107.	(0.62-0.82m
100105	**Layer**: Localised deposit of dark grey-brown humic clay-loam, with remains of twigs, and fragments of brick and limestone.	0.42-0.62m
100106	**Made Ground**: Same as 100101 (see above)	0.20 0.33m
100107	**Natural deposits**: Sticky pale grey to yellow brown mottled clay, occasional sub angular flints up to 0.10m	0.20m+

TRENCH 1002			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.60 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
100200	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.30m
100201	**Natural deposits**: Sticky pale grey to yellow brown mottled clay, occasional sub angular flints uo to 50mmm. Some patches of greyer clay with more frequent flints of similar size.	0.30m+

TRENCH 1003			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.56m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
100300	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.20m
100301	**Upper Natural deposits**: Sticky pale grey to yellow brown mottled clay, occasional sub angular flints up to 50mmm.	0.20-0.50m
100302	**Lower Natural deposits**: Abundant sub angular flints up to 80mm in iron-stained sticky grey clay.	0.50+

TRENCH 1004			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.62m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
100400	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.28m
100401	**Made ground**: Localised dump of recent brick and stone rubble in black silty clay, filling a hole at the west of the trench	0.28-0.62m
100402	**Natural deposits**: Sticky pale grey to yellow brown mottled clay, occasional sub angular flints 0.15mmm.and occasional lime stone up to 0.20m.	0.28m+

TRENCH 1005			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.60 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
100500	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.23m
100501	**Natural deposits**: Sticky pale yellow to grey mottled clay with several patches of darker grey clay. Moderately frequent sub angular flints up to *c*0.20mSome areas of natural gravel.	0.23m+

TRENCH 1006			
Max. Dimensions	**Length:20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.60 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
100600	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.18m
100601	**Natural deposits**: Sticky mottled pale grey and yellow-brown clay with frequent sub angular flints up to *c* 0.15m. Some patches of dark stoneless grey clay.	0.18m+

TRENCH 1007			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.25 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
100700	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.25
100701	**Natural deposits**: Sticky mottled pale grey and yellow-brown clay with occasional sub angular flints up to *c*0.10m.	0.25+

TRENCH 1008			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.23 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
100800	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.23m
100801	**Natural deposits**: Sticky mottled pale grey and yellow-brown clay with occasional sub angular flints up to *c*80mm, some jasperised. Some patches with more common flint inclusions.	0.23m+

TRENCH 1009			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.38 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
100900	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.23m
100901	**Natural deposits**: Sticky mottled pale grey and yellow-brown clay with occasional sub angular flints up to 80mm. West end of the trench also contains occasional sandstone fragments up to 0.10m	0.23m+

APPENDIX 2

Area C (Plush Hill)
Trench summary tables

TRENCH 1038			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.43 m**

Context	**Description**	**Thickness / depth BGL**
103800	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.31m
103801	**Subsoil**: Reddish- brown sandy clay loam. Frequent sub angular and sub rounded flints up to 0.15m	0.31-0.40m
103802	Natural deposits: Mid-yellow brown sandy clay. Very frequent angular and sub angular flints up to 0.20m	0.40m+

TRENCH 1039			
Max. Dimensions	**Length:20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.45 m**

Context	**Description**	**Thickness / depth BGL**
103900	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-030m
103901	**Natural deposits**: Thin Mid orange-brown loamy clay-silt with very abundant pebbly- to angular flint gravel over degraded and periglacially-striped chalk	0.30m+

APPENDIX 3

Area D (Doles Ash Farm)
Trench summary tables

TRENCH 1040			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.42 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
104000	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.31m
104001	**Natural deposits**: Chalk bedrock	0.31m+

TRENCH 1041			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.50 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
104100	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.45m
104101	**Natural deposits**: Chalk bedrock with occasional red-brown clay-filled solution hollows.	0.45m+

TRENCH 1042			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.44m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
104200	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.32m
104201	**Natural deposits**: Chalk bedrock with occasional red-brown clay-filled solution hollows.	0.32m+

TRENCH 1043			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.43 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
104300	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.28m
104301	**Natural deposits**: Chalk bedrock with occasional red-brown clay-filled solution hollows.	0.28m+

TRENCH 1044			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.51m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
104400	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.41m
104401	**Natural deposits**: Chalk bedrock with occasional red-brown clay-filled solution hollows and an un-recorded. Tree throw at west end of trench.	0.41m+

TRENCH 1045			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 1.05m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
104500	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.25
104501	**Fill of ditch 104504**: Dark reddish-brown clay-loam with common flint nodules up to 0.10m and occasional chalk flecks becoming more common towards the base of the deposit.	--
104502	**Fill of ditch 104504**: Mid-dark red-brown clay-silt. Flint grit throughout.	--
104503	**Fill of ditch 104504**: Mid-dark red-brown clay-silt. Flint grit throughout.	--
104504	**Cut of ditch**: Aligned approximately north-south, width 2.05m, depth 0.82m, with moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Filled with 104501, 104502, 104503.	0.25-1.05m
104505	**Natural deposits**: Calk bed rock with common red-brown clay-filled solution hollows.	0.25m+

TRENCH 1046			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.82m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
104600	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.33m
104601	**Natural deposits**: Chalk bedrock with red-brown clay-filled solution hollows. A modern service trench and pipe were noted crossing the central part of the trench.	0.33m+

TRENCH 1047			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.63 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
1047001	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.31m
104701	**Natural deposits**: Reddish brown clay-loam with frequent angular and sub angular flints up to 0.30m. Chalk outcrops at the south-east corner of the trench.	0.31m+

TRENCH 1048			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.65m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
104800	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.32m
104801	**Natural deposits**: Reddish brown clay with frequent angular and sub angular flints. Chalk outcrops in the east corner of the trench.	0.32m+

TRENCH 1049			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.50m**
Context	**Description**		**Thickness / depth BGL**
104900	**Ploughsoil**		0.00-0.28m
104901	**Natural deposits**: Chalk with red-brown stony clay-filled tree-throw holes.		0.28m+

TRENCH 1050			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.55 m**
Context	**Description**		**Thickness / depth BGL**
105000	**Ploughsoil**		0.00-0.30m
105001	**Natural deposits**: Reddish-brown clay. Frequent angular and sub angular flints up to 0.30m. Chalk outcrops in the south-east corner of the trench.		0.30m+

TRENCH 1051			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.68 m**
Context	**Description**		**Thickness / depth BGL**
105100	**Ploughsoil**		0.00-0.27m
105101	**Natural deposits**: Reddish-brown clay. Frequent angular and sub angular flints up to 0.30m. Degraded chalk (or Coombe Rock?) outcrops sporadically.		0.27m+

TRENCH 1052			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 22 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.63 m**
Context	**Description**		**Thickness / depth BGL**
105200	**Ploughsoil**		0.00-0.28m
105201	**Subsoil/colluvium**: Yellow brown sandy clay loam, deeper at the east end of the trench		0.28-0.44m
105203	**Cut of ditch**: North east-south west aligned. Slightly curvilinear. Width 1.15m, depth 0.55m. Moderately steep sides and flat base. Undated, but potentially prehistoric. Filled with 105204, 105205, 105206, 105207.		0.44 – 0.94m
105204	**Basal fill of ditch 105203**: Reddish-brown loamy clay with chalk flecks and lumps, frequent sub angular and sub rounded flints up to c 0.10m.		--
105205	**Primary fill of ditch 105203**: Reddish-brown loamy clay with occasional sub angular and sub rounded flints 0.03m.		--
105206	**Secondary fill of 105203**: Brown clay-loam with frequent sub angular and sub rounded flints.		--
105207	**Uppermost fill of ditch 105203**: Loose grey brown clay-loam with moderately frequent sub angular and sub rounded flints 0.10m.		--
105202	**Natural deposits**: Chalk with occasional red-brown clay filled solution hollows.		0.44m+

TRENCH 1053			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.51 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
105300	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.34m
105302	**Cut of pit**: Irregular sub-oval shape, up to 0.80m by 0.50m, depth0.25m, but probably originally *c*0.15m (base interacts with small solution hollows). Filled with 105303.	0.34-0.80m
105303	**Fill of pit 105302:** Dark red brown clay-loam. Chalk and charcoal flecks up to 0.02m. Frequent sub angular and sub rounded flint clasts up to 50mm, abundant Beaker pottery.	--.
105301	**Natural deposits**: Chalk with occasional orange-brown clay-filled solution hollows.	0.34m+

TRENCH 1054			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 23 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.72 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
105400	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.27m
105402	**Cut of pit/ quarry**: Sub circular. Very steep sides with gradual flattening to the base.	0.27-*c*2.00m
105403	**Upper fill of pit/quarry 105402**: Mid orange brown silty loam, moderate poorly sorted stones.	--
105404	**Lower fill of pit/quarry 105402**: Mid orange brown silty loam, frequent poorly sorted stones.	--
105401	**Natural deposits**: Chalk with frequent solution hollows.	0.27m+

TRENCH 1055			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.70 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
105500	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.30m
105508	**Group number for possible structure**: Comprising six small irregular features (105502, 105503,105504, 105505, 105506, 105507) varying in depth from 70mm – 0.23m and forming an asymmetric arc. All were filled with similar deposits of grey-brown clay-loam with moderately frequent flint clasts, rarely up to 0.10m, with occasional charcoal flecks and possible burnt clay throughout.	0.30 – up to 0.53m
105501	**Natural deposits**: Moderately degraded chalk with periglacial stripes and some tree-throws/solution hollows.	0.30m+

TRENCH 1056			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.65 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
105600	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.30m
105601	**Subsoil/colluvium**: Reddish-brown clay-loam with moderately frequent flints up to 0.10m. Thicker towards the west of the trench, where a distinct hollow is visible in the surface of the field.	0.30-0.65m
105602	**Natural deposits**: Degraded chalk with frequent patches of stony reddish-brown clay.	0.65m+

TRENCH 1061			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 13.0m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.45m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
106100	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.26m
106102	**Cut of ditch**: Unexcavated. Aligned north-south, probably a continuation of ditch 106214 and 106212 in trench TR 1062.	0.26m+
106101	**Natural deposits**: Degraded chalk. Some small reddish-brown clay-filled solution hollows.	0.26+

TRENCH 1062 `			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
106200	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.30m
106202	**Cut of ditch**: Shallow, irregular profile, concave, up to 0.10m deep. Solution hollows in base	0.30-0.40m
106203	**Fill of ditch 106202**: Mid orange-brown clay-loam with scarce sub angular and sub rounded flint.	--
106204	**Cut of ditch/pit**: Aligned approximately north-south. Width 0.65m, length in excess of 0.95, depth 0.60m. Concave sides and base with solution holes. Cuts feature 106210. Filled with 106205, 106206.	0.30-0.90m
106205	**Lower fill of ditch/pit 106204**: Slightly reddish-brown clay-loam with frequent sub angular and sub rounded flints	--
106206	**Upper fill of ditch/pit 106204**: Slightly reddish-brown clay-loam with occasional sub angular and sub rounded flints.	--
106207	**Cut of ditch:** North west-south east aligned, width c 0.80m, depth up to c0.50m, Moderate concave southern edge with a straight steep northern edge. Heavy solution damage to an almost flat narrow base. Filled with 106208, 106209.	0.30- 080m
106208	**Lower fill of ditch 106207**: red brown sandy silt clay. Fluffy texture with sparse large flint nodules average 0.15 and chalk flecks. No finds. Low energy silting.	--
106209	**Upper fill of ditch 106207**: Mid-brown sandy clay-loam with moderate flint pieces, no sorting, average 0.03m. Sparse chalk flecks. Clear horizon with topsoil. Charcoal flecks but no finds.	--
106210	**Cut of ditch/pit**: Aligned east-west. Width 1.20m, depth 0.40m. Moderately steeply-sloping concave sides and concave base. Predates large ditch 106204.	0.30-0.70m
106211	**Fill of ditch/pit 106210**: Mid reddish-brown loamy clay with moderate frequent sub angular and sub rounded flints up to 0.20, and rare charcoal flecks.	--
106212	**Cut of ditch**: Same as 106214 (see below), but cuts ditch06207. Not fully excavated.	0.30m+
106213	**Upper fill of ditch 106212**: Not fully excavated.	--

TRENCH 1062 ` (continued)		
106214	**Cut of ditch**: North east-south west aligned. Width 3.10m, depth 1.65m. Demonstrates slight curvature (see also 106212). Moderately steeply sloping sides with a gently concave/flattish base.	0.30-1.95m
106215	**Primary fill of ditch 106214**: Chalk/ dark loamy soil, north west side.	--
106216	**Primary fill of ditch 106214**: Chalk/ dark loamy soil, south east side.	--
106217	**Fill of ditch 106214**: Chalk/ mid-dark clay-loam	--
106218	**Fill of ditch 106214**: Sticky mid-dark silty clay-loam.	--
106219	**Fill of ditch 106214**: Mid-dark clay-loam with frequent sub angular and sub rounded flints up to 0.25m, charcoal flecks burnt flint and sandstone as well as worked flint	--
106220	**Fill of ditch 106214**: Mid reddish brown silty clay-loam. Occasional fragments of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery.	--
106221	**Upper fill of ditch 106214**: Mid reddish brown clay-loam.	--
106222	**Uppermost fill of ditch 106214**: Stony mid-dark reddish-brown silty clay-loam.	--
106201	**Natural deposits**: Chalk with occasional patches of orange-brown clay.	0.30m+

TRENCH 1063			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 21.61 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.56 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
106300	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.29m
106301	**Subsoil**: Pale yellow brown silty loam. Sparse to moderate flint gravel inclusions up to 50mm.	0.29-0.35m
106303	**Cut of quarry/pit**: Two straight edges and sloped edge to North-East. Likely chalk quarry pit with deliberate back fills.	0.29-2.01m
10604	**Fill of 106304**: Dark brown silty clay with abundant large chalk pieces, angular, average 0.10m. frequent large flint nodules average 0.15	--
106305	**Fill of 106304**: Mid brown silty clay with abundant chalk rubble pieces average 0.03	--
106306	**Fill of 106304**: Light yellow brown sandy silt loam with abundant chalk rubble pieces. No sorting. Average 20mm	--
106307	**Fill of 106304**: Mid brown sandy loam with sparse flint angular- Sub angular pieces average 50mm	--
106308	**Fill of 106304**: Mid reddish brown silty clay sparse sub angular flint pieces average 40mm	--
106302	**Natural deposits**: Degraded chalk with occasional reddish brown silty clay filled solution hollows.	0.29m+

TRENCH 1064			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60m**	**Max. Depth: 0.58m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
106400	Ploughsoil	0.00-0.46
106401	**Natural deposits**: Chalk with occasional solution hollows filled with reddish brown silty clay.	0.46m+

TRENCH 106500			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60m**	**Max. Depth: 0.48 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
106500	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.35m
106501	**Natural deposits**: Chalk with occasional solution hollows filled with reddish brown silty	0.35m+

TRENCH 1066			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.56 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
106600	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.30m
106601	**Natural deposits**: Chalk with occasional solution hollows filled with reddish brown silty clay.	0.30m-

TRENCH 1067			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.52m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
106700	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.29m
106701	**Natural deposits**: Chalk with occasional solution hollows filled with reddish brown silty clay.	0.29m+

TRENCH 1068			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.52 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
106800	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.27m
106802	**Cut of pit**: Sub-oval, 1.05 by 0.90m, depth 0.45m. Small solution holes in base.	0.27-0.52m
106803	**Fill of pit 106802**: Stony red-brown silty clay-loam with abundant small-medium flint clasts, rare charcoal flecks and occasional flakes of struck flint	--
106801	**Natural deposits**: Degraded chalk bed rock with occasional small pockets of clay and one small tree-throw hole (tested but not recorded)	0.27m+

TRENCH 1069			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 10 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.52 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
106900	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.30m
106901	**Natural deposits**: Chalk with orange-brown clay filled solution hollows.	0.30m+

TRENCH 1070			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.29 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
107000	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.20m
107001	**Natural deposits**: Chalk with occasional solution hollows filled with reddish brown silty clay.	0.20m+
107002	**Subsoil**: Pale yellow brown silty loam with common sub angular flint gravels (ave. 20mm) 0.02m. Fills possible sinkhole (not fully investigated).	0.23-0.70m+

TRENCH 1071			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.47 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
107100	**Ploughsoil**	0.00- 0.30m
107102	**Cut of pit/tree throw hole**: Diameter 1.62m, depth 0.50m, sub-circular. Regular concave to straight steep edges and irregular base with small solution hollows. Filled with 107103.	0.30-0.70m
107103	**Fill of pit/tree throw hole 107102**: Mid orange-brown silty clay with frequent moderate flint gravels (ave. 50mm). No finds.	--
107101	**Natural deposits**: Chalk with occasional solution hollows filled with reddish brown silty clay.	0.30m+

TRENCH 1072			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.49 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
107200	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.23m
107202	**Cut of small pit/posthole**: Sub-oval, 0.78m by 0.49m, depth up to 0.15m. Irregularly concave profile. No other known structural associations. Filled with 107103.	0.23 -0.38m
107103	Fill of pit/posthole 10710: Orange-grey brown clay loam with occasional small stones and scarce charcoal flecks.	--
107201	Natural deposits: Chalk with occasional solution hollows filled with reddish brown silty clay.	0.23m+

TRENCH 1073			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.39m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
107300	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.29m
107302	**Cut of possible quarry/sinkhole**: Not investigated fully – diameter and depth unknown.	0.29 - in excess of c1.00m
107303	**Fill of [quarry/sinkhole 107302**: Mid pale brown clay-loam with common sub angular and sub rounded small flint gravel and chalk pea grit Frequent brick/tile flecks and coke pieces.	--
107301	**Natural deposits**: Chalk with occasional solution hollows filled with reddish brown silty clay.	0.29m+

APPENDIX 4

Area E (West of Hog Leaze)
Trench summary tables

TRENCH 1074			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.45 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
107400	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.38m
107402	**Cut of posthole**: Sub-circular, max diameter 0.37m, depth 0.18m Steep-sided concave profile with flattish base. Filled with 107303.	0.38-0.56m
107403	**Fill of posthole** 107402: Dark grey-brown silty loam, chalk flecks and occasional small flint clasts	--
107401	**Natural deposits**: Clean jointed chalk with occasional clay patches and solution hollows.	0.38m+

TRENCH 1075			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m)**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.4 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
107500	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.25m
107501	**Upper fill of 107503**: Dark brown silty clay-loam with occasional sub angular flint gravel and occasional chalk fragments.	--
107502	**Lower fill of 107503**: Slightly reddish brown clay loam. Frequent sub angular flints and chalk fragments, occasional charcoal and fired clay fragments..	--
107503	**Cut of pit**: Circular, diameter 0.80m, depth 0.43m. Steeply-sloping concave sides with a flat base. Filled with 107501, 107502.	0.25-0.68m
107504	**Natural deposits**: Clean, jointed chalk, occasional periglacial and solution features..	0.25m+

TRENCH 1076			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.32m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
107600	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.20m
107601	**Natural deposits**: Clean, jointed chalk, occasional solution features.	0.20m+

TRENCH 1077			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.45m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
107700	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.30m
107701	**Natural deposits**: Clean, jointed chalk.	0.30m+
107702	**Cut of pit**: Unexcavated, sub-oval. Maximum diameter 1.25m	0.30m+
107703	**Fill of pit 107702**: As for 107710.	--
107704	**Cut of pit**: Sub-oval, vertically-sided. Maximum width 1.02m, depth exceeds 0.80m. Not fully excavated.-	0.30-1.10m+
107705	**Lower fill of pit 107704**: Common flint cobbles up to 0.25m in dark brown clay-loam matrix.	--
107710	**Upper fill of pit 107704**: Dark brown clay-loam with frequent flint cobbles and some chalk fragments.	--
107706	**Cut of posthole**: Sub-circular, diameter 0.35m, depth 0.16m. Steep/vertical sides and flat base. Possibly structurally associated with nearby posthole 107708.	0.30-0.46m
107707	**Fill of posthole 107706**: Mid brown grey clay-loam with occasional sub angular flints up to 0.10 and frequent chalk fragments 0.05. No finds.	--
107708	**Cut of posthole**: Sub-circular, diameter 0.37, depth 0.11m. Steep/vertical sides and flat base. Possibly structurally associated with nearby posthole 107706.	0.30-0.41m
107709	**Fill of posthole 107708**: Mid brown grey clay-loam with occasional sub-angular flints and frequent chalk fragments.	--
107711	**Cut of small pit**: Sub-circular, diameter 0.54m, depth 0.28m. Steeply concave sides, concave base.	0.30-0.58
107712	**Fill of pit 107711**: Mid brown grey clay-loam with frequent chalk fragments.	--

TRENCH 1078			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.43m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
107801	**Topsoil**	0.00- 0.30m
107803	**Cut of ditch**: North west-south east. Aligned, steep- and stepped sided with a concave base.	0.30-1.35m
107804	**Fill of ditch 107803:** Medium dark silty loam with common poorly-sorted stones., pottery and flint.	--
107805	**Fill of ditch 107803:** 90% fragmentary chalk, yellowish, little flint	--
107806	**Fill of ditch 107803:** Yellow-white chalky silt. Little flint	--
107811	**Fill of ditch 107803**: Medium red brown silty clay-loam, abundant chalk.	--
107807	**Cut of feature**: Unexcavated, irregular polygonal in plan, diameter c 3.5m.	0.35m+
107808	**Fill of 107807**: Unexcavated. Medium grey brown silty loam high content of chalk and flint including much calcined material.	--
107809107811	**Cut of probable tree-throw hole**:. Undetermined spread of material probably several intercutting features pits and possible tree throw	0.43-0.63
107810/107812/ 107813	**Fill of tree-throw hole 107809/107811**: Medium grey silty loam high chalk content. Pottery and burnt flint.	
107802	**Natural deposits**: Clean chalk	0.30mm+

TRENCH 1079			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.51 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
107900	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.32m
107901	**Natural deposits**: - chalk bedrock.	0.32m+

TRENCH 1080			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.60 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
108000	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.29m
108001	**Natural deposits**: - chalk bedrock.	0.29m+

TRENCH 1081			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.70 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
108100	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.24m
108102	**Cut of pit**: Circular, diameter 1.50m. Not fully excavated –depth in excess of 0.70m. Filled with 108103, 108304.l	0.24-0.94m+
108103	**Fill of pit 108302**: Mid, slightly orange-brown loamy silt with occasional poorly sorted stones.	--
108104	**Fill of pit 108302**: Mixed light greyish brown to darkish grey-brown clay-silt with common chalk fragments.	--
108101	**Natural deposits**: Chalk bedrock with some solution hollows filled with clay	0.24m+

TRENCH 1082			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.70 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
108200	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.31m
108101	**Natural deposits**: Chalk bedrock.	0.31m+

TRENCH 1083			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.60 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
108300	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.31m
108301	**Natural deposits**: Chalk bedrock..	0.31m+

TRENCH 1084			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.55 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
108400	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.26m
108401	**Natural deposits**: Chalk bedrock.	0.26m+

TRENCH 1085			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.52 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
108500	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.30m
108501	**Natural deposits**: Chalk bedrock.	0.30m+

TRENCH 1086			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.48 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
108600	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.25m
108601	**Natural deposits**: Chalk bedrock.	0.25m+

TRENCH 1087			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.45m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
108700	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.27m
108701	**Natural deposits**: Chalk bedrock.	0.27m+

TRENCH 1088			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.58m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
108800	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.25m
108801	**Natural deposits**: Chalk bedrock.	0.25m+

TRENCH 1089			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.45m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
108900	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.25m
108901/108902	**Natural deposits**: Reddish brown stony clay-loam. South-eastern part of the trench overlies chalk.	0.25m+

TRENCH 1090			
Max. Dimensions	**Length:30 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.47m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
109000	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.30m
109001/109002	**Natural deposits**: Dark orange-brown stony clay-loam over chalk bedrock.	0.30m+

TRENCH 1091			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.40 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
109100	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.30m
109101	**Natural deposits**: Chalk bedrock with orange-brown clay-filled solution hollows	0.30m+

TRENCH 1092			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.41m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
109200	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.32m
109201	**Natural deposits**: - chalk bedrock.	0.32m+

TRENCH 1093			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
109300	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.30m
109302	**Cut of ditch**: Aligned NNE by SSW. Width up to 0.60m, depth up to 0.20m Moderately sloping sides with concave base.	0.30-0.50m
109303	**Fill of ditch 109302**: Mid yellow brown loamy silt with abundant chalk flecks and lumps .	--
109304	**Fill of ditch 109302**: Mid dark yellow brown loamy silt with common chalk flecks and lumps.	--
109301	**Natural deposits**: - Clean chalk bedrock. Rare minor solution hollows.	0.30m+

TRENCH 1094			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.40 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
109400	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.30m
109401	**Natural deposits**: Chalk bedrock with occasional solution hollows	0.30m+

TRENCH 1095			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.45m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
109500	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.30m
109501	**Natural deposits**: Chalk bedrock.	0.30m+

APPENDIX 5

Proposed Bourne Park Compound and Temporary Pipe Storage Area: Trench summary tables

TRENCH 1096			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 23.6m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**0.52**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
109600	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.30m
109602	**Cut of recent/modern ditch**:	0.30- 0.53m
109603	**Fill of ditch 109602**: Mid greyish brown silty clay-loam.	--
109601	**Natural deposits**: Mid red-brown stony silty clay.	0.30m+

TRENCH 1097			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 21.9m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.44m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
109700	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.28m
109701	**Natural deposits**: Mid red-brown stony silty clay.	0.28m+

TRENCH 1098			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.82 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
109800	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.25
109802	**Cut of ?solution hollow**: Probably circular/sub-circular, steeply-sided. Not fully exposed or excavated.	0.25-1.4m+
109803	**Upper fill of ?solution hollow 109802**: Mid brown silty clay-loam with sparse sub-angular flint gravel.	--
109804	**Lower fill of ?solution hollow 109802**: Mid orange brown silt clay. Rare sub angular flint	--
109801	**Natural deposits**: Mid red-brown stony silty clay, above degraded, then solid chalk.	0.25m+

TRENCH 1099			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.50m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
109900	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.26m
109901	**Natural deposits**: Mid red-brown stony silty clay..	0.26m+

TRENCH 1100			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth:0.52 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
110000	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.26m
110001	**Natural deposits**: Mid red-brown stony silty clay..	0.26m+

TRENCH 1101			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.50m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
110100	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.29m
110101	**Natural deposits**: Light orange-brown silty clay with moderate to frequent, sometimes patchy stones.	0.29m+
***NB**. Possible remains of ridge and furrow fields in this trench, not separately numbered,*		

TRENCH 1102			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.55m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
110200	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.32m
110201	**Natural deposits**: -reddish brown silty clay-loam with frequent stones and some chalk flecks/fragments.	0.32m+
***NB**. Possible remains of ridge and furrow fields in this trench, not separately numbered,*		

TRENCH 1103			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.53m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
110300	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.31m
110301	**Natural deposits**: Mid reddish brown silty clay-loam with frequent stones	0.31m+
***NB**. Possible remains of ridge and furrow fields in this trench, not separately numbered,*		

TRENCH 1104			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 1.3m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
110400	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.30m
110401	Colluvium: Mid reddish brown clay-loam with occasional small-medium stones. Deposit becomes deeper to the north as it form the upper fill of the shallow coombe	0.30-0.95m
110402	Layer: Mid reddish brown clay-loam with abundant flint gravel and some larger flint nodules, up to c 0.25m. Probably represents latest Pleistocene/Early Holocene erosion into the underlying shallow coombe. Probably also post-depositionally depleted of fine soil components.	0.95-1.28m
110403	**Natural deposits**: Seen at northern end of trench, Coombe Rock, with superficial patches of reddish brown silty clay and frequent flints	1.28+
110404	**Natural deposits**: Seen only at the southern end of the trench, clean Chalk. flints 0.12	0.85m+

TRENCH 1105			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.45 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
110500	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.33
110501/110502	**Natural deposits**: Reddish orange brown silty clay with rare stone inclusions, occurring patchily over weathered chalk.	0.33-0.41

TRENCH 1106			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.54m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
110600	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.32m
110601	**Natural deposits**: - Patchy reddish orange brown silty clay with occasional patchy flint-gravel. Outcrops of chalk with some orange clay-filed solution hollows.	0.32m+

TRENCH 1107			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.46m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
110700	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.28m
110701	**Natural deposits**: Weathered Chalk bedrock.	0.28m+

APPENDIX 6
Area F (South of Bourne Park)
Trench summary tables

TRENCHES 81A-C			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.75m**

Context	**Description**	**Thickness / depth BGL**
8100	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.25
8101	**Colluvium**:- Mid-light brown slightly clayish loam, moderate poorly sorted, but mainly small-medium stones	0.25-0.38
8103	**Cut of ditch**. Aligned almost north-south, Width c1.30m, depth c0.22m, with a gently rounded concave profile. Filled with 8104.	0.38-0.60m
8104	Fill of ditch 8103: Mid yellowish brown loamy silt with moderate small-medium stones.	--
8105/8111/8113	**Cut of ditch**: Seen in trenches TR 81A-C. Aligned- North South, width c1.10m, depth 0.34m. Rounded, gently concave profile.	0.38-0.72m
8106/8112	**Fill of ditch 8105/8111/8113**: Mid brown silts clay loam, moderate small-medium stones.	--
8107	**Cut of Ditch**: Aligned approximately north-south, width up to 0.45m, depth 0.40m, steep sides with a narrow, rounded concave base. Filled with Below colluvium (8101)	0.38-0.78m
8108	**Fill of ditch 8107**: Mid yellow-brown sandy silt loam with frequent poorly sorted medium large stones.	--
8109C	**Cut of pit**: Irregularly sub-circular. Moderate sloping concave edges giving way to a gently concave base. Diameter c1.00m, depth c0.15m. Filled with 8110.	0.38-0.52m
8110C	**Fill of pit 8109**: Mid orange brown silty loam with moderate small-medium stones and common large fragments of coarse Beaker pottery.	--
8114	**Cut of ditch**: Aligned south west-north east. Width 0.35m. Unexcavated. No fill number assigned.	0.38m+
8102	**Natural deposits**: Mid red-orange brown clay with common stones	0.38m+

TRENCH 85			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.46 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
8500	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.26m
8502	**Cut of ditch**: Aligned north west-south east, with a rounded butt-end terminal to the north west. Width c0.90m, depth c0.90m. Steeply sloping, slightly irregular sides with a narrow, flattish base.	0.26-1.10m
8503	**Fill of 8502**: Variably composed mid-dark reddish brown silty clay-loams, with slightly increased fragmentary chalk toward the base of the deposit.	--
8501	**Natural deposits**: Chalk with occasional red-brown silty clay-filled solution hollows.	0.26m+

TRENCH 86			
Max. Dimensions	**Length:20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.47 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
8600	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.30m
8601	**Natural deposits**: Chalk bedrock.	0.30m+

TRENCH 87			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.55 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
8700	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.25m
8701	**Natural deposits**: Degraded chalk with moderately frequent reddish-brown silty clay-loam filled solution hollows.	0.25m+

TRENCH 88			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
8800	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.29m
8801/8802	**Subsoil/Colluvium**: Mid-light yellow brown ranging to mid reddish brown sandy loam with sparse chalk flecks and occasional small stones.	0.29-0.39m
8803/8804	**Natural deposits**: - Intermittent red brown silty clay over chalk.	0.39m+

TRENCH 89			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.37 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
8900	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.31m
8901	**Natural deposits**: Clean Chalk.	0.31m+

TRENCH 90			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.45m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
9000	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.28m
9001	**Natural deposits**: Clean Chalk.	0.28m+

TRENCH 91			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 1.30 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
9100	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.25m
9101	**Colluvium**: Reddish brown clay-loam with occasional chalk flecks.	0.25-0.75m
9102	**Natural deposits**: Reddish stony clay-loam.	0.75m+

TRENCH 92			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.5 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
9200	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.25m
9201	**Natural deposits**: Degraded chalk with frequent reddish-brown loamy clay filled solution hollows.	0.25m+

TRENCH 93			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.50 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
9300	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.30m
9301	**Natural deposits**: Chalk with orange clay-filled solution hollows	0.30m+

TRENCH 94			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.40m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
9400	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.26m
9401	**Natural deposits**: Slightly degraded chalk with occasional red brown clay-filled solution hollows.	0.26m+

TRENCH 95			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.34 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
9500	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.26m
9501	**Natural deposits**: Slightly degraded chalk	0.26m+

APPENDIX 7

AREA G (Ridgeway)
Trench summary tables

TRENCH 79			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 26.85m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.45m**

Context	**Description**	**Thickness / depth BGL**
7900	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.27m
7902	**Cut of ditch**: Aligned north east-south west. Width 0.80m, depth 60mm. Shallow, gently concave profile.	0.27-0.33m
7903	**Fill of ditch 7902**: Mid greyish brown clay-silt, sparse small stones.	--
7904	**Cut of ditch**: Aligned approximately east-west, width 0.92m, depth 0.33m. Concave profile, with a shallower 'step' to the north edge.	0.27 -0.60m
7905	**Fill of ditch 7904**: Mid greyish brown silty clay-loam, occasional poorly sorted small-large stones.	--
7901/7901B	**Natural deposits**: Mixed yellow- to orange-brown sandy clay-loam with abundant sub-angular and sub rounded stones.	0.27m+

APPENDIX 8

Area H (North of the A35)
Trench summary tables

TRENCH 57			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.39 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
5700	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.26m
5701	**Natural deposits**: Orange-brown loamy clay with occasional mixed gravels.	0.26m+

TRENCH 58			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.60m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
5800	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.25
5801/5802	**Natural depo**sits: Mid- to light brown silty clay with rare flint clasts, over coarse mid-pale orange-brown sandy clay with abundant gravel.	0.25m+

TRENCH 59			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.40m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
5900	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.23m
5902	**Cut of post hole/pit**: Probably sub oval, c0.80 by c0.60m, depth c0.45m. Variable steep sides with a concave base. Filled with 5902, 5903..	0.23-0.68m
5903	**Upper fill of post hole/pit 5902**: Mid yellow-brown silty clay-loam, some charcoal and patches of burnt natural clay.	--
5904	**Lower fill of post hole/pit 5902**: Mid yellow-brown silty clay-loam, some chalk fragments and loose ashy silt.	--
5901	**Natural deposits**: Mid orange-brown silty clay with gravelly patches.	0.23m+

TRENCH 60			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.61m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
6000	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.22m
6001	**Natural deposits**: Reddish orange- brown silty clay with common gravel clasts.	0.22m+

TRENCH 61			
Max. Dimensions	**Length:20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.78 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
6100	**Topsoil**	0.00- 0.20m
6101	**Upper fill of pit 61**03: Mid brown sandy loam with moderate-common stone clasts.	--
6102	**Basal fill of pit 6103**: Very abundant finely particulate charcoal in a matrix of mid-brown silt.	--
6103	**Cut of pit**: probably circular or sub-circular, slightly convex sides and broad, gently rounded convex base, Estimated diameter 1.50m, depth 0.58m. Filled with 6101, 6102.	0.20-0.78m
6104	**Colluvium/subsoil**: Mid, slightly orange-brown sandy loam with moderate-frequent flint clasts.	0.20-0.40m
6105	**Natural deposits**: Poorly-sorted gravel in a matrix of orange/yellow sandy clay. Some areas of sandy silt with moderately frequent flints.	0.40m+

TRENCH 62			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.63 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
6200	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.28m
6201	**Subsoil**: Light yellow to mid brown silty clay-loam with occasional small-medium sub-angular gravel and chalk fragments.	0.28-0.46m
6202	**Natural deposits**: Orange-yellow brown silty clay with occasional small-medium sub-rounded and sub angular flint gravel and nodules.	0.46m+

TRENCH 63			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.54 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
6300	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.25m
6301	**Subsoil**: Pale yellow-mid brown silty clay-loam with occasional small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravel.	0.25-0.44m
6303	**Cut of ditch**: North east-south west aligned. Width 0.70m, depth 0.35m. Moderately shallow concave sides and base.	0.45-0.86m
6304	**Fill of ditch 6303**: Loose, dark brown silty sandy loam with occasional small sub angular flint gravel.	--
6305	**Cut of pit/posthole**: Sub oval, 0.43m by 0.31m, depth 0.41m. Steep/vertical sides, concave base. Filled with 6306,6307,6308.	0.45-0.86m
6306	**Fill of pit/posthole 6305**: Yellow-grey sandy clay-loam.	--
6307	**Fill of pit/posthole 6305**: Yellow-orange silty clay-loam with sparse small flint gravel.	--
6308	**Fill of pit/posthole 6305**: Pale off-white sandy clay-loam. No inclusions.	--
6302	**Natural deposits**: Orange-yellow brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded and sub angular flint cobbles and nodules average size 0.03.	0.45m+

TRENCH 64			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.65 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
6400	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.31m
6401	**Colluvium/subsoil**: Yellow brown silty clay loam with occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravel.	0.31-0.58m
6402	**Natural deposits**: Orange-yellow brown mixed silty clay gravels.	0.58m+ (rises to a depth of 0.29 to the NE)

TRENCH 65			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.55 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
6500	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.23m
6501/6502	**Natural deposits**: - Yellow brown sandy clay over orange-red brown clay. Chalky mixed gravel inclusions.	0.23m+

TRENCH 66			
Max. Dimensions	**Length:20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.50m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
6600	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.22m
6601/6602	**Natural deposits**: - Yellow brown sandy clay over orange-red brown clay. Chalky mixed gravel inclusions.	0.22m+

TRENCH 68			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.66m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
6800	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.21m
6801	**Subsoil**: Mid orange-brown sandy clay loam with rare flint gravels.	0.21-0.41m
6802	**Subsoil**: Dark orange-brown sandy clay. With common flint gravel.	0.41-0.52m
6803	**Natural deposits**: Orange-yellow mottled clay sand.	0.52m+

TRENCH 69			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.54 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
6900	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.26m
6901/6902/6903	**Natural deposits**: Yellow brown sandy clay with frequent gravels, over orange-brown gravelly sandy clay, patches of mid-brown silty loam.	0.26+m

TRENCH 70			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.46 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
7000	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.29
7001	**Natural deposits**: Orange- yellow brown sandy clay with abundant flint gravels.	0.29m+

TRENCH 71			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.58 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
7100	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.30m
7101	**Fill of pit 7103:** Mid yellow-brown sandy silt loam, moderate small-medium gravel.	--
7102	**Fill of pit 7103:** Placed pottery vessel. Early/Middle Iron Age date.	--
7103	**Cut of pit**: Probably sub-oval, estimated dimensions exceeding 2.80m, depth in excess of 1.80m. Steeply sloping sides, base not observed.	0.30-in excess of 1.80m
7104	**Fill of pit 7103:** Dark brown coarse sandy clay with frequent charcoal flecks. Base of pot 7102 rests on/in upper part of this deposit.	--
7105	**Fill of pit 7103:** Mid orange-red brown clay-loam, moderate small gravel.	--
7106	**Fill of pit 7103:** Orange-brown very coarse sandy clay. Rare flint gravel.	--
7107	**Fill of pit 7103:** Yellow/orange sandy clay-loam, some chalk fragments and flint gravel.	--
7109	**Fill of pit 7103:** Dark orange-brown fine sandy clay, rare chalk flecks.	--
7110	**Fill of pit 7103:** Dark orange-brown coarse sandy clay-loam with fine flint gravel.	--
7112	**Fill of pit 7103: L**ight orange-brown fine sandy loam with common chalk flecks at north end of section, gradually becoming occasional to the south.	--
7113	**Fill of pit 7103:** Dark brown sandy silt with abundant small-medium gravel.	--
7114	**Fill of pit 7103**: Mid orange-brown clay-loam.	
7115	**Cut of pit**: Maximum observed width 3.40m. Unexcavated. No fill assigned in evaluation.	0.30m+
7111	**Natural deposits**: -Gritty orange clay	0.30m+

TRENCH 72			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.70 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
7200	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.20m
7201/7202	**Subsoil**: Mid dark brown sandy clay loam with common chalk flecks over gravelly orange- brown sandy loam	0.20-0.50m
7203	**Natural deposits**: Mid orange-brown clay-loam with frequent small-medium flint inclusions. Chalk patches start to appear at the North-Eastern end of the trench.	0.50m+

TRENCH 73			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.40 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
7300	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.10m
7301	**Subsoil**: Dark to mid brown sandy clay loam. Rare small stones	0.10-0.25m
7302	**Lower subsoil**: Dark orange-brown clay-loam. Frequent small stones.	0.25-0.39m
7303	**Natural deposits**: Mid orange-brown stony clay with some chalk fragments.	0.39m+

TRENCH 74			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.65 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
7400	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.24
7401	**Subsoil**: Mid orange-brown sandy silt clay with occasional sparse flint pebbles.	0.24-0.54m
7402	**Natural deposits**: Degraded Chalk with evidence of periglacial action.	0.54m+

TRENCH 75			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.52 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
7500	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.36m
7502	**Cut of ditch**: Width up to c0.90m, depth up to 0.17m. Narrow concave base with a flat step on eastern side. Possibly a negative lynchet base?	0.36-0.53m
7503	**Fill of ditch 7502**: Red brown silty clay. Rare medium flint gravels.	--
7501	**Natural deposits**: Slightly degraded chalk bedrock.	0.36m+

TRENCH 76			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.32 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
7600	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.23m
7601	**Natural deposits**: Moderately degraded chalk with occasional sub angular and sub rounded flints, overlain by stony red-brown clay-loam in the eastern most 2m of the trench.	0.23m+

TRENCH 77A&B			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.40m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
7700	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.25m
7701	**Cut pit**: Circular, estimated diameter c1.00m, depth 0.20m. Steep sides to a broad flat base.	0.25-0.45m
7702	**Fill of pit 7701**: very compact- brown clay loam matrix but 90% crushed chalk fragments up to 0.03. possible primary fill	--
7703	**Fill of pit 7701**: Mid brown clay loam with very common chalk fragments.	--
7006	**Cut of ditch**: North west – south east aligned, width 0.75m, depth 0.37m. Moderately steep, irregular sides with a narrow concave base.	0.25-0.63m
7707	**Fill of ditch 7706**: Mid dark greyish brown silty loam, moderate small stones, charcoal, artefacts etc.	--
7709	**Cut of pit**: Dimensions unknown as seen only on edge of trench extension. Steeply/vertically-sided, probably of similar dimensions to pit 7709 (see below)	0.25m+
7710	**Fill of pit 7709:** Chalk rubble	--
7711	**Fill of pit 7709:** Mid grey-brown loam, common chalk	--
7712	**Fill of pit 7709:** Red brown clay-loam, frequent chalk fragments.	--
7713	**Fill of pit 7709:** Mid brown clay-loam with predominant chalk rubble.	--
7714	**Fill of pit 7709:** Grey brown clay-loam frequent chalk cobbles and occasional charcoal flecks	--
7715	**Fill of pit 7709:** Pale yellow-brown silty clay-loam, occasional chalk fragments.	--
7708	**Cut of pit**: Width c1.85m, depth 1.40m. Probably sub-oval. Vertical/undercut sides with an abrupt , wide flat, base.	0.25-2.20m
7716	**Fill of pit 7708**: Mid- to dark brown clay loam. Occasional charcoal flecks. Charred grain observed.	--
7717	**Fill of pit 7708**: Chalk rubble	--
7718	**Fill of pit 7708**: Red-brown silty clay-loam. Frequent chalk fragments.	--
7719	**Fill of pit 7708**: Clean white chalk rubble.	--
7720	**Fill of pit 7708**: Mid brown sandy clay-loam frequent chalk cobbles. Average 0.04m occasional sand stone.	--
7721	**Fill of pit 7708**: Chalk rubble	--
7722	**Fill of pit 7708**: Reddish brown clay-loam with chalk fragments and occasional charcoal.	--
7723	**Fill of pit 7708**: Chalk rubble	--
7724	**Fill of pit 7708**: Mid brown silty loam	--
7725	**Fill of pit 7708**: Chalk rubble	--
7726	**Fill of pit 7708**: Mid brown silty loam with chalk flecks	--

TRENCH 77A&B Continued		
7727	**Fill of pit 7708**: Mid brown silty loam with frequent chalk flecks up to 0.02	--
7728	**Fill of pit 7708**: Chalk rubble	--
7729	**Fill of pit 7708**: Mid brown silty loam with frequent chalk flecks	--
7730	**Fill of pit 7708**: Chalk rubble	--
7731	**Fill of pit 7708**: Mid brown silty loam	--
7732	**Fill of pit 7708**: Chalk rubble	--
7733	**Fill of pit 7708**: Mid brown silty loam	--
7734	**Fill of pit 7708**: Mid brown silty loam- with very frequent yellow chalk fragments.	--
7735	**Fill of pit 7708**: Light brown fine silty loam. Rare chalk flecks.	--
7736	**Natural deposits**: - Chalk with occasional red clay-filled solution hollows.	0.25m+

TRENCH 77 C			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.30 m**
Context	**Description**		**Thickness / depth BGL**
7700	**Topsoil**		0.00-0.25m
7751	**Cut of pit**: Unexcavated. Probably circular, estimated diameter c1.00m		0.25m+
7752	**Fill of pit 7751**: Mid yellow-brown silty loam with abundant chalk rubble.		--
7753	**Colluvium**: Seen only at the eastern (down slope) end of trench. Mid yellow-brown silty loam with struck flint, pottery and animal bone.		0.30-0.90
7754	**Occupational layer ?**: Mid yellow brown silty loam with common chalk fragments and flecks. Contains charcoal, pottery, struck flint animal bone.		0.90-1.00m
7755	**Natural deposits**: - mixed chalk and orangey brown silty sandy clay rock		0.25m+/1.00m+

APPENDIX 9

Area I (Bockhampton cross and the Roman Road)
Trench summary tables

TRENCH 44			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: m**

Context	**Description**	**Thickness / depth BGL**
4400	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.30m
4405	**Post-abandonment soil**: Dark greyish brown silty loam, common poorly sorted stones and pottery fragments.	0.30m+
4402	**Cut of kiln**: Depth unknown, but depth exceeds 0.90m BGL.:	0.30-0.90m
4403	**Demolition deposit**: Within kiln firing chamber. Grey silty clay, generally loose and unconsolidated, containing much fragmented fired clay and pottery.	--
4404	**Finds deposit**: Four complete WA type 18 Black Burnished ware wasters found stacked within Kiln firing chamber.	--
4406	**Kiln structure**: Main makeup of chamber. Mixture of nodular flint and fragmentary sandy mortar in a grey silty clay matrix.	--
4407	**Kiln structure**: Grey silty clay skim on inside of firing chamber.	--
4422	**Kiln construction makeup**: coarse yellow mortar with chalk fragments.	--
4408	**Layer**: Poorly understood soil containing much crushed yellow sandy mortar in a dark grey-brown loamy matrix.	--
4409	**Limestone slab structure**: Formed of several 'roof tile' sized thin Purbeck limestone slabs, immediately south of Wall 4410. Purpose unknown.	--
4410	**Wall**: At least two courses of un-mortared large flint nodules forming a structural or terracing wall.	0.35m+
4411	**Construction cut**: possibly a terracing cut into the gently-sloping hillside.	Full depth not known
4412	**Cut of post hole**: Circular, diameter 0.60m, depth 0.22m. Steep sides and concave base.	0.30-0.47m
4413	**Fill of posthole 4412**: Mid grey-brown sandy silt with abundant sub rounded gravel.	--
4414	**Cut of ditch:** ENE-WSW aligned, width 0.90m, depth 0.23m.. Moderately steep concave sides and concave base.	0.30-0.48m
4415	**Fill of ditch 4414**: Dark brown-grey silty loam with abundant small stones	--

TRENCH 44 Continued		
4416	**Cut of posthole**: Circular with steep concave sides and concave base. Diameter 0.55m, depth 0.23m	0.30-0.48m
4417	**Fill of posthole 4416**: Dark brown grey silty loam with moderate stones.	--
4418	**Cut of posthole**: Circular. Unexcavated. Diameter c0.40m	0.30m+
4419	**Cut of posthole**: Circular. Unexcavated. Diameter c0.40m	0.30m+
4401	**Natural deposits**: Sandy and gravelly clay-loam with patchy looser gravel.	

TRENCH 45			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.80 m**
Context	**Description**		**Thickness / depth BGL**
4500	**Topsoil**		0.00-0.25
4502	**Cut of Ditch**: Aligned NNW-SSE. Width 1.00m. Unexcavated.		0.25m+
4503	**Fill of ditch 4502**: Mid grey brown sandy loam with common poorly sorted gravel.		--
4504	**Cut of ditch**: Aligned SSW-NNE, width 1.50m, depth 0.30m. Gently concave profile.		0.25-0.55m
4504	**Fill of ditch 4504**: Loose, mid grey-brown sandy loam with common poorly sorted gravel clasts.		--
4506	**Cut of pit**: Circular, diameter c1.0m. Unexcavated.		0.25m+
4507	**Fill of ditch 4506**: Unexcavated. Mid-dark grey-brown sandy loam with common poorly sorted gravel.		--
4501	**Natural deposits**: Loose, poorly-sorted gravel, brown silty matrix in uppermost c 0.20m, grading to clean pale yellow gravel beneath.		0.25m+

TRENCH 46			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.35 m**
Context	**Description**		**Thickness / depth BGL**
4600	**Topsoil**		0.00-0.28m
4601	**Natural deposits**: Gravel, sometimes clean, but with patches of light yellowish-brown silt		0.28m+

TRENCH 47			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.65 m**
Context	**Description**		**Thickness / depth BGL**
4700	**Topsoil**		0.00-0.22m
4701	**Subsoil**: Sporadically along the trench, appears in areas where gravel is deeper below the ground. Mid, slightly stony orange fine sandy silt..		0.22-0.47m
4702	**Natural deposits**: Abundant poorly-sorted gavel in a mid orange-brown slightly clayish-silt matrix.		0.25m+

TRENCH 48			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 29.0 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.38m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
4800	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.30m
4802	**Layer**: Orange yellow-brown loamy silt overlying edges of road make-up gravel- possibly Roman Road wash off	N/A
4803	**Cut of possible quarry-scoop**: Moderately steep-sided to south, with an irregular, poorly-defined flattish base. Width c 10.50m, depth up to 1.28m (observed). Sample segment excavated only and seen only on southern side of road,. Filled with 4804-4810 (inclusive).	0.30-1.58m
4804	**Fill of 4803**: Mottled orange-brown silty clay with rare sub angular stones. Not fully excavated.	--
4805	**Fill of 4803**: Mid yellow-brown sandy silt loam, common small gravel lenses. Not fully excavated.	--
4806	**Fill of 4803**: pale brown silty loam with frequent small-medium stones. Not fully excavated	--
4807	**Fill of 4803**: Mid to pale brown sandy silt with rare gravel clasts. Not fully excavated	--
4810	**Fill of 4803**: Pale yellow brown silty loam with rare flint gravels. Not fully excavated.	--
4808	**Cut of ditch**: Width 1.30m, depth 0.58m. Broad 'V' profile. Possibly a late-cut roadside ditch. Filled by 4809.	0.30-0.88m
4809	**Fill of ditch 4808**: Dark grey brown sandy clay-loam with occasional stones.	--
4801	**Natural deposits**: - Patchy drifts of small-medium gravel in a mid orange, slightly clayish silty-loam matrix.	0.30m+ (where seen)

TRENCH 50			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: NS 10 m EW 18.80m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.40 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
5000	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.30m
5002	**Cut of ditch**: Aligned nearly north-south. Width 1.52m, depth 0.52m. Moderately concave sides with a flattish base.	0.30-0.82m
5003	**Fill of ditch 5002**: Dark brown silty loam with common sub angular and sub rounded flint gravels.	--
5004	**Cut of ditch**: Aligned north west-south east. Width 1.51m., depth 0.15m. Moderately sloping sides with a flat base. Pre-dates ditch 5006.	0.30-0.45m
5005	**Fill of ditch 5004**: Mid-brown silty loam with abundant small-medium sub angular and sub rounded gravel. Cut by ditch 5006.	--
5006	**Cut of ditch**: North east-south west aligned. Width 0.74m, depth. 0.12m. Moderately sloping concave sides and base filled with 5007.	0.30-0.42m
5007	**Fill of ditch 5006**: Mid-0brown silty loam with abundant sub angular and sub rounded flints up to 0.10m.	--
5008	**Cut of Ditch**: Aligned WNW-ESE. Width 0.72m, depth 0.80m. Moderately steep concave sides with a slightly concave base. Filled with 5009, 5010.	0.30-1.10m
5010	**Upper fill of ditch 5008**: Fine mid-brown silty loam with common angular and sub rounded flint gravel up to 40mm.	--
5009	**Basal fill of ditch 5008**: Mid yellow brown silty loam with gravel clasts up to 70mm.	--
5011	**Cut of ditch**: Aligned north west-south east. 1.60m wide and 0.65m deep with moderately sloping concave sides and flattish base. Filled with 5015, 5016. Predated pit 5012.	0.30-0.95m
5015	**Upper fill of ditch 5011**: Dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Moderate coarse angular and sub angular flint gravel clasts. Cut by pit 5012.	--
5016	**Lower fill of ditch 5011**: Pale grey-brown silty clay loam with moderate small flint gravel clasts. No finds.	--
5012	**Cut of pit**: Probably sub-circular with a diameter exceeding 0.80m. Steeply—sloping sides. Full depth of feature not exposed, but in excess of 0.92m BGL. Filled with 5013, 5014. The ditch post-dates infilled ditch 5011.	0.30-1.22m+
5014	**Upper fill of pit 5012**: Dark grey brown silty clay with moderate-scarce small-medium stones.	--
5013	**Lower fill of pit 5012:** Grey brown silty clay with common small-medium stones.	--

TRENCH 50 continued		
5017	**Cut of Posthole**: Sub-circular, Diameter 0.45m. Moderate concave sides and a flattish base	0.33 - 0.47m
5018	**Fill of posthole 5017**: Dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small stones.	0.33 – 0.45m
5001	**Natural deposits: deposits**: Abundant fine-medium coarse yellow brown gravel in sparse orange clayey silt matrix.	0.33m+

Appendix 10:

Stafford Farm A (Brine Well Site) and B (Pipeline Easement) Trench Summary tables

TRENCH 33			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.65 m**
Context	**Description**		**Thickness / depth BGL**
3300	**Ploughsoil**		0.00-0.23m
3301	**Subsoil**: Mid dark reddish brown, slightly stony clay-loam		0.23-0.41m
3302	**Natural deposits**: Red brown clay-loam, occasional poorly-sorted stones.		0.41m+

TRENCH 34			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.60 m**
Context	**Description**		**Thickness / depth BGL**
3400	**Ploughsoil**		0.00-0.27m
3401	**Subsoil**: Mid dark reddish brown, slightly stony clay-loam		0.27-0.44m
3402	**Natural deposits**: Red brown clay-loam, occasional poorly-sorted stones..		0.44m+

TRENCH 35			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 1.0m**
Context	**Description**		**Thickness / depth BGL**
3500	**Ploughsoil**		0.00-0.25
3501	**Subsoil**: Mid dark reddish brown, slightly stony clay-loam		0.25-0.45
3502	**Natural deposits**: Red brown clay-loam, occasional poorly-sorted stones..		0.45+

TRENCH 36			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.88m**
Context	**Description**		**Thickness / depth BGL**
3600	**Ploughsoil**		0.00-0.20m
3601	**Subsoil**: Mid dark reddish brown, slightly stony clay-loam		0.20-0.38m
3602	**Natural deposits**: Red brown clay-loam, occasional poorly-sorted stones.		0.38m+

TRENCH 37			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.82 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
3700	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.28m
3701	**Subsoil**: Mid dark reddish brown, slightly stony clay-loam	0.28-0.40m
3702	**Natural deposits**: Red brown clay-loam, occasional poorly-sorted stones. Occasional yellower clay-loam.	0.40m+

TRENCH 38			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.56 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
3800	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.24m
3801	**Subsoil**: Mid dark reddish brown, slightly stony clay-loam	0.24-0.47m
3802	**Natural deposits**: Red brown clay-loam, occasional poorly-sorted stones. Occasional yellower clay-loam.	0.47m+

TRENCH 39			
Max. Dimensions	**Length:20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.65 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
3900	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.25m
3901	**Subsoil**: Mid dark reddish brown, slightly stony clay-loam	0.25-0.45m
3902	**Natural deposits**: Red brown clay-loam, occasional poorly-sorted stones. Occasional yellower clay-loam.	0.45m+

TRENCH 40			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.70 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
4000	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.27m
4001	**Subsoil**: Mid dark reddish brown, slightly stony clay-loam	0.27-0.42m
4002	**Natural deposits**: Red brown clay-loam, occasional poorly-sorted stones. Occasional yellower clay-loam.	0.42m+

TRENCH 41			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.74 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
4100	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.28m
4101	**Subsoil**: Mid dark reddish brown, slightly stony clay-loam	0.28-0.47m
4102	**Natural deposits**: Red brown clay-loam, occasional poorly-sorted stones. Occasional yellower clay-loam.	0.47m+

TRENCH 42			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.70 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
4200	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.38m
4201	**Natural deposits**: Red brown clay-loam, occasional poorly-sorted stones. Occasional yellower clay-loam.	0.38m+

TRENCH 43 A & B			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
4300	**Ploughsoil**	0.00 – 0.20m
4301	**Subsoil**: Mid dark reddish brown, slightly stony clay-loam	0.2-0-0.30m
4303	**Layer**: Mid brown silty clay-loam, few small stones. Localised, and of unknown significance. Poorly defined in plan.	NA
4305	**Cut of pit/tree throw hole**: Sub-oval, 1.26m by 1. 18, depth 0.34m Steep irregular sides .and an irregular sub rounded base	0.30-0.64m
4306	**Fill of pit 4305**: Very frequent burnt flint and charcoal in dark brown/ black silty clay matrix.	--
4307	Upper fill of pit 4305: Pale brown silty clay-loam with occasional sub angular and sub rounded flints	--
4315	**Layer**: Tertiary (post abandonment?) deposit covering many of the features in this cluster. Light brown silty clay loam with sparse small stones.	D 0.25
4304	**Cut of elongate pit or trough**: Sub-rectangular with shallow, flattened area on the north west side. Depth 0.60m. Part of a series of intercutting features.	0.30-0.90m
4314	**Fill of pit/trough 4304:** Dark grey brown silty clay deposit with frequent burnt flint and charcoal and sparse patches of clay.	--

TRENCH 43 A & B continued		
4316	**Fill of pit/trough 4304:** Light brown/orange-brown sandy silt clay	--
4317	**Fill of pit/trough 4304:** Redeposited yellow-brown natural clay with occasional burnt flint and chalk fragments.	--
4318	**Fill of pit/trough 4304:** Dark brown silty clay with frequent burnt flint and charcoal- dumped deposit.	--
4319	**Fill of pit/trough 4304:** Redeposited yellow-brown natural loamy clay.	--
4320	**Fill of pit/trough 4304:** Dark grey-brown redeposited clay.	--
4321	**Fill of pit/trough 4304:** Mid grey-brown silty clay	--
4327	**Fill of pit/trough 4304:** Mid orange-brown slightly sandy silt clay, capping pit.	--
4308	**Cut of Pit**: irregular sub circular, 1.50m by 1.20m, depth 0.43m, with steep sides and a broad, concave base. Filled with 4309.	0.30-0.73m
4309	**Fill of pit 4308**: Orange clay silt banding in charcoal lining base mixing horizon with natural deposits. Burnt flint fragments and pieces common throughout, with a concentration on the WNW.	--
4322	**Fill of pit 4303**: Mottled orange-brown sandy clay. Sparse burnt flint.	--
4323	**Cut of pit?**: Measures at least 1.60m by 0.80m, depth 0.14m. Filled with 4324.	0.30-0.44m
4324	**Fill of 4323**: Yellow brown sandy silt with abundant burnt flint pieces. Charcoal flecks common throughout.	--
4325	**Cut of pit**: Size undetermined. Depth c0.10m	0.30-0.40m
4326	**Fill of pit 4325**: Pale grey sandy clay with abundant burnt flint fragments up to 0.03m and charcoal flecks common throughout.	--
4302	**Natural deposits**: Mid yellow-brown loamy clay, few small stones.	0.30m+

APPENDIX 11

Area J (Whitcombe Vale)
Trench summary tables

TRENCH 27			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.92 m**

Context	**Description**	**Thickness / depth BGL**
2700	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.30m
2701	**Subsoil/Colluvium**: light grey brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and rare charcoal.	0.30-0.65m
2702	**Colluvium**: Dark brown silty clay with common chalk flecks and moderate small-medium stones.	0.65-0.85m
2703	**Natural deposits**: Chalk, solifluction and periglacial activity evident.	0.85m+

TRENCH 28			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.53 m**

Context	**Description**	**Thickness / depth BGL**
2800	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.21m
2801	Subsoil: Mid yellow-brown sandy loam frequent chalk flecks.	0.21-0.50m
2802	**Natural deposits**: -Periglacially affected chalk.	0.50m+

TRENCH 29			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.38 m**

Context	**Description**	**Thickness / depth BGL**
2900	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.20m
2901/2902	**Natural deposits**: Coombe Rock	0.20m+

TRENCH 30			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 1.0 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
3000	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.25m
3001	**Subsoil**: Mid orange-brown sandy silt-loam with sparse small stones	0.25-0.85
3002	**Colluvium/upper natural deposits**: Mid orange-brown sandy clay-loam with abundant stones	0.85-1.05m
3004	**Cut of ditch**: NNE-SSW aligned, width 0.70m, depth 0.55m. Steep sided with a concave base	0.85
3005	**Fill of ditch 3004**: Mid reddish brown sandy clay-loam with common sub angular and sub rounded stones.	--
3006	**Cut of ditch**: NNE-SSW aligned, width 0.70m, depth 0.45m Steep-sided, with a concave base.	0.85-1.30m
3007	**Fill of ditch 3006**: Mid reddish brown sandy clay-loam with common sub angular and sub rounded stones.	--
3003	**Natural deposits**: - Granular Coombe Rock and very soft pale orange brown loamy sand.	0.25m+ (south) 1.05m+ (north)

TRENCH 31			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.52 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
3100	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.20m
3102	**Subsoil/Colluvium**: Mid orange-brown sandy silt-loam. Common small and medium sub angular flints.	0.20-0.58m
3103	**Natural deposits**: Mid orange sandy silt with small clay component. Pockets of gravel, over Coombe Rock.	0.58m+

TRENCH 32			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.80 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
3200	**Topsoil**	0.00-0.25m
3201	**Subsoil/Colluvium**: Mid-light yellow brown sandy loam	0.25-0.50m
3202	**Basal Subsoil**: Mid, slightly reddish brown silty clay-loam with common small-medium and occasional larger gravel clasts. Base is stonier, and intermixed with upper exposure of 3203.	0.50-0.80m
3203	**Natural deposits**: - Coombe Rock with patches of deeper 3202.	0.80m+

APPENDIX 12

Area K (Little Mayne Farm)
Trench summary tables

TRENCH 17A			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.67 m**
Context	**Description**		**Thickness / depth BGL**
1700	**Ploughsoil**		0.00-0.29m
1701	**Subsoil:** Mottled mid-orange-brown sandy silt-loam		0.29-0.69m
1702	**Natural deposits**: - Pale yellow fine sand		0.69m+

TRENCH 17 B			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.70 m**
Context	**Description**		**Thickness / depth BGL**
1700	**Ploughsoil**		0.00-0.30m
1703	**Subsoil/colluvium**: Yellowish brown fine sandy silt loam. Frequent Sub angular and sub rounded flint up to 0.15m.		0.30-0.52m
1704	**Natural deposits**: - brownish Yellow fine sandy and moderately stony clay.		0.52m+

TRENCH 18			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.50 m**
Context	**Description**		**Thickness / depth BGL**
1800	**Ploughsoil**		0.00-0.29m
1801	**Subsoil/colluvium**: Mottled orange Brown sandy silt-loam.		0.29-0.40m
1802	**Natural deposits**: Mid orange and grey sandy Clay.		0.40m+

TRENCH 19			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.78m m**
Context	**Description**		**Thickness / depth BGL**
1900	**Ploughsoil**		0.00-0.35m
1901	**Natural deposits**: Mid orange-grey sandy clay.		0.35m+

TRENCH 20			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 1.40 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
2000	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.33m
2001	**Colluvium**: Mid orange-brown silty clay loam. Rare Sub angular and sub rounded flint up to 40mm. Frequent worked flint.	NW- 0.33-1.20m SE- 0.33-0.52m
2002	**Natural deposits**: Reddish-Brown fine sandy clay with frequent sub rounded and sub angular flints up to 0.10m. Gravelly clay and a small patch of coombe rock in the far south west corner of the trench.	NW- 1.20m+ SE- 0.52m+

TRENCH 21			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.60m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
2100	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.30m
2103	**Cut of pit**: Sub-circular, diameter c0.70m, depth 0.16m. Near-vertical sides with a flattish base Filled with 2104.	0.30-0.46m
2104	**Fill of pit 2103**: Dark brown sandy loam. Occasional worked flint, occasional sub rounded ironstone.	--
2101	**Colluvium**: Slightly yellowish mid-brown sandy silt loam with frequent sub angular and sub rounded flints up to 0.15 m and occasional sand and iron stone up to 0.10 m	0.30m-0.55m
2102	**Natural deposits**: Brownish orange/yellow fine sandy clay with moderately frequent angular to sub rounded flints up to 50mm and sand stone up to 0.10m. Occasional patches of reddish Clay-with-Flints like material.	0.30m+ (north) 0.55m+ (south)

TRENCH 22			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 1.60 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
2200	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.32m
2201	**Buried recent topsoil**: Mid brown sandy loam, with frequent flecks of chalk up to 0.01m. occasional sub rounded and sub angular sand stone cobbles average size 0.03m	0.32-0.65m
2202	**Layer**: Dark orange-brown sandy loam. Occasional chalk flecks forming diffuse horizons at the top and bottom of the layer. Rare small-medium stones.	0.65-0.90m
2203	**Colluvium**: dark orange-brown loamy sand. Very rare angular stones up to 20mm	0.90-1.45m
2204	**Natural deposits**: Pale yellow sand	1.45m+

TRENCH 23			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
2300	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.30m
2301	**Cut of posthole/pit**: Sub-oval, 0.67m by 0.57m, depth 0.27m. Steep concave sides with a concave base.	0.30-0.57m
2302	**Upper fill of posthole/pit 2301**: Mottled orange and grey loamy sand.	--
2303	**Lower fill of posthole/pit 2301**: Dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional flints.	--
2304	**Cut of pit**: Possibly sub-oval, but not fully exposed within trench. Width/length exceeds 1.85m, and depth exceeds 0.70m. Not fully excavated. Steeply-sloping concave sides. Filled with2305, 2306.	0.30-1.00m+
2305	**Upper fill of pit 2304**: Dark brown sandy silt. Occasionally sub rounded stones up to 0.05m.	--
2306	**Lower fill of pit 2304**: Dark brown sandy silt, some small-medium stones	--
2307	**Cut of pit/ditch**: Steeply sided with a concave base. Measures in excess of 0.86 by 0.70m, depth 0.42m. Filled with 4207.	0.30-0.72m
2308	**Lower fill of pit/ditch 2307**: Dark grey brown silty sand with moderately frequent small-medium stones.	--
2311	**Upper fill of pit/ditch 2307**: Mid brown-gray silty sand with occasional sand stone fragments and moderate gravel clasts.	--
2309	**Cut of ditch**: Approximately north-south aligned. Width 0.85m, depth 0.65m. Steep, straight sides with a narrow concave base. Filled with 2310.	0.30-0.95m
2310	**Fill of ditch 2309**: Dark brown fine sandy silt with frequent sub angular sand stone and moderately frequent sub angular and sub rounded flint gravel.	--
2312	**Cut of ditch**: North South aligned, width 2.40m, depth in excess of 0.68m (not fully excavated). Filled with 2313, 2314, 2315.	0.30-0.98m+
2313	**Fill of ditch 2312**: Mid yellow- brown silty sand with occasional small-medium stones.	--
2314	**Fill of ditch 2312**: Pale yellow brown slightly silty fine sand with occasional small-medium stones.	--
2315	**Fill of ditch 2312**: Dark grey brown silty sand with frequent small-medium stones	--
2316	**Cut of ditch**: Unexcavated	
2317	**Cut of pit**: Unexcavated	
2318	**Cut of posthole/pit**: Unexcavated	
2319	**Cut of pit**: Unexcavated	
2320	**Cut of ditch**: Unexcavated.	
2321	**Cut of ditch**: Unexcavated	
2322	**Cut of pit**: Unexcavated	
2324	**Cut of ditch/pit**: Part of [2307]	

TRENCH 24 A			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 26m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.81 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
2400	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.22m
2402	**Cut of ditch**: Aligned NNE-SSW, width 1.45m, depth 0.80m, moderate-steep sides with a narrow concave base. Filled with 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406.	0.22-1.02m
2403	**Fill of 2402**: Mid greyish-brown sandy loam, occasional smell-medium stones.	--
2404	**Fill of 2402**: Mid-grey-brown sandy loam, moderate small-medium stones..	--
2405	**Fill of 2402**: Dark greyish-brown sandy loam, occasional small-medium stones.	--
2406	**Fill of 2402**: Mid greyish-brown sandy loam, occasional: small-medium stones.	--
2407	**Cut of ditch**: North east-south west aligned, slightly curvilinear ditch, width 0.60m, depth 0.30m.	0.22-0.52m
2408	**Fill of ditch 2407**: Pale greyish-brown silty loam.	--
2409	**Cut of pit**: Full extents not seen, possibly sub-oval, in excess of 2.00m by 2.00m. Moderately steep-sided, depth exceeds 1.3m	0.22-0.52m+
2410	**Fill of pit 2409**: Lowest observed fill. Light yellowish sandy loam.	--
2411	**Fill of pit 2409**: Intermediate fill. Very light yellowish grey-brown sandy silt.	--
2412	**Fill of pit 2409**: Uppermost fill. Mid dark greyish brown silt-loam	--
2413	**Subsoi**l: Mid-dark greyish brown silty sand with rare stones, occasional Iron Age & Roman pottery and worked/nodular flint	0.22-0.50m
2414	**Layer**: Very dense, localised (diameter c0.80m, depth 40mm max.) spread of flint-knapping waste. Stratigraphic position not completely understood, but seems to be set 'within' subsoil layer 2413.	--
2415	**Cut of possible ditch**: Poorly understood. Incomplete profile seen only in test-slot section. Believed possibly part of ditch with heavily eroded profile on roughly north west-south east alignment.	0.43 - 0.60m
2416	**Fill of possible ditch 2415**: Indistinguishable from layer 2413	
2401	**Natural deposits**: pale yellow-brown sand.	0.22m+

TRENCH 24 B			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 19.4 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.65m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
2400B	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.25m
2401	**Subsoil:**: Mottled dark brown sandy loam (southern end of trench), grading to mid reddish brown sandy loam (northern end of trench).	0.25-0.50m
2421 **2422**	**Cut of post-setting**: Sub circular, width/diameter 0.35m. Filled with 2421. **Fill of post-setting 2421**: Dark grey brown sandy loam. Included large possibly packing stones or base stones-. Eight stones of flint, burnt chalk, sandstone and iron stone	0.50m+ --
2423	**Cut of post-setting**: Sub rectangular, 0.40m by 0.28m. Filled with 2424. Width/diameter	0.50m-
2424	**Fill of post-setting 2423**: Dark grey brown sandy loam with eight packing-stones of flint, sandstone, limestone and ironstone.	--
2425	**Cut of posthole**: Sub-circular, diameter 0.20m, depth 0.13m. Steep sided with a flat base. Filled with 2426. Cuts 2430).	0.50-0.63m
2426	**Fill of 2425**: Dark sandy silt loam with abundant packing material of flint and (slightly Burnt) sand stone	--
2427	**Cut of pit/posthole**: sub circular, diameter 0.56m, depth 0.10m. Shallow concave profile.	0.50-0.m
2408	**Fill of pit/posthole 2427**: Very dark brown silty sand with charcoal throughout and contrasting patches of fragmented chalk brash.	--
2429	**Cut of ditch terminal/pit**: Width 0.80m, depth 0.50m. Steeply concave-sided, flat based feature. Filled with 2430.	0.50-1.00m
2430	**Fill of ditch/pit 2429**: Mixed brown sandy silt with lenses of yellow grey redeposited clay.	--
N/A	**Ditches 2444, 2447, 2449** (see TR 24C, unexcavated in this trench)	0.50m+
2420	**Natural deposits**: Pale yellow fine- to coarse sand and pale yellow-greyish clay.	0.50m+

TRENCH 24 C			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 14m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.74 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
2400	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.27m
2401	**Subsoil:**: Mottled dark brown sandy loam	0.27-0.70
2416C	Colluvial- Reddish brown sandy silt clay. Mostly at North-East end of trench cut by [2406C]	
2444	**Cut of pit**: Sub-circular? Extents unknown, but width in excess of 2.50m, depth in excess of 1.55m.	0.70-2.35m+
2441	**Fill of pit 2444**: Light yellow-grey silty sand.	--
2442	**Fill of pit 2444**: Light pinkish grey brown sandy silt. Bulk of fill flints and small pieces of CBM recovered.	--
2443	**Fill of pit 2444**: Dark orange-grey sandy loam. Very disturbed at the top of deposit.	--
2444	**Cut of ditch**: South east-north west aligned. Width 1.85m, depth 0.63m. Filled with 2445, 2446.	0.70-1.33m
2445	**Fill of 2444**: Light to mid grey brown sandy silt clay, Pottery Recovered.	--
2446	**Fill of 2444**: Dark brown sandy loam.	--
2447	**Cut of ditch**: Aligned north west-south east, width 0.92m, depth 0.37m. Filled with	0.70-1.07m
2448	**Fill of ditch 2447**: Mid grey-brown sandy silt clay with charcoal flecks	--
2449	**Cut of ditch**: North west-south east aligned, width 2.07m, depth 0.80m.	0.70-1.50m
2413C	**Basal fill of 2449**: Mottled blueish- to orange-brown sandy clay.	--
2414C	**Fill of 2449**: Light grey-brown sandy silt clay with common flecks of charcoal.	--
2415 C	**Fill of 2449**: Mid- to dark brown silty loam with charcoal flecks.	--
2402	**Natural deposits**: Varying deposits of pale yellow/orange sandy clay and pale yellow clay.	0.70m+

TRENCH 25			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.65 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
2500	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.20
2501	**Subsoil**: Mid- to dark grey brown sandy silt, with occasional stone clasts.	0.20-0.60
2503	**Cut of ditch**: Aligned WSW-ENE. Width 0.35m, depth 0.11m. Concave sides and base.	0.60-0.77m
2504	**Fill of ditch 2503**:Mid greyish brown silty clay-loam with sparse stone clasts up to 60mm.	--
2505	**Cut of ditch**: Aligned north-south, width 0.37m, depth 0.12m, concave sides and base.	0.60-0.14m
2506	**Fill of ditch 2504**: Mid orange-grey sandy silt with moderate small-medium stones.	--
2502	**Natural deposits**: Light yellowish brown sands and clays.	0.60m+

TRENCH 26			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.35 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
2600	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.30
2601	**Natural deposits**: Fine Brownish-yellow sandy clay with patches purer yellow sand and red sandy clay, frequent small-medium ferruginous sandstone clasts. A zone of ferruginous sand stone slabs outcrops at the eastern end of the trench.	0.30 +

TRENCH 26 B			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.7 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
2602	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.30m
2603	**Subsoil/colluvium**: Mid yellow-brown sandy silt-loam with occasional stone clasts.	0.30-0.60m
2604	**Natural deposits**: Mid brownish-yellow sandy clay with frequent poorly sorted stone clasts.	0.60m+

APPENDIX 13

Proposed Broadmayne Compound and Temporary Pipe Storage Area: Trench summary tables

TRENCH 1			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.45m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
100	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.25m
101	**Natural deposits:** Orange clay with very rare flint nodules. Some natural chalk with orange-brown clay-filled solution hollows.	0.25m+

TRENCH 2			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.65m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
200	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.31m
201	**Colluvium**: Orange-brown clay-loam with very frequent chalk flecks	0.31-0.43m
202	**Natural deposits:** Slightly degraded chalk bedrock.	0.43m+

TRENCH 3			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.52m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
300	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.30m
302	**Colluvium**: At the east end of the trench, mid orange-brown loam with abundant chalk flecks.	0.30-0.62m
301	**Natural deposits:** Slightly degraded chalk with periglacial striping at the eastern end of the trench.	0.30m+

TRENCH 4			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.43m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
400	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.24m
401	**Natural deposits**: Slightly degraded chalk bedrock	0.24m+

TRENCH 5			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.50 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
500	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.27m
501	**Natural deposits**: Slightly degraded chalk Bedrock. South West end is a small patch of pale creamy brown sand and clay.	0.27m+

TRENCH 6			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: East 0.69 m West 0.91m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
600	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.26m
602	**Colluvium**: Seen only at the west end of the trench, 'gingery' mid brown silty loam. Occasional chalk flecks and flint clasts (ave. 40mm). to a variable depth, becoming mixed with degraded chalk and gradually becoming less chalky to the east end of the trench.	0.26-0.41m
603	**Colluvium**: Mid brown clay-silt with rare stone clasts (ave. 30mm).	0.41-0.70m
604	**Colluvium**: Mid brown clay-loam frequent chalk flecks. Occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flint clasts (ave.20mm).	0.70m+
601	**Natural deposits**: Chalk, with periglacial striping at west end of the trench.	0.26m (north west) Unknown depth to South east.

TRENCH 7			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 1.50m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
700	**Ploughsoil**	0..00-0.30m
701	**Subsoil**: Mid yellow brown silty clay loam. Occasional flint gravel clasts. It remains possible that the lowest *c*0.20m of this layer may be a separate deposit, as it contained localized concentrations of angular flint up to *c*50mm.	0.30 – 0.70m
702	**Colluvium**: Mid-, slightly yellowish brown silty clay-loam, occasional small-medium stones.	0.70 – 1.00m
703	**Paleosol**: Slightly darker in tone than 702 (above), mid-, slightly yellowish silty clay-0loam, scarce small stones (less than 50mm). Possibly a remnant *in-situ* post-glacial Brown Earth. A band of paler soil at the base of this unit may be a B-horizon. Irregular but sharply defined interface with 704 (below).	1.00 – 1.35m (variable)
704	**Natural deposits**: Rubbly and 'pellety' Coombe Rock.	1.35m+

TRENCH 8			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.50m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
800	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.28m
801	**Natural deposits**: Slightly degraded chalk	0.28m+

TRENCH 9			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.55 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
900	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.26m
901	**Natural deposits**: Chalk bedrock with periglacial stripes.	0.26m+

TRENCH 10			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m (**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.52m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
1000	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.25m
1001	**Natural deposits**: Slightly degraded chalk bedrock.	0.25m+

TRENCH 11			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.35 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
1100	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.30m
1101	**Natural deposits**: Slightly degraded chalk	0.30m+

TRENCH 12			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.47 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
1200	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.24m
1201	**Natural deposits**: Slightly degraded chalk	0.24m+

TRENCH 13			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.79 m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
1300	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.24m
1301	**Natural deposits**: Slightly degraded chalk with orange-brown clay at east end of trench, containing occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded flint clasts (ave. 40mm).	0.24m+

TRENCH 14			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 1.50 m**

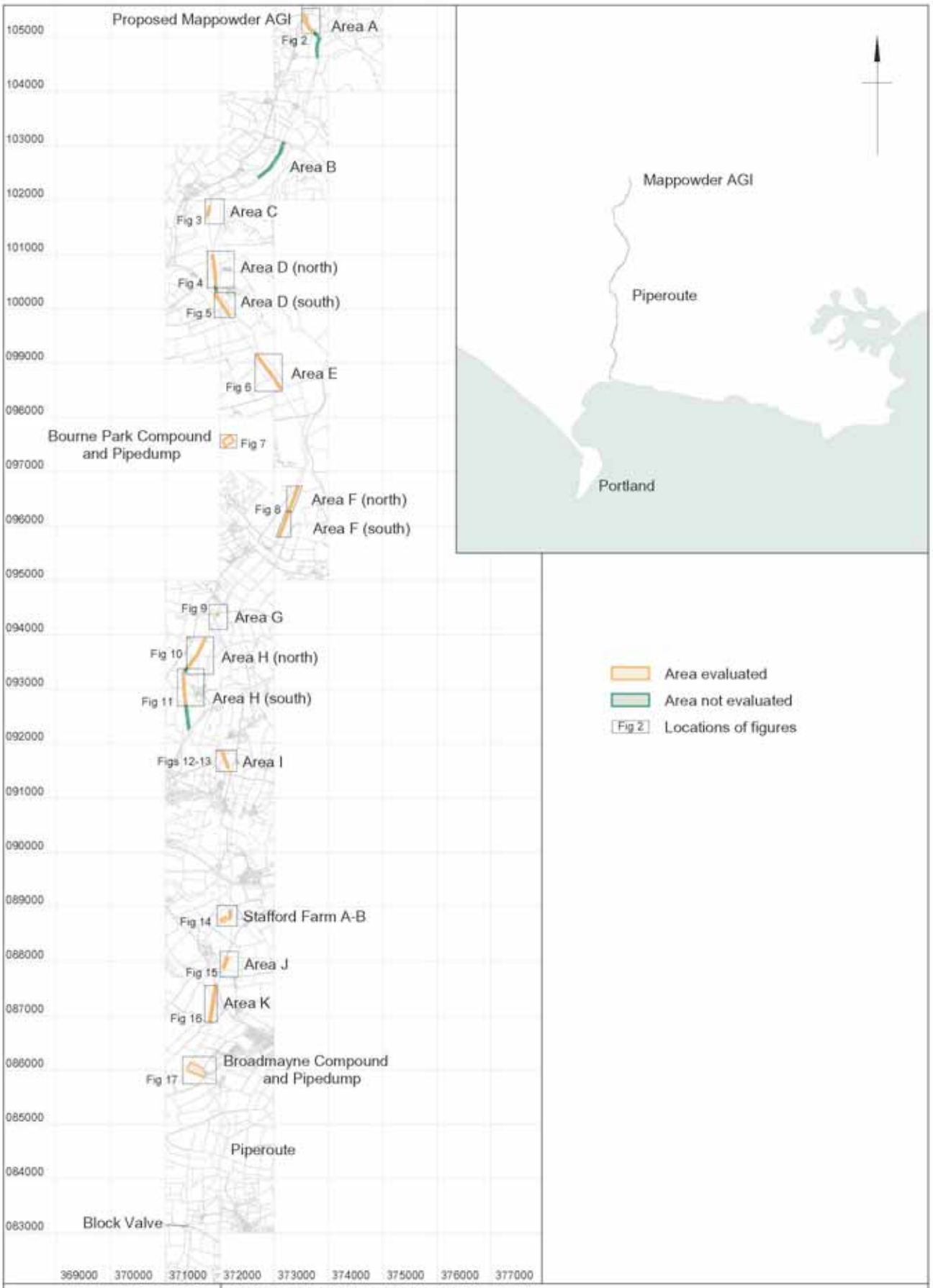
Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
1400	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.30m
1401	**Subsoil**: Orange-brown silty clay loam. Occasional chalk flecks, rare Sub-angular and Sub-rounded flint clasts (ave. 50mm).	0.30-0.55m
1404	**Colluvium**: Mid brown silty clay loam. Frequent chalk flecks up to 10mm. Occasional sub-rounded and sub angular flint clasts (ave. 20mm).	0.55-0.85m
1403	**Paleosol**: Dark brown silty clay loam with rare sub-rounded and sub-angular flint Nodules/cobbles up to 60mm. Possibly a remnant *in-situ* post-glacial Brown Earth.	0.85-1.10m
1404	**Paleosol**: Mid brown silt clay loam with rare sub-rounded and sub-angular flint nodules/ cobbles between 0.02 to 0.06m. Possibly a B horizon associated with1403.	1.10-1.50m
1405	**Natural deposits**: Coombe rock. Upper surface has an irregular, rather contorted interface with 1404 (above).	1.50m+

TRENCH 15			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20 m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
1500	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.25m
1501	**Natural deposits**: Slightly degraded chalk.	0.25m+

TRENCH 16			
Max. Dimensions	**Length: 20m**	**Width: 1.60 m**	**Max. Depth: 0.37m**

Context	Description	Thickness / depth BGL
1600	**Ploughsoil**	0.00-0.24
1601	**Natural deposits**: Chalk with one small patch of natural clay, some red brown sandy clay, some clean pale yellow brown clay.	0.24m+



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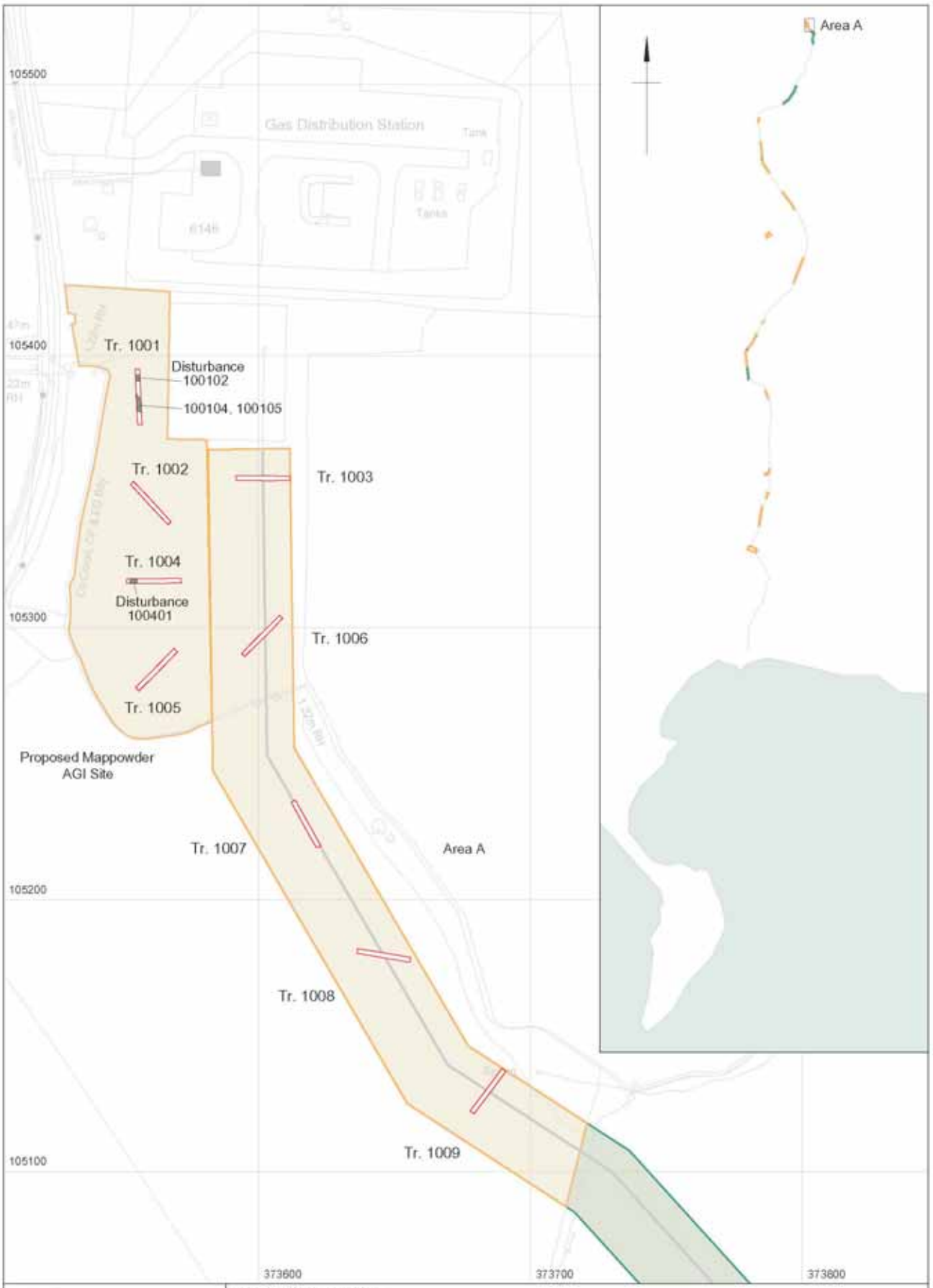
Location of site and evaluation areas

Figure 1



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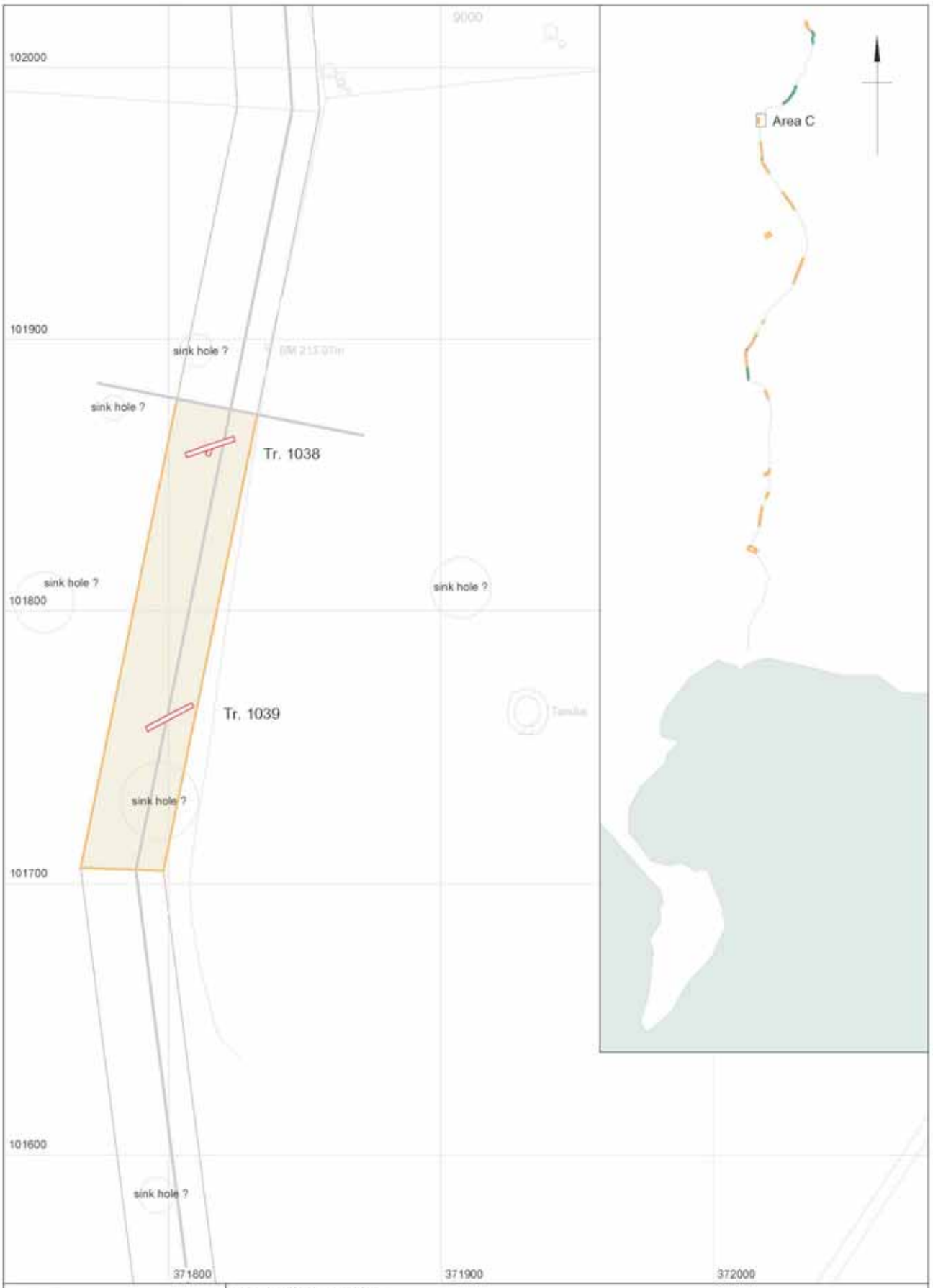
Proposed Mappowder AGI Site and Area A: Trench location plan indicating recent-modern features

Figure 2



Area C (Plush Hill). Trench location plan

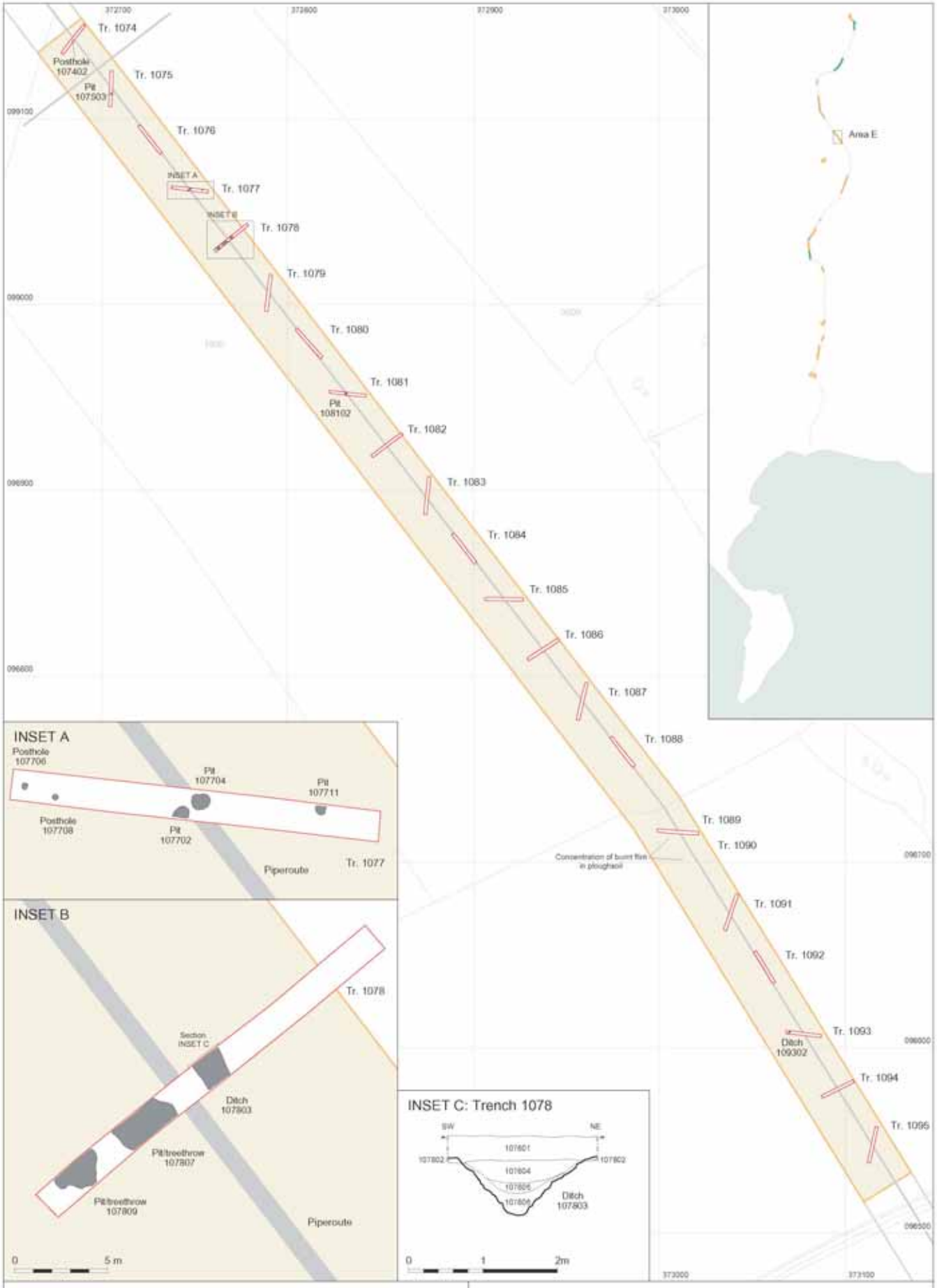
Figure 3

Area D (Doles Ash Farm) north. Trench location plan indicating archaeological features

Figure 4

Area D (Doles Ash Farm) south. Trench location plan indicating archaeological features

Figure 5



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Area E (West of Hog Leaze). Trench location plan indicating archaeological features

Figure 6

Bourne Park Compound and Temporary Pipe Storage Area, indicating archaeological and geological features

Figure 7

Trench 84 extension viewed from north east

Trench 84 extension, possible sinkhole 8406

Archaeological feature

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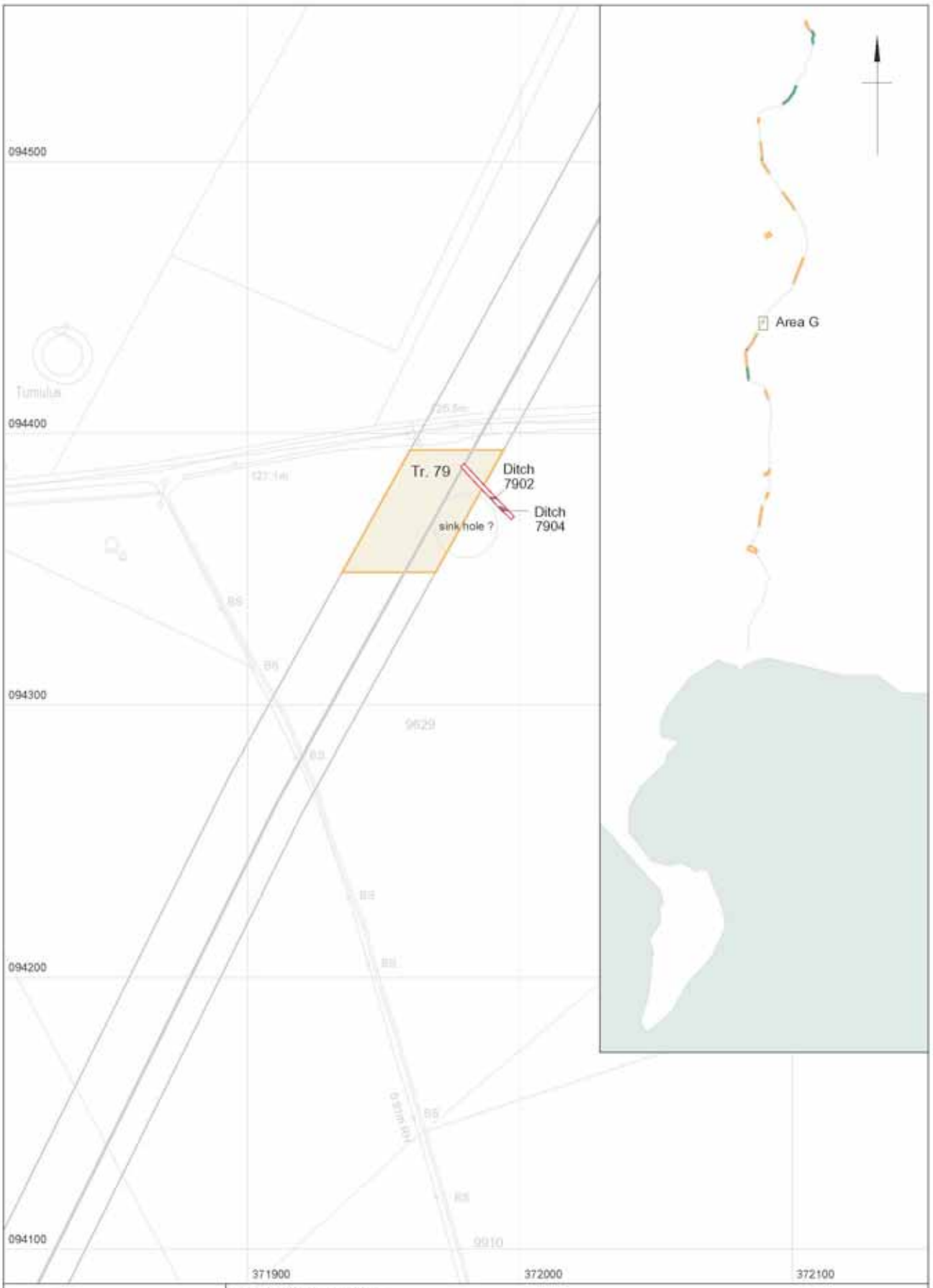
Area F (South of Bourne Park). Trench location plan indicating archaeological and geological features

Figure 8



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Area G (Ridgeway). Trench location plan indicating archaeological features

Figure 9

Area H (North of the A35) north. Trench location plan indicating archaeological features

Figure 10

Area H (North of the A35) south. Trench location plan indicating archaeological features

Figure 11

Archaeological feature

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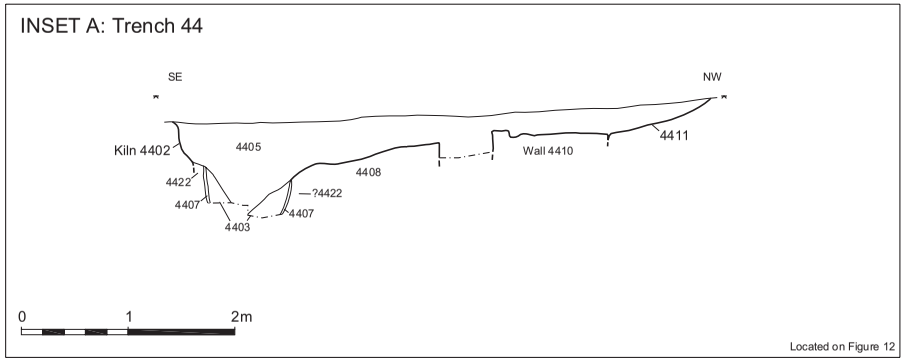
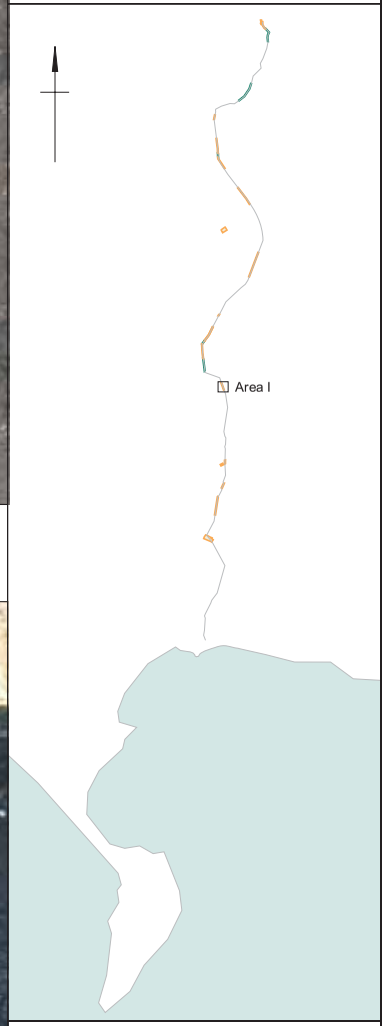
Area I (Bockhampton Cross and the Roman Road). Trench location plan indicating archaeological features

Figure 12



Area I: Trench 44, Roman pottery in situ in Kiln 4402

Area I: composite vertical image of Kiln 4402 with associated Structure 4409 and Wall 4410



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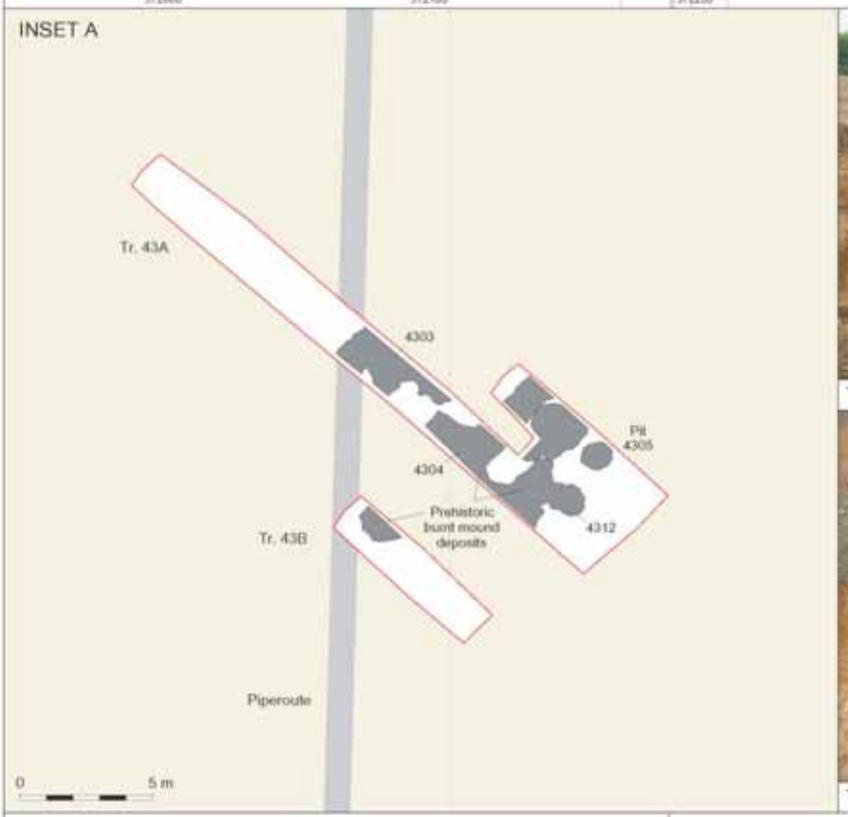
Area I: Trench 44 Kiln 4402 and associated archaeological features

Figure 13



Trench 43, overview from the south east

Trench 43, burnt mound deposits 4312

Archaeological feature

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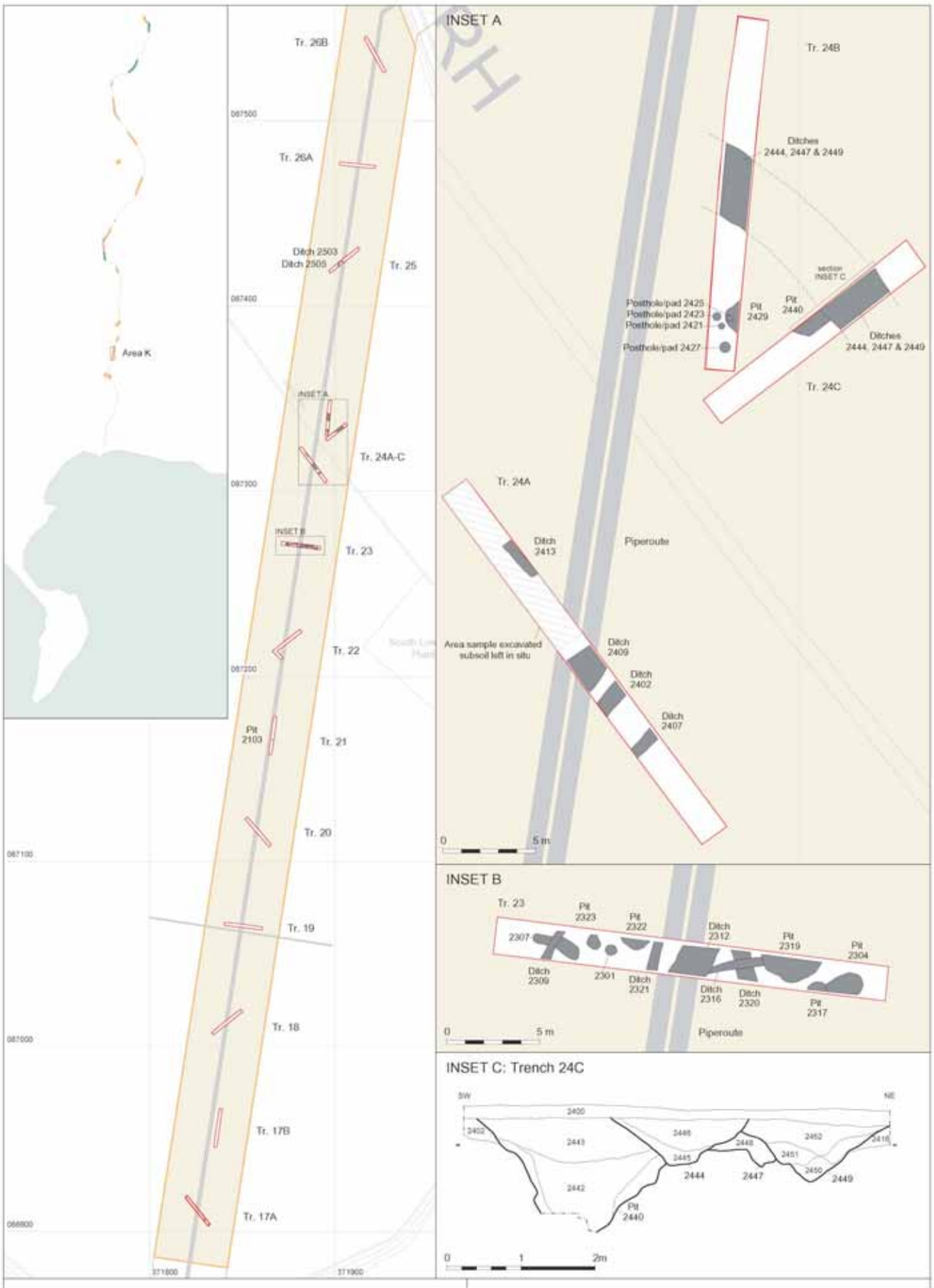
Stafford Farm A and B: Trench location plan indicating archaeological features

Figure 14

Area J (Whitcombe vale). Trench location plan indicating archaeological and palaeo-topographic features Figure 15



Archaeological feature

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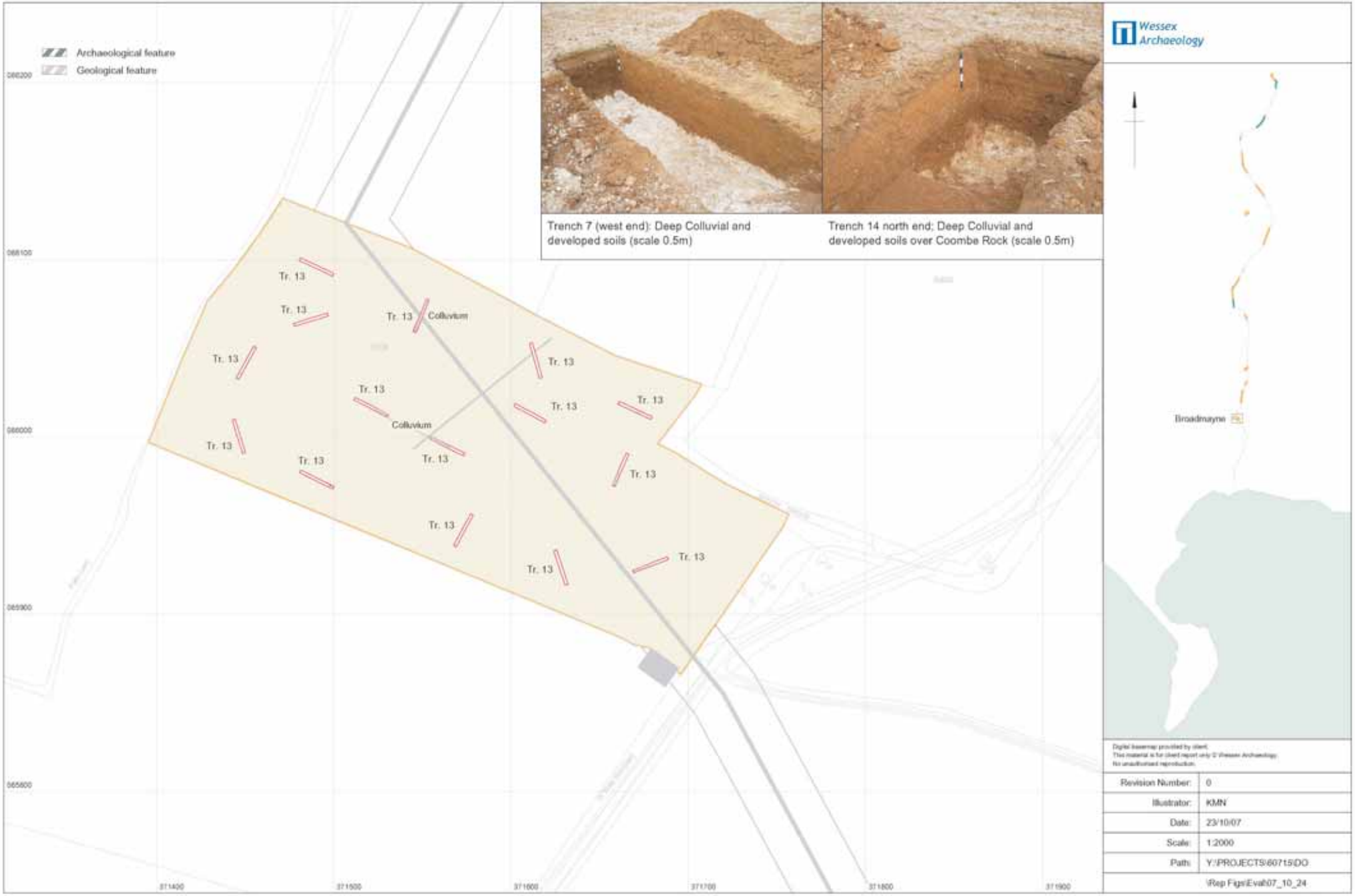
Area K (Little Mayne Farm). Trench location plan indicating archaeological features

Figure 16



Trench 7 (west end): Deep Colluvial and developed soils (scale 0.5m)

Trench 14 north end; Deep Colluvial and developed soils over Coombe Rock (scale 0.5m)

Broadmayne Compound and Temporary Pipe Storage Area, Trench location

Figure 17

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