

**Philliols Farm, Bere Regis,
Wareham, Dorset**

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Aggregate Industries UK Ltd**

by Sean Wallis

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code PFW 04/16

September 2005

Summary

Site name: Philliols Farm, Bere Regis, Wareham, Dorset

Grid reference: SY 863 915

Site activity: Field Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 11th March - 23rd May 2005

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Sean Wallis

Site code: PFW 04/16

Area of site: c. 55ha

Summary of results: A wide range of features, dating from the early Bronze Age through to the Roman period, were identified. These included ditches, pits, gullies and postholes.

Monuments identified: None

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Dorchester Museum in due course.

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Philliols Farm, Bere Regis, Wareham, Dorset An Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

Report 04/16c

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Philliols Farm, Bere Regis, Wareham, Dorset (SY 863 915) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Robert Westell, Senior Estates Surveyor, on behalf of Aggregate Industries UK Ltd, Callow Rock Quarry, Shipham Gorge, Cheddar, Somerset, BS27 3DQ.

Planning permission is to be sought from Dorset County Council for mineral extraction on the site. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site which may be damaged or destroyed by development, extensive field observation had been requested, in accordance with principles detailed in the Department of the Environment's Planning Policy Guidance, *Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16, 1990), and the County Council's policies on archaeology, to inform the planning application process.

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Steve Wallis, Senior Archaeologist with Dorset County Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Danielle Colls, Steve Ford, Roy Krakowicz, Helen MacIntyre, Jennifer Ryder and Sean Wallis between 11th March and the 23rd May 2005 and the site code is PFW 04/16. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Dorchester Museum in due course.

A desktop study produced as a part of an Environmental Statement (Ford 2004a) had previously highlighted the archaeological potential of the site and an initial phase of evaluation (fieldwalking) had revealed material of prehistoric date (Ford 2004b).

Location, topography and geology

The site comprises an irregular parcel of land (c. 55 ha) on the north side of the River Piddle, close to its confluence with Bere Stream, and to the south-east of Bere Regis. The site is currently in agricultural use and under rotation of grass and maize, with two fields being left fallow under the set-aside scheme. The site is located on relatively level ground with a gentle slope down towards the river Piddle to the south, and a slope up towards Philliols Heath to the north. The site lies at an average height of c. 24m above Ordnance Datum. The

underlying geology is mapped as second and third terrace gravel (BGS 2000). Sand and gravels were observed in the majority of trenches, although in some trenches, sandy clay was observed immediately beneath the subsoil.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site had initially been highlighted in a desktop study (Ford 2004a). In summary, this noted that the site lies in an area of archaeological interest with several round barrows of probable Bronze Age date present nearby. These barrows are Scheduled Ancient Monuments. The findspot of a flint axe is also recorded from the site itself (Fig. 1). An initial phase of non-invasive evaluation comprised a fieldwalking survey of approximately 20 ha of the site area under arable crop (Ford 2004b). This revealed a dense scatter of Mesolithic and later flint just set back from the terrace edge overlooking the floodplain of the River Piddle. Other fieldwalked areas further north towards on the former heathland areas located only a few struck flints. In contrast the fieldwalking revealed only a few sherds of medieval and later pottery.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of proposed extraction. The work was to be carried out in a manner which would not comprise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits which warrant preservation *in situ*, or might be better excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation. The specific research aims of the project were:

- a) To determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site.
- b) To determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present.

It was originally proposed to dig 252 trenches, each 25m long and 1.8m wide, which would represent *c.* 2.5% of the site area. All areas were to be evaluated except that it was agreed with the county archaeological officer *not* to trench those parts of the two fields occupied by the flint scatter identified during the earlier fieldwalking evaluation in order to maintain their integrity. The trench disposition was to be 'stratified random', in that all areas of the site were to be examined but that individual trenches within each hectare square were to be randomly located. There was a contingency for 150m of additional trenching within the proposal. The trenches were to be dug using a 360° mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. All archaeological deposits were to be hand-cleaned and excavated and spoilheaps were to be monitored for finds.

There was a requirement to stage the evaluation to minimize disruption to the agricultural cycle and for various other reasons, only 143 trenches have been excavated, recorded and reported on here. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

Results

Almost all trenches were uniform in their stratigraphy, which consisted of turf/ topsoil overlying a mid orange brown sandy silt subsoil overlying the natural sand and gravels. Exceptions to this were a number of trenches close to Philliols Heath, to the north of the site, which had previously been heathland, and had only been cleared of trees and gorse in the 20th century. The subsoil here had been leached of nutrients and varied between white and dark grey sand overlying the sand and gravels (Plate 1). In a few trenches, the underlying geology beneath the subsoil consisted of yellowish brown clayey sand. The following trenches produced positive archaeological results. The origin of the distance measurements are from the south or west end of the trenches unless stated.

The spoilheap finds

Pottery finds from the spoilheaps were very few and all located in the south-easternmost portion of the site. The pottery is all of Iron Age or Roman date. Finds of struck flint were more numerous and were mostly recovered from the trenches on the terrace edge at the southern end of the site. A small number of flints were also recovered from the north-western end of the site and topographically, this location might also be regarded as terrace edge with Bere Stream located just to the west. The flintwork is likely to be of Neolithic and Bronze Age dates but with some earlier (Mesolithic) material present. The terrace edge distribution of flintwork from the trenches appears to continue the pattern identified from the earlier fieldwalking evaluation.

The trenches

Trench 4 (Fig. 4)

This trench contained a linear feature at 5m, aligned NW–SE. A slot (1) was excavated across it measuring 0.8m in length, 1.0m wide and 0.25m deep (Fig. 11), revealing a mid greyish brown silty sand fill (50) which contained one fragment of brick or tile. This feature is possibly a ditch, although its slightly irregular shape in plan suggests that it could be, or could be cut through, a natural hollow or tree-bole.

Trench 10 (Fig. 4)

A ditch was located at 15m, aligned SW-NE. Slot 26, measuring 0.75m length, established that the feature was about 2.0m wide and 0.55m deep (Fig. 12), filled with a dark brown sandy silt (76) which produced no finds.

Trench 11 (Fig. 4)

This trench contained a shallow ditch at 9m, aligned N-S, which was 2.1m wide and 0.2m deep (Fig. 12). A slot (24) through this feature revealed a mid grey silty sand fill (75) which produced one iron object, probably a bolt.

Trench 13 (Fig. 4)

A gully, aligned NW-SE, was observed at 4m. A 1.1m long slot (28) was dug through the feature, which was 0.64m wide and 0.56m deep (Fig. 12). The upper fill (78) was a mid grey sandy silt, about 0.45m thick, which overlay a much darker grey sandy silt fill (79), about 0.11m thick. Neither fill produced any finds.

Trench 17 (Fig. 4)

A gully was located at 16m, aligned NW-SE, which was 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep (Fig. 12). A 0.5m long slot (27) through the feature revealed a dark brownish grey sandy silt fill (77), which produced no finds.

Trench 18 (Fig. 4)

This trench contained a gully and a field drain. The gully (22) was located at 15m and aligned NW-SE. The excavated slot 0.65m long revealed a feature 0.6m wide and 0.25m deep, filled with a mid brownish grey silty sand (73) (Fig. 11) which contained no finds. Two pieces of struck flint were recovered from the spoilheap.

Trench 19 (Fig. 4, Pl. 2)

A large ditch, approximately 3m wide, was located at 24m, aligned N-S. Due to the way the feature crossed the trench it was not possible to get a single slot through the entire ditch. Two slots were dug through the feature which indicated that an original ditch (18 and 20), at least 3m wide, 0.55m deep and filled with dark brownish grey silty sand (67 and 71), had been re-cut on its eastern side by a narrower ditch (19) (Fig. 11). This re-cut was 1.1m wide, 0.45m deep, and filled with a light greenish grey silty sand (68). A deposit of very dark grey silty sand (69 and 72) overlay the ditch fills. No finds were recovered from either the ditch or its re-cut.

Additional trenches 104 and 105 (see below) were located to trace any continuation of this feature north or south.

Trench 20 (Fig. 5)

A 0.55m wide gully was located at 20m, aligned E-W. A 0.6m long slot (29) through this feature indicated that it was quite shallow and contained two sandy silt fills (80 and 81) (Fig. 12), neither of which produced any finds.

One piece of struck flint was found on the spoilheap.

Trench 21 (Fig. 5)

This trench contained two shallow gullies, both aligned approximately N-S. Gully 17 was located between 20m and 21.6m, and was 0.6m wide (Fig. 11). A slot dug through this feature revealed a single fill of dark brown sandy silt (66), 0.09m thick, which contained no finds. A 0.6m long slot was excavated through the second gully (21), located at 17m, revealing a single fill of dark brown sandy silt (70). This fill was about 0.1m thick and produced no finds.

One piece of struck flint was retrieved from the spoilheap.

Trench 28 (Fig. 5)

A pit (16) was partially revealed, located between 17m and 18m. This measured 0.8m in length and was at least 0.4m wide and 0.28m deep (Fig. 11). The mid brown sandy silt fill (65) produced no finds.

Trench 33 (Fig. 5)

A shallow gully (4) was identified at 17m, aligned NE-SW (Fig. 11). A 1.0m long slot revealed a dark greyish brown silty sand fill (53) with no finds. The gully was 0.45m wide and 0.08m deep.

Trench 34 (Fig. 5)

Gully 2 was located between 3m and 4m, and was aligned N-S. A 1.0m slot was excavated, which established that the feature was 0.7m wide and 0.23m deep (Fig. 11). No finds were recovered from its single fill of mid brown sandy silt (51).

Trench 39 (Fig. 5)

Five sherds of early to middle Bronze Age pottery, burnt stone fragments, and two struck flints were recovered from what was originally believed to be a gully located between 13m and 14m. A slot (15) was excavated across this feature which seemed to indicate that it was 0.4m wide, 0.07m deep, and filled with mid brown orange silty sand (64) (Fig. 11). However, when the trench was extended slightly to ascertain the extent of this feature, no trace of it was observed. A further trench (103) was dug just to the south of trench 39 and, once again, the feature could not be identified. It seems likely that the finds may be from a smaller feature, possibly a pit or post-hole, the extent of which could not be determined during the evaluation. It is possible that the feature may have been

badly disturbed by animal or root action, and a considerable amount of badger activity was noted in this part of the site.

Trench 40 (Fig. 5)

Gully 3 was located at 3m, aligned N-S. This was 0.46m wide, 0.14m deep (Fig. 11), and filled with very dark brownish grey silty sand (52). No finds were recovered.

Trench 42 (Fig. 5)

This trench contained a gully (5) at 7m, which was 0.4m wide and aligned NW-SE (Fig. 11). No finds were recovered from its mid brown sandy silt fill (54), which was 0.15m thick.

Trench 43 (Fig. 6)

An irregular shaped feature (7) was observed in this trench at 20m, which was interpreted as a tree-hole or natural hollow (Fig. 11). Its mid brown sandy silt fill (56) contained no finds.

Trench 44 (Fig. 6)

A very shallow gully (6), about 0.7m wide and aligned NW-SE along most of the south eastern end of the trench (Fig. 11). A slot through this feature revealed a mid brown sandy silt fill (55), 0.06m thick, which contained no finds. It is possible that this is a furrow.

Trench 50 (Fig. 6)

A gully (13), about 0.8m wide and aligned approximately NE-SW, was observed between 15m and 23.5m. No finds were retrieved from its dark brown sandy silt fill (62), which was about 0.14m deep (Fig. 11).

Trench 55

This trench contained a possible feature (14) at 3m but which upon further investigation, seemed to be a natural depression filled with dark brown sandy silt (63). There were no finds.

Trench 62 (Fig. 6)

A very shallow gully, about 0.75m wide, (11) was located between 8m and 13m, aligned NE-SW. A 0.8m slot (Fig. 11) through this feature revealed a single fill of dark brown sandy silt (60), 0.08m thick, which contained no finds.

Trench 64 (Fig. 6)

This trench contained two gullies (8 and 9) and a probable tree-bole (10) (Fig. 11). Gully 8 was located at 21m and was aligned E-W. A 0.75m long slot through this feature, 0.95m wide and 0.16m deep, revealed a single fill of mid brown sandy silt (57), which contained no finds. Gully 9 was located at 1m, aligned E-W, and was up to 0.65m wide. No finds were recovered from its mid brown sandy silt fill (58), which was only 0.07m thick. Feature 10 was originally thought to be a large pit, partially obscured by the edge of the trench. Further investigation showed that this feature was very irregular in plan, and was probably a tree-bole, filled with light orange brown sandy silt (59).

Trench 75 (Fig. 7)

This trench contained a gully, a pit and two possible postholes. Gully 35 was located at 14m, and was aligned approximately NE-SW. A 1.2m slot through this feature, 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep, revealed a single fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (87) (Fig. 12) which contained burnt flint and one piece of struck flint. Posthole 36 was located at 13m. It measured 0.55m in diameter and 0.55m deep (Fig. 13). No finds were retrieved from its dark greyish brown sandy silt fill (88), and its slightly irregular nature suggests that it may in fact be a tree-bole. Posthole 37 was located at 9m, and was filled with dark greyish brown sandy silt (89). It measured 0.35m in diameter and 0.12m deep, and contained no finds.

Pit 38 was located at 6m, against the edge of the trench. It was about 1.25m long, at least 0.95 wide, and 0.4m deep (Fig. 12). The primary fill (91) was up to 0.12m thick and consisted of dark blackish grey sandy silt, which contained burnt flint and a large amount of charcoal. Further burnt flint was recovered from a 40 litre sample of the deposit, which also confirmed the presence of oak charcoal. Above this was a deposit of dark greyish brown sandy silt (90), up to 0.3m thick, which contained one piece of struck flint. The sand and gravel at the base of this feature, below 91, was slightly reddish in colour, suggesting possible burning *in situ*.

One piece of struck flint was recovered from the spoilheap.

Trench 76 (Fig. 7)

This trench contained a ditch, a pit and a single posthole (Fig. 12). A 1.6m long slot through ditch 31 revealed a single fill of dark brown silty sand (83), 0.8m wide and 0.4m thick, which produced burnt flint, thirteen sherds of Roman pottery and three pieces of struck flint. The ditch was located at 21m, and aligned NW-SE. Pit 33, located at 20m against the edge of the trench, was at least 1.1m long and 0.45m wide. It was filled with mid brown silty sand (85), 0.3m thick, which produced three pieces of struck flint and one very small sherd of pottery, possibly Bronze Age. Posthole 34 measured 0.32m in diameter and was located at 1.5m. No finds were recovered from its mid brown silty sand fill (86), which was only 0.05m thick.

Trench 77 (Fig. 7)

This trench contained a ditch and a posthole. Ditch 30, located at 13m was 1.1m wide (Fig. 12) and aligned approximately NW-SE. A 1.3m long slot through the feature revealed a single fill, 0.46m thick, of mid greyish brown sandy silt (82). This contained 46 sherds of Roman pottery, five struck flints, thirteen probable iron hobnails, and an iron chisel. No identifiable plant remains were retrieved from a 25 litre sample of the deposit. Posthole 32, located at 20m, measured 0.36m in diameter and was 0.24m deep (Fig. 12). No finds were recovered from its mid greyish brown sandy silt fill (84). Two pieces of struck flint were retrieved from the spoilheap.

Trench 78 (Fig. 8; Pls. 3 and 4)

A series of inter-cutting pits (39, 42, 43, 46) were identified between 8m and 13m, along with two further pits (40 and 45), a possible gully (48) and a posthole (47) (Fig. 13). Pit 39 appeared sub-rectangular in plan, and was at least 1.2m wide and 0.76m deep. Three separate fills were identified, although only the primary fill (94) contained any dating evidence. This fill consisted of dark brownish grey sandy silt, up to 0.36m thick, which produced one sherd of abraded Roman pottery. The secondary fill (93) was up to 0.34m thick and consisted of mid orange brown silty sand. The upper fill of mid orange brown silty sand was up to 0.43m thick (92).

It is possible that pit 43 is in fact the same feature as 39, although only one fill of mid brown sandy silt (153), up to 0.65m thick, could be identified. Pit 42 was at least 1.6m long and 1.1m wide, and filled with a mid brown sandy silt (152), 0.65m thick, which contained no finds. The relationship between pits 42 and 43 was not clear, although they were both seen, in section, to truncate an earlier pit (46). As a result of this heavy truncation, only a small part of pit 46 survived, filled with mid orange brown silty sand (154). No finds were recovered from this fill. It is possible that the southern edge of Pit 42 also truncated gully 48, which measured about 0.9m wide and 0.26m deep. No finds were retrieved from its fill of mid brown silty sand (155).

No finds were recovered from the dark brown sandy silt fill (151) of very shallow posthole (47), located at 5.3m, which was 0.2m in diameter.

Circular pit 45, located at 16m, was approximately 0.75m deep and 1.15m in diameter. The primary fill (150) of mid brown sandy silt contained burnt flint, 30 sherds of late Iron Age pottery and eight pieces of worked flint, whilst the upper fill (99) of light orange brown silty sand contained burnt flint, seventeen sherds of late Iron Age pottery and one piece of worked flint. This feature was 100% excavated within the trench. A 40 litre

sample, taken from the primary fill (150), contained pottery, struck flint and burnt flint, but no identifiable plant remains.

The final feature investigated in this trench was a sub-circular pit (40), located against the north-west edge of the trench, between 21.5m and 22.4m. The feature was at least 0.9m long and 0.5m wide, and contained two distinct fills (95 and 96). The primary fill (95) consisted of dark blackish grey sandy silt, up to 0.12m thick, which contained burnt flint and moderate amounts of charcoal. The reddish hue of the sand and gravel base of the pit suggested that there may have been burning *in situ*. The upper fill (96) of dark greyish brown sandy silt was about 0.2m thick, and contained no finds.

Four pieces of struck flint were found on the spoilheap.

Trench 79 (Fig. 8)

A single posthole (41), located at 10m, was recorded in this trench, measuring 0.32m in diameter and 0.17m deep (Fig. 13). No finds were recovered in its fill of mid brownish grey sandy silt (97).

Trench 80 (Fig. 8)

A possible pit (44), located at 8m, was excavated to reveal a single fill of mid orange brown silty sand (156) (Fig. 13). This fill was up to 0.26m thick and contained no finds. The sterile nature of the fill suggested that this feature may have been a tree-bole or natural hollow. Linear feature 49, located between 22m and 25m, was about 0.5m wide and 0.12m deep. It was aligned approximately NE-SW. No finds were recovered from its fill of mid greyish brown silty sand (157). Although this feature could be a gully, the sterile nature of the fill indicates that it could be a natural band of silty sand.

Trench 84 (Fig. 8)

A possible pit (104) was investigated against the north-west section of the trench, at 3m. It was about 0.25m deep and filled with mid greyish brown silty sand (164) (Fig. 13). This fill contained burnt flint and one piece of worked flint, along with a moderate amount of charcoal. However, the amount of disturbance in the base of the feature, coupled with the uneven distribution of charcoal, indicates that this again may be a tree-bole.

Trench 85 (Fig. 8)

A circular feature (100), about 0.4m in diameter, was located at 2m. This contained a primary fill of mid orange silty sand (162), about 0.13m thick along with an upper fill of mid greyish brown silty sand up to 0.13m thick

(161) (Fig. 13). Neither fill produced any finds. This feature could be either a posthole or the result of animal / root action.

Trench 88 (Fig. 9)

Three gullies crossed this trench. Gully 107 was aligned approximately NE-SW, at 6m and was about 0.75m wide (Fig. 13). A slot through the feature revealed a single fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (167), up to 0.3m thick, which contained two pieces of struck flint. A much more ephemeral gully (108) was recorded at 4m, aligned E-W. This feature was about 0.4m wide and filled with a mid brownish grey sandy silt (168), up to 0.1m thick, which produced no finds. Another gully (109), about 0.55m wide, was located at 2m, aligned NW-SE. No finds were retrieved from its fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (169), which was up to 0.13m thick.

Trench 90 (Fig. 9)

A sub-circular pit (106), about 0.9m in diameter, was located at 7m (Fig. 13). The feature was 100% excavated, for dating evidence, and revealed a fill of mid brownish grey sandy silt (166), up to 0.19m thick. Although no pottery was recovered from this feature, it did produce forty-six pieces of struck flint, including fourteen scrapers and two retouched flakes, along with burnt flint. This assemblage appears to be of Bronze Age in date. Some of the struck flint was recovered from a 20 litre sample of the deposit, which also produced a small amount of oak charcoal. A possible posthole (110) was investigated at 10.6m. This measured 0.38m in diameter and was about 0.1m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of mid brown sandy silt (170).

Trench 93 (Fig. 9)

A posthole (101), 0.2m in diameter and 0.08m deep (Fig. 13), was noted at 11m. It was filled with mid brown sandy silt (158) and contained no finds. Pit 102 was located between 20.8m and 21.4m, and measured 0.6m by 0.4m (Fig. 13). A primary fill of dark blackish grey sandy silt (160), up to 0.07m thick, contained burnt flint and frequent charcoal. A 3 litre sample from this deposit produced more burnt flint fragments and confirmed the presence of oak charcoal. The upper fill (159) was about 0.08m thick and consisted of a mid brown sandy silt, which contained burnt flint and burnt iron-stone. Additional burnt flint fragments were retrieved from a 3 litre sample of this deposit, although this did not reveal any identifiable plant remains.

Two pieces of struck flint were recovered from the spoilheap.

Trench 94 (Fig. 9; Pl. 5)

Pit 103, located at 3m, was 1m in diameter and was fully excavated (Fig. 13). It was filled with a mid brown sandy silt (163), 0.3m thick, which contained burnt flint, early Bronze Age pottery, struck flint, burnt stone, and occasional charcoal flecks. A total of 48 pottery sherds were recovered from the feature, representing the remains of three grog tempered vessels, a ridged food vessel and two beakers. The flint assemblage comprised 98 pieces and contained an unusually high proportion of scrapers along with flakes, a retouched flake and a hammerstone. Some of the finds were recovered from a 30 litre sample which was taken from the deposit. This also yielded oak, hazel, alder and hawthorn charcoal, along with a number of hazelnut fragments.

Gully 105, located at 20m was 0.65m wide and 0.27m deep (Fig. 13). It was aligned approximately NE-SW. No finds were recovered from its fill of mid brown silty sand (165).

Seven struck flints were retrieved from the spoilheap.

Trench 104 (Fig. 9)

This trench was dug immediately to the south of Trench 19 to investigate whether the large linear feature (18, 20) found in that trench continued southwards. A linear feature (112), 1.2m wide, was observed at 2m but not excavated. This was on the same N-S alignment as the linear feature found in Trench 19, but was much narrower.

Trench 105 (Fig.10)

This trench was dug to the north of Trench 19 to see whether the large linear feature (18, 20) found in that trench continued northwards. A linear feature (25), about 2.2m wide, was located at 1m. Although the feature was not excavated, a 30 litre sample was taken of its dark blackish grey sandy silt fill (98), which produced four sherds from a large late 4th to early 5th century AD bowl, but no identifiable plant remains. A further sherd of this vessel was recovered from the surface of the feature. Ditch 25 was on the same N-S alignment as the large linear feature found in trench 19.

Trench 106 (Fig. 9)

This trench was also dug to the north of Trenches 19 and 105 to further trace the course of the large ditch. Although not excavated, a linear feature (113) was observed at 4m. This feature was approximately the same width as that seen in Trench 105 and again on the same N-S alignment.

Trench 133 (Fig. 10)

Pit 111, located at 7m, was about 1m in diameter and 0.32m deep (Fig. 13). One piece of struck flint and nine sherds of Iron Age pottery were found in its fill of dark greyish brown sandy silt (171). Three pieces of struck flint were recovered from the spoilheap.

Finds

Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Frances Raymond

Introduction

A small assemblage comprising 182 sherds, weighing 1507 grams, was recovered during the evaluation. For the most part the sherds are in fresh condition or are only lightly abraded, suggesting that they are likely to be derived from *in situ* deposits. They are the product of intermittent rather than continuous activity that took place between the early Bronze Age and the Roman period.

Methodology

The work has involved a rapid appraisal of the pottery to provide a chronological framework. A full catalogue by context is given in Appendix 3. The following text presents a brief description of the material in chronological order.

The Early Bronze Age Pottery

All 48 sherds of early Bronze Age pottery, weighing 304 grams, came from pit 103 in Trench 94. These are mainly lightly abraded and represent the fragmentary remains of three grog tempered vessels: a ridged food vessel and two beakers.

The sherds from the food vessel include fragments with two parallel horizontal ridges. The wall thickness and curvature suggest that they are from a large vessel, most consistent with Tomalin's enlarged food urn 'Form 2A' (Tomalin 1983), which has a distribution encompassing Dorset, Wiltshire and south-western Hampshire. Dorset examples with similarly undecorated ridges come from the Dudsbury Barrow to the north of Bournemouth and from Dewlish, between Dorchester and Blandford (Forde-Johnston 1965, figs 2, 8 and 9).

Both beakers have relatively long necks and zoned decoration, typical of the middle to late styles (Case 1977; Case 1993, Styles 2 and 3, Group D). The motifs on the first vessel are incised and consist of at least two bands made up of a maximum of seven closely spaced horizontal lines. The second beaker is decorated with rectangular toothed comb impressions arranged in bands of two to four horizontal lines, bordering zones infilled with a lattice pattern.

The radiocarbon dates for beakers span the period between 2600 and 1800 cal BC (Kinnes *et al.* 1991), which overlaps with the currency of food vessels during the late third to early second millennium BC (Burgess 1986; Healy 1995, fig. 15.5). If the food vessel is of Form 2A, a third millennium date may be more likely since these are thought to represent an early stage in the developmental sequence (Tomalin 1983).

The Later Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age Pottery

Five fresh sherds, weighing 78 grams, from gully 15 in Trench 39 date either to the later part of the early Bronze Age or to the middle Bronze Age. All of the fragments are from a single vessel made from a coarse fabric tempered with burnt flint and grog. The only featured sherd is an applied oval lug, but unfortunately too little of the vessel walls survive to provide an indication of its profile. Lugs of this type occur on the biconical urns of the later early Bronze Age (1800 to 1400 BC), but are also found on Deverel-Rimbury vessels of the subsequent middle Bronze Age (1400 to 1000 BC).

The Middle to Late Bronze Age Pottery

A single lightly abraded wall sherd, weighing only one gram, with an oxidized exterior came from pit 33 in Trench 78. It is made from a flint tempered ware of a type most common during the middle and late Bronze Age (1400 to 600 BC). However, in isolation such fabrics are not particularly diagnostic and the suggested date should be regarded as entirely tentative.

The Iron Age Pottery

A small assemblage of 58 Iron Age sherds, weighing 486 grams, was recovered during the evaluation. Most of this material came from two pits in Trenches 78 (pit 45, deposits 99 and 150) and 133 (pit 111). A single residual sherd (1g), was also found alongside Roman pottery in ditch 30 in Trench 77, while another unstratified Iron Age fragment (2g), came from Trench 118.

The largest assemblage, representing the remains of at least five late Iron Age vessels, is derived from pit 45. This produced 47 sherds (465g), which are mostly in fresh condition, including examples with traces of charred food residue. The majority are made from typical coarse to very coarse sandy Wareham/Poole Harbour fabrics. Four small rims from different vessels are included amongst these wares. The profiles are very incomplete, but enough survives to indicate that all have short upright necks, closed mouths and high shoulders. The surface colour varies between dark grey or black and a range of oxidized hues, while some of the sherds are burnished and others are smoothed or wiped. The assemblage also includes part of a small bowl in a coarse sandy fabric tempered with sparse burnt flint. Both surfaces of this vessel are burnished and the exterior is dark grey.

Pit 111 produced a much smaller group of nine Iron Age sherds (18g). These are in variable condition and include fresh examples as well as fragments exhibiting signs of light to moderate abrasion. At least three vessels are represented, each distinguished by a unique fabric. Four of the sherds with black burnished exteriors are made from a typical coarse sandy fabric of the Wareham/Poole Harbour area. The remainder are either tempered with flint and calcareous inclusions or are in a vesicular oxidized sandy ware. The absence of featured sherds means that it is not possible to attribute the assemblage to a particular phase of the Iron Age with any degree of certainty, although the fabric characteristics suggest that a middle to late Iron Age date is most probable.

There are similar uncertainties over the precise phasing of the two remaining fragments of Iron Age pottery from the site. The only stratified sherd, found alongside Roman ceramics in pit 30 is made from a fabric tempered with partly leached calcareous inclusions and has a dark grey burnished exterior.

The Late Iron Age to Roman Pottery

Six of the unstratified sherds, weighing five grams, are made from coarse to very coarse sandy Wareham/Poole Harbour fabrics. These are derived from Trenches 119 and 121 and because they are entirely featureless could be of either late Iron Age or Roman date.

The Roman Pottery

A total of 58 Roman sherds, weighing 475 grams, came from two ditch sections. Both assemblages are composed exclusively of BB1 from the Wareham/Poole Harbour area. The group (13 sherds, 207g) from ditch 30, in Trench 77 is composed of the remains of at least four vessels, while ditch 33 in Trench 76 produced fragments (45 sherds 268g) from a minimum of two vessels. The sherds from each cut are in fresh condition or are only lightly abraded and include fragments from straight sided dishes of 2nd- to 4th-century date. These are very dark grey to black and are burnished on both surfaces. The walls of the dish from ditch 30 are decorated with shallow tooled crosses, while the vessel from ditch 31 is plain.

Conclusions

In spite of their small size most of the assemblages include the remains of several vessels in good condition. This is typical of deposits of a domestic character and could well denote the nearby presence of other contemporary features associated with occupation. Moreover, the condition of the pottery is consistent with burial soon after breakage, suggesting that the sherds should provide a relatively reliable chronology for the features in which they were found.

The early Bronze Age pottery is a particularly important find, principally because of its relative rarity and the direct association between different vessel types.

Additional Roman Pottery by Malcolm Lyne

Six sherds (156g) from two features (25 and 39) are very abraded but whether this is due to acidic soil conditions or their being residual in their contexts is uncertain (Appendix 3). Ditch 25 yielded five sherds from a large late 4th to early 5th century beaded-and-flanged bowl in a very coarse late BB1 fabric variant with up to 1.00mm white and colourless quartz filler and pimply surfaces. Pit 39 produced a single basal sherd from an unusual Form 79R platter in East Gaulish samian (c. AD 170–260) perhaps from Rheinzabern. These few sherds suggest that the excavated area is on the periphery of a Late Roman occupation site.

Burnt Flint by Sean Wallis

A collection of 518 pieces of burnt flint was collected from various features, weighing a total of 3152g (Appendix 4). The most notable concentrations were found in pits 38 and 102.

Struck Flint and Chert by Steve Ford

A collection of 226 struck lithic artefacts were recovered during the course of the evaluation. The vast majority were made of flint, probably all available from the local gravel deposits, with two flakes made of a fine grained black chert. A further four spalls, all recovered from a sieved context were rolled and are probably a product of accidental damage during formation of the gravel deposit and have been excluded from the summary in Appendix 5.

Various items were recovered in modest numbers from many of the trenches and in small numbers from various subsoil features indicating a widespread distribution of material across the landscape, which is what was anticipated from the initial (fieldwalking) evaluation of large parts of the site (Ford 2004b). A number of the items (narrow flakes) are clearly of Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date and complement the known cluster of material which was also identified during the fieldwalking.

Of particular note are the assemblages recovered from two pits (103, 106) of Early Bronze Age date which were fully excavated and sieved and produced 98 and 53 pieces respectively. As indicated in Appendix 5, both assemblages are dominated by scrapers which is an unusual composition as most flint assemblages are dominated by flakes or blades which are either used or are waste products of manufacture. The preponderance of scrapers here is indicative of a specialized assemblage. In these contexts they are not regarded as being parts of a hoard. A number of similar assemblages are documented in the literature as at Rackham, Sussex (Holden and Bradley 1975), and Ruscombe, Berkshire (site 200; Ford 1987, 68). Scrapers are usually regarded as predominantly for hide working though there is a wide range of actual uses (Moss 1983).

Metalwork by Sean Wallis

A small iron object, weighing 64g, and believed to be a bolt, was found in ditch 24. A collection of thirteen small iron objects, probably hob-nails from a boot, came from ditch 30, along with a possible iron chisel (Appendix 6).

Charred Plant Remains by Lucy Cramp

Eight samples were taken from the site for environmental analysis and floated over a 0.25mm mesh. The flots were then sorted in the laboratory under a low power binocular microscope in order to identify any preserved plant material. Charcoal was identified using low (x20) and high (up to x400) magnification.

Preliminary analysis showed that although there were numerous small fragments of charcoal, very little identifiable plant material was preserved in the samples. Only samples 1, 3, 4 and 5 from the prehistoric features warranted further analysis; the single sample from the late Roman ditch contained no identifiable material.

Details of the charcoal and charred plant material analysed are shown in Appendix 7.

Excluding charcoal, the only plant material to be recovered from these samples was hazelnut shell and a single hazelnut from sample 4. Although the fragments of nutshell are numerous, a minimum of only one hazelnut is represented. This low representation of hazelnuts suggests that the fragments may result from the inclusion of nuts amongst hazel wood used as fuel, rather than necessarily indicating deliberate exploitation of the nuts as food.

Charcoal was identified from the four samples which were subjected to further analysis. Samples 1, 3 and 5 contained small amounts of oak (*Quercus* sp.) charcoal, indicating that this species was exploited as a source of fuel during the Bronze and Iron Ages in this area. A more mixed fuel economy was suggested by the charcoal from sample 4, where fragments of hazel (*Corylus* sp.), alder (*Alnus* sp.) and hawthorn (Pomoideae) charcoal were recovered in addition to oak. It is likely that all of these wood types derived from the local environs of Philliols Farm.

The limited amount of carbonized material which was recovered from the samples means that it is not possible to draw any further conclusions from the environmental evidence.

Brick and Tile by Sean Wallis

One fragment of ceramic building material, weighing 30g, was recovered from feature 1.

Stone by Sean Wallis

Three features contained burnt fragments of unworked ferruginous sandstone, weighing a total of 494g, which would have been available locally. A broken whetstone, of unspecified source was found unstratified on the base of trench 90 (Appendix 8).

Conclusion

The evaluation has, inevitably perhaps, for such a large parcel of land on a river gravel terrace, located a range of archaeological finds and deposits. The landscape scale of evidence from such large parcels of land demonstrates the academically interesting spatial continuum of much archaeological data, yet exaggerates the difficulties of packaging the deposits up into neat well defined 'sites' for planning purposes. The full archaeological potential of this site has not yet been identified, with as yet unsurveyed areas. Nevertheless it is possible that the information presented here is a good indicator of the broad scope of the archaeology present. The evidence therefore needs categorizing and summarizing to accommodate both of these themes.

The field evidence has therefore been considered with reference to five categories:

Stray artefact finds (casually lost or discarded objects, or those dispersed during manuring)

Clusters of intensive activity (occupation sites)

Isolated deposits

Landscape features (field ditches and boundary features)

Negative areas

Stray finds

These are mainly representative of earlier periods and comprise struck flint and a little chert of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age dates. A small amount of Iron Age/Roman pottery was also recovered. The spoilheap finds are distributed as shown on Figure 14 with residual finds in deposits of later periods present in the various artefact catalogues. A number of stray finds of struck flint and a small number of sherds of post-medieval pottery were found during the earlier fieldwalking evaluation.

In themselves these flint finds are of minimal significance but at this juncture, the dense scatter of Mesolithic and later flintwork (Ford 2004b), found in the earlier fieldwalking exercise (in areas specifically excluded from this trenching exercise) requires inclusion in this discussion. It seems likely that the evaluation trenching finds extend the areas where the flint scatters are likely to be present.

Clusters of intensive activity (occupation sites)

Clustered areas within this category are limited to just one area for the trenching, located towards the southern end of the site, but also include the flint scatters found previously.

The earliest datable features identified during the trenching were two pits, one of which contained a number of early Bronze Age pottery sherds, including fragments from at least two beakers. Both these pits contained large amounts of struck flint with an unusually high proportion of scrapers within the total flint assemblage. Apart from their rarity, the pit with pottery is particularly noteworthy for the well stratified association of pottery styles and the recovery of some economic evidence, albeit just a few fragments of hazel nut shell and wood charcoal. Early Bronze Age occupation sites represented by more than flint scatters contained within the topsoil (Healy 1987) are still very rare in southern Britain despite more than a decade of evaluation trenching projects such as this. This area therefore provides an opportunity to recover further stratified domestic deposits with which to study economic topics such as plant and, possibly, animal husbandry. A pit containing one small sherd, tentatively dated middle to late Bronze Age was also found within this cluster

The main archaeological deposits within this area are of late Iron Age and Roman activity. The Iron Age activity is indicated by two pits, with dated Roman deposits represented by two ditches and a series of intercutting pits. The pottery from these latter features can be dated to the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. However, there are a greater number of deposits within this area comprising gullies, pits and postholes which were undated. A number of these features produced burnt or struck flint, which, if not residual may indicate a prehistoric date.

Isolated deposits

A few stratified early/middle Bronze Age sherds and burnt and struck flint were recovered from a feature in Trench 39. However, this feature is of doubtful authenticity and either has been disturbed in the past or may be a natural band within the underlying geology. If so, then these finds are just stray finds.

Landscape features (field ditches and boundary features)

Several of the trenches, most of which were located at the northern end of the site, where it rises towards Philliols Heath, revealed a number of linear features. These vary in size from small gullies to the large ditch located in trenches 19, 104, 105 and 106. Unfortunately, apart from the large ditch, none of these features

produced any dating evidence. It is possible that they represent medieval or earlier field systems, although it is also possible that some of them represent either natural bands or hollows in the underlying sand and gravels, or are the result of animal disturbance, or are the result of casual agricultural activity (wheel ruts or furrows). It was noted from the number of holes visible on the ground, that there was a great deal of badger activity in this part of the site and some could be parts of badger setts.

The large ditch is of some interest in that, from its size, it is more than a simple field boundary. It might represent a large settlement enclosure or possibly a territorial boundary. It is also noteworthy as being associated with late Roman/early Saxon pottery which is a period of great, but little understood change.

Negative areas

Several large areas, contained no archaeological deposits, and at most one of two stray artefact finds. These areas would appear to have little archaeological interest.

In conclusion, this evaluation, with its systematic and extensive programme of sampling using trial trenching has successfully demonstrated the archaeological potential of a substantial portion of the site. It has characterized the wide range of deposits encountered and identified locations with high, low and no potential to provide detailed information which can be used to mitigate the effects of development on the archaeological heritage.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	27.20	1.80	0.58 (E) 0.41 (W)	0-0.16m topsoil onto 0.16-0.30m subsoil onto 0.30-0.58m natural sand and gravels. No archaeology.
2	26.90	1.80	0.33	0-0.13m topsoil onto 0.13-0.24m subsoil onto 0.24-0.33m natural sand and gravels. No archaeology.
3	25.00	1.80	0.38	0-0.14m topsoil onto 0.14-0.30m subsoil onto 0.30-0.38m natural sand and gravels with moderate flints. No archaeology.
4	26.40	1.80	0.44	0-0.15m topsoil onto 0.15-0.34m subsoil onto 0.34-0.44m natural sand and gravels with moderate flints and patches of clayey sand. Possible ditch 1 with brick / tile.
5	24.10	1.80	0.38	0-0.16m topsoil onto 0.16-0.29m subsoil onto 0.29-0.38m natural clayey sand with patches of gravel and occasional flints. No archaeology.
6	25.10	1.80	0.42	0-0.14m topsoil onto 0.14-0.31m subsoil onto 0.31-0.42m natural sand and gravels with occasional flints. No archaeology.
7	25.50	1.80	0.60	0-0.16m topsoil onto 0.16-0.54m mid grey/ white sand (natural) onto 0.54-0.60m natural sand and gravels. No archaeology. [Plate 1]
8	26.40	1.80	0.62	0-0.15m topsoil onto 0.15-0.52m white sand with dark grey patches (natural) onto 0.52-0.62m natural sand and gravels. No archaeology.
9	25.80	1.80	0.60	0-0.16m topsoil onto 0.16-0.60m light grey sand (natural) onto natural sand. No archaeology.
10	24.80	1.80	0.62	0-0.14m topsoil onto 0.14-0.42m dark grey sand (natural) onto 0.42-0.62m natural sand with occasional flints. Ditch 26 with no finds.
11	26.00	1.80	0.40 (E) 0.54 (W)	0-0.13m topsoil onto 0.14-0.24m dark grey sand (natural) onto 0.24-0.54m natural sand with occasional flints. Ditch 24 with no finds.
12	24.00	1.80	0.40	0-0.11m topsoil onto 0.11-0.23m dark grey sand (natural) onto 0.23-0.40m natural sand. No archaeology.
13	23.90	1.80	0.35	0-0.12m topsoil onto 0.12-0.22m mid greyish brown sand (natural) onto 0.22-0.35m natural sand with occasional flints. Gully 28 with no finds.
14	25.80	1.80	0.40	0-0.12m topsoil onto 0.12-0.18m mid grey sand (natural) onto 0.18-0.40m natural sand. No archaeology.
15	27.00	1.80	0.46	0-0.12m topsoil onto 0.12-0.30 subsoil onto 0.30-0.46m natural sand with clayey sand patches. No archaeology.
16	25.00	1.80	0.45m	0-0.13m topsoil onto 0.13-0.23m subsoil onto 0.23-0.45m natural sand. No archaeology.
17	26.50	1.80	0.49	0-0.14m topsoil onto 0.14-0.24m subsoil onto 0.24-0.49m natural sand with moderate flints. Gully 27 with no finds.
18	24.40	1.80	0.40	0-0.14m topsoil onto 0.14-0.26m subsoil onto 0.26-0.40m natural sand. Gully 22 with no finds. Field drain (23).
19	27.50	1.80	0.51	0-0.12m topsoil onto 0.12-0.37m subsoil onto 0.37-0.51m natural sand. Ditch 18 and 19 with recut 20. No finds. [Plate 2]
20	23.80	1.80	0.38	0-0.13m topsoil onto 0.13-0.27m subsoil onto natural sand and sandy clay. Gully 29 with no finds.
21	22.40	1.80	0.42	0-0.14m topsoil onto 0.14-0.28m subsoil onto 0.28-0.42m natural sand. Gullies 17 and 21 with no finds.
22	25.60	1.80	0.39	0-0.17m topsoil onto 0.17-0.24m subsoil onto 0.24-0.39m natural sand. No archaeology.
23	27.30	1.80	0.40	0-0.18m topsoil onto 0.18-0.26m subsoil onto 0.26-0.40m natural silty sand. No archaeology.
24	25.30	1.80	0.43	0-0.16m topsoil onto 0.16-0.38m subsoil onto 0.38-0.43m natural sand with moderate flints. No archaeology.
25	26.20	1.80	0.56	0-0.16m topsoil onto 0.16-0.40m subsoil onto 0.40-0.56m natural sand with moderate flints. No archaeology.
26	23.50	1.80	0.37	0-0.15m topsoil onto 0.15-0.32m subsoil onto 0.32-0.37m natural sand with moderate flints. No archaeology.
27	26.40	1.80	0.50	0-0.11m topsoil onto 0.11-0.24m subsoil onto 0.24-0.50m natural sand and gravel with moderate flints. No archaeology.
28	26.40	1.80	0.42	0-0.12m topsoil onto 0.12-0.28m subsoil onto 0.28-0.42m natural sand with occasional flints. Possible pit 16 with no finds.
29	26.50	1.80	0.46	0-0.12m topsoil onto 0.12-0.30m subsoil onto 0.30-0.46m natural sand with moderate flints. No archaeology.
30	23.30	1.80	0.46	0-0.11m topsoil onto 0.11-0.25m subsoil onto 0.25-0.46m natural sand and gravel with occasional flints. No archaeology.
31	24.00	1.80	0.48	0-0.11m topsoil onto 0.11-0.23m subsoil onto 0.23-0.48m natural sand with moderate flints. No archaeology.
32	26.40	1.80	0.38	0-0.10m topsoil onto 0.10-0.26m subsoil onto 0.26-0.38m natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
33	26.20	1.80	0.35	0-0.19m topsoil onto 0.19-0.35m natural clayey sand with occasional flints. Gully 4 with no finds.
34	25.00	1.80	0.39	0-0.12m topsoil onto 0.12-0.30 subsoil onto 0.30-0.39m natural sand with very occasional flints. Gully 2 with no finds.

<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
35	23.60	1.80	0.41	0-0.13m topsoil onto 0.13-0.29m subsoil onto 0.29-0.41m natural sand. No archaeology.
36	28.10	1.80	0.45	0-0.14m topsoil onto 0.14-0.28m subsoil onto 0.28-0.45m natural sand. No archaeology.
37	24.10	1.80	0.26	0-0.14m topsoil onto 0.14-0.26m natural sand. No archaeology.
38	23.10	1.80	0.32	0-0.12m topsoil onto 0.12-0.25m subsoil onto 0.25-0.32m natural sand with occasional flints. No archaeology.
39	27.30	1.80	0.48	0-0.13m topsoil onto 0.13-0.38m subsoil onto 0.38-0.48m natural sand with occasional flints. Feature 15 with pottery and flint.
40	29.00	1.80	0.47	0-0.12m topsoil onto 0.12-0.35m subsoil onto 0.35-0.47m natural sand with moderate flints. Gully 3 with no finds.
41	23.10	1.80	0.42	0-0.12m topsoil onto 0.12-0.22m subsoil onto 0.22-0.42m natural clayey sand with occasional flints. No archaeology.
42	23.70	1.80	0.37	0-0.12m topsoil onto 0.12-0.28m subsoil onto 0.28-0.37m natural sand with moderate flints. Possible gully/ natural feature 5 with no finds.
43	27.40	1.80	0.38	0-0.12m topsoil onto 0.12-0.30m subsoil onto 0.30-0.38m natural clayey sand. Natural feature 7 with no finds.
44	27.60	1.80	0.43	0-0.12m topsoil onto 0.12-0.30m subsoil onto 0.30-0.43m natural sand with moderate flints. Gully 6 with no finds.
45	18.10	1.80	0.38	0-0.13m topsoil onto 0.13-0.25m subsoil onto 0.25-0.38m natural sand with moderate flints. No archaeology.
46	26.60	1.80	0.45	0-0.13m topsoil onto 0.13-0.33m subsoil onto 0.33-0.45m natural sand with occasional flints. No archaeology.
47	27.20	1.80	0.29	0-0.17m topsoil onto 0.17-0.29m natural sand with patches of gravel. No archaeology.
48	27.50	1.80	0.38	0-0.14m topsoil onto 0.14-0.28m natural sand. Probable machine trench 12.
49	24.10	1.80	0.40	0-0.11m topsoil onto 0.11-0.30m subsoil onto 0.30-0.40m natural sand with very occasional flints. No archaeology.
50	27.40	1.80	0.35	0-0.13m topsoil onto 0.13-0.28m subsoil onto 0.28-0.35m natural sand with moderate flints. Gully 13 with no finds.
51	24.60	1.80	0.34	0-0.12m topsoil onto 0.12-0.28m subsoil onto 0.28-0.34m natural sand with patches of gravel. No archaeology.
52	28.20	1.80	0.42	0-0.08m topsoil onto 0.08-0.32m subsoil onto 0.32-0.42m natural sand. No archaeology.
53	26.30	1.80	0.45	0-0.15m topsoil onto 0.15-0.31m subsoil onto 0.31-0.45m natural sand with occasional flints. No archaeology.
54	23.00	1.80	0.42	0-0.14m topsoil onto 0.14-0.29m subsoil onto 0.29-0.42m natural sand with very occasional flints. No archaeology.
55	26.60	1.80	0.40	0-0.15m topsoil onto 0.15-0.30m subsoil onto 0.30-0.40m natural sand. Probable natural feature 14 with no finds.
56	27.80	1.80	0.36	0-0.10m topsoil onto 0.10-0.29m subsoil onto 0.29-0.36m natural sand. No archaeology.
57	25.50	1.80	0.45	0-0.14m topsoil onto 0.14-0.29m subsoil onto 0.29-0.45m natural sand with moderate flints. No archaeology.
58	26.10	1.80	0.38	0-0.14m topsoil onto 0.14-0.28m subsoil onto 0.28-0.38m natural sand with moderate flints. No archaeology.
59	23.50	1.80	0.44	0-0.13m topsoil onto 0.13-0.36m subsoil onto 0.36-0.44m natural sand with moderate flints. No archaeology.
60	27.10	1.80	0.42	0-0.14m topsoil onto 0.14-0.32m subsoil onto 0.32-0.42m natural sand with moderate flints. No archaeology.
61	24.90	1.80	0.41	0-0.14m topsoil onto 0.14-0.22m subsoil onto 0.22-0.41m natural sand with moderate flints. No archaeology.
62	25.10	1.80	0.44	0-0.13m topsoil onto 0.13-0.30m subsoil onto 0.30-0.44m natural sand with occasional flints. Gully 11 with no finds.
63	26.70	1.80	0.51	0-0.13m topsoil onto 0.13-0.40m subsoil onto 0.40-0.51m natural sand with occasional flints. No archaeology.
64	23.20	1.80	0.48	0-0.14m topsoil onto 0.14-0.31m subsoil onto 0.31-0.48m. Gullies 8 and 9 with no finds. Treebole 10 with no finds.
65	25.80	1.80	0.42	0-0.13m topsoil onto 0.13-0.32m subsoil onto 0.32-0.42m natural sand with occasional flints. No archaeology.
66	25.00	1.80	0.33	0-0.13m topsoil onto 0.13-0.27m subsoil onto 0.27-0.33m natural sand with occasional flints. No archaeology.
67	27.40	1.80	0.35	0-0.15m topsoil onto 0.15-0.27m subsoil onto 0.27-0.35m natural sand with occasional flints. No archaeology.
68	25.00	1.80	0.34 (N) 0.61 (S)	0-0.15m topsoil onto 0.15-0.28m subsoil onto 0.28-0.61m natural sand with moderate flints. No archaeology.
69	25.40	1.80	0.48	0-0.13m topsoil onto 0.13-0.30m subsoil onto 0.30-0.48m natural sand. No archaeology.
70	23.50	1.80	0.38	0-0.14m topsoil onto 0.14-0.33m subsoil onto 0.33-0.38m natural sand with occasional flints. No archaeology.
71	24.20	1.80	0.38	0-0.15m topsoil onto 0.15-0.29m subsoil onto 0.29-0.38m natural sand with moderate flints. No archaeology.

<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
72	25.40	1.80	0.49	0-0.14m topsoil onto 0.14-0.38m subsoil onto 0.38-0.49m natural sand and gravels with moderate flints. No archaeology.
73	23.30	1.80	0.52	0-0.14m topsoil onto 0.14-0.35m subsoil onto 0.35-0.52m natural sand and gravels with moderate flints. No archaeology.
74	26.90	1.80	0.48	0-0.14m topsoil onto 0.14-0.36m subsoil onto 0.36-0.48m natural sand and gravels with moderate flints. No archaeology.
75	25.50	1.80	0.52	0-0.16m topsoil onto 0.16-0.38m subsoil onto 0.38-0.52m natural sand and gravels with moderate flints. Gully 35 with flint and burnt flint. Postholes 36 and 37 with no finds. Pit 38 with flint and burnt flint.
76	24.00	1.80	0.39	0-0.15m topsoil onto 0.15-0.31m subsoil onto 0.31-0.39m natural sand and gravels with moderate flints. Ditch 31 with pottery and flint. Pit 33 with flint. Posthole 34 with no finds.
77	24.50	1.80	0.39	0-0.16m topsoil onto 0.16-0.26m subsoil onto 0.26-0.39m natural sand and gravels with moderate flints. Ditch 30 with pottery, flint and metal. Posthole 32 with no finds.
78	28.20	1.80	0.44	0-0.15m topsoil onto 0.15-0.28m subsoil onto 0.28-0.44m natural sand and gravels with moderate flints. Pits 39,40,42,43,45, 46, and 48 with pottery, flint and burnt flint. Posthole 47 with no finds. [Plates 3 and 4]
79	23.50	1.80	0.44	0-0.15m topsoil onto 0.15-0.33m subsoil onto 0.33-0.44m natural sand and gravels with moderate flints. Posthole 41 with no finds.
80	26.80	1.80	0.45	0-0.16m topsoil onto 0.16-0.36m subsoil onto 0.36-0.45m natural sand and gravels with moderate flints. Pit/ tree-bole 44 with no finds. Gully 49 with no finds.
81	23.00	1.80	0.69	0-0.15m topsoil onto 0.15-0.36m subsoil onto 0.36-0.69m natural sand and gravels with moderate flints. No archaeology.
82	26.50	1.80	0.58	0-0.16m topsoil onto 0.16-0.40m subsoil onto 0.40-0.58m natural sand and gravels with moderate flints. No archaeology.
83	25.50	1.80	0.61	0-0.17m topsoil onto 0.17-0.46m subsoil onto 0.46-0.61m natural sand and gravels with moderate flints. No archaeology.
84	22.20	1.80	0.46	0-0.15m topsoil onto 0.15-0.35m subsoil onto 0.35-0.46m natural sand and gravels with moderate flints. Pit/ tree-bole 104 with flint and burnt flint.
85	24.60	1.80	0.73 (NE) 0.51 (SW)	0-0.17m topsoil onto 0.17-0.39m subsoil onto 0.39-0.73m natural sand and gravels with moderate flints. Natural feature/ posthole 100 with no finds.
86	27.20	1.80	0.52	0-0.16m topsoil onto 0.16-0.35m subsoil onto 0.35-0.52m natural sand and gravels with moderate flints. No archaeology.
87	24.90	1.80	0.53	0-0.16m topsoil onto 0.16-0.36m subsoil onto 0.36-0.53m natural sand and gravels with frequent flints. No archaeology.
88	25.00	1.80	0.51	0-0.17m topsoil onto 0.17-0.39m subsoil onto 0.39-0.51m natural sand and gravels with frequent flints. Gully 107 with flint. Gullies 108 and 109 with no finds.
89	24.60	1.80	0.52	0-0.16m topsoil onto 0.16-0.39m subsoil onto 0.39-0.52m natural sand and gravels with frequent flints. No archaeology.
90	25.00	1.80	0.49	0-0.16m topsoil onto 0.16-0.36m subsoil onto 0.36-0.49m natural sand and gravels with moderate flints. Pit 106 with flint and burnt flint. Posthole 110 with no finds.
91	25.80	1.80	0.47	0-0.16m topsoil onto 0.16-0.36m subsoil onto 0.36-0.47m natural sand and gravels with moderate flints. No archaeology.
92	25.10	1.80	0.44	0-0.17m topsoil onto 0.17-0.34m subsoil onto 0.34-0.44m natural sand and gravels with moderate flints. No archaeology.
93	29.40	1.80	0.39	0-0.17m topsoil onto 0.17-0.26m subsoil onto 0.26-0.39m natural sand and gravels with moderate flints. Posthole 101 with no finds. Pit 102 with burnt flint.
94	26.00	1.80	0.42	0-0.16m topsoil onto 0.16-0.34m subsoil onto 0.34-0.42m natural sand and gravels with moderate flints. Pit 103 with pottery and flint. Gully 105 with no finds. [Plate 5]
95	21.20	1.80	0.49	0-0.17m topsoil onto 0.17-0.40m subsoil onto 0.40-0.49m natural sand and gravels with moderate flints. No archaeology.
96	23.20	1.80	0.47	0-0.16m topsoil onto 0.16-0.39m subsoil onto 0.39-0.47m natural sand and gravels with moderate flints. No archaeology.
97	27.80	1.50	0.30	0-0.08m topsoil onto 0.08-0.26m subsoil onto 0.26-0.30m natural silty sand with occasional flints. No archaeology.
98	26.60	1.50	0.28	0-0.06m topsoil onto 0.06-0.24m subsoil onto 0.24-0.28m natural silty sand with occasional flints. No archaeology.
99	26.60	1.50	0.29	0-0.08m topsoil onto 0.08-0.24m subsoil onto 0.24-0.29m natural silty sand with occasional flints. No archaeology. [Plate 6]
100	26.50	1.50	0.31	0-0.08m topsoil onto 0.08-0.22m subsoil onto 0.22-0.31m natural silty sand with occasional flints. No archaeology.
101	25.20	1.50	0.27	0-0.06m topsoil onto 0.06-0.20m subsoil onto 0.20-0.27m natural silty sand with occasional flints. No archaeology.
102	28.60	1.50	0.26	0-0.07m topsoil onto 0.07-0.20m subsoil onto 0.20-0.26m natural silty sand with occasional flints. No archaeology.
103	9.10	1.50	0.53	0-0.16m topsoil onto 0.16-0.44m subsoil onto 0.44-0.53m natural sand with occasional flints. No archaeology.

<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
104	9.50	1.50	0.37	0-0.14m topsoil onto 0.14-0.32m subsoil onto 0.32-0.37m natural sand with moderate flints. Ditch 112 - not excavated.
105	6.40	1.50	0.39	0-0.13m topsoil onto 0.13-0.31m subsoil onto 0.31-0.39m natural sand with moderate flints. Ditch 25- not excavated. Late Roman pottery from surface and sample.
106	6.50	1.50	0.52	0-0.13m topsoil onto 0.13-0.36m subsoil onto 0.36-0.52m natural clayey sand with moderate flints. Ditch 113- not excavated.
107	27.30	1.80	0.52	0-0.37m topsoil onto 0.37-0.52m subsoil onto natural sand and gravels. No archaeology.
108	26.00	1.80	0.31	0-0.26m topsoil onto 0.26-0.31m subsoil onto natural sand and gravels. No archaeology.
109	27.20	1.80	0.39	0-0.29m topsoil onto 0.29-0.39m subsoil onto natural sand and gravels. No archaeology.
110	24.20	1.80	0.42	0-0.31m topsoil onto 0.31-0.42m subsoil onto natural sandy silt with patches of gravel. No archaeology.
111	27.20	1.80	0.42	0-0.33m topsoil onto 0.33-0.42m subsoil onto natural sand and gravels. No archaeology.
112	26.00	1.80	0.45	0-0.36m topsoil onto 0.36-0.45m subsoil onto natural sand and gravels. No archaeology.
113	25.00	1.80	0.46	0-0.32m topsoil onto 0.32-0.46m subsoil onto natural sandy silt with frequent flints. No archaeology.
114	23.50	1.80	0.42	0-0.31m topsoil onto 0.31-0.42m subsoil onto natural sand and gravels with moderate flints. No archaeology.
115	27.30	1.80	0.43	0-0.25m topsoil onto 0.25-0.43m subsoil onto natural sand and gravels with moderate flints. No archaeology.
116	24.30	1.80	0.44	0-0.31m topsoil onto 0.31-0.44m subsoil onto natural sandy silt and gravels. No archaeology.
117	25.20	1.80	0.53	0-0.42m topsoil onto 0.42-0.53m subsoil onto natural sandy silt and gravels. No archaeology.
118	23.70	1.80	0.53	0-0.31m topsoil onto 0.31-0.53m subsoil onto natural sandy silt and gravels. No archaeology.
119	24.70	1.80	0.39	0-0.30m topsoil onto 0.30-0.39m subsoil onto natural sandy silt and gravels. No archaeology.
120	25.00	1.80	0.48	0-0.31m topsoil onto 0.31-0.48m subsoil onto natural sandy silt and gravels. No archaeology.
121	25.40	1.80	0.39	0-0.27m topsoil onto 0.27-0.39m subsoil onto natural sandy silt and gravels. No archaeology.
122	25.70	1.80	0.37	0-0.26m topsoil onto 0.26-0.37m subsoil onto natural sand and gravels. No archaeology.
123	23.60	1.80	0.30	0-0.26m topsoil onto 0.26-0.30m subsoil onto natural sand and gravels. No archaeology.
124	25.90	1.80	0.45	0-0.34m topsoil onto 0.34-0.45m subsoil onto natural sand and gravels. No archaeology.
125	27.50	1.80	0.47	0-0.39m topsoil onto 0.39-0.47m subsoil onto natural sand. No archaeology.
126	24.30	1.80	0.41	0-0.37m topsoil onto 0.37-0.41m subsoil onto natural silty sand. No archaeology.
127	24.50	1.80	0.39	0-0.32m topsoil onto 0.32-0.39m subsoil onto natural sand. No archaeology.
128	25.20	1.80	0.45	0-0.40m topsoil onto 0.40-0.45m subsoil onto natural sand and gravels with frequent flints. No archaeology.
129	25.20	1.80	0.40	0-0.36m topsoil onto 0.36-0.40m subsoil onto natural sand. No archaeology.
130	25.50	1.80	0.42	0-0.35m topsoil onto 0.35-0.42m subsoil onto natural sand. No archaeology.
131	24.20	1.80	0.43	0-0.38m topsoil onto 0.38-0.43m subsoil onto natural sand. No archaeology.
132	26.40	1.80	0.40	0-0.29m topsoil onto 0.29-0.40m subsoil onto natural sand. No archaeology.
133	27.30	1.80	0.26	0-0.26m topsoil onto natural sand and gravels. Pit 111 with pottery and flint.
134	27.40	1.80	0.33	0-0.33m topsoil onto natural silty sand and gravels. No archaeology.
135	26.30	1.80	0.48	0-0.31m topsoil onto 0.31-0.48m subsoil onto natural silty sand and gravels. No archaeology.
136	24.20	1.80	0.49	0-0.37m topsoil onto 0.37-0.49m subsoil onto natural silty sand and gravels. No archaeology.
137	28.60	1.80	0.36	0-0.36m topsoil onto natural silty sand and gravels. No archaeology.
138	29.70	1.80	0.35	0-0.35m topsoil onto natural silty sand. No archaeology.
139	24.50	1.80	0.47	0-0.34m topsoil onto 0.34-0.47m subsoil onto natural silty sand and gravels. No archaeology.
140	27.00	1.80	0.29	0-0.29m topsoil onto natural silty sand and gravels. No archaeology.
141	26.20	1.80	0.33	0-0.33m topsoil onto natural silty sand and gravels. No archaeology.
142	25.80	1.80	0.37	0-0.25m topsoil onto 0.25-0.37m subsoil onto natural silty sand and gravels. No archaeology.
143	25.20	1.80	0.35	0-0.35m topsoil onto natural silty sand and gravels. No archaeology.

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
4	1	50	Ditch / natural feature	Post-Med ?	Brick / Tile
10	26	76	Ditch	Unknown	None
11	24	75	Ditch	Unknown	None
13	28	78, 79	Gully	Unknown	None
17	27	77	Gully	Unknown	None
18	22	73	Gully	Unknown	None
18	23	74	Field Drain	Modern	Ceramic Pipe
19	18	67, 69	Ditch	Unknown	None
19	19	68, 69	Ditch	Unknown	None
19	20	71, 72	Ditch	Unknown	None
20	29	80, 81	Gully	Unknown	None
21	17	66	Gully	Unknown	None
21	21	70	Gully	Unknown	None
28	16	65	Pit	Unknown	None
33	4	53	Gully	Unknown	None
39	15	63	Possible Pit/ post-hole	Bronze Age	Pottery
40	3	52	Gully	Unknown	None
42	5	54	Gully / natural feature	Unknown	None
43	7	56	Tree-bole / natural feature	Unknown	None
44	6	55	Gully	Unknown	None
48	12	61	Machine Trench	Modern	None
50	13	62	Gully	Unknown	None
55	14	63	Natural feature	Unknown	None
62	11	60	Gully	Unknown	None
64	8	57	Gully	Unknown	None
64	9	58	Gully	Unknown	None
64	10	59	Tree-bole	Unknown	None
75	35	87	Gully	Prehistoric ?	Struck and Burnt Flint
75	36	88	Posthole	Unknown	None
75	37	89	Posthole	Unknown	None
75	38	91, 92	Pit	Prehistoric ?	Struck and Burnt Flint
76	31	83	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
76	33	85	Pit	Prehistoric ?	Struck Flint
76	34	86	Posthole	Unknown	None
77	30	82	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
77	32	84	Posthole	Unknown	None
78	39	92, 93, 94	Pit	Roman	Pottery
78	40	95, 96	Pit	Prehistoric ?	Burnt Flint
78	42	152	Pit	Unknown	None
78	43	153	Pit	Unknown	None
78	45	99, 150	Pit	Late Iron Age	Pottery
78	46	154	Pit	Unknown	None
78	47	151	Posthole	Unknown	None
78	48	155	Gully	Unknown	None
79	41	97	Posthole	Unknown	None
80	44	156	Pit / Tree-bole	Unknown	None
80	49	157	Gully	Unknown	None
84	104	164	Pit / Tree-bole	Prehistoric ?	Burnt Flint
85	100	161, 162	Natural feature / Posthole	Unknown	None
88	107	167	Gully	Prehistoric ?	Struck Flint
88	108	168	Gully	Unknown	None
88	109	169	Gully	Unknown	None
90	106	166	Pit	Bronze Age ?	Struck Flint
90	110	170	Posthole	Unknown	None
93	101	158	Posthole	Unknown	None
93	102	159, 160	Pit	Prehistoric ?	Burnt Flint
94	103	163	Pit	Bronze Age	Pottery and Struck Flint
94	105	165	Gully	Unknown	None
104	112		Ditch	Unknown	None
105	25	98	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
106	113		Ditch	Unknown	None
133	111	171	Pit	Iron Age	Pottery

APPENDIX 3 : Pottery Tables

Table 1: Catalogue of stratified pottery

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comments</i>
39	15	64	-	4 1	41 37	Body Lug	Early - Middle Bronze Age	All sherds from a single vessel
76	31	83	-	2 3 5 2	31 106 59 1	Rim Base Body Split body	Roman :2nd - 4th century	BB1 straight-sided dish – all sherds likely to be part of this vessel
76	31	83	-	1	10	Neck	Roman	BB1 jar (dated from assoc. with above dish)
76	33	85	-	1	1	Body	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Date tentative
77	30	82	-	6 1 2 22 4	59 6 23 84 2	Rim Base Dec body Body Split body	Roman – 2nd - 4th century	BB1 straight-sided dish – all sherds likely to be part of this vessel
77	30	82	-	3 1	42 5	Base Body	Roman	BB1 remains of 2 vessels (dated from assoc. with above dish)
77	30	82	-	1	31	Neck	Roman	BB1 jar (dated from assoc. with above dish)
77	30	82	6	4 1	11 5	Body Neck	Roman	BB1 (dated from assoc. with above dish)
77	30	82	6	1	1	Body	Iron Age	Residual
78	39	94		1	108	Base	Roman : 2nd - 3rd century	Form 79R platter. Very abraded
78	45	99	-	1 12	14 128	Rim	Late Iron Age	High shouldered vessel, short upright rim – local coarse sandy fabric
78	45	99	-	1 3	12 28	Rim Join body	Late Iron Age	Small bowl rim - coarse sandy fabric with sparse burnt flint
78	45	150	-	2 16	5 232	Rim	Late Iron Age	From two additional high shouldered vessels – local coarse sandy fabric
78	45	150	7	1	10	Body	Late Iron Age	From small bowl
78	45	150	7	1	4	Rim	Late Iron Age	From one of high shouldered vessels
78	45	150	7	1	9	Rim	Late Iron Age	From fourth high shouldered vessel – local very coarse sandy fabric
78	45	150	7	9	23	Body	Late Iron Age	Local very coarse sandy fabric
94	103	163	-	2 15	108 97	Dec body	Early Bronze Age	Part enlarged ridged food vessel urn – grog tempered
94	103	163	-	2 1 5 3	22 5 27 1	Dec rim Dec neck Dec body Body	Early Bronze Age	Comb decorated beaker – grog tempered
94	103	163	-	1 2 1 1	13 2 3 6	Dec rim Rim Neck Dec body	Early Bronze Age	Beaker with incised decoration – grog tempered
94	103	163	-	2 4	2 3	Dec body Body	Early Bronze Age	Sherds that could be from either of the two beakers
94	103	163	-	8	14	Body	Early Bronze Age	Grog tempered sherds that could not be assigned to a specific vessel
94	103	163	4	1	1	Body	Early Bronze Age	Grog tempered sherd that could not be assigned to a specific vessel
105	25	98		1	30	Rim	Roman :Late 4th - Early 5th century	Beaded-and-flanged bowl. Very abraded.
105	25	98	8	4	20	Body	Roman :Late 4th - Early 5th century	Beaded-and-flanged bowl. Very abraded.
133	111	171	-	4	13	Body	Iron Age	Local coarse sandy fabric
133	111	171	-	1	2	Body	Iron Age	Fabric tempered with sparse flint and calcareous inclusions
133	111	171	-	1 3	1 2	?Base	Iron Age	Oxidized sandy fabric with voids
TOTAL				175	1500			

APPENDIX 3 (continued): Pottery Tables

Table 2 : Catalogue of unstratified pottery

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Co-ordinates</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comments</i>
118	20-25 m.	1	2	Split body	IA	
119	0-10 m.	1	1	Split body	LIA-Roman	Very coarse sandy local fabric
119	0-10 m.	1	1	Split body	LIA- Roman	Very coarse sandy local fabric
121	0-5 m.	3	2	Body	LIA- Roman	Coarse sandy local fabric
TOTALS		7	7			

APPENDIX 4: Burnt flint

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
76	30	82	Ditch	2	8
75	35	87	Gully	1	16
75	38	91	Pit	237	472
78	40	95	Pit	5	104
78	45	99	Pit	1	8
78	45	150	Pit	7	34
93	102	159	Pit	224	2380
93	102	160	Pit	30	54
94	103	163	Pit	5	16
84	104	164	Pit / Tree-bole	4	44
84	106	166	Pit	2	16

APPENDIX 5a: Summary of struck flint

Type	103 (163)	106 (166)	Other contexts	Total
Flakes	27	29	38	94
Chert flakes	-		2	2
Blades	4	1	10	15
Spalls	18	1	16	35
Cores		1	3	4
core fragments	1		2	3
bashed lumps	1			1
Scrapers	44	15	7	66
retouched flakes	1	2		3
serrated flake	1			1
burin?			1	1
Hammerstone	1			1

APPENDIX 5b: Catalogue of struck flint

Cut	Deposit	Trench	Intact Flake	Intact Blade	Broken Flake	Broken Blade	Possible Broken Blade	Spall	Core	Other
		1	3		1					
		3	2					1		
		7								core fragment
		18			1				1	
		20	1							
		24	1		1		1			3 Scrapers; core fragment
		25	2		3				1	
		29	2		1		2			
15	64	39	1		1					
		68			1					
		75	1 chert							
35	87	75	1							
38	90	75	1							
31	83	76	3							
33	85	76	3							
		77			1	1				
30	82	77	1							
30	82	77						4		
		78	1	1	1					burin?
45	99	78			1					
45	150	78	3	1	1					
45	150	78	2		1					
104	164	84	1							
		87	1							
107	167	88	1				1			
106	166	90	16	2	12			5 (4 rolled)	1	15 Scrapers; 2 retouched flakes
		91	1							
		93	1 chert		1					
		94	4			1				2 Scrapers
103	163	94	8	3	7		1			40 scrapers; hammerstone; serrated flake
103	163	94	6		6			18		4 scrapers; retouched flake; bashed lump; core fragment
		95	1							
		100	1							
		112				1		1		
		113						2		
		114						1		
		115						1		
		116	1		1			1		2 Scrapers
		117	1							
		118	1	1	2					
		119	1							
		120	2							Scraper (denticulate?)
		121	1							
		122						1		

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Intact Flake</i>	<i>Intact Blade</i>	<i>Broken Flake</i>	<i>Broken Blade</i>	<i>Possible Broken Blade</i>	<i>Spall</i>	<i>Core</i>	<i>Other</i>
		123	3		1					
		125	1						1	
		126			1					
		133	2					1		
111	171	133			1					
		135			1					
		136	1							
		137	1							
		138	1							
		141	1							
		142	1						scraper	
		143	1		2					

APPENDIX 6: Metalwork

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
11	24	75	Ditch	Fe	1	64	Bolt
77	30	82	Ditch	Fe	1	190	Chisel
77	30	82	Ditch	Fe	13	36	Hob-nails from a boot

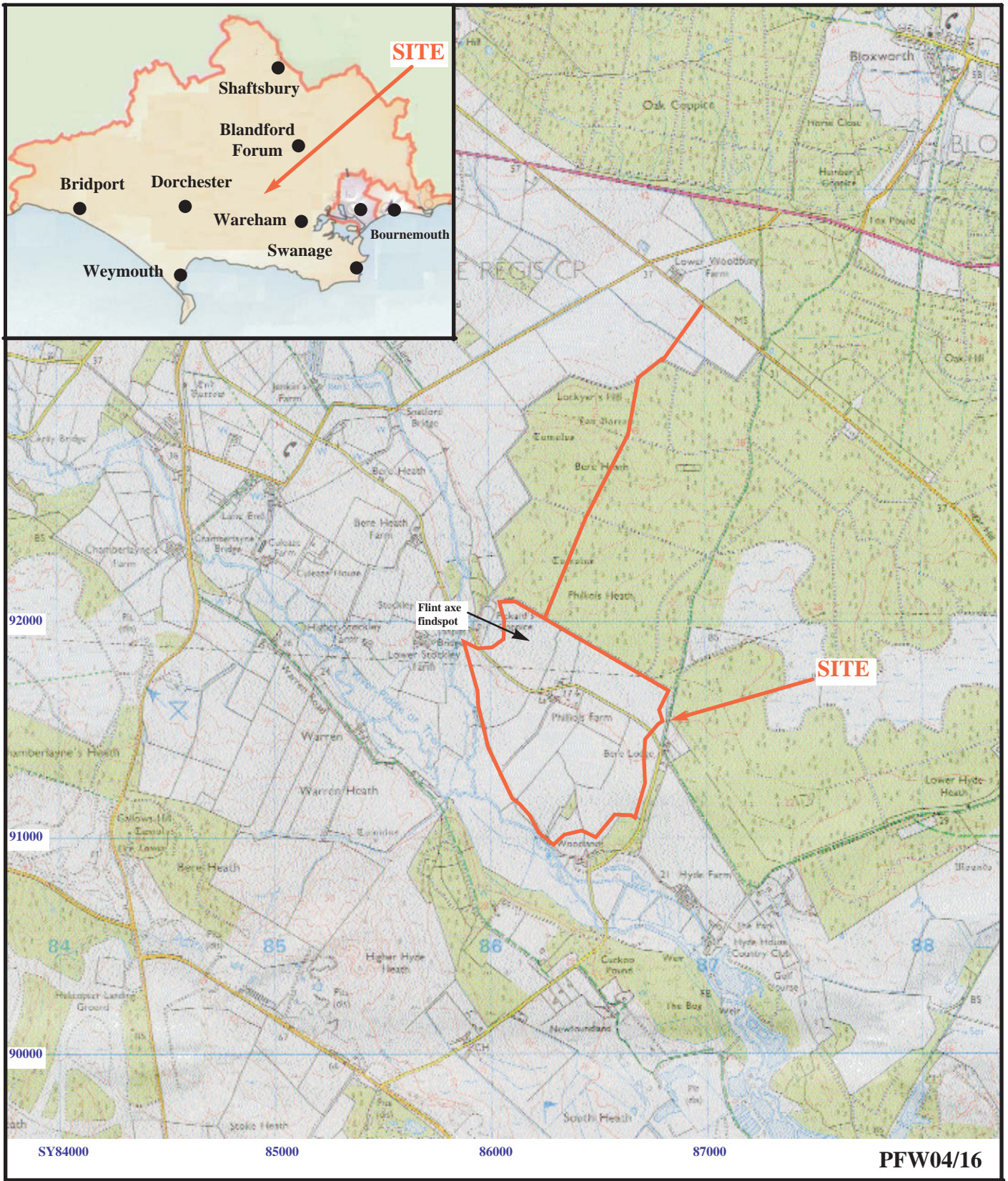
APPENDIX 7 : Charred Plant Remains

<i>Sample</i>		<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Trench</i>		75	93	94	90
<i>Cut</i>		38	102	103	106
<i>Deposit</i>		91	160	163	166
<i>Type</i>		<i>Pit-Prehistoric?</i>	<i>Pit – Prehistoric?</i>	<i>Pit –Early Bronze Age</i>	<i>Pit –Bronze Age?</i>
<i>Sample volume (litres)</i>		40	3	30	20
Plant material		No. of fragments			
<i>Corylus</i> sp. – nut shell	Hazelnut shell			21	
<i>Corylus</i> sp. - nut	Hazelnut			1	
Charcoal					
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	++	+	++	++
<i>Corylus</i> sp.	Hazel			+	
<i>Alnus</i> sp.	Alder			++	
Pomoideae	Hawthorn etc.			+	

+ present (<2) ++ some (<10)

APPENDIX 8: Stone

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
39	15	64	Gully / Natural Feature	3	224	Burnt Sandstone
90			Bottom of Trench	1	56	Whetstone
93	102	159	Pit	6	200	Burnt Sandstone
94	103	163	Pit	1	70	Burnt Sandstone



**Philliols Farm, Bere Regis, Wareham,
Dorset, 2005
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Bere Regis and Dorset.

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Philliois Farm, Bere Regis, Dorset 2005



Figure 2. Location of trenches.

Philliols Farm, Bere Regis, Dorset 2005

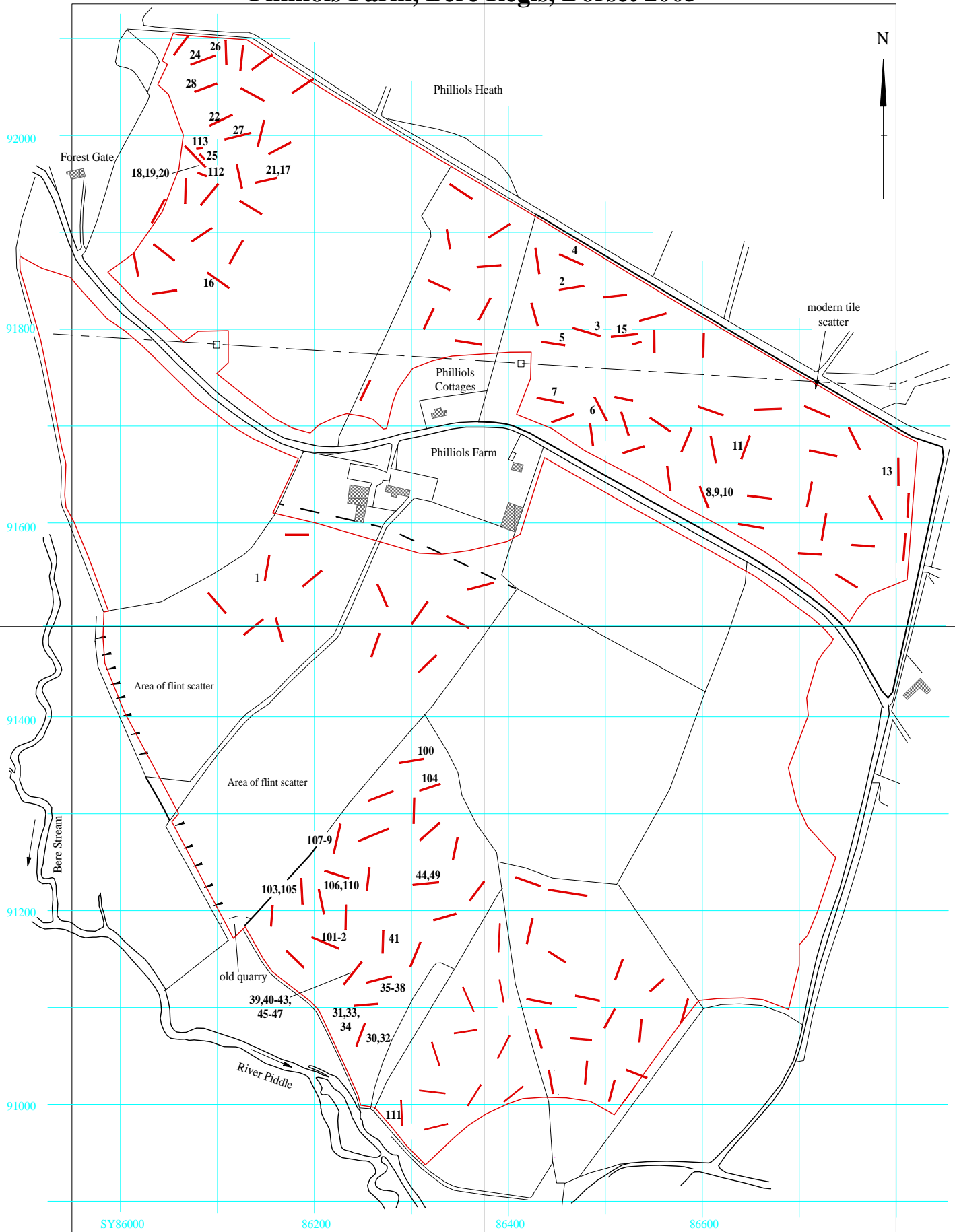


Figure 3. Location of trenches with certain and possible archaeological deposits.

Philliols Farm, Bere Regis, Dorset, 2005

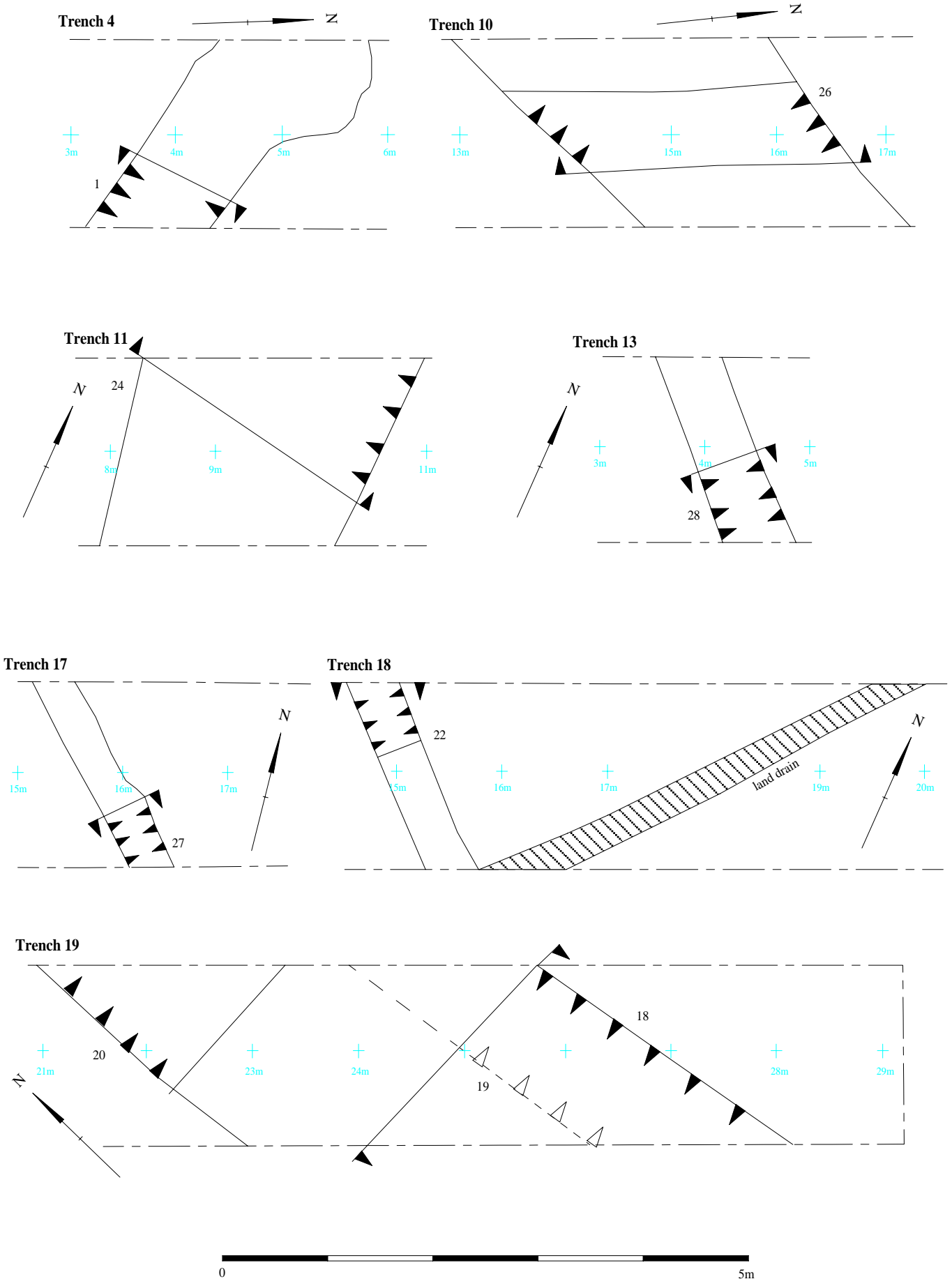


Figure 4: Trench plans

Philliols Farm, Bere Regis, Dorset, 2005

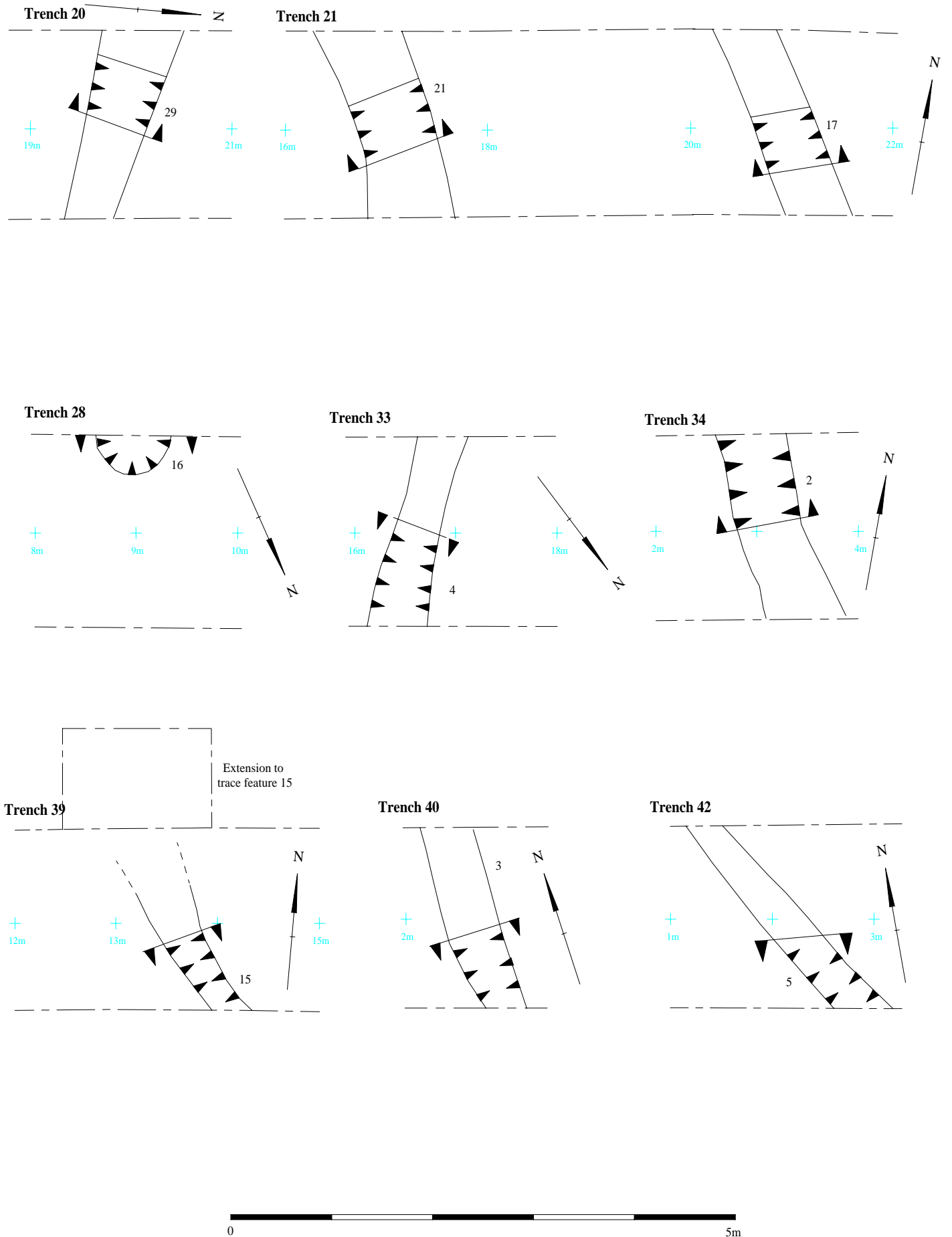
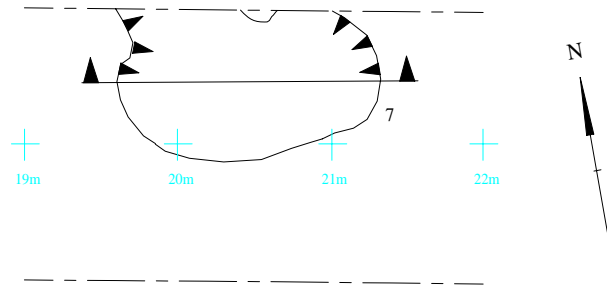


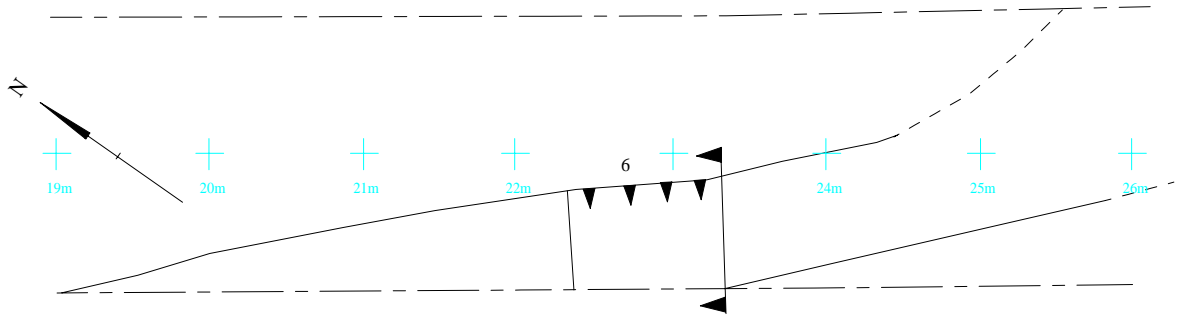
Figure 5: Trench plans (continued)

Philliols Farm, Bere Regis, Dorset, 2005

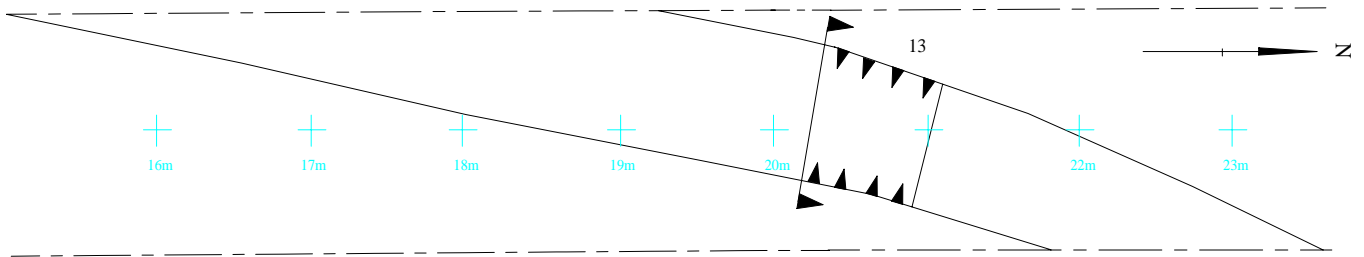
Trench 43



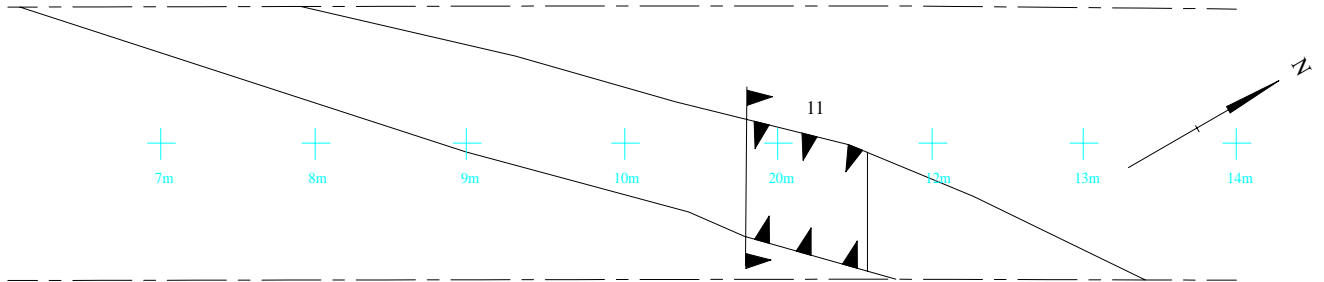
Trench 44



Trench 50



Trench 62



Trench 64

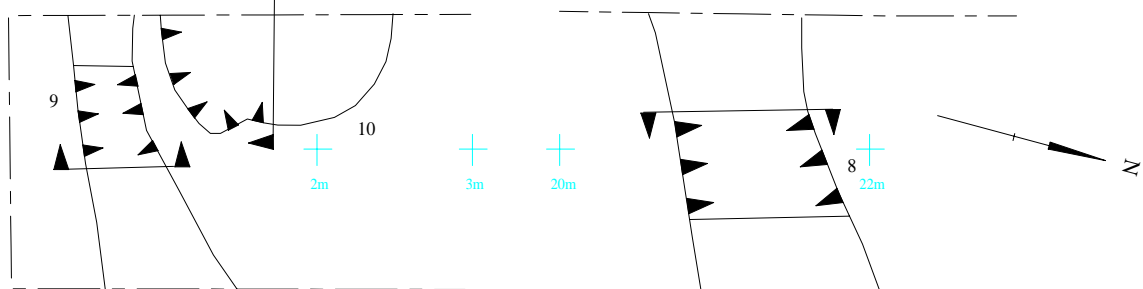
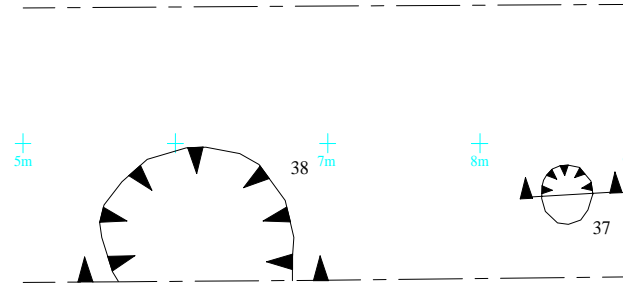


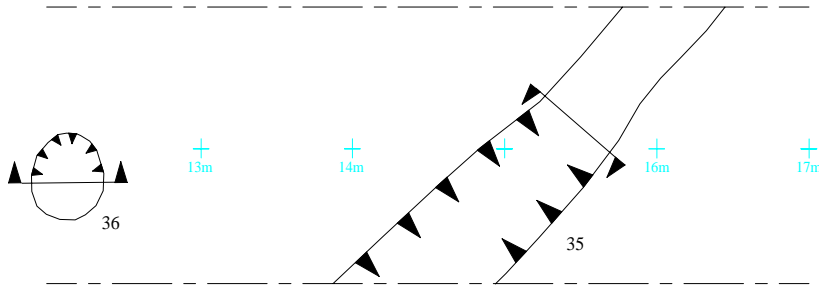
Figure 6: Trench plans (continued)

Philliols Farm, Bere Regis, Dorset, 2005

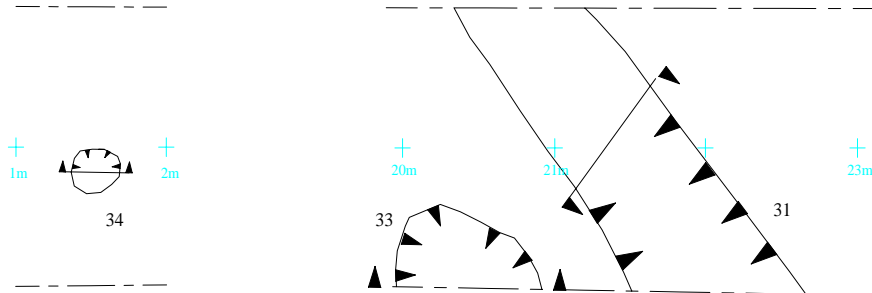
Trench 75



Trench 75 Continued



Trench 76



Trench 77

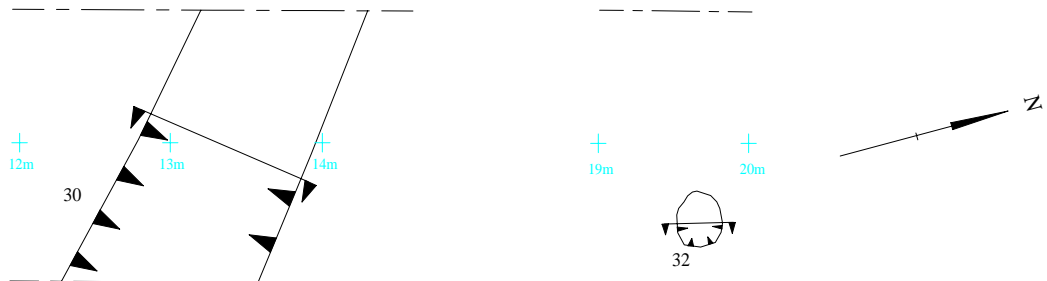
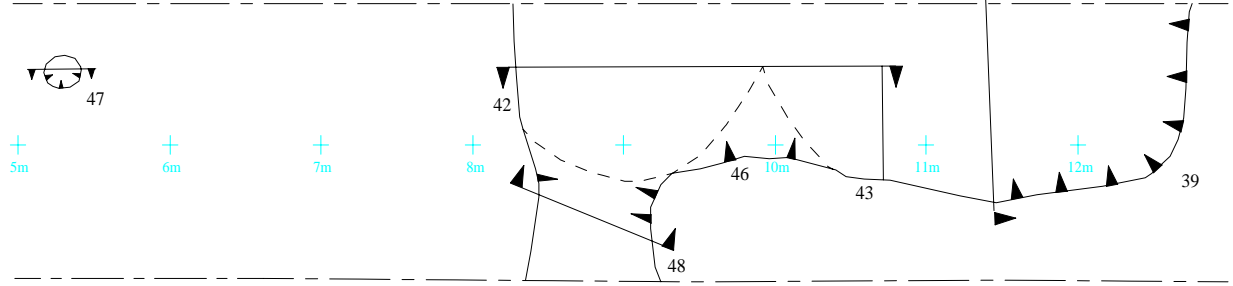


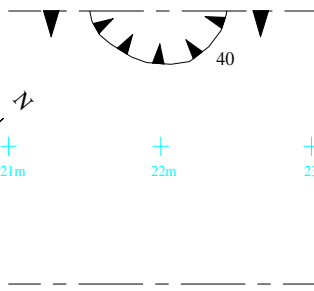
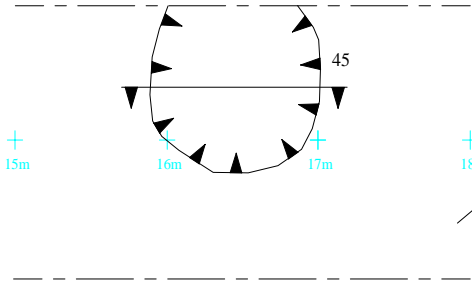
Figure 7: Trench plans (continued)

Philliols Farm, Bere Regis, Dorset, 2005

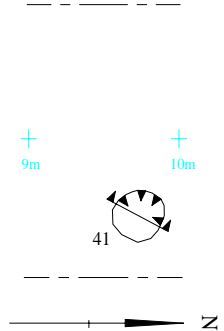
Trench 78



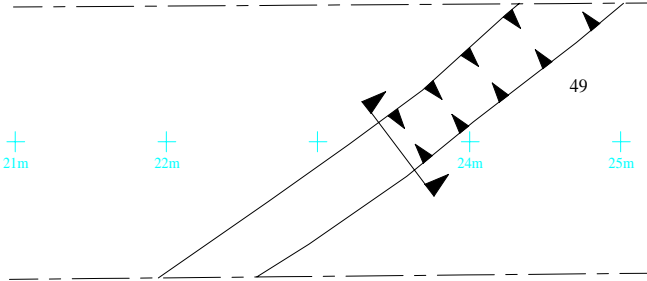
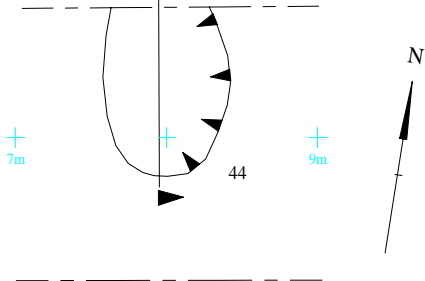
Trench 78 (continued)



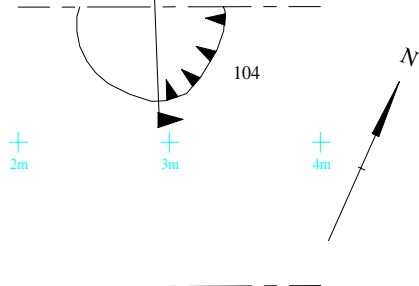
Trench 79



Trench 80



Trench 84



Trench 85

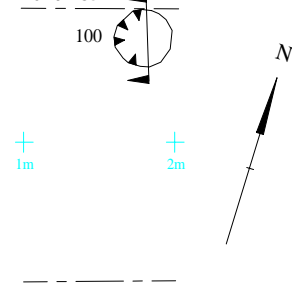


Figure 8: Trench plans (continued)

Philliols Farm, Bere Regis, Dorset, 2005

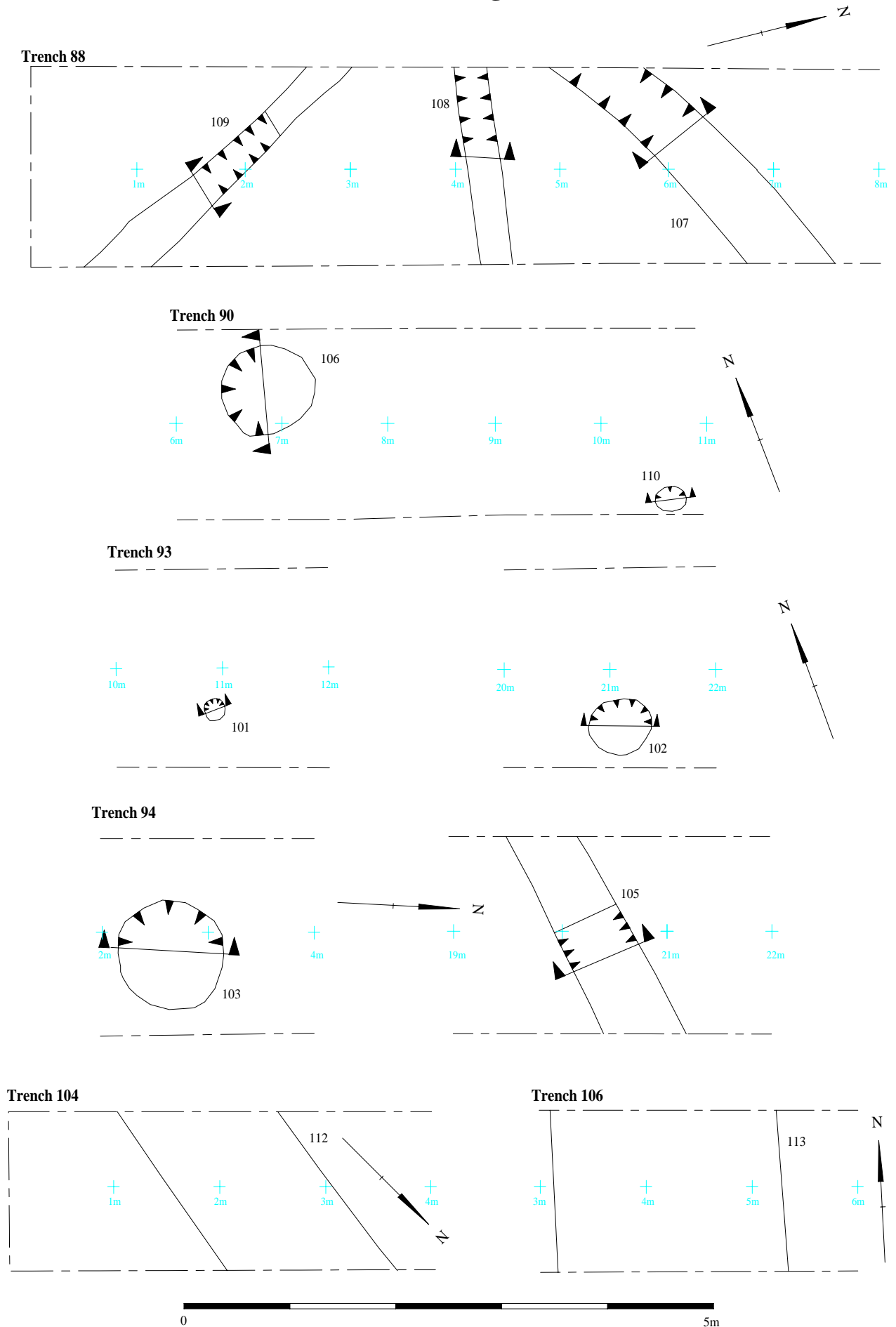


Figure 9: Trench plans (continued)

Philliols Farm, Bere Regis, Dorset, 2005

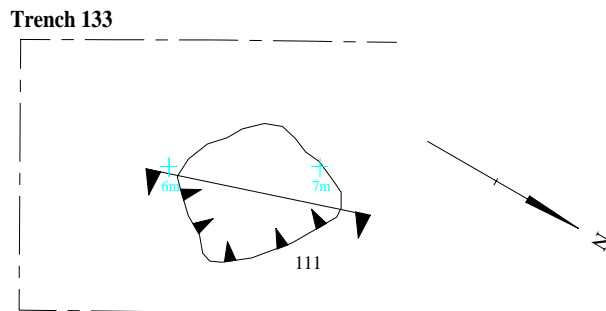
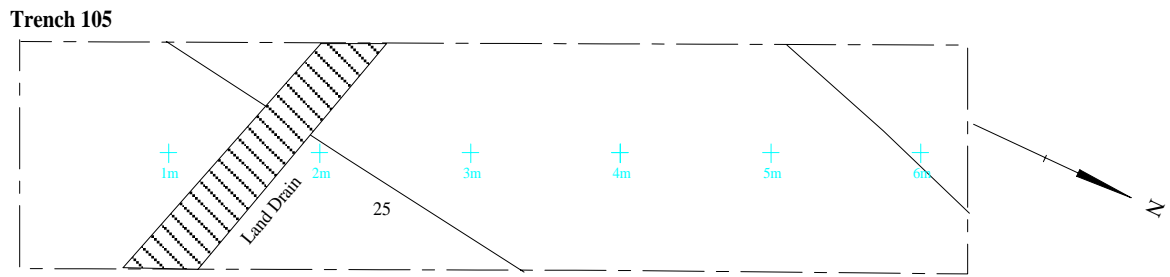


Figure 10: Trench plans (continued)

Phillols Farm, Bere Regis, Dorset, 2005

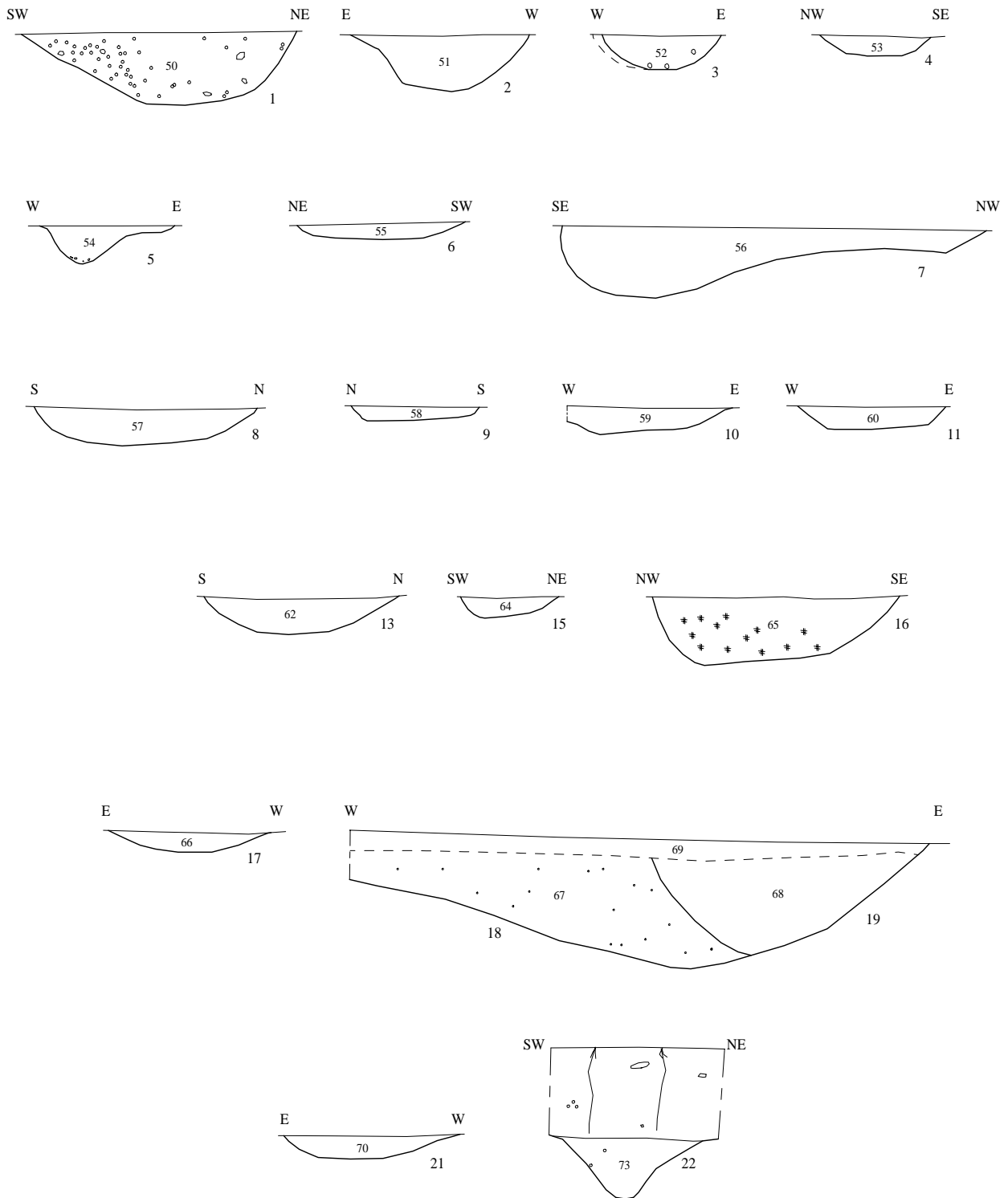


Figure 11: Sections

Philliois Farm, Bere Regis, Dorset, 2005

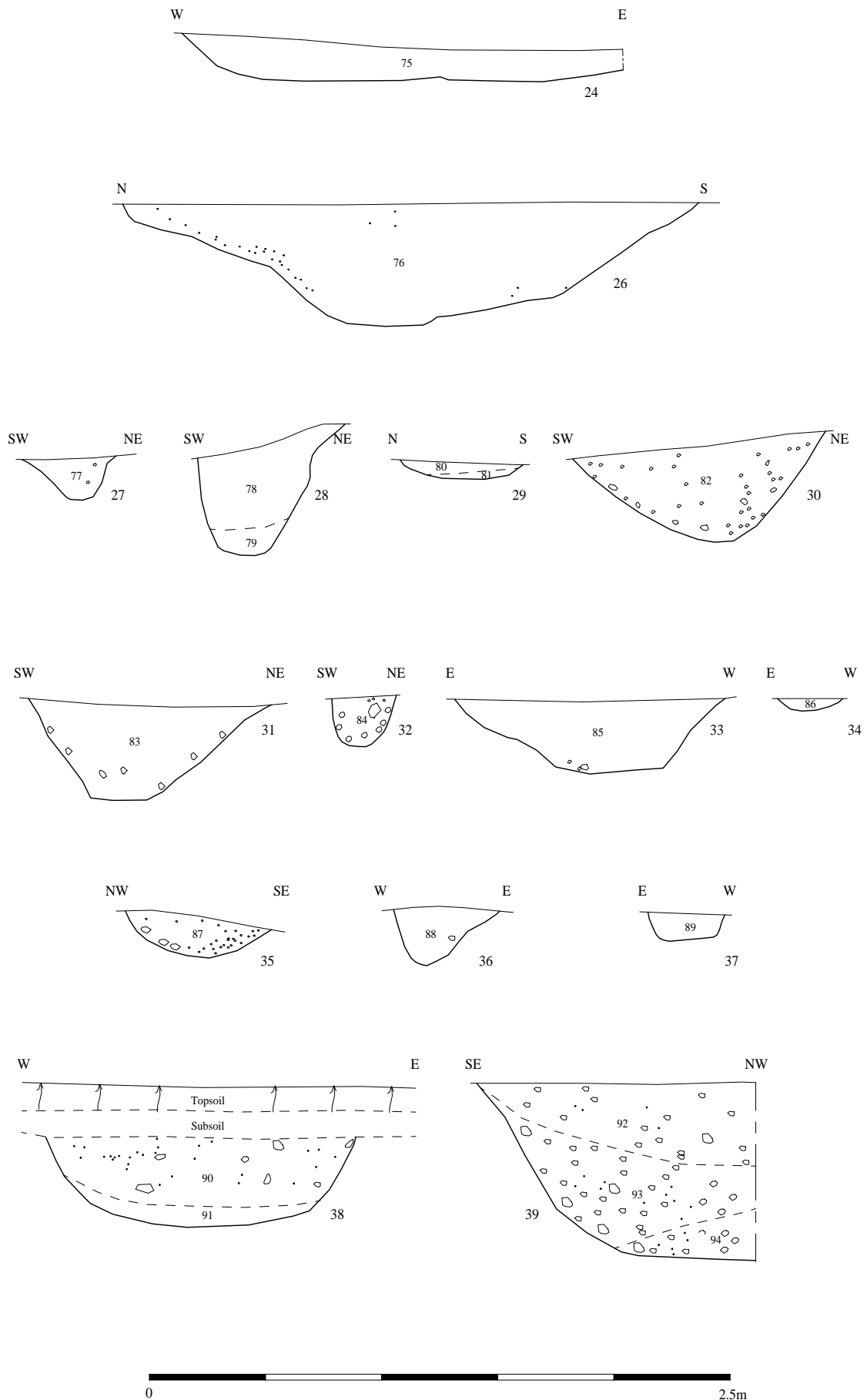


Figure 12: Sections (continued)

Philliols Farm, Bere Regis, Dorset, 2005

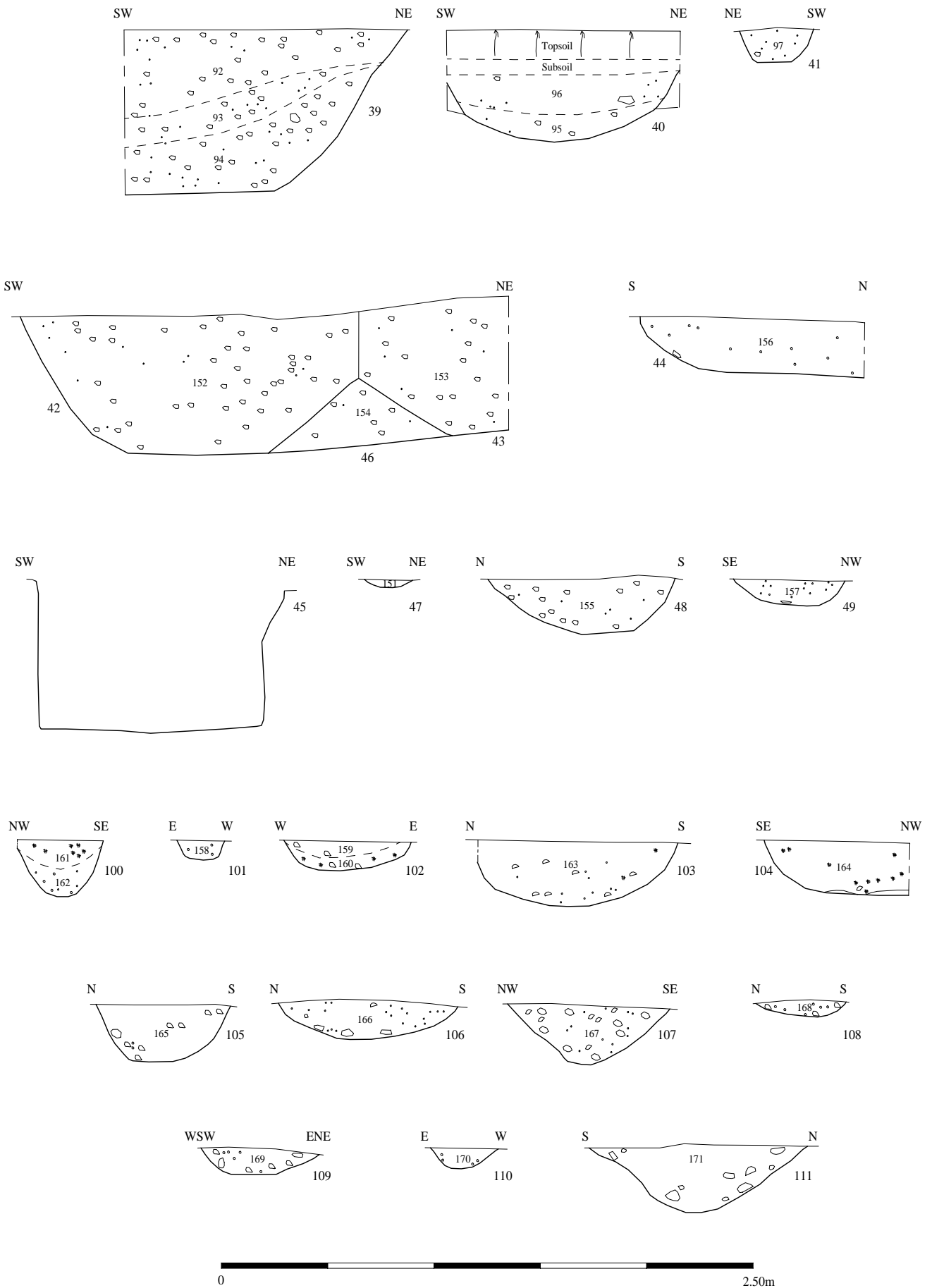


Figure 13: Sections (continued)

Philliols Farm, Bere Regis, Dorset 2005

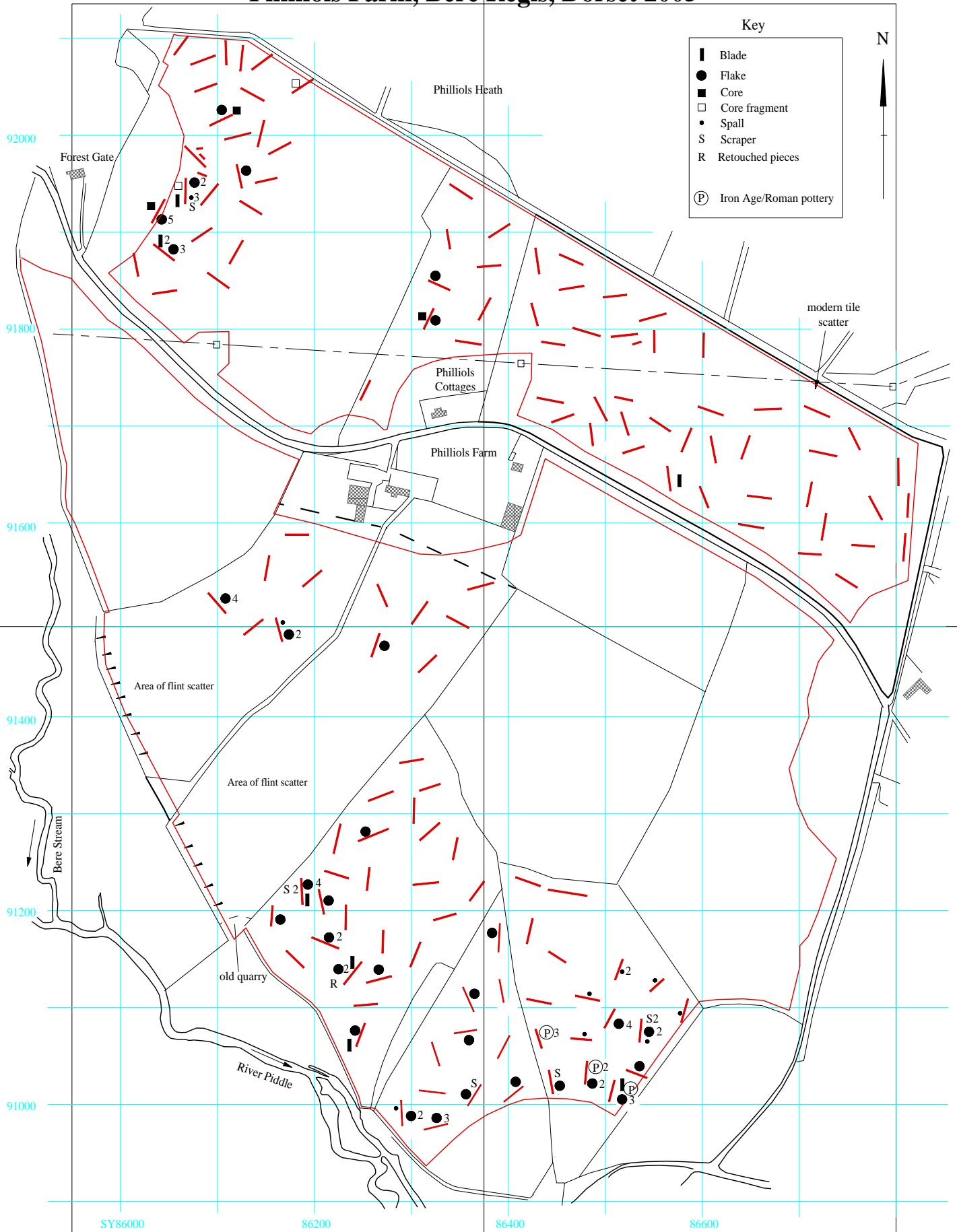


Figure 14. Location of spoilheap finds.

