



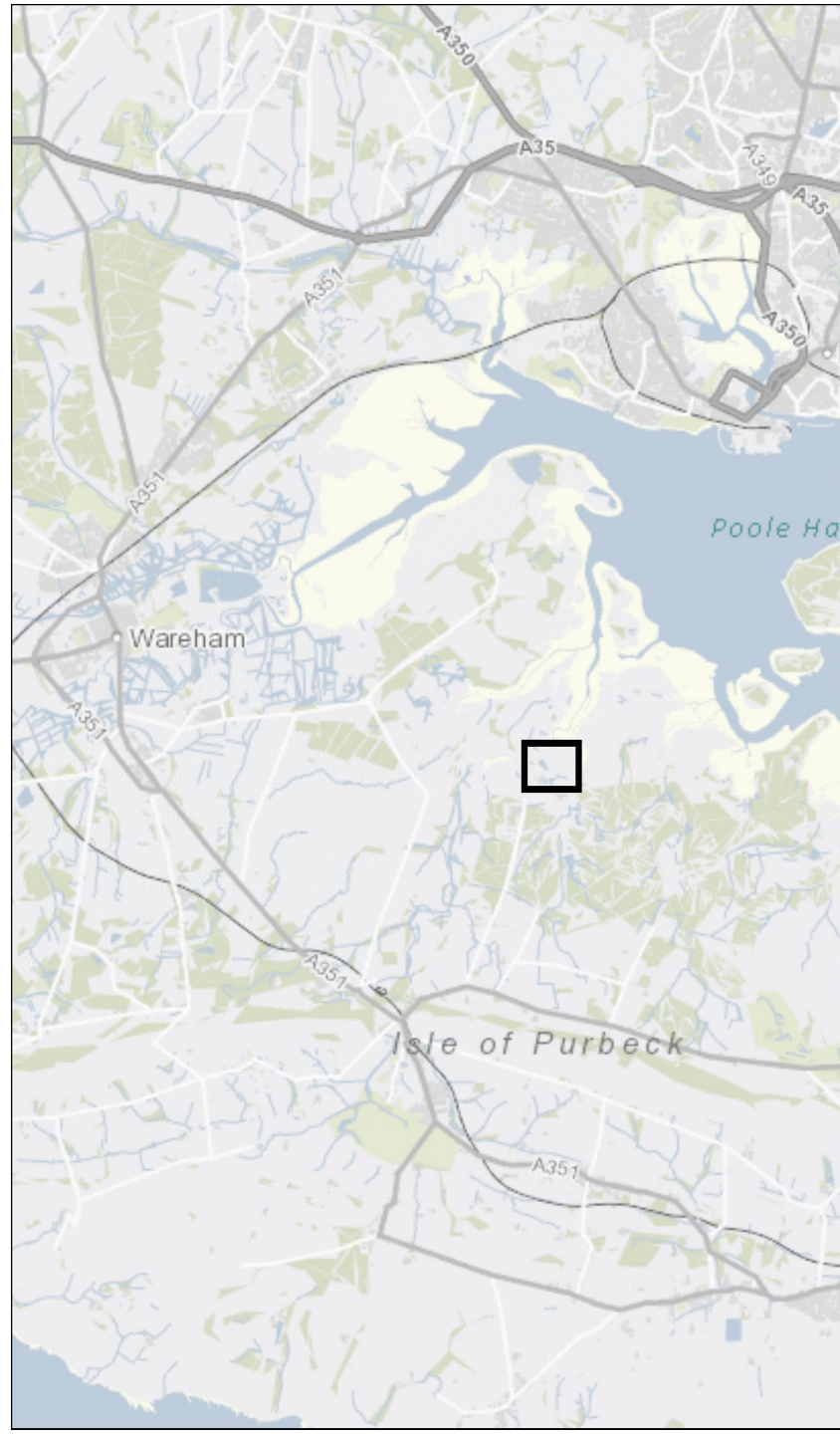
Salt of the Earth: disentangling natural and anthropogenic landscapes in the Poole harbour catchment using deposit modelling

Harry Manley, Derek Pitman, Andy Brown, Dan Carter, Sarah Elliott, Mark Johnson & Siggy Osborne

Bournemouth University











2018 & 2019 excavations
BU Archaeology &
Anthropology students



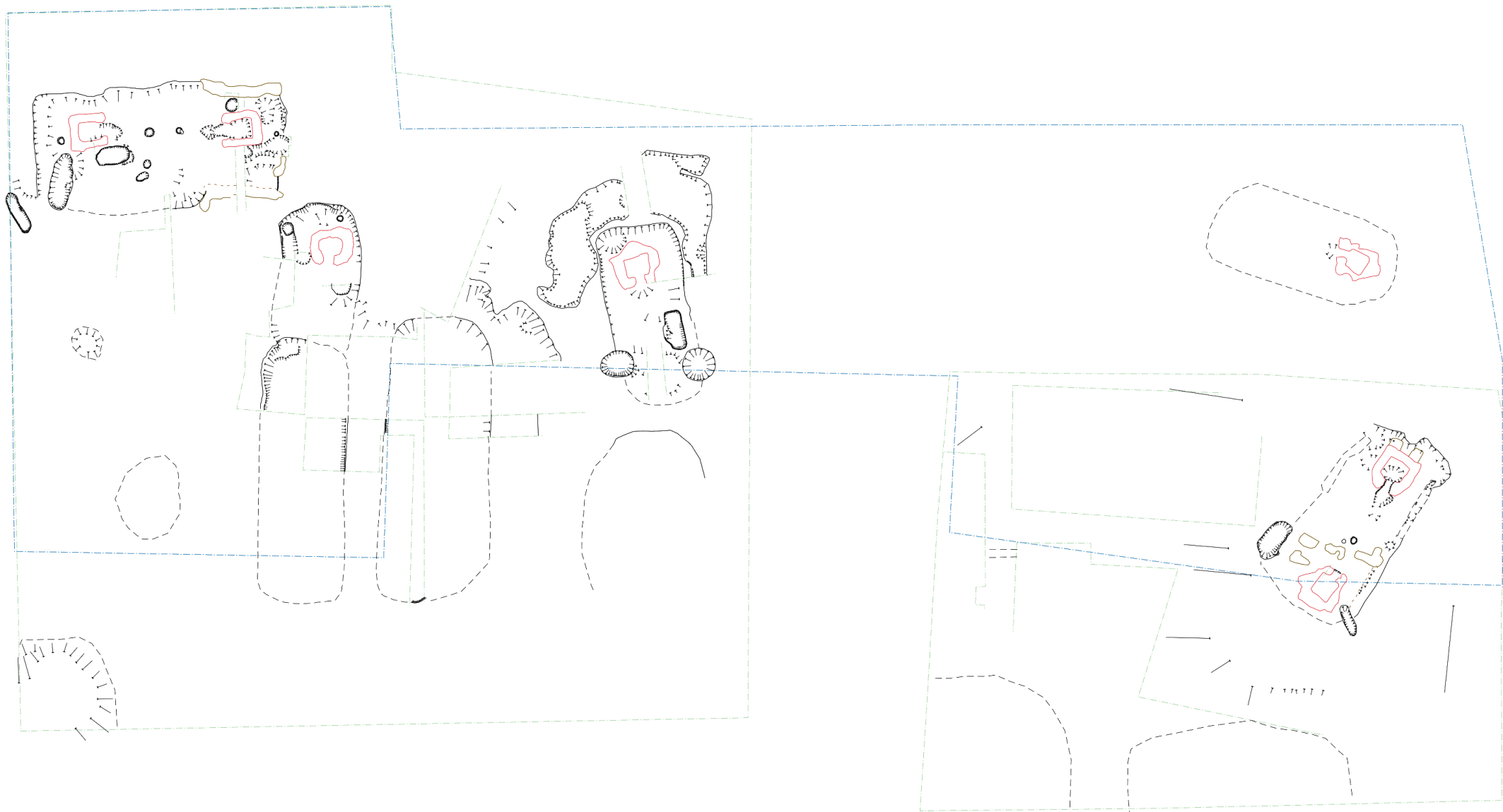


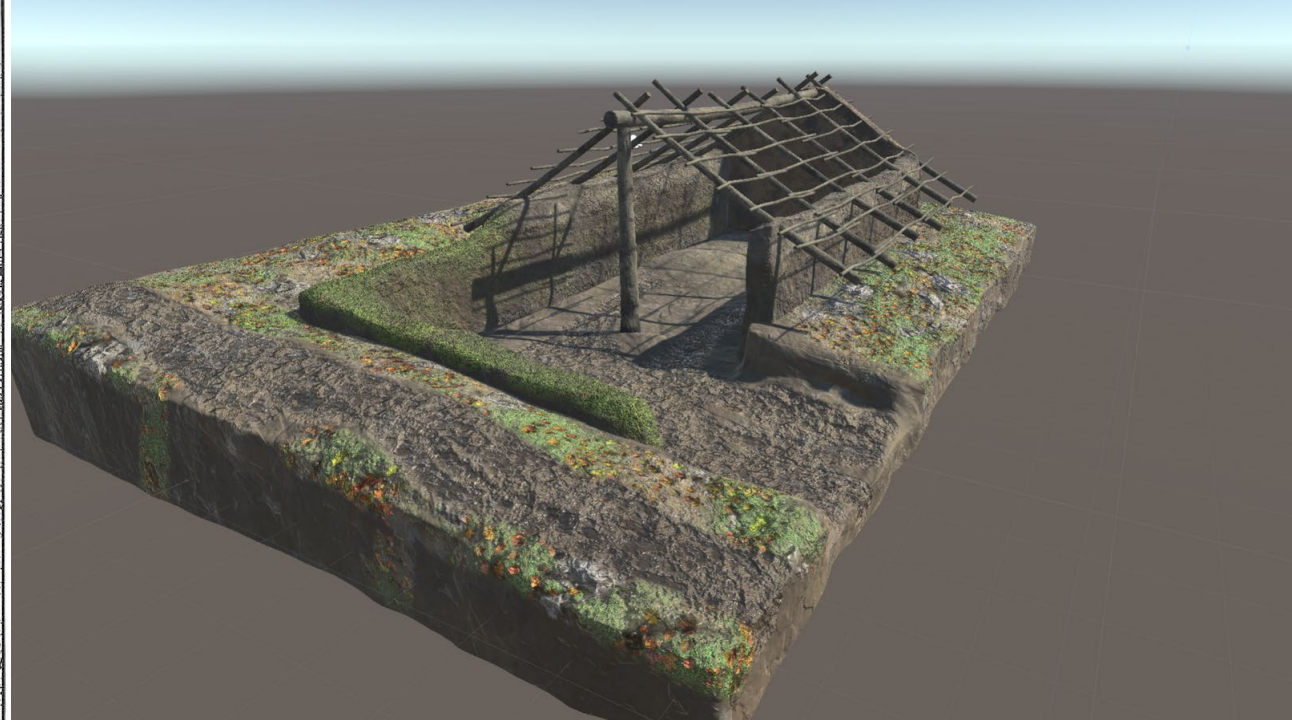
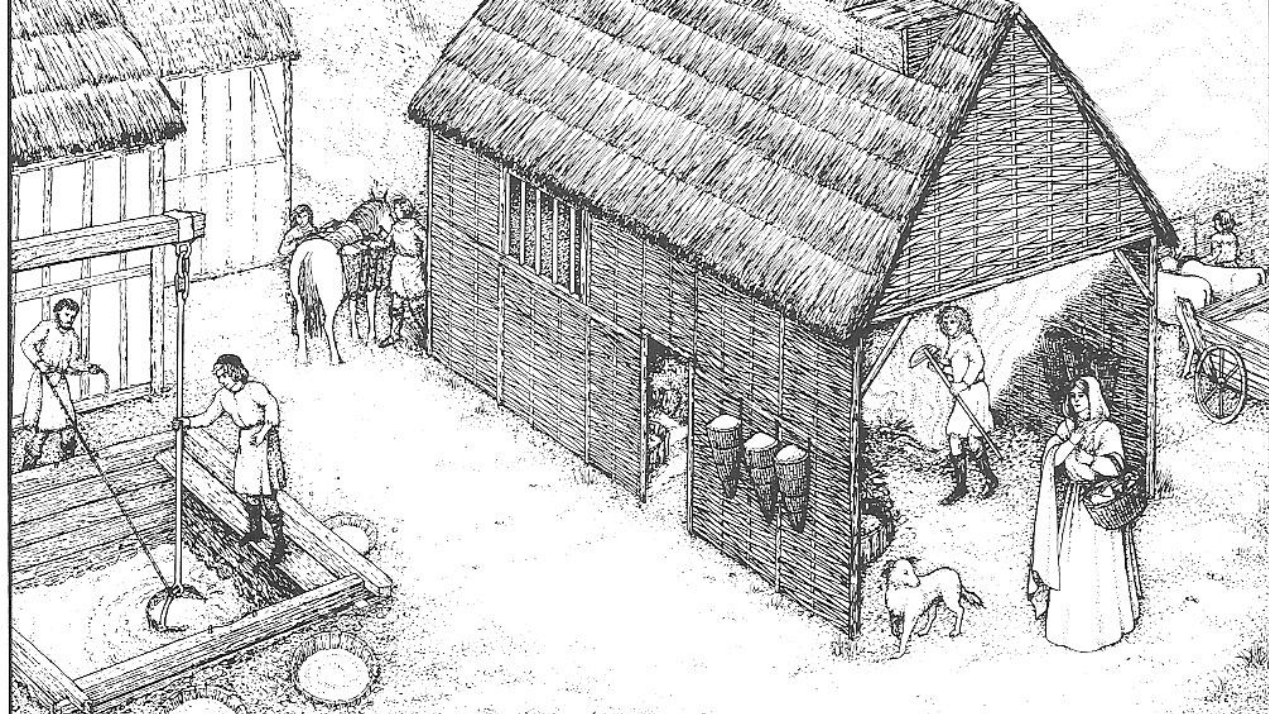




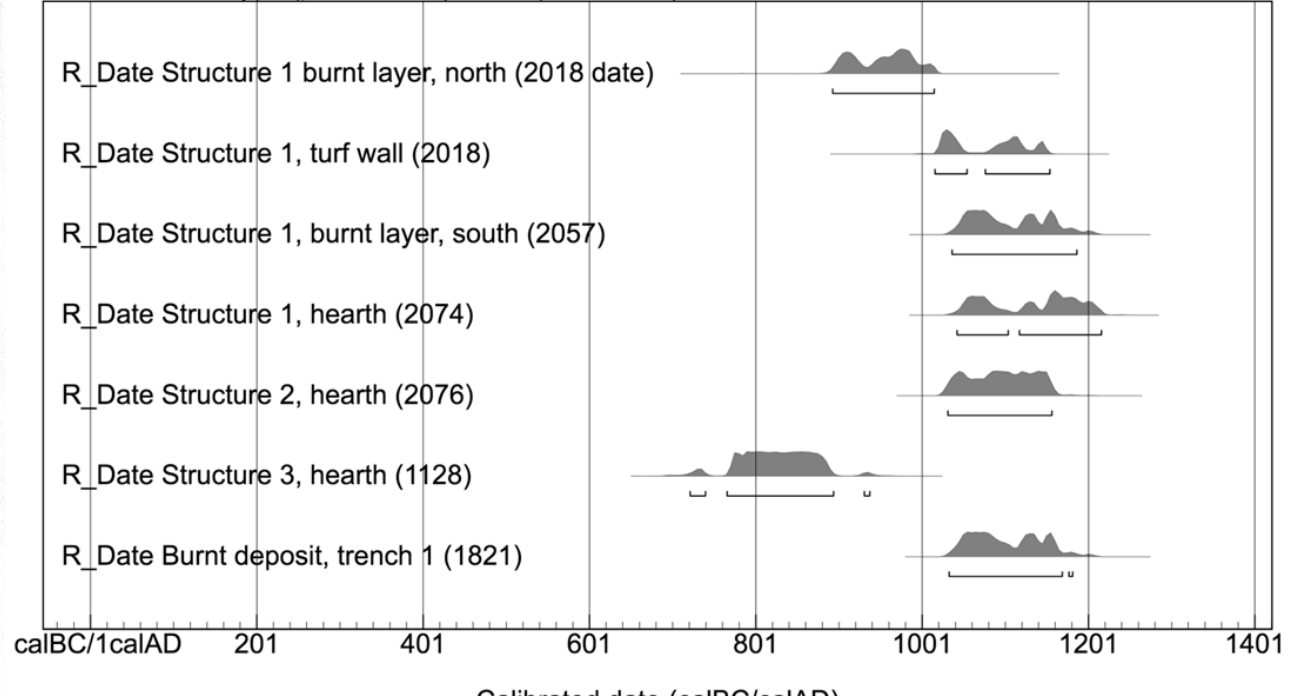








OxCal v4.3.2 Bronk Ramsey (2017); r:5 IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013)

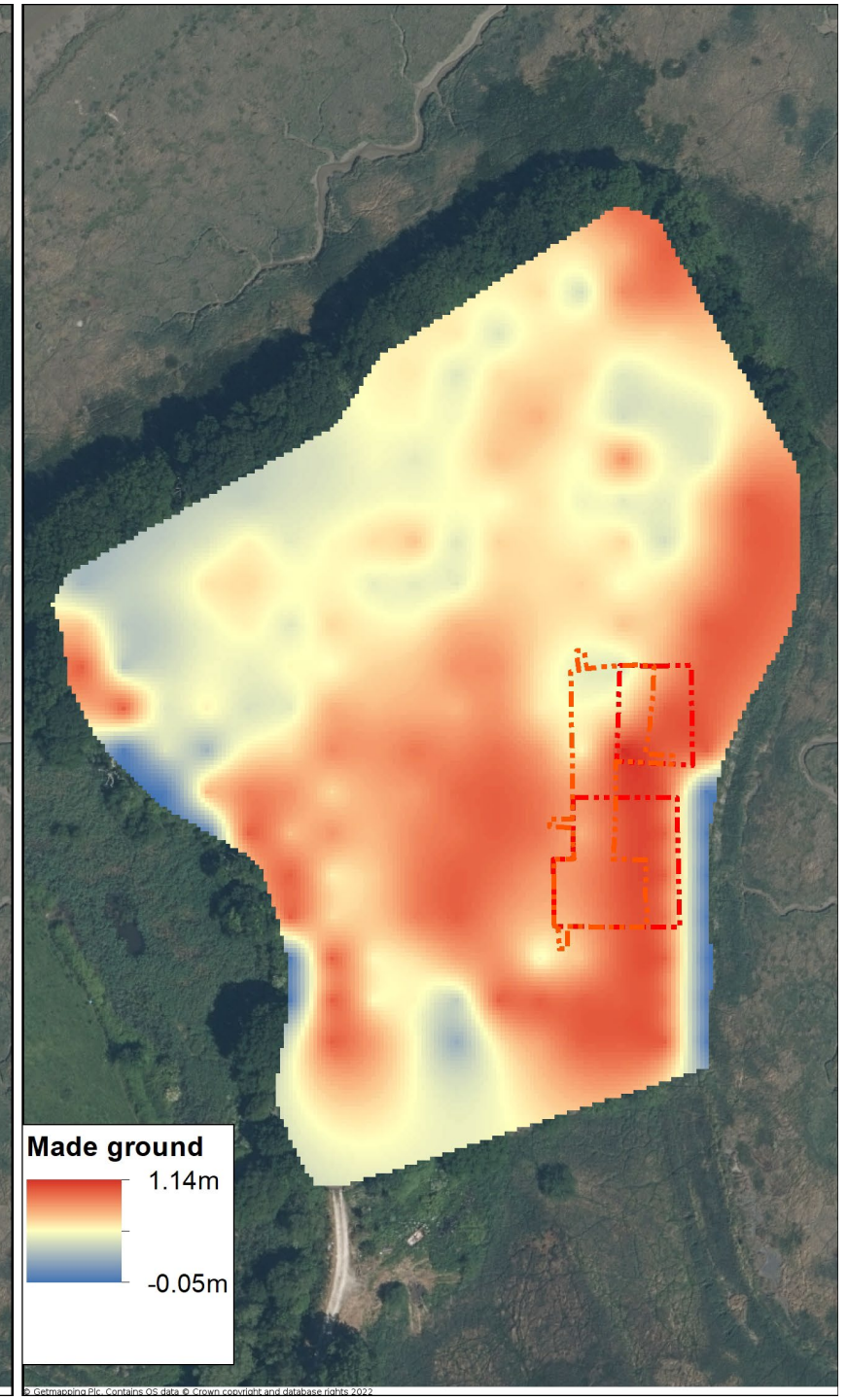
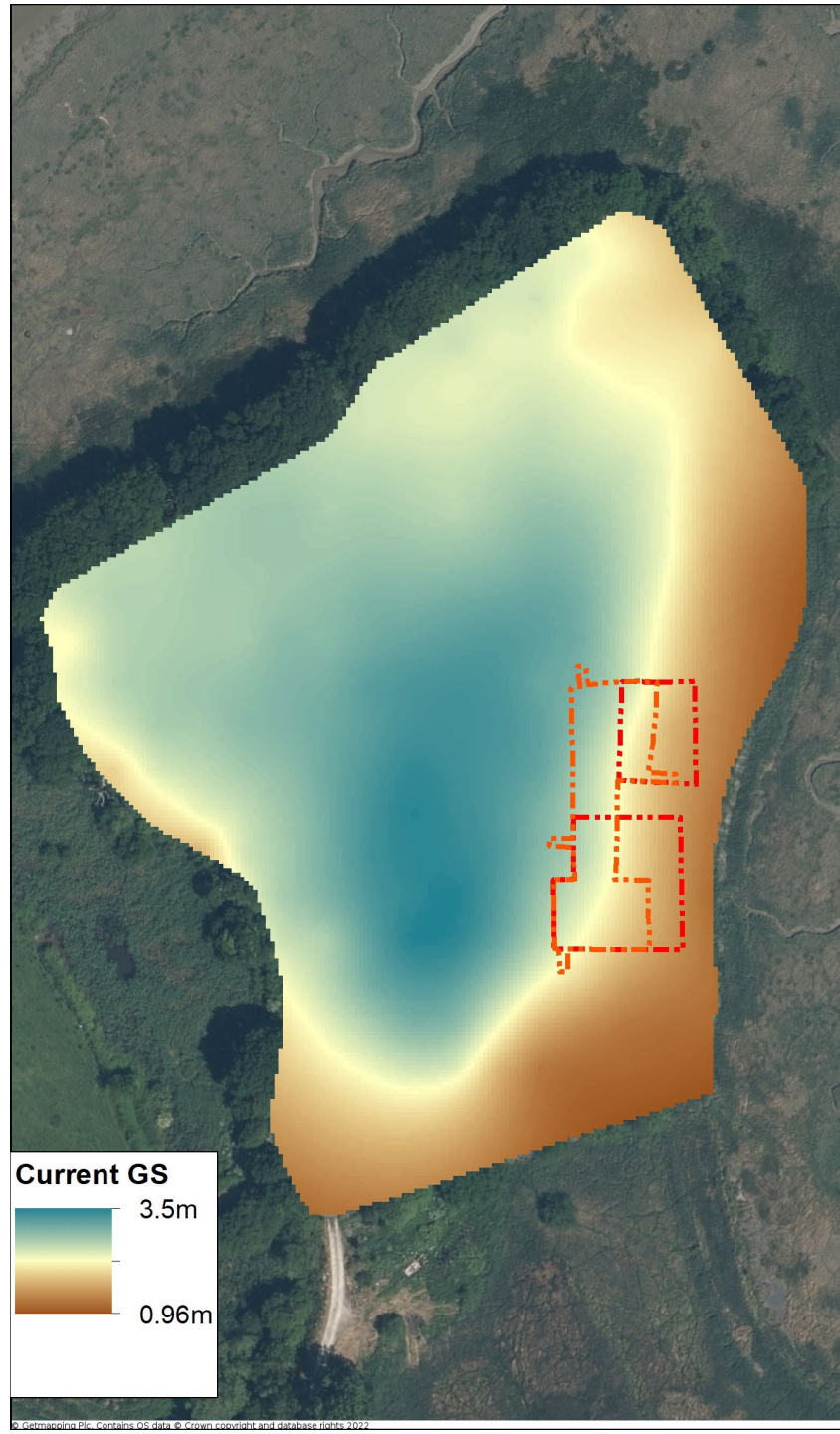


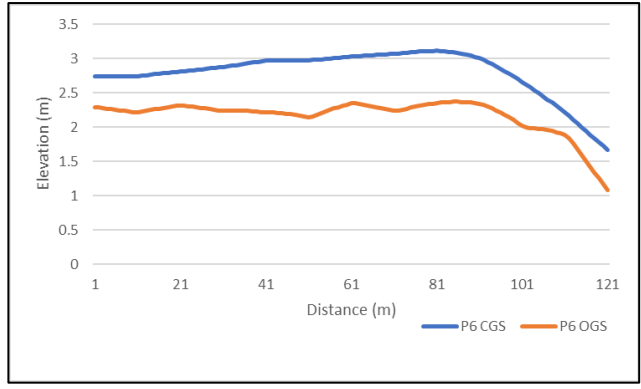
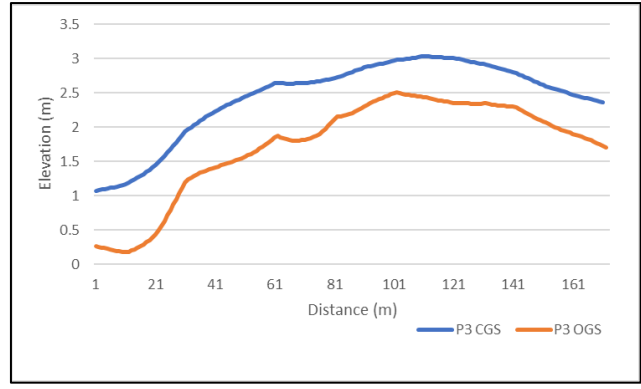
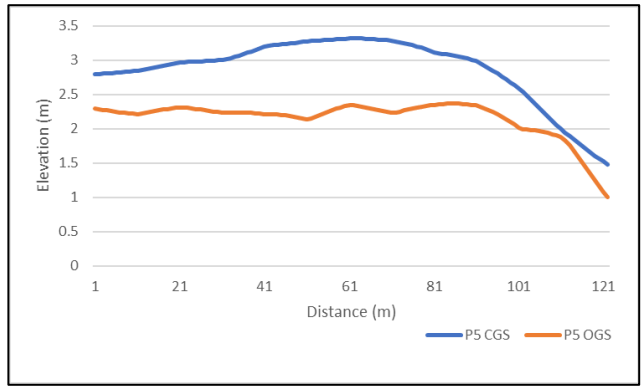
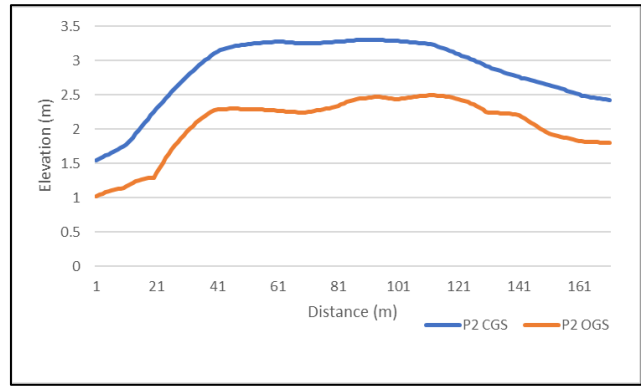
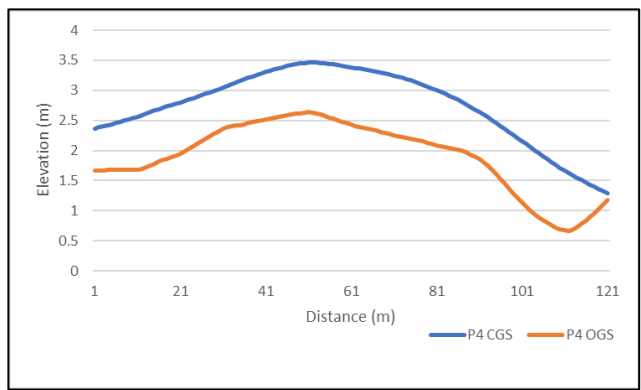
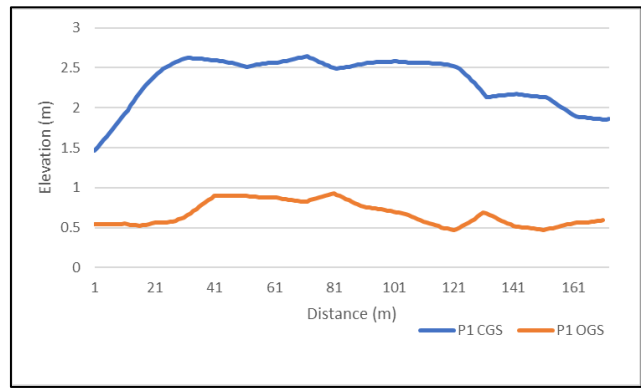
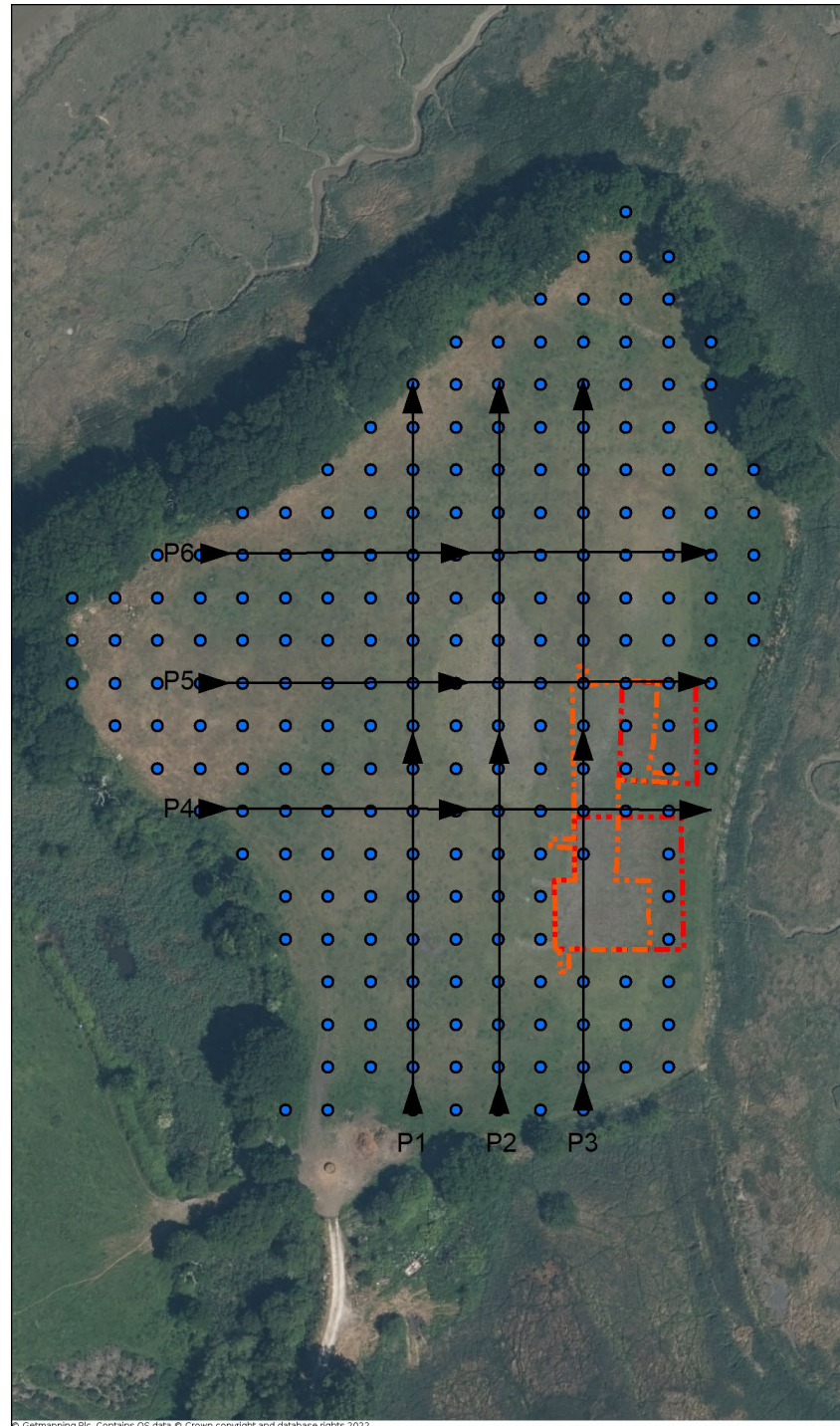


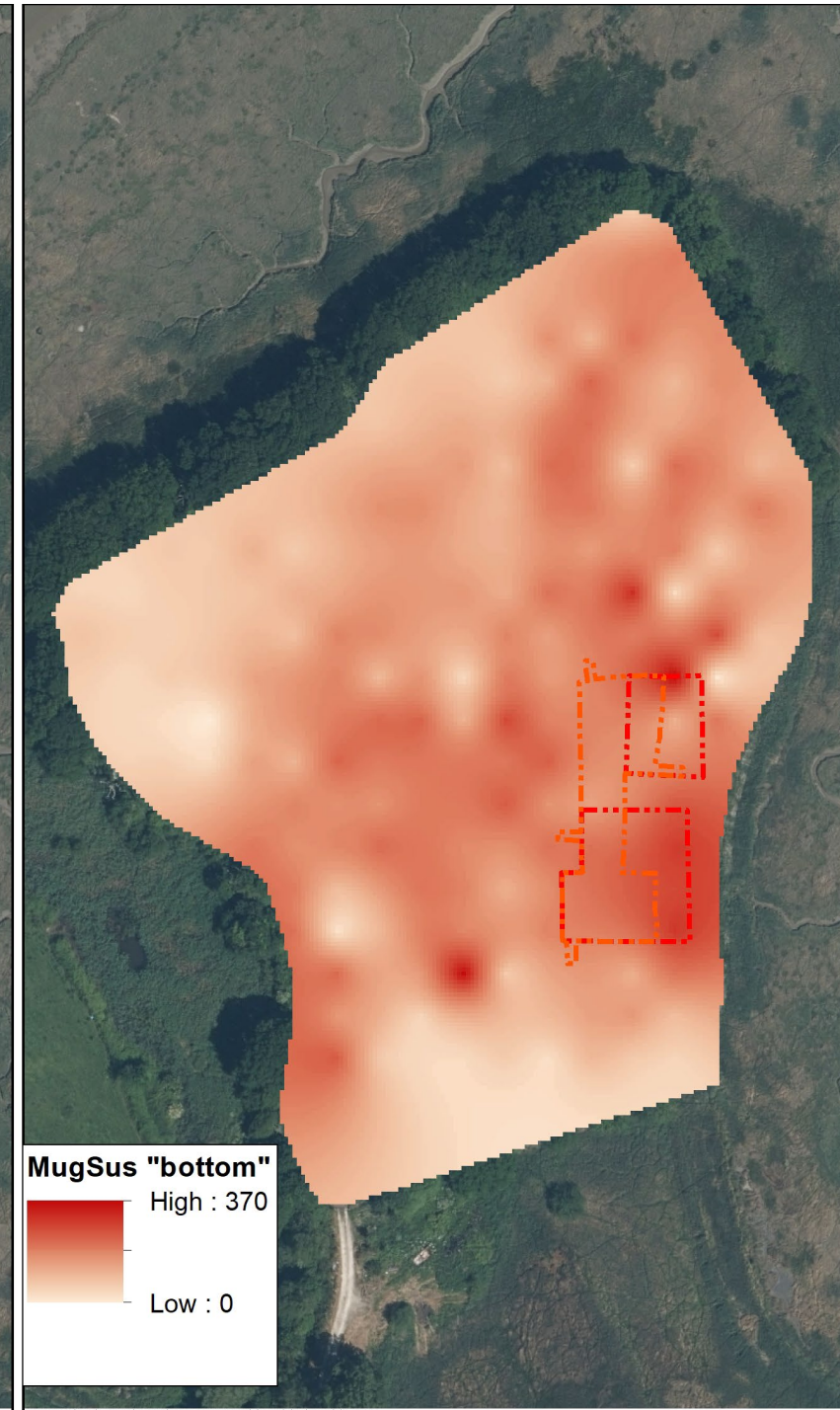
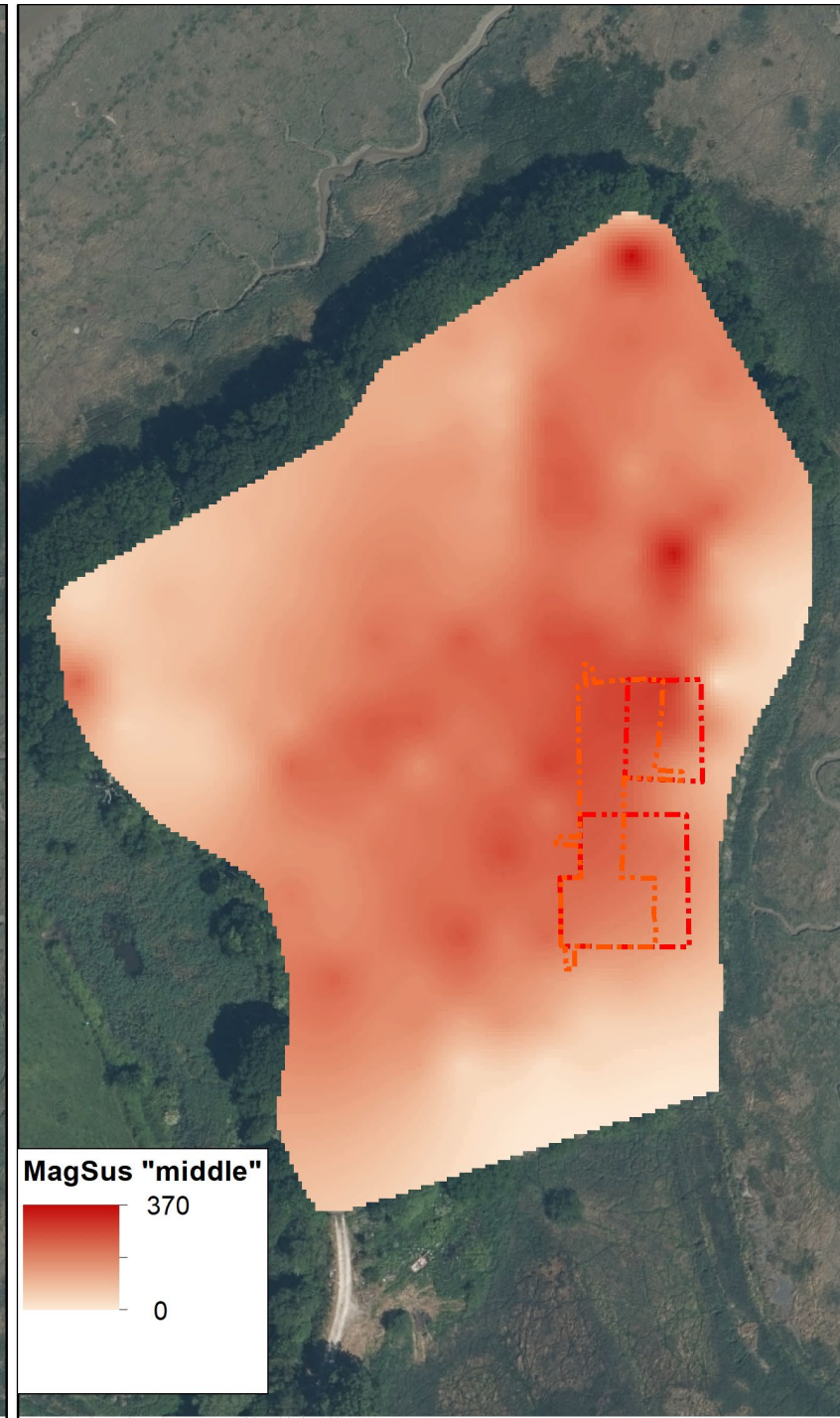
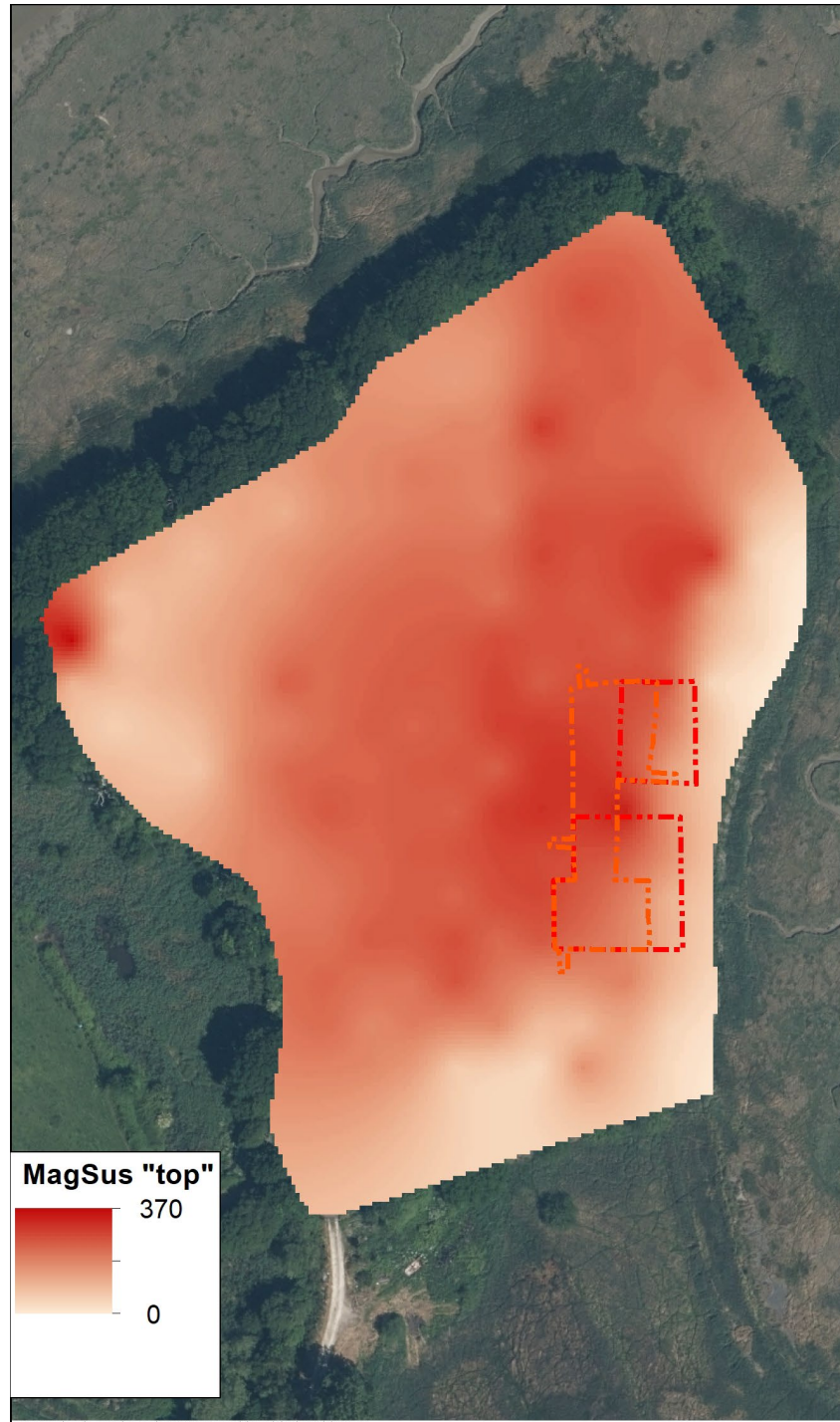
Site formation processes

- Profiles in trench sections remarkably homogenous, representing an anthropogenic **sediment** (ie *moved*)? Not a soil that formed *in situ* creating typical A, B & C soil horizons
- This sediment **seals** the extant (**positive**) archaeological remains
- The extant archaeology **cuts** (or sits) on a “natural” sand





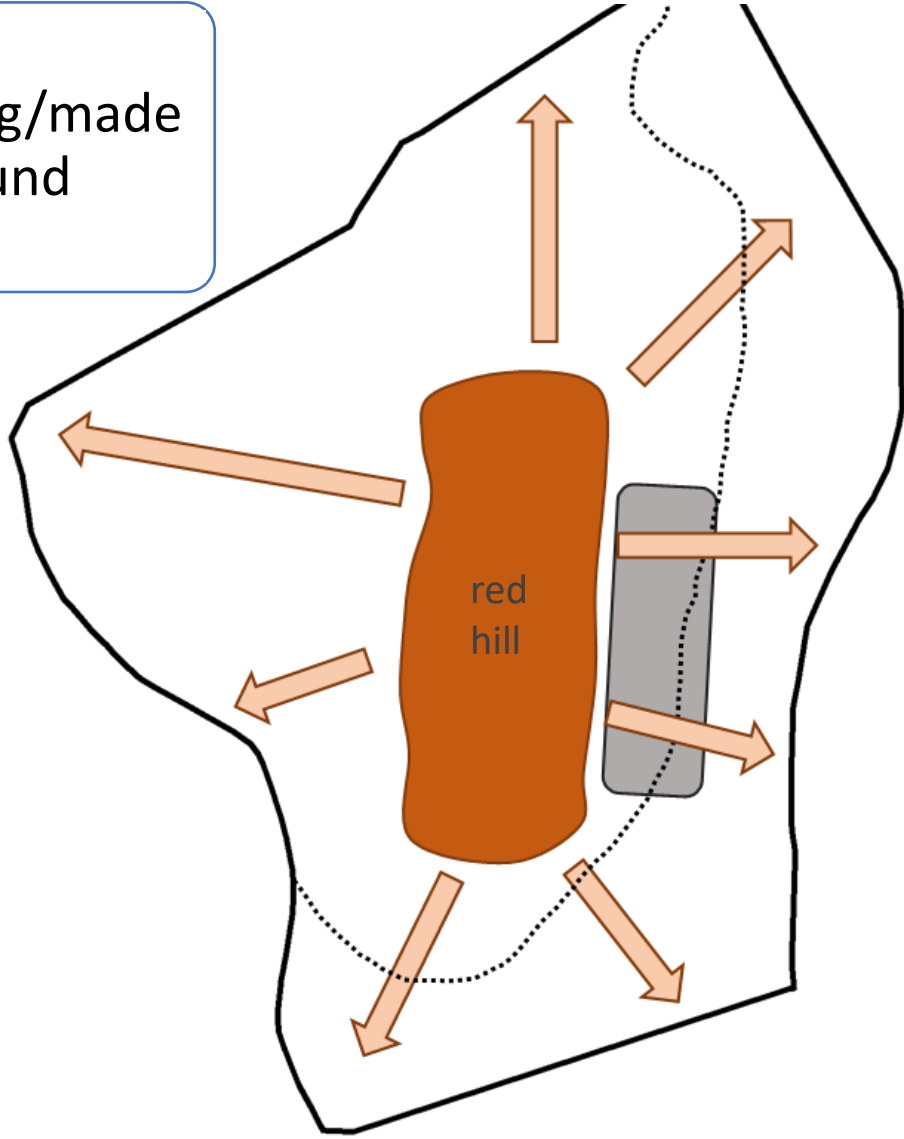




“Red Hills” in archaeological record


- Waste piles from fuel
- Found around the coastlines and inlets
- Associated with salt production sites from prehistoric to medieval period
- **At Point Ground ~400 years of salt making**
 - significant burning activity
 - ?large red hills





Interim conclusions:

- Medieval land reclamation?
- “Brownfield” or industrial landscape
- **Now at the heart of a “natural” landscape....**



THE PURBECK HEATHS NATIONAL NATURE RESERVE

- 3500 ha owned and managed by seven different partners across the public, private and NGO sectors
- “...we aim to restore natural processes across the whole NNR, making it more resilient to climate change and other pressures.”



Any questions?

