



OAKFORD  
ARCHAEOLOGY

**Archaeological monitoring and recording at Milton  
Abbey, Milton Abbas, Dorset**



*on behalf of*  
**Milton Abbey**

**Report No. 21-19**

**Project No. 1734**

**May 2021**



# OAKFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeological Groundworks and Historic Buildings

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## Summary

*A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out by Oakford Archaeology in February 2021 during works at Milton Abbey, Milton Abbas, Dorset (ST 7982 0229). The work comprised the monitoring of works to the south, east and north of the abbey church associated with the provision of a new water main to the boiler room and re-routing of an existing electric cable.*

*The excavations revealed further elements of the extensive medieval and post-medieval graveyard to the south of the choir and transept, while the trenching across the east end of the abbey church followed the course of an earlier service trench. To the north the deposits were consistent with the demolition of the sacristy in the 1730s and the subsequent landscaping of the grounds.*

*The finds recovered from the site contained a small quantity of 12<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> century coarsewares, as well as floor-tiles belonging to the later church.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out by Oakford Archaeology (OA) in February 2021 during works at Milton Abbey, Milton Abbas, Dorset (ST 7982 0229). The work was required under the grant of Faculty for the installation of a new water supply to the boiler room and to re-routing an existing armoured electric cable. The work was required by the Chancellor of the Diocese of Salisbury, as advised by the Diocesan Advisory Committee (DAC), Historic England (HE) and the Dorset County Council Senior Archaeologist (DCCSA).

### 1.1 The site

The site (Fig. 1, pls. 1-4) lies to the northwest of the village of Milton Abbas on a gentle west facing slope overlooking the Milborne brook and at a height of c. 118m AOD. Milton Abbey is a former Benedictine monastery, which became the parish church of Saint Mary, Saint Sansom, and Saint Branwalader after the dissolution of the monasteries. The standing remains of the Abbey Church are Grade I Listed (LEN103551) and lie within a Grade II\* Park and Garden (LEN1712). To the southeast of the church lies the site of the former medieval village (DO716).

The underlying solid geology consists of chalk from the Zag Chalk Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 94 to 100 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period and gives rise to deposits of clay (BGS 2017).<sup>1</sup>

### 1.2 Archaeological and historical background

Milton Abbas is an ancient settlement located in gently rolling countryside northeast of Dorchester. A number of prehistoric funerary monuments, dating to the second millennium BC, are located in the surrounding landscape.<sup>2</sup> In addition, Iron Age or Romano-British field systems, settlements and trackways, extending from Great Hill to Winterborne Houghton, have been identified from aerial photograph.<sup>3</sup> Further extensive Iron Age or Romano-British field systems have been discovered to the southwest and southeast of the site.<sup>4</sup> The remains of Romano-British buildings and occupation debris were found at Bagber by C. Warne in 1841 and excavated by J. C. Mansel-Pleydell in 1896. Located about 3.5km south of Milton Abbey pottery and coins dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD were retrieved during the excavations.<sup>5</sup>

Little is known of the history and development of this area throughout the later Roman and early Saxon period. Following the foundation of the abbey in the 10<sup>th</sup> century the town of *Middletone* developed beside the Abbey and by the 11<sup>th</sup> century, was one of the largest settlements in central Dorset.<sup>6</sup> The town owed much to the Abbey, as well as to its natural location in the midst of rich farmland, holding a market and a fair throughout this period.

The town remained Abbey property following the Norman reorganisation of the land holdings following the Conquest<sup>7</sup> and until the time of Henry VIII, when it was alienated to

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<sup>1</sup> www.bgs.ac.uk.

<sup>2</sup> L. V. Grinsell 1959 Dorset Barrows and RAF/CPE/UK/1934 3172-3 17.1.47.

<sup>3</sup> RAF CPE/UK1974/4356 11.4.47.

<sup>4</sup> CPE/UK1974/4358-9 11.4.47; RAF/CPE/UK/1934 1082-4 17.1.47 and RAF/CPE/UK/1974 4354-5.

<sup>5</sup> Hutchins I, 562; Dorset Procs. XIII (1892), 184; XVII (1896), 128-31.

<sup>6</sup> *D.B.* Vol. I, 78a.

<sup>7</sup> Thorn and Thorn 1985, 16.14.

the Crown, and subsequently sold with the abbey to Sir John Tregonwell. He converted the abbey church into the parish church and occupied the abbot's lodging as his own private house. The estate remained with Tregonwell's heirs until 1752 when it was bought by Joseph Damer, later Baron Milton and Earl of Dorchester.<sup>8</sup> The town was almost completely demolished by Damer between 1771 and 1790. The site was subsequently landscaped by Lancelot Brown and the inhabitants relocated to the purpose-built model village of Milton Abbas. Only a single cottage and the base of a presumed Market Cross survived this activity, although the remainder of the town survives as earthwork remains in the grounds to the southeast of the Abbey.<sup>9</sup>

## 2. AIMS

The principal aim of the archaeological work were to preserve by record any archaeological features or deposits and historic building remains that were present on site and impacted upon by the development, and to disseminate the results of the investigation by appropriate reporting.

## 3. METHODOLOGY

The work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by OA (2021), submitted to and approved by HE, the DAC and the DCCSA. This document is included as Appendix 1.

Machine excavation was undertaken under archaeological control using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with toothless grading bucket. Topsoil and underlying deposits were removed to the level of either natural subsoil, or the top of archaeological deposits (whichever was higher). Areas of archaeological survival were then cleaned by hand, investigated and recorded.

The standard OA recording system was employed; stratigraphic information was recorded on *pro-forma* context record sheets and individual trench recording forms, plans and sections for each trench were drawn at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and a detailed black and white print and colour (digital) photographic record was made. Registers were maintained for photographs, drawings and context sheets on *pro forma* sheets.

## 4. RESULTS

### 4.1 **The water trench** (Fig. 2; pls. 1-4)

The trench for the new water main was excavated over a distance of approximately 45m from the boiler house on the south side of the south choir aisle. This area was part of the monastic graveyard during the medieval period and continued to serve as the town graveyard until the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m and uncovered a generally uniform layer sequence of light yellow sand and gravel (100) overlying a light yellowish-brown silty clay (101) with frequent inclusions of redeposited chalk. This

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<sup>8</sup> RCHME 1970 *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Dorset, Volume 3, Central.*

<sup>9</sup> RCHME 1970 *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Dorset, Volume 3, Central.*

contained occasional fragments of disarticulated human bone and has been interpreted as a charnel soil. No distinct grave cuts were identified during the works.

Once the trench crossed the main path on the south side of the abbey church a 0.15-0.25m thick dark brown silty clay topsoil (102) overlay the charnel soil. This has been interpreted as 18<sup>th</sup> century landscaping following the demolition of the town and landscaping of the grounds.

#### 4.2 **The electric trench** (Fig. 2, pls. 5-8)

The electric trench to the south of the choir was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m and uncovered a generally uniform layer sequence of dark brown silty clay topsoil (103) overlying a light yellowish-brown silty clay (101) with frequent inclusions of redeposited chalk. This contained occasional fragments of disarticulated human bone and has been interpreted as a charnel soil. No distinct grave cuts were identified during the works.

The trench crossed the former east end of the church with its ambulatory and three chapels, although due to the shallow nature of the works and its location within the line of an earlier drainage trench excavated in 2017, no further archaeological deposits or features were uncovered.

The excavations on the north side of the abbey exposed an extensive rubble deposit (104) which is likely associated with the demolition of the sacristy in the 1730s and the subsequent landscaping of this area following the construction of the house in the 1770s.

## 5. THE FINDS

This is a small assemblage largely composed of medieval and post-medieval pottery, and floor-tiles. The total quantities are summarised in Appendix 2.

### 5.1 **Medieval pottery**

The medieval pottery consisted of three sherds of local coarsewares dating from the late 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century and two sherds of 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century date. All the pottery was recovered from the charnel soil (101) to the south of the church. In addition, a single fragment of 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century ridgetile was also recovered from the charnel soil.

### 5.2. **Medieval Floor-tiles**

The floor-tiles are of interest because they provide a further opportunity to examine the range of tiles which were employed in Milton Abbey. In total two groups were identified:

#### *Group 1: local tiles*

Nine fragments of the characteristic thin salmon pink earthenware tiles. All are probably late 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century. 135mm square, 25mm thick, pronounced bevel. Two tiles with yellow glaze and four tiles with crude greeny-brown glaze, remainder no glaze seen on surfaces but formerly glazed since the top surfaces are reduced whilst sides and bases are oxidised. Most fragments are badly mixed and fired, some hematite inclusions. Six decorated, others all unglazed & undecorated. The backs are treated with scooped 'keys'.

1.1 Lion rampant, not previously identified at Milton Abbey (Emden 1977, No. 6).

1.2 Floral pattern and concentric circles, identical to the published examples from Milton

- Abbey (Emden 1977, No. 48).
- 1.3 Floral pattern and concentric circles, identical to the published examples from Milton Abbey (Emden 1977, No. 48).
  - 1.4 Floral pattern, identical to the published examples from Milton Abbey (Emden 1977, No. 75).
  - 1.5 Floral pattern, identical to the published examples from Milton Abbey (Emden 1977, No. 75).
  - 1.6 Corner fragment, small quarter circle with three radiating lines. Not previously identified design with no known parallels.

*Group 2: local tiles*

Thin calcareous red earthenware tiles, some hematite inclusions, with plain back. No full dimensions, thickness *c.*23-30mm thick. Two tile fragments with greeny-brown brown glaze and inlaid motifs, remainder no glaze seen on surfaces. The edges are straight, plain back. Three fragments including one border tile 43mm across.

- 2.1 Floral pattern, not previously identified at Milton Abbey (Emden 1977, No. 34).

**5.3 Post-medieval pottery**

The post-medieval pottery consisted of a single sherd of late 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century English industrial whiteware retrieved during the excavation in the area of the former graveyard.

**6. CONCLUSIONS**

Monitoring of the groundworks undertaken at Milton Abbey has provided further insight into the extent of the medieval and post-medieval graveyard on the south side of the abbey choir. A homogeneous charnel soil extended at least 40m south of the present building, and as far as the present east end of the church. The trench across the former east end of the abbey church was located within a previous service trench excavated in 2017, while the shallow deposits identified on the north side of the church were consistent with 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century landscaping.

**7. PROJECT ARCHIVE**

The site records have been compiled into a fully integrated site archive currently being held by Oakford Archaeology (project no. 1734) pending deposition with the ADS. Details of the investigations, including a copy of this report have been submitted to the on-line archaeological database OASIS (oakforda1-421858).

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

This watching brief was commissioned by Marcus Chantrey (benjamin + beauchamp architects ltd) on behalf of the Diocese of Salisbury. The fieldwork was carried out by Marc Steinmetzer; the illustrations for the report were prepared by Marc Steinmetzer and the finds analysis was undertaken by John Allan. Thanks are hereby recorded to D. K. Eastment, Shire Building Services, and all the staff at Milton Abbey and Milton School. Special thanks also to



Sasha Chapman and Hugh Beamish (both Historic England) and Steve Wallis (DCCSA) who provided advice and support throughout the project.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

### **Unpublished sources**

Steinmetzer, M. 2021 Archaeological monitoring and recording at Milton Abbey, Milton Abbas, Dorset. Written Scheme of Investigation. Oakford Archaeology unpubl.

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Fig. 1 Location of site.



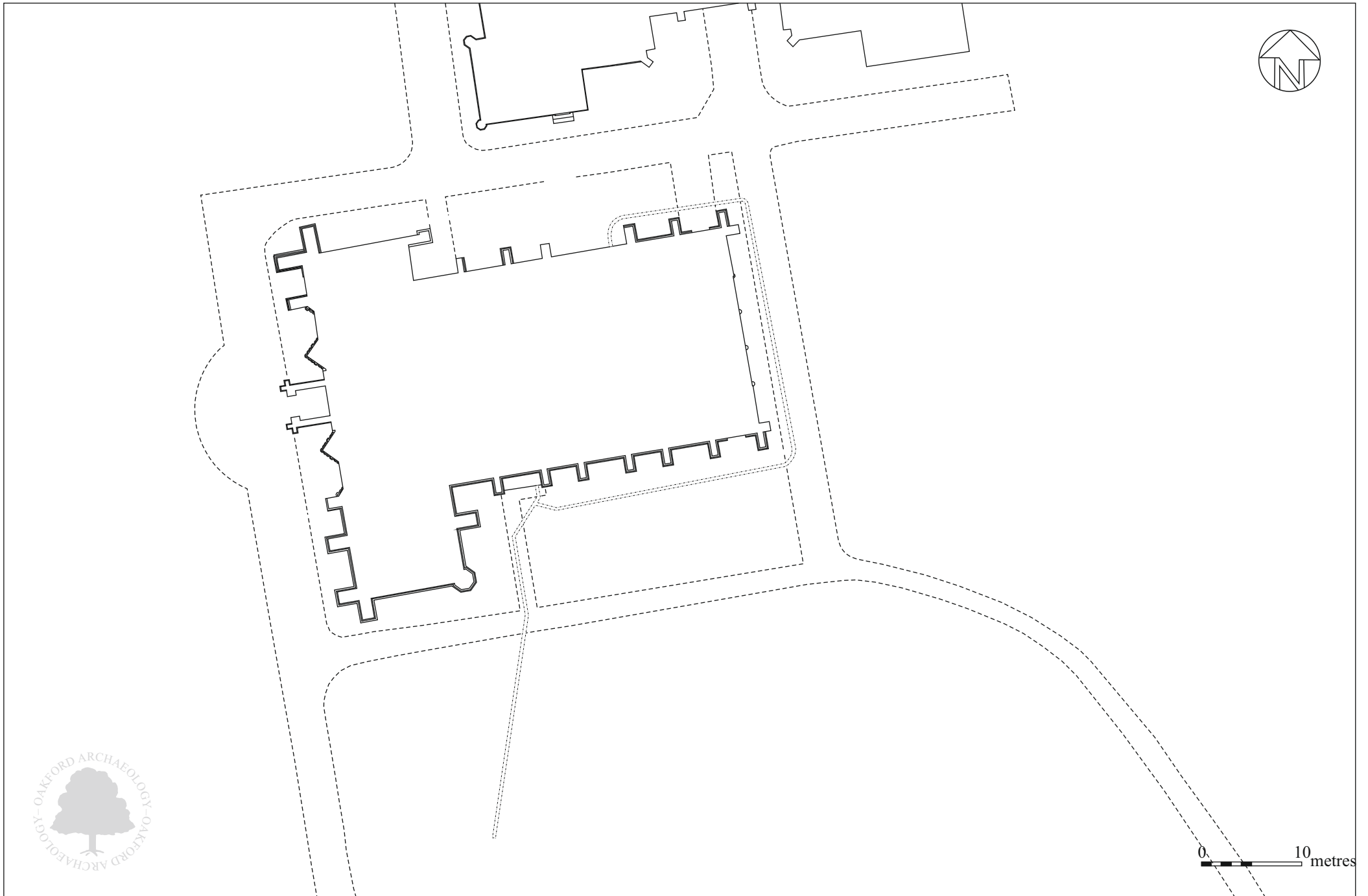


Fig. 2 Plan showing location of observations.



Pl. 1 General view of water trench to south of abbey. 2m scale. Looking northeast.



Pl. 2 General view of water trench showing 18th century landscaping (102) above charnel soil (101). 2m scale. Looking northwest.





Pl. 3 General view of water trench showing path (100) above charnel soil (101). 2m scale. Looking northwest.



Pl. 4 General view of electric trench to south of abbey choir. 2m scale. Looking east.





Pl. 5 General view of electric trench across east end of abbey church. Looking north.



Pl. 6 General view of electric trench across east end of abbey church showing backfill of 2017 trench. 2m scale. Looking southwest.





Pl. 7 General view of electric trench on north side of abbey church with the position of the former sacristy in the foreground. 2m scale. Looking east.



Pl. 8 General view of the trench showing extensive 18th century disturbance (104) underneath the landscaping. 2m scale. Looking northeast.

# Appendix 1

## Method statement



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document has been prepared by Oakford Archaeology (OA) for the Diocese of Salisbury to describe the methodology to be used during a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Milton Abbey, Milton Abbas, Dorset (ST 7982 0229). This document represents the ‘Written Scheme of Investigation’ for archaeological work required under an upcoming planning application for the installation of new water supply to the boiler room and to re-route an existing electric cable. The work is required by Historic England (HE) and the Dorset County Council Senior Archaeologist (DCCSA).
- 1.2 Milton Abbey is a former Benedictine monastery, which, following the dissolution, became the parish church of Saint Mary, Saint Sansom, and Saint Branwalader. The standing remains of the Abbey Church are Grade I Listed (LEN103551) and lie within a Grade II\* Park and Garden (LEN1712). To the southeast of the church lies the site of the former medieval village (DO716).

The foundation of ecclesiastical buildings at *Middletone*<sup>1</sup> was first documented in a 14<sup>th</sup> century copy of an Anglo Saxon charter which stated that King Æthelstan (AD924-939) founded a community of priests in the 930s. The community was refounded as a Benedictine house in 964 by King Edgar (AD959-975) during a period of monastic reform, with Cyneweard - who would later become Bishop of Wells - as the first abbot.<sup>2</sup>

By the late 11<sup>th</sup> century the abbey at *Midletune* was a wealthy foundation, with possessions assessed at over £90 in the Domesday survey of 1086.<sup>3</sup> It held large estates, including lands at Cattistock, Ower, Osmington, Lyscombe, Winterbourne Whitechurch, Holworth, and Cerne. The church was completely destroyed in a great fire in 1309. Work on the new church started shortly after and the eastern chapels (now destroyed), the aisled presbytery and the crossing all date to the early 14<sup>th</sup> century. The early fabric still provides the bulk of the building remains which now form the visible part of the monument.

The monastery was surrendered in 1539 by Abbott John Bradley. The following year the estate was sold to Sir John Tregonwell, one of the commissioners, for £1,000. Sir John occupied the abbot’s house (now a Grade I Listed Building) as his own private lodgings and made the abbey into the parish church. The estate remained with the Tregonwells until 1752; it was subsequently bought by Joseph Damer (later Baron Milton and then Earl of Dorchester), who in 1780 demolished the nearby village of Milton Abbas to make room for a park designed by Lancelot ‘Capability’ Brown. The inhabitants were transferred to a new ‘model’ village about half a mile to the south-east.

At least two periods of restoration are evident within the building; these may be attributed to James Wyatt in the 1790s and Gilbert Scott in the 1860s. In 1852 Baron Hambro purchased the land and employed Gilbert Scott to

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<sup>1</sup> Mills 2008.

<sup>2</sup> Pastscape 2015.

<sup>3</sup> Thorn and Thorn 1983.

renovate the then dilapidated church. The Church was purchased by the Ecclesiastical Commission in 1933 and was subsequently passed over to the Diocese of Salisbury.

## 2. AIMS

### 2.1 The principal aims of the programme of works are:

- to record the presence/absence, extent, date, nature and function of any archaeological deposits that may be exposed or physically affected by the proposed new works at the Abbey Church;
- to use the information obtained to enhance the understanding of the Abbey Church and to assess the nature of the archaeological resource on the site;
- to produce a technical report on the results in order to prepare a post-excavation assessment report and updated project design for analysis and publication.

## 3. METHOD

HE and the DCCSA has required that a watching brief be undertaken during all groundworks, and monitoring will take place on all excavations that are likely to expose archaeological deposits.

3.1 Liaison will be established with the client and their contractors prior to works commencing in order to advise on OA requirements in relation to the works outlined below. If a good working relationship is established at the outset any delays caused by archaeological recording can be kept to a minimum. However, localised delays to site operations may be caused and time should be allowed within the main contractor's programme for the adequate investigation and recording of archaeological deposits.

3.2 All machining will be carried out under direct archaeological control, using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. Machining will proceed in spits and will cease if archaeological deposits are exposed in order to allow those deposits to be investigated, excavated and recorded. This may cause localised delays to the groundworks programme, although every effort will be made to keep any such delays to a minimum. If no such deposits are present then, once natural subsoil has been confirmed, or formation/invert level reached, archaeological monitoring will be terminated. Similarly, if it can be demonstrated that there has been significant modern truncation, or that sufficient natural subsoil has been exposed to indicate an absence of archaeological deposits, then, following consultation with HE and the DCCSA, archaeological monitoring may be reduced or terminated in these areas.

- 3.3 If archaeological features are present, then hand-excavation will normally comprise:
- The full excavation of small discrete features;
  - half-sectioning (50% excavation) of larger discrete features;
  - the excavation of long linear features to sample up to 10% of their length - with hand-investigations distributed along the exposed length of any such features, specifically targeting any intersections, terminals or overlaps.
  - Spoil will also be examined for the recovery of artefacts.

Should the above percentage excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined, full excavation of such features/deposits will be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeo-environmental samples and the recovery of artefacts.

#### ***General project method***

- 3.4 All pre-1800 finds will be retained. The presence of later material will be noted, but examples will not be retained except where they are items of intrinsic interest, or their further examination is considered necessary for the interpretation of the site.
- 3.5 Should artefacts be exposed that fall within the scope of the Treasure Act 1996, then these will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the Act. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 3.6 Initial cleaning, conservation, packaging and any stabilisation or longer-term conservation measures will be undertaken in accordance with relevant professional guidance (specifically ‘First Aid for Finds’ Watkinson, D and Neal V, (London: Rescue/UKICAS 2001) and CIfA 2014 ‘Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials’) and on advice provided by A Hopper-Bishop, Specialist Services Officer, RAM Museum, Exeter.
- 3.7 If present, environmental deposits will be assessed on site by a suitably qualified archaeologist, with advice as necessary from Allen Environmental Archaeology or the Historic England Regional Science Advisor, to determine the possible yield (if any) of environmental or microfaunal evidence, and its potential for radiocarbon dating. If deposits potential survives, these would be processed by Allen Environmental Archaeology (AEA) using the HE Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology (HE CIfA Guidelines 2002/1) and Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (Historic England, second edition, August 2011), and outside specialists (AEA) organised to undertake further assessment and analysis as appropriate.
- 3.8 Should any articulated human remains be exposed; these will initially be left *in situ*. If removal at either this or a later stage in the archaeological works is

deemed necessary, these will then be fully excavated and removed from the site subject to the compliance with the relevant Ministry of Justice Licence, which will be obtained by OA on behalf of the client. Any remains will be excavated in accordance with the CIfA 'Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains' (Megan Brickley and Jacqueline I McKinley, 2004) and the CIfA Standards for Recording Human Remains (Piers D Mitchell and Megan Brickley, CIfA 2017). Where appropriate bulk samples will be collected.

- 3.9 The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve artefacts or report on other aspects of the investigations can be called upon (see below).
- 3.10 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by archaeological staff working on site, particularly when machinery is operating nearby. Personal protective equipment (safety boots, helmets and high visibility vests) will be worn by staff when plant is operating on site. A risk assessment will be prepared prior to work commencing.
- 3.11 HE and the DCCSA require two weeks' notice from the archaeological consultant, unless a shorter period is agreed. HE and the DCCSA will be informed of the start of the project and will monitor progress throughout on behalf of the planning authority. A date of completion of all archaeological site work will be confirmed with HE and the DCCSA, and the timescale of the completion of items under section 5 will run from that date.

#### 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

- 4.1 The standard OA recording system will be employed, consisting of:
  - standardised single context record sheets; survey drawings, plans and sections at scales 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 as appropriate;
  - colour digital photography;
  - survey and location of finds, deposits or archaeological features, using EDM surveying equipment and software where appropriate;
  - labelling and bagging of finds on site from all excavated levels, post-1800 unstratified pottery may be discarded on site with a small sample retained for dating evidence as required.

#### 5. REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

- 5.1 The reporting requirements will be confirmed with HE and the DCCSA on completion of the site work. If little or no significant archaeology is exposed then reporting will consist of a completed County HER entry, including a plan showing location of groundworks and of any significant features found. The text entry and plan will be produced in an appropriate electronic format suitable for easy incorporation into the HER and sent to HE and the DCCSA within 3 months of the date of completion of all archaeological fieldwork.

5.2 Should significant deposits be exposed the results of the archaeological work will be presented within one summary report within six months of the date of completion of all archaeological fieldwork. Any summary report will contain the following elements as appropriate:

- location plan and overall site plans showing the positions of the groundworks and the distribution of archaeological features;
- a written description of the exposed features and deposits and a discussion and interpretation of their character and significance in the context of the known history of the site;
- plans and sections at appropriate scales showing the exact location and character of significant archaeological deposits and features;
- a selection of photographs illustrating the principal features and deposits found;
- specialist assessments and reports as appropriate.

5.3 A .pdf version of the report will be produced and distributed to the Client, HE and the DCCSA on completion of sitework. A copy of the .pdf version will also be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).

5.4 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared with reference to *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991 2nd edition) upon completion of the project.

The archive will consist of two elements, the artefactual and digital - the latter comprising all born-digital (data images, survey data, digital correspondence, site data collected digitally etc.) and digital copies of the primary site records and images.

The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within 6 months of the completion of site work, while the artefactual element will be deposited with the Dorset County Museum (*ref. number pending*). Any artefacts not taken by the Dorset County Museum will be offered to the landowner before being discarded. The hardcopy of the archive will be offered to Dorset County Museum and if not required will be disposed of by OA.

OA will notify HE and the DCCSA upon the deposition of the digital archive with the ADS, and the deposition of the material (finds) archive with the Dorset County Museum.

5.5 A .pdf copy of the updated summary report will be submitted, together with the site details, to the national OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological investigationS) database within six months of the completion of site work.

5.6 A short report summarising the results of the project will be prepared for inclusion within the “round up” section of an appropriate national journal, if merited, within 12 months of the completion of site work.

5.7 Should particularly significant remains, finds and/or deposits be encountered, then these, owing to their importance, are likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning guidance. If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with HE and the DCCSA, in consultation with the Client. OA, on behalf of the Client, will then implement publication in accordance with a timescale agreed with the Client, HE and the DCCSA. This will be within 12 months of the completion of all phases of archaeological site work unless otherwise agreed in writing.

## 6. COPYRIGHT

6.1 OA shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in this document.

## 7. PROJECT ORGANISATION

7.1 The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced archaeologists, in accordance with the Code of Conduct and relevant standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, 2014, revised 2020, the *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*, 2014). The project will be managed by Marc Steinmetzer. Oakford Archaeology is managed by a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

### *Health & Safety*

7.2 All monitoring works within this scheme will be carried out in accordance with current *Safe Working Practices (The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974)*.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

### *Specialists contributors and advisors*

The expertise of the following specialists can be called upon if required:

*Bone artefact analysis: Ian Riddler;*

*Bird remains: Matilda Holmes;*

*Dating techniques: Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre;*

*Charcoal identification: Dana Challinor;*

*Diatom analysis: Nigel Cameron (UCL);*

*Environmental data: AEA;*

*Faunal remains: Lorraine Higbee (Wessex);*

*Finds conservation: Alison Hopper-Bishop (Exeter Museums);*

*Fish remains: Hannah Russ, Sheila Hamilton-Dyer;*  
*Human remains: Charlotte Coles, Mandy Kingdom;*  
*Lithic analysis: Linda Hurcombe (Exeter University);*  
*Medieval and post-medieval finds: John Allan;*  
*Metallurgy: Gill Juleff (Exeter University);*  
*Numismatics: Norman Shiel (Exeter);*  
*Petrology/geology: Roger Taylor (RAM Museum), Imogen Morris;*  
*Plant remains: Lisa Gray;*  
*Prehistoric pottery: Henrietta Quinnell (Exeter);*  
*Roman finds: Paul Bidwell & associates (Arbeia Roman Fort, South Shields);*  
*Others: Wessex Archaeology Specialist Services Team*

**MFR Steinmetzer**  
**18 January 2021**  
**WSI/OA1738/01**

## Appendix 2: Finds quantification

Context	Feature	Spot date	Quantity	Notes
101			20	3 sherds of sand-tempered hand-thrown coarseware late 12 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> century c.f. Wareham; 8 fragments late 13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century inlaid floor-tiles; 3 fragments 15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> century inlaid red earthenware floor-tiles; 2 sherds of calcareous ware 15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> century; 1 sherd 15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> century ridgetile 1 sherd of industrial whiteware (after 1780).