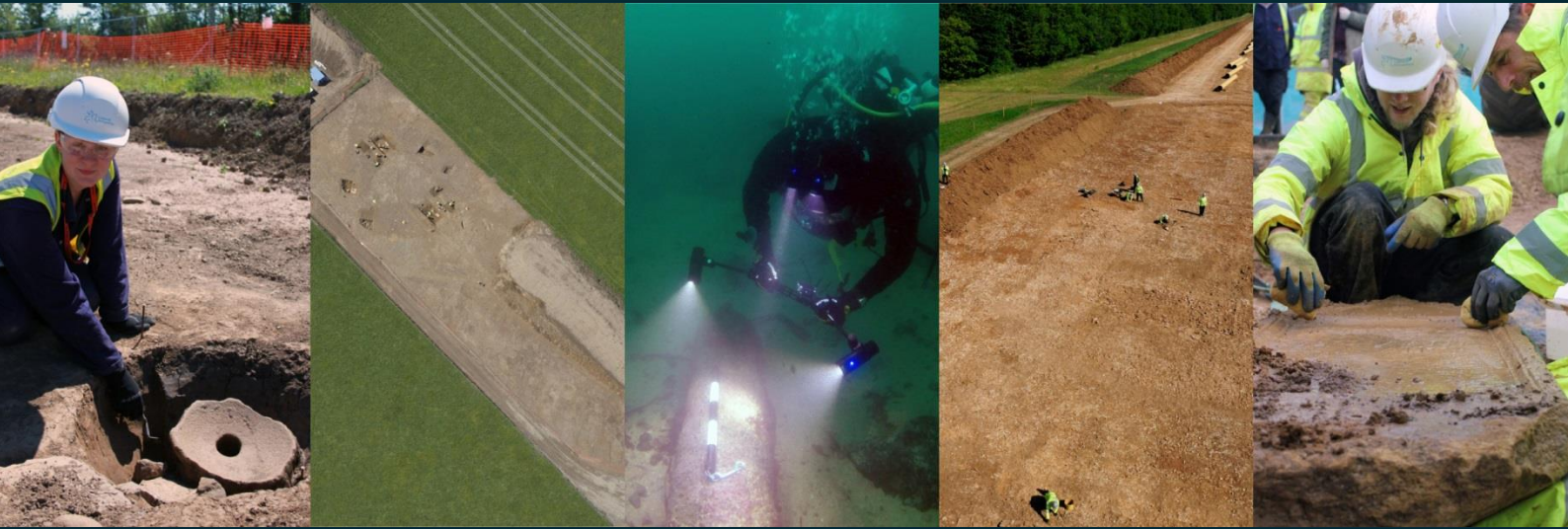


# Land at Leigh Road Wimborne Minster Dorset

*Post-Excavation Assessment  
and Updated Project Design*



RPS Consulting Ltd

*on behalf of*

Barratt Homes Ltd

CA Project: 779048

CA Report: 779048\_1


August 2019



Land at Leigh Road  
Wimborne Minster  
Dorset

Post-Excavation Assessment  
and  
Updated Project Design

CA Project: 779048  
CA Report: 779048\_2

prepared by	Joe Whelan, Project Officer
date	
checked by	Alistair Barclay Principal Post-Excavation Manager
date	29.08.19
approved by	Alistair Barclay Principal Post-Excavation Manager 
signed	
date	29.08.19
issue	02

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**CONTENTS**

SUMMARY .....	5
1 INTRODUCTION.....	6
<i>Location, topography and geology</i> .....	6
<i>Archaeological background</i> .....	6
2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	8
3 METHODOLOGY .....	9
4 RESULTS .....	10
<i>Fieldwork summary</i> .....	10
Area 1 (Figures 1 and 4).....	10
<i>Prehistoric</i> .....	10
Area 2 (Figures 1 and 4).....	10
<i>Prehistoric</i> .....	10
<i>Romano-British (Figure 9)</i> .....	11
Area 3 (Figures 1 and 6).....	12
<i>Undated</i> .....	12
<i>Late prehistoric/Romano-British</i> .....	12
Area 4 (Figures 1 and 5).....	13
<i>Prehistoric</i> .....	13
5 FACTUAL DATA AND STATEMENTS OF POTENTIAL.....	16
<i>Stratigraphic Record: factual data</i> .....	16
<i>Stratigraphic record: statement of potential</i> .....	16
<i>Artefactual record: factual data</i> .....	16
<i>Artefactual record: statement of potential</i> .....	19
<i>Biological record: factual data</i> .....	20
<i>Biological record: statements of potential</i> .....	21
6 SUMMARY STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL.....	22
7 STORAGE AND CURATION.....	23
8 UPDATED AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	23
<i>Objective 2: characterisation of the early prehistoric evidence</i> .....	25

	<i>Objective 3: establish the function/nature of the sites .....</i>	<i>26</i>
	<i>Objective 4: the economic nature of the site and its environment .....</i>	<i>26</i>
	<i>Objective 5: consider the evidence for burial and ritual activity .....</i>	<i>26</i>
	<i>Objective 6: place the site in its local and wider context.....</i>	<i>27</i>
	<i>Objective 7: abandonment and the evidence for post-Roman land-use .</i>	<i>28</i>
9	PUBLICATION .....	28
10	TASK LIST .....	32
11	TIMETABLE .....	32
12	REFERENCES.....	33
	APPENDIX 1: STRATIGRAPHIC ASSESSEMENT BY J WHELAN .....	36
	APPENDIX 2: LITHICS BY J SOMERVILLE .....	37
	APPENDIX 3: POTTERY BY IOANNIS SMYRNAIOS.....	46
	APPENDIX 4: FIRED CLAY BY PETE BANKS .....	61
	APPENDIX 5: METALWORK BY KATIE MARSDEN.....	63
	APPENDIX 6: WORKED STONE BY RUTH SHAFFREY .....	66
	APPENDIX 7: SLAG AND RELATED MATERIALS BY D DUNGWORTH.....	67
	APPENDIX 8: FAUNAL REMAINS BY ANDY CLARKE .....	69
	APPENDIX 9: PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE BY SARAH F WYLES.....	71
	APPENDIX 10: RADIOCARBON BY ALISTAIR BARCLAY AND SARAH F WYLES WITH IDENTIFICATIONS FROM DANA CHALLINOR .....	82
	APPENDIX 11: OASIS REPORT FORM.....	84

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Fig. 2 Phasing plan, Areas 1-4
- Fig. 3 Phasing plan, Area 1
- Fig. 4 Phasing plan, Area 2
- Fig. 5 Phasing plan, Area 4
- Fig. 6 Phasing plan, Area 3
- Fig. 7 Roundhouse 4317
- Fig. 8 Roundhouse 4434
- Fig. 9 Roman ditches 2040 and 2043, looking west (1m scales)
- Fig. 10 Area 4, aerial view of roundhouse 4317 (1m scales)
- Fig. 11 Area 4, detail of postholes making up roundhouse 4317, looking north-west (0.2m scale)
- Fig. 12 Area 4, aerial view of roundhouse 4434 (1m scales)
- Fig. 13 Area 4, *in situ* Iron Age pottery in pit 4395, looking east (0.4m scale)

## SUMMARY

<b>Site Name:</b>	Land at Leigh Road, Wimborne Minster
<b>Location:</b>	Dorset
<b>NGR:</b>	402827 099665
<b>Type:</b>	Excavation
<b>Date:</b>	August-November 2018
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	3/15/0789/COU
<b>Location of archive:</b>	Dorset County Museum
<b>Site Code:</b>	LRWM18

A programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between August – November 2018 at the request of RPS Consulting Services Ltd (formerly CgMs Consulting Ltd) (on behalf of Barratt Homes Ltd) at Land at Leigh Road, Wimborne Minster, Dorset. An area of just under 13ha was excavated across the development area.

The main findings of the archaeological excavation include Late Neolithic Grooved Ware pits, a small open settlement of Early Iron Age date comprising two post-built roundhouses and associated features, and traces of Romano-British settlement alongside the projected line of a known Roman road (scheduled ancient monument MDO5439). The excavations also produced some key groups of pottery and flintwork as well as some small assemblages of charred plant remains. Animal and human bone was very poorly preserved and/or did not survive. A small number of grave-like features in which human bone was not preserved are likely to be of Late Roman date. An iron cauldron hanger of Late Roman date is a rare find of regional importance.

This document presents an assessment of the evidence recovered from the excavation. It considers the evidence collectively in its local, regional and national context, and presents an updated project design for a programme of post-excavation analysis to bring the results to appropriate publication.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 During August to November 2018 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological excavation off Leigh Road, Wimborne Minster, Dorset, (centred on NGR: 402827 99665; Fig. 1). The work was undertaken at the request of RPS Consulting Services Ltd (formerly CgMs Consulting Ltd) (on behalf of Barratt Homes Ltd) in accordance with a brief for archaeological recording prepared by Steve Wallis (Dorset County Council), the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), and with a subsequent detailed WSI produced by CA (2018) and approved by the LPA acting on the advice of Steve Wallis (Planning reference 3/15/0789/COU). The fieldwork also followed Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (ClfA 2014); the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide (Historic England 2015a) and accompanying PPN3: Archaeological Excavation (Historic England 2015b). It was monitored by Steve Wallis, including a site visit on 15 October 2018.

### ***Location, topography and geology***

- 1.2 The wider development area (including the SANG) runs to about 48ha, and lies to the south-east of Wimborne Minster, south of Leigh Road. The current housing footprint, within which are the archaeological areas, covers an area of just under 13ha. The site predominately comprises arable land.
- 1.3 A gravel track way extends south-eastwards into the centre of the Site from Wimborne Road West. A rectangular block of land has been designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument and comprises the truncated alignment of a Roman road. This was excluded from the geophysical survey and first phase of trenching but was subsequently investigated during the phase 2 evaluation.
- 1.4 The solid geology of the Site comprises London Clay Formation (clay, silt and sand), overlain by river terrace deposits of sand and gravel. The site occupies a slight south-facing slope at 15m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

### ***Archaeological background***

- 1.5 A first phase of evaluation (CA 2015) was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in August 2015, which identified three main phases of activity. Activity dating to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition was recorded in the form of a pit; evidence of Late Iron Age/Romano-British transitional agricultural settlement was

recorded including a possible corn-dryer/pottery kiln and a system of enclosure ditches dating to the later Roman period (i.e. 3rd Century AD).

- 1.6 A second phase of archaeological evaluation (CA 2016) in February/March 2016 was undertaken comprising 21 trenches. One trench revealed a large, possibly prehistoric quarry pit. Two other undated pits were noted, one contained large quantities of crushed burnt flint, which would appear to have had an unknown industrial function but probably dates to the prehistoric period. An arc of seven postholes possibly forming a section of a roundhouse structure and seven undated ditches were also recorded. Trench 19 was excavated across the Scheduled Ancient Monument (MDO5439) revealing a pair of parallel flanking ditches (approximately 10m apart) and a thin sorted gravel layer, forming the remnant of a metalled Roman road. Moderate quantities of burnt and worked flint were recovered from all but one of the Phase 2 trial trenches.
- 1.7 In terms of correlation with the Phase 1 trenching there is little from which one can draw comparison. For example, in the Phase 1 evaluation Trenches 13, 14 and 15 closest to the Roman road alignment produced Roman pottery. However, in the Phase 2 evaluation, just to the south of these trenches, Trenches 6 and 10 identified features or deposits from which only prehistoric material was recovered. These prehistoric finds could have been residual, but it was considered odd that neither of these trenches produced any Roman material whatsoever. The presence and survival of the Roman road, as identified within the scheduled area (Trench 19), provided evidence of Roman road infrastructure with which the settlement activity identified during the Phase 1 evaluation was no doubt associated. The projected alignment of the Roman road within the proposed housing footprint currently corresponds with a truncated hedge line (i.e. the eastern half of which had been removed) and falls within the footprint of a proposed new road.
- 1.8 In 2015/2017 Wessex Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation and excavation respectively on a neighbouring site (to the west, south of Parmiter Way) and uncovered evidence of Bronze Age settlement and burial activity (Damian De Rosa pers comm). The evaluation consisted of 25 trenches (WA 2015). These were, for the most part, targeted on potential archaeological features identified during a geophysical survey, as well as testing apparently blank areas of the site and the projected route of the Roman road. In WA's Trench 14 the remains of a Bronze Age barrow were recorded, represented by a penannular ring ditch, although no human remains were observed within the trench. Several substantial



ditches were also identified in Trenches 1, 8, 11 and 12. No dating evidence was recovered from the east – west aligned ditch in Trench 1. The east – west aligned ditch in Trench 8 was cut by a small pit containing a complete Food Vessel dating to the Early Bronze Age. A substantial ditch terminus measuring approximately 2.7m wide and 1.17m deep was recorded in Trench 12. The ditch had been deliberately backfilled with gravel material and a cremation burial had been placed in the terminus. A single radiocarbon date was obtained from the human bone. The result is consistent with a Late Neolithic date and indicates that the burial was made at some point during 2840-2490 cal BC. The ditch appeared to continue into Trench 11, where it was truncated by a modern geotechnical pit. Several trenches were placed along the projected route of the Roman road, and although an east – west ridge of slightly higher ground was visible it was characterized by the field team as being geological in nature as no *agger* material was present. In hindsight this probably did represent the remains of the Roman road, albeit disturbed by a later land boundary.

- 1.9 The combination of works undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology (Leigh Road) and Wessex Archaeology (South of Parmiter Way) indicate that the floodplain immediately north of the River Stour had been considered suitable for settlement since at least the Late Neolithic, if not before. It would appear (on current evidence at least) that the settlement slowly gravitated eastwards from a LN/EBA settlement south of Parmiter Way to a (LBA/IA/RB) south of Leigh Road.

## 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The aims of the excavation were to establish the character, quality, date, significance and extent of any archaeological remains and/or deposits surviving within the site. This information will assist the Local Planning Authority in making an informed judgement on the likely impact upon the archaeological resource by the proposed development.
- 2.2 The objectives of the excavation were laid out in a project design produced by CA (2018) in accordance with brief specification, as follows:
- 2.3 The general objectives of the excavation were to:
- Record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered;
  - Assess the overall presence, survival and potential of structural and industrial remains;

- Assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains;
- Record evidence of past settlement or other land use;
- Recover artefactual evidence to date any evidence of past settlement that may be identified;
- Sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy.

#### 2.4 The specific aims of the work were to:

- Assess whether there is any evidence of Neolithic activity on the site as indicated to the west at the Parmiter Drive site;
- Assess whether there is any evidence of Early Bronze Age activity on the site as indicated at the Parmiter Drive site;
- Assess the extent and duration of the Late Bronze Age activity on the site as previously indicated during the Phase 1 evaluation;
- Assess the extent and duration of the Iron Age activity on the site as previously indicated during the Phase 1 evaluation;
- Assess the extent and duration of the Romano British activity on the site as previously indicated during the Phase 1 evaluation;
- Assess whether there is any evidence of settlement tracks/internal roads linking with the east/west Roman Road.

### 3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 Fieldwork commenced with the removal of topsoil and subsoil from the excavation area by mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket, under archaeological supervision. The site was divided into four separate excavation areas, measuring a combined area of 2.87ha.
- 3.2 The archaeological features thus exposed were hand-excavated to the bottom of archaeological stratigraphy. All features were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (CA 2013). Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The taking and processing of environmental and other samples from archaeological sites* (CA 2012), and a total of 109 samples were retained from site

from a wide range of archaeological features. All artefacts recovered from the excavation were retained in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of finds immediately after excavation* (CA 1995).

## 4 RESULTS

### **Fieldwork summary**

- 4.1 This section provides an overview of the excavation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (biological evidence) are to be found in the Appendices below. Four separate areas were excavated.

### **Period**

- 4.2 In addition to a small number of undated/un-phased features, three main pre-modern phases of activity were identified: Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British. The following description is by area (1-4) and period.

### **Area 1 (Figures 1 and 4)**

#### *Prehistoric*

- 4.3 Two pits were recorded in area 1. Pit 10005 was shallow and circular, and measured 0.5 m in diameter with a depth of 0.16m and contained burnt flint. Pit 10009 measured 0.71m by 0.62m and had a depth of 0.21m and contained prehistoric worked flint.

### **Area 2 (Figures 1 and 4)**

#### *Prehistoric*

- 4.4 Area 2 is dominated by two linear ditches, ditch 2077 is an L-shaped late prehistoric enclosure ditch with a 6m break / possible entrance to the south and which is cut by Romano-British ditch 2070 / 2071. The enclosure, which appeared to be truncated to the west and extended north and beyond area 2, measured at least 52m in length by 0.63m in width and was filled with (slot 2058) a red brown sandy silt with an average depth of 0.12m. Worked flint was recovered from the feature. Ditch 4068, which extends across area 4, may be a continuation of this feature.
- 4.5 A single oval pit (2075) of early prehistoric date was recorded. It was flat-bottomed and measured 0.70m by 0.51m by 0.13m in depth and contained flint and pottery.

### Romano-British (Figure 9)

- 4.6 Ditch 2070 / 2071 crossed area 2 on a south-west / north-east orientation and is composed of two intercutting ditches, typified by slot 2040 / 2043 the two U-shaped ditches measured 0.62m and 0.83m respectively and contained brown sandy silt fills, the northern most ditch 2043 measured 0.58m in depth whilst 2040 measured 0.55m in depth. First / second century Romano-British pottery was recovered from the ditch which runs parallel to the projected route of the scheduled Roman road and may represent an associated flanking ditch, a second unexcavated ditch 2052 was observed within the baulk on the same alignment 8m further to the north and may also form part of the associated drainage for the road. A further short length of Romano-British ditch 2003 also ran from the northern baulk into 2070 / 2071 and measured at least 5m in length by 0.42m in width by 0.05m in depth.
- 4.7 Three associated shallow grave - like pits were located in the north east corner of area 2, immediately south of the Romano-British ditch 2070 / 2071. Whilst no human remains were recovered from the pits, a small number of iron nails were recovered from around the edges of the features in addition to several hob nails. The locations of undisturbed nails were plotted using GPS and environmental samples were taken. The three sub-rectangular pits 2050, 2060 and 2065 were all 100% excavated and a small quantity of first / second century Romano-British pottery was recovered from 2050 and 2060. The pits were all roughly west – east aligned and are summarised below: Pit 2050 measured 2.24m in length by 0.93m in width and 0.19m in depth, pit 2060 measured 2.31m in length by 1.11m in width by 0.39m in depth and pit 2065 measured 2.03m in length by 1m in width and 0.29m in depth. It is possible these three features were graves and that no bone survived due to the acidic nature of the subsoil.
- 4.8 A largely oval pit 2014 measuring 3.27m in length by 1.81m in width and 0.62m in depth was found to contain a series of six alternating deposits in the form of *in situ* scorched / charcoal-rich deposits overlaid by weathered natural deposits which suggests partial pit-edge collapses / infilling. Each fill of the possible fire pit was sampled, and quantities of first / second century Romano-British pottery were recovered from the pit. The charred remains of hulled wheat (including spelt grains), barley (grains and forklets), as well as a range of wild species were recovered from this feature. All fills of the feature produced charcoal - the remains from burnt layer 2019 were particularly rich (see Table 2).

- 4.9 South-east of fire pit 2014, was a small oven / hearth feature 2029. The 'keyhole' shaped feature measured 1.03m in length and appeared to consist of a fire pit in the east with a tapering flue to the west. The maximum width measured 0.44m by 0.16m in depth. The natural geology around the feature was scorched red and the fill consisted of a charcoal- rich red clay silt. First / second century Romano-British pottery was recovered from the feature. Two truncated circular postholes were recorded immediately north and west of the hearth, 2027 measured 0.50m in diameter by 0.08m in depth and 2031 measured 0.40m in diameter by 0.07m in depth, the fill 2032 contained Black burnished ware pottery of a Late Iron Age / Romano-British date. The postholes may have once formed part of an associated wind break / structure associated with 2029. Barley and hulled wheat grain fragments and charcoal were recovered from the fill of feature 2029.
- 4.10 Two other discrete features were recorded: pit 2047 contained three associated Romano-British iron objects, part of a caldron hanger, located close to the top of the pit, which measured 0.85m in diameter by 0.47m in depth. The fill produced charred hulled wheat grains and hazelnut shells, and charcoal. The heavily truncated second pit, 2062, measured 0.72m in length by 0.40m in width by 0.03m in depth.

### **Area 3 (Figures 1 and 6)**

#### *Undated*

- 4.11 Three undated linear ditches were recorded within area 3. To the south ditch 3003 extended west into the area and measured at least 22m in length. It measured 1.52m in width by 0.54m in depth. To the north a smaller ditch 3006 ran east into the area and measured 11.5m by 0.71m in width by 0.35m in depth. In the north-west corner an L-shaped enclosure ditch (3015) extended out of the excavation area to the west and the north. It measured in excess of 31m with a maximum width of 0.99m. It shallowed from south to west. An oval pit 3017, measuring 1m in diameter by 0.08m in depth, remains undated.

#### *Late prehistoric/Romano-British*

- 4.12 The only dated feature within area 3 was pit 3023 a roughly oval feature which measured 4.8m in length by 2.74m in width and 0.53m in depth, and contained two fills which produced a small quantity of later prehistoric and Romano-British pottery in addition to worked flint. A section of this feature had been investigated during the 2015 evaluation and was found to contain a small quantity of late prehistoric pottery.

## Area 4 (Figures 1 and 5)

### Prehistoric

- 4.13 Of uncertain but probable prehistoric date was a shallow palaeochannel (4262), that crossed the site from west-south-west to east-north-east. It contained a single shallow fill. As it appeared to contain no organic content it was not sampled for environmental remains. A single section was excavated across its course. Roman pottery and a small number of worked flints were recorded from its fill.
- 4.14 Fourteen pits were recorded, located around two parallel crescent shaped ditches, 4028 and 4033. They represented a tight cluster of eight pits to the north with a wider grouping of six pits / postholes to the south. The northern cluster was composed of 4003, 4005, 4008, 4017, 4080, 4082, 4093, and 4102 and a more dispersed southern group that included 4030, 4037, 4043, 4046, 4106 and 4122. Environmental samples were retained from each of the pits and postholes. Late Neolithic / early Bronze Age prehistoric pottery was recovered from pits 4005, 4008 and 4017, and Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from pits 4093 and 4102. Four of the pits (4008, 4017, 4064 and 4078) were rich in charred hazelnut shell fragments and charcoal.
- 4.15 The northern pits range in diameter from 0.60m - 1.18m in diameter and are steep sided with concave / slightly undercutting bases from 0.20 – 0.70m in depth. Pit 4017 was sub-circular in plan containing a potential 'special deposit' which comprised late Neolithic / early Bronze Age pottery, worked flint, worked and burnt foreign stones. The pit contained two fills, a basal sandy silt (4018) up to 0.40m in depth which underlay 4022 a capping layer of clayey sand up to 0.07m in depth. Charred hazelnut shells, charcoal and burnt bone was recovered from the fill of pit 2017.
- 4.16 The southern pit grouping was composed of shallow flat-bottomed pits, that ranged in diameter from 0.46m - 1.23m with depths from 0.08m – 0.24m. Typified by 4030, which was oval in shape and measured 0.88m in length by 0.57m in width by 0.14m in depth, and had a single fill of red brown sandy silt that contained burnt flint.
- 4.17 The two ditch groups, 4028 and 4033 (forming a possible small horseshoe-shaped enclosure), were located some 5m apart and in between the two pit groups were composed of ditch slots 4028, 4033, 4039, 4041, 4048 and 4054. Late prehistoric pottery was recovered from fills 4029, 4042, 4049 and 4055. The ditches measured (4028) 6.4m in length by 0.93m in width and 0.17m in depth and (4033) 18m by 0.48m by 0.14m and were filled by a yellow brown sandy silt.

- 4.18 At least two post-built domestic roundhouses were identified in addition to several possible ancillary structures. Roundhouse group 4317 was located to the north of area 4 and was composed of a circuit of 20 external postholes positioned some 1.2m apart and measuring 8.4m in diameter (Fig. 7). Five further postholes form an internal subdivision. As with the southern roundhouse (4434), there appears to be an entrance located in the east. A small number of postholes located close to the entrance may have formed a porch structure, although the form is more irregular than with roundhouse 4434. The roundhouse structure is typified by posthole 4211, oval shaped, 0.30m in diameter and 0.20m in depth. Quantities of Iron Age pottery was collected from the postholes. Also located close to the entrance of the structure was pit 4396 which contained significant quantities of Iron Age pottery.
- 4.19 Pit 4396 positioned immediately north of the entrance to structure 4317 measured 0.75m in diameter by 0.31m in depth and was found to contain Early Iron Age pottery (Fig. 15) including many red-finished vessels. Three context numbers were issued to the deposits found within this pit, to better segregate the finds and environmental samples, although the likelihood is that the fills are broadly contemporaneous. The upper fills consisted of a grey brown sandy silt divided into contexts 4397 and 4436, 0.15m and 0.17m in depth respectively. By volume twenty percent of the uppermost fill, 4436, was composed of pottery, with the lower deposit, 4397, being fifty percent pottery sherds. Close to the base of the pit and against the edge of the feature were two irregular deposits of raw clay 0.10m in depth. Sherds of pottery found immediately beneath the clay deposits match with the vessel types from elsewhere within the feature indicating a likely contemporary depositional event.
- 4.20 Roundhouse group 4434 (Fig. 8) was composed of 37 postholes and which included an eastern porch / entrance. An associated four post structure immediately to the west may represent an associated ancillary structure or possibly an earlier entrance phase. The circular structure measured approximately 9m in diameter and contained two internal postholes. Ten postholes were located immediately outside the structure and relate to either ancillary functions or they represent a different construction phase. The structure is constructed of a circuit of 25 postholes located between 1.2m – 1.4m apart, typified by 4126, an oval shaped posthole with near vertical sides and a flat base, which measured 0.38m in length by 0.28m in width by 0.19m in depth. The porch structure which measured 3m by 3m, was defined by four large oval post pits each butted by an opposing small oval depression / posthole on the outside of the porch. These possible bracing posts measured an average 0.34m by 0.14m in

width and 0.09m in depth. The larger post pits typified by pit 4091 measured 0.80m by 0.67m in width and 0.30m in depth and contained a single dark brown clay silt, fragments of fired clay / daub were recovered from the fill. The two outer-porch posts both included associated circular postholes measuring 0.30m in diameter by 0.30m in depth and may represent further evidence for bracing supports or a door structure. Iron Age pottery was collected from some of the postholes.

### *Romano-British*

- 4.21 The Romano-British features within area 4 are dominated by a series of drainage / enclosure ditches, the majority run north – south with smaller west – east ditches noted. A number of these ditches cut across the paleochannel. The remaining ditches within area 4 either contain a small quantity of late Iron Age pottery or are otherwise undated. Directly to the south of area 4 is the projected route of the Roman road, which bisects areas 2 and 4. A small number of features are dateable to the Romano-British period.
- 4.22 An oval, flat bottomed hearth / oven 4014 measuring 3.1m by 1.6m was recorded. The fills consisted of a charcoal-rich grey brown silty sand 4015, which measured 0.17m in depth and was overlaid by 4016, a grey brown silty sand 0.22m in depth. The natural geology around the feature was baked and heat scorched confirming the pyrotechnic nature of the feature. A smaller keyhole shaped hearth / oven 4019 was located to the north of 4014. It measured 1.80m in length by 0.60m in width and with a maximum depth of 0.18m. It was filled with 4020, a grey brown sandy silt. The external edges of the feature were lined with vitrified pieces of sandstone measuring on average 0.15 x 0.10 x 0.05m. The natural geology around the feature was scorched by intense heat.
- 4.23 A large oval pit (4040) containing Romano-British pottery, which measured some 3.60m in diameter by 1.36m in depth, was filled with 4053, a red brown clay sand that was 0.45m in depth, and overlain by 4052, a brown clay sand some 0.35m in depth. The uppermost fill, 4051, consisted of a red brown clay sand 0.65m in depth.
- 4.24 An oval shaped pit, 4402, measured 1.15m by 1.00m and was 0.26m in depth. It contained a single brown sandy silt along with Romano-British pottery. It was located 4m west of 4331, a probable flat-bottomed tree throw hollow filled with a grey brown sandy silt, which contained Romano-British pottery.



## 5 FACTUAL DATA AND STATEMENTS OF POTENTIAL

### ***Stratigraphic Record: factual data***

- 5.1 Following the completion of the fieldwork an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive was compiled in accordance with specifications presented in the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide (Historic England 2015a). A database of all contextual and artefactual evidence and a site matrix was also compiled and cross-referenced to spot-dating. The fieldwork comprises the following records:

Context sheets	553
Plans (1:10, 1:20, 1:100)	2
Sections (1:10, 1:20)	224
Sample sheets	109
Digital photographs	1372

- 5.2 The survival and intelligibility of the site stratigraphy was good with archaeological remains having survived as negative features. Despite a relative paucity of stratigraphic relationships, most features have been assigned a preliminary period based on context dates and/or spatial association.

### ***Stratigraphic record: statement of potential***

- 5.3 A secure stratigraphic sequence is essential to elucidating the form, purpose, date, organisation and development of the various phases of activity represented. This can be achieved through detailed analysis of the sequence and further integration of the artefactual dating evidence. The refined sequence will then serve as the spatial and temporal framework within which other artefactual and biological evidence can be understood.
- 5.4 While the stratigraphic record forms a complete record of the archaeological features uncovered, the relative lack of inter-relationships between these features, and the limited amount of dating evidence available from other datasets, limits the potential for fully elucidating the function and development of the site.

### ***Artefactual record: factual data***

- 5.5 All finds collected during the excavation have been cleaned, marked, quantified and catalogued by context. All metalwork has been x-rayed and stabilised where appropriate.

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	Early Prehistoric	137	773g
	Late Prehistoric	1026	16,711g
	Roman	413	4361g
	Total		
Lithics	Worked	1235	8769g
	Burnt		
Fired Clay	All	306	4079g
Metals	Iron	90	4814g
Stone	Objects	3	
	Building stone	1	

- 5.6 The finds assemblage includes pottery, ranging in date from Late Neolithic to Roman, worked flint (lithics) including an important element associated with Grooved Ware, and relatively small quantities of metalwork, worked stone and fired clay. Included in the metalwork is part of a Late Roman cauldron hanger. As well as the Late Neolithic Grooved Ware, the site also produced an important group of pottery that possibly belongs to the Earliest Iron Age (8th to 6th centuries BC).

#### *Worked flint*

- 5.7 The lithic assemblage totals 1285 worked items (8769.47g) and 592 burnt, unworked pieces (10245.2g) from 154 separate deposits. Of these, 507 worked lithics and one burnt, unworked, item were recovered via bulk soil sampling and the remainder via hand excavation. The assemblage includes material of Mesolithic, Late Neolithic and Bronze Age date.

#### *Pottery*

- 5.8 The site produced 1576 sherds of pottery weighing a total of 21,845g. The assemblage derived from 134 features and unstratified deposits, including six soil samples and includes material of Late Neolithic, Iron Age and Roman date. The Late Neolithic Pottery includes vessels that have affinities with other local Durrington Walls assemblages. The small open settlement, including the two post-built roundhouses, is associated with material of arguably Earliest Iron Age date.

#### *Fired clay*

- 5.9 A total of 306 fragments (4079g) of fired clay was recorded from 35 deposits and three soil samples. The fired clay assemblage has been quantified by count and weight per fabric and recorded in an Access Database (Table 1). Most of this material comprises amorphous fragments of no discernible form or function. However, there is also a small amount of structural fired clay and a couple of object fragments including a perforated disc and a possible cylindrical weight.

### *Metalwork*

- 5.10 A total of 90 items of ironwork (weighing 4814g) was recovered from seven deposits. The majority was hand excavated with three items (19g) recovered by bulk soil sample from one deposit. A preliminary catalogue has been produced for this assessment with items recorded directly on to an MS Access database.
- 5.11 The overwhelming majority of items (98% by count) was recovered from pits, with the remaining 2% recovered from a palaeochannel. A total of 39 items comprises nail or nail fragments, of 'standard' form comprising square shanks and round heads. This form was introduced in the Roman period and continues largely unchanged until industrialisation in the post-medieval period and consequently cannot be closely dated. A further 34 items comprise hobnails, with domed heads, of the form typical for Roman footwear.
- 5.12 Pit 2047 (fill 2048) produced portions of the same object, a cauldron hanger of Great Chesterford type (Manning 1982, p. 101, fig. 27, no. 2). This is a complex object, the known examples of which date to the Late Roman period (*ibid.*).

### *Worked stone*

- 5.13 A total of four items of stone were assessed. These were examined with the aid of a x10 magnification hand lens and fully recorded. One of the items is an unworked slab of ironstone, which was presumably used structurally (RF3, 4018). One is a quartzite cobble that has been used as a hammerstone (RF49, 4397) while a second cobble is bevelled along one edge from use, possibly as a whetstone (RF6, 4018). A third sarsen hammerstone was found in pit 4396 (4397).

### *Slag and related materials*

- 5.14 The metalworking debris and related materials recovered amounted to just over 2.8kg. The non-diagnostic ironworking slags could have been produced by smelting or smithing; however, the absence of any diagnostic iron smelting slags suggests that the non-diagnostic ironworking slags were probably produced by smithing. The small size of this assemblage is consistent with perhaps a single day's smithing. The bog ore might have been collected with the intention of iron smelting; however, the fact that it has not been roasted, suggests that smelting was not attempted. The vitrified building debris indicates a conflagration but is not diagnostic of any particular industry.

## **Artefactual record: statement of potential**

### *Lithics*

- 5.15 The lithics are of significance at a regional (county) level, contributing to the dataset of stratified Late Neolithic and Bronze Age lithic assemblages in Dorset. A report on the assemblage should be prepared and research should be carried out in order to put the Wimborne lithics into their wider context. A refitting exercise, to look for inter-pit conjoins amongst the 661 worked flints from the six Late Neolithic pits should be carried out. Only one of these pits contained animal bone and there were no cross-pit joins amongst the pottery – if refitting lithics are present they would confirm contemporaneity of the relevant pit fills. Up to 20 flints should be illustrated, to include the plano-convex knife, burin and microlith, and tools from the Late Neolithic pits. The report should include an illustrated catalogue of diagnostic tools.

### *Pottery*

- 5.16 The initial assessment of the material suggests the presence of various fabrics and ceramic forms, associated with three distinct phases: Late Neolithic, Early Iron Age and the Roman period. Due to its variability, the material warrants a discussion in relation to its spatial and chronological distribution across the site. It should be discussed in relation to other regional assemblages, as it bears the potential to refine the local and regional typological range and sequence of the Earliest Iron Age. This is particularly important as a typological discussion of this nature could inform on periods that cannot be clearly and completely assessed by radiocarbon. The published report will include an illustrated catalogue.

### *Fired clay*

- 5.17 The fired clay assemblage has limited potential for further analysis given the lack of diagnostic features. However, this material does represent an indicator of domestic activity and, therefore, the publication should include a summary of the report presented here. Both the spindle whorl and kiln object will need to be illustrated and discussed.

### *Metalwork*

- 5.18 Whilst the majority of the assemblage is unremarkable, the cauldron hanger is exceptional. Objects of this type take their name from near complete examples from Essex and other, fragmentary finds are known from Winchester and Gloucestershire (*ibid.*). The object represented by Ras. 21-23 appears to be a

further, largely complete example. Its form may differ in detail from published examples and further work (including conservation) is required to understand its precise form/construction. Following such work this object should be drawn and described for publication.

#### *Worked stone*

- 5.19 The worked stone is an indicator of various activities. The small assemblage was fully recorded at the assessment stage. A summary of this report should be included in the publication.

#### *Slag and related material*

- 5.20 The slag indicates small-scale smithing, perhaps a single event. A summary of the assessment report should be included in the publication.

### **Biological record: factual data**

- 5.21 All ecofacts recovered from the excavation have been cleaned, marked, quantified and catalogued by context. A total of 60 bulk samples were taken for the recovery of environmental remains.

Type	Category	Count
Animal bone	Fragments	219
Samples	Environmental	60

#### *Animal bone*

- 5.22 The animal bone assemblage recovered from the excavation amounts to 219 fragments (133.9g). Of these, 15 (116g) were recovered by hand excavation with the remaining 204 fragments (17.9g) recovered from bulk soil samples. Overall the assemblage was in a poor state of preservation. The hand recovered bone had extensive surface erosion and all the bone from samples displayed the calcined appearance indicative of prolonged heating (400 - 800° Celsius). However, it was possible to identify the presence of cattle (*Bos taurus*) and pig (*Sus scrofa*). The bone was recovered from prehistoric and Roman contexts.

#### *Plant macrofossil and charcoal*

- 5.23 A series of 60 environmental samples (699 litres of soil) were processed from a range of feature types of Late Neolithic, prehistoric, Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age and Romano-British date from Areas 2 and 4 with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site and examining how this changed over time. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).

**Biological record: statements of potential***Animal bone*

- 5.24 Animal bone was poorly preserved and only survived where it had been calcined and only in relatively small quantities. It was fully recorded during the assessment phase. The results of this report will be incorporated into the publication.

*Plant macrofossil and charcoal*

- 5.25 There is the potential for further work on a selection of the charred plant and charcoal assemblages from the Late Neolithic, prehistoric, Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age and Romano-British periods.
- 5.26 There is a predominance of hazelnut shells within some of the charred plant assemblages from Late Neolithic features. Large quantities of hazelnut shell fragments have been recovered from other Neolithic features in the wider area and there appears to be a general pattern of exploitation of the wild food resource at this time.
- 5.27 There is some potential for more detailed analysis of a selection of the charred plant assemblages to provide some information on the nature of the settlement and surrounding landscape, the range of crops and the crop processing activities taking place on site during the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and the Roman period. The hulled wheat remains include those of both emmer wheat and spelt wheat, with those of spelt wheat appearing to be predominant amongst the cereal remains in the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age and Romano-British assemblages. There are slight traces of germination amongst the cereal remains in some of the assemblages from two of the Romano-British features. Further analysis of this may help establish whether this germination is likely to be linked to a poor quality/ poorly stored crop or related to malting as part of the brewing process. There is the potential for comparing these results with other assemblages of a similar date in the wider area.
- 5.28 The charcoal assemblages have the potential to provide information on the species selection and the exploitation and management of the local woodland resource and how this changed over time.
- 5.29 It is recommended that the remaining unprocessed soil from the samples selected for further analysis, should be processed at the analysis phase.

- 5.30 It is recommended that the charred plant remains from Area 2 Late Neolithic pit 2075 (sample 49) and Romano-British pit/fire pit 2014 (samples 17, 19 and 21) and from Area 4 Late Neolithic pits 4017 (sample 4) and 4076 (sample 38), Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age Roundhouse 4434 (sample 37), pits 4158 (sample 58) and 4396 (sample 106) and Romano-British pit 4014 (samples 2 and 3) are analysed.
- 5.31 It is recommended that the charcoal assemblages from Area 2 Late Neolithic pit 2075 (sample 49) and Romano-British pit 2060 (sample 33) and pit/fire pit 2014 (samples 17 and 19) and from Area 4 Late Neolithic pits 4017 (sample 4), 4064 (sample 39) and 4076 (sample 38), prehistoric pit 4030 (sample 23), Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age Roundhouse 4317 (sample 81), Roundhouse 4434 (samples 44 and 37), ditch 4028 (sample 22), pits 4158 (sample 58) and 4396 (samples 105 and 106) and Romano-British pits 4014 (samples 2 and 3) and 4019 (sample 5) are analysed.
- 5.32 It is also recommended that the organic impressions noted on fired clay structural elements from pit fills 4020 and 4340 are examined in more detail to see if any identification of the species/material leaving these remains can be made.

## **6 SUMMARY STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL**

- 6.1 The excavation has successfully established the character, significance, extent and where it was possible, the date of the archaeological remains on site and this will enable the LPA to make an informed judgement about the archaeological resource on site and how that fits within the wider regional picture.
- 6.2 The excavation confirms the presence of early prehistoric, Early Iron Age and Romano-British remains on site, as was indicated by the two phases of evaluation and by the neighbouring excavations on Parmiter Drive. These are dominated by two Early Iron Age roundhouses, in addition to a small number of associated ancillary structures and pits. A pair of short curvilinear ditches may also represent drainage associated with a third prehistoric structure which is associated with a cluster of pits. A few agricultural field boundaries are recorded on site and which range from prehistoric to Romano-British in date. Whilst the exact location of the Roman road was purposefully not investigated as it is in an area protected from development, the presence of two Romano-British ditches running on the same projected alignment within area 2 suggest these are flanking drainage ditches

associated with the road. The excavation also confirmed the presence of Romano-British agricultural land divisions and the presence of several oven / hearth structures suggest the site lies close to or within the curtilage of a Romano-British farmstead. The site is of regional importance and would benefit from further analysis and publication.

- 6.3 Whilst the investigations only produced relatively small assemblages of finds and environmental remains, these did include several of important groups of material that warrant further analysis. In particular, the Late Neolithic Grooved Ware of Durrington Walls style, which has affinities with both local material and the large assemblage from the Mount Pleasant henge near Dorchester, and an important pit group of red-finished bowls of potentially Earliest Iron Age date. Part of a late Roman cauldron hanger is a find of regional importance.
- 6.4 Overall the discoveries made at the Land at Leigh Road are of at least local significance and warrant selective further analysis and publication.

## **7 STORAGE AND CURATION**

- 7.1 The archive is currently held at CA offices Andover, whilst post-excavation work proceeds. Upon completion of the project and with the agreement of the legal landowners, the site archive and artefactual collection will be deposited with Dorset County Museum, which has agreed in principle to accept the complete archive upon completion of the project.

## **8 UPDATED AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 8.1 To fulfil the potential of the site data, the following updated aims and objectives have been set out to provide a framework for the proposed further analysis. These have been defined by reference to the South West Archaeological Research Framework (Grove and Croft 2012), the large-scale study of rural settlement in Roman Britain (RRSP) (Allen *et al.* 2017; Smith *et al.* 2016) and other local and regional comparanda and synthesis (e.g. Sharples 2010). However, as the site is located towards the edge of the region covered by the South West Archaeological Framework (Grove and Croft 2012) between the upland area of Cranborne Chase and the Jurassic coast, it is therefore pertinent to also consider the Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment (eds Hey and Hind 2014) when considering the settlement form but also any material goods and regional trade networks.



- 8.2 The site is characterised in the early prehistoric period by a small group of Late Neolithic pits that are associated with Grooved Ware. Later activity includes an open settlement of Early Iron Age date and to the east by settlement and a small number of Roman graves.
- 8.3 The archaeological sequence, as described above, is primarily of local and regional significance, although the site has the potential to contribute information to our broader understanding of regional distinctions in rural settlement morphology, changes and development in prehistoric and Roman Britain.

Objective 1: ***refine the temporal development and character of the site***

- 8.4 This will be achieved through a selected and detailed examination of the stratigraphy and contextual analysis of the dateable finds. Contextual analysis of the dateable finds will seek to define the chronology of the sequence of the pits, roundhouses and other features at the site, allowing more confident sub-phasing of the settlement components.
- 8.5 Characterisation of the lithics assemblage will shed light on the nature and scale of any earlier Mesolithic and Neolithic activity. This is unlikely to add anything substantial but at the very least will act as an indicator of human presence within the immediate landscape.
- 8.6 The characterisation of the pottery by fabric and form will enable the site sequence, its date and duration to be further refined. This will require some further work on the stratigraphy and phasing to check the provisional sequence and, if possible, refine the dating. This will be achieved by integration of the pottery data with the stratigraphic sequence and associated feature groups. It may be possible to further subdivide certain areas of the site.
- 8.7 Targeted radiocarbon dating of suitable charred short-lived wood/plant remains will be carried out to enhance the relative sequence of the phasing and where artefactual evidence is ambiguous or absent. It will also be used to better understand and enhance local typo-chronology. The following questions will be addressed:
- What date are the Neolithic pits, and do they belong to a single short phase of activity or do they represent repeated and episodic visits to the same locality over a longer period? It is recommended that two of the pits are radiocarbon dated.

- What date is the Iron Age settlement? Is it possible to bring some precision to the relative dating despite the problems of the well-recognised early Iron Age plateau in the calibration curve. It could just be possible to determine whether select features with pottery associated groups belong to a single phase and/or at the start or end of the Early Iron Age period (800-400 BC). It is recommended that one of the two roundhouses and the pottery-rich pit are radiocarbon dated. Both have suitable short-lived sample material.
- Establishing the above is likely to add to the current understanding and development of more precise formal chronologies that will benefit both this and other projects.

**Objective 2: characterisation of the early prehistoric evidence**

- 8.8 The earliest evidence from the site is of potential Mesolithic and/or Early Neolithic date and consists of mostly small quantities of residual flintwork. Further analysis of this material should highlight whether there are any concentrations of material and what this might represent in terms of habitation and activity.
- 8.9 The site produced a small number of Late Neolithic pits that were associated with Grooved Ware in the Durrington Walls subtype along with flintwork and some charred plant remains.
- 8.10 Locally Grooved Ware has been found at a few sites near Christchurch including Hengistbury Head (Longworth and Cleal 1999), on Cranborne Chase and at several sites around Dorchester including the large assemblage from the Mount Pleasant henge (Wainwright 1979). The pottery from Leigh Road will be directly compared with these sites to see how it fits stylistically within the more local and regional sequence.
- 8.11 The Early Iron Age open settlement is typically defined by two roundhouses, a small number of pits and postholes. The two roundhouses are of average size and both consist of single post rings with main entrances facing towards the east. One of the two houses had a second, diametrically opposed entrance. Paired postholes define both entrances, which were almost certainly marked by substantial porches. Although of similar size and layout the two roundhouse structures are subtly different in design. Neither had evidence for rebuilding or replacement suggesting that the settlement may have been of relatively short duration. The small scale of the settlement could indicate that it was occupied by no more than one or two family

groups. Comparison will be made with other roundhouses in the region following the themes set out by Sharples (2010).

**Objective 3: establish the function/nature of the sites**

- 8.12 The suggested pastoral and/or agrarian function of the Iron Age settlement will be determined by analysing the various assemblages of finds and ecofacts, their context and spatial distribution.
- 8.13 The finds assemblage includes mostly pottery but also fired clay and some stone and is a direct indicator of domestic activity and disposal of settlement refuse. In general, the range of material is typical of rural settlement sites of early Iron Age and Roman date. Beyond the expected domestic activities such as food preparation and consumption and household tasks attention will also focus on any spatial patterns that could shed light on possible ritual activity. There is also slight evidence for occasional specialist activities such as blacksmithing.
- 8.14 Integration of the finds records with the stratigraphic sequence and examination of any spatial patterns may highlight any notable concentrations of refuse.
- 8.15 The finds assemblages will be compared with other local sites, this may for example contribute towards a better understanding of inter-regional pottery supply networks and chronology in the region.

**Objective 4: the economic nature of the site and its environment**

- 8.16 While the potential for environmental material to contribute to our understanding of the site is generally low, the integration of selected evidence with the stratigraphic sequence may provide some information about the rural nature of the site and its environment during the Late Neolithic, Early Iron Age and Roman periods; charred plant remains, in particular, may provide information on Iron Age and Roman crop-husbandry practices. Unfortunately, the poor preservation of the animal bone is unlikely to provide any useful information about animal husbandry.

**Objective 5: consider the evidence for burial and ritual activity**

- 8.17 In general, the lack of human bone preservation means that the evidence for human burial is restricted beyond noting the position and character of the small number of probable Roman graves close to the projected line of the Roman road.

**Objective 6: place the site in its local and wider context**

- 8.18 While there is possible evidence for activity prior to the Late Neolithic most of the settlement evidence belongs to three phases: pit deposits with Grooved Ware and other associated artefacts, an Early Iron Age open settlement and part of a Romano-British roadside settlement.
- 8.19 The Grooved Ware pit deposits will be compared with other similar sites in the local and wider regional context include sites on Cranborne Chase and further to the west in the area of Dorchester. The latter is a major focus for Late Neolithic activity and includes a notable complex of monuments.
- 8.20 The Early Iron Age settlement will be compared with other rural settlement types in Dorset and the neighbouring areas of Hampshire and Wiltshire (Hey and Hind 2014; Sharples 2010). At the local level reference will be made to other farmsteads and to the nearby Iron Age hillfort of Barbury Rings. The setting of the Leigh Road settlement in the hinterland of other major sites will be considered along with its socio-economic relations and status.
- 8.21 The absence of much settlement activity in the later Iron Age will be considered. Clearly the site appears to have been short-lived with no signs of roundhouse rebuilding or repair. One possibility is that the two houses overlap in their period of use. If this is indeed the case, then it appears unlikely that the site was occupied for more than a few generations and probably no more than a century or so. There is certainly no evidence for settlement continuation. One possibility is that settlement shifted completely to a new site. Certainly, little was found in the surrounding evaluation to indicate the presence of a more dispersed settlement. The site would certainly fit the pattern of small-scale family units that are found in many locations of lowland England.
- 8.22 Traces of Roman settlement, mostly on either side of the Roman road is limited to a small number of ditches and features including three possible graves. This evidence is likely to indicate more extensive settlement nearby associated with the line of the Roman road. It certainly represents a degree of landscape reorganisation after the Iron Age. At a local level this could reflect a change in land ownership. Use will be made of the results of the Roman Rural Settlement Project (Smith *et al.* 2016) in putting this activity into its local context.

- 8.23 The later settlement and its associated material, biological and environmental evidence will be compared with others of this type using information available in the Roman Rural Settlement volumes and the associated online database (Allen *et al.* 2015).

**Objective 7: abandonment and the evidence for post-Roman land-use**

- 8.24 Relatively little evidence for post-Roman activity was identified during the assessment. Whilst it is possible that one or more of the inhumation burials are of this date, it is equally likely that they are all late Roman. Some of the later field boundaries could be of post-Roman date. The only other evidence relates to later disturbance and the modern use of the land.

## 9 PUBLICATION

- 9.1 The results from the investigations at Leigh Road, Wimborne Minster are of local significance and will add to the regional overview of Dorset and, therefore, merit publication. In particular, the Late Neolithic Grooved Ware pits and the Early Iron Age settlement. It is proposed that a full typescript report is published online as well as a summary and signpost note in the *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History & Archaeological Society*.

### **Synopsis of Proposed CA online Typescript Report**

Prehistoric and Roman settlement at Leigh Road, Wimborne by J Whelan and A Barclay

<b>Cover and contents</b>	4 pages
	<b>Words</b>
<b>Acknowledgements</b>	250
<b>Summary</b>	500
<b>Introduction</b>	
Location, topography and geology	300
Archaeological background	500
Project background	500
<b>Excavation Results</b>	
Chronological discussion of the major phases and features of the site: Late Neolithic, Early Iron Age and Roman	
<i>Site discussions</i>	20,000
<i>Pottery</i>	5000
<i>Lithics</i>	4000
<i>Misc finds</i>	3000
<i>Radiocarbon dating</i>	1000

	<i>Plant macrofossil and charcoal (Sarah Wyles)</i>	2000
<b>Discussion</b>		3000
<b>Conclusion</b>		1000
<b>Bibliography</b>		1000
<b>Appendices</b>		
	<i>Finds catalogues</i>	10,000
	<b>Total words</b>	<b>52050</b>
	Approximate pages @ 800 words/page	65
		<b>Pages</b>
<b>Tables</b>		
	<i>Pottery</i>	3
	<i>Lithics</i>	2
	<i>Misc finds</i>	3
	<i>Plant macrofossil and charcoal</i>	5
	<i>Radiocarbon dating results</i>	1
<b>Illustrations</b>		
	Location of site	1
	Site plan with phasing, inset detailed plans and selected sections	10
<b>Total estimate</b>		<b>100 pages</b>

***Synopsis of proposed article for Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History & Archaeological Society***

Late Neolithic, Early Iron Age and a Roman roadside settlement at Leigh Road, Wimborne by  
J Whelan and A Barclay

		<b>Words</b>
<b>Acknowledgements</b>		150
<b>Summary</b>		200
<b>Introduction</b>		
Location, topography and geology		200
Archaeological background		400
Project background		100
<b>Excavation Results</b>		
Chronological discussion of the major phases and features of the site:		
Late Neolithic, Early Iron Age and Roman		
	<i>Site discussions</i>	5,000
	<i>Summary of the finds</i>	1000
	<i>Summary of the environmental evidence</i>	1000
	<i>Radiocarbon dating</i>	1000

<b>Discussion</b>		500
<b>Conclusion</b>		100
<b>Bibliography</b>		500
<b>Appendices</b>		
	<b>Total words</b>	<b>10,000</b>
	Approximate pages @ 800 words/page	12
		<b>Pages</b>
<b>Tables</b>		
	<i>Pits</i>	1
	<i>Radiocarbon dating results</i>	1
<b>Illustrations</b>		
	Location of site	1
	Site plan with phasing, inset detailed plans and selected sections	5
<b>Total estimate</b>		<b>20 pages</b>

- 9.2 The analysis and publication programme will be quality assured by Karen Walker (Principal Post-Excavation Manager, Andover) and managed by Alistair Barclay (Principal Post-Excavation Manager, Cirencester) who will contribute to the discussion as senior author and co-ordinate the work of the following personnel:

**Joe Whelan** (Project Officer):

Post-excavation phasing, draft report preparation, research and archive

**Jacky Sommerville** (Finds Officer):

Lithic analysis and reporting

**Ioannis Smyrnaio**s (Finds Manager):

Pottery analysis and reporting

**Pete Banks** (Finds Officer):

Miscellaneous finds reporting

**Sharon Clough** (CA Radiocarbon coordinator)

**Sarah Wyles** (Senior Environmental Officer: EO)

Specialist report preparation plant macrofossil, molluscs and liaison

**Amy Williams** (Illustrator):

Production of all site plans, sections and artefact drawings

- 9.3 Contributions by the following external consultants will be managed by the Environmental Officer:

**David Dungworth** (Industrial residues):

Assessment and report

**Ruth Shaffrey** (Worked stone):

Assessment and report

**Dana Challinor** (Charcoal)

Assessment, identification, selection for radiocarbon dating and contribution to the final report

- 9.4 The final publication report will be edited and refereed internally by CA senior project management, and externally refereed by Elaine Morris.



## 10 TASK LIST

TASK	PERSONNEL	DURATION
<b>Project Management</b>		
	SPM	3
<b>Stratigraphic Analysis</b>		
	PO	3
	FO	0.5
<b>Research, comparanda</b>		
	PO	0.5
<b>Pottery</b>		
Analysis and report	FM	3
Illustration	SI	4
<b>Lithics</b>		
Analysis and report	Specialist	4
Illustration	SI	3
<b>Misc finds</b>		
Various categories: fired clay, slag, worked stone	FO	1
Conservation of metalwork	Ext	Fee
Metalwork	FO	2.5
Illustration of misc finds	SI	3
<b>Environmental</b>		
Charred plant remains	EO	1
Charcoal	Ext	Fee
Animal bone	EO	0.5
<b>Radiocarbon dating</b>		
Radiocarbon dates – up to 7	SUERC	
Analysis	Specialist	1
Report preparation	FO	1
<b>Preparation of typescript and publication report</b>		
Abstract and introduction	PO	0.5
	SI	0.5
Excavation results	PO	8
	SI	5
Compilation of specialist reports, tables etc.	PO	0.5
Discussion, conclusions	PO	1
	SI	2
Acknowledgements, bibliography	PO	0.5
<b>Submission to external referees</b>		
Editing	SPM	2
Revisions	PO	0.5
<b>SUBMISSION OF PUBLICATION TEXT</b>		
<b>Archive</b>		
Research archive completion	PO	3
	FO	2
Microfilm		FEE
Deposition		FEE
<b>Publication</b>		
Printing	DANHS	FEE

## 11 TIMETABLE

- 11.1 For a typescript and journal article publication project, CA would normally aim to have completed the typescript report within 2019/early 2020 with a further three months to complete the journal article from the date of commission and approval of the publication project design. A detailed programme can be produced if desired on approval of the updated publication project design.

## 12 REFERENCES

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## APPENDIX 1: STRATIGRAPHIC ASSESSEMENT BY J WHELAN

Following the completion of the fieldwork an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive was compiled in accordance with specifications presented in the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide (Historic England 2015). A database of all contextual and artefactual evidence and a site matrix was also compiled and cross-referenced to the artefact spot-dating provided as part of the assessment. The fieldwork comprises 553 recorded contexts (see Table above).

Preservation of features across the site was generally good despite some truncation, although as many features were discrete there were few useful stratigraphic sequences. It was, however, possible to group features by spatial association (eg, pits located outside roundhouses).

Most features have been assigned to a preliminary period based on context dates and/or spatial association. The spot dating derives mostly from associated pottery and to a lesser extent from groups of lithics and other diagnostic artefacts. It should be possible to enhance the relative dating provided by associated cultural material with some targeted radiocarbon dating to provide the site with a more robust chronology.

### References

Historic England 2015 *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide.*

## APPENDIX 2: LITHICS BY J SOMERVILLE

### Introduction and methodology

The lithic assemblage totals 1285 worked items (8769.47g) and 592 burnt, unworked pieces (10245.2g) from 154 separate deposits. Of these, 507 worked lithics and one burnt unworked item were recovered via bulk soil sampling and the remainder via hand excavation. The artefacts were recorded according to broad debitage/artefact type and catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Access database. Attributes recorded include: raw material type and quality; weight; dimensions (for debitage over 20mm in maximum dimension excluding those from topsoil or subsoil); degree of edge damage (microflaking) and rolling (abrasion); colour; cortex description; the presence of breakage and burning; and butt and termination type for flakes, blades and bladelets.

### Raw material

The assemblage includes one flake of Greensand chert, one bladelet made using Portland chert and one piece of burnt, unworked Greensand chert. Greensand chert outcrops in the region of the Blackdown Hills on the Devon/Somerset border (Barton *et al.* 1995, 90). Just over half (56%) of the flints were recorded as fine-grained (although flaws were noted in 4%) and a third (34%) was moderately fine (3% with flaws). Most of the remaining flints are coarser but 3% are particularly fine. These figures were almost identical for the Late Neolithic pits and the rest of the site. Cortex is present on 730 items: it is abraded on 438 (60%) and chalky on 287 (39%). Chalk flint would have been available from Cranborne Chase, immediately north and north-west of Wimborne.

### Provenance and condition

Just over half of the assemblage was stratified in six pits dated to the Late Neolithic period by associated pottery – 661 worked flints (51%) and 73 pieces of burnt, unworked flint (12%) (Table 2.2). Of the remainder 201 worked items (16%) were recovered redeposited in deposits dated to the Iron Age and 136 (11%) from Roman deposits. A further three are from topsoil (0.2%), 15 from subsoil (1%) and 174 from undated deposits (14%). The latter includes 53 from pit 1009 and 17 from pit 4003, both of which are phased to the Bronze Age, but contain no pottery.

Much of the assemblage is in a relatively good condition, with moderate to heavy edge damage recorded on 181 items (18%) and moderate to heavy rolling on 71 (6.7%). Of the worked flint assemblage, 24% is broken and 3% has been burnt. As at least 28% of the lithics are residual, the good condition may indicate that although disturbance has taken place, most

flints have not moved far from where they were originally deposited. The flints from the Late Neolithic pits (see below) exhibit moderate/heavy edge damage on 29 items (5%) and moderate/heavy rolling on eight (1%). This condition suggests these are more likely to be *in situ*, although the recovered lithics include five bladelets (one burnt fragment is uncertain), which may represent redeposited Mesolithic material. Similarly, good condition was also recorded for the flints from Bronze Age pit 1009 – with moderate edge damage on seven items (14%) and no heavy or moderate rolling – although it must be borne in mind that this sample size is much smaller.

## Range and variety

### **Primary technology**

The debitage totals 1153 items (Table 2.1). Blades and bladelets form only 1.3% of removals (excluding chips and shatter). This extremely low proportion suggests that the assemblage includes only a very small amount of Mesolithic and/or Early Neolithic material. Of the 959 flakes recovered, indications of ‘soft’ hammer percussion were noted on 19 (2%) and of preparation of the parent core on two (0.2%) – the latter both from Late Neolithic pit 4008 (which also contains three bladelets). These are also features of Mesolithic and Early Neolithic knapping technology. Chips (debitage <10mm in maximum dimension) total 128 – all recovered via bulk soil sampling. The largest context groups of these are 25 from Late Neolithic pit 4064 and 15 from Late Neolithic pit 2075. All the Late Neolithic pits were sampled, apart from pit 4005, the relatively high numbers of flints from pits 2075 and 4064 may indicate that the assemblages from these pits include *in situ* knapping waste.

The knapping stage of debitage breaks down as 2% primary (with a fully cortical dorsal face), 71% secondary (partially cortical dorsal face) and 27% tertiary (no cortex). The almost total lack of primary material indicates that initial decortication took place off site, perhaps at the raw material source to reduce the weight to be transported. That further decortication was carried out on site is, however, demonstrated by the dominance of secondary debitage. Butt types are detailed in Chart 2.1. The relatively large proportion of cortical butts (17%) may relate to the lack of core preparation, which is a typical feature of Late Neolithic core reduction (Healy 1988, 43–7). Terminations are mostly feathered (80.3%) or hinged (19%), with very small amounts of stepped (0.5%) or plunging (0.3%). Average flake dimensions, from the 447 intact examples, are 32 x 29 x 9mm. These proportions, with flakes almost as broad as they are long, would be typical of Late Neolithic and Bronze Age debitage (Butler 2005, 157) and this supports the suggestion above that Mesolithic and/or Early Neolithic material makes up a very small proportion of the assemblage.

Cores total 43, most of which are multi-platform (22, 51%) or dual-platform types (11, 26%). None of the latter type has opposed platforms and all cores were used for the production of flakes. Discoidal cores are typically Late Neolithic in date (Edmonds 1995, 82). A flint hammerstone, with one small area of bruising, was recorded from Late Neolithic pit 4008.

### **Secondary technology**

Eighty-six retouched tools (6.6% of the assemblage) were present. Clearly residual are a microlith (an obliquely blunted point) from Iron Age posthole 4315 and a truncation from unphased ditch 3008. Both tool types feature throughout the Mesolithic period. A residual burin, made on a flake blank, was retrieved from Roman posthole 4023. This probably dates to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic period (Butler 2005, 108, 131–2).

Scrapers are the most common tool type, at 47 (54.6% of tools) and end scrapers are the most numerous of these (20, 42.5%). Two scrapers are discoidal, which are diagnostically Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (*ibid.*, 167), from palaeochannel 4262 and Late Neolithic pit 4017. A possible thumbnail scraper (Ra. 30), which is an Early Bronze Age type, was recorded from Late Neolithic pit 4064.

The four knives include a plano-convex type from palaeochannel 4262, with the dorsal retouch restricted to the lateral edges. This tool type first appeared during the Late Neolithic but it is particularly associated with the Early Bronze Age (Edmonds 1995, 102).

A proximal fragment from a thin (3mm) flake from Late Neolithic pit 4008 displays invasive flake scars across the dorsal face and an unretouched ventral face. This seems most likely to be a tool which broke during manufacture and may be the lower portion of a chisel arrowhead. Such arrowheads tend to be concentrated in three English regions, one of which is Wessex/Bournemouth, and they are often found in association with Late Neolithic Grooved ware pottery (Green 1980, 108), which dates to c. 2950–2350 cal BC in southern Britain.

### **Late Neolithic pits**

Table 2.2 shows the flints recovered from six pits which were dated to the Late Neolithic period by associated Grooved ware pottery (Appendix 3) – one from Area 2 and five from Area 4. These assemblages are varied both in size and composition. Mean dimensions of the 219 intact flakes recovered are 32 x 29 x 9mm. The breadth:length index of intact flakes was calculated (breadth/length) and the resulting breakdown (Table 2.3) closely matched the



results produced by Pitts for typical Late Neolithic and Bronze Age assemblages, based on his analysis of 46 assemblages (Pitts 1978, 187).

One of the discoidal cores mentioned above is from pit 4064. These may have been used to produce blanks for transverse arrowheads (Bradley 1999, 228).

Of the 23 scrapers recovered from these pits, nine are end scrapers and 10 have been retouched on both the end and side(s) – the latter type became more common during the Later Neolithic (Edmonds 1995, 96).

### **Bronze Age pit 4003**

Fifty-three worked flints were recovered from this pit (Table 2.4). Twenty-five of the 42 flakes are intact and average dimensions are 30 x 27 x 7mm. Although the sample size is too small to enable statistically significant comparison, the breadth:length indices have been included in Table 2.3 and a particularly high proportion of these flakes are broader than they are long (i.e. with an index greater than 1.0). This is consistent with Bronze Age dating. The nine tools (four retouched flakes and five scrapers) are, however, not chronologically diagnostic types.

### **Statement of significance**

The lithics from Wimborne are of significance at a regional (county) level, contributing to the dataset of stratified Late Neolithic and Bronze Age lithic assemblages in Dorset. A report on the assemblage should be prepared and research should be carried out on Late Neolithic and Bronze Age assemblages from Dorset, in order to put the Wimborne lithics into their wider context. A refitting exercise, to look for inter-pit refits amongst the 661 worked flints from the six Late Neolithic pits should be carried out. Only one of these pits contained animal bone and there were no cross-pit joins amongst the pottery – if refitting lithics are present they would confirm contemporaneity of the relevant pit fills. Up to 20 flints should be illustrated, to include the plano-convex knife, burin and microlith, and tools from the Late Neolithic pits. The report should include catalogue descriptions of the illustrated tools.

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Table 2.1 Breakdown of the lithic assemblage

<b>13</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>Hand recovered</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>From bulk soil 16 samples</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>Total</b>
18	Burnt unworked	19	591	20	1	21	592
<b>22</b>	<b>Primary technology</b>	<b>23</b>		<b>24</b>		<b>25</b>	
26	Blade	27	7	28		29	7
30	Bladelet	31	1	32	5	33	6
34	Chip	35		36	128	37	128
38	Core	39	42	40	1	41	43
42	Core fragment	43	2	44		45	2
46	Flake	47	626	48	333	49	959
50	Hammerstone	51	1	52		53	1
54	Shatter	55	17	56	36	57	53
58	<i>Subtotal</i>	59	696	60	503	61	1199
<b>62</b>	<b>Secondary technology</b>	<b>63</b>		<b>64</b>		<b>65</b>	
66	Arrowhead – chisel?	67	1	68		69	1
70	Burin	71	1	72		73	1
74	Knife	75	4	76		77	4
78	Microlith	79	1	80		81	1
82	Miscellaneous	83	1	84		85	1
86	Miscellaneous retouched	87	5	88		89	5
90	Retouched flake	91	23	92		93	23
94	Saw	95	2	96		97	2
98	Scraper – discoidal	99	2	100		101	2
102	Scraper – end	103	17	104	3	105	20
106	Scraper – end- and-side	107	7	108		109	7
110	Scraper – end- and-sides	111	3	112		113	3
114	Scraper – extended end	115	3	116		117	3
118	Scraper – miscellaneous	119	2	120		121	2
122	Scraper – side	123	5	124		125	5
126	Scraper – thumbnail	127	1	128		129	1
130	Scraper – end/knife	131	1	132		133	1
134	Spurred piece	135	3	136		137	3
138	Truncation	139	1	140		141	1
142	<i>Subtotal</i>	143	83	144	3	145	86
<b>146</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>1371</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>1877</b>

Table 2.2 Lithics from Late Neolithic pits

<b>150</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>Pit</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>Pit</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>Pit</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>Pit</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>Pit</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>Pit</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>Total</b>
158	Burnt unworked	159	6	160		161	11	162	2	163	14	164	40	165	73
<b>166</b>	<b>Primary technology</b>	<b>167</b>		<b>168</b>		<b>169</b>		<b>170</b>		<b>171</b>		<b>172</b>		<b>173</b>	
174	Bladelet	175	1	176		177	3	178		179	1	180		181	5
182	Chip	183	15	184		185	6	186	3	187	27	188	7	189	58
190	Core	191		192	1	193	5	194	3	195	13	196	1	197	23
198	Core fragment	199		200		201		202	1	203		204		205	1
206	Flake	207	87	208	15	209	39	210	35	211	298	212	24	213	498
214	Hammerstone	215		216		217	1	218		219		220		221	1
222	Shatter	223	4	224		225		226	1	227	35	228	1	229	41
230	<i>Subtotal</i>	231	107	232	16	233	55	234	43	235	374	236	33	237	627
<b>238</b>	<b>Secondary technology</b>	<b>239</b>		<b>240</b>		<b>241</b>		<b>242</b>		<b>243</b>		<b>244</b>		<b>245</b>	
246	Arrowhead – chisel?	247		248		249	1	250		251		252		253	1
254	Miscellaneous retouched	255	1	256		257	1	258		259		260		261	2
262	Retouched flake	263		264	2	265		266		267	3	268	1	269	6
270	Saw	271		272		273	1	274		275		276		277	1
278	Scraper – discoidal	279		280		281		282	1	283		284		285	1
286	Scraper – end	287		288		289	1	290	1	291	5	292	2	293	9
294	Scraper – end-and-side	295		296		297		298	1	299	4	300		301	5
302	Scraper – end-and-sides	303		304		305		306		307	2	308		309	2
310	Scaper – extended end	311		312	1	313		314		315	2	316		317	3
318	Scraper – side	319		320		321		322		323	2	324		325	2
326	Scraper – thumbnail	327		328		329		330		331	1	332		333	1
334	Spurred piece	335		336		337		338		339	1	340		341	1
342	<i>Subtotal</i>	343	1	344	3	345	3	346	3	347	20	348	3	349	34
<b>350</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>734</b>

Table 2.3 Breadth/length index of flakes

358	359 360	No. of assemblages	361 Breadth:length index (%)											
			362	<0.2	363 0.4	0.21-	364 0.6	0.41-	365 0.8	0.61-	366 1.0	0.81-	367	>1.0
368 Early Mesolithic	369	4	370	2	371	43	372	27	373	13	374	6.5	375	9
376 Later Mesolithic & Early Neolithic	377	18	378	0.5	379	12.5	380	32	381	26.5	382	14.5	383	14
384 Late Neolithic & Bronze Age	385	24	386	0	387	3	388	16	389	25	390	23	391	33
392 Late Neolithic pits from Wimborne (209 intact flakes)	393	1	394	0	395	0.04	396	10	397	27	398	25	399	38
400 Bronze Age pit from Wimborne (25 intact flakes)	401	1	402	0	403	4	404	12	405	20	406	20	407	44

(Adapted from Pitts 1978, 187)

Table 2.4 Lithics from Bronze Age pit 1009

408	Type	409	Total
410	<b>Primary technology</b>	411	
412	Flake	413	42
414	Shatter	415	2
416	<b>Secondary technology</b>	417	
418	Retouched flake	419	4
420	Scraper – end	421	2
422	Scraper – end- and-side	423	1
424	Scraper – miscellaneous	425	1
426	Scraper – side	427	1
428	<b>Total</b>	429	<b>53</b>

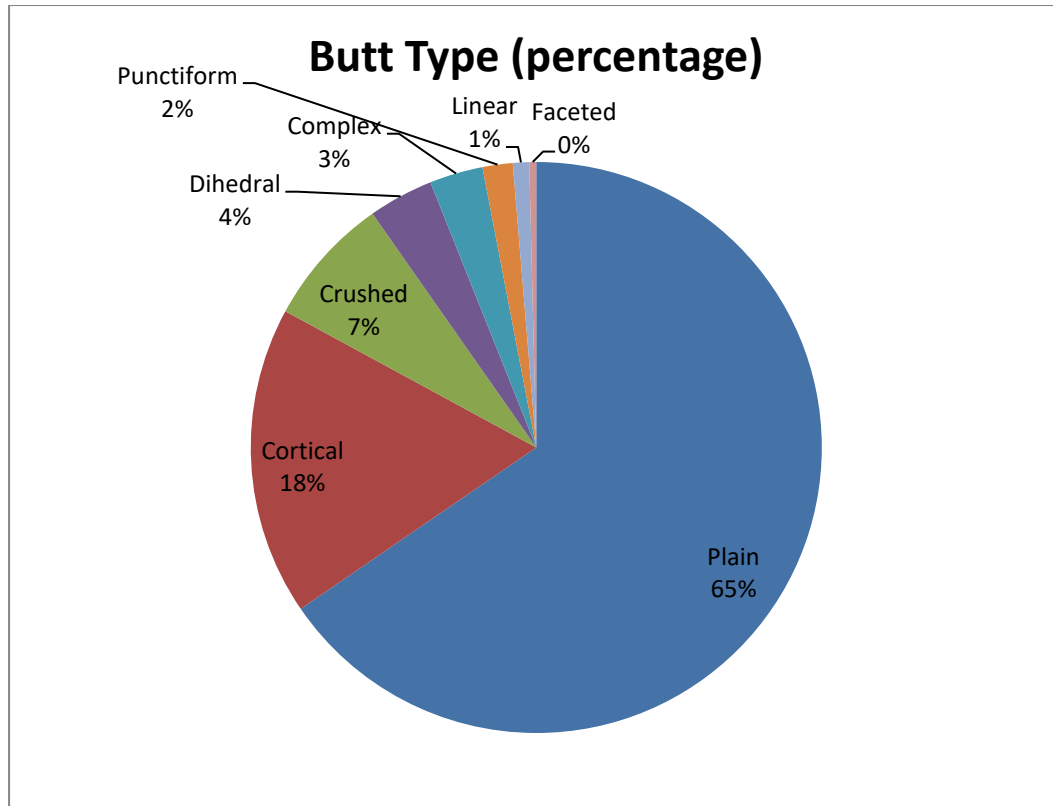


Chart 2.1

## APPENDIX 3: POTTERY BY IOANNIS SMYRNAIOS

### Introduction

The site produced 1576 sherds of pottery weighing a total of 21,845g. The assemblage derived from 134 features and was also recovered as unstratified material and from six soil samples taken for the recovery of environmental remains. Table 3.1 gives a quantification by broad period and shows that the greatest proportion of the assemblage is of later prehistoric date. Such material not only consists of the highest count and weight percentages in the assemblage (65.1% or 76.5% respectively), but it also forms the largest estimated number of vessels (MNV 428 pots) and estimated vessel equivalents (EVE 6.37 pots). The second largest period represented in the assemblage is Roman, followed by earlier prehistoric.

The condition of the pottery varies. The earlier prehistoric sherds, which are made from soft and low-fired fabrics, survive in poor condition and are heavily fragmented, forming a mean of 5.6g per fragment. By contrast, the later prehistoric material survives in better condition and includes some large sherds, often preserving a significant proportion of a vessel's profile. The mean weight of later prehistoric pottery is 16.3g per sherd, which is average; however, the material from pit fill 4397, which produced the largest proportion of well-preserved pottery in the overall assemblage, exhibits a mean weight of 22.5g per sherd. Finally, the Roman material survives in fair condition, although the mean weight of 10.6g per sherd suggests a high degree of fragmentation. This is probably due to the high proportion of handmade low-fired sandy tablewares noted in the Roman assemblage, which tend to fragment easier compared to wheel-thrown high-fired ceramics.

### Methodology

The assemblage was recorded on an Access database following the guidelines set by Historic England for prehistoric, Roman and medieval pottery (Barclay *et al.* 2016). The recording of prehistoric fabrics and sherd types followed the abbreviations set by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (2010); for consistency, the same recording of sherd types was followed for all other chronological groups. The identification of earlier prehistoric forms and fabrics was based on Longworth (1979) and the assemblage from Mount Pleasant, Dorset. Later prehistoric vessel forms were identified according to the groups discussed by Barrett (1980) and Barrett and Bradley (1980) for Wessex, also in conjunction with the Danebury ceramic sequence (Cunliffe 1984a-b; Cunliffe and Poole 1991), which includes similar vessel forms. Such forms are also noted by Cunliffe (2005) in a thorough discussion of Iron Age regional

styles; however, the chronological ranges suggested in the latter volume could not be used in this report. Instead, the forms were paralleled to a well-established sequence from the Thames Valley, which considers forms and stylistic evolution in relation to recent radiocarbon dating evidence (Davies 2018). Roman fabrics were primarily identified according to the Roman National Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998), which discusses most of the fabric codes encountered in the excavated assemblage. Roman vessel forms, which were mainly encountered in Black Burnished 1 wares (BB1), were identified based on Holbrook and Bidwell (1991), and Seager Smith and Davies (1993). Other Roman forms were identified according to the Camulodunum series (Hawkes and Hull 1947).

The pottery catalogue, which forms part of the digital archive, includes the following: context information with feature types and descriptions; broader chronological periods; fabrics and correlated fabric groups; generic and specific vessel forms; manufacture methods (handmade, wheelmade, wheel-finished, wheel-turned); decoration and surface modifications; sherd types; sherd counts; sherd weights in grams, mean weights per sherd, per context; mean sherd thicknesses; estimated numbers of vessels (ENVs); estimated vessel equivalents (EVEs); rim diameters (in mm) when available; condition of shreds, cross-fitting; suggested illustrations if applicable; general comments; suggested fabric dates; suggested pottery dates when identification was possible; and finally, residues information (soot, burnt food residues, limescale or other) when available. The recording of minimum numbers of vessels (MNVs) was based on distinct rim or base sherds, distinct decorated fragments and unique fabrics observed per each context. It must be noted that ENVs are estimates and may not always reflect the exact number of vessels per period; therefore, EVEs were introduced alongside for a better quantification of the material.

### **Fabrics, forms and chronology**

As noted in Table 3.2, the ceramic assemblage consists of 70 fabrics divided into three main periods: five early prehistoric, 53 late prehistoric and 12 Roman. The degree of fabric variability in the assemblage, especially for late prehistoric pottery, is likely to suggest access to a variety of natural resources and the use of different tempers, representing a range of ceramic traditions. As it will be explained further below, such traditions associate with the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age periods.

#### *Early prehistoric*

Early prehistoric pottery consists of 137 sherds weighing 773g. This assemblage derived from 15 contexts and includes three registered artefacts. Early prehistoric pottery is predominantly



tempered with shell, limestone and other calcareous inclusions (SHL), although shell is likely to have derived from crushed shelly limestone formations. Sometimes, such inclusions are encountered in the form of large elongated or irregular voids, as the original temper has leached out during deposition. Shell and limestone-tempered fabrics have been previously recorded from the Dorchester Southern Bypass excavation (Cleal 1997, 87-8). Another regular fabric is tempered with grog and/or other argillaceous inclusions and limestone fragments (GL), including a possibly contemporary flint-tempered variant (GLF). This pottery is low-fired and in poor condition; therefore, the exact nature of the argillaceous and calcareous tempers cannot be determined. Such fabrics coincide with Bronze Age grog-tempered (G) and calcareous (L) fabrics recovered from the A35 Tolpuddle to Puddletown bypass project (Laidlaw 1999, 111); however, the association of such fabrics from Wimborne with Grooved Ware pottery, suggests a Late Neolithic date instead. Similar fabric variability has also been noted in the Grooved Ware from Mount Pleasant, Dorset (Longworth 1979, 84). Shell-tempered fabrics (SH) are siltier and denser compared to those containing shell, limestone and other calcareous fragments (SHL); they have been identified as contemporary with Late Neolithic Grooved Ware fabrics. Finally, fabric Q3 is sandy with some mixed calcareous content and is exceptionally fine compared to all other early prehistoric fabrics. Its broad LNE-EBA date was established due to the use of this fabric for the production of Grooved Ware and Beaker pottery. More specifically, the incised decoration of a sherd recovered from pit fill 4077 made from fabric Q3, resembles the fine Late Neolithic Grooved Ware from the same context; however, three sherds made from the same fabric, which were recovered from paleochannel fill 4063, carry distinct comb impressed decoration noted on Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery. What could be similar fabrics to Q3 have been recorded as Beaker sherds from Middle Farm, Dorset (Cleal 1997 95. Fig.65, no.36).

The poor condition of the early prehistoric assemblage does not allow a thorough discussion of typologies; however, the decoration of the pottery, which consists primarily of grooved patterns, chevrons, dense finger-nail impressions and in one case tooled impressions, suggests a rich variety of decorated Late Neolithic Grooved Ware. The richest early prehistoric material derived from pit 4017, which produced 81 fragments (519g), including the only two rims in the entire assemblage (0.16 EVE). More specifically, the best-preserved vessel is a jar, 330mm in rim diameter (0.1 EVE), which derived from pit fill 4018 (RA4). The vessel has a plain flat rim with three grooves covering part of the upper body directly below the rim, and dense vertical grooves extending further down the walls. The vessel carries exterior residues, but their nature is unclear. The pot is likely to be associate with a vessel of similar decoration from Mount Pleasant (Longworth 1979, 95, fig.45, P43), which was produced in a shelly fabric. A heavily fragmented vessel, preserving three rim and two angular shoulder fragments (RA7),

derived from the same context. It probably comes from a collared form with chevron or herringbone decoration, including two rows of horizontal zig-zag patterns directly under its exterior rim. The vessel is in poor condition, but it is likely to have had a rim diameter of 240mm (0.06 EVE) at its original form. One of its fragments carries a perforation but it is unclear if this was drilled intentionally. A Grooved Ware shoulder fragment from the same pit is decorated with a steep groove and dense tooled impressions, probably from an object with rounded sub-triangular tip. The decoration of another vessel from pit fill 4018 (RA5), is worn due to deposition but the dashed zig-zags noted, are likely to form a continuous herringbone pattern that probably covered the entire vessel. Similar decoration is noted on a Late Neolithic sherd from Middle Farm, Dorset (Cleal 1997, 97, fig.66, No.41).

### *Late Prehistoric*

Late prehistoric pottery consists of 1,026 fragments weighing 16,711g. This assemblage derived from 97 contexts, including five soil samples. As noted above, late prehistoric pottery not only consists of the largest ceramic assemblage from Wimborne, but is also divided into 53 fabrics, which suggests a variety of technological traditions in pottery fabrication. To assess the material, the above fabrics were divided into ten broader fabric groups, which are presented in chronological order in Table 3.2. The LBA-EIA period is characterised by six fabric groups, totally 58.6% of the assemblage by sherd count or 41.5% by weight. As it will be discussed in the following paragraph, such fabrics are primarily associated with angular-shouldered jar forms dating between the 8th and 7th centuries BC; however, the presence of 'hematite-coated' (Cunliffe 1984, 52) vessels in LBA-EIA fabrics is likely to suggest that the pottery is clearly Early Iron Age. Sandy fabrics from this period (fabric group Q1) are characterised by a coarse sandy matrix and a variety of tempers, primarily flint, argillaceous and calcareous fragments, iron and organics. Flint-tempered fabrics (group F1, F2, F3) are coarse or medium, but always in medium sandy matrices. Their secondary inclusions are the same as those noted in the Q1 group, with a relatively more frequent presence of limestone. Group F3 contains limited quantities of flint, which is also finer compared to fabric groups F1 and F2. Within the flint-tempered fabrics noted in the assemblage, F5 is perhaps an exception due to its fine and silty texture, and rare inclusions of fine flint; it might be associated with the fabrication of finer products at that time. Finally, a significant proportion of the assemblage's total weight (10.8%) is associated with fabrics tempered with sand and shell (group QSH). Although these fabrics derive from limited contexts, they are represented by large fragments of substantial weight. Fabric F4, which is the basic variant of fabric group F4, is a finer variant of fabric F3, although the differences between the two are not always clear. It is noted in a variety of Early Iron Age forms, although sherds of this group, and those of group V, are

occasionally found mixed in contexts with Roman pottery. The vesicular fabrics of group V are dated to the Early Iron Age and are also noted on two rounded shoulder fragments, probably from slack-shouldered jars, dating to the advanced EIA. The recovery of various F4 and V group fabrics in large quantities from pit fill 4397, which were found together with a variety of LBA-EIA flint-tempered fabrics (groups F1, F2 and F3), most likely suggest that these groups are contemporary. The most difficult fabric group in relation to its dating is Q2, which consists of the same variety of tempers noted in previous fabric groups, also including micaceous grains, in fine, dense and well-sorted sandy matrices. The fabrics of this group total 14.5% of the overall assemblage by count, or 8% by weight. They have been described as later Early Iron Age; however, as it will be discussed further, their dating is problematic. Finally, the grog-tempered fabric GLV associates with fabrication of the Late Iron Age. It is noted in two fragments from ditch fill 2042, which also produced earlier Roman pottery.

The late prehistoric assemblage is formed by a minimum of 428 vessels (MNVs), although the surviving rims sherds add up to a 6.37 estimated vessel equivalents (EVEs). The largest quantity of pottery, including the best-preserved forms from the entire site, was recovered from pit fill 4397, which produced a minimum of 55 vessels (MNVs) forming 4.88 EVEs. This assemblage is no different to other late prehistoric vessels recovered from other features, and is dominated by angular-shouldered jars with everted rims, decorated with finger-nail impressions and/or finger-tipping running along their rims and shoulders. These jars are noted at Danebury as types JB.1 and JB.2 (Cunliffe 1984b, 261-4, figs. 6.27 and 6.28; Cunliffe and Poole 1991, 289, fig.6.5) and characterise the earlier phases 1-3 of the Iron Age hillfort (Cunliffe 1984b, 247-9, fig.6.17). Furthermore, radiocarbon dates from Danebury (Cunliffe and Orton 1984, 190-1, table.16) mark the earliest activities on site around the 7th century BC, although the radiocarbon decay curve (Stuiver and Pearson 1986) has been proven unstable for the period between the calibrated 800BC and 400BC (Cunliffe and Orton 1984, 196, fig.5.3; Cunliffe 2015, 652-4). Significant quantities, representing the same typological variability of decorated angular-shouldered jars, are recorded from Early Iron Age Hengistbury Head, Dorset (Brown 1987, 214, fig.133) and further afield at Cresswell Field, Yarnton (Booth *et al.* 2011, 390, fig.14.1, nos.9,20,22; 392, fig.14.2.39, 44). By contrast, similar forms at Mount Farm Berinsfield (Lambrick 2010, 40, fig.7, no.14; 43, fig.30, No.57) characterise the Early to Middle Iron Age transition. A clearer chronological distribution of angular-shouldered jars with finger-tip decoration is noted at Farmoor, Oxfordshire. Lambrick and Robinson (1979, 65) suggest that the Early Iron Age phase 1 at the site is characterised by different forms compared to the following phase 2, which is Middle Iron Age. The difference in these ceramic forms is so distinct, that it appears likely for the site to have been abandoned and reoccupied at a later phase. Phase 1 pottery from Farmoor is characterised by vessels with angular

shoulders and upright or in-turned rims, similar to those noted from Wimborne, though without any decoration (Lambrick 1979, 39-43, fig.40). By contrast, the pottery from phase 2 is characterised by globular vessels, often with out-turned lips, T-shaped or beaded rims, which are mainly plainwares (Lambrick 1979, 43-6, figs.22, 23). This type of pottery from Wimborne is virtually absent. A similar division is noted at Abingdon, Oxfordshire, where the pottery from phase 1 pit 114 (DeRoche 1978, 49, fig.38, nos.78-80) includes jars with fingertip decoration running along their shoulders, although these are characterised as 'slack' instead of angular.

As noted by Willis (2002), a major problem in the dating of the later prehistory is the stratigraphical merging of the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages, and the fact that the two periods cannot always be ceramically discerned. In relation to Wessex, Sharples (2010, 320-2) points out that the main indicator of the LBA-EIA transition has been the division between 'plain wares' and 'decorated wares', while the most recent radiocarbon dates primarily associate with material from the Thames Valley. The problem is also evident in the approach followed for the identification and dating of the present assemblage from Wimborne. For example, Barrett (1980, 310) categorises decorated shouldered jar forms as Class I and dates them to the broader LBA-EIA. However, recent work combining radiocarbon dates on later prehistoric pottery from the Thames Valley (Davies 2018 277, fig.A1.1, nos.32, 38 and 40) places this specific style and decoration between the 8th and middle 7th centuries BC.

The dating of the material from pit fill 4397 is even more problematic as it includes forms that are likely to pre- and post-date the most persistent chronological range between the 8th and 7th centuries BC. More specifically, five fragments from an angular bipartite jar from pit fill 4397 are elaborately decorated with multiple fingermarks and associate with potting traditions of the 11th-9th centuries BC. The bipartite jar is made in fabric F3FeL and it could have been 480mm in rim diameter, although it is unclear if the surviving edge of the pot represents its actual rim, or perhaps a broken shoulder. Earlier potting traditions are noted on two similar vessels with angular shoulders from two other contexts: posthole fill 4240 produced a shoulder sherd with decorative impressed nail marks made in fabric F3V, and posthole fill 4057 produced two sherds from an angular cordoned shoulder with impressed nail mark decoration, made in fabric F3Fe. These three vessels are exceptional and could represent Late Bronze Age traditions surviving in the Early Iron Age, or perhaps earlier residual material. Pottery possibly dating after the 7th century BC that has been recovered from pit fill 4397, includes some types of fine tripartite bowls, which characterise Cunliffe's (2005, 620, fig. A9, nos.12 and 15) advanced All Cannings Cross – Meon Hill Group, stylistically dated between the 5th and 3rd centuries BC. For the current assemblage, however, this date is highly unlikely. Similar vessel forms from the Thames Valley (Davies 2018, fig. A1.1., no.50) date to the late 6th-early

5th century BC instead. Form C from Abingdon, Oxfordshire, is represented by similar angular bowls with sharp shoulders, bearing no decoration (DeRoche 1978, 44, fig.33, nos.29-31); however, all illustrated examples derive from topsoil deposits. The same angular bowls from Mount Farm Berinsfield (Lambrick 2010, 41, fig.28, No.30) appear to associate with the Early to Middle Iron Age transition. Two of these bowls from pit fill 4397, made from fabric Q2F, 140mm and 160mm in rim diameter respectively, carry possible signs of bright red slip and are likely to fall under the broader category of 'hematite coated' wares, which are also noted at Danebury (Cunliffe 1984b, 245). Pit fill 4397 is abundant in this type of decorated pottery, encountered in both coarse flint-tempered and relatively finer sandy fabrics. Angular bowls of this typology fall under Barrett's (1980) Class IV, which is also encountered in 'hematite coated' variants. A radiocarbon date for 'hematite coated' pottery from Longbridge Deverill, Cow Down, West Wiltshire, suggests its earlier use sometime during or after 900–490 cal BC (at 68% confidence or 1120–370 cal BC at 95% confidence, NPL-105 2580±155 uncal BP, a date that is possibly on bulk and old oak charcoal that probably provides a *terminus post quem*: *Radiocarbon* Vol 10: Callow and Hassall 1968, 115 ). The presence of angular-shouldered bowls and JB.1 jar types in the earliest levels of Maiden Castle (Sharples 1991, fig.200), however, is likely to suggest that such wares are contemporary and dating between the late 7th and 6th centuries BC.

In general, the material from pit fill 4397 is most likely to date between the late 8th and 6th centuries BC, providing a chronological basis for all LBA-EIA fabrics noted at the site. The same chronological range can be suggested for other ceramic forms noted in the assemblage, such as a jar with angular shoulder, everted rim and dense fingermarks on its neck, made in fabric F3Fe and recovered from posthole fill 4226. This vessel has parallels from early Danebury (Cunliffe and Poole 1991, pg.304, fig.6.21, no.1338) and Cresswell Field, Yarnton (Booth *et al.* 2011, 393, fig.14.3, no.94).

### *Roman*

Roman pottery consists of 413 fragments weighing 4,361g. This assemblage derived from 34 contexts, including two soil samples. As noted in Table 3.2, the Roman assemblage is divided into 12 fabrics. The most dominant fabrics are handmade Black Burnished 1 (BB1) and Black-Burnished 1 types. Such fabrics form 21.3% of the overall assemblage by sherd count, or 14% by weight. BB1 fabrics are dense and granular; categorised as coarse wares, with burnished or thoroughly smoothed exterior surfaces. Such wares date broadly to the Roman period. Black Burnished types are similar to BB1 fabrics; however, they are not as well-levigated as the latter, and their surfaces are not always treated. Although contemporary with the rest of

the Roman material, BB1 types are likely to represent slightly different and perhaps earlier fabrication practices. A small proportion of the total assemblage, roughly 3% by sherd count and weight, consists of Roman greyware types (GRW), the provenance of which could not be determined. Other unprovenanced fabrics include shelly and sandy greyware (SH S GW), buff ware (UN BUF), colour-coated buff ware (UN CC BUF), grog-tempered ware (UN GT) of possible earlier Roman date, and finally oxidised ware (UN OX). Unprovenanced fabrics total 1.2% of the overall assemblage by count, or 0.7% by weight. The assemblage also includes a few fragments of pottery of known provenance. Pit fill 4020 produced two fragments of Hampshire white ware (HAM WH). Fill 4263 of paleochannel 4262 produced a well-preserved fragment of a New Forest red slipped ware 2 (NFO RS2) bowl decorated with stamping and rouletting. The vessel belongs to Fulford's (1975) Type 73.1 and is probably copying the shape of a Dragendorff 44 samian bowl. This vessel dates to the 3rd-4th century AD. A large base fragment of New Forest red slipware 2 (NFO RS2) recovered from the same context is probably of contemporary date. A beaded rim from a jar decorated with compression marks on its exterior rim and vertical cut marks on its interior shoulder, derived from ditch fill 4135. The rim is made in an Overwey white ware fabric (OVW WH) and dates to the 4th century AD. Finally, two fragments of Oxford red slipped ware (OXF RS) with rouletted decoration derived from pit fill 2048. Such pottery dates to the 3rd-4th century AD.

The Roman assemblage is formed by a minimum of 136 vessels (MNVs), although rim sherds suggest 4.7 EVEs. In terms of forms, most of the assemblage consists of black burnished cooking pots, jars, dishes and bowls, which are either completely burnished or carry burnished cross-latticed decoration. The most commonly encountered vessel forms according to the typologies by Holbrook and Bidwell (1991) are Type 12 storage jars with beaded or everted rims, Type 20 cooking pots with flaring everted rims, Type 45 flanged bowls with flat grooved rims, Type 34.1 plain bowls with beaded rims, and Types 56 and 59.4 plain-rimmed dishes. Respectively, the same forms represent Types 1, 3, 25, and 20 (for the latter three forms) of the typologies by Seager Smith and Davies (1993). In general, plain burnished dishes, including types with cross-latticed decoration, were produced all along the Roman period, between the 1st and 4th centuries AD. Such forms are also mentioned as straight-sided bowls or 'dog dishes' (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 233, Type 20); however, the types with acute black-burnished latticing are more likely to represent 1st and 2nd century production. Developed cooking pots with flaring everted rims date to the 3rd-4th century AD (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 231, Type 3) and the same chronological date range characterises the production of flanged bowls and bowls with flat grooved rims (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 235, Type 25). Black-burnished jars with cross-latticing and developed everted rims from Farmoor (Sanders 1979, 48, fig.25, no.48) also date to the late 3rd-4th century AD. Two black-

burnished bowls with flanged rims, also noted as 'pie dishes (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, Type 25)', and a plain-rimmed dish (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, Type 20) have been recovered from a mid-3rd century Well 30 at Abingdon, Oxfordshire (Miles 1978, 74-8, fig.57, nos.27-29). Other types of excavated BB1 wares appear in earlier Roman forms of the 1st-2nd century AD, such as a Cam.21E platter from pit fill 2021 and a Cam.17 bowl from ditch fill 4119, both 130mm in rim diameter. Two greywares (GRW) recovered from pit fill 4051 also suggest earlier Roman dates. More specifically, a body sherd with acute cross-latticed decoration is likely to associate with the period between the 1st and early 3rd centuries AD. A possible ovoid beaker fragment with everted lip, matching Young's (2000) O18 type in a greyware fabric, is likely to date between the late 1st and early 2nd century AD.

In general, the BB1 forms from the site, which are the best-preserved material to refine the dating of the Roman period, suggest early (1st-2nd century) and late (3rd-4th century) dates; however, later Roman material appears in larger quantities. In contexts that produced significant quantities of identified forms, such as pit fills 2019, 2021, 4015, 4016 and 4177, early Roman forms and broadly Roman forms, such as straight sided bowls and dishes, are found together with distinct 3rd-4th century pottery, such as cooking pots with flaring rims and flanged bowls; therefore, the major phase of Roman occupation at the site should be placed in the later Roman period. By contrast, the pottery from the neighbouring Lake Farm in Wimborne (WA 2009, 4-5) is primarily early Roman.

### **Statement of significance and potential for further analysis**

An overview of the material has already been presented in this preliminary report. The initial assessment of the material suggests the presence of various fabrics and ceramic forms, associated with three distinct phases: the Late Neolithic, the Early Iron Age and the Roman period. Due to its variability, the material needs to be thoroughly discussed in relation to its spatial and chronological distribution in a more detailed volume. Furthermore, the later prehistoric assemblage needs to be discussed in relation with other regional assemblages as it bears the potential of refining the typological ranges and the dating sequence of the Early Iron Age. This is particularly important as a typological discussion of this nature could inform on periods that cannot be clearly assessed by radiocarbon due to the Hallstatt Plateau problem. Finally, selected pieces or pottery surviving in good condition have been selected for illustration.

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## Tables

Table 3.1. Quantification of pottery by broader periods

Period	Count	Count %	Weight	Weight %	ENV	EVE
Epreh (and ?)	137	8.7	773	3.5	27	0.16
Lpreh	1026	65.1	16711	76.5	428	6.37
Rom	413	26.2	4361	20.0	136	4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1576</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21845</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>11.23</b>

Table 3.2. Quantification of pottery by fabric groups, fabrics and chronological periods

Fabric Group	Fabric Code	Fabric description	Fabric date	Count	Count %	Weight	Weight %
Epreh	GL	Soft fabric with moderate to abundant grog, other argillaceous fragments and calcareous inclusions (probably limestone) in a coarse matrix with rare fine sand	LNE	24	1.5	154	0.7
Epreh	SHL	Soft vesicular fabric with moderate voids from shell and/or calcareous tempers including limestone in a coarse matrix with rare fine sand	LNE	94	6.0	574	2.6
Epreh	SH	Coarse shell that has leached out in a silty soft matrix	LNE	10	0.6	17	0.1
Epreh	GLF	Variant of GL with rare medium to fine small-sized flint	LNE?	2	0.1	5	0.0
Epreh	Q3	Soft fine sandy fabric with common voids, probably from mixed sandy and calcareous clays	LNE-EBA	7	0.4	23	0.1

Fabric Group	Fabric Code	Fabric description	Fabric date	Count	Count %	Weight	Weight %
		<i>Subtotal</i>		137	8.7	773	3.5
Lpreh Q1	Q1	Coarse to medium sandy fabric	LBA-EIA	3	0.2	3	0.0
Lpreh Q1	Q1CP	Variant of Q1 with clay pellets and other argillaceous inclusions	LBA-EIA	1	0.1	3	0.0
Lpreh Q1	Q1F2	Moderate medium angular flint in a coarse to medium sandy matrix	LBA-EIA	17	1.1	369	1.7
Lpreh Q1	Q1F2V	Vesicular variant of Q1F2, probably from burnt organic tempers	LBA-EIA	3	0.2	79	0.4
Lpreh Q1	Q1F3	Sparse to rare medium or fine angular flint in a coarse to medium sandy matrix	LBA-EIA	4	0.3	69	0.3
Lpreh Q1	Q1F3C	Calcareous variant of Q1F3	LBA-EIA	1	0.1	4	0.0
Lpreh Q1	Q1F3Fe	Ferrous variant of Q1F4	LBA-EIA	4	0.3	141	0.6
Lpreh Q1	Q1F4	Very rare to rare medium or fine angular flint in a medium sandy matrix	LBA-EIA	9	0.6	97	0.4
Lpreh Q1	Q1F4C	Calcareous variant of Q1F4	LBA-EIA	4	0.3	24	0.1
Lpreh Q1	Q1V	Coarse to medium vesicular sandy fabric, probably from burnt organic tempers	LBA-EIA	2	0.1	1	0.0
Lpreh F1	F1	Common to moderate coarse or medium angular flint in a medium sandy matrix	LBA-EIA	12	0.8	147	0.7
Lpreh F1	F1C	Calcareous variant of F1	LBA-EIA	2	0.1	30	0.1
Lpreh F1	F1CP	Variant of F1 with moderate clay pellets	LBA-EIA	1	0.1	20	0.1
Lpreh F1	F1V	Softer vesicular variant of F1, probably from burnt organic tempers	LBA-EIA	96	6.1	3612	16.5
Lpreh F2	F2	Moderate coarse or medium angular flint in medium sandy matrix	LBA-EIA	31	2.0	329	1.5
Lpreh F2	F2C	Calcareous variant of F2	LBA-EIA	3	0.2	27	0.1
Lpreh F2	F2Fe	Ferrous variant of F2	LBA-EIA	32	2.0	383	1.8
Lpreh F2	F2L	Variant of F2 with visible limestone	LBA-EIA	1	0.1	77	0.4
Lpreh F2	F2V	Vesicular variant of F2, probably from burnt organic tempers	LBA-EIA	98	6.2	800	3.7
Lpreh F5	F5	Dense hard well-sorted fire to silty fabric with rare fine angular flint	LBA-EIA	29	1.8	466	2.1
Lpreh QSH	QSHV	Common to moderate shell that has leached out and sparse fine quartz in a vesicular soft silty matrix	LBA-EIA	3	0.2	22	0.1
Lpreh QSH	QSHVF	Common to moderate shell that has leached out and sparse fine quartz in a vesicular soft silty matrix, with very rare fine flint	LBA-EIA	20	1.3	370	1.7

Fabric Group	Fabric Code	Fabric description	Fabric date	Count	Count %	Weight	Weight %
Lpreh QSH	QSHVFe	Common to moderate shell that has leached out and sparse fine quartz in a vesicular soft silty matrix, highly ferrous	LBA-EIA	42	2.7	1972	9.0
Lpreh F3	F3	Sparse to rare medium angular flint in medium sandy matrix	LBA-EIA	46	2.9	419	1.9
Lpreh F3	F3C	Calcareous variant of F3	LBA-EIA	3	0.2	53	0.2
Lpreh F3	F3CP	Variant of F3 with moderate clay pellets and other argillaceous inclusions	LBA-EIA	4	0.3	61	0.3
Lpreh F3	F3Fe	Ferrous variant of F3	LBA-EIA	11	0.7	360	1.6
Lpreh F3	F3FeL	Ferrous variant of F3 with visible limestone	LBA-EIA	5	0.3	180	0.8
Lpreh F3	F3L	Variant of F3 with visible limestone	LBA-EIA	2	0.1	25	0.1
Lpreh F3	F3V	Vesicular variant of F3, probably from burnt organic tempers	LBA-EIA	164	10.4	2630	12.0
Lpreh F3	F3VCP	Variant of F3V with moderate clay pellets and other argillaceous inclusions	LBA-EIA	1	0.1	19	0.1
Lpreh F4	F4	Very rare fine angular to sub-angular flint in medium sandy matrix	EIA	40	2.5	293	1.3
Lpreh F4	F4C	Calcareous variant of F4	EIA	5	0.3	57	0.3
Lpreh F4	F4CP	Variant of F4 with rare clay pellets and other argillaceous inclusions	EIA	2	0.1	6	0.0
Lpreh F4	F4V	Vesicular variant of F4	EIA	71	4.5	1474	6.7
Lpreh V	V	Soft silty fabric with abundant large coarse voids, probably from burnt organic tempers	EIA	20	1.3	71	0.3
Lpreh V	VF	Variant of V with sparse medium to coarse angular flint	EIA	2	0.1	234	1.1
Lpreh V	VFe	Moderately ferrous variant of V	EIA	1	0.1	9	0.0
Lperh Q2	Q2	Fine and dense well sorted sandy fabric	later EIA	61	3.9	468	2.1
Lperh Q2	Q2C	Fine and dense well sorted sandy fabric, calcareous	later EIA	3	0.2	8	0.0
Lperh Q2	Q2F	Fine and dense well sorted sandy fabric with rare fine sun-angular flint	later EIA	52	3.3	414	1.9
Lperh Q2	Q2FV	Vesicular variant of Q2F	later EIA	12	0.8	59	0.3
Lperh Q2	Q2Fe	Fine and dense well sorted sandy fabric with sparse iron-rich inclusions	later EIA	2	0.1	11	0.1
Lperh Q2	Q2GV	Fine vesicular sandy fabric with rare fine small-sized grog or other argillaceous inclusions	later EIA	5	0.3	18	0.1

Fabric Group	Fabric Code	Fabric description	Fabric date	Count	Count %	Weight	Weight %
Lperh Q2	Q2L	Fine and dense well sorted sandy fabric with visible limestone fragments	later EIA	2	0.1	18	0.1
Lperh Q2	Q2M	Fine and dense well sorted sandy fabric, relatively micaceous	later EIA	2	0.1	25	0.1
Lperh Q2	Q2SH	Fine and dense well sorted sandy fabric with moderate shell that has leached out	later EIA	10	0.6	184	0.8
Lperh Q2	Q2V	Fine and dense well sorted sandy fabric with moderate voids, probably from burnt organic tempers	later EIA	69	4.4	415	1.9
Lperh Q2	Q2VCP	Variant of QV2 with common clay pellets and other argillaceous inclusions	later EIA	4	0.3	51	0.2
Lperh Q2	Q2VFe	Ferrous variant of Q2V	later EIA	3	0.2	34	0.2
Lperh Q2	Q2VL	Variant of Q2V with visible fine limestone fragments	later EIA	2	0.1	6	0.0
Lperh Q2	Q2VM	Relatively micaceous variant of Q2V	later EIA	2	0.1	37	0.2
Lpreh G	GLV	Coarse grog tempered vesicular fabric, with moderate limestone or other calcareous inclusions	LIA	2	0.1	27	0.1
		<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>1026</i>	<i>65.1</i>	<i>16711</i>	<i>76.5</i>
Roman	BB1	Black Burnished 1	1-4 c.	299	19.0	2785	12.7
Roman	BB1 type	Black Burnished 1 type	mainly E.Rom	37	2.3	275	1.3
Roman	GRW	Miscellaneous Roman greywares	Rom	49	3.1	589	2.7
Roman	HAM WH	Hampshire white ware	Rom	2	0.1	22	0.1
Roman	SH S GRW	Shelly and sandy greyware	Rom	2	0.1	81	0.4
Roman	UN BUF	Unprovenanced buff wares	Rom	1	0.1	20	0.1
Roman	UN BUF CC	Unprovenanced colour coated buff wares	Rom	3	0.2	24	0.1
Roman	UN GT	Unprovenanced grog-tempered wares	Rom	1	0.1	12	0.1
Roman	UN OX	Unprovenanced miscellaneous oxidised wares	Rom	12	0.8	97	0.4
Roman	OXF RS	Oxford red slipped ware	3-4 c.	2	0.1	2	0.0
Roman	NFO RS2	New Forest red slipped ware 2	3-4 c.	4	0.3	246	1.1
Roman	OVW WH	Overwey white ware	4 c.	1	0.1	208	1.0
		<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>413</i>	<i>26.2</i>	<i>4361</i>	<i>20.0</i>
		<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1576</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21845</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### APPENDIX 4: FIRED CLAY BY PETE BANKS

A total of 306 fragments (4079g) of fired clay was recorded from 35 deposits and three soil samples. The fired clay assemblage has been quantified by count and weight per fabric and recorded in an Access Database. The majority of the material comprises amorphous fragments with no discernible form or function.

##### **Structural fired clay**

There are 60 fragments with flat surfaces, deriving from 13 contexts, primarily pit fills. Two fragments from pit fills 4020 and 4340 display signs of organic impressions (straw or grass) on their exterior surfaces; these may be fragments of daub. A total of 17 fragments, most likely daub, carry wattle and other rod impressions; these were derived from five pit fills (4097, 4204, 4285, 4136 and 4397) and four posthole fills (4059, 4297, 4309 and 4330).

##### **Objects**

A possible spindle whorl is recorded from pit fill 4285. The fragment is part of a flat disc, approximately 11mm thick, with a hole drilled through the middle post firing. There is no associated dating evidence found with this object, however it is likely to be of a late prehistoric date. Similar fired clay objects are recorded from the Late Bronze Age pottery production site at Tinney's Lane, Sherborne, Dorset and are interpreted as spindle whorls (Tyler and Woodward 2012, 233, fig.16, nos.5-6). A perforated fired clay cylinder is recorded from pit fill 4397. The base of the cylinder is flat suggesting that it may have stood upright. The object is partially oxidised with a perforated hole in the centre of the cylinder. Based on the dating evidence recorded from the same deposit, the object is likely to date from the Early to Middle Iron Age. It has been suggested that similar objects recorded from Tinney's Lane are 'kiln' furniture used to space pottery during the firing process (*ibid.* 232, fig.15, no.4). Examples found at Danebury, Hampshire, however, have been interpreted as suspended weights (Poole 1984, 400, fig.7.45, no.7.18). A roughly rectangular block of fired clay is recorded from posthole fill 4024; the fragment is heavily ferrous and tempered with coarse sand. The piece is the only ferrous fragment of fired clay from the site, and due to lack of other evidence, its precise function could not be determined. Sherds of Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pottery and one sherd of Black Burnished ware have been recorded from the same deposit. The object has melted into its current shape and become magnetised as a result of being subjected to high temperatures. No parallels have been found for this object. It may represent part of a kiln floor surface.

### **Statement of significance and potential for further analysis**

The fired clay assemblage has limited potential for future analysis. Very few fragments represent recognisable forms or contain any diagnostic impressions. In the event of future publication it is recommended that a summary of the assemblage be included in the final volume. Both the spindle whorl and kiln object will need to be illustrated and discussed in more detail.

### **References**

- Best, J. and Woodward, A. 2011 'Late Bronze Age pottery production: evidence from a 12th-11th century cal. BC settlement at Tinney's Lane, Sherbourne, Dorset' *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* **78**, 207-261.
- Cunliffe, B. (ed.) 1984 *Danebury: an Iron Age hillfort in Hampshire, Vol.2, The Excavations 1969-1978: The Finds* Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. **52**.
- Poole, C. 1984 'Objects of baked clay' in Cunliffe (ed.) 1984, 398-406.
- Tyler, K. and Woodward, A. 2011 'Fired clay' in Best and Woodward 2011, 231-4.

## APPENDIX 5: METALWORK BY KATIE MARSDEN

A total of 90 items of ironwork (weighing 4814g) was recovered from seven deposits. The majority was hand excavated with three items (19g) recovered by bulk soil sample from one deposit. A preliminary catalogue has been produced for this assessment with items recorded directly on to an MS Access database. The objects have been listed individually by material and summarised by material type in Table 5.1.

The metalwork is currently stored in air-tight plastic containers and with humidity control as appropriate. The metal artefacts were examined by a specialist conservator (Pieta Greaves) and assessment included x-radiography to facilitate identification and clarify constructional and compositional details. The extent of corrosion/fragmentation is variable, although as to be expected, the copper alloy and lead/lead alloy objects are generally in a more stable condition than those made of iron.

### Range and Variety

The overwhelming majority of items (98% by count) was recovered from pits, with the remaining 2% recovered from a palaeochannel. A total of 39 items comprises nail or nail fragments, of 'standard' form comprising square shanks and round heads. This form was introduced in the Roman period and continues largely unchanged until industrialisation in the post-medieval period and consequently cannot be closely dated. A further 34 items comprise hobnails, with domed heads, of the form typical for Roman footwear.

Pit 2047 (fill 2048) produced three Registered Artefacts (Ras 21, 22 and 23), which are likely to be portions of the same object, a cauldron hanger of Great Chesterford type (Manning 1982, p. 101, fig. 27, no. 2). This is a complex object, the known examples of which date to the Late Roman period (*ibid.*). The x-radiographs for Ras. 21-23 show that each of the main elements are represented: a 'cage' of four twisted bars attached to a swivel collar, a long chain of double-looped links and (one or both) shorter chains terminating in hooks

The remaining 11 items are too fragmentary or corroded to identify to form or date.

### Statement of potential and recommendations for further analysis

Whilst the majority of the assemblage is unremarkable, the cauldron hanger is exceptional. Objects of this type take their name from near complete examples from Essex and other, fragmentary finds are known from Winchester and Gloucestershire (*ibid.*). The object represented by Ras. 21-23 appears to be a further, largely complete example. Its form may



differ in detail from published examples and further work (including conservation) is required to understand its precise form/construction. Following such work this object should be drawn and described for publication.

Table 5.1

Context	Material	Ra. No.	Sample No.	Ct.	Wt. (g)	Comments
2048	Iron	0	31	3	19	
	Iron	21		1	1239	Cauldron hanger
	Iron	22		1	2185	Cauldron hanger
	Iron	23		1	794	Cauldron hanger
2051	Iron	15		1	5	nail round head
	Iron	16		1	5	nail shank
	Iron	17		2	22	unident frag and nail shank
	Iron	18		1	4	nail shank
	Iron	19		2	15	nail head and shank
	Iron	20		1	32	nail flat head
	Iron	26		1	19	nail head frag
2061	Iron	0		4	35	3 nail heads, 1 nail shank
	Iron	24		1	7	nail shank
	Iron	25		1	14	nail head
	Iron	27		1	21	nail head
	Iron	28		1	32	nail ?Tshaped head?
	Iron	29		2	18	nail flat head
	Iron	30		2	18	nail shank
	Iron	31		1	0	nail
2066	Iron	34		1	3	poss. Nail shank
	Iron	35		1	63	poss nail shank
	Iron	36		2	15	nail flat head
	Iron	37		3	15	nail head and shank frags
	Iron	38		1	3	nail shank
	Iron	39		3	1	unident frags
	Iron	40		1	3	poss nail head
	Iron	41		2	8	1xposs nail shank and frag
	Iron	42		2	11	nail shank
	Iron	43		3	30	two nail heads, one nail shank
	Iron	44		17	35	16 hobnails domed head, 1 nail shank
	Iron	45		3	9	hobnails domed head
	Iron	46		14	33	hobnails domed heads
	Iron	47		4	20	unident frags
4016	Iron	2		1	30	nail complete round head
4177	Iron	0		2	14	nail with head, nail shank
4263	Iron	0		2	37	Cauldron hanger

## **References**

Manning, W.H. 1982 *Catalogue of the Romano-British Iron Tools, Fittings and Weapons in the British Museum* London British Museum Publications Ltd.

**APPENDIX 6: WORKED STONE BY RUTH SHAFFREY**

A total of four items of stone were assessed. These were examined with the aid of a x10 magnification hand lens and fully recorded. Details of all items can be found in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet in the archive.

One of the items is an unworked slab of ironstone, which was presumably used structurally (RF3, 4018). One is a quartzite cobble that has been used as a hammerstone (RF49, 4397) while a second cobble is bevelled along one edge from use, possibly as a whetstone (RF6, 4018). A third sarsen hammerstone was found in pit 4396 (4397).

Table 6.1: all recorded stone

Ctx	Function	Notes	Size	Lithology
4018 (RF3)	Slab	Unworked slab. Presumably structural	Measures 440 x 280 x 50	Ironstone
4397 (RF49)	Hammerstone	Flat oval cobble broken along one edge but with percussion damage around most of the rest	Measures 89 x >65mm wide x 26mm thick	Quartzite
4018 (RF6)	Processor	Flat cobble, broken at both ends and on one edge but slightly bevelled along the other edge and with some scratches to one face which might be from use	Measures >79 x 79 x 24mm thick	Ferruginous sandstone
4397	Hammerstone	Cobble with one face smoothed through use and with slightly bevelled circumference generally worn (but not smoothed)	Measures 88 x 75 x 36mm	Sarsen

**Statement of Potential**

The worked stone assemblage is small but can contribute to our general understanding of activity on site.

The worked stone was fully recorded at the assessment stage and requires no further analysis. The assessment report should be summarised for publication to include final phasing.

The three cobble tools should be retained but the ironstone slab can be discarded.

**APPENDIX 7: SLAG AND RELATED MATERIALS BY D DUNGWORTH****Methods**

All of the material submitted for assessment was examined visually (Table 7.1) and recording following standard guidance (Historic England 2015). The material was weighed (up to 100g with a precision of 0.1g, and above 100g with a precision of 1g) and recorded by category and context. The categories of material identified include the following:

Table 7.1 Material covered in this assessment

Non-diagnostic ironworking slag (ndfe)	Most ironworking slag assemblages include a significant proportion of slag which lacks a diagnostic surface morphology that would allow the identification of the process(es) which produced them. In many cases, this is simply because the lumps of slag are small fragments of a larger whole; however, in some cases the lumps of slag are essentially complete but amorphous (cf Historic England 2015, Figure 18).
Vitrified building debris (vbd)	Where a structure has burnt down (deliberately or by mischance) vitrified residues can form. The nature of such residues will vary depending on the nature of the building materials and the temperature of the fire.
Bog ore	Natural iron-rich formations found in some waterlogged soils. The formation process is comparable with iron panning in agricultural soils.

**Results**

The metalworking debris and related materials recovered from Wimborne just over 2.8kg (Table 7.2). The non-diagnostic ironworking slags could have been produced by smelting or smithing; however, the absence of any diagnostic iron smelting slags suggests that the non-diagnostic ironworking slags were probably produced by smithing. The small size of this assemblage is consistent with perhaps a single day's smithing. The bog ore might have been collected with the intention of iron smelting; however, the fact that it has not been roasted, suggests that smelting was not attempted. The vitrified building debris indicates a conflagration but is not diagnostic of any particular industry.

Table 7.2. Summary of metalworking debris from Wimborne

Context	Phase	Material	Weight (g)
2010	RB	ndfe	25
4309	Prehistoric	ndfe	13
4021	RB	bog ore	2479
4052	RB	vbd	163
4020	RB	ndfe	154
			2834

## **Conclusions**

The total quantity of ironworking slags recovered Wimborne is modest and suggests that blacksmithing was a very occasional activity. The bog ore shows no sign of having been used in iron smelting and it may not have been collected with that purpose in mind. The vitrified building debris suggests a structure was destroyed by fire.

## **Recommendations**

The assemblage is relatively small and is unlikely to provide further significant information.

## **References**

Historic England 2015 *Archaeometallurgy. Guidelines for best practice*. London: Historic England

## APPENDIX 8: FAUNAL REMAINS BY ANDY CLARKE

The animal bone assemblage recovered from the excavation amounts to 219 fragments (133.9g). Of these, 15 (116g) were recovered by hand excavation with the remaining 204 fragments (17.9g) recovered from bulk soil samples. Overall the assemblage was in a poor state of preservation. The hand recovered bone had extensive surface erosion and all the bone from samples displayed the calcined appearance and blue/black to bright white colouration indicative of prolonged heating to temperatures between 400 - 800° Celsius (Lyman, 1994). However, it was possible to identify the presence of cattle (*Bos taurus*) and pig (*Sus scrofa*).

### *Area 2 -Early Prehistoric*

A total of six fragments (0.3g) were recovered from deposit 2076 a fill of pit 2075, via bulk sample <49>. The bone was burnt and unidentifiable to both element and species.

### *Area 4*

The remaining 213 fragments (133.6g) were recovered from the fills of nine features located in Area 4, dating broadly from the early Prehistoric to the Romano-British period. As a result of the poor condition, 97% of this material was unidentifiable. It was possible to identify three partial, juvenile pig phalanges and a single 'goose-size' bird bone, a distal ulna, among the bone recovered by from deposit 4018, the fill of pit 4017 via bulk sample <4>. Cattle were identified from three fragments (26g) a partial tibia, molar and scapula hand recovered from the fills of ditch cut 4054.

### **Statement of potential and recommendations for further analysis**

The largest portion of the assemblage was recovered from the potential 'special deposit' of 4018, the fill of pit 4017 from the northern pit group. Although it contained a limited number of identifiable fragments and cannot contribute any economic data, there is potential for comparison to similar deposits from contemporary sites in the region to gain an insight into the wider context of the site activity. It would be recommended that this feature is examined in the broader context and a short statement included in the report.

The amount of potential data that can be obtained from the remainder of the assemblage is extremely low. The poor preservation, level of fragmentation and burning has almost entirely removed the osteological traits that aid species identification. Furthermore, those fragments that are identifiable to species and element are too few and in such poor condition that the retrieval of such interpretative information, such as metric and age at death data, is not possible.

No further work is recommended, although s summary of the above will appear in the publication.

**References:**

Lyman, R. Lee 1994, *Vertebrate Taphonomy* Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press.

**APPENDIX 9: PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE BY SARAH F WYLES**

A series of 60 environmental samples (699 litres of soil) were processed from a range of feature types of Late Neolithic, prehistoric, Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age and Romano-British date from Areas 2 and 4 with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site and examining how this changed over time. The breakdown of the samples by area and period is tabulated in Table 8.1 below. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2), with the flots retained on a 250 micron mesh and the residues on a 500 mesh size. The residues greater than 2mm were sorted for artefacts and ecofacts. The residues were also tested for the presence of hammerscale. Generally up to 20 litres of these samples were processed at assessment stage to provide an indication of the range and level of preservation of environmental remains within these deposits. Where further analytical work is recommended on the assemblages, the processing of any remaining unprocessed soil material would be considered at the analysis stage.

Table 8.1 Breakdown of samples by period

Area	Phase	Number of samples	Volume of samples	Features
2	Late Neolithic	1	20	pit
2	Romano-British	14	135	pits, pit/fire pit
4	Late Neolithic	6	94	pits
4	Prehistoric	4	48	ditch, pit, pit/hearth, posthole
4	Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age	32	358	roundhouse 4317, roundhouse 4432, ?granary 4391, ditches, pits, postholes
4	Romano-British	3	44	pits
	Total	60	699	

Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Table 8.2, following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals.

Area 2Late Neolithic

A large assemblage of charred hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments and charcoal fragments greater than 2mm was recovered from pit 2075 (sample 49). This is likely to be representative of a dump of remains from food preparation.

Romano-British

## Pits



Low numbers of charred plant remains and small to moderate amounts of charcoal were recorded from pits 2027, 2029, 2047, 2050 and 2060 (samples 6, 7, 31, 32 and 33 respectively). The plant remains included grains of hulled wheat (emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*)), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type), seeds of oats (*Avena* sp.), and hazelnut shell fragments. The charcoal fragments included round and twig wood pieces. The assemblages from pits 2027, 2047 and 2060 may be reflective of dispersed material whilst those from pits 2029 and 2060 may be representative of domestic settlement waste material.

#### Pit/fire pit 2014

A series of nine samples were examined from pit/fire pit 2014. High numbers of charred plant remains were recorded from contexts 2019 (sample 17) and 2021 (sample 19), moderate quantities from contexts 2017 (sample 15), 2020 (sample 18), 2022 (sample 20) and 2035 (sample 21), and low numbers from contexts 2015 (sample 13), 2016 (sample 14) and 2018 (sample 16). The cereal remains included spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) grain, spikelet fork and glume base fragments, barley grain fragments and free-threshing wheat grain fragments. A number of the grains showed traces of germination. The weed seeds included seeds of oat, vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), brassica (*Brassica* sp.), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) and persicaria (*Persicaria* sp.). there were also some fragments of runch (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) capsules and hawthorn/sloe (*Crataegus monogyna/Prunus spinosa*) type thorns.

A large amount of charcoal fragments was noted from context 2019 (sample 17), a moderate amount from context 2021 (sample 19) and small quantities in the remaining seven assemblages. The charcoal fragments included round and twig wood pieces.

The richer assemblages from this pit are likely to be reflective of crop processing waste material.

#### Area 4

##### Late Neolithic

Pit 4076 (sample 36) contained a moderate number of hazelnut shell fragments, while low numbers of hazelnut shell fragments were recorded from pits 4008 (sample 12), 4017 (sample 4) and 4064 (samples 39 and 40). High numbers of charcoal fragments were recorded from pit 4064 and moderate amounts from the other pits. The charcoal included mature and round wood pieces. These assemblages may be representative of material from food preparation and consumption.

## Prehistoric

Low levels of charred plant remains were recovered in two of the four samples from prehistoric features. These included hazelnut shell fragments in sample 25 from pit/hearth 4037, and hulled wheat and barley grain fragments and seeds of oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.) and goosefoot in sample 85 from posthole 4296. Moderate quantities of charcoal, including round wood fragments, were recovered from pit 4030 and posthole 4296, and small amounts in the other two samples.

These assemblages are compatible with a prehistoric date and there is a small indication that the assemblage from posthole 4296 may be Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age in date.

## Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age

### Roundhouse 4317

The six samples from postholes from this roundhouse contained a few charred plant remains, which included a hulled wheat glume base fragments and seeds of goosefoot, and low to moderately low quantities of charcoal fragments. There was also a shell of the intermediate mollusc species *Trochulus hispidus*. These assemblages may be representative of dispersed material

### Roundhouse 4434

A moderate quantity of charred plant remains were recovered from posthole 4074 (sample 37), small amounts from pits/postholes 4319, 4091, 4023, 4062, 4172 and 4194 (samples 88, 44, 9, 36, 60 and 63 respectively) and none from posthole 4239 (sample 74). These remains included grains of barley, seeds of vetch/wild pea, goosefoot, knotweed, bedstraw (*Galium* sp.) and field madder (*Sherardia arvensis*), and a hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) stone. There were moderate amounts of charcoal in these samples. The assemblage from posthole 4074 may be representative of domestic settlement waste material.

A few fragments of hammerscale were recovered from posthole 4074 and pit/posthole 4062.

### ?Granary 4391

Posthole 4315 (sample 86) contained a few charred plant remains and a moderately small quantity of charcoal fragments. The assemblage included indeterminate grain fragments and seeds of goosefoot. It may be reflective of dispersed material.

## Ditches

Moderately small number of hazelnut shell fragments and small or moderate quantities of charcoal fragments, including round wood pieces, were recovered from ditches 4028 (sample 22) and 4041 (sample 28).

#### Pits

A series of 14 samples were examined from 12 Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pits in this area of the site. Moderate quantities of charred plant remains were recorded from pits 4158 (sample 58) and 4396 (sample 106), a moderately low amount from pit 4082 (sample 41), low numbers from pits 4095, 4188, 4197, 4203, 4233, 4349 and 4371 (samples 48, 62, 64, 66, 71, 93 and 99 respectively) and none from pits 4093 (sample 45) and 4182 (sample 61). The cereal remains included barley grain and rachis fragments and hulled wheat grain and glume base fragments. Some of the hulled wheat remains were identifiable as being those of spelt wheat and some as those of emmer wheat (*Triticum dicocum*). Other remains included seeds of oat/brome grass, knotgrass, vetch/wild pea and goosefoot, and hazelnut shell fragments. Moderate quantities of charcoal were retrieved from pits 4095, 4158 and 4396 and low to moderately low numbers of charcoal fragments from pits 4082, 4093, 4182, 4188, 4197, 4203, 4233, 4349 and 4371. The charcoal included round wood fragments. The material from pit 4396 may be reflective of crop processing waste material.

#### Posthole

A few seeds of oat/brome grass and vetch/wild pea and a small amount of charcoal fragments were noted from posthole 4250. This assemblage may be reflective of dispersed material.

### Romano-British

#### Pits

High numbers of charred plant remains were recovered from fills 4015 (sample 2) and 4016 (sample 3) of pit 4014. The cereal remains included hulled wheat grain, glume base and spikelet fork fragments and barley grain fragments. Some of the hulled wheat remains were identifiable as being those of spelt wheat and a smaller number those of emmer wheat. There were traces of germination on a lot of the grains and a number of coleoptile fragments were recorded. The other remains included seeds of oats, brome grass, vetch/wild pea, black bindweed, knotgrass, persicaria, bedstraw and scentless mayweed, and runch capsule fragments. The large charcoal assemblage recovered from this pit included mature, round and twig wood fragments. These assemblages may be representative of crop processing or malting waste material.

A small number of plant remains, including barley grain fragments, seeds of goosefoot and a hawthorn stone, and a moderate quantity of mature, round and twig wood charcoal fragments were recorded from pit 4019 (sample 5).

### *Potential*

There is potential for further work on a selection of the charred plant and charcoal assemblages from the Late Neolithic, prehistoric, Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age and Romano-British periods.

There appears to be a predominance of hazelnut shells within some of the charred plant assemblages from Late Neolithic features. Large quantities of hazelnut shell fragments have been recovered from other Neolithic features in the wider area and there appears to be a general pattern of exploitation of the wild food resource during this period in Southern Britain (Moffett *et al* 1989, Robinson 2000, Stevens 2007).

There is some potential for more detailed analysis of a selection of the charred plant assemblages to provide some information on the nature of the settlement and surrounding landscape, the range of crops and the crop processing activities taking place on site during the Romano-British period and to a lesser extent during the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age period. The hulled wheat remains include those of both emmer wheat and spelt wheat, with those of spelt wheat appearing to be predominant amongst the cereal remains in the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age and Romano-British assemblages. Spelt wheat was the dominant wheat species during the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age and Romano-British period in this part of Southern Britain (Greig 1991). There are some traces of germination amongst the cereal remains in some of the assemblages from two of the Romano-British features. Further analysis of this may help establish whether this germination is likely to be linked to a poor quality/ poorly stored crop or related to malting as part of the brewing process. There is the potential for comparing these results with other assemblages of a similar date in the wider area such as Gussage All Saints (Evans and Jones 1979), Hengistbury Head (Nye and Jones 1987).

The charcoal assemblages have the potential to provide information on the species selection and the exploitation and management of the local woodland resource and how this changed over time. Some, such as the assemblage from pit/ fire pit 2014 and pit 4014 may also assist in defining the function of these features. There is the potential for comparing these results with other assemblages of a similar date in the wider area.

## Recommendations

It is recommended that the charred plant remains from Area 2 Late Neolithic pit 2075 (sample 49) and Romano-British pit/fire pit 2014 (samples 17, 19 and 21) and from Area 4 Late Neolithic pits 4017 (sample 4) and 4076 (sample 38), Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age Roundhouse 4434 (sample 37), pits 4158 (sample 58) and 4396 (sample 106) and Romano-British pit 4014 (samples 2 and 3) are analysed.

It is recommended that the charcoal assemblages from Area 2 Late Neolithic pit 2075 (sample 49) and Romano-British pit 2060 (sample 33) and pit/fire pit 2014 (samples 17 and 19) and from Area 4 Late Neolithic pits 4017 (sample 4), 4064 (sample 39) and 4076 (sample 38), prehistoric pit 4030 (sample 23), Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age Roundhouse 4317 (sample 81), Roundhouse 4434 (samples 44 and 37), ditch 4028 (sample 22), pits 4158 (sample 58) and 4396 (samples 105 and 106) and Romano-British pits 4014 (samples 2 and 3) and 4019 (sample 5) are analysed.

It is recommended that the remaining unprocessed soil from the samples selected for further analysis, should be processed at the analysis phase.

It is also recommended that the organic impressions noted on fired clay structural elements from pit fills 4020 and 4340 are examined in more detail to see if any identification of the species/material leaving these remains can be made.

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Table 9.2 Assessment table of the palaeoenvironmental remains

Feature	Context	Sample	Processed vol (L)	Unprocessed vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other	Analysis
Area 2 – Late Neolithic														
Pit														
2075	2076	49	20	10	150	20	-	-	-	****	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags	****/****	-	P C
Area 2 - Romano-British														
Pits														
2027	2028	6	10	0	15	70	*	-	F-t wheat grain frags	*	<i>Avena</i>	*/*	-	
2029	2030	7	20	20	25	35	**	-	Barley+ hulled wheat grain frags	-	-	**/**	-	
2047	2048	31	20	10	25	60	*	-	Hulled wheat grain frags	*	<i>Avena/Bromus, Corylus avellana</i> shell frags	*/*	-	
2050	2051	32	14	0	15	20	*	-	Barley grain frags	-	-	*/**	-	
2060	2061	33	19	0	20	25	*	-	Hulled wheat grain frags	-	-	**/**	-	C
Pit/fire pit														
2014	2015	13	1	0	10	30	**	-	Hulled wheat inc. spelt grain frags	**	<i>Avena, Chenopodium</i>	*/**	-	
	2016	14	6	0	5	60	**	*	Hulled wheat + barley grain frags, spikelet fork frags	-	-	*/*	-	
	2017	15	2	0	15	10	***	**	Hulled wheat + barley grain frags, spikelet fork + glume base frags, inc. spelt	**	<i>Avena, Chenopodium, Vicia/Lathyrus, Brassica, thorn frag</i>	*/**	-	
	2018	16	8	0	10	30	**	*	Hulled wheat grain frags, spikelet fork + glume base frags	**	<i>Avena, Chenopodium, Vicia/Lathyrus, Brassica</i>	*/**	-	
	2019	17	5	0	130	5	*****	**	Hulled wheat (inc. spelt), f-t wheat + barley grain frags, spikelet fork + glume base frags, inc. spelt	****	<i>Raphanus capsule, Avena, Avena/Bromus, Vicia/Lathyrus, Fallopia, Polygonum, Persicaria, Chenopodium, Rumex, Crataegus/Prunus</i> type thorns	****/*****	-	PC
	2020	18	7	0	15	25	***	**	Hulled wheat (inc. spelt) grain frags, spikelet fork + glume base frags, inc. spelt	**	<i>Avena, Rumex, Chenopodium, Fallopia, Polygonum</i>	*/**	-	
	2021	19	8	0	80	10	*****	**	Hulled wheat (inc. spelt) grain frags, spikelet fork + glume base frags, inc. spelt. Traces of germination	**	<i>Avena, Vicia/Lathyrus, Chenopodium, Fallopia, Polygonum</i>	**/**	-	PC
	2022	20	7	0	10	20	***	-	Hulled wheat inc. spelt grain frags	**	<i>Raphanus capsule, Avena, Vicia/Lathyrus, Chenopodium</i>	*/**	-	
	2035	21	8	0	10	20	***	**	Hulled wheat (inc. spelt) grain frags, glume base frags, inc. spelt.	**	<i>Raphanus capsule, Avena, Polygonum, Fallopia,</i>	*/**	-	P

Feature	Context	Sample	Processed vol (L)	Unprocessed vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other	Analysis
Area 4 – Late Neolithic														
Pits														
4008	4009	11	9	0	15	60	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-	
	4027	12	9	0	10	10	-	-	-	*	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frag	**/**	-	
4017	4018	4	40	30	60	10	-	-	-	**	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags	**/**	b. bone (*)	P C
4064	4065	39	17	0	300	5	-	-	-	**	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags	****/**	-	C
	4066	40	9	0	35	10	-	-	-	*	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags	**/**	-	
4076	4077	38	10	0	40	25	-	-	-	***	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags	**/**	-	P C
Area 4 – Prehistoric														
Ditch														
4039	4040	27	18	0	2	30	-	-	-	-	-	-/*	-	
Pit														
4030	4031	23	16	0	25	20	-	-	-	-	-	**/**	-	C
Pit/hearth														
4037	4038	25	7	0	2	50	-	-	-	*	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags	*/*	-	
Posthole														
4296	4297	85	7	0	30	25	*	-	Hulled wheat + barley grain frags	**	<i>Avena/Bromus, Chenopodium</i>	**/**	-	
Area 4 Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age														
Roundhouse 4317 – postholes														
4211	4212	67	6	0	20	60	-	-	-	-	-	*/*	-	
4229	4230	70	2	0	5	70	-	-	-	-	-	*/*	-	
4274	4275	81	10	0	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	**/**	Moll-t (*)	C
4304	4305	87	4	0	15	60	-	-	-	*	<i>Chenopodium</i>	**/**	-	
4353	4354	95	2	0	5	60	-	*	Glume base frag	-	-	*/*	-	
4357	4358	97	7	0	25	50	-	-	-	*	<i>Chenopodium</i>	*/**	-	
Roundhouse 4434 - pits and postholes														
4319	4320	88	7	0	15	30	-	-	-	*	<i>Crataegus</i> stone	**/**	-	
4091	4092	44	20	20	90	10	*	-	Barley grain frags	-	-	**/**	-	C
4023	4024	9	12	0	40	25	*	-	Barley grain frags	*	<i>Sherardia</i>	**/**	-	
4062	4063	36	6	0	15	10	*	-	Indet. grain frag	*	<i>Vicia/Lathyrus, Chenopodium</i>	**/**	-	
4074	4075	37	10	0	20	10	***	-	Barley grain frags	*	<i>Galium, Polygonum</i>	**/**	-	P C
4172	4173	60	3	0	5	50	-	-	-	*	<i>Chenopodium</i>	*/**	-	



Feature	Context	Sample	Processed vol (L)	Unprocessed vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other	Analysis
4194	4196	63	14	0	40	20	*	-	Indet. grain frag	*	<i>Chenopodium</i>	**/**	Siliceous material	
4239	4240	74	7	0	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	**/**	-	
?Granary 4391 – posthole														
4315	4316	86	9	0	30	50	*	-	Indet. grain frags	**	<i>Chenopodium</i>	**/**	-	
Ditches														
4028	4029	22	19	0	40	10	-	-	-	**	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags	**/**	-	C
4041	4042	28	17	0	25	25	-	-	-	**	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags, <i>Chenopodium</i>	*/**	-	
Pits														
4082	4083	41	8	0	5	10	-	-	-	**	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags	*/**	-	
4093	4094	45	10	0	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	**/**	-	
4095	4097	48	16	0	40	50	*	-	Barley grain frag	-	-	**/**	-	
4158	4159	58	17	0	45	50	*	-	Indet. grain frag	****	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags	**/**	-	P C
4182	4183	61	15	0	40	60	-	-	-	-	-	**/**	-	
4188	4189	62	16	0	15	70	*	-	Barley grain frag	*	<i>Avena/Bromus, Polygonum</i>	*/**	-	
4197	4198	64	16	0	20	60	-	-	-	*	<i>Chenopodium</i>	*/**	-	
4203	4204	66	17	0	30	50	*	-	Indet. grain frag	-	-	*/**	-	
4233	4234	71	17	0	40	60	*	-	Barley grain frags	-	-	**/**	Moll-t (*)	
4349	4350	93	6	0	15	50	*	-	Hulled wheat (inc. spelt) grain frags	-	-	*/**	-	
4371	4372	99	9	0	15	50	-	-	-	*	<i>Vicia/Lathyrus, Chenopodium</i>	*/**	-	
4396	4397	105	20	10	60	40	*	*	Hulled wheat + barley grain frags, glume base + culm node frags	*	<i>Chenopodium</i>	**/**	-	C
	4436	106	20	10	50	50	*	**	Wheat grain frags, glume base frags (inc. emmer) + barley rachis frags	*	<i>Chenopodium</i>	**/**	-	P C
	4437	107	13	0	10	60	*	-	Indet. grain frag	-	-	**/**	-	
Posthole														
4250	4251	76	3	0	15	30	-	-	-	*	<i>Avena/Bromus, Vicia/Lathyrus</i>	*/**	-	
Area 4 Romano-British														
Pits														
4014	4015	2	9	0	100	5	****	***	Hulled wheat inc. spelt + barley grain frags, spikelet forks + glume base frags inc. spelt, awn frag	****	<i>Fallopia, Bromus, Avena, Polygonum, Raphanus, Vicia/Lathyrus, Galium, Persicaria, Chenopodium, Tripleurospermum</i>	**/**	-	P C

Feature	Context	Sample	Processed vol (L)	Unprocessed vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other	Analysis
	4016	3	15	0	185	5	*****	*****	Hulled wheat inc. spelt grain frags (lots of germination), spikelet forks + glume base frags inc. spelt + emmer, coleoptile frags	**	<i>Polygonum, Vicia/Lathyrus, Chenopodium</i>	****/*****	-	P C
4019	4020	5	20	20	110	35	*	-	Barley grain frags	**	<i>Chenopodium, Crataegus</i> stone	***/*	-	C

Key\* = 1–4 items; \*\* = 5–20 items; \*\*\* = 21–49 items; \*\*\*\* = 50–99 items; \*\*\*\*\* = >100 items, P = plants, C = charcoal

**APPENDIX 10: RADIOCARBON** BY ALISTAIR BARCLAY AND SARAH F WYLES WITH IDENTIFICATIONS FROM DANA CHALLINOR**Introduction**

The potential for radiocarbon dating is limited by a lack of well-preserved animal bone. However, there is some potential within the assemblages of charred material, plant remains and wood, to select suitable short-lived sample material from relatively rich-deposits (see Wyles above and Table 10.1 below), where consideration of stated abundance could minimise the selection of intrusive or residual material (eg, where only single fragments occur in a context).

Targeted radiocarbon dating of suitable charred short-lived wood/plant remains will be carried out to enhance the relative sequence of the phasing and where artefactual evidence is ambiguous or absent. It will also be used to better understand and enhance local typochronology.

- What date are the Neolithic pits and do they belong to a single short phase of activity or do they represent repeated and episodic visits to the same locality over a longer period of time? It is recommended that two of the pits are radiocarbon dated.
- What date is the Iron Age settlement? Is it possible to bring some precision to the relative dating despite the problems of the well-recognised early Iron Age plateau in the calibration curve. It could just be possible to determine whether select features with pottery associated groups belong to a single phase and/or at the start or end of the Early Iron Age period (800-400 BC). It is recommended that one of the two roundhouses and the pottery-rich pit are radiocarbon dated. Both have suitable short-lived sample material.
- Establishing the above is likely to add to the current understanding and development of more precise formal chronologies that will benefit both this and other projects.

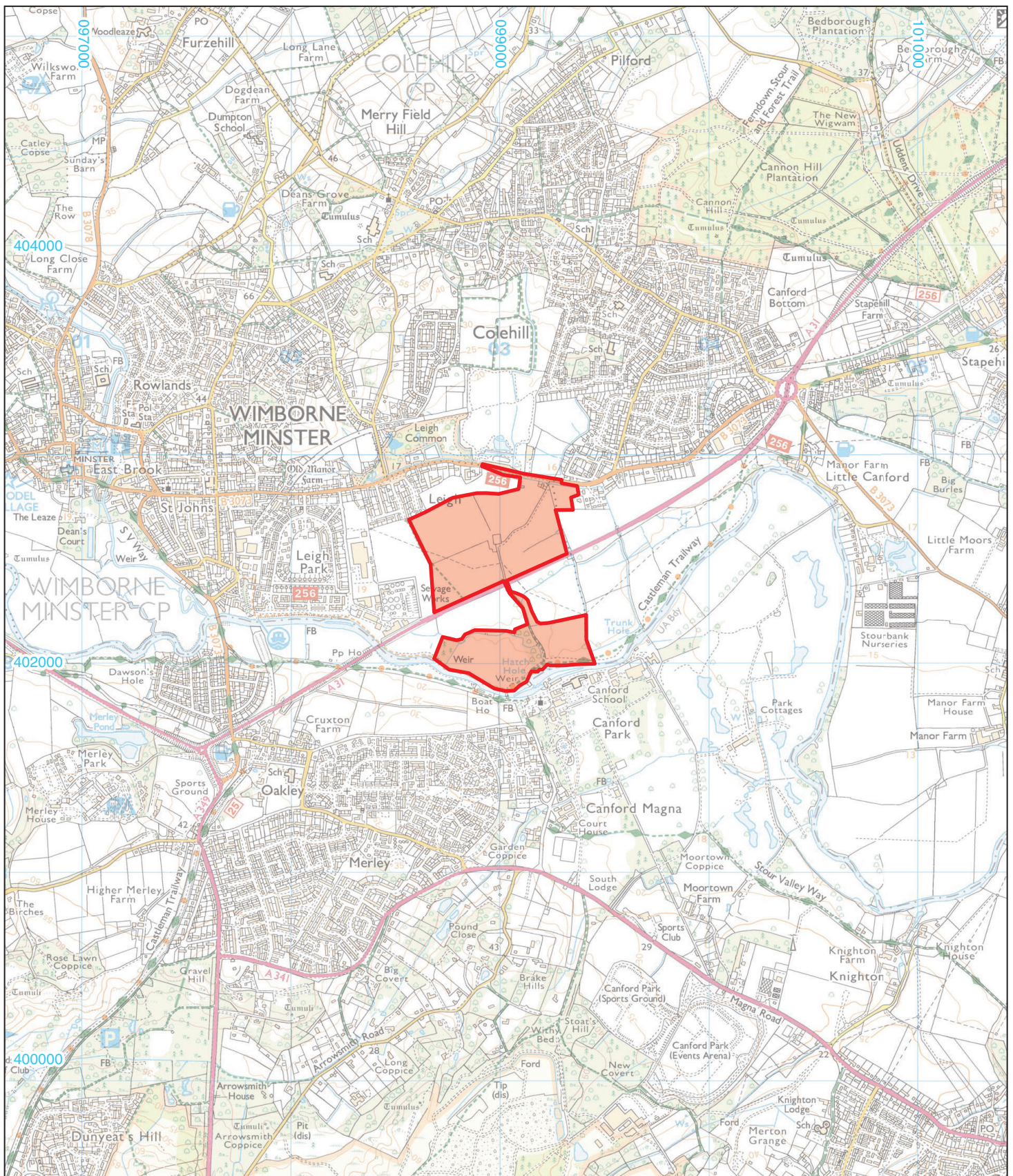
Table 10.1 Charcoal identifications for potential radiocarbon samples

Context	Sample	Quantity	C14	Notes	Analysis Potential
4018	4	+++	<i>Corylus avellana</i> x 1		A
4075	37	++/+	<i>Quercus</i> rw x 1	incomplete rw but close to pith. 6yrs+	B
4092	44	+++	Maloideae x 1	Also Qu + poss Ulmus	A
2076	49	++++	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> type x 1	large rays. Large flot other taxa	A*
4196	63	++/+	Maloideae x 1	Q lot Qu, but high vitrif + hw	B
4397	105	+++	<i>Acer campestre</i> x 1	Also Qu + cf Frax (chk Ulmus)	A
4436	106	++	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> type rw x 1	rw incomplete but moderate ring curvature	B

**APPENDIX 11: OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Land at Leigh Road, Wimborne, Dorset: Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design	
Short description	The main findings of the archaeological excavation include Late Neolithic Grooved Ware pits, a small open settlement of Early Iron Age date comprising two post-built roundhouses and associated features, and traces of Romano-British settlement alongside the projected line of a known Roman road (scheduled ancient monument MDO5439). A small number of grave-like features in which human bone was not preserved are likely to be of Late Roman date. An iron cauldron hanger of Late Roman date is a rare find of regional importance.	
Project dates	August – November 2018	
Project type	Excavation	
Previous work	Two phases of evaluation	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Leigh Road, Wimborne, Dorset	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)		
Site co-ordinates	402827 099665	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Steve Wallis (DCC)	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Greatorex Alistair Barclay Post excavation Manager	
Project Supervisor	Joe Whelan	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	Prehistoric settlement, roundhouses, field systems. Roman industrial hearths, Roman road and field systems.	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	Prehistoric pottery, worked flint	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc) tbc
Physical		tbc
Paper		tbc
Digital		tbc
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019 *Land at Leigh Road, Wimborne, Dorset: Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design*. CA typescript report



**Andover** 01264 347630  
**Cirencester** 01285 771022  
**Exeter** 01392 573970  
**Milton Keynes** 01908 564660  
**Suffolk** 01449 900120  
[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land South of Leigh Road,  
 Wimborne Minster

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan

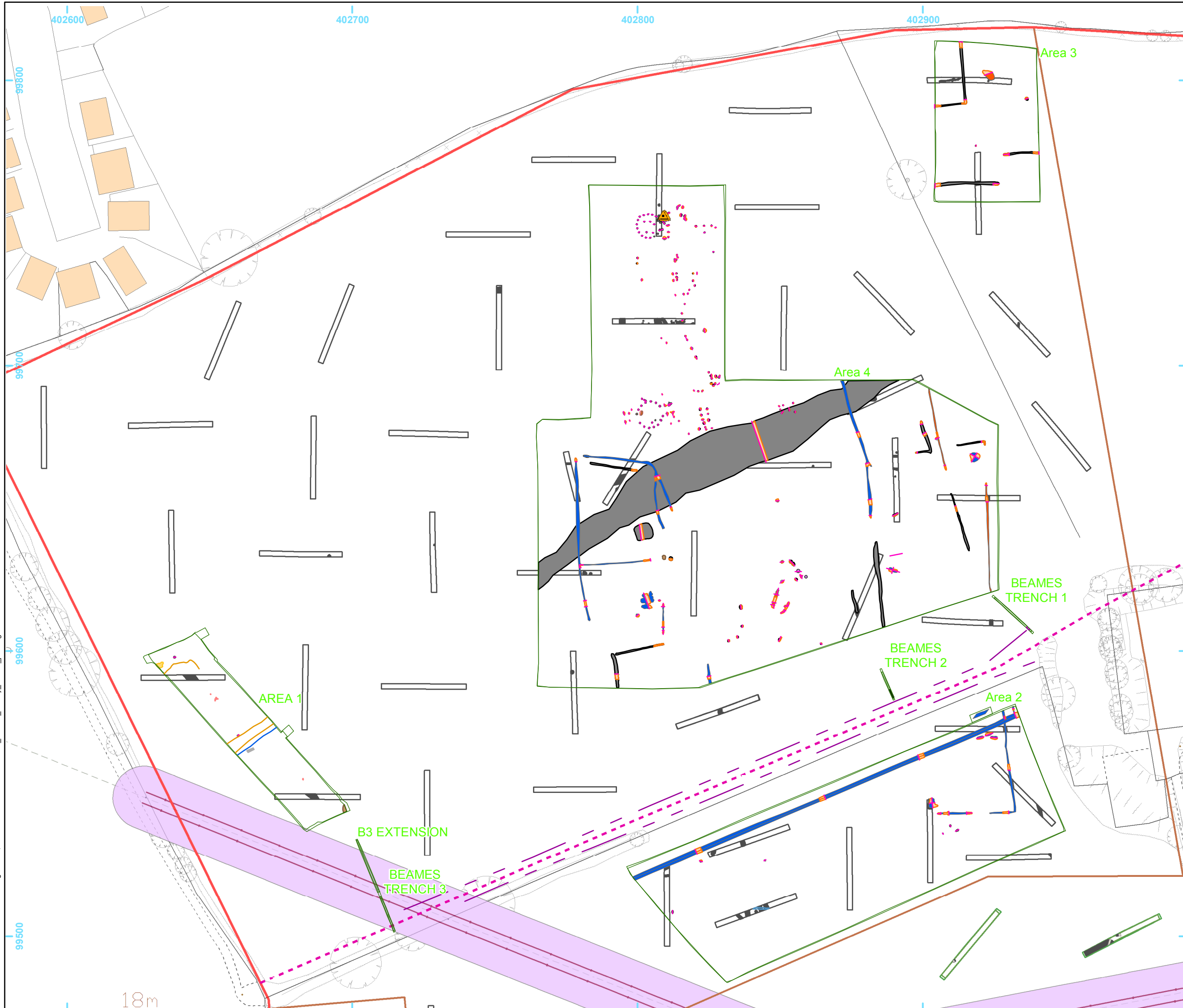


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**CHECKED BY** DJB      **DATE** 20.05.19  
**APPROVED BY** JW      **SCALE@A4** 1:25,000

**FIGURE NO.**

**1**



**Legend**

- site boundary
- Limit of excavation top
- Limit of excavation bottom
- Section line
- Excavated intervention
- excavated - break of slope
- Modern
- Natural
- Treethrow
- Previous evaluation LOE (CA 2015)
- Previous evaluation cut feature (CA 2015)
- Proposed line of the Roman road

**Phasing**

- Early Prehistoric
- Late Prehistoric
- Roman
- Undated

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**Cotswold Archaeology**

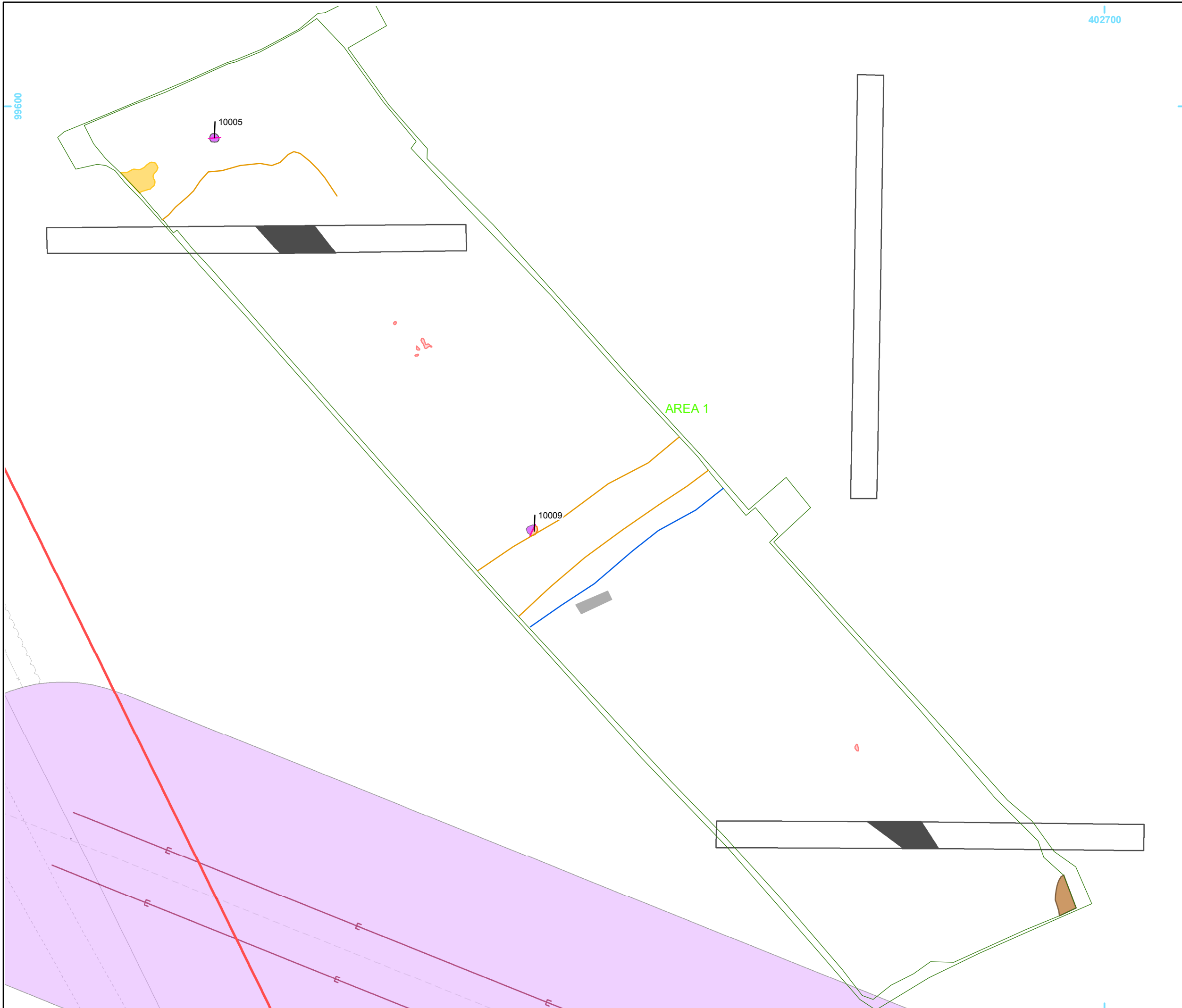
Andover	01264 347630
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Exeter	01392 826185
Milton Keynes	01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk	
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk	

**PROJECT TITLE**  
Land at Leigh Road, Wimborne Minster

**FIGURE TITLE**  
Phasing plan

DRAWN BY	KW	PROJECT NO	779048	FIGURE NO.	
CHECKED BY	REG	DATE	20/05/2019		2
APPROVED BY	REG	SCALE@A3	1:1,250		





- Legend**
- site boundary
  - Limit of excavation top
  - Limit of excavation bottom
  - Section line
  - Excavated intervention
  - excavated - break of slope
  - Modern
  - Natural
  - Treethrow
  - Previous evaluation LOE (CA 2015)
  - Previous evaluation cut feature (CA 2015)
  - Proposed line of the Roman road
- Phasing**
- Early Prehistoric
  - Late Prehistoric
  - Roman
  - Undated

0 10m

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	enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk		

PROJECT TITLE

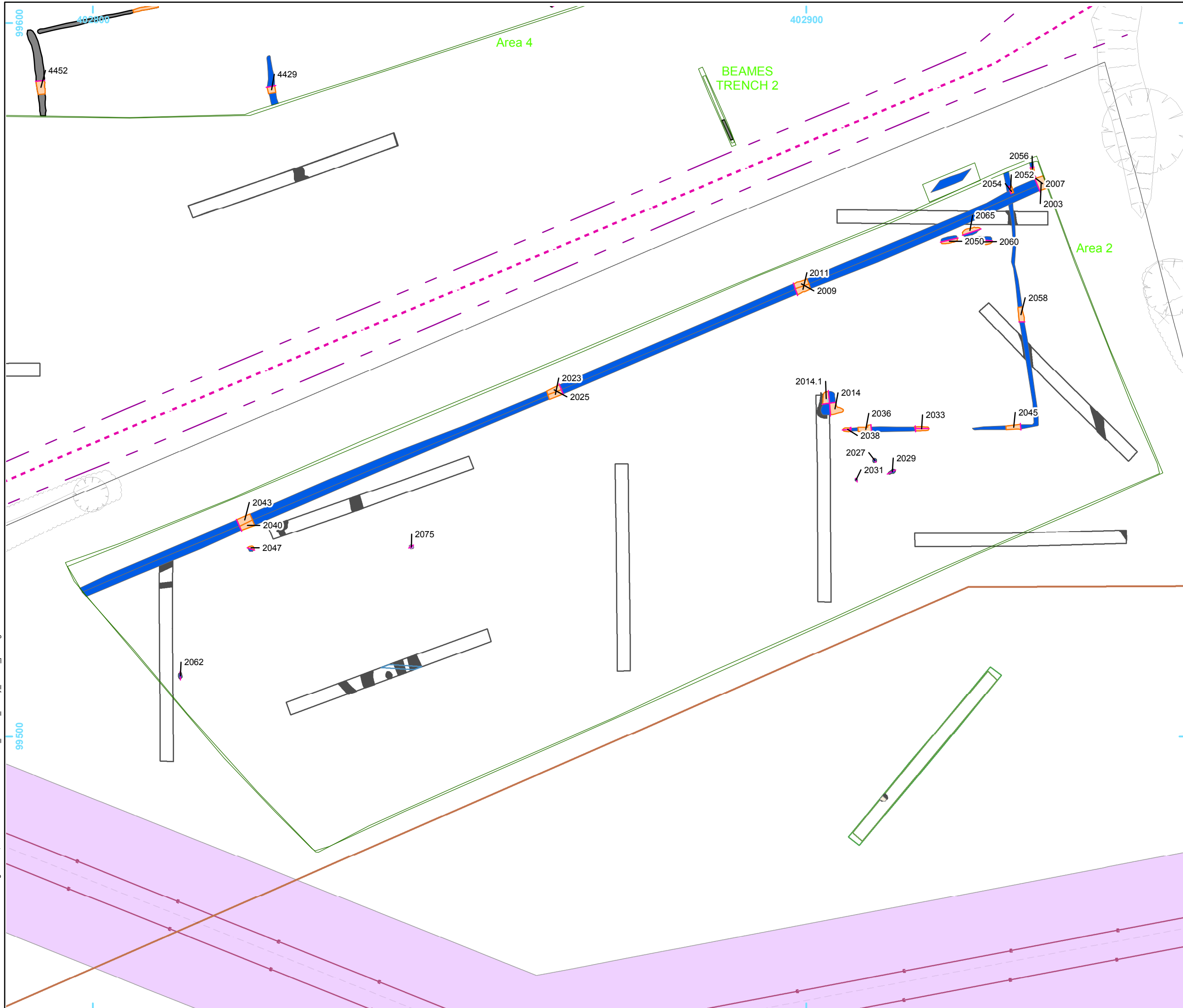
**Land at Leigh Road, Wimborne Minster**

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FIGURE TITLE

**Phasing plan**

Document Path: P:\770782 Land at Leigh Road, Wimborne Minster Exc\GIS\CA\_770782\_Survey\_master\_phasing.mxd



**Legend**

- site boundary
- Limit of excavation top
- Limit of excavation bottom
- Section line
- Excavated intervention
- excavated - break of slope
- Modern
- Natural
- Treethrow
- Previous evaluation LOE (CA 2015)
- Previous evaluation cut feature (CA 2015)
- Proposed line of the Roman road

**Phasing**

- Early Prehistoric
- Late Prehistoric
- Roman
- Undated

0 20m

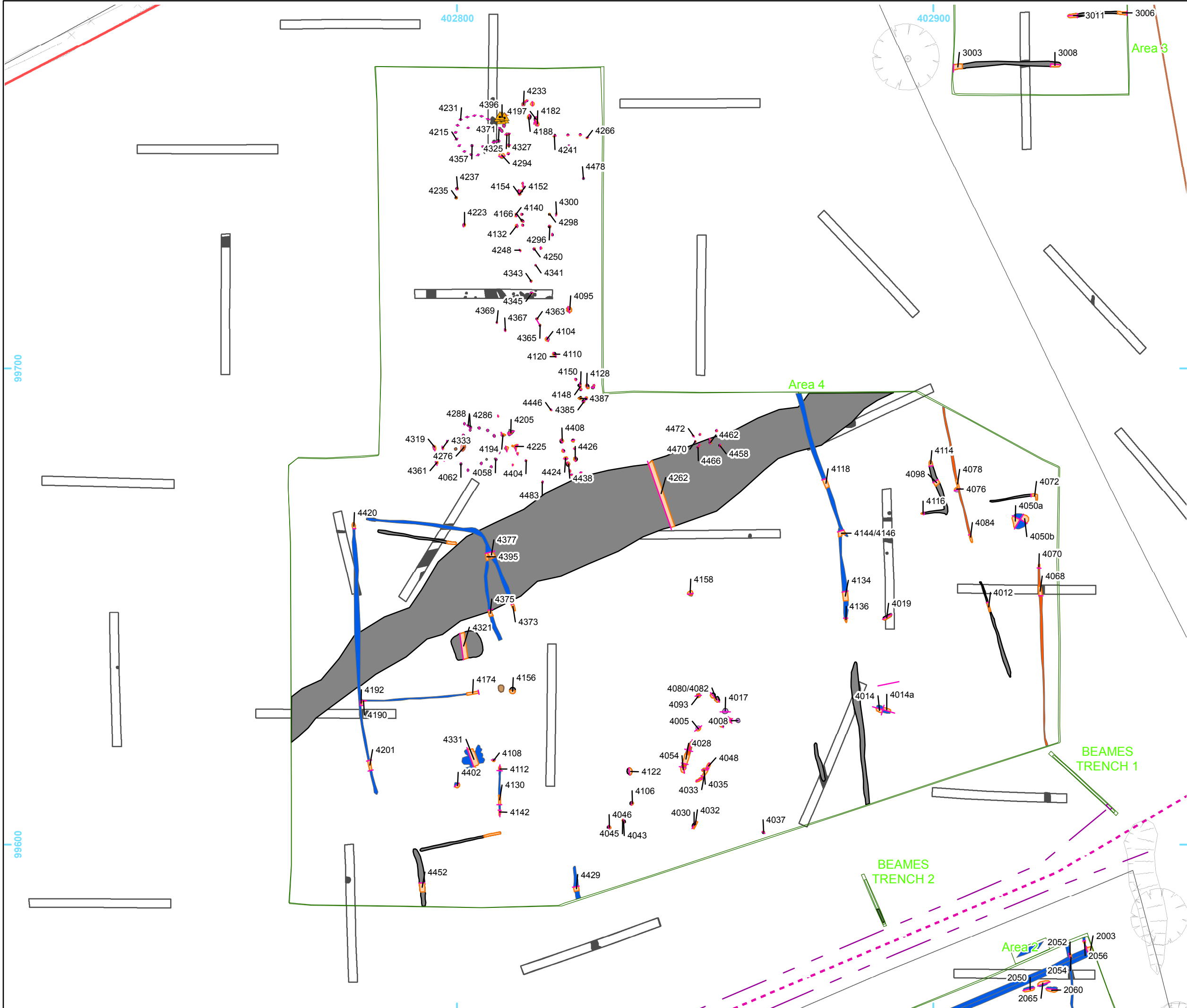
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	<b>Cotswold Archaeology</b>		
	Andover	01264 347630	
	Cirencester	01285 771022	
	Exeter	01392 826185	
	Milton Keynes	01908 564660	
	www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk		
	enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk		

**PROJECT TITLE**  
Land at Leigh Road, Wimborne Minster

**FIGURE TITLE**  
Phasing plan

DRAWN BY	KW	PROJECT NO	779048	FIGURE NO.	
CHECKED BY	REG	DATE	20/05/2019		4
APPROVED BY	REG	SCALE@A3	1:500		



**Legend**

- site boundary
- Limit of excavation top
- Limit of excavation bottom
- Section line
- Excavated intervention
- excavated - break of slope
- Modern
- Natural
- Treethrow
- Previous evaluation LOE (CA 2015)
- Previous evaluation cut feature (CA 2015)
- Proposed line of the Roman road

**Phasing**

- Early Prehistoric
- Late Prehistoric
- Roman
- Undated



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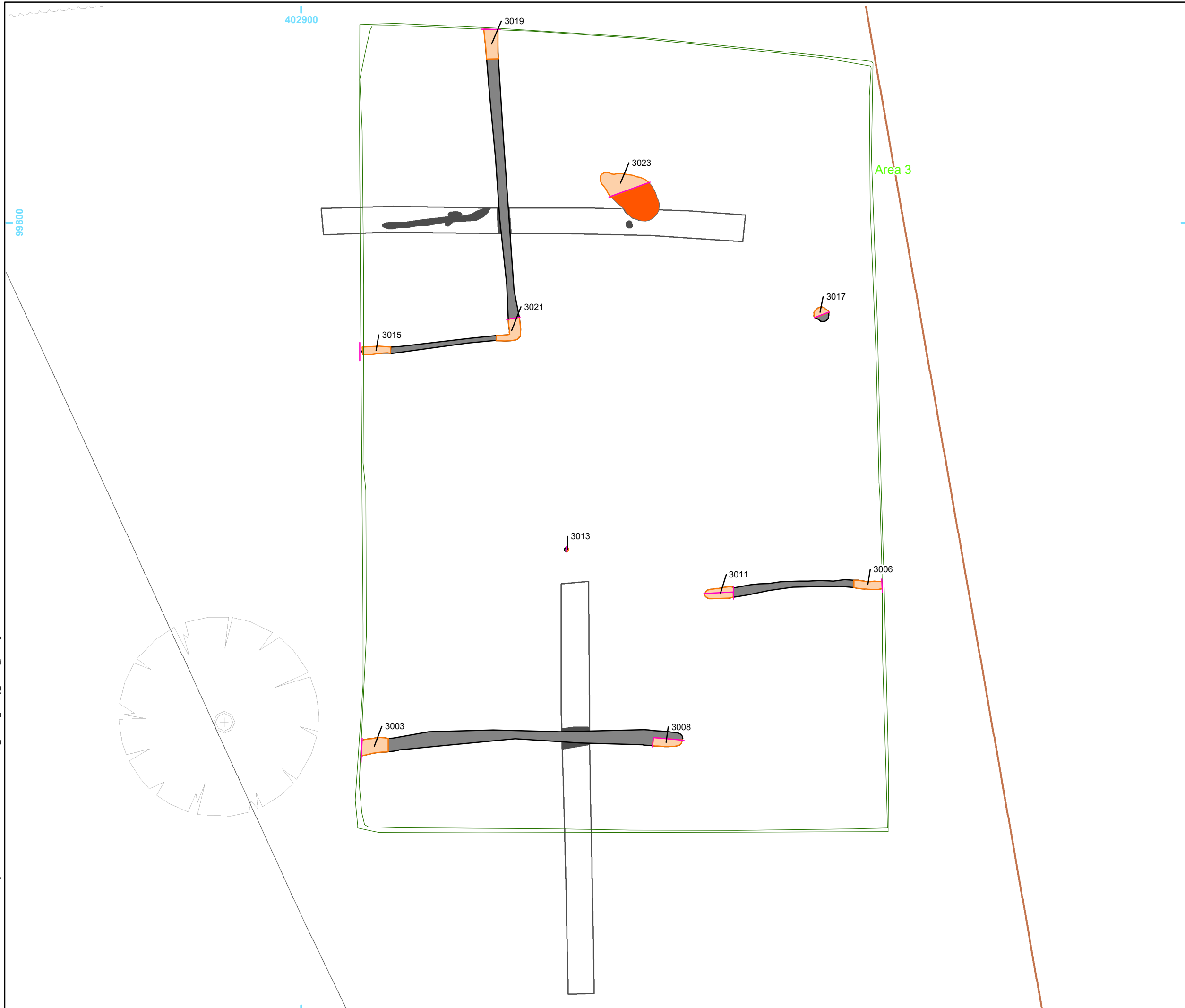
**Cotswold Archaeology**

Andover	01264 347630
Clarendon	01285 771022
Exeter	01392 826185
Milton Keynes	01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk	
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk	

**PROJECT TITLE**  
Land at Leigh Road, Wimborne Minster

**FIGURE TITLE**  
Phasing plan

DRAWN BY	KW	PROJECT NO	779048	FIGURE NO.	
CHECKED BY	REG	DATE	20/05/2019		5
APPROVED BY	REG	SCALE@A3	1:750		



**Legend**

- site boundary
- Limit of excavation top
- Limit of excavation bottom
- Section line
- Excavated intervention
- excavated - break of slope
- Modern
- Natural
- Treethrow
- Previous evaluation LOE (CA 2015)
- Previous evaluation cut feature (CA 2015)
- Proposed line of the Roman road

**Phasing**

- Early Prehistoric
- Late Prehistoric
- Roman
- Undated



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Andover	01264 347630
Clarendon	01285 771022
Exeter	01392 826185
Milton Keynes	01908 564660
w	www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e	enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

**PROJECT TITLE**  
Land at Leigh Road, Wimborne Minster

**FIGURE TITLE**  
Phasing plan

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CHECKED BY	REG	DATE	20/05/2019		
APPROVED BY	REG	SCALE@A3	1:250		

402800

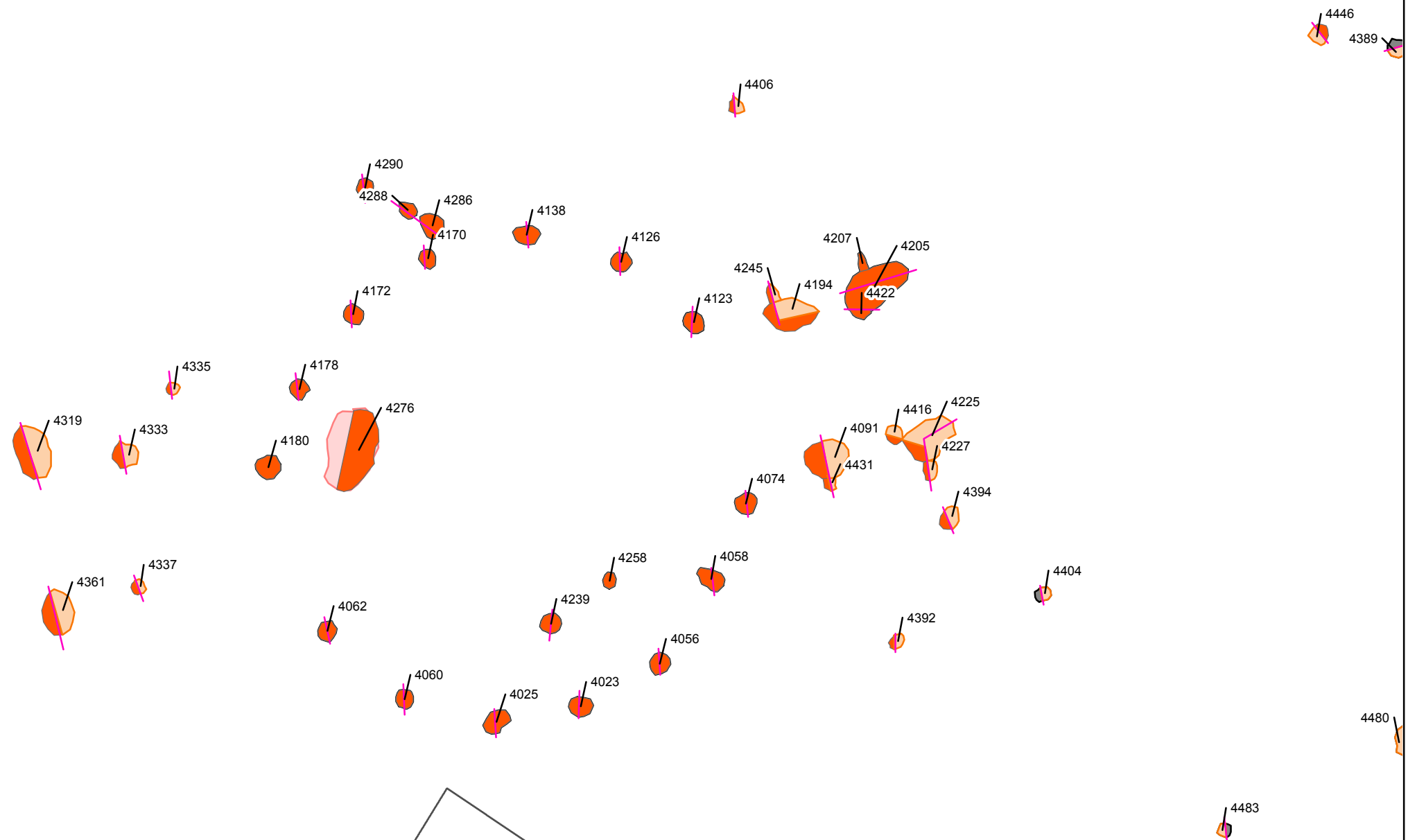


**Legend**

- site boundary
- Limit of excavation top
- Limit of excavation bottom
- Section line
- Excavated intervention
- excavated - break of slope
- Modern
- Natural
- Treethrow
- Previous evaluation LOE (CA 2015)
- Previous evaluation cut feature (CA 2015)
- Proposed line of the Roman road

**Phasing**

- Early Prehistoric
- Late Prehistoric
- Roman
- Undated



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Andover	01264 347630
Cirencester	01285 771022
Exeter	01392 826185
Milton Keynes	01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk	
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk	

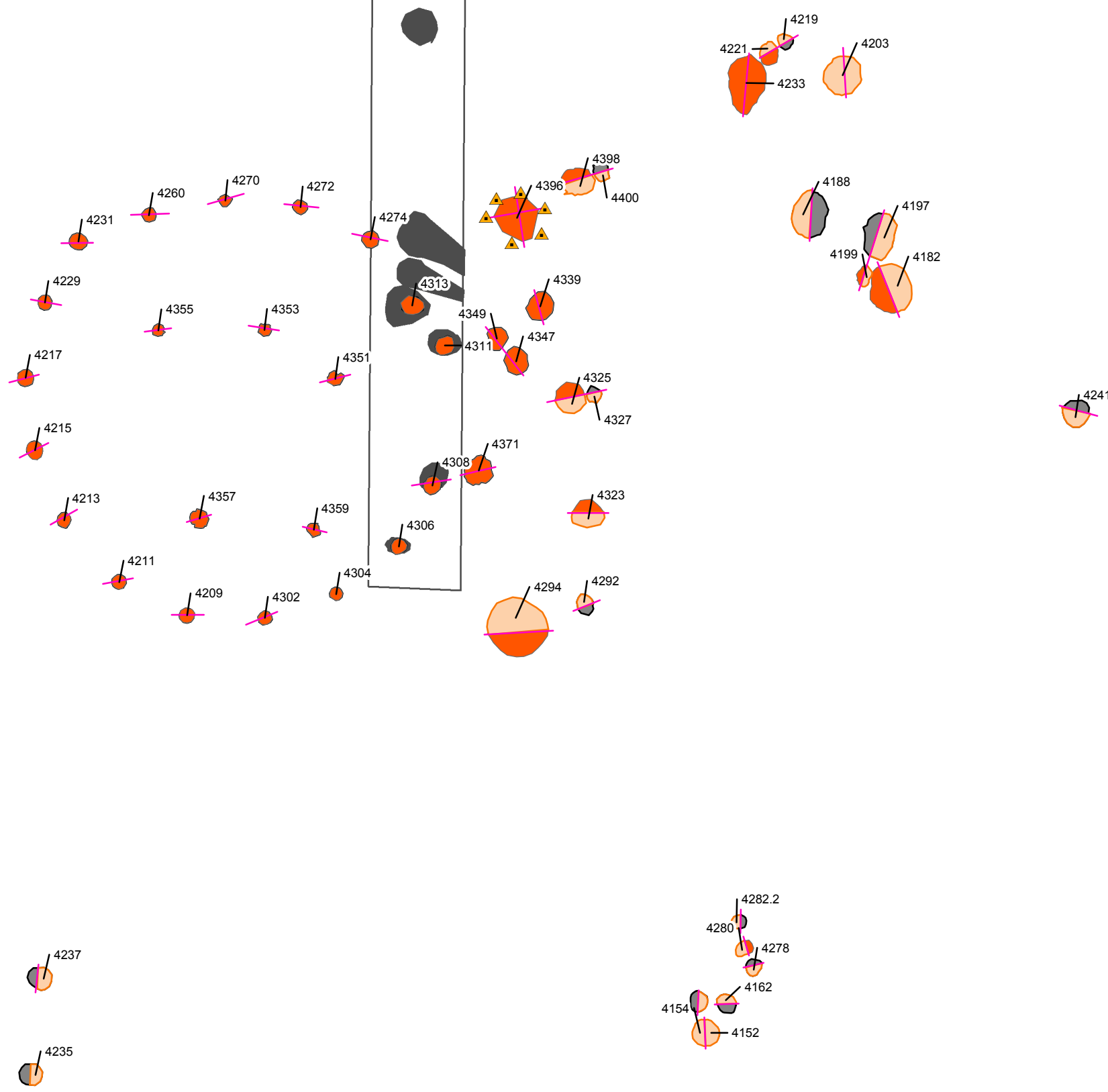
**PROJECT TITLE**  
Land at Leigh Road, Wimborne Minster

**FIGURE TITLE**  
Phasing plan: Roundhouse 4317

DRAWN BY	KW	PROJECT NO	779048	FIGURE NO.	
CHECKED BY	REG	DATE	20/05/2019		7
APPROVED BY	REG	SCALE@A3	1:100		

Document Path: P:\770782 Land at Leigh Road, Wimborne Minster Exc\GIS\CA\_770782\_Survey\_master\_phasing.mxd

402800



**Legend**

- site boundary
- Limit of excavation top
- Limit of excavation bottom
- Section line
- Excavated intervention
- excavated - break of slope
- Modern
- Natural
- Treethrow
- Previous evaluation LOE (CA 2015)
- Previous evaluation cut feature (CA 2015)
- Proposed line of the Roman road

**Phasing**

- Early Prehistoric
- Late Prehistoric
- Roman
- Undated

0 4.25m

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<b>Andover</b>	01264 347630
<b>Clrencester</b>	01285 771022
<b>Exeter</b>	01392 826185
<b>Milton Keynes</b>	01908 564660
<b>w</b>	www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
<b>e</b>	enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

**PROJECT TITLE**  
Land at Leigh Road, Wimborne Minster

**FIGURE TITLE**  
Phasing plan: Roundhouse 4434

<b>DRAWN BY</b>	<b>KW</b>	<b>PROJECT NO</b>	<b>779048</b>	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b>	<b>REG</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>20/05/2019</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>APPROVED BY</b>	<b>REG</b>	<b>SCALE@A3</b>	<b>1:100</b>	



Area 2, Roman ditches 2040 and 2043, looking west (1m scale)



Andover 01264 347630  
Cirencester 01285 771022  
Exeter 01392 573970  
Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
Suffolk 01449 900120  
[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

PROJECT TITLE

Land South of Leigh Road,  
Wimborne Minster

FIGURE TITLE

**Area 2: photograph**

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CHECKED BY **DJB** DATE **20.05.19**  
APPROVED BY **JW** SCALE@A4 **NA**

FIGURE NO.

**9**



Area 4, aerial view of round house 4317 (1m scales)



Andover 01264 347630  
Cirencester 01285 771022  
Exeter 01392 573970  
Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
Suffolk 01449 900120  
[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

PROJECT TITLE

Land South of Leigh Road,  
Wimborne Minster

FIGURE TITLE

**Area 4: photograph**

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	20.05.19	10
APPROVED BY	JW	SCALE@A4	NA	





Area 4, detail of postholes making up roundhouse 4317, looking north-west (0.2m scale)



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Cirencester 01285 771022  
Exeter 01392 573970  
Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
Suffolk 01449 900120  
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land South of Leigh Road,  
Wimborne Minster

FIGURE TITLE

**Area 4: photograph**

DRAWN BY **AW** PROJECT NO. **779048**  
CHECKED BY **DJB** DATE **20.05.19**  
APPROVED BY **JW** SCALE@A4 **NA**

FIGURE NO.

**11**



Area 4, aerial view of round house 4434 (1m scales)



Andover 01264 347630  
Cirencester 01285 771022  
Exeter 01392 573970  
Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
Suffolk 01449 900120  
[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

PROJECT TITLE

Land South of Leigh Road,  
Wimborne Minster

FIGURE TITLE

**Area 4: photograph**

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	20.05.19	<b>12</b>
APPROVED BY	JW	SCALE@A4	NA	



Area 4, In Situ Iron Age pottery in pit 4395, looking east (0.4m scale)



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Cirencester 01285 771022  
Exeter 01392 573970  
Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
Suffolk 01449 900120  
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land South of Leigh Road,  
Wimborne Minster

FIGURE TITLE

**Area 4: photograph**

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CHECKED BY **DJB** DATE **20.05.19**  
APPROVED BY **JW** SCALE@A4 **NA**

FIGURE NO.

**13**

#### **Andover Office**

Stanley House  
Walworth Road  
Andover  
Hampshire  
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

#### **Cirencester Office**

Building 11  
Kemble Enterprise Park  
Cirencester  
Gloucestershire  
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

#### **Exeter Office**

Unit 1, Clyst Units  
Cofton Road  
Marsh Barton  
Exeter  
EX2 8QW

t: 01392 573970

#### **Milton Keynes Office**

Unit 8 - The IO Centre  
Fingle Drive, Stonebridge  
Milton Keynes  
Buckinghamshire  
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

#### **Suffolk Office**

Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road  
Lion Barn Industrial Estate  
Needham Market  
Suffolk  
IP6 8NZ

t: 01449 900120

e: [enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

