

Wessex Archaeology

Green Island Poole Harbour, Dorset

An Archaeological Evaluation and an
Assessment of the Results



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GREEN ISLAND, POOLE HARBOUR, DORSET

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Summary

Videotext Communications was commissioned by Channel 4 to carry out an archaeological evaluation on Green Island, Poole Harbour, Dorset (centred on SZ 006 866) as part of the Time Team television series.

The archaeological evaluation comprised a geophysical survey and the excavation of three small trenches and five test pits. The trenches and test pits were located to examine geophysical anomalies and to test the results of Bournemouth University's previous surveys on the island. The work was undertaken over three days in July 2003.

The evaluation produced no features or deposits of Early or Middle Iron Age date, the earliest features dating to the Late Iron Age. A number of ditches, a hearth base, a layer of burnt stone and charcoal and a possible buried land surface were excavated. The ditches may mark out enclosures, similar to those recorded in the Late Iron Age on Furzey Island and at Ower on the mainland. These Late Iron Age features were sealed below colluvium, resulting from agricultural activity in the west of the island.

A further phase of Late Iron Age and Roman activity followed the deposition of colluvium. A wall, ditch, hearth and two post-holes were recorded. The wall may be part of a building or part of a revetment. The features were subsequently sealed below deposits of colluvium, predominantly containing material of Late Iron Age and Roman date. Small quantities of medieval material were also recovered, suggesting that some cultivation of the island was taking place at this time.

There was evidence for industrial activity, specifically shale-working and iron smithing, in the Late Iron Age and into the Early Roman period. A small range of other items, such as the rotary quern, worked flint and iron nails may also have had an industrial purpose. These finds may also be associated with settlement, which is also suggested by the recovery of disturbed human remains, pottery and food remains.

Imported finds comprised amphora and other imported pottery. Some raw material was also deliberately transported to the island, such as the Kimmeridge shale and a piece of unworked chalk. A tiny fragment of gold leaf was also recovered.

The evaluation has produced useful information on the nature of Iron Age and Roman activity on Green Island and will augment the work of Bournemouth University's research project on Poole Harbour. The results of this evaluation will be made available to Bournemouth University, a copy of this report will be deposited with the Dorset Sites and Monuments Record and a note of the project published in the *Dorset Proceedings*.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND AN ASSESSMENT OF THE RESULTS

Acknowledgements

The evaluation was commissioned and funded by Videotext Communications. The collaborative roles of Jo Davies, the landowner, and Eileen Wilkes of Bournemouth University, who is currently undertaking a large scale research programme on Green Island, are especially acknowledged.

The geophysical survey was undertaken by John Gater, with staff from GSB Prospection, and topographic survey by Henry Chapman, University of Hull. Evaluation strategy was conducted by Professor Mick Aston (Bristol University), site recording was co-ordinated by Phil Harding, assisted by Steve Thompson of Wessex Archaeology. The evaluation was undertaken by the Time Team's retained excavators with help from staff supplied by Bournemouth University. The archive was collated and all post-excavation analysis and assessment undertaken by Wessex Archaeology including management (Roland J C Smith), report (Phil Harding), illustrations (Mark Roughley), finds (Rachael Seager Smith), animal bone (Stephanie Knight), environmental processing and marine shell (Sarah F Wyles) and plant remains (Chris Stevens).

The progress and successful completion of the work also benefited from discussion on site with specialists of Iron Age and Roman archaeology especially Miles Russell, Damien Evans (pottery), Roger Doonan (metallurgy) and John Collis (trade).

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND AN ASSESSMENT OF THE RESULTS

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Videotext Communications was commissioned by Channel 4 to carry out an archaeological evaluation as part of the Time Team television series on Green Island, Poole Harbour, Dorset (centred on SZ 006 866). This report sets out the results of that evaluation, assesses the significance of the results and puts forward recommendations for further analysis and publication of the results.

1.2 Description of the site

- 1.2.1 Green Island is located in Poole Harbour, Dorset, one of the largest natural harbours in the world, which is fed from the west by the rivers Frome and Piddle. The island is situated south-west of Furzey Island (Figure 1) and the larger Brownsea Island, which are c. 0.15 km and 0.85 km north-east respectively (Wilkes 2001).
- 1.2.2 Green Island rises to approximately 23 m above OD at the west end and falls away to the east. The geology is Poole Formation Sand (British Geological Survey, 1:50 000 Series, England and Wales Sheet 329, Bournemouth, Solid and Drift Geology), which overlies Bagshot Beds. Green Island is surrounded by accumulated alluvial material and covers an area of approximately 8 ha at the high water mark of maximum tide (Wilkes 2001). To the south of the island is the navigable channel of South Deep, which separates Green Island from Cleavel Point on the mainland.
- 1.2.3 Green Island is within the English Nature designated Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) area of Poole Harbour. It comprises open areas that have been recently cleared of rhododendrons to re-establish the natural heather and grassland flora, as well as areas of deciduous woodland.

1.3 Previous archaeological work

- 1.3.1 Poole Harbour is thought to have been within the territory of the Durotriges tribe during the Iron Age and to have served as an important trading centre. This powerful tribe controlled territory that is believed to have extended as far as Hengistbury Head, about 12 miles to the east of Green Island, where considerable evidence for Late Iron Age maritime trade has also been discovered (Cunliffe 1987).
- 1.3.2 Archaeological excavations have taken place on the mainland to the south of Green Island at Ower Peninsula and Cleavel Point, and also on Furzey Island and on Green Island. The results have highlighted the density of Late Iron Age occupation in this area (Sunter and Woodward 1987; Cox and Hearne 1991) and the range of activities

taking place, including shale and iron working, salt and pottery production and international trade.

- 1.3.3 The results have shown that occupation on Furzey Island was contemporary with the main period of occupation at Hengistbury Head in the early first century BC (Cox and Hearne 1991). The development of Ower Peninsula, with extensive enclosures shown up by geophysical survey (Sunter and Woodward 1987) in the later first century, has suggested that this site eventually eclipsed Hengistbury Head as a port of trade (Cox and Hearne 1991).
- 1.3.4 Archaeological work on Green Island was initiated by H P Smith and J B Calkin in the 1920s and in 1951. They excavated 12 test pits, mainly in the north-east of the island near a house known as 'The Hermitage', and discovered evidence of Late Iron Age and Romano-British occupation and industry, including shale armlet production (Calkin 1955; Farrar 1963; Wilkes 2001). More extensive excavations were undertaken by Calkin in 1954 (Calkin 1955) and by Bromby in 1969 (unpublished), which uncovered a possible structural line of stones and a quern stone (Bromby pers. comm.) in the north-east of the island.
- 1.3.5 More recently Wilkes (in press) has begun a long-term research programme of work on the island undertaken by Bournemouth University, School of Conservation Sciences, the Poole Maritime Trust, and the Poole Bay Archaeological Research Group. This project has included a systematic test pit survey on Green Island. Large quantities of Iron Age material, including both imported and native Iron Age pottery, two Late Iron Age coins and a small assemblage of faunal remains were recovered, showing the island to be an area of high archaeological potential.
- 1.3.6 Most significantly the initial results tentatively indicated the survival of potential spatial patterning of prehistoric activity (Wilkes pers. comm.), including settlement, shale working and iron smelting areas. There were also features that were cut into the underlying natural sand. The results were also able to identify and evaluate the archaeological potential of areas that had undergone erosion on the higher ground and corresponding deposits of colluvium on the lower ground.
- 1.3.7 In 1959 two massive timber framed jetties, which were paved with slabs of Purbeck limestone, were discovered, either side of South Deep (Taylor 1959). Their position highlighted the importance of Poole Harbour as an Iron Age port and the strategic location of Green Island in particular as a landing point on the South Deep. This channel provided the principal navigable channel in Poole Harbour in the Iron Age.
- 1.3.8 Both jetties, including details of their construction have been described in detail by Markey (2000; 2001 ;2002) as part of the current, continuing research programme of work on Green Island.

2 METHODS

2.1 Aims and objectives

- 2.1.1 A project design for Time Team's evaluation was compiled and provided by Videotext Communications (Videotext Communications 2003). Full details of the circumstances and methods are contained in this project design, which is held in archive and summarised here.
- 2.1.2 The project offered an opportunity to increase the archaeological data for the island through geophysical survey and evaluation trenches that would be located to enhance the results of the test pit survey previously undertaken by Bournemouth University.
- 2.1.3 The results would provide additional information that could be integrated into the data of the long-term research project currently being undertaken on Green Island by Bournemouth University. The project, including details of evaluation methodology and trench/test pit location was therefore designed in conjunction with Eileen Wilkes of Bournemouth University. Bournemouth University specialists participated extensively in the project, to ensure the continuity of their involvement in the site.
- 2.1.4 The project aims as set out in the project design were:
- To attempt to establish the presence and possible function of structural or enclosure remains on Green Island contemporary with the known artefactual evidence.
 - To investigate any further evidence of shale-working, to gain a greater understanding of the scale of this manufacturing industry on the island in the Iron Age.
 - To investigate any further evidence of iron metallurgy, in particular hearths; to gain more information on the scale and nature of these industrial processes on the island in the Iron Age.
 - To attempt to establish more clearly whether there was any settlement on the island, or whether it was confined to industrial and trading activity.
 - To place this site in its local context by relating further archaeological discoveries on Green Island to the archaeology of Furzey Island and Ower Peninsula and to the presence of the jetties.
 - To attempt to establish the wider importance of the site as an industrial, trading and possibly symbolic location by relating it to other known contemporary sites such as Maiden Castle and Hengistbury Head.

2.2 Fieldwork Methods

- 2.2.1 The fieldwork strategy was implemented using a magnetometer geophysical survey of certain areas of the site, a series of ground penetrating radar transects and limited archaeological evaluation. Three trenches of variable size and five test pits of 1 m square or 2 m by 1 m were dug by hand (Figures 1 and 2). Trenches and test pits were located to examine geophysical anomalies or to test the results of Bournemouth University's test pit survey in order to answer the aims and objectives of the project design.

- 2.2.2 All excavation was undertaken by hand, and a sample of most excavated deposits was sieved through a 10 mm mesh to monitor the range and density of artefact recovery.
- 2.2.3 A suitably qualified ecologist was employed to authorise the location of all trenches and test pits that were placed within areas of re-established natural flora and to monitor their excavation and reinstatement. Topsoil was kept separate from the subsoil for reinstatement.

2.3 On-site recording

- 2.3.1 A sufficient sample of all deposits was examined to allow the resolution of the principal questions outlined in the aims and objectives above.
- 2.3.2 All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets with a unique numbering system for individual contexts under the site code GAT 03. Trenches and test pits were located using a Trimble Real Time Differential GPS survey system. All archaeological features and deposits were planned at 1:20 and sections drawn at 1:10. All principal strata and features were related to Ordnance Survey datum and a photographic record of the investigations and individual features was maintained.
- 2.3.3 The work was carried out over 8th-10th July, 2003.
- 2.3.4 At the completion of the work all trenches and test pits were reinstated using the excavated spoil from them. All artefacts were transported to the offices of Wessex Archaeology where they were processed and assessed for this report.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 Details of individual excavated contexts and features and results of artefact and environmental sample analysis are retained in archive.

3.2 Geophysical survey

- 3.2.1 A copy of the geophysical survey report prepared by GSB Prospection (2003) is held in the archive. The results are illustrated in Figure 2. GSB Prospection summarised the results of their survey as follows:

'While a few anomalies of potential archaeological interest were identified, indicating pits and ditch lengths, it was impossible to say whether they were part of a settlement or industrial complex due to the limited size of the survey areas.'

A number of magnetic anomalies of a strength and form typical of those associated with small scale industrial activity were located during the survey. However, it transpired that the open areas of land had been cleared of vegetation, bulldozed and then burnt. This 'landscaping' was responsible for the anomalous readings, not Iron Age metalworking activity.'

3.3 Archaeological evaluation

- 3.3.1 Archaeological features were overlain by dark grey sandy topsoil that averaged 0.20 m thick. Most features were overlain by a deposit of dark grey sandy colluvium that averaged 0.4 m thick. This deposit comprised undifferentiated sand that was excavated in spits 0.10 m thick. Most overburden across the site was heavily disturbed by roots. A dead rabbit found in the colluvium of trench 1 indicated that some layers were heavily disturbed and many of the finds mixed.

3.4 Trench 1

- 3.4.1 This trench, which measured 5 m long and 2 m wide (Figure 3), was aligned approximately north-east to south-west and was dug immediately up-slope from Bournemouth University's test pit 20. This test pit had produced shale working debris and a significant pottery assemblage that included both imported and native Iron Age wares. It was hoped that the density of finds might indicate settlement associated with structures.
- 3.4.2 The upper 0.50 m of deposit comprised a mid grey topsoil horizon, 0.20 m thick, which overlay undifferentiated red-brown sandy colluvium. This deposit was heavily rooted, clearly visible in section following the contour of the slope and was excavated as a series of spits 0.10 m thick (layers 101-105). The deposit was sieved extensively to recover the large finds assemblage, which included shale and pottery. Individual sherd size increased in the lower spits. The pottery was predominantly of Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British date although there was also a small number of medieval sherds. Part of a 'trumpet' brooch of 1st century AD date was also recovered.
- 3.4.3 The colluvium sealed a lower deposit of grey brown, charcoal flecked sandy colluvium (108) into which were cut a number of archaeological features. Colluvium (108) contained Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery and also one piece of medieval or post-medieval roof tile which may be intrusive.
- 3.4.4 An earthen wall, approximately 0.60 m wide ran approximately west to east across the trench and roughly parallel to the contour of the hill. It probably served to revet the rear of a terrace feature. A trench extension to the east traced its alignment approximately 0.30 m beyond the edge of the original trench. The north face (113) was constructed principally of a single course of pitched tabular sandstone blocks, up to 0.30 m across, although fragments of tufaceous limestone were also included. However, towards the east end, up to four poorly bedded courses were detected. A discontinuous row of sub angular sandstone and ironstone blocks, up to 0.20 m across defined the south face of the wall (112) with a core of grey sand (110) flecked with fragments of broken sandstone.
- 3.4.5 A spread of sub angular ironstone and sandstone rubble (107), up to 0.20 m across, with mixed rounded, unworked flint nodules, lay immediately north of the wall and contained shale working waste. It is possible that the flint nodules represent a supply of raw material stored for use to manufacture shale-working tools.
- 3.4.6 A small accumulation of marine shell (106) lay in a pocket approximately 2 m north of the wall. A similar deposit (115) was also noted and sampled to the south of the

wall in the south-west of the trench. However it was not possible to define the extent of this material.

- 3.4.7 The underlying colluvium below this phase of activity was approximately 0.50 m thick. It was sampled in a test pit 1 m square that was located immediately north of wall 113. The deposit was excavated as two contexts (111, 114) rather than by spit, although there was no distinction in the composition of the material except that bone, including two fragments of human skull, was found preserved in the lower level (114). All material from the test pit was sieved. Sherds of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery were recovered from context (114) along with two small sherds of medieval pottery which are probably intrusive.
- 3.4.8 Additional features were found which were cut into the natural sand at the base of the test pit. A segment of a pit (117), approximately 0.30 m deep, was found with moderate sloping sides and a rounded base. Its fill (116) was indistinguishable from the overlying colluvium. A shallow gully (120), 0.12 m deep and 0.50 m wide, was also seen that was aligned parallel to the wall. The stratigraphic relationship with pit 117 could not be established, nor could it be seen from what level either had been cut.

3.5 Trench 2

- 3.5.1 The systematic test pit survey by Bournemouth University (Test Pit 13) revealed a feature that was cut into the natural sand and a putative hearth. Iron slag and a dump of clay suggested that iron smelting/working may have been undertaken in the area. A trench 5 m long and 2 m wide (Figure 4) was initially opened over Test Pit 13 to expose these features and to place them in their wider context. An extension 3 m long and 1 m wide was subsequently added to the west edge of the trench.
- 3.5.2 The results of the evaluation indicated that at least two phases of archaeological activity were present.
- 3.5.3 A deposit of colluvium (218) was cut by a ditch (212), which averaged 1.80 m wide and 0.40 m deep. It had steep sides, a flat base 0.80 across, and was aligned north-east to south-west. Its course could be traced across the trench by the distinctive dark grey sand (206), which filled it and contained sherds of Late Iron Age pottery.
- 3.5.4 The ditch fill was overlain by a sub circular area of heavily fired clay (210), 0.90 m in diameter, which is likely to represent a hearth or furnace base. There was nothing to indicate whether there had been or in what form any permanent superstructure may have been constructed. There was similarly no well-defined stoke hole. However a number of associated features and deposits in the area tend to confirm the initial conclusions that this area was used for metalworking.
- 3.5.5 Two circular post-holes (213, 214), 0.30 m apart, were located approximately 0.40 m south of the hearth/furnace base and may have been directly related to the structure. They measured 0.35 m in diameter and were cut with steep sides, 0.20 m deep, and rounded bases.
- 3.5.6 There were also two small discrete dumps of light grey, unfired clay (209, 216), which were located beyond the hearth/furnace base and post-holes. These dumps may

have been positioned at a sufficient distance from the structure to repair it when it was in use.

- 3.5.7 Two slabs of ironstone were also recorded, one of which lay adjacent to the post-holes, which may have been used as anvil stones.
- 3.5.8 The sequence of archaeological activity was sealed by a deposit of undifferentiated grey brown sandy colluvium, 0.40 m thick and topsoil, which was excavated in spits 0.10 m deep (201-205). This material was extensively sieved to maximise artefact retrieval. It contained large quantities of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery and five small sherds of medieval pottery.

3.6 Trench 3

- 3.6.1 A trench 2 m east to west and 1.70 m north to south was opened as a result of an anomaly that was detected in the results of the magnetometer survey. The trench was subsequently extended by 0.80 m to the west and 0.20 m southwards to reveal the full extent of features cut into the underlying natural sand.
- 3.6.2 Two parallel ditches (307, 309) ran approximately north to south across the trench. Ditch 307, which lay to the west, was approximately 0.70 m wide and deep with steep sloping sides, which were cut through bioturbated natural sand (305) into less disturbed material below, to a narrow tapering base. It was filled with compact dark grey brown sand and contained Late Iron Age pottery. Ditch 309 was of similar width with a broader, rounded base. It penetrated the undisturbed natural sand by approximately 0.28 m, although it was unclear from what level it had been cut, or whether these ditches were contemporary.
- 3.6.3 A later phase of activity was identified that post-dated the silting of these ditches. A pit (304) with indistinct edges was identified in the extreme north-east corner of the trench extending from the north section. It measured approximately 0.50 m in diameter and 0.30 m deep with concave sides and a flat base. The fill of dark grey brown sand (303) appeared to be capped by a clay lump but was otherwise virtually indistinguishable from the surrounding deposit. However a concentration of shale armlet/bracelet wasters, along with sherds of Late Iron Age pottery, was recovered from the fill of the pit.
- 3.6.4 An additional feature (310) that cut through the filling of ditch 307 was subsequently identified in the north section of the trench the fill of which was also indistinguishable from the general sand deposit. It is unclear whether this feature, which was approximately 0.80 m across, 0.30 m deep and was cut to the top of the natural sand, represented a later ditch following the course of the earlier features or an additional pit.
- 3.6.5 The features were capped by a dark brown sandy colluvium (302), 0.20 m thick, which included Late Iron Age pottery, and a layer of well-rooted topsoil (301).

3.7 Test pit 4

- 3.7.1 A test pit, 2 m long and 1 m wide, was dug on the east side of the Island in an area of reclaimed heath land in response to a geophysical anomaly detected on the magnetic survey.
- 3.7.2 The evaluation indicated that the area was heavily disturbed and recovered evidence of a large modern pit that had been dug to dispose of rhododendrons during the heath land regeneration.

3.8 Test pit 5

- 3.8.1 This test pit, 1 m square, was excavated to evaluate the archaeological potential of a magnetic anomaly identified on the geophysical survey. The evaluation indicated that the response was due to burning.
- 3.8.2 A small, circular hearth (504), 0.60 m in diameter, containing a number of large burnt stones and charcoal flecked sand (505) lay 0.70 m below the ground surface at the base of colluvial deposits on the natural sand.
- 3.8.3 The lower 0.34 m of the overlying dark grey sandy colluvium (503) was very distinctive, contained Late Iron Age pottery, and also included charcoal and burnt material. The sequence was capped by dark grey sandy colluvium and topsoil (502; 501).

3.9 Test pit 6

- 3.9.1 This test pit, which measured 2 m long and 1 m wide, was located 10 m north-east of test pit 5 and confirmed that a geophysical anomaly that was similar to that detected in test pit 5 was also caused by burning.
- 3.9.2 The depth of overburden was also similar and covered a deposit of burnt stone and charcoal in very dark grey sand (604) at the south end with charred cereal grains and burnt stones (605) to the north. The sand (604) contained sherds of Late Iron Age pottery, while a tiny fragment of gold leaf was recovered from an environmental sample from burnt stones (605). The lower part of the overlying deposit (603) also contained evidence of burning and charcoal.
- 3.9.3 No evidence was found in the limited area exposed in test pits 5 and 6 to indicate any major structure, however the density of burning suggests that some form of oven, furnace or corn drying oven lay in the immediate vicinity.

3.10 Test pit 7

- 3.10.1 A test pit 1m square was excavated in the lawn of the 'A' frame cottage on the Island. Permission had previously been denied to excavate on the lawn; however it remained desirable to excavate the test pit to complete the systematic test pit survey undertaken by Bournemouth University across the Island.

3.10.2 A deposit of heavily bioturbated mid to dark brown silty sand colluvium, 0.60 m thick directly overlay the natural sand. The deposit contained unbroken glass bottles and fragments of iron.

3.11 Test pit 8

3.11.1 A test pit, 2 m long and 1 m wide, was excavated to investigate an anomaly detected by geophysical survey and to test for archaeological deposits north-east of trench 1.

3.11.2 The results indicated a sequence of accumulated deposits that were probably derived from colluvium. The natural sand (805) was reached approximately 1.50 m below the present ground surface. It was overlain by a deposit of dark grey sand (804), 0.40 m thick, which may represent an old ground surface that was covered by light grey redeposited natural sand (803) 0.17 m thick. Two sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery were recovered from this layer.

3.11.3 A deposit of dark grey sandy colluvium (802), over 0.50 m thick, which contained large amounts of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery, completed the sequence to the present topsoil horizon. No archaeological features were identified.

4 FINDS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Finds were recovered from all eight trenches or test pits. Where appropriate the finds were cleaned and marked, and all have been quantified by material type within each context. A summary of this information is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Finds totals by material type (number / weight in grammes)

	Material:							
Trench/ Test pit	Pottery	Shale	Fired clay	Worked flint	Burnt flint	Metals	Stone	Other finds
1	2073/ 12238	114/ 972	1/ 10	11/ 119	4/ 46	10/74 iron 2/13 cu alloy 5/66 slag	2/ 14600	2/65 CBM
2	1705/ 18259	162/ 1375	199/ 6554	21/ 216	26/ 325	5/156 iron 20/1485 slag	3/1420	1/5 glass
3	95/ 1357	121/ 1217	2/ 18	1/ 8	-	-	10/ 2001	1/11 glass
5	11/ 155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	40/ 666	21/ 355	-	6/ 40	-	1 tiny frag gold leaf 3/120 slag	-	-
7	-	2/ 24	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	42/ 760	1/ 98	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3966/ 33435	421/ 4041	202/ 6582	39/ 383	30/ 371	15/230 iron 2/13 cu alloy 28/1671 slag	15/ 18021	2/65 CBM 2/16 glass

- 4.1.2 The artefacts were also visually scanned to gain an impression of the range of types present, their condition and potential date range. The pottery, which provided the primary dating evidence for this site, was more formally scanned and spot-dated, including quantification by ware group/type (details below). All finds data are currently held on an Excel spreadsheet.
- 4.1.3 This section presents an overview of the finds assemblage and assesses its potential to contribute to an understanding of the site in its local and regional context. The assemblage was largely of Late Iron Age and Early Roman date (1st century BC and 1st century AD) but overall, spanned the period from the Early Iron Age to medieval periods.

4.2 Pottery

- 4.2.1 The relatively large pottery assemblage survived in poor condition. The sherds were small (mean sherd weight 8g) although not excessively abraded despite some lack of edge definition, probably indicative of the extensive re-working of deposits after the pottery was initially discarded. Where appropriate, the Wessex Archaeology type series for the Roman pottery from Dorchester (Seager Smith and Davies 1993) was used to record the vessel forms present.
- 4.2.2 Unsurprisingly, the pottery assemblage was overwhelmingly dominated by the sandy fabrics made in the local clays available in the Wareham/Poole Harbour region. While the grain size varied considerably (<0.5 – 3 mm), these fabrics showed the subrounded quartz sand of ‘cod’s-roe’ appearance (Williams 1977, 189) as well as the chalk, limestone, shale and ironstone impurities characteristic of this region. Pottery production began here during the Early and Middle Iron Age but rapidly expanded to dominate much larger markets across Dorset and South Somerset from the Late Iron Age onwards. Further expansion occurred during the Roman period, with Black Burnished ware (BB1) achieving a nationwide distribution from *c.* AD 120, and small quantities even being exported to Continental Europe. Although no medieval kilns have yet been found, vessels stylistically dated from the 11th to 14th century indicate that these same clay sources were again exploited during this period. Consequently, individual sherds, unless diagnostic of a particular vessel form, were difficult to date, especially when in poor condition.
- 4.2.3 However, none of the excavated contexts exclusively contained Early and Middle Iron Age sherds and thus it is likely that the activity zones belonging to these periods occur beyond the limits of the present evaluation trenches. The bulk of the assemblage was characterised by the typical range of ‘Durotrigian’ forms (Brailsford 1958) – bead rim jars and bowls, triangular rimmed storage jars, upright necked jars, hemispherical bowls and lids – belonging within the period from *c.* 100 BC to at least AD 70 or 80. Similar forms can be seen in all the contemporary assemblages in the area – Eldon’s Seat, Hengistbury Head, Tollard Royal, Marnhull, Compact Farm (Worth Matravers), phases 6G and 6F at Maiden Castle, phase 3 at Gussage All Saints, period 3 from Rope Lake Hole, groups A and B at Worwret, pre-conquest phases 1 and 2 at Ower and Wytech Farm as well as on sites in and around Dorchester. Although far less common, the shell- and grog-tempered fabrics can also be paralleled at these sites, but no specific production centres can yet be suggested. The fine rock-tempered and coarser black micaceous wares probably also belong within this period. These fabrics

are likely to derive from granitic areas and are therefore likely to have been imported from Continental Europe, although no exact parallels have yet been sought. The red colour-coated ware rim from a vessel probably copying Gallo-Belgic forms (i.e. Cam 5-9) is, however, likely to be a British product. Samian and amphora represented the only other imports, the latter including sherds of the Campanian black sand fabric, Dressel 2-4 and Dressel 20 types.

4.2.4 A smaller range of later Roman (mid 2nd to 4th century AD) vessel forms were also identified, including everted rim jars, shallow, plain-rimmed dishes, flat, incipient and dropped flanged bowls/dishes (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, types 2, 3, 20, 22-25) as well as a New Forest colour-coated ware beaker base.

4.2.5 The 19 medieval sherds were all from the colluvial deposits in Trenches 1 and 2 (contexts 102-105, 114 and 201-203) but this count should be treated very much as a minimum number at this stage. Only one vessel form was represented, a cooking pot rim from context 203.

Table 2: Pottery breakdown by ware type (number of sherds / weight in grammes)

	Trench/test pit						
Pot fabric	1	2	3	5	6	8	Total
Samian	3/7	-	-	-	-	1/36	4/43
Amphora	2/57	9/213	-	-	-	-	11/270
British red colour-coat	-	1/8	-	-	-	-	1/8
New Forest colour-coat	1/21		-	-	-	-	1/21
Oxidised wares	9/137	2/12	-	-	-	1/5	12/154
Wareham/Poole harbour fabric	2051/ 11986	1644/ 17410	95/ 1357	11/155	40/666	40/719	3881/ 32293
Grog-tempered	-	17/373	-	-	-	-	17/373
Shell-tempered	-	14/85	-	-	-	-	14/85
Fine rock-tempered ware	1/1	11/123	-	-	-	-	12/124
Black micaceous ware	5/27	2/13	-	-	-	-	7/40
Fine SW mica g'ware	1/ 2	5/22	-	-	-	-	6/24
Total	2073/ 12238	1705/ 18259	95/ 1357	11/ 155	40/ 666	42/ 760	3966/ 33435

4.3 Shale

4.3.1 The shale was recorded according to the system devised by Cox and Woodward to record the material from Ower and Rope Lake Hole and further refined by Mills (Cox and Mills 1991, 173). This assemblage provided further evidence for the shale-working industry on Green Island that produced handmade and lathe-turned armlets/rings during the Late Iron Age and was first investigated during the 1950s (Calkin 1955, 53).

4.3.2 In terms of the number of pieces, approximately 70% of the assemblage (297 out of 421 pieces) consisted of unworked shale (Cox and Mills 1991, category 1), often very badly laminated. Although this material might have included archaeologically undetectable elements of shale-working (such as splitting), it has been discarded. The rest of the assemblage consisted of handmade armlet/ring roughouts, part-finished

armlets/rings, discs with central lathe-mountings – all square (Calkin 1955, type A) and lathe-cores, also of Calkin's type A (Cox and Mills 1991, categories 8, 9, 11, 12 and 14). A small number of undiagnostic worked shale pieces was also noted. Only seven finished armlet/ring fragments were recognised, a very low percentage of finished objects being a common feature of assemblages from production sites. The square (type A) chuck-fixings seen here belong to Calkin's earliest type and probably date from the 1st century BC. There was little evidence to suggest that this industry continued into the Roman period when items such as the shale boards or trenchers and lathe-mountings consisting of two or more bored holes became increasingly common.

4.4 Fired clay

- 4.4.1 The vast majority of fired clay was found in trench 2, with the greatest concentration of pieces occurring in context 205. Approximately half the fired clay pieces from this context had withy impressions; the withies used ranged from 6 – 18 mm in diameter, with around 10 mm being the most common. These pieces were clearly of structural origin and were made in a smooth, slightly soapy textured fabric. A small, rough cylinder (25 mm in diameter and 20 mm high with central depression) of fired clay, in a more sandy fabric, was also found in this context. Similar objects are known from Danebury, Glastonbury and All Canning's Cross (Poole 1984, 398, fig.44, 7.14 and 7.15) and although their function remains uncertain, it has been suggested that they were used as weights on a bow-drill. Part of a tapering, square-sectioned kiln or oven floor support bar made in a fully oxidised, Wareham/Poole Harbour sandy fabric was found in context 204.

4.5 Worked flint and unworked burnt flint

- 4.5.1 Only small quantities of both these material types were recovered. The worked flint mainly consisted of undiagnostic flakes and broken flakes. The nature of the cortex apparent on many of these pieces suggested that beach pebbles provided an important source of raw material although one piece of chert was also identified. Although none of the characteristic shale-working tools (i.e. Calkin 1955, fig.8; Cox and Woodward 1987, 172-76, fig. 95) were identified, the association of worked flint and shale-working debris in the same contexts suggests that these two industries were linked at this site.
- 4.5.2 Burnt flint is intrinsically undatable but is generally interpreted as being indicative of prehistoric activity. In this instance, associations with Late Iron Age/Early Roman ceramics suggested that the burnt flint belonged within a similar timescale.

4.6 Metalwork

- 4.6.1 Only small quantities of metalwork were found. One tiny fragment of thin gold leaf was found in an environmental sample taken from context 605 in test pit 6. The fragment was torn rather than cut from its parent material but the nature of the original object could not be determined. The copper alloy objects consisted of a barbarous radiate coin, dated from AD 270-290, from the topsoil of trench 1 and the spring and part of the bow of a 'trumpet' brooch, probably of 1st century AD date, although later Roman examples are also known. This brooch was recovered from the upper colluvium in trench 1. The iron objects largely consisted of nails and nail shank

fragments, including two very large, round-headed nails or studs from colluvium (context 205) in trench 2, together with a short, flat fragment from the colluvium (context 105) in trench 1.

- 4.6.2 All the iron slag found was probably derived from smithing (it was all fairly vesicular in texture and occurred in insufficient quantities to suggest smelting). One small, well-preserved hearth-bottom was found in the colluvium in trench 2 (context 203).

4.7 Stone

- 4.7.1 Part of a rotary quern stone made from a Tertiary Grit (probably Millstone Grit) was found in pit 117 in trench 1. The rather domed shape of this stone suggests that it was of Late Iron Age rather than Roman date. The only other portable stone objects comprised five flint and one quartzite pebbles. All were very rounded and may have been brought from local beaches to be used as slingshots.
- 4.7.2 Two large pieces of heathstone, probably derived from the Bagshot Beds that outcrop to the north of the Isle of Purbeck, were also retained from colluvial deposits in trenches 1 and 2 (contexts 108 and 218). A flattish piece of hard chalk was found in pit 304 in Trench 3; this material is also known from other sites in the region including Norden and Worth Matravers (Graham *et al.* 2002, 42). None of these pieces was obviously worked.

4.8 Other finds

- 4.8.1 Very small quantities of ceramic building material, marine shell and glass were also found during the evaluation. The ceramic building material consisted exclusively of flat, peg-hole roof tile fragments of medieval or later date. Both pieces of glass (one vessel, one window) were modern.

4.9 Animal bone

- 4.9.1 The potential of the assemblage to provide information about husbandry patterns, population structures and consumption practices was ascertained from the number of bones that could give information on the age and sex of animals, butchery, burning and breakage patterns. The numbers of bone that could provide metrical information were also counted.
- 4.9.2 Conjoining fragments that were demonstrably from the same bone were counted as one bone in order to minimise distortion. No fragments were recorded as 'medium mammal' or 'large mammal'; these were instead consigned to the unidentified category. No attempt was made to identify ribs or vertebrae (except the atlas and axis) to species.
- 4.9.3 The extent of mechanical or chemical attrition to the bone surface was recorded, with 1 indicating poor condition, 2 fair and 3 good. The numbers of gnawed bone were also noted. Marks from chopping, sawing, knife cuts and fractures made when the bone was fresh were recorded as butchery marks.

- 4.9.4 Animal bone was recovered from trenches 1 and 2 and test pits 6 and 8, with the majority from trench 1. Much of the bone was in poor condition, some was abraded and many fragments were flaky, but the majority (82%) was in fair condition. One bone in context 110 had a pitted surface, apparently caused after deposition, and poor survival of bone is indicated in some contexts (e.g. 111) by the high proportion of loose teeth. No animal bones had been gnawed.
- 4.9.5 Of the 189 bones recovered, 99 (52%) could be identified. Rabbit bones were the most common, although evidence of bioturbation suggests these are probably from intrusive individuals. 36 of the rabbit bones were found in articulation, and if these are reclassified as one find of rabbit rather than 37, sheep/goat become the most common species represented (Table 3).
- 4.9.6 Cattle are also well represented, with pigs and horses less common. Bird and fish bones were found only in samples, as were two of three neonatal sheep/goat bones, demonstrating the well-documented increase in the proportion of smaller bone elements from sieved deposits.
- 4.9.7 Two fragments of human skull were found in context 114, and a fragmentary human femur and possible tibia fragment in context 802 (Jackie McKinley pers. comm.). The bone had been broken both recently and in antiquity, suggesting that these were redeposited remains. The femur had been extensively rodent gnawed, indicating exposure relatively soon after death.

Table 3: Species list and percentages (NISP). * adjusted to eliminate bias from articulated rabbit skeleton.

Context	Horse	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Bird	Rabbit	Fish	Unidentified	Total
NISP	1	21	31	6	2	37	1	90	189
% of identified species*	2	33	48	9	3	3	2		

- 4.9.8 If the articulated rabbit bones are again regarded as one entity, 15% of bones could be aged to indicate husbandry practice, and 5% could be measured for size calculation (Table 4). A splayed distal cattle metacarpal in context 114 may indicate heavy wear and/or old age, and slight lipping of the proximal articulation of this bone supports this interpretation.

Table 4: Proportions of bones with the potential to inform on husbandry, butchery and disposal practice.

	Butchery	Burnt	Measure	Age
Number	17	5	9	29
% of total	9	3	5	15

- 4.9.8 Butchery marks are fairly common, found on 9% of bones. Burn marks were less frequent; scorched and calcined bones make up only 3% of the assemblage. No obvious patterns in bone element representation were noted, although the sample size is too small for definite conclusions to be drawn. However bones from less productive parts of the body (the head and feet) were present as well as the main meat-bearing bones, so no trade of particular parts can be inferred.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

5.1 Charred plant remains and charcoal

5.1.1 Ten bulk samples were taken for the recovery of charred remains. They were generally 10 litres, but varying between 1 and 20 litres, from a range of feature and deposit types and were processed by standard flotation methods for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoals. The results are summarised in Table 5.

5.1.2 The flots ranged from 15 to 700 ml. Most contained high amounts of root material, and modern leaves and seeds. In spite of this possibility of high degrees of bioturbation, material was generally well preserved.

Table 5: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature type/ No	Context	Sample	Size in litres	Flot						Charcoal >5.6mm	Other
				flot size ml	(roots ml)	Grain	Chaff	Seeds Charred	Notes		
Shell deposit	106	101	2	30 ¹⁰		C	B	C	Triti d/s x3. Glumes x6. cf. Vicia x1.	-	Cockle x1.
Shell deposit	115	103	1	15 ⁵		-	C	-	Trit d/s glumes x2.	-	Cockle/ Mussel
Ditch 212	206	1	22	700 ¹⁰⁰		A	A*	A	T.dicocum/spelta. x17. emmer glumes/spikelet forks x 25/10 mainly emmer some spelt. ?Rye? x2 Hordeum sp. x5. Corylus avellana x1. Parenchyma frgs. Oak. Root/twig charcoal. Roots grasses. Slag. Vicia faba. x2 Bud. Vicia/Lathyrus sp. Bromus sp. x6	A	S slag
Posthole 213	207	2	4	100 ⁴⁰		B	A*	A	Hordeum sp. x1. Triticum d/s grains x6. Glumes mainly emmer x30+. Vicia faba, Vicia.	A	s.slag
Posthole 214	208	3	9	100 ⁴⁰		B	A	C	Corylus avellana, Triticum d/s grains x2, glumes x10-20. Avena awns.	A	s.slag
Hearth or furnace base	210	4	3	40 ²⁰		B	C	C	Trit d/s x8. glumes x18. Hordeum x1. Vicia faba x1. Chenopodium sp. x1. Rumex sp. x1. Poa/Phleum sp. x1.	C	s.slag
Hearth or furnace base	211	5	4	50 ²⁵		C	A	C	Triti. d/s grain x7. glumes/sf x30. Bromus x1. Poa x1. Hordeum x1. small fruit/tuber object.	C	s.slag
Ditch 307	306	302	15	150 ⁷⁵		A	A	C	Hordeum x4. Tri d/s x6. glumes x17. Avena x2. Awn x1. Grass tuber.. Vicia faba x1. Mid Sized Poaceae x1.	B	-
Ditch 309	308	303	14	30 ¹⁵		-	C	C	Tri spelta glume x1. Glume x1. Thorn x1. Vicia/Lathyrus x2. 2 Poaceae stem/culm x1.	-	-
Burnt Stones	605	601	13	350 ¹⁰		A	A*	A* *	100+ Vicia faba. Hordeum x2. Tri d/s x11. gb/sf x30. Rumex sp. x2. Chenopodium sp. x2. Vicia sp. x1. Avena/Bromus x2. Galium aparine x1. Tuber/parenchma x1.	B	Slag

KEY: A** = exceptional, A* = 30+ items, A = ≥10 items, B = 9 - 5 items, C = < 5 items, (h) = hazelnuts, smb = small mammal bones; Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs Moll-f = freshwater molluscs; Analysis, C = charcoal, P = plant, M = molluscs s.slag = spheroidal slag

NOTE: ¹flot is total, but flot in superscript = ml of rooty material. ²Unburnt seed in lower case to distinguish from charred remains

5.1.3 All of the samples contained cereal remains. In particular chaff of emmer and spelt wheat (*Triticum dicocum/spelta*) was present and dominant in all the samples. While emmer and spelt chaff were in roughly equal proportions in most of the samples emmer chaff dominated in a few. The presence of emmer wheat is of some interest as

it is not commonly recorded for Iron Age or Roman contexts in the Wessex region. It was absent from Gussage-all-Saints (Evans and Jones 1979) and rare at Easton Lane (Carruthers 1989), and while grains have been recorded from a number of sites in the region e.g. Maiden Castle, Hengistbury Head (Palmer and Jones 1991; Nye and Jones 1987), glume bases were not identified to species. It was recorded from Middle Bronze Age samples from the East of Corfe River Site, and while a probable emmer/einkorn grain was recorded from Iron Age contexts on this same site only spelt glumes were identified (Carruthers 1991).

- 5.1.4 Barley (*Hordeum vulgare* sl) was also recorded. The other crop represented in several of the samples is that of Celtic bean (*Vicia faba* subsp. *minor*). In particular one sample contained large quantities of beans, many of which appeared to have been subjected to predation by insects, probably bean weevils, leaving distinctive holes within the cotyledon. Beans are a common feature of Iron Age and Roman sites and are recorded from the Middle to Late Iron Age West Creech and Roman deposits from the Ower Peninsula site.
- 5.1.5 Weed seeds that have the potential to reveal something of the conditions of cultivation practices were few in the samples. Those present, dock (*Rumex* sp.) oats/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.), vetch/tare (*Vicia/Lathyrus*) and cleavers (*Galium aparine*), are recorded from all the other sites in the region (Carruthers 1991). They are all common weeds of arable crops and can reveal little of the conditions of cultivation.
- 5.1.6 The high numbers of glumes compared to grain and higher presence in general of large weed seeds is consistent with the final processing stages of crops stored in spikelet form. This consists of the removal of glumes and the handpicking of large weed seeds, as carried out throughout the year as and when grain is needed (Stevens 2003).
- 5.1.7 The presence of emmer is of some interest as the crop is unusual in the later Iron Age and Roman period in southern England in general. While emmer is sometimes thought to be better suited to lighter soils (Jones 1981), the fact it is not present on other sites in the area situated on similar soils might indicate specific selective cultivation of this crop by the inhabitants of this site. It cannot however be firmly established that the inhabitants of the site were also involved in the cultivation of cereals on the island or whether such cereals were grown on the mainland. The same is true of the beans, although such a crop would be well suited to smaller fields on light, nitrogen deficient soils.
- 5.1.8 Charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in Table 5. It is interesting that a large amount of charcoal appears to come from branch, twig and probable root material.

5.2 Marine shell

- 5.2.1 Two samples were taken and sieved (from context 106 and 115) specifically for marine shell seen in the contexts in the field. One was predominately cockle shell (context 106), whilst the other had several periwinkles.

- 5.2.2 All the marine shell recovered by hand and sieving was quickly examined and the results summarised in Table 6. A total of 74 marine shells was retrieved from five contexts. The majority of the shell was cockle (78%), with periwinkles, mussels, oysters and carpet shells also being present. The shell was in poor condition, particularly the oysters. They are typical of the littoral foreshores in Poole Harbour (e.g. Winder 1991).

Table 6: Summary of marine shell

Context	Sample	Shells
106	101	Mussel (1), cockle (46), carpet shell (1)
108	102	Cockle (8)
111	-	Oyster (2 – 1lv, 1rv), cockle (2)
115	103	Cockle (1 frag), periwinkles (10)
116	-	Oyster (2 – 1lv, 1rv), cockle (1)

5.3 Summary

- 5.3.1 The charred plant remains indicate the processing and storage of cereal remains on the island. The assemblage of cereals is unusual and may be specific to the soils exploited as at Wytch Farm (see Allen and Scaife 1991). This indicates domestic activity and settlement, whilst the charcoal may indicate species of local woodland used for domestic hearths and fires, or selected species for more industrial furnaces/kilns

6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The evaluation produced no features or deposits certainly or possibly of Early or Middle Iron Age, although some residual elements of the pottery assemblage belong to these periods. If there is settlement of the island in these periods, it lies somewhere outside of the evaluated areas. Elements of the worked flint assemblage may also be of an earlier prehistoric date, although the material is more likely to be present as a by-product of the Late Iron Age shale working industry.
- 6.2 The earliest features recorded were filled with material of Late Iron Age date. They were either cut into or were lying immediately above the sand bedrock. These comprised a series of ditches in trenches 1 and 3, a hearth base in test pit 5, a layer of burnt stone and charcoal in test pit 6, and a possible buried land surface in test pit 8. The purpose of the ditches is uncertain, given the small areas investigated. The ditches in trench 3 may have been recut at least once, particularly if pit 304 is reinterpreted as a ditch terminal. They may mark out enclosures, similar to those recorded in the Late Iron Age on Furzey Island (Cox 1988) and at Ower (1987). Unfortunately the geophysical survey was unable to assist in their definition as the ditches were sealed below deep deposits of colluvium.
- 6.3 The colluvium presumably results from agricultural activity up-slope in the west of the island and is also suggested by the predominance of cereal remains recovered from the environmental samples. However, it was not certainly established that the cereal remains were a product of cultivation specifically on the island. Also some of the deposits interpreted as colluvium may represent soil accumulation over an area of

former settlement, a phenomenon noted elsewhere on the heathland of the Isle of Purbeck (Staines and Allen 1987, 197).

- 6.4 A further phase of activity, following the deposition of colluvium, and probably dating from the Late Iron Age into the Roman period, was represented by a wall in trench 1, and a ditch, sealed by a hearth, and two post-holes in trench 2. The wall may be part of a building or part of a revetment to hold back colluvium. The features in trenches 1 and 2 were subsequently sealed below deposits of colluvium, predominantly containing material of Late Iron Age and Roman date. Small quantities of medieval material were also recovered, suggesting that some cultivation of the island was taking place at this time.
- 6.5 The features, deposits and finds of Late Iron Age and Roman date demonstrate evidence for industrial activity, specifically shale-working and iron smithing. There was no certain evidence for pottery manufacture in the form of pot wasters, although some fired clay may relate to structural components of kilns, ovens, hearths or furnaces. The wall in trench 1 may be part of a building or part of a revetment defining a working area. The small range of other items, such as the rotary quern, worked flint and iron nails may also have had an industrial purpose.
- 6.6 The small scale of the evaluation precludes an assessment of the scale of this industry, either from a low-level household need or to the level of an organised industrial production centre. That there was contemporaneous settlement on Green Island is suggested not least by the recovery of disturbed human remains. The pottery must have included an element for domestic use as well as containers for the transport of materials such as food or salt. Food remains were also recovered in the form of plant remains, including cereal grains and beans, marine shells, including oysters, cockles and periwinkles, and the bones of cattle, sheep/goat and pig. There were, however, no personal objects except for the part of an Early Roman trumpet brooch.
- 6.7 Imported finds comprised amphora and other pottery. Some raw material was also deliberately transported to the island, such as the Kimmeridge shale for manufacture as well as for fuel, the unworked piece of chalk, and also the fragment of gold leaf. The significance of this last find should not be overstated as it is so small it can not be considered securely stratified. There is also the possibility that the cereal remains were grown on the mainland and only processed and stored on the island.

7 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

- 7.1 Within the limitations of the nature and extent of the project, the evaluation has produced useful information on the nature of Iron Age and Roman activity on Green Island. The results of the project in themselves may not merit much more detailed analysis beyond that set out in this report, but they are likely to provide valuable data to augment the work of Bournemouth University. It is therefore proposed, in accordance with prior agreement, that this report, the project archive and all the finds and environmental materials are deposited with Bournemouth University to enable the integration of the results into their research project on the archaeology of Green Island.

- 7.2 A copy of this report and the geophysical survey report should also be deposited with the Dorset Sites and Monuments Record and a note of the project published in the *Dorset Proceedings* annual round up of archaeological work in the County.

8 THE ARCHIVE

- 8.1 The archive, which includes all artefacts, written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken, is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology under the site code GAT 03 and Wessex Archaeology project code 52568. It is intended that, in accordance with the wishes of the landowner, the excavated material and records will eventually be passed to Bournemouth University for further post-excavation analysis to form part of the ongoing project on Poole Harbour. The archive will then be passed to Poole Museum and the land owner according to a standing agreement between themselves and Bournemouth University.

The paper archive is contained in a lever arch ring binder file. It includes:

Project Design
Finalised Assessment Report

The geophysics report includes a record of all data, plots of the results, interpretation with detailed comments and conclusions.

The evaluation archive includes:

- 6 A4 context index sheets
- 65 A4 context record sheets
- 2 A4 test pit record sheets
- 4 A4 graphics register sheets
- 4 A3 drawing sheets
- 8 A4 drawing sheets
- 6 A4 Photographic register sheets
- 2 A4 Levels record sheets
- 4 A4 Sheets of GPS data showing trench location, geophysics grid and TBMs

The photographic archive includes:

- 72 colour transparency slides
- 3 monochrome films as negatives and contact prints

There is also:

- 1 A4 on-site conservation report
- 6 A4 environmental assessment report
- 33 A4 finds data by context and category
- 3 A4 animal bone assessment

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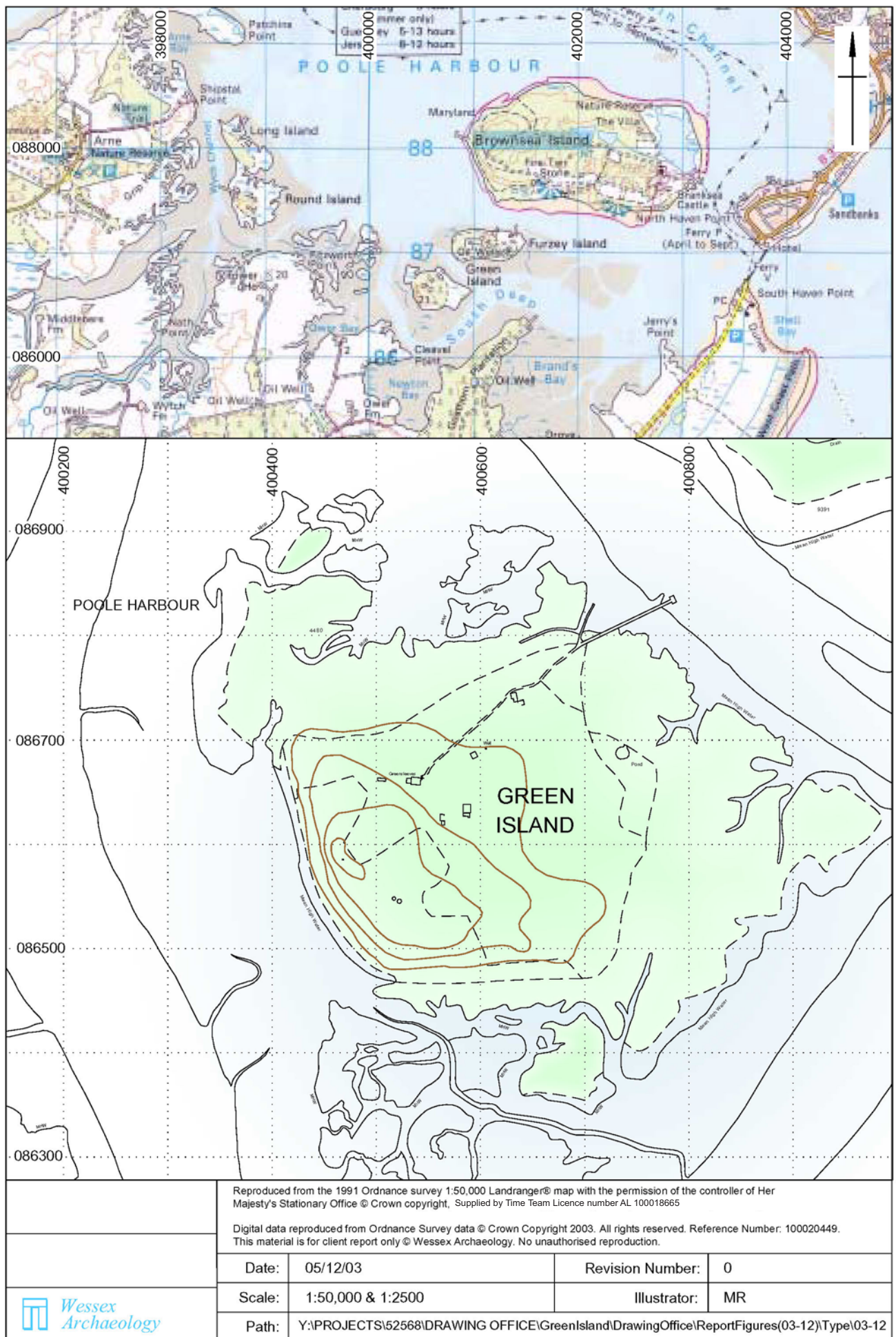
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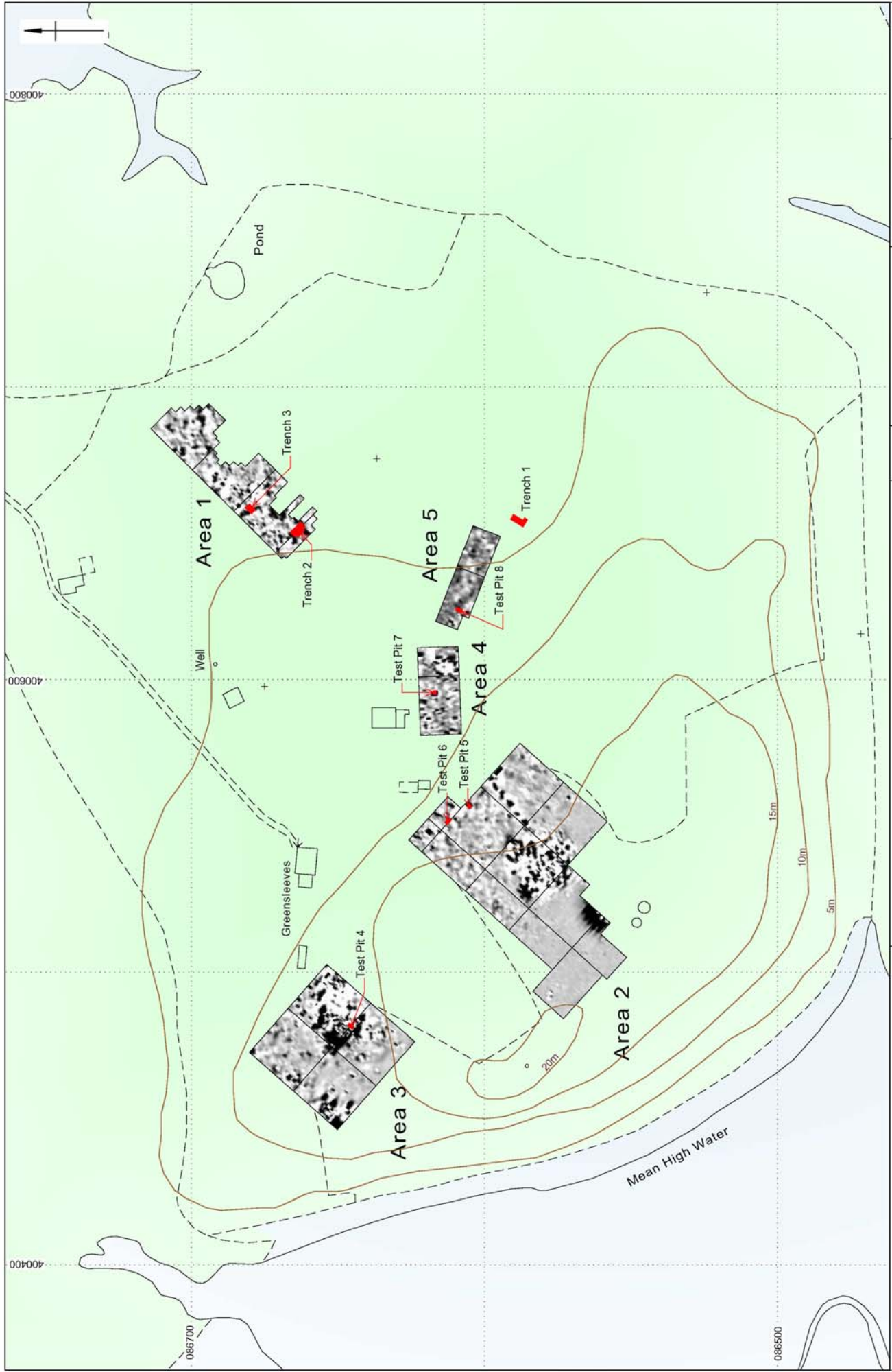
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Location map

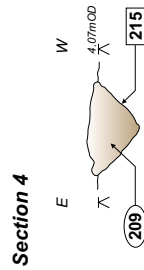
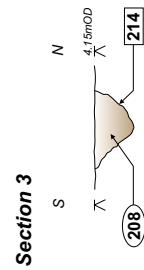
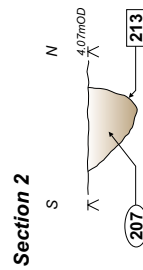
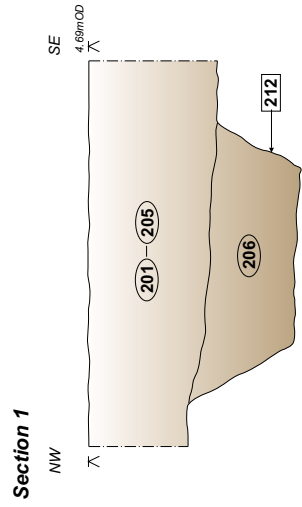
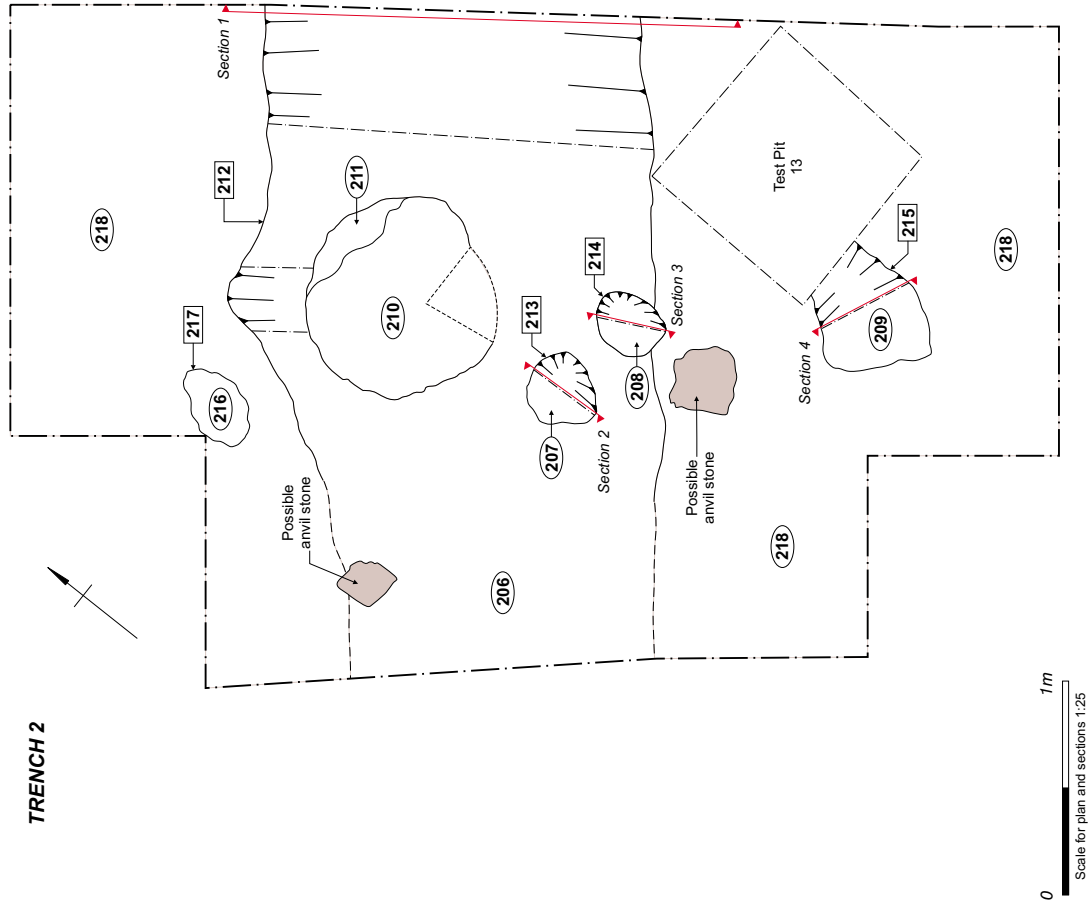
Figure 1



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Geophysical survey results and trench/test pit locations

Figure 2

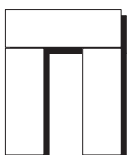


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Trench 2 plan and sections

Figure 4





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