Wessex Archaeology

Myncen and Goldfields Farms, Minchington, Dorset

Assessment of the Results from the Archaeological Evaluation

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MYNCEN AND GOLDFIELDS FARMS, MINCHINGTON, DORSET

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May 2004

Prepared on behalf of

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Summary

Videotext Communications was commissioned by Channel 4 to carry out an archaeological evaluation at two sites at Minchington, Gussage St. Andrew, Dorset (centred on 396925 113950 – Goldfields - and 397350 114300 – Myncen Farm) as part of the Time Team television series.

The evaluation comprised a geophysical survey and the excavation of 11 test trenches located to examine geophysical anomalies and known archaeological features previously highlighted in investigations by the East Dorset Antiquarian Society and Bournemouth University. The work was undertaken over five days in October 2003.

The earliest features dated to the Middle Bronze Age including a ring ditch - first evident from geophysical survey - and structural post-holes; evidence for activity being concentrated on the Goldfields site.

Late Iron Age/early Romano-British activity was represented by a series of field boundaries on the Goldfields site, the known extent of which was further revealed in the geophysical survey. Investigation of the ditches showed they had not gone out of use until the early Romano-British period, though one may also have served as a boundary to a late Romano-British burial group. The ditches are likely to relate to a settlement previously identified in the geophysical survey by Bournemouth University.

The date and extent of a previously identified, small late Romano-British grave group (*c*. 11 graves) was defined. The cemetery is likely to be associated with a settlement within the vicinity of Goldfields or may suggest a greater longevity for the known settlement. The burials were all coffined and one included an immature dog, an indented beaker and a coin (in the mouth) as grave goods.

Investigations of the known late Romano-British building complex at Myncen Farm uncovered parts of five rooms - two with hypocausts - and the first evidence relating to the presence of a bath house within the complex. Substantial quantities of demolition debris containing building materials, tile, tessera and painted wall plaster attested to the former presence of mosaic floors and wall decoration; a few fragments of window glass were also found.

There was no evidence to indicate any direct link between the Late Romano-British activity at Goldfields and Myncen Farm.

Post-Roman re-use of the Romano-British buildings was illustrated by a series of post-holes cutting through some of the walls.

The evaluation has produced useful additional information on the date, extent and potential nature of the previously known Romano-British features at Goldfields and Myncen Farm, which will augment the work undertaken by Bournemouth University and East Dorset Antiquarian Society. The results of this evaluation will be made available to the two aforementioned organisations to include in their post-excavation and publication programmes; 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*.

Acknowledgements

The evaluation was commissioned and funded by Videotext Communications. The collaborative roles of the landowners, Simon and Denise Meadon is especially acknowledged.

The geophysical survey was undertaken by John Gater and Chris Gaffney of GSB Prospection, and the GIS data collection by Henry Chapman, University of Hull. Evaluation strategy was conducted by Professor Mick Aston (Bristol University), site recording was co-ordinated by Phil Harding with the assistance of Steve Thompson of Wessex Archaeology. The evaluation was undertaken by the Time Team's retained excavators with help from additional local staff. The archive was collated and all post-excavation analysis and assessment undertaken by Wessex Archaeology including management (Roland J. C. Smith), report (Jacqueline I. McKinley), illustrations (Mark Roughley), general finds (Lorraine Mepham), human bone (Jacqueline I. McKinley), animal bone (Stephanie Knight), coins (Nicholas Cooke), flint (Matt Leivers).

The progress and successful completion of the work also benefited from discussion on site with Roman specialists Guy de la Bedoyere and Mark Corney, Mike Parker-Pearson (death and burial specialist) and Jacqueline McKinley (osteoarchaeologist). Thanks are also due to Iain Hewitt, Bournemouth University for is assistance on the formulation of excavation strategy on the basis of previous excavations at Goldfields.

MYNCEN AND GOLDFIELDS FARMS, MINCHINGTON, DORSET

ASSESSMENT OF THE RESULTS FROM THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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 at Minchington, Gussage St. Andrew, Dorset on the land of two adjacent farms; Goldfields (centred on 396925 113950) and Myncen Farm (centred on 397350 114300). This report presents the results of the evaluation, an assessment of the finds, and proposes recommendations for further analysis and publication of the results.

1.2 Site description

1.2.1 The site lies *c*. 0.50km to the west of the A354, *c.* 10km north-east of Blandford Forum and *c*. 25 km south-west of Salisbury, in the parish of Sixpenny Handley, Dorset (Figure 1).

1.2.2 The two principal areas of investigation (Goldfields and Myncen Farm) lie either side of the south-western flank of a gently sloping nothwest-southeast ridge rising from *c.* 65m aOD in the lane along the base of the Gussage valley adjacent to Myncen Farm, to *c.* 96m aOD *c*. 500m northwest of the site (Figure 1).

1.2.3 The principal areas of investigation at Goldfields were situated on the south facing slope of the ridge and comprised two groups of trenches, one (Trenches 1-3) at between 71-74m aOD and the other (Trenches 4-7) at between 79-82m aOD (Figures 1 and 2). The underlying natural comprises Upper Chalk (OS Explorer Sheet 118; British Geological Survey, England and Wales Sheet 314, Solid and Drift Geology).

1.2.4 At Myncen Farm, the principal areas of investigation (Trenches 11-14) lay at the base of the north-facing slope of the ridge, on a slight terrace overlooking the Gussage valley to the north-east at *c*. 65-67m aOD, *c*. 2m above the floodplain (Figures 1 and 2). The underlying geology comprises brickearth with overlying flint gravel (OS Explorer Sheet 118; British Geological Survey, England and Wales Sheet 314, Solid and Drift Geology).

1.2.5 At the time of the investigations the Goldfields site was under arable cultivation and the Myncen Farm site under a mixture of arable and rough pasture/grass.

1.3 Previous archaeological investigations

Goldfields

1.3.1 The site has been subject to a series of investigations, including geophysical survey and excavation, by Bournemouth University (Hewitt 1998; 2000; Hewitt and Rumsey 1999).

1.3.2 A resistivity survey undertaken in 1996, of the field in which Time Team Trenches 1-7 were subsequently placed, revealed a series of anomalies including a presumed Bronze Age ring ditch and a series of Iron Age/Romano-British boundary ditches, lynchets and a settlement in the south-west corner (Hewett 1998; 2000; Hewitt and Rumsey 1999, fig. 7).

1.3.3 Excavation exposed two areas of late Romano-British burials; one in association with a curvilinear ditch and a Romano-British northwest-southeast aligned rectangular building towards the north-east corner of the field (the kink in the eastern of the two ditches marked 'G' in the geophysical survey record of Area 2; Figure 2); the second *c*. 125m to the south-west (Hewitt and Rumsey 1999; Hewett 2000).

1.3.4 Romano-British graves containing the remains of one urned cremation burial and three inhumation burials were revealed within the curvilinear ditch in the northern group, the latter including coffin furniture and hobnails suggesting a late Romano-British date (Hewitt and Rumsey 1999). The cremation burials and two of the inhumation burials were excavated. The southern group of burials included a minimum of three graves which, although not dated, were also considered likely to be late Romano-British.

Myncen Farm

1.3.5 A programme of seasonal survey and excavation was undertaken on the site between 1996 and 2001 by the East Dorset Antiquarian Society (EDAS; Sparey-Green 1996; 1997; 1998; 1999; 2000; 2001).

1.3.6 The work has revealed the presence of a large, late Romano-British building complex, potentially extending over an area 22 x 30m and possibly comprising several ranges of rooms. The complex includes several rooms with hypocaust systems, geometric design mono- and polychrome mosaic floors and polychrome painted wall plaster, fragments of possible window glass have also been recovered. Extensive deposits of building rubble/debris were also found.

1.3.7 It has been suggested that the remains represent those of a large villa with ancillary buildings, though other possible interpretations include it as part of a small town and possibly a cult centre for the spring *c*. 200m to the north-east (Sparey-Green 2000, fig. 5)

1.3.8 A series of post-holes (minimum 22) cutting through floors and walls of the building are indicative of a timber construction being inserted in the early post-Roman period.

2 METHODS

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The project design for the evaluation was compiled by Videotext Communications (Videotext Communications 2003). Full details of the circumstances and methods may be found in the project design which is held in archive, a summary of its contents being presented below.

2.2 Aims and objectives

2.2.1 The project offered an opportunity to add to the archaeological data for the Goldfields and Myncen Farm sites, and to clarify the potential inter-site relationship in addition to the form, nature and relationships between features and deposits identified within the previous archaeological investigations. The data recovered from the Time Team evaluation should form an important part of the resource for the future management and interpretation of the site.

2.2.2 The primary aims as set out in the project design were to a) characterise the archaeological resource and b) provide a condition survey of the sites via focused investigations:

- to clarify the extent of the small, down-slope grave group at the Goldfields site and provide closer dating evidence
- to confirm the form and nature of the Goldfields 'ring-ditch', to assist in determining the impact of any extant prehistoric features on later landuse
- to conduct a geophysical survey of the Myncen Farm Romano-British building and undertake targeted excavation to add to the known data in an attempt to clarify the size, nature and function of the building
- to undertake extensive geophysical survey across the landscape between the known sites to identify the presence of archaeological features and, using the combined survey and excavation data, to deduce how the various contemporaneous archaeological components may have been related

2.3 Fieldwork

2.3.1 The programme of fieldwork was undertaken using a combination of extensive geophysical survey between Goldfields and Myncen Farm and a series of targeted machine stripped trial trenches (Figure 2).

2.3.2 Five areas comprising *c.* 3.5ha of gradiometer and 0.5ha of resistivity were surveyed, extending in a *c*. south-west to north-east transect across and between the Goldfields and Myncen Farm sites (Figure 2).

2.3.3 Eleven evaluation trenches of varying size were opened; Trenches 1-7 on the Goldfields site and Trenches 11-14 on the Myncen Farm Site (Figure 2). Trench location largely followed that outlined in the Project Design with the aim of providing data in accordance with the general research design aims and objectives (Section 2.2). Additional trenches were situated where

appropriate based on the results of the geophysical survey to provide as comprehensive a sample of the site as possible within the three day evaluation.

2.3.4 The majority of the trenches were machine stripped using a JCB fitted with a toothless bucket, under constant archaeological supervision, to the top of the *in situ* archaeological deposits or undisturbed natural. Parts of Trench 11, immediately overlying structural building deposits, was hand stripped. All subsequent investigation of archaeological features and deposits was undertaken by hand.

2.3.5 While the evaluation sought to preserve the integrity of any structures, a sufficient sample of all archaeological features and deposits was examined to allow the resolution of the principle questions outlined in the *Aims and objectives* (Section 2.2). Graves subject to investigation were excavated in full. A Home Office licence for the removal of human remains was obtained in advance of excavation.

2.3.6 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets with a unique numbering system for individual contexts under the site code MMH03. Trenches 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.

2.3.7 All spoil was scanned by metal detector as recommended by Claire Pinder of the Dorset SMR.

2.3.8 On completion of the field work all trenches were reinstated; the building remains in Trench 11 first being covered with a terram membrane. The finds were transported to the offices of Wessex Archaeology where they were processed and assessed for this report.

2.3.9 The main body of fieldwork was undertaken between 7-9th October 2003, with additional recording between 10th-15th of October.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A full geophysical report (GSB Prospection 2003), details of excavated contexts and the finds analysis are retained in archive.

3.2 Geophysical survey

Goldfields

3.2.1 Linear archaeological anomalies on the Goldfields site mostly appear to represent the remains of ditches with some potential pits but there is no clear

pattern to the latter which could have a natural origin (Areas 1 and 2, Figure 2).

3.2.2 Ditch **A** in Area 1 coincides with a known cropmark feature and is believed to mark the western limits of the Iron Age/Romano British settlement and cemetery to the east. The ditch forms a continuation to one of the boundary ditches observed in the Bournemouth University resistivity survey (Hewitt and Rumsey 1999, fig. 7) which also links up with ditch **I** in Area 3 to the north. Anomalies (**B**) and (**C**) in Area 1 may be associated with (A).

3.2.3 Most of the features within Area 2 had been identified in the earlier investigations by Bournemouth University (*ibid.*; see Section 1.3) including ditch **F** (part of a ring ditch), linear features **G** (part of a field system) and a large pit-type feature (**H**).

3.2.4 Scoring due to ploughing following the line of the slope was particularly noticeable in the relatively low lying Area 1.

Area between Goldfields and Myncen Farm sites

3.2.5 Ditch **I** in Area 3 represents a continuation of boundary ditch **A** seen in Area 1 (see Section 3.2.3). Further pits or a ditch length may be represented by the responses at **J** but these do not appear to continue to the south in the area surveyed by Bournemouth University (Hewitt and Rumsey 1999, fig. 7), though the apparent course of ditch **J** is aligned with that of ditch **G** in Area 2.

3.2.6 Area 4 was magnetically relatively quiet compared to the other areas and as such indicates that there is no continuation of the settlement found to the south-west.

Myncen Farm

3.2.7 An increase in magnetic noise (**L**) coincides with the position of the known Romano-British building and is typical of responses on such sites; the anomalies reflect the brick, tile and burnt deposits. Linear responses (**M**) were previously observed in the survey by Bournemouth University undertaken for the EDAS and have been shown by trial excavation to represent the remains of substantial V-shaped ditches forming part of a more extensive earthwork complex of uncertain date (Sparey-Green 2000, fig. 6).

3.3 Archaeological evaluation

Goldfields

3.3.1 The topsoil comprised a grey brown silty clay with common small subangular and subrounded flint inclusions of *c*. 0.20-0.26m depth which overlay all archaeological deposits and the chalk natural. The surface of the latter was commonly plough damaged, with disruption from root action and periglacial features (stripes) seen in all trenches.

Trench 1 (Figure 3)

3.3.2 The trench was located over the southerly of the two grave groups previously investigated by Bournemouth University (see Section 1.3), at between 71-74m aOD. Oriented southsouthwest-northnortheast following the slope, the 39m long trench was increased from 4m to 5m in width in the southern portion to ensure the full extent of the graves was incorporated; a 2.70 x 3.70m eastern extension was added to check for any eastern extension of the east-west ditch **113**.

3.3.3 A minimum of six inhumation graves were concentrated within a 8m north-south area in the southern portion of the trench, with one additional small probable grave (**127**) forming an apparent outlier *c*. 4m to the north. Two other possible intercutting graves may be represented by feature **137**. One grave (**135**) had been excavated by Bournemouth University as part of their investigations (see Section 1.3). Three of the graves (**107, 108, 109**) were excavated as part of this evaluation.

3.3.4 Grave orientation was variable with four (five including **137**) lying roughly north-south and three (four including **137**) roughly east-west; in the excavated graves the heads were to the west (**107** and **108**) or south (**109**). The graves generally appeared rectilinear in plan but on excavation proved to be slightly more sub-apsidal and one (**108**) was tapered towards the foot (east) end of the grave. Clear tool marks cut into the upper part of the west end of grave **107** indicated that a tool with a mattock-style blade had been used to cut the grave.

3.3.5 The excavated graves were between 1.90-2.20m long and 0.80-0.92m wide, ranging in surviving depth from 0.24m (**109**) to 0.51m (**107**). Each contained one or two backfills; e.g. the upper 0.23m of fill in grave **107** was of similar colour and texture to the lower 0.28m but far more compact, the lower fill incorporating a greater component of chalk and corresponding with the upper layer of coffin nails.

3.3.6 The burials had all been made with the body supine and extended, and all appear to have been coffined (Table 1). Grave goods included; hobnails from **109**, the position of which indicated the individual was wearing boots at the time of burial; a small iron pin from the pelvic area of **112** in grave **107** which may be a shroud pin; a puppy (**118**) placed by the left shoulder of **117** in grave **108**, together with a coin placed in the mouth and green staining to some foot bone which may be indicative of some sort of decorated footwear. A late Romano-British beaker was also recovered from the upper fill of grave **108**, at the same level as the coffin nails, suggesting it was placed on the coffin at the time of burial (Figure 3).

3.3.7 A *c*. 1.20m wide, flat based early Romano-British ?enclosure ditch (**113/119)** may originally have served as a northern boundary to the grave group. The ditch continues east-west into Trench 2 (ditch **203**; Figure 4) and north-south can be seen to correspond with a linear anomaly on the Bournemouth University survey (Hewitt and Rumsey 1999, fig. 7) which also corresponds with the western ditch **G** in Area 2.

3.3.8 Other features included a possible late Romano-British lynchet (**123**) at the south end of the trench, probably corresponding with one of those recorded on the Bournemouth University survey (*ibid*.); two unexcavated and undated pits (**129** and **131**) – or in the case of **129** a possible ditch terminal - of unknown function; and a narrow, roughly east-west linear feature (**110**) cutting the upper edge of grave **108**.

Trench 2 (Figure 4)

3.3.9 Set on the same orientation and level as Trench 1 to the east, the trench extended 14.15 x 3.20m, with a 3.10 x 1.60m western extension to further investigate feature **206**. Unstratified hobnails and boot cleats from the trench suggest that some shallow burials comprising part of the small group in Trench 1 may have been disturbed.

3.3.10 The trench contained sparse features including an east-west segment of the early Romano-British ditch **203** seen in Trench 1 to the west (Figure 4). Residual Late Iron Age finds were recovered from the fill and, since finds from ditches commonly relate to the later phases of their use or after they have largely ceased to function, it is possible that the ditch originated in the Late Iron Age.

3.3.11 Feature **206** appears to represent the remains of a rectangular structure dug (0.40m) into the chalk natural with large flint nodules set along its outer margins. Late Romano-British pottery was recovered from the single backfill but no other evidence of occupation or building debris. It has been postulated that it represents the remains of a sunken-featured building.

Trench 3 (Figure 5)

3.3.12 Set on the same orientation and level as Trenches 1 and 2 to the west, the trench extended 26.40 x 4.80m (Figure 5). Unstratified hobnails and boot cleats from the trench suggest that some shallow burials comprising part of the small group in Trench 1 may have been disturbed and redeposited.

3.3.13 The trench contained only three features; two Middle Bronze Age post-holes with similar fills (**303** and **305)** and a shallow oval pit (**307**) of unknown function dated to the early Romano-British period. The post-holes were sufficiently large to be related to some form of structure rather than a fence line, but little more can be postulated from the current evidence.

Trench 4 (Figure 6)

3.3.14 The 14 x 1.50m, northnortheast-southsouthwest trench, set between 79.50-81.50m aOD, was located adjacent to geophysical survey Area 2 to investigate the ring ditch. The profile of the excavated ditch segment **405** (Figure 6) may be misleading due to collapse of the ditch sides, debris from which forms at least part of the primary fill (**404).** This was sealed by **406**, a lens of silty loam originating from the outer (upslope) edge and forming a 'stabilisation' layer. The upper fill (**403)** comprised lenses of material, obtusely angled in from the inside of ditch and presumably derived from the central mound matrix. No ceramic remains were recovered from the fill but the flint is commensurate with a Middle-Late Bronze Age date.

Trench 5 (Figure 5)

3.3.15 Set on the same orientation and level as Trench 4 to the west, the trench extended 8 x 3m.

3.3.16 The trench contained segments of two undated ditches; the larger unexcavated ditch (**501)** corresponds with the westerly ditch **G** in geophysical survey Area 2, forming one of the early Romano-British boundary ditches seen on the Bournemouth University geophysical survey (Hewitt and Rumsey 1999, fig. 7) and in Trench 1 to the south where it was dated to the early Romano-British period. This was cut by a small, shallow, undated westnorthwest-eastsoutheast gully (**503**) following the contour of the slope which could not be traced beyond the trench edges.

Trench 6

3.3.17 Set on the same orientation and level as Trenches 4 and 5 to the west, the trench extended 10 x 3m. No archaeological feature or deposits were observed.

Trench 7

3.3.18 Set on the same orientation and level as Trenches 4-6 to the west, the trench extended 8.5 x 1.50m. Located over an earlier Bournemouth University trench, several previously excavated post-holes were observed but no new archaeological features or finds were recovered.

Myncen Farm

3.3.19 The topsoil (0.20-0.30m depth) comprised a mid-grey brown silty loam with common small subangular flints and rare flint nodules which overlay all archaeological deposits and natural flint gravel at *c*. 64.60m aOD.

Trench 11 (Figure 7)

3.3.20 An irregular shaped trench *c*. 9 x 9m set over the known building complex; the trench lay to the west of EDAS trench 1 extending north towards the central test pits excavated on the northwest side of the complex (Sparey-Green 1998, fig. 6).

3.3.21 The features uncovered describe an area within the west-central portion of the known building complex (*ibid.*) incorporating all or parts of five rooms and including a minimum of three phases of activity detectable from the stratigraphic relationships within and between some individual rooms, not all of which were necessarily functioning at the same time. The only conclusive evidence as to function is from Room II which incorporated a plunge pool; Rooms I and IV incorporated a linked hypocaust system.

3.3.22 The walls were all of similar construction comprising flint nodules with chalk mortar bonding and vary in width between 0.48-0.58m. Most had no evident facing but where it did exist – **1120, 1119, 1121** and **1122** - it generally comprised rough flint nodules, except in Room V where wall **1116** had a limestone facing. Walls **1110, 1109/1120** and **1114** are stratigraphically the earliest; **1123, 1127 & 1135** could also be early; **1122, 1121, 1119, 1134, 1125** all appear later or at least are stratigraphically above the others.

3.3.23 *Room I* was defined by walls **1110** (east), **1114** (south) and **1109,** foundation to **1120** (north). A large limestone block at the north-east end of wall **1114** suggests it supported an entrance, possibly to the hypocaust. The hypocaust (**1111-1113, 1145-1146)** comprised a below floor level solid flint rubble construction (4-5 courses survived) with chalk mortar, describing what appears to be a *c*. 6 channel hypocaust system apparently inserted into the room. One channel extending north below the junction of wall **1110** and foundation wall **1109** into Room IV, suggests the rooms were contemporary.

3.3.24 *Room II,* measuring 4.60m x minimum of. 3.20m, was defined by walls **1120**, **1123** and **1120** (**1109** foundation); all except the northwest wall **1123** were shared with Room I. The latter was largely destroyed but the line was evident.

3.3.25 A small room containing a plunge pool was inserted within Room II; set in the north-east corner, butting wall **1110** and possibly in part (wall **1122**) replacing wall **1123**, which appears to have been curtailed (robbed?) at its eastern extent against the northwest corner of the plunge pool wall **1122**. The walls of the plunge pool **1119, 1121** and **1122** – representing contemporaneous builds recorded to a maximum of four courses - described a 2.60 x 1.60m area. Two bonded, flint and chalk mortar steps (**1136** and **1137**), partly bonded to the southern wall **1119** and butting walls **1110** and **1121,** led down to the edge of the pool and suggest the entrance lay on the south side.

3.3.26 The pool - *c*. 1.90 x 1.60m - had a tiled floor (**1139**) set on/in a rammed chalk mortar foundation (**1138**). The plaster (**1140**) on the walls of the pool appears to have been applied after the floor was tiled and the steps inserted. A hole *c*. 0.31m diameter had been cut through the east wall of the plunge pool, cutting the tiling **1139** and wall **1110**, apparently extending through into Room III to the east; the pool appears to have continued to function since the plaster (**1140**) was used to seal where the tiles were cut. The function of the hole is unclear – to feed water in or drain it way – but its insertion, apparently after the floor was laid, suggests there may have been several construction phases (possibly closely spaced) in the pool's use.

3.3.27 The latest use of Room II - possibly after abandonment since the remnants of a late mortar floor **1106** overlays a deliberate infill **1108** butting walls **1119** and **1109/1120**, and is overlain by a discrete late Romano-British spread of fuel ash and slag fragments **1107** - may have been for small scale industrial purposes.

3.3.28 *Room III* - 2.60m x *c*. 2m – was described by walls **1110**, **1134** and **1125**, the latter two butting the former, perhaps indicating the room was a later addition. Walls **1135** and **1127** may have joined to form the east wall of this room; a line of badly damaged north-south wall (**1135**) was evident *c*. 2.50m to north of Room III indicating the continuation of the complex to the north of the trench. Due to post-medieval activity to the east - no features in this area - it is not possible to say on which side of wall **1135** further rooms lay, but the implication from earlier investigations is that one lay to the west at least (Sparey-Green 1998, fig. 6).

3.3.29 *Room IV* comprised a 1.70m x minimum 2.10m area defined by walls **1110, 1125** and **1127,** all except the latter shared with other rooms to the north and west; **1127** probably formed the southerly continuation of wall **1135** but both were largely destroyed. The room was served by a similar (connected) hypocaust system as Room I; **1126, 1129-1130** describing a minimum of five hypocaust channels around a 1.10 x 1.40m central area of the room.

3.3.30 *Room V* was defined by wall **1114** and **1116**, the latter butting the former and the 0.14m thickness of plaster (**1115**) on its south face indicating a minimum of two phases of activity associated with the room. A thin skim (0.10m) of plaster (**1144**) survived over the junction of walls **1114** and **1116**, overlying the earlier plaster **1115**.

3.3.31 Layers of demolition debris and rubble collapse overlay various parts of the structure (**1102, 1103-5 & 1118, 1143**) including common flint nodules, stone, mortar, various types of tile, three colours and two sizes of tessera, and variously coloured painted wall plaster (see Section 4). Dating evidence from these deposits suggest both Romano-British and medieval levelling/robbing. Similar discrete dumps of flint nodules (**1141, 1124**) may represent cleared demolition debris or material set aside for re-use by subsequently abandonment.

3.3.32 A series of four post-holes (**1154**, **1150**, **1152**, **1156**) were cut across the length of wall **1110**. Evidence for post-Roman activity in the form of a minimum of 22 post-holes cutting through parts of the building were observed during the EDAS investigations (Sparey-Green 1998); the activity has been shown to be – at least in part – early post-Roman (see Section 1.3.8).

Trench 12 (Figure 8)

3.3.33 Orientated northnorthwest-southsoutheast, the trench extended 24.50 x 2m. The majority of the trench was devoid of features or deposits. A wall (**1205**) of similar size and construction to those in Trench 11 crossed the central area of the trench on a northeast-southwest orientation, apparently constructed on an old ground surface (**1212**). The northwest side of the wall was butted by a layer of mortar (**1208**)**,** suggesting this may have represented an interior. The similarities with the structures in Trench 11 indicate a Romano-British date for the wall.

3.3.34 No dating evidence was recovered from the compacted, chalk and flint rich surfaces (**1202** and **1216**) to either side of the wall, though **1216** at least is likely to be medieval on stratigraphic grounds. A series of shallow pits (**1215, 1213, 1207, 1217**; only **1207** evident in plan) with single fills all post-dated the wall; there is scant dating evidence but what there is suggests a medieval date. The function of the pits is unclear but some may be related to robbing of the wall.

Trenches 13 & 14

3.3.35 Two small - 3.3 x 2.2m and 3.2 x 2.4m respectively – trenches were cut to a depth of 0.60m to the northeast and southwest of the building complex to test how far the building extended. Trench 13 cut through 0.30m topsoil and

0.30m of fluvial chalk natural, Trench 14 through the same depth of topsoil and 0.30m undisturbed natural subsoil; no archaeological features or finds were recovered.

4 FINDS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Finds were recovered from six of the 11 excavated trenches (Table 2). Finds were concentrated in Trenches 1, 2 (Goldfields) and 11 (Myncen Farm). All finds have been cleaned (with the exception of the metalwork) and quantified by material type within each context. Quantified data form the primary finds archive for the site, and these data are summarised by trench in Table 2.

4.1.2 Subsequent to quantification, all finds have been at least visually scanned in order to gain an overall idea of the range of types present, their condition and potential date range. Pottery has been subjected to more formal scanning, including quantification by ware type (details below). Spot dates have been recorded for selected material types as appropriate. All finds data are currently held on an Access database.

Material	**Tr 1**	**Tr 2**	**Tr 3**	**Tr 4**	**Tr 11**	**Tr 12**	**TOTAL**
Pottery	130/2184	238/4967	39/400	-	33/445	13/237	453/8233
Prehistoric	*-*	*-*	*5/75*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*5/75*
LIA/Roman	*127/2073*	*238/4967*	*34/325*	*-*	*21/320*	*7/104*	*427/7789*
Medieval	*3/111*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*12/125*	*6/133*	*21/369*
Ceramic Building Material	2/44	2/38	-	-	114/8145	33/4061	151/12,288
Fired Clay	7/124	-	-	-	2/34	-	9/158
Flint	15/162	2/6	1/81	2/40	2/25	1/33	23/347
Burnt Flint	3/193	53/3815	-	2/85	-	1/152	59/4245
Stone	2/2406	1/87	-	-	488/21,716	4/6816	495/31,025
Glass	-	-	-	-	-	3/28	3/28
Wall Plaster	-	-	-	-	473/18,478	1/6	474/18,484
Slag	-	1/4	-	-	3/353	-	4/357
Metalwork	211	90	72	10	76	-	459
Iron	*210*	*90*	*71*	*10*	*74*	-	*455*
Copper alloy	*1*	-	*1*	-	*2*	-	*4*
Human Bone	3 individuals 9 frags.	-	-	-	-	-	3 individuals 9 frags.
Animal Bone	1 immature dog 74/271	43/193	19/102	-	58/301	10/306	1 immature dog 204/1173
Shell	-	-	-	-	14/583	4/159	18/742

Table 2: Finds totals by material type (number / weight in grammes)

4.1.3 This section presents an overview of the finds assemblage, on which is based an assessment of the potential of this assemblage to contribute to an understanding of the site in its local and regional context. The assemblage is largely of Romano-British date, with a small amount of earlier (Bronze Age) and later (medieval) material. Of particular interest is the small group of late

Roman inhumation burials in Trench 1, three of which were excavated, and the remains of a Romano-British building complex including part of a bath-house in Trench 11 which yielded large quantities of stone and ceramic building material and painted wall plaster.

4.2 Pottery

4.2.1 Pottery provides the primary dating evidence for the site. The assemblage is largely of Romano-British date, with a few Bronze Age and medieval sherds. Table 3 gives the breakdown of the assemblage by period and by ware type.

Bronze Age

4.2.2 The earliest material comprises five sherds from Trench 3 (two from post-hole **303** and three from post-hole **305**), all possibly deriving from the same vessel. The sherds are grog-tempered and include three joining sherds from the rim and shoulder (post-hole **305**), the latter bearing finger impressed decoration, and two further finger-impressed sherds (post-hole **303**).

DATE RANGE	WARE TYPE	No. sherds	Weight (g)
Bronze Age	Grog-tempered ware	5	75
LIA/Roman	Amphora	2	30
	New Forest colour coated ware	3	90
	New Forest parchment ware	4	83
	Oxfordshire colour coated ware	4	22
	Black Burnished ware	242	2721
	Sandy wares	167	4639
	Flint-tempered ware	1	70
	Grog-tempered ware	3	125
	Whiteware	1	9
Medieval	Misc. coarsewares	21	369
	TOTAL	**453**	**8233**

Table 3: Pottery totals by ware type

Late Iron Age/Romano-British

4.2.3 The overwhelming majority of the assemblage is of Late Iron Age to Roman date (1st century BC to 4th century AD). This is made up of a relatively restricted range of ware types, dominated by two coarseware types – Black Burnished ware (BB1) originating from the Poole Harbour area of Dorset, and sandy wares. The overall condition ranges from fair to poor, with one complete vessel.

4.2.4 Black Burnished ware represents the development of an indigenous Iron Age ceramic tradition, which monopolised the local market from the Late Iron Age throughout the Roman period. Late Iron Age (Durotrigian) Black Burnished ware can be difficult to distinguish from post-conquest types in the absence of clearly diagnostic vessel forms, many of which spanned the conquest period. However, one group from the upper fill of ditch **203** is clearly of Late Iron Age date (1st century BC), including several sherds from

a bead rim vessel with repeated finger-impressed 'dimples' below the rim. A single flint-tempered sherd from the same context is almost certainly of similar date, and three grog-tempered sherds (one from grave **108** backfill, two from pit **307**) also represent a Late Iron Age ceramic tradition that continued into the post-conquest period.

4.2.5 The remainder of the Black Burnished ware from the site, although it may include further Durotrigian material, occurs in vessel forms which can all be paralleled within the post-conquest industry – jars with bead rims, short everted rims, or flaring everted rims; a carinated bead rimmed bowl, a dog dish, a dropped flange bowl, a flanged bowl imitating samian form 38, and a possible flagon.

4.2.6 The sandy wares are likely to include the products of more than one production centre, but a high proportion of the sherds derive from large, handmade storage jars with finger-impressed ('cabled') rims and perforated body walls, in a fabric which can be either oxidised or reduced. Such vessels (and fabric) are characteristic of the later Roman industry of the New Forest, dated *c*. AD 270-400 (Fulford 2000, fig. 37, type 40).

4.2.7 Finewares are scarce on the site. There is no samian ware and imports are limited to two sherds from a Dressel 20 amphora (ditch **113**). Other finewares are represented by products of the late Roman New Forest and Oxfordshire industries – these include a complete example of a small indented beaker in New Forest colour coated ware, found as a grave good in grave **108** (Figure 3).

4.2.8 Of the 17 stratified contexts (excluding topsoil) from which Roman pottery was recovered, only one can be assigned to the early Roman period with any degree of confidence (pit **307**). The largest late Roman groups came from the possible sunken featured building (SFB) **206**, amongst the associated flint nodules **208** and probable lynchet **123**; while the probable grave **127** and burnt patch **1107** also contained pottery of the same date. Late Roman sherds were also found mixed with medieval sherds within the demolition debris backfilling the plunge pool in the building complex (**1103**). Other contexts can only be broadly dated as Roman.

Medieval

4.2.9 Medieval sherds were recovered from Trenches 11 and 12. Of the 21 sherds found, 20 are in similar coarse sandy fabrics; these wares are found widely across east Dorset and south-east Wiltshire and were probably made at more than one centre; one such source could have been located in the Verwood area (Algar *et al.* 1987; Spoerry 1988; 35). The sherds include three jar rims, one from a scratchmarked vessel, and the date range is probably 12th or early 13th century. The final sherd (unstratified in Trench 12) is tempered with prominent but sparse quartz/flint inclusions and is probably of similar date. As well as topsoil and unstratified contexts, medieval sherds came from the demolition debris backfilling the plunge pool (**1103**) and the hypocaust flue channel (**1102**) in Trench 11, and from pit **1207** in Trench 12.

4.3 Ceramic Building Material

4.3.1 Apart from one medieval and one post-medieval roof tile fragment from Trench 1, all of the ceramic building material is of Romano-British date. Most derived from the building complex in Trench 11 (from topsoil, and the backfilling of the plunge pool and hypocaust flue channels), and includes identifiable fragments of *tegulae*, *imbrices*, flue tiles and tesserae. No detailed examination of fabric has been undertaken at this stage, but it is apparent from a quick visual scan that several different fabric types (and therefore probably sources) are represented, including one which is distinctively pale-firing, and one which is noticeably coarsely tempered.

4.4 Fired Clay

4.4.1 This material type could also represent building material, although all the pieces are small, featureless and heavily abraded.

4.5 Wall Plaster

4.5.1 Apart from one small piece from Trench 12, all of the wall plaster recovered came from Trench 11 where it presumably originally decorated the walls of the building complex. Most pieces are monochrome (white, red or blue); some bichrome fragments indicate that colour was applied in horizontal or vertical bands, and there is no evidence for figurative or other complex designs beyond a couple of fragments depicting human eyes (both from plunge pool backfill **1103**).

4.6 Stone

4.6.1 With the exception of three quern fragments (one saddle quern from Trench 1 topsoil, two greensand rotary querns from linear feature **110** and pit **1207**), the stone consists of building material most of which came from Trench 11. This includes fragments of limestone roof tiles (some retaining nail holes) and a large number of tesserae (in two sizes) in white and dark grey limestone and in an unidentified red stone; some small groups from flue backfill **1104** are still set into *opus signinum*.

4.7 Worked and Burnt Flint

4.7.1 A total of 23 pieces of worked flint was recovered from 11 contexts. With one exception the material has an even creamy white patina; in most cases the flint is not visible, but where it is exposed it is dark grey to black with grey inclusions. Those pieces retaining sufficient cortex appear to be chalk flint.

4.7.2 There are three tools. Two are scrapers (post-hole **305**, upper fill of ring ditch **405**), while the third is a secondary flake with crushing on one margin (also from ditch **405**). Twenty of the pieces are waste flakes, hard hammer struck with plain butts. A large number are edge damaged, probably fortuitously. In terms of chronology the entire assemblage probably dates to the middle to late Bronze Age.

4.7.3 In most cases the flint is demonstrably residual within Roman or later contexts, but within the two contexts in Trenches 3 and 4 (see above) it could be *in situ*.

4.7.4 Burnt, unworked flint, of uncertain date and origin, was also found in small quantities, mostly from Trench 2 (upper fill of ditch **203**).

4.8 Metalwork

4.8.1 Metalwork includes copper alloy (all Roman coins) and iron objects. Two coins found unstratified in Trench 11 – including a Constantinian Gloria Exercitus issue - are mid 4th century issues, one unstratified from Trench 3 – a contemporary Barbarous copy of a radiate *antoninianus* - is late 3rd century. A 2nd century coin - a copper alloy *sestertius* - was found within the mouth of the adult female burial in the 3rd -early 4th century grave **108.**

4.8.2 The iron objects include a high proportion of nails (291). Of these, 30 came from the inhumation graves in Trench 1 (see Table 1), where they presumably functioned as coffin nails. Two further nails came from ?SFB **206** and amongst the associated flint nodules **208**, and the remainder were either unstratified or were recovered from demolition debris or abandonment contexts in Trench 11.

4.8.3 Other metalwork from the inhumation graves comprises 43 hobnails (three from **108** and 40 from **109**), representing footwear buried with the dead. A further 104 hobnails, along with 15 boot cleats, were found unstratified in Trenches 1, 2 and 3.

4.8.4 A few other iron objects, all found either unstratified or within the demolition debris or abandonment contexts in Trench 11, are of post-Roman or uncertain date; these include two horseshoe fragments, a spur rowel and a (garden) fork.

4.9 Miscellaneous artefacts

4.9.1 Three pieces of glass, found unstratified in Trench 12, are Romano-British window glass. Four pieces of ironworking slag (one from Trench 2 and three from Trench 11) are of uncertain date, and are insufficient to postulate on-site ironworking at any period.

4.10 Human Bone

4.10.1 Human bone from the remains of three Romano-British burials (graves **107**, **108** and **109**; Trench 1) was subject to rapid scan assessment. Age was assessed from the stage of skeletal and tooth development (Beek 1983; Scheuer and Black 2000), and the patterns and degree of age-related changes to the bone (Brothwell 1972; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). Sex was ascertained from the sexually dimorphic traits of the skeleton (Bass 1987; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). The results are presented in Table 1.

4.10.2 The bone was in variable condition, generally moderately to heavily eroded (grade 2-5; McKinley 2004, fig. 7.1-7) with substantial loss of trabecular

bone – particularly from the axial skeleton – in two cases (Table 1). The graves form part of a small cemetery of *c.*11 known graves, three of which have been excavated/investigated by Bournemouth University (Hewitt 2000).

4.11 Animal Bone

4.11.1 Animal bone was recovered from 17 contexts. The condition of the bone was variable ranging from very poor (six contexts) to good (one context). Gnawing was visible on only one bone, although this low incidence may be due in part to the poor condition, which has resulted in the loss of the bone surface from many of the fragments. The poor preservation is due mainly to chemical and biological attack rather than abrasion, and has resulted in relatively high proportions of loose teeth (15% of all fragments).

4.11.2 Excluding the *in situ* immature dog burial **118** from grave **108** and associated bone from context **102**, 54% of bones could be identified (Table 4), of which sheep/goat were the most common. Cattle were also well represented, although it is possible that the larger species are over-represented in NISP counts. Pig and horse bones were present, and bones from at least one other dog were recovered - parts of the head and limbs of a mature (but not old) dog in flue channel backfill **1102**. The bird bones consist of two ribs similar in morphology and size to modern domestic fowl, although this is not a definite identification, and a wader limb bone (possibly woodcock) in Trench 1. Possible roe deer and cat bones were seen in ?SFB **206**, but the poor condition of the bone and the absence of any articular surfaces or large fragments also make this identification tentative.

	Horse	**Cattle**	**Sheep/goat**	**Pig**	**Dog**	**Bird**	**Roe deer**	**Cat**	**Unidentified**	**Total**
NISP	4	17	35	8	6	3	2	1	64	140
% identified fragments	5	22	46	11	8	4	3	1		

Table 4: Species list and percentages (NISP)

4.11.3 A relatively large number of bones could be aged (26; 19%) but only six could be measured (4%). Two butchery marks were recognised but no bones had been burnt, and apart from the dog bones in grave **108** and flue backfill **1103**, no unusual combinations of bone elements were noted.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1.1 In the rich prehistoric landscape of Cranbourne Chase – as illustrated by the density of known earthworks marked on the location plan (Figure 1) - it would have been surprising to find no evidence of prehistoric activity. Although there was some evidence for a Middle-Late Bronze Age presence on the site – a pair of structural post-holes from Trench 3 and the ring ditch in Trench 4 – it was limited in both extent and scope. A few residual fragments of flint were recovered from features at Goldfields and (to a far

lesser degree) Myncen Farm (Table 2), but no residual pottery was found. What little Bronze Age activity there was appears to have been concentrated on the Goldfields site; the ring ditch and barrow may have served as mortuary-related features but no evidence for burials was found in the current or previous investigations. In the absence of supportive evidence the possible nature of the structure implied by the post-holes in Trench 3 remains unknown.

5.1.2 The field boundaries revealed in the geophysical surveys undertaken at Goldfields, both as part of the current investigations and those of Bournemouth University, and investigated further in Trenches 1 and 3, may have originated in the Late Iron Age but their use did at least extend into the early Romano-British phase, perhaps even retaining some function as - albeit eroded - boundary markers into the late Romano-British phase. Two of the ditches skirt to either side of the Bronze Age ring ditch in Trench 2 suggesting the barrow was extant and respected by the later settlers. The settlement to which these boundary markers are likely to relate is that of a similarly Late Iron Age/early Romano-British date identified at the lower edge of the slope in the Bournemouth University geophysical survey (Hewitt and Rumsey 1999, fig. 7). There is limited evidence for the boundary ditches continuing over the high-point in the ridge towards Myncen Farm.

5.1.3 Although the postulated date of the settlement relates to the early Roman phase, the presence of now confidently dated late Romano-British burials *c.* 100m to the north-east suggests it may have been of greater longevity.

5.1.4 The boundaries of the small late Romano-British cemetery seen in Trench 1 have generally been defined; the lynchet at the south end of the trench appears to represent the southern boundary and the early Romano-British boundary ditch (113) may have originally acted as the northern boundary, though this was clearly not fully respected. Although it is known that there were two additional burials to the west of Trench 1 (Hewitt 2000), no other graves were observed in either Trench 2 or the Bournemouth University trench (the line of which overlapped Trenches 1 and 2). Similarly, no graves were found in Trench 3 25m to the east; though the possible presence of graves in the intervening area cannot be discounted – the graves here and further up-slope do not seem to have been recognised or in some cases decerned in the geophysical surveys, and unstratified hobnails and boot cleats from Trenches 2 and 3 may have derived from disturbed graves.

5.1.5 A totally of 11 probable graves are known from this cemetery group, including the remains of at least one infant (*ibid.*), two subadults (male and female) and one older adult female (Table 1); the implication is for a small (extended) family group using the cemetery probably over a relatively short space of time. Although all the burials were coffined and some grave goods were included – the dog (a relatively common Romano-British trait) and the indented beaker in grave 108 – they were not particularly rich or flamboyant, and are within the scope of items which may be anticipated within a rural cemetery.

5.1.6 Further burials possibly related to the Goldfields settlement were recovered further to the north (Hewitt and Rumsey 1999) – possibly deliberately located in proximity to the extant barrow. These also date to the late Romano-British period and may reflect different family groups from the same settlement burying their dead at a discretely removed distance but still within the scope and view of the settlement.

5.1.7 Neither group of burials is sufficiently large to represent the remains of the settlements occupants from the Late Iron Age through to the late Romano-British period and earlier burials must exist in similarly small groups elsewhere within the vicinity.

5.1.8 The investigations of the building in Trench 11 uncovered the first evidence relating to the inclusion of a bath house within the complex and the results will enable refinement of the previous building plan (Sparey-Green 1998, fig. 6) which comprised a combination of known excavated features, geophysical survey results and presumed wall lines. The results of the current investigations demonstrate the limitations in the detail obtainable from the geophysical survey of such structures; at least some of the walls found correspond with those represented on the earlier plan but there are additional walls and detail such as the hypocausts and the plunge pool which were not previously evident.

5.1.9 The complex now includes at least five rooms with hypocausts, and to the three rooms previously know to have mosaic floors may be added the likelihood of at least two others judging from the large quantity of tessera recovered amongst the demolition debris in some rooms. Most of the walls previously uncovered had painted wall plaster, and the frequent recovery of such material from the demolition debris and the lack of facing to most walls uncovered in the evaluation may indicate that this was the rule throughout the complex. Add to this the now known presence of a bath house and the possibility of additional ranges to the south-west and south of the main building, and the great wealth of the complex is demonstrated.

5.1.10 The apparent position of the plunge pool – and by implication bath house - in what may have been a relatively central position appears somewhat odd but any comment on its significance would be mere conjecture; the position of the other parts of the bath house are unconfirmed and the full stratigraphic relationships and phasing of the complex is unknown (a minimum of three phases were observed in the current investigations). The current dating evidence for the building is Late Romano-British but numerous additions and re-builds could have been added within that time and evidence for earlier structures may remain undiscovered (only *c*. 10% having been investigated by excavation and the current evaluation leaving extant structure intact) or have been obliterated by later activity.

5.1.11 The potential nature of the building complex has been outlined above (1.3.7), the likelihood of this representing the remains of a villa remaining the most probable interpretation.

5.1.12 There is no evidence to indicate any direct link between the late Romano-British activity to either side of the ridge, though the occupants must at least have been aware of each other and those to the south may have been under the domain of their wealthier neighbours. The burials of those occupying the building complex – if indeed it was a domestic dwelling - are likely to have been made at least within view of the residence and potentially much wealthier in appearance.

5.1.13 The post-Roman re-use of Romano-British buildings such as that implied here has been seen at other sites, e.g. the Saxon structure within one room at Brixworth villa, Northamptonshire (Percival 1988, fig. 29).

6 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

6.1.1 The results provide both corroborative evidence and additional information on features and finds which will augment the data from the long-term research projects which have been undertaken by the East Dorset Antiquarian Society at Myncen Farm and Bournemouth University at Goldfields. A relatively small quantity of finds was collected, and since little of the structural material was recovered *in situ*, further detailed analysis of much of the assemblage is unlikely to significantly refine the information already recorded. Any proposed publication (by either the East Dorset Antiquarian Society or Bournemouth Archaeology) could utilise the data recorded as part of the assessment phase. The human remains and grave goods/grave furniture from the three inhumation burials will, however, require full analysis and recording but this would best be achieved if undertaken together with the analysis of the material from the previous investigations. The data will add to and should further elucidate that from the adjacent inhumation graves excavated by Bournemouth University in 2000 (Hewitt 2000) and the four contemporaneous graves *c*. 125m northnortheast (Hewitt and Rumsey 1999).

6.1.2 It is proposed, in accordance with prior agreement, that this report, the project archive and all the finds and environmental materials are deposited with Bournemouth University and the East Dorset Antiquarian Society to enable the integration of the results into their research projects on the archaeology of Goldfields and Myncen Farm.

6.1.3 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.

7 THE ARCHIVE

7.1.1 The archive, which includes all finds, written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken, is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology under the site code MMH03 and Wessex Archaeology project code 52568. It is intended that the excavated material

and records will eventually be passed to Bournemouth University and the East Dorset Antiquarian Society for further post-excavation analysis to form part of the ongoing projects at Goldfields and Myncen Farm.

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:

9	A4 levels record sheets
10	A4 photographic record sheets
5	A4 context index sheets
8	A4 trial trench record sheets
141	A4 context record sheets
6	A4 graphics register sheets
3	A4 object record sheets
1	A4 environmental sample sheet
7	A4 drawing sheets
7	A3 drawing sheets
4	A1 drawings sheets
2	A4 site matrices

The photographic archive includes:

102	colour transparency slides
5	monochrome films as negatives and contact prints

There is also:

19	A4 specialist assessments

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context	cut	quantification	age/sex	pathology summary	grave goods
112	107	*c*. 55%	subadult *c*. 13-16 yr. ?female	hypoplasia; *cribra orbitalia*; lateral bowing left fibula; destructive lesion – right calcaneum; uneven wear maxillary I1 ?cultural; maxillary M3 small, almost 'pegged'	13 nails (Obj. Nos. 109-18, 127-8, 144); iron pin (Obj. No. 140); inc. from grave fills 104 & 106
115	109	*c*. 60%	subadult *c*. 14-16yr. ?male	calculus; impacted maxillary M3, rotation maxillary premolar	6 nails (Obj. Nos. 107, 108, 119, 129, 130, 142); 40 hobnails (Obj. Nos. 139, 141, 143); inc. from grave fills 103 & 114
117	108	*c*. 95%	adult >40 yr. female	*ante mortem* tooth loss; calculus; *cribra orbitalia*; exostoses – calcaneum; op – 1C, 10T, 5L, S1; pitting – rib facets	pottery vessel: indented beaker (Obj. No. 105); cu alloy coin (found in mouth: Obj. No. 146); 11 nails (Obj. Nos. 101-4, 121-6, 131); 3 hobnails (Obj. Nos. 120, 135, 145); green staining – right medial cuneiform, 1C, labial anterior mandible, hyoid & palate; some indices; inc. from grave fill 102
118	108	*c*. 99%			small-medium-sized dog, *c*. 4 mths. old

Table 1: Assessment summary for Romano-British burials
KEY: I incisor, M molar, C cervical, T thoracic, L lumbar, S sacral

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Scale:	1:25,000	Illustrator:	MR
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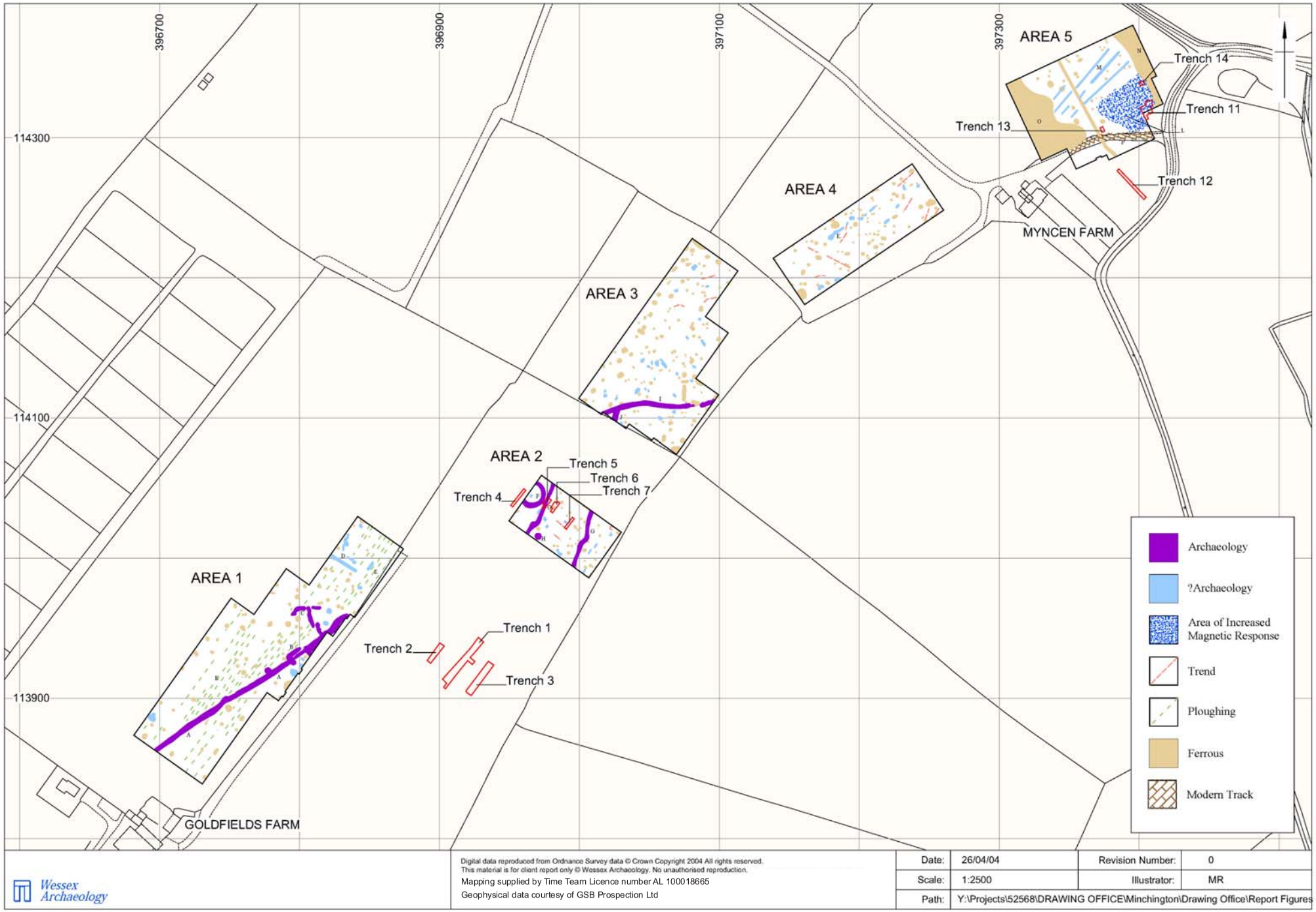
Wessex Archaeology

Site location maps

Figure 1



Wessex Archaeology

Mapping supplied by Time Team Licence number AL 100018665

Geophysical data courtesy of GSB Prospection Ltd

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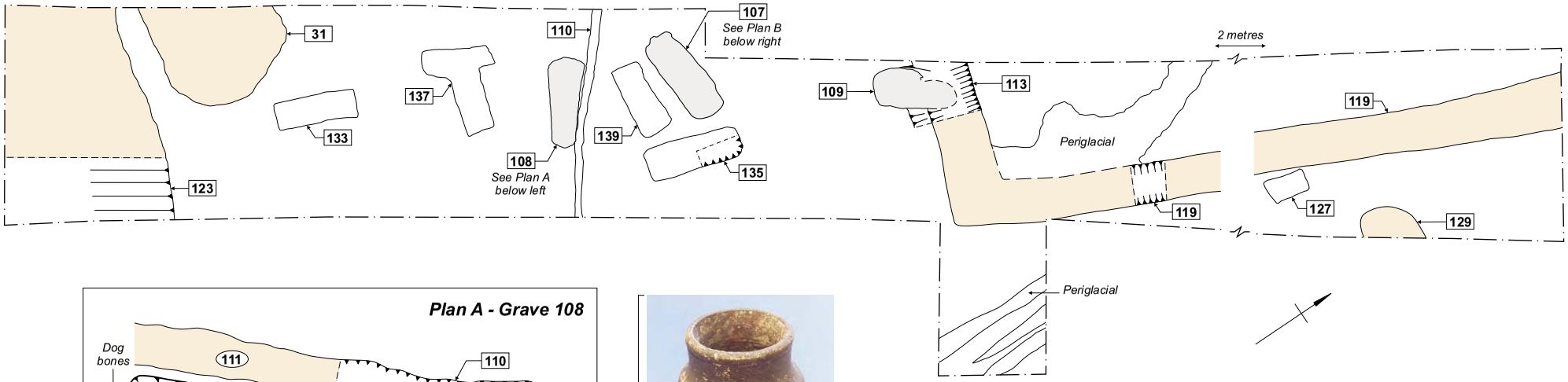
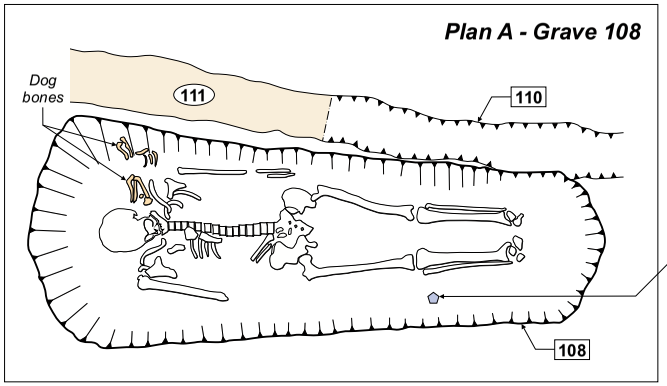
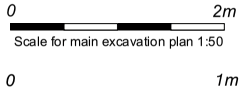
Geophysical survey results and trench location plan

Figure 2

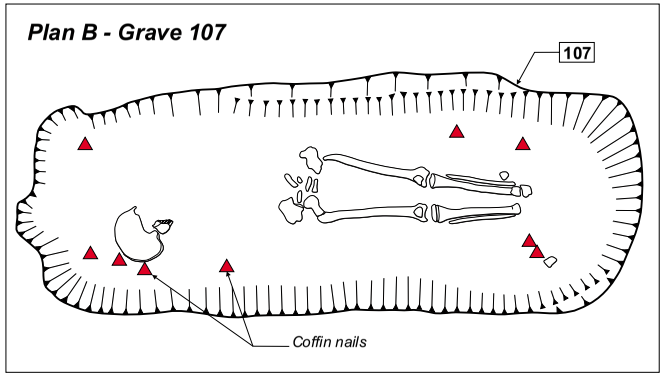






Grave 108

Grave 108, detail of head and dog remains



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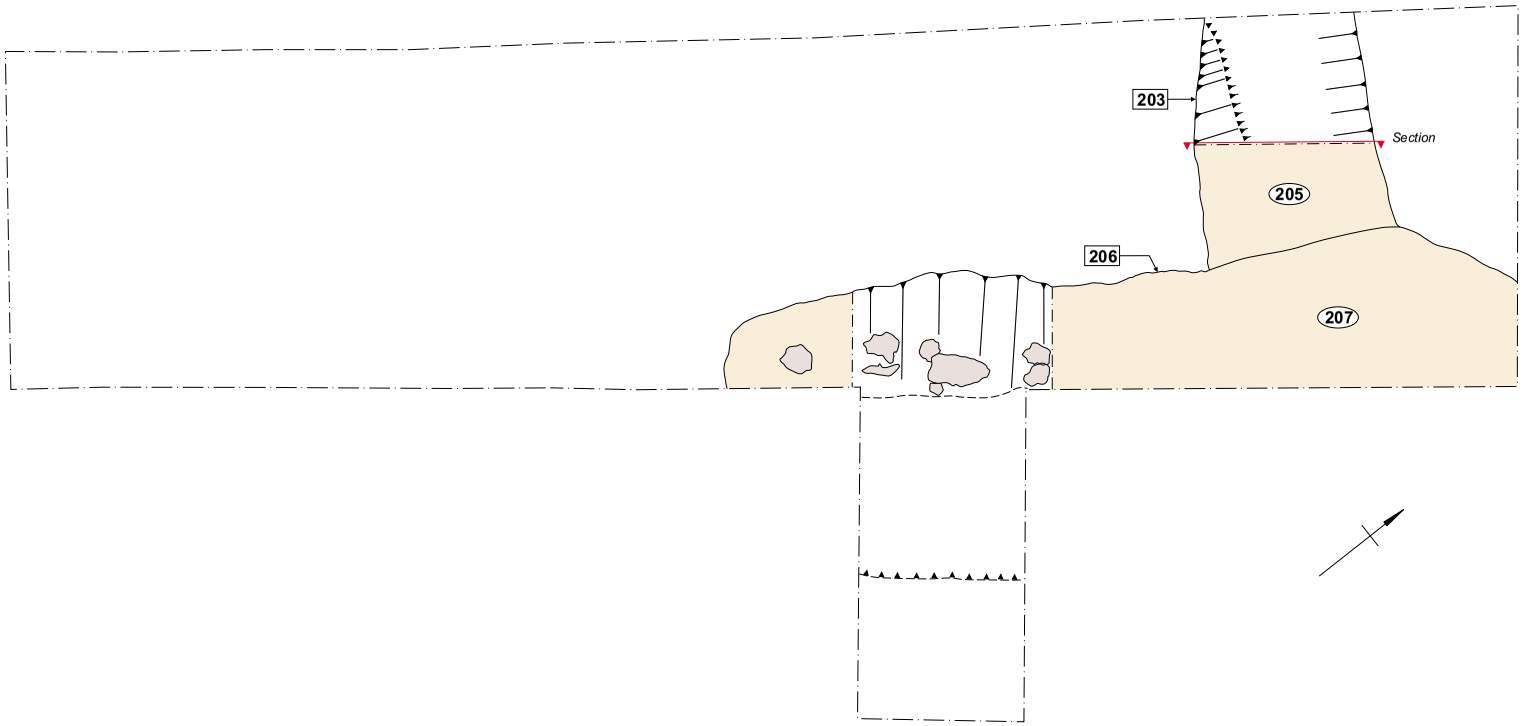
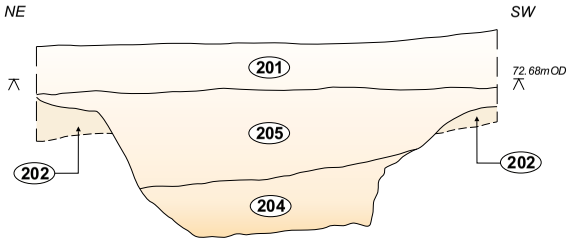
Plan of trench 1 and inhumations 101 and 108

Figure 3

TRENCH 2





0 2m
Scale for plan 1:50

0 1m
Scale for section 1:20

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Trench 2, plan and section

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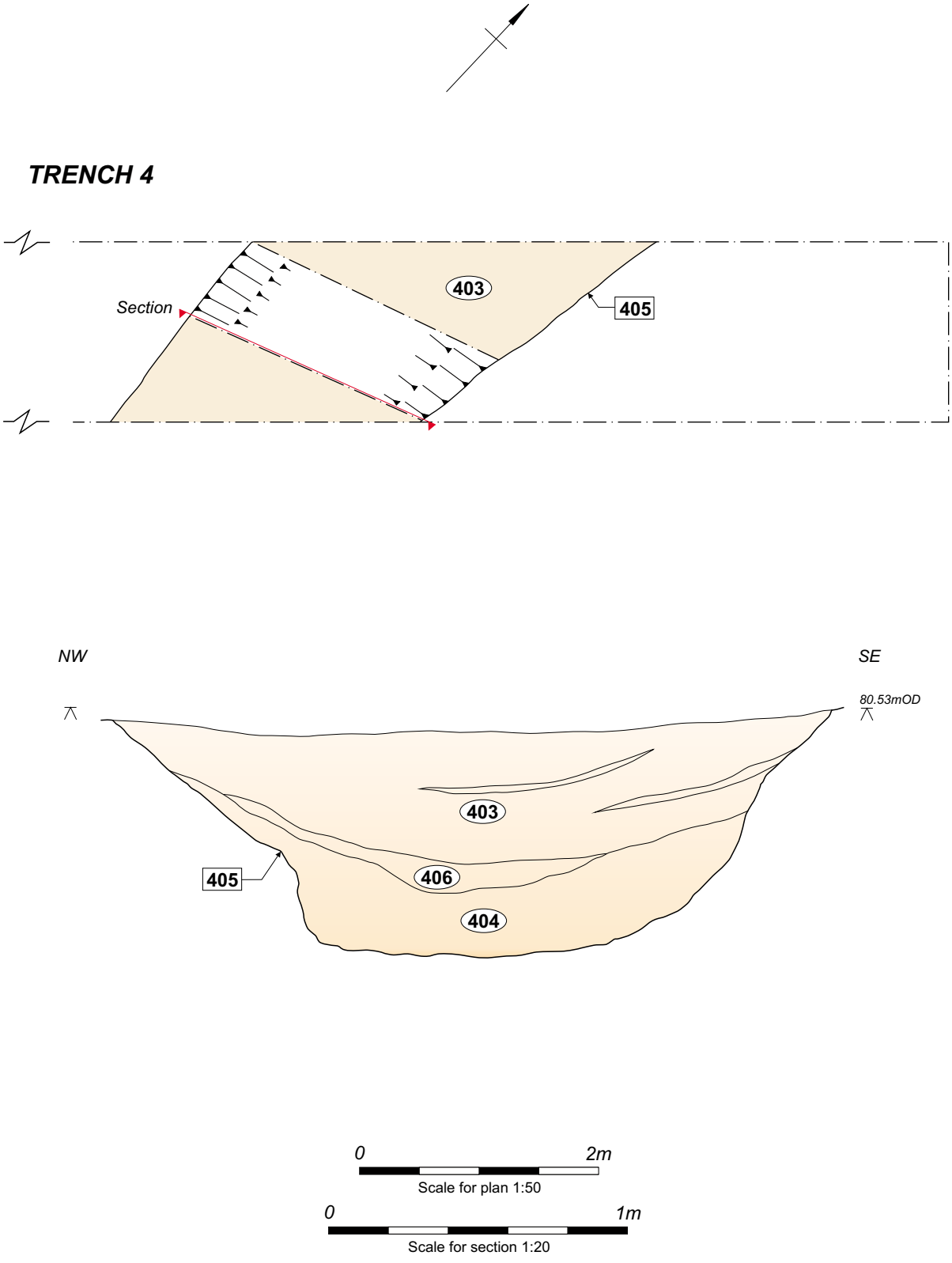
Plans of Trenches 3 and 5

Figure 5



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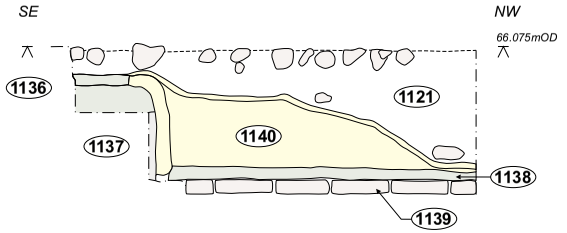
Trench 4 plan and section

Figure 6

Plunge pool, looking south east



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Walls
Wall plaster
Floors
Hypocaust
Cuts
'Burnt patch'

0 2m
Scale for plan 1:50

0 1m
Scale for section 1:20

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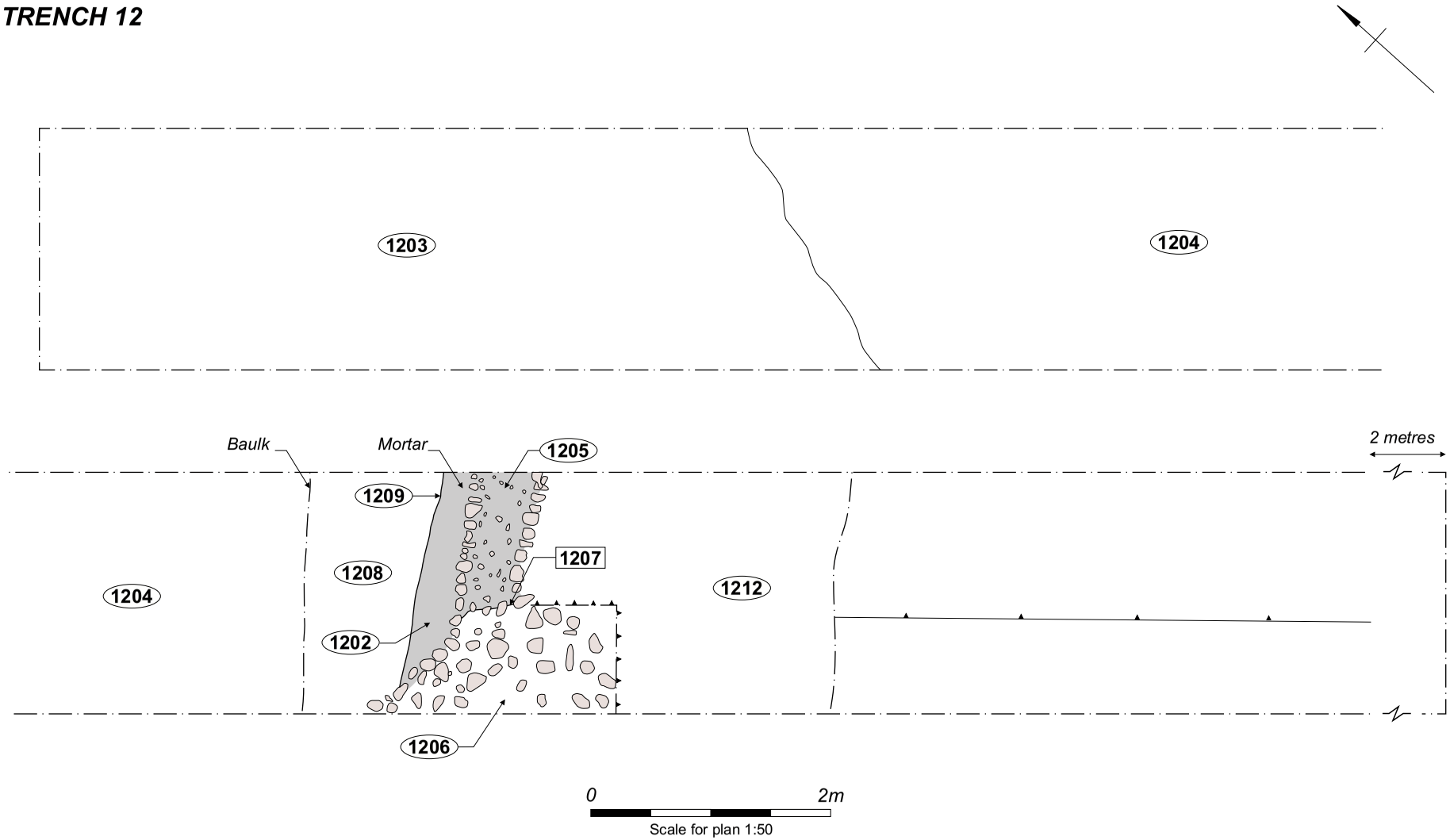
Trench 11, plan and section

Figure 7



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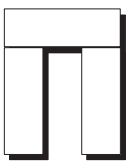
Plan of Trench 12

Figure 8



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