BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL AWARDS

Submission for
BEST COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

WORTH MATRAVERS ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Submitted by Lilian Ladle and Andrew Morgan
on behalf of

EAST DORSET ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

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1. Introduction

1.1. Project

The project was undertaken by the East Dorset Antiquarian Society (EDAS) in response to a request by the Worth Community Property Trust (WCPT), when it gained permission to build a small low-cost housing development in Football Field south of Compact Farm, Worth Matravers, Dorset.

1.2. Overview

The excavation has uncovered a complex site of outstanding archaeology, comprising features which have regional and national significance. The project is committed to using best archaeological standards, and has been carefully planned and fully recorded from the start. It has actively involved academic and commercial archaeologists, to advise, audit and when necessary perform specialised services. The project has pursued every opportunity to involve the local and wider community, using multi-media communications, open days and a series of lectures, sharing the knowledge of the site and improving awareness of the processes and discipline of archaeology. The project has executed a comprehensive post-excavation programme, using members of the society and where necessary a number of specialists, to record and analyse the finds. By actively publicising information about the site, the excavated material is now being used or considered for a number of exciting research projects. To ensure the material is readily available for future research initiatives, all site records and excavated material has been catalogued, and arrangements made for deposition in the Dorset County Museum. The excavation will be fully documented in a BAR Monograph which will be published in 2013. Work is well progressed and several specialist analysis reports have already been completed.

1.3. East Dorset Antiquarian Society

The East Dorset Antiquarian Society (EDAS) was founded in 1983 after a very successful programme of Adult Education archaeology classes, organised by the Workers’ Educational Association. The core aim of the society was, and continues to be, to ‘explore, record and initiate interest in local archaeology and local history, to a high standard’. Monthly lectures are held and visits, walks and field trips to historic and archaeological sites are regularly featured in the society programme. The Worth project is the latest in a series of interventions and excavations which have been undertaken by the society.

1.4. The Site

The site is located on the extreme northern edge of the village of Worth Matravers in south-east Dorset. Excavation of two areas measuring approximately 13m by 7m immediately inside the field gate and a further 20m by 20m on the eastern side of the development (centred on NGR 397450 077810) was carried out between May and October 2010 and February to August 2011, prior to the development of the site for social housing. The excavations were in response to the anticipated destruction of archaeological remains due the construction of houses and an access road.
1.5. Background

The site was recognised by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) during surveys in the 1960s and 1970s. In 1989, a Roman grain dryer was encountered during agricultural ploughing. As a result, Southampton University (Department of Archaeology) instigated a three year project, part of a broader remit investigating archaeology on the Isle of Purbeck. Structures and occupation deposits dated from the Early Iron Age to the Late Roman Period (Graham et al., 2002).

A test trench evaluation by Wessex Archaeology in 2003 in connection with a proposed development, had suggested the presence of localised, well-preserved, stratified archaeological deposits. As a response to this, archaeological work was undertaken by the East Dorset Antiquarian Society as part of the planning permission and associated conditions. During the initial EDAS survey by test pit in 2006 and 2007, human remains and a Late Iron Age storage pit were located. A society ‘training excavation’ was organised in 2008. This site was immediately east of the Southampton University excavation and north of the proposed development. A total of five well-constructed Late Iron Age storage pits and two adult inhumations were recorded, together with material finds which suggested earlier and later occupation (Roberts 2009).

In 2010, before contractors were due to develop the site, preparations were set in hand to excavate and record deposits within the housing area. This submission is a consequence of that process.

2. The Excavation

Work began on the 4th May 2010. Between 0.20m to 0.30m of topsoil was initially stripped by machine, the area was then hand-cleaned after gridding out into 2m by 1m slots which were subsequently taken down in 0.10m spits. By week 2 of the excavation, it was apparent that the site was of great significance, and although the work was conducted as a response to the planning application, it was realised that a research focus was essential in order that the results could be ultimately published to the highest standard possible. Excavated features and associated finds imply the sequence listed below, however post-excavation analysis which is currently on-going, may affect some of the conclusions. All dating at this stage is by association with finds.

The following sections refer to feature numbers (in brackets) which are located on Plans 2-4, (see Appendices 3-5).

2.1. Early Prehistoric

The earliest material dates to the Early Neolithic (c. 4000 BC) when flintwork and small sherds of pottery accumulated in a probable ditch (1332); the presence of Beaker pottery (c. 2000 BC) in its upper ditch fill suggests that the ditch was open for a very long time. Due to the small size of the site and the ditch alignment, it was not possible to accurately determine its orientation.
An enigmatic and puzzling feature consisted of two rows of vertically-set, upright stones (1145 and 1219), the stones in each row being two wide and two high, the largest no more than 0.5m in height. The settings were just over one metre apart. They perhaps date to the Early Bronze Age and might be associated with the Beaker pottery. Unfortunately the stone alignment continued outside the excavation area and so conclusions on its form and function have to be speculative. Recent work on Exmoor has identified an unusual class of ‘miniliths’, which are stone settings of a very small size, and it is possible that the Worth stones could potentially fall into this new category of monument. A number of postholes and stone settings also dated to the early prehistoric period.

Part of a Middle/Late Bronze Age post-built roundhouse (1600) was uncovered and consisted of a ring of postholes, many of which contained chunks of pottery, deposited when the structure was dismantled. The postholes were concealed underneath the ‘hard standing’ (see below) and are illustrated on Plan 4 (see Appendix 5).

2.2. Late Bronze/ Early Iron Age

Overlying and sealing these earlier features and indeed covering the whole of the excavated area, was a compacted ‘hard standing’ comprising small pieces of limestone. Midden material consisting of a humic soil with very large amounts of pottery, shale and animal bone, and small but significant quantities of metalwork, had accumulated on this ‘floor’ to a depth of about 0.20m. Preliminary identification of the finds indicates that the midden had built up between c. 800 to 600 BC. This places the site into the archaeologically significant ‘Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition period’. It can be compared with a similar site about two miles to the west at Eldon’s Seat, Encombe (Cunliffe and Phillipson 1968) and another, about one mile east, at Langton Matravers (Calkin 1933). Further afield, larger middens have been excavated in Wiltshire at All Cannings Cross (Cunninton 1923), East Chisenbury (McOmish 1996) and Potterne (Lawson 2000) and although Worth is on a much smaller scale, the midden ‘make-up’ and the finds are very similar.

As the Worth midden accumulated, a number of features were cut into it, including a hearth (1022) and a number of pits and scoops. One small, stone-lined pit (1336) was covered by a large inverted quern and within the sealed fill was about a third of a glass finger ring. This rare find has subsequently been identified as Levantine in origin and dating to about 600 BC – a very rare and early example of its type. Two crude, deep storage pits (1408 and 1513) were dug into the underlying limestone bedrock; one of these (1513) displayed evidence for an episode of pottery firing as it was being infilled.

The pottery is in the ‘All Canning’s Cross’ tradition with a variety of both decorated and plain bowls and jars. Shale is in the form of hand-worked objects (bracelets, beads and spindle whorls) as well as offcuts from preparation and working. Initial identification of the animal bone shows that sheep/goats, cattle and pigs as well as other vertebrates were present. A moderate amount of bone was worked, and weaving combs, sewing needles and tools have been identified. An unused, Armorican, copper-alloy socketed palstave axe with a high lead/tin content and dating to c. 8th/7th century BC, was unstratified in the upper levels of the midden. This item was located by metal detecting. Other small, broken items of metalwork have been identified; the metal composition implies that they also had an Armorican provenance.
2.3. Later Iron Age

A later, oval storage pit (1182) measuring 1.75m by 1.3m was 1.1m deep and had a complex infilling sequence. Pottery, together with a bronze fibula brooch in La Tène I style and a large iron dress pin both dating to the 3rd century BC imply an early Middle Iron Age date. Large amounts of animal bone and a thick deposit of charred grain were also present.

Late Iron Age occupation was evidenced by the partial structural remains of a stone-founded roundhouse (1094) which was built directly onto the midden base. Three courses of irregular limestone blocks survived. A contemporary, small, oval, stone-lined, pit (1131) was sited outside the house and had been dug into the top of the earlier storage pit. Pottery, shale, animal bone and a single Durotrigian copper alloy stater were associated with this phase in activity.

2.4. Roman

There appeared to be a hiatus in occupation until the 4th century AD, when a stone-built, rectangular structure, possibly a shale manufacturing workshop was constructed over part of the demolished roundhouse. Substantial remains survived, including a double doorway with threshold (1419 and 1420) and remnants of walling (1178, 1018 and 1450). There was a very large amount of pottery and shale debris associated with this building. Within the interior of the building at least thirty one infants had been buried. Apart from one which was aged approximately 18 months old, the remainder were neonates. The older infant was interred in a rectangular limestone cist (1123). All of the interments were within the confines of the workshop and had probably been buried under the floor.

2.5. Post-Roman

The final phase of work was conducted during construction of the housing development. Geophysical prospecting and test pitting had indicated no sub-soil features or anomalies. However human remains were encountered about 0.30m below the present grass surface of the field. A rapid project design was developed and building work ceased until all buried individuals were located and excavated. A total of 26 individuals were recorded (Plan 3) and of these, all were adult apart from a single juvenile. There was one triple burial, three double burials; the remainder were single burials. Six types of grave were encountered and varied from simple earth-cut to complex stone-lined ones. The bodies had all been carefully placed in the graves with all heads at the west end. The burials were in short rows. The extent of the cemetery has not been defined and lies outside the development area to the south and east. One grave good (a small copper alloy buckle) dates the cemetery to the period 500-700 AD.
3. Archaeology in the Community

The East Dorset Antiquarian Society (EDAS) was founded in 1983. The core aim of the society was, and continues to be, to ‘explore, record and initiate interest in local archaeology and local history to a high standard’. The Worth project is the latest in a series of interventions and excavations which have been undertaken by the society.

The ‘Worth Community Property Trust’ initiated this excavation. They are building five community houses on the edge of Worth Matravers, and the planning conditions for the development required that a ‘watching brief’ on all groundworks was undertaken. The Trust had carefully planned the development so that the houses would not damage or impinge on the archaeological heritage. However it was realised that some deposits would be damaged where the access road to the site joined the main highway. Wishing to be proactive, the Trust initiated an excavation in that specific area so that the community’s heritage could be properly recorded and understood.

One of the key aims of this project was to engage with the local community at Worth Matravers. During the excavation, the site was in full view of passers-by on the road, and on a daily basis the excavators talked about the site and the finds to all who were interested. Some local people were able to participate in the excavation. The EDAS volunteers and the Trust arranged three well-attended ‘Open Days’ in 2010 and 2011 when visitors were able to see ‘archaeology in action’, to look at finds as they came out of the ground and to see these being washed and marked. Due to the interest shown in the excavations, informative leaflets were prepared and distributed to the local community, to the visiting public and have been available at the talks and lectures. Worth residents have fund-raised for the archaeology project and a total of £1800 has been ear-marked for metal conservation.

A video film was produced by young film maker, Lloyd Morgan (son of one of the volunteers) and is available on ‘YouTube’ (www.lloydmorganproductions.co.uk) and as a DVD. This has also been linked to several local and national web sites, including EDAS, Synergy Housing, Past Horizons, Archaeology online and InDorset Television. To date it has been accessed by several thousand viewers.

A series of lectures entitled ‘Buildings and Burials, Ritual and Rubbish’ has been delivered both within the local community and to a wider audience throughout Dorset by Lilian Ladle and Bryan Popple and are detailed below:

(Lilian Ladle)
2nd October 2010    Worth village Community
15th January 2011   Worth village Community
8th March 2011      Shaftesbury Archaeology Society
1st April 2011      Dorset Archaeology and Natural History Society (Dorchester)
14th September 2011 EDAS (Wimborne)
21st September 2011 Wareham & District Archaeology & Local History Society (Wareham)
30th September      2011 Swanage Museum Group
14th October 2011   Worth village Community (Worth BC)
28th October 2011   Purbeck U3A (Worth BC)
1st November 2011   Friends of Durlston Castle (Swanage)
11th November 2011  Worth village Community (Worth AD)
4. Contribution to Archaeology in UK

When the site is published, the results will add greatly to the archaeological heritage of Purbeck and Dorset and will also enhance the regional and national data bases.

Individually the Neolithic feature, the Late Bronze Age midden and the Roman Barn are of regional significance and the Post Roman cemetery is of national significance. In addition, the glass object made from material originating in the Levant is also of national significance.

5. Post Excavation and Publication

All finds, where appropriate were washed on site and initially analysed and catalogued at Norden Barn, Corfe Castle. This facility has been made available by the National Trust at no cost. The numbers and weights of all categories of finds can be consulted in Appendix-1. The finds were then distributed to the various specialists for expert analysis and reporting. Pottery and other finds have been drawn to archaeological publishing standards

5.1. Research Opportunities

A project design to integrate findings includes:

- radiocarbon dating for key archaeological sequences (the Neolithic ditch, the midden deposits and the Post-Roman cemetery)
- placing the archaeological sequence within the known chronology of prehistoric and historic activities in South East Dorset and within southern England.
- an examination of settlement activities and land use.
- an examination of the cultural associations of societies, their human remains and evidence for non-domestic activities.
- determination of environmental change, agricultural production, food processing and storage, craft activities and trade and exchange

Grant-aid (COMMA funding through DEFRA) and developer funding has ensured professional involvement in the post-excavation programme, and analysis and reporting on all finds is well underway. Initially, EDAS volunteers identified finds to type and collated spread sheets with spot dates. Specialists were then approached to report on the excavated items. Without exception, fees have been minimal, and in some cases work has been done at no cost.
5.2 The Publication

The project is committed to produce an academic-standard report that fully records the complete archaeological findings of the EDAS involvement on this site. It is anticipated that this will be published as a BAR monograph in 2013.

The following have been commissioned to work on, and submit reports for the final publication:

**Peter Bellamy** (Terrain Archaeology) **worked and foreign stone**
The collection of stone objects will give an insight into the beginnings of the utilisation of Purbeck limestone and other imported stone which was used from the Neolithic to the end of the Post-Roman period.

**Peter Cox** (ac Archaeology) **Kimmeridge shale**
Shale was brought in to the site from the Kimmeridge coast a couple of miles away and was worked into spindle whorls, bracelets and beads in the Late Bronze Age, and bracelets and table objects in the Late Iron Age and Roman period. Shale was worked on the site for 1000 years and changes in working techniques will add to the knowledge of the development of this industry in Purbeck.

**Mark Corney and Nik Morris** (consultants), **Publication graphics, site matrix, coins and Late Iron Age, Roman and Post-Roman metalwork**
The later metalwork on the site reflects its rural status with few coins but surprising objects such as high status tweezers, brooches and bracelets.

**Emma Firth** (ac Archaeology) **fuel ash slag, metalworking debris and briquettage**
The slags are evidence for small scale industry, probably pottery making, and briquettage was involved in salt manufacture.

**Prof. Julian Henderson** (Nottingham University) **Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age glass**
The single fragment from a finger ring is an exceedingly rare find which originated in the Levant. It is the earliest piece of glass in to be found in Dorset. It has undergone electron microprobe analyses and has been submitted for thermal ion mass spectrometry. Initial results give a Levantine origin for the raw materials. The object is rare; its provenance and eventual deposition in Dorset have potentially far-reaching implications.

**Dr Clare Randall** (Poole Museum Services) **animal bone and juvenile and adult human remains**
The very large collection of animal bone spans the complete time period of the site with sheep, cattle and pig dominating. Most of the material however originated from the midden deposits. The worked bone includes wool-working tools such as needles and combs as well as scoops, gouges, knives and other objects. The assemblage will be compared with that from other Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age sites.

The analysis of this important collection of 26 human skeletons dating to the Post-Roman period will yield information on age, physique, pathological and morphological traits, sex ratios, causes of death and population dynamics. The remains will be compared and added to the small but growing corpus of 5th to 7th century burials in Dorset and beyond.
Julian Richards - worked flint
Both gravel and chalk flint was brought on to the site, with the earliest material comprising tools and debitage dating to the Early Neolithic period. The latest flint dates to the Roman period when it was used in the shale working industry.

The following are working on a voluntary basis:

Janet Bartlet (EDAS)
All ceramic ‘featured’ pottery sherds are being drawn for archive purposes and a selection will be chosen for illustration. Metal objects, worked flint, worked stone, shale and worked bone are also being drawn for publication.

Dr Brendan O’Connor and Trevor Cowie (National Museum of Scotland) - Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age metalwork
The Prehistoric metalwork report on eight copper alloy items has been received from Dr Brendan O’Connor and Mr Trevor Cowie. The bronzes can be compared with other similar objects and have been attributed to the ‘Llan Fawr’ phase of metalwork of the 8th-7th centuries BC. All the items have a high lead/tin content and originated in the Armorican region of France. The small axe in particular is a welcome addition to the ‘Couville’ type of socketed axe.

Dr Malcolm Lyne - Late Iron Age and Roman pottery
The large archive of material will add to the known corpus from Purbeck and will illuminate the development, manufacture, acquisition, use and function of Black Burnished ware pottery over a 600 year period on a small rural site.

Lilian Ladle MBE (EDAS) - prehistoric and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery
The Neolithic pottery was unexpected; further work may resolve why activity was centred on the Worth area. A very large assemblage of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was associated with the midden deposit. There appears to be a high proportion of fine ware vessels, many in the ‘All Cannings Cross’ style. Initial analysis shows that much of the pottery was probably manufactured locally.

Dr Steve McDonald (EDAS) – infant human remains
The Roman infant burials give evidence on pathology and deposition and illuminate local rural burial customs. Thirty one infants were interred within the Roman building. Innovative techniques were developed to ensure maximum bone collection. This report has been received.

Note: Environmental samples have yet to be processed and analysed. Specialists in charred plant remains will be approached to undertake this work.

Over the duration of the excavation a number of professional archaeologists visited the site, they included Dr Ann and Peter Woodward, Peter Bellamy (Terrain Archaeology), Professor Tim Darvill, Paul Cheetham and Dr Miles Russell (Bournemouth University), Nancy Grace (National Trust) and Niail Sharples (Cardiff University). In addition Professor David Hinton (Southampton University) and Dr James Gerrad (Newcastle University) gave advice. Their support, comments and thoughts were greatly appreciated.
5.3 Collaborative Research Projects

The following three projects have recently been set up. Access to facilities at Huddersfield University and at our two most prestigious museums will enable information to be gathered for larger projects.

1) **Prof Martin Richards** (Huddersfield University)  
Samples of human bones for DNA analysis and teeth for Isotope analysis are to be used in a new research project looking at the extent of immigration from the continent versus assimilation of the Romano-British locals at early Anglo-Saxon sites in the south of England. The new cemetery assemblage from Worth will be an important contribution to this project and will be using the Worth Late Iron Age and Roman material as well as the Post-Roman.

2) **The British Museum Project**  
The excavation team are currently working with Dr Ben Roberts at the British Museum. Using the finds information gained at Worth Matravers, they will be analysing, recording and cataloguing a collection of artefacts from a nearby, similar site at Langton Matravers, which were deposited in the museum over 50 years ago. The findings will be added to the British Museum website.

3) **The Natural History Museum Project**  
Negotiations with Alex Aitkin of the Molecular Biology Laboratory (Zoology Department) are in the early stages to develop a programme of DNA analysis on selected groups of animal bone. This will enhance knowledge of the development of domesticated species.

6. Archaeological Standards

The excavation was conducted using practises and guidelines issued by the Institute for Archaeologists. All relevant planning conditions were taken into consideration and licences from the Ministry of Justice were issued for the excavation of human remains.

6.1. Site Methodology

After initial removal of topsoil by a small back-acting mechanical excavator, the exposed soil layers were cleaned by hand. In the ‘access road’ area, 2m by 1m slots were set out and these were taken down to the compacted ‘hard standing’ in 0.10m spits. When archaeological features were encountered, they were initially half sectioned and where possible, totally emptied. The ‘cemetery area’ was also hand-cleaned, but in this instance due to the pressing time constraint, a large back-acting, flat bed excavator was used (very carefully!) to determine grave positions. In part this was because the graves were apparent at differing levels.

In total, 206 features of Neolithic, Middle Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age, Roman and Post-Roman were excavated and 2735 single contexts were recorded. The major features considered in this submission are illustrated on Plans 2 and 3 (see Appendices 3 and 4). A unique series of context numbers were allocated and inter-context relationships were noted together with stratigraphic information. Features were
recorded by section at scales of 1:10 and in some instances 1:20. Site plans were produced at scales of 1:25 and 1:50. Standardised recording forms were used throughout. A comprehensive digital photographic record was maintained. Finds were washed (where appropriate), marked and catalogued by material type, they are stored by material type in regulation museum boxes.

7. Effective Dissemination and Presentation

An excavation report has been submitted for inclusion in the annual Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society (Ladle forthcoming). Andrew Selkirk highlighted the site in Current Archaeology (Issue 253, 46-49). Short reports have appeared in the CBA Wessex Newsletter. Illustrated articles have been published in the magazine ‘Dorset Life’ and in the journals of the Avon Valley Archaeological Society and the Christchurch Antiquarians.

To date, 21 lectures have been given to local amenity groups (see above). Over the next few months another four talks have been arranged.

8. Deposition and Publication

The site and its finds have been fully recorded and catalogued for eventual deposition in the Dorset County Museum, Dorchester, Dorset, and will be available for future researchers. It is intended that the excavation and its results will be fully published as a BAR monograph which is scheduled for publication in 2013.

9. Innovation and Originality of Approach

The core group of excavators have expended an enormous amount of time and effort both during the field work and through many of the post-excavation processes. Skills have been learnt and enhanced over the two years of the project. Through work on previous sites, it has been possible to engage the interest of specialists who have been generous with their time and expertise, and have empowered the team to undertake tasks that would generally have been devolved to skilled technicians.

Due to the delicate and fragmentary nature of the infant human remains, a dry and wet sieving technique (using simple sieves and buckets) was developed which ensured 100% recovery of bone, some of which was incredibly small. This has enabled quantitative data to be assembled which has aided age/size determination of the infants.

A collaborative project with the British Museum has been instigated. The British Museum has a poorly catalogued, but rich assemblage of artefacts which were excavated and collected from the vicinity of Worth Matravers in the 1930s. This was donated to the museum in 1940. The dates of the artefacts are contemporary with the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman Worth Matravers assemblages. Work on this collection will enable the British
Museum to enhance their public data base and will furthermore aid research into the Worth environs. The results will be incorporated into the ‘discussion’ section of the forthcoming monograph. Likewise, a DNA project which is to be set up by the Natural History Museum should generate information regarding the genetic development of prehistoric domestic animals,

The excavation results have been startling both in quantity and quality and the work has proven that dedicated amateurs can work to a very high standard and collaborate with their professional colleagues to produce information of high academic integrity. The enthusiasm of all concerned throughout the project has ensured a continuing public interest and a high profile, so that the results of this small but very important site are disseminated to the widest audiences possible.

10. Acknowledgements

Thanks are extended to the land owner Bob Kenyon for unlimited access to the site and for the loan of much appreciated site facilities. Thanks are also due to Nancy Grace (National Trust) for storage facilities and indoor workspace.

The work was undertaken by EDAS under the direction of Lilian Ladle MBE

The success of the excavation was due to a core group of EDAS volunteers who gave freely of their time, in particular, Sue Cullinane, Andrew Morgan, Steve and Vera McDonald, Len and Pam Norris and Bryan Popple, who worked tirelessly during the ten months of the excavation and who continued helping during the post-excavation processes. The following EDAS members also helped on an ad-hoc basis: Corrine Board Claire Cullinane, John and Della Day, Nancy Grace, Alan Hawkins, Maureen and Malcolm Houghton, Do and David Michell, David Stewart, Gill Stollworthy and Peter Walker. Freddie Neville Jones (Bristol University), Kat Ashley and Kerry Barrass (Bournemouth University) were enthusiastic volunteers. Dr Ken Wheatley conducted a metal detecting survey.
11. Bibliography


Cunnington, M.E., 1923 *The Early Iron Age Inhabited Site at All Cannings Cross, Wiltshire* (Devizes).


Appendix–1: Summary of Finds

Football Field, Worth Matravers

Total numbers/weights of finds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>number</th>
<th>weight (g)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slag</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Animal bone</td>
<td>12,889</td>
<td>61,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worked animal bone</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell</td>
<td>2317</td>
<td>10,112</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shale</td>
<td>982</td>
<td>16,184</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The human bone has not been counted or weighed but there were remains from 31 infants, one juvenile and 28 adults.
Appendix-2: Plan 1 the Complete Site

Location of archaeological interventions in Football Field, Worth Matravers.
Appendix-3: Plan 2 Site Features

Location of significant features excavated in 2010 and 2011.
Appendix-4: Plan 3 of the Post Roman Cemetery

Location of graves in Post Roman cemetery.
Appendix-5 : Plan 4 Postholes of a Late Bronze Age Roundhouse

Location of post holes of Middle bronze Age roundhouse (1600) uncovered at extreme western edge of site.
## Appendix-6 : Site Images

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Image No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Comment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Initial site clearance</td>
<td></td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>View of the site to the south-west; Roman building and wall of the LIA house</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>LIA house wall, LBA ‘quern pit’ and the stone alignment. LBA compacted limestone ‘hard standing’</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Neolithic ditch, overlaid by the ‘hard standing’.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age sherds of ‘All Canning’s Cross’ type pottery</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Quern stone covering Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit. With associated artefacts..</td>
<td></td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>The Late Middle Iron Age storage pit</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Late Bronze Age, Armorican, bronze, socketed axe (c. 600 BC)</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Roman building with threshold stone and padstone.</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Fragment of Levantine glass finger ring (c. 600 BC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Infant remains buried beside the threshold.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Roman shale fragments</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Stone cist with an infant burial</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Fragment of Late Roman ‘corrugated’ shale bracelet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>The double stone alignment</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Excavation of the Post-Roman cemetery.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Open Day.</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Burial of three adults, from the Post-Roman cemetery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Finds were washed on site</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Core group of EDAS excavating team</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Image-1: Initial site clearance. The large flat limestone slabs of the wall of the rectangular Roman building are visible (upper left-hand side) with rubble ‘tumble’ inside the building itself.

Image-2: View of the site to the south-west; the remnant wall of the Roman building is between the excavators, the wall of the LIA house is in the foreground.

Image-3: The LIA house wall is centre with the LBA ‘quern pit’ to the right, and the stone alignment is visible above. Features are either placed on or cutting into the LBA compacted limestone ‘hard standing’.

Image-4: Excavation of the Neolithic ditch, this was only apparent once the ‘hard standing’ had been removed.
Image-5: A very large quern stone covered a small stone-lined, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit. A complete spindle whorl and a partly perforated whorl were deliberately placed nearby. The glass ring fragment was in this pit.

Image-6: The Late Middle Iron Age deep storage pit during excavation, showing the later, stone-lined pit on top, Roman stone cist, set into the cobbles, upper right.

Image-7: Roman building with threshold stone and padstone, large exterior porch slab and paving. Wall remnants in the foreground.

Image-8: Infant remains buried beside the threshold.
Image-9: Stone cist with an infant burial placed on its base, the tiny skull is in the right hand corner. The remains were covered with soil and raw clay.

Image-10: The enigmatic double stone alignment during initial excavation.

Image-11: Open Day, 12th June 2010; over 80 visitors came to view the excavation and look at the finds.

Image-12: Finds were washed on site; by the time the excavation had been completed, all finds had been washed ready for analysis.
Image-13: Visit by Niall Sharples (Cardiff University) to discuss implications of the ‘midden site’ within a local and national context.

Image-14: A rim sherd from a round-bottomed, Early Neolithic bowl and contemporary flint flakes, from the ditch feature, sealed underneath the cobble layer.

Image-15: Early Iron Age pottery – top of a decorated jar.

Image-16: Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age bowl sherds of ‘All Canning’s Cross’ type pottery.
Image-17: Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age wool working tools; a bone weaving comb and sewing needles.

Image-18: Late Bronze Age, Armorican, bronze, socketed axe (c. 600 BC)

Image-19: Fragment of Levantine glass finger ring (c. 600 BC)

Image-20: Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age shale spindle whorl and bracelet fragments with a Roman lathe core.
Image-21: Fragment of Late Roman ‘corrugated’ shale bracelet

Image-22: Excavation of the Post-Roman cemetery, building work proceeding in the background.

Image-23: Excavated remains of three adults buried together, from the Post-Roman cemetery.

Image-24: Group photo of core EDAS excavating team in 2011.