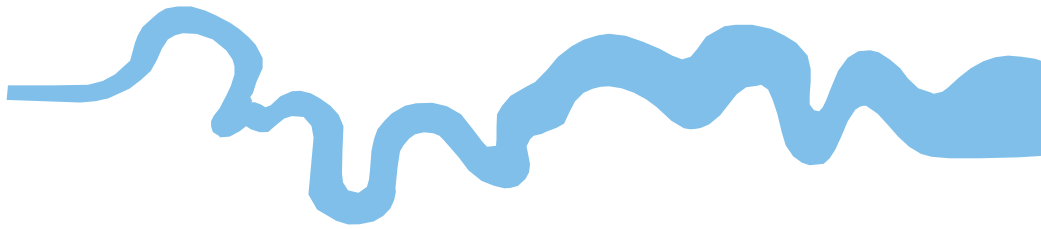


**T V A S**



**SOUTH WEST**

**Medieval field systems at Barnaby Mead,  
Gillingham, Dorset**

**Archaeological Excavation**

**by Mariusz Paszkiewicz**

**Site Code: BMG18/232**

**(ST 8101 2683)**

# **Medieval field systems at Barnaby Mead, Gillingham, Dorset**

**An Archaeological Excavation**

**Draft Publication Report**

**for Drew Smith Group**

by Mariusz Paszkiewicz

TVAS South West

Site Code BMG 18/232

**November 2020**

## Summary

**Site name:** Land at Barnaby Mead, Gillingham, Dorset

**Grid reference** ST 8101 2683

**Site activity:** Excavation

**Date and duration of project:** 16th January to 23rd May 2019

**Project manager:** Agata Socha-Paszkwicz

**Site supervisor:** Mariusz Paszkiewicz

**Site code:** BMG 18/232

**Area of site:** c. 0.44ha excavated within overall site 2.2ha

**Summary of results:** The excavation revealed an episodic use of the site, from the Mesolithic period to the 14th century AD. Only residual finds of Mesolithic flint and pottery of Roman and Saxon date were recovered from features of later date. As anticipated, the main focus of the fieldwork was on a series of medieval plot boundary ditches, gullies, pits and spreads related to agricultural activity. This medieval activity expanded its area in the 11th century with further redefinition and reorganization of the field system continued until the 13th or 14th century. Subsequent use of the site after the medieval period was represented by rectilinear enclosed fields and the orchard possibly associated with nearby Bay Farm.

**Location and reference of archive:** The archive is presently held at TVAS, Southwest Office, Taunton and will be deposited at Dorset County Museum in due course.

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[www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp](http://www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp).*

Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 18.11.20 Steve Preston ✓ 12.11.20
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# Medieval Field Systems at Barnaby Mead, Gillingham, Dorset An Archaeological Excavation

by Mariusz Paszkiewicz

Report 18/232

## Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological excavation carried out on land at Barnaby Mead, Gillingham, Dorset (ST 8110 2678) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Paul White, of Drew Smith Group, 7-9 Mill Court, The Sawmill, Durley, Southampton, Hampshire, SO32 2EJ.

Planning permission (2/2016/0149/OUT) has been gained from North Dorset District Council for the residential development of the site, subject to a condition which required a programme of archaeological works to identify, excavate and record archaeological deposits which could be affected by the development. This was in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and North Dorset District Council's policies on archaeology.

The excavation comprised the third stage of the investigation of the site following two evaluations (Valentin 2001; Carter 2016). The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Steve Wallis, Senior Archaeological Officer of Dorset County Council, the archaeological adviser to North Dorset District Council.

The project was funded by Drew Smith Group and managed by Agata Socha-Paszkiewicz. The fieldwork was supervised by Mariusz Paszkiewicz assisted by Dominika Golebiowska, Arkadiusz Piszcz and Piotr Wróbel. The fieldwork took place between 16th January to 23rd May 2019. Illustrations were prepared by Dominika Golebiowska and Nicholas Dawson.

The archive is presently held at TVAS South West, Taunton and will be deposited at Dorset County Museum in due course.

## Location, topography and geology

The development site is located immediately to the north-east of the Gillingham town centre (Fig. 1) and comprises a sub-rectangular area of land of approximately 2.2ha forming two pasture fields enclosed by established hedgerows. It is bounded to the south by the playing field of Gillingham school, to the east and west by residential properties whilst its northern boundary is adjacent to the River Shreen (Fig 2). The overall site

slopes down gradually from 80m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the highest, southernmost point to 70m aOD at the northern end of the field. The excavation concentrated on the south-east corner of the overall development site. The underlying geology is mapped as Kimmeridge Clay Formation – Mudstone (BGS 1996). The geology observed in the excavated areas was light grey to grey clay and mudstone.

## **Archaeological background**

There were no previously recorded archaeological sites or monuments within the development area. Immediately to the north of the site an early Neolithic settlement was identified during the construction of the Gillingham Grammar School's swimming pool in 1912 (Crocker 1998). Further from the site a number of previous archaeological investigations in Gillingham, have found an evidence of Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval occupation. Late Iron Age and Roman settlement have been recorded 1.5km north-west of the site at Common Mead Lane, there were few features, but unstratified artefacts confirmed a 1st century BC/AD ('Durotrigian') phase followed by apparently continuous occupation from *c.* AD 75 into 4th century (Moore and Ross 1989). Investigations at Chantry Fields revealed two large stone and clay ovens from which archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon dates of late-7th to early-8th century were obtained. The ovens were surrounded by a group of earthworks dated, in the main, by pottery to the 12th and 13th centuries (Heaton 1992).

Historically Gillingham is first mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for the year 1016 when a battle with the Danes is recorded at Penselwood near Gillingham. It is likely that the manor at Kings Court, just outside the town, on the confluence of the River Lodden and Fern Brook, was established by the late 11th century as a royal hunting lodge and remained in royal hands following the Norman Conquest. Archbishop Anselm visited William Rufus at Gillingham in 1094, two charters of Henry I were signed here and there was a keeper of the King's houses at Gillingham in 1160-61 (Penn 1980, 68). South of Gillingham and on the other side of the river Lodden, King's Court Palace was a royal hunting lodge and this moated site is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument (1017276).

At the time of Domesday Book (1086) Gillingham (spelt variously as *Gelingeham*, *Ingeligham* or *Gelingham*) was reckoned one of the largest manors in the county (Williams and Martin 1992, 192, 199, 205, 209, 215, 225 and 228) and divided between eight landholders in Dorset and one in Wiltshire. Unfortunately this makes for a complicated assessment of its size and worth. The King's lands, for example, are either not assessed at all (Williams and Martin 1992, 199) or included as an unknown fraction of his total holdings in five manors, all of which he 'inherited' from King Edward. The population of these five holdings amounted to 215 free

families and 20 slaves. Of the holdings in Gillingham that are more certainly established, the Church of St Mary of Cranbourne held land for two ploughs, with 7 acres of meadow and a population of 5 families, which had been a gift from Hugh (probably Earl Hugh, a major Dorset landowner) to the Church, having come from the King's farm. There is an unusual notation that the King (William) had given the Church of Gillingham to St Mary (ie of Cranbourne) in return for the land on which he built Wareham Castle: possibly this was the same transaction, as both were valued at 40s. More straightforward is the entry for the land held by Turstin fitzRolf in Gillingham from the king, and Bernard from him. Alweald held it before the Conquest, and it was rated at 3½ hides. There was arable land for four ploughs. In demesne were 2 plough teams, and 8 slaves; and just one villan with 2 ploughs. There were 12 acres of meadows. Clearly the one villan could not have required two plough teams, so this entry must be incomplete; in which it is matched by the entry for Fulchred whose lands in Gillingham were listed in Wiltshire and which also housed one bordar with two ploughs. Four king's thegns (Edwin, Godric, Wulfwine and Edward the Huntsman) also had small parcels of land, adding only another 4 families to the population.

The more specific archaeological potential of the site itself has been highlighted by two phases of evaluation (Valentin 2001; Carter 2016). These revealed evidence for medieval settlement, including the presence of late Saxon pottery in the south-east part of the site. A well-constructed surface interpreted as a trackway or minor Roman road was recorded in the central part of the site.

## **Original Objectives**

The general objectives of the project were:

- to sample excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the areas threatened by the development;

- to produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site;

- to establish the character of these deposits in attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic, etc; and to

- produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations or palaeoenvironmental studies in the region.

Specific research objectives of this project were to address the following questions:

- When was the site first occupied?

- When was the site abandoned?

What is the nature of any occupation of the site and what is its extent? What activities were taking place on the site?

What is the nature and date of any landscape features encountered (edge fields, boundary features, large enclosures) and what is their spatial organisation?

What is the chronology and organisation details of the landscape features if found?

How did these landscape features relate to occupied areas?

The potential and significance of any such deposits located were to be assessed according to research priorities such as those set out in the archaeology of South West England (Webster 2007).

## **Excavation Methodology**

Four areas were selected for excavation based on the results of the archaeological evaluations. Areas A and B aimed to target the trackway whilst Areas C and D aimed to record the medieval features (Fig. 2; Pls 1, 2 and 3). As the initial extent of Area A failed to uncover the remains of the track, it was extended to the north and to the south where a 2m wide trench was excavated, resulting in an area of irregular shape of 128 sq m. The initial extent of the Area B also failed to identify the remains of the track and the decision was made to extend Area C further to the north so it joined with Area B. This resulted in an L-shaped area of excavation of 3058 sq m. Covering 1220 sq m, Area D was opened as planned, albeit reduced slightly by a reptile exclusion zone.

Topsoil and overburden were removed by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket to expose the uppermost surface of archaeological deposits under constant archaeological supervision. Machines and dumpers were not allowed to track over the stripped areas. Following machine clearance, all investigation of archaeological levels was by hand. All discrete features were half-sectioned as a minimum, with full excavation in selected cases where larger, well stratified assemblages were found. Enclosure ditches and linear features related to agricultural or settlement activity were excavated at a minimum of 20% in 1-3m long slots. All termini and intersections were examined. A range of context types across the site were sampled for environmental evidence. A full written, drawn and photographic record of excavation was made.

A catalogue of excavated features with a summary of phasing is provided as Appendix 1.

## **Results**

The excavation revealed evidence for continuous activity from the medieval period into the early modern period. The main period of activity occurred between the 11th and the 13th centuries. Prior to this there is some

evidence for sporadic activity in the Mesolithic, Roman and Saxon periods. No features could be assigned to prehistoric, Roman or Saxon periods, which are present only as residual finds in later features.

The uncovered archaeology was dominated by linear gullies and ditches with occasional pits and spreads concentrated in the north and south-east part of Area C and east part of Area D (Fig. 3.). These ditches and gullies can be interpreted as forming field systems which evolved over time from long and narrow parcels (selions) characteristic of a Medieval open field system to larger, rectilinear fields and ditched enclosures. A high level of modern activity (heavy ploughing and dense drainage) caused breaks in the continuity of linear features with most features preserved only as shallow features filled with a single deposit and some being erased entirely.

### **Phase summary**

The finds and deposits on the site are discussed using the following phasing scheme based on ceramic material and stratigraphy. None of the pottery from medieval contexts can be dated more closely than between the 11th to 13th centuries: none appears to be later and although three contexts can only be dated to the 15th century or later these are taken to be pos-medieval.

Phase 0: Prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon

Phases 1–4: Medieval; between 11th and 13th centuries

Phase 5: Post-Medieval

Phase 6: Post-Medieval/Modern

### *Prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon*

A single flint blade of Mesolithic date was recovered from the subsoil (51) in Area B. Three sherds of possible Roman pottery were recovered as residual finds in ditch 1030 (slot 229) and in ditch 1031 (slot 232) at the southern part of site. Saxon pottery was also recovered as clearly residual material. All were found in association with later material. Four sherds of pottery which may be of Middle/Late Saxon date were found in ditches 1005 (slot 29), 1013 (slot 41), 1026 (slot 208) and 1029 (slot 226). A more substantial group of 42 sherds of late Saxon pottery comparable with late 10th /early 11th century material, was found in ditches 1015 (slot 48), 1017 (slot 43 and 120), 1025 (slot 209), 1030 (slot 224 and 229) and spread 351. No cut features belong to this phase, but the finds do point to some activity on the site in these periods. Some of the late Saxon sherds in the earliest medieval ditches (in particular ditch 1017) are not necessarily residual if the early phase begins as early as the 11th century.



### *Phases 1–4: Medieval*

These phases see most of the activity on site. A series of intercutting features including pits and spread suggest sub-phasing of occupation on the site during this period; however as the vast majority of features were filled with near-identical single deposits of light to brown grey silty clay with very few inclusions, the relationships between features were often difficult to establish. Additionally, a relatively high percentage of intersections have been truncated by modern and recent land drainage. Equally repetitive were features' profiles with most being shallow splayed u – shaped with gradual sides. It was also not possible to assign more precise dating to the sub-phases, only a relative sequence based on stratigraphy and landscape logic.

Where pottery is mentioned in feature descriptions for any of Phases 1 to 4, it is all of 11th to 13th century date unless stated otherwise.

#### *Phase 1 (Fig 4)*

The features assigned to this sub-phase were cut by all others suggesting that they comprised the earliest medieval phase of occupation. A small handful of discrete features have been tentatively allocated to this phase based on stratigraphy and location.

#### Linear features (Figs 3, 4, 7 and 8)

Linear features: 215, 1000, 1001, 1004, 1017, 1019, 1024, 1025, 1028 and 1030 which were all orientated south-south-east to north-north-west, and parallel to one another, seemed to be remains of Medieval open fields system (selions).

Gully 1000 was located almost in the centre of, and by the northern limit of Area D. It was orientated NNW-SSE and stretched for 4m from the site boundary terminating at the southern end. It was 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep (Fig. 7) and contained eight sherds of medieval pottery. The gully was cut by ditch 1002, allocated to phase 3.

Ditch 1001 was 1m to the west of gully 1000. It was orientated N-S, 0.80m wide and 0.08m deep (Fig. 7) with a single fill which contained seven sherds of pottery. The ditch extended for 3m from the northern limit of excavation and terminated at the southern end. It was also cut by ditch 1002. In the north-west corner of Area D was ditch 1004 aligned SSE-NNW, c. 6m long, between 0.5–0.7m wide and 0.1m deep (Fig. 7). It contained a single fill which produced 25 sherds of pottery. This was also cut by ditch 1002 but no relationship was established between the ditch and gully 1003. It is probable that ditch 1004 continued into area C where it was recorded as ditch 1017.

Ditch 1017 was recorded in the west of Area C. It was aligned NNW-SSE, 22.5m long, between 0.5 and 0.8m wide and c. 0.2m deep (Fig. 7; Pl. 5). It contained a single deposit which included seven sherds of medieval pottery and three residual Saxon sherds. The ditch extended beyond the southern limit of Area C and at the northern it petered out underneath subsoil on which modern track 1009 was constructed. This feature seems to be a continuation of ditch 1004 in Area D. It was cut by every other feature that reached it.

Gully 1019 was located some 6m to the west of gully 1017. It was orientated NNW-SSE, 19m long, 0.5m wide and between 0.15–0.24m deep (Fig. 8; Pl. 9) and produced 19 sherds of pottery. The gully extended beyond the southern limit of excavation and at the northern terminal it was cut by ditch 1012, included in Phase 3. It was also cut by later ditch 1015 but no relationship could be established between it and gully 1014.

Two shallow gullies 1024 and 1025 were parallel to one another and aligned SSE-NNW. Both survived to the length of c. 9m, were c. 0.5m wide and between 0.06–0.18m deep. Both were cut by gully 1026. Gully 1024 had a southern terminus, but the northern end petered out and became untraceable (Fig. 8; Pls 6 and 7). It contained no datable artefacts. Gully 1025 petered out at both ends with no clear terminals observed. It contained seven sherds of 11th- to 13th-century pottery and one sherd of late Saxon pottery. It was cut by pit 204.

Some 10m to the south of gullies 1024 and 1025 were ditch 215 and its re-cut 1028 (Fig. 9; Pl. 8) They were slightly curving and aligned SSE-NNW. Both had northern terminals, but petered out at the southern end. Ditch 215 survived to c. 8m in length, it was 0.5m wide and 0.18 deep and contained no finds. Ditch 1028 measured 13m in length, between 0.38–0.60m in width and from 0.04–0.22m in depth. It contained 12 sherds of pottery. Whilst its central extent has been erased completely the ditch seems to continue further to the south of Area C where it was recorded as ditch 1030.

Ditch 1030 was located in the south-west part of Area C. Aligned roughly SSE-NNW its southern extent was gently turning westwards. The ditch petered out at the northern end to appear again some 20m further to the north as ditch 1028 whilst its southern terminal was cut by ditch 1031 (Fig. 9). It was c. 17m long, between 0.8m and 1m wide and from 0.14–0.47m deep (Fig. 9) and contained 47 sherds of 11th- to 13th-century pottery, along two sherds of Roman pottery and 34 sherds of late Saxon pottery which are considered to be residual but might not be. The ditch cut pit 230.

#### Discrete features (Figs 3 and 4)

Pits 21 and 39 were recorded by the northern edge of Area D. Circular pit 21 was 1.2m in diameter and 0.07m deep with shallow concave sides and flat base (Fig. 7) and contained two sherds of pottery. It had an unclear relationship with ditch 1002. Pit 39 was sub-circular, 1m in diameter and 0.12m deep and was cut by ditch 1002 (Fig. 8). The pit was filled by single deposit which contained six sherds of medieval pottery.

Pit 17 was to the south of the terminus of the ditch 1004. It was 1.12m long, 0.80m wide and 0.1m deep and contained four sherds of sherds of pottery of 11th to 13th century date in its single fill.

A cluster of three shallow pits (216, 219 and 220) was located between ditches 1029 and 1030 in the southern part of Area C (Figs 4 and 9). All were shallow with concave sides and flat bases and contained a very similar single deposit of brownish grey silty clay with very occasional charcoal. Pit 216 was oval in plan, 1.74m long, 1.20m wide and 0.12m deep, and contained four sherds of pottery broadly dated to the medieval period. Pit 219 was also oval in plan, 1.68m long, 1.20m wide and 0.16m deep and yielded 14 sherds of pottery. Pit 220 was circular in plan and truncated by modern land drain. It was c. 0.70m in diameter, 0.20m deep and contained 12 sherds of pottery.

Pit 230 was located some 7.5 further to the south-east from pit 220. It was circular in plan, 1.30m in diameter and 0.20m deep and contained single fill of dark yellow grey silty clay which produced 17 sherds of pottery.

Pit 233 and two spreads (351 and 354) were situated between ditch 1031 and southern limit of excavation (Figs 3 and 9). Pit 233 was oval in plan, 4m long, 2.4m wide and 0.12m deep, contained single fill of dark brown grey silty clay with little charcoal and five sherds of pottery broadly dated to the Medieval period. Sub-oval in plan spread 351 consisted of brown grey silty clay with moderate charcoal. It was 1.68m long, 1.20m wide and 0.16m deep and produced 14 sherds of pottery of 11th to 13th century date and a single sherd of residual Saxon pottery. Oval spread 354 was found adjacent to the north of pit 233, 4m long, 2.5m wide and 0.1m deep and comprised five sherds of pottery.

### *Phase 2 (Fig. 4)*

At some time between the 11th and 13th century this earliest, fragmentarily preserved long and narrow field system described above appeared to be replaced by a more cellular system of rectilinear fields formed by linear features: 124, 1003, 1010, 1013, 1014, 1016, 1026 and 1027.

Gully 1026 was aligned WSW-ENE, 12m long, between 0.18–0.36m wide and from 0.06–0.16m deep (Fig. 8; Pl. 7). It contained six sherds of pottery of 11th to 13th century date and three sherds of late Saxon pottery. It was perpendicular to and cut across gullies 1024 and 1025. It joined contemporary ditch 1027 (in section it appeared to cut the latter but they clearly belonged together) but its relationship with ditch 1023 was truncated by a modern land drain.

An L shaped gully 1003 was recorded near in the north-western corner of Area D (Figs 3, 4 and 8; Pls 5 and 9). It extended WSW-ENE from the western boundary of Area D and, after c. 9 m, turned sharply to the

NNW for further 4m where it was lost beyond the northern limit of Area D. It is very likely that it continued into Area C where it was recorded as 1016. The gully was 0.5m wide and from 0.05m to 0.27m deep and yielded ten sherds of pottery.

Gully 1016 was located in the western corner of the northern part of Area C where it terminated after *c.* 7m. It was 0.4m wide and from 0.05–0.15m deep and produced 12 sherds of pottery. No relationship was established between gully 1016 and ditch 1015.

Some 4.5m to the NNW from gully 1016 and on the same alignment was ditch 1013. It was perpendicular and very likely contemporary to ditch 1014 (Figs 4 and 8). The gully began at the junction with ditch 1014 and terminated after some 9m further to the north-west. It was 0.5–0.6m wide and between 0.06–0.34m deep (Fig. 9) and produced 79 sherds of pottery of 11th to 13th century date along with a single residual sherd of Saxon pottery. No relationship could be established between the gully 1013 and the ditch 1012.

A short, *c.* 5 m stretch, of the ditch 124 was recorded in the north-east corner of Area C. It was orientated ENE-WSW, 0.73m wide and 0.33m deep (Fig 8) and produced 10 sherds of pottery. To the north-east this was truncated by later ditch 1028, to the south-west was sealed by modern track 1029 emerging again at the other side of the track where it was recorded as ditch 1010.

Ditch 1010 was in line with described above ditch 124. It terminated after some 14m towards south-west some 2m away from the terminus of, perpendicular to it, ditch 1027 seemingly forming an entrance to the rectilinear field enclosed by ditches 1010, 1013, 1014 and 1027. Ditch 1010 was 0.5m wide, 0.10m deep and produced just a single sherd of medieval pottery. It was clearly cut by ditch 1011 and in plan appeared to be cut by ditch 1020; these two were too ephemeral in section to establish certain relationship between them.

Ditch 1014 was orientated ENE-WSW, *c.* 30m in long, from 0.65 to 1.15m wide and between 0.1 to 0.45m deep and contained 61 sherds of pottery (Fig. 8, Pls 1 and 7). The ditch was parallel to ditches 124 and 1010 and perpendicular to the gullies 1013 and 1016 and to the ditch 1024. It extended beyond the eastern limit of area C and the western terminus where it appeared to join 1027, was truncated by ditch 1023. It was also cut by ditches 1020 and 1021 and in turn cut earlier ditches 1013 and 1017. No relationship was established between ditch 1014 and gully 1019.

Ditch 1027 was aligned NNW-SSE, some 27.5m long, between 0.45m to 0.8m wide and *c.* 0.2m deep (Figs 8 and 9) and produced 18 sherds of pottery. This ditch was perpendicular to the very likely contemporary to it ditches 124, 1010 and 1014. It cut gully 1026 whilst its southern extent was sealed by spread 277.

### *Phase 3 (Fig. 5)*

This sub-phase is marked by subsequent reorganization of the field system as the smaller rectilinear fields in the north-east part of site seem fall into disuse and are replaced by a much larger field, extended westwards, enclosed by ditches 1005, 1006, 1012, 1018, 1022, 1029 and 1031.

A pair of ditches 1005 and 1006, aligned SSE-NNW, were excavated along south-western boundary of Area D. To the north ditch 1005 cut ditch 1006, being a later redefinition of this side of the field boundary which appeared to continue into Area C as ditch 1018 (Figs 7 and 8). These two ditches displayed approximately the same dimensions and were *c.* 21m long, 0.9m to 1.2m wide, 0.1m to 0.34 deep and contained similar single deposits of dark grey silty clay. Ditches 1005 and 1006 produced 35 and 36 sherds of pottery of 11th to 13th century date, respectively, with one sherd of residual Saxon pottery also recovered from the latter. Both appeared to cut earlier gully 1003, though the relationship was not especially clear in either case (Fig. 8) and both were cut by later ditch 1002. Another feature (24) cutting 1006 at the edge of excavation was only very partially exposed and might just be a tree-bole.

Ditch 1018 was a likely continuation of ditch 1005 into Area C. It was *c.* 4.5m long, 0.95m wide and 0.1m deep and contained 22 sherds of pottery. The northern terminal of the ditch was cut by ditch 1015.

Ditch 1012 was excavated to the north-east of Area C. It was orientated ENE-WSW, *c.* 17.5m long, from 0.74–1.35m wide, between 0.17–0.34m deep (Fig. 8; Pl. 10) and contained 13 sherds of pottery. The ditch extended beyond the eastern limit of area C and the western terminal petered out and became untraceable. It clearly cut gully 1019 whilst but no relationship was established between this and ditch 1013 and its junction with, earlier ditch 1017 was truncated by modern pit 119.

Located some 8.5m to the north-west, was 6.5m long, stretch of a gully 1022; although in itself undated, this was a likely continuation of ditch 1012 where a portion has either been erased completely by later activity or, as gully 1022 had a clear terminus, the gap between the two indicates the location of the entrance to the large field enclosed by ditches 1005 and 1006, 1018, 1029 and 1031 (Fig. 5). The gully's western portion was truncated by clearly later ditch 1023.

Ditch 1029 was recorded in the southernmost part of Area C. Aligned NNW-SSE, it was parallel to the pair of ditches 1005 and 1006 and perpendicular to ditch 1031. It was *c.* 24.5m long, from 0.5–0.9m wide and between 0.1–0.2m deep (Fig. 9) and contained 26 sherds of pottery of 11th to 13th century date along with a single sherd of Saxon pottery which is considered to be residual. Its northern terminus was sealed by spread 284 and it seemed to be cut by ditch 1031 at the southern end; however this was not very clear in section.

Ditch 1031 was aligned NNE-SSW and perpendicular and adjacent to the southern end of ditch 1029. It was c. 36m long, between 0.65m and 1.05m wide and c. 0.35m deep (Fig. 9) and contained 24 sherds of pottery. The ditch extended beyond the eastern and western limit of Area C and clearly cut ditch 1030 whilst its relationship with ditch 1029 is considered to be uncertain.

#### Pits

Three pits (148, 149 and 204) were found in the north-west portion of Area C. There are only tentatively included in this phase based just on the fact that pit 204 cut earlier gully 1025 and their location close to the probable field entrance formed by ditches 1012 and 1022 (although for 148 and 149 a place in the earlier phases is perhaps equally probable). Oval pit 204 was 1.15m long, 0.70m wide and 0.22m deep and contained same as in pits 148 and 149, single fill which comprised three sherds of pottery broadly dated to Medieval period. Pit 204 truncated gullies 1025 and 1026. Pits 148 (Fig 8) and 149 were both sub-circular in plan, 0.53m and 0.60m in diameter and 0.06m and 0.12m deep respectively. Both were filled with single deposit of grey brown silty clay and produced single sherd of pottery.

#### *Phase 4 (Fig 5)*

Stratigraphy suggests that these features comprised the latest of the medieval phases of occupation. A small handful of discrete features have been allocated to this phase based on stratigraphy and location. Linear features: 1002, 1008, 1011, 1015 and 1023 which were all orientated south-south-east to north-north-west, and parallel to one another appear to form the very regular sides of what have now become just two rectangular enclosures.

In the northern part of the area D was ditch 1002 aligned SSW-NNE, 22m in length, 1.2m wide and 0.5m deep (Pls. 4; Figs 7 and 8). It contained 117 sherds of 11th- to 13th-century pottery. The ditch extended beyond the western and northern limit of area D and it cut all of linear features 1000, 1001, 1003, 1004, 1005 and 1006 and pit 39 (Fig. 8). It was truncated by a modern drain and possibly by medieval pit 21 though this was less clear (Fig. 7). Located five metres to the north of the southern limit of Area C's northern extension was ditch 1015 orientated NNE-SSW. This measured c. 28m in length, from 1.0–1.5m wide and between 0.20–0.45m deep (Fig 8) and its fill contained 33 sherds of medieval pottery; a single sherd of Saxon pottery must clearly be residual by this point. The ditch extended beyond the eastern limit of excavation and the western terminal displayed an unclear relationship with ditch 1023, but it did not extend beyond the latter and thus they appear to be contemporary. It was truncated by modern ditch 1021 and appeared to be cut by ditch 1020 in plan, though there

was too much damage from roots and a land drain for this to be clearly established in section. Ditch 1015 truncated earlier linear features 1017, 1018 and 1019 and most probably also 1016 though this was unclear.

Situated in extreme north of Area C, ditch 1008 was orientated NNE-SSW (Fig 7 and 8). It was c. 42m in length, from 1.05–1.12m wide and between 0.26–0.40m deep and contained 18 sherds of pottery. The ditch extended beyond the eastern and western limits of area C. It was truncated by modern ditch 15 and gully 1007, and itself truncated earlier features 124 (which was probably but not clearly, part of ditch 1010), 1022 and 1023.

Ditch 1023 was aligned NNW-SSE, 26m long, 0.90m wide and 0.38m deep (Fig 8) and contained 32 sherds of pottery. It truncated gully 1026. The ditch extended beyond the southern limit of area D and at the north it either terminated on or was cut by ditch 1008. Ditch 1023 truncated earlier linear features 1014 and 1022 but no relationship was established between it and ditches 1015 and 1027 due to modern land drains.

In the northern part of the area C was ditch 1011 aligned SSE-NNW, c. 6m in length, from 0.48m to 0.7m wide and between 0.06–0.20m deep. It contained five sherds of medieval pottery. At the northern it petered out underneath subsoil on which the modern track 1009 was laid and it cut gully 1010.

Situated in the middle of extended area C were pit 214 and two spreads (277 and 284). Oval pit 214 was 1.6m long, minimum 1.3m wide and 0.28m deep, contained 33 sherds of medieval pottery (Fig. 9). Sub-oval spread 277 was 1.50m long, minimum 0.45mm wide and 0.20m deep, contained seven sherds of pottery (Fig. 9) and cut ditch 1027. Oval spread 284 was 2.5m long, 1.5m wide and 0.12m deep, contained six sherds of pottery dating between the 11th and 13th centuries, and overlay the terminal of ditch 1029.

### *Phase 5: Post-Medieval (Fig 6)*

Evidence for this period was insubstantial, consisting of only five shallow pits (1, 2, 3, 6, 7) and small animal croft 1021. The enclosure gully was rectangular in shape and measured c. 19m across NNW-SSE and c. 5m WSW-ENE. Four slots were excavated, most sections showed a splayed U-shaped profile, between 0.29m to 0.60m wide and 0.03m to 0.12m deep. Gully 1021 contained a copper-alloy spherical bell, a sherd of 16th century pottery and four sherds of residual medieval pottery. The gully extended beyond the southern limit of area C, and truncated earlier ditches 1014 and 1015 but no relationship was established between it and 1020.

The pits situated in area D may have been filled at the same time, as the soils from the five of them were indistinguishable. Pit 1 was circular, 0.90m in diameter and 0.15m deep, contained 3 sherds of post-medieval pottery. Sub-oval pit 2 was 1.06m long, 0.98m wide and 0.14m deep and contained no datable finds. Oval pit 3 was 1.5m long, 1.38m wide and 0.17m deep (Fig. 7), contained single sherds of medieval pottery and a post-

medieval iron shoe patten. Sub-circular pit 6 was 1m in diameter and 0.13m deep, contained two sherds of post-medieval pottery and two sherds of residual medieval pottery. Circular pit 7, 1.15m in diameter and 0.18m deep (Fig 7), contained no dating evidence. No datable finds were recovered from pits 2 and 7, only the proximity of the other pits suggests a similar date for them.

### *Phase 6: Post-Medieval/Modern (Fig 6)*

The final phase of landscape development took place in later post-medieval times. The main post-medieval activity comprised ditched boundaries defining large fields (4, 15 and 1020) and trackway 1009. Situated in the middle of Area C was ditch 1020, aligned NNW-SSE, 22m long, 1.2m wide and 0.26m deep which contained 10 sherds of 11th- to 13th-century pottery and 1 sherd of post-medieval pottery. The ditch extended beyond the southern limit of area D and to the north it petered out underneath subsoil on which the modern track 1009 was laid. Ditch 1020 truncated earlier ditch 1014 and in plan appeared to cut ditch 1015, though they were too much disturbed by roots and land drains for this to be clearly established in section. Ditch 1020 also appeared to cut ditch 1010 in plan, but they were too ephemeral for this to be clearly established in section, and no relationship was established between the ditch and gully 1021. Although the relationships with most of the linear features within the excavated area could not be established the ditch clearly follows the alignment of the existing field boundary and is also visible outside the excavated area as a SE-NW cropmark parallel to the present field boundaries (Fig. 2) which suggests a late post-medieval/Modern date for the ditch.

Aligned WSW-ENE ditch 4 in Area A was very likely same as ditch 15 in the north-east of Area D. While ditch 4 produced no datable artefacts and ditch 15 only two sherds of post-medieval pottery, both recorded ditch lengths, like Ditch 1021, correlate well with the cropmarks visible on satellite imagery of the site and with the present alignment of the field boundaries. Ditch 4 was 10m long, 0.6m wide and 0.18m deep. Ditch 15 measured 12m in length, 0.98m wide and 21m deep (Fig 7) and contained one sherd of late medieval and one sherd of post-medieval pottery. In centre of the area D was gully 1007, aligned SSE-NNW, 20m in length, 0.1m wide and 0.1m deep. Gully 1007 extended beyond the northern limit of excavation and at the south it petered out in front of the modern track 1009. It cut ditches 15 and 1008 and was cut by a modern drain (13).

Located in the north part of area C, trackway 1009 was laid on top of subsoil 51 (Fig. 8). It was 20m long, 2.85m wide and between 0.05–0.15m deep on its WSW-ENE stretch with a return of 4m on an W-E axis, it was constructed of limestone rubble roughly spread and compacted on top of the subsoil. No datable finds were



recovered from the feature. Two dents in southern part of the section could represent wheel ruts. The dating of trackway is based on stratigraphy.

Situated in the middle of area C rectangular pit 119 was 2.7m long, 1.7m wide and 0.50m deep, and contained seven sherds of post-medieval pottery, and five sherds of medieval pottery which must be residual. In the extreme south of the area D, oval pit 5 was 0.7m long, 0.64m wide and 0.1m deep, and contained 3 sherds of post-medieval pottery.

## Finds

### *Pottery and ceramic building material by Sue Anderson*

The pottery assemblage comprised 1025 sherds of pottery weighing 7735g, collected from 105 contexts during the excavation. A further 151 sherds (1843g) were recovered from the site during the evaluation, but these are reported on separately (Laidlaw 2001). Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric and a summary catalogue is included as Appendix 2.

**Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric in approximate date order.**

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>eve</i>	<i>MNV</i>
RBGW	Roman greywares	3	4		2
<i>?Saxon hand-made wares</i>					
SAXO1	silty, sparse mica, sparse angular quartz/flint, moderate grass? Black with red-brown surfaces	2	5		2
SAXO2	greasy grass-tempered fabric, moderate coarse flint, occasional rounded ferrous oxide, occasional tourmaline?	1	9		1
SAXO3	coarse, moderate flint, moderate calcareous inclusions including shell, one piece rounded granite	1	6		1
SAXO4	moderate to abundant coarse rounded calcareous inclusions including shell, moderate very coarse flint, common ferrous oxide, occasional granite	42	183	0.07	8
<i>Medieval Group 1: hand-made silty coarsewares with varying quantities of mica, flint, coarse rounded quartz, ferrous oxide and degraded 'rock'</i>					
MCW1	silty micaceous, sparse-moderate coarse quartz, sparse flint, sparse degraded 'rock', occasional ferrous oxide	467	3057	1.52	371
MCW3	sandier version of MCW1	82	927	0.58	56
MCW5	as MCW1, but with common coarse flint	20	201	0.39	15
MCW6	silty with abundant fine black burnt-out organics, moderate very coarse rounded quartz and coarse rounded ferrous oxide	23	450	0.05	18
MCW7	silty micaceous, sparse coarse ferrous oxide, common large self-coloured lenses, occasional flint and 'rock'	7	29	0.04	6
MCW8	silty, sparse mica, sparse coarse quartz, occasional flint	3	24		3
MCW9	common fine sand, sparse mica, common degraded 'rock'	11	53	0.05	9
MCW10	black, abundant coarse white 'rock', sparse-moderate sub-rounded quartz	64	453	0.07	41
<i>Medieval Group 2: calcareous tempered, but otherwise similar to Group 1</i>					
MCW2	as MCW1 with sparse to moderate limestone, often as voids	52	326	0.21	48
MCW2A	very fine sandy, sparse voids, occasional flint	2	19	0.11	2
<i>Medieval Group 3: Wessex sandy wares</i>					
MCW4	hand-made, abundant coarse angular and sub-angular quartz sand (mostly white), common very fine red ferrous oxide/clay pellets, occasional flint, moderate burnt-out organics	142	1020	0.64	116
MCW4A	as MCW4 but with fine-medium sand	65	405	0.46	56
MCW4B	wheel-made, very fine sandy	4	98	0.25	4
MCW6A	hand-made, abundant coarse sand and ferrous oxide	2	24		2
UPG1	glazed version of MCW4	5	51	0.08	5
UPG2	similar to MCW4B, wheelmade silty micaceous, common very fine clay pellets/ferrous inclusions and small black pieces	1	2		1
UPG3	glazed version of MCW4A	6	69		3
<i>Late medieval local wares</i>					

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>eve</i>	<i>MNV</i>
LMG1	soft, fine sandy orange, abundant fine to coarse clay pellets/ferrous oxide, occasional white 'rock'	2	35		2
LMG2	soft, silty micaceous, occasional coarse quartz/flint, clat pellets	5	68		5
LANG	Langerwehe stoneware	1	10		1
PMRW	Post-medieval redware, fabric as LMG1	7	120		2
PMRW2	hard, abundant white, black and pink fine sand, some coarse ferrous oxide	1	18	0.12	1
STAF	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	1	9		1
LSRW	Late slipped redware	2	50	0.15	1
YELW	Yellow ware	1	10		1
<i>Totals</i>				4.79	

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight, estimated vessel equivalent (eve) and minimum number of vessels (MNV). Cross-matching between contexts was noted when distinctive sherds were present, but otherwise the MNV is based on context groups. Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG (1998). The results were input directly onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

#### Condition

Sherds ranged from unabraded to highly abraded, but an added complication in this group was the large quantity of pottery (28% of the assemblage by sherd count) which showed moderate to heavy wear, frequently with loss of outer and inner surfaces. Many sherds with original surfaces showed evidence for smoothing, so that coarse inclusions were largely invisible macroscopically, whilst these were very evident in worn and abraded sherds. In addition, some sherds with surfaces appeared to have had a surface treatment involving the addition of abundant coarse grits to the external surface, and these were less frequent in section. Fabrics have therefore been attributed based on microscopic analysis of sherd sections, rather than by macroscopic appearance.

#### Roman

There were three sherds of possible Roman date, all small and abraded body fragments. These were recovered from ditches 1030 and 1031 at the southern part of the site, but all were found in association with later wares.

#### Saxon

Although occasional grass or other burnt-out organics occurred in some of the medieval sherds, there were three sherds in which this tempering appeared deliberate (SAXO1, SAXO2). These may be of Middle/Late Saxon date. They were recovered from ditches 1005, 1026 and 1029. One thick black sherd, coarsely tempered with flint and occasional shell (SAXO3), may also be of this date, and was from ditch group 1013.

A relatively large group of sherds (SAXO4), tempered with coarse flint and common coarse rounded calcareous inclusions (mainly leached, but larger than oolites), was comparable with late 10th/early 11th-century

Fabric B from Cheddar Palace (Rahtz 1974, 116) and possibly had a south Somerset origin, as calcareous wares have been suggested to come from the Lias beds in that area (Allan *et al.* 2018, 86). Several sherds from two vessels were found in ditch 1030 and spread (351). These included a slightly angled sagging base, and an everted rim. These sherds were typically black in colour with oxidized surfaces.

#### Medieval (11th–14th century)

The majority of sherds in this assemblage were of medieval date, a total of 999 fragments. This period group was dominated by the apparently ‘local’ Group 1 fabrics, particularly MCW1. These fabrics are all made of a very fine silty clay with sparse to abundant mica and sparse to moderate coarse inclusions (rounded quartz, sub-angular flint, rounded ferrous oxide, and rounded white porous/degraded ‘rock’ – the latter appearing similar to granite and containing some black biotite) sometimes as large as 3-4mm in diameter and frequently 1-2mm across. Occasionally some sand appears to have been added, although frequently this occurs on the surface more than in the section of sherds for which the surface is still intact. This group of fabrics was in a range of colours, the reduced types being from near-white, through grey and dark grey, but rarely uniform throughout the sherd, and oxidised types varying from creamy buff to bright orange, occasionally brown, the oxidisation most typically on the surfaces only.

Although less frequent, Group 2 fabrics are of a similar type, but also contain sparse to moderate rounded limestone/chalk (often represented by voids) and some fossil shell.

The third group comprises sandy wares, most with abundant medium to coarse white angular and sub-angular quartz sand inclusions. These sherds do not contain the white ‘rock’ evident in the other two groups, although they do contain flint. Most sherds were oxidised brown or orange on the surfaces, typically with white to grey cores.

Identifiable forms comprised largely jars (total 81 vessels), with only one possible bowl, one bowl/dish and two jugs. Rim forms were similar in all three fabric groups, with everted/simple everted and flaring forms the most frequent, with fewer ‘developed’ forms such as thickened everted or everted beaded types (Fig. 10: 1–8). Base fragments were generally angled and sagging rather than rounded, and a few were flat, but there were no clearly inturned types typical of ‘West Country dishes’ (e.g. McCarthy and Brooks 1988, fig. 102, nos 404 and 406).

Decoration was not common, but five of the jar rims (all Group 1) had shallow thumbing or finger-tipping, and one (Group 3) had a slightly wavy rim. Three or possibly four of the sandy wares had short combed lines or

curving lines (e.g. Fig. 10: 9), and seven sandy ware vessels were scratch-marked externally. One sandy ware handle had a shallow applied strip running vertically down the centre-line.

The glazed wares were in fabrics similar to the sandy coarsewares and probably from the same source(s). Apart from one ?jug rim and one base sherd, all were body fragments and most only had a few spots of glaze externally and sometimes also internally. The glazes were in a weak green colour or, in one case, orange.

#### Illustrated vessels (Fig. 10)

##### *Group 1*

1. MCW3 jar, flaring rim. Fills (178) and (179), Ditch 1014.
2. MCW3 jar, everted beaded rim. Fill (168), Ditch 1018.
3. MCW3 jar, everted beaded rim. Fill (158), Ditch 1013.

##### *Group 3*

4. MCW4 jar, flaring rim with squared end. Spread (277).
5. MCW4 jar, everted rim. Fill (297), Ditch 1030.
6. MCW4A jar, everted rim. Fill (273), Ditch 1008.
7. MCW4B jar, flaring rim. Fill (178), Ditch 1014.
8. MCW4B jar, everted rim, wheel-finished? Fill (168), Ditch 1018.
9. MCW4 body sherd decorated with short curving combed lines. Fill (165), Ditch 1019.

#### Late/post-medieval pottery (15th–19th century)

Two sherds of late medieval glazed vessels were in a fabric (LMG1) similar to the medieval Group 1 range. Both were green-glazed on both surfaces. A base fragment came from subsoil (51) and a body fragment was from ditch 1020. The other late medieval ‘local’ wares were in a silty micaceous fabric, possibly also of local origin but not containing the ‘rock’ fragments which were present in the Group 1 and LMG1 sherds. The LMG2 sherds included a large body fragment of a bowl or dish. Also of late medieval date was a body sherd of ?Langerwehe stoneware from pit 5.

The post-medieval redwares also comprised two types. Seven sherds of two vessels were in the same fabric as LMG1. These were a small body fragment with orange glaze internally and six body sherds of a jug/mug with a narrow strap handle and footstand base, glazed brown internally and externally. A rim of a ?jug was in a harder, fine sandy fabric (PMRW2) and was decorated with an applied band under the rim, which had been deeply slashed with a knife (Fig. 10: 10), perhaps of 16th-century date. A fragment of Staffordshire/Bristol yellow-glazed slipware was a mug base.

More recent pottery comprised two sherds of a redware jug with white slip internally and overglaze painted decoration externally, and a yellow ware base fragment, both of 19th-century date and recovered from pit [5].

#### Illustrated vessel (Fig. 10)

10. PMRW2 ?jug rim with applied band with deep slashes, reduced externally with spots of green glaze. Fill (183), Ditch 1021.

### Pottery by context

Distribution of the pottery by context and fabric group is shown in Appendix 2. Most of the pottery was recovered from ditches, although 17 pits also contained pottery and there were other groups from four spreads and from subsoil. The largest single group was 73 sherds from fill 297 in ditch 1030, and other segments of this ditch added another 48 sherds (total 126 sherds). Fill 158 of ditch 1013 contained 57 sherds, with other fills of this ditch adding 24 sherds (total 81 sherds), and the overall total from ditch 1030 was 121 sherds. There were no particular groupings, however, with sherds dispersed across features throughout the excavated areas.

### Discussion

A few sherds of possibly Roman and Saxon date were present in the assemblage, but were all small and residual. The possible exception was the group of calcareous-tempered wares which probably represent activity on the site in the later 10th and early 11th century.

The medieval pottery is dominated by a group of similar fabrics which are broadly comparable with others found in Dorset. Spoerry's work on the medieval pottery of Dorset (Spoerry 1989; 1990) includes several groups of fabrics from the county. The closest consumer sites in his study were in Shaftesbury and Kington Magna, both within 6km of Gillingham, but the 'coarse' wares described by him do not seem to be the same as the Group 1 sherds from this site, as they contained 'occasional coarse quartz and much coarse or very coarse flint' (Spoerry 1990, 4), comparable with sherds from Sherbourne. The fabrics at Sherbourne Castle (Harrison and Williams 1980) did not contain the white 'rock' which is one of the main characteristics of the Groups 1 and 2 pottery in the present assemblage, and flint seems to have been a major component of the coarsewares in that area (e.g. Mepham 2011), whereas it was relatively minor in most of the Group 1 fabrics. Nevertheless, this group appears to conform to the 'flint-tempered' group of four fabrics identified in the evaluation (Laidlaw 2001), with MCW1 perhaps most closely aligned with Laidlaw's fabric FL4, although mica was not noted as a component in any of Laidlaw's flint-tempered fabrics. Another similar fabric was noted in Wincanton (Dawson 2014, fabric HVF01), which he attributed to the local Upper Greensand. Mepham (1992) has suggested that the degraded 'rock' is sandstone, again suggesting an Upper Greensand origin. The nearest outcrop of Upper Greensand is located within 5km to the south of Gillingham, at Dunctiffe Wood, although Upper Greensand-derived wares were also made across Somerset and Devon from the late 10th to the 14th centuries (Allan *et al.* 2018, 86).

The closest known kiln sites to Gillingham were at Hermitage to the south-west and Laverstock to the east, and possibly at Crockerton, Wiltshire (documentary evidence only; Spoerry 1989). Both Hermitage and Laverstock produced sandy wares and it is possible that some of the Group 3 wares at the present site were from

one of these production centres. None of the glazed wares, which were in comparable fabrics, were decorated in the manner of the Laverstock wares however. The sandy wares thus fall into the ‘Wessex coarseware’ group (Allan *et al.* 2018, 93) and include a few scratch-marked sherds typical of this group.

Close dating of individual components of this assemblage is difficult. As Allan *et al.* (2018, 77) have noted, ‘Dorset is only sparsely provided with well dated stratified sequences’, and much of this relates to the south of the county. The dominance of Upper Greensand-derived pottery, but with a relatively large sand-tempered group, may indicate that most of the activity on the site took place between the late 11th and 13th centuries, and the lack of rounded bases may also suggest a post-Conquest date for the majority of the assemblage. The small proportion of glazed wares appears to fit with this date range, but rural medieval sites often tend to have only small quantities of glazed vessels anyway.

Only a limited quantity of late/post-medieval pottery was recovered from the site, and much of it was in slightly more refined versions of the medieval fabrics. A slightly larger group was recovered during the evaluation, and included redwares and Verwood earthenwares, English stonewares and black-glazed wares (Laidlaw 2001).

#### Ceramic building material

Nine fragments of roof tile (317g) were recovered from three contexts: subsoil (51), ditch 1008 and ditch 1012 (Appendix 3). All were in fine silty/sandy fabrics with sparse mica, occasional voids (limestone?) and fine to coarse red clay pellets. They were orange with pale grey cores and generally quite soft, although two joining fragments from fill 186 contained slightly coarser sand than the other fragments and were harder as a result. Two fragments had the remains of circular peg holes. These silty fabrics are similar to the background matrix of the sandy wares in the medieval pottery assemblage, although less sand temper had been added. The base of the tile in 186 had a number of fragments of degraded ‘rock’ adhering, although this was not present in the tile itself. This may suggest an Upper Greensand origin for the tiles, similar to the Group 1 medieval pottery. The tiles are likely to be of high or late medieval date. Both of the ditches belong to the later of the medieval sub-phases.

#### *Struck Flint* by Steve Ford

A single struck flint of Mesolithic date was recovered from the subsoil in Area B. It was an intact narrow flake (a blade) 46mm long and 11mm wide with blade scars on the dorsal surface. It was made with a soft hammer and was brown in colour. It had several areas of possible retouch including two small notches, but these are likely to be from more recent plough damage.

## *Metalwork* by Agata Socha-Paszkievicz

### Patten

A post-medieval iron shoe patten (Cat no 1) was recovered from post-medieval pit 3. The patten is made from a band of iron standing on its side and bent into an 129mm long and 101mm wide oval loop which has a uniform thickness of 5mm and width of 13mm throughout. It has an integral projection at each long end with both projections rising upwards and spanning outwards at 90 degrees. Both projections, which would have been trapezoid platforms, are corroded with rivet holes missing; although the long, tapering protrusion from the front edge survived. Such single- and double-riveted raised terminals were characteristic of pattens. The rivets passed through a wooden sole. Shoes were secured by straps to these pattens, which raised the wearer's feet above dirt and mud. 'Pattens with iron rings were used during and after the 17th century. The earliest known reference is 1625 and the type with the crinkled edge is thought to be superseded by the plain oval hoop by c.1720' (Goodall 1973, 63).

### Crotal Bell/Chime

A small spherical bell chime (Cat no 8) recovered from post-medieval (15<sup>th</sup> century+) gully 133 is of a type used as dress accessories, or on hawks' or dogs' harness. As human dress accessories they were worn on belts, collars or sashes (Egan and Pritchard 1991). The sphere is 30mm in diameter, made from two halves formed from copper-alloy sheets sealed together with a plain seam. The upper part of the piece is heavily corroded with the part where the sound holes would have been broken off. The suspension loophole is intact and made of copper alloy round bend to form circular loop and sealed below to the upper sheet.

### Ferrous nails

Nine iron nails were recovered, all but two in the linear ditches of Medieval (11th-13th century) date, the other two were from topsoil. In general the nails were of wrought iron, with tapering square or rectangular tapering profiles between 13mm and 82mm in length. Nail heads, where these remained, could be identified as Type 1: flat head of square rounded shape (Cat. no. 4); Type 3: flat head of narrow rectangular shape (Cat. nos 10 and 11); Type 6: flat rectangular head formed by flaring, wedge shaped shank (Cat no 2); and Type 12: stud with circular head (Goodall 2011, 91)

## *Worked Stone* by David Williams

A small (264g) fragment of a hard, saccaroid quartz sandstone, in this case a "sarsen", with one smooth grinding surface came from spread 351. This stone normally has a light to dark grey outer surface but this example is

white, with the quartz grains in the core a pinkish colour, suggesting that at some stage it has been exposed to a strong heat, which changed its colour. It is difficult to say if this small piece comes from an upper or lower stone. Sarsen stones are commonly found on Salisbury Plain to the north east of Gillingham but can also be found in smaller quantities on the Chalk Downlands of Dorset. They are particularly common in the Portesham area, to the south of the site.

### *Slag by Agata Socha-Paszkiewicz*

A modest quantity of iron slag (seventeen fragments, weighing 0.47kg) was recovered from six separate ditches of the Medieval field system. Ten came from earlier ditches (1024 and 1026), three from later ditches (1012 and 1016) and four from the two ditches (1015 and 1023) belonging to the latest of the Medieval phases. All were small, undiagnostic, amorphous lumps of, most probably smithing slag and unlikely to constitute evidence of on-site metal production.

### *Animal bones by Matilda Holmes*

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered, largely from medieval features (Appendix 4). The sample is too small for detailed analysis, though some comments are included regarding the nature of the animal economy. Cattle were largely adult when culled, suggesting that they were valued for secondary products such as traction or milk. Some sheep/ goats were culled at prime meat age, while others were older, possibly having been used for wool or milk.

Bones were identified using the author's reference collection. Due to anatomical similarities between sheep and goat, bones of this type were assigned to the category 'sheep/ goat'. Vertebrae were recorded when the vertebral body was present, and maxilla, zygomatic arch and occipital areas of the skull were identified from skull fragments.

Tooth wear and eruption were recorded using guidelines from Grant (1982) and Payne (1973), as were bone fusion, metrical data (von den Driesch 1976), anatomy, side, zone (Serjeantson 1996) and any evidence of pathological changes, butchery (Lauwerier 1988) and working. The condition of bones was noted on a scale of 0-5, where 0 is fresh bone and 5, the bone is falling apart (Behrensmeyer in Lyman 1994, 355). Other taphonomic factors were also recorded, including the incidence of burning, gnawing, recent breakage and refitted fragments. All fragments were recorded, although articulated or associated fragments were entered as a count of 1, so they did not bias the relative frequency of species present. No bones from sieved samples were available,



which may lead to a negative bias in the number and variety of small mammals, fish and bird bones recorded in the assemblage.

#### Taphonomy and Condition

The assemblage was in good to fair condition (Appendix 4: Table A4.1), with a considerable number of freshly broken bones and refitted fragments to suggest that they were friable upon excavation. The presence of canid gnawing is consistent with a delay in burial, as is the high proportion of loose teeth compared to those remaining in the mandible, although the latter may also occur during post-depositional disturbance. A few burnt bones were recovered from medieval ditches 1014 and 1015, but there were no specific deposits of burning to suggest that bones were routinely exposed to fire, either as a means of cooking, fuel or disposal.

There were no obvious deposits of specific butchery, craft working or skin-processing waste, but several small associated bone groups came from the following contexts, suggesting minimal post-depositional disturbance:

Undated subsoil 51 – red deer first and second phalanges

Medieval ditch 1013 (context 166) – sheep/ goat two cervical vertebrae

Medieval group 1019 (context 169) – two cattle carpals

Medieval ditch 1020 (context 189) – three cattle tarsals

All of these come from low-meat value carcass parts, and may represent the deposition of tertiary butchery waste, either from a butcher or at a household level.

#### Medieval

The largest sample came from medieval features, dominated by cattle, then sheep/ goat remains. A few bones of horse, pig, cat and chicken were also recovered. Cattle and sheep/ goat assemblages were dominated by loose teeth (Table 2), though cattle bones came from all parts of the carcass. A few mortality data were available: adult and elderly cattle were represented by mandibles and teeth at tooth wear stages G and K, which was consistent with the fusion data, where all long bones were fused, while two unfused vertebrae suggest some animals were culled before becoming old adults. Young adult and adult sheep were recorded at wear stages E (2), F and G/H. The sample is too small for further comment.

#### Modern

The few cattle bones from modern features, nearly all came from meat-bearing upper limb bones. A few bones came from subsoil 51, of interest were the red deer phalanges indicating a hunted animal.

### *Oyster Shell* by Agata Socha-Paszkievicz

A total of eight oyster shells (*Ostrea edulis*) were recovered from four features and subsoil (51). Four of these, weighing 34g in total were found in Medieval ditch 1008, one (19g) from Medieval ditch 1011 and two (31g) were from Post-Medieval/Modern ditch 1020. The final fragment (19g) was recovered from subsoil (51). Three valves could be identified as right and three left.

### *Macrobotanical plant material and charcoal* by Rosalind McKenna

A programme of soil sampling was implemented during the excavation, which included the collection of bulk soil samples from 17 sealed contexts to enhance small finds recovery and for environmental remains. samples were floated using standard water flotation methods and the resultant flots examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between x12 and x40. Details of methodology and identification guides used are in the site archive. Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Hather (2000) and Schweingruber (1978) for charcoal and Stace (1997) for all other plant remains.

Charred plant macrofossils were present in ten of the samples (Appendix 5, Table A5.1). The preservation of the charred remains varied from sample to sample. Where abundant remains were present within a sample the preservation also varied from poor to good.

Indeterminate cereal grains were recorded in nine of the samples. These were identified based on their overall size and morphological characteristics, which may suggest a high degree of surface abrasion on the grains, indicative of mechanical disturbances that are common in features such as gullies and ditches, where rubbish and waste are frequently discarded. Identified cereal grains were recovered in the form of barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) which were present in one of the samples. These were probable identifications based on overall size and morphological characteristics.

Another, more indirect, indicator of cereals being used on site is the number of remains of arable weeds that were found in six of the samples. These weeds are generally only found in arable fields, and are doubtless incorporated into domestic occupation samples with crop remains. Along with grasses (POACEAE), remains of goosefoot/orache (*Chenopodium/Atriplex*), corn marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*) members of the pea (FABACEAE) and cabbage family (BRASSICACEAE) also fall in this group. All these species would almost certainly have been brought to the site together with harvested cereals.

If cereal processing were occurring at the site, it would be expected that some remains (most probably in high numbers) of cereal chaff, a by-product of the crop processing sequence would be found. Chaff was absent from the samples.

Nine of the samples produced very small suites of plant macrofossils, both in terms of quantity and diversity. Due to this fact, other than to state their presence in the samples, nothing of further interpretable value can be gained. One sample produced a medium sized suite of remains in terms of quantity, but only a small amount of diversity. This was dominated by indeterminate cereal grains: barley and wheat grains were also recorded, along with smaller amounts of grass seeds and weed seeds.

Charcoal fragments were present in nearly all of the samples, but only in tiny quantities with the exception of one sample. The preservation of the charcoal fragments was poor. The majority of the fragments were too small to enable successful fracturing that reveals identifying morphological characteristics. Where fragments were large enough, the fragments were very brittle, and the material crumbled or broke in uneven patterns making the identifying characteristics difficult to distinguish and interpret, and so only a limited amount of environmental data can be gained from the samples. Identifiable remains were however present in small numbers in three of the samples (Appendix 5, Table A5.2).

The total range of charcoal taxa comprises oak (*Quercus*) and willow/poplar (*Salix/Populus*). It is possible that these were the preferred fuel woods obtained from a local environment containing a broader choice of species.

## **Conclusions**

### *Prehistoric*

The earliest activity is represented by a single flint blade of Mesolithic date was recovered from the subsoil (51). This find points to some activity at this time in the area though the nature of this cannot now be easily determined.

### *Roman*

Roman activity on the site is very slight: three sherds of possible Roman pottery were recovered as residual finds at the southern part of site. It is clear that some Roman activity must be present in the vicinity. These unpretentious remains contrast with other excavation in Gillingham, especially at Common Mead Lane 1.5km to the north-west of the site (Moore and Ross 1989). These finds are best considered as a by-product of the manuring of farmland.

### *Saxon*

There was small amount of middle to late Saxon pottery clearly residual in later features. Whether the more distinctly late Saxon pottery (which could be 11th century) is necessarily also residual in 11th century (medieval) features is less clear cut, as the ceramic chronology is not sufficiently closely resolved to give a clear-cut pre or post-Conquest date. Given that four phases of field system have to be fitted into the period from the 11th to 13th centuries, it is most likely that at least the earliest of these field systems began life in the mid to late 11th century, although the open ditches may have been accumulating pottery belonging to slightly earlier occupation; or the latest Saxon pottery could have remained in use longer. Closer resolution of the dating is not possible

### *Medieval*

Although the four field layouts cannot be distinguished in date on the basis of the pottery in the ditches, and although not all of the stratigraphic relationships were established definitively, the basic progression is clear enough. While the first phase involved a series of long narrow linear arrangements, quite different from what followed, the other three systems all appear functionally quite similar, with essentially rectilinear fields or enclosures. While changes of ownership might account for these phases of development, it is difficult to understand quite why so many, fairly minor, alterations of layout led to so much investment of labour: the minor shifts of orientation or small expansions that actually resulted from the changes would have required not just the digging of new ditches (allowing that the old ones might well have filled naturally so filling them required no work) but probably the slighting of banks and/or grubbing out of hedges, to produce a landscape in phases 3 and 4 not materially different from the phase 2 layout. While it might be tempting, there is no real evidence to support any suggestion that the change from the linear strip fields of phase 1 to the more 'cellular' later pattern coincides with the Norman Conquest and a radical overhaul of land tenure. Open strip fields generally continued in use well beyond the apparent closing date for this site.

Apart from the field boundaries, there were very few other features, just a handful of pits per phase, so no suggestion that the site was occupied.

Other than the pottery, which was almost all from undecorated jars, typical of low-status rural sites, other finds were few but typical of the period. The results of the environmental investigation show clearly that wheat and barley were being grown, in fields also bearing a diversity of weeds. The only sample with a wide range of plants (and identifiable cereals) came from ditch 1014, which one might have been tempted to see as suggesting a conversion of the strip field (arable) to an enclosed landscape (pastoral), suggesting that simple judgements of that sort based on the shape of fields alone must be avoided. The largest of the fields in any of the layouts may

have been no more than 44m wide. The small animal bone assemblage suggested that cattle, were the most important animals in both number and meat weight with their bones outnumbering those of sheep/goat, with pig far behind.

Nothing in the medieval pottery suggests continuity into the 14th century. Given the tendency for repeated redefining of the fields seen in the 11th to 13th centuries, the lack of any new ditch (or pit) digging after that period could be taken to imply abandonment and population decline, as is well attested for the 14<sup>th</sup> century across the country as a whole. However, the post-medieval and later phases appear broadly to have maintained the alignments established fairly early in the development of the medieval landscape. It may simply be that 14th- and 15th-century pottery was not finding its way into, by then already filled, ditches, while well-established fields with banks and hedges could still have been in use as before.

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## APPENDIX 1: Feature details.

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill(s)</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Dating Evidence</i>
-	50		Topsoil		
-	51		Subsoil		pottery
	56		Subsoil		
	351		Spred	1: Medieval	pottery
	354		Spred	1: Medieval	pottery
	277		Spread	4: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
	284		Spread	4: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
	188	1009	Track	6: Modern	Stratigraphy
	199	1009	Track	6: Modern	Association
1	52		Pit	5: Post-medieval	pottery
2	54		Pit	5: Post-medieval	Association
3	53		Pit	5: Post-medieval	pottery
4	55		Ditch	6: Modern	Association
5	57		Pit	6: Modern	Modernpottery
6	58		Pit	5: Post-medieval	pottery
7	59		Pit	5: Post-medieval	Association
8	60	1000	Gully	1: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
9	61	1000	Gully	1: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
10	62	1002	Ditch	4: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
11	63	1000	Gully	1: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
12	64	1001	Ditch	1: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
13	68		Land drain		
14	69	1007	Gully	6: Modern	Stratigraphy
15	70		Ditch	6: Modern	pottery
16	71	1008	Ditch	4: Medieval	Stratigraphy/ Association
17	65		Pit	1: Medieval	pottery
18	66	1002	Ditch	4: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
19	67	1001	Ditch	1: Medieval	Stratigraphy/ Association
20	72	1002	Ditch	4: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
21	73		Pit	1: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
22	74	1004	Ditch	1: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
23	75	1006	Ditch	3: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
24	76		Rootbole		pottery
25	77, 78	1003	Gully	2: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
26	79	1003	Gully	2: Medieval	Stratigraphy/ Association
27	80	1002	Ditch	4: Medieval	Stratigraphy/ Association
28	81	1006	Ditch	3: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
29	82	1005	Ditch	3: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
30	83	1004	Ditch	1: Medieval	Stratigraphy/ Association
31	84	1003	Gully	2: Medieval	Stratigraphy/ Association
32	85	1003	Gully	2: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
33	86	1005	Ditch	3: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
34	87	1006	Ditch	3: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
35	88	1005	Ditch	3: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
36	89, 90	1002	Ditch	4: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
37	91	1004	Ditch	1: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
38	92, 93, 94	1002	Ditch	4: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
39	95		Pit	1: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
40	96	1007	Gully	6: Modern	Association
41	97, 154	1013	Ditch	2: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
42	98	1016	Gully	2: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
43	99	1017	Ditch	1: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
44	150	1016	Gully	2: Medieval	Stratigraphy/ Association
45	151	1015	Ditch	4: Medieval	Stratigraphy/ Association
46	152	1016	Gully	2: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
47	153	1012	Ditch	3: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
48	155, 156	1015	Ditch	4: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
49	157	1017	Ditch	1: Medieval	Stratigraphy/ Association
100	158, 163	1013	Ditch	2: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
101	159	1014	Ditch	2: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
102	160	1015	Ditch	4: Medieval	Stratigraphy/ Association
103	161	1018	Ditch	3: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
104	162		Rootbole		
105	164	1012	Ditch	3: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
106	165	1019	Gully	1: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
107	166	1013	Ditch	2: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy



<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill(s)</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Dating Evidence</i>
108	167	1019	Gully	1: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
109	168	1018	Ditch	3: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
110	169	1019	Gully	1: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
111	170	1014	Ditch	2: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
112	171, 172	1015	Ditch	4: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
113	173	1019	Gully	1: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
114	174	1012	Ditch	3: Medieval	Stratigraphy/ Association
115	175	1013	Ditch	2: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
116	176	1014	Ditch	2: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
117	177	1017	Ditch	1: Medieval	Stratigraphy/ Association
118	178, 179	1014	Ditch	2: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
119	180		Pit	6: Modern	Modernpottery
120	181	1017	Ditch	1: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
121	182	1015	Ditch	4: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
122	183	1021	Gully	5: Post-medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
123	184	1021	Gully	5: Post-medieval	Stratigraphy/ Association
124	185		Ditch	2: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
125	186, 187	1008	Ditch	4: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
126	189	1020	Ditch	6: Modern	pottery/ Stratigraphy
127	190	1021	Gully	5: Post-medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy/ Association
128	191	1011	Ditch	4: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
129	192	1020	Ditch	6: Modern	Association
130	193	1014	Ditch	2: Medieval	Stratigraphy/ Association
131	194	1021	Gully	5: Post-medieval	Stratigraphy/ Association
132	195	1020	Ditch	6: Modern	pottery
133	196	1021	Gully	5: Post-medieval	Stratigraphy/ Association
134	197	1011	Ditch	4: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
135	198	1010	Gully	2: Medieval	Stratigraphy/ Association
136	250	1021	Gully	5: Post-medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy/ Association
137	251	1010	Gully	2: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
138	252	1014	Ditch	2: Medieval	Stratigraphy/ Association
139	253	1021	Gully	5: Post-medieval	Stratigraphy/ Association
140	254	1022	Gully	3: Medieval	Stratigraphy
141	255	1014	Ditch	2: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
142	256	1024	Gully	1: Medieval	Stratigraphy
143	257	1023	Ditch	4: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
144	258	1015	Ditch	4: Medieval	Stratigraphy/ Association
145	259	1014	Ditch	2: Medieval	Stratigraphy/ Association
146	260	1023	Ditch	4: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
147	261	1027	Ditch	2: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
148	262		Pit	3: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
149	263		Pit	3: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
200	265	1024	Gully	1: Medieval	Stratigraphy
201	264	1026	Gully	2: Medieval	Stratigraphy/ Association
202	266	1025	Gully	1: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
203	267	1026	Gully	2: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
204	268, 269		Pit	3: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
205	271	1022	Gully	3: Medieval	Stratigraphy
206	272	1023	Ditch	4: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
207	273	1008	Ditch	4: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
208	270	1026	Ditch	2: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
209	274	1025	Gully	1: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
210	275	1028	Ditch	1: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
211	276	1027	Ditch	2: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
212	278	1026	Gully	2: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
213	279	1027	Ditch	2: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
214	280		Pit	4: Medieval	pottery
215	281		Ditch	1: Medieval	Stratigraphy
216	282		Pit	1: Medieval	pottery
217	283	1029	Ditch	3: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
218	285	1028	Ditch	1: Medieval	Stratigraphy/ Association
219	286		Pit	1: Medieval	pottery
220	287		Pit	1: Medieval	pottery
221	288	1030	Ditch	1: Medieval	Stratigraphy/ Association
222	289	1031	Ditch	3: Medieval	Stratigraphy/ Association
223	290	1029	Ditch	3: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
224	291, 294	1030	Ditch	1: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
225	292	1031	Ditch	3: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
226	293	1029	Ditch	3: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy



<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill(s)</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Dating Evidence</i>
227	295	1031	Ditch	3: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
228	296	1030	Ditch	1: Medieval	Stratigraphy/ Association
229	297, 298	1030	Ditch	1: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
230	299		Pit	1: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
231	350	1031	Ditch	3: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
232	352	1031	Ditch	3: Medieval	pottery/ Stratigraphy
233	353		Pit	1: Medieval	pottery

All medieval phases are broadly 11th to 13th century

**APPENDIX 2: Pottery summary**  
Full catalogue in archive as MS Access database

Cut	Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Also in	Notes
	51	LMG1	B	1	24	1				
	51	MCW1	B	4	52	4				
	51	MCW1	R	1	8	1	jar	FLAR		
	51	MCW1	R	1	12	1	jar	THEV		slightly finer, poss wheel finished?
	51	MCW1	R	1	13	1	jar?	UPBD		
	51	MCW1	U	4	24	4				
	51	MCW1	UB	2	13	1				
	51	MCW2	R	1	7	1	jar	SEV		
	51	MCW2	U	6	41	6				
	51	MCW3	B	1	10	1				
	51	MCW3	U	2	20	2				
	51	MCW4	R	1	13	1	jar?	THEV		chunky rim
	51	MCW4	U	1	15	1				
	51	UPG1	D	1	10	1				
	51	UPG1	R	1	9	1	jug?	UPFT		
	277	MCW4	R	1	15	1	jar	FLAR		squared end to rim
	277	MCW4A	U	2	16	2				
	277	MCW10	R	1	8	1	jar	FLAR		
	277	MCW10	U	3	12	2				
	284	MCW1	U	2	7	1				
	284	MCW3	U	2	14	1				
	284	MCW4	U	1	2	1				
	284	MCW5	U	1	1	1				
	351	MCW1	R	1	6	1	jar	SEV		
	351	MCW1	U	5	36	3				
	351	SAXO4	R	1	2		jar	EV	291	
	351	MCW3	B	1	15	1				
	351	MCW3	U	1	7	1				
	351	MCW4	RU	6	44	1	jar	SEV		
	351	MCW4	U	11	44	10				
	351	MCW4	U	9	32	1				thin-walled
	351	MCW5	RU	2	27	1	jar	FLAR		
	351	MCW10	U	2	16	1				
	354	MCW1	BU	2	34	1				
	354	MCW1	U	5	53	5				
1	52	LMG2	B	1	17	1				
1	52	LMG2	D	1	1	1				
1	52	LMG2	D	1	46	1	owl/dish			
3	53	MCW1	B	1	10	1				
5	57	LSRW	RD	2	50	1	jug	UPPL		
5	57	YELW	B	1	10	1				
6	58	LMG2	D	1	2	1				
6	58	MCW4	U	2	4	2				
6	58	UPG2	D	1	2	1				
8	60	MCW1	B	3	10	2				
8	60	MCW1	U	1	4	1				
9	61	MCW1	U	2	2	2				
9	61	MCW4	U	1	1	1				
10	62	MCW1	U	3	5	2				
10	62	MCW4	R	1	4	1	jar	EV		
10	62	MCW5	RU	3	35	1	jar	SEV		
11	63	MCW2	U	1	8	1				
12	64	MCW1	U	4	26	2				
12	64	MCW1	U	1	6	1	jar			neck
12	64	MCW4	U	2	5	2				
15	70	LANG	U	1	10	1				
15	70	PMRW	D	1	6	1				
16	71	MCW1	U	2	6	2				
16	71	MCW4	U	1	11	1				brown, cs
16	71	MCW4A	R	1	7	1	jar	FLAR		fs, orange with pale core, tip of rim squared off
16	71	MCW4A	U	1	3	1				grey, fs
16	71	MCW6	U	1	3	1				
16	71	UPG3	D	1	7	1				
17	65	MCW1	B	1	4	1				

Cut	Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Also in	Notes
17	65	MCW1	U	3	17	3				
18	66	MCW1	B	1	24	1				
18	66	MCW1	U	1	2	1				
18	66	MCW4	R	1	22	1	jar	EVBD		
18	66	MCW6	B?	1	6	1				
20	72	MCW1	B	2	26	2				
20	72	MCW1	U	3	14	3				
20	72	MCW7	B	1	12	1				
21	73	MCW1	U	2	8	2				
22	74	MCW1	B	2	8	2				
22	74	MCW1	B	1	5	1				thick
22	74	MCW1	RUB	3	19	1	bowl?	INT		
22	74	MCW1	U	4	28	4				
22	74	MCW1	UB	2	9	1				
22	74	MCW2	R	1	6	1	jar	FLAR		
22	74	MCW3	B	1	9	1				
22	74	MCW3	R	1	6	1	jar	SEV		
22	74	MCW3	U	1	5	1				
22	74	MCW4	U	1	2	1				
22	74	MCW4A	U	1	3	1				
22	74	MCW7	U	1	2	1				
23	75	MCW2	U	1	3	1				
23	75	MCW4	U	1	5	1				
24	76	MCW1	B	2	7	1				
24	76	MCW1	R	1	6	1	bowl/dish	BD		
24	76	MCW1	R	1	2	1	jar	SEV		
24	76	MCW1	R	1	8	1	jar	THEV		
24	76	MCW1	U	3	7	3				
24	76	MCW2	U	1	6	1				
24	76	MCW4A	U	3	8	3				v thin
25	77	MCW1	R	1	12	1	jar	FLAR		
25	77	MCW1	U	1	3	1				
25	77	MCW4A	U	1	4	1				
28	81	MCW1	B	2	8	2				
28	81	MCW1	BU	4	42	1				coarse inclusions, but also large lenses as MCW7
28	81	MCW1	U	7	40	7				
28	81	MCW3	U	1	4	1				
28	81	MCW4	U	1	20	1				
28	81	MCW4A	R	2	44	1	jar	THEV		
28	81	MCW4A	U	1	3	1				
28	81	MCW7	R	1	4	1	jar	EV		slightly curving tip to rim
29	82	MCW1	B	4	38	3				
29	82	MCW1	R	1	17	1	jar	FLAR		
29	82	MCW1	RU	2	12	1	jar	FLAR		
29	82	MCW1	U	7	38	7				
29	82	MCW2	R	1	5	1	jar	EV		
29	82	MCW4	H	1	25	1				
29	82	MCW4A	U	1	7	1				
29	82	MCW8	U	1	7	1				
29	82	SAXO1	U	1	4	1				
30	82	MCW4	U	1	3	1				
32	85	MCW1	U	4	18	4				
32	85	MCW5	RU	2	26	1	jar	FLAR		
32	85	MCW8	U	1	6	1				soft
33	86	MCW1	B	1	2	1				
33	86	MCW1	U	2	5	2				
33	86	MCW4A	U	2	5	2				
34	87	MCW1	R	1	9	1	jar	UPBD		
34	87	MCW1	U	9	37	8				
34	87	MCW2	U	1	2	1				
34	87	MCW4A	U	1	1	1				
34	87	MCW7	U	2	5	1				soft, sparse inclusions
34	87	UPG1	U	1	3	1				poss glazed ware?
35	88	MCW1	B	1	6	1				
35	88	MCW1	U	5	11	5				
35	88	MCW3	U	1	2	1				
35	88	MCW4	U	2	15	2				

Cut	Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Also in	Notes
35	88	MCW4	U	2	25	1			90	
35	88	MCW4A	U	1	1	1				
36	90	MCW1	B	4	95	4				
36	90	MCW1	R	1	4	1 jar		SEV		
36	90	MCW1	R	1	5	1 jar		THEV		
36	90	MCW1	R	1	4	1 jar		UPTH		
36	90	MCW1	RU	2	21	1 jar		THEV		edge of rim lost
36	90	MCW1	U	19	48	19				
36	90	MCW2	U	4	16	4				
36	90	MCW3	B	2	52	2				
36	90	MCW3	U	1	3	1				
36	90	MCW4	U	4	11	4				
36	90	MCW4	UB	6	75				88	
36	90	MCW4A	U	3	4	3				
36	90	MCW6	U	1	12	1				
36	90	MCW7	U	1	3	1				
37	91	MCW1	U	4	10	4				
37	91	MCW9	U	1	6	1				thin
38	92	MCW1	B	1	10	1				coarse inclusions, but also large lenses as MCW7
38	92	MCW1	R	1	4	1 jar		EVBD		
38	92	MCW1	R	1	8	1 jar		THEV		
38	92	MCW1	R	2	7	1 jar		UPTH		
38	92	MCW1	U	17	43	17				
38	92	MCW4	R	1	4	1 jar		UPBD		
38	92	MCW4	U	9	50	9				
38	92	MCW4A	U	8	29	6				
38	92	MCW4B	R	1	38	1 jar		EV		
38	92	MCW5	R	1	4	1 jar?		EV		curving tip
38	92	MCW5	U	1	8	1				
38	92	MCW6	U	6	39	5				
38	93	MCW1	U	2	3	2				
38	93	MCW10	U	1	4	1				
38	94	MCW1	B	1	15	1				
38	94	MCW1	U	1	4	1				
38	94	MCW4	U	2	11	2				
38	94	MCW4A	U	2	12	2				
38	94	MCW6	U	1	7	1				poss earlier?
39	95	MCW1	U	2	5	2				
39	95	MCW3	B?	1	17	1				
39	95	MCW3	U	1	18	1				deep diag groove in surface ?after firing
39	95	MCW4	D	1	11	1				
39	95	MCW4A	U	1	5	1				
41	97	MCW1	B	2	21	2				
41	97	MCW1	U	5	14	5				
41	97	MCW1	U	1	9	1 jar				shoulder thick
41	97	SAXO3	U	1	6	1				
41	97	MCW2	U	1	6	1				
41	97	MCW4	U	2	10	2				
42	98	MCW1	U	4	13	4				
42	98	MCW2	U	1	7	1				
42	98	MCW3	U	1	5	1				
42	98	MCW4	U	1	3	1				
42	98	MCW9	U	1	5	1				
42	98	UPG3	D	1	6	1			158?	
43	99	MCW1	U	4	14	3				
43	99	SAXO4	U	1	8	1				hard, poss earlier
43	99	MCW6	U	1	5	1				
43	99	MCW7	U	1	3	1				
43	99	MCW9	U	1	6	1				
46	152	MCW1	U	2	10	2				
46	152	MCW4	U	1	5	1				
47	153	MCW1	U	2	6	2				
47	153	MCW2	B	1	7	1				
47	153	MCW2	U	1	2	1				
47	153	MCW3	U	1	3	1				
47	153	MCW4	R	1	24	1 jar		EV		orange
47	153	MCW4	R	2	14	1 jar		UPEV		black

Cut	Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Also in	Notes
47	153	MCW4	U	2	11	2				
48	155	MCW1	B	4	26	4				
48	155	MCW1	R	1	3	1	jar	EVBD		
48	155	MCW1	R	2	18	2	jar	UPFT		
48	155	MCW1	U	4	26	3				
48	155	SAXO4	U	1	11	1				
48	155	MCW2	U	2	6	2				
48	155	MCW3	U	3	27	3				
48	155	MCW4	U	1	2	1				
48	155	MCW4A	U	2	7	2				
48	155	MCW6A	U	1	7	1				
48	155	MCW9	U	1	2	1				
48	155	UPG3	B	1	23	1				
100	158	MCW1	B	5	140	5				
100	158	MCW1	BU	6	29	1				
100	158	MCW1	R	1	10	1	jar	FLAR		rounded end, grey
100	158	MCW1	R	1	13	1	jar	FLTH		orange
100	158	MCW1	RU	3	21	1	jar	FLAR		orange, rim squared off
100	158	MCW1	U	20	158	20				
100	158	MCW1	UB	2	33	1				
100	158	MCW2	B	1	7	1				
100	158	MCW2	R	1	5	1	jar	FLAR		
100	158	MCW2	U	4	27	4				
100	158	MCW3	RU	2	58	1	jar	EVBD		
100	158	MCW3	U	2	16	2				
100	158	MCW4	U	2	14	2				
100	158	MCW6	B?	2	296	1				large, 16mm-thick 'slab' frag
100	158	MCW6A	U	1	17	1				
100	158	UPG1	D	1	16	1				
100	158	UPG3	D	3	33				98?	
101	159	MCW1	U	1	2	1				
101	159	MCW2	U	2	10	2				
101	159	MCW3	B?	4	44	1				
101	159	MCW5	U	1	15	1				
103	161	MCW1	B	3	34	3				
103	161	MCW1	U	1	7	1				
103	161	MCW4A	U	1	4	1				
105	164	MCW1	U	1	5	1				
105	164	MCW4A	D	1	7	1				
105	164	UPG1	D	1	13	1				
106	165	MCW4	D	2	22	1				
107	166	MCW1	R	1	2	1	jar?	SEV?		
107	166	MCW1	U	1	2	1				
107	166	MCW4	D	1	3	1				
107	166	MCW4	R	1	6	1	jug?	UPEV?		
107	166	MCW4	U	2	7	1				
107	166	MCW4A	U	1	2	1				
108	167	MCW1	U	1	3	1				
108	167	MCW3	U	2	10	2				
108	167	MCW4A	U	1	1	1				
109	168	MCW1	B	1	28	1				
109	168	MCW1	U	3	13	3				
109	168	MCW2	B?	1	8	1				
109	168	MCW2	U	2	7	2				
109	168	MCW3	R	1	27	1	jar	EVBD		
109	168	MCW3	U	2	12	2				
109	168	MCW4	D	2	9	2				
109	168	MCW4A	U	2	6	2				
109	168	MCW4B	R	1	9	1	jar	EV		wheel-finished?
109	168	MCW5	R	1	3	1	jar	SEV		
109	168	MCW8	U	1	11	1				
110	169	MCW1	U	7	33	3				
110	169	MCW2	U	2	7	1				
110	169	MCW4	U	1	2	1				
111	170	MCW1	U	1	5	1				
112	171	MCW1	U	1	5	1				
112	171	MCW3	U	1	12	1				
112	171	MCW4	U	1	5	1				

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>N o</i>	<i>Wt/g</i>	<i>MNV</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Rim</i>	<i>Also in</i>	<i>Notes</i>
113	173	MCW1	U	1	18	1				
113	173	MCW4A	U	1	11	1				
113	173	MCW6	R	1	10	1 jar		FLAR		
115	175	MCW1	R	1	12	1 jar		FLAR		
115	175	MCW1	U	2	5	2				
115	175	MCW4	U	1	3	1				
115	175	MCW5	U	1	14	1 jar				neck
116	176	MCW1	U	2	6	2				
118	178	MCW1	B	1	29	1				
118	178	MCW1	U	10	57	9				
118	178	MCW1	U	2	9	1				orange
118	178	MCW2	BU	2	6	1				
118	178	MCW2	U	2	36	2				
118	178	MCW3	RUB	13	192	1 jar		FLAR	179	
118	178	MCW3	U	7	93	4				
118	178	MCW4	U	4	71	4				
118	178	MCW4B	R	1	44	1 jar		FLAR		
118	178	MCW4B	U	1	7	1				
118	178	MCW6	U	1	3	1				
118	178	MCW9	B	1	7	1				
118	179	MCW3	B	2	59	2				
118	179	MCW3	R	1	15	jar		FLAR	178	
118	179	MCW3	U	1	13	1				
119	180	LMG2	D	1	2	1				
119	180	MCW1	U	2	5	1				
119	180	MCW3	U	1	2	1				
119	180	PMRW	BD	6	114	1 jug/mug				
119	180	STAF	B	1	9	1 mug				
120	181	SAXO4	U	2	9	2				
121	182	MCW1	U	5	13	5				
122	183	PMRW2	R	1	18	1 jug?				reduced ext
124	185	MCW1	R	1	6	1 jar		FLAR		
124	185	MCW2	B	1	33	1				
124	185	MCW3	U	1	5	1				
124	185	MCW4A	R	1	23	1 jar		FTBD		almost white, pale orange surfaces
124	185	MCW4A	U	5	40	3				
124	185	MCW6	U	1	9	1				
125	186	MCW1	U	2	12	2				
125	186	MCW3	D?	1	6	1				
125	186	MCW4	D	2	17	2				fairly thin-walled
125	186	MCW5	R	1	21	1 jar		EVBD		
126	189	MCW1	B	1	12	1				
126	189	MCW1	R	1	6	1 jar		FLAR		
126	189	MCW1	U	4	16	4				
126	189	MCW3	U	1	11	1				
126	189	MCW4	U	1	6	1				
126	189	MCW4A	U	2	12	2				
127	190	MCW4A	R	1	9	1 jar		FTBD		off-white
127	190	MCW4A	R	1	8	1 jar		THEV		
128	191	MCW1	U	2	3	2				
128	191	MCW4	U	1	6	1				
132	195	LMG1	D	1	11	1				
134	197	MCW1	B	1	15	1				
134	197	MCW2	U	1	1	1				
136	250	MCW1	U	1	1	1				
136	250	MCW10	B	1	4	1				
137	251	MCW3	U	1	8	1				
141	255	MCW4	U	1	3	1				
143	257	MCW1	U	1	2	1				
143	257	MCW2	B	3	14	1				
143	257	MCW3	U	1	2	1				
143	257	MCW4A	U	1	4	1				
144	258	MCW4	U	1	2	1				
144	258	MCW4A	U	2	22	1				
146	260	MCW1	U	3	12	3				
146	260	MCW2	U	1	3	1				mainly flint & calc, v little 'rock'
146	260	MCW3	RU	2	20	1 jar		FLAR		
146	260	MCW3	U	5	56	3				

Cut	Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Also in	Notes
146	260	MCW3	U	3	11	1				poss same as rim
146	260	MCW4	U	2	9	2				
146	260	MCW5	R	2	11	1	jar	FLAR		
146	260	MCW10	U	2	19	1				
147	261	MCW1	RU	2	11	1	jar	FLAR		
147	261	MCW2	U	1	6	1				
147	261	MCW4A	U	1	1	1				poss FC
147	261	MCW5	R	1	7	1	jar	FLAR		
147	261	MCW5	U	1	5	1				
147	261	MCW10	U	1	2	1				
148	262	MCW10	U	1	2	1				
149	263	MCW10	U	1	6	1				
202	266	MCW4	U	4	15	4				
203	267	MCW4	U	1	3	1				
204	269	MCW4	U	1	4	1				
204	269	MCW4	UD	2	41	1	jar			
206	272	MCW1	U	1	4	1				
206	272	MCW3	U	1	4	1				
206	272	MCW6	U	4	42	1				
207	273	MCW1	U	1	8	1				
207	273	MCW4	B	1	14	1				
207	273	MCW4	U	1	4	1				
207	273	MCW4A	RU	2	21	1	jar	EV		
208	270	SAXO4	U	2	16	1			274	
208	270	MCW4	U	1	3	1				
208	270	MCW4A	U	1	4	1				
208	270	SAXO1	U	1	1	1				
209	274	SAXO4	U	1	1				270	
209	274	MCW10	U	3	17	2				
210	275	MCW1	U	11	63	6				
210	275	MCW4	U	1	8	1				
211	276	MCW1	R	1	8	1	jar	FLAR		
211	276	MCW1	U	1	3	1				
211	276	MCW2	U	1	3	1				
211	276	MCW4	R	1	3	1	jar	FTEV		wheelmade?
211	276	MCW10	U	2	18	2				
212	278	MCW1	U	2	4	1				
213	279	MCW1	U	2	3	1				
213	279	MCW9	U	3	2	1				
214	280	MCW1	B	7	86	6				
214	280	MCW1	R	1	7	1	jar	FLAR		
214	280	MCW1	U	16	94	15				
214	280	MCW3	U	1	8	1				
214	280	MCW4	U	3	12	3				
214	280	MCW4A	U	2	7	2				
214	280	MCW5	R	1	11	1	jar	FLAR		
214	280	MCW6	U	2	16	2				
216	282	MCW3	U	1	2	1				
216	282	MCW4	U	1	4	1				
216	282	MCW5	B	1	13	1				
216	282	MCW10	B	1	4	1				
217	283	MCW4A	U	2	3	2				
217	283	MCW10	RU	5	25	1	jar	FLAR?		
219	286	MCW1	BU	2	31	1				
219	286	MCW1	U	1	7	1				
219	286	MCW2A	R	1	5	1	jar	THEV		
219	286	MCW9	U	1	14	1				
219	286	MCW10	RU	8	82	2	jar	FLAR		
219	286	MCW10	U	1	14	1				thin-walled, black
220	287	MCW1	B	12	177	1			291	
223	290	MCW1	B	1	21	1				
223	290	MCW1	U	5	28	3				
223	290	MCW2	U	1	5	1				
223	290	MCW4	U	1	4	1				
223	290	MCW10	U	10	70	3				
224	291	MCW1	B	1	12	1				
224	291	MCW1	BU	2	16	1				
224	291	MCW1	BU	2	21				287	

Cut	Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Also in	Notes
224	291	MCW1	R	1	8	1	jar	SEV		
224	291	MCW1	RU	4	27	1	jar	FLAR		
224	291	MCW1	U	16	102	15				
224	291	SAXO4	R	2	6	1	jar	EV	351	
224	291	SAXO4	UB	8	102	1				
224	291	MCW2	U	1	2	1				
224	291	MCW3	B	1	8	1				
224	291	MCW4	U	4	23	4				
224	291	MCW10	B	1	10	1				
224	291	MCW10	U	4	18	3				
224	294	MCW10	U	1	1	1				
225	292	MCW1	R	1	4	1	jar	FLAR		
225	292	MCW3	U	2	16	2				
225	292	MCW10	U	1	3	1				
226	293	MCW2A	R	1	14	1	jar	EVBD		
226	293	SAXO2	U	1	9	1				poss earlier?
227	295	MCW1	U	4	56	4				
227	295	MCW4	U	1	41	1				
229	297	MCW1	BU	19	98	1			299	
229	297	MCW1	R	1	8	1	jar	FLAR		
229	297	MCW1	U	9	40	5				
229	297	SAXO4	U	24	28	1				flakes
229	297	MCW2	B	1	16	1				
229	297	MCW4	R	1	32	1	jar	EV		
229	297	MCW4	U	4	36	4				
229	297	MCW4A	B	3	58	1				
229	297	MCW4A	U	1	3	1				
229	297	MCW9	R	1	5	1	jar	UPPL		
229	297	MCW10	B	1	11	1				
229	297	MCW10	U	6	51	6				
229	297	RBGW	U	2	2	1				flake, fine
230	299	MCW1	B	1	2	1				
230	299	MCW1	R	1	7	1	jar	FLAR		
230	299	MCW1	U	4	17	4				
230	299	MCW1	U	2	9				229	
230	299	MCW2	U	1	8	1				
230	299	MCW4	U	3	12	3				
230	299	MCW10	B	1	26	1				
230	299	MCW10	U	4	22	3				
231	350	MCW4	U	2	6	1				burnt
231	350	MCW6	U	1	2	1				
231	350	MCW9	U	1	6	1				
231	350	MCW10	U	1	1	1				
232	352	MCW1	U	6	10	3				
232	352	MCW4	D	1	1	1				
232	352	MCW4	R	1	19	1	dish	FTBD		
232	352	MCW10	U	1	7	1				
232	352	RBGW	U	1	2	1				
233	353	MCW1	U	3	18	3				
233	353	MCW4	U	2	12	2				

Key: Rims – BD – beaded; EV – everted; EVBD – everted beaded; FLAR – flaring; FLTH – flaring thickened; FTBD – flat-topped bead; FTEV – flat-topped everted; INT – inturned; SEV – simple everted; THEV – thickened everted; UPBD – upright beaded; UPEV – upright with everted tip; UPFT – upright flat-topped; UPPL – upright plain; UPTH – upright thickened.



### APPENDIX 3: Ceramic Building Material

<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Peg</i>	<i>Notes</i>
		51	sv	2	75	1 x R	orange, pale grey core, 13mm thick
		51	svcp	4	111		orange, pale grey core; sparse mica, vfs, common fine red cp, 10mm thick
1012	47	153	sv	1	9	1 x R?	base flake
1008	125	186	fscp	2	122		=1 tile, orange, pale grey core; frags of 'rock' adhering to base, 14mm thick

All plain roof tile

Key. Fabric: sv – silty with voids; svcp – sv with large clay pellets; fscp – fine sandy with clay pellets.

Peg: R – circular.

## APPENDIX 4: Animal Bone

Table A4.1: Condition and taphonomic factors affecting the hand-collected assemblage identified to taxa and/ or element. Teeth included where stated

<i>Condition</i>	<i>Medieval</i>	<i>Subsoil</i>	<i>Modern</i>
Fresh			
Very good			
Good	22		1
Fair	18	2	4
Poor	3	2	
Very poor			
Total	43	4	5
Refit	9=36		
Fresh break	18	2	2
Gnawed	5		2
Loose mandibular teeth*	11	1	1
Teeth in mandibles*	5		
Butchery	1	1	
Burning	1		

\*deciduous and permanent 4th premolar and molars

Table A4.2: Species representation by anatomical element (fragment count). Hand collected bones

<i>Element</i>	<b>Undated</b>		<b>Medieval</b>						<b>Modern</b>
	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Red deer</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Sheep/ goat</i>	<i>Pig</i>	<i>Equid</i>	<i>Cat</i>	<i>Chicken</i>	<i>Cattle</i>
Horn core			1						
Maxilla with teeth									
Mandible with teeth			1	1					
Loose teeth	2		8	13	1				2
Cervical vertebra				1					
2nd cervical vertebra				1					
Thoracic vertebra			2						
Scapula				1	1				
Humerus	1		2	1				1	
Radius			5						1
Ulna							1		1
Carpal			2						1
Pelvis						3			1
Femur			1						1
Tibia	1		2	2					
Astragalus			1						
Calcaneus			1						
Tarsal			2						
Metacarpal			1						
Metapodial			1			2			
Metatarsal			1			1			
1st phalanx		1	3	1					
2nd phalanx		1							
3rd phalanx			1						
Lateral phalanx					1				
Total	4	2	28	20	2	3	1	1	7

## APPENDIX 5: Plant macrofossils and charcoal

**Table A5.1: Plant Macrofossils**

*Taxonomy and Nomenclature follow Stace (1997).*

	Sample	2	5	4	6	9	11	13	14	
	<i>Feature</i>	41	126	118	128	140	146	208	209	
	<i>Context</i>	97	189	179	191	254	260	270	274	
	<i>Area</i>	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	
	<i>Feature Type</i>	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Gully	Gully	Ditch	Gully	Ditch	
BRASSICACEAE		-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	Cabbage family
<i>Vicia L./Lathyrus L.</i>		-	-	4	-	-	-	1		Vetch / Pea
<i>Pisum sativum L.</i>		-	-	-	1	-	-	-		Garden Pea
<i>Melilotus/Medicago/Trifolium spp</i>		-	-	1	-	-	-	-		Melilots/Medics/Clovers
<i>Chrysanthemum segetum L.</i>		-	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	Corn marigold
POACEAE		-	-	18	-	-	1	-		Grass family
POACEAE (small)		-	-	1	-	-	-	-		Grass (small)
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>		-	-	1	-	-	-	-		Barley
<i>Triticum spp.</i>		-	-	79	-	-	-	-		Wheat
<i>Triticum spp. fused grain</i>		-	-	4	-	-	-	-		
<i>Triticum spp. sprouted embryo</i>		-	-	16	-	-	-	-		
Indeterminate Cereal		8	4	509	3	1	-	5	2	

	Sample	15	17	
	<i>Feature</i>	210	224	
	<i>Context</i>	275	291	
	<i>Area</i>	C	C	
	<i>Feature Type</i>	Ditch	Ditch	
<i>Chenopodium / Atriplex spp.</i>		1	-	Goosefoot / Orache
<i>Chrysanthemum segetum L.</i>		-	-	Corn marigold
Indeterminate Cereal		1	1	

**Table A5.2: Charcoal**

*Taxonomy and Nomenclature follow Schweingruber (1978).*

	Sample	4	6	16
	<i>Feature</i>	118	128	223
	<i>Context</i>	179	191	290
	<i>Area</i>	C	C	C
	<i>Feature Type</i>	Ditch	Gully	Ditch
	<i>No. frags.</i>	100+	12	2
	<i>Max. size (mm)</i>	25	17	12
<i>Salix / Populus</i>	Willow / Poplar	-	2	1
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	6	-	1
	Indeterminate	94	10	-

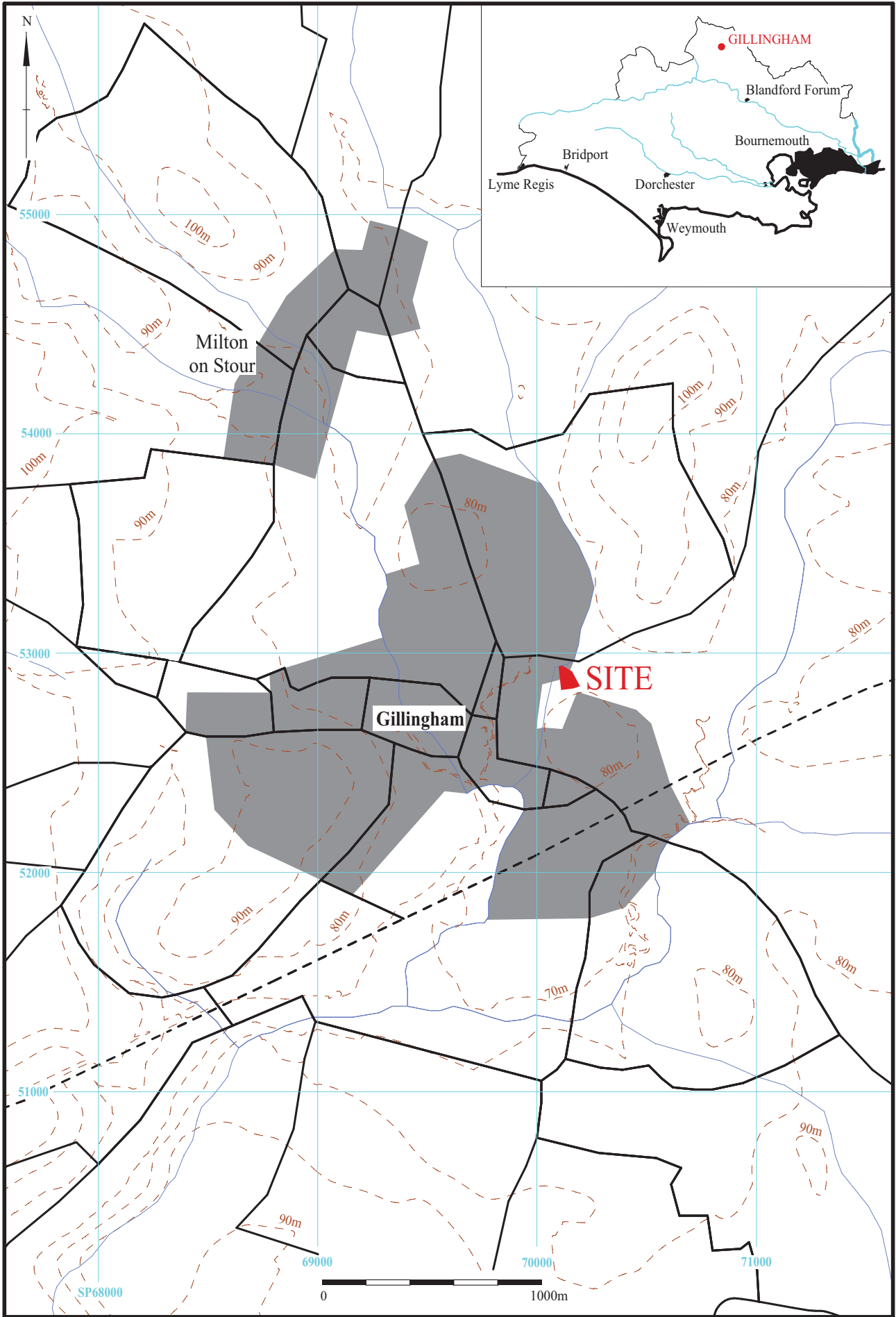
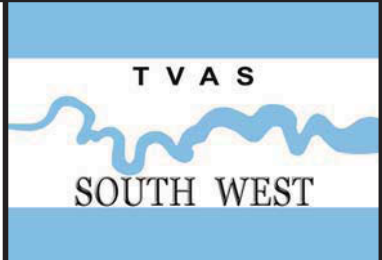


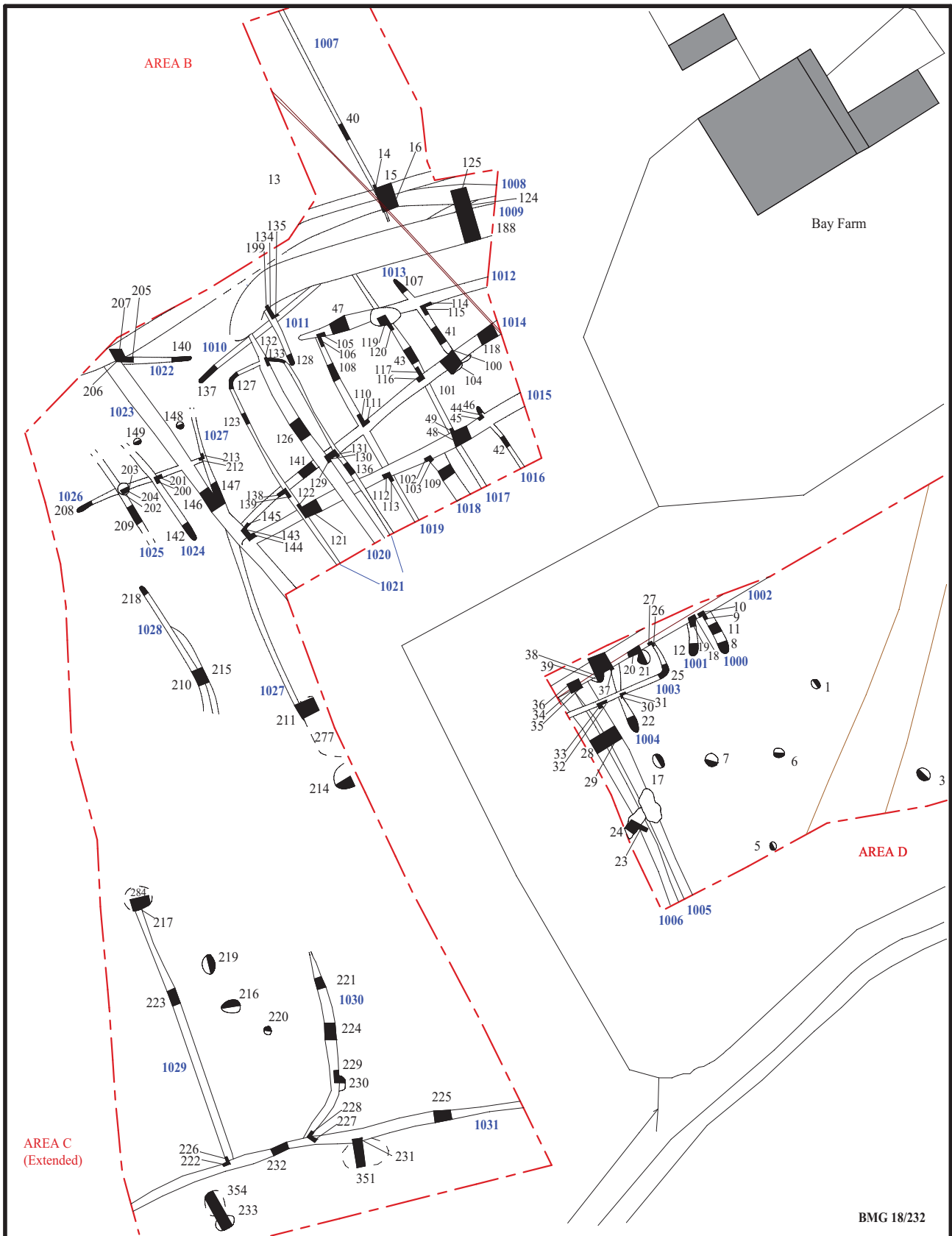
Figure 1. Location of site within Gillingham and Dorset.



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Figure 2. Location of site and features



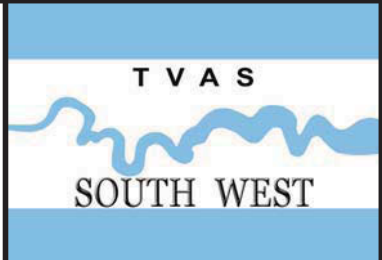


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Figure 2. Site plan.

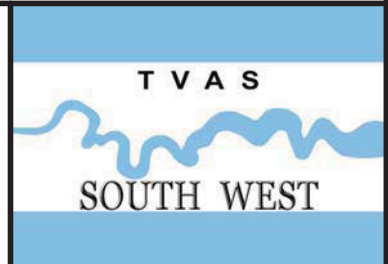




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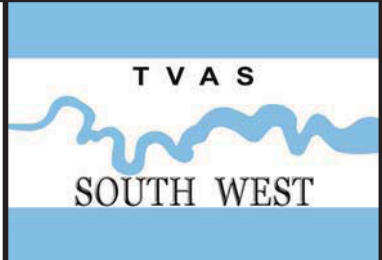
Figure 4. Phase 1a





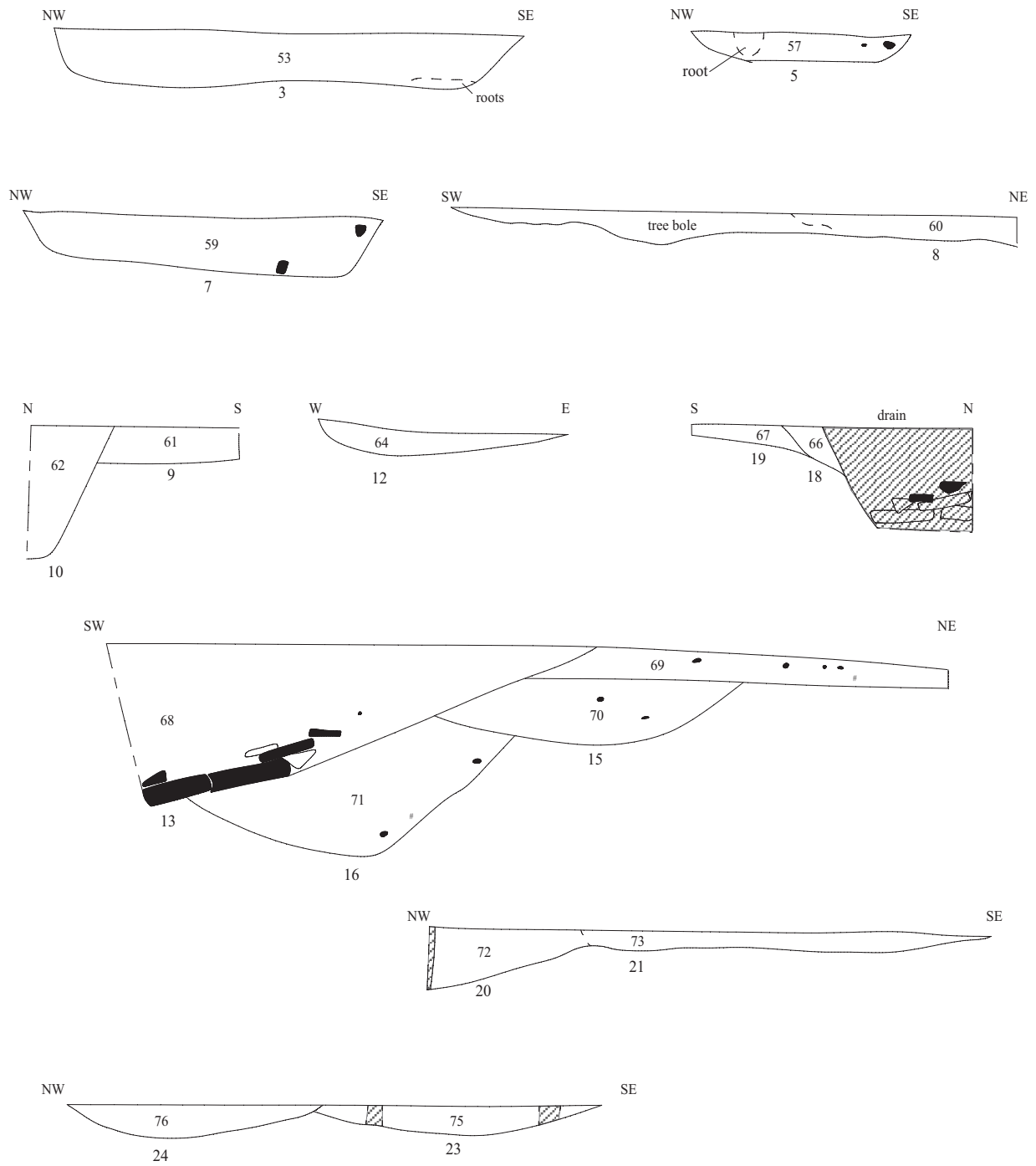
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Figure 5. Phases 1b and 1c





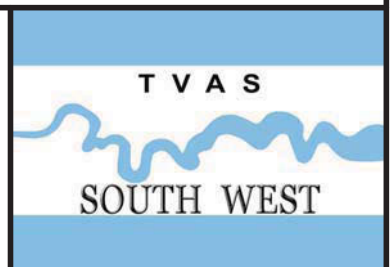


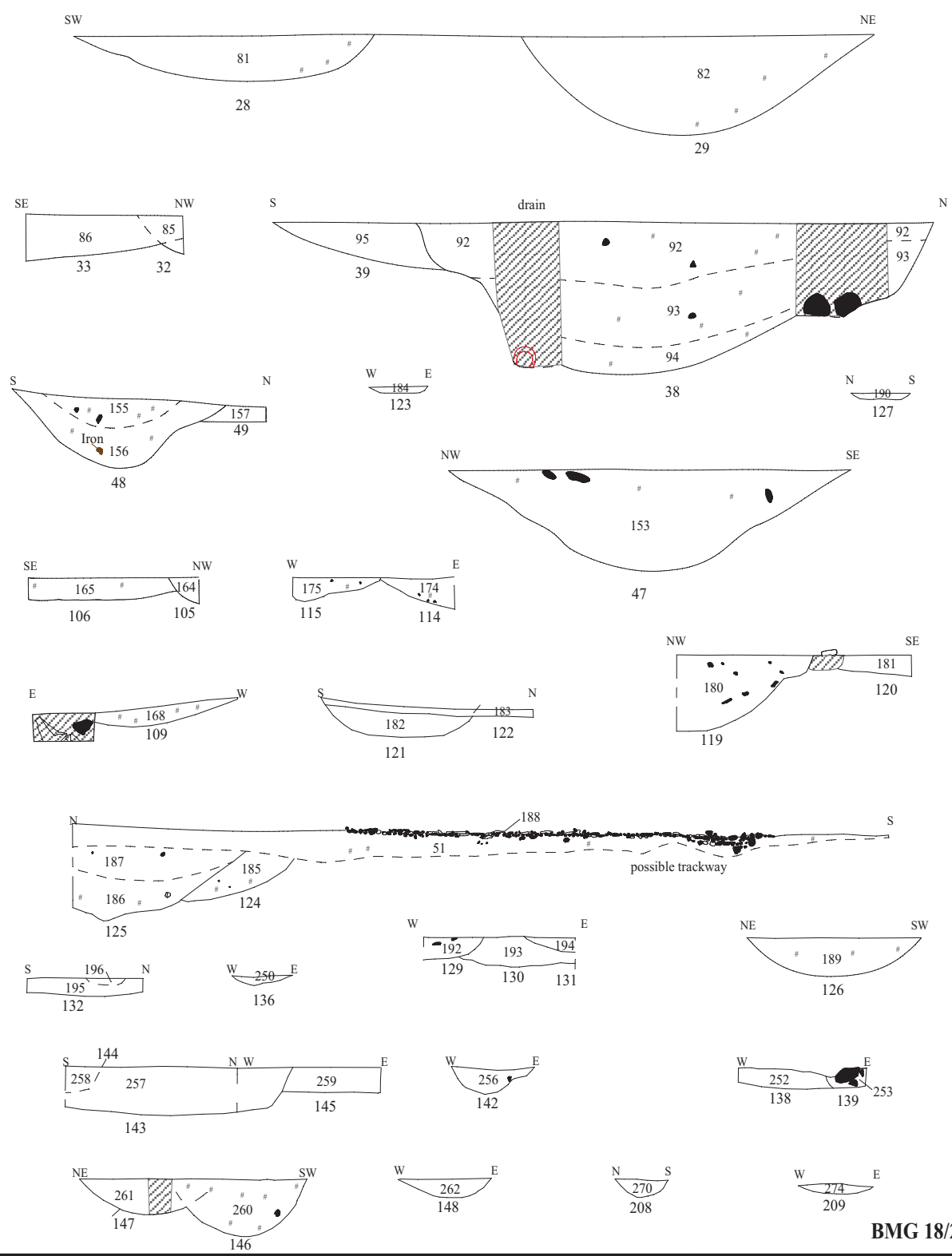


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Figure 7. Sections

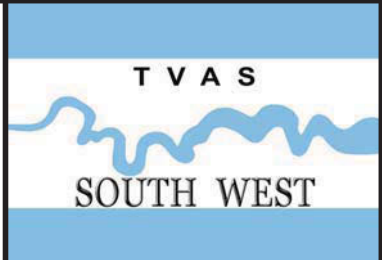


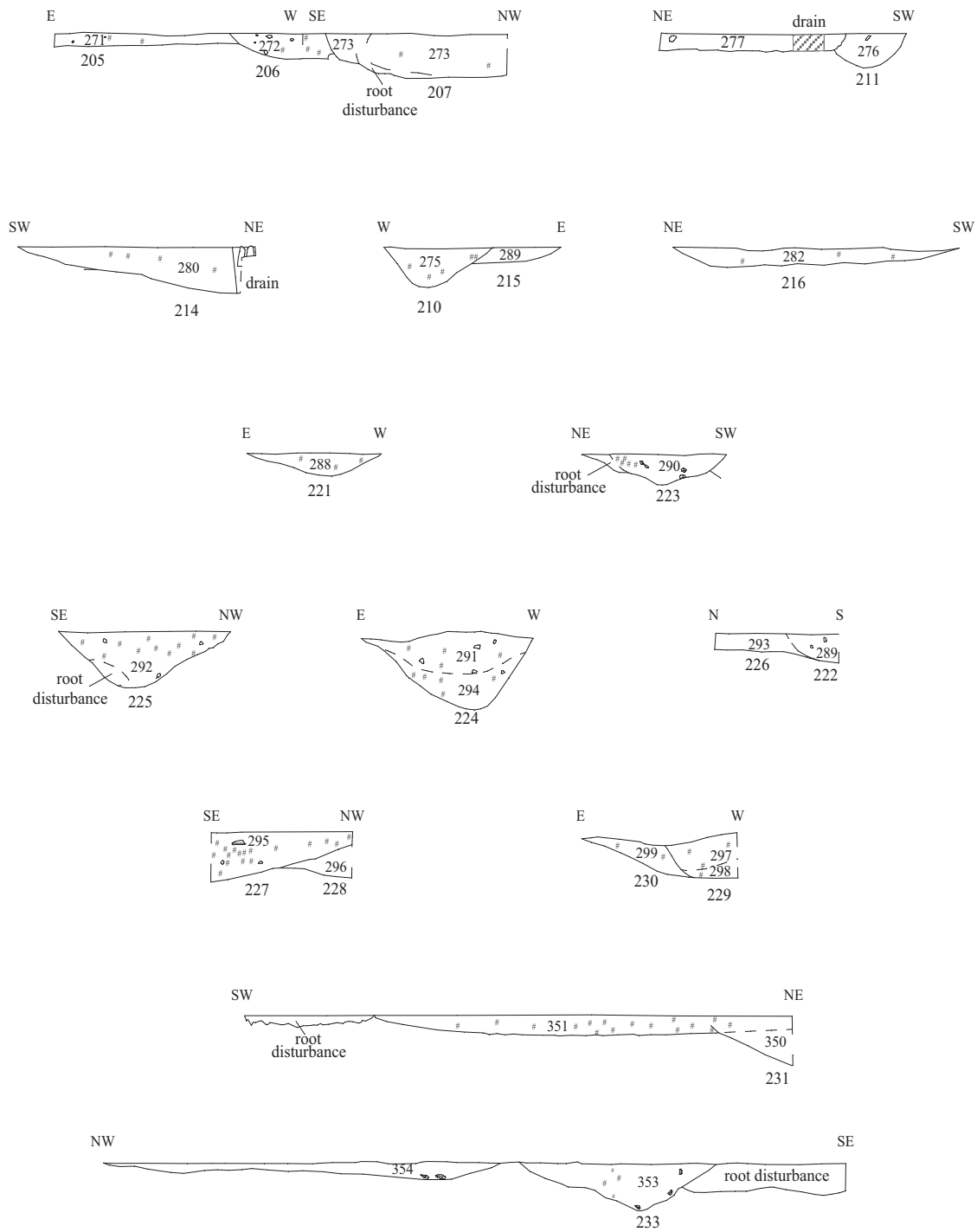


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Figure 8. Sections





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Figure 9. Sections





Plate 1. Area B, looking South East, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 2. Area C, looking North West.

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**Land at Barnaby Mead,  
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Archaeological Excavation  
Plates 1 and 2.**

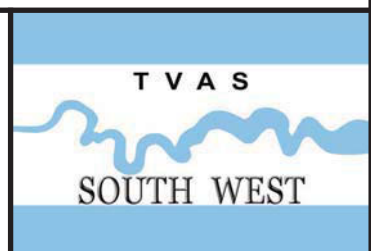






Plate 3. Area C, looking South West.



Plate 4. Area D, looking North West, Scales: 2m and 1m.

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**Land at Barnaby Mead,  
Gillingham, Dorset  
Archaeological Excavation  
Plates 3 and 4.**

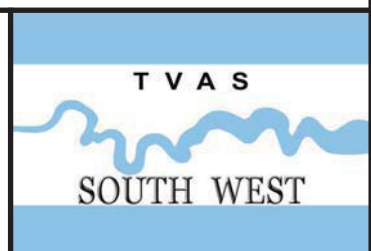




Plate 5. Ditch cut 43, looking South East,  
Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.



Plate 6. Ditch cut 142, looking North West,  
Scales: 0.5m and 0.2m.



Plate 7. Gullies 200, 201, looking North West,  
Scales: 0.3m, 0.2m and 0.1m.



Plate 8. Ditch cuts 210 and 215, looking North West,  
Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

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Plates 5 to 8.**







Plate 9. Ditch cut 25, looking North West,  
Scales: 0.5m and 0.3m.



Plate 10. Ditch cut 47, looking North East,  
Scales: 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 11. Ditch cut 225, looking North West,  
Scales: 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 12. Relation between ditch cuts 18 and 19, looking  
South East, Scales: 1m, 0.5m and 0.3m.

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Plates 9 to 12.**







Plate 13. Ditch cuts 124 and 125 and deposit 188, looking East, Scales: 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 14. Pit cut 7, looking North East, Scales: 1m and 0.2m.



Plate 15. Pit 5, looking North East, Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.

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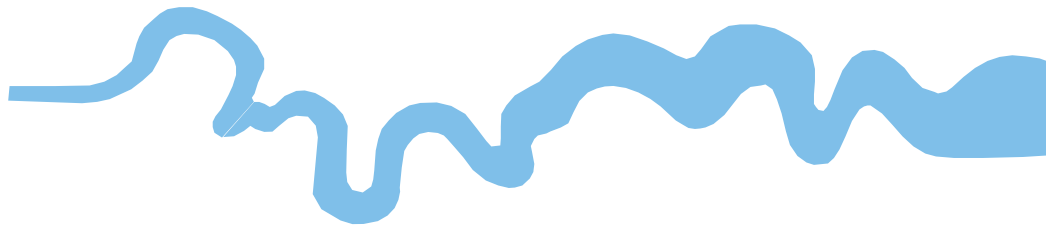
**Land at Barnaby Mead,  
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Archaeological Excavation**  
Plates 13 to 15.



## TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late .....	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early .....	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late .....	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early .....	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper .....	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle .....	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower .....	2,000,000 BC





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