context one
HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

Land off Putton Lane
Chickerell
Weymouth
Dorset

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

ASSESSMENT REPORT

July 2019

HILLSIDE | HUNGER HILL | EAST STOUR
GILLINGHAM | DORSET | SP8 5JS

T: 01747 839851
E: MAIL@CONTEXTONE.CO.UK
W: CONTEXTONE.CO.UK

Looking after the past, today...

Land off Putton Lane, Chickerell, Weymouth, Dorset

for

C1 project code: C1/EXC/16/PCD **C G Fry & Son Ltd**

REPORT

Prepared by	Dr Clare Randall with contributions from Dr Cheryl Green & Tara Fairclough
Date	27/06/19

Approved by	Dr Cheryl Green
Date	04/07/19

PROJECT DETAILS

Planning Application ref.	1/D/08/001147 & 1/D/13/000592
Local Planning Authority	West Dorset District Council
Collecting Museum	Dorset County Museum
Museum accession code	N/A
OASIS reference	contexto1-162626

C1 STAFF

Director, Historic Environment Consultant	Richard McConnell BA (Hons), MCIfA
Post-excavation Manager, Historic Buildings, Worked stone Specialist	Cheryl Green FSA, BA (Hons), PhD, MCIfA
Fieldwork manager	Stuart Milby BA (Hons), MSc, PCIfA
Illustrator, Project co-ordination, Historic Buildings	Tara Fairclough BA (Hons), PCIfA
Archaeological Officer, Animal/Human bone Specialist, Archivist	Clare Randall FSA, BA (Hons), BSc (Hons), MSc, PhD, MCIfA
Field archaeologists	Nel Barnes, Issy Bentley, Eve Cottrell, Kerry Ely, Peter Fairclough, Barry Hennessey, Steve Legg, Sean O'Regan, Matt Palmer, Nick Plunkett, Orlando Prestidge
Pottery, CBM & fired clay specialist	Lorraine Mepham (Wessex Archaeology)
Small finds specialist	Dr Jörn Schuster (Archaeological Small Finds)
Volunteer co-ordinator	Rachel Pender-Cudlip
Volunteers	Stuart Ackerman, Sue Cullinane, Millie Goswell, Racquel Lopez, Rosemary Maw, Kirsty McDonald, Zoe Owlett, Brian Popple, Alan Prentice, David Rhodes, John Singleton
Volunteer metal detectorist	Karen Brown

DISCLAIMER

COPYRIGHT

Cover image: Aerial view of excavation showing the medieval manor, from WSW, with inset of gold filigree brooch

Summary

Context One Heritage & Archaeology (C1) carried out an archaeological programme of works in fulfilment of a planning condition relating to residential development on Land off Putton Lane, Chickerell, Weymouth, Dorset. The project was commissioned by C G Fry & Son Limited.

The archaeological works were requested by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), West Dorset District Council (WDDC) on the advice of the county Historic Environment Service (HES), Dorset County Council. The Site encompasses the known location of a Deserted Medieval Village (DMV), and the results of a geophysical survey, desk-based assessment and archaeological field evaluation indicated high potential for the survival of archaeological remains in the vicinity of the DMV earthworks. Although the earthworks are preserved within the development, it was considered that archaeological features/deposits outside of this area could be damaged or destroyed during the work.

This project has identified a complex of substantial medieval buildings and agricultural features. Activity on the Site prior to this is attested by a widespread scatter of flint which occurred across all areas, and a background scatter of Romano-British pottery and a coin of AD 268. However, none of the excavated features could be securely assigned to an earlier period. In the north-western part of the Site the numerous excavated ditches all appear to have medieval origins and were organised on two broad alignments, representing part of the associated agricultural landscape. Adjacent was a large contemporary midden. In the north-eastern part of the Site, a series of substantial stone built medieval buildings were identified, including a hall-house and a cross-passage house with its antecedent, as well as other ancillary buildings. It is likely that occupation commenced in the 11th-12th century followed by the main phase of rebuilding in the 13th century, with the buildings declining and going out of use by the 15th century. There was evidence of some more ephemeral post-medieval activity probably in the 17th-18th century.

The character, combination of types of buildings, and the layout, including incorporation of a watercourse and enclosing ditch, is consistent with a medieval manorial complex. In the case of Putton (or 'Poddington') a variety of documentary references survive from the period of its establishment, evolution and use. These contribute to our understanding of the importance of the Site in that they facilitate a more nuanced interpretation of the archaeology than would generally be possible. Due to the lack of similar excavated manorial complexes in Dorset, or indeed surrounding counties, the Site is significant for understanding the development of settlement, landholding, environment, economy and social relations in the high medieval period. The artefactual and ecofactual assemblages all contribute to the understanding of the Site, but also have intrinsic importance due to the rarity of excavated material of this date regionally. Some individual finds are also of considerable interest in their own right. The Site is therefore of regional importance, with some aspects contributing to research at a national level. It is expected that a further analytical phase of work will be conducted with the results presented in an appropriate publication.

Contents

Figures

Plates

Tables

1. Introduction

1.1 Context One Heritage & Archaeology (C1) carried out an archaeological programme of works in fulfilment of a planning condition relating to residential development on Land off Putton Lane, Chickerell, Weymouth, Dorset (the 'Site') (**Figure 1**). The project was commissioned by C G Fry & Son Limited.

1.2 The archaeological works were requested by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), West Dorset District Council (WDDC) on the advice of the county Historic Environment Service (HES) (Dorset County Council). The Site encompasses the known location of a Deserted Medieval Village (DMV), and the results of a geophysical survey (GSB 2003), desk-based assessment (Cotswold Archaeology (CA) 2003a) and archaeological field evaluation (CA 2003b) indicated high potential for the survival of archaeological remains in the vicinity of the medieval settlement earthworks (CA 2005). Although the earthworks will be preserved within the development, it was considered that archaeological features/deposits outside of this area could be damaged or destroyed during the work. In a consultation letter issued to dated 17 July 2008, from Mr Steve Wallis, Senior Archaeologist, Dorset County Council, the following advice was issued:

"The applicant shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant to, and approved by the Planning Authority. This scheme shall cover archaeological fieldwork together with post-excavation work and publication of the results.

I suggest that this programme should cover the following:

(i) appropriate measures to protect the Medieval earthworks during construction;

(ii) recording of below-ground remains identified in the northern part of the site during evaluation;

(iii) archaeological monitoring of groundworks in the eastern part of the site which was not covered by the original assessment and evaluation."

1.3 This was formalised in Condition 6 of the Planning Approval (planning reference: 1/D/08/001147) issued on 1 September 2011 by WDDC. The development programme was divided into two phases (see **Figure 1**), with the second phase carried out under a Reserved Matter application (planning reference 1/D/13/000592). The first phase involved part iii) of the archaeological condition, and was carried out in March 2014, while the second phase relates to part ii). Given the more sensitive nature of the northern part of the Site, it was agreed with Mr Wallis that a programme of 'strip, map and record' would be the most suitable archaeological response for identifying and then excavating any archaeological remains. This strategy was implemented between March and September 2015, however the discovery of extensive and complex archaeological remains necessitated a hiatus to the work over the winter due to difficulties caused by the higher water table level. The Site was re-opened in March 2016 and following excavation of the key areas of interest, it was completed in November 2016.

1.4 The programme of archaeological works comprises seven elements: the production of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which sets out the project strategy (Milby 2013); archaeological monitoring and recording; archaeological strip, map and record; open area excavation; post-excavation assessment and report production (this document); publication; project archive preparation and deposition.

1.5 The requirement follows advice by Central Government as set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) (DCLG 2018) and ENV4 of the West Dorset, Weymouth & Portland Local Plan 2015.

2. The Site

2.1 Chickerell lies *c*. 6km to the north-west of Weymouth town centre. The Site (centred on NGR SY 64877 80471) is located on the east side of the village, *c*. 200m east of Chickerell Primary School and with Putton Lane forming the western boundary of the Site, Lower Putton Lane the northern boundary and recent residential development to the south and east. The entire development area covers 10.41ha with the archaeological element of Phase 1 encompassing the area south and east of the extant earthworks, and that of Phase 2

covering the area north of the extant earthworks. The Site is situated on two slopes situated either side of a water course (now a drainage channel across the phase 2 area); the west side slopes down from the south-west to the north-east at an average height of *c*. 26m to *c*. 21m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and the eastern side slopes from the north-east to the south-west at an average height of *c*. 23m to *c*. 22m aOD (**Figure 1**). The Site also straddles two geologies (BGS, 2019). The northern third is Cornbrash Formation limestone with superficial deposits of alluvium comprising clay, silt, sand and gravel. An area of alluvium was previously identified in the north-west part of the Site (CA 2005). The soils are characterised as lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage. The rest of the Site is on Kellaways Formation interbedded mudstone and sandstone. There are no recorded superficial deposits, but the soils are characterised as slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loam and clay (CSAIS, 2019).

2.2 The detailed archaeological and historical background for the Site is set-out in the desk-based assessment prepared by Cotswold Archaeology in 2003, updated in 2005 (CA 2005) to include the results of the field evaluation conducted by the same company. The extant earthworks in the northern area of the Site had been subject to survey in 1970, depicting a series of holloways and closes (RCHME 1970; **Figure 1**) (HER Ref. MWX2923) relating to the deserted or shrunken medieval village of Putton or Poddington (HER Ref. MDO871). Geophysical survey (GSB 2003) and archaeological field evaluation (CA 2003b) across the Site indicated that the highest potential for the survival of archaeological remains was to be expected in the vicinity of the earthworks. The remainder of the Site was believed to be of lower archaeological potential.

2.3 The geophysical survey identified few features of probable archaeological origin, and overall there was little to suggest more than was visible on the ground surface (GSB 2003). Four areas of potential at the northern end of the Site were targeted by the subsequent evaluation trial trenching. Within one of these areas two medieval features were revealed (a pit and a ditch in trench 7) both containing pottery dated to the 13th-15th centuries (CA 2005, 8). Medieval features were also encountered in trenches 1 and 5 in the north of the Site, in areas where the geophysical survey suggested little potential. These comprised pits with pottery dated as 12th-13th century, and shallow ditches with 11th-13th pottery (*ibid,* 9). The pits contained domestic refuse, including food waste, with the ditches either for drainage or for demarcating occupation or cultivation plots (CA 2003b, 8). The results of both investigations indicated that activity extended north of the extant earthworks but that this was divided by a low-lying area on the flood plain, either side of the modern stream (CA 2005, 9).

3. Archaeological aims and research objectives

3.1 The principal aims of the archaeological excavation were to:

- identify, investigate and record all significant buried archaeological deposits encountered;
- determine the character of the archaeological remains, where present;
- recover environmental information, which may provide further information relating to the local historic environment of the area;
- provide sufficient information to enable further mitigation strategies to be determined, where appropriate

3.2 The research objectives were to:

- determine whether there was any evidence for a focus of medieval settlement activity and ascertain the character of any such remains.

4. Methodology

4.1 All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014a). C1 adhered to the *Code of Conduct* of the CIfA (2014b), and *Regulations for Professional Conduct* (2014, rev. 2015) at all times. The fieldwork methodology is summarised below.

4.2 C1 gave notification of the commencement of the works to the HES and regular updates were provided on the progress of the archaeological work. Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the Site archive.

4.3 Phase 1 and Phase 2 both commenced with the removal of topsoil/overburden using a 360-degree tracked machine equipped with a toothless (grading) bucket under the constant supervision of C1 archaeological staff. Machine excavation continued until archaeological features or natural geology was encountered, whichever was the first. Spoil was examined for the retrieval of artefacts, including the use of a metal detector. The Site was also subject to a metal detecting survey carried out by local society volunteers and supervised by the C1 fieldwork manager.

4.4 Once machine work had been completed, three broad areas of archaeological interest were identified within the northern end of the Site, and labelled as Areas 1, 2 and 3 (Area 4 was subsequently amalgamated with Area 3). Each area was examined, and the reduced surface cleaned using hand tools. Features and deposits were mapped by GPS to create a pre-excavation plan. Archaeological features/deposits were then identified for subsequent sampling. Following discussions with the HES a detailed excavation strategy was initiated.

4.5 Suspected archaeological features/deposits were first assessed to determine the level of investigation needed to characterise them satisfactorily. In most instances, manual excavation was required. Wherever possible, features/deposits were excavated with the aim of producing at least one representative cross-section, or where groups of similar features were apparent the least truncated examples were selected for excavation. Small discrete features were fully excavated; larger discrete features were half-sectioned (50% excavated); and long linear features were sample excavated along their length (usually a 10% sample) with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of the features and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.

4.6 All archaeological features/deposits/structures were recorded using standard C1 pro-forma feature intervention recording forms and/or context forms in digital format using iPad mini tablets. Stratigraphic relationships were recorded using a "Harris-Winchester matrix" diagram. Soil colours were logged using a Munsell soil colour chart. Features/ structures were drawn on dimensionally stable media at suitable scales. This was 1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections and elevations. All archaeological remains were levelled to Ordnance Datum directly with a TopCon GRS1 RTK GPS. A photographic record of the excavation was carried out and involved the sole use of digital images. This included photographs illustrating in both detail, and general context, the principal features discovered. The photographic record also included working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.

4.7 The human remains encountered were initially left *in situ*, covered and protected whilst a Ministry of Justice (MoJ) licence was obtained. The removal of human remains was carried out with due reverence and in accordance with current best-practice and legal requirements. The Site was adequately screened from public view during excavation, in accordance with MoJ requirements.

4.8 Sampling of deposits for palaeoenvironmental material was carried out by members of the excavation team where features were likely to have accumulated interpretable material. The sampling strategy reflected the spatial and chronological extent of the Site and focussed on cut features and securely stratified deposits which contained dateable material.

4.9 All finds recovered from the archaeological investigations excluding metalwork, were washed, air-dried and bagged in preparation for assessment. This was largely carried out on Site with the assistance of a group of volunteers and students on work experience placements. Metal finds and vulnerable finds were subject to immediate stabilisation carried out by the field team in accordance with prevailing guidance (Watkinson, D. & Neal, V. 2001). Provision has also been made for further specialist treatment of finds by a conservator for long-term curation, where necessary.

4.10 A single item was subject to the Law of Treasure Trove, and the appropriate authorities notified (in accordance with The Treasure Act 1996, Code of Practice, England and Wales issued by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport, 1996). The treasure reference number is 2016 T383 and the inquest at the British Museum yet to be scheduled.

5. Results

5.1 The deposits and features encountered during the excavation are listed and described in summarized in **Table 1** and **Appendix 1** (the context summary will form part of the digital archive). In the text, context numbers for cuts appear in square brackets, e.g. [1-004]; layer and fill numbers appear in standard brackets, e.g. (1-002). Numbers are prefixed with the recorder's personal identifying number. Features were also assigned a feature number which appear here prefaced with an F, with wall numbers prefaced with a W and building numbers with a B.

Phase 1

5.2 The topsoil was stripped across the phase 1 area but revealed nothing of archaeological interest. The area was heavily contaminated with post-medieval and modern rubble and other material and had also been subject to considerable disturbance due to root action. Where overburden was stripped to a greater depth (for example, along the course of a new road) this revealed a clean upper natural of yellowish brown slightly silty clay (**Plate 1**) towards the south side of Site, becoming mid-yellowish-brown clay silt at the north end. Post-medieval land drains on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment were located at *c*. 6m intervals across the area. Two ditches were observed (**Plate 2**) in the southern part measuring *c*. 1m deep and *c*. 1.5m wide. The bases of both ditches were lined with limestone pieces and filled with modern debris, and probably represent recent field boundaries.

Phase 2

The deposit sequence

5.3 The topsoil across the Site was generally a dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) to brown (10YR 4/3) soft silty clay with small cornbrash and occasional building rubble (stone and roof tile) and was generally 0.25-0.30m deep. The subsoils across Areas 1 and 2 comprised similar very dark grey (10YR 3/1) to very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clays with common cornbrash and building rubble and were generally 0.25m deep. This overlay a 0.13m deep very dark grey (10YR 3/1) to black (10YR 2/1) clay loam, which in places covered a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4), grey (10YR 5/1) to greyish brown (10YR 5/2) clay loam containing sparse pottery and animal bone. In Area 3 the deposit sequence comprised numerous spreads and deposits of silty clays containing building rubble, with distinct areas of rubbly deposits over the footprints of a series of seven stone-built buildings or building phases (see below).

5.4 A number of archaeological features and deposits were exposed during the machine clearance of topsoil. Some of these could be phased based on dateable material recovered from within their fills or by stratigraphic relationships. These consisted of pits, ditches gullies and structures (**Table 1**). However, there were also undated features which are stratigraphically both earlier and later than the dateable features. It should be noted that the interpretation of various features and structures, has been impeded by various modern services (**Figures 2 *&* 3**). The Site was divided north-south by an open channel/stream between Areas 1 and 2. This joined with a water course/channel which crossed the Site from north-west to south-east between Areas 1 and 3 and Area 2, a modern water pipe running parallel and *c*. 2m to the north. In addition, sewer pipes were similarly aligned *c*. 15m to the north, extending across Areas 1 and 3. These various channels and services bisected some of the structures, rendering both the structural elements and features and deposits associated with them discontinuous.

Table 1. Feature summary

FEATURE TYPE	EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE	NO. OF FEATURES	FEATURE/ & CONTEXT NUMBERS
Ditches/Gullies	Medieval	17	F5 [11-107] (11-108) F6 [11-105] (11-106) F9 [13-100], (13-101) (13-102) F11 [12-104] (12-105) F13 Unexcavated F16 [12-100] (12-101) (12-102) (12-103) F19 [12-108] (12-109) (12-110) F21 [11-100] [11-103] (11-101) (11-102) (11-104) F79 [14-106] (14-107) F80 [14-108] (14-110) (14-111)

			F81 [14-112] (14-115) F85 [8-115] [8-121] (8-116) (8-117) (8-118) (8-119) (8-122) (8-123) (8-124) F98 [9-124] [9-130] (9-125) (9-128) (9-129) (9-131) (9-134) F99 [9-126] [9-132] (9-127) (9-133) F101 [9-135] (9-136) (9-137) F104 [909] (908) F111 [16-104]
	Undated	15	F1 Unexcavated F2 F3 F4 F7 Unexcavated F8 Unexcavated F10 Unexcavated F12 Unexcavated F14 Unexcavated F15 Unexcavated F23 Unexcavated F25 Unexcavated F28 Unexcavated F57 Unexcavated F58 Unexcavated
Culvert	Modern	1	F67
Post-holes	Undated	1	F75 [14-102]
Pits	Medieval	15	F18 [12-106] (12-107) F76[13-104] (13-105) (13-122) F77 [13-106] (13-107) F78 [13-108] (13-109) (13-110) F82 [8-108] F83 [8-104] F74 [14-100] F100 [16-108] (16-109) (16-110) F102 [8-125] F105 [13-123] (13-125) F106 [13-126] (13-127) F107 [13-128] (13-129) F108 [13-130] (13-131) (13-132) F109 [13-133] (13-134) F110 [13-136] (13-137)
	Undated	3	F20 Unexcavated F84 F86
Terrace	Medieval	2	F70 [10-116] (10-117) F91 (14-114)
Hollow	Medieval		F73 [11-110] (11-111)
Path/ Hardstanding	Post-medieval	3	F38 Unexcavated F44/F103 (903) (8-127) F51
Well	Undated	1	F47
Deposits and spreads	Medieval	1	(2005)/(10-108)
	Post-medieval	1	(10-115)
	Undated	3	F46 F48 F50 (100)
Structures	Medieval	6	B1 (500) WA8, WA9, WA19, WA20 (501) (506) (507) (508) (601) (514) (515) (16-106) (16-107) (513) (516) (517) (518) (15-111) (15-104) (15-106) (15-107) (15-108) (15-109) (15-110) (9-117) (9-119) (9-120) (9-121) (519) (520) [16-103] (16-112) B2 WA 1, WA2, WA3, WA4, WA5, WA7, WA15, WA16, WA17, WA24 (9-103) (9-104) (9-105) (12-111) (12-124) (12-129) (12-130) (12-131) (14-109) (12-121) (12-122) (12-123) (9-106) (12-113) (12-114) (12-115) (12-116) B3 (600) WA10, WA11, WA25 (605) (606) (608) (9-107) (607) (9-122) B4 (800) WA32, WA33, WA34, WA35, WA 36, WA37 (9-138) (9-139) (9-140) B5 WA6, WA18, WA30, WA38, WA39 (12-137) [13-111] [14-113] (12-125) (12-126) (12-127) (12-138) B7 WA26, WA29
	Post-medieval	3	B6 (900) WA21, WA22, WA28 (902), (904) (906)

			Building 8/F61 Building 9
	Undated	1	F52

Area 1

5.5 Area 1 encompassed several archaeological features and deposits, despite being bisected by the sewer pipe and the southern extent having been disturbed by the culvert. The deposits were characterized by homogenous brown silty clay. A single wall WA14 ran west to east, comprising random uncoursed irregular limestone with no apparent bonding material, instead being filled with the surrounding soil matrix. The survival of only one or two poorly constructed courses is different and more ephemeral in character to the structures that lay within the enclosed area of the clearly medieval complex, suggesting a post-medieval date. Sherds of 13th and 14th century pottery in surrounding contexts are likely to derive from a general spread across this part of the Site discussed below. Running parallel with WA14 and *c*. 2m to the north, was a rubble spread (F35) of similar material which may have derived from the wall and a stub of wall F36 which is likely to be contemporary. It was not possible to identify a coherent structure. A further rubble spread F33 was noted in the northern part of the area, together with a possible wall F32. A spread of stone F31 in the eastern part, yielding medieval pottery, was adjacent to a possible holloway F28.

Area 2

5.6 Numerous cut features, dominated by ditches, and a number of deposits were identified in Area 2. A total of 20 ditches were mapped and nine excavated. Some of these (e.g. F13) crossed the length of the Site. All of the excavated examples appear to be medieval in date and of a similar character, consistent with agricultural boundaries. They were of modest width, shallow depth, with concave sides and sloping bases, and backfilled with greyish brown or yellowish-brown silty clays (e.g. F9, **Plate 3**). There are at least two trends evident in orientation, broadly north-south (e.g. F2, F3, F9, F10, F12, F13, F19, F23, F58) and broadly north-west to south-east (e.g. F1, F16), and west-north-west to east-south-east (e.g. F5,F6, F8, F11, F14 and F15) and all effectively running down slope. This suggests that there were at least two phases of agricultural activity in this area. There were a few ditches with a slightly differing orientation (e.g.F4 west-south-west to east-north-east with a north angled return at the east end; F7 east-west; F2 north-north-west to south-south-east). F6 contained 13th century pottery. While more than one phase of activity can be discerned, the relatively narrow date range of the ceramics associated with some of the features, and the general ubiquity of this pottery across the area, makes it difficult to assign individual features to more clearly defined phases. The undated ditches and gullies are all likely to be medieval in date, but the exact pattern, phasing and contemporaneity of particular features is unclear. Narrow strip enclosures are suggested but cannot be fully verified.

5.7 A terrace F70 (**Plate 4**) appears to have occupied the upslope, western part of Area 2, with a flat horizon [10-116] evident. The fill (10-117) of this extensive area appears to have accumulated gradually with evidence of trampling. It overlay ditches F3 and F4 suggesting the terrace post-dated at least one phase of the series of ditched enclosures. Two features appeared to respect the apparent enclosure F21. F73 was aligned south-east to north-west with a north return and was interpreted as a hollow from animal trample. Ditch F21 was aligned south-east to north-west with a return towards the north-east. An isolated pit, F18 was a sub-circular pit aligned east-north-east to west-south-west with undulating sides of moderate gradient and a sloping base 0.41m by 0.7m and 0.07m deep but contained no dateable material. The eastern third of Area 2 (and spreading into the southern part of Area 1) contained a deep and extensive deposit (2005/10-108) located across the base of the slope. This was a dark yellowish grey firm silty clay and contained frequent charcoal flecks and comminuted ceramics, shell and bone. The pottery from this deposit can be dated to the 13th and 13th-14th centuries. A number of test pits were excavated through this deposit and in places this was seen to be *c*. 0.70m deep. It had the appearance of a midden accumulation, and the charred organic components and highly comminuted microartefacts suggest a heavily reworked deposit.

5.8 In the south-eastern corner of Area 2 was an extensive rubble scatter F61 interpreted as the collapsed walls of a building B8, with a further wall (WA13) to the east relating to another building B9. Both remain undated, although elements of these structures were visible below the subsoil (10-115) overlying this area and limited investigations recovered approximately 100 sherds of medieval pottery. However, as noted above, medieval pottery was ubiquitous across this area, at least in part likely deriving from the midden deposit adjacent. For B8, a short stretch of the west wall WA12 and the northern end of the building WA40 survived, indicating the

structure was 3.75m wide and at least 17m long, with walls measuring 0.63m deep. Where observable the structure of these walls was irregular and rubbly, with no evident coursing or bonding, and seemingly shallow foundations. Another wall WA41 crossed the northern end of the building from east to west. The presence of fallen rubble F61 made it difficult to define this wall, but it certainly represents a foreshortening of the original building and appears to be slightly offset towards the east, which would suggest it was a rebuild as opposed to a modification. As with WA14 in Area 1, the walls were of a different character to the medieval buildings in Area 3, with differing orientations, smaller footprints and were stratigraphically later than the ditches which can be dated to the medieval period.

Area 3

Medieval – Pre-Building

5.9 A total of 10 features, comprising ditches and pits, could be assigned to the medieval period but were beneath the main medieval structural phase on the Site represented by Building 5 (B5) and Building 2 (B2). Those beneath B5 comprise F105, F106, and F107). F108 had an unclear plan but was probably sub-circular with sloping sides and flat base, 0.60m wide and 0.40m deep. F109 was also unclear in overall plan, but had steep concave sides, at least 0.40m deep. F110 was unclear in overall plan but had steep straight sides and flat base, *c*. 050m deep, and was cut by the bedding trench [13-111] for WA6. F76, F77 and F78 occurred in the same area and also cut the pre-building subsoils. These shallow pits were irregular in plan, up to 0.85m wide, up to 0.35m deep, and with concave sides. In most cases a single fill of silty clay was recognised. These pits certainly pre-dated B5 as they were located at a lower horizon, with F105 directly beneath one of the walls (WA6) which either formed part of, or was associated with, B5 (see below). Pottery from F76, F78, F105, F106 and F107 provides dates in the 11th to 12th centuries, with F105 containing Saxo-Norman material (10th-12th century). Three west-east aligned ditches were also located beneath B4 in the southern part of the excavation area. F98 and F99 both measured *c*. 0.80 wide and up to 0.38m deep, with steep concave sides and an irregular base, and contained a few sherds of 12th century pottery. The most northerly of the three ditches, F101, was of similar dimensions and shape and contained a couple of sherds of 11th-12th century pottery. These closely parallel features differ in character from the agricultural boundaries to the west and given their location in the base of the valley and their shape are more likely to have provided drainage.

Medieval – Earlier Buildings

5.10 Building 5 appears to be one of the earliest recognizable structures on the Site. This is based on the physical location of WA6 (associated with B5) below the possible boundary wall WA7 (associated with B2), and further to the north walling on the same approximate alignment as WA6 extended directly beneath B2. Building 5 comprised a series of discontinuous segments of wall, WA18, WA30, WA38, WA39 and WA6 (**Plate 5**), which do however mark out a coherent north-south aligned structure situated at the base of the slope, with the stream on the western side. The walls were constructed of random coursed limestone with firm soil bonding material. The walls generally survived from a single course up to a height of two to three courses, the individual stones measuring up to 0.50m-0.70m long and up to 0.25m thick. Most walls measured *c*. 0.70m wide, although WA39 extended to 1.20m in places. The plan of the structure, although incomplete, appears to comprise an elongated rectangle of at least 27m length. Remnants of similar walling found intermittently for a further 10m towards the north, on the north side of a wall (WA17) not related to B5, might be a continuation of WA6. However, the slight change in alignment of WA6 perhaps suggests a boundary wall or ancillary structure associated with B5. The southernmost extent of WA38 indicates a corner with an eastern return, while the southern extent of WA39 also seems to have had a slight eastern projection, potentially indicating a cross-wall, an entrance, or potentially evidence for a southern extension (i.e. WA38). A substantial central wall WA18 keyed-in to the west wall WA6 probably relates to a cross-passage, and the eastern wall is represented by a short southern return WA30 from WA18 (**Plate 6**). The pottery associated most closely with the structure can be dated to the 13th-14th century.

5.11 A linear feature F80 excavated beneath B2 was identified as the foundation trench for WA6 (**Plate 7**), although for most of its length the wall had been robbed-out. At its northern extent and immediately to the east was a further parallel linear F79 which continued north-north-westwards. Both had concave sides and a flat base, being up to 1.4m wide and 0.95m wide respectively, and both produced pottery dating to the 13th-14th century. F81 was a gully aligned east-west with a flat base 0.49m wide and 0.09m deep, containing similar pottery. The deposits immediately below B5, (12-125), (12-126), (12-127) and (12-138), which comprised

rubble and levelling layers of silty clay, are largely undated by finds although a few sherds of pottery indicate a date in the 12th-13th century for (12-125) and (12-138).

5.12 B1, B2 and B4 were all substantial buildings and supply the most complete ground plans. Building 1 (**Plate 8**) was situated on the upper part of the slope on the east side of Area 3. It was rectangular in plan measuring around 18m long and 10m wide, on a slightly west-south-west to east-north-east alignment. There were no apparent interior divisions and no surviving evidence of an entrance, although a large section of the north wall (WA8) had undergone significant collapse. Gully F111 was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east and situated alongside the eastern side of WA8. It had convex sides and a tapered base 2.00m long by 0.25m wide and 0.05m deep. The walls comprised a rubble core faced with random coursed limestone with silty clay bonding material, with stones up to 0.40m long and 0.36m thick. These walls were substantial, being up to 1.5m wide and surviving between two and seven courses high. Pottery associated with the structure was dated to the 11th-13th centuries. The straight-sided construction cut [16-103] beneath the eastern wall WA20 (**Plate 9**) was filled with silty clay (16-112), which produced pottery assigned to the 13th century. F104 was a linear cut which continued the north-south alignment of WA20, the eastern end wall of B1. However, it was completely devoid of wall material, and 19th-20th century pottery in the backfill suggests that it had been robbed out reasonably recently. A single post-hole F75 was also stratigraphically lower than the southern wall (WA9) but produced no dateable material. Several cut features lay within the building footprint, but as there were no interior floor deposits present it was difficult to establish any relationships. The exception was a small circular feature F74 which had been cut [14-100] into the natural, close to the southern wall WA9 within the building, within which the lower portion of a pottery vessel was *in situ*. The vessel can be dated to the 13th century and contained the remains of an infant (**Plate 10**). Two circular pits, F82 and F83 immediately to the north of the burial were 0.72m and 1.02m in diameter and 0.30m and 0.35m deep respectively. These both contained pottery of the 12th-13th century and may well be contemporary with the use of the building. Within the eastern end of the building a large irregular pit F84 contained pottery of the 11th-12th century and may be contemporary with or predate the main phase of occupation in the building. The deposits immediately below the structure included silty clays with degraded shell but contained no dateable material.

5.13 Building 2 (**Plate 11**) was located in the western part of Area 3, immediately north of B5. Prior to construction there had been an episode of quarrying (F91 [14-114]). This cut ditch F80 which also predates WA6 associated with B5. This activity created a terrace into which the northern side of B2 was constructed. It had an elongated rectangular plan on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment, at least 28m long and 13m wide. The building may have been longer than this but was cut through by the sewer pipe, so this was not discernible. WA7 continued on the same alignment as the western wall WA16/WA5, to the south of the sewer. Although this seems to extend the plot length by another 15-20m, it has the character of a boundary wall and may represent a garden or yard space. WA17 is positioned at right angles to WA7 and may form the end wall of the main part of B2 or a cross division associated with WA7, in which case WA7 and WA17 may be part of the postulated enclosed space at the south of B2. It is these parts of B2 which are situated over the earlier B5. The northern more coherent part of B2 was clearly constructed on a cross-passage plan, a northern room comprising WA1, WA15, and WA16 separated from a southern room by WA3 (**Plate 12**); the southern room comprised WA5 (a continuation of WA16) and the eastern wall WA4, which potentially formed a corner at its southern end, further implying that WA17/WA7 were part of a separate structure. B2 had a doorway in the eastern side, on the south side of WA3, around which a porch (WA2) had later been added (**Plate 13**). The construction of WA3 at its west end suggests an opposing doorway in the west wall, robbed of any dressed surround. The walls comprised random coursed limestone with silty clay bonding material with stones generally of 0.35m length and 0.25m thick. The walls were up to 1.34m wide and surviving to a height of between two and six courses. Pottery associated with the structure generally dated to the 13th or 12th-13th century. Several deposits (12-113), (12-14) and (12-116) below B2, comprising silty clays with varying amounts of charcoal, also produced dateable material from a similar period. The large irregular terrace/quarry associated with the construction beneath the north-eastern part of B2 (F91) contained a single sherd of 12th 13th century pottery.

5.14 Building 4 (**Plate 14**) was the most southerly of the complex. It was rectangular in plan on an almost exact west-east alignment and was approximately 13m long by 5m wide. It had no interior divisions, although a stub of wall WA35 extended at a right angle from the exterior of the north wall WA32 perhaps suggesting the presence of a porch. The walls consisted of random coursed limestone with clay bonding material with stones

generally around 0.25m long and 0.18m thick. The walls were 0.75m-0.80m thick and survived up to six courses. Pottery of the 12th-13th century was associated with WA32. Another possible wall F48 may represent the south-west corner of another building which has been cut by the culvert, obscuring the ground plan. Deposit (15-115) underlay the building and contained 12th century pottery. The three ditches located beneath B4 which contained 11th-12th century pottery., were all parallel to the base of the slope, and therefore it is possible that these ditches were associated with water management.

Later buildings

5.15 Structure B3 was situated in the eastern part of Area 3 and is stratigraphically later than B1. It consists of three sections of wall, WA10 and WA11, two offset sections of north-south walling linked by a west-east segment WA25 (**Plate 15**). The structure was at least 15m long, and the walls consisted of a rubble core faced with random coursed limestone with silty clay bonding material with stones up to 0.50m long and approximately 0.30m deep. The walls were 0.60m-0.80m wide and survived up to four courses high. Pottery associated with WA11 was of the 13th-14th century. Deposits underlying the building did not contain any dateable material. A round pit F102 was situated to the east of WA11, measuring almost 2m in diameter with gently sloping convex sides and a rounded base *c.* 0.30m deep. However, it contained no finds and it is not clear if it was associated with B3, B1 or indeed B7.

5.16 The eastern end of a further building, B7, was found to the south-east of B3. This comprised a north wall WA26, an east wall WA29 (**Plate 16**) and a south wall WA23, encompassing an extant space of approximately 5m by 7m. Constructed of random coursed limestone up to 0.35m by 0.30 thick with silty clay bonding material, the walls measured 0.60m wide and survived up to six courses high. The pottery associated with WA26 is assigned to the 13th century. While both of these buildings are clearly later than the more securely dateable B1, and themselves are associated with medieval pottery, they are of a different form of wall construction, and do not respect the underlying building. They may be later medieval in date, or perhaps more likely post-medieval (see comment on demolition layers below).

5.17 Beneath B6 (see below) and B7 was a linear F85 (**Plate 17**) on a north-south alignment, with straight sides of moderate gradient and a flat base measuring 2.40m wide and 0.80m deep, with a rounded terminus narrowing to 0.80m wide and 0.50m deep. It terminated to the south of wall WA26 of building B7 and contained 12th century pottery. Cutting this at a right angle, on a west east alignment and between B6 and B7, was an undated feature F87 which in turn was cut by similarly undated pits F88 and F89. Pit F100 was also cut linear F85. It was sub-circular in plan with concave sides of a steep gradient and a flat base1.20m long by 1.85m wide and 0.85m deep. It contained pottery of the 12th/13th and 14th century.

Medieval - Demolition

5.18 Extensive and complex deposits of collapsed masonry and rubble from demolition filled the footprints of Buildings 1, 2 and 3. This also extended into the areas around these buildings often covering the walls. The character of these deposits reflected the building materials for the buildings largely comprising limestone rubble with silty clay infills of varying concentrations and stone sizes. The deposits within and around B2 also contained frequent limestone roof tile fragments and fragments of clay ridge tiles (e.g.F50) (**Plate 18**). Most demolition and levelling deposits within and around the buildings also contained frequent artefacts and ecofacts. The pottery within the deposits associated with B1 included medieval (12th-13th century) and post-medieval material. In contrast the finds within the rubble deposits associated with B2 were almost exclusively medieval in date, being largely 13th or 13th-14th century in date. The rubble deposits associated with B3 generally contained 12th and 13th century pottery. The more extensive deposits associated with B2, should be seen in the light of its position at the base of the slope and the deeper overlying deposits; this is in contrast with the shallower overlying deposits in the area of B1 and B3 which may have led to greater re-working of the demolition layers.

Post-medieval

5.19 Building B6 consisted of three walls, WA21, WA22 and WA38, forming three sides to the structure. The southern wall WA28 shared the same alignment as the southern wall of B1, suggesting this may have been an extension of B1 and creating a room of about half its width at its eastern end. The extant structure was roughly 5m square, and the walls generally consisted of a single layer of limestone rubble within a silty clay, although WA28 had random coursed and uneven courses of limestone with silty clay bonding material

surviving up to two courses. The pottery associated with WA21 and WA22 was generally 17th and 18th century in date. Immediately to the east of B6 and B7 was situated a path, F44/F103 (**Plate 19**), aligned north to south and also parallel with the eastern boundary of the Site. Associated with 18th century pottery, this path consisted of limestone cobbles, pebbles, and incorporated re-used stone, set within a soil matrix of dark greyish firm silt clay. Further south, a curved path F38 was most likely a continuation of this path. To the west, an exterior surface F51 was recording following the topsoil strip located within the area enclosed by B1, B4 and B5, this may represent remains of a central courtyard.

5.20 A well F47 (**Plate 20**) was located at the western edge of Area 3, close to Building 2. This was circular in plan, with an interior diameter of *c*. 0.80m. It was constructed of random limestone rubble in rough courses with a range of stone sizes included up to 0.40m. This was excavated to *c*. 1.2m before it became flooded. While undated it is assumed that it is post-medieval in date.

6. The finds

6.1 Artefacts and ecofacts were recovered from cut features and deposits in all areas of the Site. This comprised pottery, ceramic building material, flint, worked stone, metals, human remains, animal bone, marine shell, and charred wood, plant material and land molluscs from environmental samples. These various classes of material have been examined to assessment level.

THE POTTERY, LORRAINE MEPHAM

6.2 The combined pottery assemblage recovered from the archaeological investigations on the site amounts to 5053 sherds, weighing 40,964g. The majority of the assemblage is of medieval date, but there is also material of prehistoric, Romano-British and post-medieval/modern date. **Table 2** gives a breakdown of the assemblage by chronological period.

Table 2. Breakdown of pottery assemblage by chronological period

PERIOD	NO. SHERDS
Prehistoric	1
Romano-British	34
Medieval	4538
Post-medieval/modern	435
TOTAL	**5053**

Condition

6.3 The condition of the assemblage ranges from fair to poor. The assemblage is markedly fragmentary, and sherd size is generally small. There are very few reconstructable (partial) profiles, and in general context groups appear to represent small parts of numerous vessels rather than single-vessel sherd groups. Medieval and earlier sherds have suffered edge abrasion. Mean sherd weight is 8.1g. The condition of the material suggests that a significant proportion has been reworked and redeposited, and therefore is likely to represent secondary rather than primary refuse. This is supported by the provenance (see below).

Provenance

6.4 At this stage a detailed check of pottery against provenance has not been undertaken, but a broad classification of context type has enabled a quick calculation of quantities of pottery by provenance (see **Table 3**). This shows that the highest proportion (37.1% by sherd count, 34.5% by sherd weight) came from topsoil and other poorly stratified or unstratified contexts. This excludes demolition and rubble layers, which add a further 10.1% by sherd count (11.2% by sherd weight). Pottery from stratified feature fills amounts to 17.2% by sherd count, 18.4% by sherd weight), and from stratified layers (including cobbled surfaces) 17.1% by sherd count (14.8% by sherd weight). One deposit of interest comprises sherds from the lower half of a medieval vessel containing an infant burial, a very unusual occurrence (feature 14-100). Other material was associated with walls or buildings or came from subsoil.

Table 3. Pottery quantities by context type

CONTEXT TYPE	NO. SHERDS	WEIGHT (G)
Feature fills	869	7527
Miscellaneous layers	774	5308
Rubble/demolition layers	509	4596
Subsoil	168	1343
Surfaces	92	753
Unstratified/poorly strat.	1876	14,124
Walls/buildings	765	7313
TOTAL	**5053**	**40,964**

Assessment methods

6.5 The assessment of the pottery has involved a rapid scan of the assemblage, designed to glean evidence for the broad composition of the assemblage in terms of chronology, and the range of ware types and vessel forms represented. Quantification by ware type has not been undertaken at this stage (recommendations for further analytical work are made below), although the number of sherds of imported wares (visually distinctive types) has been recorded. As the majority of identifiable vessel forms conform to a very restricted repertoire, only a few good examples that could be selected for illustration have been noted, along with less common forms. Spot dates have been recorded on a context-by-context basis.

The composition of the assemblage

Prehistoric

6.6 One small, abraded sherd in a flint-tempered fabric from a layer adjacent to wall 18 is probably late prehistoric in date, although completely undiagnostic. This sherd was clearly a residual item.

Romano-British

6.7 Only 34 sherds were recorded as Romano-British, but it should be noted that the visual similarity between the Romano-British coarsewares (largely south-east Dorset Black Burnished ware) and the medieval West Dorset sandy wares, particularly the unoxidised variants of the latter, may have led to the non-recognition of some small, undiagnostic Romano-British sherds. It is, however, unlikely that the total has been significantly under-estimated. There is one sherd of samian.

Medieval

6.8 The medieval material makes up the bulk of the recovered assemblage, and the wares represented conform to the expected range for the area. These consist very largely of wares probably made within the county; the presence of a small proportion of imported wares is of interest, but not unexpected given the coastal location of the site. The wares fall into six groups, with a few other miscellaneous wares.

Saxo-Norman wares

6.9 A small number of sherds, mostly small and abraded, have been tentatively identified as Saxo-Norman, on the basis of fabric type. These are in calcareous wares, some also containing quartz and/or flint. There is one jar rim, finger-impressed. Comparable wares have been found at Winterbourne Stickland, where they were dated on typological ground to the 10th/11th century (Mepham 2003). Further afield, parallels can be found in the assemblage from the Saxon royal palaces at Cheddar (Rahtz 1979).

West Dorset sandy wares

6.10 Relatively fine-grained sandy wares, frequently but not invariably oxidised, are found across west Dorset and are known to have been produced at the excavated kiln at Hermitage, dated to the 13th century on typological grounds (Field 1966), although they are likely to have continued in use into the late medieval period (14th/15th century) on the basis of evidence from, for example, Sherborne Old Castle (Mepham 2015, 165–6). Vessel forms include jars, bowls and jugs, most with the characteristic internally bevelled rims; later vessels carry applied thumbed strips around the rim/neck. Some vessels are glazed. Less common forms include three

small tubular spouts, possibly from cisterns, and a possible candlestick (from F63). The very fragmentary remains of the lower part of one jar was found in feature 14-100, containing an infant burial.

South-east Wilts/East Dorset coarsewares ('Wessex coarsewares')

6.11 These coarsewares have a distribution extending down the eastern side of the county (Spoerry 1990, ware C1). Visually similar to the Laverstock-type wares of south-east Wiltshire, they probably had an alternative source somewhere in the Purbeck/Poole Harbour area, and possibly also in the Verwood area, acting as a precursor to the post-medieval industry there. Recent work has pushed the origins of this ceramic tradition back to the mid-late Saxon period (Mepham in prep.), and renamed them as 'Wessex coarsewares', but their floruit was from the 12th to 14th centuries, and there is nothing here that necessarily dates prior to that date range, nor anything that dates later. Jars constitute the most common vessel form, with bowls/dishes and jugs also represented. Some wares are glazed, and some scratchmarked. Good parallels can be found, for example, at Wareham and Poole (Hinton and Hodges 1977; Barton et al 1992).

Upper Greensand-derived wares

6.12 Coarsewares containing varying quantities and sizes of patinated flint inclusions and polished quartz grains have been recorded from Bridport (Mepham 2000, 116–7), where they were identified as probable local wares. However, more recent research has shown that these flint- (and chert-tempered) wares are in fact likely to represent the products of a large-scale, dispersed pottery industry based in the Blackdown Hills south of Taunton, which was operating from the 10th century through to at least the early 14th century (Allan 2003; Allan et al 2010). These are now termed 'Upper Greensand-derived wares', on the basis of the underlying geology from which the distinctive inclusions are drawn. They are seen here almost exclusively in jar forms, with one or two dishes. Associated wares (few contexts contained only the local coarsewares) suggest that there is little or nothing here that is earlier than 12th century.

Poole Harbour whiteware

6.13 The coarsewares described above do include some jugs, but the fineware component was supplied by whitewares of Poole Harbour type (Jarvis 1992, fabrics 4 and 5). There is some variation in these wares; colouring ranges from off-white to pale pink and glazed from yellow to green. Decoration is relatively simple: vertical strips in an iron-rich slip, and occasionally some more complex motifs. These jugs are well represented in Poole in 13th and early 14th century contexts (Barton et al 1992, fig. 63, 650), and have also been found at Sutton Poyntz (Mepham 2007, fig. 28, nos 6–10). One small decorative element (topsoil layer 1101) may belong to an aquamanile - a similar figurative piece was found at Sherborne Old Castle (Mepham 2015, fig. 93, P17, fig. 98).

Other wares

6.14 There are two sherds of West Country style sgraffito ware, possibly from the Donyatt production centre, and with a potential date between the 14th and 16th centuries.

6.15 There are also a small number of sherds of miscellaneous coarsewares, some containing sparse inclusions of unpatinated flint and/or calcareous material (probably limestone). These are of unknown, but possibly relatively local source. The date range is likely to be 11th to 13th century.

Imports.

6.16 A total of 51 sherds have been identified as imports at this stage. Preliminary examination suggests that these are predominantly Saintonge wares of various types: unglazed, monochrome green-glazed and polychrome. Sherds are small and vessel form is rarely apparent, but it is likely that all sherds belong to jugs of various forms. No sherds of North French whitewares (a relatively common imported type found in the ports of the south coast and on 'higher status' sites in the hinterland) have as yet been identified. This may have a chronological implication, suggesting that the focus of the assemblage lies more in the later 13th and 14th centuries, when Saintonge wares were circulating, rather than in the earlier 13th century, although this does not take account of the local wares which are potentially from the earlier period. Moreover, there are a few sherds of possible Normandy Gritty ware, a type with pre-conquest origins, although it did continue to be produced into the 15th century (Brown 2002, 22).

General comments

6.17 In terms of chronology and excluding the obviously residual prehistoric and Romano-British material, the earliest in this assemblage belong to the Saxo-Norman period (10th–12th century), although the main emphasis seems to lie between the 12th and 14th centuries. The scan has shown that many contexts contained chronologically mixed material, and this is borne out by the provenance (a high proportion from unstratified or poorly stratified contexts) and the condition of the material (highly fragmented and relatively badly abraded). A few contexts were dated to the 15th or 16th century, but this period seems to represent a hiatus in activity, which expands again in the 17th/18th century, possibly as a result of robbing activity across the site.

6.18 The range of wares reflects the broad picture of production and distribution across Dorset; the site lies within the core distribution area for west Dorset sandy wares, and for flint-/chert-tempered coarsewares, and on the edge of the distribution area for Wessex coarsewares (Spoerry 1990, fig. 6).

6.19 The presence of a relatively high proportion of glazed wares (tablewares), and also imported wares, is of interest. While the presence of imported wares can sometimes be taken as an indicator of high social status, the picture is more complex for coastal sites, which could have accessed such wares (and also regional wares such as West Country sgraffito wares) through coastal redistribution, or through direct import – Weymouth is documented as one of a restricted number of south coast ports receiving wine imports from France (Allan 1983, 204). Nevertheless, the range of wares in this assemblage, at least those dating from the 13th and 14th centuries, is consistent with the site's identification as of manorial function and is broadly comparable to those recorded at a manorial site to the north-east of Weymouth, at Sutton Poyntz (Mepham 2007).

Post-Medieval/Modern

6.20 Post-medieval/modern wares extend the date range through to the 17th/18th century, in the form of coarse redwares. These are likely to come from sources in west Dorset or beyond; the paler-firing Verwood-type earthenwares from east Dorset are scarce here. There are also a few 19th/20th century stonewares and refined wares. Post-medieval/modern sherds came largely from topsoil, clearance and rubble layers.

Statement of potential

6.21 The size of the pottery assemblage (just over 5000 sherds) renders it amongst the larger assemblages from the county and can be considered to be of regional significance. In size it is comparable to urban assemblages (of multiple sites) from Dorchester and Poole, and 'higher status' single sites such as Corfe, Wareham and Sherborne Castles. The site has been identified as of manorial status, and as such the presence of imports and other glazed finewares is not unexpected, although generally these wares are rare outside the major ports. Comparable assemblages are known from manorial sites at Sutton Poyntz (Mepham 2007) and Stratton (R Maw pers. comm.), although all three assemblages are of slightly different character, reflecting differing locations, but also possibly some functional variation. In terms of ware types, the site follows the expected pattern (Spoerry 1990), supplied mainly by production centres in east/south-east and west Dorset

6.22 The potential of the assemblage is, however, somewhat mitigated by the fact that a significant proportion of the assemblage (just under half of the total) came from unstratified or poorly stratified contexts. While this does shed some light on site formation processes, it will limit the amount of stratigraphic and intra-site spatial analysis that can be carried out.

6.23 Bearing this in mind, further analysis will nevertheless create a fully quantified dataset which can be compared to others across the region, and which will enable discussion of the assemblage in terms of chronology, sources of supply, and possible site function/status, and thus add to a better understanding of the site

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL, LORRAINE MEPHAM

6.24 The assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) amounts to 439 fragments, weighing 23,867 g) (**Table 4**). The assemblage is overwhelmingly of medieval date, with one or two possible Romano-British fragments, and a few post-medieval items.

Table 4. CBM quantification by type

PERIOD	CBM TYPE	NO. FRAGS	WT. (G)
?ROMANO-BRITISH	flat frag	1	139
	undiagnostic	1	63
MEDIEVAL	hearth tile	36	1474
	ridge tile	368	20,248
	roof furniture	6	514
POST-MEDIEVAL/MODERN	?floor tile	1	113
	brick	14	964
	drainpipe	1	128
	field drain	8	145
	roof tile	2	66
	wall tile	1	13
	TOTAL	**439**	**23,867**

6.25 For the purposes of assessment, the assemblage has been quantified (count and weight) by type within each context (e.g. ridge tile, floor tile, etc). Diagnostic features (such as crests on ridge tiles) have been noted. **Table 4** gives the quantified breakdown of the assemblage (fragment count and weight) by chronological period and by type.

Romano-British

6.26 Two fragments have been very tentatively identified as Romano-British. Neither is particularly distinctive, and both have been dated primarily on the grounds of fabric – Romano-British CBM fabrics often appear smoother and more even than later fabrics. One is a flat fragment (thickness 20mm) with a possible deliberately tooled/incised line across one surface, and a fine-grained fabric with sparse small voids. This piece came from rubble layer 508. The second fragment, from subsoil layer 2002, is completely undiagnostic.

Medieval

6.27 With the exception of a small quantity of hearth tile, the medieval CBM assemblage consists entirely of roof tile. Flat (peg) tiles are apparently completely absent, and instead the tile largely comprises fragments of ridge tile. The more complete example show that these were inverted V-shaped and crested, adorned with triangular knife-cut crests in a 'cock's comb' effect. Surviving mortar traces show that the ridge tiles were mortared in place end to end along the ridge. The sides of the crests were slashed at the junction with the body of the tile, partly as a decorative effect, but primarily to avoid firing faults by allowing heat penetration into the thicker parts of the tile. The tiles were at least partially glazed; most examples show the survival of a thin, patchy, pale olive green glaze over oxidised surfaces, but a smaller proportion carries a thicker, more even olive-green glaze on reduced surfaces; the significance of the distinction is uncertain, but the more evenly glazed tiles may be slightly later in date. Throughout the fabric is very similar: a relatively fine sandy fabric with a powdery feel. This is macroscopically comparable to the sandy pottery wares from West Dorset (see above). Examples were found at the pottery kiln at Hermitage and dated as late 13th century on the basis of the knife-cut crests - earlier examples were apparently hand-cut (Field 1966, 172, fig. 9, 41). They have also been recorded at Sutton Poyntz (Wells 2007).

6.28 There are a few fragments of what appears to be more elaborate roof furniture. Two fragments found unstratified may be from a louver or chimney pot, although not enough survives to enable reconstruction of the form. The fabric is similar, although not identical, to that of the ridge tiles, and the glaze is a more even, mottled green. One fragment from rubble west of wall 5 is a hollow tapering object with rhomboid cross-section, with incised decoration and traces of a thin glaze. This may belong to a finial, or to a very elaborate ridge tile crest. Finally, three fragments from topsoil context (1001), two of them conjoining, may belong to a ridge tile as above, but the object has random curvilinear tooled lines on the surface, a thick, mottled olive-green glaze, and a narrow unglazed band just above the lower edge which is scored, perhaps for the attachment of some other element.

6.29 A small group of 36 fragments, of which 25 were found in one unstratified context (801) have been identified as hearth tiles, although few carry diagnostic features. These fragments are in coarse fabrics, with sparse flint or other coarse inclusions. The upper surface is flat, and one or two large fragments have multiple tapering circular perforations made from the rear, but not perforating the complete thickness of the tile.

Post-medieval/modern

6.30 The small amount of post-medieval/modern CBM consists largely of fragments of brick and field drain. One brick from 2002 has partially vitrified surfaces and two measurable dimensions (width 100mm, thickness 60mm), consistent with a date range in the 17th century or later; all other fragments are undiagnostic. The field drain is likely to be 19th or 20th century in date.

6.31 Other fragments include one possible unglazed floor tile, two pieces of flat (peg) roof tile, one piece of salt-glazed stoneware drainpipe (19th 20th century), and one fragment from a glazed wall tile (19th/20th century).

Statement of potential

6.32 The CBM assemblage is of interest in illustrating part of the construction method for the roof(s) of the medieval buildings – decorative ceramic ridge tiles used along the tops of the roofs. The use of ceramic ridge tiles in areas where stone was the primary roofing material is documented elsewhere in the south-west; one example is the medieval manorial complex at Longforth Farm, Wellington, Somerset (Mepham 2016). There are also hints of more elaborate roof furniture, although forms are uncertain. As for the pottery assemblage, however, a significant proportion of the CBM came from unstratified or poorly stratified contexts. Apart from the roof tile, the other CBM is of very limited potential.

FIRED CLAY, LORRAINE MEPHAM

6.33 Twenty-two fragments amongst the CBM assemblage have been separately classified as fired clay. This may be of structural origin (e.g. daub), but consists of undiagnostic fragments with occasional surfaces, rather than discrete objects such as tiles. It is not chronologically distinctive, and its date range is therefore unknown.

THE FLINT, CLARE RANDALL

6.34 A total of 379 fragments of flint were recovered. The majority of material originated in topsoil and clearance layers, although it was also associated with 13 contexts and 19 features/walls. However, none of the features or deposits concerned could be realistically dated to the prehistoric period with the flint representing residual material. There were a few worked pieces including at least one blade and a scraper. However, the vast majority of the material represents debitage and waste material. It is recommended that further work be carried out on material from secure contexts of cut features and diagnostic worked material.

THE STONE, CHERYL GREEN

6.35 A total of 17 pieces of worked stone were recovered during archaeological investigations at Putton Lane. These are dominated by stone roof tiles and a piece of building stone all collected as samples of the vast quantities of building material present on the Site. The actual objects encompass a quern, a whetstone, mortars, and four other items representing a representing household and leisure activities (**Table 5**). All stone was examined with the aid of a x10 magnification hand lens and the information recorded in an Excel spreadsheet. The objects are described below and discussed as a single assemblage. Items are referred to by their small find number if they were allocated one, otherwise by their context number.

Table 5. Summary of worked stone by type

Category	Number
Structural	10
Quern	1
Whetstone	1
Processor	3
Other	3
Grand Total	**18**

Structural

6.36 Large spreads of stone roof tiles were recorded close to the medieval buildings, from which 9 good examples were selected. These included tiles derived from rubble layers (12-121) and (12-124) within B2, from within WA4 and WA15 also of B2, and from the walls of B4. All the samples from the walls had mortar adhering to them, observed to be of the same type as used throughout the buildings and suggesting the walls incorporated wasters or re-used tiles from an earlier building/s. The tiles are all derived from the Portland stone beds and retain at least one straight edge and with a maximum of two straight edges. Thickness varies between 5-20mm, consistent with handmade tiles, and where circular peg holes are present these measure 8-10mm diameter. Some have a curved edge for overlapping with the next tile, helping to ensure a firm fixing. No complete tiles were observed on the Site, the largest specimen measuring 180mm by 200mm, and the fact that all the tiles were broken is consistent with having fallen from the roofs. One tile had light sooting on one flat surface consistent with smoke residues from an interior fire. The single small piece of dressed building stone (801) is derived from the Portland stone beds, retained as an example of all the building stone utilised on the Site.

Quern

6.37 A small sub-cuboid piece of Mayen Basalt Lava was recovered from the uppermost fill (9-129) of medieval ditch F98 (note: this is also assessed in the small finds report). The fragment appears to have been re-worked (see Schuster) but the use of lava identifies it as a quern fragment, and the two opposing sides appear polished or worn.

Whetstone

6.38 A hand-held rectangular whetstone was recovered from the east end of Tr3, measuring 84mm long (both ends broken), 33mm wide and 20mm thick. The fabric is a micaceous reddish grey very fine-grained siltstone, not a local material. All sides are worn smooth and the edges rounded-off from use.

Mortars

6.39 Two stone mortar fragments were recovered; one of Portland stone from context (501/601) (rubble within B1) and one of Purbeck limestone from a pre-excavation clearance layer (301). The Portland stone rim fragment measures 78mm x 70m and 35mm thick with a square profile to the rim, the external surface pecked, and the internal wall worn smooth. The Purbeck marble body fragment measures 100mm x 30m and 25mm to 28mm thick, has a band of wide vertical chisel marks on the external surface below a further band of finer vertical chiselling, possibly a decorative feature, and the internal wall is also worn smooth.

6.40 A further large fragment of a very fine-grained cream coloured limestone was recovered from within WA12 (formerly F60) of B8 measuring 130mm x 78m and 18mm thick (30mm at the bulbous end). This appears to be part of a mortar or large stone storage vessel, although both side edges are quite smooth and perhaps more akin to architectural decoration. However, the smooth edges may be associated with post-depositional processes and on balance it seems more likely to have formed part of a mortar or vessel.

Other objects

6.41 A small Kimmeridge shale object was recovered from WA18, measuring 30mm long (broken), 15mm wide and tapering from 5mm to 7mm thick. The tapered shape is suggesting of a honing tool. A chalk bi-conical spindle whorl (SF12-5) was retrieved from WA18 of B5. It measured 34mm in diameter and 22mm deep, with the central perforation measuring 10mm at the top and widening to 12mm at the base. Similar objects span the late Iron Age to medieval periods. A circular piece of worked chert was recovered from context 12-137, measuring 35mm diameter and a maximum depth of 6mm. It has a domed upper surface (the pebble exterior) and a flat lower surface and appears to have been fashioned from the side of a beach pebble. Best described as a circular disc that fits in the palm of the hand, this may have been a games counter.

Recommendations

6.42 Further analysis should include a more precise provenance for the roof tile and building stone. This may add to our knowledge of the local sources being exploited in the medieval period and the organisation of the stone building industry (quarrying, patronage and distribution). Photographs of the tile with the lapped edge and an exemplar of a tile with a circular peg hole would provide an appropriate illustrative record. The objects that would benefit from a more precise petrological identification are the whetstone, the two mortars and

the possible mortar/ vessel. All the objects would benefit from further research using comparative local and/ or regional examples and, in the case of the lava quern fragment, imported items to provide a closer chronological framework for their use. In turn, this will elucidate the range of activities relating to the medieval settlement. The analysis should be accompanied by photographs or illustrations of each artefact.

MORTAR SAMPLES, CHERYL GREEN

6.43 Mortar samples were taken from the walls during the course of the excavation. These were examined with the aid of a x10 magnification hand lens and the information recorded in an Excel spreadsheet. A summary of consistency and visual attributes are described below.

6.44 The mortar samples from B1 was a soft, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) lime mortar with abundant crushed limestone fragments measuring <0.01cm, and occasional tiny sub-rounded flint measuring <0.01cm. By contrast, the mortar samples for B2, B5 and B4 (recorded in detail for B2 and B5 and the associated boundary walls WA6 and WA7) was a very hard, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) lime mortar with 10% tiny sub-rounded flint measuring <0.01cm. The same mortar was found adhering to the stone roof tiles (see The Stone) and recovered from a rubble layer (12-124) within B2.

6.45 The identical character of the mortars used across buildings B2, B4 and B5 would indicate that the same constituents were used and at the same ratios, even though B2 and B5 are not contemporary. By contrast, B1 used a mortar with a completely different consistency and with crushed limestone and less flint. Although mortar alone is not a reliable tool for phasing, this would appear to suggest that building B1 was a separate phase

Recommendations

6.46 No further analysis is required for the mortar samples, although it is recommended that they are retained for long-term curation they are good examples of medieval mortar.

THE METAL OBJECTS, JÖRN SCHUSTER

Methodology

6.47 The objects were examined visually and, where required, with hand lenses (x4, x8 magnification). Basic type identifications such as 'pin' or 'nail' were recorded. Broad period dates attributed to the finds are based on the intrinsic dates of the finds established by comparison to known parallels and typologies. X-radiographies prepared of selected objects by Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury, aided identification of further details where necessary. Object identification, measurements, including weight, and detailed descriptions as well as contextual details were entered into an Excel spreadsheet (available in the archive). Recommendations for mineral remains analysis, additional x-raying and conservation treatment (cleaning/ stabilisation/ reconstruction) as well as illustration and deselection have been considered and, where deemed necessary, noted in the spreadsheet.

Quantification, Provenance and Chronological Range

6.48 The assemblage comprises approximately 1072 objects; due to the frequently very poor preservation condition of items made of iron, in particular, the exact number of objects recovered from the site can only remain an approximation. In spite of this, the assemblage includes a number of exquisite and very rare objects, for instance an Ottonian/Salian oval gold filigree brooch with (probable) rock crystal setting (see **front cover**) or a very rare coin type minted in the last year of Emperor Gallienus' reign (AD 268). A breakdown by material is shown in **Table 6**.

6.49 The small finds in this report are arranged in groups of functional categories following Crummy (1983, 5–6), with the addition of a category "commerce" covering all coins (**Table 7**), and the subsequent discussion will follow this sequence.

6.50 The assemblage exhibits a high degree of residuality, with 275 objects recovered unstratified or from surface/topsoil contexts, predominantly by metal detecting, while most of the remaining objects derive from demolition or clearance layers. However, almost 40% of the assemblage is intrinsically datable, and this will permit a reasonable degree of chronological and chorological analysis.

6.51 The assemblage ranges in date from the Roman period to the 20th century. A summary overview of finds assigned to broad periods is presented in **Table 8**. The wide range of materials mentioned above is owed in part to this wide date range as it includes a considerable variety of modern and composite materials.

Table 6. Number of objects per material

Material	Total
Gold/?rock crystal	1
CuA/Gold	9
Silver	23
?Silver	2
CuA	244
CuA/Iron	2
CuA/Leather	1
CuA/Stone	1
CuA?/Lead alloy?	1
Iron/CuA	1
Iron	692
Nickel-Silver	1
EPNS	1
Pewter	4
Lead	73
Lead/CuA	3
Lead/Glass	1
?Glass	1
Aluminium	2
Aluminium/CuA	4
Mortar	1
Stone	1
Worked *bone*	1
Worked stone	1
Aluminium/Worked *bone*	1
Grand Total	**1072**

Table 7. Functional categories (after Crummy 1983, 5–6, with additions)

Function Group	Total
Personal	87
Toiletry/Medicine	2
Textile working	7
Household	35
Leisure	6
Metrology	6
Commerce	87
Writing	2
Transport	97
Building	10
Tool	20
Fitting	539
Agriculture	12
Weapon	31
Metalworking	8
Uncertain	123

Grand Total	**1072**

Table 8. Number of objects per summary period based on intrinsic date

Intrinsic Date	Total
Roman	5
Medieval	151
Post-medieval	132
Modern	119
?	665
Grand Total	**1072**

The Small Finds Assemblage

Objects of dress and personal adornment

6.52 Among the 87 objects in this category there are four medieval brooches, including a 10th-century equal-arm or ansate brooch, two high/late medieval annular brooches as well as an exquisite gold filigree oval plate brooch with rock crystal setting[1]. Based on the very fine craftsmanship evident in the filigree setting (Schlaufenfassung — loop setting), which is likely to involve fusion soldering, the plate brooch can be linked to a group of fine Ottonian and Salian metalwork of the 11th to 12th century, ultimately going back to Byzantine influences.

6.53 Of the 23 buckles that have been identified as personal items rather than as part of horse gear (see below), 12 can be assigned a medieval date although the distinction from forms of subsequent periods is not always decisive, but eight of the remaining buckles can confidently be dated to the 16th to 19th centuries. There are additionally three copper alloy buckle pins of later medieval or early post-medieval date, as well as five buckle plates, four of which have surface gilding, of similar date range. A buckle strap with double-lugged hinge plate, stamped with the maker's mark 'COOK', belongs to the mid-17th to early 18th century. The other end of the medieval belt is represented by one pewter- and six copper alloy strap-ends, mostly of later medieval date, apart from one tongue-shaped strap-end that dates to the late 8th-10th century. The pewter strap-end bears an inscription in Gothic letters: [M]aria. A high-rectangular copper alloy strap slide is of post-medieval date. There are two plain lace chapes, a circular mount with domed head, a rumbler bell, a ringlet/loop and a purse bag loop, all of later medieval or early post-medieval date.

6.54 Thirty-three buttons were found, the majority during metal detecting in 2013. Only one, a copper alloy button with cast round biconvex top and wire loop soldered into a hole in its base, can be dated to the 13th -14th century. The remainder dates to the 18th to 20th centuries and includes various Dandy buttons as well as several uniform and livery buttons, some of which are gilded or silvered. Two heel irons are of broadly post-medieval or modern date, while a clock key with a shaft with threaded hole is undoubtedly modern.

Toilet, surgical or pharmaceutical instruments

6.55 Only two objects belong in this category: the profiled nozzle of an enema syringe of 18th century or younger date and the rectangular frame of a makeup- or powder compact, probably dating to the earlier or mid-20th century.

Objects used in the manufacture or working of textiles

6.56 Apart from four deep drawn machine-made thimbles, which cannot be older than the late 18th century, there are only three other items in this category. A needle with lanceolate eye set in a groove appears at present to find its closest comparisons in Roman or Germanic contexts in the earlier half of the 1st millennium AD. A lead cloth seal without marking and a conical lead whorl can only broadly be assigned medieval or post-medieval dates.

Household utensils and furniture

6.57 Of the 34 objects in this category, 19 are fragments of metal vessels, predominantly of copper alloy but also including three pieces of cast iron; four are riveted patches, three with folded rivets and one with eight tubular

[1] treasure reference number: 2016 T383

rivets arranged in two rows of four. A lead plug looks like it had been used to repair a ceramic rather than a metal vessel on account of the groove around its circumference. None of these items are closely datable but commensurate with a medieval or post-medieval date range.

6.58 Five knives are considered here as they are clearly table cutlery rather than the remainder of the knives from the site, which have a wider range of possible uses and will therefore be considered under the category tools. Apart from a blade fragment, there are three whittle tang knives and one scale tang knife, all with bolsters between tang and blade, indicative of the late Tudor or Stuart periods.

6.59 The seven spoons range in date between the late medieval and modern periods. The oldest example is a deep, fig-shaped, copper alloy spoon bowl. The copper alloy stem of a seal-top knop spoon belongs to the late Elizabethan or Jacobean period, while an EPNS spoon is of mid-19th century date, and a nickel-silver teaspoon as well as a copper alloy tablespoon are modern.

6.60 A copper alloy chest mount and a pewter grille, probably for attachment to a piece of furniture or as a cover for an air vent, are likely to date to the (later) medieval or post-medieval periods.

Objects used for recreational/leisure purposes

6.61 All six objects recoded under this category belong to the younger periods of activity on site. Although jews' harps or trumps are known from medieval contexts, the copper alloy example from the site is likely to be of post-medieval or even modern date. A pipe tamper with ring terminal belongs to the 18th or 19th century. Three fragments of accordion read plates, made of aluminium with copper alloy reeds, cannot be older than the 19th century, and an aluminium/copper alloy toy wheel would have been part of a toy car of the mid-20th century.

Objects employed in weighing and measuring

6.62 There are six weights, mostly of lead but also including a possible coin weight of late-medieval or younger date as well as a 13th century pear-shaped weight with a copper alloy mantle filled with lead and weighing just under 2 pounds; the latter does not have any assay marks and is thus likely to be an unofficial copy of the weights issued during the reign of Edward I (AD 1272—1307). The four lead weights have been described as such due to their proximity to known weight units in one or more of the weights systems in use during the medieval and subsequent periods.

Commerce

6.63 This category covers the 87 coins ranging in date from the 2nd to the 20th century. There are four Roman coins of the 2nd and 3rd centuries. The earlier ones are probably all from the reign of Antoninus Pius (AD138—161), including one as and two dupondii, while the later coin is an extremely rare example of an Antoninianus of Emperor Gallienus minted in Rome in the last year of his reign (AD268).

6.64 The 16 medieval coins are all of silver. Fourteen coins cover almost the entire period between the reigns of Henry II and Henry VI or Edward IV, i.e. the late 12th to 15th centuries. Additionally, a hacksilber coin fragment represents less than a quarter of a 'Longcross' Silver Penny for Aethelred II (the Unready, AD 978—1016), minted in Oxford by the moneyer Aelfwine. The only non-English coin is a Venetian soldino (galley halfpenny) of the Doge Michele Steno (1400-1413).

6.65 The 32 post-medieval coins cover the reigns of Elizabeth I to George III, with only the two Elizabethan coins, a groat and a halfpenny, and a sixpence of Charles II, minted in silver. While most of the coins are official English issues, there is also a Weymouth Farthing of 1669 and a draper's (?)halfpenny token of the mid- or later 17th century. The only foreign coin is a very worn Liard de France for Louis XIV (1643-1715), probably minted in Lille.

6.66 The remainder comprises 35 coins covering the reigns of Victoria to Elizabeth II, including an 1862 5-centimes piece for Napoleon III, an Italian coin for Umberto (1873) and a Finnish 1-Markka (1922).

Objects used for or associated with written communications

6.67 Both objects in this category are seal matrices. One, from feature F24, has a hexagonally facetted trumpet-shaped handle with rounded-diamond loop. The circular seal shows the image of a hare with a bird of prey (probably an eagle) above. The legend in Lombardic letters reads: ALLAS IE SV PRIS, middle-French for 'alas, I am caught/taken'. The object can be dated to the 13th -14th century. Unfortunately, neither the image nor the legend are person-specific, but are found instead on a number of 'off-the-shelf' matrices which became common during the later medieval period when the use of seals spread to include land-owning farmers.

6.68 The second seal matrix consists of a setting of four expanding strips joined in a — now broken — loop. A now separate oval stone (?amethyst)/glass) of translucent purple colour, depicts a folded letter closed with circular seal and, inside the left border, a French motto: LISEZ ET CROYEZ (read and believe). Similar seals in all manner of settings date between the late 18th and early 20th centuries.

Objects associated with transport

6.69 The 97 objects classed in this category are dominated by 61 horseshoe nails and, in turn, 39 of these are so-called fiddle-key nails used on horseshoes with wavy outside edges and the subsequent heavier, smooth-edged shoes of the mid-11th to mid-14th centuries. The remaining 22 nails are also predominantly of medieval date, including at least eight nails with expanded trapezoidal heads and 'ears', at least one of which is clearly unused.

6.70 The majority of the 25 horseshoes or fragments thereof belong to identifiably medieval types, including the above mentioned wavy edged shoes, but there are ten shoes of forms that continued into the post-medieval period and only one shoe that could be modern.

6.71 Two loops for horse harness cheek pieces or strap distributors belong to a type dated to the first half of the 11th century; although the pieces are similar, it is likely that they belonged to two separate sets. Based on their size and shape, five iron buckles have been included in this category rather than under objects of dress and personal adornment. A buckle with a T-shaped frame and separate revolving outer bar can broadly be dated to the 12th to 16th century, while another rectangular frame with sheet roller would equally fit a medieval or post-medieval date. A large rectangular buckle with high-arched frame appears to be a modern form, while two further buckles with trapezoidal and D-shaped frames as well as two buckle pins cannot be dated more closely.

6.72 An oxshoe attests to the use of oxen as traction animals during the medieval or post-medieval period. A lead mount belongs to a decorative draught horse harness of mid-19th century or younger date.

Buildings and services

6.73 Of particular note among the ten objects in this category is a fragment of what is likely to be a lead window- or vent grille, as it might provide some information as to the identity of some of the occupants of the manor house. The piece consists of a diamond-shaped plaque with an integral oval-sectioned bar. An armorial bearing on the plaque can be blazoned as follows: a saltire of two transverse hatched bends, the sinister above the dexter, between four fleur de lys. Unfortunately, there are no indications of tinctures or residues of colours, which would have permitted the identification of the bearer of this coat of arms. However, the diamond shape might have been chosen to represent a female member of a family.

6.74 Other objects include an iron window bar, a possible iron window stay, three wall anchors and a drainpipe collar as well as a piece of lead piping and a fragment of molten glass which had run onto molten lead. These pieces can only summarily be assigned a medieval or post-medieval date. A copper alloy bell wire crank with iron attachment spike cannot be older than the second quarter of the 18th century. Such items would have been part of a servants- or doorbell system, thus clearly attesting to the presence of a dwelling of elevated social status in the vicinity.

Tools

6.75 Twenty objects can be categorised as tools in a broader sense. The largest group comprises knives, of which those clearly used at table were already mentioned under household utensils. Among the twelve knives of interest here, eight are whittle tang knives of which four belong to medieval forms. Of the two scale tang knives, one might be a medieval example, while the other one is too fragmented to allow closer identification.

Two fragmented folding knives are of 19th-century or younger date. A copper alloy knife hilt plate belongs to a medieval or post-medieval whittle tang knife and a bolster or collar of the same material might have been part of a 16th/17th century knife.

6.76 A pair of iron shears with omega-shaped bow and slanted, plain tops belong to a medieval form. Other tools include an iron drill bit, a leatherworking creaser and two chisels, probably a hot- and a cold chisel, respectively. While these objects are of chronologically non-distinct forms, a pair of needle-nose pliers is clearly modern.

Fasteners and fittings

6.77 This category comprises at least 539 items, including 402 nails of various shapes and sizes as well as 27 studs, 12 staples, a timber dog, a heavy bolt, a wall hook and an L-shaped hook. A small copper alloy tack has a flat circular head plated with gold sheet.

6.78 Of the six keys, five are made of iron and one modern metal cabinet key of copper alloy. At least two keys are of forms that came into use during the 13th century, with another two large keys of medieval or post-medieval date. None of the keys appears to have a rolled, brazed stem, but this may be due to their frequently poor preservation. Other elements of safety mechanisms include an iron T-shaped padlock bolt with two spines as well as a stapled hasp. Doors, window shutters or lids are represented by a latch rest, seven hinge pivots, at least two hinge straps and possibly many of the 15 straps and strips as well as the 12 rivets and roves.

6.79 The four swivel rings (three with hooks), seven rings, and a chain could have varied uses, possibly including horse gear, or lifting gear to move farm material. A rolled copper alloy sheet conus might have been a late medieval or early post-medieval dagger sheath chape or a ferrule.

Objects associated with agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry

6.80 Of the 12 objects in this category, ten are lead net weights or sinkers of various shapes, including tubular, subconical and subspherical forms as well as simple rolled flat strips.

6.81 The other two items are iron spade shoes, one with a rectangular mouth and blade, the other a small shoe, possibly for a weeding spade. Neither the weights nor the shoes are chronologically distinctive, with date ranges covering the Roman to post-medieval periods.

Military equipment

6.82 The 31 items in this category range in date between the medieval period and the mid-20th century. Only four objects are certainly of medieval date, including three arrow heads and one ring of iron chain mail. Although the expansions at the ends of the open ring are present, the terminals with the chronologically distinctive holes for the rivet are missing; as such, the ring can only be assigned a general medieval date. The three arrowheads include one multipurpose and two military forms. Of the latter, one with a square long blade was designed to pierce mail.

6.83 Four different calibre groups can be distinguished among the eleven balls of post-medieval lead shot. Some of the balls were deliberately made rough through pit marks and cuts, but only one or two may have been rammed into a gun barrel, and none appear to have been fired.

6.84 Sixteen mostly copper alloy objects date to the modern period, predominantly various calibres of bullets, including a lead Minié ball which came into use after the mid-19th century, as well as fragments of cartridges and shrapnel probably relating to anti-aircraft guns as part of the defence of Weymouth harbour during World War Two. A repoussé collar badge of the Northamptonshire regiment dates to the later 19th- or early 20th century.

Objects and waste material associated with metalworking

6.85 The categorisation of the eight objects associated with metalworking is rather tentative, for instance in the cases of the fragments of run-off copper alloy metal, which might have occurred accidentally as the result of one (or more) fires on sites (as might be more likely in case of the 20 fragments of lead spillage recorded as uncertain), rather than during the process of casting metal. Three strips of iron, however, are clearly

exhibiting evidence of smithing, with the splaying/widening of an end or the probable welding of two bars onto each other. Whether this, as well as the presence of a fragment of copper alloy bar/ingot, is evidence of on-site metalworking or simply the collection of scrap metal for later use on site or elsewhere, has to remain uncertain.

Objects of unknown or uncertain function

6.86 This category comprises 123 items, including 42 pieces of lead, most of which are fragments of spillage or cut-offs, although there might be two pieces that might have functioned as weights. Most of the 32 pieces of copper alloy are sheet or plate fragments of uncertain use. A possible fitting made of sheet metal is shield-shaped with the sheet crimped over a wire running around the edge. It shows a possibly heraldic decoration of five horizontal bars (or paly of ten), bend sinister with the motto [?S]ORN[?O]. No comparison has yet been found, and it remains uncertain whether it might represent a late medieval or post-medieval fitting, perhaps part of horse gear.

6.87 The 42 iron objects in this category comprise various unidentifiable strip, strap and sheet fragments as well as rods and wires.

6.88 Two objects possibly made of silver include a possible strap-end made of folded sheeting and a flat circular disc with no discernible motif or decoration. A 25.8mm-long cylindrical rod might have been made of glass. A sub-cuboid piece of Mayen Basalt Lava might have been a tessera made out of a quern fragment. This type of material was imported into Britain during the Roman period and again from the 7th century onwards well into the Anglo-Saxon period.

Potential of the Assemblage

6.89 The assemblage has a significant potential to contribute to the chronological and functional analysis of the activities carried out in and around the former Manor House at Lower Putton Lane. Some of the objects in the assemblage are of national (gold filigree rock crystal brooch, radiate coin of Gallienus) or regional significance (e.g. lead window grille with armorial bearing, armour-piercing arrowhead and chain-mail ring, silver penny of Athelred the Unready). Importantly, the assemblage is large enough to permit quantitative analysis of the finds from the medieval and post-medieval periods and to compare these with assemblages form similar sites both regionally and more widely in Southern England. Therefore, further analysis of the assemblage has a high potential to make a significant contribution to our knowledge of a wide variety of aspects of the life of, and political, social and economic activities carried out by the former occupants of the site during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Although the considerable degree of residuality will only occasionally permit the identification of specific purposes for a given context, it will nonetheless be possible to identify areas of activity through analysis of finds distributions.

Recommendations for further work

6.90 It is recommended that further work on the assemblage during the analysis stage focusses on the Roman, medieval and post-medieval material. Individual pieces will be related to established typologies and chronologies in order to provide independent evidence for the dating and interpretation of context and activities on site. Existing catalogue entries will be updated as appropriate during the analytical process and will contribute towards the publication catalogue.

6.91 The assemblage will be fully discussed in terms of chronology, comparisons, associations and the implications this has for the site's political, social and economic relationship within its local, regional and wider setting. A selection of 156 objects has been chosen for illustration as part of the catalogue; some objects, in particular the coins, are best illustrated by photography, and this has been highlighted in the Excel-spreadsheet which is available in the archive.

6.92 Care should be taken that the storage conditions of the material is checked at regular intervals in order to prolong the life of the objects. This is especially true for the iron objects as they are in relatively poor preservation condition.

OTHER FINDS, CHERYL GREEN

All other finds were subject to assessment and the information recorded in an Excel spreadsheet. This comprised 10 shards of glass; 15 fragments of clay pipe; and three lumps of fuel ash slag.

Glass

6.93 A large quantity of 19th and early 20th century glass was recovered during site clearance, mostly comprising broken wine bottles and various other common vessel types. Amongst this topsoil material, 6 shards of earlier glass were retained which appear medieval or early post-medieval in date. This includes three thin-bodied shards from drinking vessels, one a mossy green colour and the other two of clear glass. The remaining three shards are window glass, very pale green in colour and possibly with some etched lines. A further shard of window glass (unstratified) is dark green with numerous large air bubbles, also indicating a late medieval or early post-medieval date.

6.94 Three further shards were from excavated contexts. Two were from WA16 from B2, comprising a tiny piece of orange brown bottle glass (presumably modern and intrusive) and a very small fragment of mossy green window glass. The presence of a couple of air bubbles in the window glass indicates a medieval to early post-medieval date. A single rim shard of very pale bluey green vessel glass was found in WA22 of B6, the presence of two slightly diagonal depressions, regularly spaced and running towards the rim, suggesting some decoration. The fabric contains abundant bubbles and therefore has a slightly rough surface texture. A medieval to early post-medieval date is suggested.

Clay pipe

6.95 The 15 clay pipe fragments were recovered from the topsoil (3001) (901), from WA20 and WA9 of B1, and WA22 of B6. With the exception of a single stem with bowl these are all straight stem fragments, and all asymmetrical in cross-section. The stems from WA20 and WA22 measure 8-10mm in diameter with central bores of 2mm. The stem with bowl has a plain, flat heel, and the form of the bowl is a 'Dorset and Somerset' type with a bulbous upper part to the bowl and a milled rim, likely dating to *c.* 1600-1650. The stem measures 10mm in diameter and has a central bore of 2mm. The remaining 12 stems measure 4-8mm in diameter with central bores of 1-3mm.

Fuel ash slag

6.96 Three small lumps of fuel ash slag were recovered from the upper fill (8-107) of medieval pit F83, from the cobbles (903) east of B1, and from the topsoil (1001). These weighed 39g, 15g and 14g respectively, and given the absence of any other slag are more likely associated with small-scale domestic activity rather than intensive metal-working activity.

Recommendations

6.97 Although the glass assemblage is tiny, specialist analysis of the supposed medieval to early post-medieval glass may provide some evidence for glazing of the medieval buildings, which would point towards high status occupation. Similarly, analysis of the supposed vessel glass may add to the ceramic evidence for high status consumption associated with the settlement. Illustration may be required for the single rim shard, with photography of the other fragments. It is not recommended that the clay pipe stems be subject to further analysis, or that they are retained for long-term curation. However, the pipe with the intact bowl would benefit from closer dating and a photograph. The fuel ash slag should also be subject to specialist analysis.

THE ANIMAL BONE, CLARE RANDALL

6.98 The material was examined and recorded at context level to determine the numbers which could be considered countable towards various categories of data in full analysis. Fragments were regarded as countable if they could be identified to species. Loose teeth were included. Material which could potentially be identified as cattle-sized or sheep-sized was recorded as unidentified. Fragments were regarded as measurable where at least a single measurement might be taken in accordance with von den Driesch (1976). Mandibles and loose teeth were assessed for whether they would be able to provide eruption and wear data as described in Grant (1982), Payne (1973;1982), Halstead 1985) and Hambleton (1999). Bone fragments were considered for provision of ageing information if they demonstrated porosity and on evidence of epiphyseal fusion, particularly where it would contribute to an assessment of age in accordance with Silver (1969). Material was also examined to determine if it could provide information on sex, non-metric traits and

pathology. The presence of taphonomic markers was noted and quantified. Preservation of the assemblage was considered on a context basis on a five-point scale through poor (P), poor-average (PA), average (A), average-good (AG) and good (G).

6.99 A total of 2280 hand collected fragments were examined and the main livestock species (cattle, sheep/goat and pig) formed the majority of the assemblage as would be expected (**Table 9**). This was supplemented by small amounts of cat, dog and two fragments of deer, with a single lagomorph fragment. There was a small but significant assemblage of fish bone which has not been identified to species, as well as bird bone, also not identified to species at this point, although there was clearly domestic fowl (chicken) present. It will be possible to consider relative abundance dependent on the distribution between phases. The majority of the assemblage was assessed as Poor-Average or better in condition.

Table 9. The animal bone

SPECIES	NIISP/NO.
Cattle	383
Sheep/goat	525
Pig	152
Horse	47
Dog	8
Cat	4
Deer	2
Rabbit/hare	1
Bird	45
Fish	63
Small mammal	4
Amphibian	1
Other	6
Unidentifiable to Species	1039
TOTAL	**2280**

6.100 Ageing information was noted as present for cattle sheep/goat and pig, with fusion information being the most abundant (**Table 10**). This indicates that there may be some potential for understanding herd/flock profiles and husbandry. There were also a considerable number of measurable elements for a number of species (**Table 11**) which suggests that consideration could be given to similarity of animals to other sites and over time. In addition, 22 fragments displayed evidence of pathological conditions, 58 signs of butchery and 222 with taphonomic changes including weathering, gnawing and burning.

Table 10. Available ageing data

	Mandibles	LT	Fusion
Cattle	6	19	78
Sheep/goat	8	65	118
Pig	8	2	37

Table 11. Measurable elements

Species	Measurable
Cattle	31
Sheep/goat	70
Pig	6

Bird	7
Other	18

6.101 This assemblage is of limited size, especially when it is considered that limited amounts might be assignable to sealed contexts. However, this assemblage has the potential to elucidate the economic basis of the Site. Additionally, there are few sizeable assemblages of this date from Dorset, so this assemblage could make a significant contribution to our understanding of the high medieval economy in the county and the region. Consequently, it is recommended that this assemblage should proceed to full recording and analysis. That should include consideration of relative abundance, herd/flock structure, butchery and disposal practices, pathological conditions and spatial distribution of the material.

HUMAN REMAINS, CLARE RANDALL

6.102 A single set of articulated remains were presented for analysis. These were hand washed and air dried. The surrounding soil was wet sieved, air dried, and hand sorted to retrieve small elements. The remains were examined to determine their potential to inform questions of sex, age, stature and skeletal and oral pathology, generally in line with BABAO/CIfA guidance (Brickley and McKinley 2004). Bone condition was assessed utilising scores following Brickley and McKinley (2004).

Results

6.103 The remains presented are those of a single individual from the lower portion of a 13th century pottery vessel within a small pit F74 [14-100]. The bone condition is moderate (Score 2-3). There was some erosion to the epiphyses of long bones and surface of flat bones. Some elements were fragmentary, although there were some complete long bones present. However, the remains were relatively complete - all areas of the body were present, including head, axial, appendicular and extremities. The individual was perinatal, with hemi-mandibles and cranial elements disunited, un-erupted teeth in the crypts, etc. Measurable elements which can be used to facilitate consideration of biological age (e.g. determine number of weeks gestation/survival post-partum) were present, including the basilar part of the occipital. No pathological conditions were immediately evident.

Recommendations

6.104 This individual is largely complete and the bone of fair condition; as such it warrants proceeding to full analysis and reporting. It has the potential to elucidate the gestational or post-partum age of the individual. A full skeletal record should be produced. This should record the state of development and element fusion (Scheuer and Black 2000) of all appropriate elements in order to clarify the biological age of the individual. Where possible, metrical analysis should be carried out on the relevant elements to clarify this. A detailed examination of the material should take place to identify any potential pathological changes, although this is rare in perinatal material. Burials within medieval buildings are known but are uncommon (*pers comm.* Roberta Gilchrist); consideration of this should be undertaken to place this individual in context.

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES, BY TARA FAIRCLOUGH

6.105 14 bulk soil samples of *c*. 40 litres each were taken from cut features and from the large midden spread (10-108) totalling *c*. 600 litres. These were processed using a standard wet sieving/flotation method using 1mm mesh with flots collected in a 500µ mesh. These samples were subject to macroscopic visual assessment, and the results are presented in **Table 12**. Uncharred remains, mainly roots were present in all samples, but there was also a moderate representation of charred plant and wood remains in samples from nine contexts. Land molluscs are also present in a number of flots, as were small bones. All samples also produced artefacts and microartefacts.

6.106 The environmental material has the potential to inform understanding of the Site environment, agricultural economy, diet and consumption practices. It is recommended that the charred wood, charred plant remains, and land molluscs be subjected to further analysis. The residues should be examined to retrieve further bones of small mammals and fish, and these subjected to further analysis.

Table 12. Summary of environmental sample contents

Sample no.	Context number	date	type	Charred wood – lumps and flecks	Charred weed and grain seeds	Uncharred remains	Land Molluscs etc.	Other
9-2	9-131	Med	Ditch F98	Y	Y	Roots	N	Shell
9-2	9-131	Med	Ditch F98	Y	Y	Roots	Y	
9-3	9-133	Med	Ditch F99	Y	Y	Roots	Y	
9-3	9-133	Med	Ditch F99	Y	Y	Roots	N	
12-1	12-114	Med		Y	Y	Roots	Y	Fruit seeds
12-1	12-114	Med		Y	Y	Roots	Y	Bone
13-1	13-105	Med	Pit F76	Y	Y	Roots	Y	Fruit seeds
13-1	13-105	Med	Pit F76	Y	Y	Roots	Y	
13-2	13-112	Med		Y	Y	Roots	Y	
13-2	13-112	Med		Y	Y	Roots	Y	
13-3	13-110	Med	Pit F78	Y	Y	Roots	Y	
13-3	13-110	Med	Pit F78	Y		Roots	Y	
13-4	13-137	Med	Pit F110	Y	Y	Roots	Y	
13-4	13-137	Med	Pit F110	Y	Y	Roots	Y	Bone
13-5	13-131	Med	Pit F108	Y	Y	Roots	Y	Shell
13-5	13-131	Med	Pit F108	Y	Y	Roots	Y	
TP1U	10-108	Med	Midden	Y	Y	Roots	N	
TP1M	10-108	Med	Midden	Y	Y	Roots	Y	
TP1L	10-108	Med	Midden	Y	Y	Roots	Y	Bone
TP1L	10-108	Med	Midden	Y	Y	Roots	N	
TP2U	10-108	Med	Midden	Y	Y	Roots	Y	
TP2M	10-108	Med	Midden	Y	Y	Roots	Y	
TP2L	10-108	Med	Midden	Y	N	Roots	N	

MARINE MOLLUSCS

6.107 A total of 521 fragments of marine molluscs were recovered from a variety of contexts. Of these 247 were oysters, 220 of which represented a complete valve (and is likely to reflect a collecting bias). In addition, a number of scallops and other marine shells were recovered. It is recommended that material from dateable contexts should be subject to further analysis and reporting.

7. Discussion and Conclusion

7.1 This project has identified a complex of substantial medieval buildings and agricultural features. Activity on the Site prior to this is attested by a widespread scatter of flint which occurred across all areas, and a background scatter of Romano-British pottery and a coin of AD 268. However, none of the excavated features could be securely assigned to an earlier period.

7.2 In the western part of the Site (Area 2) the numerous excavated ditches all appear to have medieval origins and were organised on two broad alignments. Those orientated along an approximately north-west to south-east trend ran downhill, were broadly parallel with each other, and formed relatively narrow strips or subdivisions. A right-angled undated ditch (F21) shared a similar alignment but may not have been contemporary. A second group of very closely spaced linears was arranged on a north-south alignment. These therefore represent several subsequent episodes of demarcation within the same space, but on differing alignments and resulting in the creation of larger parcels of land. Ditches on both alignments contained 13th century pottery, but it seems likely that at least some of this material had been redeposited. Nevertheless, it is apparent that there was a reorganisation of the agricultural landscape most likely during the medieval period. It also indicates that the agricultural activities in the western part of the Site were broadly contemporary with the occupation of the complex of structures to the east. At the base of the slope at the south end of Area 1 and eastern part of Area 2, separated from the complex of buildings in Area 3 by the stream, was an extensive build-up of much more organic sediments than recorded elsewhere on the Site.

These contained small broken fragments of dateable pottery, bone and shell, identifying it as a midden contemporary with the complex of buildings and the agricultural features.

7.3 Where deposits and features were present beneath the buildings in Area 3, these contained ceramics predominantly dated to the 12th century, with some which may be of the 11th century. Several irregular pits beneath B5 can also be dated to this period, along with three ditches running in a west-east alignment beneath B4 in the south of the Site. There are also hints of an earlier phase of activity from the small finds with a number of metal objects dating to the 8th to 11th centuries, including a long cross penny of Aethelred II, although all of these objects came from unstratified contexts. However, the high-status nature of these objects, most notably late Anglo-Saxon horse gear and a continentally produced gold brooch of the 11th-12th century, indicates that prior to the main building phase the Site had attracted activity of some importance.

7.4 The complex of buildings situated within Area 3 appear to have commenced with the construction of B5. This north-south aligned limestone building at the base of the slope may have been a cross-passage house, its exact extent proving difficult to discern due to the series of modern services which had severed various elements. As mentioned above, features immediately beneath B5 have been dated to the 12th century while 13th-14th century material was associated with the building, although this may have been redeposited. It was however clearly succeeded by walls WA7 and WA17 possibly forming either a separate building, enclosure, or an extension associated with B2, which was constructed on slightly different alignment to the north. To the south of Area 3 was a further rectangular limestone constructed building B4 on a precise west-east alignment. Pottery of the 12th-13th century was associated with one of its walls (WA32), and a deposit which underlay the building contained 12th century pottery.

7.5 To the north of B5 was the substantial remains of a cross-passage house B2, with a later entrance porch added on the east side and an opposing doorway in the west side. Divided into a north and south room, the ground had been levelled before construction including cutting into the underlying bedrock, the stone no doubt utilized in the foundations or walls. The demolition deposits within and around B2 were well preserved. The lack of dressed stone, particularly around the door jambs, indicated that there had been comprehensive robbing of the building fabric. However, the contents of the demolition/collapse attested to a limestone tile roof with glazed olive-green clay ridge tiles. Pottery associated with the structure generally dated to the 13th or 12th-13th century, and the demolition material yielded pottery of the 13th or 13th-14th century. Upslope and to the east of B2 and B5 was another large building, B1, with substantial walls enclosing a single space. Robbing of the walls (some of which clearly took place in the 19th century) meant that it was not possible to discern the location of original entrances. No intact floor levels remained, but a large 13th century pot had been inserted into the underlying natural deposits and contained the remains of an infant. The fill of the construction cut for the north-eastern wall also contained pottery which can be assigned to the 13th century. However, the function of this building is unclear; it may have been residential or agricultural/industrial. A substantial 2m wide north-south ditch to the east of B1, seemingly arranged on the same alignment, contained 12th century pottery and may represent a boundary ditch around the complex.

7.6 The fragmentary structure B3 above B1 and therefore later was associated with 13th-14th century pottery. Immediately to the south-east, a further building B7 comprised two walls forming a right angle, and the pottery associated with one of these walls WA26 was 13th century in date. The incomplete nature of these structures and the lack of clearly associated deposits means that they cannot be clearly interpreted; while the only dateable material associated with them is medieval, this is consistent with the general spread of medieval material across the Site, and their less substantial construction, stratigraphic position and lack of respect for the original building layout would indicate a more likely post-medieval date. Furthermore, immediately to the east of B1 three walls might appear to delineate an extension B6, but the walls are of a different character and the associated pottery is 17th and 18th century in date. A cobbled path F44/F103 running along the eastern side of B6 yielded pottery of the same period and is assumed to have been contemporary. The very fragmentary and undated structures in Areas 1 and 2 may also date to a similar period.

7.7 Generally, the lack of direct relationships between the buildings and the limited range of dating of the ceramics limit the degree to which the sequence of construction and use can be interpreted. However, it is clear that a group of substantial contemporary buildings of some status was coming into being by the 12th

century, perhaps with less structurally substantial antecedents which could not be discerned. B5 and B4 appear to be the earliest of these structures, with B5 certainly having a residential form. B5 was replaced in relatively short order by B2, perhaps owing to the drainage issues which were evident on the Site making it desirable to move further upslope and onto the better drained limestone natural. B1 and B2 were certainly in use in the 13th-14th centuries, and notwithstanding the lack of clarity as to the purpose of B1 it appears to have represented a manorial unit throughout the occupation period and was directly associated with the agricultural landscape and refuse disposal to the west. It is also important to consider how this relates to the series of extant earthworks to the south which include potential platforms and a holloway, previously identified as the medieval settlement (HER Ref. MDO 871). Manorial centres of this period generally consist of small groups of buildings with specific uses, including a dwelling. The evidence suggests that the complex went out of use before the 15th century with some robbing of the buildings at this time, with plundering resuming in later centuries. There was certainly a complete hiatus of activity until the 17th-18th century.

7.8 There are limited excavated medieval sites in Dorset to which Putton Lane can be compared. In Dorset, most research into the medieval period has examined large scale land ownership/tenure issues and extant earthworks (Hinton 2012). There has only been one substantial excavation of a medieval settlement and that was carried out in the 1950s. Holworth, in the Isle of Purbeck, comprised a settlement of houses and plots dating from the 12th-15th centuries, the buildings largely of timber construction (Rahtz 1959). Other interventions in Dorset have been on a small scale or incidental. Parts of the ancillary buildings to the Old Manor House at Stratton have been demonstrated to relate to activity between the 12th and 15th centuries (Maw 2015) but the entire layout and sequence is not understood. Other excavations have taken place in the grounds of buildings which survived into and were adapted during the post-medieval period, as at Hooke Court, halfway between Maiden Newton and Beaminster, where excavation demonstrated building commencing in the 11th-13th century on a moated manor site (Wessex Archaeology 2006). The positioning of the Putton complex in relation to the watercourses and the evidence of a large perimeter ditch on the east side is due some consideration as to its potentially being classed as, or at least emulating, a moated site. These commonly date to the 13th and 14th centuries, and their distribution is generally more to the east and north of England; they are infrequent in Dorset, and towards the west reduce in frequency to almost none (Aberg 1978, 2, Fig 1.). The modified stream and ditch are not particularly substantial in the case of the Putton Lane Site, but it certainly provides a similar arrangement of boundary and buildings, providing more a demarcation of probable function and status, rather than a practical or defensive boundary. With respect to the buildings, there are some similarities with structures of a similar period excavated at Sutton Poyntz, 6.5km to the north-east. A group of medieval stone buildings suggested to be a manorial settlement were excavated at the Pumping Station including a west-east aligned stone structure with no internal divisions (Powell 2005, 12-13). This 13th century building had similar random coursed limestone walls to those at Putton Lane, but included a cobbled floor, internal drains and a stone plinth at the east end interpreted as an altar. Consequently, it has been suggested as being a chapel, the documentary evidence for which supports an early 13th century date (*ibid* 13).

7.9 An initial review of the documentary information available indicates that there are numerous references to a manorial unit which the Putton Lane complex may be identified with. It is accepted that the derivation of 'Putton' is from Poddington (Hutchins 1870 495). The current civil parish of Chickerell once comprised three manorial units which are referred to in a range of medieval sources as West Chickerell, East Chickerell and Poddington (and variants), and they are often referred to together. East Chickerell and Poddington were apparently part of the manor and liberty of Sutton Poyntz (*ibid*). Poddington is first mentioned in 1236-7 in the possession of Roger de Woth and his wife Cecilia and tenanted by Ralph le Walys. The Wallis family also held East Chickerell and were related to the Wallis family of Langton Matravers (formerly Langton Wallis) on Purbeck. The Wallis family and their descendants continued to hold land in the area into the 15th century when references peter out. However, various entries from the 1330s onward refer to a capital messuage, which generally denotes a dwelling house associated with the land. It seems likely therefore that the substantial manorial complex at Putton Lane can be identified as the manorial centre referred to in the medieval documentation which recognises that the holdings of the Wallis family included a dwelling house. The records diminish (in a series of legal decisions relating to heirs succeeding during their minority and the holding passing to daughters after the death of male heirs around the time of the Black Death) at a time coinciding with the archaeological evidence for the decline of the Site. The records of the 15th century do not appear to mention a messuage, and a lease of the mid-16th century only mentions the land, comprising

meadow, pasture, furze and heath. The reasons for the decline of the residential elements of the manor require further consideration after more detailed analysis of the economic material from Site, the deconstruction process (and likely removal of materials) and documentary sources. The Hearth Tax returns of the later 17th century do indicate a number of households within the Putton area, and it is possible that this may relate in some part to the post-medieval structures on the Site.

Conclusion and Recommendations

7.10 The excavation of the complex of medieval buildings and other features at Putton Lane has added a highly significant site to the corpus of excavated examples in central southern Britain. No comparable sites have been excavated in Dorset, and certainly not to this extent. Medieval manorial settlements of the high medieval period are still poorly understood, largely because in most places they lie beneath current settlements. They are highly variable in layout, function and status and their relation to the variety of land types, land use and land holding arrangements is currently understood from landscape studies and documentary evidence. The Putton Lane medieval complex has a number of these elements, and also evidence of change over time, development and ultimately decline, as well as evidence of the agricultural regime.

7.11 The questions which remain at both regional and national level include the relationship of building form and settlement layout to the land holding type and farming regime; spatial organization of functions within settlements; spatial organization of functions within individual buildings; understanding the relative status between buildings; local construction methods over time; evidence for settlement development and contraction from the Saxon to the end of the medieval period; subsistence methods and practices (arable agriculture, the role of wild food (including fishing) and other plant resources, animal husbandry etc). Nationally, the number of animal bone, charred wood, plant macrofossil, beetle and other environmental proxy assemblages available for study from rural sites of this period amounts to only a handful. Locally the ceramic sequence for the medieval period is poorly understood due to the lack of well stratified sequential assemblages. The pottery from this Site will make a significant contribution. Achieving this would also potentially provide a rationalized chronological framework to assist interpretation of other smaller local sites and assemblages.

7.12 The South West Archaeological Research Framework (SWARF) (Webster 2008) identifies a general need for integrated studies across the South West and specifically identifies Dorset under Research Aim 3 (m). More work is also needed generally on the diagnostic material culture and good contextual material relating to the transitional periods from early to later medieval and the later medieval to post-medieval periods (RA 10 (f); environmental data linked to land use (RA 21 (d), 22 (k); the development of villages (RA 33); improved understanding of medieval farming (RA 42); and economy trade, technology and production (RA 47, particularly (b) with a focus on coastal sites) (ibid 2008, 198, 277, 280, 284-5, 287, 290-291). The Site at Putton Lane has the potential to address a number of these issues.

7.13 It is therefore necessary that there should be a further analytical phase of work leading to a suitably detailed publication. The work should include:

- Full analysis of the pottery and production of an analytical report;
- Full analysis of the medieval small finds and production of an analytical report
- Analysis and reporting on the plant macrofossils and charred wood;
- Analysis and reporting on the faunal remains;
- Analysis and reporting on the human remains.

The publication should comprise an introduction and background to the Site, summary of principle features and deposits with explanatory figures, reports on the finds and ecofacts, illustration of pottery, tile, small finds and stone objects, and a discussion which addresses the historical documentary evidence and places the Site in its local, regional and national context.

8. Archive and Dissemination

8.1 The NPPF requires that an archaeological archive arising from development works is made publicly accessible (para. 199). The archive comprises two parts: the paper/digital archive including site records and images; and the artefact/ecofact assemblage.

Paper/digital archive

8.2 Where archaeological features/deposits are recorded, the archive generated from this usually comprises site records, drawings and photographs either in paper format or born-digital data. Within three months of the conclusion of a project this is normally transferred into the care of a Trusted Digital Repository such as the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) as scanned paper records or native born-digital data. The digital archive will be compiled in accordance with the standards and requirements of the ADS, as set out on their website.

Physical archive

8.3 The artefact/ecofact assemblage is the legal property of the landowner (excluding any items that fall under The Treasure Act 1996). However, it is usual practice for the landowner to transfer ownership of this assemblage to a receiving institution (usually a museum) once it has been fully assessed and/or analysed. Receiving institutions store the assemblage and make it publicly accessible.

8.4 An ordered archive will be prepared in accordance with prevailing standards for deposition (Museum and Galleries Commission, 1992) and will be formally transferred within three months of final report submission.

Dissemination: report

8.5 Copies of the report will be submitted to the following:

- client and/or agent
- the HES so that it can be included as part of the county Historic Environment Record (HER)
- the ADS, via OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations – http://oasis.ac.uk/england/)

Dissemination: publication

8.6 By default, a short entry will be prepared for publication in the summary section of the next county archaeological journal or equivalent periodical. The archaeological features/deposits/finds encountered, are regarded as being significant enough to merit wider publication in line with NPPF (para. 199). This is suggested to comprise the production of an article in the county journal as outlined above. The requirement for such a publication, including any further analysis that may be necessary, and the contents will first be confirmed with the HES.

9. Bibliography

Allan, J P, 1983	The importation of pottery to southern England, c 1200-1500, in P Davey and R Hodges (eds), *Ceramics and Trade: the production and distribution of later medieval pottery in north-west Europe*, University of Sheffield, 193–207
Allan, J, 2003	A group of early 13th-century pottery from Sherborne Old Castle and its wider context, *Proc Dorset Natur Hist Archaeol Soc* 125, 71–82
Allan, J, Hughes, M J and Taylor, R T, 2010	Saxo-Norman pottery in Somerset: some recent research, *Proc Somerset Archaeol Natur Hist Soc* 154, 165–84
Barton, K J, Cartwright, L, Jarvis, K S and Thomson, R G, 1992	Catalogue of the pottery, in I P Horsey, *Excavations in Poole 1973-1983*, Dorset Natur Hist Archaeol Soc Monogr 10, 65–128
Brickley, M., and McKinley, J.I., 2004	*Guidelines to the standards for recording human remains* IFA Paper No 7 BABAO/IFA: Reading

British Geological Survey (BGS), 2019 — *Geology of Britain viewer* Available at: *http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?,* accessed on 25 March 2019

Brown, D H, 2002, — *Pottery in Medieval Southampton c.1066-1510*, Southampton Archaeological Monograph 8 / Counc Brit Archaeol Res Rep 133

Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CIfA), December 2014b — *Code of Conduct.* Reading: CIfA

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), December 2014 (rev. 2015) — *Regulations for professional conduct.* Reading: CIfA

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), December 2014a — *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation,* Reading: CIfA

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2003a — *Land at Lower Putton Lane, Chickerell, Dorset, Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment,* CA typescript report 03085

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2003b — *Land at Lower Putton Lane, Chickerell, Dorset, Archaeological Evaluation,* CA typescript report 03167

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2005 — *Land at Lower Putton Lane, Chickerell, Dorset, Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment,* CA typescript report 05048

Cranfield Soils and Agrifood Institute: (CSAIS), 2019 — *Soilscapes* Available at: http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/# accessed on 25 March 2019

Crummy, N., 1983 — *The Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-9*, Colchester Archaeological Report 2. Colchester Archaeological Trust, Colchester

Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) 2018 — *National Planning Policy Framework,* London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office

von den Driesch, A., 1976 — *A guide to the measurement of animal bones from archaeological sites* Peabody Museum Bulletin 1: Harvard University: Cambridge, Massachusetts

English Heritage, 1991 — *Management of Archaeological Projects.* English Heritage

Field, N H, 1966 — A thirteenth-century kiln at Hermitage, Dorset, *Proc Dorset Natur Hist Archaeol Soc* 88, 161–75

Grant, A., 1982 — The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic ungulates In B. Wilson, C. Grigson and S. Payne (eds), *Ageing and sexing animal bones from archaeological sites* British Archaeological Reports (British Series) 109 British Archaeological Reports: Oxford: 91-108

GSB, 2003 — *Lower Putton Lane, Chickerell, Dorset, Geophysical Survey,* GSB typescript report 2003/67

Halstead, P., 1985 — A study of mandibular teeth from Romano-British contexts at Maxey In F. Pryor and C. French *Archaeology and the environment in the lower Welland Valley Vol. 1* East Anglian Archaeology Report 27: 219-224

Hambleton, E., 1999 — *Animal husbandry regimes in Iron Age Britain: a comparative study of faunal assemblages from British Iron Age sites* British Archaeological Reports (British Series) 282 Archaeopress: Oxford

Hinton, D A and Hodges, R, 1977 — Excavations in Wareham, 1974–5, *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society* 99, 42–83

Maw, R., 2015 — The Old Manor Stratton *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society* 136, 149-51

Mepham, L, 2000 — Pottery, in D Godden, J Grove and R J C Smith, Medieval and post-medieval Bridport: excavations at 43 South Street, 1996, *Proc. Dorset Natur Hist Archaeol Soc* 122, 115–9

Mepham, L, 2003 — The pottery, in C Butterworth, Multi-period finds from Quarleston Farm, Winterbourne Stickland, 1994–5, *Proc Dorset Natur Hist Archaeol Soc* 125, 147–50

Mepham, L, 2007 — The medieval pottery, in M Rawlings, *By a Crystal Brook: Early riverside settlement and a medieval chapel at Sutton Poyntz, Dorset*, Salisbury: Wessex Archaeology, 58–66

Mepham, L, 2015 — The pottery, in P White and A Cook, *Sherborne Old Castle, Dorset: Archaeological investigations 1930–90*, Soc Antiq London, 158–85

Mepham, L, 2016 — Ceramic Building Material, in S Flaherty, P Andrews and M Leivers, *A Medieval Manor House Rediscovered: excavations at Longforth Farm, Wellington, Somerset*, Salisbury: Wessex Archaeology, 32–6

MPRG, 1998, — *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms,* MPRG Occas Paper 1

Payne, S., 1973 — Kill-off patterns in sheep and goats: the mandibles from Asvan Kale *Anatolian Studies* 23: 281-303

Payne, S., 1982 — Eruption and wear in the mandibular dentition as a guide to ageing Turkish angora goats In B. Wilson, C. Grigson and S. Payne (eds), *Ageing and sexing animal bones from archaeological sites* British Archaeological Reports (British Series)109 British Archaeological Reports: Oxford: 155-206

Powell, A.B., 2006 — *Stealing away, like time Archaeology and the River Jordan, Sutton Poyntz* Wessex Archaeology Salisbury

Rahtz, P, 1959 — Holworth, medieval village excavation 1958 *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society* 81, 127-147

Rahtz, P, 1979 — *The Saxon and Medieval Palaces at Cheddar*, Oxford: Brit Archaeol Rep 65

Scheuer, L., and Black, S., 2000 — *Developmental juvenile osteology* Elsevier Academic Press: London

Spoerry, P S, 1990 — Ceramic production in medieval Dorset and the surrounding region, *Medieval Ceramics* 14, 3–17

Watkinson, D. & Neal, V. 2001 — *First Aid for Finds.*

Wells, N A, 2007 — Ceramic Building Material, in M Rawlings, *By a Crystal Brook: Early riverside settlement and a medieval chapel at Sutton Poyntz, Dorset*, Salisbury: Wessex Archaeology, 66–9

Wessex Archaeology 2006 — *Hooke Court, Hooke Dorset, Archaeological evaluation and assessment of results* Unpublished Report Wessex Archaeology Salisbury

West Dorset District Council, 2015 — *West Dorset, Weymouth & Portland Local Plan 2011-2031 Adopted October 2015,* West Dorset District Council and Weymouth & Portland Borough Council

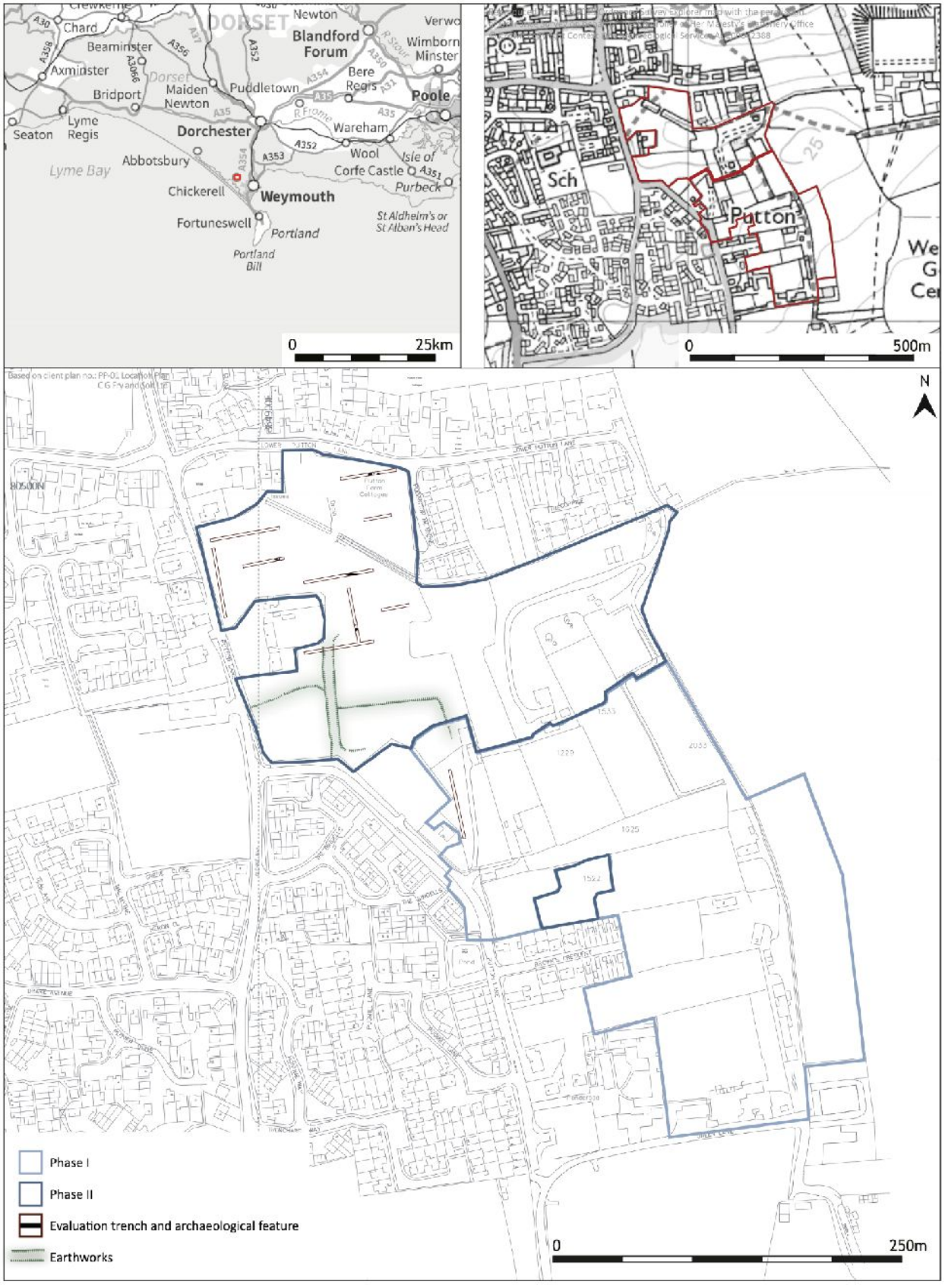

Figure 1. Site setting showing phases of work, previous evaluation trenches with features (Cotswold Archaeology), & earthwork survey

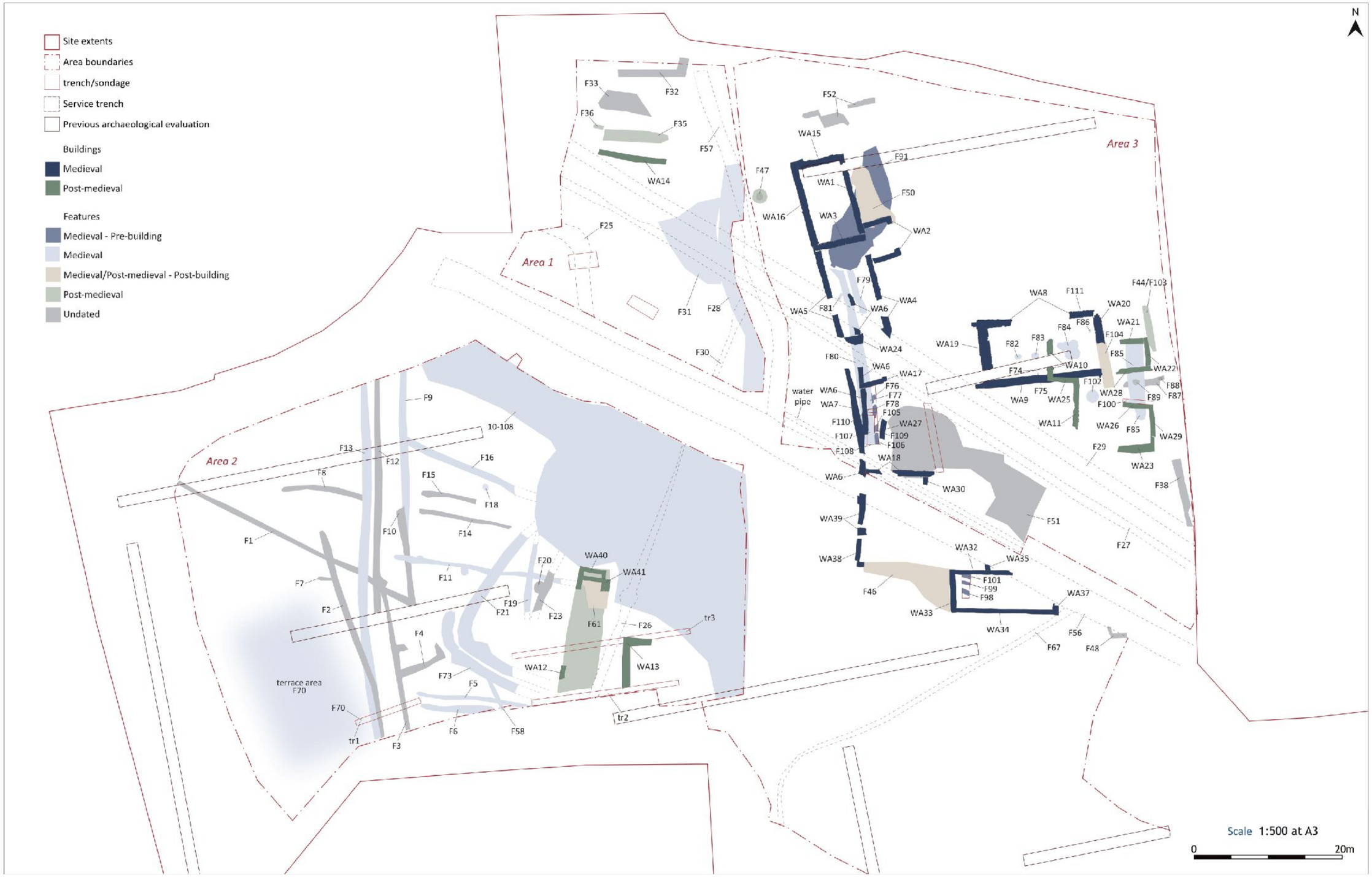

Figure 2. Excavation area showing all features and structures

Figure 3. Excavation area showing buildings and walls

Plate 1. Phase 1 - road strip

Plate 2. Phase 1 - Post-medieval field boundary

Plate 3. Ditch F9 in Area 1 (facing N; 0.5m scale)

Plate 4. F70 in Area 2 (facing SE; 0.20m, 0.50 & 2m scales)

Plate 5. B5 - WA38 & WA39 (facing NW, 1m & 2m scales)

Plate 6. B5 - WA18 & WA6, (facing S; 0.50m & 2m scales)

Plate 7. F80 & WA20 of B1 (facing S; 1m scale)

Plate 8. B1 (facing E; 1m scales)

Plate 9. B1 WA20 of B1 (facing W; 1m & 2m scales)

Plate 10. F74 with infant in B1 (facing N; 0.20m scale)

Plate 11. B2 & services (facing N; 2m scales)

Plate 12. B2 - WA3 elevation (facing N; 2m scale)

Plate 13. B2 - porch WA2 & W3 of cross-passage (facing W; 1m scales)

Plate 14. B4 (facing NE; 2m scale)

Plate 15. B3 - WA10, WA11 & WA25 (facing E; 1m & 2m scales)

Plate 16. B7 - WA26 & WA29 (facing W; 0.50 & 2m scales)

Plate 17. Ditch F85 (facing S; 0.50 & 2m scales)

Plate 18. Deposits within B2, southern room (facing E; 1m scale)

Plate 19. Path F44/F103 (facing S, 1m & 2m scales)

Plate 20. Well F47 (facing SW; 0.50 & 2m scales)

Appendix 1: Feature & building summaries

Features and Buildings in Area 1

FEATURE NO.	CONTEXT NO'S & DESCRIPTION	FIGURE & PLATE REFS	FINDS
Ditches			
F25	N-S culvert on W side of Area 1. Unexcavated	Figure 2	NA
F28	Possible holloway. Unexcavated	Figure 2	NA
F57	N-S culvert between Areas 1 and 3. Unexcavated	Figure 2	NA
Other features			
F31	Spread of stone, possibly building material. C13-C15 pottery recovered during cleaning	Figure 2	Pottery, Metal
F33	Rubble spread in N part of area. Unexcavated	Figure 2	NA
F35	Rubble spread comprising irregular limestone. Overlain by soil (10-114) containing abundant pottery dated as C13/14 & C14/15 - suggests medieval date for the underlying rubble spread. Might be remnant of collapsed wall particularly as wall stub F36 in proximity	Figure 2	Pottery, Metal
Structures			
WA14	Wall aligned E-W constructed of random uncoursed irregular limestone with no apparent bonding material, only surviving to one or two courses. Overlain by soil (10-113) containing a few sherds of pottery dated C13/14 - suggests medieval date	Figure 2 & 3	NA
F32	Possible wall. Unexcavated	Figure 2 & 3	NA
F36	Wall stub, north of F35 rubble spread & probably associated	Figure 2 & 3	NA

Features and Buildings in Area 2

FEATURE NO.	CONTEXT NO'S & DESCRIPTION	FIGURE & PLATE REFS	FINDS
Ditches			
F1	Linear aligned NW-SE & cut by land drain. Unexcavated	Figure 2	Metal
F2	Linear aligned N-S curving NNE & intersecting F1. Measured 1.8m wide & 0.50m deep with gently sloping concave sides & concave base. Contained single fill, a dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) firm silt clay with rare flint gravel & manganese flecks	Figure 2	NA
F3	Linear (parallel to F2 in part) aligned N-S & intersecting F1. Measured 2.10m wide & 0.60m deep with gently sloping concave sides & concave base. Contained single fill, a dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) firm silt clay with rare flint gravel & manganese flecks	Figure 2	NA
F4	Short linear (1m width) aligned E-W extending eastwards from F3. Unexcavated	Figure 2	NA
F5	[11-107] (11-108) Linear aligned E-W with concave sides of moderate gradient & a concave base 0.75m wide and 0.30m deep, with a single fill, a dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) firm silt clay with rare flint gravel & manganese flecks	Figure 2	Metal; pottery
F6	[11-105] (11-106) Linear aligned E-W with concave sides of moderate gradient & a flat base 1.04m wide and 0.23m deep, with a single fill a dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) firm silt clay with rare flint gravel & manganese flecks	Figure 2	Pottery, metal
F7	Very short linear aligned E-W, extending W from F2 & terminus to W end. Unexcavated	Figure 2	NA
F8	Linear terminus aligned E-W extending W from F13. Unexcavated	Figure 2	NA
F9	[13-100], (13-101) (13-102). Linear aligned N-S with concave sides of gentle to moderate gradient and a concave base, 0.85m wide and 0.28m deep. The primary fill (13-102) was a greyish brown & brownish yellow (10YR 5/2 & 6/8) compacted silty clay, 0.40m deep. This was overlain by (13-101) a greyish brown & yellowish brown (10YR 5/2 & 5/8) firm silty clay with sparse flint (0.01m-0.10m), 0.24m deep	Figure 2; Plate 3	Pottery; animal bone; flint
F10	NW terminus of small linear intersecting F9. Unexcavated	Figure 2	NA
F11	[12-104] (12-105). Linear aligned approximately E-W with undulating sides of moderate gradient & an irregular base, 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep, with a single fill of brown to yellowish brown (10YR 5/3; 5/4) firm silty clay with rare stones	Figure 2	Pottery
F12	Linear aligned N-S, parallel to F13 & F9. Approximately 1.00m wide. Unexcavated	Figure 2	NA
F13	Linear aligned N-S parallel to F12, cut F2 to S. Approximately 1.00m wide. Surface finds of C13/14 pottery & metal small finds from machine slot. Unexcavated	Figure 2	Pottery; metal
F14	Linear aligned E-W. Unexcavated	Figure 2	NA
F15	Linear aligned E-W. Unexcavated	Figure 2	NA
F16	[12-100] (12-101) (12-102) (12-103). Linear aligned NW-SE with undulating sides of steep gradient & a flat base, 1.2m deep and 0.48m wide. This contained three fills. The basal fill (12-103) was a yellowish brown to light yellowish brown (10YR 5/4; 6/4) firm silty clay, 0.19m deep. This was overlain by (12-102) a brown (10YR 5/3) firm silty clay 0.48m deep. The upper fill (12-101) was yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) firm silty clay, 0.27m deep	Figure 2	Pottery; flint; animal bone

F19	[12-108] (12-109) (12-110). Linear aligned SSW-NNE with concave sides of moderate gradient and a sloping base 0.57m wide and 0.22m deep. This contained two fills. The lower fill (12-109) was a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4; 5/8) firm silty clay, 0.33m wide and 0.1m deep. The upper fill (12-110) was almost identical and 0.57m wide and 0.12 deep	Figure 2	Pottery; flint
F21	[11-100] [11-103] (11-101) (11-102) (11-104). Linear aligned NNE-SSW with concave sides of moderate gradient & a concave base 1.25m wide and 0.4m deep, examined in two interventions. In cut [11-100] the basal fill (11-102) was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) firm silty clay with rare weathered flint gravel 0.9m wide and 0.25m deep. The upper fill (11-101) was dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) firm silty clay with rare weathered flint 1.25m wide and 0.15m deep	Figure 2	NA
F23	Linear aligned NNE-SSW. Unexcavated	Figure 2	NA
F58	Linear aligned NNW-SSE. Unexcavated	Figure 2	NA
Pits			
F18	[12-106] (12-107) Sub-circular pit aligned ENE-WSW with undulating sides of moderate gradient & a sloping base 0.41m by 0.7m and 0.07m deep, with a single fill. Brown & yellowish brown (10YR 5/3; 5/8) firm silty clay	Figure 2	Flint
F20	Circular feature assumed to be a pit. Unexcavated	Figure 2	NA
Terrace			
F70	[10-116] (10-117) Rectangular terrace aligned N-S with concave west (upper) edge & flat-irregular base >2.25m long by >7.00m wide and <0.40m deep, with a single fill of dark grey to grey (10YR 4/1; 5/1 firm silty clay with rare flint & limestone gravels measuring <0.07m & 0.06m respectively.	Figure 2, Plate 4	Pottery; flint; bone; metal
Hollow			
F73	[11-110] (11-111) Irregular hollow in plan, with irregular sides & base 3.0m long by 0.50m wide and <0.10m deep with a single fill of dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) firm silty clay with sparse flint gravel. Interpreted as hollow from animal trample	Figure 2	Pottery; flint
Spreads/Deposits			
	(10-115) Very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) compacted loam with sporadic rounded to sub-rounded limestone rubble and rare slate	Figure 2	Pottery; bone; flint; metal; stone; slate; oyster
	(2005)/(10-108) Extensive deposit across the eastern third of Area 2 (and southern part of Area 1) at the base of the slope, which does not extend to the eastern side of the culvert. This was a dark yellowish grey firm silty clay which contained frequent charcoal flecks and comminuted ceramics, shell and bone	Figure 2	Animal bone; flint; metal; stone; CBM; oyster shell
Structures			
Building 8/F61	WA12 WA40 WA41 Rubble scatter (F61) defined an irregular rectangular area, on a NNE-SSW alignment. More coherent stonework comprised wall WA12 at the north end, which defined the northern end and was 3.75m long, with right-angled returns at each corner, and wall WA40 which formed part of the western long side to the south-west, defining a length of at least 17m. These walls stood up to 0.63m. A further wall WA41 crossed the building at the north end, oriented west to east, and may represent a subdivision or rebuilt of B8.	Figure 2 & 3	NA
Building 9	WA13 Rubbly and fragmented right-angled wall on a north to south and east to west alignment, c. 5m by c. 3m	Figure 2 & 3	NA
F61	Stone scatter – rubble wall collapse.	Figure 2	Pottery

Features and Buildings in Area 3

FEATURE NO.	CONTEXT NO'S & DESCRIPTION	FIGURE & PLATE REFS	FINDS
Ditches			
F67	Culvert partially exposed to south of B4	Figure 2	NA
F79	[14-106] (14-107) Ditch. Linear aligned N-S with concave sides of a gentle to moderate gradient and a flat base 0.95m wide and 0.10m deep with a single fill of light brownish grey (2.5Y 6/2) firm silt clay	Figure 2	Pottery; animal bone; flint; metal; CBM; oyster shell
F80	[14-108] (14-110) (14-111). Ditch. Linear aligned N-S with concave sides of a steep gradient 1.40m wide and 0.38m deep. The primary fill (14-111) was a grey (2.5Y 6/1) soft silt clay 0.41m wide and 0.10m deep and was overlain by (14-110) a light brownish grey (2.5Y 6/2) friable silt 1.40mwide and 0.28m deep	Figure 2	Pottery; animal bone; flint; oyster shell; oyster shell
F81	[14-112] (14-115) Gully. Linear aligned E-W with a flat base (sides too truncated to determine) 0.49m wide and 0.09m deep	Figure 2	NA
F85	[8-115] [8-121] (8-116) (8-117) (8-118) (8-119) (8-122) (8-123) (8-124) Ditch examined in two interventions. Linear aligned N-S with straight sides of moderate gradient and a flat base 2.40m wide and 0.80m deep, with a rounded terminus narrowing to 0.80m wide and	Figure 2; Plate 17	Pottery; animal bone

	0.50m deep. The primary fill of [8-115] context (8-116) was a brown (10YR 4/3) soft clay, 0.01m deep. The basal fill in the terminal (8-122) was yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) soft silt and fine sand 0.50m wide and 0.02m deep. In [8-115] this was overlain by (8-117) dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) firm silt clay & fine sand with occasional pebble-sized angular limestone and charcoal, 0.14m deep, which was in turn under (8-118) a greyish brown (10YR 4/2) compacted silt clay with frequent gravel to pebble-sized angular limestone, rare charcoal, 0.16m deep. In the terminal, the middle fill (8-123) a dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) compacted silt and clay with occasional angular and sub-angular limestone cobbles and boulders, rare charcoal 1.55m wide and 0.45m deep. In [8-115] the upper fill (8-119) was a greyish brown (10YR 5/2) firm silt and fine sand with frequent sub-angular and angular gravel to pebble-size limestone and ceramics 0.18m deep. Context (8-124) was a layer covering the terminus, a brown (10YR 5/3) cemented silt and clay with frequent angular and sub-angular limestone pebbles, 20.5 long and 0.20m wide		
F98	[9-124] [9-130] (9-125) (9-128) (9-129) (9-131) (9-134). Ditch examined in two interventions. Linear aligned E-W with concave sides of a steep gradient and a flat base 0.80 to 0.83m wide and 0.32m -0.38m deep. The basal fill of [9-124] (9-125) dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) soft silty clay with infrequent charcoal inclusions 0.85m wide and 0.38mdeep, and in [9-130] (9-131) a brown (7.5YR 4/4) soft silty clay 0.80m wide and 0.11m deep. The middle fill of [9-124} (9-128) was a dark grey (10YR 4/1) soft silty clay with infrequent charcoal inclusions 0.64m wide and 0.28m deep. The upper fill of [9-124] (9-129) was a brown (10YR 5/3) soft silty clay, 0.32m wide and 0.11m deep. The upper fill in [9-130] (9-134) was a very dark grey (7.5YR 3/1) soft silty clay with infrequent large angular stones 0.80m wide and 0.21 deep	Figure 2	Pottery; CBM; oyster shell
F99	[9-126] [9-132] (9-127) (9-133). Ditch examined in two interventions. Linear aligned E-W with concave sides of a steep gradient and a flat/ irregular base, 0.70-0.80m wide and 0.30m-0.38m deep. The single fill of [9-126], (9-127) was a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) soft silty clay with infrequent charcoal & redeposited natural. The fill in [9-132] was a very dark grey (7.5YR 3/1) soft silty clay with 3 x large angular stones	Figure 2	Pottery; animal bone; stone
F101	[9-135] (9-136) (9-137). Ditch. Linear aligned E-W with concave sides of a steep gradient and a flat base 0.40m wide and 0.35m deep. The primary fill (9-136) was a dark grey (7.5YR 4/1) soft silty clay 0.25m deep, overlain by (9-137) a very dark grey (7.5YR 3/1) soft silty clay, 0.10m deep	Figure 2	Pottery; flint; CBM
F104	[909] (908) Robber trench of E wall of B1 with single fill (908) derived from overlying deposits.	Figure 2	NA
F111	[16-104] Gully. Linear aligned NNW-SSE with convex sides and a tapered base, 2.00m long by 0.25m wide and 0.05m deep	Figure 2	NA
Paths/ hardstanding			
F38	Curbed path, probably the southern extension of path F44. Unexcavated	Figure 2	NA
F44/F103	(903) (8-127) Path of limestone cobbles and pebbles aligned N-S set within soil matrix of dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) firm silt clay. Included re-used stones 5.20m long by 0.90m wide and 0.08m deep	Figure 2 Plate 19	NA
F51	Exterior surface possibly representing hardstanding (e.g. courtyard)	Figure 2	NA
Pits			
F76	[13-104] (13-105) (13-122) Sub-circular in plan with concave sides of moderate gradient & a concave base 0.85m long by 0.85m wide and 0.35m deep. The primary fill (13-105) was a soft clayey silt with a couple of pieces of cornbrash 0.10-0.15m and organic rich with charcoal, 0.50m long by 0.50m wide and 0.19m deep. The upper fill (13-122) was firm silty clay with a couple of pieces of cornbrash 0.10-0.22m & degraded cornbrash 0.85m wide and 0.30m deep	Figure 2	Pottery; CBM
F77	[13-106] (13-107) Pit. Sub-rectangular in plan aligned N-S with concave sides of a moderate gradient & a flat base 0.70m wide and 0.13m deep, with a single fill of friable silty clay & redeposited cornbrash with limestone fragments 0.05m	Figure 2	Animal bone
F78	[13-108] (13-109) (13-110) Pit. Irregular in plan aligned N-S NE-SW with concave sides of a gentle gradient an irregular base, 0.80m wide and 0.14m deep, with two fills of dark grey-brown silty clay	Figure 2	Pottery; animal bone; flint; oyster shell
F82	[8-108] Pit. Circular in plan with concave sides of a steep gradient and a concave base 0.72m in diameter and 0.30m deep	Figure 2	Pottery; CBM
F83	[8-104] Pit. Circular in plan with concave sides of a steep gradient and a flat base 1.02m long by 1.00m wide and 0.35m deep with three fills, the primary fill comprising yellowish brown silty clay, and the middle and upper fills brown silty clay with frequent limestone rubble	Figure 2	Pottery; animal bone; oyster shell; stone; slag
F74	[14-100] Cut for pottery vessel containing infant burial. Circular in plan with concave sides of a steep gradient and a flat base 0.42m diameter and 0.19m deep	Figure 2; Plate 10	Pottery; human skeleton (infant); oyster shell
F84	Irregular pit or natural hollow to east side of B1	Figure 2	Pottery
F86	Small pit/post-hole	Figure 2	Metal

F100	[16-108] (16-109) (16-110) Pit Sub-circular in plan with concave sides of a steep gradient and a flat base 1.20m long by 1.85m wide and 0.85m deep. Primary fill (16-109) of dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) soft silty clay with rare sub-angular limestone boulders, 0.47m deep. The upper fill (16-110) was dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) firm clay with dispersed coarse limestone gravel, 0.45m deep.	Figure 2	Pottery; animal bone; flint; metal; worked stone; CBM; shell
F102	[8-125] Pit. Circular in plan with convex sides of a gentle gradient and a flat base 1.90m long by 1.83m wide and 0.30m deep	Figure 2	NA
F105	[13-123] (13-125) Pit sub-circular in shape 0.80m in diameter by 0.28m deep with a single fill of silty clay.	Figure 2	Pottery; animal bone; oyster shell
F106	[13-126] (13-127) Pit irregular/sub-rectangular in plan Unknown shape in plan 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep, with a single fill	Figure 2	Pottery; animal bone; oyster shell
F107	[13-128] (13-129) Pit. Oval in plan, potentially the terminal of a linear, 1.20m wide and 0.10 deep with a single fill containing infrequent limestone rubble	Figure 2	Pottery; animal bone; flint; oyster shell
F108	[13-130] (13-131) (13-132) Pit. Sub-circular with sloping sides and flat base, 0.60m wide and 0.40m deep. The primary fill (13-131) and secondary fill (13-132) was silty clay 0.20m and 0.30m deep respectively.	Figure 2	Animal bone; metal
F109	[13-133] (13-134) Pit. Unclear overall plan, but with steep concave sides, at least 0.40m deep with a single fill including frequent small angular limestone fragments. Flooded.	Figure 2	NA
F110	[13-136] (13-137) Pit. Unclear overall plan but with steep straight sides and flat base, c. 050m deep, with a single fill of silty clay with frequent small limestone rubble	Figure 2	NA
Post-holes			
F75	[14-102] Post-hole. Circular in plan with straight sides of a steep gradient and a flat base 0.33m in diameter and 0.20m deep	Figure 2	NA
Well			
F47	Circular cut 1.90m in diameter, lined with dry stone walling, internal diameter c. 0.80m. Random coursed limestone rubble range of stone sizes up to 0.40m. Excavated to c. 1.2m before it became flooded	Figure 2 Plate 20	Pottery
Quarry			
F91	(14-114) Quarry scoop into bedrock forming a terrace on the north-west side of B2. Irregular shape in plan with irregular sides and base	Figure 2	Pottery
Structures and associated deposits			
B1 (500)	WA8, WA9, WA19, WA20 Walls of Building 1 WA8 N wall of B1, Wall aligned approximately ENE-WSW comprising rubble core faced with random coursed limestone with dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4; 4/4) firm silty clay bonding material measuring 0.01-0.05m thick. Smaller stones typically measure more than 0.03m x 0.25m x 0.30m. Larger stones typically measure up to 0.25m x 0.40m x 0.36m. Approx two courses survive & an area of fallen facing stones (513). Some stones retain quarry marks or exhibit evidence of being heat-affected. 16.70m long by 0.98m wide and 0.35m deep. WA9 was S wall of B1, Wall aligned approximately ENE-WSW comprising rubble core faced with random coursed limestone with brown (10YR 5/3) firm silty clay bonding material measuring 0.01-0.05m thick. Smaller stones typically measure more than 0.03m x 0.25m x 0.30m. Larger stones typically measure up to 0.25m x 0.40m x 0.36m. Approx six courses survive. Wall narrows to 0.60m on either side of entrance 8.50m long by 1.00m wide and 0.40m deep. WA19 was W wall of B1. Wall aligned approximately NNW-SSE comprising rubble core faced with random coursed limestone with brown (10YR 5/3) firm silty clay bonding material measuring 0.03-0.09m thick. Smaller stones typically measure more than 0.03m x 0.05m x 0.04m. Larger stones typically measure up to 0.22m x 0.19m x 0.16m. Approx three courses survive. Some stones retain quarry marks or exhibit evidence of being heat-affected. 8.93m long by 1.50m wide and 0.40m deep. WA20 was the E wall of B1, Wall aligned approximately NNW-SSE comprising rubble core faced with random coursed limestone with dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4; 4/4) firm silty clay bonding material measuring 0.01-0.04m thick. Smaller stones typically measure more than 0.02m x 0.04m x 0.03m. Larger stones typically measure up to 0.15m x 0.30m x 0.20m. Approx seven courses survive, 3.70m long by 1.20m wide and 0.60m deep. (501) (506) (507) (508) (601) were a series of rubble spreads/fill within the footprint of and around the building, directly beneath the topsoil. (501) was a rubble layer within W side of B1 a very dark greyish brown to dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2; 4/2) friable to firm clay loam with moderate sub-angular cornbrash rubble <0.35m & sparse oyster shell 7.55m long by 7.10m wide and 0.20m deep. (506) was a rubble spread to N of B1, a dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) soft to firm clay loam with common sub-angular cornbrash rubble <0.50m & sparse oyster shell, 8.00m long by 3.50m and <0.20m deep. (507) was a rubble spread to S of B1 a very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) friable to firm clay loam with moderate sub-	Figure 2 & 3 Plate 7, 8, 9	Pottery; animal bone; flint; metal; worked stone; glass; CBM; shell

	angular cornbrash rubble & sparse oyster shell. (508) was a rubble spread to W of B1 a very dark greyish brown to brown (10YR 3/2; 4/3) friable to firm clay loam with moderate sub-angular cornbrash rubble <0.28m & sparse oyster shell, <0.20m deep. (601) was a rubble layer within E side of B1 a very dark greyish brown to dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2; 4/2) friable to firm clay loam with moderate sub-angular cornbrash rubble <0.35m & sparse oyster shell (514) (515) (16-106) (16-107) (513) lower rubble fills and tumble from the structure (514) was a rubble in-fill within WA9, a very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) friable clay loam with moderate sub-angular cornbrash rubble <0.32m & sparse oyster shell. (16-106) Demolition deposit in B1 - a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) friable silt clay with gravel 0.50m long and 0.40m wide. (16-107) - demolition deposit in B1. Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4; 3/4) firm coarse gravels 1.80m long and 0.90m wide. (513) - collapsed masonry from WA8 was vertically stacked cornbrash measuring <0.40 with very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) friable to firm clay loam & sparse oyster shell, 1.60m long and 1.70 wide and <0.35m deep. (515) was a deposit of dark greyish brown to brown (10YR 4/2; 4/3) friable to firm clay loam with moderate sub-angular cornbrash rubble <0.10m & sparse oyster shell, <0.07m deep. (516) (517) (518) (15-111) Cobbled surface on exterior of B1 (516) was the cobbled surface to N of B1. Cornbrash pebbles forming firm to compacted surface. Upper surfaces of pebbles are rounded. (517) was a cobbled surface to W of B1 Cornbrash pebbles forming firm to compacted surface. Upper surfaces of pebbles are rounded. (518) was a cobbled surface to S of B1. Cornbrash pebbles forming firm to compacted surface. Upper surfaces of pebbles are rounded. (15-111) was a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) compacted very silty clay with rounded/ slightly angular cobbles 4.89m long by 2.87m wide and 0.27m deep. (15-104) (15-106) (15-107) (15-108) (15-109) (15-110) Post-demolition levelling layers (15-104) was a light grey & yellowish brown (10YR 7/2 & 5/6) compacted very silty clay with sub-angular to angular medium sized stones 2.49m long by 1.00m wide and 0.17m deep. (15-106) olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) friable to firm very silty clay with frequent small angular stones and occasional to frequent medium to large angular stones 3.04m long by >1.00m wide and 0.22m deep. (15-107) - olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) friable to firm very silty clay with rare small angular stones 1.10m long by >1.00m wide and 0.12m deep. (15-108) - olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) friable to firm very silty clay with frequent small angular stones and occasional medium to large angular stones 0.56m long by >1.00m wide and 0.04m deep (15-109) - light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) firm to compacted silty clay with occasional to frequent medium to large angular stones 3.18m long by >1.00m wide and 0.18m deep. (15-110) - light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) firm to compacted silty clay with occasional to frequent medium to large angular stones 2.18m long by >1.00m wide and 0.18m deep. (9-117) (9-119) (9-120) (9-121) (519) (520) Deposits immediately below Building 1 (9-117) was a midden deposit below WA19 of B1 a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) soft silty clay with very frequent tiny grains, shell fragments & stone fragments, 4.00m long and 0.20m deep. (9-119) was an alluvial deposit below WA19 of B1 dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) soft silty clay with very frequent small rounded pebbles 1.20m long and 0.10m deep. (9-120) was a midden deposit below WA9 of B1 Brown (10YR 5/3) soft silty clay with very frequent tiny grains, shell fragments & stone fragments 0.50m long and 0.06m deep. (9-121) was a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) soft silty clay with frequent small angular stone & infrequent shell 10.00m long and 0.25m deep. (519) - degraded bedrock Cornbrash with degraded surface suggesting previous exposure. (520) was a surface of cornbrash with area of burning. [16-103] (16-112), construction cut beneath WA20, Curvilinear aligned approximately NNW-SSE with straight sides and flat base 1.20m long by 0.40m wide and 0.18m deep with a fill of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) firm silty clay 1.20m long by 0.40m wide and 0.18m deep.		
B2	WA 1, WA2, WA3, WA4, WA5, WA7, WA15, WA16, WA17, WA24 Walls of Building 2 WA 1, East wall of N part of B2, Wall aligned approximately NNW-SSE constructed of random coursed limestone with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) firm silty clay bonding material measuring 0.01-0.07m thick. Smaller stones typically measure more than 0.03m x 0.08m x 0.06m. Larger stones typically measure up to 0.24m x 0.62m x 0.26m. Approx three to four courses survive, 12.15m long by 0.56m wide. WA2 - porch on E side of B2. Walls constructed of squared random & squared coursed limestone with brown to yellowish brown (10YR 5/3; 5/4) firm silty clay bonding material measuring 0.01-0.05m thick. Smaller stones typically measure more than 0.02m x 0.08m x 0.06m. Larger stones typically measure up to 0.20m x 0.51m x 0.35m. Up to two courses of large blocks survive (more courses where small rubble), 4.10m long by 5.00m wide and 0.60m deep. WA3 was the N side of cross passage wall, Wall aligned approximately ENE-WSW constructed of random coursed & uneven coursed limestone with brown and yellowish brown (10YR 5/3; 5/8) firm silty clay bonding material with rubble measuring 0.01-0.07m thick. Smaller stones typically measure more than 0.04m x 0.06m x 0.05m. Larger stones	Figure 2 & 3; Plate 11, 12, 13, 18	Pottery; animal bone; flint; metal; CBM; oyster shell

	typically measure up to 0.22m x 0.36m x 0.44m. Up to five courses survive, 7.30m long by 0.92m wide and >0.80m deep. WA4 was the East wall of south part of B2. Wall aligned approximately NNW-SSE constructed of random coursed limestone with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4; 3/4) firm silty clay bonding material with rubble measuring 0.01-0.06m thick. Smaller stones typically measure more than 0.03m x 0.04m x 0.03m. Larger stones typically measure up to 0.20m x 0.36m x 0.28m. Up to four courses survive. WA5, West wall of south part of B2, Wall aligned approximately NNW-SSE constructed of random coursed limestone with olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) firm silty clay bonding material with rubble measuring 0.01-0.07m thick. Smaller stones typically measure more than 0.04m x 0.08m x 0.07m. Larger stones typically measure up to 0.11m x 0.31m x 0.25m. Up to six courses survive, 11.77m long by 0.97m wide and 0.81m deep. WA7 was the Wall to S of B2 & running alongside WA6. Wall aligned NNW-SSE constructed of random coursed & squared random limestone with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) firm clay bonding material measuring 0.01-0.08m thick. Upper courses forming superstructure constructed of smaller stones typically measuring up to 0.02m x 0.05m x 0.06m. Lower two courses forming foundation protrude by up to 0.07m and constructed of larger stones typically measuring up to 0.18m x 0.38m x 0.15m. >0.93m long by 0.72m wide and 0.48m deep. WA15 North wall of B2, Wall aligned approximately ENE-WSW constructed of random coursed limestone with dark greyish brown (2.5Y 4/2) firm silty clay bonding material measuring 0.028-0.07m thick. Smaller stones typically measure more than 0.019m x 0.10m x 0.04m. Larger stones typically measure up to 0.18m x 0.35m x 0.33m. Up to three courses survive. Some stones display tooling marks, 6.35m long by 1.34m wide and 0.51m deep. WA16 West wall of north part of B2. Wall aligned approximately NNW-SSE constructed of random coursed limestone with brown (7.5Y 5/4) firm silty clay bonding material measuring 0.025-0.117m thick with rubble. Smaller stones typically measure more than 0.05m x 0.11m x 0.06m. Larger stones typically measure up to 0.24m x 0.35m x 0.32m. Up to four courses survive, 12.50m long by 0.95m wide and 0.60m deep. WA17 Boundary wall. Wall aligned WNW-ESE constructed of a single course of random coursed limestone with brown (10YR 5/3) firm clay bonding material measuring 0.04-0.06m thick. Smaller stones typically measure more than 0.03m x 0.05m x 0.03m. Larger stones typically measure up to 0.16m x 0.43m x 0.25m. Presence of re-used stone. Constructed across WA6, 3.50m long by 0.75m wide and 0.20m deep. WA24 South wall of B2. Wall aligned approximately ENE-WSW constructed of random coursed limestone with light grey (Gley1 7/1) firm silty clay bonding material measuring 0.04-0.19m thick. Smaller stones typically measure more than 0.04m x 0.07m x 0.04m. Larger stones typically measure up to 0.22m x 0.30m x 0.25m. Up to two courses survive, 2.70m long by 1.24m wide and 0.24m deep. (9-103) (9-104) (9-105) (12-111) (12-124) (12-129) (12-130) (12-131) (14-109) A series of demolition, rubble and levelling deposits over Building 2 (9-103) was a layer of roofing tiles with mortar. Gray (7.5YR 6/1) compacted silty clay with very frequent roof tile fragments with mortar adhering measuring <0.30m & occasional masonry blocks >3.00m long and 0.70m wide and <0.07mdeep. (9-104) was a layer of rubble within south side of B2 & overlying WA3, the E-W dividing wall. Brown (7.5YR 4/2) compacted silty clay with frequent angular large rubble blocks measuring <0.20 of varying shapes, >3.00m long, >0.70m wide and 0.18m deep. (9-105) was a compacted surface, brown (7.5YR 4/3) compacted silty sandy clay with occasional rubble <0.05m, >3.00m long by >0.70m wide and 0.27m deep. (12-111) was a rubble spread within interior of north room of B2. Greyish brown (10YR 5/2) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) friable to soft silt clay with frequent cornbrash fragments, >1.56m long by >1.52m wide and 0.15m deep. (12-124) was a rubble layer within B2. Compacted silty clay with common building rubble. (12-129) was a demolition layer. Brown (10YR 4/3) firm silty clay with medium sized building rubble and common small cornbrash stones and roof tile >2.65m long by >1.60mwide and <0.21m deep. (12-130) was a redeposited natural, brown to yellowish brown (10YR 5/3; 5/4) firm silty clay with common cornbrash stones, >2.65m long by >1.60m wide and <0.40m deep. (12-131) was a topsoil/ subsoil with building rubble, brown (10YR 4/3) soft silty clay with building rubble (stones & roof tiles) and small cornbrash, >2.00m long by 1.80m wide and 0.30m deep. (14-109) was a rubble deposit comprising ceramic ridge tiles & stone roof tiles (12-121) (12-122) (12-123) Further demolition or levelling deposits within the building footprint (12-121) Rubble layer within B2. Grey (7.5YR 6/1) compacted silty clay with very frequent roof tiles >3.00m long by>0.70m wide and <0.07m deep. (12-122) was a levelling deposit within B2 following first phase of demolition Compacted silty clay with frequent small to medium stones. (12-123) was a rubble layer within B2, Compacted silty clay with frequent roof tiles/ cornbrash slates.		

	(12-112) Surface within Building 2. Cobbled surface associated with north room of B2. Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) firm silty clay with frequent cornbrash cobbles >1.56m long by >1.52m wide and 0.12m deep. (9-106) (12-113) (12-114) (12-115) (12-116) Deposits underlying Building 2 (9-106) was an occupation layer. Greyish brown (10YR 5/2) firm silty sandy clay with frequent cornbrash layered blocks >3.00m long by >0.70m wide and 0.28m deep. (12-113) was an extensive deposit underlying B2, a greyish brown (10YR 5/2) with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) firm degraded cornbrash with clay of variable depth (c. 0.06-0.32m) >1.56m long by >1.52m wide and 0.32m deep. (12-114) deposit of charcoal-rich material underlying B2. Black to very dark brown (10YR 2/1; 2/2) with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) soft silty clay with common charcoal & rare stone, of variable depth (c. 0.02-0.13m) 0.71m long by 0.38m wide and 0.13m deep. (12-115) mixed deposit probably representing re-deposited natural as result of flooding. Greyish brown (10YR 5/2) with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) firm silty clay, 1.00m long by 0.30m wide and 0.06m deep. (12-116) was a deposit containing dateable material, black to very dark grey (10YR 2/1; 4/1) with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) soft silty clay with frequent charcoal, 0.65m long by 0.35m wide and 0.10m deep.		
B3 (600)	WA10, WA11, WA25 Walls of Building 3 WA10, W wall of B3. Wall aligned approximately N-S comprising rubble core faced with random coursed limestone with brown (10YR 5/3) firm silty clay bonding material measuring 0.01-0.06m thick. Smaller stones typically measure more than 0.07m x 0.12m x 0.10m. Larger stones typically measure up to 0.19m x 0.22m x 0.16m. Approx two to three courses survive, 4.99m long by 0.80m wide and 0.30m deep. WA11, W wall of B3. Wall aligned approximately N-S constructed of random coursed limestone with brown (10YR 5/3) firm silty clay bonding material measuring 0.01-0.06m thick. Smaller stones typically measure more than 0.08m x 0.05m x 0.05m. Larger stones typically measure up to 0.20m x 0.33m. Approx three to four courses survive, 7. 15m long by 0.60m wide and 0.55m deep. WA25 E-W wall of B3, Wall aligned approximately E-W comprising rubble core faced with random coursed limestone with brown (10YR 5/3) firm silty clay bonding material measuring 0.03-0.11m thick. Smaller stones typically measure more than 0.09m x 0.05m x 0.05m. Larger stones typically measure up to 0.16m x 0.55m x 0.53m. Frequent use of thin flat stones. Up to three courses survive, 3.50m long and 0.65m wide and 0.50m deep. (605) (606) (608) (9-107) Rubble layers overlying and around Building 3 (605) Rubble layer to S of B1. Very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) friable clay loam with common sub-angular cornbrash rubble <0.36m & sparse oyster shell. (606) rubble layer to S of B1. Brown (10YR 4/3, 5/3) friable clay loam with common sub-angular cornbrash. (608) - rubble layer. Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) friable clay loam with common sub-angular cornbrash rubble <0.29m & sparse oyster shell. (9-107) was a demolition layer within/ alongside B3, Brown (7.5YR 4/2) soft silty clay with frequent medium to large angular rubble & frequent oyster shell 10.00m long and 2.50m deep. (607) (9-122) Deposits underlying Building 3 (607) was a degraded bedrock, Cornbrash with degraded surface suggesting previous exposure. (9-122) was a rubble layer beneath WA10 of B3 & within B1. Brown (10YR 5/3) soft silty clay with frequent small to medium angular stones,1.50m long by 0.27m deep.	Figure 2 & 3 Plate 15	Pottery, metal
B4 (800)	WA32, WA33, WA34, WA35, WA 36, WA37 Walls of Building 4 WA32, N wall of B4. Wall aligned ESE-WNW constructed of random coursed limestone with brown (10YR 5/3) firm silty clay bonding material measuring 0.04-0.11m thick. Smaller stones typically measure more than 0.04m x 0.05m x 0.04m. Larger stones typically measure up to 0.21m x 0.22m x 0.18m. WA35 - projects from external face, to E of which WA32 is only 1/2 courses and to W is up to 6 courses, 5.62m long by 0.80m wide and 0.60m deep. WA33, W wall of B4. Wall aligned NNW-SSE constructed of random coursed limestone with brown (10YR 5/3) firm silty clay bonding material measuring 0.05-0.12m thick. Smaller stones typically measure more than 0.04m x 0.06m x 0.05m. Larger stones typically measure up to 0.21m x 0.22m x 0.18m. Up to 6 courses, 5.90m long by 0.80m wide and 0.60m deep. WA34, S wall of B4. Wall aligned ESE-WNW constructed of random coursed limestone with brown (10YR 5/3) firm silty clay bonding material measuring 0.05-0.12m thick. Smaller stones typically measure more than 0.03m x 0.05m x 0.04m. Larger stones typically measure up to 0.16m x 0.24m x 0.18m. Up to 6 courses, 14.60m long by 0.80m wide and 0.60m deep. WA35 wall stub abutting N wall of B4. Wall aligned NNW-SSE constructed of random coursed limestone with brown (10YR 5/3) firm silty clay bonding material measuring 0.07-0.11m thick. Smaller stones typically measure more than 0.05m x 0.06m x 0.05m. Larger stones typically measure up to 0.17m x 0.18m x 0.15m. Up to three courses survive, 0.60m long by 0.70m wide and 0.50m deep. WA36 possible wall stub abutting E wall of B4. Tentative wall comprising a few small stones aligned approximately E-W.	Figure 2 & 3; Plate 14	Pottery, metal

	WA37 E wall of B4. Wall aligned NNW-SSE constructed of random coursed limestone with brown (10YR 5/3) firm silty clay bonding material measuring 0.03-0.07m thick. Smaller stones typically measure more than 0.04m x 0.07m x 0.05m. Larger stones typically measure up to 0.16m x 0.22m x 0.17m. Up to 5 courses, 1.50m long by 0.80m wide and 0.50m deep. (9-138) (9-139) (9-140) Overlying deposits subsoil and fill of the culvert. (9-138) Layer of alluvial both within & outside of B4. Dark grey (7.5YR 4/1) soft silty clay (9-139) colluvium. (9-140) - fill of drainage feature in WA34. Very dark grey (10YR 3/1) soft silt clay with infrequent small angular stones, 0.22m wide and 0.11m deep.		
B5	WA6, WA18, WA30, WA38, WA39 Walls of Building 5 WA6, Wall beneath B2 & extending S to run alongside WA7. Wall aligned N-S constructed of random coursed limestone with firm soil bonding material measuring 0.04-0.09m thick. N & S parts of wall the stones typically measure up to 0.03m x 0.04m x 0.03m. Central part of wall the stones typically measure up to 0.14m x 0.50m x 0.30m, 27.10m long by 0.80m wide and 0.55m deep. WA18, N wall of B5. Wall aligned approximately E-W constructed of random coursed limestone with brown with yellowish brown inclusions (10YR 4/3; 5/4) firm silty clay bonding material measuring 0.01-0.12m thick. Smaller stones typically measure more than 0.05m x 0.05m x 0.07m. Larger stones typically measure up to 0.15m x 0.27m x 0.25m. Two courses remaining, >2.00m long by 0.76m wide and 0.28m deep. WA30, E wall of B5. Wall aligned approximately N-S constructed of random coursed limestone with brown (10YR 5/3) firm silty clay bonding material measuring 0.01-0.04m thick. Smaller stones typically measure more than 0.04m x 0.08m x 0.04m. Larger stones typically measure up to 0.18m x 0.29m x 0.25m. Single course survives. 1.05m long by 0.65m wide and 0.26m deep. WA38, S part of W wall of building. Wall aligned NNE-SSW comprising rubble core faced with random coursed limestone with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) firm clay bonding material measuring 0.01-0.05m thick. Smaller stones typically measure more than 0.06m x 0.15m x 0.04m. Larger stones typically measure up to 0.14m x 0.50m x 0.28m. The east return at the S end is aligned with WA31. 3.75m long by 0.67m wide and 0.30mdeep. WA39, N part of W wall of building. Wall aligned NNE-SSSW comprising rubble core faced with random coursed limestone with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) firm clay bonding material measuring 0.01-0.08m thick. Smaller stones typically measure more than 0.01m x 0.05m x 0.04m. Larger stones typically measure up to 0.20m x 0.70m x 0.36m. Lower 2/3 course forming foundation protrude on east side of wall by varying amounts, with a shallow projection along the south side of the slight eastern return which is also carefully faced, 5.60m long by 1.20m wide and 0.80m deep. (12-137) - possible wall collapse comprising cornbrash rubble on N side of WA18. It was brown (10YR 4/3) soft silty clay with very frequent medium to large sub-angular to sub-rounded cornbrash & some stone roof tile >2.50m long and >0.80m wide and 0.16m. [13-111] [14-113] construction cut for WA6 (13-112). Fill of construction cut [13-111] (12-125) (12-126) (12-127) (12-138) Deposits underlying Building 5 (12-125) was a rubble layer beneath WA18. Brown to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/3; 4/6) compacted silty clay with frequent small rounded and sub-rounded cornbrash, >1.40m long by 1.30m wide and 0.07m deep. (12-126) - levelling deposit beneath WA18. Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) firm silty clay with frequent small stones, >0.40m long by 1.00m wide and 0.16m deep. (12-127) - layer at base of sequence beneath WA18. Dark grey (10YR 4/1) and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) soft silty clay with rare medium sized cornbrash, 0.96m long by >1.59m wide and >0.28m deep. (12-138) - possible levelling layer beneath WA18 and above natural 12-136, Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) firm silty clay with common small stones & small charcoal flecks, >2.00m long by >0.60m wide and >0.20m deep.	Figure 2 & 3; Plate 5 & 6	Pottery; animal bone; flint; metal; stone; oyster shell
B6 (900)	WA21, WA22, WA28 Walls of Building 6 WA21, N wall of B6. Wall aligned approximately ENE-WSW constructed of single layer of limestone rubble within a brown (10YR 5/3) firm silty clay. Smaller stones typically measure more than 0.05m x 0.07m x 0.05m. Larger stones typically measure up to 0.14m x 0.28m x 0.16m., 2.00m long and 0.50m deep. WA22, E wall of B6. Wall aligned approximately NNW-SSE constructed of single layer of limestone rubble within a brown (10YR 5/3) firm silty clay. Smaller stones typically measure more than 0.05m x 0.07m x 0.04m. Larger stones typically measure up to 0.10m x 0.14m x 0.08m, 3.15m long and 0.25m deep. WA28 S wall of B6. Wall aligned approximately ENE-WSW constructed of random coursed & uneven courses of limestone with light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) firm silty clay bonding material measuring 0.03-0.07m thick. Smaller stones typically measure more than 0.04m x 0.07m x 0.03m. Larger stones typically measure up to 0.22m x 0.46m x 0.14m. Up to two courses. Evidence for an entrance, 5.11m long by 1.43m wide and 3.89m deep. (902), (904) (906) Rubble layers overlying the building. (903) cobbled path with kerb aligned NNW-SSW along E side of B6 & extending northwards.	Figure 2 & 3	Pottery; animal bone; flint; metal; shell

B7	WA26, WA29 Walls of Building 7 WA26, N wall of B7. Wall aligned WNW-ESE constructed of random coursed limestone with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4; 3/4) firm silty clay bonding material measuring 0.01-0.08m thick. Smaller stones typically measure more than 0.05m x 0.04m x 0.05m. Larger stones typically measure up to 0.15m x 0.30m x 0.32m. Up to six courses survive, 3.90m long by 0.60m wide and 1.55m deep. WA29 E wall of B7. Wall aligned NNW-SSE constructed of random coursed limestone with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4; 3/4) firm silty clay bonding material measuring 0.01-0.08m thick. Smaller stones typically measure more than 0.05m x 0.04m x 0.05m. Larger stones typically measure up to 0.30m x 0.35m x 0.29m. Up to three courses survive, 4.20m long by 0.60m wide and 0.46m deep.	Figure 2 & 3 Plate 16	NA
F46	Rubble scatter, unexcavated.	Figure 2	NA
F48	Rubble scatter, unexcavated.	Figure 2	NA
F50 (100)	Spread of roof tiles identified during AMR	Figure 2	NA
F52	Remains of wall of possible building suggested as being Victorian. Located a short distance N of B2	Figure 2	NA

Hillside : Hunger Hill : East Stour : Gillingham : Dorset : SP8 5JS
T: 01747 839851 : E: mail@contextone.co.uk
Registered in England Number 6005800 : VAT Registered Number 834 1916 29

context one
HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

Looking after the past, today…