

An archaeological assessment report following an archaeological evaluation and subsequent topsoil strip, map and sample excavation on the site of a proposed development at Bower Farm, Bower Road, Mersham, near Ashford, Kent



NGR: 605635 139327

Site Code: MBF/EX/16

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SWAT Archaeology

The Office, School Farm Oast

Graveney Road Faversham, Kent, ME13 8UP

Email: info@swatarchaeology.co.uk

Tel.: 01795 532548 and 07885 700112

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Post-Excavation Assessment Report on the Archaeological Excavation of Land at Bower Farm, Bower Road, Mersham, Kent

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1. Summary

In June 2016 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT.Archaecology) completed an archaeological excavation of land at Bower Farm, Mersham in Kent. The archaeological excavation was in response to a request of additional archaeological work from the Senior Archaeological Officer Kent County Council following on from an archaeological evaluation in May 2016.

The initial archaeological evaluation (SWAT 2016) was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification (KCC 2016) and in discussion with Wendy Rogers Senior Archaeological Officer Kent County Council. The Archaeological Evaluation consisted of 12 trenches which revealed a number of archaeological features present within the trenches, with some pits and linears containing quantities of Early to Late Medieval pottery. The natural geology of sandy clay was reached at an average depth of between 0.18m and 0.20m below the modern ground surface with archaeological features cutting into the natural geology.

The follow on Strip, Map and Sample (SMS) archaeological investigation at Bower Farm exposed additional archaeological remains and produced strong evidence for medieval industrial activity, with analysis of the associated period-specific pottery suggesting that this activity took place primarily during the period c. AD 1175 – c. 1200.

2. Introduction

SWAT Archaeology was commissioned by the English Rural Housing Association to carry out an archaeological evaluation on a site (centred on NGR 605635 139327) located in the north east part of a large field lying immediately south of Bower Road, about 400m west of Mersham village centre (**Fig. 1**).

The work was undertaken between 05/07/16 – 12/07/16 as a response to Ashford Borough Council Planning Application 15/00029/AS, which proposes the construction eight dwellings, ancillary works and associated landscaping. The evaluation was carried out to determine the possible impact of the proposed development on any archaeological remains on the development site and was carried out in accordance with the archaeological requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification (KCC Specification A and Manual Part B, KCC 2016) and following more detailed discussions with Wendy Rogers Senior Archaeological Heritage Officer, Kent County Council.

The evaluation consisted of the mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision of twelve evaluation trenches (**Fig. 2**), of which four (Trenches 1, 3, 5 and 6) exposed archaeological features cutting the natural geology, which in this area consists of Lower Greensand deposits (see Part 2ii below) occurring at depths of between 0.3m and 0.35m below the present ground surface. Three archaeological features, all of which were sample excavated, consisted of linear, north-south/east-west aligned ditch-like features, two of which contained pottery and ceramic building material with a date-range of c. AD 1150 – c.1550. The overall layout of the ditches, lying about eight metres apart, was suggestive of a medieval ridge-and-furrow field system, where each strip or ridge had an area of a quarter of an acre in an area measuring eleven yards (8m) wide and 220 yards (200m) long, its length coming to be known as a ‘furlong’. The full results of the evaluation are contained in the SWAT evaluation report (Wilkinson 25/05/16)

Also partly exposed, in Trench 5, was an apparently isolated, sub-circular feature where the underlying sandy geological deposit had been scorched orange-red-brown and, on the surface, into a 50mm-thick semi-vitrified purple-brown layer, the feature as a whole consisting of intensely scorched sandy clay with a depth of 0.22m and, following full exposure, with an approximate diameter of 0.96m, the evidence overall indicating that this area had been subject to protracted and/or intensive exposure to heat. No associated cultural material was present but the scorched area lay beneath a 30mm-thick layer of light yellow-brown subsoil, which underlay the 0.43m-thick plough/topsoil, suggesting that the feature was of some antiquity.

The archaeological potential of the above-described feature was considered sufficiently high to warrant a limited programme of strip, map and, where necessary, sample excavation around it to identify and investigate any surrounding and/or nearby features, and to retrieve any associated datable cultural material. This work took place between the 4th and 15th July.

3. Site Description and Topography

The proposed development site is located east of Mersham and south of Bower Road and adjacent to Bower Farm at NGR 605635 139327. The site was historically utilised for agriculture although most of the surrounding land was a quarry until c.1960. The area of proposed development is about 4,950 sq m. The site is generally flat at about 70m OD.

The underlying geology is mapped as Hythe Formation- Sandstone and sub equal/subordinate Limestone, Interbedded. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 112 to 125 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. Superficial Geology is not recorded

(<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?location=ME13%207TS>) (BGS 2016).

The geology revealed on site was a mix of mid orange brown sandy silty clay. For a geological trench description see the individual trench descriptions and Figure 8.

4. Planning Background

Ashford Borough Council gave planning permission (15/00029/AS) for development of land at Bower Road, Mersham in Kent.

On the advice of the Wendy Rogers, Senior Archaeological Officer (KCC) a programme of archaeological works in the form of an initial archaeological evaluation was attached to the consent:

(Condition 6) No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation and timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

And following on from the evaluation has secured the implementation of:

- 1. Any safeguarding measures, identified in the evaluation as necessary, to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or*
- 2. Further archaeological investigation in accordance with a timetable which has previously been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

The results from this evaluation were used to inform Ashford Borough Council of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with the development proposals and it was decided that additional archaeological work was required on site and in July 2016 a Strip, Map and Sample archaeological investigation took place on the proposed development site.

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

The application site lies within an area with known archaeology. A request to KCC for HER data provided the following information:

HER No: TR 03 NE 10 – Three Anglo-Saxon graves orientated E – W were found in 1828 by a farm labourer digging stone for road mending on Bower Farm. The graves contained grave goods, including a sword, spearhead buckles and bronze basin dated to the 6th century. The site lies c.200m south of the Present Development Area (PDA) and was quarried out by 1960 with no additional graves being found.

HER No TR 03 NE 22 – Potsherds and small iron articles were found in holes exposed in the quarry face at Bower Lane. Examination of the site, with the assistance of quarrymen, located two holes, interpreted as wells, in which a large number of 13th-century and 14th-century potsherds were found. Several small depressions in the quarry face contained similar sherds and small rusted iron objects. Bulldozing had destroyed what may have been evidence of buildings, with only a hearth of burnt clay with several sherds remaining. Half an acre was searched and finds included an iron spearhead, an iron ring, large numbers of sherds similar to those from the well, with many flint flakes and scrapers of Neolithic types. Wells and pits had been exposed regularly in the quarry for a year and have assumed importance only when a quarryman

had been trained to identify medieval pottery. About two acres had been quarried during this period and four wells noted.

HER No: TR 03 NE 118 – Church of St John the Baptist is a 12th century church and Grade I listed building and lies some 150m north-east of the PDA.

HER Nos: TR 03 NE 63 and 64 – The southern limit of a previously identified medieval metal-working site was found in 1998 prior to Channel Tunnel Rail Link construction works.

The area under investigation was located to the north of the existing London-to-Folkestone railway. Cut archaeological features were identified and interpreted as a series of pits, and a large ditch, the latter believed to be the continuation of a ditch observed in an area previously under excavation, and is thought to represent the southern boundary of the medieval metalworking site. Although no direct evidence for metal working was evident the presence of the identified features suggests that the original limits of the medieval metalworking site continued to the east into the study area. This area is c.250 north-east of the PDA and so the southern boundary of the identified features is at some distance from the PDA.

6. Aims and Objectives

The aims of the present archaeological works as itemised in the KCC specification (KCC 2016) were to clarify the nature and extent of the archaeological activity at the Bower Farm site:

According the KCC Archaeological Specification, the aims and objectives for the archaeological work were to ensure that:

- 6.1 clarify the presence/absence of Early Medieval burial remains;
- 6.2 determine the presence/absence of prehistoric, Roman, Early Medieval and Medieval settlement and/or industrial activity;
- 6.3 clarify the extent of existing ground disturbance – whether ploughing or truncation for levelling during 20th century;
- 6.4 determine the extent of any remains associated with the post medieval Bower Farm;
- 6.5 assess the extent of significant archaeology including providing a statement of significance for any important archaeology revealed.

7. Methodology

7.1 An archaeological strip, map and sample was undertaken by the mechanical excavation, using a flat-bladed ditching bucket across part of the footprint of the proposed development. The work took place in two phases- mechanical excavation of the topsoil and hand excavation of exposed archaeological features.

7.2 Mechanical excavation was limited to the removal of topsoil/overburden to expose the uppermost archaeological deposits or the natural geological surface whichever was the higher. The underlying geology was mid brown sandy clayey soil capped by topsoil.

7.3 Following the mechanical clearance of overburden, excavation in all instances was undertaken by hand. The area was then hand cleaned using a trowel, hoe or other suitable tool and any archaeological features exposed were mapped, recorded and photographed.

7.4 Fieldwork is to be followed by an agreed programme of post excavation in accordance with a specification and timetable agreed with the KCC Senior Archaeological Officer. Following completion of the post excavation programme the results will be published in a suitable forum agreed with the KCC Senior Archaeological Officer.

Further requirements are set out in the KCC Spec. Manual Part B for strip, map and sample.

7.5 A 4.5 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator with a flat-bladed ditching bucket was used to remove the topsoil and to expose the natural geology and/or the archaeological horizon. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the SWAT procedures and KCC Specifications A & B.

7.6 A single context recording system was used to record the deposits, and context recording numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with KCC, Historic England, SWAT and ClfA standards and guidance.

8. Monitoring

Curatorial monitoring was available during the archaeological works from Wendy Rogers Senior Archaeological Officer KCC who gave invaluable advice during the course of the investigation.

9. Summary of results

9.1 Stratification and spatial relationships

The evaluation and consequent area-focused excavation exposed structural remains and produced strong evidence for medieval industrial activity, with analysis of the associated period-specific pottery (see Part 11 below) suggesting that this activity took place primarily during the period *c.* AD 1175 – *c.* 1200 (a more detailed summary of the period-specific pottery and its relationship with the features in which it occurred is provided below). The presence of two roughly circular areas of intensive scorching, along with the presence of fragmented coke-like material from a nearby gully, provided the first evidence of industrial activity on the site, as did fragments of smooth-sided daub fragments from a surviving occupation or demolition deposit. The fragments probably represented parts of the superstructure from the furnaces or similar structures, of which the two sub-circular scorched areas represented the bases. Similarly indicative was the presence of large red-orange scorched stones and large and medium-sized pieces of iron slag retrieved from an adjacent well.

Structural evidence in the form of three interconnected shallow ditches or gullies conjoined to a large boundary and/or drainage ditch created a predominantly rectangular enclosure, this almost certainly

representing the focus of industrial activity, interpreted provisionally as associated with a smithy and/or small-scale iron smelting and lying north-west of another large contemporaneous ditch. The presence of hammerscale (the product of on-site iron smithing) within one of the soil samples (Sample 2) taken from the one of the shallow gullies forming part of the rectilinear gully arrangement supported this interpretation (See Appendix ii below). Structural evidence associated with the smithy and associated settlement, along with more peripheral structural activity, was indicated by the presence of eight post pits and narrow, linear features of uncertain function.

The stratigraphic evidence, along with an examination of the spatial relationships of the ditches, pits and other features, pointed to three phases of settlement/occupation activity, the first represented in the main by the well and the near-rectangular arrangement of ditches discussed above, along with the nearby large adjoining ditch to the south-east. It was postulated that the two large ditches exposed in the excavation area may have joined to the north beyond the limit of excavation. It was also clear that these ditches fell out of use and gradually filled up with colluvial silt and domestic detritus (including datable ceramic material) following the abandonment of the iron-working site, probably around c.1200 to c.1250.

Disparities between the widths and depths of the gullies and the large ditch that they adjoined suggest that the large ditch remained in use longer than the gullies, although this suggestion was not supported by differences in the date-ranges of the pottery retrieved from the gullies and ditch. Indeed, the conjoined, largely rectangular arrangement of ditches on the site pointed to a single major occupation phase associated with the iron smithing activity discussed above. However, a single narrow, north-east/south-west aligned ditch near the eastern edge of the site cut through the easternmost large ditch and therefore clearly later. Three additional parallel narrow linear features to the west, one continuous, two discontinuous, were judged to be part of the same, later structural phase. A single pit cut the intersection of a Phase 1 with a Phase 2 ditch, this representing the only evidence for medieval excavation activity on the site following the cessation of settlement activity on the site

9.2 Summary of the integrated ceramic and feature-based analysis

The analysis of the period-specific ceramics in relation to the features in which they occurred produced consistent results in all cases where significant quantities of potsherds were present. Only very small amounts of residual and/or re-deposited prehistoric (one sherd), Late Iron Age (two sherds) and Late Anglo-Saxon (one sherd) pottery were present; these were considered to be indicative of transient, very small-scale occupation activity on or near the site if they were not re-deposited in the features as part of later domestic rubbish disposal. Their presence is not considered to be interpretively significant.

In all other features containing sufficiently indicative quantities potsherds, the potsherds occurred in each feature in groups that were ascribed between two and four date-ranges, the earliest being c. AD 1050/1125 – c. 1200, the latest being c. AD 1350/75 – c. 1400, and all intervening periods also being represented (see Appendix ii below). All the three previously discussed structural phases contained ceramics datable to two or more of the above date-ranges. The significant factor in interpreting this evidence was therefore the

ubiquitous presence of the multi-period medieval pottery within the ditch and well fills. The fills themselves indicated that those features had fallen out of use at the time of the deposition of the pottery, and it can therefore be proposed that the features, particularly the ditches and the well, had been open and in use, either prior to, or, more likely, during the earliest identified date-range, which, in six well-sampled features, was c. AD 1150 – 1200/25. This date-range therefore almost certainly provides the approximate date for the first establishment and use of the industrial settlement site, during which the well was excavated to supply water to the inhabitants (or workers)

The evidence as discussed above also indicates that the site was relatively short-lived, although it was in two main structural phases. The fill of the well contained a large amount of ceramic material, of which 231 sherds were recovered. The overall period covered by the combined date-ranges of these sherds is c. AD 1150 – c. 1425, with pottery from all date-ranges being evenly represented, indicating that the well had ceased to function as a well and had begun to be used, and continued to be used, as a rubbish dump, probably from about 1225/50 until the mid-fifteenth century (animal bone and iron-slag fragments were also present in the fill). This in turn shows that settlement activity continued in close proximity to the present site, where the well, ditches and pits were used to dispose of rubbish.

9.3 The results of the investigation: analysis, interpretation and discussion

The sub-circular area of intense scorching (re-numbered as Context Recording Number 12 during the post-evaluation excavation, **Fig. 3, Plates 1, 25 & 26**), as described above was found to be located within an approximately rectangular arrangement of shallow ditches or gullies (CRNs 09, 17 & 39), two of which (CRNs 09 & 18, **Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 22, Plates 2, 3 & 8**) joined a large north-east/south-west ditch (CRN 07, **Figs. 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12, Plates 2, 3, 4 & 22**), the latter interpreted as a drainage ditch and/or field boundary. Gully 39 (**Figs. 2, 3, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 & 18, Plates 5, 6, 7 & 9**) occupied a north-east-north/south-west-south alignment and was 0.36m deep and 0.88m wide. The two shallow ditches, which were 0.2m deep and 0.64m wide and 0.2m deep and 0.37m wide respectively, were almost certainly contemporaneous with the large ditch, albeit probably not for the full duration of its use, as they formed 'T' junctions with it. The large ditch (CRN 07) was 0.73m deep and 2.33m in width in Slot 'D', in the southern limit of excavation, increasing in size to 0.36m in depth and 1.15m in width wide in Slot 'F' in the northern limit of excavation. Its mid orange-brown very sandy loam fill (CRN 6) produced 21 potsherds with a date range of c. 1050/1125 – c. 1375, with the various date-range groups as previously discussed being fairly evenly represented

The southernmost shallow ditch or gully (CRN 9) was skirted on its southern side by three post pits (CRNs 14, 16 & 37, **Figs. 2, 3, 19, 20 & 21, Plate 8**) and joined the roughly north-south aligned shallow ditch (CRN 39) discussed above to the southeast, again forming a 'T' junction, the overall arrangement creating what appeared to be a rectangular enclosure around the sub-circular scorched feature (CRN 12). A surviving amorphous patch of occupation or demolition debris (CRN 20, **Fig. 3**) exposed within the enclosure about 1.5m south of the scorched feature produced a single potsherd and several large pieces of hard, smooth-

sided fired daub, these interpreted as fragmented parts of the superstructure of either a furnace, kiln or oven, of which the nearby sub-circular scorched feature probably represented the truncated base. A similar interpretation was attributed to a less well-preserved roughly circular area of scorched clay containing red scorched flints and with an approximate diameter of 0.8m (CRN 61, **Figs. 3, Plate 19**).

Two nearly adjoining discontinuous gullies formed a right angle in close proximity to the southeast and northeast of better preserved sub-circular scorched feature (CRN 12). The gully to the northeast (CRN 18, **Figs. 2, 3, 6 & 22, Plate 21**), which formed a 'T' junction with the large north-east/south-west aligned ditch, produced relatively large amounts of fragmented, porous, coke-like material, seemingly the by-product of an industrial process involving intense heat. Analysis of a bulk sample taken from it contained hammerscale, indicative of nearby iron smithing (see Appendix ii). It was postulated that the proximity of this material to the sub-circular scorched feature was probably not coincidental, although the original function of the two gullies could not be ascertained. Similarly, the original structural or other function(s) of five post holes or post pits (CRNs 26, 31, 33, 35 & 45, **Figs. 3, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 27**) exposed on the site could not be identified. Two post holes/pits produced pottery, one dated to c. 1325 – c. 1375 (two sherds in CRN 26) and one to c. 1100 – c. 1200 (one sherd in CRN 31).

Also of unknown function was a large, relatively shallow, oval (CRN 04, **Figs. 3 & 28, Plates 9 & 10**) exposed three metres northwest of the large north-east/south-west aligned ditch. This feature, which had an average diameter of 2.3m and a maximum depth of 0.24m deep, was probably much-truncated by protracted plough action (as was probably the case with all others features). Its top fill (CRN 03) consisted of 0.2m-thick mid orange-brown sandy-silt loam and contained moderate amounts of potsherds. An underlying clay-dominated 50mm-thick basal layer was devoid of cultural material but the upper fill suggested some use as a rubbish pit, as indicated by the presence nine potsherds to the period c. 1150 – c. 1350.

The discontinuous gully (CRN 29, **Figs. 29, 30 & 40, Plate 21**) to the southeast of the sub-circular scorched feature was parallel to a similar discontinuous gully (CRN 49, **Figs. 3, 31, 32 & 46, Plates 11, 12, 13 & 14**) of almost identical length (four metres) lying some 6.3m to the west-south-west. Again of uncertain function, the marked similarity in alignment, length, depth and width, such that they formed a regular rectangular shape measuring approximately four metres by 6.3m in plan, was perhaps suggestive of a structural role, although the presence of a seemingly contemporaneous gully (CRN 39, see above) lying between the two indicated that this may have been coincidental.

Another shallow ditch or gully (CRN 51, **Figs. 31, 32 & 33, Plates 11, 12, 15 & 16**), which had an approximate width of 0.37m and depth of 0.25m, lay 5.72m to the southeast and occupied a near identical alignment (south-west-south/north-east-north) to Gully 39 and was also of very similar width and depth, suggesting contemporaneity. Between the two, and in the southeast part of the exposed area, a circular pit-like feature with a diameter of 1.8m (CRN 55, **Figs. 3 & 34, Plates 5, 17 & 18**) was investigated, firstly in half-section, then in full to a depth of 2.77m, where its diameter was 0.77m. This did not expose the base of the feature, the great depth of which, along with its circularity in plan, identified it with certainty as a well. Its homogenous fill (CRN 54) of mid, slightly grey-green-tinged brown sandy loam produced large amounts of

pottery, animal bone, red-orange scorched stone and numerous medium-sized and large of iron slag, again supporting the proposition that this had been an industrial site involved with iron production or processing. The date-range of the 231 potsherds recovered from the well's fill was c. 1150/75 – c.1425

The features discussed above were judged to be contemporaneous, either because they occupied the same stratigraphic position, were conjoined or because they shared similar alignments. However, three features (CRNs 41/43, 47 & 57) were clearly later. A large oval pit of uncertain function (CRN 57, **Figs. 3 & 35, Plates 19 & 20**) and with a depth of 0.33m and measuring 1.28m north-west/south-east and 2.84m north-east/south-west, cut into Gullies 9 and 39 where they formed a 'T' junction. Another unusual feature, again of uncertain function and in the form of a 1.47m wide, 0.72m deep pit (CRN 41/43, **Figs. 3, 36 & 38, Plate 6**) narrowing on its north-west side into a narrow discontinuous gully cut shallow ditch/gully 39.

Of more interpretive certainty was a large, slightly curved, north-south aligned ditch (CRNs 47/52, **Figs. 3, 31, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44 & 45, Plates 11, 12, 13, 14 & 15**), which was cut by narrow ditch/gully 51 at an oblique angle. The southernmost four-metre part of Ditch 47 (recorded as CRN 52) was shallower and narrower (0.23m and 1.12m respectively) than its northern extension (CRN 47), which was investigated in five slots. This part of the ditch was approximately 0.62m deep and 1.82m wide, and its single mid orange-tinged brown sandy loam fill produced 2 potsherds with a date-range of c. 1250 – c. 1350.

10. Conclusions

The strong evidence for an early medieval smithy having occupied the Bower Farm site indicated that ironworking in the area was more widely practiced in the area than was initially indicated by the present HER data, especially in regard to the evidence of HER Nos. TR 03 NE 63 and 64, which putatively defined the southern limit of a previously identified medieval metal-working site found in 1998 prior to Channel Tunnel Rail Link construction works. It may now be proposed that iron working in the form of mining, smelting and smithing was relatively widespread, albeit practised only on a small scale to supply local needs, and almost certainly based on the occurrence in the area of easily accessible iron ore.

The Bower Farm site can be assumed to have been occupied by a smithy, rather than by bloomery smelting works. In the former, iron was heated over a hearth until it was red hot and malleable, then worked into the required shape. In the latter more complex process, iron ore was heated with charcoal in thick-walled, clay-built, chimney-like structures until some of the iron separated into tiny particles that eventually (when the temperature reached about 1200^o C) coagulated into a spongy mass, known as the bloom. This process was highly inefficient, producing large amounts of molten iron-rich slag as waste, and very little of this material was found on the site. In addition, the furnaces had to be replaced frequently, and their remains in the form of large amounts of scattered red- and orange-scorched clay fragments characterise iron bloomer sites. Again, very little scorched clay was evident on the site.

It may be speculated that this relatively early localised medieval industry faded as a result of two factors, the working-out of the locally occurring iron ore and the development of larger-scale and more efficient furnaces

and smithies in the iron ore-rich Weald. The remains of just such a furnace, in this case a substantially intact stone-built seventeenth-century furnace, which served the needs of a nearby forge at Bayham, can be seen at Tollslye, near Lamberhurst (Allen 2015). It should also be noted that improved road links during the later medieval and early post-medieval periods provided increased ease of transportation to and from the more distant parts of Kent.

The period-specific ceramic evidence dates the industrial activity and associated structures such as the well to the very late twelfth century into the early thirteenth and to have been relatively short-lived, although nearby settlement activity clearly continued up to the mid fifteenth century, as attested to by the large amounts of potsherds and some animal bone within the fills of the then-redundant well and ditches. This activity was probably associated with the predecessor of the present Bower Farm, which lies some 100m to the north and is thought to be originally of a sixteenth-century build.

11. Finds

Pottery by Nigel MacPherson Grant

Overall, a small-sized but interesting ceramic assemblage consisting of 331 sherds weighing 2kgs.781gms was recovered during this excavation. Although a small amount (and interpretively insignificant) of multi-period Later Prehistoric and Historic Period activity is represented, the assemblage is dominated by material of Medieval and, to a lesser extent, Late Medieval date - the bulk of it coming from the well *Context 54*. The assemblage is of interesting because its ceramics predominantly stem from a geographic zone, the eastern Weald to Ashford, that is recognized as deserving of much more detailed study than it has received to date (Cotter 2006). In addition, the excavation has, considering its small-scale and, mostly, single-period nature, an unexpectedly high quota of different pottery fabrics (below). As a result, for current analytical and future reference purposes, an interim site-based purely Fabric Reference Collection has been compiled. Overall, no pottery was recovered earlier than c.1500 BC or later than the Late Medieval period.

11.1 Later Prehistoric pottery

A single small worn residual bodysherd of flint-tempered pottery was recorded from *Context 6*. The temper is variably fine-coarse and although an Earlier Neolithic attribution is not entirely allocation a Later Prehistoric date is initially considered more likely. Other than the fabric there are no other defining manufacturing characteristics and a broad allocation to between c.1500 – c. 350 BC (Mid Bronze-Mid Iron Ages) is reasonable. The paucity of pottery of this type suggests, at most, a settlement-fringe loss but a residual/re-deposited presence as part farmyard manure scatters is more likely.

11.2 Historic Period pottery

Late Iron Age – c.75 BC – c. AD 50

Two small fairly worn plain bodysherds were recorded from *Well 54*. One is very soft and low-fired and could date as early as c.75/50 BC, the other is slightly harder and could date as late as the mid-first century AD.

They were probably residual pieces that fell into the well from the adjacent soil horizon following its construction. Again, the very low sherd count suggests very small-scale and/or transient Late Prehistoric or very early Roman-Period occupation activity.

11.3 Late Saxon-Early Medieval – c.AD 950 – c. 1100

A single fairly small coarseware neck sherd from the Well *Context 54* may be of this broad date. It is fairly thick-walled, from a medium-diameter jar, in a currently unsourced but certainly Kentish fabric that is fairly low-fired, reduced black and with a gritty shell temper (**Fabric 2**) containing fairly profuse quantities of flint and medium-coarse quartz, the latter tending to give surfaces a pimply feel. Fabrics of this type regionally began to emerge in the later seventh-early eighth centuries and continuing to be produced, dependent on the geographic area, into the later twelfth century. The manufacturing characteristics of the present example suggests a date no earlier than **c. AD 900 AD** and no later than c. 1100. It is moderately chipped and worn and is probably residual in this context.

11.4 Early Medieval- c.AD 1050-c.1200

Greater but overall sparse amounts of pottery of this general date was recovered from six contexts – 3, 6, 32, *Slot C in 47* and 54 (both related contexts). That from *Context 32*, a coarseware bodysherd in a reduced gritty fabric, is likely to be the earliest. Its fabric (**Fabric 1**) is similar to the earlier **Fabric 2** (see above) and similarly remains unsourced. Its finer and sandier matrix may well be a later and more refined version of the same tradition. A broad production date between c. AD 1050 – c.1150, rather than later, is feasible. It is the only sherd from this context, is near-fresh, may therefore stem from an undisturbed contemporary feature with a likely discard date between **c. AD 1075 – c. 1175**.

A rather thick-walled moderate-sized residual bodysherd in a profusely shell-tempered sandy ware (**Fabric 16**) from *Context 6* and one or two similarly residual thicker-walled shelly-sandy ware scraps from *Well 54* indicate occupation during the later eleventh-mid twelfth century, broadly contemporary with the sherd from *Context 32*. Together with the latter, these few sherds are the sole indicators of on-site activity prior to the later twelfth century and are probably indicative of peripheral settlement activity.

The remaining material – single entities from *Contexts 3* and *47* and a cluster of small worn bodysherds from *Well 54*, are all unlikely to be much earlier than c. AD 1150. A rather worn but moderate-sized possibly shelly-sandy ware cooking pot rim was present in *Well 54*, as was a worn everted and thickened jug rim with broad wheel-rippling on the neck. The cooking-pot has an everted and down-turned rim similar to material from Dover Townwall Street (Cotter 2006, Fig.117.62-3) and may be of north-eastern Kentish coastal origin (see **Fabrics** below). The jug rim is likely to derive from an Ashford/Wealden source. These both date to the last quarter of the twelfth century or slightly later.

Summarizing – Ditch fill 6 may have begun to accumulate, and post hole 32 may have been in use as early as **c. AD 1100**, but the sherd of this approximate date in *ditch 47* may be intrusive or residual (see below). Excepting *Well 54*, no other features on the site can be dated with confidence to before c. AD 1200. The

slight increase in material of later twelfth-century date from this feature probably represents its first use which, based on ware type and associated date frequencies, points to the well having been constructed sometime between **c. 1175 – c. 1200** (see below).

11.5 Medieval – c.1200 – c. 1375

In terms of date-specific sherd quantities these were predominant on the site in terms of group size and the period-specific settlement activity represented. Pottery of this date was recovered from thirteen contexts – *Subsoil 2, Pit fill 3, Ditch fill 6, Post pit fill 25, Pit/gully fill 40 and Ditch fill 46 (Slots C-E), Ditch fill 50 (Slots A-B), Ditch fill 52* and both *Well 54* contexts (at 3.10m depth and the well fill proper). Excluding the single sherd from *Subsoil*, which probably results from stray scatter, inception and termination dates for the other contexts depends partly on context type. For example, *Context 6* is a ditch fill, as are *Contexts 46/47* and *50* (the latter re-cutting the former). Ditch fills *46 (Slots D-E)* and *50 (Slots A-B)* may have begun to accumulate as early as the fills in *6* and *47* discussed above, as no discards prior to c.1200/1225 were present within them, and this also appears to be the case for all other contexts excepting ditch fill *52* (effectively the fill of a southern extension of Ditch 46/47) which produced no pottery datable earlier than c.1250. In terms of infill dates, post pit *25* may have fallen of use and pit/gully fill *40* may have ceased to accumulate during the later thirteenth century.

In terms of sources for this period's products, north-eastern Canterbury or coastal potteries may have supplied a small quantity of material to supply local Mersham or neighbouring markets. This subject requires greater microscopic confirmation but if correct, such acquisitions would be confined solely to the years following about 1175, when the large quantity of pottery post-dating on the site points to a dramatic activity surge, heralded by a marked increase in pottery of earlier thirteenth century date. For the remainder of the period, household requirements appear to be met mostly by vessels stemming from Ashford/Wealden potteries (including Potter's Corner, Ashford) and from those producing Wealden-type buff wares and, to a lesser extent, Rye.

In terms of diagnostic forms, little of the pottery from features other than the well is remarkable, consisting mostly of variably sized jug or soot-stained cooking-pot fragments. The only noteworthy exceptions are jug fragments from *ditch fill 6*. One is unusual, partly because it was made using a Wealden-type coarsely sandy moderately flint-gritted fabric (**Fabric 6**), partly because both the loop-spring of its strap-handle and the rim interior at the handle attachment point are decorated with bold, deep, knife slashes, to create a curiously crude but not un-attractive later thirteenth-early fourteenth century product. The other is the large part of a handsome earlier fourteenth-century Wealden buff sandy ware jug handle, again from *ditch fill 6* and again boldly decorated with deep slightly curving knife slashes and over-glazed a shiny olive-green.

Well 55

The fill (54) of the well produced a relatively large assemblage (230 sherds), all of which were recovered from the upper three-metre depth of the well's fill (the base of the well was not exposed). The pottery recovered from the well's fill was distributed relatively evenly throughout that fill. There is considerable variation in the condition of the early-mid thirteenth century material recovered, some examples being only

lightly worn, as one might expect from freshly broken material dropped or dumped into a well. Other examples are very seriously abraded, suggesting fairly long-term exposure before deposition. Overall, there is an overall chronological trend for later-dated material to be fresher than earlier sherds, the impression being that the majority of the assemblage accumulated as part of a late-phase discard deposit, probably when the well had long fallen out of use and was being used as a rubbish dump.

11.6 Late Medieval – c.1375-1450 AD

Only three contexts, pit fill 3, ditch fill 46 and well fill 54, produced small quantities of harder-fired pottery of later fourteenth-earlier fifteenth century type. Again little of the material is noteworthy excepting a cluster of sherds from fill 46 in Slot D in ditch 47, a single sherd from the same fill in Slot C in ditch 47 and one from well fill 54. The first produced conjoining parts of a large rim and shoulder that formed the part-profile of a large Ashford/Wealden sandy ware jar or cistern, this representing an unworn and the probably the latest arrival in the ditch fill. The second contained a single sherd from what originally must have been a handsome jug made in Wealden pink-buff fine sandy ware. Its body was decorated with wheel-incised fine grooves, close-spaced and horizontal with applied vertical ribs over, each bordered by a vertical row of small ovoid impressions (perhaps one either side). A thin cream slip was then applied over, followed by a patchy pale olive-green glaze. Amongst the latest-dated elements from well fill 54 was a fairly large lower-body sherd from a Wealden buff sandy ware jug with a cream slip and, unusually, streaks of red clay slip, some of the slip applications deliberately over-glazed olive-green. This combination and the likely dating suggested by its fairly hard-fired fabric (**Fabric 18B**) appear to imitate broadly contemporary Surrey whitewares such as Coarse Border or Cheam (Pearce and Vince 1988, Fig.44 particularly). No pottery obviously later than **c.1425/1450 AD** was recovered, this marking the end of significant settlement activity on the site

Well 55 encapsulates the post-twelfth century ceramic sequence from this site and to that extent reflects the associated settlement's fortunes. Based on sherds frequencies for every 25- or 50-year block spanning the overall period of c.1150 – c.1450 it can be proposed that the main discard period lies between c.1200 – c.1250, (by which time the well had necessarily fallen out of use), with a subsequent gradual fall-off between c.1250 – c.1325 and further diminution occurring around c.1350 – c.1450. This points to the period c.1175 to c.1250 having witnessed the establishment of the settlement, followed by a marked rise in the level of settlement activity, at a time when the part of the settlement on the development site had been abandoned and the main focus of settlement had shifted to a nearby site. This appears to have been followed by a protracted and gradual period of decline in overall settlement and occupation activity up to, at the latest, 1450 (see below), when all such activity ceased.

It is significant that all the ceramic materials discussed above occur in the fills of the pits, ditches and, more indicatively, the well, when these features had fallen out of use. It can therefore be assumed with some confidence that the features date to the earlier parts of the predominant date-range identified, therefore probably to the period c.1175 – c.1200. Indeed, the same conclusion was reached by the archaeo-ceramicist without having detailed prior knowledge of the features from which the pottery derived (see 'Summarizing' above). Nonetheless, as discussed above, the large amount of pottery present on the site

dating to the late-thirteenth and early-fourteenth century is indicative of relatively intensive settlement activity taking place near to (but not on) the development site, which appears to have been abandoned and used in part as a rubbish dump by the local inhabitants.

11.7 Recommendations

1. The range of diagnostic forms recovered is minimal. As such, unless KCC consider it necessary to publish this assemblage, taking this assemblage through to standard publication is **not** recommended. However, this assemblage derives from an under-studied topographic zone (as far as its post-Roman pottery is concerned), the material does begin to fill in a gap in our knowledge of medieval ceramic development in the eastern Wealden area.

2. There are a number of interesting decorated jug sherds and handles that deserve – if not conventional illustration – the making of a photographic record which should be made available for future wide-based regional synthetic studies.

3. The number of fabric types recorded is unusual and interesting. As such, and in the relative short-term, the site-based Fabric Reference Collection will be held by this analyst for on-going personal reference purposes. At some point, this collection will be added to the Kent Fabric Reference and as an aid to future regional studies.

12. The Small Finds

No small finds were recovered

12. 1. Environmental Assessment by Lisa Gray

Assessment of Whole Earth Samples from Bower Farm, Mersham have been undertaken by Lisa Gray MSc MA ACIfA

12.1.1. Introduction

This report will describe the contents of three whole earth soil samples taken during the excavation at Bower Farm, Bower Road, Mersham, Kent and will assesses the significance and potential of any plant macro-remains present. Comments will also be made on faunal and inorganic material in the samples, particularly any evidence of metal working or pottery production (*pers. comm.* Paul Wilkinson 2016).

Sample <1> was taken from the main upper fill of a large ditch (fill 6, ditch cut 7). Sample <2> was taken from a discontinuous gully next to a hearth, fire site or kiln base (fill 17, gully cut 18) and sample <3> was taken from a similar gully (fill 28, gully cut 29) also next to a heath of fire-site feature (*pers. comm.* Tim Allen 2016).

12. 1. 2. Methodology

Sampling was carried out by the Swale and Thames Archaeological Unit team excavating the site.

Each sample was completely processed by the author using a recycling flotation tank with a 1mm mesh for the residue and 250 micron mesh sieve for the flot. 74 litres of soil were presented for processing.

The residue and flot was air dried and examined by the author. The flot was scanned using a low-powered binocular stereo-microscope with magnifications of between 10 and 40 times. The quality of preservation, diversity of plant macro-remains, mollusca and bone were recorded as were any artefactual remains. A magnet was passed over the flots and residues to retrieve any magnetic material.

12. 1. 3. Results

3.1. Inorganic Remains

2ml of magnetic material was found in sample <2> (17). It was scanned under a microscope and found to contain spherical hammerstone. Geological contents consisted of angular unburnt flint in each sample (10ml in <3> (28), 2.5L in <2> (17) and 20ml in <1> (6), 100ml unburnt sub-angular flint in sample <2> (17), 20ml burnt flint in sample <3> (28) and ironstone in samples <2> and <1> (600ml in sample <2> and 20ml in sample <3>).

3.2. Zooarchaeological Remains

No fauna was present in the residues of any sample. In the flots low numbers of worm cocoons were present in sample <1> and <3>.

3.3. Botanical Remains (table 1)

Table 1: Plant macro-remains in each sample

Sample	Fill	Feature Type	Provisional Date		Flot volume (ml)	Charred grains			Charred wood >4mm Ø (ml)		Charred wood <4mm Ø		Dried waterlogged seeds			Modern root/rhizomes
						A	D	P	A	A	A	D	P	A		
1	8	ditch	?	28	50	1	1	3	-	3	1	1	2	3		
2	17	gully	?	28	50	1	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	3		
3	28	gully	?	18	20	1	1	3	-	1	1	1	3	3		

Key: A = Abundance (1= 'low' 1-10, 2 = 'moderate' 11-100, 3 = 'high' >100)

D = Diversity (1 = 'low' 1-4, 2= 'moderate' 5-10, 3 = 'high' >11)

P = Preservation/Level of Identification 1 = family level, 2 = genus level, 3 = species level)

Each sample was dominated by uncharred modern root/rhizome fragments. Low and abundant fragments of charred wood flecks (<4mm Ø and too small to identify) were also present in each sample. One dried waterlogged elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* L.) seed were present in sample <3>. Uncharred modern Apiaceae see fragments were seen in sample <1> and probably entered the sampled deposit during excavation.

Charred plant remains were found in low numbers in each sample. Sample < 1> contained one hulled twisted barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grain, three bread/club/rivet (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*) grains, and two oat (*Avena* sp.) grains with four distal ends of oat grains also present. Sample <2> contained one charred oat grain. Sample <3> contained one oat grains and one bread/club/rivet wheat grain. No charred chaff or seeds were present.

12. 1. 4. Potential and Significance

4.1. Archaeobotanical

The high proportion of uncharred root/rhizome fragments is indicative of bioturbation and aeration of the sampled context. This can produce preservation conditions favouring differential preservation favouring charred plant remains. They can also indicate that stratigraphic movement of plant remain is likely. The earthworm cocoons present are evidence of worm activity that can also cause stratigraphic movement. So it is difficult to determine the significance of the charred plant remains in these samples. It is not known how much of the features were sampled.

The number of charred plant remains in each sample is as follows: <1> 0.3, <2> 0.03 and <3> 0.11. It is clear that these are present in very low numbers and it will be difficult to date them securely base on ceramics or assumptions made once stratigraphic analysis has been completed.

4.2. Evidence for metal working or pottery production.

A request been made to look for evidence of metal working and this was found in sample <2> in the form of hammerscale. The charred plant remains could be remains of cereal processing waste used as fuel.

12. 1. 5. Recommendations

Due to the low number of charred plant remains in these samples **no further work on them is recommended**. The author has taken the decision to fully record the number and type of charred plant remains at this stage so this report may be sufficient. However, if future sampling is taken at this site it is likely that more plant remains will be recovered and a clearer pattern and interpretation can be made. Based on the information available at the time of writing these plant remains are likely to be general background

waste and could have entered the feature as backfill.

The flots and residue will be kept in the author's archive until directed otherwise by Dr Paul Wilkinson of SWAT. Archaeology.

12.5. Animal remains by Angela Trentacoste

Excavations conducted by Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT) at Bowers Farm, Mersham (Kent) revealed archaeological features dating to the Medieval periods. Of these features, several ditch fills and a well fill contained animal remains. The majority of remains derived from common domestic livestock; two bird bones were also identified. Cattle are the most common taxon. Some differences are visible in the deposition of livestock skeletal elements between periods, but the sample is too small for a detailed assessment. Because of the small size and long chronological span of the assemblage, it is of limited research potential.

No further study is recommended.

13. Assessment of the results

13.1 The archaeological work undertaken at Bower Farm, Mersham adds to the growing corpus of archaeological information on the medieval period east of Ashford and the original research aims have been met and **no further research objectives** were identified during the course of the work on site and in the post excavation works (KCC Specification B. 13.5.13).

13.2 No further work is required on the specialists work to date (KCC 13.5.14).

13.3 No further work is required on the environmental samples (KCC 13.5.15).

13.4 A full report may not be required but publication in the 'Archaeologia Cantiana' is recommended and a paper based on the results of the work at Bower Farm and to include other archaeological sites in the vicinity is proposed with a timetable of 5 days spread over three months (KCC 13.5.16).

14. Summary of Site Archive

Context Register Sheets: 6 (61 Context Sheets)

Photo Register Sheets: 3 (26 photographs)

Drawing Register Sheets: 47 (42 Drawing. 5 Permatrace plan sheets)

Environmental Register Sheets: 4 (4 samples)

Small Finds Register Sheets: 0 (No Small Finds)

Soil samples: 4 10ltr bags

Pottery : 331 sherds weighing 2kgs 781gms

15. Acknowledgements

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Paul Wilkinson

18/10/2016

16. References

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KCC HER data 2016

Appendix 1 Pottery Report/fabrics

Fabrics

During analysis, fabrics were identified both macroscopically and by using a x10 magnification hand-lens. With only a few chronologically diagnostic formal elements recovered, individual sherds or same-vessel sherd clusters were dated according to recognized regional manufacturing trends and using changes in firing reflected by changes in fabric colours and hardness as indicators of date. Primarily this system was employed whilst working with Canterbury Medieval and Late Medieval assemblages – and has been applied and cross-checked (by association with datable diagnostic formal elements and imports) against other eastern and north-central Kentish assemblages. It was recently successfully applied during work on material recovered during the Randall Manor, Shorne project – in an area of Kent where its post-Roman ceramics have received relatively little detailed study. As a result it has been applied to this assemblage with reasonable confidence.

The identified fabrics are listed below by period. The associated dating emphases, per sample, refers solely to the sample itself – not to the productional currency of the associated ware type. The full implications of these fabrics and their associated dating – as a complement to existing estimates of manufacturing currencies – are not discussed here. Detailed study and inter-Reference Collection comparisons are reserved for future work. As a result comparison with samples held in the Kent Fabric Reference Collection (engendered by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust) has not been undertaken at this stage. However, KFRC fabrics EM1 and EM3 (or a variation of the latter) *may* be present, the Ashford/Wealden sandy ware group including Ashford Potter's Corner-type sandy and shelly-sandy wares EM.M5, M40A and M40B are definitely present, as are Wealden pink-buff sandy (M10) and Rye sandy ware (M13C). The usage of terminologies such as Ashford/Wealden and Rye/Wealden within the present record - and elsewhere - reflects the identification difficulties that still exist regarding wares from this part of Kent (as adequately expressed in Cotter 2006, 167-9 and 183-4), and epitomized by the subtle visual differences present among the predominantly but variably sandy matrices of the Mersham 2016 assemblage.

Late Saxon-Early Medieval

1 LS>EM Kentish flint-tempered gritty ware – moderate coarse sand with shell (c.750/850-1050 AD emphasis *initially*;
Fabric Sample 2)

Early Medieval

General production trends : Mostly reduced

EM Kentish flint and shell-tempered coarse sandy ware (c.1050/1125-1200 AD probable emphasis; **Fabric Sample 1**)

EM Kentish shell-tempered sandy ware (c.1050/1125-1200 AD probable emphasis; **Fabric Sample 16**)

EM>M Kentish sandy ware with moderate flint (c.1150/1175-1225 AD *probably*; **Fabric Sample 3**)

EM>M ?NE Kent shell-tempered sandy ware (c.1175-1200/125 AD emphasis; **Fabric Sample 21**)

Medieval

- M Canterbury-type sandy ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis probably; **Fabric Sample 4**)
- M Ashford/Wealden sandy-shelly ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis probably; **Fabric Sample 7**)
- M ? Ashford/Wealden fine sandy ware with flint, mod-sparse shell (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis; **Fabric Sample 8**)
- M Wealden buff sandy ware (c.1225/1250-1275 AD; **Fabric Sample 17**)
- M Ashford/Wealden fine silty ware with iron oxide and sparse chalk/marl (c.1225/1250-1300 AD *probable* emphasis; **Fabric Sample 20A**)
- M Rye sandy ware (c.1250-1275/1300 AD emphasis probably; **Fabric Sample 5**)
- M Ashford/Wealden sandy ware with iron oxide, sparse chalk/shell (c.1250-1275/1300 AD emphasis; **Fabric Sample 10A**)
- M Ashford/Wealden sandy ware with iron oxide (c.1250-1275/1300 AD emphasis; **Fabric Sample 11A**)
- M Wealden pink-buff fine sandy ware with iron oxide and sparse flint, shell (c.1250-1300/1325 AD emphasis; **Fabric Sample 9A**)
- M Wealden buff fine sandy ware with sparse flint, chalk and iron oxide (c.1250-1300/1325 AD; **Fabric Sample 12**)
- M ?Rye/Wealden sandy ware (c.1250-1300/1325 AD emphasis; **Fabric Sample 19A**)
- M Wealden sandy ware with flint, ?shell/chalk and iron oxide (c.1275-1325/1350 AD emphasis *probably*; **Fabric Sample 6A**)
- M Wealden pink-buff fine sandy ware with iron oxide, sparse flint, chalk/marl (c.1275-1325/1350 AD emphasis *possibly*; **Fabric Sample 14**)
- M Wealden fine sandy ware with flint, ?shell/chalk and iron oxide (c.1275/1300-1350 AD emphasis *probably*; **Fabric Sample 6B**)
- M Wealden buff fine sandy ware (c.1325-1350/1375 AD emphasis; **Fabric Sample 18**)

Late Medieval

- LM Wealden orange-buff fine sandy ware (c.1350-1375/1400 AD *probable* emphasis; **Fabric Sample 15**)
- LM Wealden pink-buff fine sandy ware with moderate chalk, iron oxide (c.1350-1400/1425 AD *probable* emphasis; **Fabric Sample 13**)
- LM Wealden pink-buff fine sandy ware with iron oxide and sparse flint, shell (c.1350/1375-1400 AD emphasis; **Fabric Sample 9B**)
- LM ?Rye/Wealden sandy ware (c.1350/1375-1400 AD emphasis probably; **Fabric Sample 19B**)
- ?LM Ashford/Wealden fine silty ware with iron oxide and sparse chalk/marl (c.1350/1375-1400 AD *probable* emphasis; **Fabric Sample 20B**)

LM Wealden buff fine sandy ware (c.1350/1375-1425 AD emphasis; **Fabric Sample 18B**)

LM Ashford/Wealden sandy ware with iron oxide, sparse chalk/shell (c.1375-1425/1450 AD emphasis; **Fabric Sample 10B**)

LM Ashford/Wealden sandy ware with iron oxide (c.1375-1425/1450 AD emphasis *probably*; **Fabric Sample 11B**)

NB : Fabrics with suffixes A-B reflect refinements of fabric within the same tradition, eg. **Sample 20B** has a harder-fired, more compact fabric than the earlier softer and lower-fired fabric of its earlier counterpart **Sample 20A**.

APPENDIX I A: CONTEXT-BASED POTTERY QUANTIFICATION AND DATING CATALOGUE

Primary quantification : 331 sherds (weight : 2kgs.781gms)

Period codes employed :

LP = Later Prehistoric

LIA = Late Iron Age

LS = Late Saxon

EM = Early Medieval

M = Medieval

LM = Late Medieval

Context dating :

Context: 2 - subsoil - 1 sherd (weight : 7gms)

1 M Wealden pink-buff fine sandy ware with iron oxide and sparse flint, shell (c.1250-1300/1325 AD emphasis; **Fabric Sample 9A**)

Comment : Moderate-sized bodysherd, slightly worn – should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.1300-1350 AD or slightly earlier

Context: 3 - 9 sherds (weight : 75gms)

1 EM>M Kentish sandy ware with moderate flint (c.1150/1175-1225 AD *probably*; **Fabric Sample 3**)

1 EM>M Ashford/Wealden sandy ware with sparse shell (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis *probably*)

2 M Canterbury-type sandy ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis *probably*; **1 x Fabric Sample 4**)

1 M Canterbury-type sandy ware (c.1225-1250/1275 AD emphasis)

1 M Rye sandy ware (c.1250-1275/1300 AD emphasis *probably*; **Fabric Sample 5**)

2 M Wealden sandy ware with flint, ?shell/chalk and iron oxide (c.1275-1325/1350 AD emphasis *probably*; **same vessel = Fabric Sample 6A**)

Comment : Small-moderate-sized elements, earlier tending to be more worn than latest. The latest same-vessel elements are rather uncertainly dated – are from a rather crudely finished jug with slashed rim and handle, oxidized, fairly hard and with a partially fused sub-laminar fabric but not as compactly as average regional later C14 AD-plus firing trends.

Likely date : Slightly uncertain – but probably c.1300-1350 AD or slightly earlier.

Context: 6 - ditch - 27 sherds (weight : 366gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight MBA preference, c.1500/1100-50 BC emphasis)

1 EM Kentish shell-tempered sandy ware (c.1050/1125-1200 AD probable emphasis; **Fabric Sample 16**)

1 M Ashford/Wealden sandy-shelly ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis)

3 M Ashford/Wealden sandy-shelly ware (c.1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis)

1 M Wealden buff fine sandy ware with sparse flint, chalk and iron oxide (c.1225-1250/1275 AD emphasis)

2 M Ashford/Wealden sandy ware with iron oxide (c.1225/1250-1275 AD emphasis)

5 M Ashford/Wealden sandy-shelly ware (c.1225/1250-1275 AD emphasis; **2 x same vessels**)

4 M Wealden buff sandy ware (c.1225/1250-1275 AD; **2 x same vessels, Fabric Sample 17**)

2 M Wealden buff sandy ware (c.1250-1275/1300 AD probable emphasis; **same vessel**)

2 M Ashford/Wealden sandy ware with iron oxide (c.1275/1300-1350 AD emphasis; **same vessel**)

2 M Ashford/Wealden sandy ware with iron oxide, sparse chalk/shell (c.1275/1300-1350 AD emphasis; **same vessel**)

2 M Wealden buff fine sandy ware (c.1325-1350/1375 AD emphasis; **same vessel, Fabric Sample 18**)

Comment : Small-large sized elements, general trend for smaller and more elements to be earlier dated. Latest larger sherds, including 1 large glazed heavily slashed jug handle, only slightly worn and from an undisturbed broadly contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Between c.1327-1375 AD or slightly earlier

Context: 23 - 2 sherds (weight : 13gms)

1 M Ashford/Wealden sandy ware with iron oxide (c.1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis)

1 M Ashford/Wealden sandy ware with iron oxide (c.1250-1275/1300 AD emphasis; **Fabric Sample 11A**)

Comment : One small, one moderate-sized bodysherds, earliest fairly heavily worn and residual in-context, latest slightly worn.

Likely date : If not residual – c.1250-1300 AD or slightly later

Context: 32 - 1 sherd (weight : 6gms)

1 EM Kentish flint and shell-tempered coarse sandy ware (c.1050/1125-1200 AD probable emphasis; **Fabric Sample 1**)

Comment : Small near-fresh bodysherd – may well come from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Uncertain – between c.1100-1200 AD probably

Context: 40 - 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

1 M Ashford/Wealden sandy-shelly ware (c.1175/1200-1250 AD emphasis; **Fabric Sample 7.1**)

Comment : Small bodysherd, moderately worn.

Likely date : Probably residual in a later C13 AD context

Context: 46 - 3 sherds (weight : 28gms)

1 M Ashford/Wealden sandy ware with iron oxide, sparse chalk/shell (c.1250-1275/1300 AD emphasis)

1 M Ashford/Wealden sandy ware with iron oxide (c.1250-1275/1300 AD emphasis)

1 M Wealden pink-buff fine sandy ware with iron oxide, sparse flint, chalk/marl (c.1275-1325/1350 AD emphasis *possibly*; **Fabric Sample 14**)

Comment : Two small, one moderate-sized bodysherds, first two entries fairly worn, latest (largest element) slightly.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.1300-1350 AD or slightly later

Ceramic studies note : Fabric 14 may be related to Fabric 9

Context: 46 – Slot 'D' - 18 sherds (weight : 341gms)

2 M ? Ashford/Wealden fine sandy ware with flint, sparse shell (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis)

1 M Ashford/Wealden sandy-shelly ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis)

- 1 M Ashford/Wealden sandy ware with iron oxide (c.1225-1250/1275 AD emphasis)
- 3 M Ashford/Wealden sandy ware with iron oxide (c.1225/1250-1275 AD emphasis; **same vessel**)
- 1 M Ashford/Wealden sandy ware with iron oxide (c.1275-1325/1350 AD emphasis)
- 1 LM Wealden orange-buff fine sandy ware (c.1350-1375/1400 AD probable emphasis; **Fabric Sample 15**)
- 1 LM Wealden pink-buff fine sandy ware with moderate chalk, iron oxide (c.1375-1425/1450 AD *probable* emphasis)
- 1 LM Ashford/Wealden sandy ware with iron oxide (c.1375-1425/1450 AD emphasis *probably*; **Fabric Sample 11B**)
- 6 LM Ashford/Wealden sandy ware with iron oxide, sparse chalk/shell (c.1375-1425/1450 AD emphasis; **same vessel, Fabric Sample 10B**)

Comment : Small-large sized elements. Earliest, C13 AD emphasized elements, are mostly small-, one moderate-, sized sherds and all fairly worn. **Fabric Sample 15**, a small jug bodysherd is also rather worn compared with the latest-dated material. Latter discards mostly consists of near-fresh, moderate or large-sized sherds including conjoining rim fragments from a large jar or cistern. Undisturbed deposit.

Likely date : Between c.1375-1425 AD or slightly later

Context: 46 – Slot ‘E’ - 2 sherds (weight : 16gms)

- 1 M Ashford/Wealden sandy ware with iron oxide, sparse chalk/shell (c.1225/1250-1275 AD emphasis)
- 1 M Ashford/Wealden sandy ware with iron oxide, sparse chalk/shell (c.1250-1275/1325 AD emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherds, earliest rather worn and slightly residual in-context – may be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : c.1250-1300 AD probably

Context: Slot ‘C’ in 47 - 11 sherds (weight : 91gms)

- 1 ? EM Ashford/Wealden sandy ware (c.1100-1150/1175 AD **possibly**)
- 1 M Ashford/Wealden sandy-shelly ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis probably; **Fabric Sample 7.2**)
- 2 M Ashford/Wealden sandy-shelly ware (c.1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis)
- 2 M ? Ashford/Wealden fine sandy ware with flint, sparse shell (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis; **same vessel**)
- 1 M Ashford/Wealden sandy ware with iron oxide (c.1225-1250/1275 AD emphasis *probably*)
- 1 M Rye sandy ware (c.1225/1250-1275 AD emphasis)
- 1 M Wealden buff fine sandy ware with sparse flint, chalk and iron oxide (c.1250-1300/1325 AD; **Fabric Sample 12**)
- 1 M Wealden pink-buff fine sandy ware with iron oxide and sparse flint, shell (c.1275/1300-1350 AD emphasis)
- 1 LM Wealden pink-buff fine sandy ware with moderate chalk, iron oxide (c.1350-1400/1425 AD *probable* emphasis; **Fabric Sample 13**)

Comment : Small-moderate-sized sherds – latest two elements are near-fresh. End-date uncertain but based on fabrics that are harder than C13-earlier C14 AD material but not as fused as most regional later C15 AD fabric types..

Likely date : Certainly post-c.1350 AD – possibly between c.1350-1400 AD

Context: 50 – Slot 'A' - 1 sherd (weight : 15gms)

1 M ? Ashford/Wealden fine sandy ware with flint, mod-sparse shell (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis; **Fabric Sample 8**)

Comment : Fairly small cooking-pot bodysherd, sooted exterior, near-fresh – should be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : c.1200-1250 AD

Context: 50 – Slot 'B' - 1 sherd (weight : 7gms)

1 M Ashford/Wealden sandy ware (c.1275-1350 AD range)

Comment : Single bodysherd scrap, slightly worn

Likely date : If not residual/intrusive – from an LC13 or C14 AD context.

Context: 52 - 2 sherds (weight : 10gms)

1 M Ashford/Wealden sandy ware with iron oxide, sparse chalk/shell (c.1250-1275/1300 AD emphasis; **Fabric Sample 10A**)

1 M Ashford/Wealden sandy ware with iron oxide, sparse chalk/shell (c.1275/1300-1350 AD emphasis *probably*)

Comment : Moderate-sized bodysherds, earliest larger and fresher, late4th chipped and rather worn.

Likely date : Probably between c.1275-1350 AD

Context: 54 – 3.10m depth - 21 sherds (weight : 151gms)

1 EM Kentish shell-tempered sandy ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD probable emphasis)

1 M Ashford/Wealden sandy-shelly ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis)

7 M Ashford/Wealden sandy ware with iron oxide (c.1200-1250 AD broadly; **some same vessels, some = 54 - well**)

2 M Ashford/Wealden fine sandy ware with iron oxide, sparse chalk/shell (c.1200-1250 AD broadly; **may = 54 - well**)

1 M Ashford/Wealden sandy-shelly ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis; = **Context 54 -Well**)

4 M Ashford/Wealden sandy ware with iron oxide (c.1225-1275 AD broadly; **3 same vessel, may = 54 - Well**)

1 M Ashford/Wealden fine silty ware with iron oxide and sparse chalk/marl (c.1225/1250-1300 AD *probable* emphasis;

= 54 – well)

1 M Rye sandy ware (c.1250-1300/1325 AD emphasis probably)

5 M ?Rye/Wealden sandy ware (c.1250-1300/1325 AD emphasis; **1 = 54- well, 4 same vessel**)

1 M ?Rye/Wealden sandy ware (c.1275/1300-1350 AD emphasis)

1 M Wealden pink-buff fine sandy ware with iron oxide and sparse flint, shell (c.1275/1300-1350 AD emphasis)

1 LM Wealden pink-buff fine sandy ware with iron oxide and sparse flint, shell (c.1350/1375-1400 AD emphasis; **Fabric Sample 9B**)

1 LM ?Rye/Wealden sandy ware (c.1350/1375-1400 AD emphasis probably; **Fabric Sample 19B**)

Comment : Mostly small-fairly small bodysherds elements – only one moderate-sized, an late C12 AD cooking-pot rim. Latter rather worn and chipped. Remainder – irrespective of date - exhibits variable wear-patterns, some rather chipped and worn, some fairly fresh. C14 AD material tends to be fresher than earlier material. This aspect coupled with the number of same-vessel equations with the bulk of the well fill - 54 (Well) - should indicate that this context assemblage shares the same infill history as the latter.

Likely date : Range – between c.1175-1400 AD. See 54 - Well

Context: 54 - Well - 210 sherds (weight : 1652gms)

1 LIA 'Belgic;-style grog-tempered ware (c.75/50 BC-25 AD emphasis probably)

1 LIA 'Belgic;-style grog-tempered ware (c.50/25 BC-50 AD emphasis probably)

1 LS>EM Kentish flint-tempered moderately sandy ware with chalk/shell inclusions (c.750/850-1050 AD emphasis *initially*; **Fabric Sample 2**)

1 EM Kentish flint and shell-tempered coarse sandy ware (c.1125/1150-1200 AD probable emphasis)

4 EM Kentish shell-tempered sandy ware (c.1125/1150-1200 AD probable emphasis; **some same vessel**)

2 EM ? Ashford/Wealden fine sandy ware with flint, mod-sparse shell (c.1150-1200/1225 AD emphasis probably; **same vessel**)

1 EM Ashford/Wealden sandy-shelly ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis *probably*; **JUG**)

19 M ? Ashford/Wealden fine sandy ware with flint, mod-sparse shell (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis; **most same vessel, highly abraded, JUG**)

1 M Kentish shell-tempered coarse sandy ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD probable emphasis)

13 M Ashford/Wealden sandy ware with iron oxide (c.1200-1250 AD broadly; **some same vessels, some = 54 3.10m depth**)

15 M Ashford/Wealden fine sandy ware with iron oxide, sparse chalk/shell (c.1200-1250 AD broadly; **some same vessels, some = 54 3.10m**)

9 M Ashford/Wealden sandy-shelly ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis; **7 same vessel**)

12 M Ashford/Wealden sandy-shelly ware (c.1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis; **9 = same vessel, fresh and = Context 54 3.10m depth, JUG**)

8 M Ashford/Wealden sandy ware with iron oxide (c.1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis; **4 same vessel, incl parts 5 JUGS**)

4 M Ashford/Wealden sandy ware with iron oxide (c.1225-1250/1275 AD emphasis; **incl parts 4 JUGS**)

2 M ?Rye/Wealden sandy ware (c.1225-1250/1275 AD emphasis; **JUGS**)

21 M Ashford/Wealden sandy ware with iron oxide (c.1225-1275 AD broadly; **some same vessels, some = 54 3.10m depth**)

15 M Ashford/Wealden sandy ware with iron oxide, sparse chalk/shell (c.1225-1275 AD broadly; **some same vessels**)

6 M Ashford/Wealden sandy-shelly ware (c.1225/1250-1275 AD emphasis; **2 same vessel**)

7 M Ashford/Wealden sandy ware with iron oxide (c.1225/1250-1275 AD emphasis; **same vessel, JUG**)

1 M Wealden buff sandy ware (c.1225/1250-1275 AD)

3 M Wealden pink-buff fine sandy ware with iron oxide and sparse flint, shell (c.1225/1250-1275 AD emphasis probably; **2 same vessel, 1 JUG**)

2 M Ashford/Wealden fine silty ware with iron oxide and sparse chalk/marl (c.1225/1250-1300 AD *probable* emphasis; **same vessel = 54 – 3.10m depth; Fabric Sample 20A, JUG**)

3 M Ashford/Wealden sandy-shelly ware (c.1250-1275/1300 AD emphasis; **2 same vessel**)

1 M Wealden pink-buff fine sandy ware with iron oxide and sparse flint, shell (c.1250-1300/1325 AD emphasis)

6 M Ashford/Wealden sandy ware with iron oxide (c.1250-1275/1300 AD emphasis; **incl. 3 JUGS**)

2 M Ashford/Wealden sandy ware with iron oxide, sparse chalk/shell (c.1250-1275/1300 AD emphasis; **inc. 1 JUG**)

4 M Wealden buff fine sandy ware (c.1250-1275/1300 AD emphasis; **2 same vessel, 1 JUG**)

4 M ?Rye/Wealden sandy ware (c.1250-1300/1325 AD emphasis; **same vessel, JUG**)

3 M ?Rye/Wealden sandy ware (c.1250-1300/1325 AD emphasis; **same vessel, = 54 – 3.10m depth, JUG = Fabric Sample 19A**)

1 M Ashford/Wealden sandy-shelly ware (c.1275-1325/1350 AD emphasis probably)

1 M Wealden buff fine sandy ware (c.1275-1325/1350 AD emphasis)

1 M Wealden sandy ware with flint, ?shell/chalk and iron oxide (c.1275/1300-1350 AD emphasis; **JUG**)

9 M Wealden fine sandy ware with flint, ?shell/chalk and iron oxide (c.1275/1300-1350 AD emphasis *probably*; **same vessel, JUG = Fabric Sample 6B**)

5 M Wealden pink-buff fine sandy ware with iron oxide and sparse flint, shell (c.1275/1300-1350 AD emphasis; **3-4 same vessel**)

5 M ?Rye/Wealden sandy ware (c.1275/1300-1350 AD emphasis; **3 same vessel, 2 JUGS**)

3 M Ashford/Wealden fine silty ware with iron oxide and sparse chalk/marl (c.1275/1300-1350 AD *probable* emphasis; **same vessel, JUG**)

2 LM Wealden orange-buff fine sandy ware (c.1350-1375/1400 AD probable emphasis)

4 LM ?Rye/Wealden sandy ware (c.1350/1375-1400 AD emphasis probably; **2 same vessel, incl. 1 JUG**)

1 ?LM Ashford/Wealden fine silty ware with iron oxide and sparse chalk/marl (c.1350/1375-1400 AD *probable* emphasis; **Fabric Sample 20B, JUG**)

1 M Wealden buff fine sandy ware (c.1350/1375-1425 AD emphasis; **JUG, Fabric Sample 18B**)

Comment : The 2 LIA elements are small and worn and clearly residual in-context. The *possible* MLS>LS bodysherd is fairly small but less worn – and again should be residual in-context. Six-seven small shelly ware bodysherds are all in dark reduced fabrics and mostly, probably, of later C12-EC13 AD date. The vast bulk of the material is post-c.1175/1200 AD and consists mostly of small-moderate-sized bodysherds and a smaller quantity of handle, rim and base elements. There are a number of same-vessel equations but generally only in small-quantity sherd clusters, only in approximately 3-4 instances are there larger sherd groups probably from the same vessels. Overall, there is a high frequency of jug fragments. Very variable wear-pattern throughout assemblage and irrespective of date - except for the very latest Late Medieval elements, which are near-fresh.

Likely date : Range – c.1150-1425 AD, represented bulk is of C13 AD date, smaller C14 AD quantities, latest elements arriving between c.1375-1425 AD probably

Analyst : N.Macpherson-Grant 9.2016

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Figure 1: Site location map, scale 1:20000.

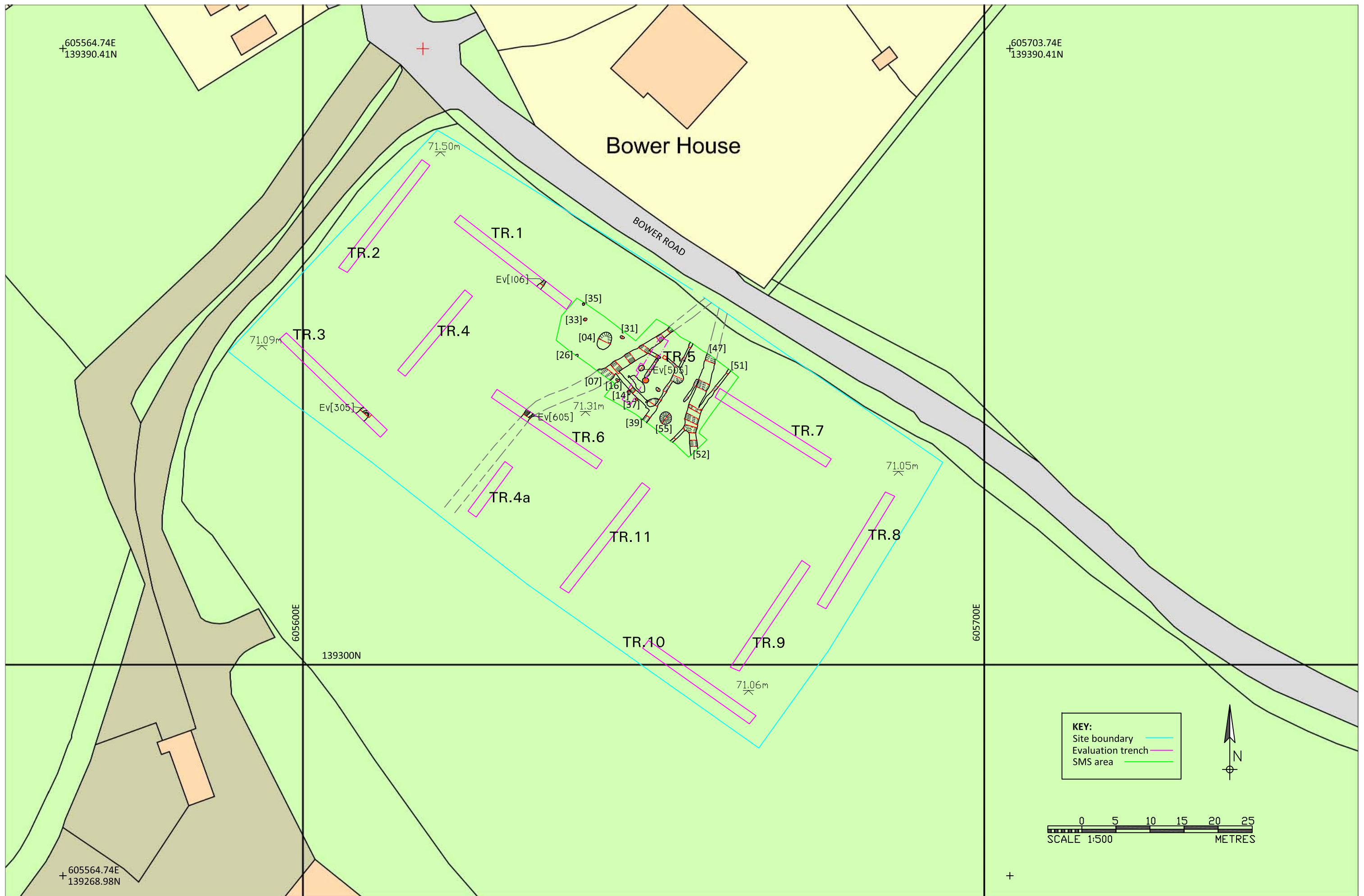


Figure 2: Site plan, scale 1:500

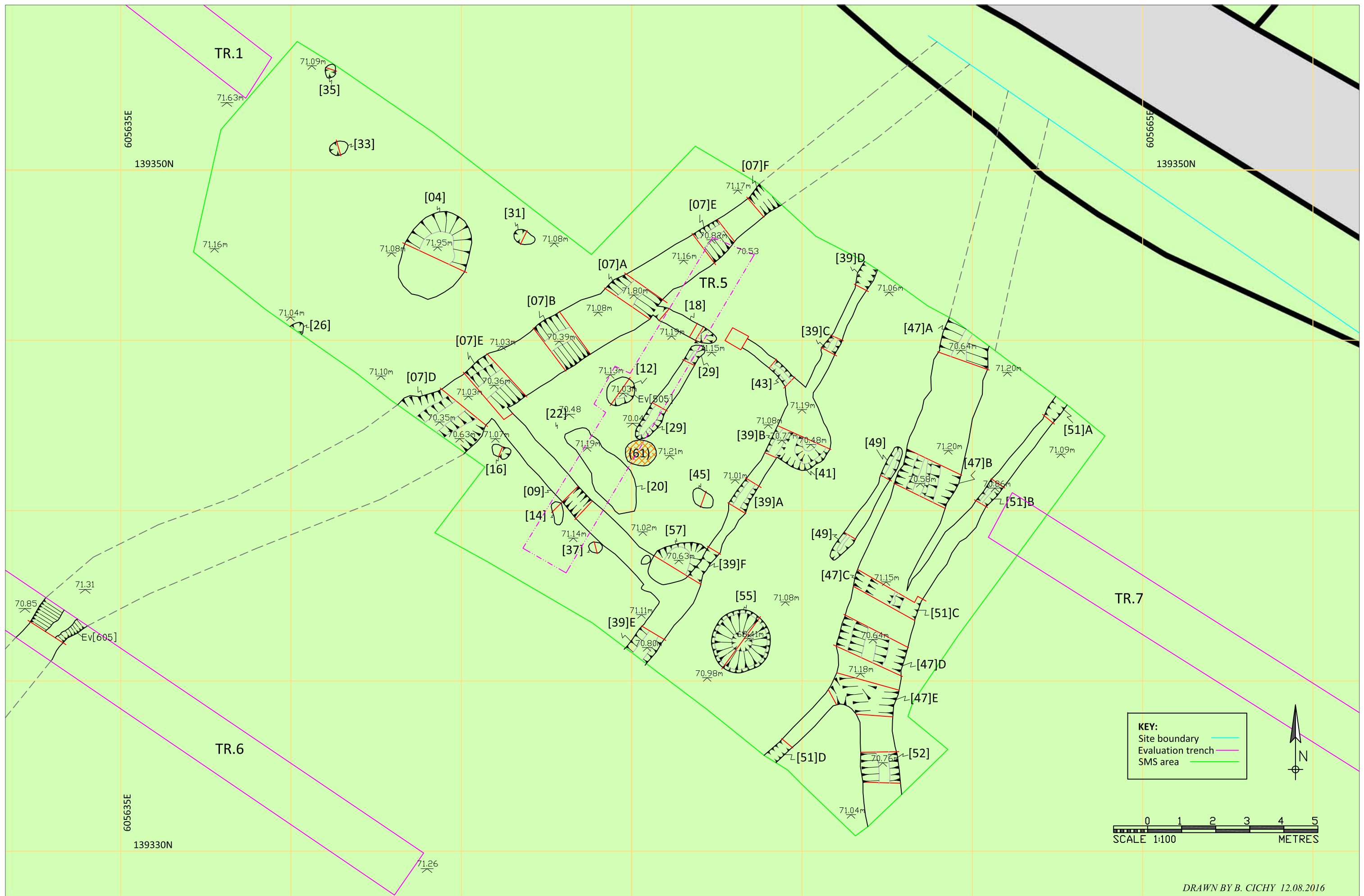


Figure 3: Site plan - SMS area, scale 1:100

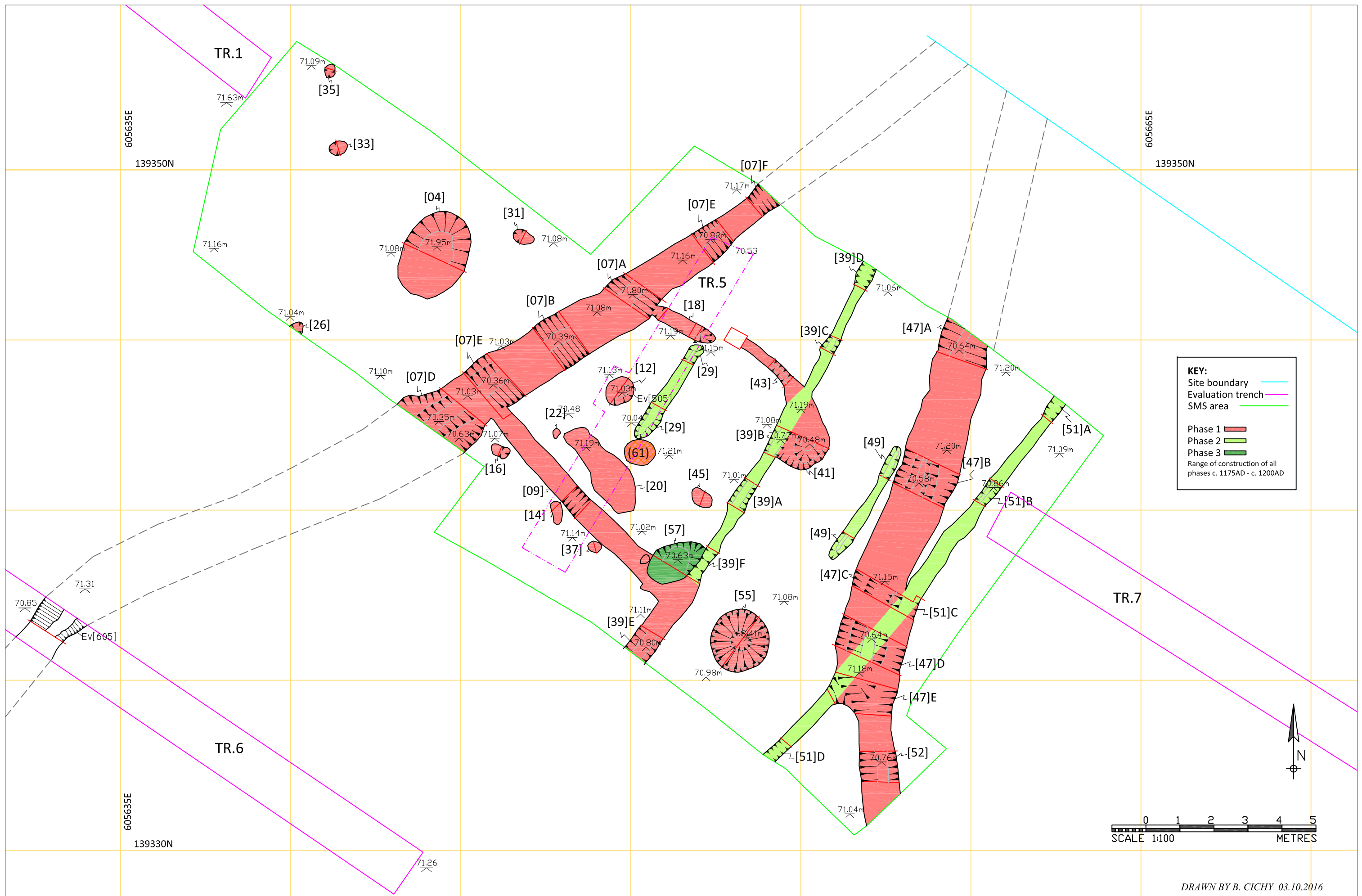


Figure 3a: Phased Site Plan - SMS area, scale 1:100

FIGURE 4

Facing section of ditch [09], scale 1:10

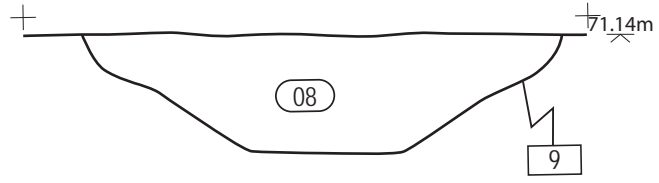


FIGURE 5

South east facing section of ditch [9], scale 1:10

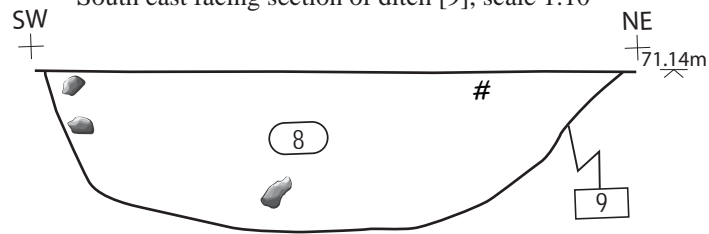


FIGURE 6

West facing section of gully [18], scale 1:10

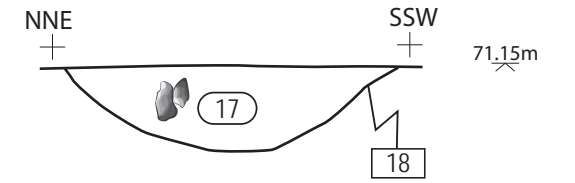


FIGURE 7

South west facing section of ditch [07], scale 1:10

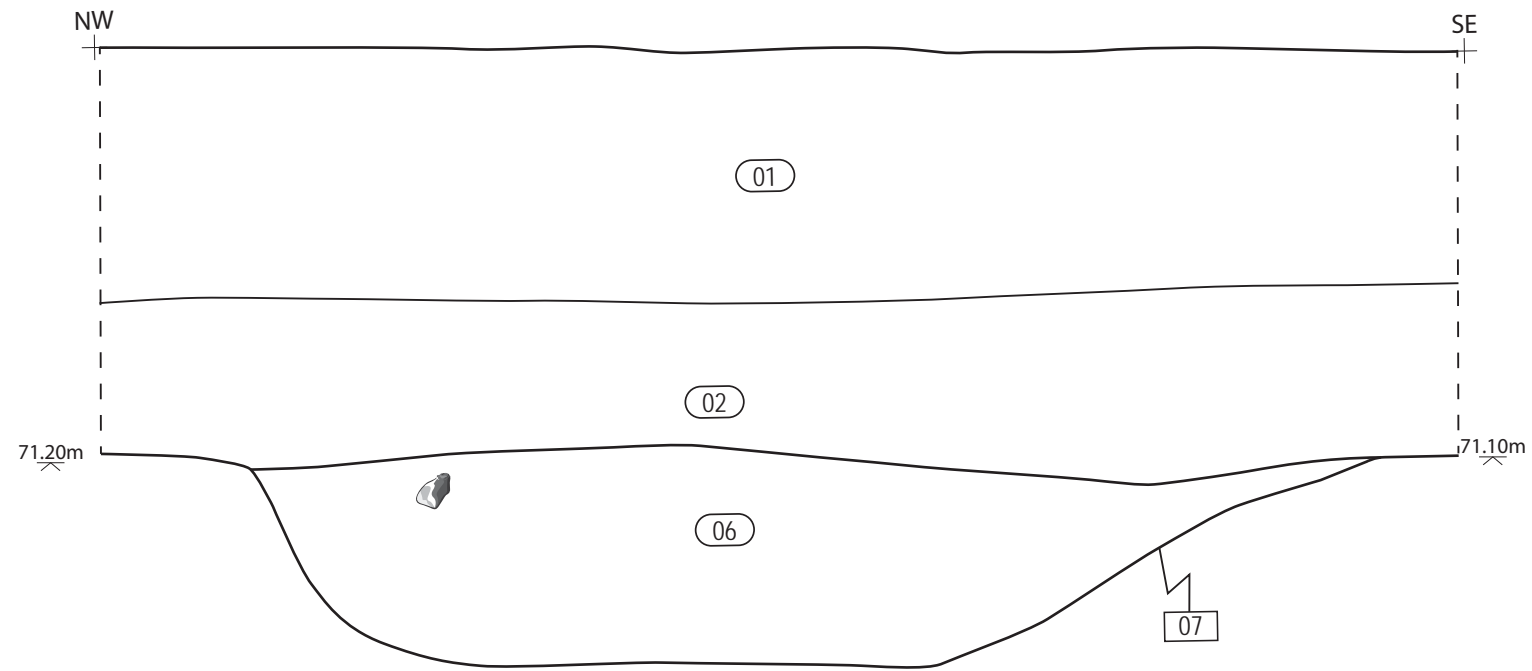


FIGURE 8

East facing section of ditch [07], scale 1:10

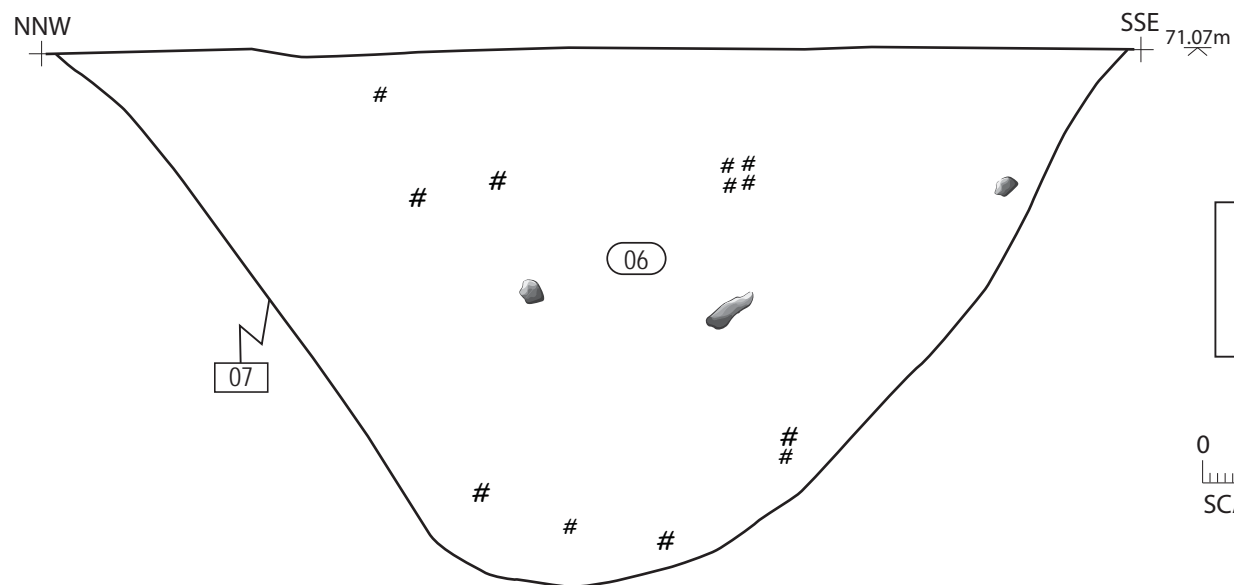
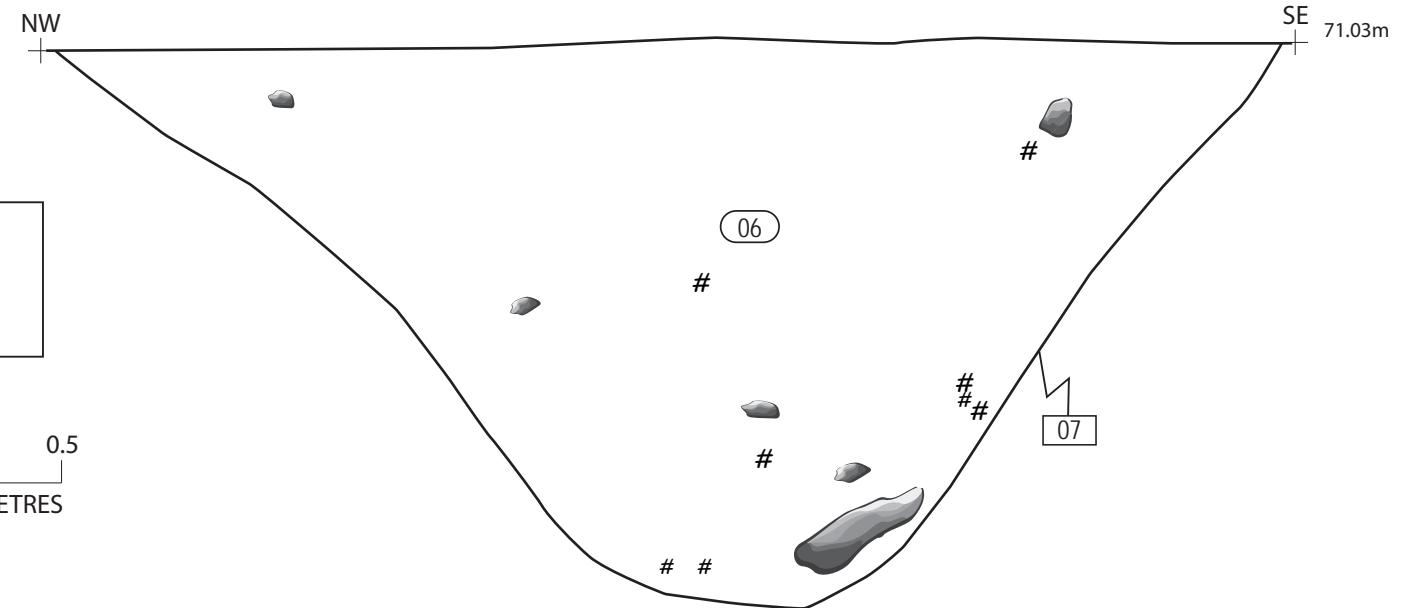


FIGURE 9

South west facing section of ditch [07], scale 1:10



KEY:

	Stone
	Charcoal



FIGURE 10
South west facing section of ditch [07], scale 1:10

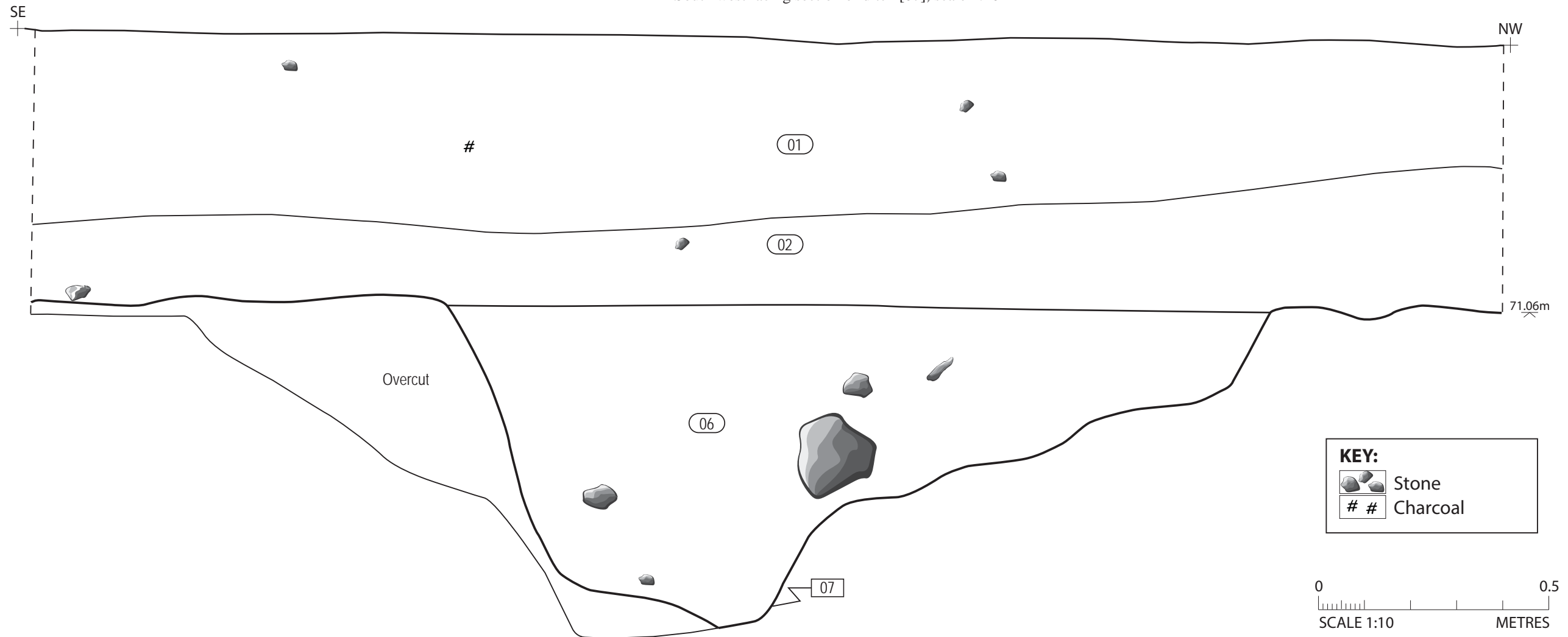


FIGURE 11
South west facing section of ditch [7], scale 1:10

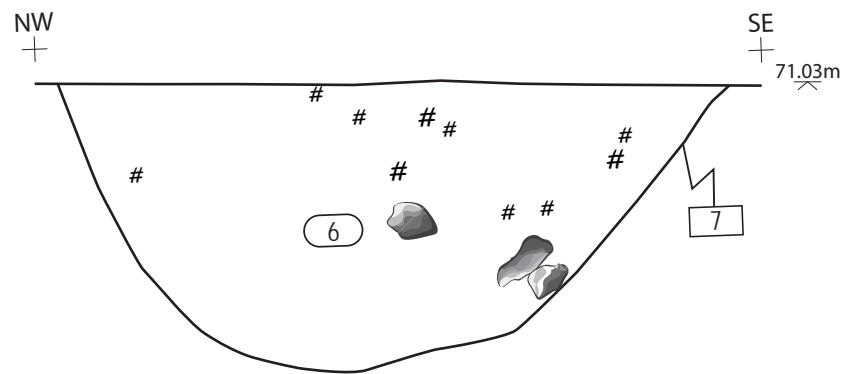
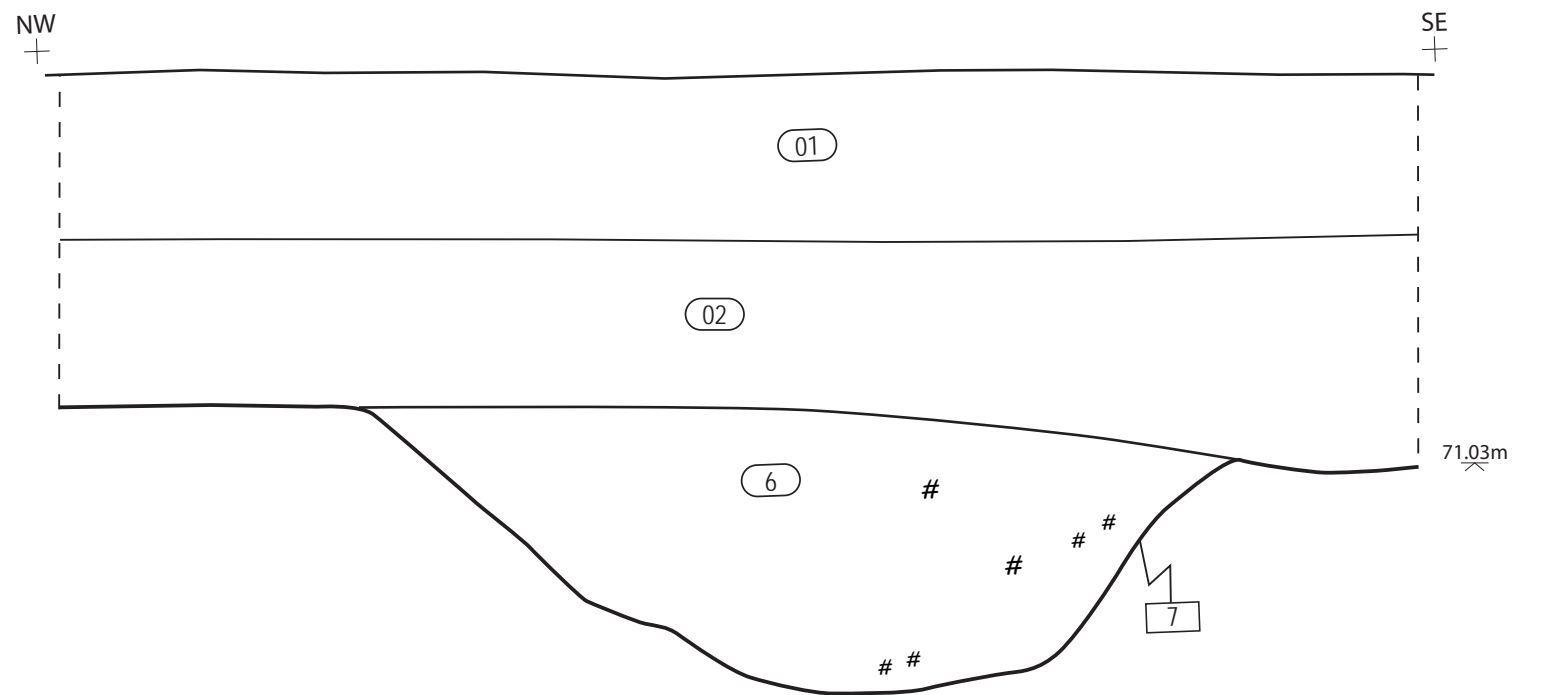


FIGURE 12
South west facing section of ditch [7], scale 1:10



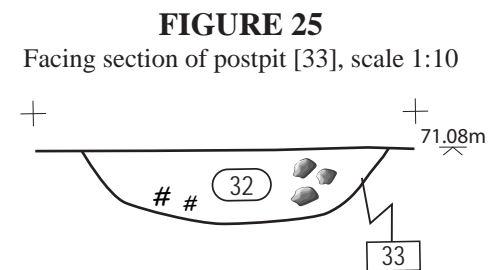
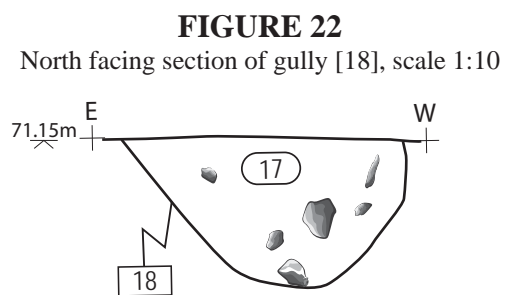
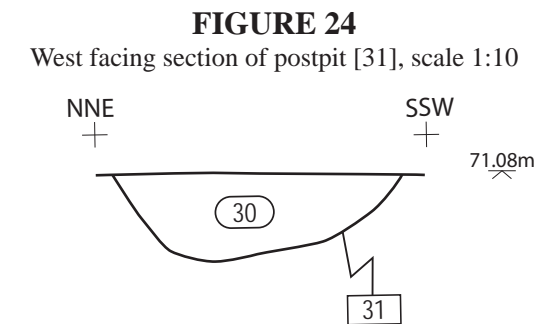
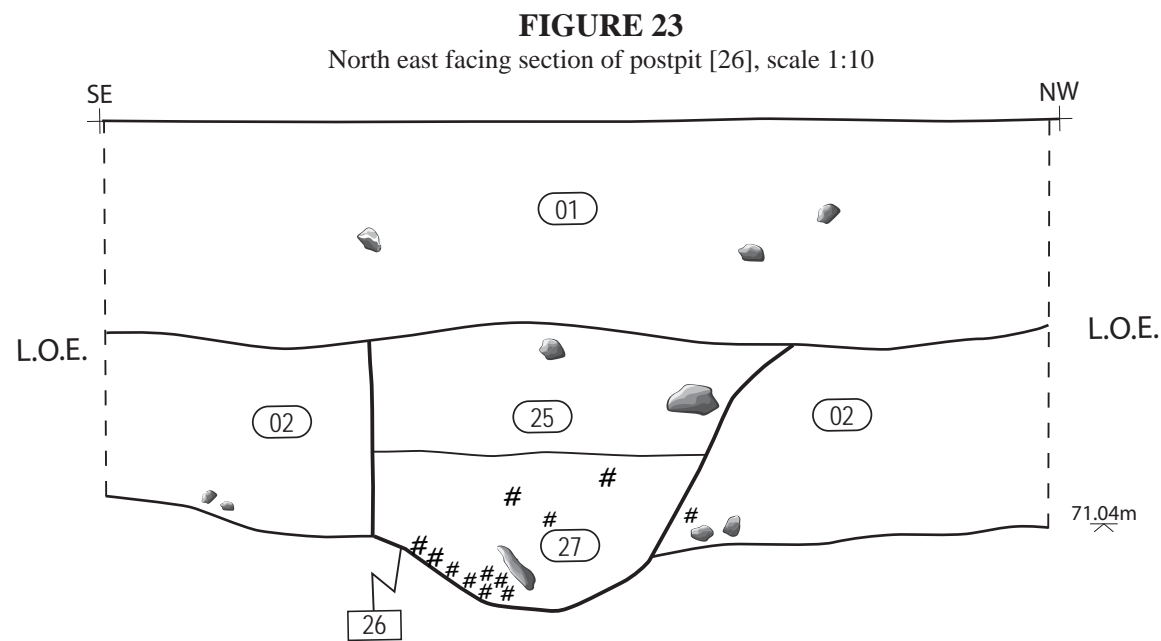
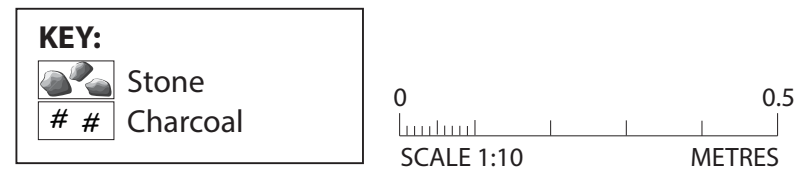
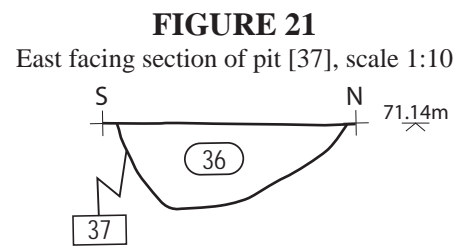
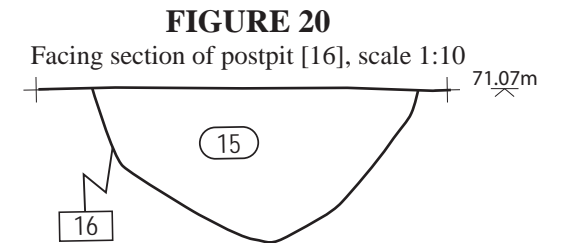
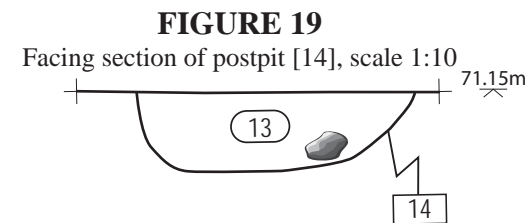
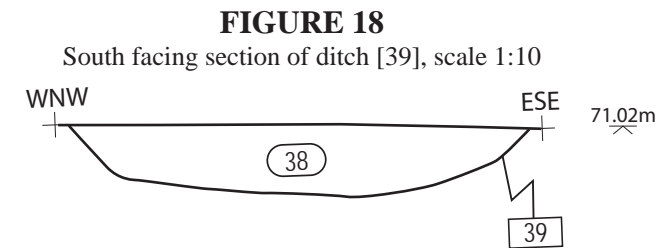
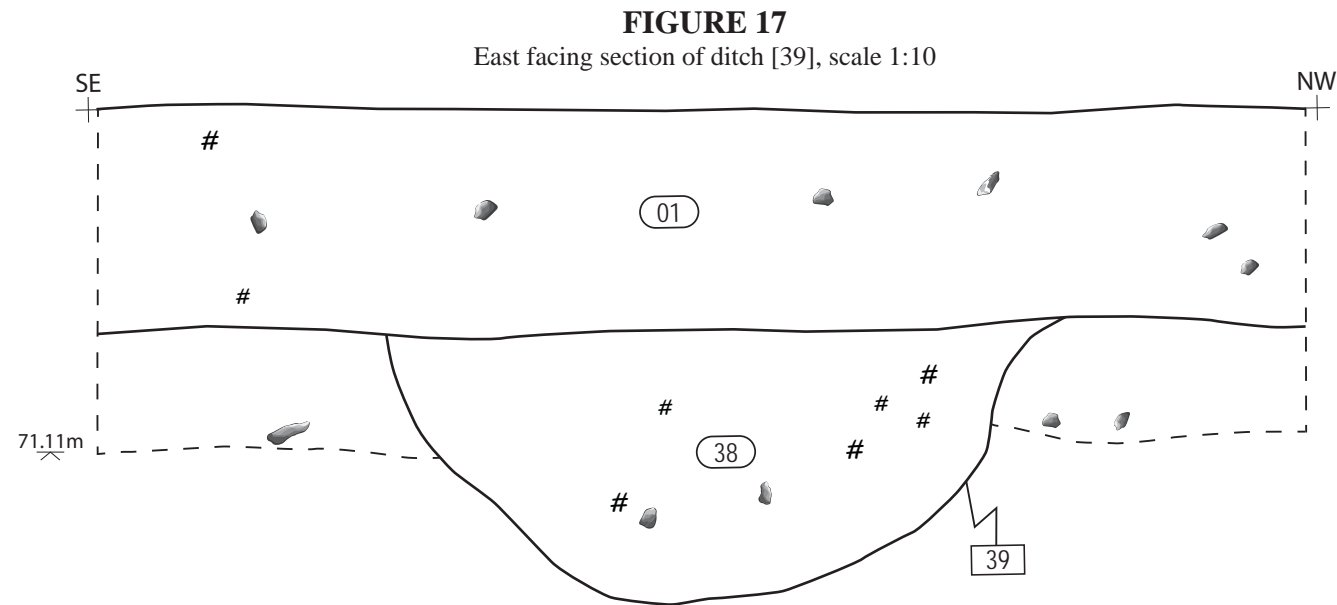
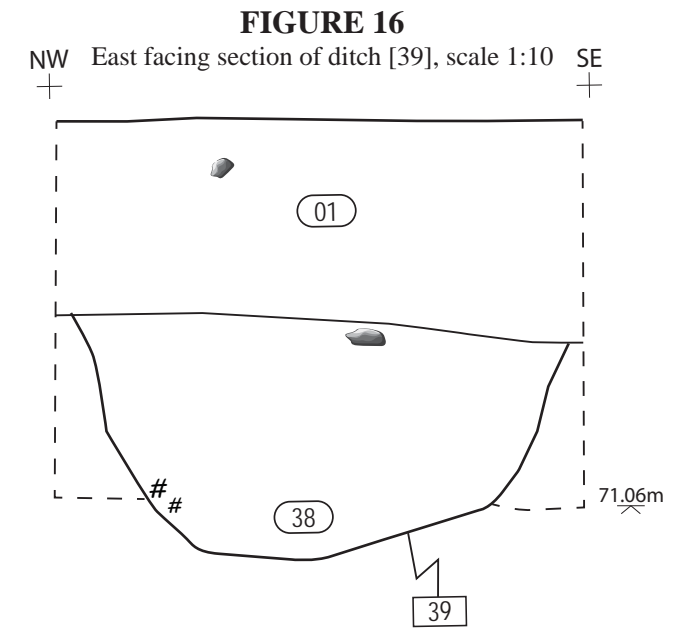
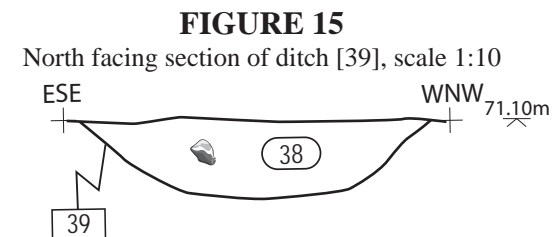
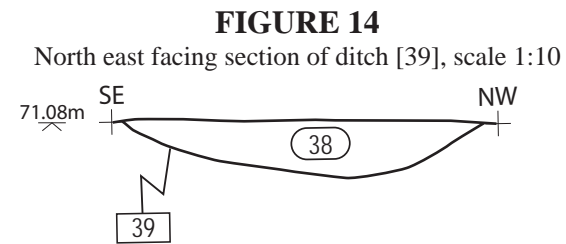
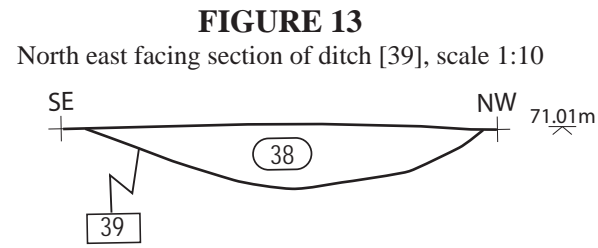


FIGURE 26

South facing section of postpit [35], scale 1:10

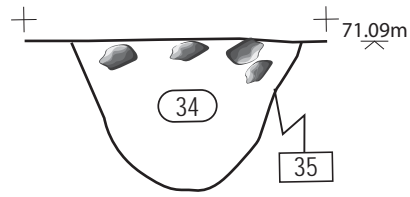


FIGURE 27

Facing section of [45], scale 1:10

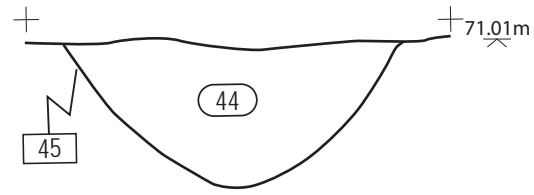


FIGURE 28

East facing section of pit [04], scale 1:10

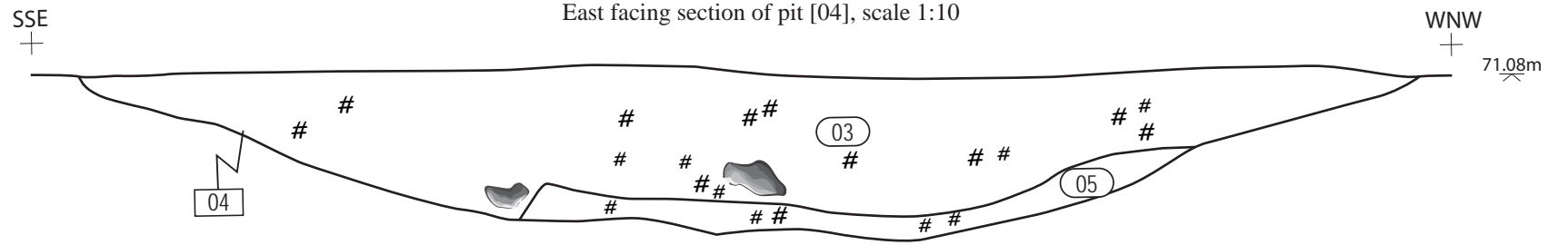


FIGURE 29

South west facing section of ditch [29], scale 1:10

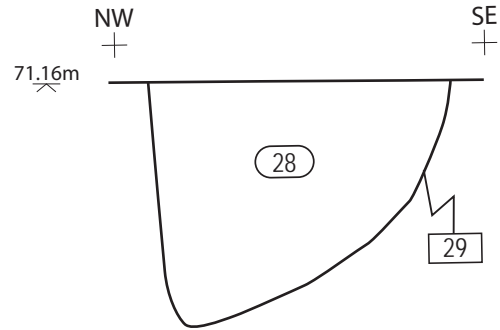


FIGURE 31

East facing section of ditch [51], scale 1:10

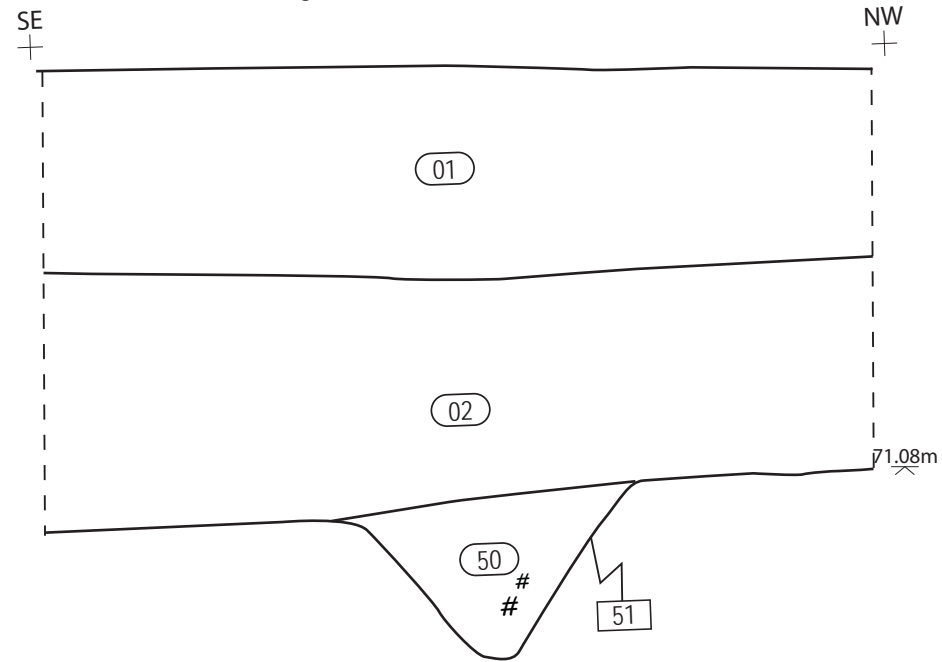


FIGURE 34

South east facing section of pit [55], scale 1:20

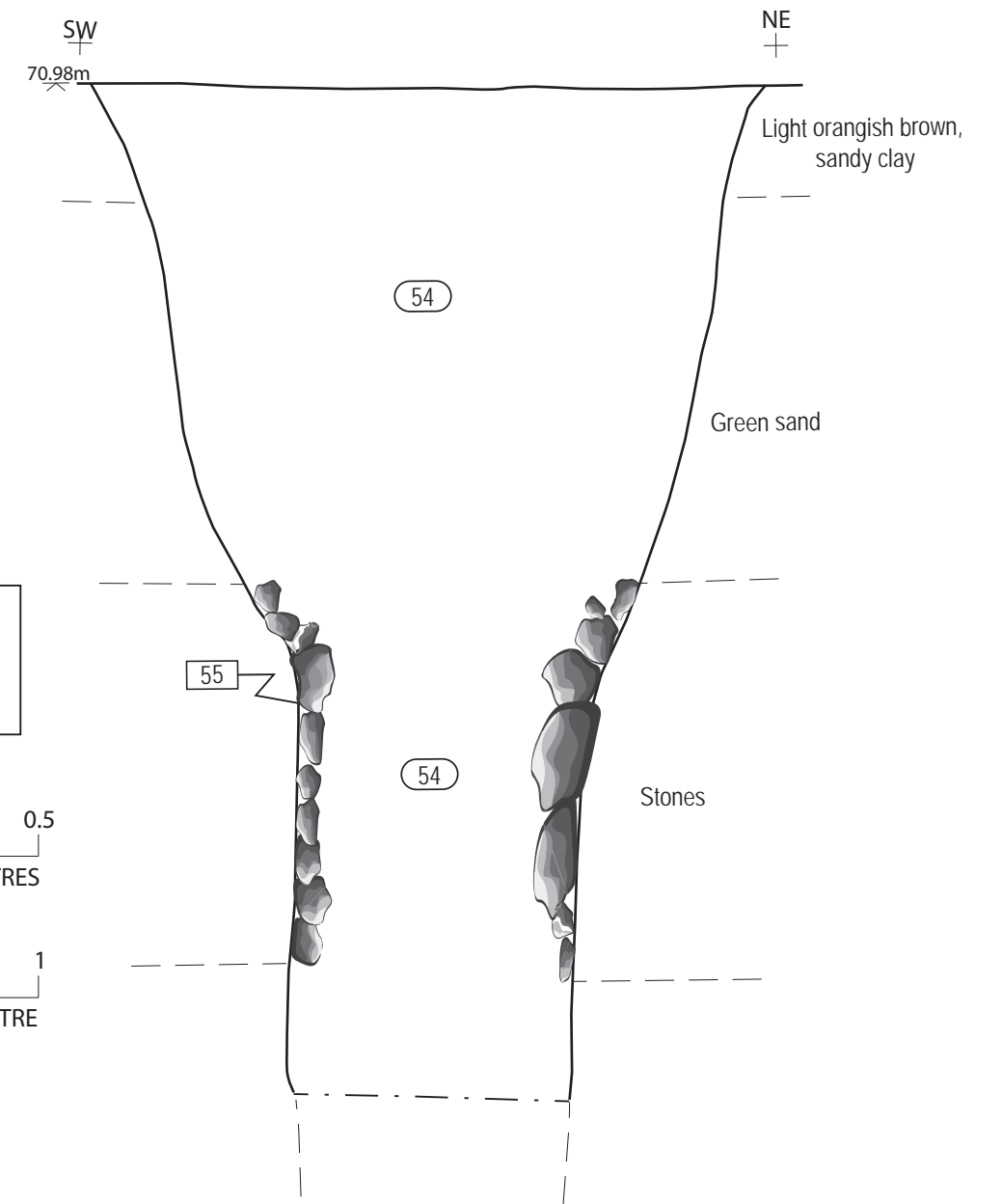


FIGURE 30

North east facing section of ditch [07], scale 1:10

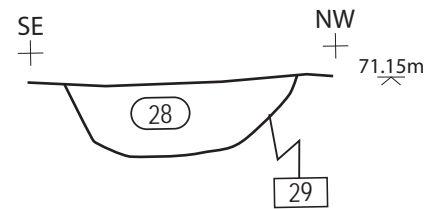
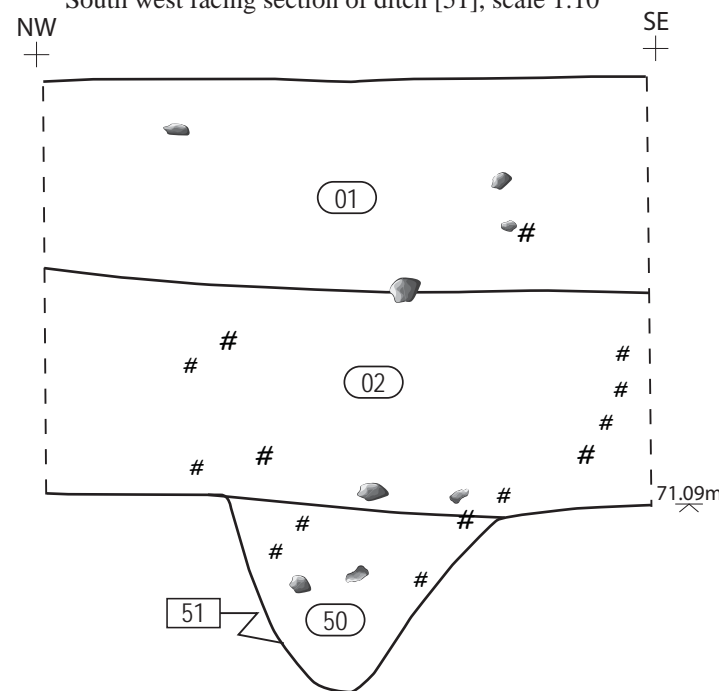


FIGURE 32

South west facing section of ditch [51], scale 1:10



KEY:



-  Stone
-  Charcoal



FIGURE 33

South west facing section of ditch [51], scale 1:10

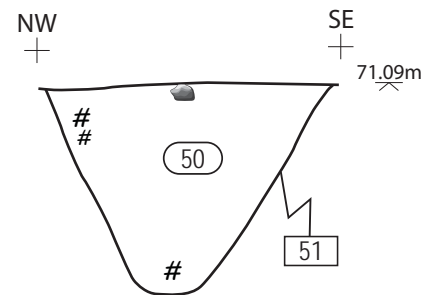


FIGURE 35

North east facing section of pit [57] and ditch [39], scale 1:10

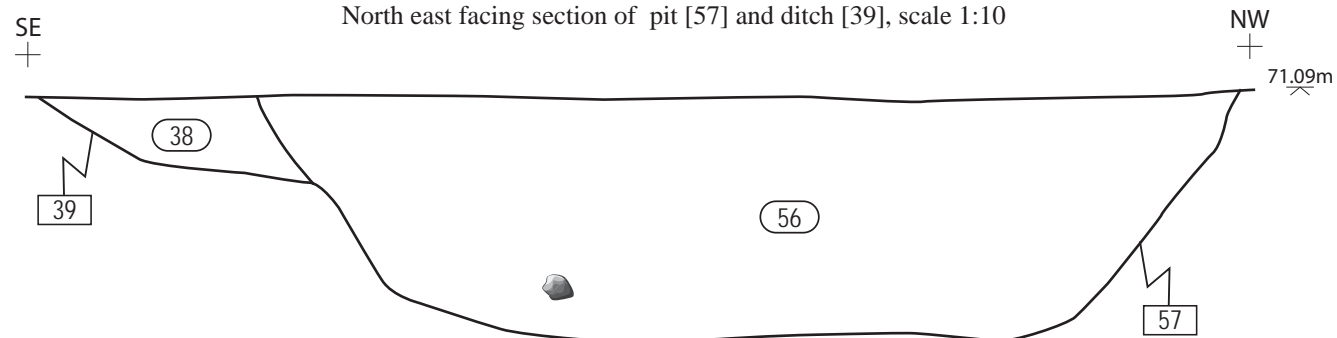


FIGURE 36

South west facing section of pit [41] and gully [39], scale 1:10

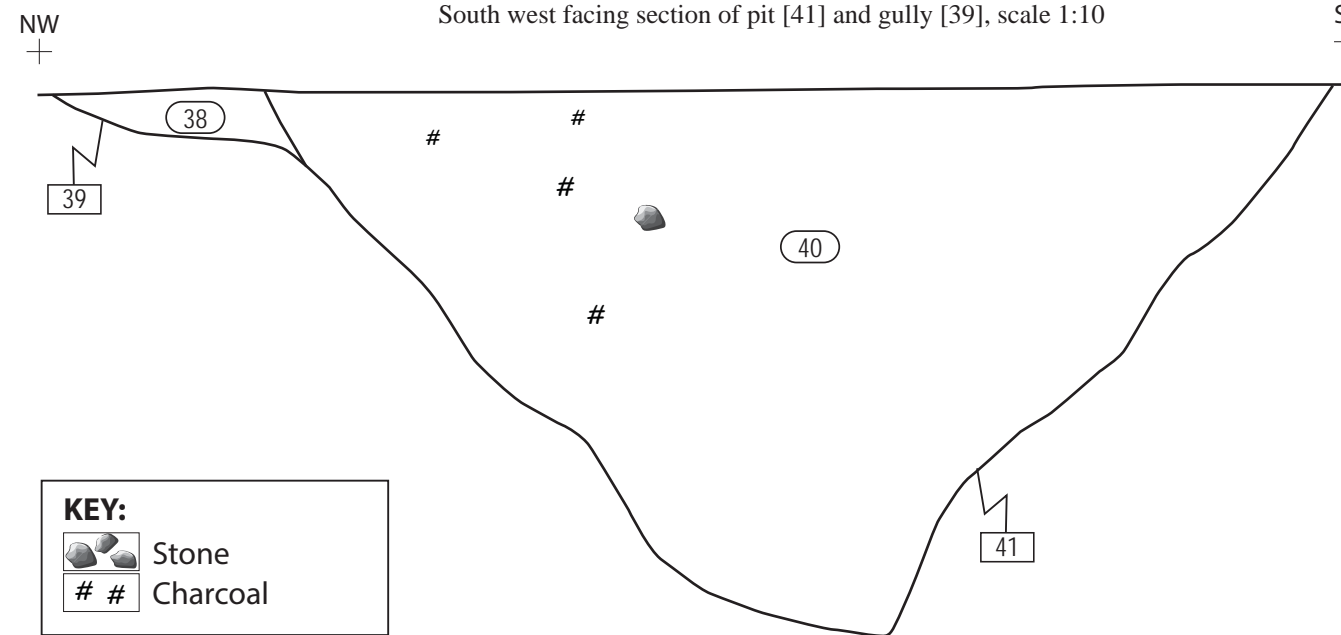


FIGURE 37

North west facing section of ditch [43], scale 1:10

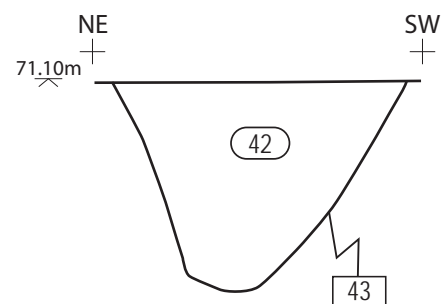


FIGURE 38

South east facing section of ditch [43], scale 1:10

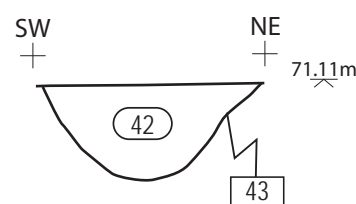


FIGURE 41

South facing section of ditch [47] and gully [51], scale 1:10

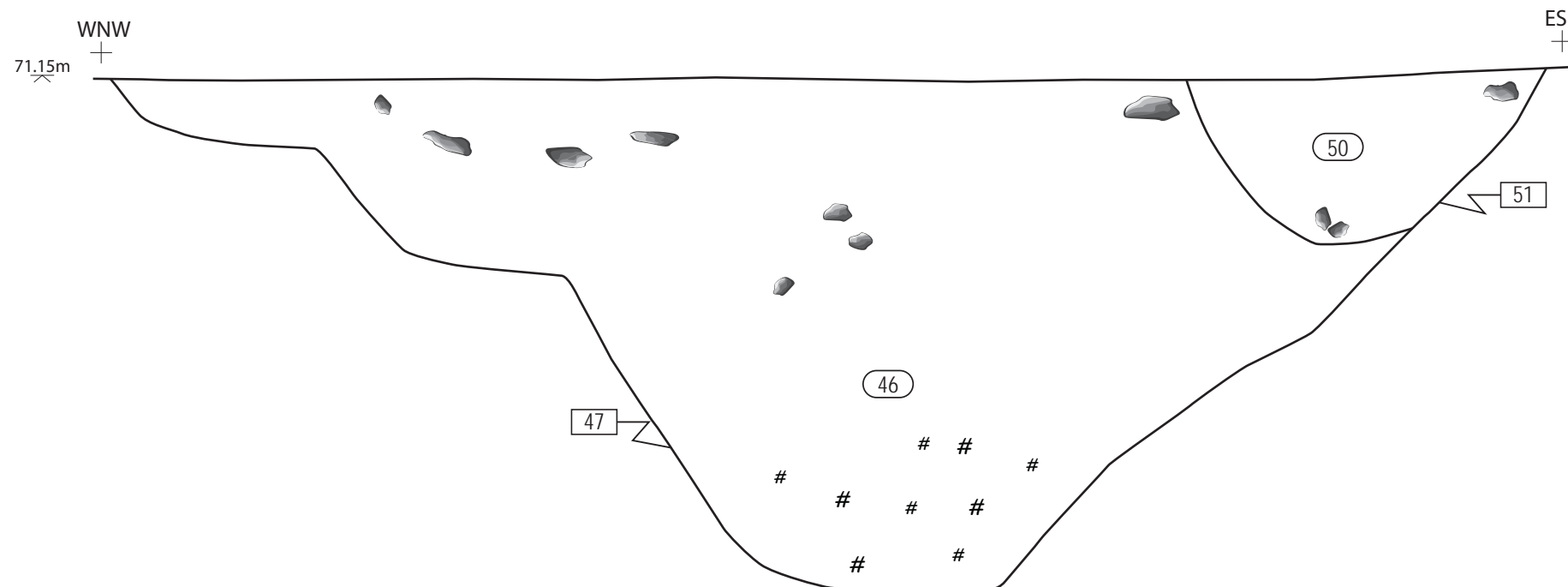


FIGURE 39

South facing section of ditch [53], scale 1:10

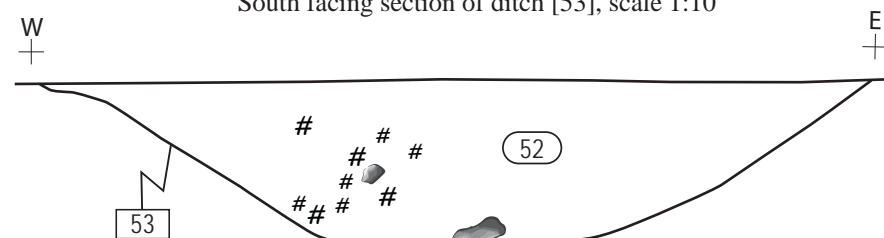


FIGURE 40

North east facing section of ditch [29], scale 1:10

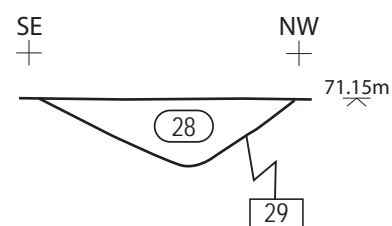


FIGURE 42

North east facing section of ditch [47], scale 1:10

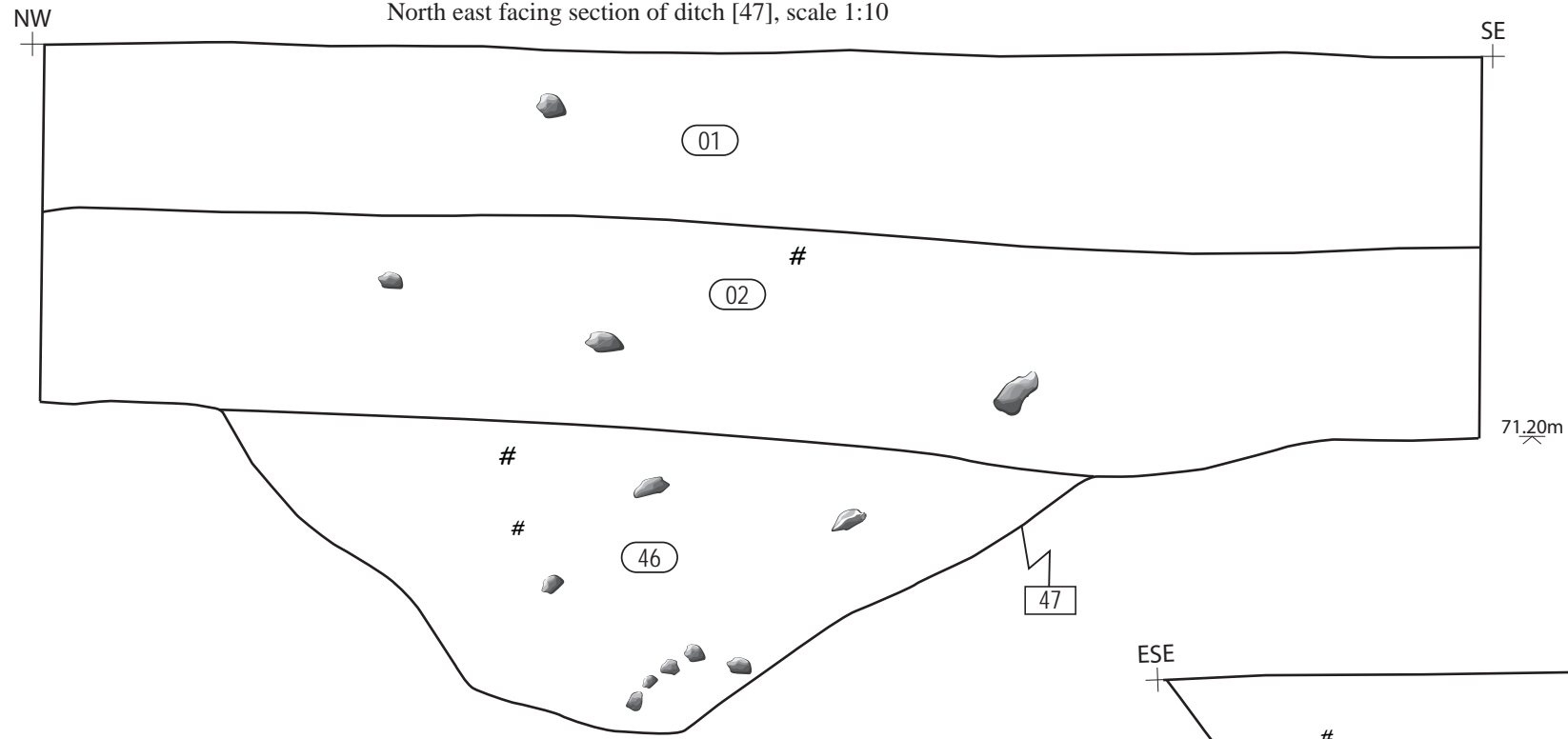


FIGURE 43

North facing section of ditch [47], scale 1:10

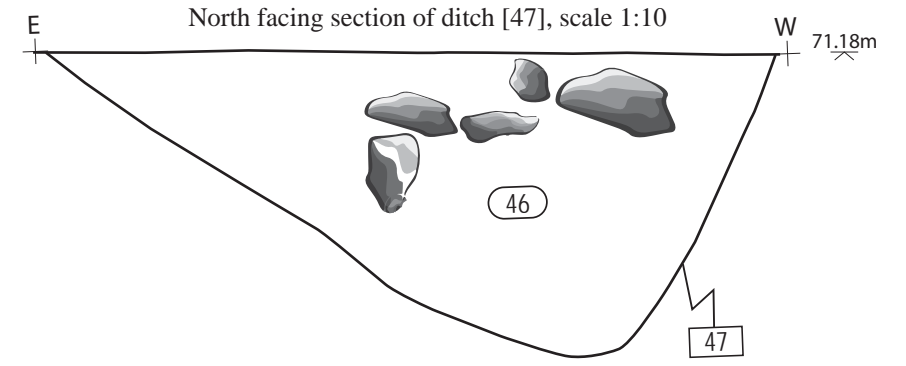
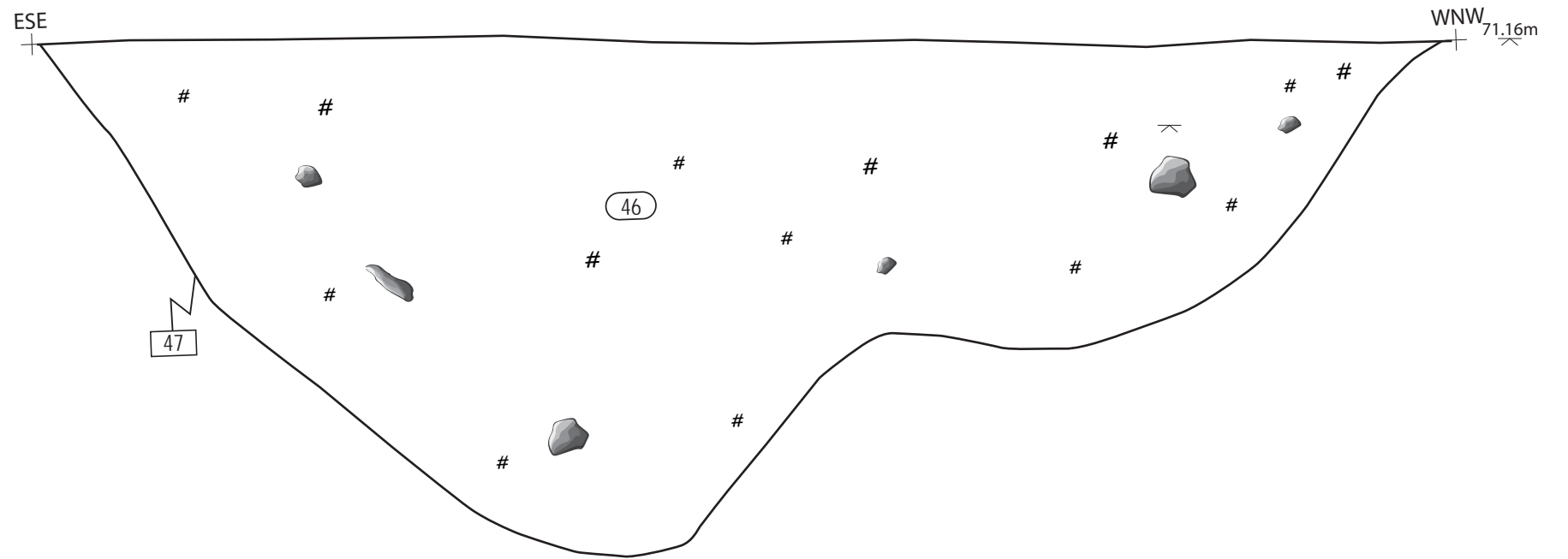


FIGURE 44

North facing section of ditch [47], scale 1:10



KEY:

-  Stone
-  Charcoal



FIGURE 45

East facing section of ditch [47] and [49] scale 1:10

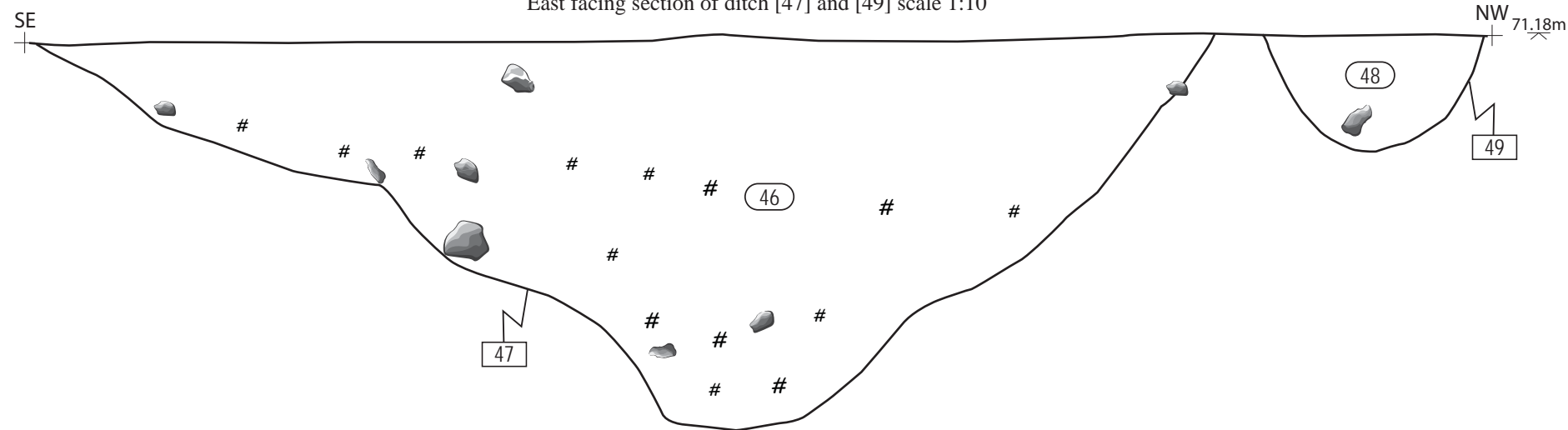


FIGURE 46

South west facing section of ditch [49], scale 1:10

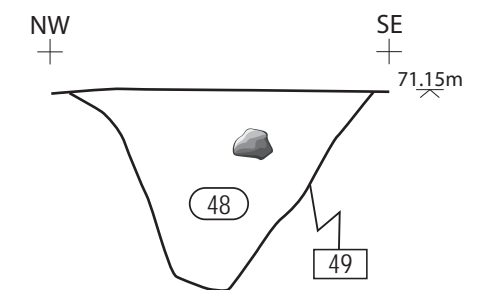




Plate 1. Sub-circular scorched Feature 12 from the south (one-metre scale)



Plate 2. Slot 'C' and Slot 'D' in the background through Ditch 7, showing the 'T' junction with Gully 9 to the left of Slot 'D', looking south, one-metre scale



Plate 3. The five slots ('F', 'E', 'A', 'B', 'C and 'D') through Ditch 7 from the north (one-metre scale)



Plate 4. Slots 'F' and 'E' through Ditch 7, looking north, one-metre scale



Plate 5. Shallow Ditch/Gully 39 (Slots 'D', 'C', 'B', 'A', 'F' and 'E') from the north, with intersecting Pit 41 in the mid-ground (one-metre scale). Well 55 (covered) is in the top left



Plate 6. Composite Gully and Pit 41 cutting Ditch/Gully 39, looking east (one-metre scale)



Plate 7. Pit 57, which cuts intersecting Ditches 09 and 39 (one-metre scale)



Plate 8. Ditch/Gully 9 with the three post pits (CRNs 14, 16 & 37), looking west (one-metre scale)



Plate 9. Shallow Pit 4 from the north, one-metre scale



Plate 10. Shallow Pit 4 from the north with Post pit 31 in the left foreground



Plate 11. Slots 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D' and 'E' (under excavation) through Ditch 47, from the north, with discontinuous Gully 49 just to the west and Gully 51 partly exposed to the east (left), one-metre scale



Plate 12. Gully/shallow ditch 51 from the north with intersecting Ditch 47 and discontinuous Gully 49 to the west (one-metre scale)



Plate 13. Slot 'B' through Ditch 47 showing discontinuous Gully 49 to the west (looking south, one-metre scale)



Plate 14. Slot 'B' through Ditch 47 showing the northern terminal of discontinuous Gully 49 to the northwest (one-metre scale)



Plate 15. Slots 'A' (background) and 'B' (foreground) through Ditch 51, looking north (one-metre scale)



Plate 16. Ditch/Gully 51 from the north with intercutting Ditch 47 to the right



Plate 17. Well 55 following part excavation



Plate 18. Well 55, measuring the excavated depth of the well



Plate 19. Hearth, kiln base or fire site 61 (one-metre scale)



Plate 20. Pit 57, cutting gullies/shallow Ditches 9 & 39 at their intersection, looking south (one-metre scale)



Plate 21. Discontinuous Gully 29 (mid-ground) and part of Gully 18 (foreground) from the south (one-metre scale)



Plate 22. Large Ditch 7, Slot 'D', south-west intervention (one-metre scale)



Plate 23. The site following the completion of excavation, looking southeast



Plate 24. The site following the completion of excavation, looking east



Plate 25. The scorched area (CRN 12) prior to excavation as exposed during the evaluation (one-metre scale)



Plate 26. The scorched area (CRN 12) following half-sectioning as exposed during the evaluation (one-metre scale)