

# Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Wingham Court, Hawarden Place, Canterbury Road, Wingham, Canterbury, Kent

Site Code: HPW-EV-18

NGR Site Centre: 624135 157310

Planning Application Number: DO/17/00387



Report for Environ Communities Limited  
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## **Summary**

*Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) were commissioned by Environ Communities Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Hawarden Place, Canterbury Road, Wingham, Kent. The archaeological works were monitored by the Kent County Council Archaeological Officer.*

*The fieldwork was carried out between April 2018 and June 2018 in accordance with an archaeological specification prepared by KCC (2018) prior to commencement of works, and in discussion with Ben Found, the Senior Archaeological Officer, at KCC.*

*The Archaeological Evaluation consisted of seven trenches, which encountered a relatively common stratigraphic sequence comprising topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology to a depth of approximately 0.6m (7-11m aOD). The archaeological evaluation has demonstrated the presence of archaeological activity in the form of possible agricultural and domestic activity within the extents of the proposed development area. Archaeological features within two positive trenches, include ditches, pits, post holes and irrigation features/bedding/furrows have been attributed to the Medieval period with no pottery finds earlier than c.1200-1259AD and the pottery and tile assemblage indicating continued occupation of the site throughout the 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries.*

*It has therefore been suggested that the proposed development may have an impact on archaeological remains, particularly within the eastern extent of the site. Further archaeological mitigation, should it be necessary, will need to be determined in consultation with KCC and local planning authority.*

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) were commissioned by Environ Communities Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Hawarden Place, Canterbury Road, Wingham, Kent (**Figure 1**). A planning application (DO/17/00386) has been submitted to Dover District Council (DDC) for the development of 15 extra care properties (Use Class C2) comprising of 8no. semi-detached dwellings, 1no. detached dwelling and 6no. apartments; conversion and extension of Goose Barn to provide communal facilities to include manager's office, guest suite and activities room; provision of vehicular and cycle parking together with internal access arrangement works and junction improvements; and associated landscape and tree works.

1.1.2 Archaeological conditions attached to the planning permission are that:

*No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has previously been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The specification shall include any safeguarding measures, identified in the evaluation, as necessary, to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation, as necessary, in accordance with a timetable which has previously been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.*

*Reason: To ensure appropriate assessment of the archaeological implications of any development proposals and the subsequent mitigation of adverse impacts through preservation in situ or by record. These details are required prior to the commencement of the development as they form an intrinsic part of the proposal, the approval of which cannot be disaggregated from the carrying out of the rest of the development.*

(DOV/07/00387, Condition 13, 23/03/2018)

1.1.3 In mitigation of the potential impact that the development may have on the buried archaeological resource, the Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council (KCC), who provides an advisory service to DDC, has requested that the programme of works comprising the archaeological evaluation, which should consist of the excavation of seven archaeological trenches, be followed by appropriate mitigation measures, if considered necessary. A Specification for Archaeological Work (KCC 2018) was issued by Ben Found, KCC Archaeological Officer, in March 2018 and noted the site of the proposed development is situated in an area of archaeological interest. This follows the earlier submission of a Heritage Statement (L-P Archaeology 2015), which supplemented the planning application.

1.1.4 The fieldwork was carried out between April 2018 and June 2018 in accordance with an archaeological specification prepared by KCC (2018) prior to commencement of works, and in discussion with Ben Found, the Senior Archaeological Officer, at KCC.

## **1.2 Site Description and Topography**

1.2.1 The site is centred on NGR 624135 157310, on the urban periphery of Wingham, Kent (Figure 1). The Canterbury Road bounds the site to the west while the eastern boundary is adjacent and parallel to School Lane. To the north residential properties are present with Wingham Primary School forming the southern boundary of the proposed development area.

1.2.2 According to the British Geological Society (BGS (1:50000 map sheet 334), the site lies on Margate Chalk Member sealed by undifferentiated clay and silt Head deposits. The site is located at an elevation between 6m and 13m aOD (above Ordnance Datum).

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 Further details of previous discoveries and investigations within the immediate and wider area may be found in the Kent County Council Historic Environment Record and have been summarised detailed with the Heritage Statement prepared by L-P Archaeology (2015). In addition, the Specification prepared by KCC (2018) emphasises the archaeological potential of the site and surrounding area:

*'The proposed development site lies within the historic town of Wingham, which lies on the ancient route between Richborough/Sandwich and Canterbury. The site lies to the south of St Mary's Church, which is Grade I Listed. The present church is understood to date back to at least the early thirteenth century.'*

*The site lies within the grounds of historic Wingham Court. The manor at Wingham was held by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Wingham was the largest of the archbishop's manors. It was an important stopping-off point between Canterbury and Sandwich. Thomas Beckett is reported to have stayed there in 1170 and many medieval kings were guests of the archbishop. The present Wingham Court occupies the site of the archiepiscopal mansion. The current building dates to fifteenth century, extended in 1574, and re-clad in the early eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Wingham Court and Garden Wall are Grade II\* Listed and there is an adjacent Grade II Listed Barn. Wingham Court and its grounds (including the present site) lie wholly within the Wingham Conservation Area.*

*Immediately to the south and abutting the proposed development site is the Scheduled Monument of Wingham Roman Villa. The villa was initially investigated in the 1880s and again in the mid-1960s when the bath-house complex was examined. The main villa building is thought, although not proven, to lie to the south-west of the bath-house, whilst an ailed building has also been located to the north of the bath-house. As such the precise layout of the villa complex at Wingham is not certain. The excavated evidence suggests that the area of the villa was occupied from the second century AD to at least the middle of the fourth century. Remains associated with the villa and its subsequent use in the early medieval period may extend beyond the scheduled area, potentially into the site in question.*

*Historic maps show the site as having been historically open cultivated land belonging to Wingham Court. At the time of the Wingham Tithe Map the area of the proposed development site is identified as being used for gardens, nursery, vineyard and a shrubbery/plantation. The site forms part of the historic setting of Wingham Court; the historic layout of manor house fronting Canterbury Road, with outbuildings to the rear and open garden/cultivated land to the south survives to the present day. The boundaries of the Wingham Conservation Area reflect this historic pattern, taking in the whole of Wingham Court, including the open area of the proposed development site.*

*A single existing outbuilding (to be retained and referred to as Goose Barn in the planning application documentation) is present within the proposed development area. A building of slightly larger dimensions is shown here on the Tithe Map of 1840, but by the time of the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map a building of similar proportions to that now present is depicted.*

(KCC 2018: Sections 5.2-5.6)

## **2.2 Archaeological Work on the Current Site**

2.2.1 As part of the initial assessment of the site, a Heritage Statement was carried out by L-P Archaeology (2015). The report concluded that the potential for archaeological deposits relating to Roman farming associated with the villa, medieval rubbish pits soil horizons from the vineyard and garden of Wingham Court; 'the character of the buried remains is unknown but, if present, they are likely to be of low or medium significance' (2015: 7.1.3).

## **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

### **3.1 Specific Aims**

3.1.1 The specific aims of the archaeological fieldwork are set out in the Specification (KCC 2018). These were to;

*'to determine whether any archaeological remains survive on site. Assessment of the results should provide guidance on what mitigation measures would be appropriate. Such measures may, for example, include safeguarding measures, further detailed archaeological excavation prior to development and/or an archaeological watching brief during construction work. This specification sets out the requirements for trial trenching on the site only. Further measures will be subject to other documents or specifications which will need to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority.'*

3.1.2 The aims of the archaeological fieldwork were therefore:

- i. To establish the presence or absence of any elements of the archaeological resource, both artefacts and ecofacts of archaeological interest across the area of the development.
- ii. To ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit if possible, character, date and quality of any such archaeological remains by limited sample excavation.
- iii. To determine the state of preservation and importance of the archaeological resource if present and to assess the past impacts on the site and pay particular attention to the character, height/depth below ground level, condition, date and significance of any archaeological deposits.
- iv. In general, the work was to ensure compliance with the archaeological requirement from the Kent County Council Archaeological Officer that an archaeological evaluation to take place as a planning requirement, and to publish the results either on line, or through OASIS and/or in a local journal.

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the methodology set out in the Specification (KCC 2018) and carried out in compliance with the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (CifA 2014).

### **4.2 Fieldwork**

4.2.1 A total of seven evaluation trenches were proposed within the extents of the Site (Figure 2).

4.2.2 Each trench was initially scanned for surface finds prior to excavation. Excavation was carried out using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, removing the overburden to the top of the first recognisable archaeological horizon, under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist.

4.2.3 Where appropriate, trenches, or specific areas of trenches, were subsequently hand-cleaned to reveal features in plan and carefully selected cross-sections through the features were excavated to enable sufficient information about form, development date and stratigraphic relationships to be recorded without prejudice to more extensive investigations, should these prove to be necessary. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with KCC and CifA standards and guidance. A complete photographic record was maintained on site that included working shots; during mechanical excavation, following archaeological investigations and during back filling.

### **4.3 Recording**

4.3.1 A complete drawn record of the evaluation trenches comprising both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections) was undertaken. The plans and sections were annotated with coordinates and aOD heights.

4.3.2 Photographs were taken as appropriate providing a record of excavated features and deposits, along with images of the overall trench to illustrate their location and context. The record also includes images of the Site overall. The photographic record comprises digital photography. A photographic register of all photographs taken is contained within the project archive.

4.3.3 A single context recording system was used to record the deposits. A full list is presented in Appendix 1. Context numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes. Each number has been attributed to a specific trench with the primary number(s) relating to specific trenches (*i.e.* Trench 1, 101, Trench 2, 201+, Trench 3, 301+ etc.).

## **5 RESULTS**

### **5.1 Introduction**

5.1.1 A total of seven evaluation trenches were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision. Where possible (see individual trench results below), trenches were positioned in accordance with the requirements of the KCC Specification. Individual trench results are discussed below.

### **5.2 Stratigraphic Deposit Sequence**

5.2.1 A relatively consistent stratigraphic sequence was recorded across the majority of the Site comprising topsoil which overlay a subsoil which sealed the natural geology.

5.2.2 The topsoil generally consisted of mid brown loam, with moderate roots and occasional small stones which overlay a subsoil comprising firm mid brown clay. This sealed the natural geology which comprised intact Brickearth.

5.2.3 Appendix 1 provides the stratigraphic sequence for all trenches. Figures 1-3 provide site plans, Figures 3-6 illustrates individual trench plans and representative trench sections while Plates 1-12 include selected site photographs.

### **5.3 Archaeological Narrative**

#### *Negative trenches*

5.3.1 Of the seven trenches originally planned five trenches were relocated due to on site hazards and limitations of space (as agreed with KCC). Trenches 2, 4, 5 (Plate 9), 6 and 7 were all blank, with the exception of modern disturbance. The remaining two trenches contained features of archaeological interest and are described in more detail below.

#### *Trench 1 (Figure 4)*

5.3.2 Trench 1 was located within the eastern extent of the site on a NE-SW alignment (Figure 3) and measured 21.35m in length, 1m in width and 0.60m in depth (Figure 4). This trench contained eleven features of archaeological interest, including two linear ditches, [104] and [106], a pit [118], a post hole [123] and seven features interpreted as irrigation gullies, bedding or furrow [108], [110], [112], [114], [116], [125] and [127]. 10 sherds of pottery were retrieved from the contexts 104-127 and date from c.1225-1800AD. Roof tile fragments from this trench have been dated to c.13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. Other finds include 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century glass fragments and wall daub.

5.3.3 The two linear ditches, [104] and [106], both within the north-eastern extent of the trench, contained compacted loam fills (105 and 107) and measured 1.3m and 2m in width respectively. Ditch [104] measured approximately 0.4m in depth with steep sides and a relatively flat base. Ditch [106] was not investigated.

5.3.4 Pit [118] was partially visible with a curvilinear edge and width of approximately 1.8m. Filled with (117), this feature was truncated by ditch [104].

Within the undulated base of furrow [108] the fragment of rectangular post hole was exposed filled by firm mid grey brown clay (122).

5.3.6 All remaining features within this trench have been interpreted as irrigation gullies, bedding or furrow [108], [110], [112], [114], [116], [125] and [127]. All seven features possessed similar characteristic which included a curved bowl-shaped profile (see Appendix 1) and firm mid brown loam fills. Features [1101], [112] and [114] were investigated, the remaining four were left in situ.

#### *Trench 3 (Figure 5)*

5.3.7 Located approximately 20m to the west of Trench 1, within the central eastern extent of the site, Trench 3 contained a pit [308], a post hole [306] and a large pit/ditch [304].

5.3.8 The large pit/ditch [304] was located within the south eastern extent of the trench and had a visible width of 0.9m and length of nearly 10m. The fill (303) consisted of firm, mid orangish brown clayey silt with occasional tile fragments and two roman tesserae. A small patch of daub or crushed brick (311) was recorded as an inclusion within (303).

5.3.9 Partially visible beneath the southern baulk of the trench, post hole [306] measured 0.2m in width with moderately steep sides and a flat base. The single fill consisted of firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks (305).

5.3.10 Directly adjacent, pit [308] was oval in plan with a length of 0.5m and width of 0.23m. the single fill comprised mid orangish brown clayey silt (307).

## **6 FINDS**

### **6.1 Quantification of Archaeological Material**

6.1.1 Small finds include a probable knife blade fragments from Trench 3.

## **7 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

### **7.1 Introduction**

7.1.1 No deposits considered worthy of environmental sampling were present.

### **7.2 Archaeological Narrative**

7.2.1 The archaeological evaluation at Hawarden Place has demonstrated the presence of archaeological activity in the form of possible Medieval agricultural and domestic activity, within the extents of the proposed development area.

7.2.2 The natural geology was encountered at an average depth of approximately 0.6m below the existing ground surface (8-12m aOD), directly underlying a subsoil sealed by the existing topsoil. Cartographic regression suggests that the site has been relatively undisturbed with the Wingham Tithe Map suggesting that the area was used for gardens, nursery, vineyard and a shrubbery/plantation, forming part of the historic setting of Wingham Court. The presence of irrigation features, bedding and furrows within Trench 1 confirmed during the evaluation, would present a probable correlation with such activity.

7.2.3 Some archaeological features within trenches have been precisely dated and with that in mind and with no known modern high impact activity being recorded within the site extents it is plausible to suggest medieval activity may be present, particularly within the eastern extents of the site.

7.2.4 In the event that finished ground levels remain constant, the depth of impact associated with future development is likely to require the excavation of material exceeding 0.60m in depth. In the absence of ground raising, proposed impacts to archaeological deposits throughout the site are expected.

### **7.3 Conclusions**

7.3.1 The archaeological evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the aims and objectives of the Specification. It is suggested that development proposals are likely to impact on archaeological remains. Further archaeological mitigation, should it be necessary, will need to be determined in consultation with KCC and local planning authority.

7.3.2 This evaluation has assessed the archaeological potential of land intended for development. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Archaeological Officer (KCC) of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with any future development proposals.

## **8 ARCHIVE**

### **8.1 General**

- 8.1.1 The Site archive, which will include; paper records, photographic records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 8.1.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises 1 file/document case of paper records & A4 graphics

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

- 9.1.1 SWAT Archaeology would like to thank Environ Communities Limited for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Ben Found Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council, for his assistance and advice.
- 9.1.2 The fieldwork was undertaken by Tim Allen and the site survey and illustrations were produced by Bartek Cichy. Illustrations were produced by Bartek Cichy. This report which was prepared by David Britchfield (MCIfA) and edited by Dr. Paul Wilkinson (MCIfA).

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11 APPENDIX 1 – TRENCH TABLES

Trench 1			
Dimensions (m): 21.35m x 1m Depth: 0.6 Alignment: NE-SW Level at NE end: 12.01m OD Level at SW end: 11.68m OD			
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth(m)
101	Mid compaction, mid brown loam	Top soil	0-0.25
102	Firm compaction, mid brown clay	Sub soil	0.25-0.5
103	Firm compaction, light brown sandy loam with occasional tile, brick and potsherd	Secondary fill of [104]	0.35-0.7
104	Linear ditch, NNW-SSE aligned with moderate sides and flat base. Width: 1.3m	Cut of ditch	0.35-0.7
105	Firm compaction, dark brown sandy loam with occasional brick fragments, chalk and flint	Backfill of [106]	0.35<
106	Linear ditch, NNW-SSE aligned with steep sides. Width: 2m	Cut of ditch Unexcavated	0.35<
107	Firm compaction, mid brown loam	Fill of [108]	0.4-0.75
108	Wide linear, N-S aligned with shallow sides and uneven base. Width: 10m. Filled with (107) and (119) Truncated by ditch [104] and [106]. Feature cuts through post hole [123]	Furrow	0.4-0.75
109	Firm compaction, mid brown loam	Secondary fill of [110]	0.6-0.85
110	Linear gully, N-S aligned with steep sides and concave base. Width: 0.88m. Filled with (109) and (121). Feature is parallel with [108], [112], [114], [116], [125], and [127]	Irrigation gully, Bedding or furrow	0.5-0.85
111	Firm compaction, mid brown loam	Secondary fill of [112]	0.65-0.95
112	Linear gully, N-S aligned with steep sides, gradual break at slope top and concave base. Width: 1.3m. Filled with (111) and (121). Feature is parallel with [108], [110], [114], [116], [125], and [127]	Irrigation gully, Bedding or furrow	0.5-0.95
113	Firm compaction, mid brown loam	Secondary fill of [114]	0.55-0.65
114	Linear gully, N-S aligned with shallow sides, gradual break at slope top and flat base. Width: 1.2m. Filled with (113) and (121). Feature is parallel with [108], [110], [112], [116], [125], and [127]	Irrigation gully, Bedding or furrow	0.5-0.65
115	Firm compaction, mid brown loam	Secondary fill of [116]	0.55<
116	Linear gully, N-S aligned. Width: 1.1m. Filled with (115) and (121). Feature is parallel with [108], [110], [112], [114], [125], and [127]	Irrigation gully, Bedding or furrow Unexcavated	0.55<
117	Firm compaction, light brown sandy loam	Secondary fill of [118]	0.55-0.75
118	Fragment of feature with curvilinear edge. Width: 1.8m. Filled with (117). Feature is truncated by ditch [104]	Pit?	0.55-0.75
119	Firm compaction, mid orange brown clay with frequent decorated bricks.	Top fill of furrow [8] - backfill	0.35-0.55
120	Light brown, brickearth	Natural	0.5<
121	Firm compaction, mid brown loam	Tertiary fill of [108], [110], [112], [114], [125], and [127]	0.4-0.55
122	Firm compaction, mid greyish brown clay	Fill of [123]	0.75<
123	Fragment of rectangular post hole exposed at the base of feature [108]	Cut of post hole	0.75<
124	Firm compaction, mid brown loam	Secondary fill of [125]	0.55<

125	Linear gully, N-S aligned. Width: 1.1m. Filled with (124) and (121). Feature is parallel with [108], [110], [112], [114], [116], and [127]	Irrigation gully, Bedding or furrow Unexcavated	0.55<
126	Firm compaction, mid brown loam	Secondary fill of [127]	0.55<
127	Linear gully, N-S aligned. Width: >1 m. Filled with (126) and (121). Feature is parallel with [108], [110], [112], [114], [116], and [125]	Irrigation gully, Bedding or furrow Unexcavated	0.55<

<b>Trench 2</b>	Dimensions (m): 19m x 1m Depth: 0.6 Alignment: NW-SE Level at NW end: 10.53m OD Level at SE end: 10.55m OD		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Depth(m)</b>
201	Mid compaction, mid brown loam	Top soil	0-0.25
202	Firm compaction, mid brown clay	Sub soil	0.25-0.5
203	Modern rubble	Backfill of [204]	0.25<
204	Fragment of large pit exposed at the trench end. Steep side partially exposed in section. Width >1.2m	Modern pit Unexcavated	0.25<
205	Light brown, brickearth	Natural	0.5<

<b>Trench 3</b>	Dimensions (m): 19.7m x 1m Depth: 0.6 Alignment: WNW-ESE Level at WNW end: 11.05m OD Level at ESE end: 11.20m OD		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Depth(m)</b>
301	Mid compaction, mid brown loam	Top soil	0-0.4
302	Firm compaction, mid brown clay	Sub soil	0.4-0.6
303	Firm compaction, mid orangish brown clayey silt with occ. tile fragments and two roman tesserae	Secondary fill of [304]	0.6-1.1
304	Fragment of large pit exposed. Steep side and flat base partially exposed in section. Width >1.2m. Filled with (303) and (311)	Large pit or ditch	0.6-1.1
305	Firm compaction, mid greyish brown silty clay with freq. charcoal flecks	Secondary fill of [306]	0.6-0.7
306	Half oval exposed with moderate sides and flat base. Feature was 0.2m wide. Filled with (305).	Cut of post hole	0.6-0.7
307	Firm compaction, mid orangish brown clayey silt.	Secondary fill of [306]	0.6-0.78
308	Oval pit with moderate/steep sides and flat base. Feature measured 0.23m by 0.5 m. Filled with (307)	Cut of pit	0.6-0.78
309	Firm compaction, dark brown silty clay with freq. brick, scrap iron and plastic	Backfill of modern ditch [310]	0.4<
310	Modern N-S aligned ditch. Feature was 1.3m wide and filled with (309)	Cut of modern ditch Unexcavated	0.4<
311	Small patch of daub or crushed bricks	Backfill of [304]	0.6-0.7
312	Light brown, brickearth	Natural	0.6<
313	Firm compaction, mid greyish brown clayey silt with freq tile fragments and large stones	Secondary fill of [306]	0.65-0.95
314	Partially exposed large pit with steep sides and flat base. Filled with (313). Feature was 3m wide.	Cut of pit	0.65-0.95

<b>Trench 4</b>	Dimensions (m): 19.5m x 1m Depth: 0.6 Alignment: E-W Level at E end: 10.91m OD Level at W end: 10.55m OD		
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Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth(m)
401	Mid compaction, mid brown loam	Top soil	0-0.35
402	Firm compaction, mid brown clay	Sub soil	0.35-0.5+
403	Modern rubble	Backfill of [404]	0.35<
404	Fragment of large pit exposed at the trench end. Steep side partially exposed in section. Width >0.6m	Cut of modern ditch Unexcavated	0.35<

Trench 5	Dimensions (m): 6.5m x 1m Depth: 0.6 Alignment: E-W Level at E end: 8.95m OD Level at W end: 9.85m OD		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth(m)
501	Mid compaction, mid brown loam	Modern soil	0-0.1
502	Firm compaction, mid brown clay silt	Sub soil	0.25-0.5
503	Modern aggregate	layer	0.1-0.25
504	Light brown, brickearth	Natural	0.5<

Trench 6	Dimensions (m): 20.16m x 1m Depth: 0.6 Alignment: NNE-SSW Level at NNE end: 9.86m OD Level at SSW end: 9.77m OD Trench truncated by E-W aligned water main		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth(m)
601	Mid compaction, mid brown loam	Modern soil	0-0.3
602	Firm compaction, mid brown clay silt	Sub soil	0.3-0.6
603	Firm compaction, mid brown clay silt with frequent oyster shell, animal bones and occ. tiles	layer	0.3-0.5
604	Stiff orangish brown clay with round pebbles	Natural	0.3<

Trench 7	Dimensions (m): 20.16m x 1m Depth: 0.6 Alignment: NE-SW Level at NE end: 8.8m OD Level at SW end: 8.79m OD		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth(m)
701	tarmac	Tennis court surface	0-0.1
702	aggregate	Bedding for (601)	0.1-0.3
703	Firm compaction, mid brown clayey loam	Buried modern topsoil	0.3-0.5
704	Stiff orangish brown clay with round pebbles	Natural	0.5<



*Plate 1 Pit [104] and Ditch [120], viewed from the west*



*Plate 2 Trench 2, viewed from the east*



*Plate 3 Trench 4, viewed from the west*



*Plate 4 Trench 5, viewed from the west*



*Plate 5 Trench 6, viewed from the north*



*Plate 6 Trench 7, viewed from the east*



*Plate 7 Pit [308], viewed from the north*



*Plate 8 Feature [314], viewed from the west. Note: Daub fill (311) in the foreground*



*Plate 9 Evaluation Slot into [304] (303), viewed from the south*



*Plate 10 Evaluation Slot into [304] (303), viewed from the east*

## THE DATING AND ASSESSMENT OF THE CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE FROM :

### SWALE AND THAMES ARCHAEOLOGY EXCAVATION AT :

'HP', Wingham Evaluation 2018 (HPW-EV-18)

## ASSESSMENT

### Synopsis

1 – Small multi-category multi-period assemblage dominated by roof-tile fragments.

2 – As recovered, no ceramic or other finds dating earlier than **c.1200/1225 AD**

3 – In terms of determining the degree of on-site activity, the roof-tile is more useful than the pottery with **pre-C16/C17 AD** Post Medieval tile recovered from all contexts except *Trench 6 Context 6*. Overall, the range of Canterbury tile types indicates continued occupation throughout the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Rather like the thin spread of ceramic representing these periods, the tile fragments are mostly moderate-sized and mostly only slightly worn. The few Post-Medieval tile fragments are generally small and rather worn. The smaller quantity of purely C13 AD tile is generally more worn than the C14-C15 AD elements – and probably represent no more than sporadic losses occasioning the need for replacements. However the higher quantity of later elements and their better condition *could* indicate a phase of demolition and/or structural modification at some point during the sixteenth century.

4 – The fragment of 'Delft'/tin-glazed earthenware wall tile from *Trench 1 Context 3+17* suggests a moderately prosperous household.

5 – Nothing obviously later than **c.1775/1850 AD** recovered.

### Relative academic value

As recovered there is nothing particularly noteworthy within the overall assemblage. All pre-Post Medieval pottery and tile finds were obtained from Canterbury, and those of later date are typical of the range available to most seventeenth century and later home owners.

## APPENDIX 1 : CONTEXT-BASED QUANTIFICATION AND DATING CATALOGUE

Primary quantification : 11 sherds (weight : 128gms)

Period codes employed :

M = Medieval  
LM = Late Medieval  
PM = Post-Medieval  
LPM = Late Post-Medieval

## **Context dating**

### *Trench 1*

**Context : 104-127** – 10 sherds (weight : 126gms)

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

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1275/1300-1350 AD emphasis)

1 M>LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1350-1375/1400 AD emphasis)

2 PM ?Wealden-type orange fine sandy ware (c.1600/1625-1650 AD emphasis; **same vessel**)

1 PM Kentish red earthenware (c.1600/1625-1650 AD emphasis)

1 PM Kentish red earthenware (c.1675/1700-1750 AD emphasis)

1 LPM Kentish red earthenware (c.1750-1775/1800 AD emphasis *probably*)

2 LPM Midlands/NE England iron-glazed (black) red earthenware (c.1775-1900 AD range)

*Comment* : Mostly fairly small-moderate sized body and base sherd elements. None seriously worn (even the Medieval material) except one small seriously worn C17 or more probably C18 AD element.

**Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1225/1250 AD**

**Likely end-date : Uncertain – but post-c.1800 AD**

## **APPENDIX 2 : CATALOGUE OF AS-DELIVERED OTHER FINDS**

### *Glass*

#### **Trench 1 :**

**Context : 118** –

1 fragment (weight : 4gms) – small, pale olive-green metal, blown horizontally alternating ‘polished’ and matt banding, bottle glass probably, date uncertain but *probably* LC18.C19 AD, no patina, chipped.

### *Iron*

**Context : 305** –

2 fragments (weight : 33gms) – very heavily corroded probable knife-blade fragments. Date uncertain but unlikely earlier than C13 AD

*Roof-tile*

**Trench 1 :**

**Context : 118–**

3 fragments (weight : 127gms) –

1 x M, moderate-sized, no edges remnant, lower side sanded, upper rough, low-fired brown-pink sandy Canterbury Tyler Hill fabric, mid-later C13 AD, fairly worn

1 x M, large, part one edge remnant, underside sanded, upper wiped longitudinally, oxidised, pale orange sandy Canterbury Tyler Hill fabric, LC13-C14 AD, chipped, only slightly worn.

1 x LM, fairly small, no edges remnant, sanded underside, wiped topside, partially oxidised, hard-fired partially fused sandy Canterbury Tyler Hill fabric, M-LC15 AD, near-fresh

**Context : 104 –**

9 fragments (weight : 197gms) –

1 x M, fairly small, no edges remnant, split, low-fired brown-pink sandy Canterbury Tyler Hill fabric, mid-later C13 AD, moderately worn.

3 x M, moderate-sized, one with part one edge remnant, sanded undersides, wiped uppers, oxidised pale pink-brown to orange sandy Canterbury Tyler Hill fabric, LC13-C14 AD, slightly worn or near-fresh.

3 x LM, moderate-sized, all with part one edge remnant, 1 with part round peg-hole, sanded undersides, wiped uppers, 2 x oxidised, 1 reduced, hard-fired fairly fused Canterbury Tyler Hill fabrics, C15 AD, chipped, slightly worn.

2 x PM, small, no edges remnant, sanded undersides, smoothed uppers, oxidised, Kentish red, LC16-C17 AD, chipped, slightly worn

**Trench 3 :**

**Context : 308 –**

3 fragments (weight : 16gms) –

1 x M, small, no edges remnant, low-fired pale brown sandy Canterbury Tyler Hill fabric, E-M C13 AD, worn.

2 x PM, small, no edges remnant, one split, oxidised, Kentish red, LC16>C17 AD, slightly worn

*Wall daub*

**Trench 1 :**

**Context : 116–**

1 fragment (weight : 11gms) – fairly small, wall body (no surfaces), fine silty orange-brown matrix with rare marl pellets, shell/chalk and copper/iron dross grains, fairly worn. Uncertain date, but the range of inclusions suggests Medieval rather than later.

**Analyst :** N.Macpherson-Grant (6.2018)



Figure 1: Site location map, scale 1:10000.

# OS Plan Colour



Figure 2: Trench location in relation to OS map

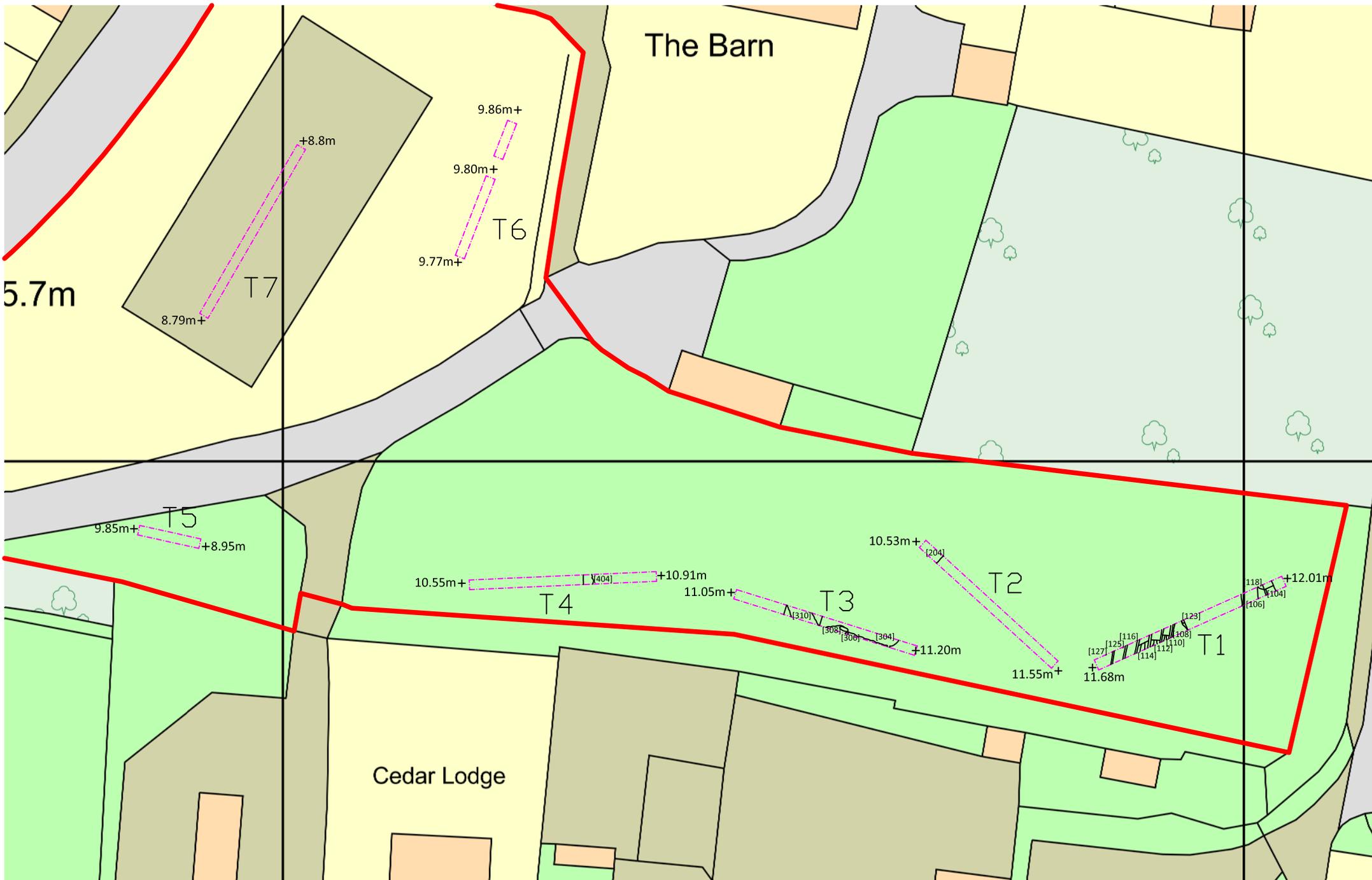
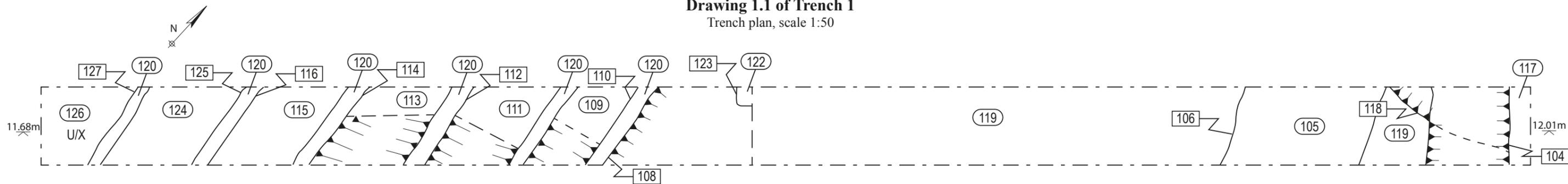


Figure 3: Trench location in relation to OS map



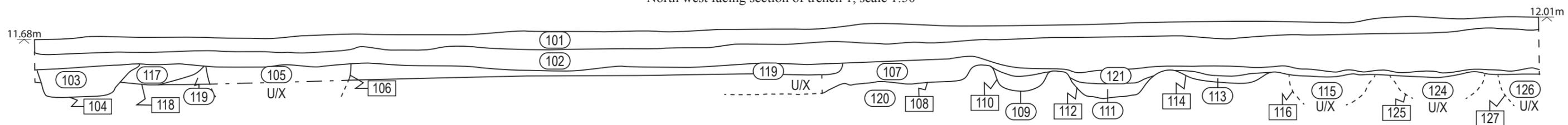
**Drawing 1.1 of Trench 1**

Trench plan, scale 1:50



**Drawing 1.2 of Trench 1**

North west facing section of trench 1, scale 1:50



**Drawing 2.1 of Trench 2**

Trench plan, scale 1:50



**Drawing 2.2 of Trench 2**

South facing section of trench 2, scale 1:50

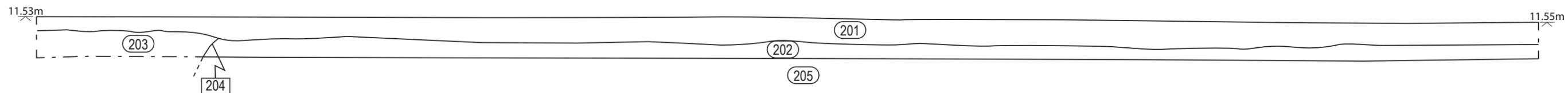
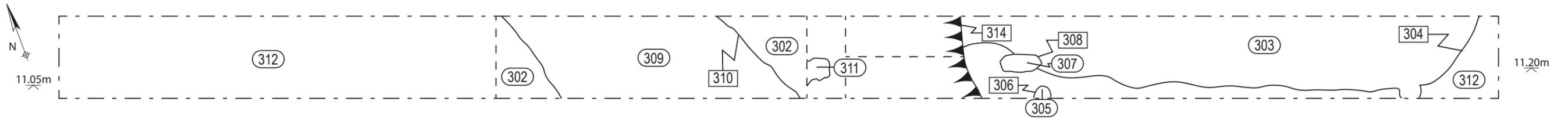


Figure 4: Drawings of trench 1 and 2

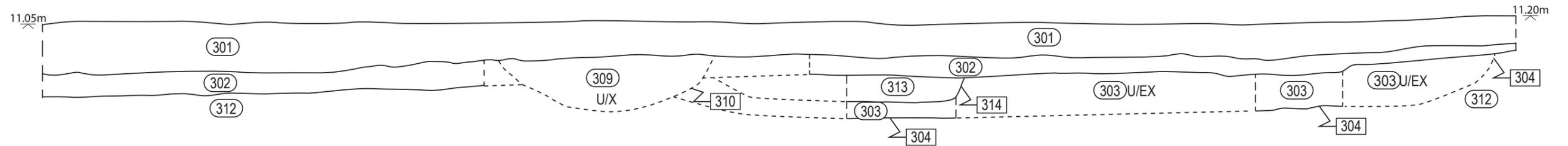
**Drawing 3.1 of Trench 3**

Trench plan, scale 1:50



**Drawing 3.2 of Trench 3**

South facing section of trench 3, scale 1:50



**Drawing 3.3 of Trench 3**

Plan of pit, scale 1:10



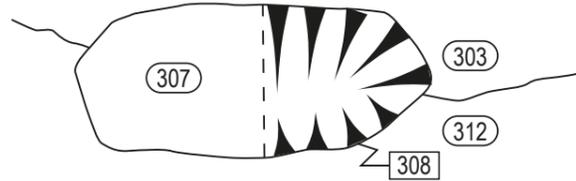
**Drawing 3.4 of Trench 3**

North facing section of pit, scale 1:10



**Drawing 3.5 of Trench 3**

Plan of pit, scale 1:10



**Drawing 3.6 of Trench 3**

East facing section of pit, scale 1:10



**Drawing 4.1 of Trench 4**

Trench plan, scale 1:50



**Drawing 4.2 of Trench 4**

South facing section of trench 4, scale 1:50

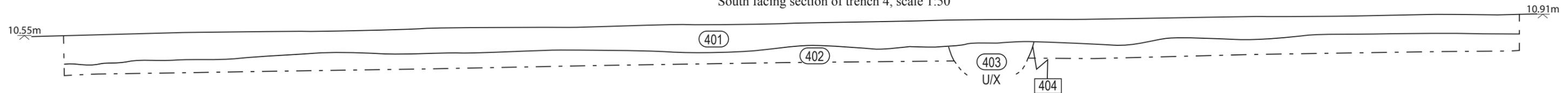
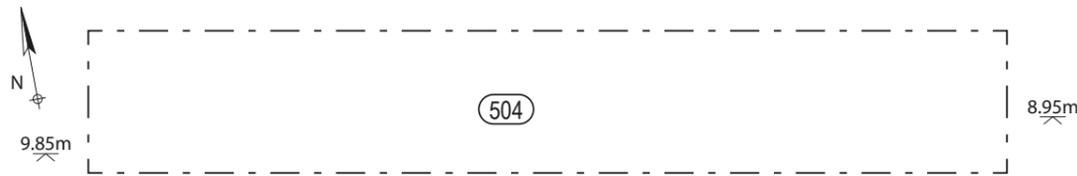
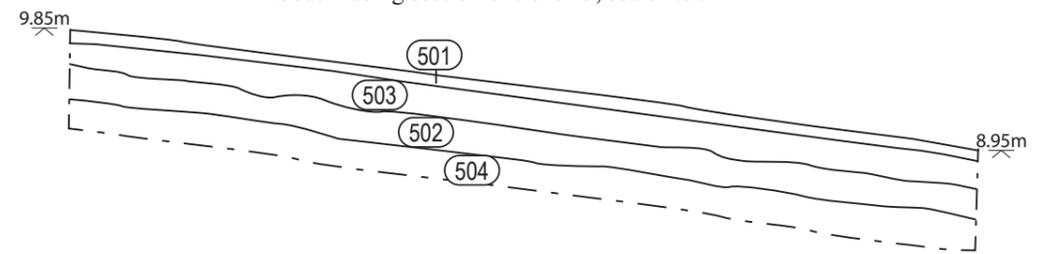


Figure 5: Drawings of trench 3 and 4

**Drawing 5.1 of Trench 5**  
Trench plan, scale 1:50



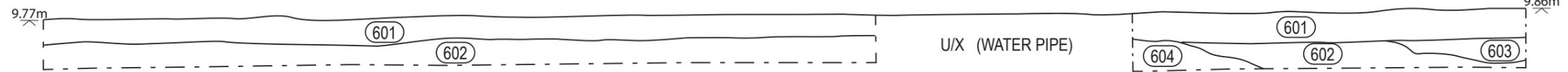
**Drawing 5.2 of Trench 5**  
South facing section of trench 5, scale 1:50



**Drawing 6.1 of Trench 6**  
Trench plan, scale 1:50



**Drawing 6.2 of Trench 6**  
East facing section of trench 6, scale 1:50



**Drawing 7.1 of Trench 7**  
Trench plan, scale 1:50



**Drawing 7.2 of Trench 7**  
East facing section of trench 7, scale 1:50

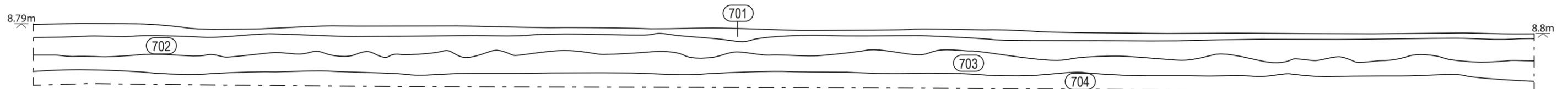


Figure 6: Drawings of trench 5, 6 and 7