

# **Archaeological Excavations of Land at the Former White Horse Public House Site, The Street, Stoke, Kent - Post Excavation Assessment**

NGR Site Centre: 582224 175187

Planning Application Numbers: MC/21/0192

Site Code: WHS-EX-22



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SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

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## Contents

1	INTRODUCTION .....	7
1.1	Project background.....	7
1.2	Planning background .....	8
1.3	Site Description and Topography .....	9
2	Archaeological and historical background .....	9
2.1	Introduction .....	9
2.2	Historic Environment Record (HER).....	10
2.2	Recent investigations in the area .....	11
2.3	Archaeological Evaluation (SWAT Archaeology 2022) .....	11
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES .....	12
3.1	Primary Aims.....	12
4	METHODOLOGY.....	13
4.1	Archaeological Excavation .....	13
4.2	Archaeological Watching Brief .....	15
4.3	Monitoring.....	15
4.4	Recording.....	15
4.5	Project timetable, project management and staff structure .....	16
5	Results - ARCHAEOLOGICAL Excavation .....	17
5.1	Introduction .....	17
5.2	Stratigraphic Deposit Sequence .....	18
5.3	Period 1 - Prehistoric (Figure 7) Area A .....	19
5.4	Area B .....	19
5.5	Period 2 - Medieval (Figure 7+8) .....	19
5.6	Area A .....	19
5.7	Area B .....	20
5.8	Period 3 - Post-Medieval and Modern (Figure7+8) Area A .....	22
5.9	Area B .....	23
5.10	Undated Area A.....	25
5.11	Area B .....	25
6	Results - ARCHAEOLOGICAL Watching Brief.....	25
6.1	Introduction .....	25
7	FINDS .....	29

7.1	Introduction .....	29
7.2	Ceramic Assessment – (Appendix C) .....	29
7.3	Oyster Assessment .....	29
7.4	Lithics Assessment .....	30
7.5	Small Finds Assessment .....	30
7.6	Faunal Assessment .....	31
8	ENvironmental (macrobotanical and charcoal) Assessment (Appendix D).....	34
8.1	Introduction .....	34
8.2	Methods.....	34
8.3	Results of the Assessment .....	35
8.4	Discussion .....	35
8.5	Recommendations.....	35
9	DISCUSSION .....	36
9.1	Introduction .....	36
9.2	Prehistoric.....	36
9.3	Medieval .....	36
9.4	Post-Medieval.....	37
10	STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ANALYSIS.....	38
10.1	Introduction .....	38
10.2	Stratigraphic Potential.....	38
10.3	Artefact/Environmental Potential .....	40
10.4	Summary.....	40
11	UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN .....	41
11.1	Introduction .....	41
11.2	Revised Research Aims .....	41
12	RESOURCES AND PUBLICATION.....	41
12.1	Introduction .....	41
12.2	Final Analysis Report.....	42
12.3	Archaeologia Cantiana.....	42
12.4	Personnel .....	42
12.5	Timetable and Task List .....	43
13	ARCHIVE.....	44
13.1	General .....	44
14	REFERENCES.....	44
14.1	Bibliography .....	44
14.2	Online References.....	46
15	Appendix A – Archive Index.....	47

16	Appendix B – Spot dating GROUPS.....	48
17	Appendix C - Quantification and spot-dating of the pottery assemblage.....	51
17.1	Methodology .....	51
17.2	Period Codes employed.....	51
17.3	Abbreviations.....	51
17.4	Catalogue: Quantification and spot-dating of the pottery, with notes.....	52
19	Appendix D – Environmental Data .....	64
20	Plates .....	65
	.....	65

## Tables

Table 1	Archaeological Documentation and Events.....	7
Table 2	Historic Environment Record listing within a 500m radius of the site .....	11
Table 3	Chronology Guide .....	18
Table 4	Plot 1 Stratigraphic sequences identified in Representative Sections RS7-RS8 (0.00 = c.18.43m aOD) .....	26
Table 5	Plot 2 Stratigraphic sequences identified in Representative Sections RS1 -RS2 (0.00 = c.18.19m aOD) .....	27
Table 6	Plot 3 Stratigraphic sequences identified in Representative Sections RS3 -RS4 (0.00 = c.17.76m aOD) .....	27
Table 7	Plot 4 Stratigraphic sequences identified in Representative Sections RS5 -RS6 (0.00 = c.17.47m aOD) .....	28
Table 8	Number of Taxa to Feature and Context. ....	31
Table 9	Taxa and Skeletal Element to Feature and Context. ....	32
Table 10	Taxa to skeletal element, side and fusion. ....	33
Table 11	cattle metrics .....	33
Table 12	Sheep metrics .....	34
Table 13	List of Contributing Personnel .....	43
Table 14	Publication Task List .....	44
Table 15	Flot contents from the bulk environmental sample from White Horse Stone .....	64

## Plates

Plate 1	Drone photo of Area A. ....	65
Plate 2	Drone photo of Area B. ....	65



Plate 3 Drone photo of PDA. ....	66
Plate 4 Plan of Pit [1009]. ....	66
Plate 5 Plan of Linears [1023], [1025], and [1027], and Pit [1029]. ....	67
Plate 6 Plan of Pit/s [1019]. ....	67
Plate 7 Plan of Pits [1039] and [1044]. ....	68
Plate 8 Plan of Pit [1039], Path/Foundation [1042], and Pit [1044]. ....	68
Plate 9 Section of Feature [1054] and Pit [1056]. ....	69
Plate 10 Section of Pit/s [1019]. ....	69
Plate 11 Section of possible clay extraction pit [1013]. ....	70
Plate 12 Plot 1, viewed from the west ....	70
Plate 13 Plot1, viewed from the south. ....	71
Plate 14 Aerial view of Plots 2-3, taken obliquely from the northeast. ....	71
Plate 15 Representative Section RS1, viewed from the north. ....	72
Plate 16 Representative Section RS2, viewed from the east. ....	72
Plate 17 Representative Section RS3, viewed from the north. ....	73
Plate 18 Representative Section RS4, viewed from the east. ....	73
Plate 19 Representative Section RS 5, viewed from the north. ....	74
Plate 20 Representative Section RS6, viewed from the east. ....	74

## Figures

Figure 1	Site Location Plan
Figure 2	Site Plan
Figure 3	Areas of Excavation
Figure 4	Area A North Site Plan
Figure 5	Area B South Site Plan
Figure 6	Sections 1-15 (Odd Nos Only)
Figure 7	Sections 17-21 (Odd Nos Only)
Figure 8	Sections 23, 24, 26
Figure 9	Sections 28, 30, 32, 34
Figure 10	Archaeological Watching Brief
Figure 11	Historical map overlay (1888-1913)
Figure 12	Proposed Development Plan

## ***Abstract***

*Swale and Thames Company (SWAT Archaeology) were commissioned by Urban and Rural Limited to undertake a Strip, Map and Sample (SMS) excavation and watching brief on land at the former White Horse Public House, The Street, Stoke, Kent. The archaeological programme was monitored by the Principal Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council.*

*The archaeological excavation, consisting of two SMS areas covering the footprint of the proposed dwellings, recorded three periods of historical activity on the site including an isolated Middle Bronze Age – Early Iron Age linear feature, a number of medieval discrete features and post-medieval features associated with the two construction phases and use of the public house that is situated within the proposed development area.*

*The archaeological excavation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives, laid out in the specification, to reveal the presence of additional elements of the archaeological resource and to ascertain the character, date and quality of those archaeological remains. Recommendations for publication have been provided within this report. All future works will be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Client and Kent Council Heritage & Conservation.*

## ***Acknowledgements***

SWAT Archaeology would like to thank Urban and Rural LTD for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Simon Mason, Principal Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council, for his advice and assistance.

## ***Contributors***

Dan Worsley MA supervised the archaeological fieldwork. Jonny Madden of Digitise This produced the site survey and Digitise this and Ravelin Archaeological Services produced the illustrations. This report was written and compiled by Dan Worsley MA and contributed by Matthew Goulden MA and edited by Dr Paul Wilkinson MCIfA. The pottery analysis was undertaken by Paul Hart, the small finds by Simon Holmes, the faunal assessment by Carol White and the environmental assessment was provided by the University of Reading (QUEST).

David Britchfield BA (Hons) MCIfA (Ravelin Archaeological Services) prepared the revised Version v02 report in accordance with KCC requirements.

# Archaeological Excavations of Land at the Former White Horse Public House Site,

## The Street, Stoke, Kent Post Excavation Assessment

NGR Site Centre: 582224 175187

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Archaeological Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) were contracted by Urban and Rural LTD to conduct an archaeological excavation and watching brief of land at the former White Horse Public House, The Street, Stoke, Kent (NGR) 582224 175187 (Figure 1), following the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by SWAT in September 2021 (Britchfield 2021). The excavation was conducted under the direction of Dr Paul Wilkinson (SWAT Archaeology) in June 2022, in accordance with requirements set out in the written scheme of investigation (SWAT 2022) and in discussion with the Principal Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council (Heritage & Conservation).

<b>Task</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Personnel/Company</b>
Submission of the WSI for an Archaeological Evaluation	10 <sup>th</sup> May 2021	SWAT Archaeology
Archaeological Evaluation Fieldwork	27 <sup>th</sup> -29 <sup>th</sup> September 2021	SWAT Archaeology
Archaeological Evaluation Report	28 <sup>th</sup> January 2022 (Version v02)	SWAT Archaeology Document Reference 32760.01
Submission of the WSI for the Archaeological Investigations	4 <sup>th</sup> February 2022	SWAT Archaeology
Archaeological Investigation (Targeted SMS)	Excavation June 2022	SWAT Archaeology
Archaeological Watching Brief	26/07/2023, 28/07/2023, 31/07/2023 and 02/08/2023	SWAT Archaeology
Archaeological Assessment Report	This report	SWAT Archaeology

*Table 1 Archaeological Documentation and Events*

1.1.2 The archaeological excavation formed part of a programme of archaeological works associated

with the planning application MC/21/0192 (see below), submitted Medway Council (MC) for the redevelopment of the site, as set out in Table 1 above. The archaeological investigation of the development area has been carried out in multiple phases; beginning with an archaeological evaluation conducted by SWAT Archaeology in September 2021. During this, four trenches were excavated within the development area. A total of eight features; seven ditches and one pit, were recorded across three of the trenches. The evaluation suggested three phases of activity of site; the first associated with the latter Prehistoric Middle Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, the second spanning 11-12th century and the third being 16th-17th century.

1.1.3 Following the results of this evaluation, it was requested by the Principal Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council (KCC) that a targeted excavation covering the footprints of the proposed dwellings prior to the development starting, as well as a watching brief during the excavation of foundation trenches be undertaken.

1.1.4 This report details the assessment of the excavation and the watching brief.

## **1.2 Planning background**

1.2.1 Planning Application MC/21/0192 was submitted to Medway Council for the demolition on an existing site outbuilding together with the subsidiary side and rear projections of the former Public House and construction of a two-storey extension to the side/rear to facilitate conversion of the building into a dwelling along with the construction of four detached dwellings and associated parking. Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation (KCC), who provide an archaeological advisory service to Medway Council, requested that a programme of archaeological works took place in advance of any development work, in accordance with a written specification. A Condition of Archaeological Works was attached to the Outline Planning Permission Notice, and it was:

*‘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 (involving archaeological evaluation (trial trenching)) in accordance with a written specification, timetable and scope of mitigation measures) that has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Reason: To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded, in accordance with Policy BNE21 of the Medway Local Plan 2003’. (MC/21/0192, Condition 6, 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021)*

1.2.2 Following results of the evaluation it was decided by the Principal Heritage Officer that in order to mitigate the impact of proposed development on exposed archaeological remains, a programme of targeted excavation and investigation was required. The programme of work aimed to preserve, by record, archaeological features present within the extent of the proposed development site in areas where archaeological impact was considered high. This work was carried out in June 2022 by SWAT Archaeology in accordance with the requirements set out within the written scheme of investigation (WSI) (SWAT Archaeology 2022) and in discussion with the Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council.

1.2.3 Additionally, to the targeted strip, map and sample excavation, a watching brief was proposed in the specification (Section 4.2 SWAT Archaeology 2022) with the purpose of monitoring the excavation of foundation trenches, services, access, and landscaping in case any additional archaeological features or deposits are impacted by this work. Results from the Watching Brief are detailed in this report. The WSI states that should unexpectedly complex and widespread archaeological remains be revealed, the client and Principal Archaeological officer at Kent County Council will be informed in order that the provisions laid out in the method statement may be revised.

### **1.3 Site Description and Topography**

1.3.1 The site is centered on NGR 582224 175187 and is situated on vacant ground of approximately 1,750 square metres in area, located adjacent and to the west of The Street (Figure 1). The northern boundary opens out to agricultural land, while the western boundary is demarcated by private housing. The southern boundary of the site is demarcated by Vicarage Lane.

1.3.2 Ground levels are relatively level with a height of approximately 17.3m Ordnance Datum (OD), with no significant changes in level. The Geological Survey of Great Britain shows that natural geology comprises bedrock geology of London Clay Formation- Clay and Silt. Superficial Deposits are recorded as River Terrace Deposits 2- Sand and Gravel. (Geological Survey of Great Britain England and Wales) <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been produced and published in

previous stages of work and have been summarised in the WSI produced by SWAT Archaeology (SWAT 2022) as well as having been discussed in the evaluation report (SWAT 2021). In order to maintain consistency, the following section therefore includes extracts from the Archaeological Specification (SWAT Archaeology 2022).

- 2.1.2 The Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation states the following (SWAT Archaeology 2021 Section 2.1):

*“2.1.1 The Proposed Development Area (PDA) is located approximately 150m northwest of the Church dedicated to St Peter and St Paul. The church was associated with the Manor of Great Hoo and has visible fabric dating to 1175 AD, although an earlier church is believed to have existed there (MacDougall 1980:198). The church would have formed the focal point of the relatively isolated medieval village. The surrounding area comprises marshland where Roman and medieval salterns sites have been recorded.*

*2.1.2 Further details of previous discoveries and investigations within the immediate and wider area may be found in the Kent County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and have been summarised in correspondence with the KCCHC Senior Archaeological Officer.*

## **2.2 Historic Environment Record (HER)**

- 2.2.1 The KCC HER records show fourteen sites within a 500m radius of the proposed development (Table 2) including Listed Buildings and cropmarks. The White Horse Public House is also recorded in the HER as being detailed in an Historic Area Assessment carried out by English Heritage in 2014 as *“rebuilt in the mid to late 19th century”* (SWAT Archaeology 2021, Plate 1). The following listings are recorded in the HER:

HER Number	Description/Name
TQ 87 NW 1046	CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL
TQ 87 NW 6	Palaeolithic handaxe, Stoke
MKE83363	Court Lodge Farm (Parsonage Farm)
TQ 87 SW 55	Unidentified barge, Stoke Creek
TQ 87 NW 54	Possible medieval/post-medieval hollow, The Street, Stoke
TQ 87 NW 1055	GRANARY 20 YARDS TO NORTH OF COURT LODGE FARM HOUSE
TQ 87 NW 1049	COURT LODGE FARM HOUSE
TQ 87 SW 1093	Earthwork, Stoke Creek Crossing
TQ 87 NW 1085	Church Terrace, Upper Stoke, Stoke Parish
TQ 87 NW 1083	The White Horse Public House, Upper Stoke, Stoke Parish
MKE83364	Court Lodge
TQ 87 NW 1084	Elm Tree Cottages, Upper Stoke, Stoke Parish
TQ 87 NW 1086	Clematis Cottage, Upper Stoke, Stoke Parish
TQ 87 NW 97	Cropmarks of 2 ring ditches, to the NE of Stoke

*Table 2 Historic Environment Record listing within a 500m radius of the site*

## 2.2 Recent investigations in the area

- 2.2.2 At the time of this report there are no known archaeological investigations within the immediate area other than the archaeological evaluation previously conducted by SWAT Archaeology in September 2021 and the 1999 evaluation of land adjacent to St Peter's and St Paul's church, conducted by Canterbury Archaeological Trust, which identified a wide linear hollow with uncertain function, broadly dating from AD 1200-1699.

## 2.3 Archaeological Evaluation (SWAT Archaeology 2022)

- 2.2.3 The archaeological evaluation summary, as produced by SWAT Archaeology (2022: 2.3) is provided here:

*"2.3.1 The Archaeological Evaluation consisted of four trenches, which recorded a relatively common stratigraphic sequence comprising topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology. Evidence for modern landscaping associated with the former public house was present within the eastern area of the site.*

*"2.3.2 A total of eight features of archaeological interest were recorded within three of the four*

*trenches, including seven ditches and a single pit. Finds recorded have suggested three phases of activity; the first associated with the latter prehistoric Middle Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, the second the 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century and the third with the 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century. The domination of linear features suggests management of the landscape, forming features such as field boundaries and droveways necessary for the demarcation of land divisions and the management of an agrarian landscape.”*

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Primary Aims**

- 3.1.1 The primary aims of this archaeological investigation, as stated in the written specification produced by SWAT Archaeology (2022: 3.1.1 – 3.1.5) are:

*“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 0.50m in depth. In the absence of ground raising, proposed impacts to archaeological horizons throughout the site are expected.”*

- 3.1.2 The principal objective of the archaeological strip, map and sample is to reveal the presence or absence of additional elements of the archaeological resource, both artefacts and ecofacts of archaeological interest across part of the area of the development.

- 3.1.3 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.

- 3.1.4 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.

- 3.1.5 The opportunity will also be taken during the course of the strip, map and sample to place and assess any archaeology revealed within the context of other recent archaeological investigations in the immediate area and within the setting of the local landscape and topography.”



## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Archaeological Excavation**

- 4.1.1 An 8 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator, fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket was used to remove overlying topsoil and subsoil deposits to expose the underlying natural geology. Overlying deposits were removed in spits of c.100mm thickness under constant archaeological supervision. Machined deposits were examined, and any artefacts were bagged by context. A number of services were identified within the SMS areas and were left in-situ being machined around and exposed by hand.
- 4.1.2 Following machine stripping, areas of the site were hand-cleaned to more clearly expose archaeological features in plan, including hand excavating excess overburden from evaluation trenches in order to try and locate features identified during the evaluation stage.
- 4.1.3 Area 'B' was slightly reduced in size by approximately 1.5m in the south-eastern corner due to it containing a concentrated grouping of services.
- 4.1.4 A site grid was established using an EDM by the SWAT Archaeology Surveyor and tied to the National Grid. On completion of targeted hand cleaning, a site plan was produced at a scale of 1:100. Spray paint line marker was used to mark the edges of unexcavated features prior to mapping. Levels were taken across the site prior to excavation of archaeological features and added to the site plan.
- 4.1.5 Additionally, to the sampling strategy, stated in the written specification for the project (SWAT Archaeology 2022), the general SWAT Specification for SMS was adhered to;

*'Where hand excavation of remains is required, the following minimum sampling levels will be adhered to:*

- 4.1.6 Discrete features (e.g., pits, post-holes, etc.) will as a minimum be 50% excavated;
- 4.1.7 Where significant numbers of discrete features are encountered that appear morphologically indistinct, broadly contemporaneous and of probable lesser significance (e.g., a stakehole line), whilst examination of individual features would remain at 50%, a less intensive sampling strategy in terms of the number of features investigated may be considered more appropriate; this would be discussed and agreed in advance with the KCC Archaeological Officer;

- 4.1.8 Exceptionally large discrete features (e.g., quarry pits), particularly where initial investigation indicates low-grade bulk in-fill with a paucity of anthropogenic material, may either be subject to a lesser percentage sample excavation, or if feasible, examined in part through mechanical means; this would be discussed and agreed in advance with the County Archaeologist;
- 4.1.9 All structural features (e.g., beam slots, ring ditches, etc.) will as a minimum be 50% excavated, including all terminals and feature intersections;
- 4.1.10 Extant structural remains (e.g., walls, collapse/ debris fields) will be cleaned and recorded as is, pending implementation of a more detailed excavation and recording strategy; this would be discussed and agreed in advance with the KCC Archaeological Officer;
- 4.1.11 Domestic and/or industrial working features (i.e., hearths, ovens, etc.) will as a minimum be 50% excavated. All linear features (e.g. ditches, gullies, etc.) will as a minimum be 10% excavated, ensuring that such a sample includes examination of all terminals, all intersections with other features and 'clean' sections away from potential contamination from non-contemporaneous features regularly spaced along the length of the feature; and should any feature, regardless of morphology, chronology, function or size, reveal significant deposits (e.g. human remains, placed deposits, artefact- or organic-rich layers etc.), or remain potentially undated through initial sample excavation, the target percentage sample will be increased on a case by case basis, up to potentially 100% (i.e. 'whole- earth') of any feature; this would be discussed and agreed in advance with the County Archaeologist.
- 4.1.12 All artefacts recovered during the excavations were bagged and marked by context. Bulk finds were bagged together by context and small-finds were individually bagged by context and their locations recorded in three-dimensions using an EDM. Finds were treated in accordance with Section 9 of the KCC Manual of Specifications and current National Guidelines.
- 4.1.13 An environmental sampling strategy was implemented across the site, in consultation with KCC Heritage Conservation and was developed with reference to the English Heritage guidelines for environmental archaeology (English Heritage 2011). Bulk soil samples were collected from contexts which were visibly rich in faunal, or botanical remains, from contexts with significant stratigraphic relationships, dated and datable buried soils, well-sealed slowly silting features, as well as representative samples taken from across the excavated features for bulk screening. Samples were collected with clean tools into sample bags and labelled with context numbers,

dates, and method of retrieval, and sample numbers for processing off-site.

## **4.2 Archaeological Watching Brief**

4.2.1 Archaeological monitoring was carried out during the excavation of all foundation trenches which were carried out between the 26<sup>th</sup> of July 2023 and the 2<sup>nd</sup> of August 2023.

4.2.2 Where possible the areas of excavation were hand-cleaned with the intention of revealing any observed features in plan and section. If found, archaeological features under threat were to be excavated to enable sufficient information about form, development date, and stratigraphic relationships.

## **4.3 Monitoring**

4.3.1 Curatorial monitoring was made available to Simon Mason, Principal Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council Heritage Conservation throughout the archaeological investigation. Though site visits during the excavation were not deemed necessary due to regular email update reports.

## **4.4 Recording**

4.4.1 All features, deposits and finds were recorded in accordance with accepted professional standards and in line with the written specification produced by SWAT Archaeology (2022). The following broad recording strategy was followed:

- All archaeological contexts were recorded individually on SWAT Archaeology context record sheets. In general, multi-context recording was adopted across the site, however single-context recording was completed for deposits/features considered to be possible placed deposits.
- A full photographic record was maintained using digital images, including detailed views of archaeological features and deposits. A number of more general photographs were also taken, partially through drone photography, of the site and progress/processes of the investigation. These photos were used within the weekly archaeological fieldwork progress reports, issued to the heritage department at KCC, to illustrate progress of the project.
- A drawing archive was maintained with detailed plans and sections of features excavated

drawn on polyester based drawing film. Plans of features were drawn at a scale of 1:20, sections were drawn at 1:10.

- GPS mapping of the SMS area was established and updated throughout the project, including levels across the site and of features and the section locations of each intervention excavated.
- An archive consisting of context, drawing, and photographic registers was maintained throughout the project as well as separate environmental sampling and finds archives.

4.4.2 Following approval of this report by KCC Heritage Conservation, the archive will be ordered in line with current National Standards and deposited with a suitable local museum, in agreement with KCC and the receiving body. The archive is currently held in SWAT Archaeology Offices, School Farm Oast, Faversham.

#### **4.5 Project timetable, project management and staff structure**

##### ***Team composition and organisation***

4.5.1 As the archaeological contractor for this project, SWAT Archaeology appointed a team of freelance field archaeologists. As a minimum, the Project Supervisor maintained a constant presence on site during the course of the archaeological fieldwork. Additional staff were called upon as and when required, dependent on timescales/deadlines and the frequency of archaeological deposits encountered.

4.5.2 The core SWAT archaeological team were:

- Project Director – Dr Paul Wilkinson (SWAT Archaeology)
- Project Supervisor – Dan Worsley (Freelance Archaeologist)
- GIS/EDM Surveyor/CAD draughtsman – Jonny Madden (Digitise This)
- Technical Illustrations – Ravelin Archaeological Services

4.5.3 All staff were fully qualified, inducted in health & safety protocols/procedures and fully briefed on the archaeological background and potential of the site, as well as SWAT procedures. All

archaeological teams worked to a standardised system, were consistently managed and were fully briefed on their responsibilities and duties before commencing work.

4.5.4 The Project Director was Dr Paul Wilkinson (SWAT Archaeology). Dr Paul Wilkinson had overall responsibility for the archaeological project. The Project Director was primarily office-based and would be available to attend potential progress and monitoring meetings; making site visits and providing support in the field if required.

4.5.5 The Project Supervisor was site-based and responsible for the day-to-day supervision of field archaeologists, under the direct supervision of the Project Director. The Project Supervisor liaised directly with the Principal Contractor and was responsible for issuing the weekly progress reports, and Post-Excavation programme.

## **5 RESULTS - ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION**

### **5.1 Introduction**

5.1.1 This section presents the results of the archaeological investigations. Detailed descriptions of features and contexts are contained within the archive; summary results and interpretations are provided below in chronological order. Figure 1 shows the overall location of the site and Figure 2 the Site Plan. Figure 3 illustrates the two site areas with the distribution of archaeological features. Figures 4 and 5 show the northern and southern sites respectively illustrating the chronological phasing of the archaeological deposits recorded. Figures 6 to 9 show selected sections with Plates 1-3 showing aerial photographs of the site and Plates 4 to 12 illustrating the archaeological remains.

5.1.2 The excavations commenced in June 2022 and involved the archaeological excavation of a targeted SMS within the two designated areas located within the footprints of the proposed new dwellings. Areas originally set out in the WSI were subject to change due to onsite obstructions such as trees and services. Changes in the areas excavated were agreed by the Principal Archaeologist at KCC.

5.1.3 A discussion of the findings is then provided in Section 8, which takes into consideration the archaeological finds and environmental assessments and relates the results of the investigation into the wider known archaeological landscape.

5.1.4 Deposits and fills are identified in this report thus (1001), whilst the cut of the feature is shown [1002]. Context numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes.

## 5.2 Chronology

5.2.1 Where referred to in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the date ranges shown in Table 3 below.

5.2.2 Archaeological features recorded within the excavation areas include ditches (linear features), pits, post holes, and quarries; all indicative of landscape management. The assessment of finds from within some of these features has enhanced the results by providing data so these features can be chronologically phased. The following periods of activity have been identified; the text should be read in conjunction with the appropriate figure number:

<b><i>Period No.</i></b>	<b><i>Period Name</i></b>	<b><i>Phase</i></b>	<b><i>Specific Date Range</i></b>	<b><i>Reference</i></b>
1	Prehistoric	-	1550-600 BC	Figure 4
2	Medieval	Early medieval	AD1050-1200	Figures 4 and 5
		Medieval	AD1200-1375	
		Late medieval	AD1375-1525	
3	Post-medieval	-	AD1600-1850	
	Late Post-medieval	-	AD1750-1900	
4	Modern	-	AD1900+	

*Table 3 Chronology Guide*

## 5.3 Stratigraphic Deposit Sequence

5.3.1 A relatively consistent stratigraphic sequence was recorded across the majority of the Site comprising topsoil sealing intact subsoil, which, in turn, overlaid the natural geological drift deposits.

5.3.2 The topsoil (1000) generally consisted of soft dark brown silt clay with moderate roots and occasional small, rounded stones, topped with grass/vegetation, overlying the subsoil (1001) which consisted of mid grey clay silt. Natural geology comprised both mottled mid orange, brown, silty clay with occ. iron/manganese panning and clean relatively loose gravel.

## **5.4 Period 1 - Prehistoric Area A (Figure 4)**

5.4.1 The only Prehistoric feature to be excavated within the Strip, Map and Sample was linear feature G18 which dated to the Middle Bronze Age-Early Iron Age during the evaluation stage of the project, G18 ran west-northwest to east-southeast across the southwest corner of Area A until truncated by post-medieval features G15 and G17. ESE-WNW aligned, with steep inwardly sloping sides and a steep concave base, it measured 0.41m wide and 0.15m deep. It was filled by (1047), a moderate to firm mottled dark black grey with light yellow orange sandy clay with frequent small to medium round and sub-round flint and occasional charcoal inclusions. It may be the case that the single lithic that dated this feature may be residual as lithics of a similar period have been observed to appear residually in medieval contexts elsewhere on the site (Paragraph 6.6). Additionally, another potential prehistoric linear feature, [107], was recorded adjacent to linear G18 within evaluation Trench 1. The continuation of this feature fell outside of the later SMS area bounds and therefore supplementary dating material could not be gathered to further investigate whether the feature was prehistoric in date or if both linear features were later and contained residual Prehistoric material.

## **5.5 Area B**

5.5.1 Area B contained no features that could be dated to the Prehistoric period.

## **5.6 Period 2 - Medieval (Figures 4 and 5)**

5.6.1 The Medieval period was predominantly characterised by a number of shallow pits of uncertain use, possibly used for clay extraction, and a single linear feature in Area B.

## **5.7 Area A**

5.7.1 A single pit (G20), heavily truncated by post-medieval feature G19 [1054] in the northeast corner of Area A, is the only feature likely to be associated with medieval activity here. G20 was ovate in plan, ESE-WNW aligned, with moderately inwards sloping sides and a moderate concave base, and measured 0.58m long, 0.60m wide and 0.19m deep. It was filled by (1055), a firm very dark grey silty clay with occasional small sub angular flint inclusions. An uncertain date of c. AD1150-1250 was suggested by analysis of potsherds recovered from this feature.

## 5.8 Area B

5.8.1 Area B contained a greater number of medieval features. A modern septic tank and associated services truncated all but the northeastern end of pit/linear terminus feature G4 [1021], a NE-SW aligned feature with moderately inwards sloping sides and a gentle concave base, measuring 0.64m long, 0.47m wide and 0.05m deep. It was filled by (1020), a moderate to firm mottled black, brown, with mid orange, slightly sandy clay with moderate small to medium sub-round flint and occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. Two small but fresh sherds of pottery from (1020) suggest a date range of AD1175-1250/1375/1400. The septic tank also truncated, at its southwestern corner, linear terminus G3 [1005], a NE-SW aligned terminus of a pit or linear with very gentle inwards sloping sides and a very gentle concave base, which measured 1.10m long, 0.38m wide and 0.06m deep. It was filled by (1004), a moderately compact dark brownish grey silty clay with very occasional small round stone inclusions. Analysis of the single pottery sherd from (1004) suggests a date of 1250-1300 AD for this feature.

5.8.2 To the west of terminus G4 were intercutting pits G9 [1035] and G10 [1037] and though undated in the SMS they have been interpreted to be associated to the Medieval agrarian landscape due to the nature of the features and their stratigraphic relationships. These features were both recorded in Trench 3 of the evaluation with G10 being recorded as a possible curvilinear [306] and G9 as an area of possible disturbance (310). Further excavation of these features revealed that G10, older of the two, was an irregular, northeast-southwest aligned, shallow pit with steep inwards sloping sides measuring 1.3m+ in length, 0.7m+ in width and 0.12m deep. G10 [1037] was infilled by fill (1036) a moderately compact mid brownish grey clayey silt with frequent small, rounded flint gravel and occasional manganese fleck inclusions. Though this feature did not produce any finds during the later SMS phase it did produce a single sherd of pottery dating to AD1150-1250, thought to possibly be residual as it was a lone sherd, the context of the feature suggests this dating is correct. G10 was truncated by pit G9 [1035] a sub ovate, north-south aligned, 1.4m+ long, 0.84m+ wide, 0.11m deep pit with steep inwards sloping sides. G9 was infilled by (1034) a friable black grey silty clay, with frequent charcoal and burnt clay flecks, that produced oyster shell and CBM. Though no datable material was obtained from this feature the ecofacts identified in the environmental sample taken from (1034) suggested that cereal crop processing during the



Medieval period was likely taking place on site or within the vicinity of the site (see paragraph 6.5). G9 is also truncated by post-medieval linear G5 further suggesting that G9 may be associated with the later Medieval activity on site.

5.8.3 Pit feature G2 [1014] emerges from the south L.O.E, and was an ovate SE-NW aligned pit, possibly cut for clay extraction, with slightly overhanging to very steep inwards sloping sides and a moderately concave base, measuring 1.90+m long, 0.94+m wide and 0.88m deep. G2 [1014] had four fills: upper fill (1010), a moderately compact mottled mid grey & light yellow clay with occasional charcoal and manganese flecks and very occasional small sub angular flint inclusions, measuring 0.24m thick; fill (1011), a moderate to soft mottled mid grey with orange yellow slightly silty clay with moderate manganese fleck and very occasional burnt clay fleck and small round flint inclusions, measuring 0.44m thick; fill (1012), a moderate to soft mid yellow, with occasional light grey patches, clay with very occasional manganese fleck and small round flint inclusions, measuring 0.17m thick; and basal fill (1013), a soft mid grey, with occasional yellows, slightly silty clay with occasional round flint inclusions, measuring 0.17m thick. A small quantity of pot recovered from fills (1010) and (1011) give a suggested date range of AD1175-1375.

5.8.4 To the north end of Area B was pit group G11, consisting of pits [1007], [1009], [1016], and [1031]. The services running NNE from the septic tank truncated pit [1007], an NNW-SSE aligned ovate feature with gentle inwards sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 0.94m long, 0.62m wide and 0.08m deep. It was filled by (1006), a moderately compact very dark grey silty clay with moderate small round and sub-angular flint inclusions. The services also truncated pit/linear terminus [1031], an E-W aligned terminus with moderately inwards sloping sides and a flat base, which measured 2m long, 0.94m wide and 0.05m deep. It was filled by (1030), a firm mottled mid orange brown silty clay with occasional charcoal fleck and chalk fleck inclusions. Towards the north of [1031], linear G6 [1025] truncated pit [1009], a NW-SE aligned sub-ovate pit with very gentle inwards sloping sides and a mostly flat, slightly undulating, base, measuring 2.43m long, 1.62m wide and 0.12m deep. It was filled by (1008), a moderately compact mid brownish grey silty clay with moderate small round and sub-angular flint inclusions. To the WNW of [1009] was discrete pit feature [1016], an NNW-SSE aligned ovate pit with moderate (steeper on the ESE side) inwards sloping sides and a flat base, which measured 3.34m long, 1.42m wide and 0.15m deep. It was filled by (1015), a

moderate to firm mid to dark grey silty loam with occasional small flint, charcoal fleck and chalk fleck inclusions. Pit [1016] was initially recorded during the evaluation stage of the project in Trench 3 as pit [304]. The ceramic dating for this group suggests they were primarily in use during the 12th-13th centuries; (1006) contained pot dating to c. AD1240-1275, (1008) pot dating to c. AD1175-1225, and (1030) pot dating to c. AD1150-1400.

## **5.9 Period 3 - Post-Medieval and Modern Area A (Figures 4 and 5)**

5.9.1 A number of amorphous post-medieval features, containing high quantities of finds and inclusions suggesting an association with the construction and use of an earlier phase of the pub building, were present in Area A.

5.9.2 Emerging from the south L.O.E., close to the current pub building, was modern rubbish pit G14 [1039]. It was a N-S aligned irregular/elongated ovate with steep inwardly sloping sides, measuring 6.80m long, 1.91m wide and 0.30+m deep. It was not bottomed during excavation. It was filled by (1038), a soft friable mottled black and orange yellow black silt mixed with loose clay loam, with very frequent brick, tile, wood, and tin inclusions and frequent bioturbation. Finds from this pit included plant potsherds, large pieces of corrugated tin, bottle caps and glass shards, and fragments of wooden planks.

5.9.3 This truncated G15 [1044], a N-S aligned irregular/elongated sub-ovate pit, which also emerged from the south L.O.E. which had gentle inwardly sloping sides and a gentle concave base, measuring 8.8+m long, 3.8m wide and 0.20+m deep, and was filled by (1043), a loose to friable mid to dark grey silt loam with frequent flint gravels and occasional CBM inclusions and frequent root bioturbation. Though no positive dating evidence was found, its form, inclusions, and the presence of clay pipe stem fragments, suggest a post-medieval date and a possible association with the earlier phase pub building.

5.9.4 G15 [1044] was truncated by pit G17 [1046], a NW-SE oriented ovate pit with very gentle inwardly sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 1.60+m long, 1.34m wide and 0.07m deep was filled by (1045), a loose dark black grey sandy silt with very frequent small to medium round and sub angular flint inclusions. It contained a large quantity of oyster shell.

5.9.5 To the east of these features was linear feature G16 [1042], which either formed a path or represented the foundations of the earlier iteration of the pub building on the site. It was

rectilinear in plan, aligned N-S, with steep inwardly sloping sides and a flat base, and measured 1.44m long, 0.98m wide and 0.26m deep. It contained two fills: surface brick/stone deposit (1040), which consisted of a central band of ragstone pieces flanked to either side by unfrogged red bricks and measured 0.10m thick; and basal packing fill (1041), a firm mid grey clayish silt with frequent chalk fleck inclusions, and moderate flint gravel, manganese fleck and charcoal fleck inclusions, measuring 0.20m thick. A clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment with heel recovered from (1041) gives a suggested date for this feature of late 16th to late 17th century.

5.9.6 North of G16 [1042] and east of G15 [1044] was G19, a series of discrete pits, comprising [1050], [1052], and [1054]. Discrete pit [1052] was a circular pit with very gentle inwardly sloping sides and a gentle concave base, which measured 1.03m in length, 0.90m in width and 0.05m deep. It was filled by (1051), a firm mottled black grey, mid brown, light grey and mid orange slightly sandy clay loam with moderate small to medium sub-round flint, charcoal and CBM fleck inclusions, and very frequent root bioturbation. Though pit [1052] contained no positively datable finds, its fill profile and similarity in form to [1050] suggest that they may be contemporary. Adjacent to [1052] was discrete pit [1050], a NE-SW aligned sub-rectangular pit with moderate to steep inwards sloping sides and an undulating base, measuring 1.80m in length, 1.18m in width and 0.10m deep. It was filled by (1049), a moderate to compact mid to dark grey brown silt loam with frequent cement, CBM pieces and fleck and occasional small round flint inclusions and moderate root bioturbation. Pot dating for this feature gave a date range of c. AD1825-1835. Vessel glass fragments and a clay tobacco bowl fragment suggest dates of late 19th century and late 18th century respectively. In the northeast corner of Area A, and emerging from the east L.O.E., was post-medieval disturbance [1054], which truncated pit G20 [1056]. [1054] was an amorphous spread with gentle inwards sloping sides and an undulating base, measuring 5.3m in length, 1.63+m in width and had a depth of 0.12m. It was sealed by the topsoil and subsoil, and was filled by (1053); a firm mottled dark grey brown and mid orange brown silty clay with moderate post-medieval brick fragments, and moderate round and sub-angular flint inclusions. Pot dating for this feature gave a date range of c. AD1650- 1750/1800.

## **5.10 Area B**

5.10.1 Only two features were positively dated to the post-medieval period; other features have

been stratigraphically dated based on their relationships.

5.10.2 Linear feature G5 [1023] truncated linear feature G6 [1025], which in turn truncated linear feature G7 [1027], positively dated to the late 17th-mid 18th century. Linear G5 [1023] ran for 4.13m on an E-W alignment from the western L.O.E. until it was truncated by modern services associated with the septic tank. It was rectilinear in plan, with steep inwardly sloping sides and a moderately concave base, measuring 0.26m in width and 0.10m in depth and was filled by (1022), a moderate to firm mottled very dark grey and light greenish brown silty sandy clay with moderate small round and sub-angular flint inclusions. Linear G6 [1025] ran NNE-SSW across Area B and was truncated at its SSW end by the septic tank and at its NNE end by modern services. It was rectilinear in plan with steep inwards sloping sides and a moderately concave base. It was filled by (1024), a firm mottled dark grey black, light orange, and light grey clay with patches of sandy silt and occasional small sub-angular flint inclusions. Linear G7 [1027] ran parallel to G5 [1023] on an E-W alignment and was also truncated at its eastern terminus by the services running NNE from the septic tank. It was rectilinear in plan with moderate to steep inwards sloping sides and a moderately concave base, measuring 4.2m long, 0.56m wide and 0.16m deep. It was filled by (1026), a moderately compact very dark grey slightly sandy silt clay with moderate small round flint and occasional coal coke inclusions. A bone comb fragment recovered from (1026) suggests an approximate date of AD1650-1725; this is supported by analysis of the pottery from that context, which suggests a date of c. AD1625-1800/1850.

5.10.3 Also truncated by the services in this area, pit G12 [1019] was an irregular/sub-ovate pit with moderate to steep inwardly sloping sides and a sharply undulating base. This undulation could possibly represent a series of multiple small pits that are contemporary with each other, as the fill profile across the feature(s) was consistent. It measured 0.90+m in length, 1.60+m in width and was 0.40m deep, and contained two fills: upper fill (1017), a firm dark grey clayey silt with frequent small to medium sub-angular and round flint, occasional charcoal and crushed CBM fleck inclusions, measuring 0.10m thick; and basal fill (1018), a moderate to firm mottled black grey and orange yellow clay with occasional silty clay patches, with frequent charcoal and burnt clay flecks, small sub-angular and round flint and bioturbation inclusions, measuring 0.30m thick. This feature is firmly dated to the post-medieval period; a clay tobacco bowl fragment with a heel recovered from (1017) is broadly

late 16th to late 17th century in character, and pottery from (1018) was dated to c. AD1700/1800-1850.

### **5.11 Undated**

#### **Area A**

5.11.1 Area A contained no features for which a period could not be suggested.

### **5.12 Area B (Figure 5)**

5.12.1 Shallow linear G1 [1003] emerged from the south L.O.E., running NE-SW for 3.54m across the site. It was truncated by modern services and by pit G2 [1014], suggesting it was in use at least prior to the end of the 14th century. It had gentle inwards sloping sides and a very shallow concave base, measuring 0.4m wide and 0.08m deep. It was filled by (1002), a moderately compact, mottled mid brown mid grey and mid orange brown silty clay with very occasional small sub angular flint inclusions.

5.12.2 Emerging from the eastern L.O.E. in the northeast corner of Area B, and truncated by a modern service, N-S aligned pit G13 [1033] was sub-ovate in plan, with gentle inwards sloping sides and a flat base, and measured 1.30+m long, 0.55+m wide and 0.14m deep. It was filled by (1032), a firm dark grey clay loam with moderate charcoal fleck, manganese fleck, burnt clay fleck, and small round and sub-angular flint inclusions. It is possible, given the similarities in fill profile to pit group G19 that this pit may have been associated with the earlier phase pub building on site.

5.12.3 G8 [1029] was a small ovate pit, aligned NW-SE, with very gentle inwardly sloping sides and a flat base, and measured 0.80m in length, 0.45m in width and was 0.06m deep. It was filled by (1028), a firm mid grey silt clay with occasional charcoal, manganese, and burnt clay fleck, and moderate coal coke and small sub-angular and round flint inclusions. G7 [1027] truncated pit G8 [1029] close to the former's eastern terminus, suggesting at least a pre-19th century use.

## **6 RESULTS - ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

### **6.1 Introduction**

6.1.1 The archaeological watching brief was divided into four areas, representing the four new

plots constructed on site (Figure 10, Plate 12) where stratigraphic sequences were investigated, and sections were recorded. For the location of Representative Sections RS1-RS8. Description and depths of deposits present are detailed below and supplemented by Tables 4 to 7. Selected photographs have been provided (Plates 12 to 21), although it should be noted that the bright sunny conditions and deep foundation trenches (access/safety, etc.) did hinder the photographic record.

6.1.2 Services and drainage were connected to existing trenches associated with the former public house. Therefore the watching brief was limited to house foundation only (Dr Wilkinson pers comm).

### ***Plot 1***

6.1.3 Plot 1 was located within the northern extent of the site and covered an area of approximately 82.9sq.m. The stratigraphic sequence within this plot comprised made ground (001) overlying natural gravel (005). No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this Plot (Plates 12-13).

<b><i>Representative Section</i></b>	<b><i>Context Number</i></b>	<b><i>Description</i></b>	<b><i>Interpretation</i></b>	<b><i>Depths (m)</i></b>
RS7	(001)	Relatively stiff red brown silt clay with occasional chalk flecks and rounded stone	Topsoil	0.00-0.27
	(005)	Relatively loose brown orange gravel with pockets of orange brown silty clay	Natural	0.61-1.42+
RS8	(001)	Relatively stiff red brown silt clay with occasional chalk flecks and rounded stone	Topsoil	0.00-0.27
	(005)	Relatively loose brown orange gravel with pockets of orange brown silty clay	Natural	0.61-1.42+

*Table 4 Plot 1 Stratigraphic sequences identified in Representative Sections RS7-RS8 (0.00 = c.18.43m aOD)*

### ***Plot 2***

6.1.4 Plot 1 was located directly south of the former White Horse Public House and covered an area of approximately 67.7sq.m. The stratigraphic sequence within this plot varied from east to west with made ground (001) overlying and shallow subsoil (002) sealing natural clay (003) in the east and redeposited backfilled (004) directly overlying natural clay (003) in the west. The repositied material (004) clearly represented the backfilled excavation Area B (Plates 15-16, Table 5).

6.1.5 No additional archaeological features were present within Plot 2.

<b>Representative Section</b>	<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Depths (m)</b>
RS1	(001)	Mixed made ground comprising elements of silty clay and modern building waste	Surface	0.00-0.42
	(002)	Mid grey clay silt.	Subsoil	0.42-0.49
	(003)	Mottled mid orange, brown, silty clay, and clean relatively loose gravel	Natural	0.49-1.26+
RS2	(004)	Relatively loose brown grey silt clay with occasional chalk flecks, rounded stone, and modern building waste	Surface	0.00-0.75
	(003)	Mottled mid orange, brown, silty clay	Natural	0.75-1.22+

*Table 5 Plot 2 Stratigraphic sequences identified in Representative Sections RS1 -RS2 (0.00 = c.18.19m aOD)*

### **Plot 3**

6.1.6 Plot 3 was located directly south of Plot 2 within the southern extent of the site and covered an area of approximately 59.7sq.m. The stratigraphic sequence within this plot comprised made ground (001) overlying natural gravel (005) which was similar to (003) recorded in Plot 2 but with a much higher gravel content. Within the western extent of the plot the same sequence as recorded in Plot 2 was exposed (Plates 17-18, Table 6).

6.1.7 No additional archaeological features were present within Plot 3.

<b>Representative Section</b>	<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Depths (m)</b>
RS3	(001)	Mid to dark grey brown silty clay, loose with moderate rooting and occasional rounded stone	Topsoil	0.00-0.39
	(005)	Relatively loose brown orange gravel with pockets of orange brown silty clay	Natural	0.39-1.23+
RS4	(004)	Relatively loose brown grey silt clay with occasional chalk flecks, rounded stone, and modern building waste	Surface	0.00-0.69
	(003)	Mottled mid orange, brown, silty clay	Natural	0.69-1.31+

*Table 6 Plot 3 Stratigraphic sequences identified in Representative Sections RS3 -RS4 (0.00 = c.17.76m aOD)*

#### ***Plot 4***

6.1.8 Plot 4 was located directly adjacent to the southern boundary of the site and covered an area of approximately 67.2sq.m. The undisturbed stratigraphic sequence within this plot varied from east to west with made ground (001) overlying and shallow subsoil (002) sealing natural gravels (005) (Plates 19-20, Table 7).

6.1.9 No additional archaeological features were present within Plot 4.

<b><i>Representative Section</i></b>	<b><i>Context Number</i></b>	<b><i>Description</i></b>	<b><i>Interpretation</i></b>	<b><i>Depths (m)</i></b>
RS5	(001)	Mid to dark grey brown silty clay, loose with moderate rooting and occasional rounded stone	Topsoil	0.00-0.39
	(002)	Mid grey clay silt.	Subsoil	0.39-0.56
	(005)	Relatively loose brown orange gravel with pockets of orange brown silty clay	Natural	0.56-1.21+
RS6	(001)	Relatively stiff red brown silt clay with occasional chalk flecks and rounded stone	Topsoil	0.00-0.27
	(002)	Mid grey clay silt.	Subsoil	0.27-0.61
	(005)	Relatively loose brown orange gravel with pockets of orange brown silty clay	Natural	0.61-1.42+

*Table 7 Plot 4 Stratigraphic sequences identified in Representative Sections RS5 -RS6 (0.00 = c.17.47m aOD)*

#### ***Overview***

6.1.10 Archaeological monitoring carried out during the excavation of foundations associated with four new plots recorded the presence of intact natural geology that varied from the western extent of the site where clay was dominant to the eastern extent where gravel sequences were recorded. A provisional extrapolation of the changes in natural geology is provided on Figure 10.

6.1.11 The backfill of Area B was clearly visible within the western extent of Plot 2 and Plot 3, with intact topsoil and subsoil recorded within Plot 4. A large concrete soakaway recorded within Area B (Figure 5) was also visible on aerial photographs (Plate 14).

6.1.12 Despite the potential for the presence and survival of archaeological remains, no additional archaeological features or finds of significance were present during the archaeological



monitoring works.

## **7 FINDS**

### **7.1 Introduction**

7.1.1 The following section includes assessment reports provided by finds specialists, supported by additional data within the appendices, if appropriate.

7.1.2 The potential for further analysis and specialist recommendations are made within Section 10 of this report.

### **7.2 Ceramic Assessment – (Appendix C)**

7.2.1 The ceramic assemblage dates to two major periods, the medieval and post-medieval. Within the medieval period the main focus of activity likely occurs between AD1175 and AD1225, with the majority of those fabrics having a strong shell content, a few examples being mixed shell and sand, or shell dusted sandy wares.

7.2.2 The evidence for activity after AD1250-1300 is limited and based on a low quantity of small sized body sherds, where in most cases it is the characteristics of their firing that suggests they were more likely to have been produced during those times. Should the AD1250-1375/1400 type material actually had been made towards the earlier end of their potential ranges then the date range for the activity for this period could be more compact. Of the two instances of Late medieval activity, there is a possibility that one could be a continental import of an earlier date.

7.2.3 Though there were some post-medieval ceramics AD1550-1750 the late post-medieval period produced the greatest quantity of sherds, of the largest sizes, from the greatest number of vessels. Though most of the material was derived from a single context. Unlike the earlier assemblages, this period was thoroughly dominated by wares produced outside of Kent, mostly in the Midlands and Northern England, as expected. The overall material dates between AD1770-1850.

### **7.3 Oyster Assessment**

7.3.1 Context (1045) [1046] produced 125g of Oyster shell.

## **7.4 Lithics Assessment**

- 7.4.1 Though no lithics were encountered during the Strip, Map and Sample of the site, three features produced worked flint during the evaluation.
- 7.4.2 Linear (104) [105], later G18 of the SMS, produced 1 worked flint a 16g medium sized long flake with chips and retouch scars. All retouching was simple and marginal. The lithic was originally a side and possible hollow scraper with the platform suggesting a broad date of Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age, with a preference for Neolithic to Early Bronze Age. A second phase of scarring and limited retouching was observed for later use as a side scraper. This re-use is common in the Later Prehistoric from the Middle Bronze Age to the Mid Iron Age or later.
- 7.4.3 Linear feature G18 produced no other datable material during the Strip, Map and Sample however, as Prehistoric lithics have been observed residually within Medieval contexts, such as the case in linear feature [211], it may be the case that G18 is in fact part of the Medieval agrarian landscape and not Prehistoric in date.
- 7.4.4 Linear feature (106) [107] recorded adjacent to linear [105] during the evaluation produced a small, 4g, flake utilized as a knife, though it could date to any period with a slight preference for Later Prehistoric (1550-350+ BC). This linear was not further investigated during the SMS stage of the project as the continuation of the feature was outside the SMS area bounds, therefore supplementary datable material could not be obtained to further investigate if the lithic was indeed residual or one of two potential Prehistoric features recorded on site.
- 7.4.5 Linear (210) [211], excavated within trench 2 of the evaluation, produced a single, 6g, long flake retouched as a side scraper likely dated from the Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age, however, was found residually within a Medieval context (AD1250-1300). Trench 2 was situated within an area in between the two SMS areas and therefore the archaeology within this area was not further explored.

## **7.5 Small Finds Assessment**

- 7.5.1 The archaeological excavation at The White Horse Public House, Stoke, produced a total of 45 registered small finds. The assemblage comprises a fragment of bone comb, clay tobacco

pipe bowl (x4) and stem fragments (x32), 3 shards of vessel glass and 5 iron objects. A small Finds catalogue is provided in Appendix D.

### ***Comments***

7.5.2 The registered small finds assemblage from The White Horse Public House, Stoke, contains objects that can be expected to be found at a public house. This would explain the large number of clay tobacco fragments and the shards of vessel glass.

7.5.3 The clay tobacco bowl fragments **SFs: 11** and **23** with heels suggest a late sixteenth – late seventeenth century date range for Feature [1019], context (1017) and Feature [1042], context (1041), whereas the presence of moulded decoration on the bowl of **SF: 38** suggests a late eighteenth century date for Feature [1050], context (1049). The shards of vessel glass, however, are from a later date, and the presence of the comb is likely to represent a deliberate discard due to breakage.

### ***Recommendations***

7.5.4 With the exception of the bone comb (**SF: 1**) and the clay tobacco pipe bowl (**SF: 38**) - both of which require illustration; and iron object (**SF: 45**) which requires an x-ray to aid identification, the assemblage requires no further attention.

## **7.6 Faunal Assessment**

7.6.1 A small assemblage of animal bone (12) and teeth (2) weighing 672gm and recovered from five features/contexts. Cattle, pig and sheep were identified.

<b><i>FEATURE</i></b>	<b><i>CONTEXT</i></b>	<b><i>Cattle</i></b>	<b><i>Large Mammal</i></b>	<b><i>Pig</i></b>	<b><i>Sheep</i></b>	<b><i>Total</i></b>
[1016]	1015	6	2	1		9
[1019]	1018	1				1
[1027]	1026	2				2
[1050]	1049				1	1
[1052]	1051	1				1
Total		10	2	1	1	14

*Table 8 Number of Taxa to Feature and Context.*

		[1016]	[1019]	[1027]	[1050]	[1052]	Total
TAXA	BONE	1015	1018	1026	1049	1051	
Cattle	Incisor	1					1
	Mandible fragment			1			1
	MC		1				1
	Occipital	1					1
	P1	2					2
	Scapula	1					1
	Single lower molar	1					1
	Ulna					1	1
	Vertebra fragment			1			1
Cattle Total		6	1	2		1	10
Large Mammal	Ilium Fragment	1					1
	Rib fragment	1					1
Large Mammal Total		2					2
Pig	Ulna	1					1
Pig Total		1					1
Sheep	MC				1		1
Sheep Total					1		1
Total		9	1	2	1	1	14

Table 9 Taxa and Skeletal Element to Feature and Context.

BONE	SIDE	FUSION	Cattle	Large Mammal	Pig	Sheep	Total
Ilium Fragment	RHS	(blank)		1			1
Incisor	(blank)	(blank)	1				1
Mandible fragment	RHS	(blank)	1				1
MC	RHS	Fused	1				1
		Proximal				1	1

<b>BONE</b>	<b>SIDE</b>	<b>FUSION</b>	<b>Cattle</b>	<b>Large Mammal</b>	<b>Pig</b>	<b>Sheep</b>	<b>Total</b>
		fused					
Occipital	(blank)	(blank)	1				1
P1	LHS	Fused	1				1
	RHS	Fused	1				1
Rib fragment	(blank)	(blank)		1			1
Scapula	Proximal fused	(blank)	1				1
Single lower molar	(blank)	(blank)	1				1
Ulna	LHS	NFD	1		1		2
Vertebra fragment	(blank)	NFD	1				1
Total			10	2	1	1	14

Table 10 Taxa to skeletal element, side and fusion.

### **Cattle**

7.6.2 8 bones and 2 teeth were identified as Cattle and were recovered from 4 contexts. Fusion of the metacarpal is complete by 30 months of age and P1 by 18 months. The occipital elements from a cattle skull were identified. This area of the skull was fully fused.

7.6.3 Where measurement was possible, this is annotated in the table below (Table 11)

<b>FEATURE</b>	<b>CONTEXT</b>	<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>BONE</b>	<b>GL</b>	<b>Bd</b>	<b>Bp</b>	<b>SDO</b>	<b>DPA</b>
[1019]	1018	Cattle	MC	199.64	61.07	57.97		
[1052]	1051	Cattle	Ulna				45.79	55.14
[1016]	1015	Cattle	P1	56.96	28.79	29.46		
[1016]	1015	Cattle	P1	59.61	27.31	27.89		

Table 11 cattle metrics

### **Pig**

7.6.4 A fragment of a pig ulna was recovered from context 1015 (see tables above). The bone had been butchered and no measurements were possible.

### **Sheep**

7.6.5 An incomplete sheep metacarpal was recovered from context 1049 (see tables above). Measurement of this bone was taken – see Table 12 below.

<b>FEATURE</b>	<b>CONTEXT</b>	<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>BONE</b>	<b>Bp</b>
[1050]	1049	Sheep	MC	20.65

### ***Discussion***

- 7.6.6 A small assemblage of animal bone of which no meaningful analysis is possible. Cattle, pig and sheep were all represented.

## **8 ENVIRONMENTAL (MACROBOTANICAL AND CHARCOAL) ASSESSMENT (APPENDIX E)**

### **8.1 Introduction**

- 8.1.1 This report summarises the findings arising from the macrobotanical, and charcoal assessment undertaken by Quaternary Scientific (University of Reading) in connection with the proposed development at White Horse, Stone, Kent (site code: WHS-EX-22). The work was commissioned by the Swale & Thames Archaeological Survey Company. During the course of archaeological excavations, one bulk environmental sample was taken from a possible midden [1035] for the recovery of ecofactual and artefactual material. The following report discusses the charred plant macrofossils and wood charcoal and their ability to inform on the arable economy, local environment and fuel selection and use.

### **8.2 Methods**

- 8.2.1 The flot was scanned, in its entirety, under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and its contents recorded (Table 15, Appendix E). Identification of the charred remains was based on observations of gross morphology and surface structure and quantification was based on approximate number of individuals. Nomenclature follows Zohary and Hopf (1994).
- 8.2.2 Ten charcoal fragments from the flot were fractured by hand along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler, 2000; Hather, 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Schoch *et al*, 2004; Hather, 2000; Schweingruber, 1990). The results are recorded in Table 15 and nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

### **8.3 Results of the Assessment**

- 8.3.1 The flot from early medieval midden [1035] contained abundant charcoal and charred food products as well as fragments of marine mollusc shell and bone of fish/ microfauna. Modern roots were frequent and uncharred seeds of sun spurge (*Euphoria helioscopia*) were present.

#### ***Charred Plant Macrofossils***

- 8.3.2 Midden [1035] contained eight well-preserved charred cereal caryopses of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), the majority of which were rounded in shape suggesting they may derive from a free-threshing variety. An indeterminate cereal caryopsis was also present. No wild/ weed seeds were recorded in the flot.

#### ***Charcoal***

- 8.3.3 The charcoal was well-preserved and all derived from oak (*Quercus* sp.), half of the fragments of which derived from small branch or twig wood.

### **8.4 Discussion**

- 8.4.1 The charcoal and charred wheat caryopses were likely discarded in midden [1035] as waste and suggest that burning activities, possibly related to cereal crop processing, were taking place at the site or within the immediate vicinity. Free-threshing wheat was the preferred cereal crop in medieval England (Giorgi 2006: 128) and the rounded caryopses within the midden were most likely of the bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) variety. Oak makes excellent fuel wood (Taylor 1981) and was likely selected for its high temperatures and prolonged burning time. The presence of oak roundwood within the assemblage suggests it may have been harvested from local woodland or opportunistically collected from the forest floor.

### **8.5 Recommendations**

- 8.5.1 No further work is recommended on the environmental sample from White Horse Stoke as the charred plant macrofossils have been fully identified and quantified during assessment and the charcoal is too infrequent for full analysis. The charred cereal caryopses and oak roundwood charcoal have the potential to be submitted for radiocarbon dating if absolute dates are required.

## 9 DISCUSSION

### 9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 The archaeological Strip, Map and Sample of the land at the White Horse Public House, Stoke, in June 2022 revealed a relatively dense group of archaeological features, with several linear features continuing to the west and south of the PDA. The archaeology within the PDA was mostly limited to the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods, with very limited evidence of prehistoric archaeology, and an absence of evidence of Roman or Early Medieval activity. Medieval evidence consists of possible clay extraction, with no other evidence of industry or agriculture within the PDA. All of the Post-Medieval activity appears associated with the construction and use of an earlier phase of the public house, identified through map regression.

### 9.2 Prehistoric

9.2.1 The only Prehistoric feature identified within the SMS Phase of the project was linear feature G18, that was dated to the Middle Bronze Age-Early Iron Age during the evaluation stage of project, G18 ran west-northwest to east-southeast across the southwest corner of Area A until truncated by post-medieval features G15 and G17. It should be noted that the feature was dated from the inclusion of struck flint, found during the evaluation stage of the project (SWAT Archaeology, 2021), however prehistoric struck flint was also found to be residually present within securely dated medieval contexts elsewhere onsite.

9.2.2 Therefore, linear feature G18 may form part of the medieval agrarian landscape management, together with linear terminus [107] and linear [109] recorded in the evaluation. It is also worth noting that G18 is on a comparable alignment to G5 and G7 (which are likely post-medieval) whereas the possible medieval linear features (G3 & G4 – although their identification as linears is tentative) fall on a different alignment. Linear Terminus [107] did produce struck flint, that may be broadly Late Prehistoric in date, however without further excavation of these features we cannot ascertain if the struck flint in these features is residual within Medieval contexts or if we do have a Prehistoric landscape represented on the site.

### 9.3 Medieval

9.3.1 The medieval agrarian landscape identified on site was principally focused within SMS Area



B, with one pit feature (G20) recorded in SMS Area A. The medieval activity across both areas is predominantly represented by pit features with two linear features recorded within the SMS stage of the investigation. These shallow pit features and linears have been interpreted to be associated with small scale clay extraction and agrarian land management. The main focus of activity of the period, as seen through the ceramic assemblage, occurs between AD1175-1225 with limited activity after AD1250-1300. Pit G9 [1035] also provides interesting information that supports the agrarian land management narrative with environmental sampling of the feature suggesting that cereal crop processing was happening on or within the vicinity of site during the medieval Period (Paragraph 6.5).

9.3.2 This phase of activity was observed outside of the SMS areas with trench 2 of the 2021 archaeological evaluation (SWAT Archaeology, 2021). Trench 2, located to the northwest of SMS Area B, contained a 1.22m wide north-orientated linear feature [205/210] dating to the 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> centuries, though slightly earlier than the 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century phase predominantly seen on site, the feature still supports the narrative of land use for the period.

## **9.4 Post-Medieval**

9.4.1 The focus of activity for the post-medieval period occurs towards the latter end of the period AD1770-1850, with some evidence of earlier activity on site AD1550-1750. The archaeological deposits dating to this period appears to be associated with the sites use as the location of a Public House since the post-medieval period, which is evident through the finds assemblage, food waste, a quantity of clay pipe and vessel glass, especially the small finds. Strip, Map and Sample Area A contained the greatest concentration of post-medieval features, including refuse pits (G15, G17 and G19), structural elements of potentially an earlier iteration of the pub building (G16) and areas of disturbance infilled with post-medieval building demolition material ([1054] of G19) which was interpreted to be associated with the demolition of the original public house building that was then later rebuilt in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century (English Heritage, 2014). A historical overlay is provided as Figure 11. The density and nature of the post-medieval features within SMS area A is expected due to the immediate proximity to the public house building.

9.4.2 The archaeology to the south of SMS area A appears to be more indicative of post-medieval land division, with more linear features identified than discrete features, although Area B did contain pit group G 12 which again looked to be refuse pits associated with the original public

house. Area B contained one linear feature that could be securely dated to late 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century as well as two other linear features that could stratigraphically tie into the period (G5 and G6). Trench 2 of the 2021 evaluation (SWAT Archaeology) , that was positioned to the northwest of SMS Area B, also contained a linear [209] that produced mid-18<sup>th</sup> century pottery, though the continuation of this feature was not observed in either SMS area.

## **10 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ANALYSIS**

### **10.1 Introduction**

10.1.1 This section of the report will discuss the potential of the archaeological archive following this initial assessment stage. The stratigraphic potential of the archaeological archive has been assessed by the author and the Site Director, with the potential of artefact assemblages to be provided by the relevant specialists if appropriate.

### **10.2 Stratigraphic Potential**

10.2.1 The investigations at the White Horse, Stoke have shown that there is an area of localized moderate-density archaeological activity ranging primarily from the Medieval period to the post-medieval period.

#### Prehistoric

10.2.2 Further analysis of the single linear feature on site from this period is not expected to add to our understanding of the prehistoric landscape. The closest known site of a contemporary period to linear G18 is approximately 614m to the west and consisting of an LBA-EIA enclosure containing a number of small contemporary pits that contained material suggestive of salt production on site or within in the vicinity of the site (TQ 87 NW 90) (Archaeology South-East, 2009). As stated, it is near impossible to tie a portion of a single linear into the wider narrative of the landscape of the period however, it may well be that is it part of a wider agricultural land management or an industrial landscape focused on salt production, both of which appear to be the primary use of the landscape continuing up until and throughout the medieval period. It may also be the case that the struck flint, found in intervention [105] of the archaeological evaluation, that formed the only dating evidence for G18 is residual within a medieval feature.

10.2.3 Although no worked flint was found during the Strip, Map and Sample, residual prehistoric

struck flint was found within medieval contexts during the evaluation (SWAT Archaeology, 2021). In the case of linear G18 the struck flint, dating to the Middle Bronze Age to Earliest Iron Age, was the only dateable material recovered from the feature.

### Medieval

10.2.4 The first evidence for widespread use of the land within the PDA appears to have been during this period when clay extraction and possible agrarian use of the land took place on site. Many of the features, identified off site, from this period were shallow pits that had accumulated some domestic material. A 2014 report of the Parish of Stoke, conducted by English Heritage, suggested that the village of Stoke (or Upper Stoke as it is sometimes referred to) evolved as the manorial and religious centre of the Parish, while commercial and industrial activities of the period tended to be located towards lower Stoke.

10.2.5 It is suggested within that report that Court Lodge Farm, now a post-medieval farm building located approximately 60m northwest of the site, could have been the location of the medieval Stoke manorial estate (English Heritage, 2014).

10.2.6 The manor, possibly cited on Court Lodge Farm, was gifted to the bishop of Rochester by the King of Kent in 738, the manorial estate remained active throughout the period despite its multiple disputes and changes in ownership throughout the early medieval period, being owned by various persons such as Earl Godwin, Harold II, William the Conqueror and bishop Odo before being returned to the bishop of Rochester (Hasted, 1798). The Manor fell into disrepair and impoverishment and was eventually surrendered to Henry VIII during the dissolution of the priory (Hasted, 1798). Approximately 622m to the northwest of the site, was the location of a second medieval manorial estate, Malmains Hall, (TQ 8164 7546) that was existence from the 11<sup>th</sup> century continuing through the period and was occupied in AD1300 by Sir Nicholas Malmaynes (English Heritage, 2014).

10.2.7 It could therefore be suggested that the archaeology identified from period on site may well be associated with the agrarian land management of a manorial estate such as the one possibly located at Court Lodge Farm. However, the lack of archaeological excavations within the surrounding vicinity of the site makes it very difficult to place the findings detailed in this report into a wider known context. The only other known excavation close to the site, from a similar period was a wide linear hollow, aligned NNW-SSE and possibly associated with a

similar feature seen at the western side of the churchyard (TQ 8230 7510) (Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 1999).

10.2.8 If in the future, sites are excavated that expand our archaeological knowledge of the medieval village of Stoke, then the finding from this report should be reviewed, alongside the other existing known archaeological information of the village, in context of the additional information in order to better understand the relationships between the sites.

#### Post-Medieval

10.2.9 The post-medieval archaeology identified on site appears to all be associated with the former public house that is situated on the site. The finds from this period are indicative of sustained use of the property as a public house and excavation has possibly revealed surviving remains of the original post-medieval building (G16) before it was rebuilt in the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century (English Heritage, 2014). With regards to the potential of this information further work could be done through map regressions to tie feature (G16) into the floor plan of the original post-medieval building.

#### Undated

10.2.10 A small number of undated features, all pits, remain on the site. Additional analysis to consider these features is not considered likely to enhance understanding of the site.

### **10.3 Artefact/Environmental Potential**

10.3.1 All finds and environmental data has been assessed and recommendations, if required, have been made by specialists within this assessment. With the exception of Small Finds SF1, SF38 and SF 45 no further recommendations for analysis/recording have been made. It is therefore suggested that additional work to the above finds is carried out as part of a final publication stage (see below).

### **10.4 Summary**

10.4.1 The strip, map and sample excavation has addressed the primary aims of the project, discussed in Section 3 of this document. Due to the limited comparative archaeological sites within the immediate area, it is difficult to confidently relate the finds of this project into the wider archaeological and historic narrative of the village of Stoke. It is hoped that should

additional sites be excavated in the future that this information could be reviewed and put into context with those sites in order to clarify the wider narrative of the village's history.

## **11 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN**

### **11.1 Introduction**

11.1.1 In light of the potential of the results of the fieldwork to answer not only the original aims and objectives (SWAT Archaeology 2022: Section 3) but other questions raised during the excavation, this section provides an Updated Project Design (UPD) which proposes revised research aims and objectives, and details of the further analyses recommended to achieve them.

11.1.2 In accordance with guidance provided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) the following revised research aims are proposed, with consideration of the KCC research framework for the Southeast, and form part of an Updated Project Design (UPD), which is subject to the agreement of KCC. This UPD sets out the potential for further archaeological works.

### **11.2 Revised Research Aims**

11.2.1 The revised research aims will;

- i.* Better relate feature G16 to the original post-medieval public house before it was rebuilt.
- ii.* Possible further investigation, if deemed appropriate into the ceramic fabrics whose sources are presently unclear, in particular the potential Late Medieval sherd that might be an earlier continental import

11.2.2 Proposals for the reporting and publication of the results from this assessment are detailed in Section 12 below.

## **12 RESOURCES AND PUBLICATION**

### **12.1 Introduction**

12.1.1 Due to the relative low complexity of the archaeology encountered during the excavation, limited further work is proposed. It is felt that the current report has dealt with, in detail, the

stratigraphic analysis of the archaeology within the PDA however, it is recognized that additional work could be done on creating a narrative summary that looks into comparisons in the wider archaeological landscape/ local history and explores how the immediate archaeological narrative of the area can address some of the research aims of the KCC research framework of the Southeast.

12.1.2 It is therefore proposed that, if possible, a more condensed summary of the results will be provided to the Kent Archaeological Society for publication in *Archaeologia Cantiana* and possibly through the publication of an occasional paper that explores some of the revised research aims in greater detail. Due to the size of the site and the results of the excavation it is suggested that these forms of additional publication are more relevant to the site than the publication of a monograph or a detailed Final Analysis Report.

12.1.3 All publication works will be carried out in consultation with KKCHC.

## **12.2 Final Analysis Report**

12.2.1 It is recommended that the current assessment report and proposed publication works provide satisfactory recording of the archaeological deposit on site and that with the exception of publication proposals above, no further analysis works are required.

## **12.3 Archaeologia Cantiana**

12.3.1 The results of the fieldwork are of local interest and are not of any regional or national significance. It is therefore proposed that, following the further assessment and analyses outlined above, the results of the fieldwork, incorporating both data from all stages up to that covered in this report, will be summarized for submission to *Archaeologia Cantiana* comprising c. 2500 words, up to 5 illustrations and 2 tables.

## **12.4 Personnel**

12.4.1 The team consists primarily of self-employed specialist staff. The post-excavation project will be managed by Dr Paul Wilkinson of SWAT Archaeology. The following staff (Table 13) are scheduled to undertake the work as outlined in the task list (Table 14) and the programme.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>
Dr Paul Wilkinson	Post-Excavation Manager
Dan Worsley	Project Manager
Simon Holmes	Small Finds specialist
Matilda Holmes	Animal bone specialist
Paul Hart	Flint specialist
Quest – University of Reading	Environmental specialist
Quest – University of Reading	Archaeobotany
Paul Hart	Ceramic Specialist
SWAT Archaeology	Photography
ieta Greaves	Conservator
Digitise This	Illustrator
SWAT Archaeology	Archiving
Dr Paul Wilkinson	Publication Manager

*Table 13 List of Contributing Personnel*

## 12.5 Timetable and Task List

12.5.1 Table 14 lists the stages and tasks, along with the personnel and scheduled work duration required to achieve the project objectives. Specialist recommendations, which are included within this assessment, are taken into consideration in the table below:

<b>Task</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Days</b>	<b>Staff</b>
<b>Management</b>			
1	Project/Finds management	2	SWAT Archaeology
<b>Ceramic – No further work recommended</b>			
22	Collation of Assessment	0.25	SWAT Archaeology
<b>Small Finds</b>			
3	Collation of update of assessment and illustration and x-ray of SF45	3	Specialist
<b>Lithics</b>			
4	Collation of Assessment	0.25	SWAT Archaeology
<b>Animal Bone – No further work recommended</b>			
5	Collation of Assessment	0.25	SWAT Archaeology
<b>Environmental – No further work recommended</b>			
6	Collation of assessment	0.25	Specialist
<b>Publication (Archaeologia Cantiana)</b>			
7	Preparation of text and finalise stratigraphic data including map regression exercise	5	SWAT Archaeology
8	Preparation of illustrations	3	Digitise This
9	Collation and QA	1	SWAT Archaeology
10	Submission/liaison with journal editor	0.5	SWAT Archaeology

<i>Task</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Staff</i>
<b>Management</b>			
1	Project/Finds management	2	SWAT Archaeology
<b>Ceramic – No further work recommended</b>			
22	Collation of Assessment	0.25	SWAT Archaeology
<b>Small Finds</b>			
3	Collation of update of assessment and illustration and x-ray of SF45	3	Specialist
<b>Lithics</b>			
4	Collation of Assessment	0.25	SWAT Archaeology
<b>Animal Bone – No further work recommended</b>			
5	Collation of Assessment	0.25	SWAT Archaeology
<b>Environmental – No further work recommended</b>			
6	Collation of assessment	0.25	Specialist
11	Journal charges	2	SWAT Archaeology

*Table 14 Publication Task List*

12.5.2 It is proposed that the draft publication article will be prepared within 18 months from the completion of the fieldwork, as set out in the generic KCC Specification (SWAT Archaeology 2022, Appendix 1)

## **13 ARCHIVE**

### **13.1 General**

13.1.1 The physical archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics/digital data and material archive, will be prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013). An archive index is provided as Appendix A.

13.1.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared.

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## 14.2 Online References

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British Geological Survey

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45 [accessed 5 October 2022].

The National Pipe Archive

<http://www.pipearchive.co.uk/>

The Bing Family – Canterbury

<http://www.machadoink.com/>

Type	Description	Pages/Number
Context	Register	4
	Context Sheets	54
Drawing	Register	3
	Drawings	35
Photo	Register	6
	Drone Photo Register	1
Environmental Samples	Register	1
	Sample Sheets	1
Finds	Register	8
	Small Finds Register	1

Type	Pages	Bags
Ceramics	2	17
Worked Flint	0	0
Bone	1	5
Shell	1	7
CBM	2	11
Stone	0	0
Non-Small Find Metal	1	5
Small Finds	1	1

## 16 APPENDIX B – SPOT DATING GROUPS

### G1 (Linear feature. Area B)

<b>CUT/INTERVENTION</b>	<b>FILL/DEPOSIT</b>	<b>POT DATE</b>	<b>OTHER DATE</b>
[1003]	(1002)		

### G2 (Pit, Area B)

<b>CUT/INTERVENTION</b>	<b>FILL/DEPOSIT</b>	<b>POT DATE</b>	<b>OTHER DATE</b>
[1014]	(1010) (1011) (1012) (1013)	M c. 1250-1300/1375 AD M c. 1175/1225- 1275 AD	

### G3 (Linear, Area B)

<b>CUT/INTERVENTION</b>	<b>FILL/DEPOSIT</b>	<b>POT DATE</b>	<b>OTHER DATE</b>
[1005]	(1004)	M c. 1250-1300 AD	

### G4 (Linear, Area B)

<b>CUT/INTERVENTION</b>	<b>FILL/DEPOSIT</b>	<b>POT DATE</b>	<b>OTHER DATE</b>
[1021]	(1020)	M c. 1175- 1250/1375/1400 AD	

### G5 (Linear)

<b>CUT/INTERVENTION</b>	<b>FILL/DEPOSIT</b>	<b>POT DATE</b>	<b>OTHER DATE</b>
[1023]	(1022)		

### G6 (Linear)

<b>CUT/INTERVENTION</b>	<b>FILL/DEPOSIT</b>	<b>POT DATE</b>	<b>OTHER DATE</b>
[1025]	(1024)		

### G7 (Linear)

<b>CUT/INTERVENTION</b>	<b>FILL/DEPOSIT</b>	<b>POT DATE</b>	<b>OTHER DATE</b>
[1027]	(1026)	PM c. 1300/1625- 1800/1850 AD	PM c. 1650- 1725*

\* SF1: bone comb fragment... similar to an example from Fort Amherst, Chatham, Kent dated c. 1650-1725 AD

G8 (Linear)

<b>CUT/INTERVENTION</b>	<b>FILL/DEPOSIT</b>	<b>POT DATE</b>	<b>OTHER DATE</b>
[1029]	(1028)		

G9 (Pit)

<b>CUT/INTERVENTION</b>	<b>FILL/DEPOSIT</b>	<b>POT DATE</b>	<b>OTHER DATE</b>
[1035]	(1034)		

G10 (Pit)

<b>CUT/INTERVENTION</b>	<b>FILL/DEPOSIT</b>	<b>POT DATE</b>	<b>OTHER DATE</b>
[1037]	(1036)		

G11 (Series of Pits)

<b>CUT/INTERVENTION</b>	<b>FILL/DEPOSIT</b>	<b>POT DATE</b>	<b>OTHER DATE</b>
[1007]	(1006)	M c. 1240-1275	
[1009]	(1008)	AD M c. 1175-	
[1016]	(1015)	1225 AD	
[1031]	(1030)		
		M c. 1150-1400 AD	

G12 (Pit)

<b>CUT/INTERVENTION</b>	<b>FILL/DEPOSIT</b>	<b>POT DATE</b>	<b>OTHER DATE</b>
[1019]	(1017)		PM late C16 - late C17*
	(1018)	PM c. 1700/1800-1850	

G13 (Pit)

<b>CUT/INTERVENTION</b>	<b>FILL/DEPOSIT</b>	<b>POT DATE</b>	<b>OTHER DATE</b>
[1033]	(1032)		

G14 (Rubbish Pit)

<b>CUT/INTERVENTION</b>	<b>FILL/DEPOSIT</b>	<b>POT DATE</b>	<b>OTHER DATE</b>
[1039]	(1038)		

\*SF11: clay tobacco bowl fragment with heel

G15 (Pit)

<b>CUT/INTERVENTION</b>	<b>FILL/DEPOSIT</b>	<b>POT DATE</b>	<b>OTHER DATE</b>
[1044]	(1043)		

G16 (Path/Building Foundations)

<b>CUT/INTERVENTION</b>	<b>FILL/DEPOSIT</b>	<b>POT DATE</b>	<b>OTHER DATE</b>
[1042]	(1040)		
	(1041)		PM late C16 - late C17* <sup>1</sup>

G17 (Pit)

<b>CUT/INTERVENTION</b>	<b>FILL/DEPOSIT</b>	<b>POT DATE</b>	<b>OTHER DATE</b>
[1046]	(1045)	PM c. 1812 AD+	

G18 (Linear)

<b>CUT/INTERVENTION</b>	<b>FILL/DEPOSIT</b>	<b>POT DATE</b>	<b>OTHER DATE</b>
[1048]	(1047)		

G19 (Series of Pits)

<b>CUT/INTERVENTION</b>	<b>FILL/DEPOSIT</b>	<b>POT DATE</b>	<b>OTHER DATE</b>
[1050]	(1049)	PM c. 1825-1835 AD	PM late 19th century* <sup>2</sup> PM late 18th century* <sup>3</sup>
[1052]	(1051)		
[1054]	(1053)	PM c. 1650-1750/1800 AD	

G20 (Pit)

<b>CUT/INTERVENTION</b>	<b>FILL/DEPOSIT</b>	<b>POT DATE</b>	<b>OTHER DATE</b>
[1056]	(1055)	M c. 1150-1250 AD	

\*<sup>1</sup>SF23: clay tobacco bowl fragment with heel

\*<sup>2</sup>SF40: Shard of translucent light blue-green vessel glass... similar to examples manufactured for Edwin Bing, Chemist, 41 St. George's Street, Canterbury, Kent. Late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

\*<sup>3</sup>SF38: clay tobacco bowl fragment with moulded decoration

## 17 APPENDIX C - QUANTIFICATION AND SPOT-DATING OF THE POTTERY ASSEMBLAGE

### 17.1 Methodology

17.1.1 The sherds were examined in good light using a hand lens of x10 magnification and were catalogued on a context, total quantity, bulk weight (calculated to the nearest gram), period, ware type, estimate of the number of vessels per ware, condition and date preference basis. They are listed in date order from the earliest to the latest. No information about the contexts or their stratigraphic relationships was known unless stated. In the notes, the pieces are typically plain or less diagnostic body sherds unless stated otherwise.

17.1.2 All dates used throughout are *circa*.

17.1.3 All form and decorative pieces are noted in the catalogue and their presence is highlighted by the inclusion of the word 'DRAW', though this does not mean that such pieces necessarily need to be drawn for archive level reporting or for publication (see the notes in the catalogue). None of the material has been separated or re-bagged at this time; all of the sherds remain together as presented.

### 17.2 Period Codes employed

<i>Period</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date (circa)</i>			
Early Medieval	EM	1050	-	1200	AD
Medieval	M	1200	-	1375	AD
Late Medieval	LM	1375	-	1525	AD
Post-Medieval	PM	1525	-	1750	AD
Late Post-Medieval	LPM	1750	-	1900	AD
Modern	MOD	1900+			AD

#### *Dating*

> : To/or later.

/ : Or/or indicating a preference within a broader range.

### 17.3 Abbreviations

### Wear

F	:	Fresh/fairly fresh
L	:	Light
M	:	Moderate
H	:	Heavy
C	:	Chipped
S	:	Splintered/shattered

### Dating

>	:	To/or later
/	:	Or/or indicating a preference within a broader range

## 17.4 Catalogue: Quantification and spot-dating of the pottery, with notes

Context			Total sherds		Total weight (g)	
Context:	Information on the nature of the context if known.					
Start date:	Likely commencement date of the context based on the pottery evidence.					
End date:	Likely end date of the context based on the pottery evidence.					
Dating:	General implications.					
Comments:	Highlighting elements, wares and issues of particular note.					
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference	
	Notes.					
(208) [209]			2 sherds		9 g	
Context:						
Start date:	Likely after 1550 AD and perhaps nearer around 1700 AD.					
End date:	Potentially by 1750 AD or shortly after, though only 2 small sherds are present.					
Dating:	Both PM, 1 more chipped sherd could pre-date a fresher, but very small, piece of 1550-1750 AD, which may date more towards the late end of this range.					
Comments:	Small sherds only. 1 ?Kentish red earthenware possibly a Wealden product.					
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference	
1	PM	?Kentish red earthenware	1	C	1550-1675/1750 AD	
	Small plain body, sandy, some minor chalk and buff marl spot inclusions, quite hard, chipped, possibly residual to some degree.					
1	PM	?Surrey/Hamps. border white	1	F	1550-1750 AD	
	Very small body, iron flecked glaze, possibly at the late end of this range due to the glaze.					
(210) [211]			1 sherd		3 g	
Context:						
Start date:	Likely after 1150/1175 AD.					
End date:	Unclear. Nothing certainly after 1250 AD, but a single small sherd only.					
Dating:	More common pre 1200 AD, falling out of use generally by around 1250 AD, though fabric could continue in West Kent to 1300 AD or a little later.					



<i>Comments:</i>	Dating based on fabric only.				
<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Wear</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
1	EM>M	N./W. Kent shelly/sh. tempered	1	-	1150-1250/1300 AD
	Small plain body, possibly Woolwich Beds (any such nearby?), includes grog-like elements.				
<b>(305)</b>			<b>1 sherd</b>		<b>1 g</b>
<i>Context:</i>					
<i>Start date:</i>	<b>Likely after 1175 AD.</b>				
<i>End date:</i>	<b>Unclear. Single small sherd, which could be residual to some degree at least.</b>				
<i>Dating:</i>	<b>Little data beyond the fabric, who's main focus is 1175-1250 AD.</b>				
<i>Comments:</i>	Slightly worn, possibly residual because of size and being the single sherd recovered.				
<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Wear</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
1	EM>M	N./W. Kent shell dusted sandy	1	L	1150/1175-1250/1275 AD
	Small plain body.				
<b>(1004) [1005]</b>			<b>1 sherd</b>		<b>9 g</b>
<i>Context:</i>					
<i>Start date:</i>	<b>Likely after 1175 AD and probably after around 1250 AD.</b>				
<i>End date:</i>	<b>Unclear. Single small sherd only, though not significantly worn. Nothing certainly after 1300 AD.</b>				
<i>Dating:</i>	<b>Probably broadly M, perhaps most typically 1250-1300 AD.</b>				
<i>Comments:</i>	Small, with little data beyond the firing.				
<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Wear</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
1	EM>M	North/West Kent sandy	1	C	1175/1250-1300 AD
	Small body, pale grey exterior, sharp-ish firing sandwich, but not compact or very hard.				
<b>(1006) [1007]</b>			<b>3 sherds</b>		<b>13 g</b>
<i>Context:</i>					
<i>Start date:</i>	<b>Likely after 1200 AD and potentially after 1250 AD if all were in circulation together.</b>				
<i>End date:</i>	<b>Unclear. None are fresh and all show some minor degree of wear and could be residual to some degree. Consider the nature of the context and their vertical distribution, if possible. Nothing certainly after 1500 AD however and if broadly contemporary then perhaps by around 1300 AD or shortly after.</b>				
<i>Dating:</i>	<b>Broadly M, but all are small and somewhat damaged, and their relationships are unclear. If they were contemporaries, a focus around 1240-1275 AD is possible, though the Surrey ware could potentially date much later than the rest.</b>				
<i>Comments:</i>	Small sherds, with little data beyond the fabrics and firing. If the context is important, perhaps review the Surrey fabric, to try and discern if a Kingston (M) or Cheam (LM) source is more likely, though there is much variation in wares of both dates, with some of the sources unknown (and the fabric present is untypically not very micaceous).				
<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Wear</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
1	EM>M	N./W. Kent shelly-sandy	1	L	1175-1250/1300 AD.
	Small, thin-walled body, black surfaces.				
1	M	N./W. Kent sandy + sparse shell	1	M	1200/1225-1300 AD
	Small chipped worn rim fragment, softish.				
1	M>LM	Surrey whiteware	1	C	1240-1500 AD
	Small body with iron flecked green glaze, pinkish quartz common/dominant (as in the Cheam fabric, though the Kingston and associated types can be similar), not obviously micaceous.				
<b>(1008) [1009]</b>			<b>11 sherds</b>		<b>153 g</b>
<i>Context:</i>					
<i>Start date:</i>	<b>Likely after 1150/1175 AD.</b>				
<i>End date:</i>	<b>Probably by around 1250 AD.</b>				
<i>Dating:</i>	<b>If related then likely focusing between 1175-1225 AD, fresh and potentially context- contemporary.</b>				

Comments:	Mostly small to a couple of larger sized sherds, generally fairly fresh, none significantly worn, majority (8 sherds) from a single shelly/shell tempered vessel. Shelly/shell tempered wares could continue in West Kent up to around 1300 AD, though the rim form and the frequent pure shell content of the most well represented vessel suggests an earlier date is more likely. DRAW: 1 rim to neck profile, the upper body may also be estimate-able; 1 small base (not worth drawing).				
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference
10	EM>M	N./W. Kent shelly/sh. tempered	2	F	1150/1175-1225 AD
	8 thin-walled sherds, 5 body (some conjoining) and 3 rims (2 conjoining; rim to neck and just below) possibly same vessel, frequent fine to medium shell. 2 thick-walled conjoin to a medium sized reduced body, similar shell content (occasional larger fragments). DRAW.				
1	EM>M	N./W. Kent shelly-sandy	1	F	1150/1175-1250 AD
	Small base sherd, moderate mostly fine shell, hard-ish. DRAW.				
(1010) [1014]			4 sherds	36 g	
Context:					
Start date:	Nothing certainly before 1250 AD and, if the latest dated sherd is not intrusive, then after 1500 AD. Consider all from [1014] and their distribution within.				
End date:	Unclear. The latest dated sherd, 1475-1550/1700 AD, is residual, or otherwise intrusive in a Medieval context, given that the majority of the sherds from [1014] are of EM>M date, but noting that some fragments of tile which could also be PM> are present.				
Dating:	M, 1250-1300/1375 AD and LM>PM, 1475-1550/1700 AD, the latter a single sherd and much more worn in comparison, though overall evidence is very limited.				
Comments:	All small, with the M sherds (little specific data beyond the firing) much fresher looking than the LM>PM.				
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference
3	M	North/West Kent sandy	1	L	1250-1300/1375 AD
	Small body, reduced surfaces, sharp firing sandwiches, hard-ish but not compact or very hard.				
1	LM>PM	?Kentish grey earthenware	1	M	1475-1550/1700 AD
	Small thick body, very hard reduced fine sandy earthenware, dark grey core, exterior some patchy oxidisation, dull green glazed interior with iron spots. ?Canterbury or Wealden transitional, 1475- 1525/1550 AD (but not obviously marled), ?Hareplain/Biddenden, 1500-1525 AD; perhaps review.				
(1011) [1014]			1 sherd	5 g	
Context:					
Start date:	Likely after 1175 AD and possibly after 1225 AD.				
End date:	Unclear. A single small sherd only, though not significantly worn. Nothing certainly later than 1275 AD.				
Dating:	Broadly 1175/1225-1275 AD.				
Comments:	Very small, little specific data beyond firing. DRAW: 1 base (not worth drawing).				
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference
1	EM>M	North/West Kent sandy	1	L	1175/1225-1275 AD
	Small base, soft. DRAW.				
(1012) [1014]			1 sherd	5 g	
Context:					
Start date:	Likely after 1175 AD and possibly after 1300 AD.				
End date:	Unclear. Fresh, but a single small sherd only. Nothing certainly after around 1375 AD.				
Dating:	More commonly after 1175 AD and perhaps between 1300-1375 AD, though it could date earlier. Consider any relationships and the general focus of Medieval activity on this site. If this is ultimately the sole evidence for activity in the 14th century then it may not be so.				
Comments:	Small plain body sherd, little specific data beyond the firing, compact and fairly hard.				

Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference
1	EM>M	North/West Kent sandy	1	F	1175/1300-1375 AD
	Small body, pale creamy-grey surfaces and dark core, compact and fairly hard.				
(1015) [1016] Area B			9 sherds		206 g
Context:					
Start date:	Likely after 1150/1175 AD and, given the potentially latest element/s, after 1750 AD, presuming this is not a large feature gradually accruing material sequentially over a very long time (unlikely perhaps).				
End date:	Nothing certainly after around 1800 AD, noting the sherds of potential PM>LPM date are in the minority and also the lack of PM/LPM white earthenwares, which occur in several other contexts in the site assemblage.				
Dating:	The majority of the material is Medieval, including fresh looking elements of 1125/1175-1200 AD and 1375-1525 AD, with worn or chipped/damaged sherds of 1150-1225/1250 AD and 1250- 1375 AD. The latest element is a small sherd of potential 1750-1800 AD date, appearing relatively fresh. At least 1 possible North French/Flemish import, more likely 1125-1200/1550 AD, is present, noting also the occurrence of some tile of PM>/?LPM>MOD date. Given the variations in date and condition, with some (but not all) of the early material lacking any obvious significant post-discard damage, consideration needs to be given to the nature of the context and the vertical distribution of this material (if possible).				
Comments:	<p>2 shelly/shell tempered wares, the fresher (rim) being leached, the shell in the other (skillet handle) present, curious if these had been sharing a similar post-discard environment, thus unlikely. Latter is also more chipped and worn. 1 fine sandy with prominent wheel-thrown lines could be a North French/Flemish import, most common 1125-1175 AD, much less so after 1200 AD, though could occur later (in very small quantities), particularly in coastal areas (Cotter 2006, 223; Macpherson-Grant 1992). Given the potential presence of this import, it is worth noting that an imported shelly/shell tempered ware (North French/Flemish shelly/shell tempered, to 1250 AD), which can be hard to distinguish from the local products, can also occur in Kent appearing mostly along the south coast, though also inland at Canterbury (Blackmore and Pearce 2010, 29). North French green glazed whiteware products could also be somewhat similar to the fabric currently considered more likely to be a Surrey Kingston type ware.</p> <p>*NB. 2 wares of uncertain origin and date are also present. 1 base in a sandy fabric with predominantly pinkish quartz could be a Surrey product, the prominent wheel-thrown lines and orange oxidised fabric more likely to occur in the PM&gt;LPM version of this ware (1550-1900 AD), noting that 3 fragments of PM&gt;/?LPM&gt;MOD tile (possibly from a Wealden source) were recovered from this context. One issue however is the dominance of Medieval fabrics and the potential presence of wheel-thrown North French wares, meaning a North French source (perhaps dating up to 1350 AD) must also be considered for this base. The other is a very small sandy sherd with an iron flecked glaze, which is perhaps most likely of 1750-1800 AD date, given trends noted for Kentish red earthenwares/redwares, though this is not a classic example of such and the source is currently unclear. Again, some reservation is felt, given the dominance of Medieval fabrics and the presence of potential continental imports in this context.</p> <p>DRAW: 1 small rim and 1 intact tubular skillet handle in shelly/shell tempered fabrics. (not very common perhaps, but neither particularly need drawing). 2 bases in sandy fabrics showing only the very lower body profile (not worth drawing).</p>				
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference
1	EM>LM	?N. French/Flemish fine sandy	1	L	1075/1125-1200/1550 AD
	Small body, greyish with some patchy dull oxidisation, very prominent wheel-throwing lines, neatly smoothed exterior with horizontal possible knife trimming on (lower) part, compact, hard.				
1	EM>M	N./W. Kent shelly-sandy	1	M	1150-1225/1250 AD
	Intact tubular handle socket, broken at attachment, reduced, surface bit chipped, not leached, slightly sandy. DRAW.				
1	EM>M	N./W. Kent shelly/s. tempered	1	F	1150/1175-1200/1225 AD
	Small rim, short everted right-angled with slight ?fingertip presses on top, black, leached. DRAW.				
1	M	Surrey Kingston whiteware	1	C	1240-1400 AD

	Medium sized base, consistent pale green glaze on interior, wiped exterior, fine sandy (majority clear to grey, very minor coloured element, some fine mica). DRAW				
1	M	North/West Kent sandy	1	H	1250/1275-1350 AD
	Small base, grey, hard-ish, very chipped and battered. DRAW.				
1	M	North/West Kent sandy	1	C	1300-1375 AD
	Small body, grey, compact, hard but not very hard.				
1	M>LM	?North/West Kent sandy	1	F	1375-1525/1550 AD
	Small body, very smooth dull burnished exterior, very hard.				
1	PM>LPM	*?Surrey redware	1	C	1550-1900 AD
	Largeish base, flat, prominent wheel-throwing marks on inside, very minor glaze splashes on underside, upper edges and outer base edge much chipped. DRAW.				
1	LPM	*Red earthenware	1	F	1750-1800 AD
	Small body, dull orangey-brown surfaces and darker grey-brown core, sand common, with mostly clear to grey quartz, hard-ish but not compact, interior shows a mottled (greeny-black) dull iron flecked yellowish glaze.				
(1017) [1019]			5 sherds		46 g
Context:					
Start date: Unclear, given all may be residual to various degrees. Nothing certainly before 1300 AD, more likely after 1550/1570 AD perhaps and the context could post-date its latest element, which would most likely be sometime between or after 1675-1750 AD. Consider the nature of the context and the vertical distribution of the material, if possible.					
End date: Unclear. The latest dated element, 1675-1750 AD, is a single small chipped sherd which could be residual to some degree.					
Dating: At least 2 phases of activity are indicated, with a possible focus around 1675 AD for the majority if related and including some residual Medieval material. Given their size, quantity and condition however, none can be certainly said to be contemporary with another or the context.					
Comments: Mostly small, none appearing fresh. The tin glazed earthenware could be an example of Nevers bleu.					
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference
2	M>LM	North/West Kent sandy	1	S	1300-1400 AD
	Conjoin to a small thin splintered body, grey, compact hard.				
1	LM>PM	?Kentish red earthenware	1	L	1475-1675 AD
	Small, medium-walled, sandy, flattish, minimal yellowy-greeny glaze splashes on flat smoothed exterior (akin to those seen on PM> redwares) and extensive on interior over single grey surface, interior chipped and worn, but edges fairly sharp, comparatively soft (unusual for the period).				
1	LM>PM	Kentish red earthenware	1	M	1475/1550-1675 AD
	Medium sized thick body, fine sandy, pale yellowy glazed interior. Given its hardness the wear is probably moderate rather than light in comparison. Possibly a Transitional fabric from 1475> AD (perhaps review).				
1	PM	English tin glazed earthenware	1	C	1675-1750 AD
	Small body sherd, yellow powdery fabric, glazed pale blue ?slip (presumed, fused with the glaze, not visible on its own) both surfaces, softish.				
(1018) [1019]			3 sherds		19 g
Context:					
Start date: Nothing certainly before 1700 AD and potentially after 1800 AD.					
End date: Unclear. A couple of small sherds only and both are probably residual to some degree.					
Dating: There is the potential for these to be associated, with a focus around 1800-1850 AD. Both are chipped and residual to some degree, so no associations are guaranteed.					
Comments: Generally small chipped pieces.					
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference
2	PM>LPM	Staffs/Derby stoneware	1	C	1700/1800-1875 AD

	Conjoin to a medium sized body sherd with prominently ribbed exterior, salt glaze. ?Staffordshire or Derbyshire.				
1	LPM	Black ware	1	C	1775-1850/1900 AD
	Small body, red fine sandy fabric. ?Midlands/South Yorkshire/North East England redware, ?less likely Wrotham (perhaps review).				
(1020) [1021]			2 sherds		6 g
Context:					
Start date: Probably after 1175 AD.					
End date: Unclear. 2 small sherds only but appearing fresh. Nothing certainly after 1275 AD.					
Dating: Preferably 1175-1250 AD given the firing, though a later date up to around 1375/1400 AD is possible.					
Comments: Small sherds, little specific data beyond the firing.					
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference
2	EM>M	North/West Kent sandy	?1	F	1175-1250/1275 AD
	Small body, pale grey interior, dark grey-black exterior, soft sandwiching, not very compact or hard.				
(1026) [1027]			7 sherds		32 g
Context:					
Start date: Unclear. Unlikely before 1300 AD perhaps and more likely sometime after around 1625 AD.					
End date: Nothing certainly after 1800/1850 AD.					
Dating: If related, the material might have derived from 3 phases of activity of approximately 1175-1250 AD, 1300-1400 AD and 1625-1800 AD date, the latest material appearing freshest, though all are chipped or worn to some degree. Consider the nature of the context and the vertical distribution of this material, if possible. Unless the feature is very large however, it would seem unlikely to be open and gathering material throughout all of the phases represented. More likely perhaps is that this is a PM>LPM feature incidentally accruing all of its contents (field boundary?).					
Comments: All small. The shelly/shell tempered and shell dusted wares, though differently worn, could be broadly related and derive/be residual from the same phase of activity, which is potentially focused 1175-1250 AD. 1 other grey sandy sherd is hard fired, more likely to date 1300-1400 AD (unless this is an untypical earlier hard firing) and could potentially be associated with the Surrey ware. The latter is of a different source to the Surrey sherd in (1006). No associations are guaranteed however, given that all of the Medieval material is presumably residual amongst a small number of PM>LPM redwares (1 slip-trailed).  DRAW: 1 small rim (not worth drawing).					
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference
1	EM>M	N./W. Kent shelly/sh. tempered	1	L	1150/1175-1250/1300 AD
	Small body, thin-walled, frequent fine to occasionally medium shell, micaceous, black. Shelly/shell tempered wares could continue in West Kent up to around 1300 AD, though the frequent pure shell content suggests an earlier date is more likely. The ware does occur earlier than 1175 AD, though the thin wall is more likely to have been made after this time.				
2	EM>M	N./W. Kent shell dusted sandy	1/2	M>H	1150/1175-1250/1300 AD
	Small body, dark grey, some fine very minor ?shell in the fabric could be natural or other calcareous inclusions, more (leached) shell appears on the surfaces, thin-walled, relatively hard.				
1	M>LM	Surrey ?Kingston whiteware	1	C	1240-1400 AD
	Small body, thickish-walled, not obviously micaceous, pinky quartz not dominant as in example from (1006), partial green glaze on exterior. Possibly a Kingston type/associated variant.				
1	M>LM	North/West Kent sandy	1	C	1300-1400 AD.
	Small body, grey, compact, hard, slightly chipped but otherwise fairly fresh.				
1	PM>LPM	Kentish red earthenware	1	L	1612-1800/1850 AD
	Small medium-walled ?plate rim with glazed white slip-trails on interior. DRAW.				
1	PM>LPM	Kentish red earthenware	1	L	1625/1750-1800 AD
	Small thin-walled body with iron flecked glaze on exterior and partially on interior.				
(1030) [1031]			5 sherds		29 g

Context:					
Start date:	Likely after 1075 AD, with nothing certainly (or perhaps likely) earlier than 1150 AD. A date within or after the 13th century may be most likely perhaps, the sherds in the best condition being potentially of 14th century date, though noting that the overall quantities are very low and the material is of small size only.				
End date:	If not intrusive, then probably after around 1650 AD. The latest dated material, which is PM, is the most worn and will be residual, if not intrusive within a Medieval feature (?ploughed into). Consider the nature of the context and the distribution, if possible.				
Dating:	Elements with their main likely/typical foci from 1150-1250/1300 AD, 1300-1400 AD and 1625- 1675/1750 AD. The Medieval sherds could, but need not, be broadly associated around 1300 AD or shortly after. All are small sized and variously chipped or slightly worn, the most worn and more significantly residual looking sherd being the latest dated element.				
Comments:	All small and none need be associated. 1 shelly-sandy ware, with little specific data beyond the firing, could date widely, 1075-1250/1300 AD, though it is less likely to actually date towards the earlier end of that range, particularly given the general focus of the Medieval pottery in the site assemblage as a whole, thus a date after 1150 AD is preferred at present. It could technically overlap with the 14th century sandy ware, though this appears fresher (but is harder fired). The latest dated sherd is the most worn. Consider the nature of the context; were all accruing in a gradually evolving feature, such as ditch left open for a long time?  DRAW: 1 small base (not worth drawing).				
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference
1	EM>M	N./W. Kent shelly-sandy	1	L	1075/1150-1250/1300 AD
	Small base, reduced, no firing sandwich. DRAW.				
3	M>LM	North/West Kent sandy	1	C	1300-1400 AD.
	Small thin-walled body, grey, compact and hard.				
1	PM	Kentish red earthenware	1	H	1600/1625-1675/1750 AD
	Small body, worn glaze on exterior and dull iron-flecked glaze on interior, thinnish-walled, very fine sand.				
(1043) [1044]			1 sherd		4 g
Context:					
Start date:	Likely after around 1775 AD.				
End date:	Unclear, a single small sherd only, which is residual to some degree.				
Dating:	As given.				
Comments:	Small rim, chipped.  DRAW: 1 rim (not worth drawing).				
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference
1	LPM	Pearlware	1	C	1770-1840 AD
	Small rim (plate/bowl), sponged blue underglaze deco on interior. DRAW.				
(1045)			1 sherd		8 g
Context:					
Start date:	Likely after 1812 AD.				
End date:	Unclear, likely residual to some degree.				
Dating:	Probably after 1812 AD, given the multi-coloured underglaze decoration.				
Comments:	Small rim, chipped and worn.  DRAW: 1 rim (not worth drawing).				
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference
1	LPM>MOD	English porcelain	1	C	1812+ AD
	Small rim from plate/bowl, underglaze hand-painted ?floral multi-colour deco on interior, worn. DRAW.				

(1049) [1050]		28 sherds		1253 g	
Context:					
Start date:		The fresher material dates after 1770 AD and if all were broadly in use together and deposited as a related group then after 1825 AD.			
End date:		Nothing certainly after 1900 AD and the majority of the fresher material dates up to 1840/1850 AD.			
Dating:		3 residual PM elements, which are chipped and worn but of reasonable size, show some activity on site or in the immediate vicinity that would date between around 1625-1750 AD. If these sherds were related and in contemporary use, a focus around 1650-1700 AD is possible. The remainder of the material, though sometimes chipped, appears much fresher. These date after 1770, 1780, 1803 and 1825 AD, with some elements less likely to occur after around 1835, 1840 and 1850 AD, though others could date later. Depending upon the nature of the context, the material's vertical distribution within and noting that a collection of contemporary pottery could contain some curated (heirloom) items, all these could have been in effectively contemporary use and deposited together around 1825-1835 AD or shortly after. The absence of bi or multi- coloured transfer printing means that no elements of the collection must date after around 1830 or 1845 AD. Though purely blue & white type decorated vessels were still produced after this time, an assemblage deposited after the 1830s might reasonably, though need not of course, contain a few instances of such wares.			
Comments:		Mostly medium to some very large sized sherds, mostly white earthenwares and a small amount of porcelain, these including 1 complete base from a large ?bowl, 1 complete base from a small utilitarian food/paste pot, 2 other base fragments (1 plate, 1 ?jug/vase) and 6 rims of various types, all the decorated material being blue & white types, some transfer printed, these dating after 1780 AD on the white earthenwares, with a stipple engraved example on the porcelain being post 1803 AD. Also 1 large rim from a large bowl of South Yorkshire/Midlands redware and a body sherd of Staffordshire/Derby yellow ware, the latter having the latest production start-date, from around 1825 AD, neither of which being significantly chipped nor worn. Notably there are 3 much more significantly worn earlier elements. 1 is the base of an English tin glazed earthenware plate/bowl, the blue painted design possibly an early type (slightly preferred), but the overall scheme and whether the image was Chinese influenced is unclear at present without further research (though this is not a fine brush design). The ware was most common 1650-1750 AD. The other very worn element is a green glazed redware which could date 1625- 1675/1750 AD. 1 other more moderately chipped/worn sherd is a rim of Kentish red earthenware with an iron flecked glaze, 1625/1675-1750 AD.  DRAW: 6 rims, 5 bases (no significantly extensive profiles or, regarding the tin glazed earthenware, schemes of decoration, are present; overall, not worth drawing).			
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference
1	PM>LPM	English tin glazed earthenware	1	H	1600/1650-1775/1800 AD
	Large base, foot-ringed, from a large dish/bowl, some yellowy looking glaze remnant on exterior, interior shows a broad brush-painted blue deco, the overall design unclear, ?floral and early, or ?Chinese, though this is not a finely painted design, so possibly early. DRAW.				
1	PM	Kentish red earthenware	1	H	1625-1675/1750 AD
	Medium sized thick body, sandy redware fabric, patchy speckled green and yellowy glaze on exterior, more consistent mottled green glaze on interior.				
1	PM	Kentish red earthenware	1	C M	1625/1675-1750 AD
	Medium sized rim, flat topped right angled with lid seat groove, iron flecked glaze on outer and inner surfaces but not the rim top. DRAW.				
4	LPM	Pearlware	2	F	1770-1840 AD
	Small and large rims, blue & white transfer print on interior, probably same vessel, ?plate. 2 others conjoin to a large piece of a deep pedestalled base, wavy vertical ribbing with blue ?sponged paint, lower handle attachment, ?jug. DRAW.				
2	LPM>MOD	S. Yorkshire/Midlands redware	1	F	1775-1850/1925 AD
	Conjoined to a large rim from a large bowl/dish, white slipped interior, this and rim top glazed, exterior shows horizontal creamy white paint smears and fingerprints, with an intermittent creamy white painted line just below rim, plus a glaze splash. DRAW.				

15	LPM>MOD/LPM	Refined white earthenware	3/5	F>C	1780-1835/+ AD
	Some/?all likely Staffordshire/type, most fairly/relatively fresh, some chipped. 3 plain body sherds, ?same vessel, possibly Spode (1781 to 1833). 1 large complete foot-ringed base, plain ?bowl. 1 large everted rim from bowl, plain. 1 complete base/body from a small ?paste pot, quite chipped and residual to some degree. 1 small base from ?plate with blue & white transfer printed deco on interior. 1 thick handle attachment (?jug). 1 small everted rim, plain, from ?plate/bowl. No colours other than blue is present. DRAW.				
3	LPM>MOD/LPM	English porcelain	1/2	C	1803+ AD
	2 conjoin to a large everted rim from bowl, blue & white transfer printed deco (line and stipple) on rim top and exterior of neck and upper body (just surviving). 1 small deeply curving body sherd with similar deco on exterior. DRAW.				
1	LPM	Staffordshire/Derby yellow	1	C	1825-1900 AD
	Medium sized body.				
<b>(1053) [1054]</b>			<b>1 sherd</b>		<b>10 g</b>
<i>Context:</i>					
<i>Start date:</i> <b>Likely after 1675 AD.</b>					
<i>End date:</i> <b>Unclear, single residual sherd only.</b>					
<i>Dating:</i> <b>Probably a Staffordshire product, not very hard and less typically at the late end of the range.</b>					
<i>Comments:</i> Small rim, chipped and somewhat worn. DRAW: 1 rim (not worth drawing).					
<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Wear</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
1	PM>LPM	Staffordshire buff	1	M	1650-1750/1800 AD
	Small rim, creamy strongly fine sandy fabric, yellow looking glazed exterior, crazed, small spot of green glaze on interior, not very hard. DRAW.				
<b>(1055) [1056]</b>			<b>5 sherds</b>		<b>13 g</b>
<i>Context:</i>					
<i>Start date:</i> <b>Nothing certainly before 1150 AD and perhaps more likely after this time.</b>					
<i>End date:</i> <b>Unclear. The material, though shattered, is not significantly worn, but could be residual given size and quantity.</b>					
<i>Dating:</i> <b>Small fragments, broadly 1050-1300 AD, perhaps more likely 1150-1250 AD, given the presence of material of this date in other contexts. Consider any relationships and perhaps review on this basis.</b>					
<i>Comments:</i> Small broken form pieces from a single sherd/vessel, little specific data.					
<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Wear</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
5	EM>M	N./W. Kent shelly-sandy	1	S	1050/1150-1250 AD
	Small shattered fragments, possibly from a rim or base, reduced.				
<b>Totals</b>			<b>92 sherds</b>		<b>1860</b>



<i>Small Find No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Recommendations</i>
1	Comb	Context (1026) [1027]. Incomplete. Fragment of a one piece Lice Comb. Manufactured from a single strip of bone. The fragment originates from the central spine of the comb, which has a maximum width of 11mm. The teeth, projecting from both sides of the spine are missing. However, saw marks left from the production of the teeth demonstrate that the larger teeth were spaced 2mm apart, whereas the finer teeth were spaced at 0.5mm intervals. Similar to an example from Fort Amherst, Chatham, Kent dated c. 1650-1725 (Britchfield, Holmes and Wilkinson, 2020. SF: 72).	Illustrate.
2	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1015) [1016]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 51.5mm. Diameter: 9mm.	None
3	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1015) [1016]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 38mm. Diameter: 7mm.	None
4	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1017) [1019]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 63mm. Diameter: 7mm.	None
5	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1017) [1019]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 31mm. Diameter: 7mm.	None
6	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1017) [1019]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 27mm. Diameter: 7mm.	None
7	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1017) [1019]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Slight discolouration (faded red paint) suggests a close proximity to the mouthpiece. Length: 33.5mm. Diameter: 5mm.	None
8	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1017) [1019]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Slight discolouration (faded red paint) suggests a close proximity to the mouthpiece. Length: 28mm. Diameter: 4.5mm.	None
9	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1017) [1019]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 32mm. Diameter: 8.5mm.	None
10	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1017) [1019]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 14mm. Diameter: 5mm.	None
11	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1017) [1019]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe. Fragment from the rear of a bowl with heel and section of stem. Either side of the heel is an initial for the maker's mark, however, only one initial, an 'I' is legible. Length (stem): 17mm. Diameter (stem): 9mm.	None
12	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1026) [1027]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 51mm. Diameter: 7mm.	None
13	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1026) [1027]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 78mm. Diameter: 9mm.	None
14	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1026) [1027]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 49mm. Diameter: 9mm.	None
15	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1026) [1027]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 46mm. Diameter: 7mm.	None
16	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1026) [1027]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 38mm. Diameter: 8mm.	None
17	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1026) [1027]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 22.5mm. Diameter: 8.5mm.	None
18	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1026) [1027]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe. Fragment from the rear of a bowl with heel and section of stem. Length (stem): 33mm. Diameter (stem): 9mm.	None
19	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1041) [1042]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 54.5mm. Diameter: 7.5mm.	None
20	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1041) [1042]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 27.5mm. Diameter: 9mm.	None

<b>Small Find No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
21	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1041) [1042]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 31.5mm. Diameter: 7mm.	None
22	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1041) [1042]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 36mm. Diameter: 8mm.	None
23	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1041) [1042]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe. Fragment comprises most of the bowl with heel and a section of stem. Length (stem): 62mm. Diameter (stem): 9.5mm.	None
24	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1043) [1044]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 32mm. Diameter: 5mm.	None
25	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1049) [1050]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 43mm. Diameter: 6mm.	None
26	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1049) [1050]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 40mm. Diameter: 7mm.	None
27	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1049) [1050]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 39mm. Diameter: 5mm.	None
28	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1049) [1050]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 42.5mm. Diameter: 9mm.	None
29	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1049) [1050]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 36mm. Diameter: 7mm.	None
30	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1049) [1050]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 38mm. Diameter: 6mm.	None
31	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1049) [1050]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 27mm. Diameter: 5mm.	None
32	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1049) [1050]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 23mm. Diameter: 6mm.	None
33	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1049) [1050]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 43mm. Diameter: 8mm.	None
34	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1049) [1050]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 47mm. Diameter: 5mm.	None
35	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1049) [1050]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 38.5mm. Diameter: 10.5mm.	None
36	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1049) [1050]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 56.5mm. Diameter: 11mm.	None
37	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1049) [1050]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 75mm. Diameter: 7mm.	None
38	Clay tobacco pipe	Context (1049) [1050]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe. Fragment comprises most of the bowl (without a heel) and a section of stem. The bowl has moulded decoration in the form of two central raised spines surmounted with pairs of small circles in rows, one running along the front and along the back of the bowl. Length (stem): 7mm. Diameter (stem): 7mm.	Illustrate.
39	Glass	Context (1030) [1031]. Shard of brown vessel glass – most likely from a wine bottle (type unknown).	None
40	Glass	Context (1049) [1050]. Shard of translucent light blue-green vessel glass. The shard comprises part of the rim and neck from an ovate-shaped bottle for containing mineral water. Similar to examples manufactured for Edwin Bing, Chemist, 41 St. George's Street, Canterbury, Kent. Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century.	None
41	Glass	Context (1049) [1050]. Shard of translucent clear glass. The shard comprises part of the base of a wine glass.	None
42	Nail	Context (1017) [1019]. Complete nail. The head is ovate-shaped, and the shank is rectangular in section. Length: 101mm. Head: 11mm x 8mm. Width (shank): 8.5mm. Thickness (shank): 8mm.	None
43	Nail	Context (1017) [1019]. Complete nail. The head is ovate-shaped, and the shank is rectangular in section. Length:	None

<b><i>Small Find No.</i></b>	<b><i>Description</i></b>	<b><i>Comments</i></b>	<b><i>Recommendations</i></b>
		111mm. Head: 13mm x 11.5mm. Width (shank): 8mm. Thickness (shank): 5.5mm.	
44	Nail	Context (1018) [1019]. Incomplete nail (the head is missing). The shank is rectangular in section. Length: 86mm. Width: 12mm. Thickness: 8mm.	None
45	Not specified	Context (1028) [1029]. Incomplete. The object is flat and rectangular-shaped and rectangular in section. Length: 48mm. Width: 25mm. Thickness: 5mm.	Encrusted. Requires x-ray to aid identification.
46	Nail	Context (1051) [1052]. Complete nail. The head is ovate-shaped, and the shank is square in section. Length: 64.5mm. Head: 13mm x 10mm. Width (shank): 5mm.	None

## 19 APPENDIX D – ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Sample Number	Context	Context/ Deposit Type and Parent Context	Flot Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)		Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm		Charcoal Identifications	Preservation		Identifications	Preservation	Charred Food Products	Fishbone & Microfauna	Marine Mollusc Shell Fragments†	Modern Roots
<1>	(1034)	Midden [1035]	20	50	90		<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> *	**	****	*****		<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10) [ARN:5, RW:5, RC:1]	+++		<i>Triticum</i> sp. rounded (5) <i>Triticum</i> sp. (3) <i>Cerealia</i> indet. (1)	+++	**	*	**	***

Table 15 Flot contents from the bulk environmental sample from White Horse Stone

Key: Quantification: \* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-150, \*\*\*\* = 151-250, \*\*\*\*\* = >250. Preservation: + = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good. ARN: average ring number, RW = roundwood, RC = radial cracks.

† complete and broken oyster shells were also recovered from the midden residue



*Plate 1 Drone photo of Area A.*



*Plate 2 Drone photo of Area B.*





*Plate 3 Drone photo of PDA.*



*Plate 4 Plan of Pit [1009].*





*Plate 5 Plan of Linears [1023], [1025], and [1027], and Pit [1029].*



*Plate 6 Plan of Pit/s [1019].*





*Plate 7 Plan of Pits [1039] and [1044].*



*Plate 8 Plan of Pit [1039], Path/Foundation [1042], and Pit [1044].*





*Plate 9 Section of Feature [1054] and Pit [1056].*



*Plate 10 Section of Pit/s [1019].*





*Plate 11 Section of possible clay extraction pit [1013].*



*Plate 12 Plot 1, viewed from the west*





*Plate 13 Plot 1, viewed from the south*



*Plate 14 Aerial view of Plots 2-3, taken obliquely from the northeast*





*Plate 15 Representative Section RS1, viewed from the north*



*Plate 16 Representative Section RS2, viewed from the east*





*Plate 17 Representative Section RS3, viewed from the north*



*Plate 18 Representative Section RS4, viewed from the east*



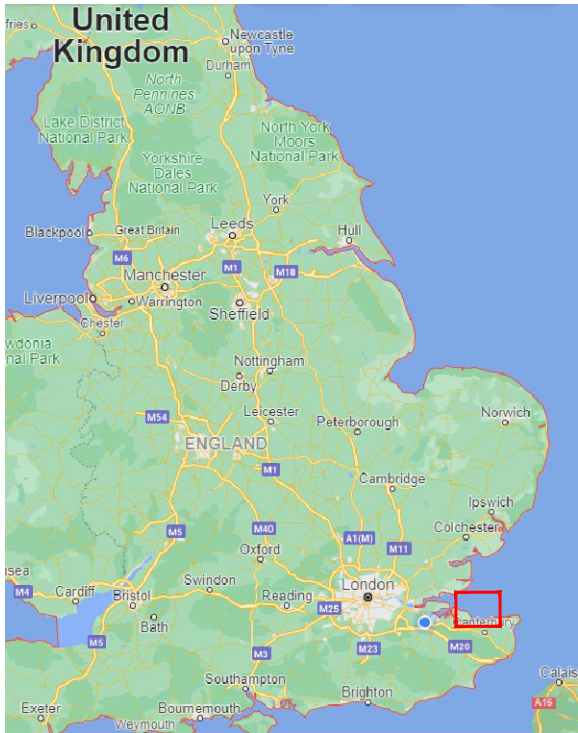


*Plate 19 Representative Section RS5, viewed from the north*

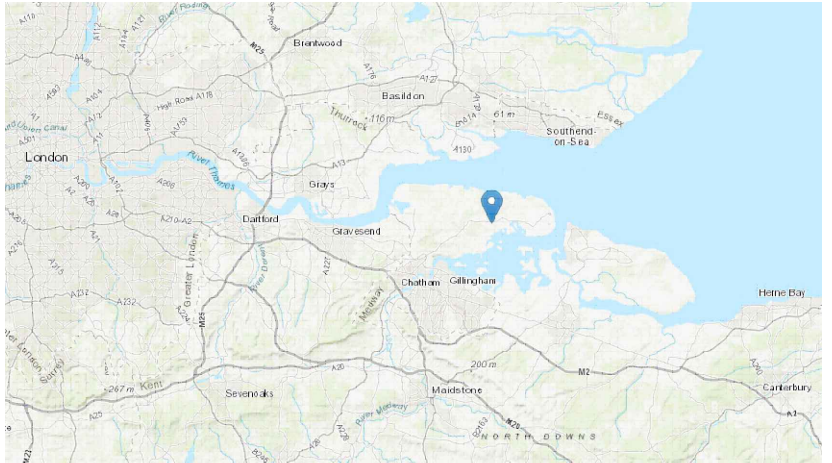


*Plate 20 Representative Section RS6, viewed from the east*

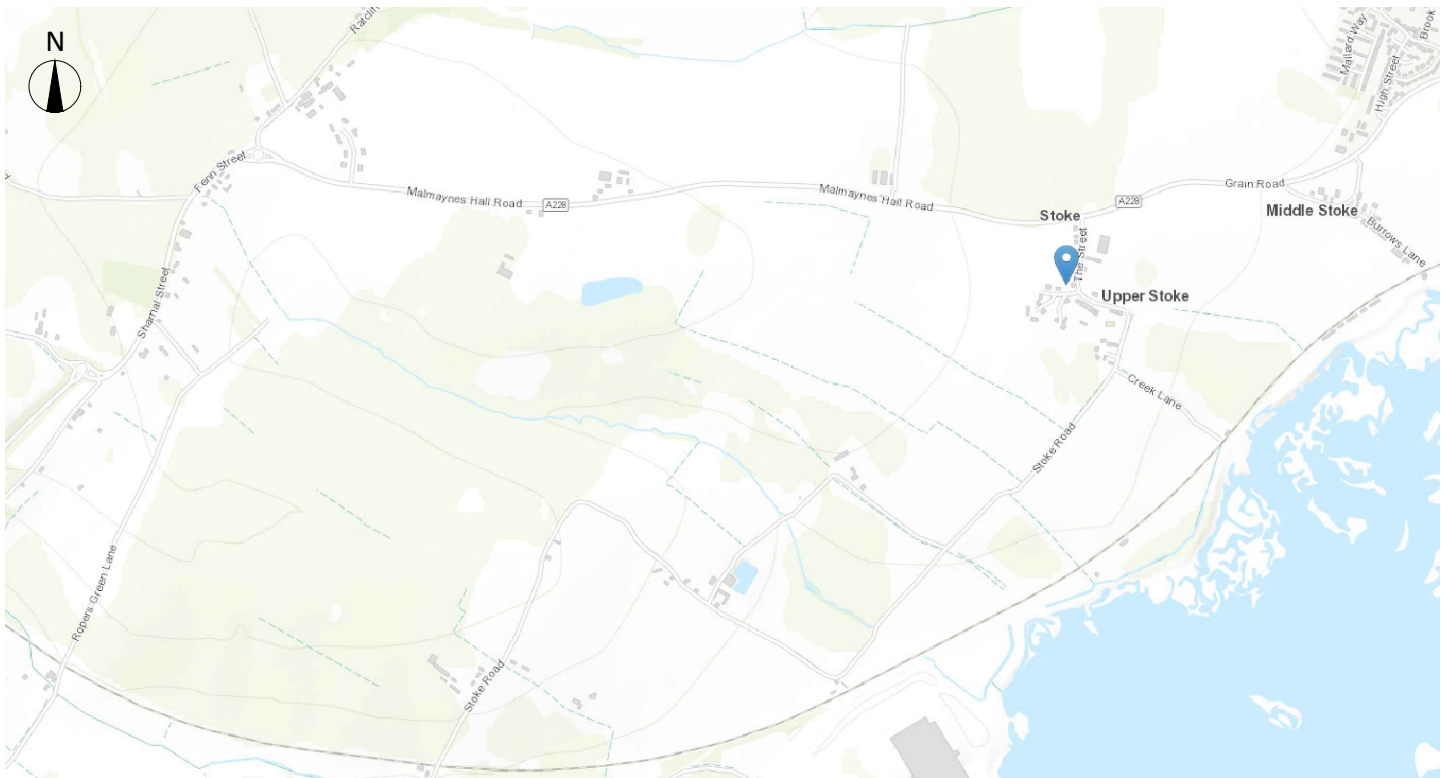




Map of UK (NTS)



Map of Isle of Grain (NTS)



Map courtesy of National Library of Scotland (NTS)

Key


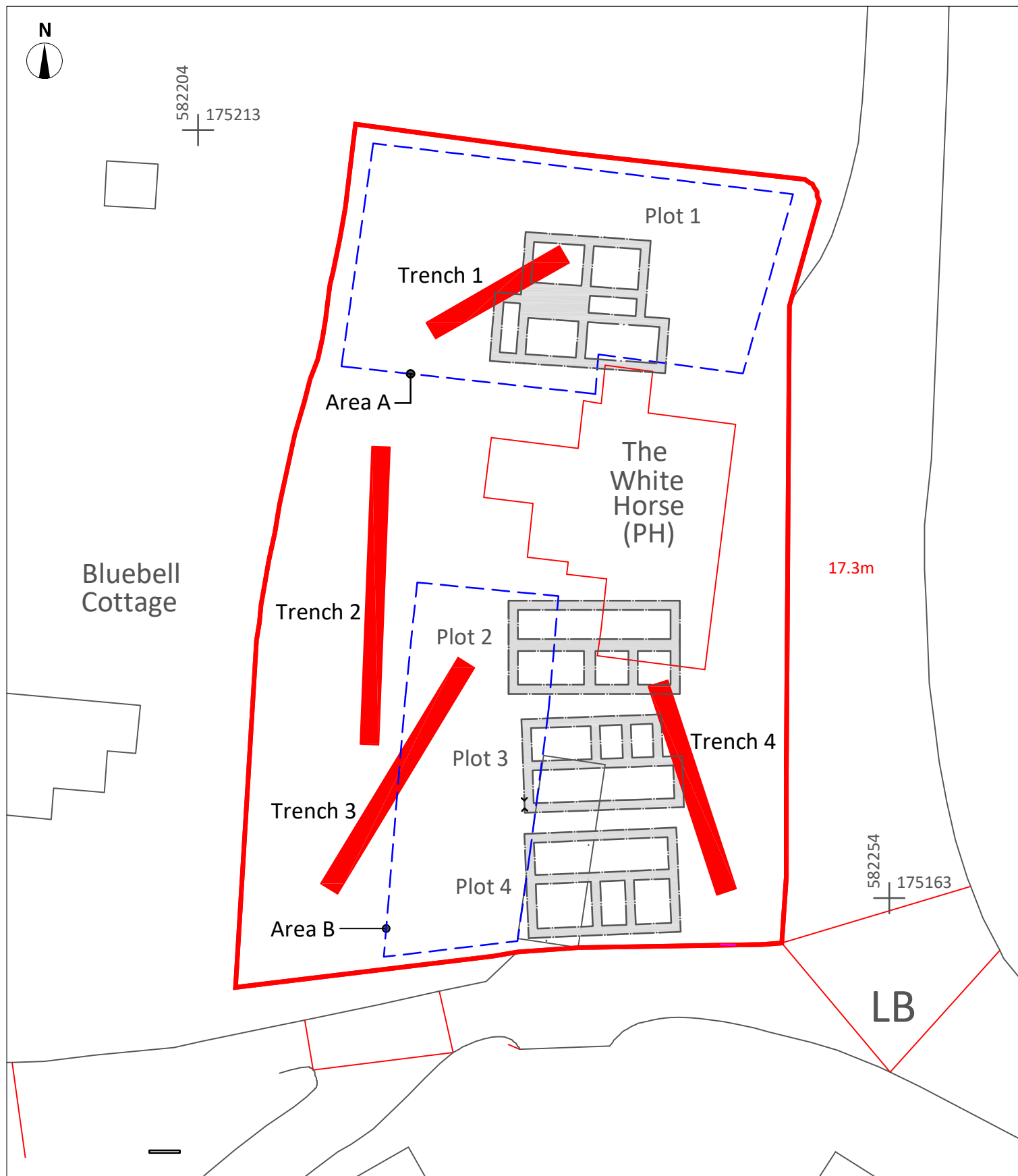
 Site Location

Figure 1 Site Location Plan



- Key
- Proposed Development Area
  - Evaluation Trench and number
  - Archaeological Watching Brief
  - SMS Area

0m 10m

Figure 2 Site Plan



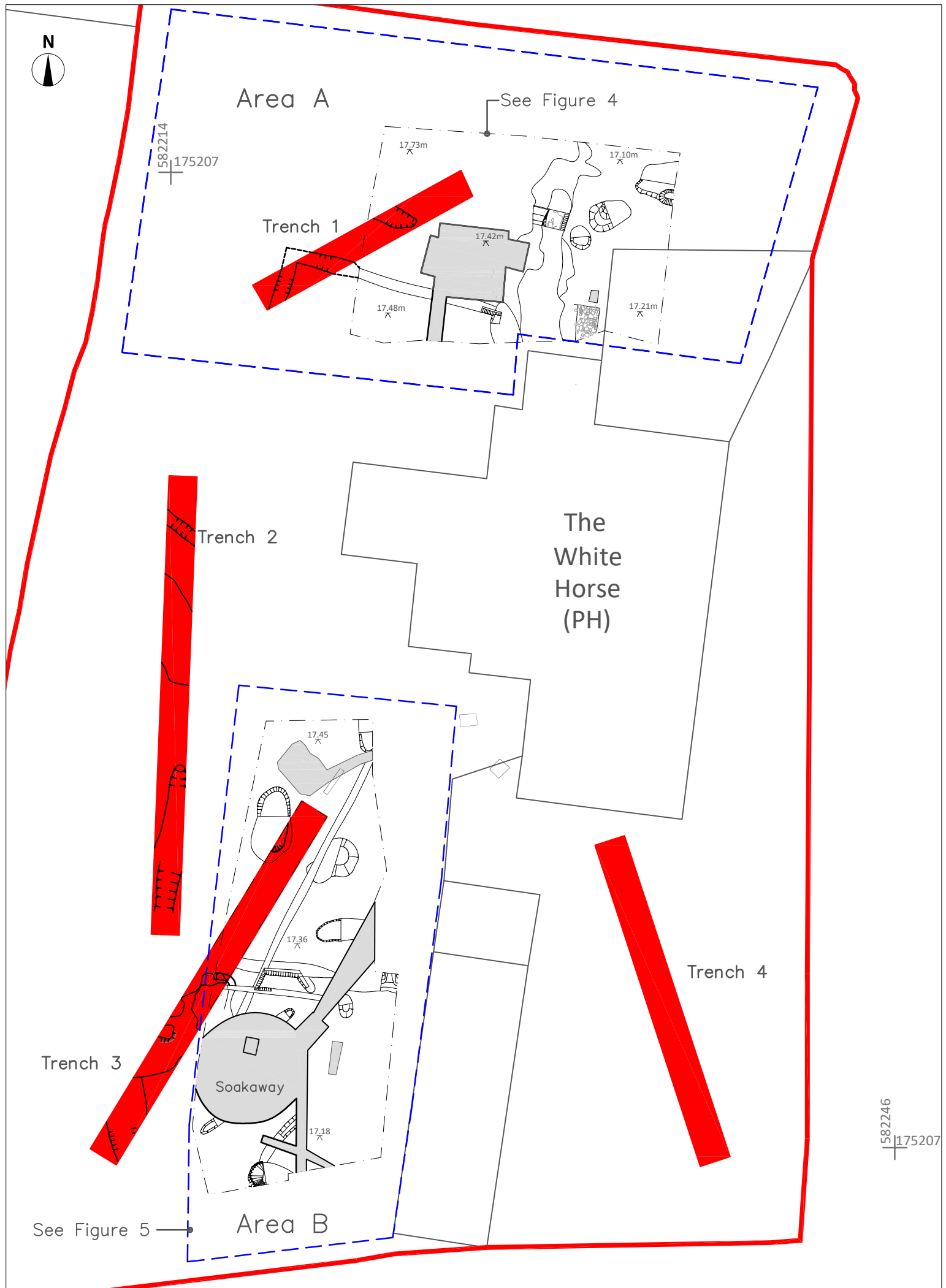
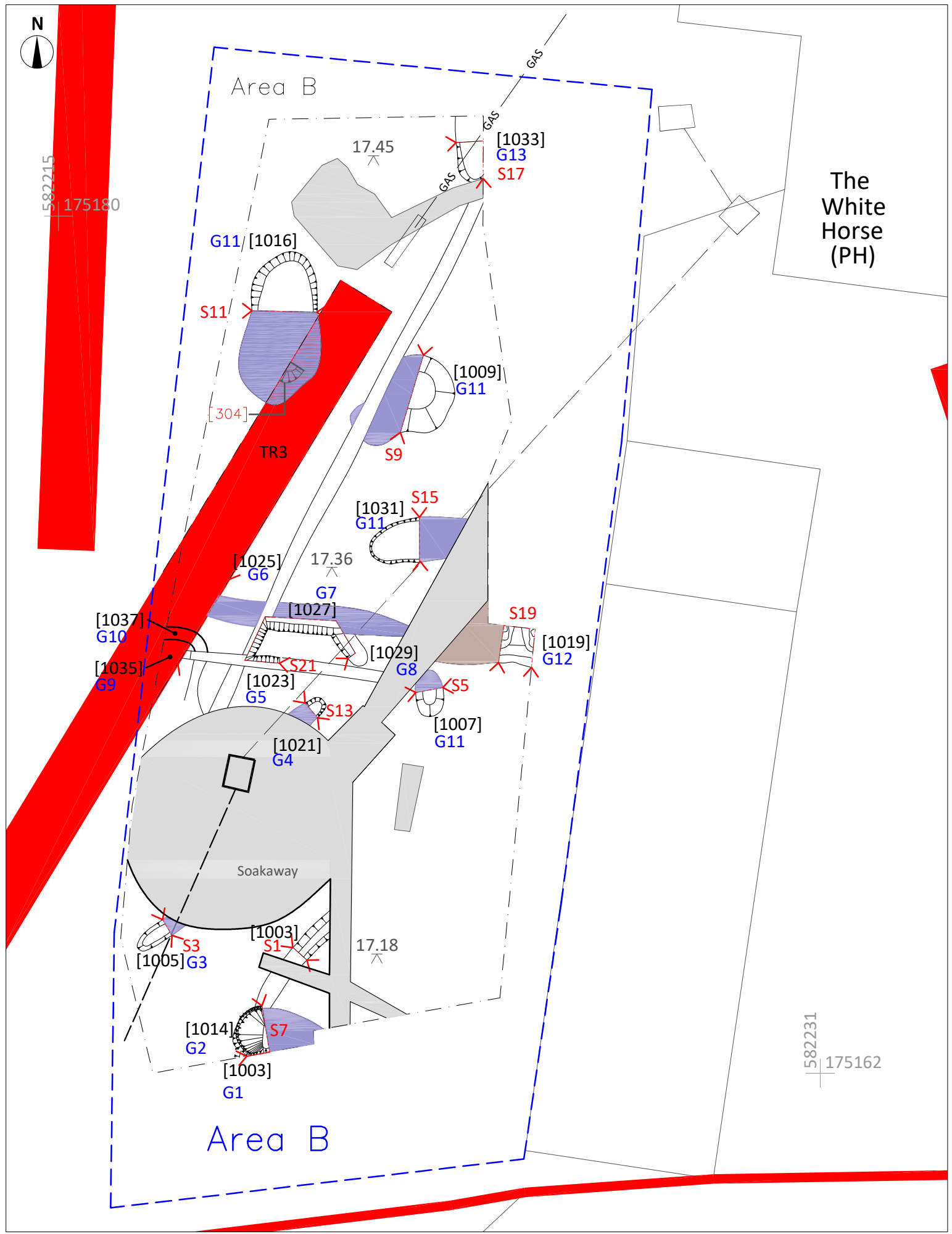


Figure 3 Areas of Excavation

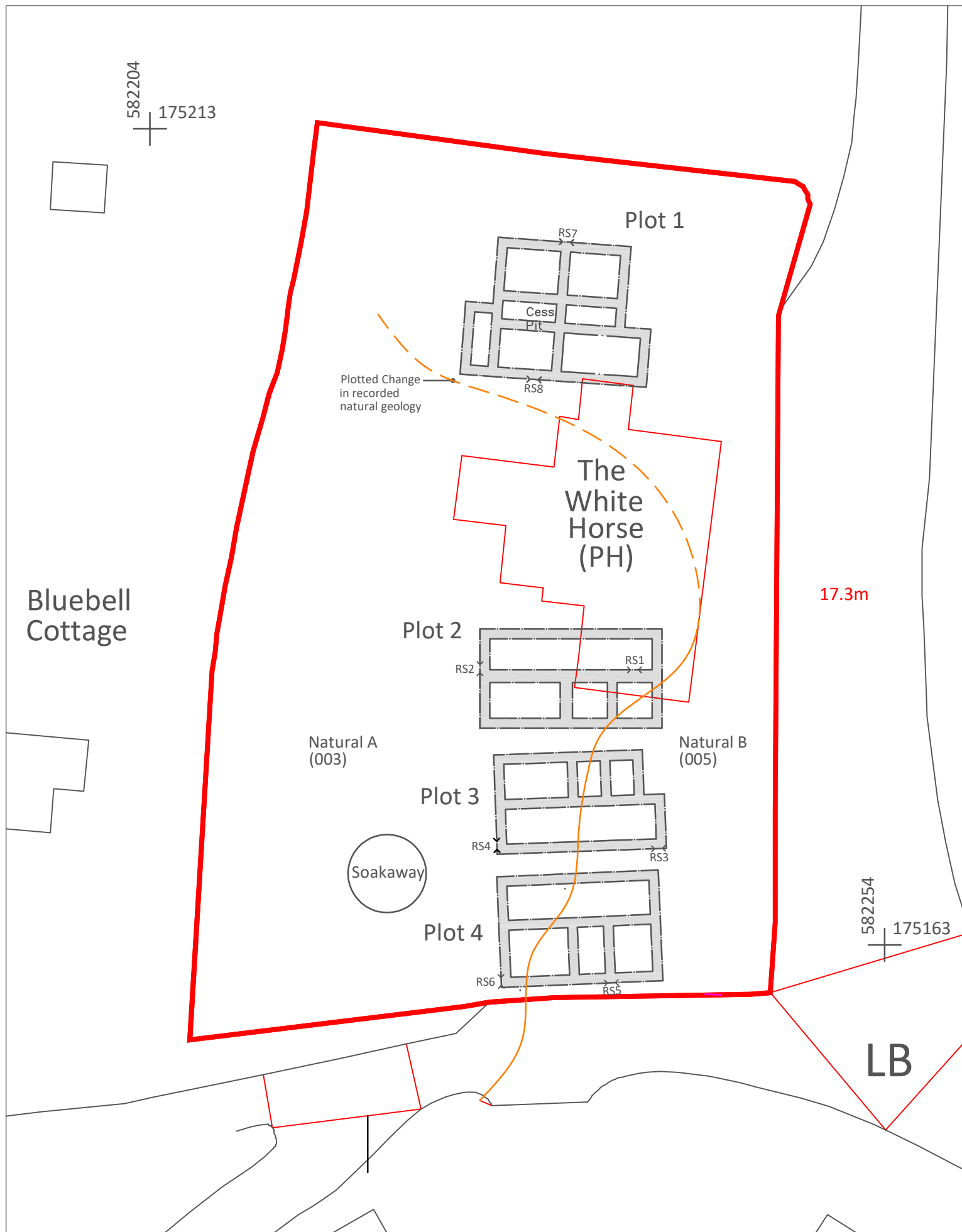




**Key**

	Proposed Development Area		Post-medieval		Modern Services		[304] Evaluation Intervention
	SMS Area		Medieval		Section location and number		
					S1		

Figure 5 Area B South Site Plan



**Key**

- Proposed Development Area
- Archaeological Excavation
- Geology Boundary

0m 10m

Figure 10 Archaeological Watching Brief

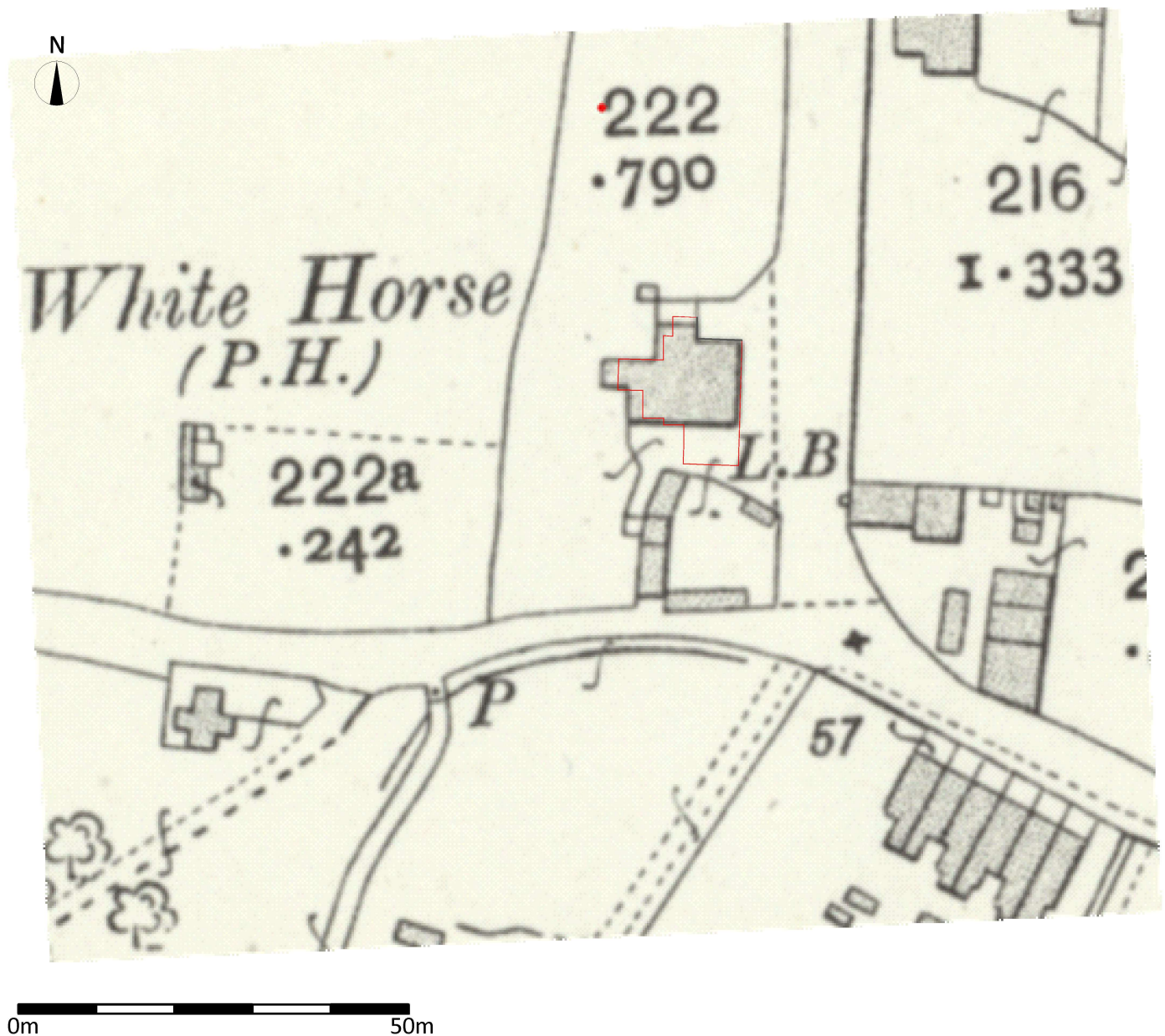


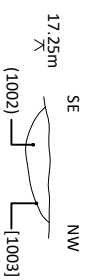
Figure 11 Historical Mapping Overlay OS Map 1888-1913





- Key
- Proposed Development Area
  - Trench
  - SMS Area

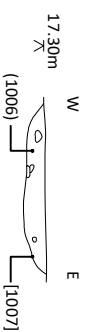
Figure 12 Proposed Development



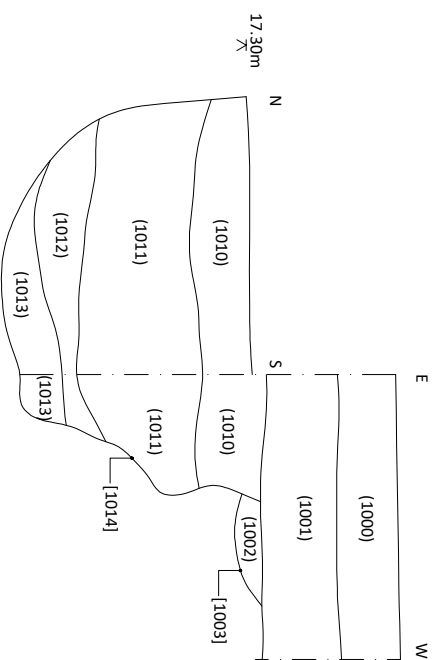
Section 1



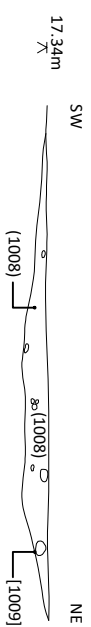
Section 3



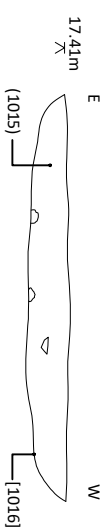
Section 5



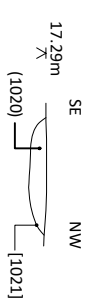
Section 7



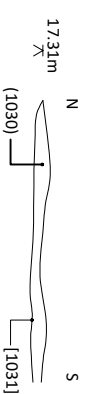
Section 9



Section 11



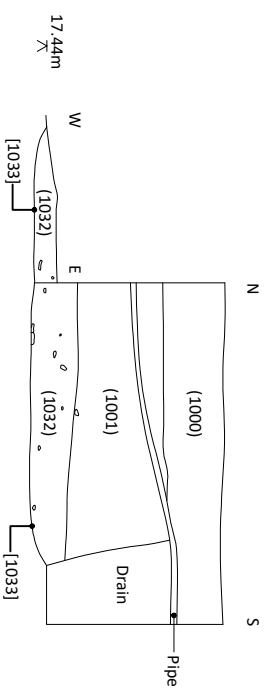
Section 13



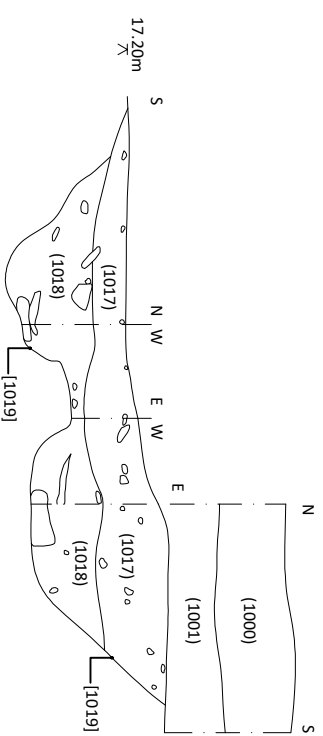
Section 15



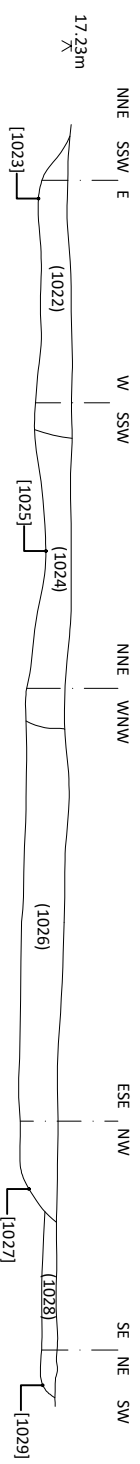
Figure 6 Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15



Section 17



Section 19



Section 21



Figure 7 Sections 17, 19 and 21



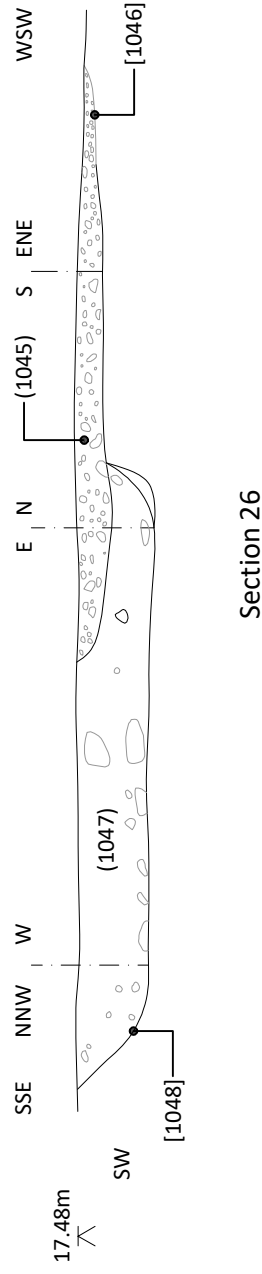
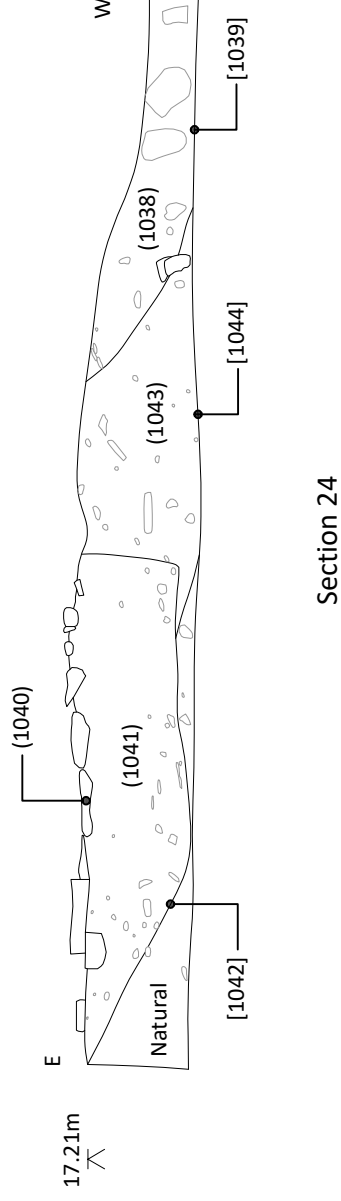
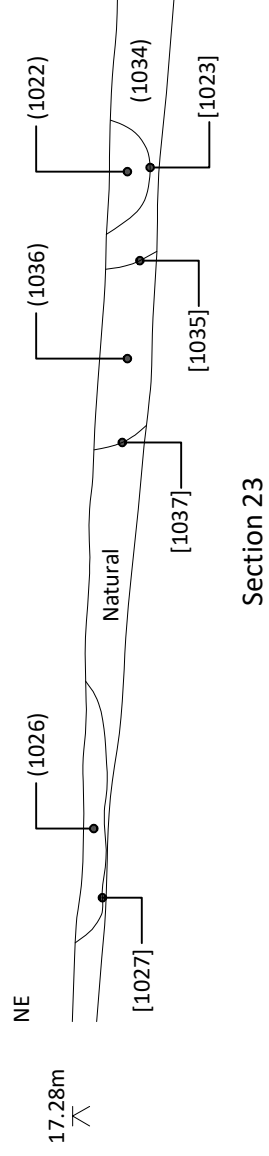


Figure 8 Sections 23, 24, and 26



Figure 9 Sections 28, 30, 32, and 34