Archaeological Excavations on land at Hill Farm, Rook Lane, Keycol Hill, Bobbing, Kent

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

Including Archaeological Watching Brief

NGR Site Centre: **587569E 164540N**Planning Application Number: **21/501740/FULL**



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Abstract

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) was commissioned by Esquire Developments to undertake an archaeological strip map and sample investigation with archaeological watching brief on land at Hill Farm, Rook Lane, Keycol Hill, Bobbing, Kent. The archaeological programme was monitored by the Principal Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council. The Archaeological Investigation comprised four strip map and three watching brief areas. Additionally the remains in five other areas of the site were preserved in-situ. A relatively common stratigraphic sequence comprising topsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology was encountered across the site.

The archaeological excavation has recorded the presence of medieval agricultural activity within north-eastern extent of the proposed development area. WW1 remains comprising traversed fire trenches, supporting infrastructure and an anti-artillery shelter were investigated in south-western, south-eastern, central and north-eastern parts of the site.

The exposed WW1 remains are part of Chatham Land Front defences. A system of traversed fire trenches, fortifications, barbed wire entanglements and machine gun positions designed to prevent enemy forces crossing the valley. Fortifications extended from the Southern scarp slope of the Downs at Detling, along the western side of the Stockbury Valley and as far as the high ground around Iwade and Lower Halstow.

The Land Front would have extended westwards along the scarp slope and worked alongside the Thames and Medway Defences which stretched from Grain and Sheerness along the north coast and high ground of Sheppey as far as Shellness at the eastern end of the island. The trenches would not have looked out of place on the Western Front and indeed, though mostly in place in early 1915, we can see modifications taking account of developments arising from the battlefields of the Continent.

Two WW1 traversed trenches were exposed during the course of investigation. One in roughly east-west alignment was established within southern extent of the site and it's though that it could be a frontline trench. Second formation interpreted as support or reserve trench was unearthed within south-western extent of proposed development area.

Trenches were not dug in straight lines to prevent enemy forces killing everyone in sight if successive offensive would allow enemy forces to break into the trench. Each formation was constructed with alternate dug-outs and traverses. Frontline trenches were usually about two metres deep and one point six metres wide. The front of the trench was known as the parapet and the rear was called the parados and it would consist of a thick line of sandbags to absorb enemy projectiles. Two sections of southern Trench investigated on this site exposed well preserved parapets, one with surviving stake-holes once housing vertical poles holding the revetment in place.

Usually duck-boards were placed at the bottom of the trenches to protect soldiers from problems such as trench foot. Interestingly southern formation unearthed on this site has had a stone paving with a gully serving as a sump.

The front-line trench was protected by barbed-wire entanglements and machine-gun positions. Short trenches called saps and were dug from the front-trench into No-Man's Land. One potential sap-head was

discovered on this site. Rectangular feature was dug at the front-line and was presumably used as a listening post.

Behind the front-line a support and reserve trenches were dug. It was thought that formation investigated within south-western extent of proposed development area would serve these purposes. However it was established almost perpendicular to the frontal southern trench and highly likely served as connection with other infrastructure. Usually the three rows of trenches would cover between 180 and 400 metres of ground with communication trenches dug at an angle to the frontline trench and were used to transport men, equipment and food supplies. Certainly the western trench unearthed here was dug in right alignment to serve these purposes but was also dug in traverses so it could serve as a secondary fire trench.

Acknowledgements

SWAT Archaeology would like to thank Esquire Developments for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Simon Mason, Principal Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council for his advice and assistance. Special thanks are due to Alan Anstee for sharing his knowledge what significantly helped with interpretation of investigated features. Thanks are also due to Newington History Group for their community support.

Peter Cichy supervised the archaeological fieldwork. The pottery assessment and sundries catalogues were prepared by Paul Hart. Site survey and illustrations were produced by Bartek Cichy and this report was written by Peter Cichy. On behalf of the client project was directed by Dr Paul Wilkinson, MCIFA.

An accompanying site video footage can be viewed here:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rCngnNulA9o

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1 **INTRODUCTION**

Project background 1.1

1.3.1 The developer is planning to develop the land at Rook Lane, Keycol Hill, Bobbing in the County of

Kent. The land has resolution to grant consent (21/501740/FULL) for the erection of a nurse

accommodation building, car park and outdoor event place for Demelza. Erection of 30 private

residential dwellings together with associated access, parking, highway works, drainage and

landscaping (Figures).

1.2 Scope of the Post-Excavation Assessment Report

1.2.1 In accordance with the Specification (SWAT Archaeology 2022), this report comprises a summary

of the project background (Section 1), the geological and archaeological background (Section 2)

and the project aims (Section 3). Generic and specific methodologies are detailed in Section 4.

Section 5 provides an overview Stratigraphic Assessment of archaeological features recorded

within each area and is followed by an assessment of ceramic finds in Section 6. A period-specific

Archaeological Narrative, Statement of Potential, and recommendations for further analysis,

reporting, publication and archiving constitute Sections 7-10.

1.3 Planning background

1.3.1 A planning application is resolved to be approved by Swale Borough Council (Application

21/501740/FULL) for the erection of a nurse accommodation building, car park and outdoor event

place for Demelza. Erection of 30 private residential dwellings together with associated access,

parking, highway works, drainage and landscaping proposal.

1.3.2 A Condition stipulating the necessity for archaeological works was attached to the outline

planning permission which states:

KCC Archaeology have raised no objection, and have requested three conditions which are

included at conditions 42, 43 and 44 and the conditions address the following;

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- (42) secure assessment, survey, evaluation and mitigation of the impacts of development on archaeology including remains of the Chatham Land Front; and
- (43) if significant remains are found to ensure agreement on appropriate preservation measures; and
- (44) to secure an appropriate scheme of interpretation of the site's archaeology and history, and in particular the Chatham Land Front.

Reason: To ensure appropriate assessment of the archaeological implications of any development proposals and the subsequent mitigation of adverse impacts through preservation in situ or by record.

1.4 Site Description and Topography

- 1.4.1 The site is located in Bobbing village defined from the south by Keycol Hill A2 and it comprises a stretch of a land adjacent to the east of Rook Lane.
- 1.4.2 The Geological Survey of Great Britain (1:50,000) shows that the site is set on bedrock geology of Lambeth Group- Clay, Silt, Sand & Gravel. Superficial Deposits are not recorded. The NGR to centre of site is NGR 587567 164536 and the OD height is about 52m in the centre of the site.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

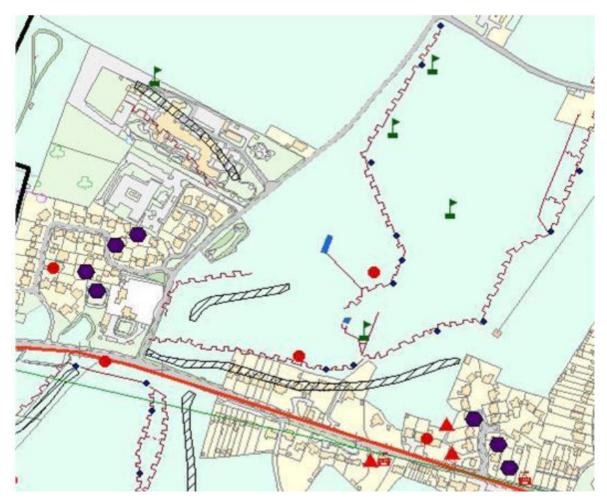
2.1.1 The Proposed Development Area (PDA) is located close to a number of archaeological sites which are identified on the KCCHER database. In addition Simon Mason Principal Archaeological Officer KCC has noted:

2.2 Archaeological potential – Prehistoric to post medieval.

2.2.1 The area proposed for development has significant archaeological potential. It lies on the north side of the main London to Kent Coast Roman road that broadly follows the A2 corridor through Swale. Significant roadside activity is known alongside that road dating to the Roman and later periods. In particular there is a known focus of Roman settlement a short distance (c.400m) to the west of the proposed site around the present nursing home on Keycol Hill. Associated with that is an extensive Roman cemetery at Crockfield (named after the pottery from Roman cremation urns found in the soils there) and a recently discovered Roman industrial site, with temple, found to lie adjacent to a branch road to the Medway coast at Newington. Roman cremations have also been discovered during works on the former telephone exchange site to the west of the present site. A general prehistoric and Iron Age background to this area is also well established. A ring ditch, possibly the remains of a ploughed out Bronze Age burial mound has been seen as a cropmark on the high ridge immediately to the east of the present site. The present field has also been the subject of metal detecting in recent years with a number of medieval and post medieval finds having been recovered.

2.3 First World War defences – Chatham Land front

2.3.1 An important set of First World War defences known as the Chatham Land Front extend along the western side of the Stockbury Valley (the A249 corridor) from Detling to Bobbing and Iwade. This defence was designed to prevent an invading force moving westward towards Chatham and the important naval dockyard and garrisons there. It occupied the high ground to the west of the valley with commanding views to the east. The line varied in character along its length but included, in places, three lines of trenches, machine gun emplacements, redoubts and underground features. Particular strong points were established at strategic points alongside the A2 and railway lines and on other key hills along the defensive line. The extracted map from the Kent HER below illustrates the general layout in the area of the present development and the wider agricultural field in which it is to be sited.



- 2.3.2 This has been transcribed from mapping held in the National Archive and has some potential inaccuracy but was produced as a working map of the defences at the end of the first World War. Cropmarks and fieldwork elsewhere in Swale have established that it generally survives as a buried heritage asset having been backfilled by German prisoners of War in 1919. It also survives as earthworks in the local woodland and a number of machine gun emplacements survive locally. As well as the mapped evidence there are also collections of photographs in an album of the defences in the Royal Engineers Museum at Chatham. The collection includes features shown on this area of mapping. The map extract shows fire trenches as crenelated lines (maroon), barbed wire in black hatched strips, machine gun emplacements as dark blue diamonds on the trench lines and underground shelters in light blue. Flags and red dots refer to other records in the Kent HER. As can be seen on the map extract:
- 2.3.3 Within the wider field the main first (front) fire line lies to the east of the high ridge that runs through the central part of the field, it turns back to run parallel with the A2 along the rear boundary of the properties along Keycol Hill. Cropmarks do show this survives in part as a buried feature at the rear of those properties.

- 2.3.4 A second fire line extends along the ridge that runs through the field immediately east of the present application site. This turns north westward and runs just to the east of Rook Lane and north of the present site.
- 2.3.5 Extending from the first and second line trenches are communication lines to rear underground (or semi sunk) shelters / dug-outs designed to protect the garrison from enemy shelling. One of these falls on the edge of the proposed development site though has not been precisely located.
- 2.3.6 Small areas of additional support or third line trenching are known to fall both within the western edge of the proposed development site and also the present development to the west of Rook Lane.
- 2.3.7 Aerial photographs from Google Earth on 20th July 2013 show with some clarity these WW1 trenches (AP 1, 2). 5.5 In addition the KCCHER lists the WW1 pill box situated about 100m SSW of the PDA (TQ 86 SE 312). 300m to the west is the former hospital building (TQ 86 SE 88) and just to the east of the PDA a cropmark of a ring ditch (TQ 86 SE 298) and 40m to the SE a cropmark of one of the WW1 trenches discussed.

2.4 Recent investigations on-site

- 2.4.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried within Phase 1 area by SWAT Archaeology in 2022.
- 2.4.2 The archaeological evaluation has recorded the presence of Early Medieval/ Medieval agricultural activity comprising discrete features and shallow field ditches within north-eastern extent of the proposed development area. WW1 remains comprising traversed fire trenches, supporting infrastructure and an anti-artillery shelter were exposed in south-western, south-eastern, central and north-eastern parts of the site.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Primary Aims

- 3.1.1 The Strip, map and sample excavation aimed to ascertain the range of past activities, and specifically whether the evidence suggests transient human activity, domestic/settled occupation, burial, industry, agriculture and/or combinations of these. Linked to this, the excavations also sought to recover stratified assemblages of artefacts and ecofacts which are capable of analysis and research to assist in determining the date and function of the site during different periods.
- 3.1.2 In accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidance (CIfA 2014a), the general aims of the programme of archaeological works were to:
 - to examine the archaeological resource within the site;
 - within a framework of defined research objectives, to seek a better understanding of and compile a lasting record of that resource;
 - to analyse and interpret the results; and disseminate them.
- 3.1.3 All excavation and post-excavation procedures were conducted in compliance with the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance Archaeological Excavation (2014a), and Historic England guidance and the Standard Conditions for Archaeological Fieldwork in Kent (KCC Manual Part B) were adhered to.

3.2 Project Specific Objectives

- 3.2.1 The South East Research Framework (SERF) sets out a draft research agenda for improving the understanding of the Prehistoric period in the region (Booth 2013).
- 3.2.2 One of the primary objectives is acquiring pottery and accompanied C14 samples to improve accuracy in pottery dating in the local area.
- 3.2.3 The primary objective of the archaeological evaluation was to establish or otherwise the presence of any potential archaeological features which may be impacted by the proposed development. The aims of this investigation were to determine the potential for archaeological activity and in particular the earlier Medieval, Post-Medieval and Modern history of the PDA and also any other Prehistoric, Roman and later archaeological activity.
- 3.2.4 The programme of archaeological work is carried out in a phased approach and commenced with evaluation through trial trenching. This initial phase has determined that archaeological remains will be affected by the development and that further mitigation measures are required including detailed archaeological excavation and archaeological watching brief during construction works. An engineering solution was proposed and implemented to facilitate preservation in situ in southeastern part of the site.
- 3.2.5 In general the work was undertaken to ensure compliance with the archaeological planning condition and to publish the results on line, or through OASIS and/or in a local journal.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The archaeological excavation was undertaken in accordance with a Specification (SWAT Archaeology 2022), and in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA 2014a) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.

4.2 Fieldwork

- 4.2.1 The site was divided into twelve areas of archaeological interest comprising strip map, sample, archaeological watching brief and preservation in-situ; (Figure 2). The designation of each of the areas was maintained throughout the duration of the fieldwork and for the 'signing off' procedure.
- 4.2.2 A 21 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.
- 4.2.3 A site grid was established using an EDM and tied to the National Grid. On completion of handcleaning, 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.
- 4.2.4 The broad sampling strategy implemented across the site, in agreement with KCC Senior Archaeological Officer can be summarised as follows:
 - All targeted archaeological features were hand-cleaned prior to excavation in order to more clearly define edges and relationships in plan.
 - Sections were excavated at all intersections between mapped archaeological features to clarify stratigraphic relationships and inform the overall phasing of the site.
 - Slots were excavated across linear ditch features at appropriate intervals measuring no
 less than 1m in length. All terminal ends of features were investigated through
 appropriate sized interventions.
 - All discrete features including pits and post-holes were half-sectioned at a minimum.
 Where necessary, features were fully excavated to facilitate retrieval of datable artefacts and/or environmental samples.
 - Charred and cremated deposits or potential 'placed deposits' were 100% excavated.
- 4.2.5 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.

- 4.2.6 All features, deposits and finds were recorded in accordance with accepted professional standards. The following broad recording strategy was followed:
 - All archaeological contexts were recorded individually on SWAT Archaeology context record sheets.
 - All excavated sections were drawn on polyester drawing film at a scale of 1:10 and fully labelled with context numbers and other appropriate recording numbers and levelled with respect to m. OD.
 - Features were planned at a scale of 1:20, labelled and levelled with respect to m. OD. All
 archaeological interventions including linear slots, intercutting relationship slots and halfsections were also marked on the overall site plan.
 - Registers of contexts, small finds, environmental samples, site drawings and photographs were maintained and monitored by the site supervisor.
 - A full photographic record including digital photographs was maintained; all excavated sections and features were photographed pre and post-excavation, and a selection of working and site photos were also taken.
 - 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 or cremations.

4.3 Monitoring

4.3.1 Curatorial monitoring was made available to Simon Mason, Principal Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council throughout the archaeological investigation. Site visits were undertaken, and weekly updates were maintained. Any variations to the methodology set out in the Specifications were agreed between parties during monitoring meetings.

5 RESULTS/STRATIGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section of the report will include a descriptive stratigraphic assessment of the archaeological records, detailing physical relationships between all contexts recorded during the excavation. For ease of reference the descriptive text has been divided into the site areas (see Section above) as shown on Figure 2. All features with multiple interventions (excavated slots) have been grouped to form a single Group Number (i.e. G1101), as have groups of features with specific form, i.e. post holes representing a structure(s) etc. The descriptive text and plans are supplemented by selected photographs provided within the Appendices.

5.2 Phasing

5.2.1 The assessment of artefacts retrieved from archaeological features allowed for these features to be chronologically phased. Four phases of activity have been identified and are listed in Table below:

Phase No.	Chronological Period	Dates
1	Roman (R)	c.43-410 AD
2	Medieval (M)	c.1066-1540 AD
3	Post Medieval (PM)	c.1540-1901 AD
4	Modern (MOD)	c.1901+

Table A Chronological Periods used for this Assessment

5.3 Stratigraphic Sequence

- 5.3.1 A relatively consistent soil sequence was recorded across the Site. The underlying natural geology comprised mid yellowish grey to mid reddish-brown clay-sand-silt (brickearth), the surface of which generally formed the level of machining.
- 5.3.2 The majority of archaeological features were cut into this natural and sealed by mid-greyish brown clay-sand-silt subsoil (where present) (0.3–0.6m deep). The overlying topsoil consisted of a dark greyish brown clay-sand-silt and sand-silt deposits (0.2–0.3 m deep).

5.4 SMS Area 1

5.4.1 SMS Area 1 was located in southern extent of the site (Figure 2) and measured approximately 3621 sq. metres. It was stripped to a level of between 54.07m aOD in the southwest and 48.5m aOD in the southeast prior to the commencement of archaeological investigation.

Linear Features

5.4.2 A traversed WW fire trench was exposed and investigated here. Feature in roughly E-W alignment stretched across southern extent of the site. It was investigated in several exploratory slots 8A,

- 8B, 8C, 8D, 8E, 8F and 8G revealing square to trapezoidal profile with vertical, near vertical and stepped sides, sharply breaking into mainly flat base. At the base a gully (sump) was discovered, in places truncated by stake-holes housing once vertical posts holding revetment in place.
- 5.4.3 An infrequent stone paving was discovered in sections 8B and 8C and further to the west substantial stone paving (10) was recorded in later joined sections 8D and 8E
- 5.4.4 Sections 8B and 8D revealed 'shelves' excavated to the south, presumably the remains of parapets.
- 5.4.5 Feature's backfill (9) in all sections shared very similar characteristics and comprised moderately to firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt (Brickearth) with infrequent angular stones, flint gravel, pebbles and scraps of well corroded barb wire.
- 5.4.6 Feature measured over hundred metres in length, 0.9-1.2metres in width and 0.8 to 1.3metres in depth. The gully (sump) measured 0.1-018metres in width and 0.1-012metres in depth.
- 5.4.7 Immediately to the south from western part of southern trench was feature [4] comprising small rectangular cut with steep sides and flat stepped base. Feature measured 2 metres in length by 0.9metres in width and half metre in depth and was interpreted as a listening post.
- 5.4.8 A series of stake-holes were discovered within eastern part of WW Trench. These were usually not greater than 0.12metres in diameter and were once holding vertical posts holding revetment in place.
- 5.4.9 A number of Late Post-Medieval to Modern, 1750/1780 to 1925/1950 AD pottery sherds were retrieved from WW Trench backfill. The detailed assessment is presented in section 6 and full catalogues are included in Appendices.

5.5 SMS Area 2a

- 5.5.1 SMS Area 2a was located in south-western extent of the site (Figure 2) and covered approximately 151 sq. metres. It was stripped to a level of between 56.30m aOD in the north and 55.12m in the south prior to the commencement of archaeological investigation.
- 5.5.2 No archaeological features were found in this area.

5.6 SMS Area 2b

5.6.1 Area 2b was located in western extent of the site (Figure 2) and covered approximately 197 sq. metres.

Linear Features

5.6.2 Area has contained a small section of traverse WW fire trench. It was intended to be excavated prior to ground reduction, unfortunately this section was accidentally damaged.

5.7 SMS Area 3

5.7.1 SMS Area 3 was located in north-eastern extent of the site (Figure 2) and covered approximately 670 sq. metres. It was stripped to a level of between 51.24m aOD in the west and 52.17m in the east prior to the commencement of archaeological investigation.

Linear Features (Medieval)

- Two parallel field ditches in northwest-southeast alignment were exposed and investigated within Area 3. Features emerged from eastern LOE and runs for approximately 7 metres until they terminate. Excavated terminus [24] revealed shallow profile of linear feature with shallow sides and uneven base. It measured 0.5metres in width and 0.1metres in depth and was filled by context (25) comprising dark brown clay-sand-silt with moderate flint gravel and occasional manganese. Feature was found cutting through an earlier ditch [28] [30]. Intervention [30] [32] exposed fairly shallow cut [30] measuring 0.1metres in depth truncated by Ditch [32] comprising linear cut with moderate/ stepped SW side.
- 5.7.3 Approximately 3metres to the north Ditch [22] [26] was exposed and investigated. Intervention [22] revealed profile of linear cut with moderate sides and fairly flat base. It measured 0.62metres in width and 0.1metres in depth and was filled in by context (23) comprising firmly compacted brown-grey clay-sand-silt with moderate flint gravel and small angular stones. Feature was also investigated in slot [26] which exposed narrower cut measuring only 0.48metres in width.

Linear Features (Modern)

- 5.7.4 A broad but shallow linear cut in almost north-south alignment was exposed and investigated here. Feature is described in detail below in paragraph 5.17.12.
- 5.7.5 Another ditch found further to the north from previously described gullies but it turn out to be modern. Context (41) was assigned to label and collect residual potsherd dated after 1185AD. This ditch was cutting through trackway [36][51][49] and its associated drain ditch. Context (40) was assigned to label and collect finds comprising modern barb wire and tin opener.
- 5.7.6 Further to the north another modern ditch was found emerging from eastern LOE and running to the southwest and terminating just before modern linear at the eastern side of a trackway.

Discrete Features (Medieval)

- 5.7.7 A cluster of discrete medieval features were uncovered and investigated in northern extent of the site. Located the most to the north was Pit [42] comprising irregular or almost square cut with shallow sides and flat, slightly uneven base. It measured 0.82metres in width and 0.1metres in depth and was filled by context (43) comprising orange-brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and manganese.
- 5.7.8 Less than couple metres to the south another shallow Pit [44] was shallow-sided hollow with uneven but slightly convex base. It measured 0.82metres in width by 0.85metres in length and 0.12 in maximum depth. Its backfill context (45) was firmly compacted orange-brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent angular stones, pebbles and moderate manganese.
- 5.7.9 Less than couple metres to the southwest and truncated by modern linear was pit [34] comprising E-W aligned sub-oval cut with shallow sides and uneven base. It measured 0.88metres in length

by 0.59metres in width and 0.12metres in depth and was filled by context (35) which was firmly compacted orange-brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent angular stones. Another shallow depression was revealed few metres to the NE. Layer (17) occupied shallow hollow and was irregular in plan. Context produced 85 Medieval pottery sherds representing dating range 1175 – 1225 AD.

- 5.7.10 Another deposit in very shallow hollow was found few metres to the SE. Deposit (21) comprised dark brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and medieval pottery sherds.
- 5.7.11 Another shallow hollow occupied by deposit (20) was exposed couple metres to the east. Layer emerged from eastern LOE and its hollow was too shallow to describe it as a deliberate cut.

WW Features Trackway and Latrine

- 5.7.12 Area 3 was intersected by a trackway and side ditch. Both features were found in almost N-S alignment and were investigated in three interventions [36] [49] and [51]. Profile revealed in [49] and [51] comprised moderately sloping sides with southeastern side being fairly steep in slot [49]. It measured over 30metres in length and 1.5-1.6metres in width and was filled by context (50)=(52) comprising firmly compacted dark-brown to pale-brown clay-sand-silt with moderate stones, pebbles and unidentified ferrous objects which were highly likely a scraps of barbwire deinstalled from entanglements.
- 5.7.13 In southern part of the area a post 1900's cess pit was exposed and investigated. Large cut measured 3.7metres in length, 1.96metres in width and 0.35metres in depth. It was filled by context (48) comprising green to orange-grey clay-sand-silt with mineralized cess clearly visible and identifiable throughout the fill. Environmental samples were acquired but nothing significant was found during off-site screening and processing.

6 FINDS

6.1 Summary

- 6.1.1 A total of 256 sherds of pottery, weighing a total of 2,888 g, were presented and catalogued. Several specific phases of activity are indicated and the periods represented are listed below. The estimate of the numbers of vessels may give an indication of the relative different degrees of activity that produced these assemblages, with regards to the amount or length of human presence and whether this site was nearer the centre of the activity, or perhaps on the periphery of it. It should be noted however that the number of vessels given is an approximate estimate and at this stage no lengthy search for conjoins or any likely same-vessel associations has been conducted on the material from those contexts which derive from the same feature or occur within the same phase.
- 6.1.2 A full catalogue is presented in appendices.

Focus	
240 to 410 AD	1 vessel
1150/1175 to 1225/1250 AD	33/38 vessels
1225/1250 to 1300 AD	1 vessel
1750/1780 to 1925/1950 AD	38 vessels
	240 to 410 AD 1150/1175 to 1225/1250 AD 1225/1250 to 1300 AD

6.1.3 All of the wares from the Early Medieval and Medieval periods are likely to have been made in Kent, either relatively locally or within adjacent areas. The Late Roman sherd and the great majority of the Late Post-Medieval to Modern wares were imported from elsewhere in the country. The material which has a good potential to be context-contemporary occurs in the Early Medieval to Medieval and Late Post-Medieval to Modern phases.

Late Roman, 240 to 410 AD

6.1.4 This comprised a large residual sherd of Oxfordshire ware, only broadly dateable.

Early Medieval to Medieval, 1150/1175 to 1225/1250 AD

6.1.5 This material was entirely in shell tempered fabrics, a couple of which were moderately sandy, though the majority did not have a significant, visually obvious, sand content. Most of the rims present were of similar right-angled everted types, sometimes T-shaped (usually with slight interior overhangs), the rim tops often slightly convex. Their form and frequency suggests a main focus for the group between 1175 and 1225 AD. A couple of sherds could potentially be sightly earlier or later, but it seems likely that all of the material is broadly related. There were no full or

extensive part-profiles, most of the rims being broken a short distance below the top. The majority of the material has good potential to be contemporary with its contexts. Only a very small quantity is certainly residual.

Medieval, 1225/1250 to 1300 AD

6.1.6 This singe sherd in a sandy fabric was the only sherd dating to one of the Medieval periods on this site that lacked shell. It was a residual surface find and probably represents a separate phase of activity.

Late-Post Medieval to Medieval, 1750/1780 to 1925/1950 AD

6.1.7 The majority of this material derived from tablewares, with only a couple of examples of red earthenwares and stonewares from utilitarian kitchen vessels present. The wares are all well known types that are commonly encountered in Kent. A few likely date prior to around 1840/1850 AD, while many, perhaps the majority, may well derive from activity that occurred after this time, with potentially context-contemporary and residual material present.

6.2 Period-based review

6.2.1 The material listed as being contemporary or residual within its context typically has the *potential* to be so, based solely upon a consideration of the number, size and condition of sherds present; particularly whether the material was fresh, slightly abraded or significantly worn. The nature of the contexts and their stratigraphic relationships were unknown and unconsidered at this stage. Also, only a brief search for conjoins within or between contexts was conducted at this time.

Late Roman, 240 to 410 AD

Relationship	In contexts	Sherds	Vessels
Residual	(36).	1	1
Total		1	1

6.2.2 This comprised a large sherd from a flanged bowl in an oxidised Oxfordshire colour coat ware. The wide straight horizontal flange appears somewhat untypical and no direct parallels could be found amongst the oxidised wares in the initial study by Young (2000), where the large flanges on similar curved-sided (hemispherical) bowls are typically more convex and down-curved or hooked. Overall however, the form is akin to his Type C51, which occurs very commonly and was produced throughout the lifespan of the ware (Young 2000, 160-161).

Early Medieval to Medieval, 1150/1175 to 1225/1250 AD

Relationship In contexts	Sherds	Vessels
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Contemporary	(17) Box 4 (17), (35), (43) [42] , (45), (2811) [2808] , (2906)	198	23/27
	[2904].		
Residual	(1405) [1404] , (2815) [2814] .	2	2
Unclear	(18) Box 4, (21) Box 4, (33) [32] , (41), (2801), (2805) [2804] ,	13	8/9
	(2807) [2806] , [3208] [3210] .		
Total		213	33/38

- 6.2.3 All of this material occurred in fabrics that contained shell, defined here as being shell tempered. It is perhaps important to note a general issue surrounding the definition of shell filled fabrics, as it can be difficult to be certain of the origin of the shell content of some found in Kent. The identification of intentional shell tempering is also complicated by the common presence in North and West Kent of fabrics which used potting clays that were inherently *shelly*. In Kent, in general, the wares that have been recovered from coastal sites are more often shell tempered, while those from inland sites and in North and West Kent are typically inherently shelly, often using clays from the Hythe Beds and Woolwich Beds that contain profuse fine shell (Cotter 2002, 58, 60). These deposits occur along the North Kent coast west of Thanet and in a strip that runs north-west from Hythe through Ashford to Maidstone and then westwards through Sevenoaks.
- 6.2.4 The shell content in the fabrics from Keycol is almost always strong and profuse and the fragments of shell are relatively large and very obvious, even when leached. The fabrics are also generally micaceous, which has been seen as a trend in East Kent, while the shelly fabrics from north and west of the Medway are typically non-micaceous (Streeten 1982, 274-280). In East Kent, purely shell tempered wares go out of fashion around 1225 AD and shell tempered sandy wares are generally finished by 1250 AD, though they may survive to 1300 AD or a little later in West Kent (Macpherson-Grant *pers. comm.*; Macpherson-Grant and Hart forthcoming). Countywide, the shell content of the later wares generally declines against an increase in the sand content (Blackmore 2006, 101).

- 6.2.5 The majority of the fabrics from Keycol were in an effectively identical looking ware (potentially broadly from the same source perhaps), which featured occasional sand grains but was not significantly sandy. A small number of sherds were in a fabric that was more obviously sandy, though generally only moderately so at best (and ill-sorted). Only 1 purely sandy ware was recovered. This was a residual surface find which could post-date the shell tempered and is noted separately in section below.
- 6.2.6 The surfaces of the shell tempered material were mostly fired to various brownish, occasionally buff and often dull orangey colours. Sherds with dark black surfaces were in the minority. All likely date between 1150 and 1250 AD overall and the main focus seems to be strongly and consistently between 1175 and 1225 AD, indicated by most of the rims present, which represent 10 to 12 vessels in total (full descriptions are contained within the catalogue; see the Appendix). Notable perhaps is a single shell tempered sandy ware (from context (1405) in the evaluation), which has been dated with a slightly later preference, of 1200 to 1250 AD, because the shell content was less profuse than was typical for the great majority of the assemblage.
- 6.2.7 The majority of the rims were of a similar right-angled everted or T-shaped type, some with an elongated exterior edge (sometimes squared), the rim top often convex, with the interior edge defined on some examples with a slight overhang or bead (T-shaped rims). Notable was 1 slightly T-shaped coarse rim, perhaps from a bowl or representing a collar, which showed a large hole pierced just below the thick-walled top. A somewhat similar but slightly smaller diameter unpierced form from Pound Lane Canterbury, dating 1145 to 1175 AD, comprised a bell-shaped or bulbous collared rim that had parallels in Andenne and Stamford-type wares (Fig. 28, no. 305; Cotter 1997, 32, 38); these wares date up to 1200 or 1250 AD respectively. Whether the current example could be a larger version of the same is unclear at present. Also from context (17) Box 4 was another somewhat unusual and thick-walled piece. This was probably a right-angled everted T-shaped rim, having a slightly convex top and a deep straight neck with a small interior diameter (around 8 cm). Both of these potentially uncommon types occurred alongside other more common right-angled everted or T-shaped forms which likely date between 1175 and 1225 AD.
- 6.2.8 The great majority of the rims were broken at the neck (often angled or concave) or above the shoulder and, though several of the sherds were quite large (broad, not deep), there were no full or significantly large part-profiles. A rim to below shoulder maximum width profile may be estimable for 1 vessel at least (right-angled everted type). There were several base sherds present, but these were often small sized, gave a very limited view of their form and angle (several sag bases were noted) and could not be certainly associated with any particular rim at this stage.
- 6.2.9 Decoration was a minimal and very minor feature of the assemblage. Only 2 of the rims (from the evaluation only) exhibited it, with spaced fingertip impressions on the top of one and spaced

small elongated oval impressions on the exterior of another. Two rim tops (from evaluation contexts only) featured central raised ridges. The only body sherds that showed decoration comprised 1, possibly 2, small pieces which featured thumb-pressed strips (principally handling aids). This was vestigial only on 1 sherd, but distinct on a shell tempered sandy ware. On Canterbury products, ie. on locally produced not imported wares, such a trait is most common after 1175 AD (Macpherson-Grant *pers. comm.*; Macpherson-Grant and Hart forthcoming). The only instance of glazing was a small and perhaps incidental spot of thin yellowy glaze on the exterior of 1 body sherd.

Medieval, 1225/1250 to 1300 AD

Relationship	In contexts	Sherds	Vessels
Residual	Surface Finds Box 2.	1	1
Total		1	1

6.2.10 This was notable as the sole representative of a purely sandy ware amongst the pottery of Early Medieval or Medieval date. It comprised a small angled sherd, possibly from a base and showing a remnant of a finger-pinched frilled foot. Its soft orange fabric was likely from East or North Kent, but it was not obviously a (typical) Canterbury product.

Late Post-Medieval to Modern, 1750/1780 to 1925/1950 AD

Relationship	In contexts	Sherds	Vessels
Contemporary	(806) [805] , (905) [904] , (2718) [2714] .	17	16
Residual	Surface Find, Surface Finds Box 2, Section C WWI Trench , (9)	13	13
	[8] , (2207), (2716) [2714] .		
Unclear	Section A Section B Section C WWI Trench, (1105) [1104],	11	9
	(2105) [2104] , (2406) [2405] .		
Total		41	38

- 6.2.11 This material was generally small or medium sized and the majority potentially derived from different vessels. Some rims and bases were present, but there were no full or significant part-profiles. The decorated elements offered only very limited samples of their schemes and no manufacturer's stamps were present. A small quantity of the wares were likely to date prior to 1800 or 1840/1850 AD, but the majority could date widely, through much of the Late Post-Medieval and into at least the early or earlier part of the 20th century AD. Some pieces likely date after around 1800 or 1830 AD and it is possible that the majority derive from activity that occurred after 1800 or 1840 AD. The wares comprised:
- 6.2.12 Red earthenwares/redwares, 1750 to 1925 AD
 - -4 sherds from 4 vessels.
 - -Kentish, 1 sherd, 1750 to 1800 AD.
 - -South Yorkshire/Midlands, 1 sherd, 1775 to 1850/1925 AD.

- -Possibly High Halden, 1 sherd, 1775 to 1925 AD.
- -Miscellaneous, 1 sherd, possibly 1825+ AD.
- 6.2.13 English porcelain, 1770+ AD

6 sherds from 6 vessels.

6.2.14 Refined white earthenwares, 1780+ AD

24 sherds from up to 21 vessels, probably mostly/perhaps all Staffordshire products. Including:

- Pearlware, 1/2 sherds from 1/2 vessels, 1780 to 1840 AD.
- 6.2.15 English stoneware, 1780/1800 to 1950 AD

6 sherds from 6 vessels, in buff, grey and white fabrics, all likely English products. Including:

- Possibly London stoneware, 3 sherds from 3 vessels, in buff (1760/1800+ and 1835 to 1950 AD)

and grey (1830 to 1900/1925 AD) fabrics.

- Probably Staffordshire white stoneware, 2 sherds from 2 vessels, 1780 to 1835/1900+ AD and 1780/1800 to 1900+ AD.
- 6.2.16 Stone china, 1800 to 1840/1900 AD 1 sherd.
- 6.2.17 Most frequently occurring were the refined white earthenwares, English porcelain and stone china that derived from tablewares, with a few rims from cups, plates and bowls present. The majority of the white earthenwares and stone china were decorated, either underglaze or onglaze, the exceptions usually being small or fragmented pieces. The certain examples of transfer printing, all on the white earthenwares, were in single colours, either blue, green, brown or grey. Only 1 sherd exhibited 2 colours, a small body sherd with a dark greeny-black line and pale green on-glaze decoration. Three transfer printed sherds showed stipple engraved designs, which likely date after 1803 AD (PBPP 2019).
- 6.2.18 Amongst the dominant white earthenwares, there were no examples of Creamware and potentially only 1, possibly 2, instances of Pearlware. These types, that were produced up to around 1840 AD overall, were popular and often occur frequently and it is possible that the majority the refined white earthenwares derive from vessels made after this time. All of the porcelain were plain white, which might suggest that these could have been a result of the much later mass production of basic, cheaper, vessels.

6.3 Assessment

Stratigraphy

- 6.3.1 The relationships between the context numbers from the evaluation and the excavation are unknown and unconsidered at this stage. If a further phase of work to create a final site report is conducted, then the conclusions that will be drawn about the relationships and phasing of the site's features, which will be examined as part of the site assessment report produced subsequent to this artefact report, can be used to help group all of the ceramics (including the less diagnostic material) that will be subject to further analysis.
- 6.3.2 The main phase of ceramic interest in the current assemblage relates to the material of Early Medieval to Medieval date (see section 6.2.). The current dating suggests a relatively tight focus for this activity between 1175 and 1225 AD, though if there is a stratigraphic differentiation between these contexts it may be possible to isolate separate families of ceramics within a relatable earlier to later sequence of different horizons.

Relative academic value

6.3.3 The assemblage that is of prime interest and use is discussed below. The material from the other phases are a minimal presence and/or contain nothing of particular note for further research that will likely make a major useful contribution to the corpus of existing information used for the study of pottery from the county.

Early Medieval to Medieval, 1150/1175 to 1225/1250 AD

- 6.3.4 This is a relatively low quantity collection, with 213 sherds from perhaps 33 to 38 vessels, all in shell tempered fabrics. There are rims from perhaps 10 to 12 vessels, the majority being of well-known types, most of similar right-angled everted or T-shaped forms which provide the basis and focus for the dating. Two are probably less common. Most of the rims are broken at the neck or shoulder and there are very few rim to upper body part-profiles of significant depth, perhaps 1 at least being estimable. There are no intact or substantially intact full profiles present and it would be difficult to reliably associate any of the bases with the rims.
- 6.3.5 The usefulness of this assemblage, with regards to local and regional ceramic studies, lays within the rim forms, particularly if a sequence can be established and if the dating could be supported or refined by other means. The latter would probably have to be provided by some very specific radiocarbon dates, unless there is some specific coin evidence available. The nature of the contexts may not be important enough to necessitate the expense of radiocarbon dating on their

own merits however, while the quantity of rims is low and the information may not repay the expense if specific enough dates cannot be obtained.

6.4 Recommendations

6.4.1 Any final site report should include a general summary of the pottery present overall and could ideally present a more detailed summary of the assemblage listed below.

Early Medieval to Medieval, 1150/1175 to 1225/1250 AD

- 6.4.2 A summary and selective illustration of the rims could provide comparative data that might be useful for local and regional studies, particularly if a sequence of phases can be discerned and especially if the dating could be supported by other evidence, ie. very specific radiocarbon or coin dates. The write-up and any further analysis would ideally be undertaken by a specialist who is familiar with the pottery of this period recovered from Kent.
- 6.4.3 It should be noted however that this is a low quantity assemblage, which will provide only a limited sample of the fabrics and forms of the shell tempered wares of this period. Also, the resources available, or those that are appropriate for the nature of the remains, may mean that obtaining radiocarbon dates and a review by a specialist might not be possible at this time. If so, a general summary could be presented that is largely based on the information that has already been provided in this assessment report. All the form and decorated elements have been noted within the catalogues (see the Appendix) and these descriptions could be used. Selective illustration of the rims would be useful, by drawing if possible, though photography may be suitable for the rim sections and decorated elements (rim diameters may need to be noted separately, if so).

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7 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 Three environmental soil samples were acquired during the course of the investigation in advance of development by Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT) (SWAT Archaeology 2022). The strip has revealed early Medieval/Medieval agricultural activity (ibid, iii) and the remains were found adjacent to WW1 features (ibid, iii).
- 7.1.2 During the excavation phase, 3 samples were taken and 3 were presented for assessment (see Table 1, Appendix).
- 7.1.3 The site is located on Lambeth group clay, silt and gravel (SWAT 2022) and described as 'soilscape 6' a freely draining slightly acid loamy soil (Cranfield University 2023). These conditions favour the preservation of charred and mineralised plant macro-remains (Campbell *et al* 2011, 5).

7.2 Sampling and Processing Methods

- 7.2.1 Sampling was carried out by SWAT Archaeology staff and processing was carried out by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology using a Siraf type flotation device with a 1mm mesh to collect the residue and 500micron mesh to collect the flot.
- 7.2.2 At the time of submission of this report there are no known biases in recovery, contamination or residuality reported by the excavators. During the flot scan low numbers of modern rootlet fragments were seen and these can indicate aeration of the soil and bioturbation. Also present were low numbers of the burrowing snail *Ceciliodes acicula* (Müller) in samples <1> and <2> that also indicate aeration of the soil and bioturbation. A low number of desiccated plant macro remains were seen in these flots and due to the presence of modern rootlets and absence of any evidence for waterlogging these seeds items have been interpreted as intrusive.

7.3 Assessment Methodology

- 7.3.1 The samples were assessed using the standard methodology outlined in the Historic England Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology (Campbell *et al.* 2011). Each flot was fully scanned under a stereo-microscope with magnification of 10-45x.
- 7.3.2 At assessment level the abundance of plant macro-remains is estimated unless the number of items is few (less than ten). The diversity of plant taxa types are also estimated. Level of preservation of plant macro-remains is given as identifiable to family, genus or species. Faunal remains are noted in general terms with only abundance noted.
- 7.3.3 Identifications were made using uncharred reference material (author's own and the Northern European Seed Reference Collection at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) and reference manuals (such as Beijerinck 1947; Cappers et al. 2006; Jacomet 2006). Nomenclature for plants is taken from Stace (Stace 2010). Latin names are given once, and the common names used thereafter. Quantities were estimated in the following way: -

7.3.4 Codes for abundance, diversity and level of preservation as used in the tables

Abundance

1 = 'Low' = <10

2='Moderate' = 10-100

3= 'Abundant' =>100

Diversity

1='Low'= <3 taxa types

2='Moderate' = 3 to 10 taxa types

3='High'= >10 taxa types

Preservation

1 = Identifiable to family

2 = Identifiable to genus

3 = Identifiable to species

- 7.3.5 At assessment level full identifications are only made of significant plant macro-remains. Where given the nomenclature for the plant macro-remains follows Stace (Stace 2010).
- 7.3.6 The estimated quantity of Identifiable charred wood >4mm in diameter has been noted separately from the estimated quantity of charred wood flecks. Fragments this size are easier to break to reveal the cross-sections and diagnostic features necessary for identification and are less likely to be blown or unintentionally moved around the site (Asouti 2006, ¶ 31; Smart and Hoffman, 1988, 178-179). Charred wood flecks <4mm diameter have been quantified but not recommended for further analysis unless twigs or roundwood fragments larger than 2mmØ were present.
- 7.3.7 Abundance, Diversity and State of Preservation of the Archaeobotanical Remains (see table 2, Appendix)
- 7.3.8 All flots presented for assessment were small, ranging in size from 0.002 ml to 0.003 ml. No waterlogged or mineralised plant remains were recovered. Low numbers of desiccated seeds of the ruderal plants fat hen (*Chenopodium album* L.), dog's mercury (*Mercuralis perennis* L.) and black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum* L.) were found but these are likely to be intrusive so of no archaeological significance.
- 7.3.9 Charred remains consisted of one grass type (Poaceae) seed fragment in Medieval Pit [34] (sample <2>), low numbers of charcoal fragments of identifiable size and moderate quantities of charcoal flecks too small to identify.
- 7.3.10 Potential of the Archaeobotanical Remains to Contribute to Project Aims and Research Issues of Wider Significance.

7.3.11 These samples were quite unproductive they have no archaeobotanical potential or significance in themselves but, if the samples taken during the evaluation have been assessed they can be compared with those samples and a more qualified judgement can be made.

7.4 Recommendations for Archaeobotanical Remains Suitable for Scientific Dating

7.4.1 If identified, some of the charcoal fragments may be suitable for radiocarbon dating. But these are low numbers of fragments and the initial and processed sample size is currently not known so it is difficult to judge how useful these fragments will be. If the processed sample size is 40 litres these fragments could have come from anywhere on the site and not be associated with the sampled feature. If the processed sample size was 10 litres or less then they may have more chance of being associated with the sampled feature.

7.5 Recommendations for Future Work and Resources Required for Future Work

7.5.1 If the charcoal needs to be identified then further work is recommended. Other than this, no further work is recommended on these flots.

7.6 Acknowledgements

7.6.1 Thanks are due to Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company for provision of background data.

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8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL NARRATIVE

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 Archaeological excavations on land at Rook Lane, Keycol Hill in Bobbing have revealed a cluster of medieval features associated with agrarian activity in north-central extent of the proposed development area. Investigated features comprised shallow field ditches/ gullies with several pits and spots of trample containing broken pottery sherds. Interestingly this small area of medieval activity is bounded from the west by LPM to Modern trackway.
- 8.1.2 A trackway in nearly north-south alignment is believed to be a part of WW remains discovered on this site including an anti-artillery shelter, latrine, southern and western traversed training fire trenches.
- 8.1.3 These partially investigated and where possible preserved in-situ remains of Chatham Land Front are very important part of our recent history and their preservation either by record or in-situ was a main objective of this project.

8.2 Roman

8.2.1 The only evidence for Roman activity on-site was single residual pottery sherd dated after 250AD. It was found in LPM to Modern trackway in intervention 36.

8.3 Medieval

- 8.3.1 Three field ditches were exposed in north-eastern extent of Area 3. Immediately to the north two spots of thin trample containing pottery sherds were found and further to the north a cluster of four shallow pits was excavated during the course of investigation.
- 8.3.2 These features produced fairly contemporary dating evidence placing most of the dates after 1175AD. Slightly earlier (after 1150 AD) could be a Ditch [32] and potentially the latest are Pit 34 and Ditch 22 which produced potsherds dated after 1175/ 1200 AD.

8.4 Late Post-medieval to Modern

- 8.4.1 The exposed WW1 remains are part of Chatham Land Front defences. A system of traversed fire trenches, fortifications, barbed wire entanglements and machine gun positions designed to prevent enemy forces crossing the valley. Fortifications extended from the Southern scarp slope of the Downs at Detling, along the western side of the Stockbury Valley and as far as the high ground around Iwade and Lower Halstow.
- 8.4.2 The Land Front would have extended westwards along the scarp slope and worked alongside the Thames and Medway Defences which stretched from Grain and Sheerness along the north coast and high ground of Sheppey as far as Shellness at the eastern end of the island. The trenches would not have looked out of place on the Western Front and indeed, though mostly in place in early 1915, we can see modifications taking account of developments arising from the battlefields of the Continent.

- 8.4.3 Two traversed fire trenches were investigated on this site. Southern trench appears to be developed better than western one. The profile of southern trench is square or trapezoidal and a whole formation is deeper than its western counterpart which in profile resembles a steep-sided ditch with concave base.
- 8.4.4 Trenches were not dug in straight lines to prevent enemy forces killing everyone in sight if successive offensive would allow enemy forces to break into the trench. Each formation was constructed with alternate dug-outs and traverses. Frontline trenches were usually about two metres deep and one point six metres wide. The front of the trench was known as the parapet and the rear was called the parados and it would consist of a thick line of sandbags to absorb enemy projectiles.
- 8.4.5 Usually duck-boards were placed at the bottom of the trenches to protect soldiers from problems such as trench foot.
- 8.4.6 At the base of southern Trench an intriguing stone paving was exposed in its western part and infrequent stones were noted in its central section. The eastern-most part was preserved in-situ. In central-eastern section of the Southern Trench many stake-holes were recorded. These have had a vertical posts accommodated within holding revetment in place. Also two parapets were recorded in sections 8B and 8D and one firing position in section 8B.
- 8.4.7 It's though that the Trench located to the south could be a frontline one and second formation was interpreted as support or reserve trench.
- 8.4.8 Northern part of the site was intersected by a trackway in almost North-south alignment with potential latrine remains in form of cess pit discovered in southern extent of Area 3 and to the west of trackway.
- 8.4.9 The front-line trench was protected by barbed-wire entanglements and machine-gun positions. Short trenches called saps were dug from the front-trench into No-Man's Land. One potential saphead was discovered on this site. Rectangular feature [4] was dug at the front-line and was presumably used as a listening post.
- 8.4.10 Behind the front-line a support and reserve trenches were dug. It was thought that formation investigated within south-western extent of proposed development area would serve these purposes. However it was established almost perpendicular to the southern Trench and highly likely served as connection with other infrastructure at that time. Usually the three rows of trenches would cover between 180 and 400 metres of ground with communication trenches dug at an angle to the frontline trench and were used to transport men, equipment and food supplies. Certainly the western trench unearthed here was dug in right alignment to serve these purposes but was also dug in traverses so it could serve as a secondary fire trench.

8.5 Preservation in-situ

8.5.1 Initially four preservation in-situ areas were designated in northern, north-eastern, south-western and south-eastern parts of the Site. South western preservation area was divided into two separated by strip map and sample plot.

Northern Area

8.5.2 Located the most to the north preservation in-situ area was designated to preserve potential further course of Western Fire Trench and further extend of a trackway.

North-eastern Area

8.5.3 This preservation in-situ order is protecting an anti-artillery shelter well documented during the course of archaeological evaluation.

South-western Area

8.5.4 This area (or two areas) are preserving southern portion of western WW1 fire Trench

South-eastern Area

- 8.5.5 This area is preserving eastern part of southern WW1 traversed fire Trench. Initially the area was designated as a soakaway with intention to install crates where WW Trench is located. However and engineering solution was proposed and applied which moved part of the crates to the south and the other part to the north leaving eastern part of southern Trench undisturbed.
- 8.5.6 The details of this solution are presented on Figure 5b.

8.6 Archaeological Watching Brief

- 8.6.1 An archaeological watching brief was maintained between June and August 2022 during all intrusive groundworks including house foundation, drainage and ground reduction within designated watching brief areas but not only.
- 8.6.2 No archaeological cuts, deposits or artefacts were found apart from infrequent lumps of well-corroded barbwire.
- 8.6.3 It was established that following dismantling of WW defences and back-filling of the Trenches by German prisoners in 1919, most of barbwire used for entanglements was salvaged and sold off to local farmers. (Alan Anstee *pers. comm.*). The infrequent scraps were left behind and were picked up by archaeologists during recent fieldwork.

10 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN AND RECOMMENDATION FOR FURTHER ANAYLSIS

10.1 Introduction

- 10.1.1 Archaeological excavations on land at Rook Lane, Keycol Hill in Bobbing have revealed a cluster of medieval features associated with agrarian activity in north-central extent of the proposed development area. Investigated features comprised shallow field ditches/ gullies with several pits and trample deposits containing broken pottery sherds. Interestingly this small area of medieval activity is bounded from the west by LPM to Modern trackway which is believed to be a part of World War One defences.
- 10.1.2 The exposed WW1 remains are part of Chatham Land Front defences. A system of traversed fire trenches, fortifications, barbed wire entanglements and machine gun positions designed to prevent enemy forces crossing the valley. Fortifications extended from the Southern scarp slope of the Downs at Detling, along the western side of the Stockbury Valley and as far as the high ground around Iwade and Lower Halstow.
- 10.1.3 In light of the potential of the results of the fieldwork to answer not only the original research aims but other questions raised during the course of the excavation, this section provides revised research aims, and details of the further analyses recommended to achieve them.

10.2 Stratigraphic

10.2.1 There is no recommendations for further work.

10.3 Finds

Ceramics

10.3.1 A summary and selective illustration of the rims could provide comparative data that might be useful for local and regional studies, particularly if a sequence of phases can be discerned and especially if the dating could be supported by other evidence, ie. very specific radiocarbon or coin dates. The write-up and any further analysis would ideally be undertaken by a specialist who is familiar with the pottery of this period recovered from Kent.

10.4 Environmental

- 10.4.1 If identified, some of the charcoal fragments may be suitable for radiocarbon dating.
- 10.4.2 If the charcoal needs to be identified then further work is recommended. Other than this, no further work is recommended

10.5 Statement of Potential

10.5.1 The data recorded during the course of investigation is of regional importance.

Roman

10.5.2 Only one residual pottery sherd from this period was found during the course of investigation.

Medieval

10.5.3 The data from this period recorded during the course of investigation is of local or regional importance.

10.6 Late Post Medieval to Modern (WW1 remains)

10.6.1 The data recorded from this period is judged as of regional importance.

10.7 Original Research Aims and Objectives (ORAO's)

- ORAO 1 One of the primary objectives and stipulated by planning condition was to investigate
 and where possible to preserve in-situ elements of Chatham Land Front.
 - Response Large sections of traversed WW1 fire trenches, trackway and air-raid shelter were surveyed in details and preserved in-situ
- ORAO 2 to determine the potential for archaeological activity and in particular the earlier Medieval, Post-Medieval and Modern history of the PDA and also any other Prehistoric, Roman and later archaeological activity.
 - Response A small cluster of agrarian medieval activity was found and investigated. Also an absence of Late Iron Age and Roman remains was established what is very important with regards to nearby settlement, industry, roads and burial grounds of that period.

10.8 Updated Project Design - Revised Research Aims and Objectives for Further Analysis (RRAO's)

10.8.1 In light that archaeological strip map and sample investigation revealed very limited remains from earlier periods and that subsequent watching brief did not exposed any further remains neither from Chatham Land Front nor any earlier periods, the proposed further analysis will be minimal and will concentrate on deeper understanding of WW1 remains in relation to known existing fortifications of Chatham Land Front.

11 RESOURCES AND PUBLICATION

11.1 Introduction

11.1.1 Final version of this report will be published in PDF A format for publication with OASIS.

11.2 Final Analysis Report

11.2.1 Following acceptance of this Post-excavation Assessment report a final report will be prepared within 6 to 12 months.

11.3 Publication

- 11.3.1 The results of the fieldwork are of regional significance. It is therefore proposed that, following the further assessment and analyses outlined above, the results of the fieldwork will be prepared for publication in monograph comprising c. 12,500 words and up to 14 illustrations (excluding finds).
- 11.3.2 All publication works will be carried out in consultation with KKCHC.

11.4 Personnel

11.4.1 The team consists primarily of self-employed specialist staff. The post-excavation project will be managed by Peter Cichy and directed by Dr Paul Wilkinson of SWAT Archaeology. The following staffs (Table 3) are scheduled to undertake the work as outlined in the task list (Table 2) and the programme.

Name	Position
Dr Paul Wilkinson	Post-Excavation Manager
Peter Cichy	Project Manager
Django Rayner	Project Officer/ Surveyor
Bartek Cichy	Project Officer/ Surveyor/ illustrator
Archaeological Research Services	Bronze Age burials
KORA, C Dieter	Roman Cremations
Carol White	Animal bones
Paul Hart	Pottery specialist
Paul Hart	Lithics
Lisa Gray	Environmental specialist
Mike Allen	Archaeobotany
SWAT Archaeology	Archiving
Dr Paul Wilkinson	Publication Manager

Table 1 List of Contributing Personnel

11.5 Task list

11.5.1 Table below lists the stages and tasks, the personnel and scheduled work duration required to achieve the project objectives. Specialist recommendations are not yet taken into consideration in the table below, so the required resources are estimate at this stage.

Task No.	Description	Days Staff						
Management								
1	Project management	P. Wilkinson, P. Cichy						
Analysis and reporting								
2	Stratigraphic assessment	-	SWAT Archaeology					
3	Phasing and grouping	-	SWAT Archaeology					
4	Background research	2	SWAT Archaeology					
Finds								
5	Selection of material, illustration and catalogue	2	SWAT Archaeology					
6	Report and comparison to other sites	1	SWAT Archaeology					
7	Illustrations	2	SWAT Archaeology					
Environmen	ital Assessment and Analysis							
8	Monoliths	-	Dr Mike Allen					
9	Bulk Samples	0.5 SWAT Archaeology						
Publication	Publication							
10	Main text	1	SWAT Archaeology					

11	Illustrations	1	SWAT Archaeology			
12	Liaising with journal editor		SWAT Archaeology			
Archive						
13	Preparation		SWAT Archaeology			
14	Deposition		SWAT Archaeology			
Lecterns	(If needed)					
15	Heritage boards (Lecterns) project, production		SWAT Archaeology			
	Installation	unit	Fitzpatrick Woolmer			

Table 2 Task List- provisional estimates not including full recommendations from specialists

12 ARCHIVING

12.1 General

12.1.1 Following approval of the final Full Report and publication draft, a final site archive will be ordered in accordance with Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990). SWAT Archaeology will retain the site archive until designated museum is capable of receipt and deposition in a suitable archive facility.

12.2 Client's Statement

12.2.1 Hereby, Esquire Developments is guaranteeing to secure necessary funding to cover all expenses associated with post-excavation tasks listed above and with publication of the site in Monograph.

13 REFERENCES

ADS 2013. Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice, Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice

Brown, D.H., 2011. Archaeological archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation, Archaeological Archives Forum (revised edition)

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Department of the Environment, 2010, Planning for the Historic Environment, Planning (PPS 5) HMSO.

English Heritage 2002. Environmental Archaeology; a guide to theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation, Swindon, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines

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SMA 1993. Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections, Society of Museum Archaeologists. SMA 1995. Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive, Society of Museum Archaeologists

SWAT Archaeology (2021) Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Hill Farm, Rook Lane, Keycol Hill, Bobbing, Kent. Unpublished Archive Report for Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company.

SWAT Archaeology (2022) Specification for a Programme of Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample and Archaeological Watching Brief of Land at Hill Farm, Rook, Lane Keycol Hill, Bobbing Kent. Unpublished Archive Report for Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company.

Discovering Swale's 20th Century Defences Defence of Swale Project – Simon Mason, Victor Smith, Alan Anstee and Richard Taylor

APPENDIX 1 CORE PERSONNEL STRUCTURE

Project Management - Fieldwork	Role
Dr Paul Wilkinson, MCIfA, FSA	Director
Peter Cichy	Project Manager
Django Rayner	Site Supervisor
Bartek Cichy	Project Officer/ Surveyor
Finds	Specialist
Flint	Paul Hart
Early Prehistoric Pottery	Paul Hart
Later prehistoric and Roman pottery	Paul Hart
Saxon, Medieval and Post Medieval pottery	Luke Barber
Metal finds, glass and oyster	Ges Moody
Conservation support and x-ray photography	Dana Goodburn-Brown, MSc
Samples and human remains	Specialist
Environmental soil processing	Lisa Grey
Faunal, floral micro and macro remains	Dr Mike Allen
Animal Remains (Bones)	Carol White
Palaeomagnetism	Peter Cichy
Human Remains (Roman)	Dr Chris Dieter
Micro-excavation (BA cremation burials)	Archaeological Research Services (ARS)
Post-Excavation and publication	Role
Peter Cichy	Author
Bartek Cichy	Illustrations

APPENDIX 2 HER FORM

HER FORM

Site Name: land at Hill Farm, Rook Lane, Keycol Hill, Bobbing, Kent

SWAT Site Code: KHB-EX-22

Site Address: As above

Summary: Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) was commissioned by Esquire Developments to undertake an archaeological strip map and sample investigation with archaeological watching brief on land at Hill Farm, Rook Lane, Keycol Hill, Bobbing, Kent. The archaeological programme was monitored by the Principal Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council. The Archaeological Investigation comprised four strip map and three watching brief areas. Additionally the remains in five other areas of the site were preserved in-situ. A relatively common stratigraphic sequence comprising topsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology was encountered across the site.

The archaeological excavation has recorded the presence of medieval agricultural activity within north-eastern extent of the proposed development area. WW1 remains comprising traversed fire trenches, supporting infrastructure and an anti-artillery shelter were investigated in south-western, south-eastern, central and north-eastern parts of the site.

The exposed WW1 remains are part of Chatham Land Front defences. A system of traversed fire trenches, fortifications, barbed wire entanglements and machine gun positions designed to prevent enemy forces crossing the valley. Fortifications extended from the Southern scarp slope of the Downs at Detling, along the western side of the Stockbury Valley and as far as the high ground around Iwade and Lower Halstow.

The Land Front would have extended westwards along the scarp slope and worked alongside the Thames and Medway Defences which stretched from Grain and Sheerness along the north coast and high ground of Sheppey as far as Shellness at the eastern end of the island. The trenches would not have looked out of place on the Western Front and indeed, though mostly in place in early 1915, we can see modifications taking account of developments arising from the battlefields of the Continent.

Two WW1 traversed trenches were exposed during the course of investigation. One in roughly east-west alignment was established within southern extent of the site and it's though that it could be a frontline trench. Second formation interpreted as support or reserve trench was unearthed within south-western extent of proposed development area.

Trenches were not dug in straight lines to prevent enemy forces killing everyone in sight if successive offensive would allow enemy forces to break into the trench. Each formation was constructed with alternate dug-outs and traverses. Frontline trenches were usually about two metres deep and one point six metres wide. The front of the trench was known as the parapet and the rear was called the parados and it would consist of a thick line of sandbags to absorb enemy projectiles. Two sections of southern Trench investigated on this site exposed well preserved

parapets, one with surviving stake-holes once housing vertical poles holding the revetment in place.

Usually duck-boards were placed at the bottom of the trenches to protect soldiers from problems such as trench foot. Interestingly southern formation unearthed on this site has had a stone paving with a gully serving as a sump.

The front-line trench was protected by barbed-wire entanglements and machine-gun positions. Short trenches called saps and were dug from the front-trench into No-Man's Land. One potential sap-head was discovered on this site. Rectangular feature was dug at the front-line and was presumably used as a listening post.

Behind the front-line a support and reserve trenches were dug. It was thought that formation investigated within south-western extent of proposed development area would serve these purposes. However it was established almost perpendicular to the frontal southern trench and highly likely served as connection with other infrastructure. Usually the three rows of trenches would cover between 180 and 400 metres of ground with communication trenches dug at an angle to the frontline trench and were used to transport men, equipment and food supplies. Certainly the western trench unearthed here was dug in right alignment to serve these purposes but was also dug in traverses so it could serve as a secondary fire trench.

Preservation in-situ where possible and strip map and sample prior to commencement of construction works.

District/Unitary: Swale Borough Council

Period(s): Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval and modern NGR (centre of site to eight figures) NGR 587569E 164540N

Type of Archaeological work: Archaeological Strip Map and Sample investigation

Date of recording: June - August 2022

Unit undertaking recording: Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology)

Geology: bedrock geology of Lambeth Group- Clay, Silt, Sand & Gravel. Superficial Deposits are not

recorded

Title and author of accompanying report: SWAT Archaeology (Peter Cichy 2024) Archaeological Excavations on land at Hill Farm, Rook Lane, Keycol Hill, Bobbing, Kent Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design Including Archaeological Watching Brief

Location of archive/finds: SWAT. Archaeology. Graveney Rd, Faversham, Kent. ME13 8UP

Contact at Unit: Paul Wilkinson

Plates



Plate 1: The site viewing from the north.



Plate 2: Southern WW fire trench (SMS Area 1). Viewing from the east.



Plate 3: Aerial photograph of sections A and B of southern WW Trench.



Plate 4: Showing section 8B of southern WW Trench. Looking north with one, point four and point three metres scales.



Plate 5: Showing stake-holes discovered in Section B of southern WW Trench.



Plate 6: Showing potential parapet and firing position discovered in Section B of southern WW Trench. Vertical poles accommodated in these holes were supporting revetment.



Plate 7: Section A of southern WW Trench. Excavated section through gully (sump) revealed stake-holes at its base.



Plate 8: Showing joined sections D and E of southern WW Trench. West to the top of picture.



Plate 9: Showing section D of southern WW Trench. Looking west with one metre scale in foreground.



Plate 10: Showing exposed SMS Area 2a. Viewed from the south.



Plate 11: Showing latrine remains (Pit[47]) in SMS Area 3. Looking north with two metre scale.



Plate 12: Showing section through Trackway [49] in Area 3. Looking north with two one metre scales.



Plate 13: Showing half-sectioned Pit [34] in Area 3. Looking north with one metre scale.



Plate 14: Showing half sectioned Pit [42] in Area 3. Looking south with one metre scale.

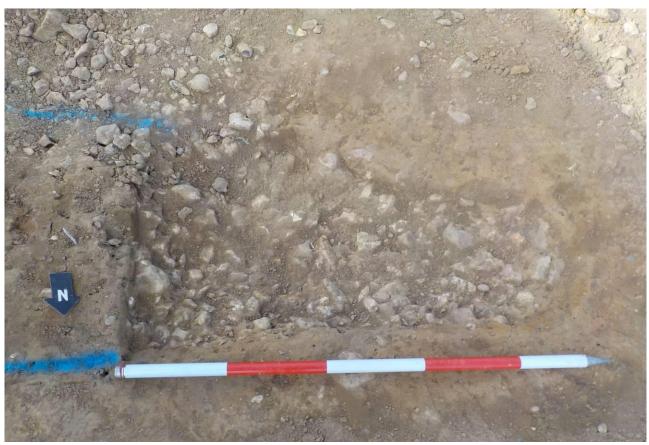


Plate 15: Showing excavated Terminus 24. One metre scale.



Plate 16: Showing excavated Terminus 28. One metre scale.



Plate 17: Showing relation between ditches [30] and [32]. Looking east with one metre scale.



Plate 18: Showing fully excavated potsherds-containing Layer 17. One metre scale.



Plate 19: Showing half-section Pit 44. Looking north with one metre scale.



Plate 20: Archaeological watching brief on house foundations in southern part of the site. WB Area 1 looking northeast.





Plate 22: Archaeological watching brief on house foundation in central part of the site. WB Area 2, one metre scale.



Plate 23: Archaeological watching brief at southern end of the site where bell mouth site entrance will be formed. Picture shows natural sequence comprising greensand from Thanet formation capped by drift stones and brickearth



Plate 24: Archaeological watching brief on house foundations in western part of the site immediately to preservation in-situ area located toward the fence.

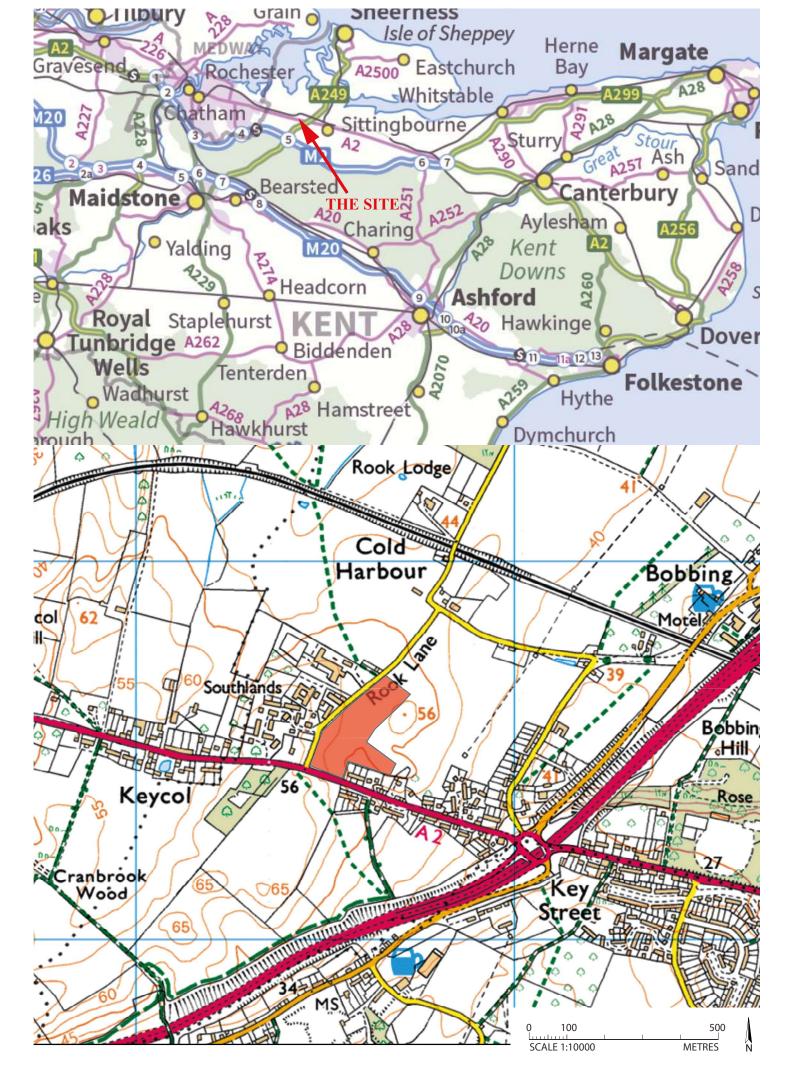


Figure 1: Site Location, scale 1:10000

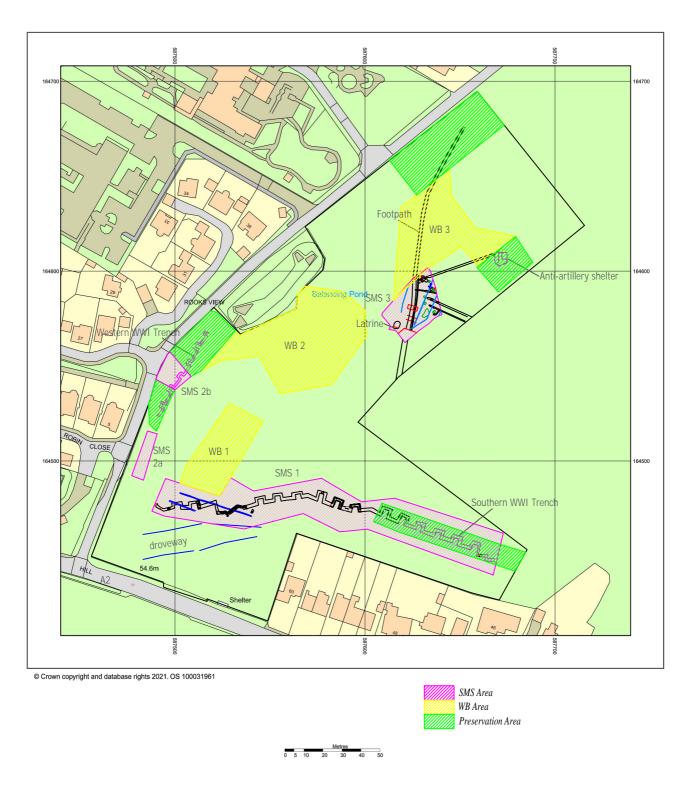


Figure 2: Area location in relation to OS map

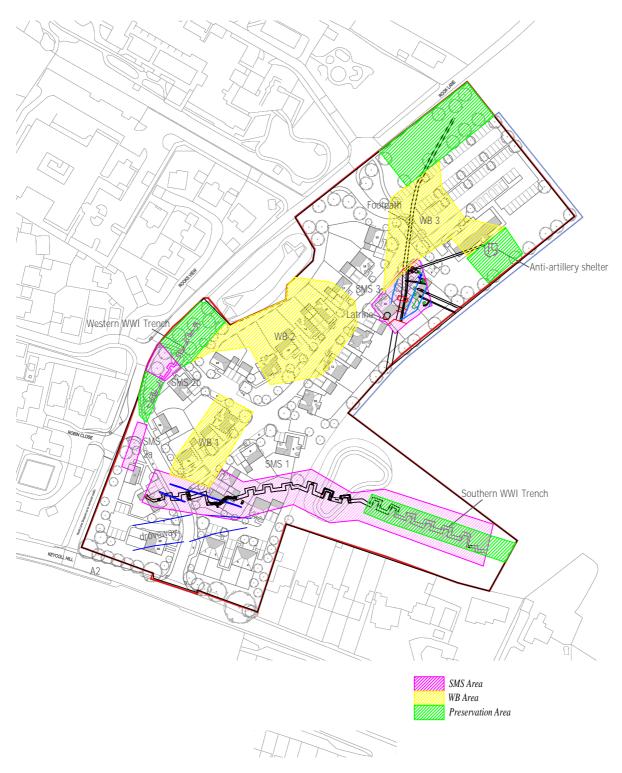


Figure 3: Area location in relation to development

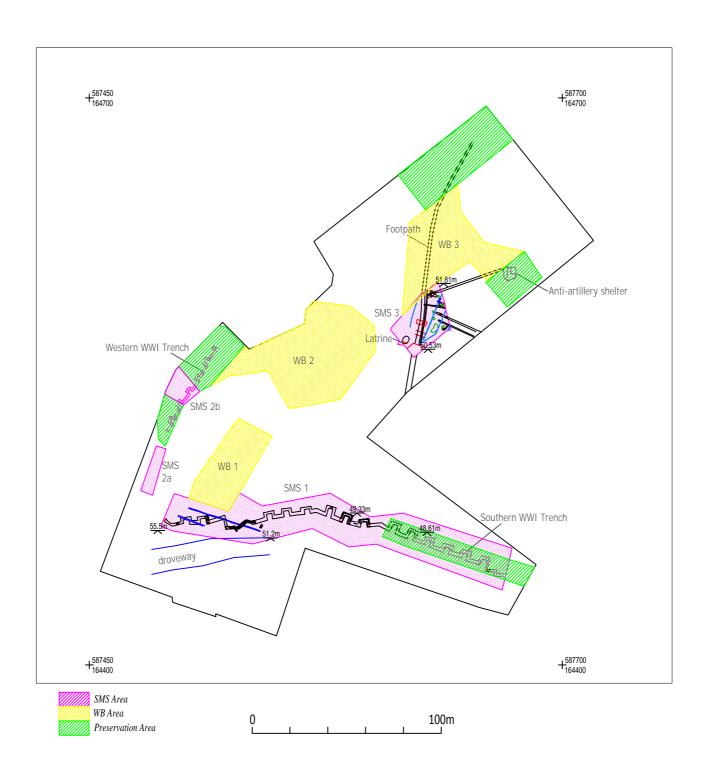


Figure 4: Area location

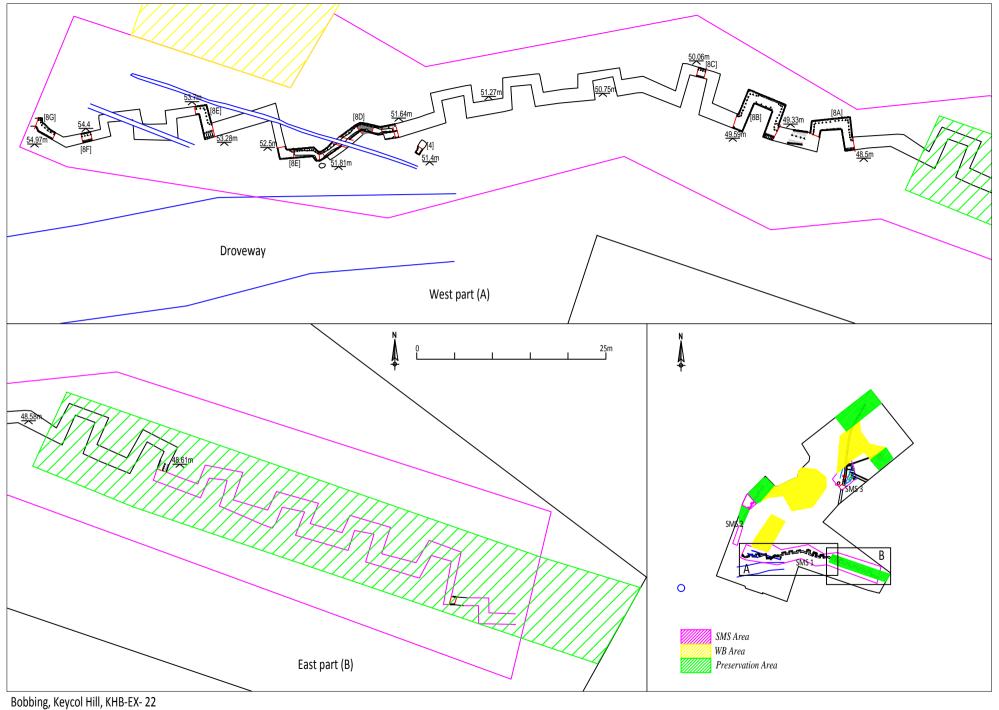
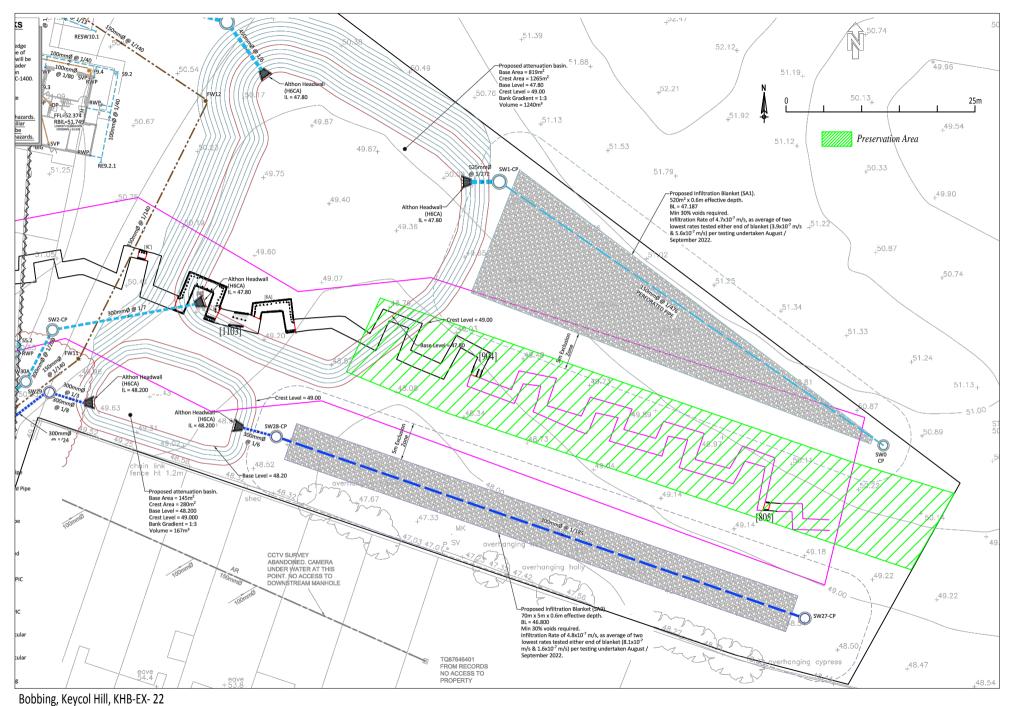


Figure 5: SMS area 1 - WW1 trench



ng, keyear riii, krib EX 22

Figure 5b: SMS area 1 east - WW1 trench superimposed on engineering solution plan applied to facilitate preservation in situ

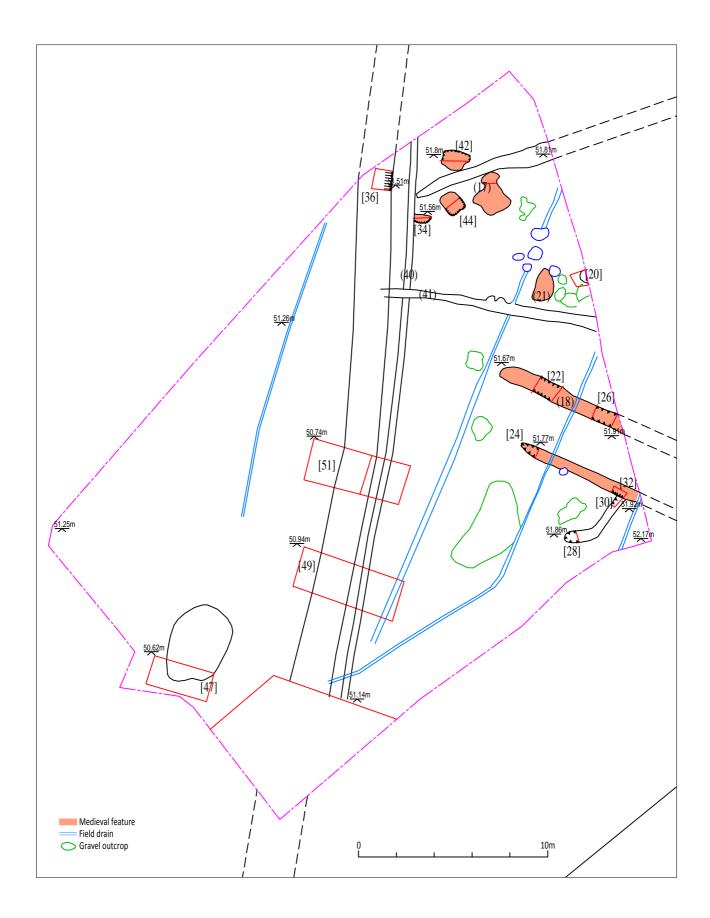


Figure 6: SMS area 3

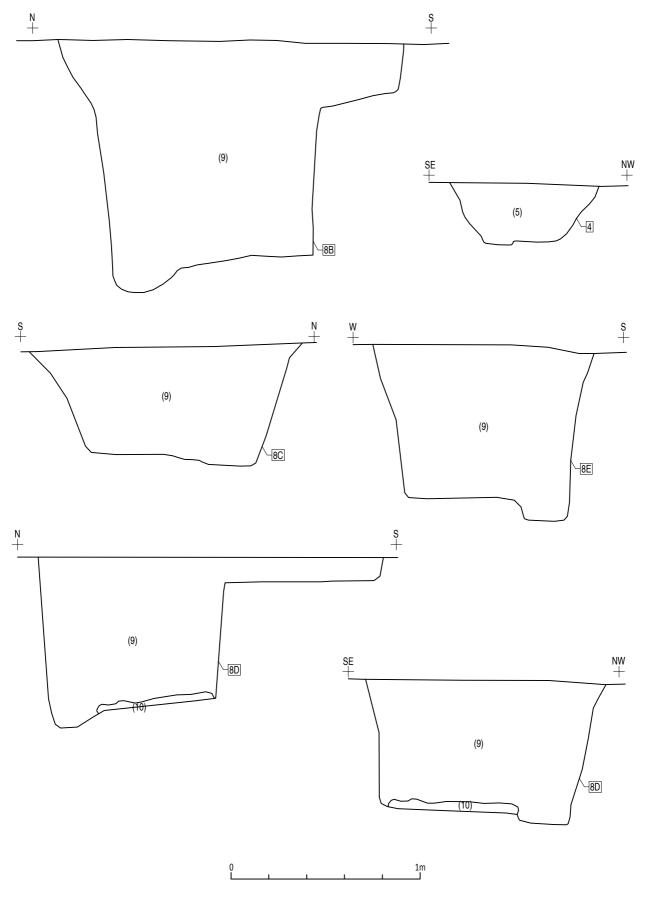


Figure 7: Area 1 - Sections

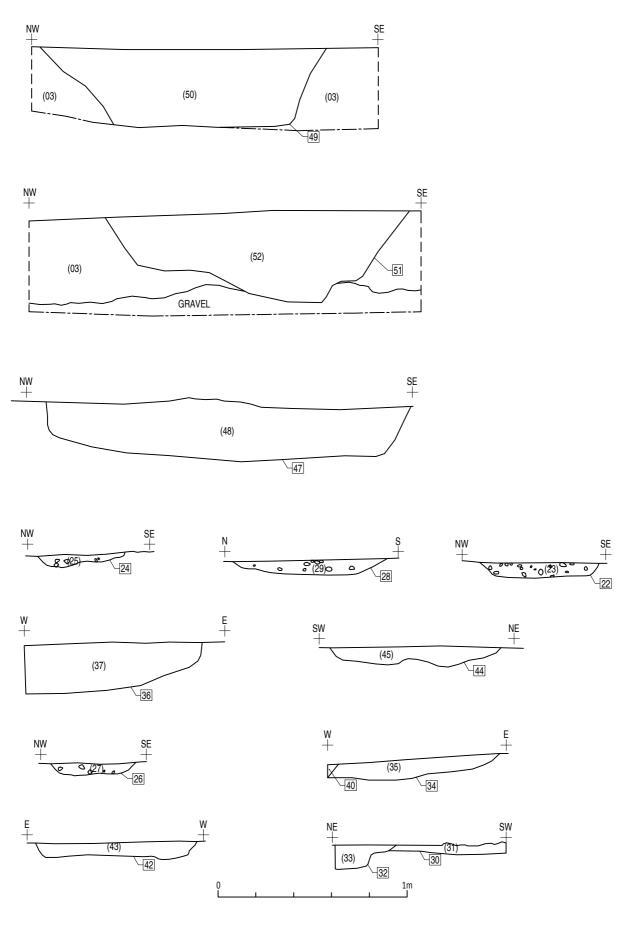


Figure 8: Area 3 - Sections

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Catalogues, summary and assessment of the pottery from an archaeological evaluation and excavation at Keycol, Sittingbourne, Kent

Site Codes: KHB-EV-22 and KHB-EX-22

Analyst: Paul Hart

Last updated: 24.01.2023

For: Swale and Thames Archaeology Survey Company

Contents

- 1. Summary
- 2. Period-based review
- 2.1. Late Roman, 240 to 410 AD
- 2.2. Early Medieval to Medieval, 1150/1175 to 1225/1250 AD
- 2.3. Medieval, 1225/1250 to 1300 AD
- 2.4. Late Post-Medieval to Modern, 1750/1780 to 1925/1950 AD
- 3. Assessment
 - 3.1. Stratigraphy
 - 3.2. Relative academic value
 - 3.3. Recommendations
- 4. Bibliography

Appendix (PDF version only)

- 5. Quantification and spot-dating of the pottery assemblage
 - 5.1. Methodology
 - 5.2. Period Codes employed
 - 5.3. Abbreviations used
 - 5.4. Catalogue: Quantification and spot-dating of the pottery from the evaluation
 - 5.5. Catalogue: Quantification and spot-dating of the pottery from the excavation

1. Summary

A total of 256 sherds of pottery, weighing a total of 2,888 g, were presented and catalogued. Several specific phases of activity are indicated and the periods represented are listed below. The estimate of the numbers of vessels may give an indication of the relative different degrees of activity that produced these assemblages, with regards to the amount or length of human presence and whether this site was nearer the centre of the activity, or perhaps on the periphery of it. It should be noted however that the number of vessels given is an approximate estimate and at this stage no lengthy search for conjoins or any likely same-vessel associations has been conducted on the material from those contexts which derive from the same feature or occur within the same phase.

0 '	п	
Ceramic presence	Focus	
_		
Late Roman	240 to 410 AD	1 vessel
Early Medieval to Medieval	1150/1175 to 1225/1250 AD	33/38 vessels
		33,33 (333)
Medieval	1225/1250 to 1300 AD	1 vessel
	,	
Late Post-Medieval to Modern	1750/1780 to 1925/1950 AD	38 vessels
	· '	

All of the wares from the Early Medieval and Medieval periods are likely to have been made in Kent, either relatively locally or within adjacent areas. The Late Roman sherd and the great majority of the Late Post-Medieval to Modern wares were imported from elsewhere in the country. The material which has a good potential to be context-contemporary occurs in the Early Medieval to Medieval and Late Post-Medieval to Modern phases.

Late Roman, 240 to 410 AD

This comprised a large residual sherd of Oxfordshire ware, only broadly dateable.

Early Medieval to Medieval, 1150/1175 to 1225/1250 AD

This material was entirely in shell tempered fabrics, a couple of which were moderately sandy, though the majority did not have a significant, visually obvious, sand content. Most of the rims present were of similar right-angled everted types, sometimes T-shaped (usually with slight interior overhangs), the rim tops often slightly convex. Their form and frequency suggests a main focus for the group between 1175 and 1225 AD. A couple of sherds could potentially be sightly earlier or later, but it seems likely that all of the material is broadly related. There were no full or extensive part-profiles, most of the rims being broken a short distance below the top. The majority of the material has good potential to be contemporary with its contexts. Only a very small quantity is certainly residual.

Medieval, 1225/1250 to 1300 AD

This singe sherd in a sandy fabric was the only sherd dating to one of the Medieval periods on this site that lacked shell. It was a residual surface find and probably represents a separate phase of activity.

Late-Post Medieval to Medieval, 1750/1780 to 1925/1950 AD

The majority of this material derived from tablewares, with only a couple of examples of red earthenwares and stonewares from utilitarian kitchen vessels present. The wares are all well known types that are commonly encountered in Kent. A few likely date prior to around 1840/1850 AD, while many, perhaps the majority, may well derive from activity that occurred after this time, with potentially context-contemporary and residual material present.

2. Period-based review

The material listed as being contemporary or residual within its context typically has the *potential* to be so, based solely upon a consideration of the number, size and condition of sherds present; particularly whether the material was fresh, slightly abraded or significantly worn. The nature of the contexts and their stratigraphic relationships were unknown and unconsidered at this stage. Also, only a brief search for conjoins within or between contexts was conducted at this time.

2.1. Late Roman, 240 to 410 AD

Relationship	In contexts	Sherds	Vessels
Residual	(36).	1	1
Total		1	1

This comprised a large sherd from a flanged bowl in an oxidised Oxfordshire colour coat ware. The wide straight horizontal flange appears somewhat untypical and no direct parallels could be found amongst the oxidised wares in the initial study by Young (2000), where the large flanges on similar curved-sided (hemispherical) bowls are typically more convex and down-curved or hooked. Overall however, the form is akin to his Type C51, which occurs very commonly and was produced throughout the lifespan of the ware (Young 2000, 160-161).

2.2. Early Medieval to Medieval, 1150/1175 to 1225/1250 AD

Relationship	In contexts	Sherds	Vessels
Contemporary (17) Box 4 (17), (35), (43) [42] , (45), (2811) [2808] , (2906) [2904] .		198	23/27
Residual	(1405) [1404] , (2815) [2814] .	2	2
Unclear	Unclear (18) Box 4, (21) Box 4, (33) [32], (41), (2801), (2805) [2804],		8/9
	(2807) [2806] , [3208] [3210] .		
Total		213	33/38

All of this material occurred in fabrics that contained shell, defined here as being shell tempered. It is perhaps important to note a general issue surrounding the definition of shell filled fabrics, as it can be difficult to be certain of the origin of the shell content of some found in Kent. The identification of intentional shell tempering is also complicated by the common presence in North and West Kent of fabrics which used potting clays that were inherently *shelly*. In Kent, in general, the wares that have been recovered from coastal sites are more often shell tempered, while those from inland sites and in North and West Kent are typically inherently shelly, often using clays from the Hythe Beds and Woolwich Beds that contain profuse fine shell (Cotter 2002, 58, 60). These deposits occur along the North Kent coast west of Thanet and in a strip that runs north-west from Hythe through Ashford to Maidstone and then westwards through Sevenoaks.

The shell content in the fabrics from Keycol is almost always strong and profuse and the fragments of shell are relatively large and very obvious, even when leached. The fabrics are also generally micaceous, which has been seen as a trend in East Kent, while the shelly fabrics from north and west of the Medway are typically non-micaceous (Streeten 1982, 274-280). In East Kent, purely shell tempered wares go out of fashion around 1225 AD and shell tempered sandy wares are generally finished by 1250 AD, though they may survive to 1300 AD or a little later in West Kent (Macpherson-Grant *pers. comm.*; Macpherson-Grant and Hart forthcoming). County-wide, the shell content of the later wares generally declines against an increase in the sand content (Blackmore 2006, 101).

The majority of the fabrics from Keycol were in an effectively identical looking ware (potentially broadly from the same source perhaps), which featured occasional sand grains but was not significantly sandy. A small number of sherds were in a fabric that was more obviously sandy, though generally only moderately so at best (and ill-sorted). Only 1 purely sandy ware was recovered. This was a residual surface find which could post-date the shell tempered and is noted separately in section 2.3. below.

The surfaces of the shell tempered material were mostly fired to various brownish, occasionally buff and often dull orangey colours. Sherds with dark black surfaces were in the minority. All likely date between 1150 and 1250 AD overall and the main focus seems to be strongly and consistently between 1175 and 1225 AD, indicated by most of the rims present, which represent 10 to 12 vessels in total (full descriptions are contained within the catalogue; see the Appendix). Notable perhaps is a single shell tempered sandy ware (from context (1405) in the evaluation), which has been dated with a slightly later preference, of 1200 to 1250 AD, because the shell content was less profuse than was typical for the great majority of the assemblage.

The majority of the rims were of a similar right-angled everted or T-shaped type, some with an elongated exterior edge (sometimes squared), the rim top often convex, with the interior edge defined on some examples with a slight overhang or bead (T-shaped rims). Notable was 1 slightly T-shaped coarse rim, perhaps from a bowl or representing a collar, which showed a large hole pierced just below the thick-walled top. A somewhat similar but slightly smaller diameter unpierced form from Pound Lane Canterbury, dating 1145 to 1175 AD, comprised a bell-shaped or bulbous collared rim that had parallels in Andenne and Stamford-type wares (Fig. 28, no. 305; Cotter 1997, 32, 38); these wares date up to 1200 or 1250 AD respectively. Whether the current example could be a larger version of the same is unclear at present. Also from context (17) Box 4 was another somewhat unusual and thick-walled piece. This was probably a right-angled everted T-shaped rim, having a slightly convex top and a deep straight neck with a small interior diameter (around 8 cm). Both of these potentially uncommon types occurred alongside other more common right-angled everted or T-shaped forms which likely date between 1175 and 1225 AD.

The great majority of the rims were broken at the neck (often angled or concave) or above the shoulder and, though several of the sherds were quite large (broad, not deep), there were no full or significantly large part-profiles. A rim to below shoulder maximum width profile may be estimable for 1 vessel at least (right-angled everted type). There were several base sherds present, but these were often small sized, gave a very limited view of their form and angle (several sag bases were noted) and could not be certainly associated with any particular rim at this stage.

Decoration was a minimal and very minor feature of the assemblage. Only 2 of the rims (from the evaluation only) exhibited it, with spaced fingertip impressions on the top of one and spaced small elongated oval impressions on the exterior of another. Two rim tops (from evaluation contexts only) featured central raised ridges. The only body sherds that showed decoration comprised 1, possibly 2, small pieces which featured thumb-pressed strips (principally handling aids). This was vestigial only on 1 sherd, but distinct on a shell tempered sandy ware. On Canterbury products, ie. on locally produced not imported wares, such a trait is most common after 1175 AD (Macpherson-Grant *pers. comm.*; Macpherson-Grant and Hart forthcoming). The only instance of glazing was a small and perhaps incidental spot of thin yellowy glaze on the exterior of 1 body sherd.

2.3. Medieval, 1225/1250 to 1300 AD

Relationship	In contexts	Sherds	Vessels
Residual	Surface Finds Box 2.	1	1
Total		1	1

This was notable as the sole representative of a purely sandy ware amongst the pottery of Early Medieval or Medieval date. It comprised a small angled sherd, possibly from a base and showing a remnant of a finger-pinched frilled foot. Its soft orange fabric was likely from East or North Kent, but it was not obviously a (typical) Canterbury product.

2.4. Late Post-Medieval to Modern, 1750/1780 to 1925/1950 AD

Relationship	In contexts	Sherds	Vessels
Contemporary	(806) [805] , (905) [904] , (2718) [2714] .	17	16
Residual	Surface Find, Surface Finds Box 2, Section C WWI Trench, (9) [8],	13	13
	(2207), (2716) [2714] .		
Unclear	Section A Section B Section C WWI Trench, (1105) [1104],	11	9
	(2105) [2104] , (2406) [2405] .		
Total		41	38

This material was generally small or medium sized and the majority potentially derived from different vessels. Some rims and bases were present, but there were no full or significant part-profiles. The decorated elements offered only very limited samples of their schemes and no manufacturer's stamps were present. A small quantity of the wares were likely to date prior to 1800 or 1840/1850 AD, but the majority could date widely, through much of the Late Post-Medieval and into at least the early or earlier part of the 20th century AD. Some pieces likely date after around 1800 or 1830 AD and it is possible that the majority derive from activity that occurred after 1800 or 1840 AD. The wares comprised:

Red earthenwares/redwares, 1750 to 1925 AD

- 4 sherds from 4 vessels.
 - Kentish, 1 sherd, 1750 to 1800 AD.
 - South Yorkshire/Midlands, 1 sherd, 1775 to 1850/1925 AD.
 - Possibly High Halden, 1 sherd, 1775 to 1925 AD.
 - Miscellaneous, 1 sherd, possibly 1825+ AD.

English porcelain, 1770+ AD

6 sherds from 6 vessels.

Refined white earthenwares, 1780+ AD

24 sherds from up to 21 vessels, probably mostly/perhaps all Staffordshire products. Including:

- Pearlware, 1/2 sherds from 1/2 vessels, 1780 to 1840 AD.

English stoneware, 1780/1800 to 1950 AD

6 sherds from 6 vessels, in buff, grey and white fabrics, all likely English products. Including:

- Possibly London stoneware, 3 sherds from 3 vessels, in buff (1760/1800+ and 1835 to 1950 AD) and grey (1830 to 1900/1925 AD) fabrics.
- Probably Staffordshire white stoneware, 2 sherds from 2 vessels, 1780 to 1835/1900+ AD and 1780/1800 to 1900+ AD.

Stone china, 1800 to 1840/1900 AD

1 sherd.

Most frequently occurring were the refined white earthenwares, English porcelain and stone china that derived from tablewares, with a few rims from cups, plates and bowls present. The majority of the white earthenwares and stone china were decorated, either underglaze or on-glaze, the exceptions usually being small or fragmented pieces. The certain examples of transfer printing, all on the white earthenwares, were in single colours, either blue, green, brown or grey. Only 1 sherd exhibited 2 colours, a small body sherd with a dark greeny-black line and pale green on-glaze decoration. Three transfer printed sherds showed stipple engraved designs, which likely date after 1803 AD (PBPP 2019).

Amongst the dominant white earthenwares, there were no examples of Creamware and potentially only 1, possibly 2, instances of Pearlware. These types, that were produced up to around 1840 AD overall, were popular and often occur frequently and it is possible that the majority the refined white earthenwares derive from vessels made after this time. All of the porcelain were plain white, which might suggest that these could have been a result of the much later mass production of basic, cheaper, vessels.

3. Assessment

3.1. Stratigraphy

The relationships between the context numbers from the evaluation and the excavation are unknown and unconsidered at this stage. If a further phase of work to create a final site report is conducted, then the conclusions that will be drawn about the relationships and phasing of the site's features, which will be examined as part of the site assessment report produced subsequent to this artefact report, can be used to help group all of the ceramics (including the less diagnostic material) that will be subject to further analysis.

The main phase of ceramic interest in the current assemblage relates to the material of Early Medieval to Medieval date (see section 2.2.). The current dating suggests a relatively tight focus for this activity between 1175 and 1225 AD, though if there is a stratigraphic differentiation between these contexts it may be possible to isolate separate families of ceramics within a relatable earlier to later sequence of different horizons.

3.2. Relative academic value

The assemblage that is of prime interest and use is discussed below. The material from the other phases are a minimal presence and/or contain nothing of particular note for further research that will likely make a major useful contribution to the corpus of existing information used for the study of pottery from the county.

Early Medieval to Medieval, 1150/1175 to 1225/1250 AD

This is a relatively low quantity collection, with 213 sherds from perhaps 33 to 38 vessels, all in shell tempered fabrics. There are rims from perhaps 10 to 12 vessels, the majority being of well known types, most of similar right-angled everted or T-shaped forms which provide the basis and focus for the dating. Two are probably less common. Most of the rims are broken at the neck or shoulder and there are very few rim to upper body part-profiles of significant depth, perhaps 1 at least being estimable. There are no intact or substantially intact full profiles present and it would be difficult to reliably associate any of the bases with the rims.

The usefulness of this assemblage, with regards to local and regional ceramic studies, lays within the rim forms, particularly if a sequence can be established (see section 3.1.) and if the dating could be supported or refined by other means. The latter would probably have to be provided by some very specific radiocarbon dates, unless there is some specific coin evidence available. The nature of the contexts may not be important enough to necessitate the expense of radiocarbon dating on their own merits however, while the quantity of rims is low and the information may not repay the expense if specific enough dates cannot be obtained.

3.3. Recommendations

Any final site report should include a general summary of the pottery present overall and could ideally present a more detailed summary of the assemblage listed below.

Early Medieval to Medieval, 1150/1175 to 1225/1250 AD

A summary and selective illustration of the rims could provide comparative data that might be useful for local and regional studies, particularly if a sequence of phases can be discerned and especially if the dating could be supported by other evidence, ie. very specific radiocarbon or coin dates. The write-up and any further analysis would ideally be undertaken by a specialist who is familiar with the pottery of this period recovered from Kent.

It should be noted however that this is a low quantity assemblage, which will provide only a limited sample of the fabrics and forms of the shell tempered wares of this period. Also, the resources available, or those that are appropriate for the nature of the remains, may mean that obtaining radiocarbon dates and a review by a specialist might not be possible at this time. If so, a general summary could be presented that is largely based on the information that has already been provided in this assessment report. All the form and decorated elements have been noted within the catalogues (see the Appendix) and these descriptions could be used. Selective illustration of the rims would be useful, by drawing if possible, though photography may be suitable for the rim sections and decorated elements (rim diameters may need to be noted separately, if so).

4. Bibliography

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Appendix

5. Quantification and spot-dating of the pottery assemblage

5.1. Methodology

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.

All dates given are circa.

It should also be noted that:

- All form and decorative pieces are noted and described in the catalogue and their presence is highlighted by the inclusion of the word 'DRAW' (which does not mean that such pieces necessarily need to be drawn for archive level reporting or for publication).
- The material has been bagged by period and *separated into DRAW-ables (which do not necessarily need to be drawn for archive level or final site reports or publication) and body sherds.

5.2. Period Codes employed

Period	Code	Date (circa)		
Late Roman	LR	250	400	AD
Early Medieval	EM	1050	- 1200	AD
Medieval	M	1200	- 1375	AD
Post-Medieval	PM	1525	- 1750	AD
Late Post-Medieval	LPM	1750	- 1900	AD
Modern	MOD	1900+		AD

5.3. Abbreviations used

Wear

F : Fresh/fairly fresh

L : Light
M : Moderate
H : Heavy
C : Chipped

Dating

> : To/or later. < : No later than.

/ : Or/or indicting a preference within a preceding broader range.

^{*}With the exception of a large group of related sherds from context (17).

5.4. Catalogue: Quantification and spot-dating of the pottery from the evaluation

Context			Total s	herds	Total weight (g)		
Context:	Information on the na	ture of the context if known.	10001		10001 11 018110 (8)		
Start date:		nt date of the context based on the	he notters	v eviden	CE		
End date:		e context based on the pottery ev		, cviden			
Dating:	General implications	1 7	- Idencei				
Comments:	•						
Quantity	Highlighting elements, wares and issues of particular note. Period Ware Vessels Wear Date preference						
Quantity	Notes.	wurc	V C33C13	WCar	Date prejerence		
	Notes.						
(806) [805]			4	sherds	24 g		
Context:					= 18		
Start date:	Nothing certainly be	fore 1780 AD, likely after 1800 a	nd nossih	lv after	1850 AD if associated.		
End date:	Unclear.		F	-5			
Dating:		0 AD date for the discard is poss	ible. but 1	the natu	re of the context and their		
2	distribution needs to		,				
Comments:		est and fairly fresh, the others smal	ler and ch	ipped or	fragmented.		
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference		
3	LPM>MOD	Refined white earthenware	2	C>S	1780-1900+ AD		
		d 2 small splintered fragments.					
1	LPM>MOD	English stoneware	1	FF	1780/1840+ AD		
	Medium sized body sh	erd, pale yellowish-buff fabric and	clear glaz	e.	,		
	-						
(905) [904]			10	sherds	118 g		
Context:							
Start date:	Nothing certainly be	fore 1775 and likely after 1800 A	ND.				
End date:	Nothing certainly aft	er 1900 and potentially by arou	nd 1850/	1875 AD).		
Dating:		ther this material was in conten					
	in which case the dis	posal could have occurred betwe	en aroun	d 1810 t	to 1850 AD or shortly after,		
	or accrued more gra	dually. Most of the material sho	ws post-d	liscard o	chipping damage. Consider		
		text and their distribution, if pos					
Comments:		notably worn, but this is a relatively					
		1775-1925 AD). Most of the r					
	•	redware (1775-1850/1925 AD)		_			
		earing fairly fresh and undamaged p					
	_	s excavated in Kent date between	1775 an	d 1850 <i>i</i>	AD (Macpherson-Grant <i>pers</i> .		
	comm.).						
	DRAW: 4.	147	17 1	147	D / C		
1	Period	Ware	Vessels	<i>Wear</i> F	Date preference		
1	LPM>MOD	South Yorks./Midlands redware erd, white slipped gazed interior, p	L L	_	1775-1850/1925 AD		
1	LPM>MOD	?High Halden redware	ai ually gl	M	1775-1925 AD		
1		ng coarseware body sherd, worn e	dae rolet				
1	•		uges, reiai 1		1780-1835/1900+ AD		
1	LPM>MOD Small body sherd, san	English white stoneware	1	FF	1/00-1035/1900+ AD		
5	LPM>MOD	Refined white earthenware	5	С	1780-1900+ AD		
3		d. 2 plate/bowl rims, both blue tr					
	transfer printing.	u. 2 piate/bowl fillis, both blue tr	ansiei pfi	nteu, Z S	sman bouy sherus with bide		
	DRAW: 2 rims.						
1	LPM>MOD	English white stoneware	1	С	1780/1800-1900+ AD		
1		igment from utilitarian vessel. Forn			,		
	DRAW.	igniciit iroin utintarian vessel. Forn	ո ուղջու Աչ	Siireii i di	150.		
1	LPM>MOD	Refined white earthenware	1	С	1803-1900+ AD		
1		rim, green transfer printed, with st			1003-1700+ AD		
	DRAW.	ini, green dansier printed, with st	rhhiiiig (10				
	DIUITT.						
			<u> </u>	l			

(1105) [110	041		1	sherd	3 g		
Context:	· -]		_		- 8		
Start date:	Nothing certainly be	fore 1780 AD.					
End date:	Unclear, though not significantly worn, a single small sherd only.						
Dating:	As given.			-y-			
Comments:	110 811 4111						
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference		
1	LPM>MOD	Refined white earthenware	1	L	1780-1900+ AD		
	Small body sherd, blue		1		1700 1700 : 110		
	Sinan body sitera, bia	e transfer printe.					
(1405) [140	041		1	sherd	7 g		
Context:					9		
Start date:	Nothing certainly be	fore 1150 AD.					
End date:		tainly after 1250 AD, though th	e single s	herd is 1	residual to some degree at		
Dating:		of 1200-1250 AD is preferred at	present, t	hough n	oting that a slightly earlier		
Comments:	The dual-tone firing is though whether this is unknown at present. It trends and that range beyond 1250 AD in (2)	s a particular trend on some Cante s a trend that could be applied mo The reduced shell and greater sand is preferred at present, noting als 2815). The reduced shell content is s in the site assemblage; ie. all the	ore widely content we the common the common and the	to simila ould be ments ab contras	ar fabrics produced locally is most typical of post 1200 AD bout a potential continuation at with most of the East Kent		
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference		
1	EM>M	E.K. shell tempered sandy	1	М	1150/1200-1250 AD		
	assemblage, though th	body sherd, more obviously sandy ne character of the sand and the fal- se, much more moderate. Orangey	oric in gene	eral is otl	herwise similar, but the shell		
(2105) [210	፲ በ 4 1		1	sherd	3 g		
Context:				JIICIU	3 5		
Start date:	Nothing certainly be	fore 1780 AD					
End date:	Unclear, single small						
Dating:	As given.	i sher a shiry.					
Comments:	TIS GIVE III						
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference		
1	LPM>MOD	Refined white earthenware	1	C	1780-1900+ AD		
	Small body sherd fron				1700 1700 1112		
	Sman body shera from	i piace.					
(2207)			1	sherd	1 g		
Context:					- 8		
Start date:	Nothing certainly be	fore 1780 AD.					
End date:	9	ntially residual fragment.					
Dating:	As given.						
Comments:	110 811 0111						
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference		
1	LPM>MOD	Refined white earthenware	1	S	1780-1900+ AD		
	Small splintered body	I .	1 1	J	1700-1700 i AD		
	Jilian Spinitered Dody	Shera magment.					
			1				

(2406) [24	051		2	sherds	42 g
Context:					9
Start date:	Nothing certainly be	fore 1780 AD and perhaps after	around 18	300 AD.	
End date:		rd and not significantly chipped,			only.
Dating:		ut seems less likely to be signific			
Comments:	DRAW: 1.	, and the second		·	
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference
2	LPM>MOD	Refined white earthenware	1	С	1780/1800-1900+ AD
	Conjoin to a large rim	from a plate, grey transfer print de	co, slightly	chippe	d.
	DRÁW.	1 70 1	, ,		
(2716) [27	14]		1	sherd	36 g
Context:					
Start date:	Likely after 1800 AD				
End date:		sidual to some degree.			
Dating:		purpose, possibly utilitarian, bu ter 1760 AD, the piece preferabl			
Comments:		though the surfaces are not signific			
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference
1	LPM>MOD	?London stoneware	1	С	1760/1800+ AD
	Largeish very thick-wa	alled piece with tight inner curvatu	re of narro	w-ish di	ameter, the exterior partially
	straight then expandi	ng outward, form unclear, utilitar	ian? Hard	buff fabi	ric with very fine sand. Very
	good quality shiny gre	een glaze both surfaces, likely after	1760 AD a	nd prefe	rably 1800+.
(2718) [27	14]		3	sherds	16 g
Context:					
Start date:		fore 1770 AD and probably after	1800 AD.		
End date:	Unclear.				
Dating:	The sponged decora	tion on the refined white earth	enware li	kely da	tes after 1800 AD and the
	plain nature of the something even mor distribution, re whe	porcelain may also suggest the mass produced and possibly lather these 2 wares could be asso	at this is te. Consido ciated.	not an er the na	early product, but rather ature of the context and the
Comments:	plain nature of the something even mor distribution, re whe	porcelain may also suggest the mass produced and possibly la	at this is te. Consido ciated.	not an er the na	early product, but rather ature of the context and the
	plain nature of the something even mor distribution, re when Some chipping but no	porcelain may also suggest the mass produced and possibly lather these 2 wares could be asso significant post-discard damage, t	at this is te. Consido ciated.	not an er the na	early product, but rather ature of the context and the
Comments:	plain nature of the something even mor distribution, re when some chipping but no DRAW: 1. Period LPM>MOD	porcelain may also suggest the mass produced and possibly lather these 2 wares could be asso significant post-discard damage, to Ware English porcelain	at this is te. Consider ciated. hough the in Vessels	not an er the name r t	early product, but rather ature of the context and the could date widely. Date preference 1770+ AD
Comments:	plain nature of the something even mor distribution, re when some chipping but no DRAW: 1. Period LPM>MOD	porcelain may also suggest the mass produced and possibly lather these 2 wares could be asso significant post-discard damage, t	at this is te. Consider ciated. hough the in Vessels	not an er the name r t	early product, but rather ature of the context and the could date widely. Date preference 1770+ AD
Comments:	plain nature of the something even mor distribution, re when Some chipping but no DRAW: 1. Period LPM>MOD 1 thin-walled sherd fr	porcelain may also suggest the mass produced and possibly lather these 2 wares could be asso significant post-discard damage, to Ware English porcelain	at this is te. Consider ciated. hough the in Vessels	not an er the name r t	early product, but rather ature of the context and the could date widely. Date preference 1770+ AD
Comments: Quantity 2	plain nature of the something even mor distribution, re when some chipping but no DRAW: 1. Period LPM>MOD 1 thin-walled sherd fr DRAW: 1. LPM>MOD	porcelain may also suggest the mass produced and possibly lather these 2 wares could be asso significant post-discard damage, to Ware English porcelain om cup, 1 thicker-walled sherd from	at this is te. Consider ciated. Hough the is vessels 2 m ?plate, b	not an er the na material Wear L oth plain	early product, but rather ature of the context and the could date widely. Date preference 1770+ AD n.
Comments: Quantity 2	plain nature of the something even mor distribution, re when some chipping but no DRAW: 1. Period LPM>MOD 1 thin-walled sherd fr DRAW: 1. LPM>MOD	porcelain may also suggest the mass produced and possibly lather these 2 wares could be asso significant post-discard damage, to ware English porcelain om cup, 1 thicker-walled sherd from Refined white earthenware	at this is te. Consider ciated. hough the respective series and respective series are respectively. The	mot an er the na material Wear L oth plain L deco.	early product, but rather ature of the context and the could date widely. Date preference 1770+ AD n.
Comments: Quantity 2 1 (2801)	plain nature of the something even mor distribution, re when some chipping but no DRAW: 1. Period LPM>MOD 1 thin-walled sherd fr DRAW: 1. LPM>MOD	porcelain may also suggest the mass produced and possibly lather these 2 wares could be asso significant post-discard damage, to ware English porcelain om cup, 1 thicker-walled sherd from Refined white earthenware	at this is te. Consider ciated. hough the respective series and respective series are respectively. The	not an er the na material Wear L oth plain	early product, but rather ature of the context and the could date widely. Date preference 1770+ AD n.
Comments: Quantity 2 1 (2801) Context:	plain nature of the something even mor distribution, re whete Some chipping but no DRAW: 1. Period LPM>MOD 1 thin-walled sherd fr DRAW: 1. LPM>MOD 1 thickish-walled flat:	porcelain may also suggest the mass produced and possibly lather these 2 wares could be asso significant post-discard damage, to Ware English porcelain om cup, 1 thicker-walled sherd from Refined white earthenware sherd, from ?plate, blue sponged u	at this is te. Consider ciated. hough the respective series and respective series are respectively. The	mot an er the na material Wear L oth plain L deco.	could date widely. Date preference 1770+ AD 1. 1800-1900+ AD
Comments: Quantity 2 1 (2801) Context: Start date:	plain nature of the something even mor distribution, re when some chipping but no DRAW: 1. Period LPM>MOD 1 thin-walled sherd fr DRAW: 1. LPM>MOD 1 thickish-walled flat: Nothing certainly be	porcelain may also suggest the mass produced and possibly lather these 2 wares could be asso significant post-discard damage, to ware English porcelain om cup, 1 thicker-walled sherd from Refined white earthenware sherd, from ?plate, blue sponged unforced to the sherd of the sherd of the sherd, from ?plate, blue sponged unforced to the sherd of the sher	at this is te. Consider ciated. hough the respective series and respective series are respectively. The consideration of the consideration is a series of the consideration of th	mot an er the na material Wear L oth plain L deco.	could date widely. Date preference 1770+ AD 1. 1800-1900+ AD
Comments: Quantity 2 1 (2801) Context:	plain nature of the something even mor distribution, re when some chipping but no DRAW: 1. Period LPM>MOD 1 thin-walled sherd fr DRAW: 1. LPM>MOD 1 thickish-walled flat: Nothing certainly be Nothing certainly after	porcelain may also suggest the mass produced and possibly lather these 2 wares could be asso significant post-discard damage, to ware Ware English porcelain om cup, 1 thicker-walled sherd from Refined white earthenware sherd, from ?plate, blue sponged units fore 1175 AD. Eer 1225 AD.	at this is te. Consider ciated. Hough the respective series and respective series are respectively. The consideration of the considerat	mot an er the na material Wear L oth plain L deco.	early product, but rather ature of the context and the could date widely. Date preference 1770+ AD 1. 1800-1900+ AD
Comments: Quantity 2 1 (2801) Context: Start date:	plain nature of the something even mor distribution, re when some chipping but no DRAW: 1. Period LPM>MOD 1 thin-walled sherd fr DRAW: 1. LPM>MOD 1 thickish-walled flat: Nothing certainly be Nothing certainly aft Though a single sher form as seen in some	porcelain may also suggest the mass produced and possibly lather these 2 wares could be assorbiginificant post-discard damage, to ware Ware English porcelain om cup, 1 thicker-walled sherd from Refined white earthenware sherd, from ?plate, blue sponged under the sherd from t	at this is te. Consider ciated. Hough the property of the prop	material Wear L oth plain L deco. sherd	early product, but rather ature of the context and the could date widely. Date preference 1770+ AD 1. 1800-1900+ AD 88 g Oric, firing and right-angled
Comments: Quantity 2 1 (2801) Context: Start date: End date:	plain nature of the something even more distribution, re when some chipping but no DRAW: 1. Period LPM>MOD 1 thin-walled sherd for DRAW: 1. LPM>MOD 1 thickish-walled flat seem of the seem in some after around 1175 A Large rim with fingert	porcelain may also suggest the mass produced and possibly lather these 2 wares could be assosignificant post-discard damage, to ware Ware English porcelain om cup, 1 thicker-walled sherd from Refined white earthenware sherd, from ?plate, blue sponged under the sherd from the sherd from the sherd from the sherd, from ?plate, blue sponged under the sherd from the s	at this is te. Consider ciated. Though the interest of the int	material Wear L oth plain L deco. sherd milar falsightly	pric, firing and right-angled more squared-off, so a date
Comments: Quantity 2 1 (2801) Context: Start date: End date: Dating: Comments:	plain nature of the something even mor distribution, re when some chipping but no DRAW: 1. Period LPM>MOD 1 thin-walled sherd from DRAW: 1. LPM>MOD 1 thickish-walled flat: Nothing certainly be Nothing certainly aftor a single sher form as seen in some after around 1175 A Large rim with fingert DRAW: 1	porcelain may also suggest the mass produced and possibly lather these 2 wares could be asso significant post-discard damage, to ware Ware English porcelain om cup, 1 thicker-walled sherd from Refined white earthenware sherd, from ?plate, blue sponged under the sherd from t	at this is te. Consideriated. hough the in Vessels 2 m ?plate, b 1 nderglaze of y fresh. Sin his one is sely related ed ridge as	material Wear L oth plain L deco. sherd milar falsightly	early product, but rather ature of the context and the could date widely. Date preference 1770+ AD 1800-1900+ AD 88 g oric, firing and right-angled more squared-off, so a date a rim in (2811).
Comments: Quantity 2 1 (2801) Context: Start date: End date: Dating: Comments: Quantity	plain nature of the something even mor distribution, re when some chipping but no DRAW: 1. Period LPM>MOD 1 thin-walled sherd from DRAW: 1. LPM>MOD 1 thickish-walled flat: Nothing certainly be Nothing certainly aftor a single sher form as seen in some after around 1175 A Large rim with fingert DRAW: 1 Period	porcelain may also suggest the mass produced and possibly lather these 2 wares could be assorbignificant post-discard damage, to ware Ware English porcelain om cup, 1 thicker-walled sherd from Refined white earthenware sherd, from ?plate, blue sponged under the sherd in the sh	at this is te. Consider ciated. Though the property of the pro	material Wear L oth plain L deco. sherd slightly seen on	early product, but rather ature of the context and the could date widely. Date preference 1770+ AD 1800-1900+ AD 88 g Oric, firing and right-angled more squared-off, so a date rim in (2811). Date preference
Comments: Quantity 2 1 (2801) Context: Start date: End date: Dating: Comments:	plain nature of the something even mor distribution, re when some chipping but no DRAW: 1. Period LPM>MOD 1 thin-walled sherd from DRAW: 1. LPM>MOD 1 thickish-walled flat states the series of t	porcelain may also suggest the mass produced and possibly lather these 2 wares could be assorbiginificant post-discard damage, to ware Ware English porcelain om cup, 1 thicker-walled sherd from Refined white earthenware sherd, from ?plate, blue sponged under the sherd, from ?plate, blue sponged under the sherd from the sherd, the sherd from the sherd, from ?plate, blue sponged under the sherd from the sherd	at this is te. Consider ciated. Though the property of the pro	material Wear L oth plain L deco. sherd milar falsightly seen on Wear FF	early product, but rather ature of the context and the could date widely. Date preference 1770+ AD 1800-1900+ AD 88 g Oric, firing and right-angled more squared-off, so a date rim in (2811). Date preference 1175-1225 AD
Comments: Quantity 2 1 (2801) Context: Start date: End date: Dating: Comments: Quantity	plain nature of the something even mor distribution, re when some chipping but no DRAW: 1. Period LPM>MOD 1 thin-walled sherd fr DRAW: 1. LPM>MOD 1 thickish-walled flat: Nothing certainly be Nothing certainly aft Though a single sher form as seen in some after around 1175 A Large rim with fingert DRAW: 1 Period EM>M Large rim, right-angle thin overhang on interesting the some after around 1175 and the second 1175	porcelain may also suggest the mass produced and possibly lather these 2 wares could be assorbignificant post-discard damage, to ware Ware English porcelain om cup, 1 thicker-walled sherd from Refined white earthenware sherd, from ?plate, blue sponged under the sherd in the sh	at this is te. Consider ciated. Though the is the large considered and the importance of the considered and	material Wear L oth plain L deco. sherd Wear Kilghtly Kilger Kilghtly Ki	product, but rather ature of the context and the could date widely. Date preference 1770+ AD 1. 1800-1900+ AD 88 g Dric, firing and right-angled more squared-off, so a date arim in (2811). Date preference 1175-1225 AD e, with reasonable short but oken in places, rim top shows
Comments: Quantity 2 1 (2801) Context: Start date: End date: Dating: Comments: Quantity	plain nature of the something even mor distribution, re when some chipping but no DRAW: 1. Period LPM>MOD 1 thin-walled sherd fr DRAW: 1. LPM>MOD 1 thickish-walled flat: Nothing certainly be Nothing certainly aft Though a single sher form as seen in some after around 1175 A Large rim with fingert DRAW: 1 Period EM>M Large rim, right-angle thin overhang on interseries of spaced finger	porcelain may also suggest the mass produced and possibly lather these 2 wares could be assosignificant post-discard damage, to ware English porcelain om cup, 1 thicker-walled sherd from the compact of the compact o	at this is te. Consider ciated. Though the is the large considered and the importance of the considered and	material Wear L oth plain L deco. sherd Wear Kilghtly Kilger Kilghtly Ki	product, but rather ature of the context and the could date widely. Date preference 1770+ AD 1. 1800-1900+ AD 88 g Pric, firing and right-angled more squared-off, so a date arim in (2811). Date preference 1175-1225 AD e, with reasonable short but oken in places, rim top shows

(2805) [280	04]		5 :	sherds	17 g			
Context:								
Start date:	Nothing certainly before 1150 AD and likely after 1175 AD.							
End date:		tainly after 1225 AD, but potent		dual to	some degree, though need			
	not be significantly so perhaps and this is a single fabric group.							
Dating:	Likely related to the same period of activity represented by similar sherds in other contexts, eg.							
	(2811).							
Comments:	Small fragments, some	e worn.						
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference			
5	EM>M	East Kent shell tempered	1/2	L>M	1150/1175-1225 AD			
3		ds, dull orange surfaces.	1/2	D- 1-1	1100/11/0 1220110			
	Siliali pialii boay silere	is, dun orange surfaces.						
(2807) [280	1 N61		1	sherd	3 g			
Context:	00]			SHCIU	Jg			
Start date:	Nothing containly ha	fore 1150 and possibly after 117	EAD					
End date:		tainly after 1250 AD and sherd is		ficantly	worn but a single avample			
Ena aate:	only.	tainly after 1250 AD and sherd is	not signi	iicantiy	worm, but a single example			
Dating		perhaps more likely after 1150/	117E AD	Could n	alata ta tha sama nariad of			
Dating:		e other 2800 numbered contexts						
	shell tempered shere		011 tii15 51t	e, all of	which are solely producing			
Commonta	Shell tempered shert	us.						
Comments:	Davia d	Idlana	Vessels	IAZoou	Data musfananas			
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference			
1	EM>M	East Kent shell tempered	1	L	1150/1175-1225/1250 AD			
	Small plain body shere	d, reduced dark and lighter brown,	thinnish-v	valled.				
(0.0.4.1) 10.0.1					10=			
(2811) [280	08]		40:	sherds	197 g			
Context:								
Start date:		fore 1150 and perhaps more like	ely after 1	175 AD.				
End date:	Nothing certainly aft							
Dating:		ary with each other and their coi						
Comments:		e fragile and soft, with some splinte						
		c and likely the same date. Severa						
		elly fabrics are perhaps most com			l 1200 AD, go out of fashion			
		luction in East Kent is largely finish	ed by 125	0 AD.				
	DRAW: 6/3.							
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference			
40		East Kent shell tempered		F				
	Couple large and medi	um sized sherds, rest small sized or	fragment	s of, som	e splintered. Most plain body			
		se fine to medium shell fragments						
		d grains (likely inherent) and mic						
		black, fragile, all likely soft. 4 rims						
	angle, with slight into	erior overhang and wide thickene	ed rounde	d exterio	or overhang, rim top shows			
	central raised ridge/r	ib (lid-seat?) and single shallow i	mpressed	hole (in	tentional?) on rib, probably			
		ll orange surfaces, medium-walled						
		, convex rim top, dull orange surfa						
	with exterior surface	missing, dull orange surfaces, sm	aller simil	ar 'T' sh	nape rim with exterior edge			
	marked by spaced sm	all elongated oval impressions; 1	small frag	ment of	rim with likely right-angled			
	elongated rounded ext	erior edge, interior surface missing	, brighter o	orange si	urface to rim top, grey below;			
	1 small shattered frag	ment from another rim. 2 small gre	ey-black sı	ırfaced s	sherds with carination, ?from			
	base.							
	DRAW: 6 elements (bu	at only 3 rims are of note).						

(2815) [28	14] near ditch [2806]		1	sherd	2 g	
Context:						
Start date:	Nothing certainly before 1175 AD.					
End date:	Unclear. Nothing certainly after 1250 AD, but potentially exposed on surface before burial and could be residual. Consider the nature of the context.					
Dating:				differe	at to all of the other shell	
Duting.	Thin-walled and with a naturally fine sandy fabric which is different to all of the other shell tempered wares in the site assemblage seen so far, though the firing is akin. Shelly-sandy fabric					
		ger in East Kent than the not p				
		ng a fine sandy potting clay and				
		ess likely after 1250 AD. Though				
		approaching the border of the gen				
		ndy ware fabrics in the site asser				
Comments:	luck of any purery sa	nuy ware labries in the site asser	iibiage sa	. <u>66</u> C3C3 C	rater date is less likely.	
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference	
Quantity 1	EM>M	E.K. shell tempered fine sandy	1	M	1175/1200-1250 AD	
1		d, thin-walled, orange surfaces with	_			
	Small plain body sner	u, thin-wailed, orange surfaces with	i very wor	n exterio	or, fairly profuse fine sand.	
(0006) [00	0.41		4	, ,		
(2906) [29	04]		4:	sherds	5 g	
Context:						
Start date:	Nothing certainly be					
End date:	Nothing certainly aft					
Dating:	Less likely after 122					
Comments:		to other EM>M in the site assemble				
		d thus possibly wheel-thrown, so				
		erds perhaps, but inclusions otherw		cal in cha		
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference	
4	EM>M	East Kent shell tempered	1	FF	1175-1225/1250 AD	
	Small plain very thin-	walled body sherds, dull orange sur	faces.			
[3208] [323	10] as written		1	sherd	7 g	
Context:						
Start date:	Nothing certainly be	efore 1050 AD, but consider who	ether this	might	relate to the other *EM>M	
	sherds in the site ass			J		
End date:		tainly after 1225 AD, but could b	e residua	l to som	e degree.	
Dating:		l date widely, but *perhaps most				
3		>M activity seen in other context				
Comments:					,	
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference	
	EM>M	East Kent shell tempered	1	L>M	1050-1225 AD	
		ody sherd, not significantly worn.		H- 1-1	1000 1223 110	
	oman reduced plant b	bay shera, not significantly worth.				
Totals			77	sherds	569 g	
10(a15			773	silei us	509 g	

5.5. Catalogue: Quantification and spot-dating of the pottery from the excavation

Surface Find Context:	ntext			Total s	herds	Total weight (g)
Likely end date of the context based on the pottery evidence.	ntext: Ir	nformation on the nat	cure of the context if known.			
Bod date: Likely end date of the context based on the pottery evidence.	art date: L	Likely commenceme	nt date of the context based on t	he potter	v eviden	ice.
Comments: Highlighting elements, wares and issues of particular note.	d date: L	Likely end date of the	e context based on the pottery ev	vidence.		
Comments: Highlighting elements, wares and issues of particular note. Quantity Period Ware Vessels Wear Data Data Vessels Ve						
Surface Find Surface	mments: H	Highlighting elements,	wares and issues of particular not	e.		
Surface Find Context: Start date: Bod date: Dating: Both are likely 19th century AD or later and neither are significantly worn. Comments: Small rim with transfer print deco, 1 largeish body sherd from a large stoneware. DRAW: 1 small rim (not worth drawing). Quantity Period Ware Vessels Wear Dat LPM-MOD Refined white earthenware 1 L Small rim, simple upright, minimal remnant of rim top, greyish stipple engraved on-gl deco on exterior. DRAW. 1 LPM-MOD English/?London stoneware 1 LC Medium-largeish body sherd, thick-walled, ?large bottle/jug, buff fabric, slightly yellow Surface Finds Box 2 Tother tate: End date: Dating: Start date: End date: Dating: All residual, to various degrees. Dating: The rest are all LPM to early MOD. DRAW: 3 rims and 1/2 bases, all small (not worth drawing). Quantity Period Ware Vessels Wear Dat The rest are all LPM to early MOD. DRAW: 1 M East/North Kent sandy 1 H 12: Small angled sherd possibly from base with a remnant of finger-pinched frilled foot, or DRAW. 1 LPM-MOD English porcelain 1 C H Small body, thickish-walled, blue underglaze deco both surfaces with strongly blue tim white earthenware. 1 LPM-MOD Small simple upright rim, thick-walled, on-glaze deco on exterior, DRAW. 1 LPM-MOD Refined white earthenware 1 C M 176 Small simple upright rim, thick-walled, on-glaze blue transfer printed do DRAW. 1 LPM-MOD Refined white earthenware 1 C M 178					Wear	Date preference
Context: Start date: End date: All likely residual. Both are likely 19th century AD or later and neither are significantly worn.						
Start date:	rface Find			2	sherds	45 g
Both are likely 19th century AD or later and neither are significantly worn.	ntext:					
Dating: Both are likely 19th century AD or later and neither are significantly worn.	art date: -					
Comments: 1 small rim with transfer print deco, 1 largeish body sherd from a large stoneware.	d date: A	All likely residual.				
DRAW: 1 small rim (not worth drawing). Quantity Period Refined white earthenware 1 L Small rim, simple upright, minimal remnant of rim top, greyish stipple engraved on-gl deco on exterior. DRAW. 1 LPM>MOD English/?London stoneware 1 LC Medium-largeish body sherd, thick-walled, ?large bottle/jug, buff fabric, slightly yellow Surface Finds Box 2 7 sherds Context: Start date: End date: Dating: 1 M, 2 LPM and the rest broadly LPM>MOD, but likely no later than the early 20t Comments: Small chipped pieces. Notable is a very worn frilled base sherd of M sandy ware in a start are all LPM to early MOD. DRAW: 3 rims and 1/2 bases, all small (not worth drawing). Quantity Period Ware Vessels Wear Date 1 M East/North Kent sandy 1 H 122 Small angled sherd possibly from base with a remnant of finger-pinched frilled foot, or DRAW. 1 LPM>MOD English porcelain 1 C H 172 Small fragment of base, plain. DRAW. 1 LPM>MOD Pearlware 1 C Small body, thickish-walled, blue underglaze deco both surfaces with strongly blue tin white earthenware. 1 LPM>MOD/?LPM ?Pearlware 1 C Small body, plain exterior with glaze showing a subtle blue tinge, interior shows dark and pale green on-glaze deco. Refined white earthenware. 1 LPM>MOD Refined white earthenware 1 C M 178 Small simple upright rim, thick-walled, on-glaze red ?painted deco on exterior, DRAW. 1 LPM>MOD Refined white earthenware 1 C M 178 Small simple rim, ?from an closed-form, thick-walled, on-glaze blue transfer printed de DRAW.	ting: B	Both are likely 19th	century AD or later and neither a	are signifi	cantly w	vorn.
Quantity	mments: 1	small rim with trans	fer print deco, 1 largeish body sher	d from a l	arge stor	neware.
Quantity		DDAW, 1 amall sim (ne	at wanth drawing)			
LPM>MOD Refined white earthenware 1 L				Vaccale	Woor	Date preference
Small rim, simple upright, minimal remnant of rim top, greyish stipple engraved on-gladeco on exterior. DRAW. 1 LPM>MOD English/?London stoneware 1 LC Medium-largeish body sherd, thick-walled, ?large bottle/jug, buff fabric, slightly yellow Surface Finds Box 2 7 sherds Context: Start date: End date: All residual, to various degrees. Dating: 1 M, 2 LPM and the rest broadly LPM>MOD, but likely no later than the early 20t The rest are all LPM to early MOD. DRAW: 3 rims and 1/2 bases, all small (not worth drawing). Quantity Period Ware Vessels Wear Date Small chipped pieces. Notable is a very worn frilled base sherd of M sandy ware in a start and the period ware Vessels Wear Date Small angled sherd possibly from base with a remnant of finger-pinched frilled foot, or DRAW. 1 LPM>MOD English porcelain 1 CH 177 Small fragment of base, plain. DRAW. 1 LPM Pearlware 1 C Small body, thickish-walled, blue underglaze deco both surfaces with strongly blue tin white earthenware. 1 LPM>MOD/?LPM ?Pearlware 1 C Small body, plain exterior with glaze showing a subtle blue tinge, interior shows dark and pale green on-glaze deco. Refined white earthenware. 1 LPM>MOD Refined white earthenware. 1 LPM>MOD Refined white earthenware. 1 LPM>MOD Refined white earthenware 1 C M 178 Small simple upright rim, thick-walled, on-glaze red ?painted deco on exterior, DRAW. 1 LPM>MOD Refined white earthenware 1 C M 178 Small simple prim, ?from an closed-form, thick-walled, on-glaze blue transfer printed de DRAW. 1 LPM>MOD English/?London stoneware 1 C M 183						1803+ AD
deco on exterior. DRAW. 1 LPM>MOD English/?London stoneware 1 LC Medium-largeish body sherd, thick-walled, ?large bottle/jug, buff fabric, slightly yellow Surface Finds Box 2 7 sherds Context: Start date: End date: Dating: 1 M, 2 LPM and the rest broadly LPM>MOD, but likely no later than the early 20t at the rest are all LPM to early MOD. DRAW: 3 rims and 1/2 bases, all small (not worth drawing). Quantity Period Ware Vessels Wear Date 1 M East/North Kent sandy 1 H 122 Small angled sherd possibly from base with a remnant of finger-pinched frilled foot, on DRAW. 1 LPM>MOD English porcelain 1 C H 172 Small fragment of base, plain. DRAW. 1 LPM Pearlware 1 C Small body, thickish-walled, blue underglaze deco both surfaces with strongly blue tin white earthenware. 1 LPM>MOD Refined white earthenware.				_	_	
DRAW. 1 LPM>MOD English/?London stoneware 1 L C Medium-largeish body sherd, thick-walled, ?large bottle/jug, buff fabric, slightly yellow sherd, thick-walled, on-glaze bottle/jug, buff fabric, slightly yellow sherd, thick-walled, on-glaze bottle/jug, buff fabric, slightly yellow sherd, thick-walled, on-glaze blue transfer printed from the death of the property of			gnt, minimai remnant oi rim top, g	reyish sup	opie engi	raved on-glaze transfer print
1 LPM>MOD English/?London stoneware 1 L C Medium-largeish body sherd, thick-walled, ?large bottle/jug, buff fabric, slightly yellow Surface Finds Box 2 7 sherds **Context:** Start date: All residual, to various degrees.** Dating: 1 M, 2 LPM and the rest broadly LPM>MOD, but likely no later than the early 20t **Comments:** Small chipped pieces. Notable is a very worn frilled base sherd of M sandy ware in a start rest are all LPM to early MOD. DRAW: 3 rims and 1/2 bases, all small (not worth drawing). Quantity Period Ware Vessels Wear Date 1 M East/North Kent sandy 1 H 122 Small angled sherd possibly from base with a remnant of finger-pinched frilled foot, or DRAW. 1 LPM>MOD English porcelain 1 C H 177 Small fragment of base, plain. DRAW. 1 LPM Pearlware 1 C Small body, thickish-walled, blue underglaze deco both surfaces with strongly blue tin white earthenware. 1 LPM>MOD/?LPM ?Pearlware 1 C Small body, plain exterior with glaze showing a subtle blue tinge, interior shows dark and pale green on-glaze deco. Refined white earthenware. 1 LPM>MOD Refined white earthenware 1 C M 178 Small simple upright rim, thick-walled, on-glaze red ?painted deco on exterior, DRAW. 1 LPM>MOD Refined white earthenware 1 C M 178 Small simple rim, ?from an closed-form, thick-walled, on-glaze blue transfer printed do DRAW. 1 LPM>MOD English/?London stoneware 1 C M 183						
Medium-largeish body sherd, thick-walled, ?large bottle/jug, buff fabric, slightly yellow Surface Finds Box 2 Context: Start date: End date: Dating: 1 M, 2 LPM and the rest broadly LPM>MOD, but likely no later than the early 20th and the rest are all LPM to early MOD. DRAW: 3 rims and 1/2 bases, all small (not worth drawing). Quantity Period Ware Vessels Wear Dating: 1 M East/North Kent sandy 1 H 122 Small angled sherd possibly from base with a remnant of finger-pinched frilled foot, or DRAW. 1 LPM>MOD English porcelain 1 C H 172 Small fragment of base, plain. DRAW. 1 LPM Pearlware 1 LPM>MOD/LPM Pearlware 1 LPM>MOD Refined white earthenware. 1 LPM>MOD Refined white earthenware 1 C M Small simple upright rim, thick-walled, on-glaze blue transfer printed de DRAW. 1 LPM>MOD Refined white earthenware 1 C M Small simple rim, ?from an closed-form, thick-walled, on-glaze blue transfer printed de DRAW. 1 LPM>MOD Refined white earthenware 1 C M Small simple rim, ?from an closed-form, thick-walled, on-glaze blue transfer printed de DRAW.			English /2L and an stanguara	1	I C	1835-1950 AD
Surface Finds Box 2 7 sherds Context: Start date: Dating: 1 M, 2 LPM and the rest broadly LPM>MOD, but likely no later than the early 20t at the rest are all LPM to early MOD. DRAW: 3 rims and 1/2 bases, all small (not worth drawing). Quantity Period Ware Vessels Wear Date Small angled sherd possibly from base with a remnant of finger-pinched frilled foot, or DRAW. 1 LPM>MOD English porcelain 1 C H 177 Small fragment of base, plain. DRAW. 1 LPM Pearlware 1 C Small body, thickish-walled, blue underglaze deco both surfaces with strongly blue tin white earthenware. 1 LPM>MOD/12PM Pearlware 1 C Small body, plain exterior with glaze showing a subtle blue tinge, interior shows dark and pale green on-glaze deco. Refined white earthenware. 1 LPM>MOD Refined white earthenware 1 C M 178 Small simple upright rim, thick-walled, on-glaze red ?painted deco on exterior, DRAW. 1 LPM>MOD Refined white earthenware 1 C M 178 Small simple rim, ?from an closed-form, thick-walled, on-glaze blue transfer printed do DRAW. 1 LPM>MOD Refined white earthenware 1 C M 178 Small simple rim, ?from an closed-form, thick-walled, on-glaze blue transfer printed do DRAW. 1 LPM>MOD English/?London stoneware 1 C M 183				-		
Start date: Start date: All residual, to various degrees.	IV.	wedium-langeish body	sheru, tinek-waneu, harge bottle/	jug, buil id	10110, 3118	giftiy yellowisii lookilig giaze.
Start date: Start date: All residual, to various degrees.	rface Finds	Roy 2		7	charde	42 g
Start date: - End date: All residual, to various degrees. Dating: 1 M, 2 LPM and the rest broadly LPM>MOD, but likely no later than the early 20th Comments: Small chipped pieces. Notable is a very worn frilled base sherd of M sandy ware in a start are all LPM to early MOD. DRAW: 3 rims and 1/2 bases, all small (not worth drawing). Period Ware Vessels Wear Date Date DRAW. 1 M East/North Kent sandy 1 H 127 East/North Kent sandy 1 H 127 East/North Kent sandy 1 H 127 East/North Kent sandy 1 H 177 East/North Kent sandy 1 Kent E		5 DUX 2		,	siici us	72 g
Dating:						
Dating: 1 M, 2 LPM and the rest broadly LPM>MOD, but likely no later than the early 20th Comments: Small chipped pieces. Notable is a very worn frilled base sherd of M sandy ware in a strate all LPM to early MOD. DRAW: 3 rims and 1/2 bases, all small (not worth drawing). Quantity Period Ware Vessels Wear Date 1 M East/North Kent sandy 1 H 122 Small angled sherd possibly from base with a remnant of finger-pinched frilled foot, or DRAW. 1 LPM>MOD English porcelain 1 C H 177 Small fragment of base, plain. DRAW. Pearlware 1 C 1 1 LPM Pearlware 1 C 1 Small body, thickish-walled, blue underglaze deco both surfaces with strongly blue ting white earthenware. 1 C 1 1 LPM>MOD/?LPM ?Pearlware 1 C 1 Small body, plain exterior with glaze showing a subtle blue tinge, interior shows dark and pale green on-glaze deco. Refined white earthenware. 1 C M 178 Small simple upright rim, thick-walled, on-glaze red ?painted deco on exterior, DRAW. 1 C M 178 Small simple rim, ?from an closed-form, thick-walled, o		All residual to variou	is degrees			
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The rest are all LPM to early MOD. DRAW: 3 rims and 1/2 bases, all small (not worth drawing). Quantity Period Bast/North Kent sandy Mare Small angled sherd possibly from base with a remnant of finger-pinched frilled foot, or DRAW. LPM>MOD English porcelain DRAW. LPM Pearlware LPM Small body, thickish-walled, blue underglaze deco both surfaces with strongly blue tin white earthenware. LPM>MOD/2LPM Pearlware LPM>MOD/2LPM Pearlware LPM>MOD/2LPM Pearlware LPM>MOD/2LPM Pearlware Companies of the companies of th						
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QuantityPeriodWareVesselsWearDate1MEast/North Kent sandy1H122Small angled sherd possibly from base with a remnant of finger-pinched frilled foot, or DRAW.1LPM>MODEnglish porcelain1C H173Small fragment of base, plain. DRAW.DRAW.1C1LPMPearlware1CSmall body, thickish-walled, blue underglaze deco both surfaces with strongly blue tin white earthenware.1C1LPM>MOD/?LPM?Pearlware1CSmall body, plain exterior with glaze showing a subtle blue tinge, interior shows dark and pale green on-glaze deco. Refined white earthenware.1C M1781LPM>MODRefined white earthenware1C M178Small simple upright rim, thick-walled, on-glaze red ?painted deco on exterior, DRAW.1LPM>MODRefined white earthenware1C178Small simple rim, ?from an closed-form, thick-walled, on-glaze blue transfer printed de DRAW.1LPM>MODEnglish/?London stoneware1C M183			•	,		
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Small fragment of base, plain. DRAW. 1 LPM Pearlware 1 C Small body, thickish-walled, blue underglaze deco both surfaces with strongly blue tin white earthenware. 1 LPM>MOD/?LPM ?Pearlware 1 C Small body, plain exterior with glaze showing a subtle blue tinge, interior shows dark and pale green on-glaze deco. Refined white earthenware. 1 LPM>MOD Refined white earthenware 1 C M 178 Small simple upright rim, thick-walled, on-glaze red ?painted deco on exterior, DRAW. 1 LPM>MOD Refined white earthenware 1 C 178 Small simple rim, ?from an closed-form, thick-walled, on-glaze blue transfer printed de DRAW. 1 LPM>MOD English/?London stoneware 1 C M 183			English navgalain	1	CII	1770-1925/1950 AD
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Small simple rim, ?from an closed-form, thick-walled, on-glaze blue transfer printed de DRAW. 1 LPM>MOD English/?London stoneware 1 C M 183			Refined white earthenware	1	С	1780-1925/1950 AD
DRAW. 1 LPM>MOD English/?London stoneware 1 C M 183				glaze blue		
1 LPM>MOD English/?London stoneware 1 C M 183						•
			English/?London stoneware	1	C M	1830-1900/1925 AD
,,				fabric wit		
brown slip both surfaces with horizontal linear marking.						- '
DRAW.	D	ORAW.				
	Si	Small rim from bottle	/flask, fine smooth (melted) grey			

WWI Trenc	ch Section A		3:	sherds	30 g	
Context:						
Start date:	After 1770/1825 AD	, but consider context.				
End date:	Unclear, consider co	•				
Dating:	All likely date after 1770 AD. The 1 decorated piece (?stone china rather than a porcelain and					
	perhaps copying Pearlware, possibly 1800-1840 AD if so) appears slightly more chipped an could be residual to some degree. It might also pre-date the other pieces, which could have					
		lly period-contemporary with th				
Comments:		rims, vessel forms unclear at prese				
		re chipped than the others, might p				
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
	DRAW: 3 rims (not wo		l ,			
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference	
1	LPM>MOD	English porcelain	1	С	1770+ AD	
	•	upright rim, thick-walled, asymmet	rical, plair	ı white.		
	DRAW.					
1	LPM>MOD	English porcelain	1	L	1770+ AD	
	Medium sized simple	upright rim, small remnant of rim t	op, plain w	hite.		
	DRAW.					
1	LPM	?Stone china	1	С	1800-1840/1900 AD	
	Medium sized simple	upright rim, deep straightish wall,	underglaz	e blue d	eco both surfaces, blue tinge	
	to glaze in adjacent ar	eas. Reminiscent of/?copying Pearl	ware?		_	
	DRAW.					
WWI Trenc	ch Section B		2	sherds	6 g	
Context:					9	
Start date:	After 1780/1800 AD	, but consider context.				
End date:	Unclear, consider co					
Dating:		vorn and subsequently chipped s	herds, po	tentially	residual to some degree.	
Comments:		body sherd, could date widely.	1101 u.s, p.o	••	Tourname to some mogretor	
		body bilord, codia date irraely.	,	Wear	Date preference	
		Ware	Vessels			
Quantity	Period	Ware Refined white earthenware	Vessels 1			
	Period LPM>MOD	Refined white earthenware	1	С	1780+ AD	
Quantity	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s	Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark	1	С	1780+ AD	
Quantity	Period LPM>MOD	Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark	1	С	1780+ AD	
Quantity 2	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s (slightly worn), with r	Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark	1 green on-g	C glaze tran	1780+ AD nsfer printed deco on interior	
Quantity 2 WWI Trence	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s (slightly worn), with r	Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark	1 green on-g	С	1780+ AD	
Quantity 2 WWI Trence Context:	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s (slightly worn), with r	Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark ope motif.	1 green on-g	C glaze tran	1780+ AD nsfer printed deco on interior	
Quantity 2 WWI Trenc Context: Start date:	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s (slightly worn), with r Th Section C Likely after 1825 AD	Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark ope motif. but consider context.	1 green on-g	C glaze tran	1780+ AD nsfer printed deco on interior	
Quantity 2 WWI Trence Context: Start date: End date:	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s (slightly worn), with r Ch Section C Likely after 1825 AD Unclear, consider co	Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark ope motif. , but consider context. ntext.	1 green on-g	C glaze tran	1780+ AD asfer printed deco on interior	
Quantity 2 WWI Trenc Context: Start date:	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s (slightly worn), with r ch Section C Likely after 1825 AD Unclear, consider co All could date widely	Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark ope motif. b, but consider context. ntext. within the LPM>MOD, though 2	green on-g	C glaze tran sherds ual, at le	1780+ AD asfer printed deco on interior 29 g east 1 of these likely dating	
Quantity 2 WWI Trence Context: Start date: End date:	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s (slightly worn), with r ch Section C Likely after 1825 AD Unclear, consider co All could date widely after 1803 AD and	Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark ope motif. by but consider context. ntext. within the LPM>MOD, though 2 both probably pre-date the context.	green on-g 4: are resident text. The	C glaze tran sherds ual, at le	1780+ AD asfer printed deco on interior 29 g east 1 of these likely dating der are fresher, 1 of these	
Quantity 2 WWI Trence Context: Start date: End date:	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s (slightly worn), with r The Section C Likely after 1825 AD Unclear, consider co All could date widely after 1803 AD and l possibly dating after	Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark ope motif. by but consider context. ntext. within the LPM>MOD, though 2 both probably pre-date the context. 1825 AD, though given that neither the context.	green on-g 4: are residentext. The sher of the	C glaze transherds ual, at learemainese are si	29 g east 1 of these likely dating der are fresher, 1 of these gnificantly worn they have	
Quantity 2 WWI Trence Context: Start date: End date: Dating:	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s (slightly worn), with r h Section C Likely after 1825 AD Unclear, consider co All could date widely after 1803 AD and l possibly dating after reasonable potentia	Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark ope motif. by but consider context. context. context within the LPM>MOD, though 2 both probably pre-date the context of 1825 AD, though given that neitled to be context-contemporary, or	green on-g 4 are residitext. The sher of the at least b	C glaze trans sherds ual, at le remaine se are si roadly s	29 g east 1 of these likely dating der are fresher, 1 of these gnificantly worn they have ame phase/period.	
Quantity 2 WWI Trence Context: Start date: End date:	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s (slightly worn), with r ch Section C Likely after 1825 AD Unclear, consider co All could date widely after 1803 AD and it possibly dating after reasonable potentia Small to medium size	Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark ope motif. by but consider context. ntext. within the LPM>MOD, though 2 both probably pre-date the context of the context of the context. 1825 AD, though given that neitled to be context-contemporary, or drims and base. The refined white	are resident at least be earthenware.	C slaze tran sherds ual, at le remaine se are si roadly s are/s (sa	29 g cast 1 of these likely dating ler are fresher, 1 of these gnificantly worn they have ame phase/period. me vessel?), 1 at least likely	
Quantity 2 WWI Trence Context: Start date: End date: Dating:	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s (slightly worn), with r ch Section C Likely after 1825 AD Unclear, consider co All could date widely after 1803 AD and l possibly dating after reasonable potentia Small to medium sized dating after 1803 AD,	Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark ope motif. b, but consider context. ntext. within the LPM>MOD, though 2 both probably pre-date the context of the context	are residence. The strength earthenword. The Entrum to the strength earthenword. The Entrum to the strength earthenword.	C sherds ual, at leremaine se are si roadly s are/s (sa nglish po	29 g east 1 of these likely dating der are fresher, 1 of these gnificantly worn they have ame phase/period. me vessel?), 1 at least likely orcelain and red earthenware	
Quantity 2 WWI Trence Context: Start date: End date: Dating:	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s (slightly worn), with received the Section C Likely after 1825 AD Unclear, consider co All could date widely after 1803 AD and possibly dating after reasonable potentia Small to medium sized dating after 1803 AD, are only light worn/se	Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark ope motif. by but consider context. ntext. within the LPM>MOD, though 2 both probably pre-date the context of the context of the context. 1825 AD, though given that neitled to be context-contemporary, or drims and base. The refined white	are residence. The strength earthenword. The Entrum to the strength earthenword. The Entrum to the strength earthenword.	C sherds ual, at leremaine se are si roadly s are/s (sa nglish po	29 g east 1 of these likely dating der are fresher, 1 of these gnificantly worn they have ame phase/period. me vessel?), 1 at least likely orcelain and red earthenware	
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Small base, thick-walled, heavily chipped, residual. Brown stipple engraved transfer printed deco on interior.		LPM>MOD	Refined white earthenware	1	НС	1803+ AD
Interior. DRAW. 1 L 71825+AD	_			_		
I PMMOD Red earthenware 1 L 71825+ AD		interior.	icu, neavity emppeu, residual. Bro	wii suppic	Cligiav	ed transfer printed deco on
Medium rim, thickened simple slightly everted bead above straight body, single horizontal groove short distance below rim on exterior, surfaces plain, fine sandy orange fabric, soft. ?Flowerpot type. DRAW. DRAW. Start date: Determine Draw Dra				T .		T
distance below rim on exterior, surfaces plain, fine sandy orange fabric, soft. 7Flowerpot type. DRAW. 1	1					
Potentially after 1775/1800 AD. I sherd 3 g						
Context: Start date: Unclear, residual. Un			n exterior, surfaces plain, fine sandy	orange ta	bric, soft	t. ?Flowerpot type.
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## Potentially after 1775/1800 AD. ## Dating: Dating: Discussion of the iron flecking in the glaze of this albeit single small sherd could suggest a potential focus around 1750-1800 AD. ## Comments: Small body sherd, broadly PM>MOD 1625-1925 AD, with an iron flecked glaze. ## Quantity		1		1	sherd	3 g
Dating: The character of the iron flecking in the glaze of this albeit single small sherd could suggest a potential focus around 1750-1800 AD. Comments: Small body sherd, broadly PM>MOD 1625-1925 AD, with an iron flecked glaze. Quantity		D : : 11 6: 4FF	IE (4000 AD			
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Small body, iron flecked glaze both surfaces, the iron spots on 1 distinct and rounded, soft.						
Context: Start date: Likely after 1175 AD.	1			_		
Context: Start date: Nothing certainly or needs date after 1225 AD.		Small body, iron fleck	ed glaze both surfaces, the iron spo	ts on 1 dis	tinct and	l rounded, soft.
Context: Start date: Nothing certainly or needs date after 1225 AD.	(45) D. 4				-1 1 -	4044
Start date: Likely after 1175 AD.				55	sneras	1044 g
Dating: Dating: The most diagnostic of the rims, which are the type that is also in the majority, suggest a date between 1175-1225 AD. Though some variation in wear is present, the size, quantity and consistency suggest the material is likely to be broadly associated and context-contemporary.		111 -1 -0 - 4455 AD				
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1 EM>M East Kent shell tempered ?1 L *1150-1225/1250 AD	2	likely 1175-1225 AD. thick-walled rims, 1 v the remainder are bo suggesting a different showing fractured sure DRAW: 6 rims (4 sinder potentially associated Period EM>M 2 medium sized ¹rims on the short rounded it begins to bend more the interior and just (7 looking, occasional magnetic form from Pound Lander from From Pound Lander from the Latter form from Pound Lander from the current of DRAW. EM>M Small to large sized shows everal thick-walled serving the properties of the sure of the s	form with convex tops, from 3/4 ja 1 other thick-walled T-shaped/ha with a large hole, possibly from a ba dy sherds, several large. 2 sherds a t clay source. Overall, none of the faces, abraded edges or chips. milar), only 1 type with a rim to sa with the rim to shoulder profile, ot Ware East Kent shell tempered s, upright slightly convex top which triangular sectioned exterior, shore e significantly inwards, 1 rim has a 7 mm) below the rim top (possibly a ninor quartz, patchy dull darkish e Saxon into the Early Medieval. A se e Canterbury, dating 1145-1175 AI s in Andenne and Stamford-type example could be a larger version of East Kent shell tempered erds, medium to thick-walled, most sherds broken at a base or neck join	ars with the mmerhead ell-shaped are in sligh material and shoulder purchar probated and shoulder probated are in somewhat of the same are somewha	nin-walled rim por or bulb tly more appears orofile (explored by not was a little led slight in a exterior similar les a 'belg. 28, not is uncle the led slight is uncle the letter of the les a 'belg. 28, not is uncle the lester of the leste	ed bodies, the rim form most essibly from a collared jug. 2 ous collared rim. Majority of e sandy fabrics than the rest, particularly fresh, generally estimable); 2 small bases (1 worth drawing). Date preference 1150-1225 AD on the interior and more so the interior and more so the interior, broken as diameter) hole pierced from ameter), thick-walled. Coarse or, rest variably buff. Bowls but slightly smaller diameter l-shaped or bulbous collared of 305; Cotter 1997, 32, 38). ar at present (review). 1150-1225/1250 AD l orangey and brown colours, with black surfaces. *Some at
	2	likely 1175-1225 AD. thick-walled rims, 1 v the remainder are bo suggesting a different showing fractured surpotentially associated Period EM>M 2 medium sized ¹rims on the short rounded it begins to bend more the interior and just (7 looking, occasional macontinue from the Latform from Pound Lanrim' that has parallel Whether the current of DRAW. EM>M Small to large sized sh several thick-walled so least could relate to vere the country of the several thick-walled so least could relate to vere the country of the several thick-walled so least could relate to vere the country of the several thick-walled so least could relate to vere the country of the several thick-walled so least could relate to vere the country of the several thick-walled so least could relate to vere the country of the several thick-walled so least could relate to vere the country of the several thick-walled so least could relate to vere the country of the several thick-walled so least could relate to vere the country of the several thick-walled so least could relate to vere the country of the several thick-walled so least could relate to vere the country of the several thick-walled so least could relate to vere the country of the several thick-walled so least could relate to vere the country of the several thick-walled so least could relate to vere the country of the several thick-walled so least could relate to vere the country of the several thick-walled so least could relate to vere the country of the several thick-walled so least could relate to vere the several thick-walled so least could relate to vere the country of the several thick-walled so least could relate to vere the several thick-walled so least could relate to vere the several thick-walled so least could relate to vere the several thick-walled so least could relate to vere the several thick-walled so least could relate the several thick-walled so least could relate to vere the several thick-walled so least could relate the several thick-walled so least could relate the seve	form with convex tops, from 3/4 ja 1 other thick-walled T-shaped/ha with a large hole, possibly from a ba dy sherds, several large. 2 sherds a t clay source. Overall, none of the faces, abraded edges or chips. milar), only 1 type with a rim to sa with the rim to shoulder profile, ot Ware East Kent shell tempered s, upright slightly convex top which triangular sectioned exterior, shore e significantly inwards, 1 rim has a 7 mm) below the rim top (possibly a ninor quartz, patchy dull darkish e Saxon into the Early Medieval. A se e Canterbury, dating 1145-1175 AI s in Andenne and Stamford-type example could be a larger version of East Kent shell tempered erds, medium to thick-walled, most sherds broken at a base or neck join	ars with the mmerhead ell-shaped are in sligh material and shoulder purchar probated and shoulder probated are in somewhat of the same are somewha	nin-walled rim por or bulb tly more appears orofile (explored by not was a little led slight in a exterior similar les a 'belg. 28, not is uncle the led slight is uncle the letter of the les a 'belg. 28, not is uncle the lester of the leste	ed bodies, the rim form most essibly from a collared jug. 2 ous collared rim. Majority of e sandy fabrics than the rest, particularly fresh, generally estimable); 2 small bases (1 worth drawing). Date preference 1150-1225 AD on the interior and more so the interior and more so the interior, broken as diameter) hole pierced from ameter), thick-walled. Coarse or, rest variably buff. Bowls but slightly smaller diameter l-shaped or bulbous collared of 305; Cotter 1997, 32, 38). ar at present (review). 1150-1225/1250 AD l orangey and brown colours, with black surfaces. *Some at
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, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	30	likely 1175-1225 AD. thick-walled rims, 1 v the remainder are bo suggesting a different showing fractured surpotentially associated Period EM>M 2 medium sized ¹rims on the short rounded it begins to bend more the interior and just (? looking, occasional macontinue from the Latform from Pound Lanrim' that has parallel Whether the current of DRAW. EM>M Small to large sized she several thick-walled steast could relate to voltage.	form with convex tops, from 3/4 ja 1 other thick-walled T-shaped/ha with a large hole, possibly from a body sherds, several large. 2 sherds at clay source. Overall, none of the faces, abraded edges or chips. Inilar), only 1 type with a rim to swith the rim to shoulder profile, otware East Kent shell tempered source, upright slightly convex top which triangular sectioned exterior, shore esignificantly inwards, 1 rim has a many below the rim top (possibly aninor quartz, patchy dull darkish es Saxon into the Early Medieval. As see Canterbury, dating 1145-1175 Alson in Andenne and Stamford-type example could be a larger version of example could be a larger version of example sherds broken at a base or neck joing essels represented by the other form East Kent shell tempered	ars with the mmerhead ell-shaped are in sligh material and shoulder probated are probated are in sligh material and shoulder probated are ground 22 are	nin-walled rim por bulb tly more appears orofile (ebly not was a littled slight in exterior similar less a 'belg 28, not is uncle L>M ostly dul sherds wan this greater the strength in the strength i	ed bodies, the rim form most essibly from a collared jug. 2 ous collared rim. Majority of e sandy fabrics than the rest, particularly fresh, generally estimable); 2 small bases (1 worth drawing). Date preference 1150-1225 AD on the interior and more so atly to the interior, broken as diameter) hole pierced from ameter), thick-walled. Coarse or, rest variably buff. Bowls but slightly smaller diameter l-shaped or bulbous collared of 305; Cotter 1997, 32, 38). ar at present (review). 1150-1225/1250 AD lorangey and brown colours, with black surfaces. *Some at oup. *1150-1225/1250 AD

2	EM>M	East Kent shell tempered sandy	2	L>M	*1150-1225/1250 AD	
		y sherds, with a greater (moderate				
		d brown and orange. *Likely related				
19	EM>M	East Kent shell tempered	3/4	L>M	1175-1225 AD	
	10 medium to larger	(broader) ² rims of similar form, all	·	st below		
		Γ-shaped/hammerhead with greate				
		rooping profile, others more level),				
	body. Most with dull o	orangey surfaces, 2 browner, 2 with	orangey e	exterior	and black patches on rim top	
		hin-walled sherds may relate, inclu				
		g body sherds from the lower neck	and round	led shou	llder. Majority may be from a	
	single vessel.					
	DRAW.	I = , ,	1		T	
1	EM>M	East Kent shell tempered	1	M	1175-1225 AD	
		walled piece, probably a right-ang				
		exterior, both edges neatly form				
	collared jug?	small interior diameter (around 8	ciiij, witii	deep st	raight neck, from a (simple)	
	DRAW.					
	Didiv.					
(17)			85	sherds	829 g	
Context:			,		3 8	
Start date:	Likely after 1175 AD).				
End date:	Nothing certainly af					
Dating:		of any purely sandy wares and t	the forms	of the n	nost specifically diagnostic	
		are akin to examples in context				
		ittle of the material appears vo				
		collection is likely broadly rela	ited and	the mo	re worn elements needn't	
	significantly pre-dat					
Commonte						
Comments:						
comments:	and body) are in fabri	ics that are slightly sandier than the	e majority	and hav	re been defined separately as	
Comments:	and body) are in fabri such. All the rims pre	ics that are slightly sandier than the sent bar 1 are akin to and likely der	e majority rive from t	and hav he same	re been defined separately as evessels as in (17) Box 4, the	
comments:	and body) are in fabri such. All the rims pre- exception being a sing	ics that are slightly sandier than the sent bar 1 are akin to and likely der gle small example somewhat damag	e majority rive from t ged by surf	and hav he same ace loss	re been defined separately as evessels as in (17) Box 4, the and of poorly defined simple	
Comments:	and body) are in fabri such. All the rims pre- exception being a sing form. The decorated e	ics that are slightly sandier than the sent bar 1 are akin to and likely der gle small example somewhat damag lements comprise 1 small body sher	e majority rive from t ged by surf rd with jus	and have the same ace loss the hin	ve been defined separately as evessels as in (17) Box 4, the and of poorly defined simple tof a vestigial thumb-pressed	
Comments:	and body) are in fabri such. All the rims pre- exception being a sing form. The decorated e strip and 1 thick body	ics that are slightly sandier than the sent bar 1 are akin to and likely de gle small example somewhat damag lements comprise 1 small body sher sherd with a single small weak thir	e majority rive from t ged by surf d with jus n splash of	and have the same face loss the him yellowis	ve been defined separately as evessels as in (17) Box 4, the and of poorly defined simple tof a vestigial thumb-pressed sh glaze. Majority of the body	
Comments:	and body) are in fabri such. All the rims pre- exception being a sing form. The decorated e strip and 1 thick body sherds are in dull pale	ics that are slightly sandier than the sent bar 1 are akin to and likely der gle small example somewhat damag lements comprise 1 small body sher sherd with a single small weak thire or mid orange or pale buff colours	e majority rive from t ged by surf rd with just a splash of , some dar	and have the same ace loss the hind yellowisher choose	we been defined separately as evessels as in (17) Box 4, the and of poorly defined simple tof a vestigial thumb-pressed sh glaze. Majority of the body colately colours.	
Comments:	and body) are in fabri such. All the rims pre- exception being a sing form. The decorated e strip and 1 thick body sherds are in dull pale DRAW: 5 rim of same	ics that are slightly sandier than the sent bar 1 are akin to and likely dengle small example somewhat damag lements comprise 1 small body sher sherd with a single small weak thire or mid orange or pale buff colours forms and likely same vessels as in	e majority rive from t ged by surf rd with just a splash of , some dar	and have the same ace loss the hind yellowisher choose	we been defined separately as evessels as in (17) Box 4, the and of poorly defined simple tof a vestigial thumb-pressed sh glaze. Majority of the body colately colours.	
	and body) are in fabri such. All the rims pre- exception being a sing form. The decorated e strip and 1 thick body sherds are in dull pale DRAW: 5 rim of same and probably not wor	ics that are slightly sandier than the sent bar 1 are akin to and likely dealer small example somewhat damage lements comprise 1 small body sher sherd with a single small weak thire or mid orange or pale buff colours forms and likely same vessels as in th drawing).	e majority rive from t ged by surf rd with jus a splash of , some dar a (17) Box	and have the same face loss the hind yellowis liker choos 4; 5/6 b	we been defined separately as evessels as in (17) Box 4, the and of poorly defined simple tof a vestigial thumb-pressed sh glaze. Majority of the body colately colours.	
Quantity	and body) are in fabrisuch. All the rims preexception being a sing form. The decorated estrip and 1 thick body sherds are in dull pale DRAW: 5 rim of same and probably not wor Period	ics that are slightly sandier than the sent bar 1 are akin to and likely dealer small example somewhat damage lements comprise 1 small body sher sherd with a single small weak thire or mid orange or pale buff colours forms and likely same vessels as in th drawing). Ware	e majority rive from t ged by surf rd with just a splash of , some dar	and have he same face loss to the him yellowisker choose 4; 5/6 b	re been defined separately as evessels as in (17) Box 4, the and of poorly defined simple tof a vestigial thumb-pressed sh glaze. Majority of the body colately colours. Passes overall (minimal extent Date preference	
	and body) are in fabrisuch. All the rims presexception being a sing form. The decorated estrip and 1 thick body sherds are in dull pale DRAW: 5 rim of same and probably not wor Period EM>M	ics that are slightly sandier than the sent bar 1 are akin to and likely derigle small example somewhat damage lements comprise 1 small body sher sherd with a single small weak thire or mid orange or pale buff colours forms and likely same vessels as in the drawing). Ware East Kent shell tempered	e majority rive from t ged by surf rd with just a splash of , some dar a (17) Box Vessels *	and have the same face loss to the him yellowise ker choose 4; 5/6 by Wear	we been defined separately as evessels as in (17) Box 4, the and of poorly defined simple tof a vestigial thumb-pressed sh glaze. Majority of the body colately colours.	
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Quantity	and body) are in fabrisuch. All the rims presexception being a sing form. The decorated estrip and 1 thick body sherds are in dull pale DRAW: 5 rim of same and probably not wor Period EM>M Small damaged rim, li DRAW. EM>M	ics that are slightly sandier than the sent bar 1 are akin to and likely deadle small example somewhat damage dements comprise 1 small body sher sherd with a single small weak thire or mid orange or pale buff colours forms and likely same vessels as in the drawing). Ware East Kent shell tempered kely *same form and vessel as ¹ in (e majority rive from t ged by surf d with just a splash of , some dar a (17) Box Vessels 17) Box 4.	and have the same face loss to the hind yellowise the chood 4; 5/6 by Wear M	re been defined separately as evessels as in (17) Box 4, the and of poorly defined simple tof a vestigial thumb-pressed sh glaze. Majority of the body colately colours. Passes overall (minimal extent Date preference 1150-1225 AD	
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Quantity 1	and body) are in fabrisuch. All the rims presexception being a sing form. The decorated estrip and 1 thick body sherds are in dull pale DRAW: 5 rim of same and probably not wor Period EM>M Small damaged rim, lid DRAW. EM>M Small reduced bases. DRAW. EM>M 3 small reduced bases.	ics that are slightly sandier than the sent bar 1 are akin to and likely derived shall example somewhat damage dements comprise 1 small body sher sherd with a single small weak thire or mid orange or pale buff colours forms and likely same vessels as in the drawing). Ware East Kent shell tempered kely *same form and vessel as ¹ in (East Kent shell tempered *2 vessels, which could relate to other teast Kent shell tempered sandy	e majority rive from t ged by surf d with just a splash of , some dar a (17) Box Vessels 17) Box 4. * her sherds with brown	and have the same face loss to the him yellowist when the choice of the	re been defined separately as evessels as in (17) Box 4, the and of poorly defined simple to fa vestigial thumb-pressed sh glaze. Majority of the body colately colours. Passes overall (minimal extent Date preference	
Quantity 1	and body) are in fabrisuch. All the rims presexception being a sing form. The decorated estrip and 1 thick body sherds are in dull pale DRAW: 5 rim of same and probably not wore Period EM>M Small damaged rim, lid DRAW. EM>M Small reduced bases. DRAW. EM>M 3 small reduced bases one patchy orange of a moderate (fine) same	ics that are slightly sandier than the sent bar 1 are akin to and likely derected by the small example somewhat damage dements comprise 1 small body sher sherd with a single small weak thire or mid orange or pale buff colours forms and likely same vessels as in the drawing). Ware East Kent shell tempered kely *same form and vessel as ¹ in (East Kent shell tempered *2 vessels, which could relate to other test that the shell tempered sandy and the same form and the same standard of body exterior decontent, ill-sorted and most obvious the same same some same same same same same same same sa	e majority rive from to ged by surford with juston splash of general (17) Box Vessels * 17) Box 4. * her sherds with brown gother red ous on exte	and have the same face loss to the him yellowise ker choose to the him yellowise ker choose to the him yellowise ker choose to the him him this control to the him him the him	re been defined separately as evessels as in (17) Box 4, the and of poorly defined simple to fa vestigial thumb-pressed she glaze. Majority of the body colately colours. Passes overall (minimal extent 150-1225 AD 150-1225	
Quantity 1	and body) are in fabrisuch. All the rims presexception being a sing form. The decorated estrip and 1 thick body sherds are in dull pale DRAW: 5 rim of same and probably not wor Period EM>M Small damaged rim, lid DRAW. EM>M Small reduced bases. DRAW. EM>M 3 small reduced bases some patchy orange of a moderate (fine) same reduced body sherds,	ics that are slightly sandier than the sent bar 1 are akin to and likely derected by the small example somewhat damage dements comprise 1 small body sher sherd with a single small weak thire or mid orange or pale buff colours forms and likely same vessels as in the drawing). Ware East Kent shell tempered kely *same form and vessel as ¹ in (East Kent shell tempered *2 vessels, which could relate to other teast Kent shell tempered sandy 1, 2 conjoin to a medium sized base on minimal remnant of body exteriors.	e majority rive from to ged by surford with juston splash of general (17) Box Vessels * 17) Box 4. * her sherds with brown gother red ous on exte	and have the same face loss to the him yellowise ker choose to the him yellowise ker choose to the him yellowise ker choose to the him him this control to the him him the him	re been defined separately as evessels as in (17) Box 4, the and of poorly defined simple to fa vestigial thumb-pressed she glaze. Majority of the body colately colours. Passes overall (minimal extent 150-1225 AD 150-1225	
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10	T 73.6 3.6		40.0	- N	1150/1155 1005/1050 15
48	EM>M	East Kent shell tempered	*?+2	F>M	1150/1175-1225/1250 AD
		ed body sherds, majority only lig			
	, 0	nb-pressed strip. 1 thick convex she		•	, , ,
		ark and mid chocolatey brown (som			
		1 blackish. *Some, but not all, likely	related to	some of	the rims and other sherds in
	this group and in (17)				
	DRAW 1 ?deco (not w	orth drawing).			
26	EM>M	East Kent shell tempered	*	L>M	1175-1225 AD
	4 small to medium len	igth rims (broken in neck area) froi	n 3/4 vess	sels, of *s	same form and vessels as 2 in
	(17) Box 4. 17 small m	nostly thin-walled body sherds with	n similar d	ull oxidi	sed surfaces (3 curving, from
	the neck and upper sl	houlder area) potentially from 1 o	r more of	these ve	essels. Likewise 5 small base
		sagging base) showing an overall b			
	DRAW.		O		
(18) Box 4			1	sherd	32 g
Context:			_	- DIICI G	V-8
Start date:	Likely after 1175 AD	and possibly after 1200 AD.			
End date:		rd only, though large and not sign	nificantly	worn I	uct noccibly by 1250 AD or
Liiu uute.	shortly after.	d omy, though large and not sign	iiiiicaiitiy	worm. j	ust possibly by 1230 AD of
Dating		I the fabric and firing, which is n	nast lilval	r, to oaa	un hatrusan 1150 1250 AD
Dating:					
		more notably sandy than is typic			
		s more within the later half of t			
		rong and as such it might more t			
		00-1225/1250 AD is slightly pre			
Comments:		strongly sandy shell tempered fab	oric, more	profusel	y sandy than the other shell
	tempered sandys in th	ie site assemblage.			
	DRAW: 1 base (not wo	orth drawing).			
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference
1	EM>M	East Kent shell tempered sandy	1	L	1150/1200-1225/1250 AD
		nerd, minimal extent of body wall	angle rem	aining, s	, ,
	0 00 0	ey-black exterior, orange interior.	angie rem	g, c	crongly (inic) bandy, pateny
	DRAW.	black exterior, orange interior.			
	DIMIVV.				
(21) Pov 4			2	sherds	14 a
(21) Box 4	Ι			snerus	14 g
Context:	111 1 C 44EE AD				
Start date:	Likely after 1175 AD				
End date:		dence, but the 2 sherds presen	t are not	obviou	sly residual, with nothing
	certainly after 1225,				
Dating:		it probably between 1150-1225		, the pr	esence of a thumb-pressed
		a date after 1175 AD is more lik			
Comments:	Small sherds, notably	sandy, which is an uncommon fa	bric in the	site ass	semblage. 1 shows a thumb-
	pressed strip. On Cant	erbury products (ie. on locally prod	duced, not	importe	d, wares) such a trait is most
	common after 1175 A	D (Macpherson-Grant pers. comm.)	and a sim	ilar date	likely applies.
	DDAM, 1 +hh.	and atmin (not worth drawing)			
0		sed strip (not worth drawing).	17 7	147	D / C
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference
2	EM>M	East Kent shell tempered sandy	1	L	1150/1175-1225/1250 AD
	-	oderate to fairly strongly sandy, du	ıll pale ora	ange sur	faces, 1 with thumb-pressed
	strip.				
	DRAW.				

(33) [32]			1	sherd	5 g
Context:					
Start date:	Likely after 1150/11	.75 AD			
End date:		sherd only and potentially resid	lual to soi	ne degr	ee at least.
Dating:		eyond the fabric and firing, which			
Comments:		d with oxidised surfaces.	1 045500	, the rui	-Bo B. v o
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference
	EM>M	East Kent shell tempered sandy	1	L>M	1150-1225/1250 AD
1		ly sandy, dull orangey surfaces, me	_		1130-1223/1230 AD
	Siliali body, illoderate	ly sandy, dun orangey surfaces, med	uiuiii-waii	eu.	
(25)			-	-11-	20 ~
(35)	Τ		5	sherds	28 g
Context:	TU 1 6 44== /40	200.45			
Start date:	Likely after 1175/12				
End date:	Nothing certainly aft				
Dating:		ites between 1175-1225 AD, b			
		esher and, though generally sma			
		period/phase as the context. The			
		sts a date after 1225 AD is les	s likely,	unless	very local trends indicate
	otherwise.				
Comments:	Mostly small, including	g 1 damaged rim likely 1175-1225 μ	AD, of simi	lar thou	gh smaller and less elongated
	form to others seen in	the site assemblage, eg context (1	7). The rea	maining	plain body sherds appearing
	fresher.				
	DD AMA 1 more amall wi				
0	DRAW: 1 very small ri		77 1	747	D
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference
2	EM>M	East Kent shell tempered sandy	2	L>M	1175-1225 AD
		led everted with tapering short over			
		angled/concave neck but broken sl			
		patchy grey-black and orange exte	rior, orang	ge interio	or, fresher.
	DRAW.			ı	
3	EM>M	East Kent shell tempered	?1	L	1175-1225/1250 AD
	Small body, thin-walle	d, black exterior and variously ora	nge interio	ors.	
(36)			1	sherd	104 g
Context:					
Start date:	After 250 AD.				
End date:	Unclear, residual.				
Dating:		ly chipped and abraded sherd, v	who's forr	n is ver	v common and could occur
	throughout the LR.				,
Comments:	Ü	anged bowl (rim absent), with red	ldish (inte	rior and	above) and cream (exterior
0011111011001		ces. The straight horizontal flange			
		nd amongst the Oxfordshire oxidise			
		Young (2000), though it is perhaps			
		es Dr. 38 and was produced through			
		.). The flanges on this and other flan			
		ivex and down-curved or hooked, the			
	stubby projections.	ivex and down-curved or nooked, the	iie sti aigii	t manges	more typicany being shorter
	stubby projections.				
	DRAW: 1 flanged body	7.			
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference
1	LR	Oxfordshire colour coat ware	1	СН	240-410 AD
		rd from bowl, showing a wide horize	ontal-ish f	lange aga	
		nner, 'pinched', where it meets the			
		umed) rim top surviving. Very wor			
		nge top and cream ('white') on flang			
	below the flange.	-50 top and oream (winte) on hang	50 anacisi	,	proce ourrace 1055 on exterior
	DRAW.				
	DIMIYY.				
				<u> </u>	

			1	sherd	49 g	
Context:						
Start date:	After 1175 AD.					
End date:	Unclear, very limited	l evidence, but the single sherd is	s large an	d needn	't be significantly residual.	
Dating:	The form suggests 1175-1225 AD and is broadly akin to (but slightly more squared than) some others of this range within the site assemblage.					
Comments:		ed depth, chipped and slightly but r	not signific	antly wo	orn.	
	DRAW: 1 rim (top and					
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference	
1	EM>M	East Kent shell tempered	1	C L	1175-1225 AD	
	(broken around start	ed elongated everted with squared of shoulder), slightly convex top, si rey-buff, with some orange patches	light defin	ition (be		
(43) [42]			4 :	sherds	30 g	
Context:						
Start date:	Potentially after 117					
End date: Dating:	Possibly by 1225/12	50 AD. beyond the fabrics and product				
	widely, though the 1 purely sandy ware present, which is notably the only such fabric seen in the site assemblage from the Excavation phase, could be focussed 1175-1200/1225 AD. This overall range of 1175-1225 AD is one which seems to be the focus for the dominant shell tempered wares in the current site assemblage, so such a date for the sandy ware is reasonable, considering also that it is likely associated with the shell tempered wares in this context.					
	range of 1175-1225 a in the current site as that it is likely associ	n the Excavation phase, could be AD is one which seems to be the for the formulage, so such a date for the lated with the shell tempered wa	focussed ocus for the sandy wa res in this	1175-1 he domi are is re s contex	200/1225 AD. This overall nant shell tempered wares asonable, considering also t.	
Comments:	in the current site as that it is likely associ Small sherds. The she	In the Excavation phase, could be AD is one which seems to be the for the issemblage, so such a date for the liated with the shell tempered wall tempered could potentially date with the shell tempered wall tempered could potentially date with the shell tempered wall tempered could potentially date with the shell tempered could be considered to the shell tempered could be considered to the shell tempered could be considered to the could	focussed ocus for the sandy was res in this widely, but	1175-1 he domi are is re s contex t needn't	200/1225 AD. This overall nant shell tempered wares asonable, considering also t. the significantly earlier than	
Comments:	in the current site as that it is likely associated sherds. The she the sherds from this	n the Excavation phase, could be AD is one which seems to be the for the formulage, so such a date for the lated with the shell tempered wa	focussed ocus for the sandy wateres in this widely, but her contex	1175-1 he domi are is re s contex t needn't	200/1225 AD. This overall nant shell tempered wares asonable, considering also t. to be significantly earlier than e site assemblage. The shell	
Comments:	range of 1175-1225 ain the current site as that it is likely associated the sherds from this tempered sandys are the site assemblage.	In the Excavation phase, could be AD is one which seems to be the fasemblage, so such a date for the lated with the shell tempered was all tempered could potentially date accontext, or similar fabrics from other countries.	focussed focus for the sandy wateres in this widely, but her context to most of ssibly a ca	1175-1 he domi are is re s contex t needn't kts in th of the oth nterbury	200/1225 AD. This overall nant shell tempered wares asonable, considering also t. t be significantly earlier than e site assemblage. The shell her shell tempered sandys in y product, reduced, but with	
Comments:	range of 1175-1225 ain the current site as that it is likely associated the sherds from this tempered sandys are the site assemblage.	An the Excavation phase, could be AD is one which seems to be the fasemblage, so such a date for the lated with the shell tempered was context, or similar fabrics from other phase in the side of the late was a similar fabrics from other phase in the side of the late was a similar fabrics from other phase in the side of the late was a similar fabric from the late w	focussed focus for the sandy wateres in this widely, but her context to most of ssibly a ca	1175-1 he domi are is re s contex t needn't kts in th of the oth nterbury	200/1225 AD. This overall nant shell tempered wares asonable, considering also t. t be significantly earlier than e site assemblage. The shell her shell tempered sandys in y product, reduced, but with	
Comments: Quantity	range of 1175-1225 ain the current site as that it is likely associated the sherds from this tempered sandys are the site assemblage. It is light throwing lines, to	An the Excavation phase, could be AD is one which seems to be the fasemblage, so such a date for the lated with the shell tempered was context, or similar fabrics from other phase in the side of the late was a similar fabrics from other phase in the side of the late was a similar fabrics from other phase in the side of the late was a similar fabric from the late w	focussed focus for the sandy wateres in this widely, but her context to most of ssibly a ca	1175-1 he domi are is re s contex t needn't kts in th of the oth nterbury	200/1225 AD. This overall nant shell tempered wares asonable, considering also t. t be significantly earlier than e site assemblage. The shell her shell tempered sandys in y product, reduced, but with	
	range of 1175-1225 ain the current site as that it is likely associated the sherds. The shell the sherds from this tempered sandys are the site assemblage. It is also because the site assemblage and the site assemblage are the site assemblage. It is also because the site assemblage and the site assemblage are the site assemblage. It is also because the site assemblage are the site assemblage and the site assemblage are the site assemblage. It is also because the site as	In the Excavation phase, could be AD is one which seems to be the face of the isemblage, so such a date for the isted with the shell tempered was all tempered could potentially date of context, or similar fabrics from other polymoderately sandy at best, aking totable is 1 purely sandy ware, possible traits suggesting a potential focus (not worth drawing).	focussed ocus for the sandy was res in this widely, but her context to most of ssibly a caus between	1175-1 he domi are is re s contex t needn't exts in th of the oth nterbury n 1175-1	200/1225 AD. This overall nant shell tempered wares asonable, considering also t. the be significantly earlier than the site assemblage. The shell her shell tempered sandys in the product, reduced, but with 1.200/1225 AD is more likely.	
Quantity	range of 1175-1225 in the current site as that it is likely associated the sherds. The shell the sherds from this tempered sandys are the site assemblage. It is likely associated the site assemblage as a site as a si	AD is one which seems to be the face of the seems to be the se	focussed ocus for the sandy was res in this widely, but her content to most of ssibly a casus between the same between the sa	1175-1 he domi are is re s contex t needn't kts in th of the oth nterbury n 1175-1 Wear L	200/1225 AD. This overall nant shell tempered wares asonable, considering also t. to be significantly earlier than e site assemblage. The shell ner shell tempered sandys in y product, reduced, but with 200/1225 AD is more likely. Date preference *1150-1225/1250 AD	
Quantity	range of 1175-1225 in the current site as that it is likely associated the sherds. The shell the sherds from this tempered sandys are the site assemblage. It is likely associated the site assemblage as a site as a si	An the Excavation phase, could be AD is one which seems to be the form of the seems to be	focussed ocus for the sandy was res in this widely, but her content to most of ssibly a casus between the same between the sa	1175-1 he domi are is re s contex t needn't kts in th of the oth nterbury n 1175-1 Wear L	200/1225 AD. This overall nant shell tempered wares asonable, considering also t. to be significantly earlier than e site assemblage. The shell her shell tempered sandys in y product, reduced, but with 200/1225 AD is more likely. Date preference *1150-1225/1250 AD	
Quantity 1	range of 1175-1225 ain the current site as that it is likely associated the sherds. The shell the sherds from this tempered sandys are the site assemblage. It is light throwing lines, to bright throwi	An the Excavation phase, could be AD is one which seems to be the form the seems to be the form the seems to be the form the seemblage, so such a date for the stated with the shell tempered was all tempered could potentially date where the context, or similar fabrics from other only moderately sandy at best, aking totable is 1 purely sandy ware, possible traits suggesting a potential focus (not worth drawing). Ware East Kent shell tempered walled, blackish surfaces. *Likely assal site assemblage trends.	focussed focus for the sandy was res in this widely, but her context to most of ssibly a casus between the sociated with	t needn't kts in the off the other trebury in 1175-1 Wear L ith the other trebury in L>M er more	200/1225 AD. This overall nant shell tempered wares asonable, considering also t. to be significantly earlier than e site assemblage. The shell ner shell tempered sandys in y product, reduced, but with 200/1225 AD is more likely. Date preference *1150-1225/1250 AD ther sherds from this context 1150-1225/1250 AD medium-walled throughout,	
Quantity 1	range of 1175-1225 ain the current site as that it is likely associated the sherds from this tempered sandys are the site assemblage. It is light throwing lines, to DRAW: 2 small bases (Period EM>M Small body, medium-wand in line with generated EM>M Small bases, 1 with a with blackish exterior	AD is one which seems to be the face seemblage, so such a date for the stated with the shell tempered was all tempered could potentially date where the suggestion of the context, or similar fabrics from other polymoderately sandy at best, aking totable is 1 purely sandy ware, post the traits suggesting a potential focus (not worth drawing). Ware East Kent shell tempered walled, blackish surfaces. *Likely assal site assemblage trends. East Kent shell tempered sandy thin body wall showing brown surfaces.	focussed focus for the sandy was res in this widely, but her context to most of ssibly a casus between the sociated with	t needn't kts in the off the other trebury in 1175-1 Wear L ith the other trebury in L>M er more	200/1225 AD. This overall nant shell tempered wares asonable, considering also t. to be significantly earlier than e site assemblage. The shell ner shell tempered sandys in y product, reduced, but with 200/1225 AD is more likely. Date preference *1150-1225/1250 AD ther sherds from this context 1150-1225/1250 AD medium-walled throughout,	
Quantity 1 2	range of 1175-1225 in the current site as that it is likely associated the sherds. The shell the sherds from this tempered sandys are the site assemblage. It is light throwing lines, to the site as a site	AD is one which seems to be the form the isome which seems to be the form the isome which seems to be the form the isome with the shell tempered was all tempered could potentially date where the isome was all tempered sandy at best, aking to the isome was all tempered sandy thin body wall showing brown sur and dull orangey interior (more was all tempered was all tempered was all tempered sandy thin body wall showing brown sur and dull orangey interior (more was all tempered was all tempered was all tempered sandy thin body wall showing brown sur and dull orangey interior (more was all tempered	focussed ocus for the sandy waters in this widely, but her content to most of ssibly a casus between the sociated water and the sociated	t needn't tree to the other tree to the other tree tree tree tree tree tree tree	200/1225 AD. This overall nant shell tempered wares asonable, considering also t. to be significantly earlier than e site assemblage. The shell ner shell tempered sandys in y product, reduced, but with 200/1225 AD is more likely. Date preference *1150-1225/1250 AD ther sherds from this context 1150-1225/1250 AD medium-walled throughout, tely (fine) sandy at best.	

(45)			5	sherds	29 g
Context:					
Start date:	Likely after 1175 AD				
End date:	Nothing certainly aft	er 1225/1250 AD.			
Dating:	Mostly small sized, b 1175-1225 AD.	ut none significantly worn and al	ll could re	asonabl	y relate to the 1 rim, dating
Comments:		nd fragments, 1 medium sized rim vothers in a similar fabric in the site			
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference
2	EM>M	East Kent shell tempered	?1/2	L	1175-1225 AD
	associated tiny sherd angled everted with r neck, rounding-out at	(below shoulder profile, broken fragment and 1 small very thick rounded exterior edge, horizontal shoulder to convex medium-walled ll show mid orange surfaces.	sherd. Rin underside	n slightly and sha	y thickened elongated right- rp junction to short straight
2	EM>M	East Kent shell tempered	1	L	*1175-1225 AD
		fragment, medium-walled, grey-bl t presumably same phase as rim.	lack exteri	or and d	ark brown interior surfaces.
Tatala			150	ala a d -	2040
Totals			179	sherds	2319 g

Catalogues of the pottery, flint, ceramic building material and sundry items recovered during an archaeological excavation at Keycol, Sittingbourne, Kent

Site Code: KHB-EX-22

Analyst: Paul Hart

Last updated: 18.01.2023

For: Swale and Thames Archaeology Survey Company

Contents

- 1. Period Codes employed
- 2. Quantification and spot-dating of the pottery assemblage
 - 2.1. Methodology
 - 2.2. Abbreviations used in 2.3.
 - 2.3. Catalogue: Quantification and spot-dating of the pottery
- 3. Quantification and review of the worked lithics
 - 3.1. Methodology
 - 3.2. Catalogue: Quantification and review of the worked lithics
- 4. Catalogues of the ceramic building materials
 - 4.1. Catalogue of the brick
 - 4.2. Catalogue of the tile
 - 4.3. Catalogue of the daub
- 5. Catalogue of the ceramic pipe
- 6. Catalogue of the glass
- 7. Catalogue of the metalwork
- 8. Catalogue of the stone
- 9. Catalogue of the coke
- 10. Bibliography

1. Period Codes employed

Period	Code	Date (circa)		
Middle Bronze Age	MBA	1550 -	1350	ВС
Earliest Iron Age	EIA	1000/900 -	600	BC
Late Roman	LR	250 -	400	AD
Early Medieval	EM	1050 -	1200	AD
Medieval	M	1200 -	1375	AD
Post-Medieval	PM	1525 -	1750	AD
Late Post-Medieval	LPM	1750 -	1900	AD
Modern	MOD	1900+		AD

Dating

> : To/or later.

No later than.Or/or indicting a preference within a preceding broader range.

NB. All dates used throughout are *circa*.

2. Quantification and spot-dating of the pottery

2.1. Methodology

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.

All dates given are circa.

It should also be noted that:

- All form and decorative pieces are noted and described in the catalogue and their presence is highlighted by the inclusion of the word 'DRAW' (which does not mean that such pieces necessarily need to be drawn for archive level reporting or for publication).
- The material has been bagged by period and *separated into DRAW-ables (which do not necessarily need to be drawn for archive level or final site reports or publication) and body sherds

2.2. Abbreviations used in 2.3.

Wear

F : Fresh/fairly fresh

L : Light
M : Moderate
H : Heavy
C : Chipped

^{*}With the exception of a large group of related sherds from context (17).

2.3. Catalogue: Quantification and spot-dating of the pottery

Context			Total s	herds	Total weight (g)
Context:	Information on the na	ture of the context if known.			
Start date:		nt date of the context based on the	he potter	v eviden	ce.
End date:		e context based on the pottery ev		,	
Dating:	General implications				
Comments:	•	, wares and issues of particular not	e.		
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference
					. ,
Surface Fin	d		2	sherds	45 g
Context:					9
Start date:	-				
End date:	All likely residual.				
Dating:	Both are likely 19th	century AD or later and neither a	are signifi	icantly v	vorn.
Comments:	1 small rim with trans	fer print deco, 1 largeish body sher	d from a l	arge stor	neware.
	DDAMA 1 amaall wins (m	at wanth duarring)		Ü	
Overstitus	DRAW: 1 small rim (n Period	ot worth drawing). Ware	Vessels	1470.00	Data masfaranca
Quantity 1	LPM>MOD	Refined white earthenware	vesseis 1	Wear L	Date preference 1803+ AD
1		ght, minimal remnant of rim top, g	_		
	deco on exterior.	ignt, minimai remnant oi rim top, g	reyish sup	opie engi	raved on-glaze transfer print
	DRAW.				
1	LPM>MOD	English/?London stoneware	1	L C	1835-1950 AD
1		sherd, thick-walled, ?large bottle/	•		
	Mediam largeism body	silera, tillek wallea, harge bottle	Jug, buil it		gitty yellowish looking glaze.
Surface Fin	ds Roy 2		7	sherds	42 g
Context:	US DOX 2		,	JIICI UJ	125
Start date:	-				
End date:	All residual, to vario	us degrees.			
Dating:		est broadly LPM>MOD, but likely	no later	than the	e early 20th century.
Comments:		Notable is a very worn frilled base			
	The rest are all LPM to	early MOD.			_
	The rest are all LPM to	·	. ~)		_
Overstitu	DRAW: 3 rims and 1/2	2 bases, all small (not worth drawin		IAZaau	Data mafaranga
Quantity	DRAW: 3 rims and 1/2 Period	2 bases, all small (not worth drawir Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference
Quantity 1	DRAW: 3 rims and 1/2 Period M	2 bases, all small (not worth drawir <i>Ware</i> East/North Kent sandy	Vessels 1	Н	1225/1250-1300 AD
	DRAW: 3 rims and 1/2 Period M Small angled sherd po	2 bases, all small (not worth drawir Ware	Vessels 1	Н	1225/1250-1300 AD
1	DRAW: 3 rims and 1/2 Period M Small angled sherd po DRAW.	2 bases, all small (not worth drawin Ware East/North Kent sandy ssibly from base with a remnant of	Vessels 1 finger-pir	H nched fri	1225/1250-1300 AD lled foot, orange, soft.
	DRAW: 3 rims and 1/2 Period M Small angled sherd po DRAW. LPM>MOD	2 bases, all small (not worth drawin Ware East/North Kent sandy ssibly from base with a remnant of English porcelain	Vessels 1	Н	1225/1250-1300 AD
1	DRAW: 3 rims and 1/2 Period M Small angled sherd po DRAW. LPM>MOD Small fragment of base	2 bases, all small (not worth drawin Ware East/North Kent sandy ssibly from base with a remnant of English porcelain	Vessels 1 finger-pir	H nched fri	1225/1250-1300 AD lled foot, orange, soft.
1	DRAW: 3 rims and 1/2 Period M Small angled sherd po DRAW. LPM>MOD Small fragment of base DRAW.	2 bases, all small (not worth drawin Ware East/North Kent sandy ssibly from base with a remnant of English porcelain e, plain.	Vessels 1 finger-pir	H nched fril C H	1225/1250-1300 AD lled foot, orange, soft. 1770-1925/1950 AD
1	DRAW: 3 rims and 1/2 Period M Small angled sherd po DRAW. LPM>MOD Small fragment of base DRAW. LPM	2 bases, all small (not worth drawin Ware East/North Kent sandy ssibly from base with a remnant of English porcelain e, plain. Pearlware	Vessels 1 finger-pir 1	H nched fril C H	1225/1250-1300 AD lled foot, orange, soft. 1770-1925/1950 AD 1780-1840 AD
1	DRAW: 3 rims and 1/2 Period M Small angled sherd po DRAW. LPM>MOD Small fragment of base DRAW. LPM Small body, thickish-versions.	2 bases, all small (not worth drawin Ware East/North Kent sandy ssibly from base with a remnant of English porcelain e, plain.	Vessels 1 finger-pir 1	H nched fril C H	1225/1250-1300 AD lled foot, orange, soft. 1770-1925/1950 AD 1780-1840 AD
1	DRAW: 3 rims and 1/2 Period M Small angled sherd po DRAW. LPM>MOD Small fragment of base DRAW. LPM	2 bases, all small (not worth drawin Ware East/North Kent sandy ssibly from base with a remnant of English porcelain e, plain. Pearlware	Vessels 1 finger-pir 1	H nched fril C H	1225/1250-1300 AD lled foot, orange, soft. 1770-1925/1950 AD 1780-1840 AD gly blue tinged glaze, refined
1	DRAW: 3 rims and 1/2 Period M Small angled sherd po DRAW. LPM>MOD Small fragment of base DRAW. LPM Small body, thickish-v white earthenware. LPM>MOD/?LPM	2 bases, all small (not worth drawin Ware East/North Kent sandy ssibly from base with a remnant of English porcelain e, plain. Pearlware valled, blue underglaze deco both s ?Pearlware	Vessels 1 finger-pir 1 urfaces wi	H nched fril C H C ith strong	1225/1250-1300 AD lled foot, orange, soft. 1770-1925/1950 AD 1780-1840 AD gly blue tinged glaze, refined 1780-1840 AD
1	DRAW: 3 rims and 1/2 Period M Small angled sherd po DRAW. LPM>MOD Small fragment of base DRAW. LPM Small body, thickish-w white earthenware. LPM>MOD/?LPM Small body, plain exte	2 bases, all small (not worth drawin Ware East/North Kent sandy ssibly from base with a remnant of English porcelain e, plain. Pearlware valled, blue underglaze deco both s	Vessels 1 finger-pir 1 urfaces with the selection of th	H nched fril C H C ith strong	1225/1250-1300 AD lled foot, orange, soft. 1770-1925/1950 AD 1780-1840 AD gly blue tinged glaze, refined 1780-1840 AD
1	DRAW: 3 rims and 1/2 Period M Small angled sherd po DRAW. LPM>MOD Small fragment of base DRAW. LPM Small body, thickish-w white earthenware. LPM>MOD/?LPM Small body, plain exte	2 bases, all small (not worth drawin Ware East/North Kent sandy ssibly from base with a remnant of English porcelain e, plain. Pearlware valled, blue underglaze deco both s ?Pearlware rior with glaze showing a subtle bl	Vessels 1 finger-pir 1 urfaces with the selection of th	H nched fril C H C ith strong	1225/1250-1300 AD lled foot, orange, soft. 1770-1925/1950 AD 1780-1840 AD gly blue tinged glaze, refined 1780-1840 AD
1 1 1	DRAW: 3 rims and 1/2 Period M Small angled sherd po DRAW. LPM>MOD Small fragment of base DRAW. LPM Small body, thickish-white earthenware. LPM>MOD/?LPM Small body, plain externand pale green on-glast LPM>MOD	2 bases, all small (not worth drawin Ware East/North Kent sandy ssibly from base with a remnant of English porcelain e, plain. Pearlware valled, blue underglaze deco both s ?Pearlware rior with glaze showing a subtle blaze deco. Refined white earthenware	Vessels 1 finger-pir 1 urfaces with the second se	H nched fril C H C ith strong C nterior s	1225/1250-1300 AD lled foot, orange, soft. 1770-1925/1950 AD 1780-1840 AD gly blue tinged glaze, refined 1780-1840 AD hows dark greeny-black line
1 1 1	DRAW: 3 rims and 1/2 Period M Small angled sherd po DRAW. LPM>MOD Small fragment of base DRAW. LPM Small body, thickish-v white earthenware. LPM>MOD/?LPM Small body, plain exte and pale green on-glaz LPM>MOD Small simple upright r DRAW.	Ware East/North Kent sandy ssibly from base with a remnant of English porcelain e, plain. Pearlware valled, blue underglaze deco both s ?Pearlware rior with glaze showing a subtle blue deco. Refined white earthenware Refined white earthenware rim, thick-walled, on-glaze red ?pain	Vessels 1 finger-pir 1 urfaces with the second se	H nched fril C H C ith strong C nterior s	1225/1250-1300 AD lled foot, orange, soft. 1770-1925/1950 AD 1780-1840 AD gly blue tinged glaze, refined 1780-1840 AD hows dark greeny-black line
1 1 1	DRAW: 3 rims and 1/2 Period M Small angled sherd po DRAW. LPM>MOD Small fragment of base DRAW. LPM Small body, thickish-wwhite earthenware. LPM>MOD/?LPM Small body, plain exte and pale green on-glaz LPM>MOD Small simple upright robraw. LPM>MOD Small simple upright robraw. LPM>MOD	Ware East/North Kent sandy ssibly from base with a remnant of English porcelain e, plain. Pearlware valled, blue underglaze deco both s ?Pearlware rior with glaze showing a subtle blue deco. Refined white earthenware Refined white earthenware rim, thick-walled, on-glaze red ?pain	Vessels 1 finger-pir 1 urfaces with the selection of th	H nched fril C H C ith strong C nterior s C M on exterior	1225/1250-1300 AD lled foot, orange, soft. 1770-1925/1950 AD 1780-1840 AD gly blue tinged glaze, refined 1780-1840 AD hows dark greeny-black line 1780-1925/1950 AD for,
1 1 1 1	Period M Small angled sherd pode DRAW. LPM>MOD Small fragment of based DRAW. LPM Small body, thickish-with the earthenware. LPM>MOD/?LPM Small body, plain exted and pale green on-glated LPM>MOD Small simple upright red DRAW. LPM>MOD Small simple rim, ?from Sm	Ware East/North Kent sandy ssibly from base with a remnant of English porcelain e, plain. Pearlware valled, blue underglaze deco both s ?Pearlware rior with glaze showing a subtle blue deco. Refined white earthenware Refined white earthenware rim, thick-walled, on-glaze red ?pain	Vessels 1 finger-pir 1 urfaces with the selection of th	H nched fril C H C ith strong C nterior s C M on exterior	1225/1250-1300 AD lled foot, orange, soft. 1770-1925/1950 AD 1780-1840 AD gly blue tinged glaze, refined 1780-1840 AD hows dark greeny-black line 1780-1925/1950 AD for,
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	DRAW: 3 rims and 1/2 Period M Small angled sherd pode DRAW. LPM>MOD Small fragment of based DRAW. LPM Small body, thickishwith earthenware. LPM>MOD/?LPM Small body, plain exted and pale green on-glazed LPM>MOD Small simple upright robres DRAW. LPM>MOD Small simple rim, ?frod DRAW.	2 bases, all small (not worth drawin Ware East/North Kent sandy ssibly from base with a remnant of English porcelain e, plain. Pearlware valled, blue underglaze deco both s ?Pearlware rior with glaze showing a subtle blue deco. Refined white earthenware Refined white earthenware rim, thick-walled, on-glaze red ?pain Refined white earthenware m an closed-form, thick-walled, on-	Vessels 1 finger-pir 1 urfaces with the selection of th	H nched fril C H C ith stron C nterior s C M on exterior c transfer	1225/1250-1300 AD lled foot, orange, soft. 1770-1925/1950 AD 1780-1840 AD gly blue tinged glaze, refined 1780-1840 AD hows dark greeny-black line 1780-1925/1950 AD ior, 1780-1925/1950 AD rprinted deco both surfaces.
1 1 1 1	DRAW: 3 rims and 1/2 Period M Small angled sherd pode pode pode pode pode pode pode pod	2 bases, all small (not worth drawin Ware East/North Kent sandy ssibly from base with a remnant of English porcelain e, plain. Pearlware valled, blue underglaze deco both s ?Pearlware rior with glaze showing a subtle blue deco. Refined white earthenware Refined white earthenware rim, thick-walled, on-glaze red ?pain Refined white earthenware m an closed-form, thick-walled, on-	Vessels 1 finger-pir 1 urfaces with the second se	H nched fril C H C ith strong C nterior s C M on exterior C e transfer	1225/1250-1300 AD lled foot, orange, soft. 1770-1925/1950 AD 1780-1840 AD gly blue tinged glaze, refined 1780-1840 AD hows dark greeny-black line 1780-1925/1950 AD for, 1780-1925/1950 AD reprinted deco both surfaces.
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Period M Small angled sherd pode DRAW. LPM>MOD Small fragment of based DRAW. LPM Small body, thickish-with earthenware. LPM>MOD/?LPM Small body, plain exted and pale green on-glast LPM>MOD Small simple upright red DRAW. LPM>MOD Small simple rim, ?frood DRAW. LPM>MOD Small simple rim, ?frood DRAW. LPM>MOD Small rim from bottles Small rim from bottles	Ware East/North Kent sandy ssibly from base with a remnant of English porcelain e, plain. Pearlware valled, blue underglaze deco both s ?Pearlware rior with glaze showing a subtle blace deco. Refined white earthenware Refined white earthenware rim, thick-walled, on-glaze red ?pain Refined white earthenware m an closed-form, thick-walled, on- English/?London stoneware /flask, fine smooth (melted) grey	Vessels 1 finger-pir 1 urfaces with the second se	H nched fril C H C ith strong C nterior s C M on exterior C e transfer	1225/1250-1300 AD lled foot, orange, soft. 1770-1925/1950 AD 1780-1840 AD gly blue tinged glaze, refined 1780-1840 AD hows dark greeny-black line 1780-1925/1950 AD for, 1780-1925/1950 AD reprinted deco both surfaces.
1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Period M Small angled sherd pode DRAW. LPM>MOD Small fragment of based DRAW. LPM Small body, thickish-with earthenware. LPM>MOD/?LPM Small body, plain exted and pale green on-glast LPM>MOD Small simple upright red DRAW. LPM>MOD Small simple rim, ?frood DRAW. LPM>MOD Small simple rim, ?frood DRAW. LPM>MOD Small rim from bottles Small rim from bottles	2 bases, all small (not worth drawin Ware East/North Kent sandy ssibly from base with a remnant of English porcelain e, plain. Pearlware valled, blue underglaze deco both s ?Pearlware rior with glaze showing a subtle blue deco. Refined white earthenware Refined white earthenware rim, thick-walled, on-glaze red ?pain Refined white earthenware m an closed-form, thick-walled, on-	Vessels 1 finger-pir 1 urfaces with the second se	H nched fril C H C ith strong C nterior s C M on exterior C e transfer	1225/1250-1300 AD lled foot, orange, soft. 1770-1925/1950 AD 1780-1840 AD gly blue tinged glaze, refined 1780-1840 AD hows dark greeny-black line 1780-1925/1950 AD for, 1780-1925/1950 AD reprinted deco both surfaces.

WWI Trenc	h Section A		3	sherds	30 g
Context:					
Start date:	After 1770/1825 AD	, but consider context.			
End date:	Unclear, consider co	•			
Dating:		1770 AD. The 1 decorated piece	e (?stone	china ra	ther than a porcelain and
		arlware, possibly 1800-1840 AI			
		o some degree. It might also pr			
		dly period-contemporary with th			
Comments:		rims, vessel forms unclear at prese			
		re chipped than the others, might p			
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	, ro aato ar	50 100	radar to borne degree.
	DRAW: 3 rims (not wo	ı			
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference
1	LPM>MOD	English porcelain	1	С	1770+ AD
	Medium sized simple	upright rim, thick-walled, asymmet	trical, plair	n white.	
	DRAW.				
1	LPM>MOD	English porcelain	1	L	1770+ AD
	Medium sized simple	upright rim, small remnant of rim t	op, plain v	vhite.	
	DRAW.				
1	LPM	?Stone china	1	С	1800-1840/1900 AD
	Medium sized simple	upright rim, deep straightish wall,	underglaz	e blue d	eco both surfaces, blue tinge
		eas. Reminiscent of/?copying Pearl			S
	DRAW.	, , ,			
WWI Trenc	h Section B		2	sherds	6 g
Context:					3
Start date:	After 1780/1800 AD	, but consider context.			
End date:	Unclear, consider co				
Dating:		vorn and subsequently chipped s	herds no	tentially	residual to some degree
Comments:		body sherd, could date widely.	nerus, po	tentiany	residual to some degree.
			Voccole	Wear	Date preference
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference
	Period LPM>MOD	Ware Refined white earthenware	1	С	1780+ AD
Quantity	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s	Ware Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark	1	С	1780+ AD
Quantity	Period LPM>MOD	Ware Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark	1	С	1780+ AD
Quantity 2	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s (slightly worn), with r	Ware Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark	1 green on-g	C glaze tran	1780+ AD nsfer printed deco on interior
Quantity 2 WWI Trence	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s (slightly worn), with r	Ware Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark	1 green on-g	С	1780+ AD
Quantity 2 WWI Trence Context:	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s (slightly worn), with r	Ware Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark ope motif.	1 green on-g	C glaze tran	1780+ AD nsfer printed deco on interior
Quantity 2 WWI Trenc Context: Start date:	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s (slightly worn), with r h Section C Likely after 1825 AD	Ware Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark ope motif. b, but consider context.	1 green on-g	C glaze tran	1780+ AD asfer printed deco on interior
Quantity 2 WWI Trence Context: Start date: End date:	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s (slightly worn), with r Sh Section C Likely after 1825 AD Unclear, consider co	Ware Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark ope motif. b, but consider context. ntext.	1 green on-g	C glaze tran	1780+ AD asfer printed deco on interior
Quantity 2 WWI Trenc Context: Start date:	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s (slightly worn), with r The Section C Likely after 1825 AD Unclear, consider co All could date widely	Ware Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark rope motif. b, but consider context. Intext. Intext. In within the LPM>MOD, though 2	1 green on-g	C glaze tran sherds ual, at le	1780+ AD asfer printed deco on interior 29 g east 1 of these likely dating
Quantity 2 WWI Trence Context: Start date: End date:	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s (slightly worn), with r h Section C Likely after 1825 AD Unclear, consider co All could date widely after 1803 AD and	Ware Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark rope motif. b, but consider context. ntext. within the LPM>MOD, though 2 both probably pre-date the context.	green on-g	C glaze tran sherds ual, at le	1780+ AD asfer printed deco on interior 29 g east 1 of these likely dating der are fresher, 1 of these
Quantity 2 WWI Trence Context: Start date: End date:	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s (slightly worn), with r h Section C Likely after 1825 AD Unclear, consider co All could date widely after 1803 AD and l possibly dating after	Ware Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark rope motif. b, but consider context. ntext. within the LPM>MOD, though 2 both probably pre-date the context. 1825 AD, though given that neith	green on-g 4 are residitext. The	C glaze tran sherds ual, at le remaine se are si	29 g east 1 of these likely dating der are fresher, 1 of these gnificantly worn they have
Quantity 2 WWI Trence Context: Start date: End date: Dating:	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s (slightly worn), with r h Section C Likely after 1825 AD Unclear, consider co All could date widely after 1803 AD and l possibly dating after reasonable potentia	Ware Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark rope motif. b, but consider context. ntext. within the LPM>MOD, though 2 both probably pre-date the context. 1825 AD, though given that neitled to be context-contemporary, or	are residitext. The her of the at least b	C glaze tran sherds ual, at le remaine se are si roadly s	29 g east 1 of these likely dating der are fresher, 1 of these gnificantly worn they have same phase/period.
Quantity 2 WWI Trence Context: Start date: End date:	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s (slightly worn), with restriction C Likely after 1825 AD Unclear, consider co All could date widely after 1803 AD and it possibly dating after reasonable potentia Small to medium size.	Ware Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark rope motif. P, but consider context. Intext. Within the LPM>MOD, though 2 both probably pre-date the context. 1825 AD, though given that neitled to be context-contemporary, or drims and base. The refined white	are resid text. The her of the at least b earthenw	C slaze tran sherds ual, at le remaine se are si roadly s are/s (sa	29 g east 1 of these likely dating der are fresher, 1 of these gnificantly worn they have tame phase/period. me vessel?), 1 at least likely
Quantity 2 WWI Trence Context: Start date: End date: Dating:	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s (slightly worn), with r ch Section C Likely after 1825 AD Unclear, consider co All could date widely after 1803 AD and l possibly dating after reasonable potentia Small to medium sized dating after 1803 AD,	Ware Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark rope motif. b, but consider context. ntext. within the LPM>MOD, though 2 both probably pre-date the context. 1 to be context-contemporary, or d rims and base. The refined white are significantly damaged and resid	are residence. The her of the at least be earthenw lual. The English	C slaze tran sherds ual, at le remaine se are si roadly s are/s (sa nglish po	29 g east 1 of these likely dating der are fresher, 1 of these gnificantly worn they have tame phase/period. ame vessel?), 1 at least likely orcelain and red earthenware
Quantity 2 WWI Trence Context: Start date: End date: Dating:	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s (slightly worn), with r ch Section C Likely after 1825 AD Unclear, consider co All could date widely after 1803 AD and l possibly dating after reasonable potentia Small to medium size dating after 1803 AD, are only light worn/se	Ware Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark rope motif. P, but consider context. Intext. Within the LPM>MOD, though 2 both probably pre-date the context. 1825 AD, though given that neitled to be context-contemporary, or drims and base. The refined white	are residence. The her of the at least be earthenw lual. The English	C slaze tran sherds ual, at le remaine se are si roadly s are/s (sa nglish po	29 g east 1 of these likely dating der are fresher, 1 of these gnificantly worn they have tame phase/period. ame vessel?), 1 at least likely orcelain and red earthenware
Quantity 2 WWI Trence Context: Start date: End date: Dating:	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s (slightly worn), with r ch Section C Likely after 1825 AD Unclear, consider co All could date widely after 1803 AD and l possibly dating after reasonable potentia Small to medium sized dating after 1803 AD,	Ware Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark rope motif. b, but consider context. ntext. within the LPM>MOD, though 2 both probably pre-date the context. 1 to be context-contemporary, or d rims and base. The refined white are significantly damaged and resid	are residence. The her of the at least be earthenw lual. The English	C slaze tran sherds ual, at le remaine se are si roadly s are/s (sa nglish po	29 g east 1 of these likely dating der are fresher, 1 of these gnificantly worn they have tame phase/period. ame vessel?), 1 at least likely orcelain and red earthenware
Quantity 2 WWI Trence Context: Start date: End date: Dating:	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s (slightly worn), with r ch Section C Likely after 1825 AD Unclear, consider co All could date widely after 1803 AD and l possibly dating after reasonable potentia Small to medium sized dating after 1803 AD, are only light worn/so same period.	Ware Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark, ope motif. P, but consider context. ntext. within the LPM>MOD, though 2 both probably pre-date the context of the co	are residence. The her of the at least be earthenw lual. The English	C slaze tran sherds ual, at le remaine se are si roadly s are/s (sa nglish po	29 g east 1 of these likely dating der are fresher, 1 of these gnificantly worn they have same phase/period. ame vessel?), 1 at least likely orcelain and red earthenware
Quantity 2 WWI Trence Context: Start date: End date: Dating: Comments:	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s (slightly worn), with restriction C Likely after 1825 AD Unclear, consider co All could date widely after 1803 AD and possibly dating after reasonable potentia Small to medium size dating after 1803 AD, are only light worn/se same period. DRAW: 3 rims and 1 b	Ware Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark rope motif. b, but consider context. ntext. within the LPM>MOD, though 2 both probably pre-date the context of the cont	are residitext. The her of the at least be earthenword temporary	C slaze tran sherds ual, at le remaine se are si roadly s are/s (sa nglish po	29 g east 1 of these likely dating der are fresher, 1 of these gnificantly worn they have same phase/period. ame vessel?), 1 at least likely orcelain and red earthenware e context, or at least broadly
Quantity 2 WWI Trence Context: Start date: End date: Dating: Comments:	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s (slightly worn), with rection C Likely after 1825 AD Unclear, consider co All could date widely after 1803 AD and possibly dating after reasonable potentia Small to medium size dating after 1803 AD, are only light worn/se same period. DRAW: 3 rims and 1 be Period	Ware Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark rope motif. b, but consider context. ntext. within the LPM>MOD, though 2 both probably pre-date the context 1825 AD, though given that neit! I to be context-contemporary, or drims and base. The refined white are significantly damaged and resid cuffed and could potentially be context (not worth drawing). Ware	are residitext. The her of the at least bearthenwellual. The Entemporary	c glaze transherds ual, at lease are since ar	29 g east 1 of these likely dating der are fresher, 1 of these gnificantly worn they have same phase/period. ame vessel?), 1 at least likely orcelain and red earthenware e context, or at least broadly Date preference
Quantity 2 WWI Trence Context: Start date: End date: Dating: Comments:	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s (slightly worn), with received the Section C Likely after 1825 AD Unclear, consider co All could date widely after 1803 AD and possibly dating after reasonable potential Small to medium sized dating after 1803 AD, are only light worn/se same period. DRAW: 3 rims and 1 be Period LPM>MOD	Ware Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark rope motif. by, but consider context. Intext. Intex	are residitext. The her of the at least be earthenword temporary	C slaze tran sherds ual, at le remaine se are si roadly s are/s (sa nglish po	29 g east 1 of these likely dating der are fresher, 1 of these gnificantly worn they have same phase/period. ame vessel?), 1 at least likely orcelain and red earthenware e context, or at least broadly
Quantity 2 WWI Trence Context: Start date: End date: Dating: Comments:	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s (slightly worn), with received the Section C Likely after 1825 AD Unclear, consider co All could date widely after 1803 AD and in possibly dating after reasonable potentia Small to medium sized dating after 1803 AD, are only light worn/se same period. DRAW: 3 rims and 1 brand Period LPM>MOD Small rim, simple uprior (slight worn) and 1 brand (simple potential).	Ware Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark rope motif. b, but consider context. ntext. within the LPM>MOD, though 2 both probably pre-date the context 1825 AD, though given that neit! I to be context-contemporary, or drims and base. The refined white are significantly damaged and resid cuffed and could potentially be context (not worth drawing). Ware	are residitext. The her of the at least bearthenwellual. The Entemporary	c glaze transherds ual, at lease are since ar	29 g east 1 of these likely dating der are fresher, 1 of these gnificantly worn they have tame phase/period. ame vessel?), 1 at least likely orcelain and red earthenware e context, or at least broadly Date preference
Quantity 2 WWI Trence Context: Start date: End date: Dating: Comments: Quantity 1	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s (slightly worn), with received the Section C Likely after 1825 AD Unclear, consider co All could date widely after 1803 AD and it possibly dating after reasonable potentia Small to medium sized dating after 1803 AD, are only light worn/se same period. DRAW: 3 rims and 1 be Period LPM>MOD Small rim, simple uprid DRAW.	Ware Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark rope motif. P, but consider context. Itext. Within the LPM>MOD, though 2 both probably pre-date the context. Ito be context-contemporary, or It rims and base. The refined white are significantly damaged and resid cuffed and could potentially be context. Ware English porcelain Ight, very thin-walled, ?cup, plain.	are residitext. The her of the at least bearthenword. The Entemporary	cylaze transherds ual, at learemaine se are si roadly se are/s (sa nglish per with the	29 g cast 1 of these likely dating der are fresher, 1 of these gnificantly worn they have came phase/period. ame vessel?), 1 at least likely orcelain and red earthenware e context, or at least broadly Date preference 1770+ AD
Quantity 2 WWI Trence Context: Start date: End date: Dating: Comments:	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s (slightly worn), with restriction C Likely after 1825 AD Unclear, consider co All could date widely after 1803 AD and possibly dating after reasonable potentia Small to medium sized dating after 1803 AD, are only light worn/se same period. DRAW: 3 rims and 1 be Period LPM>MOD Small rim, simple uprid DRAW. LPM>MOD	Ware Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark rope motif. P, but consider context. Note to be context. The table to be context-contemporary, or drims and base. The refined white are significantly damaged and residuffed and could potentially be contexted and could potential	are residitext. The her of the at least b earthenw lual. The Entemporary Vessels 1 *1	C glaze transher control contr	29 g cast 1 of these likely dating der are fresher, 1 of these gnificantly worn they have came phase/period. ame vessel?), 1 at least likely orcelain and red earthenware e context, or at least broadly Date preference 1770+ AD
Quantity 2 WWI Trence Context: Start date: End date: Dating: Comments: Quantity 1	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s (slightly worn), with restriction C Likely after 1825 AD Unclear, consider co All could date widely after 1803 AD and possibly dating after reasonable potentia Small to medium sized dating after 1803 AD, are only light worn/se same period. DRAW: 3 rims and 1 be Period LPM>MOD Small rim, simple uprid DRAW. LPM>MOD Small rim, thick-walled.	Ware Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark rope motif. P, but consider context. Itext. Within the LPM>MOD, though 2 both probably pre-date the context. Ito be context-contemporary, or It rims and base. The refined white are significantly damaged and resid cuffed and could potentially be context. Ware English porcelain Ight, very thin-walled, ?cup, plain.	are residitext. The her of the at least b earthenw lual. The Entemporary Vessels 1 *1	C glaze transher control contr	29 g cast 1 of these likely dating der are fresher, 1 of these gnificantly worn they have same phase/period. ame vessel?), 1 at least likely orcelain and red earthenware e context, or at least broadly Date preference 1770+ AD
Quantity 2 WWI Trence Context: Start date: End date: Dating: Comments: Quantity 1	Period LPM>MOD Conjoin to a medium s (slightly worn), with restriction C Likely after 1825 AD Unclear, consider co All could date widely after 1803 AD and possibly dating after reasonable potentia Small to medium sized dating after 1803 AD, are only light worn/se same period. DRAW: 3 rims and 1 be Period LPM>MOD Small rim, simple uprid DRAW. LPM>MOD	Ware Refined white earthenware ized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark rope motif. P, but consider context. Note to be context. The table to be context-contemporary, or drims and base. The refined white are significantly damaged and residuffed and could potentially be contexted and could potential	are residitext. The her of the at least b earthenw lual. The Entemporary Vessels 1 *1	C glaze transher control contr	29 g cast 1 of these likely dating der are fresher, 1 of these gnificantly worn they have same phase/period. ame vessel?), 1 at least likely orcelain and red earthenware e context, or at least broadly Date preference 1770+ AD

1	LPM>MOD	Refined white earthenware	1	НС	1803+ AD
1		led, heavily chipped, residual. Bro	_		
	interior.	icu, iicaviiy ciiippeu, residuai. Bio	wii stippic	. ciigiav	ed transfer printed deco on
	DRAW.		- 4 1		24005 45
1	LPM>MOD	Red earthenware	1	L	?1825+ AD
		ed simple slightly everted bead abov			
	DRAW.	n exterior, surfaces plain, fine sandy	orange fal	oric, soft	t. ?Flowerpot type.
(0) [0]					2
(9) [8]			1	sherd	3 g
Context:	D. (7F /4 000 A D			
Start date:	Potentially after 177	/5/1800 AD.			
End date:	Unclear, residual.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	11	• 1	
Dating:		e iron flecking in the glaze of th	is aibeit s	ingie si	naii snera coula suggest a
<i>C</i> ,	potential focus arou		· a	1 1 1	
Comments:	,	adly PM>MOD 1625-1925 AD, with			
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference
1	LPM	Kentish red earthenware	1	H	1750-1800 AD
	Small body, iron fleck	ed glaze both surfaces, the iron spo	ts on 1 dis	tinct and	l rounded, soft.
(17) Dan 4				-11-	1044 -
(17) Box 4			55 5	sherds	1044 g
Context:	Liberto often 1175 AF				
Start date:					
End date:	Likely after 1175 AD				
Dating:	Nothing certainly or	needs date after 1225 AD.	that is al	aa in th	a majarity avagast a data
	Nothing certainly or The most diagnostic between 1175-1225	needs date after 1225 AD. c of the rims, which are the type 5 AD. Though some variation i	n wear is	prese	nt, the size, quantity and
	Nothing certainly or The most diagnostic between 1175-1225 consistency suggest	needs date after 1225 AD. c of the rims, which are the type 5 AD. Though some variation i the material is likely to be broad	n wear is ly associa	prese ted and	nt, the size, quantity and context-contemporary.
Comments:	Nothing certainly or The most diagnostic between 1175-1225 consistency suggest Small to large sized	needs date after 1225 AD. c of the rims, which are the type 5 AD. Though some variation i the material is likely to be broad sherds, predominantly with dull	n wear is ly associa orange ex	prese ted and teriors	nt, the size, quantity and context-contemporary. and buff interiors. All shell
Comments:	Nothing certainly or The most diagnostic between 1175-1225 consistency suggest Small to large sized	needs date after 1225 AD. c of the rims, which are the type 5 AD. Though some variation i the material is likely to be broad	n wear is ly associa orange ex	prese ted and teriors	nt, the size, quantity and context-contemporary. and buff interiors. All shell
Comments:	Nothing certainly or The most diagnostic between 1175-1225 consistency suggest Small to large sized tempered, with only	needs date after 1225 AD. c of the rims, which are the type 5 AD. Though some variation i the material is likely to be broad sherds, predominantly with dull	n wear is ly associa orange ex ajor) sand	s prese ted and teriors d conte	nt, the size, quantity and context-contemporary. and buff interiors. All shell nt. 10 rims of similar T-
Comments:	Nothing certainly or The most diagnostic between 1175-1225 consistency suggest Small to large sized tempered, with only shaped/hammerhead likely 1175-1225 AD.	needs date after 1225 AD. c of the rims, which are the type AD. Though some variation i the material is likely to be broad sherds, predominantly with dull y 1 sherd having a notable (m form with convex tops, from 3/4 j 1 other thick-walled T-shaped/ha	n wear is ly associa orange ex ajor) sand ars with the mmerhead	ted and teriors d content in-walled rim po	nt, the size, quantity and context-contemporary. and buff interiors. All shell nt. 10 rims of similar Ted bodies, the rim form most essibly from a collared jug. 2
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Quantity	Nothing certainly or The most diagnostic between 1175-1225 consistency suggest Small to large sized tempered, with only shaped/hammerhead likely 1175-1225 AD. thick-walled rims, 1 v the remainder are bosuggesting a different showing fractured sur DRAW: 6 rims (4 simpotentially associated Period EM>M 2 medium sized ¹rims on the short rounded it begins to bend more the interior and just to occasional minor quant the Late Saxon into the Pound Lane Canterbur parallels in Andenne as	c of the rims, which are the type of AD. Though some variation is the material is likely to be broad sherds, predominantly with dull of 1 sherd having a notable (moreover, from 3/4 just 1 other thick-walled T-shaped/havith a large hole, possibly from a body sherds, several large. 2 sherds at clay source. Overall, none of the fraces, abraded edges or chips. Initiar), only 1 type with a rim to she with the rim to shoulder profile, ot with the rim to shoulder profile, ot with the rim to shoulder profile, ot ware East Kent shell tempered so, upright slightly convex top which triangular sectioned exterior, shore significantly inwards, 1 rim has a (7 mm) below the rim top (possibirtz, patchy dull darkish orange on eithe Early Medieval. A somewhat sirry, dating 1145-1175 AD, comprises	n wear is ly associa orange exajor) sand ars with the mmerheadell-shaped re in sligh material a oulder proher probal vessels 1 overhang large (min ly around exterior, resimilar but is a 'bell-shaped 1.305; Cott	teriors d contentin-walled rim por bulb tly more appears file (est bly not v Wear M s a little led sligh n. 7 mm 22 cm i st variate slightly apped or i er 1997,	nt, the size, quantity and context-contemporary. and buff interiors. All shell nt. 10 rims of similar Ted bodies, the rim form most assibly from a collared jug. 2 ous collared rim. Majority of a sandy fabrics than the rest, particularly fresh, generally imateable); 2 small bases (1 worth drawing). Date preference 1150-1225 AD on the interior and more so atly to the interior, broken as diameter) hole pierced from a diameter). Coarse looking, by buff. Bowls continue from smaller diameter form from bulbous collared rim' that has 1,32,38). Whether the current
Quantity	Nothing certainly or The most diagnostic between 1175-1225 consistency suggest Small to large sized tempered, with only shaped/hammerhead likely 1175-1225 AD. thick-walled rims, 1 v the remainder are bosuggesting a different showing fractured sur DRAW: 6 rims (4 simpotentially associated Period EM>M 2 medium sized ¹rims on the short rounded it begins to bend more the interior and just occasional minor quanthe Late Saxon into the Pound Lane Canterburgarallels in Andenne a example could be a late	c of the rims, which are the type of AD. Though some variation is the material is likely to be broad sherds, predominantly with dull of 1 sherd having a notable (moreover, from 3/4 just 1 other thick-walled T-shaped/havith a large hole, possibly from a body sherds, several large. 2 sherds at clay source. Overall, none of the refaces, abraded edges or chips. In the rim to shoulder profile, other thick-walled T-shaped/havith a large hole, possibly from a body sherds, several large. 2 sherds at clay source. Overall, none of the refaces, abraded edges or chips. In the rim to shoulder profile, other than the rim to possible triangular sectioned exterior, shore e significantly inwards, 1 rim has a (7 mm) below the rim top (possible rtz, patchy dull darkish orange on each to the Early Medieval. A somewhat significantly inwards (Fig. 28, not reger version of the same is unclear and stamford-type wares (Fig. 28, not reger version of the same is unclear and stamford-type wares (Fig. 28, not reger version of the same is unclear and stamford-type wares (Fig. 28, not reger version of the same is unclear and stamford-type wares (Fig. 28, not reger version of the same is unclear and stamford-type wares (Fig. 28, not reger version of the same is unclear and stamford-type wares (Fig. 28).	n wear is ly associa orange exajor) sand ars with the mmerheadell-shaped re in sligh material a oulder proher probal vessels 1 overhang large (min ly around exterior, resimilar but is a 'bell-shaped 1.305; Cott	teriors d contentin-walled rim por bulb tly more appears file (est bly not v Wear M s a little led sligh n. 7 mm 22 cm i st variate slightly apped or i er 1997,	nt, the size, quantity and context-contemporary. and buff interiors. All shell nt. 10 rims of similar Ted bodies, the rim form most assibly from a collared jug. 2 ous collared rim. Majority of a sandy fabrics than the rest, particularly fresh, generally imateable); 2 small bases (1 worth drawing). Date preference 1150-1225 AD on the interior and more so atly to the interior, broken as diameter) hole pierced from a diameter). Coarse looking, by buff. Bowls continue from smaller diameter form from bulbous collared rim' that has 1,32,38). Whether the current
Quantity 2	Nothing certainly or The most diagnostic between 1175-1225 consistency suggest Small to large sized tempered, with only shaped/hammerhead likely 1175-1225 AD. thick-walled rims, 1 v the remainder are bosing a different showing fractured sur DRAW: 6 rims (4 simpotentially associated Period EM>M 2 medium sized ¹rims on the short rounded it begins to bend more the interior and just occasional minor qual the Late Saxon into the pound Lane Canterbur parallels in Andenne a example could be a late DRAW. EM>M	c of the rims, which are the type of AD. Though some variation is the material is likely to be broad sherds, predominantly with dull of 1 sherd having a notable (m. form with convex tops, from 3/4 j. 1 other thick-walled T-shaped/havith a large hole, possibly from a body sherds, several large. 2 sherds at clay source. Overall, none of the rfaces, abraded edges or chips. Thilliar), only 1 type with a rim to she with the rim to shoulder profile, other with the rim to should remain the ri	n wear is ly associa orange exajor) sand ars with the mmerhead rein sligh material a oulder proher probal vessels 1 overhang tange (min ly around exterior, remilar but a bell-shape a bell-shape a feet present *	s prese ted and teriors d conte tin-walle d rim po or bulb tly more appears file (est bly not v Wear M s a little led sligh n. 7 mm 22 cm i st variab skilghtly aped or k er 1997 (review L>M	nt, the size, quantity and context-contemporary. and buff interiors. All shell nt. 10 rims of similar T-ed bodies, the rim form most ossibly from a collared jug. 2 ous collared rim. Majority of e sandy fabrics than the rest, particularly fresh, generally imateable); 2 small bases (1 worth drawing). Date preference 1150-1225 AD on the interior and more so only to the interior, broken as diameter) hole pierced from a diameter). Coarse looking, by buff. Bowls continue from smaller diameter form from pulbous collared rim' that has a 32, 38). Whether the current bulbous collared rim' that has a 32, 38). Whether the current bulbous collared rim' that has a 32, 38).
Quantity 2	Nothing certainly or The most diagnostic between 1175-1225 consistency suggest Small to large sized tempered, with only shaped/hammerhead likely 1175-1225 AD. thick-walled rims, 1 v the remainder are bosuggesting a different showing fractured sur DRAW: 6 rims (4 sim potentially associated Period EM>M 2 medium sized ¹rims on the short rounded it begins to bend more the interior and just occasional minor quar the Late Saxon into t Pound Lane Canterbur parallels in Andenne a example could be a late DRAW. EM>M Small to large sized sh	c of the rims, which are the type of AD. Though some variation is the material is likely to be broad sherds, predominantly with dull of 1 sherd having a notable (material from with convex tops, from 3/4 just 1 other thick-walled T-shaped/havith a large hole, possibly from a body sherds, several large. 2 sherds at clay source. Overall, none of the refaces, abraded edges or chips. This is the shell tempered by the significantly inwards, 1 rim has a continuous to the continuous term of the result of the significantly inwards, 1 rim has a continuous term of the continuous term of the significantly inwards, 1 rim has a continuous term of the same on the Early Medieval. A somewhat single term of the same is unclear and th	n wear is ly associa orange exajor) sand ars with the mmerhead rein sligh material a oulder proher probal vessels 1 overhang targe (min ly around exterior, resimilar but is a 'bell-shab. 305; Cottat present * ly body, more and associate the sand associated as	s prese ted and teriors d conte tin-walle d rim po or bulb tly more appears file (est bly not v Wear M s a little led sligh n. 7 mm 22 cm i st variab slightly aped or t er 1997 (review L>M ostly dul	nt, the size, quantity and context-contemporary. and buff interiors. All shell nt. 10 rims of similar Ted bodies, the rim form most ossibly from a collared jug. 2 ous collared rim. Majority of e sandy fabrics than the rest, particularly fresh, generally imateable); 2 small bases (1 worth drawing). Date preference 1150-1225 AD on the interior and more so only to the interior, broken as diameter) hole pierced from n diameter). Coarse looking, bly buff. Bowls continue from smaller diameter form from pulbous collared rim' that has a 32, 38). Whether the current blorangey and brown colours,
Quantity 2	Nothing certainly or The most diagnostic between 1175-1225 consistency suggest Small to large sized tempered, with only shaped/hammerhead likely 1175-1225 AD. thick-walled rims, 1 v the remainder are bosuggesting a different showing fractured sur DRAW: 6 rims (4 sim potentially associated Period EM>M 2 medium sized ¹rims on the short rounded it begins to bend more the interior and just occasional minor quant the Late Saxon into t Pound Lane Canterbur parallels in Andenne a example could be a lan DRAW. EM>M Small to large sized sh several thick-walled si	cof the rims, which are the type of AD. Though some variation is the material is likely to be broad sherds, predominantly with dull of 1 sherd having a notable (material form with convex tops, from 3/4 ju 1 other thick-walled T-shaped/hawith a large hole, possibly from a body sherds, several large. 2 sherds at clay source. Overall, none of the refaces, abraded edges or chips. This is a shear of the rim to shoulder profile, or the refaces, abraded edges or chips. This is a shear of the rim to shoulder profile, or the refaces and the rim to shoulder profile, or the refaces are the rim to shoulder profile, or the refaces are the rim to shoulder profile, or the rim to shoulder profile, or the rim to shoulder profile, or the rim top (possible refaces) and should arkish orange on each to the rim top (possible refaces) and Stamford-type wares (Fig. 28, not refer version of the same is unclear and stamford-type wares (Fig. 28, not refer version of the same is unclear and sherds broken at a base or neck join sherds broken at a base or nec	n wear is ly associa orange exajor) sandars with the mmerhead ell-shaped re in sligh material a vessels 1 overhang large (min ly around exterior, remilar but esta bell-shaped at present when the probable of	teriors d contention-walled rim por bulb tly more appears file (est bly not variabled slighth and the structure of the struct	nt, the size, quantity and context-contemporary. and buff interiors. All shell nt. 10 rims of similar Ted bodies, the rim form most assibly from a collared jug. 2 ous collared rim. Majority of sandy fabrics than the rest, particularly fresh, generally imateable); 2 small bases (1 worth drawing). Date preference 1150-1225 AD on the interior and more so atly to the interior, broken as diameter) hole pierced from n diameter). Coarse looking, by buff. Bowls continue from smaller diameter form from bulbous collared rim' that has a 32, 38). Whether the current location is a surface of the content of the current of the current of the current of the current of the currence of the currence of the current of the
Quantity 2	Nothing certainly or The most diagnostic between 1175-1225 consistency suggest Small to large sized tempered, with only shaped/hammerhead likely 1175-1225 AD. thick-walled rims, 1 v the remainder are bosuggesting a different showing fractured sur DRAW: 6 rims (4 sim potentially associated Period EM>M 2 medium sized ¹rims on the short rounded it begins to bend more the interior and just occasional minor quant the Late Saxon into t Pound Lane Canterbur parallels in Andenne a example could be a lan DRAW. EM>M Small to large sized sh several thick-walled si	c of the rims, which are the type of AD. Though some variation is the material is likely to be broad sherds, predominantly with dull of 1 sherd having a notable (material from with convex tops, from 3/4 just 1 other thick-walled T-shaped/havith a large hole, possibly from a body sherds, several large. 2 sherds at clay source. Overall, none of the refaces, abraded edges or chips. This is the shell tempered by the significantly inwards, 1 rim has a continuous to the continuous term of the result of the significantly inwards, 1 rim has a continuous term of the continuous term of the significantly inwards, 1 rim has a continuous term of the same on the Early Medieval. A somewhat single term of the same is unclear and th	n wear is ly associa orange exajor) sandars with the mmerhead ell-shaped re in sligh material a vessels 1 overhang large (min ly around exterior, remilar but esta bell-shaped at present when the probable of	teriors d contention-walled rim por bulb tly more appears file (est bly not variabled slighth and the structure of the struct	nt, the size, quantity and context-contemporary. and buff interiors. All shell nt. 10 rims of similar Ted bodies, the rim form most assibly from a collared jug. 2 ous collared rim. Majority of sandy fabrics than the rest, particularly fresh, generally imateable); 2 small bases (1 worth drawing). Date preference 1150-1225 AD on the interior and more so atly to the interior, broken as diameter) hole pierced from n diameter). Coarse looking, by buff. Bowls continue from smaller diameter form from bulbous collared rim' that has a 32, 38). Whether the current location is a surface of the content of the current of the current of the current of the current of the currence of the currence of the current of the
Quantity 2	Nothing certainly or The most diagnostic between 1175-1225 consistency suggest Small to large sized tempered, with only shaped/hammerhead likely 1175-1225 AD. thick-walled rims, 1 v the remainder are bos suggesting a different showing fractured sur DRAW: 6 rims (4 sim potentially associated Period EM>M 2 medium sized ¹rims on the short rounded it begins to bend more the interior and just occasional minor quant the Late Saxon into to Pound Lane Canterbur parallels in Andenne a example could be a late DRAW. EM>M Small to large sized sh several thick-walled so least could relate to vere	cof the rims, which are the type of AD. Though some variation is the material is likely to be broad sherds, predominantly with dull of 1 sherd having a notable (material is likely to be broad sherds, predominantly with dull of 1 sherd having a notable (material is likely to be broad sherds, predominantly with dull of 1 sherd having a notable (material is likely to be broad sherds, predominantly with dull of 1 sherd having a notable (material is likely to material is likely to be broad should be broad at likely to material is likely to be broad should be broad at likely to be broad should be broa	n wear is ly associa orange exajor) sandars with the mmerhead ell-shaped re in sligh material a vessels 1 overhang large (min ly around exterior, remilar but esta bell-shaped at present when the probable of	teriors d contention-walled rim por bulb tly more appears file (est bly not variabled slighth and the structure of the struct	nt, the size, quantity and context-contemporary. and buff interiors. All shell nt. 10 rims of similar Ted bodies, the rim form most assibly from a collared jug. 2 ous collared rim. Majority of sandy fabrics than the rest, particularly fresh, generally imateable); 2 small bases (1 worth drawing). Date preference 1150-1225 AD on the interior and more so atly to the interior, broken as diameter) hole pierced from n diameter). Coarse looking, by buff. Bowls continue from smaller diameter form from bulbous collared rim' that has a 32, 38). Whether the current location is a surface of the content of the current of the current of the current of the current of the currence of the currence of the current of the
Quantity 2	Nothing certainly or The most diagnostic between 1175-1225 consistency suggest Small to large sized tempered, with only shaped/hammerhead likely 1175-1225 AD. thick-walled rims, 1 v the remainder are bosuggesting a different showing fractured sur DRAW: 6 rims (4 simpotentially associated Period EM>M 2 medium sized ¹rims on the short rounded it begins to bend more the interior and just occasional minor quant the Late Saxon into the Pound Lane Canterbur parallels in Andenne a example could be a late DRAW. EM>M Small to large sized sh several thick-walled sheast could relate to ver DRAW. EM>M	cof the rims, which are the type of AD. Though some variation is the material is likely to be broad sherds, predominantly with dull of 1 sherd having a notable (material form with convex tops, from 3/4 ju 1 other thick-walled T-shaped/hawith a large hole, possibly from a body sherds, several large. 2 sherds at clay source. Overall, none of the refaces, abraded edges or chips. This is a shear of the rim to shoulder profile, or the refaces, abraded edges or chips. This is a shear of the rim to shoulder profile, or the refaces and the rim to shoulder profile, or the refaces are the rim to shoulder profile, or the refaces are the rim to shoulder profile, or the rim to shoulder profile, or the rim to shoulder profile, or the rim top (possible refaces) and should arkish orange on each to the rim top (possible refaces) and Stamford-type wares (Fig. 28, not refer version of the same is unclear and stamford-type wares (Fig. 28, not refer version of the same is unclear and sherds broken at a base or neck join sherds broken at a base or nec	n wear is ly associa orange ex ajor) sand ars with the mmerhead ell-shaped re in sligh material a oulder pro her probal Vessels 1 overhang t neck ang large (min ly around xterior, res milar but s a 'bell-sha a 'bell-sha a 'bell-sha a 'bell-sha a 'bell-sha a 's small s an sherds in	s presected and teriors do content in-walled irim poor bulb the triangle or bulb the triangle or bulb the triangle or bulb the triangle of the triangle or bulb the triangle or bulb the triangle or bulb triangle	nt, the size, quantity and context-contemporary. and buff interiors. All shell nt. 10 rims of similar Ted bodies, the rim form most assibly from a collared jug. 2 ous collared rim. Majority of a sandy fabrics than the rest, particularly fresh, generally imateable); 2 small bases (1 worth drawing). Date preference 1150-1225 AD on the interior and more so atly to the interior, broken as diameter) hole pierced from a diameter). Coarse looking, by buff. Bowls continue from smaller diameter form from pulbous collared rim' that has a 32, 38). Whether the current below the collared rim' that has a 32, 38). Whether the current black surfaces. *Some at oup. *1150-1225/1250 AD

2	EM>M	Fact Vant shall tampared sandy	2	L>M	*1150-1225/1250 AD
		East Kent shell tempered sandy y sherds, with a greater (moderate			
		d brown and orange. *Likely related			
19	EM>M	East Kent shell tempered	3/4	L>M	1175-1225 AD
1)		(broader) ² rims of similar form, all			
		Γ-shaped/hammerhead with greate			
		rooping profile, others more level),			
		orangey surfaces, 2 browner, 2 with			
		thin-walled sherds may relate, inclu			
		g body sherds from the lower neck			
	single vessel.	5 50 47 51101 40 11 5111 4110 10 11 61 11 11 11		000 0110 0	
	DRAW.				
1		East Kent shell tempered	1	M	1175-1225 AD
		walled piece, probably a right-ang	eled everte		
		exterior, both edges neatly form			
		small interior diameter (around 8			
	collared jug?		,	•	<i>y</i> (13
	DRAW.				
(17)			85	sherds	829 g
Context:					
Start date:	Likely after 1175 AD).			
End date:	Nothing certainly af	ter 1225 AD.			
Dating:	The firings, absence	of any purely sand tempered w	ares and	the fori	ms of the most specifically
	diagnostic rims, mos	st of which are akin to examples ir	n context (17) Box	4, suggest a focus between
	1175-1225 AD. Tho	ugh little of the material appears	s very fres	sh and a	a few pieces are somewhat
	abraded/worn, the	collection is likely broadly rela	ited and	the moi	re worn elements needn't
	significantly pre-dat				
Comments:		e fabrics containing some (minor)			
		ics that are slightly sandier than the			
		sent bar 1 are akin to and likely der			
		gle small example somewhat damag			
		lements comprise 1 small body sher			
		sherd with a single small weak thin			
	sherds are in dull pale	e or mid orange or pale buff colours	, some dar	ker choc	colately colours.
	DRAW: 5 rim of same	forms and likely same vessels as in	n (17) Box	4; 5/6 b	ases overall (minimal extent
	and probably not wor				· ·
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference
1	EM>M	East Kent shell tempered	*	M	1150-1225 AD
		kely *same form and vessel as 1 in (17) Box 4.		
	DRAW.				
3	EM>M	East Kent shell tempered	*	L>M	1150-1225 AD
	Small reduced bases.	*2 vessels, which could relate to oth	er sherds	in this co	ontext and (17) Box 4.
	DRAW.				7 7
6	EM>M	East Kent shell tempered sandy	*	L>M	1150-1225/1250 AD
	3 small reduced bases	, 2 conjoin to a medium sized base v	with brown	n interio	r, grey-buff base exterior and
		n minimal remnant of body exterior			
1	Joine paterry or ange o				
		d content, ill-sorted and most obvio	us on exte	i ioi, iiiu	ch less so on micerion. S sman
	a moderate (fine) san	d content, ill-sorted and most obvio medium-walled. *?2/3 vessels, whi			
	a moderate (fine) san				
	a moderate (fine) san reduced body sherds,				
1	a moderate (fine) san reduced body sherds, (17) Box 4.				
1	a moderate (fine) san reduced body sherds, (17) Box 4. DRAW. EM>M	medium-walled. *?2/3 vessels, whi	ch could ro	elate to s	sherds in similar fabrics from 1150/1175-1225 AD
1	a moderate (fine) san reduced body sherds, (17) Box 4. DRAW. EM>M Small rim, surface los	medium-walled. *?2/3 vessels, whi East Kent shell tempered	ch could ro	M ngey, bo	sherds in similar fabrics from 1150/1175-1225 AD dy is thickish walled, with a
1	a moderate (fine) san reduced body sherds, (17) Box 4. DRAW. EM>M Small rim, surface los	medium-walled. *?2/3 vessels, whi East Kent shell tempered s on interior and rim top, exterior	ch could ro	M ngey, bo	sherds in similar fabrics from 1150/1175-1225 AD dy is thickish walled, with a
1	a moderate (fine) san reduced body sherds, (17) Box 4. DRAW. EM>M Small rim, surface los thickened flattish top,	medium-walled. *?2/3 vessels, whi East Kent shell tempered s on interior and rim top, exterior	ch could ro	M ngey, bo	sherds in similar fabrics from 1150/1175-1225 AD dy is thickish walled, with a

			10.0		
48	EM>M	East Kent shell tempered	*?+2	F>M	1150/1175-1225/1250 AD
		ed body sherds, majority only lig			
	, 0	mb-pressed strip. 1 thick convex she		•	
		ark and mid chocolatey brown (som			
	orangey colours, only	1 blackish. *Some, but not all, likely	related to	some of	the rims and other sherds in
	this group and in (17)	Box 4.			
	DRAW 1 ?deco (not w	orth drawing).			
26	EM>M	East Kent shell tempered	*	L>M	1175-1225 AD
	4 small to medium len	igth rims (broken in neck area) from	m 3/4 vess	sels, of *:	same form and vessels as ² in
		nostly thin-walled body sherds with			
		houlder area) potentially from 1 o			
		sagging base) showing an overall b			
	DRAW.		0 -		
(18) Box 4			1	sherd	32 g
Context:			_	JIICI U	<u> </u>
Start date:	Likely after 1175 AD	and possibly after 1200 AD.			
End date:		rd only, though large and not sign	nificantly	worn I	ust possibly by 1250 AD or
Ena aate.	shortly after.	du omy, though large and not sig.	iiiiicaiitiy	worm. j	ust possibly by 1230 AD of
Dating		I the fabric and firing, which is r	nost lilvol	r, to oaa	un between 1150 1250 AD
Dating:					
		more notably sandy than is typi			
		s more within the later half of t			
		rong and as such it might more			
		00-1225/1250 AD is slightly pre			
Comments:		strongly sandy shell tempered fal-	oric, more	profuse	y sandy than the other shell
	tempered sandys in th	ie site assemblage.			
	DRAW: 1 base (not wo	orth drawing).			
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference
1	EM>M	East Kent shell tempered sandy	1	L	1150/1200-1225/1250 AD
		nerd, minimal extent of body wall	angle rem	aining, s	, ,
	0 00 0	ey-black exterior, orange interior.	ungie rem		or ongry (inner sanay, pateny
	DRAW.	bluen enterior, orange interior.			
	Didiv.				
(21) Box 4			2	sherds	14 g
Context:				siici us	148
	Likely after 1175 AD				
Start date:				.1. *.	1
End date:		dence, but the 2 sherds presen	it are not	obviou	siy residual, with nothing
D	certainly after 1225		/40E0 AD		<u> </u>
Dating:		it probably between 1150-1225		, the pr	esence of a thumb-pressed
		a date after 1175 AD is more lik			
Comments:		sandy, which is an uncommon fa			
	• •	erbury products (ie. on locally prod		•	
	common after 1175 A	D (Macpherson-Grant <i>pers. comm.</i>)	and a sim	ilar date	likely applies.
	DRAW-1 thumh-press	sed strip (not worth drawing).			
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference
2 Quantity	EM>M	East Kent shell tempered sandy	1		1150/1175-1225/1250 AD
				L L	
	_	oderate to fairly strongly sandy, du	un paie ora	ange sur	iaces, i with thumb-pressed
	strip.				
	DRAW.			ı	T

(33) [32]			1	sherd	5 g
Context:					
Start date:	Likely after 1150/11	.75 AD			
End date:		sherd only and potentially resid	dual to so	me degr	ee at least.
Dating:		eyond the fabric and firing, which			
Comments:	•	d with oxidised surfaces.			3 3
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference
1	EM>M	East Kent shell tempered sandy	1	L>M	1150-1225/1250 AD
		ly sandy, dull orangey surfaces, me	dium-wall		
	Siliali Souji ilioaeraee	y sarray, aan orangey sarraces, me			
(35)			5	sherds	28 g
Context:				<u>Jiici us</u>	=08
Start date:	Likely after 1175/12	200 AD.			
End date:	Nothing certainly aft				
Dating:		ntes between 1175-1225 AD, bu	ut could	he resid	dual to some degree. The
	remainder appear for related to and same sandy wares sugges	resher and, though generally sma period/phase as the context. The sts a date after 1225 AD is les	all in size consisten	and qua	antity, have potential to be brics and lack of any purely
	otherwise.	4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 D 2	1 .	1 11 1
Comments:		g 1 damaged rim likely 1175-1225 at the site assemblage, eg context (1			
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference
<i>Quantity</i> 2	EM>M	East Kent shell tempered sandy	2	L>M	1175-1225 AD
		led everted with tapering short over			l .
		angled/concave neck but broken sl			
		patchy grey-black and orange exte			
3	EM>M	East Kent shell tempered	?1	L	1175-1225/1250 AD
	Small body, thin-walle	ed, black exterior and variously ora	nge interio	ors.	,
(36)			1	sherd	104 g
Context:					
Start date:	After 250 AD.				
End date:	Unclear, residual.				
Dating:	·	ly chipped and abraded sherd, v	who's forr	n is ver	v common and could occur
z uww.g.	throughout the LR.	and the second of the second o			, •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
Comments:	Large sherd from a fl	anged bowl (rim absent), with red			
		nd amongst the Oxfordshire oxidise			
		Young (2000), though it is perhaps			
		es Dr. 38 and was produced through			
). The flanges on this and other flan			
		ivex and down-curved or hooked, the			
	stubby projections.		Ü	J	
0 111	DRAW: 1 flanged body		77 1	747	D
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference
1	LR	Oxfordshire colour coat ware	1	СН	240-410 AD
	wall (the flange is thi broken, with no (pres	rd from bowl, showing a wide horize nner, 'pinched', where it meets the umed) rim top surviving. Very wor nge top and cream ('white') on flang	e wall), w n slip on a	hich ext	ends above the flange but is ces, dark reddish on interior,
	DIMIVV.				
			1		

(41)			1	sherd	49 g	
Context:						
Start date:	After 1175 AD.					
End date:	Unclear, very limited	l evidence, but the single sherd is	s large an	d needn	't be significantly residual.	
Dating:	The form suggests 1175-1225 AD and is broadly akin to (but slightly more squared than) some others of this range within the site assemblage.					
Comments:		ed depth, chipped and slightly but r	not signific	antly wo	orn.	
	DRAW: 1 rim (top and	neck only).				
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference	
1	EM>M	East Kent shell tempered	1	C L	1175-1225 AD	
	(broken around start	ed elongated everted with squared of shoulder), slightly convex top, sl rey-buff, with some orange patches	light defin	ition (be		
(43) [42]			4	sherds	30 g	
Context:						
Start date:	Potentially after 117					
End date: Dating:	Possibly by 1225/12	50 AD. beyond the fabrics and product				
	range of 1175-1225 in the current site as that it is likely assoc	n the Excavation phase, could be AD is one which seems to be the foremblage, so such a date for the lated with the shell tempered wa	ocus for the sandy wa	he domi are is re s contex	nant shell tempered wares asonable, considering also t.	
Comments:	the sherds from this tempered sandys are the site assemblage. N	Il tempered could potentially date vecontext, or similar fabrics from ot only moderately sandy at best, aking lotable is 1 purely sandy ware, pos	ther context to most of ssibly a ca	xts in th of the oth nterbury	e site assemblage. The shell her shell tempered sandys in y product, reduced, but with	
	DRAW: 2 small bases	the traits suggesting a potential focu	us betwee:	n 11/5-1	.200/1225 AD is more likely.	
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference	
1	EM>M	East Kent shell tempered	1	I.	*1150-1225/1250 AD	
1	Small body, medium-v	valled, blackish surfaces. *Likely ass al site assemblage trends.				
2	FM>M	Fast Kent shell tempered sandy	2	L>M	1150-1225/1250 AD	
	EM>M East Kent shell tempered sandy 2 L>M 1150-1225/1250 AD Small bases, 1 with a thin body wall showing brown surfaces, other more medium-walled throughout, with blackish exterior and dull orangey interior (more worn). Only moderately (fine) sandy at best.					
	Small bases, 1 with a	thin body wall showing brown sur	faces, oth	er more	medium-walled throughout,	
1	Small bases, 1 with a with blackish exterior	thin body wall showing brown sur	faces, oth	er more	medium-walled throughout,	
1	Small bases, 1 with a with blackish exterior DRAW. EM>M	thin body wall showing brown sur and dull orangey interior (more w	rfaces, oth orn). Only	er more modera	medium-walled throughout, tely (fine) sandy at best. 1175-1200/1225 AD	

(45)			5	sherds	29 g
Context:					
Start date:	Likely after 1175 AD				
End date:	Nothing certainly aft	er 1225/1250 AD.			
Dating:	Mostly small sized, b 1175-1225 AD.	ut none significantly worn and al	l could re	asonabl	y relate to the 1 rim, dating
Comments:	_	nd fragments, 1 medium sized rim vothers in a similar fabric in the site			
Quantity	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference
2	EM>M	East Kent shell tempered	?1/2	L	1175-1225 AD
	associated tiny sherd angled everted with r neck, rounding-out at	(below shoulder profile, broken j fragment and 1 small very thick s counded exterior edge, horizontal u shoulder to convex medium-walled ll show mid orange surfaces.	sherd. Rin underside	n slightly and sha	y thickened elongated right- rp junction to short straight
2	EM>M	East Kent shell tempered	1	L	*1175-1225 AD
		fragment, medium-walled, grey-bl t presumably same phase as rim.	ack exteri	or and d	ark brown interior surfaces.
Totals			179	sherds	2319 g

3. Quantification and review of the worked lithics

3.1. Methodology

The information presented is based upon a review of the lithics that was conducted as the first stage in the usual process of cataloguing, spot-dating and assessment. It comprised listing all of the contexts presented, recording the total quantity and weight of the lithics within, compiling some notes on elements and trends of interest and giving a summary of the initial dating of elements or potential groups, along with an estimate of their relationship to the context. The artefacts were examined using a hand lens of x10 magnification and the lithics can be considered as comprising flint that was unpatinated or not significantly patinated, unless stated otherwise. Details about the nature of the context were noted where known. The precise nature of the underlying geology was not known. The lithics were not catalogued individually at this time. That task has been reserved for any further stages of work on this material, which can be targeted on the most useful lithics and the most relevant contexts. At present however, none of the material is worthy of extensive further work on its own merits.

3.2. Catalogue: Quantification and review of the worked lithics

Context			Total lithics	Tota	ıl weight (g)				
Context:	Information on the nature of the context if know	wn.							
Pottery:	Date of any pottery present or the ceramic date of the context if known.								
Notes:	Elements and trends of initial interest.								
Summary:	Dates and relationships to context.								
Types	Details and dates of individual pieces.	Period	Preference	Re-use?	Relationship				
(14) [13]			1 lithic		51 g				
Context:									
Pottery:									
Notes:	Simple/crude looking flake simply retouched b								
Summary:	Likely MBA>EIA, unpatinated, relationship t		ear, given sing	le recovery ar	nd unknown				
	local geology, though perhaps most likely to		I .	I .					
		Period	Preference	Re-use?	Relationship				
Long flakes	Double side + end scraper	MBA>EIA			?				
	Thick near primary, hard hammer, buff cortex								
	retouch through cortex, continuing with a short								
	at the distal corner, the opposite lateral a shor		h of direct abru	ipt retouch thr	ough cortex.				
	Some direct abrasion on moderate angled narro	ow distal end.							
(19) Box 4			1 lithic		16 g				
Context:									
Pottery:									
Notes:	Blade-like natural with a couple of adjacent scars that may or may not be intentional retouch. Consider								
	the nature of the context and any precedence for Later Prehistoric activity on site or nearby; likely								
	MBA>EIA re-use if intentional.								
Summary:	Little specific data. Natural flint possibly by								
	Relationship to context unclear, given six	ngle recovery	and unknow	n local geolo	ogy, though				
	perhaps most likely to be residual.		T	T .					
		Period	Preference	Re-use?	Relationship				
Natural	Miscellaneous ?retouched natural	?MBA>EIA		If so	?				
	Triangular sectioned blade-like natural, natura								
	abrupt chips both laterals at one end, a short		zerse semi-abr	upt scars near	by could be				
	intentional retouch, but edge not obviously mu	ch used if so.	T	T					
Totals			2 lithics		67 g				

4. Catalogues of the ceramic building materials

4.1. Catalogue of the brick

Context	Quantity	Weight (g)	Notes and date	Pottery present
Surface Finds Box 3 Fire Trench	4	890	Medium to large sized fragments (2 conjoining) from 2 large bricks containing multiple large straight pierced holes (around 18/19 mm diameter). Red earthenware type fabric, 1 reddish, 1 orangey, very hard fired. 1 reddish fragment shows the maximum thickness as 63 mm. 1 of the holes in the orangey fragment is plugged with a hard fired pale greyish strongly sandy material, a short section of which (maximum 18 mm diameter, 35 mm long) also occurs in this context as a standalone find, likely derived from 1 of the other holes (retained with the bricks). Probably MOD.	
WWI Tr Sec C	1	104	Small fragment, intact surfaces comprise 1 end, 1 top/base and perhaps 1 side. Orange with brown patches, slightly sandy coarse grainy red earthenware type fabric with some marl and possible shell. Wealden source? Likely PM>LPM+. Damaged, residual?	LPM>MOD
(9) [8]	1	169	Medium sized fragment, 2 opposing sides and conjoining surface intact (this distance 67 mm wide/deep), appears buff but fresh break is greeny-black, the fabric vitrified and very hard. ?LPM>MOD.	Residual LPM
(40)	1	251	Large fragment, corner piece with 3 intact surfaces (uneven, pitted), coarse grainy gritty fabric (possibly with additions), dark reddish, edges rounded and worn, residual. PM>LPM+.	
Totals	7	1414		

4.2. Catalogue of the tile

Context	Quantity	Weight (g)	Notes and date	Pottery present
		(0)		
Surface Finds Box 2	2	55	1 small fragment (34 g), very thick, slightly convex/uneven/warped surfaces, red earthenware type fabric, orange, hard, moderately sanded surfaces. 1 small fragment (21 g), red earthenware type fabric, orange, 1 surface profusely sanded, other surface moderately sanded. Both PM>LPM+.	M + LPM>MOD
(38)	1	84	Largeish fragment, fine marled red earthenware type fabric, orange, 1 surface profusely sanded, other patchy moderate sanded. Wealden source? PM>LPM+.	
Totals	3	139		

4.3. Catalogue of the daub

Context	Quantity	Weight	Notes and date	Pottery present
		(g)		
(14) [13]	1	9	Small rounded lump, fine fabric, orange.	
Totals	1	9		

5. Catalogue of the ceramic pipe

Context	Quantity	Weight	Notes and date	Pottery present
		(g)		
Surface Finds Box 2	2	221	1 small fragment (61 g), very thick, coarse buff fabric, glazed brown surfaces. Drain pipe. 1 large fragment (160 g), very thick (23 mm), slightly convex smoothed surfaces, red earthenware type fabric with prominent stones, ironstone and very hard fired grog-like pellets. Large diameter pipe? Both LPM>MOD.	M + LPM>MOD
Totals	2	221		

6. Catalogue of the glass

Context	Quantity	Weight	Notes and date	Pottery present
		<i>(g)</i>		
Surface Finds Box 2	1	20	Fragment of thick-walled bottle, clear pale greenish hue. LPM>MOD.	M + LPM>MOD
Totals	1	20		

7. Catalogue of the metalwork

Context	Quantity	Weight	Notes and date	Pottery present
		(g)		
Surface Finds	2	9	Small corroded fragments of iron nail shafts, 1 ?square	M + LPM>MOD
Box 2			sectioned PM>MOD, other round ('wire') LPM>MOD.	
Totals	2	9		

8. Catalogue of the stone

Context	Quantity	Weight (g)	Notes and date	Pottery present
		(9)		
Surface Finds Box 3 Fire Trench	1	55	Small rounded lump, ?natural ironstone.	
(9) [8]	1	103	Medium sized fragment of a solid cylinder (37 mm max. diameter, 56 mm long to break). 1 intact end shows a shallow concave linear groove (max. 18 mm wide) across an otherwise flattish surface, other end broken, section mostly round but with some flatter vertical facets. Buff coloured sandstone with profuse clear to milky and sometimes darker quartz.	Residual LPM
(45)	1	1312	Large thick tabular slab of tufa, mostly pale buff with some orangey patches and darker grey-brown areas. 'Upper' and 'lower' flat horizontal faces, with 1 vertical flat side, other faces irregular/broken (200 mm long x 141 mm wide x 85 mm deep). Presumably used as building stone; consider any other evidence of such in the vicinity.	EM>M 1175-1225 AD
Totals	3	1470		

9. Catalogue of the coke

Context	Quantity	Weight	Notes and date	Pottery present
		<i>(g)</i>		
Surface Finds	1	7	Small fragment.	
Box 3				
Fire Trench				
(14) [13]	2	16	Small fragments.	
Totals	3	23		

10. Bibliography

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