

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**

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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 thought 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

1.1 Project background

- 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;

(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

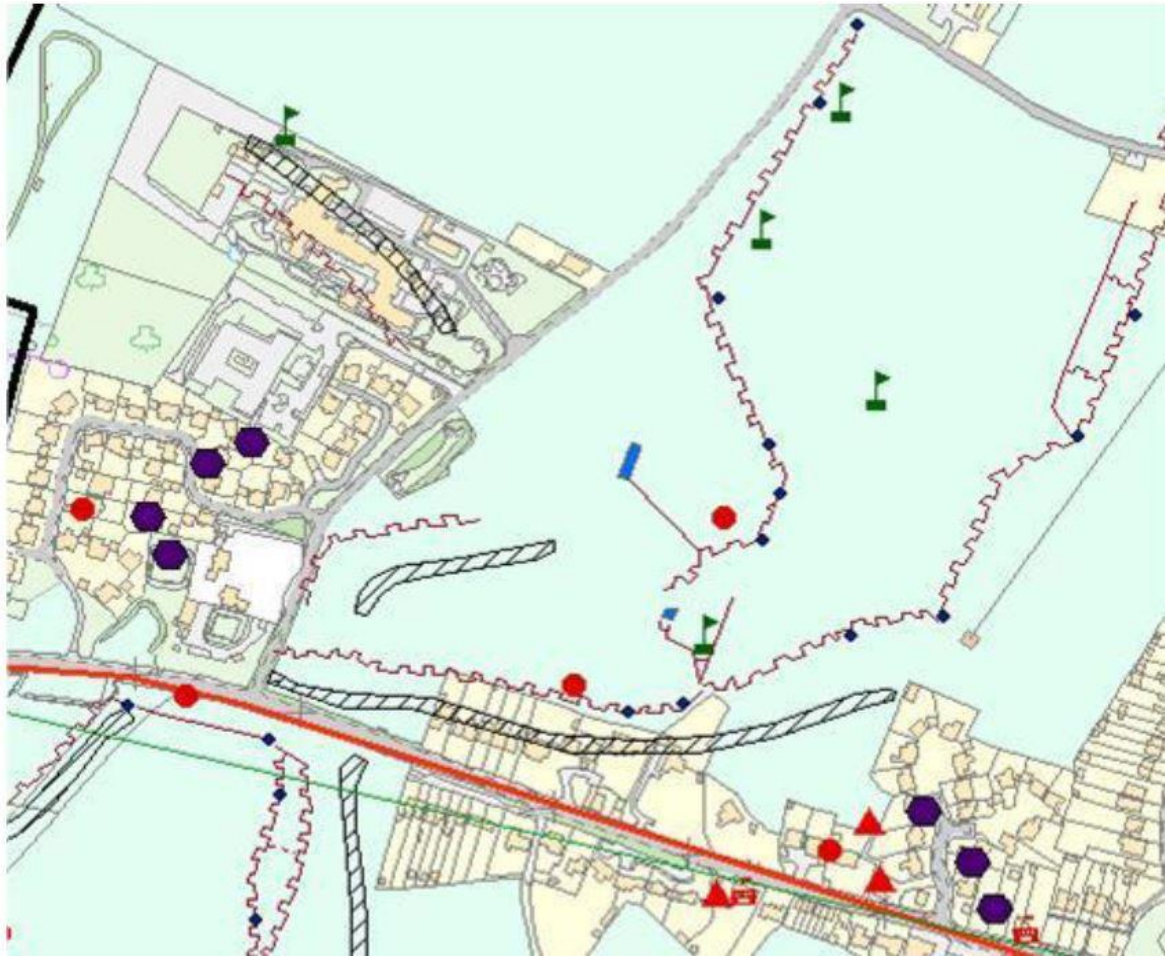
- 2.1.1 The Proposed Development Area (PDA) is located close to a number of archaeological sites which are identified on the KCCHER database. In addition Simon Mason Principal Archaeological Officer KCC has noted:

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 south-eastern 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 hand-cleaning, a site plan was produced at a scale of 1:100. Spray paint line marker was used to mark the edges of unexcavated features prior to mapping. Levels were taken across the site prior to excavation of archaeological features and added to the site plan.

4.2.4 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 half-sections 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) | <i>c.43-410 AD</i> |
| 2 | Medieval (M) | <i>c.1066-1540 AD</i> |
| 3 | Post Medieval (PM) | <i>c.1540-1901 AD</i> |
| 4 | Modern (MOD) | <i>c.1901+</i> |

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 0.1-0.18metres in width and 0.1-0.12metres 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)

- 5.7.2 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 de-installed 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.

| <i>Ceramic presence</i> | <i>Focus</i> | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Late Roman | 240 to 410 AD | 1 vessel |
| Early Medieval to Medieval | 1150/1175 to 1225/1250 AD | 33/38 vessels |
| Medieval | 1225/1250 to 1300 AD | 1 vessel |
| Late Post-Medieval to Modern | 1750/1780 to 1925/1950 AD | 38 vessels |

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 slightly 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 single 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

| <i>Relationship</i> | <i>In contexts</i> | <i>Sherds</i> | <i>Vessels</i> |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 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

| <i>Relationship</i> | <i>In contexts</i> | <i>Sherds</i> | <i>Vessels</i> |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|

| | | | |
|---------------------|---|------------|--------------|
| Contemporary | (17) Box 4 (17), (35), (43) [42], (45), (2811) [2808], (2906) [2904]. | 198 | 23/27 |
| Residual | (1405) [1404], (2815) [2814]. | 2 | 2 |
| Unclear | (18) Box 4, (21) Box 4, (33) [32], (41), (2801), (2805) [2804], (2807) [2806], [3208] [3210]. | 13 | 8/9 |
| 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). County-wide, 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

| <i>Relationship</i> | <i>In contexts</i> | <i>Sherds</i> | <i>Vessels</i> |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 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 fluted 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

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

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 (*Mercurialis 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 sap-head 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 ANALYSIS

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 | 2 | 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 |
| Environmental Assessment and Analysis | | | |
| 8 | Monoliths | - | Dr Mike Allen |
| 9 | Bulk Samples | 0.5 | SWAT Archaeology |
| Publication | | | |
| 10 | Main text | 1 | SWAT Archaeology |

| | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------|---------------------|
| 11 | Illustrations | 1 | SWAT Archaeology |
| 12 | Liaising with journal editor | £75 p.page | SWAT Archaeology |
| Archive | | | |
| 13 | Preparation | 0.5 | SWAT Archaeology |
| 14 | Deposition | 1+d. cost | SWAT Archaeology |
| Lecterns | (If needed) | | |
| 15 | Heritage boards (Lecterns) project, production | £4950 per | 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.

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)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2009, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, Institute for Archaeologists

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and guidance: for field evaluation*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*.

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

English Heritage, 2006, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.

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.

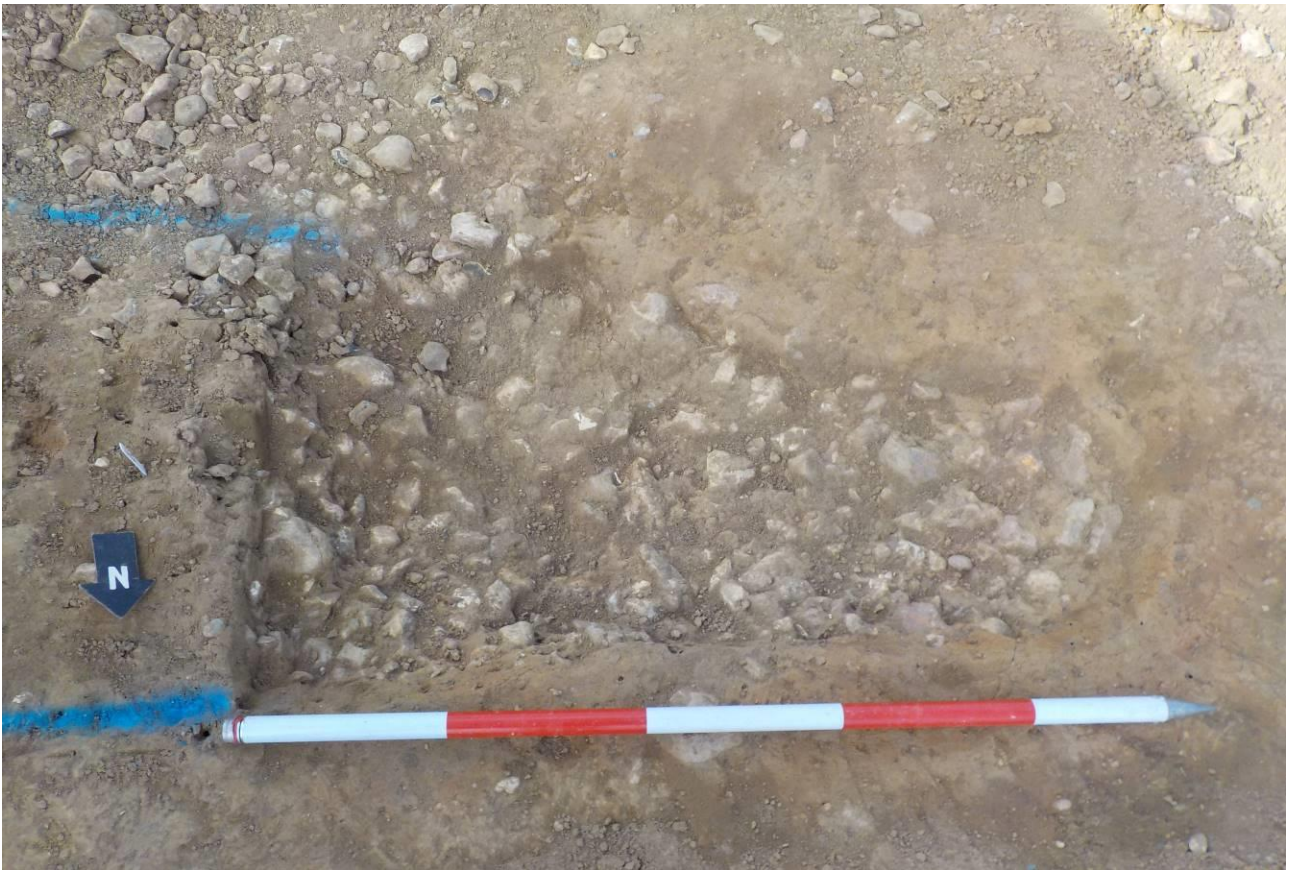


Plate 15: Showing excavated Terminus 24. One metre scale.



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 21: Archaeological watching brief on drainage in central part of the site. WB 2 Area, one metre scale.



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.

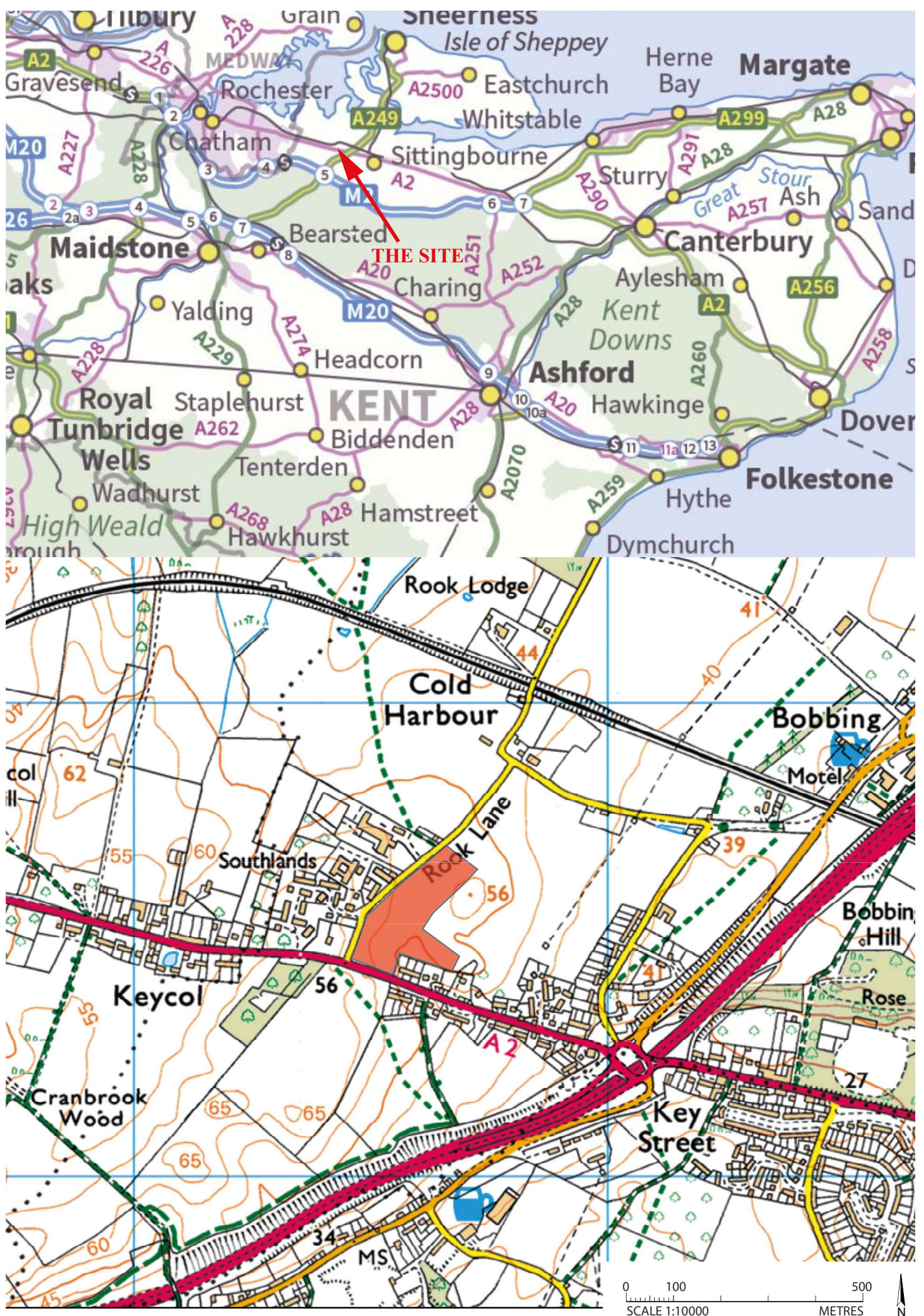


Figure 1: Site Location, scale 1:10000

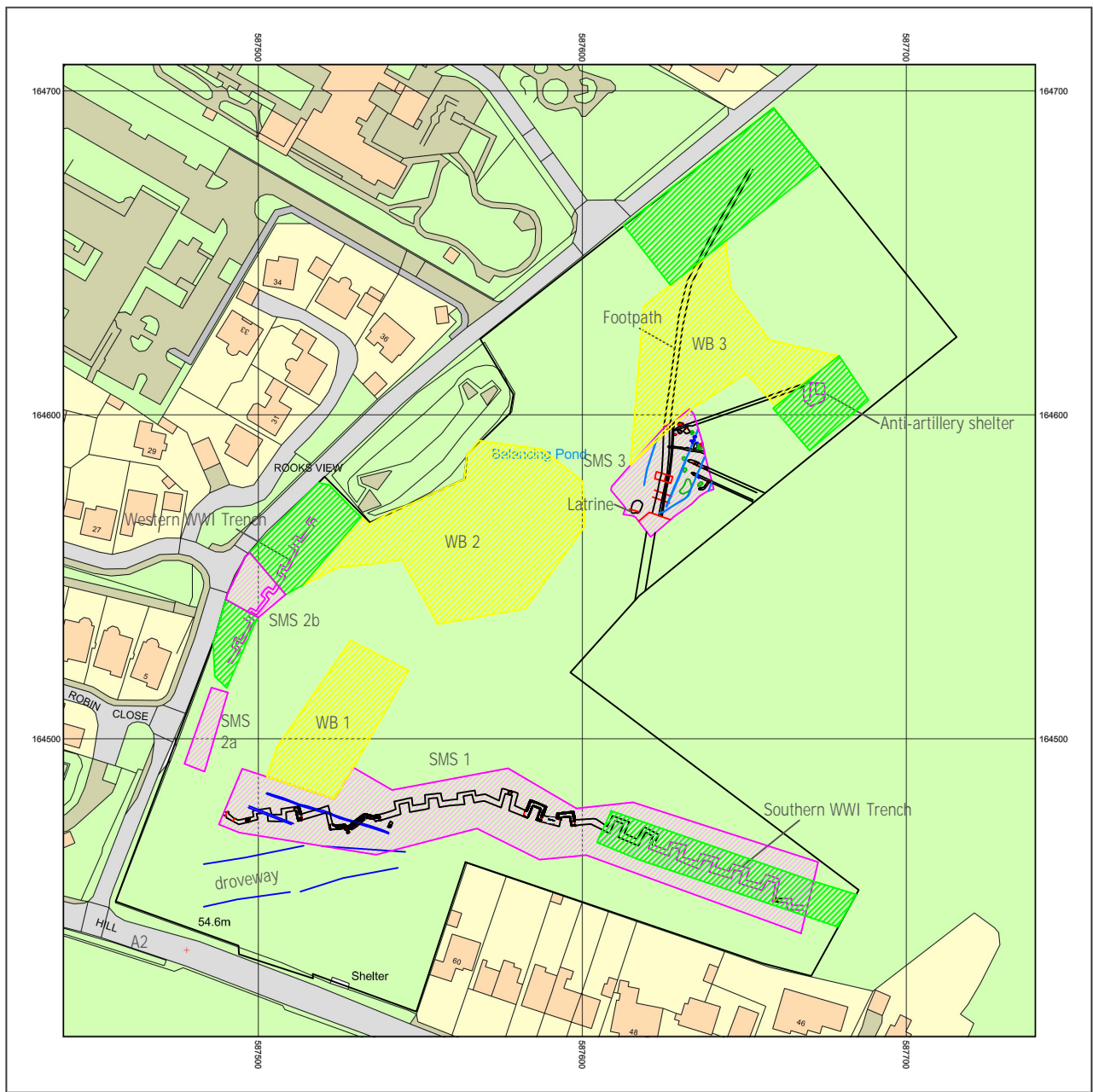


Figure 2: Area location in relation to OS map

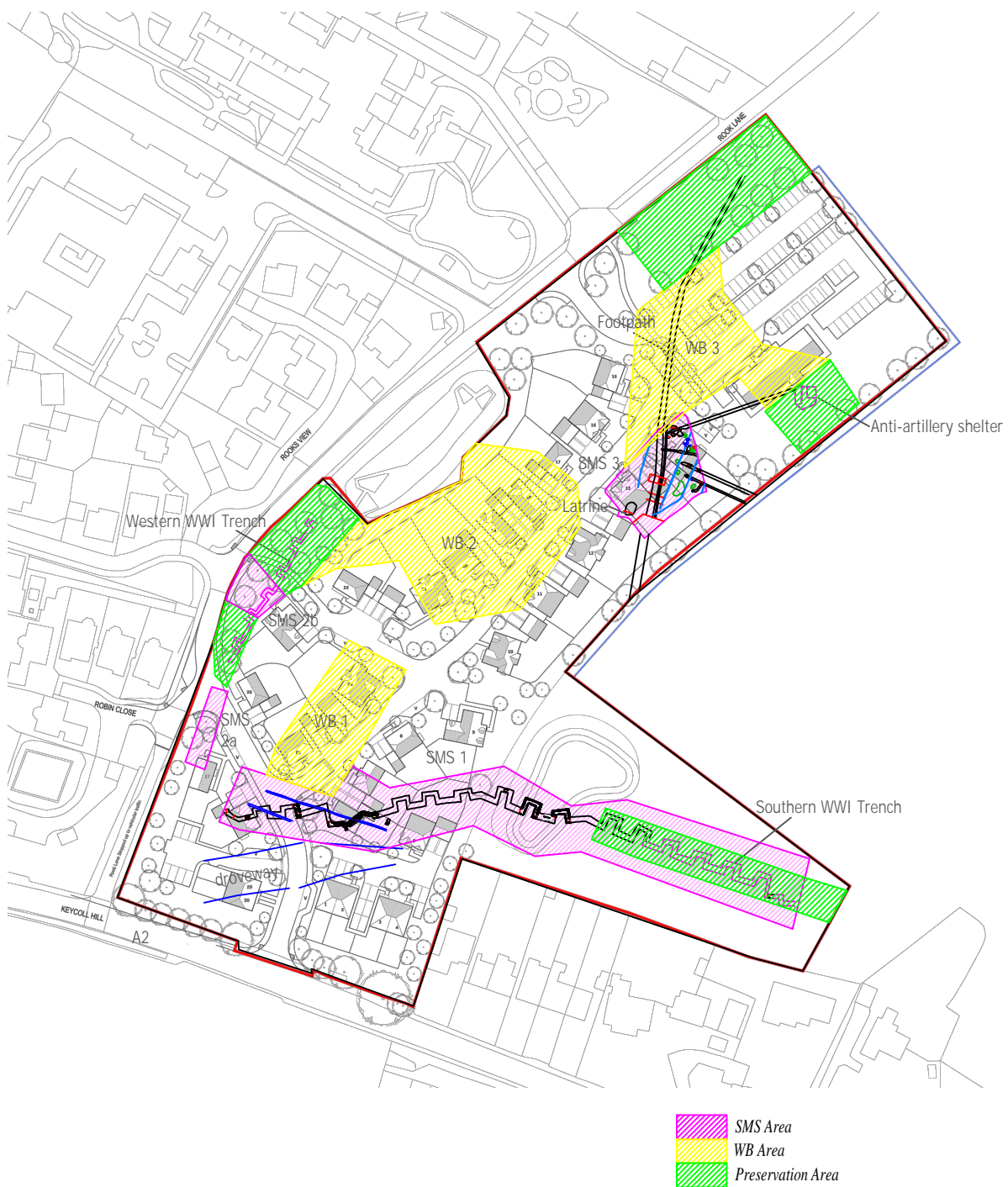


Figure 3: Area location in relation to development

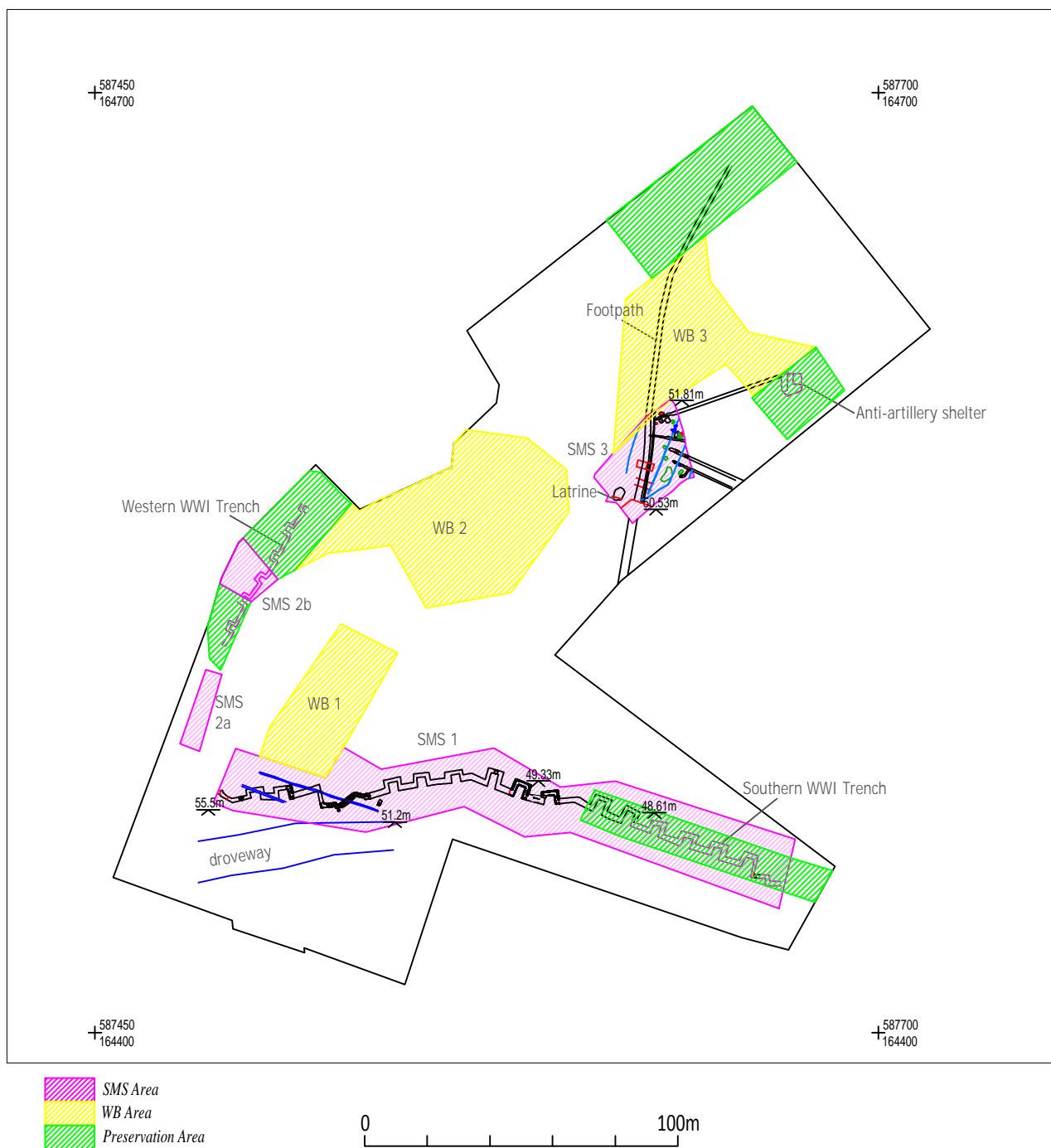
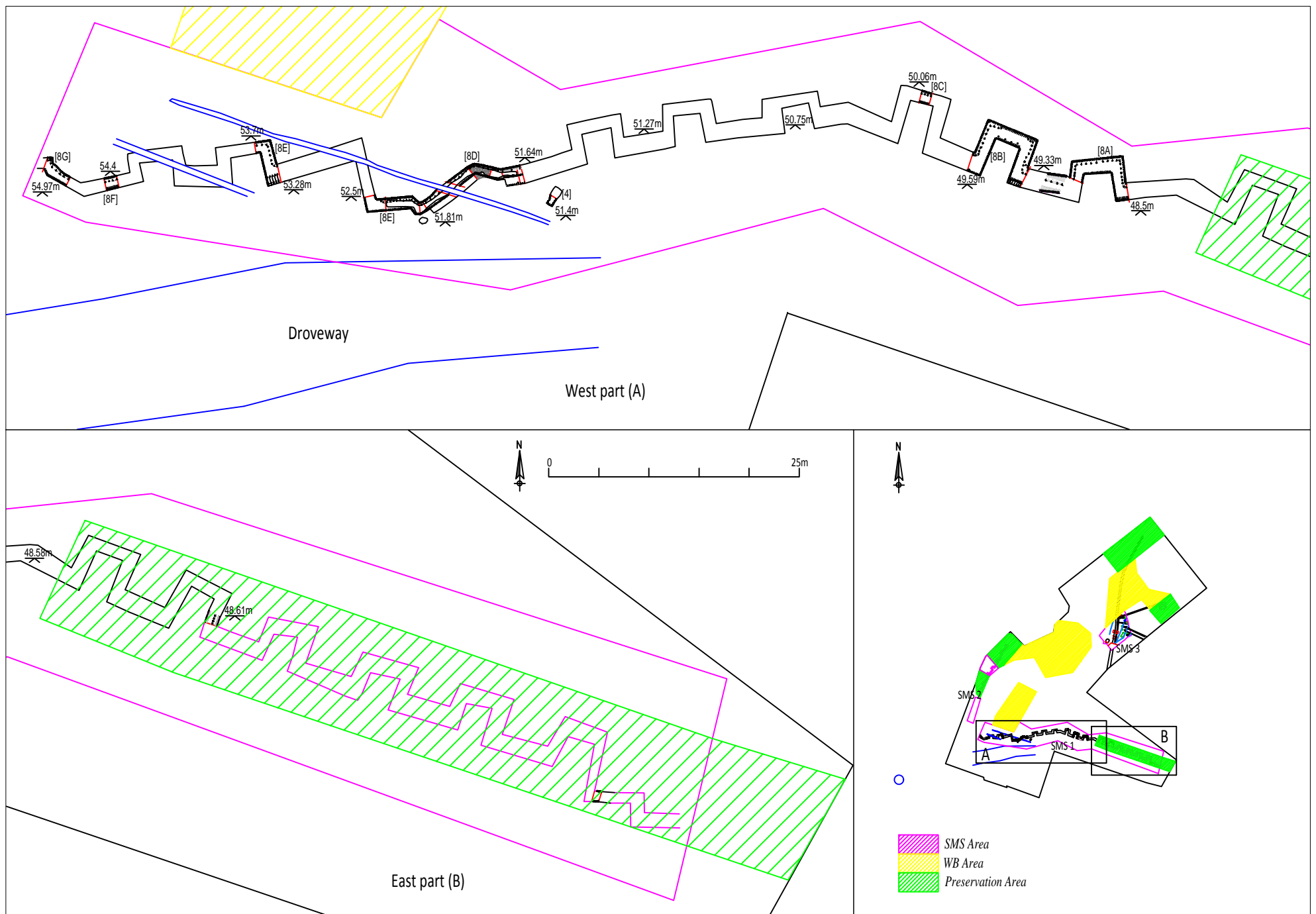


Figure 4: Area location



Bobbing, Keycol Hill, KHB-EX- 22

Figure 5: SMS area 1 - WWI trench

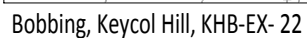


Figure 5b: SMS area 1 east - WWI trench superimposed on engineering solution plan applied to facilitate preservation in situ

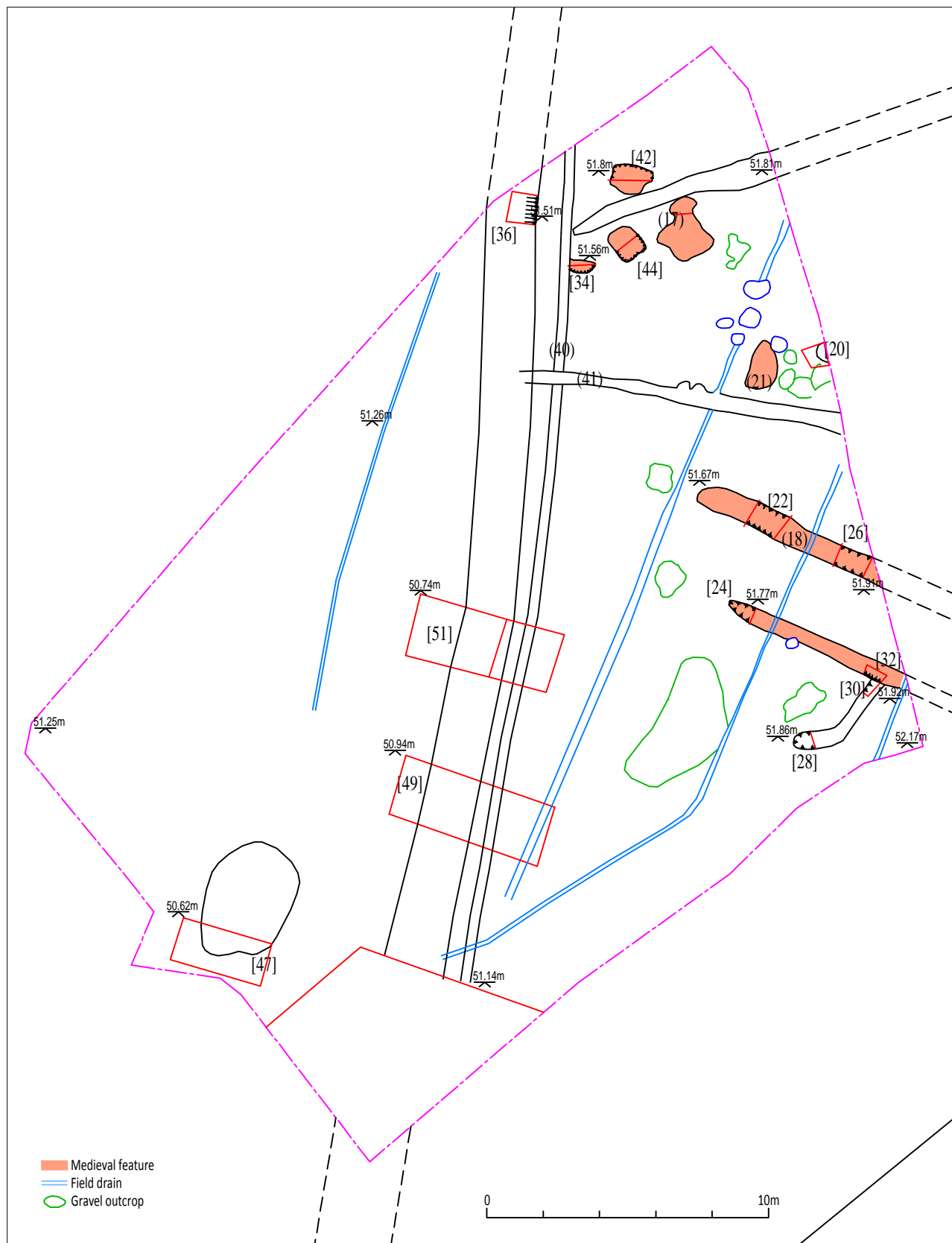


Figure 6: SMS area 3

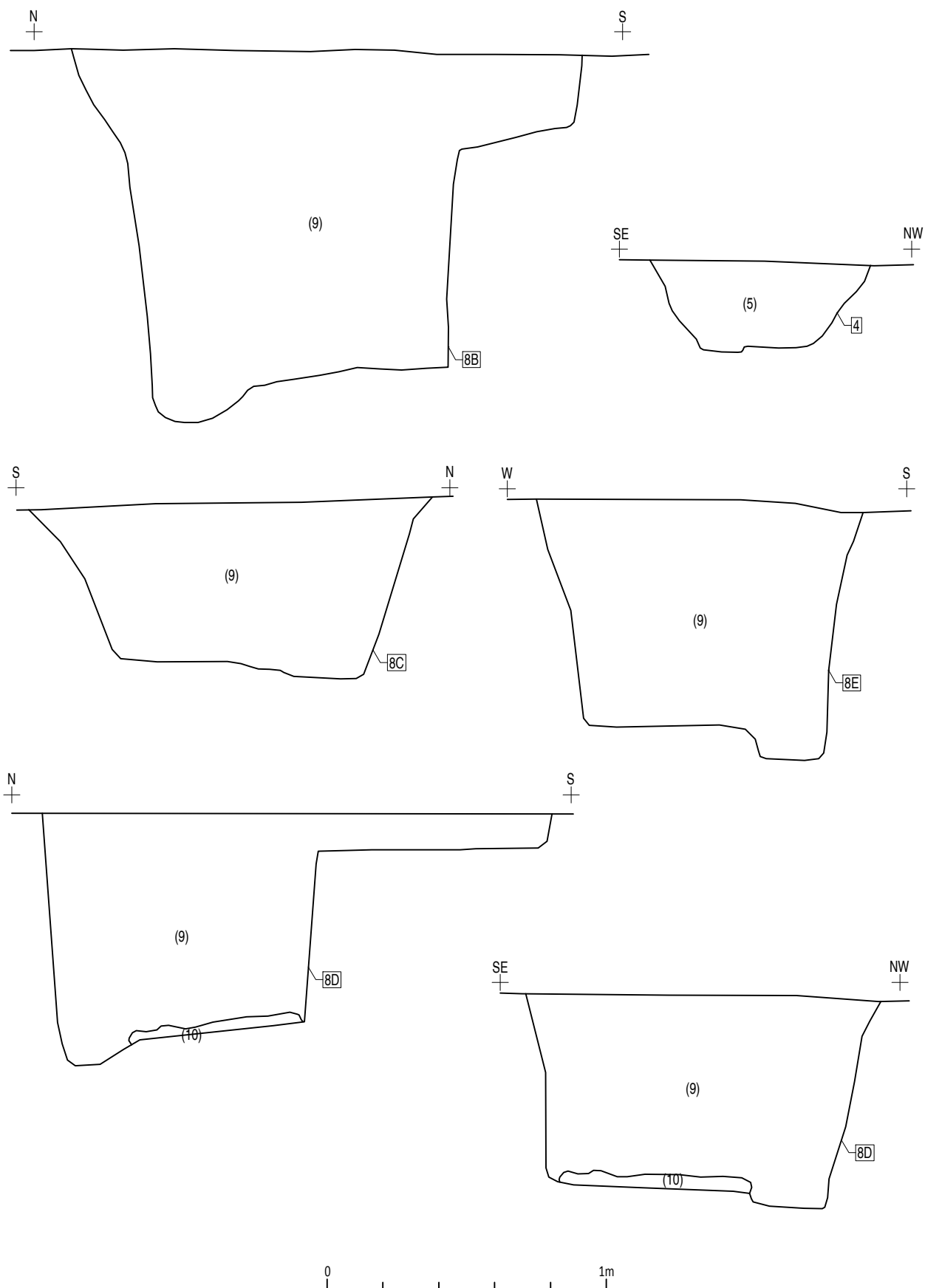


Figure 7: Area 1 - Sections

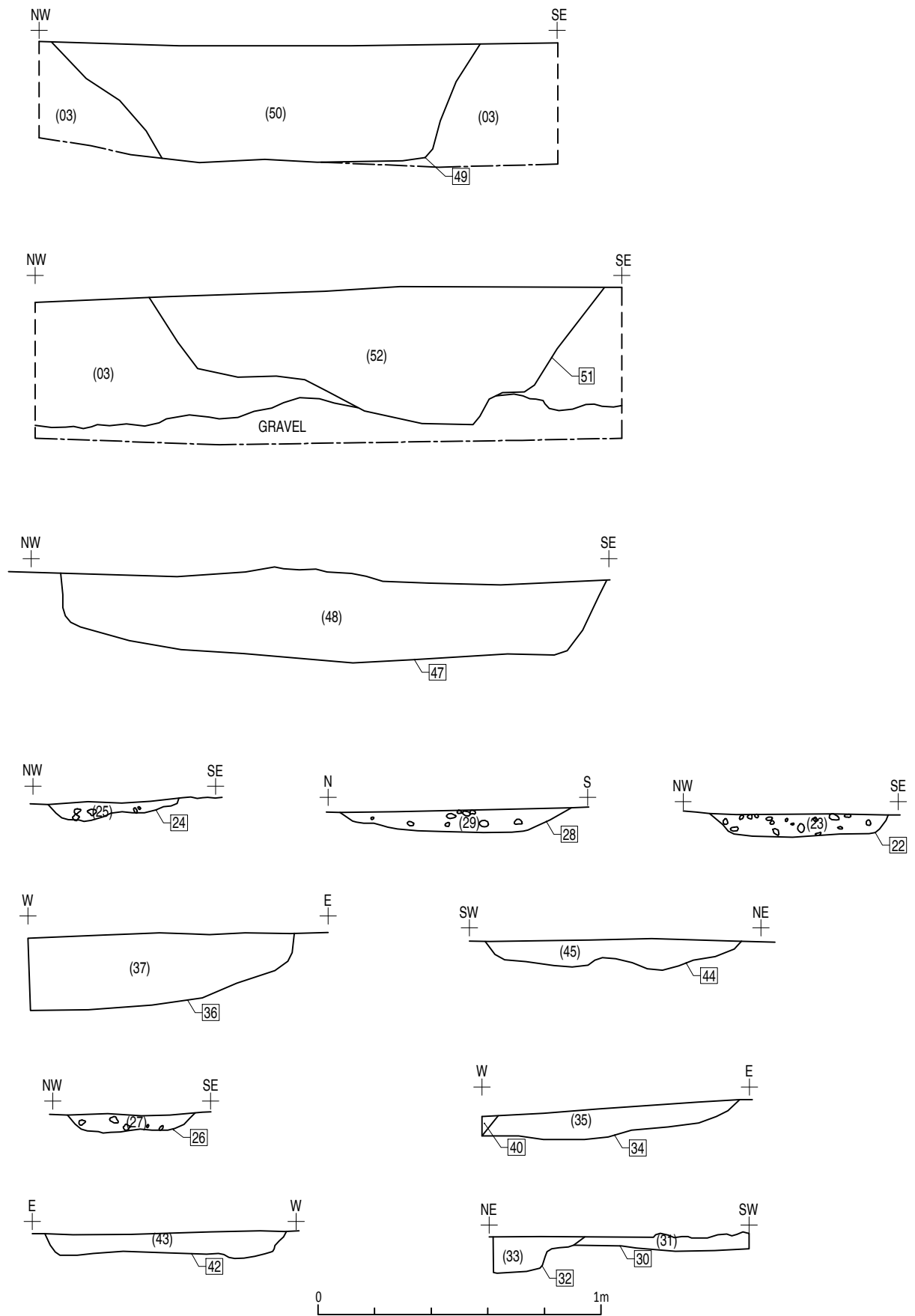


Figure 8: Area 3 - Sections

APPENDIX 3 Environmental Assessment Tables

**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.

| <i>Ceramic presence</i> | <i>Focus</i> | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Late Roman | 240 to 410 AD | 1 vessel |
| Early Medieval to Medieval | 1150/1175 to 1225/1250 AD | 33/38 vessels |
| 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 slightly 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 single 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

| <i>Relationship</i> | <i>In contexts</i> | <i>Sherds</i> | <i>Vessels</i> |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 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

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

| <i>Relationship</i> | <i>In contexts</i> | <i>Sherds</i> | <i>Vessels</i> |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 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-pinch 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

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

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

5.2. Period Codes employed

| <i>Period</i> | <i>Code</i> | <i>Date (circa)</i> | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------------|---|------|----|
| 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 indicating a preference within a preceding broader range. |

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

| Context | | | Total sherds | | Total weight (g) | |
|-------------|---|-------------------------------|--------------|------|--------------------|--|
| Context: | Information on the nature of the context if known. | | | | | |
| Start date: | Likely commencement date of the context based on the pottery evidence. | | | | | |
| End date: | Likely end date of the context based on the pottery evidence. | | | | | |
| Dating: | General implications. | | | | | |
| Comments: | Highlighting elements, wares and issues of particular note. | | | | | |
| Quantity | Period | Ware | Vessels | Wear | Date preference | |
| | Notes. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| (806) [805] | | | 4 sherds | | 24 g | |
| Context: | | | | | | |
| Start date: | Nothing certainly before 1780 AD, likely after 1800 and possibly after 1850 AD if associated. | | | | | |
| End date: | Unclear. | | | | | |
| Dating: | If related a post 1850 AD date for the discard is possible, but the nature of the context and their distribution needs to be considered. | | | | | |
| Comments: | The later sherd is largest and fairly fresh, the others smaller and chipped or fragmented. | | | | | |
| Quantity | Period | Ware | Vessels | Wear | Date preference | |
| 3 | LPM>MOD | Refined white earthenware | 2 | C>S | 1780-1900+ AD | |
| | 1 small body sherd and 2 small splintered fragments. | | | | | |
| 1 | LPM>MOD | English stoneware | 1 | FF | 1780/1840+ AD | |
| | Medium sized body sherd, pale yellowish-buff fabric and clear glaze. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| (905) [904] | | | 10 sherds | | 118 g | |
| Context: | | | | | | |
| Start date: | Nothing certainly before 1775 and likely after 1800 AD. | | | | | |
| End date: | Nothing certainly after 1900 and potentially by around 1850/1875 AD. | | | | | |
| Dating: | The question is whether this material was in contemporary circulation and deposited together, in which case the disposal could have occurred between around 1810 to 1850 AD or shortly after, or accrued more gradually. Most of the material shows post-discard chipping damage. Consider the nature of the context and their distribution, if possible. | | | | | |
| Comments: | Only 1 piece is more notably worn, but this is a relatively soft fabric in comparison and likely a Kentish coarseware (possibly 1775-1925 AD). Most of the rest are fairly chipped, with only the South Yorkshire/Midlands redware (1775-1850/1925 AD) and a salt glazed white stoneware (1780-1835/1900+ AD) appearing fairly fresh and undamaged post-discard. The former could date up to 1925, though most examples excavated in Kent date between 1775 and 1850 AD (Macpherson-Grant pers. comm.). DRAW: 4. | | | | | |
| | Period | Ware | Vessels | Wear | Date preference | |
| 1 | LPM>MOD | South Yorks./Midlands redware | 1 | F | 1775-1850/1925 AD | |
| | Medium sized body sherd, white slipped gazed interior, partially glazed exterior. | | | | | |
| 1 | LPM>MOD | ?High Halden redware | 1 | M | 1775-1925 AD | |
| | Micaceous, plain curving coarseware body sherd, worn edges, relatively soft. | | | | | |
| 1 | LPM>MOD | English white stoneware | 1 | FF | 1780-1835/1900+ AD | |
| | Small body sherd, sandy fabric, salt glazed. | | | | | |
| 5 | LPM>MOD | Refined white earthenware | 5 | C | 1780-1900+ AD | |
| | Small to medium sized. 2 plate/bowl rims, both blue transfer printed, 2 small body sherds with blue transfer printing. DRAW: 2 rims. | | | | | |
| 1 | LPM>MOD | English white stoneware | 1 | C | 1780/1800-1900+ AD | |
| | Medium sized base fragment from utilitarian vessel. Form might tighten range. DRAW. | | | | | |
| 1 | LPM>MOD | Refined white earthenware | 1 | C | 1803-1900+ AD | |
| | 1 medium sized bowl rim, green transfer printed, with stippling (1803+). DRAW. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---------|---------------------------|---------|------|-------------------|
| (1105) [1104] | | | 1 sherd | | 3 g |
| Context: | | | | | |
| Start date: Nothing certainly before 1780 AD. | | | | | |
| End date: Unclear, though not significantly worn, a single small sherd only. | | | | | |
| Dating: As given. | | | | | |
| Comments: | | | | | |
| Quantity | Period | Ware | Vessels | Wear | Date preference |
| 1 | LPM>MOD | Refined white earthenware | 1 | L | 1780-1900+ AD |
| Small body sherd, blue transfer print. | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| (1405) [1404] | | | 1 sherd | | 7 g |
| Context: | | | | | |
| Start date: Nothing certainly before 1150 AD. | | | | | |
| End date: Unclear. Nothing certainly after 1250 AD, though the single sherd is residual to some degree at least. | | | | | |
| Dating: A more specific date of 1200-1250 AD is preferred at present, though noting that a slightly earlier date is possible. | | | | | |
| Comments: The dual-tone firing is a particular trend on some Canterbury products between 1150-1175/1200 AD, though whether this is a trend that could be applied more widely to similar fabrics produced locally is unknown at present. The reduced shell and greater sand content would be most typical of post 1200 AD trends and that range is preferred at present, noting also the comments about a potential continuation beyond 1250 AD in (2815). The reduced shell content is a notable contrast with most of the East Kent shell tempered fabrics in the site assemblage; ie. all those who's ware title does not include the word 'sandy'. | | | | | |
| Quantity | Period | Ware | Vessels | Wear | Date preference |
| 1 | EM>M | E.K. shell tempered sandy | 1 | M | 1150/1200-1250 AD |
| Thick-ish walled plain body sherd, more obviously sandy than the other 'purely' shell tempered in the site assemblage, though the character of the sand and the fabric in general is otherwise similar, but the shell content is less profuse, much more moderate. Orangy-buff exterior and pale buff and grey interior surfaces. | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| (2105) [2104] | | | 1 sherd | | 3 g |
| Context: | | | | | |
| Start date: Nothing certainly before 1780 AD. | | | | | |
| End date: Unclear, single small sherd only. | | | | | |
| Dating: As given. | | | | | |
| Comments: | | | | | |
| Quantity | Period | Ware | Vessels | Wear | Date preference |
| 1 | LPM>MOD | Refined white earthenware | 1 | C | 1780-1900+ AD |
| Small body sherd from plate. | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| (2207) | | | 1 sherd | | 1 g |
| Context: | | | | | |
| Start date: Nothing certainly before 1780 AD. | | | | | |
| End date: Unclear, single potentially residual fragment. | | | | | |
| Dating: As given. | | | | | |
| Comments: | | | | | |
| Quantity | Period | Ware | Vessels | Wear | Date preference |
| 1 | LPM>MOD | Refined white earthenware | 1 | S | 1780-1900+ AD |
| Small splintered body sherd fragment. | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|---------------------------|-----------------|------|--------------------|
| (2406) [2405] | | | 2 sherds | | 42 g |
| Context: | | | | | |
| Start date: | Nothing certainly before 1780 AD and perhaps after around 1800 AD. | | | | |
| End date: | Unclear. A large sherd and not significantly chipped, but a single entity only. | | | | |
| Dating: | Could date widely, but seems less likely to be significantly early. | | | | |
| Comments: | DRAW: 1. | | | | |
| Quantity | Period | Ware | Vessels | Wear | Date preference |
| 2 | LPM>MOD | Refined white earthenware | 1 | C | 1780/1800-1900+ AD |
| | Conjoin to a large rim from a plate, grey transfer print deco, slightly chipped. DRAW. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| (2716) [2714] | | | 1 sherd | | 36 g |
| Context: | | | | | |
| Start date: | Likely after 1800 AD. | | | | |
| End date: | Unclear; could be residual to some degree. | | | | |
| Dating: | Uncertain form and purpose, possibly utilitarian, but with a good quality decorative green glaze, which likely dates after 1760 AD, the piece preferably post 1800 and perhaps relatively 'modern'. | | | | |
| Comments: | Edges much chipped, though the surfaces are not significantly damaged. Function unclear. | | | | |
| Quantity | Period | Ware | Vessels | Wear | Date preference |
| 1 | LPM>MOD | ?London stoneware | 1 | C | 1760/1800+ AD |
| | Largeish very thick-walled piece with tight inner curvature of narrow-ish diameter, the exterior partially straight then expanding outward, form unclear, utilitarian? Hard buff fabric with very fine sand. Very good quality shiny green glaze both surfaces, likely after 1760 AD and preferably 1800+. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| (2718) [2714] | | | 3 sherds | | 16 g |
| Context: | | | | | |
| Start date: | Nothing certainly before 1770 AD and probably after 1800 AD. | | | | |
| End date: | Unclear. | | | | |
| Dating: | The sponged decoration on the refined white earthenware likely dates after 1800 AD and the plain nature of the porcelain may also suggest that this is not an early product, but rather something even more mass produced and possibly late. Consider the nature of the context and the distribution, re whether these 2 wares could be associated. | | | | |
| Comments: | Some chipping but no significant post-discard damage, though the material could date widely. DRAW: 1. | | | | |
| Quantity | Period | Ware | Vessels | Wear | Date preference |
| 2 | LPM>MOD | English porcelain | 2 | L | 1770+ AD |
| | 1 thin-walled sherd from cup, 1 thicker-walled sherd from ?plate, both plain. DRAW: 1. | | | | |
| 1 | LPM>MOD | Refined white earthenware | 1 | L | 1800-1900+ AD |
| | 1 thickish-walled flat sherd, from ?plate, blue sponged underglaze deco. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| (2801) | | | 1 sherd | | 88 g |
| Context: | | | | | |
| Start date: | Nothing certainly before 1175 AD. | | | | |
| End date: | Nothing certainly after 1225 AD. | | | | |
| Dating: | Though a single sherd only, this is large and relatively fresh. Similar fabric, firing and right-angled form as seen in some examples from (2811), though this one is slightly more squared-off, so a date after around 1175 AD is preferred at present. All likely related. | | | | |
| Comments: | Large rim with fingertip impressions along a similar raised ridge as seen on rim in (2811). DRAW: 1 | | | | |
| Quantity | Period | Ware | Vessels | Wear | Date preference |
| 1 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered | 1 | FF | 1175-1225 AD |
| | Large rim, right-angled everted, fairly squared-off on thickened outer edge, with reasonable short but thin overhang on interior, which is vulnerable and has been chipped and broken in places, rim top shows series of spaced fingertip impressions through and along a central ridge/rib. Body is medium-walled. DRAW. | | | | |
| | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| (2805) [2804] | | | 5 sherds | | 17 g |
| <i>Context:</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Start date:</i> Nothing certainly before 1150 AD and likely after 1175 AD. | | | | | |
| <i>End date:</i> Unclear. Nothing certainly after 1225 AD, but potentially residual to some degree, though need not be significantly so perhaps and this is a single fabric group. | | | | | |
| <i>Dating:</i> Likely related to the same period of activity represented by similar sherds in other contexts, eg. (2811). | | | | | |
| <i>Comments:</i> Small fragments, some worn. | | | | | |
| <i>Quantity</i> | <i>Period</i> | <i>Ware</i> | <i>Vessels</i> | <i>Wear</i> | <i>Date preference</i> |
| 5 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered | 1/2 | L>M | 1150/1175-1225 AD |
| Small plain body sherds, dull orange surfaces. | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| (2807) [2806] | | | 1 sherd | | 3 g |
| <i>Context:</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Start date:</i> Nothing certainly before 1150 and possibly after 1175 AD. | | | | | |
| <i>End date:</i> Unclear. Nothing certainly after 1250 AD and sherd is not significantly worn, but a single example only. | | | | | |
| <i>Dating:</i> Thinner-walled and perhaps more likely after 1150/1175 AD. Could relate to the same period of activity as seen in the other 2800 numbered contexts on this site, all of which are solely producing shell tempered sherds. | | | | | |
| <i>Comments:</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Quantity</i> | <i>Period</i> | <i>Ware</i> | <i>Vessels</i> | <i>Wear</i> | <i>Date preference</i> |
| 1 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered | 1 | L | 1150/1175-1225/1250 AD |
| Small plain body sherd, reduced dark and lighter brown, thinnish-walled. | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| (2811) [2808] | | | 40 sherds | | 197 g |
| <i>Context:</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Start date:</i> Nothing certainly before 1150 and perhaps more likely after 1175 AD. | | | | | |
| <i>End date:</i> Nothing certainly after 1225 AD. | | | | | |
| <i>Dating:</i> All likely contemporary with each other and their context. | | | | | |
| <i>Comments:</i> Though the sherds are fragile and soft, with some splintering and fragmentation, all are relatively fresh and of the same fabric and likely the same date. Several rims are present and these suggest the date-range. The 'purely' shelly fabrics are perhaps most common up to around 1200 AD, go out of fashion around 1225 and production in East Kent is largely finished by 1250 AD. DRAW: 6/3. | | | | | |
| <i>Quantity</i> | <i>Period</i> | <i>Ware</i> | <i>Vessels</i> | <i>Wear</i> | <i>Date preference</i> |
| 40 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered | 4/5 | F | 1150/1175-1225 AD |
| | Couple large and medium sized sherds, rest small sized or fragments of, some splintered. Most plain body sherds, no deco. Profuse fine to medium shell fragments (mostly leached) with some dispersed small to medium irregular sand grains (likely inherent) and mica, surfaces mostly dull orange, some brown to grey-brown and grey-black, fragile, all likely soft. 4 rims + 1 fragment of: 1 large rim, fairly sharp right-angle, with slight interior overhang and wide thickened rounded exterior overhang, rim top shows central raised ridge/rib (lid-seat?) and single shallow impressed hole (intentional?) on rib, probably tournette-finished, dull orange surfaces, medium-walled convex by break; 1 small thinner finer rim of similar "T" shape form, convex rim top, dull orange surfaces, likely tournette-finished; 1 medium sized with exterior surface missing, dull orange surfaces, smaller similar "T" shape rim with exterior edge marked by spaced small elongated oval impressions; 1 small fragment of rim with likely right-angled elongated rounded exterior edge, interior surface missing, brighter orange surface to rim top, grey below; 1 small shattered fragment from another rim. 2 small grey-black surfaced sherds with carination, ?from base. DRAW: 6 elements (but only 3 rims are of note). | | | | |
| | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|--------|--|-----------|------|-------------------|
| (2815) [2814] 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: | | 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 fabrics can last a little longer in East Kent than the not particularly sandy 'purely' shell tempered. Intentionally selecting a fine sandy potting clay and the very thin wall might also suggest this is post 1200 AD, but less likely after 1250 AD. Though the type can continue a little later in West Kent and this site is approaching the border of the general division in this fabric trend, the notable lack of any purely sandy ware fabrics in the site assemblage suggests a later date is less likely. | | | |
| Comments: | | | | | |
| Quantity | Period | Ware | Vessels | Wear | Date preference |
| 1 | EM>M | E.K. shell tempered fine sandy | 1 | M | 1175/1200-1250 AD |
| Small plain body sherd, thin-walled, orange surfaces with very worn exterior, fairly profuse fine sand. | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| (2906) [2904] | | | 4 sherds | | 5 g |
| Context: | | | | | |
| Start date: | | Nothing certainly before 1175 AD. | | | |
| End date: | | Nothing certainly after 1225 AD. | | | |
| Dating: | | Less likely after 1225 AD perhaps. | | | |
| Comments: | | Fabric and firing akin to other EM>M in the site assemblage, eg. (2801) and (2811), but these examples are much thinner and thus possibly wheel-thrown, so likely after around 1175 AD. Appears slightly sandier than some sherds perhaps, but inclusions otherwise identical in character. | | | |
| 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 surfaces. | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| [3208] [3210] as written | | | 1 sherd | | 7 g |
| Context: | | | | | |
| Start date: | | Nothing certainly before 1050 AD, but consider whether this might relate to the other *EM>M sherds in the site assemblage. | | | |
| End date: | | Unclear. Nothing certainly after 1225 AD, but could be residual to some degree. | | | |
| Dating: | | Reduced sherd could date widely, but *perhaps most likely to be related to the well represented specific phase of EM>M activity seen in other contexts on site, ie. 1150/1175-1225/1250 AD. | | | |
| Comments: | | | | | |
| Quantity | Period | Ware | Vessels | Wear | Date preference |
| 1 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered | 1 | L>M | 1050-1225 AD |
| Small reduced plain body sherd, not significantly worn. | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Totals | | | 77 sherds | | 569 g |

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

| Context | | | Total sherds | Total weight (g) | |
|---------------------|---|---------------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Context: | Information on the nature of the context if known. | | | | |
| Start date: | Likely commencement date of the context based on the pottery evidence. | | | | |
| End date: | Likely end date of the context based on the pottery evidence. | | | | |
| Dating: | General implications. | | | | |
| Comments: | Highlighting elements, wares and issues of particular note. | | | | |
| Quantity | Period | Ware | Vessels | Wear | Date preference |
| | | | | | |
| Surface Find | | | 2 sherds | 45 g | |
| Context: | | | | | |
| Start date: | - | | | | |
| End date: | All likely residual. | | | | |
| Dating: | Both are likely 19th century AD or later and neither are significantly worn. | | | | |
| Comments: | 1 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 | Date preference |
| 1 | LPM>MOD | Refined white earthenware | 1 | L | 1803+ AD |
| | Small rim, simple upright, minimal remnant of rim top, greyish stipple engraved on-glaze transfer print deco on exterior. DRAW. | | | | |
| 1 | LPM>MOD | English/?London stoneware | 1 | L C | 1835-1950 AD |
| | Medium-largeish body sherd, thick-walled, ?large bottle/jug, buff fabric, slightly yellowish looking glaze. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Surface Finds Box 2 | | | 7 sherds | 42 g | |
| 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 20th century. | | | | |
| Comments: | Small chipped pieces. Notable is a very worn frilled base sherd of M sandy ware in a soft orange fabric. 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 preference |
| 1 | M | East/North Kent sandy | 1 | H | 1225/1250-1300 AD |
| | Small angled sherd possibly from base with a remnant of finger-pinched frilled foot, orange, soft. DRAW. | | | | |
| 1 | LPM>MOD | English porcelain | 1 | C H | 1770-1925/1950 AD |
| | Small fragment of base, plain. DRAW. | | | | |
| 1 | LPM | Pearlware | 1 | C | 1780-1840 AD |
| | Small body, thickish-walled, blue underglaze deco both surfaces with strongly blue tinged glaze, refined white earthenware. | | | | |
| 1 | LPM>MOD/?LPM | ?Pearlware | 1 | C | 1780-1840 AD |
| | Small body, plain exterior with glaze showing a subtle blue tinge, interior shows dark greeny-black line and pale green on-glaze deco. Refined white earthenware. | | | | |
| 1 | LPM>MOD | Refined white earthenware | 1 | C M | 1780-1925/1950 AD |
| | Small simple upright rim, thick-walled, on-glaze red ?painted deco on exterior, DRAW. | | | | |
| 1 | LPM>MOD | Refined white earthenware | 1 | C | 1780-1925/1950 AD |
| | Small simple rim, ?from an closed-form, thick-walled, on-glaze blue transfer printed deco both surfaces. DRAW. | | | | |
| 1 | LPM>MOD | English/?London stoneware | 1 | C M | 1830-1900/1925 AD |
| | Small rim from bottle/flask, fine smooth (melted) grey fabric with some minor black specks, mottled brown slip both surfaces with horizontal linear marking. DRAW. | | | | |

| WWI Trench Section A | | | 3 sherds | 30 g | |
|----------------------|---|---------------------------|----------|------|-------------------|
| Context: | | | | | |
| Start date: | After 1770/1825 AD, but consider context. | | | | |
| End date: | Unclear, consider context. | | | | |
| 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 and could be residual to some degree. It might also pre-date the other pieces, which could have potential to be broadly period-contemporary with their context (ie. early 20th century). | | | | |
| Comments: | Medium sized simple rims, vessel forms unclear at present, fabrics could date widely. 1 with underglaze blue deco appears more chipped than the others, might pre-date and be residual to some degree. DRAW: 3 rims (not worth drawing). | | | | |
| Quantity | Period | Ware | Vessels | Wear | Date preference |
| 1 | LPM>MOD | English porcelain | 1 | C | 1770+ AD |
| | Medium sized simple upright rim, thick-walled, asymmetrical, plain white. DRAW. | | | | |
| 1 | LPM>MOD | English porcelain | 1 | L | 1770+ AD |
| | Medium sized simple upright rim, small remnant of rim top, plain white. DRAW. | | | | |
| 1 | LPM | ?Stone china | 1 | C | 1800-1840/1900 AD |
| | Medium sized simple upright rim, deep straightish wall, underglaze blue deco both surfaces, blue tinge to glaze in adjacent areas. Reminiscent of/?copying Pearlware? DRAW. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| WWI Trench Section B | | | 2 sherds | 6 g | |
| Context: | | | | | |
| Start date: | After 1780/1800 AD, but consider context. | | | | |
| End date: | Unclear, consider context. | | | | |
| Dating: | Conjoining slightly worn and subsequently chipped sherds, potentially residual to some degree. | | | | |
| Comments: | Conjoining decorated body sherd, could date widely. | | | | |
| Quantity | Period | Ware | Vessels | Wear | Date preference |
| 2 | LPM>MOD | Refined white earthenware | 1 | C | 1780+ AD |
| | Conjoin to a medium sized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark green on-glaze transfer printed deco on interior (slightly worn), with rope motif. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| WWI Trench Section C | | | 4 sherds | 29 g | |
| Context: | | | | | |
| Start date: | Likely after 1825 AD, but consider context. | | | | |
| End date: | Unclear, consider context. | | | | |
| Dating: | All could date widely within the LPM>MOD, though 2 are residual, at least 1 of these likely dating after 1803 AD and both probably pre-date the context. The remainder are fresher, 1 of these possibly dating after 1825 AD, though given that neither of these are significantly worn they have reasonable potential to be context-contemporary, or at least broadly same phase/period. | | | | |
| Comments: | Small to medium sized rims and base. The refined white earthenware/s (same vessel?), 1 at least likely dating after 1803 AD, are significantly damaged and residual. The English porcelain and red earthenware are only light worn/scuffed and could potentially be contemporary with the context, or at least broadly same period. DRAW: 3 rims and 1 base (not worth drawing). | | | | |
| Quantity | Period | Ware | Vessels | Wear | Date preference |
| 1 | LPM>MOD | English porcelain | 1 | L | 1770+ AD |
| | Small rim, simple upright, very thin-walled, ?cup, plain. DRAW. | | | | |
| 1 | LPM>MOD | Refined white earthenware | *1 | H C | 1780+ AD |
| | Small rim, thick-walled (*related to base?), heavily chipped with almost entire interior surface absent, residual. DRAW. | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| 1 | LPM>MOD | Refined white earthenware | 1 | H C | 1803+ AD |
| | Small base, thick-walled, heavily chipped, residual. Brown stipple engraved transfer printed deco on interior. DRAW. | | | | |
| 1 | LPM>MOD | Red earthenware | 1 | L | ?1825+ AD |
| | 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. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| (9) [8] | | | 1 sherd | | 3 g |
| <i>Context:</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Start date:</i> Potentially after 1775/1800 AD. | | | | | |
| <i>End date:</i> Unclear, residual. | | | | | |
| <i>Dating:</i> The character of the iron flecking in the glaze of this albeit single small sherd could suggest a potential focus around 1750-1800 AD. | | | | | |
| <i>Comments:</i> Small body sherd, broadly PM>MOD 1625-1925 AD, with an iron flecked glaze. | | | | | |
| <i>Quantity</i> | <i>Period</i> | <i>Ware</i> | <i>Vessels</i> | <i>Wear</i> | <i>Date preference</i> |
| 1 | LPM | Kentish red earthenware | 1 | H | 1750-1800 AD |
| | Small body, iron flecked glaze both surfaces, the iron spots on 1 distinct and rounded, soft. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| (17) Box 4 | | | 55 sherds | | 1044 g |
| <i>Context:</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Start date:</i> Likely after 1175 AD. | | | | | |
| <i>End date:</i> Nothing certainly or needs date after 1225 AD. | | | | | |
| <i>Dating:</i> 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. | | | | | |
| <i>Comments:</i> Small to large sized sherds, predominantly with dull orange exteriors and buff interiors. All shell tempered, with only 1 sherd having a notable (major) sand content. 10 rims of similar T-shaped/hammerhead form with convex tops, from 3/4 jars with thin-walled bodies, the rim form most likely 1175-1225 AD. 1 other thick-walled T-shaped/hammerhead rim possibly from a collared jug. 2 thick-walled rims, 1 with a large hole, possibly from a bell-shaped or bulbous collared rim. Majority of the remainder are body sherds, several large. 2 sherds are in slightly more sandy fabrics than the rest, suggesting a different clay source. Overall, none of the material appears particularly fresh, generally showing fractured surfaces, abraded edges or chips. DRAW: 6 rims (4 similar), only 1 type with a rim to shoulder profile (estimable); 2 small bases (1 potentially associated with the rim to shoulder profile, other probably not worth drawing). | | | | | |
| <i>Quantity</i> | <i>Period</i> | <i>Ware</i> | <i>Vessels</i> | <i>Wear</i> | <i>Date preference</i> |
| 2 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered | 1 | M | 1150-1225 AD |
| | 2 medium sized ¹ rims, upright slightly convex top which overhangs a little on the interior and more so on the short rounded triangular sectioned exterior, short neck angled slightly to the interior, broken as it begins to bend more significantly inwards, 1 rim has a large (min. 7 mm diameter) hole pierced from the interior and just (7 mm) below the rim top (possibly around 22 cm in diameter), thick-walled. Coarse looking, occasional minor quartz, patchy dull darkish orange on exterior, rest variably buff. Bowls continue from the Late Saxon into the Early Medieval. A somewhat similar but slightly smaller diameter form from Pound Lane Canterbury, dating 1145-1175 AD, comprises a 'bell-shaped or bulbous collared rim' that has parallels in Andenne and Stamford-type wares (Fig. 28, no. 305; Cotter 1997, 32, 38). Whether the current example could be a larger version of the same is unclear at present (review). DRAW. | | | | |
| 30 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered | * | L>M | 1150-1225/1250 AD |
| | Small to large sized sherds, medium to thick-walled, mostly body, mostly dull orangey and brown colours, several thick-walled sherds broken at a base or neck join, 5 small sherds with black surfaces. *Some at least could relate to vessels represented by the other form sherds in this group. DRAW. | | | | |
| 1 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered | ?1 | L | *1150-1225/1250 AD |
| | Medium sized sagging base, thickish-walled, blackish surfaces. *Likely related to the rest of the group. DRAW. | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| 2 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered sandy | 2 | L>M | *1150-1225/1250 AD |
| | Small to medium body sherds, with a greater (moderate fine) sand content. Smaller has black surfaces, other patchy black and brown and orange. *Likely related to the rest of the group. | | | | |
| 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 broken just below the neck, slightly thickened right-angled everted T-shaped/hammerhead with greatest overhang on exterior, slightly convex top (1 set at least a slightly drooping profile, others more level), short neck curve continues onto the thin-walled body. Most with dull orangey surfaces, 2 browner, 2 with orangey exterior and black patches on rim top and interior. 9 other thin-walled sherds may relate, including 1 small sag base and 1 possible fragment of such, plus 4 curving body sherds from the lower neck and rounded shoulder. Majority may be from a single vessel. DRAW. | | | | |
| 1 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered | 1 | M | 1175-1225 AD |
| | Medium sized thick-walled piece, probably a right-angled everted T-shaped/hammerhead rim with greatest overhang on exterior, both edges neatly formed, with interior distinctly undercut, slightly convex top, notably small interior diameter (around 8 cm), with deep straight neck, from a (simple) collared jug? DRAW. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| (17) | | | 85 sherds | | 829 g |
| <i>Context:</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Start date:</i> Likely after 1175 AD. | | | | | |
| <i>End date:</i> Nothing certainly after 1225 AD. | | | | | |
| <i>Dating:</i> The firings, absence of any purely sandy wares and the forms of the most specifically diagnostic rims, most of which are akin to examples in context (17) Box 4, suggest a focus between 1175-1225 AD. Though little of the material appears very fresh and a few pieces are somewhat abraded/worn, the collection is likely broadly related and the more worn elements needn't significantly pre-date this range. | | | | | |
| <i>Comments:</i> All shell tempered, the fabrics containing some (minor) sand, though a small quantity of sherds (bases and body) are in fabrics that are slightly sandier than the majority and have been defined separately as such. All the rims present bar 1 are akin to and likely derive from the same vessels as in (17) Box 4, the exception being a single small example somewhat damaged by surface loss and of poorly defined simple form. The decorated elements comprise 1 small body sherd with just the hint of a vestigial thumb-pressed strip and 1 thick body sherd with a single small weak thin splash of yellowish glaze. Majority of the body sherds are in dull pale or mid orange or pale buff colours, some darker chocolately colours. DRAW: 5 rim of same forms and likely same vessels as in (17) Box 4; 5/6 bases overall (minimal extent and probably not worth drawing). | | | | | |
| <i>Quantity</i> | <i>Period</i> | <i>Ware</i> | <i>Vessels</i> | <i>Wear</i> | <i>Date preference</i> |
| 1 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered | * | M | 1150-1225 AD |
| | Small damaged rim, likely *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 other sherds in this context and (17) Box 4. DRAW. | | | | |
| 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 with brown interior, grey-buff base exterior and some patchy orange on minimal remnant of body exterior, other reduced throughout. Fabric approaching a moderate (fine) sand content, ill-sorted and most obvious on exterior, much less so on interior. 3 small reduced body sherds, medium-walled. *?2/3 vessels, which could relate to sherds in similar fabrics from (17) Box 4. DRAW. | | | | |
| 1 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered | 1 | M | 1150/1175-1225 AD |
| | Small rim, surface loss on interior and rim top, exterior a dull orangey, body is thickish walled, with a thickened flattish top, overhanging exterior tapering to a thinning lip over concave neck, slight definition of interior edge. DRAW. | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------------|
| 48 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered | *?+2 | F>M | 1150/1175-1225/1250 AD |
| | Small to medium sized body sherds, majority only lightly abraded at most. 1 with hint of a very shallow/vestigial thumb-pressed strip. 1 thick convex sherd with a small splash spot of thin yellowy glaze on exterior. Various dark and mid chocolatey brown (some appearing fairly fresh), buff, pale and mid dull 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 worth drawing). | | | | |
| 26 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered | * | L>M | 1175-1225 AD |
| | 4 small to medium length rims (broken in neck area) from 3/4 vessels, of *same form and vessels as ² in (17) Box 4. 17 small mostly thin-walled body sherds with similar dull oxidised surfaces (3 curving, from the neck and upper shoulder area) potentially from 1 or more of these vessels. Likewise 5 small base sherds, only 1 (from a sagging base) showing an overall base angle well. DRAW. | | | | |
| (18) Box 4 | | | 1 sherd | | 32 g |
| <i>Context:</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Start date:</i> Likely after 1175 AD and possibly after 1200 AD. | | | | | |
| <i>End date:</i> Unclear, a single sherd only, though large and not significantly worn. Just possibly by 1250 AD or shortly after. | | | | | |
| <i>Dating:</i> Limited data beyond the fabric and firing, which is most likely to occur between 1150-1250 AD overall. The fabric is more notably sandy than is typical for the site assemblage however and this could suggest a focus more within the later half of the range, around 1200-1250 AD. The shell content is equally strong and as such it might more typically not date too late within that range, so a focus around 1200-1225/1250 AD is slightly preferred for now, on limited evidence. | | | | | |
| <i>Comments:</i> Large base sherd in a strongly sandy shell tempered fabric, more profusely sandy than the other shell tempered sandys in the site assemblage. DRAW: 1 base (not worth drawing). | | | | | |
| <i>Quantity</i> | <i>Period</i> | <i>Ware</i> | <i>Vessels</i> | <i>Wear</i> | <i>Date preference</i> |
| 1 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered sandy | 1 | L | 1150/1200-1225/1250 AD |
| | Large sagging base sherd, minimal extent of body wall angle remaining, strongly (fine) sandy, patchy orange, brown and grey-black exterior, orange interior. DRAW. | | | | |
| (21) Box 4 | | | 2 sherds | | 14 g |
| <i>Context:</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Start date:</i> Likely after 1175 AD. | | | | | |
| <i>End date:</i> Unclear, limited evidence, but the 2 sherds present are not obviously residual, with nothing certainly after 1225/1250 AD. | | | | | |
| <i>Dating:</i> Limited evidence, but probably between 1150-1225/1250 AD, the presence of a thumb-pressed strip suggesting that a date after 1175 AD is more likely. | | | | | |
| <i>Comments:</i> Small sherds, notably sandy, which is an uncommon fabric in the site assemblage. 1 shows a thumb-pressed strip. On Canterbury products (ie. on locally produced, not imported, wares) such a trait is most common after 1175 AD (Macpherson-Grant <i>pers. comm.</i>) and a similar date likely applies. DRAW: 1 thumb-pressed strip (not worth drawing). | | | | | |
| <i>Quantity</i> | <i>Period</i> | <i>Ware</i> | <i>Vessels</i> | <i>Wear</i> | <i>Date preference</i> |
| 2 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered sandy | 1 | L | 1150/1175-1225/1250 AD |
| | Small body sherds, moderate to fairly strongly sandy, dull pale orange surfaces, 1 with thumb-pressed strip. DRAW. | | | | |
| | | | | | |

| (33) [32] | | | 1 sherd | | 5 g |
|--|--------|--------------------------------|----------|------|-------------------|
| Context: | | | | | |
| Start date: Likely after 1150/1175 AD | | | | | |
| End date: Unclear, single small sherd only and potentially residual to some degree at least. | | | | | |
| Dating: Little specific data beyond the fabric and firing, which suggests the range given. | | | | | |
| Comments: Small plain body sherd with oxidised surfaces. | | | | | |
| Quantity | Period | Ware | Vessels | Wear | Date preference |
| 1 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered sandy | 1 | L>M | 1150-1225/1250 AD |
| Small body, moderately sandy, dull orangey surfaces, medium-walled. | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| (35) | | | 5 sherds | | 28 g |
| Context: | | | | | |
| Start date: Likely after 1175/1200 AD. | | | | | |
| End date: Nothing certainly after 1225/1250 AD. | | | | | |
| Dating: The 1 rim likely dates between 1175-1225 AD, but could be residual to some degree. The remainder appear fresher and, though generally small in size and quantity, have potential to be related to and same period/phase as the context. The consistency in fabrics and lack of any purely sandy wares suggests a date after 1225 AD is less likely, unless very local trends indicate otherwise. | | | | | |
| Comments: Mostly small, including 1 damaged rim likely 1175-1225 AD, of similar though smaller and less elongated form to others seen in the site assemblage, eg context (17). The remaining plain body sherds appearing fresher. DRAW: 1 very small rim. | | | | | |
| Quantity | Period | Ware | Vessels | Wear | Date preference |
| 2 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered sandy | 2 | L>M | 1175-1225 AD |
| 1 small rim, right-angled everted with tapering short overhanging exterior edge, convex top, no defined interior edge, slightly angled/concave neck but broken shortly below, moderately chipped and abraded. 1 medium sized body, patchy grey-black and orange exterior, orange interior, fresher. DRAW. | | | | | |
| 3 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered | ?1 | L | 1175-1225/1250 AD |
| Small body, thin-walled, black exterior and variously orange interiors. | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| (36) | | | 1 sherd | | 104 g |
| Context: | | | | | |
| Start date: After 250 AD. | | | | | |
| End date: Unclear, residual. | | | | | |
| Dating: Large but significantly chipped and abraded sherd, who's form is very common and could occur throughout the LR. | | | | | |
| Comments: Large sherd from a flanged bowl (rim absent), with reddish (interior and above) and cream (exterior below) slipped surfaces. The straight horizontal flange appears somewhat untypical and no direct parallels could be found amongst the Oxfordshire oxidised colour-coated wares and fine oxidised wares in the initial study by Young (2000), though it is perhaps most akin to his Type C51 flanged bowl (very common), which copies Dr. 38 and was produced throughout the date-range of the ware, 240-400+ AD (Young 2000, 160-161). The flanges on this and other flanged curved (as opposed to straight sided) bowls are typically more convex and down-curved or hooked, the straight flanges more typically being shorter stubby projections. DRAW: 1 flanged body. | | | | | |
| Quantity | Period | Ware | Vessels | Wear | Date preference |
| 1 | LR | Oxfordshire colour coat ware | 1 | C H | 240-410 AD |
| Large upper body sherd from bowl, showing a wide horizontal-ish flange against a strongly concave body wall (the flange is thinner, 'pinched', where it meets the wall), which extends above the flange but is broken, with no (presumed) rim top surviving. Very worn slip on all surfaces, dark reddish on interior, reddish-brown on flange top and cream ('white') on flange underside, complete surface loss on exterior below the flange. DRAW. | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------------|
| (41) | | | 1 sherd | | 49 g |
| <i>Context:</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Start date:</i> | After 1175 AD. | | | | |
| <i>End date:</i> | Unclear, very limited evidence, but the single sherd is large and needn't be significantly residual. | | | | |
| <i>Dating:</i> | 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. | | | | |
| <i>Comments:</i> | Large rim, but of limited depth, chipped and slightly but not significantly worn. DRAW: 1 rim (top and neck only). | | | | |
| <i>Quantity</i> | <i>Period</i> | <i>Ware</i> | <i>Vessels</i> | <i>Wear</i> | <i>Date preference</i> |
| 1 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered | 1 | C L | 1175-1225 AD |
| | Large rim, right-angled elongated everted with squared exterior edge and underside to convex neck (broken around start of shoulder), slightly convex top, slight definition (bead) on interior edge, orange exterior, rest mostly grey-buff, with some orange patches on rim top. DRAW. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| (43) [42] | | | 4 sherds | | 30 g |
| <i>Context:</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Start date:</i> | Potentially after 1175 AD. | | | | |
| <i>End date:</i> | Possibly by 1225/1250 AD. | | | | |
| <i>Dating:</i> | Little specific data beyond the fabrics and production traits. The shell tempered could date 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. | | | | |
| <i>Comments:</i> | Small sherds. The shell tempered could potentially date widely, but needn't be significantly earlier than the sherds from this context, or similar fabrics from other contexts in the site assemblage. The shell tempered sandys are only moderately sandy at best, akin to most of the other shell tempered sandys in the site assemblage. Notable is 1 purely sandy ware, possibly a canterbury product, reduced, but with slight throwing lines, the traits suggesting a potential focus between 1175-1200/1225 AD is more likely. DRAW: 2 small bases (not worth drawing). | | | | |
| <i>Quantity</i> | <i>Period</i> | <i>Ware</i> | <i>Vessels</i> | <i>Wear</i> | <i>Date preference</i> |
| 1 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered | 1 | L | *1150-1225/1250 AD |
| | Small body, medium-walled, blackish surfaces. *Likely associated with the other sherds from this context and in line with general site assemblage trends. | | | | |
| 2 | 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. DRAW. | | | | |
| 1 | EM>M | ?Canterbury sandy | 1 | L | 1175-1200/1225 AD |
| | Small body, medium-walled, black exterior, grey interior with slight wheel-throwing lines. | | | | |
| | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|-------------|---|--------------------------|------------|------|-----------------|
| (45) | | 5 sherds | | 29 g | |
| Context: | | | | | |
| Start date: | Likely after 1175 AD. | | | | |
| End date: | Nothing certainly after 1225/1250 AD. | | | | |
| Dating: | Mostly small sized, but none significantly worn and all could reasonably relate to the 1 rim, dating 1175-1225 AD. | | | | |
| Comments: | Mostly small sherds and fragments, 1 medium sized rim with a below shoulder profile, likely 1175-1225 AD and akin to some others in a similar fabric in the site assemblage, particularly in contexts (17) and (35). DRAW: 1 rim. | | | | |
| Quantity | Period | Ware | Vessels | Wear | Date preference |
| 2 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered | ?1/2 | L | 1175-1225 AD |
| | 1 medium sized rim (below shoulder profile, broken just above maximum diameter), 1 potentially associated tiny sherd fragment and 1 small very thick sherd. Rim slightly thickened elongated right-angled everted with rounded exterior edge, horizontal underside and sharp junction to short straight neck, rounding-out at shoulder to convex medium-walled body, slightly convex rim top, no real definition of interior rim edge. All show mid orange surfaces. DRAW. | | | | |
| 2 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered | 1 | L | *1175-1225 AD |
| | Small body sherd and fragment, medium-walled, grey-black exterior and dark brown interior surfaces. *Could date widely but presumably same phase as rim. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 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

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1. Period Codes employed

| <i>Period</i> | <i>Code</i> | <i>Date (circa)</i> | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------------|---|------|----|
| Middle Bronze Age | MBA | 1550 | - | 1350 | BC |
| 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 indicating 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.

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

2.2. Abbreviations used in 2.3.

Wear

| | | |
|---|---|--------------------|
| F | : | Fresh/fairly fresh |
| L | : | Light |
| M | : | Moderate |
| H | : | Heavy |
| C | : | Chipped |

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

| Context | | | Total sherds | Total weight (g) | |
|---------------------|---|---------------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Context: | Information on the nature of the context if known. | | | | |
| Start date: | Likely commencement date of the context based on the pottery evidence. | | | | |
| End date: | Likely end date of the context based on the pottery evidence. | | | | |
| Dating: | General implications. | | | | |
| Comments: | Highlighting elements, wares and issues of particular note. | | | | |
| Quantity | Period | Ware | Vessels | Wear | Date preference |
| | | | | | |
| Surface Find | | | 2 sherds | 45 g | |
| Context: | | | | | |
| Start date: | - | | | | |
| End date: | All likely residual. | | | | |
| Dating: | Both are likely 19th century AD or later and neither are significantly worn. | | | | |
| Comments: | 1 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 | Date preference |
| 1 | LPM>MOD | Refined white earthenware | 1 | L | 1803+ AD |
| | Small rim, simple upright, minimal remnant of rim top, greyish stipple engraved on-glaze transfer print deco on exterior. DRAW. | | | | |
| 1 | LPM>MOD | English/?London stoneware | 1 | L C | 1835-1950 AD |
| | Medium-largeish body sherd, thick-walled, ?large bottle/jug, buff fabric, slightly yellowish looking glaze. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Surface Finds Box 2 | | | 7 sherds | 42 g | |
| 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 20th century. | | | | |
| Comments: | Small chipped pieces. Notable is a very worn frilled base sherd of M sandy ware in a soft orange fabric. 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 preference |
| 1 | M | East/North Kent sandy | 1 | H | 1225/1250-1300 AD |
| | Small angled sherd possibly from base with a remnant of finger-pinched frilled foot, orange, soft. DRAW. | | | | |
| 1 | LPM>MOD | English porcelain | 1 | C H | 1770-1925/1950 AD |
| | Small fragment of base, plain. DRAW. | | | | |
| 1 | LPM | Pearlware | 1 | C | 1780-1840 AD |
| | Small body, thickish-walled, blue underglaze deco both surfaces with strongly blue tinged glaze, refined white earthenware. | | | | |
| 1 | LPM>MOD/?LPM | ?Pearlware | 1 | C | 1780-1840 AD |
| | Small body, plain exterior with glaze showing a subtle blue tinge, interior shows dark greeny-black line and pale green on-glaze deco. Refined white earthenware. | | | | |
| 1 | LPM>MOD | Refined white earthenware | 1 | C M | 1780-1925/1950 AD |
| | Small simple upright rim, thick-walled, on-glaze red ?painted deco on exterior, DRAW. | | | | |
| 1 | LPM>MOD | Refined white earthenware | 1 | C | 1780-1925/1950 AD |
| | Small simple rim, ?from an closed-form, thick-walled, on-glaze blue transfer printed deco both surfaces. DRAW. | | | | |
| 1 | LPM>MOD | English/?London stoneware | 1 | C M | 1830-1900/1925 AD |
| | Small rim from bottle/flask, fine smooth (melted) grey fabric with some minor black specks, mottled brown slip both surfaces with horizontal linear marking. DRAW. | | | | |

| WWI Trench Section A | | | 3 sherds | 30 g | |
|----------------------|---|---------------------------|----------|------|-------------------|
| Context: | | | | | |
| Start date: | After 1770/1825 AD, but consider context. | | | | |
| End date: | Unclear, consider context. | | | | |
| 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 and could be residual to some degree. It might also pre-date the other pieces, which could have potential to be broadly period-contemporary with their context (ie. early 20th century). | | | | |
| Comments: | Medium sized simple rims, vessel forms unclear at present, fabrics could date widely. 1 with underglaze blue deco appears more chipped than the others, might pre-date and be residual to some degree. DRAW: 3 rims (not worth drawing). | | | | |
| Quantity | Period | Ware | Vessels | Wear | Date preference |
| 1 | LPM>MOD | English porcelain | 1 | C | 1770+ AD |
| | Medium sized simple upright rim, thick-walled, asymmetrical, plain white. DRAW. | | | | |
| 1 | LPM>MOD | English porcelain | 1 | L | 1770+ AD |
| | Medium sized simple upright rim, small remnant of rim top, plain white. DRAW. | | | | |
| 1 | LPM | ?Stone china | 1 | C | 1800-1840/1900 AD |
| | Medium sized simple upright rim, deep straightish wall, underglaze blue deco both surfaces, blue tinge to glaze in adjacent areas. Reminiscent of/?copying Pearlware? DRAW. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| WWI Trench Section B | | | 2 sherds | 6 g | |
| Context: | | | | | |
| Start date: | After 1780/1800 AD, but consider context. | | | | |
| End date: | Unclear, consider context. | | | | |
| Dating: | Conjoining slightly worn and subsequently chipped sherds, potentially residual to some degree. | | | | |
| Comments: | Conjoining decorated body sherd, could date widely. | | | | |
| Quantity | Period | Ware | Vessels | Wear | Date preference |
| 2 | LPM>MOD | Refined white earthenware | 1 | C | 1780+ AD |
| | Conjoin to a medium sized body sherd, ?plate/bowl, dark green on-glaze transfer printed deco on interior (slightly worn), with rope motif. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| WWI Trench Section C | | | 4 sherds | 29 g | |
| Context: | | | | | |
| Start date: | Likely after 1825 AD, but consider context. | | | | |
| End date: | Unclear, consider context. | | | | |
| Dating: | All could date widely within the LPM>MOD, though 2 are residual, at least 1 of these likely dating after 1803 AD and both probably pre-date the context. The remainder are fresher, 1 of these possibly dating after 1825 AD, though given that neither of these are significantly worn they have reasonable potential to be context-contemporary, or at least broadly same phase/period. | | | | |
| Comments: | Small to medium sized rims and base. The refined white earthenware/s (same vessel?), 1 at least likely dating after 1803 AD, are significantly damaged and residual. The English porcelain and red earthenware are only light worn/scuffed and could potentially be contemporary with the context, or at least broadly same period. DRAW: 3 rims and 1 base (not worth drawing). | | | | |
| Quantity | Period | Ware | Vessels | Wear | Date preference |
| 1 | LPM>MOD | English porcelain | 1 | L | 1770+ AD |
| | Small rim, simple upright, very thin-walled, ?cup, plain. DRAW. | | | | |
| 1 | LPM>MOD | Refined white earthenware | *1 | H C | 1780+ AD |
| | Small rim, thick-walled (*related to base?), heavily chipped with almost entire interior surface absent, residual. DRAW. | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| 1 | LPM>MOD | Refined white earthenware | 1 | H C | 1803+ AD |
| | Small base, thick-walled, heavily chipped, residual. Brown stipple engraved transfer printed deco on interior. DRAW. | | | | |
| 1 | LPM>MOD | Red earthenware | 1 | L | ?1825+ AD |
| | 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. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| (9) [8] | | | 1 sherd | | 3 g |
| <i>Context:</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Start date:</i> Potentially after 1775/1800 AD. | | | | | |
| <i>End date:</i> Unclear, residual. | | | | | |
| <i>Dating:</i> The character of the iron flecking in the glaze of this albeit single small sherd could suggest a potential focus around 1750-1800 AD. | | | | | |
| <i>Comments:</i> Small body sherd, broadly PM>MOD 1625-1925 AD, with an iron flecked glaze. | | | | | |
| <i>Quantity</i> | <i>Period</i> | <i>Ware</i> | <i>Vessels</i> | <i>Wear</i> | <i>Date preference</i> |
| 1 | LPM | Kentish red earthenware | 1 | H | 1750-1800 AD |
| | Small body, iron flecked glaze both surfaces, the iron spots on 1 distinct and rounded, soft. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| (17) Box 4 | | | 55 sherds | | 1044 g |
| <i>Context:</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Start date:</i> Likely after 1175 AD. | | | | | |
| <i>End date:</i> Nothing certainly or needs date after 1225 AD. | | | | | |
| <i>Dating:</i> 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. | | | | | |
| <i>Comments:</i> Small to large sized sherds, predominantly with dull orange exteriors and buff interiors. All shell tempered, with only 1 sherd having a notable (major) sand content. 10 rims of similar T-shaped/hammerhead form with convex tops, from 3/4 jars with thin-walled bodies, the rim form most likely 1175-1225 AD. 1 other thick-walled T-shaped/hammerhead rim possibly from a collared jug. 2 thick-walled rims, 1 with a large hole, possibly from a bell-shaped or bulbous collared rim. Majority of the remainder are body sherds, several large. 2 sherds are in slightly more sandy fabrics than the rest, suggesting a different clay source. Overall, none of the material appears particularly fresh, generally showing fractured surfaces, abraded edges or chips. DRAW: 6 rims (4 similar), only 1 type with a rim to shoulder profile (estimateable); 2 small bases (1 potentially associated with the rim to shoulder profile, other probably not worth drawing). | | | | | |
| <i>Quantity</i> | <i>Period</i> | <i>Ware</i> | <i>Vessels</i> | <i>Wear</i> | <i>Date preference</i> |
| 2 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered | 1 | M | 1150-1225 AD |
| | 2 medium sized ¹ rims, upright slightly convex top which overhangs a little on the interior and more so on the short rounded triangular sectioned exterior, short neck angled slightly to the interior, broken as it begins to bend more significantly inwards, 1 rim has a large (min. 7 mm diameter) hole pierced from the interior and just (7 mm) below the rim top (possibly around 22 cm in diameter). Coarse looking, occasional minor quartz, patchy dull darkish orange on exterior, rest variably buff. Bowls continue from the Late Saxon into the Early Medieval. A somewhat similar but slightly smaller diameter form from Pound Lane Canterbury, dating 1145-1175 AD, comprises a 'bell-shaped or bulbous collared rim' that has parallels in Andenne and Stamford-type wares (Fig. 28, no. 305; Cotter 1997, 32, 38). Whether the current example could be a larger version of the same is unclear at present (review). DRAW. | | | | |
| 30 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered | * | L>M | 1150-1225/1250 AD |
| | Small to large sized sherds, medium to thick-walled, mostly body, mostly dull orangey and brown colours, several thick-walled sherds broken at a base or neck join, 5 small sherds with black surfaces. *Some at least could relate to vessels represented by the other form sherds in this group. DRAW. | | | | |
| 1 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered | ?1 | L | *1150-1225/1250 AD |
| | Medium sized sagging base, thickish-walled, blackish surfaces. *Likely related to the rest of the group. DRAW. | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| 2 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered sandy | 2 | L>M | *1150-1225/1250 AD |
| | Small to medium body sherds, with a greater (moderate fine) sand content. Smaller has black surfaces, other patchy black and brown and orange. *Likely related to the rest of the group. | | | | |
| 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 broken just below the neck, slightly thickened right-angled everted T-shaped/hammerhead with greatest overhang on exterior, slightly convex top (1 set at least a slightly drooping profile, others more level), short neck curve continues onto the thin-walled body. Most with dull orangey surfaces, 2 browner, 2 with orangey exterior and black patches on rim top and interior. 9 other thin-walled sherds may relate, including 1 small sag base and 1 possible fragment of such, plus 4 curving body sherds from the lower neck and rounded shoulder. Majority may be from a single vessel. DRAW. | | | | |
| 1 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered | 1 | M | 1175-1225 AD |
| | Medium sized thick-walled piece, probably a right-angled everted T-shaped/hammerhead rim with greatest overhang on exterior, both edges neatly formed, with interior distinctly undercut, slightly convex top, notably small interior diameter (around 8 cm), with deep straight neck, from a (simple) collared jug? DRAW. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| (17) | | | 85 sherds | | 829 g |
| <i>Context:</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Start date:</i> Likely after 1175 AD. | | | | | |
| <i>End date:</i> Nothing certainly after 1225 AD. | | | | | |
| <i>Dating:</i> The firings, absence of any purely sand tempered wares and the forms of the most specifically diagnostic rims, most of which are akin to examples in context (17) Box 4, suggest a focus between 1175-1225 AD. Though little of the material appears very fresh and a few pieces are somewhat abraded/worn, the collection is likely broadly related and the more worn elements needn't significantly pre-date this range. | | | | | |
| <i>Comments:</i> All shell tempered, the fabrics containing some (minor) sand, though a small quantity of sherds (bases and body) are in fabrics that are slightly sandier than the majority and have been defined separately as such. All the rims present bar 1 are akin to and likely derive from the same vessels as in (17) Box 4, the exception being a single small example somewhat damaged by surface loss and of poorly defined simple form. The decorated elements comprise 1 small body sherd with just the hint of a vestigial thumb-pressed strip and 1 thick body sherd with a single small weak thin splash of yellowish glaze. Majority of the body sherds are in dull pale or mid orange or pale buff colours, some darker chocolately colours. DRAW: 5 rim of same forms and likely same vessels as in (17) Box 4; 5/6 bases overall (minimal extent and probably not worth drawing). | | | | | |
| <i>Quantity</i> | <i>Period</i> | <i>Ware</i> | <i>Vessels</i> | <i>Wear</i> | <i>Date preference</i> |
| 1 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered | * | M | 1150-1225 AD |
| | Small damaged rim, likely *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 other sherds in this context and (17) Box 4. DRAW. | | | | |
| 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 with brown interior, grey-buff base exterior and some patchy orange on minimal remnant of body exterior, other reduced throughout. Fabric approaching a moderate (fine) sand content, ill-sorted and most obvious on exterior, much less so on interior. 3 small reduced body sherds, medium-walled. *?2/3 vessels, which could relate to sherds in similar fabrics from (17) Box 4. DRAW. | | | | |
| 1 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered | 1 | M | 1150/1175-1225 AD |
| | Small rim, surface loss on interior and rim top, exterior a dull orangey, body is thickish walled, with a thickened flattish top, overhanging exterior tapering to a thinning lip over concave neck, slight definition of interior edge. DRAW. | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|-------------|--|--------------------------------|----------|------|------------------------|
| 48 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered | *?+2 | F>M | 1150/1175-1225/1250 AD |
| | Small to medium sized body sherds, majority only lightly abraded at most. 1 with hint of a very shallow/vestigial thumb-pressed strip. 1 thick convex sherd with a small splash spot of thin yellowy glaze on exterior. Various dark and mid chocolatey brown (some appearing fairly fresh), buff, pale and mid dull 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 worth drawing). | | | | |
| 26 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered | * | L>M | 1175-1225 AD |
| | 4 small to medium length rims (broken in neck area) from 3/4 vessels, of *same form and vessels as ² in (17) Box 4. 17 small mostly thin-walled body sherds with similar dull oxidised surfaces (3 curving, from the neck and upper shoulder area) potentially from 1 or more of these vessels. Likewise 5 small base sherds, only 1 (from a sagging base) showing an overall base angle well. DRAW. | | | | |
| (18) Box 4 | | | 1 sherd | | 32 g |
| Context: | | | | | |
| Start date: | Likely after 1175 AD and possibly after 1200 AD. | | | | |
| End date: | Unclear, a single sherd only, though large and not significantly worn. Just possibly by 1250 AD or shortly after. | | | | |
| Dating: | Limited data beyond the fabric and firing, which is most likely to occur between 1150-1250 AD overall. The fabric is more notably sandy than is typical for the site assemblage however and this could suggest a focus more within the later half of the range, around 1200-1250 AD. The shell content is equally strong and as such it might more typically not date too late within that range, so a focus around 1200-1225/1250 AD is slightly preferred for now, on limited evidence. | | | | |
| Comments: | Large base sherd in a strongly sandy shell tempered fabric, more profusely sandy than the other shell tempered sandys in the site assemblage. DRAW: 1 base (not worth drawing). | | | | |
| Quantity | Period | Ware | Vessels | Wear | Date preference |
| 1 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered sandy | 1 | L | 1150/1200-1225/1250 AD |
| | Large sagging base sherd, minimal extent of body wall angle remaining, strongly (fine) sandy, patchy orange, brown and grey-black exterior, orange interior. DRAW. | | | | |
| (21) Box 4 | | | 2 sherds | | 14 g |
| Context: | | | | | |
| Start date: | Likely after 1175 AD. | | | | |
| End date: | Unclear, limited evidence, but the 2 sherds present are not obviously residual, with nothing certainly after 1225/1250 AD. | | | | |
| Dating: | Limited evidence, but probably between 1150-1225/1250 AD, the presence of a thumb-pressed strip suggesting that a date after 1175 AD is more likely. | | | | |
| Comments: | Small sherds, notably sandy, which is an uncommon fabric in the site assemblage. 1 shows a thumb-pressed strip. On Canterbury products (ie. on locally produced, not imported, wares) such a trait is most common after 1175 AD (Macpherson-Grant <i>pers. comm.</i>) and a similar date likely applies. DRAW: 1 thumb-pressed strip (not worth drawing). | | | | |
| Quantity | Period | Ware | Vessels | Wear | Date preference |
| 2 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered sandy | 1 | L | 1150/1175-1225/1250 AD |
| | Small body sherds, moderate to fairly strongly sandy, dull pale orange surfaces, 1 with thumb-pressed strip. DRAW. | | | | |
| | | | | | |

| (33) [32] | | | 1 sherd | | 5 g |
|--|--------|--------------------------------|----------|------|-------------------|
| Context: | | | | | |
| Start date: Likely after 1150/1175 AD | | | | | |
| End date: Unclear, single small sherd only and potentially residual to some degree at least. | | | | | |
| Dating: Little specific data beyond the fabric and firing, which suggests the range given. | | | | | |
| Comments: Small plain body sherd with oxidised surfaces. | | | | | |
| Quantity | Period | Ware | Vessels | Wear | Date preference |
| 1 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered sandy | 1 | L>M | 1150-1225/1250 AD |
| Small body, moderately sandy, dull orangey surfaces, medium-walled. | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| (35) | | | 5 sherds | | 28 g |
| Context: | | | | | |
| Start date: Likely after 1175/1200 AD. | | | | | |
| End date: Nothing certainly after 1225/1250 AD. | | | | | |
| Dating: The 1 rim likely dates between 1175-1225 AD, but could be residual to some degree. The remainder appear fresher and, though generally small in size and quantity, have potential to be related to and same period/phase as the context. The consistency in fabrics and lack of any purely sandy wares suggests a date after 1225 AD is less likely, unless very local trends indicate otherwise. | | | | | |
| Comments: Mostly small, including 1 damaged rim likely 1175-1225 AD, of similar though smaller and less elongated form to others seen in the site assemblage, eg context (17). The remaining plain body sherds appearing fresher. DRAW: 1 very small rim. | | | | | |
| Quantity | Period | Ware | Vessels | Wear | Date preference |
| 2 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered sandy | 2 | L>M | 1175-1225 AD |
| 1 small rim, right-angled everted with tapering short overhanging exterior edge, convex top, no defined interior edge, slightly angled/concave neck but broken shortly below, moderately chipped and abraded. 1 medium sized body, patchy grey-black and orange exterior, orange interior, fresher. DRAW. | | | | | |
| 3 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered | ?1 | L | 1175-1225/1250 AD |
| Small body, thin-walled, black exterior and variously orange interiors. | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| (36) | | | 1 sherd | | 104 g |
| Context: | | | | | |
| Start date: After 250 AD. | | | | | |
| End date: Unclear, residual. | | | | | |
| Dating: Large but significantly chipped and abraded sherd, who's form is very common and could occur throughout the LR. | | | | | |
| Comments: Large sherd from a flanged bowl (rim absent), with reddish (interior and above) and cream (exterior below) slipped surfaces. The straight horizontal flange appears somewhat untypical and no direct parallels could be found amongst the Oxfordshire oxidised colour-coated wares and fine oxidised wares in the initial study by Young (2000), though it is perhaps most akin to his Type C51 flanged bowl (very common), which copies Dr. 38 and was produced throughout the date-range of the ware, 240-400+ AD (Young 2000, 160-161). The flanges on this and other flanged curved (as opposed to straight sided) bowls are typically more convex and down-curved or hooked, the straight flanges more typically being shorter stubby projections. DRAW: 1 flanged body. | | | | | |
| Quantity | Period | Ware | Vessels | Wear | Date preference |
| 1 | LR | Oxfordshire colour coat ware | 1 | C H | 240-410 AD |
| Large upper body sherd from bowl, showing a wide horizontal-ish flange against a strongly concave body wall (the flange is thinner, 'pinched', where it meets the wall), which extends above the flange but is broken, with no (presumed) rim top surviving. Very worn slip on all surfaces, dark reddish on interior, reddish-brown on flange top and cream ('white') on flange underside, complete surface loss on exterior below the flange. DRAW. | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------------|
| (41) | | | 1 sherd | | 49 g |
| <i>Context:</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Start date:</i> | After 1175 AD. | | | | |
| <i>End date:</i> | Unclear, very limited evidence, but the single sherd is large and needn't be significantly residual. | | | | |
| <i>Dating:</i> | 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. | | | | |
| <i>Comments:</i> | Large rim, but of limited depth, chipped and slightly but not significantly worn. DRAW: 1 rim (top and neck only). | | | | |
| <i>Quantity</i> | <i>Period</i> | <i>Ware</i> | <i>Vessels</i> | <i>Wear</i> | <i>Date preference</i> |
| 1 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered | 1 | C L | 1175-1225 AD |
| | Large rim, right-angled elongated everted with squared exterior edge and underside to convex neck (broken around start of shoulder), slightly convex top, slight definition (bead) on interior edge, orange exterior, rest mostly grey-buff, with some orange patches on rim top. DRAW. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| (43) [42] | | | 4 sherds | | 30 g |
| <i>Context:</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Start date:</i> | Potentially after 1175 AD. | | | | |
| <i>End date:</i> | Possibly by 1225/1250 AD. | | | | |
| <i>Dating:</i> | Little specific data beyond the fabrics and production traits. The shell tempered could date 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. | | | | |
| <i>Comments:</i> | Small sherds. The shell tempered could potentially date widely, but needn't be significantly earlier than the sherds from this context, or similar fabrics from other contexts in the site assemblage. The shell tempered sandys are only moderately sandy at best, akin to most of the other shell tempered sandys in the site assemblage. Notable is 1 purely sandy ware, possibly a canterbury product, reduced, but with slight throwing lines, the traits suggesting a potential focus between 1175-1200/1225 AD is more likely. DRAW: 2 small bases (not worth drawing). | | | | |
| <i>Quantity</i> | <i>Period</i> | <i>Ware</i> | <i>Vessels</i> | <i>Wear</i> | <i>Date preference</i> |
| 1 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered | 1 | L | *1150-1225/1250 AD |
| | Small body, medium-walled, blackish surfaces. *Likely associated with the other sherds from this context and in line with general site assemblage trends. | | | | |
| 2 | 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. DRAW. | | | | |
| 1 | EM>M | ?Canterbury sandy | 1 | L | 1175-1200/1225 AD |
| | Small body, medium-walled, black exterior, grey interior with slight wheel-throwing lines. | | | | |
| | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|-------------|---|--------------------------|------------|------|-----------------|
| (45) | | 5 sherds | | 29 g | |
| Context: | | | | | |
| Start date: | Likely after 1175 AD. | | | | |
| End date: | Nothing certainly after 1225/1250 AD. | | | | |
| Dating: | Mostly small sized, but none significantly worn and all could reasonably relate to the 1 rim, dating 1175-1225 AD. | | | | |
| Comments: | Mostly small sherds and fragments, 1 medium sized rim with a below shoulder profile, likely 1175-1225 AD and akin to some others in a similar fabric in the site assemblage, particularly in contexts (17) and (35). DRAW: 1 rim. | | | | |
| Quantity | Period | Ware | Vessels | Wear | Date preference |
| 2 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered | ?1/2 | L | 1175-1225 AD |
| | 1 medium sized rim (below shoulder profile, broken just above maximum diameter), 1 potentially associated tiny sherd fragment and 1 small very thick sherd. Rim slightly thickened elongated right-angled everted with rounded exterior edge, horizontal underside and sharp junction to short straight neck, rounding-out at shoulder to convex medium-walled body, slightly convex rim top, no real definition of interior rim edge. All show mid orange surfaces. DRAW. | | | | |
| 2 | EM>M | East Kent shell tempered | 1 | L | *1175-1225 AD |
| | Small body sherd and fragment, medium-walled, grey-black exterior and dark brown interior surfaces. *Could date widely but presumably same phase as rim. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 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 | | Total weight (g) | |
|-------------|---|---------------|------------|------------------|--------------|
| Context: | Information on the nature of the context if known. | | | | |
| 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 both laterals, distal end utilised. | | | | |
| Summary: | Likely MBA>EIA, unpatinated, relationship to context unclear, given single recovery and unknown local geology, though perhaps most likely to be residual. | | | | |
| | | Period | Preference | Re-use? | Relationship |
| Long flakes | Double side + end scraper | MBA>EIA | | | ? |
| | Thick near primary, hard hammer, buff cortex, most of 1 lateral an uneven edge of direct fairly abrupt retouch through cortex, continuing with a short oblique edge of inverse shallow chippy retouch/scarring at the distal corner, the opposite lateral a short straight length of direct abrupt retouch through cortex. Some direct abrasion on moderate angled narrow 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 but not certainly used (re-used), likely MBA>EIA if so. Relationship to context unclear, given single recovery and unknown local geology, though perhaps most likely to be residual. | | | | |
| | | Period | Preference | Re-use? | Relationship |
| Natural | Miscellaneous ?retouched natural | ?MBA>EIA | | If so | ? |
| | Triangular sectioned blade-like natural, natural facets, broken both ends, chips and scars, inverse semi-abrupt chips both laterals at one end, a short length of inverse semi-abrupt scars nearby could be intentional retouch, but edge not obviously much used if so. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Totals | | 2 lithics | | 67 g | |

4. Catalogues of the ceramic building materials

4.1. Catalogue of the brick

| <i>Context</i> | <i>Quantity</i> | <i>Weight (g)</i> | <i>Notes and date</i> | <i>Pottery present</i> |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---|------------------------|
| 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

| <i>Context</i> | <i>Quantity</i> | <i>Weight (g)</i> | <i>Notes and date</i> | <i>Pottery present</i> |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--|------------------------|
| 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

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

5. Catalogue of the ceramic pipe

| <i>Context</i> | <i>Quantity</i> | <i>Weight (g)</i> | <i>Notes and date</i> | <i>Pottery present</i> |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---|------------------------|
| | | | | |
| 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

| <i>Context</i> | <i>Quantity</i> | <i>Weight (g)</i> | <i>Notes and date</i> | <i>Pottery present</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

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

8. Catalogue of the stone

| <i>Context</i> | <i>Quantity</i> | <i>Weight (g)</i> | <i>Notes and date</i> | <i>Pottery present</i> |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---|------------------------|
| 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

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

10. Bibliography

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