



Archaeological Evaluation of Land at the Barkaway Site, 20-22 Ospringe Street, Ospringe, Kent

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Site Code: BARK/EV/13

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Report for
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1. SUMMARY

In September 2013 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at The Barkaway Site in Ospringe near Faversham in Kent. The archaeological evaluation was in response to the need for an assessment of archaeological impact to inform the planning decision for residential development submitted to Swale Borough Council in 2012. This application was subsequently withdrawn and the present proposals (SW/13/0700 and SW/13/0701) are a resubmission.

Heritage Conservation at Kent County Council had concerns on the impact of the current proposed development on potentially nationally important remains associated with the medieval Maison Dieu hospital, and in particular the need for a detailed impact assessment and assessment of significance. This Archaeological Evaluation was carried out by SWAT Archaeology to a Archaeological Specification written by Heritage Conservation at Kent County Council.

The Archaeological Evaluation (Plate 1, Fig. 1) was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification (KCC 2013) and in discussion with the Principal Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council. The Archaeological Evaluation consisted of 5 trenches which revealed that extensive medieval and post-medieval activity had taken place within the proposed development site. Extensive remains of the medieval hospital complex were located in Trenches Two, Four and Five. The medieval 'Pond' was located in Trenches One and Two. Further medieval activity was also observed in Trench 5.

The present archaeological investigation by SWAT Archaeology has shown that significant archaeological remains of National Importance (Trenches 4, 5) are to be found in the area of the proposed Block 1 (four terraced houses) at a depth of 620-700mm below present ground level.

In the area of Block 2 (two semi-detached houses) the archaeology revealed (Trench 3) is at a depth of 780mm below present ground level.

It was not possible to evaluate the impact of the proposed development on the archaeology of Block 3.

Block 4 has been shown by the present archaeological investigation (Trench 2) to be situated in the footprint of the Pond and Common Hall with archaeological remains at a depth of 480mm below present ground level.

The buried archaeology is 600mm below present ground level in the area of proposed parking (Trench 1). The location and depth of services is unknown but could have an impact on the buried archaeology.

2. INTRODUCTION

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Miss Barkaway to carry out an archaeological evaluation and assessment at the above site. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification (KCC 2013) and in discussion with the Principal Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council. The evaluation was carried out from the 6th September to the 21st September 2013.

3. SITE DESCRIPTION AND TOPOGRAPHY

The archaeological potential is based on the proximity of archaeological remains presently recorded in the HER. The site lies in an area of known archaeological remains most of which are encapsulated in an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (SWAT Archaeology July 2012). The site lies about 30m north of the scheduled monument of Maison Dieu a surviving element of the medieval St Marys Hospital, dating to 1234 (HER TR 06 SW 15). The site is located to the north of Ospringe Street and bounded on the west by Grove Place, to the north by Grove Close and to the east by the relatively recent development of houses named 'The Fairways. Investigation by Archaeology South East revealed the former water course that ran through the eastern part of the site and was later culverted (Margetts 2008). The area of the proposed development is a mix of grass, tarmac and gardens plus sheds, stables and including the butchers shop complex of 22 Ospringe Street.

According to the British Geological Survey the site lies on Alluvium overlaying Chalk. The geology revealed on site was a mix of sand and gravel (river gravels).

4. PLANNING BACKGROUND

A planning application SW/13/0700 and SW/13/0701 (for listed building consent) has been made to Swale Borough Council. The proposed development (Figure 8) comprises the demolition of outbuildings, the conversion of a stable and cold store and the construction of eight new dwellings (Steve Banister Plan Ref: 2510/4A). The plan shows the proposed development in four blocks.

Block 1 is for four terraced houses fronting Ospringe Street in the south-east area of the site.

Block 2 is a pair of semi-detached houses fronting onto Grove Place in the north-west area of the site.

Block 3 is the conversion of part of the former butcher's premises of Barkaway.

Block 4 is a studio over a garage where now stands a brick stable.

Included in the original application package to Swale Borough Council was a Desk-based Assessment (SWAT Archaeology 2011) whereas Heritage Conservation at Kent County Council requested additional information to include an assessment of impact. However, the

Principal Archaeological Officer KCC was informed that that foundation details have not as yet been designed but ongoing discussions with the architect suggest that a reinforced concrete slab will be the preferred foundation design. Experience elsewhere in the County suggest this option will have little or no impact on buried archaeology. The present Archaeological Specification written by Simon Mason Principal Archaeological Officer KCC was designed to evaluate the potential of the site based on the submitted proposals plan and trench layout is targeted against each of the development blocks and parking area as shown. Requirements for the archaeological evaluation comprised trial trenching of the impact area with 5 trenches (Fig. 1) designed to establish whether there were any archaeological deposits at the site that may be affected by the proposed development. The results from this evaluation will be used to inform KCC of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with the development and foundation proposals.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL and HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

An extensive review of the archaeological and historical background is contained in the Archaeological Desk-based Assessment by SWAT Archaeology (2011) and is summarised here. The hospital of Maison Dieu at Ospringe, opposite and on the proposed development site, seems to have been established for the poor, aged and infirm soon after 1230. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and consisted of three brethren professed in the Order of the Holy Cross, and two secular clerks. The real founder may have been Jubert de Burgh, but it is said to have been founded by Henry III, who was its benefactor in 1234. The history of the house is well documented. Its decline began in the 14th century. Sometime between 1470-80 the brethren died, the secular clerks left and the house became desolate. Secular clerks later occupied the house, which lingered on until the Reformation. It was dissolved in 1516, when St. John's College, Cambridge received its endowments and patronage.

Most of the hospital complex was demolished before the "Survey of Kentish Estates" c1571 and William Strensham demolished the chapel in 1585. By 1913 everything above ground of the main hospital complex to the north of Watling Street had disappeared.

The only upstanding remains were the stone walls of two undercrofts, probably dating from the 13th and 14th centuries, incorporated in post-Dissolution buildings on the south side of the street. The name of "leper house" became associated with one of these buildings, but it is more likely that both were domestic undercrofts built to carry first floor halls or solars of ground floor halls.

The west building was saved from demolition in 1922 and converted to a museum. Its upper part probably dates from the late 16th century, and it had been altered to a shop in 1894. When the building came into English Heritage Guardianship in 1947 it was temporarily safeguarded. In 1952-5 it was thoroughly restored, when the original door case was re-set and the shop window removed. Several concealed windows in the upper floor were also re-opened.

In May 1957 heavy footings of a range c25ft wide, immediately flanking the road on the north side was found during digging of drainage ditches. These were recorded by Rigold in *Archaeologia Cantiana* Vol LXXIX (1964) who associated the northern remains with the *Camera Regis* known to have been built at the hospital for Henry III. South of these a wall was found (Fig 00) which seemed to preserve the north line of the hospital precinct. Other substantial remains were: the east face of a massive substructure parallel to the watercourse, part of a bridge and beginnings of the street range foundations. The trench revealed little of the plan of the main buildings (Rigold 1964: 44-47), but tended to confirm the view that they lay to the east of the watercourse within a precinct wall on the north side but fronting directly on to the street.

The hospital site was excavated by the D.O.E. Central Excavation Unit and local societies in 1977, prior to housing development. The published report can be found in *Archaeologia Cantiana* Vol XCV (1979). The north end of the hall and its *reredorter* were found. The hall was of flint, 13 metres wide, with a central arcade of octagonal stone pillars.

A stone-lined culvert which served the *reredorter* ran under the main floor of the hall. Other structures included a long building with two circular ovens in one room. Another, more substantial building, had a four-bayed undercroft and first floor hall, the floor of which had been supported on three posts and its walls painted with "false ashlar" and motifs. On stratigraphical evidence this building - possibly the *camera regis* - was built some time after the main wall of the hospital.

To the north lay part of the hospital cemetery, a dovecote and part of a large pond. To the west of the hall was a small garden close. Further to the east was part of another building adjacent to the probable corner of the hospital garden.

G. H. Smith notes that the excavation revealed a number of buildings (Fig. 13), '*some remaining only as floors within robber trenches, others remaining up to a height of 0.60m above their original floor level. Preservation was best on the margins of the stream which had been avoided by post-medieval cultivation and construction.....the excavation showed that all these buildings had been demolished and robbed of much of their material by c.1571*' (Smith 1979: 81).

In Smith's pre-excavation investigation he notes that the Survey of c.1571 describes a still-standing chapel, with a dwelling adjoining, ascribed to a chantry priest, and '*old walls on the north side of the chapel where once were building's*' (Smith 1979: 84).

The Survey of c1571 is an important document compiled in 1571 by John Bolton, College Receiver of St John's College, Cambridge and a copy is with the County Archivist at Maidstone. The document lists and itemises various buildings '8. *Another building at the west end of the Chapel now in a state of disrepair*'. This was once called Ospringe Church and later called a stone barn. It was once roofed with tiles (24 ft by 12ft (Smith 1979: 91).

In the topographic survey Smith notes that the site of the hospital (and the proposed development site) *'lie in the base of a dry north-south valley, at the point of emergence from the chalk plateau, gently declining northwards, which is also the point where it is crossed by Watling Street, the primary and principal road-link between Britain and ultimately Rome'*. Smith states that *'the valley originated in a periglacial environment, and its floor at this point contains deposits of silty coombe and head brickearth, overlaying heavy flint gravel* (Smith 1979:86).

Smith records *'that until recently a permanent stream ran down the valley, but its springs are now pumped out at source; it formally provided a head of water for three mills but now only carries occasional surface run off....north of the Street the stream crossed the site of the hospital, providing a basic requirement of a religious house'*. Remains of its stone-lined channel were found [and re-found by Andrew Margetts in 2008] though often damaged by robbing and flood (Smith 1979: 86-7).

Smiths notes that there was no evidence found of occupation of the hospital site before the 13th century but the culverting of the stream had cut through a *'deep, richly organic, water-logged soil-profile'*.

In Smiths excavation few areas were excavated down to the natural *'once it had been agreed that most of the site would be preserved as part of the new building scheme* (Smith 1979: 87).

However none of the areas excavated down to the subsoil revealed any earlier archaeology apart from a small amount of residual Roman material found in medieval or later contexts.

Smith notes in the published report that a pre-excitation resistivity survey of the site was carried out by Messrs P. S. Griffiths in 1977 and should be in the site archive held at the Kent County Museum Service.

An additional resistivity survey was carried out by FSARG in 2008 and may suggest building foundations in the proposed development site. The results of the FSARG survey can be seen on line on the FSARG web site on the report for Keyhole 43 Appendix 1.

Excavations by Keith Parfitt of KARU in the summer of 1989, ahead of redevelopment work at Nos. 14-18 The Street, opposite the Maison Dieu, revealed a series of medieval wall foundations relating to the Hospital of St. Mary, founded in the 13th Century (Fig. 14). The principal excavated structures and features consisted of a series of mortared flint walls, together with several small pits, all of medieval date.

In addition, there was some evidence for earlier, prehistoric settlement, in the form of a worked flint scraper and 76 other pieces of burnt and struck flint, all derived from the lowest levels on the site. Of the excavated objects, medieval and later finds were few and consisted mainly of a small collection of architectural fragments and other building materials, including painted wall plaster; a number of decorated, glazed floor tiles, pottery, five coins of 18th and 19th Century date.

Parfitt notes in his report that the excavation enabled a re-alignment of the eastern range of buildings (Fig. 14) and that they can with some certainty be identified with: “8. Another building at the west end of the Chapel now in a state of disrepair. This was once called Ospringe Church and later called a stone barn. It was once roofed with tiles”.

Parfitt in his closing paragraph: *‘It is thus now possible to attempt a more accurate plan of the complete site, with the probable identification of the chapel buildings providing a major element of the complex hitherto missing (Parfitt 1990:15).*

One key structure still to be fully examined, however, is the Common Hall, believed to lie along the western limit of the present site.[and inside the Development Site] (Parfitt 1990:1)

Smith notes in passing the possible medieval watermill north of the site with its surviving Mill Pond which impacts into the proposed development site (Smith 1979: 86) and remarks on the proximity of the Roman road presumably passing through the Maison Dieu site which may have been picked up by one of FSARG test pits. Dr Pat Reid requests on the FSARG web site information on the medieval use of Watling Street.

From the historical archaeological investigations, notably by Smith in 1977 who excavated a large portion of the hospital site to the north of Ospringe Street (Plate 10). Smith predicted that in the area of the present investigation could be found remains of the Common Hall and Pond. Simon Mason itemises in his KCC Specification the key historical interventions on the proposed development site. They are:

- 1957 – Rigold recorded buildings during the excavation of drainage ditches to the east of the present site;
- 1977 – the Dept of the Environment central Excavation Unit led by Smith excavated a large part of the site prior to housing development to the north, establishing a significant part of the plan of the site and identifying the postulated location of buildings mentioned in the 16th century survey.
- 1989 – Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit excavated in advance of development at 14-18 Ospringe Street and discovered medieval walls.
- 2008 – Archaeology South East uncovered remains of hospital buildings during the excavation of drainage at Fairways.
- 2008 – Faversham Society Archaeology Research Group [FSARG] excavated test pits including one in the present site and undertook a resistivity survey of the site that identified the presence of medieval foundations.

6. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the evaluation, as set out within the Archaeological Specification (2013) was to determine if any significant archaeological remains survived and to ascertain the extent,

depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, significance and condition of any archaeological remains on site. In particular Simon Mason Principal Archaeological Officer KCC designed the evaluation specification to assess the potential impact of the development proposals upon the remains of the medieval hospital. The aims and objectives as itemised in the KCC Evaluation Specification were to:

- 6.1 *To determine the potential for archaeological remains to be present within the area of proposed development groundwork and how they would be affected by such works. The location, nature, significance and condition of any archaeological remains present should be assessed and clearly set out in the evaluation report.*
- 6.2 *In particular the evaluation has been designed to assess the potential impact of the development proposals upon the remains of the medieval hospital. Trenches have been specifically located with regards to the conjectured plan of the complex as interpreted from previous investigations and with regards to the proposed development plan as currently submitted. Any amendments due to on-site constraints should be discussed and agreed with the County Archaeologist.*
- 6.3 *As well as assessment of the medieval hospital, the evaluation seeks to determine the potential for earlier and later archaeological remains on the site and how they may be affected by development. It is important however that significant hospital remains are not removed to evaluate lower deposits without agreement of the County Archaeologist.*
- 6.4 *The trenches have been positioned following KCC guidelines for the following purposes:*
 - **Trench 1** - *to evaluate the street frontage and cross the projected line of the Common Hall. It sits within the footprint of Block 1;*
 - **Trench 2** – *to evaluate the potential route of the culverted drain on the western edge of the site. Located at the rear of the proposed Block 1;*
 - **Trench 3** – *to evaluate the potential impact at the rear of Block 3 and car parking. Possible location of 'ruined building' mentioned in 1571 survey.*
 - **Trench 4** - *located in garden area to evaluate area of proposed Block 2.*
 - **Trench 5** – *trench to evaluate whether the pond and adjacent buildings noted in 1977 excavation extend into the area proposed for Block 4 and The location of trenches was specifically located with regards to the plan of the proposed development and postulated locations of the main buildings of the medieval hospital. (KCC Evaluation Specification 2013).*

7. METHODOLOGY

Trial trenching was carried out from 6th to 21st September 2013 with the excavation of 5 trenches. Trench re-location was agreed prior to the excavation between KCC and SWAT. Excavation was carried out using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, removing the overburden to the top of the first recognisable archaeological horizon, or natural, under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist. All trenches were of varying length and about 2m wide. Amendments to the original proposed trench layout because of standing buildings and concrete areas were implemented after consultation with Simon Mason KCC. They include the following:

- Trench 1 (KCC) was split in two and renumbered Trench 4 & 5
- Trench 2 (KCC) was replaced by Trench 5
- Trench 3 (KCC) was moved off the concrete and to the east (Trench 1)
- Trench 4 (KCC) was located but numbered Trench 3
- Trench 5 (KCC) was re-located just to the north (Trench 2)

The trenches were subsequently hand excavated, planned and photographed. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the specification. A single context recording system was used to record the deposits, and context recording numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes. These are used in the report and shown in bold. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with KCC and IFA standards and guidance.

8. MONITORING

Curatorial monitoring was carried out during the site evaluation work. In consultation with Simon Mason KCC Trench 2 was expanded to the south to obtain more information on the archaeological stratas of the pond area. In addition Trench 2 was also expanded to the east to expose the outer west wall of the medieval 'Great Hall'. In Trench 5 demolition layers were removed to enable the remains of the robbed out stone foundations of the 'Great Hall' to be better understood.

9. RESULTS

The archaeological evaluation consisted of five trenches. They were located throughout the proposed development site and were situated in a paddock (Trenches 1, 2), a rear garden (3) and within a standing barn complex (Trenches 4 and 5). Harris matrixes of the trenches are located in the appendices.

Trench One (Plates 11-12)

Trench one measured 4m x 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.20m in the NW corner. The trench was located within the centre of the development site and was aligned N-

S. Machine removal of the topsoil (100) and the subsoil (101) exposed a series of features and deposits associated with the Pond. The trench revealed the southern edge and the possible NE return of the construction cut [110] for the edge of the Pond. This edge was vertical with a slight curve at the break of slope. Traces of what may have been the original Pond lining (109) survived in the angle of the NE return. The floor of the Pond was cut into the natural river gravels. The southern edge of the Pond had a slight raised surface (105) that may have been deposited to form a bank. Pottery in this context is dated to Medieval (c.1200-1375). Part of the southern edge of the Pond was slightly truncated by a later pit [108]. This pit cut through the main backfills of the Pond and it had a depth of 0.53m (9.72mOD). The fill of this pit comprised of tip-lines of contaminated soils (103), (106) and building materials (107) which contained sherds of Medieval pottery dated to c.1200-1375. South of the edge of the Pond was a layer (102) of re-deposited brickearth, that may have acted as a floor surface. This was sealed by a deposit of clayey soil (104), which was observed 0.60m (9.82mOD) below the present surface. A 'Victorian' brick built drain formed the southern Limit of Excavation (LOE) and this was encountered 0.50m (9.92mOD) below the present surface.

Trench Two (Plates 13-14)

Trench Two was located along the north boundary of the development site, 1.20m south of the main wall (brick). This trench was aligned E–W and measured 11.50m x 1.50m. The eastern half was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m (9.83mOD) whereas the western half was excavated to a depth of 0.75m (9.47mOD). The removal of the topsoil (200) and subsoil (201) revealed a layer of debris comprising peg tile fragments and oyster shells. (202) sealing a metallised surface (204) which contained pottery sherds dating to c.1200-1375. This metallised surface was located between the main, west wall (206) of the 'Common Hall' and the west 'revetment wall' (203) of the Pond. The wall of the 'Common Hall' was observed at the extreme east end of the trench and it continued beyond the LOE. This wall occurs 0.45m (9.84mOD) below the present surface. Pottery associated with this context is Medieval (c.1200-1375). The 'revetment wall', which is 0.40m (9.89mOD) below the surface, sits on a dark silty material (208) that is thought to be part of the fill of the Pond. The Pond fill, west of the 'revetment wall' comprised of a series of re-deposited soils (210), (211) and building materials (207). Trace elements of the possible Pond lining (209) and (213) were exposed in a sondage, aligned N-S. This additional excavation encountered (209) and the natural river gravels at a depth of (8.82mOD) (1400mm) from the present surface. Pond lining (213) was truncated by a linear feature [212] that was observed during Smith's excavation in 1977. The natural river gravels were also observed at the extreme west end of the trench, 0.70m (9.52mOD) below the present surface. A modern waste water pipeline is situated 1.40m from the western end.

Trench Three (Plate 15)

Trench Three was located in the rear garden of No. 22. It measured 9.50m x 1.8m and was aligned NW–SE. The trench was machined to a depth of 0.75m (10.15mOD) at the NW end

and 0.85m (9.98mOD) at the SE end. The removal of the topsoil (300) and the subsoil (301) exposed a metallated surface (302) that had been truncated by a modern waste water pipeline [309]. Underneath the metallating was a layer of very clean re-deposited chalk (310). This sealed a layer of gravel and peg tile (320) dated to c.1200-1375. A second 'modern' waste water drain (308) truncated a series of features at the NW end of Trench Three. The drain was situated across the corner of a narrow walled building (307); constructed from flint nodules bonded with a yellow sandy mortar. This building occurred at a depth of 10.05mOD. Within this structure was a clay floor (313). This building was sealed by a re-deposited chalk and soil mix (305) that also sealed a possible clay floor (306) dated by pottery sherds to c.1750AD. A series of small, shallow pits [315], [317] and [319] truncated 'floor' (306).

Trench Four (Plates 16-17)

Trench Four was located within the small barn situated on the street frontage of the A2 and opposite the Maison Dieu. The trench was aligned E–W, measured 3.80m x 1.90m and was machined to an average depth of 0.55m (550mm) below the present surface. The removal of the latest floor (400) of the barn and the 'bedding' layer (401) revealed a primary floor surface comprised of cobbles (403) with an integrated brick drainage gully (402). This floor surface sealed a layer of dark grey, clayey silt that also filled a linear feature [405], aligned N-S. This linear feature was a 'robber' cut that truncated a medieval wall (408). This wall, aligned N-S, had a dressed west outer face and is thought to belong to a previously unknown building within the hospital complex. The construction cut [410] for the wall was at least 0.70m deep and had cut through a thick layer of clean, re-deposited chalk (411), which in sealed a layer of re-deposited brickearth (412). The backfill of the construction cut (409) contained peg tile and pottery. The pottery is unworn German Raeren stoneware dating from c.1475-1550AD. The re-deposited chalk (411) was probably a yard surface. Patches (406) and (407) of gravel and crushed ceramic building material (CBM) were deposited to 'repair' wheel ruts in the chalk.

Trench Five (Plates 18-19)

Trench Five was located within the large barn and aligned E-W. It measured 9m x 1.50m. The removal of the present concrete surface (500) and the 'bedding' layer (501) exposed topsoil (502). Underneath the topsoil, at the west end of the trench, was a deposit of mixed soil and small chalk pieces (503). This context partially sealed the surviving subsoil (504) that was observed throughout the trench. The removal of this subsoil exposed the west wall (514) of the 'Ospringe Church' at the extreme east end of the trench and a complex sequence of masonry constructs related to the 'Common Hall'. The main east wall (508) was located 1.00m from the east end of the trench, 0.70m (700mm) below the present surface (9.92mOD). This comprised of flint nodules bonded with a shelly mortar. The main west wall (514), located 0.90m from the west end of the trench, was constructed from the same material as (508). It was only 0.60m (600mm) below the present surface (10.02mOD). The east wall had a thickness of 0.80m; the west wall had a thickness of 0.60m. The west wall was situated in a construction cut [516] filled with re-deposited gravel (515). Partially running along the south

edge of Trench Five was a series of walls aligned east-west. The earliest of these (513) was at least 1.00m thick and was constructed from flint nodules bonded with a yellow-cream coloured mortar (very similar to wall (408) in Trench Four). This wall was partially sealed by a mortar floor (512) which was set against the inner face of the main east wall (508). Slightly overlapping the mortar floor and wall (513) was a second east-west aligned wall (510). This later wall was also constructed from flint nodules, however the bonding agent comprised of clay. A third wall (509) extended east from the main west wall (514) of the 'Common Hall' for a distance of 2.50m where it met wall (510). This survived to a height of 0.30m. Situated along the length of (509) was a sequence of floors. The earliest (520) was a mortar floor. This was contemporary with the earliest east-west wall (513) and was recorded at a depth of 1.16m (9.46mOD). This mortar floor was sealed by a clay floor (519). This had a thickness of +0.20m. Overlying this floor was a narrow strip of mortar (518), 0.60m wide, situated along the inner face of the main west wall (514) of the 'Common Hall'. This mortar strip may have been the surviving bonding agent for the floor tiles recovered from the overlying deposits. Bonded to this mortar and located within the inner corner of walls (509) and (514) was a mortar step (517). This step was 0.08m high and had a finely polished upper surface. Demolition of the 'Common Hall' produced a thick layer of debris (511). This layer sealed most of the internal elements of the 'Common Hall'. A quarry pit [506] was cut through this debris layer to extract building material and damaged contexts (512), (513), (519) and (520). The cut had a maximum depth of 0.90m (9.72mOD).

Overview

The results of the excavation of the five evaluation trenches revealed that extensive medieval and post-medieval activity had taken place within the proposed development. Extensive remains of the medieval hospital complex were located in Trenches Two, Four and Five. The medieval 'Pond' was located in Trenches One and Two. The depth of revealed archaeology in Trenches 1-5 is itemised in millimetres in the table below.

Trench 1	10.42m-9.82m	600mm
Trench 2	10.29m-9.81m	480mm
Trench 3	10.83m-10.05m	780mm
Trench 4	10.75m-10.13m	620mm
Trench 5	10.62m-9.92m	700mm

Table 1.

10. FINDS

Bulk Finds Overview

All bulk finds were washed and dried by context. Materials were bagged by type and marked with site code and context. The bulk assemblage is quantified by count and weight, and each material type recorded on pro forma archive forms.

The Pottery by Nigel Macpherson-Grant (see appendices for table of the assemblage)

An interesting moderate sized assemblage consisting of pottery, decorated and plain floor-tiles and roofing tile. The pottery element is comprised of 106 sherds weighing 1473gms) with, technically, a range spanning the Early Roman to Late Post-Medieval periods. Excluding the Roman element, the main bulk of the recovered assemblage represents apparently continuous occupation from the Medieval period, apparently commencing in the early thirteenth century and continuing all the way through until the late nineteenth century. Within this frame, c.1200-1900 AD, and although all intervening periods are represented ceramically, the main recovered phase of activity is of predominantly of Late Medieval date – with a slightly smaller Post-Medieval element. With the exception of the rather battered eighteenth-nineteenth century material from *Trench 3 Context 304* most of the context-assemblages contain only moderately worn material that could well come from contemporary occupation or discard deposits. However, absolute certainty is lacking for most sherd groups – and only one Late Medieval (*Trench 4 Context409*) and one Post-Medieval context (*Trench 3 Context 314*) can, on basis of sherd size or single-vessel quantity, be considered definitely represent undisturbed contemporary discard deposits.

Period-based summary

Early Roman – c.75-150 AD

A single small fairly heavily worn rim sherd from a Canterbury grey sandy ware reed-rimmed (lid-seated) bowl was recovered, residual in the earlier sixteenth century *Context 205*. Although it is possible that this single element arrived on-site as a bi-product of ‘mining’ former Roman buildings for suitable building material – it is equally possible that is derived from underlying occupation of late first, more certainly first half of second century date. No other ceramic material of Mid or Late Roman, of later Saxon or pre-1200 AD Early Medieval date, was recovered during the evaluation.

Medieval – c.1200-1375 AD

A total of 11 sherds represent this period and all, except *possibly* the 3 from *Context 104*, are definitely residual in later contexts (*105, 107, 204, and 206*). The bulk of these are of thirteenth century date – with only 2-3 that can be allocated to the fourteenth century. This distinctly **thirteenth century** emphasis also appears to apply to be reflected in both the floor-tiles and roof-tiles recovered – some residual in *Contexts 320 and 409*, the remainder surface collected. For the pottery, Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware marginally dominate over ware types from other Kentish sources. The latter include a few North or West Kent fine sandy grey ware sherds containing sparse fossil shell, one probable Medway-zone sandy ware. Although most of the vessels represented are kitchenware crockery, fragments from one fine tableware jug, from London and decorated in the North French style datable too between c.1200-1250 AD, was also recovered.

The relative sense of wealth during the earlier thirteenth century, represented by the latter vessel, *may* also be reflected amongst the floor tile. These include 2 thick-bodied square plain

green-glazed tiles in rather dark fairly low-fired fabrics – both finely sanded with coarser inclusions and one definitely containing a high proportion of fine marl. They are distinctly different from the later, Late Medieval, floor-tiles and, on the basis of their very variable marl content, are tentatively sourced to the Wealden area. In addition, a few roof-tile fragments from various sources but particularly *Context 409*. Most are from Canterbury but the latter context includes two markedly thinner fragments. Both are in sandy fabrics and both in the drab brown-red colours fairly typical of earlier thirteenth century firing trends for both pottery and tile at Canterbury - and, to varying degrees, throughout the central-eastern part of the region. However, their thin bodies are atypical of most Canterbury tiles so that, either these are from a one-off poorly-made batch or, despite their superficially similar fabric, are from a different source.

Late Medieval – c.1375-1525 AD

Ignoring the evidence of the later fourteenth-earlier fifteenth century roof-tiles, which can only be broadly dated, there appears to be – on the basis of the recovered material – a marked lack of activity between c.1350-1450 AD. Almost all of the Late Medieval pottery is noticeably of later fifteenth-earlier sixteenth century date.

Post-Medieval – c.1525-1750 AD

Apart from the residual Post-Medieval material in *Context 304* (below), only 6 other contexts produced pottery or tile of Post-Medieval date – *Contexts 107, 205-6, 302, 314 and 504*. Of these, *Contexts 107 and 206* may be purely sixteenth century, since both had a single later seventeenth-century dated element which could, on the basis of their size and condition, be intrusive. In a different way, this point of single-herd intrusiveness could also apply to *Context 314*. This produced a number of conjoining near-fresh fragments from a mid-later seventeenth century North-Central Kentish red fine sandy ware jug with a rich brown streaky iron glaze. However, this once handsome vessel may have been a 'cared-for' item, to some degree – and its discard may have been contemporary with the single near-fresh earlier eighteenth century Kentish redware sherd also recorded from this context.

The most notable purely sixteenth century item recovered were fragments from a fine, again North-Central Kentish redware, drinking-jug from *Context 206*. Its basic form and extremely well-moulded nine-point 'star'- base loosely copies imported German Raeren stoneware drinking mugs – with their markedly protruding boldly moulded bases. For the seventeenth and early eighteenth century, apart from a scatter of local redware, Surrey-Hampshire Border Ware and German Frechen stoneware – the only really quality ware acquisition is represented by, unfortunately, a single small but unworn sherd from a decorated German Westerwald stoneware jug with fine cobalt and manganese painting.

Late Post-Medieval (including Modern) – c.1750 AD-plus

This period is only represented by material from *Context 304*. The range of material, although fairly slimly present, is typical of many later eighteenth and nineteenth regional assemblages – late English tin-glazed earthenware, Kentish red earthenwares, Later Creamwares, Staffordshire white blue transfer-printed tablewares and Staffordshire or Derby Yellow kitchenware. The only really notable aspect of this period's overall assemblage is the relatively high proportion of Midlands-South Yorkshire redware sherds with white internal slip. Notable in the sense that at least one of these is highly worn, compared with the obviously later and near-fresh examples present, and both useful confirmation of the ware's productional earliness – from c.1775 AD – and also slight differences in fabric. In addition, this source also provided a fragment of flat wall-tile and, out of a large quantity of Late Post-Medieval assemblages examined - not previously recorded by the present analyst.

Recommendations

This site excavated by SWAT Archaeology has produced a reasonable assemblage of Late Medieval-early Post-Medieval pottery. The pottery underlines how much more research, despite the initial excellent work done by John Cotter whilst still with the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, and work is still needed to adequately source Medieval-early Post Medieval Kentish pottery – particularly from north-central Kent, the Wealden zone and, to some degree, west and north-west Kent too. The present assemblage provides a small window into this problem – and it is hoped that any further work on this site will produce a more significant and useful assemblage to work with during pre-publication work or to reserve for future analysis.

The Ceramic Building Material by Paul Wilkinson

The ceramic building material (CBM) contained a number of floor tiles from Trenches 3, 4 & 5. A combined total of 11 fragments (1.120kg) of floor tile were recovered. In general the assemblage is very fragmentary and in some cases very abraded (post-use). Some pieces may have been re-used as building rubble. Most pieces comprise edge or corner fragments. In only one instance did a tile survive with two corners allowing the original length of the tile to be measured. Floor tiles fall into the following groups based on physical characteristics.



Plate 2. Group 3, plain Tyler Hill tile

Group 1. Decorated Tyler Hill products (5 fragments). Minimum 5 tiles. Hard, red sandy fabric with bevelled edges and sanded undersides. Decorated with stamped designs inlaid with white slip. Clear glazed. Made at Tyler Hill near Canterbury during the period c.1285-1325. References given here are to Mark Horton's tile report from St. Augustines Abbey, Canterbury (Horton 1988). The majority are 16-17mm thick and are thus likely to belong to the late stage of production during the early 14C (Horton's Group B2). Only one tile is 21mm thick and thus corresponds with the earlier (B1) products. Identifiable designs are of the commoner Tyler Hill types including at least two with simple chevron designs (Horton 1988, fig. 46.45), one with fleur-de-lys designs and one with a possible daisy design (ibid., Plate. 3). One other tile chip may bear a different design, possibly foliage. One of the fleur-de-lys tiles has been cut diametrically to form two triangular tiles. This is a common feature of Tyler Hill tiles, the tiles being snapped along a cut made prior to firing. Triangular tiles were used as fillers in larger decorative tile schemes, or along the edges of tile pavements.

Group 2. Plain Tyler Hill tiles with white slip and green glaze (1 fragment). The upper surface is covered with a white slip under a green copper-stained glaze. 20mm thick. Probably late 13C/early 14C.

Group 3. Plain Tyler Hill tiles with dark brown glaze (5 fragments). Most of these are between 16-18mm thick suggesting an early 14C or later date. Some have an overfired late medieval-looking fabric and one has split horizontally in the kiln (Plate 7) and is probably a 'second'.

The side length of one tile is measurable at 118mm. Two examples have been cut diametrically to form triangles.

Peg tiles

A combined total of 40 fragments (2.634kg) were recovered from the site.

Type 1. Medieval pegtiles (30 fragments). These form the majority of pegtiles recovered and probably date from the 13C through to the 16C. They have a red sandy fabric, though some have been overfired/reduced a dark grey colour. Some are partially clear (brown) glazed on one side only and one example has a green copper-flecked glaze. Peg-holes are round. The collection is too fragmentary to recover original tile dimensions but in one case the whole end of a tile survives giving a width of 140mm. The tiles vary in thickness from 10-14mm with 13mm being average. One unusual thicker tile in a finer sandy unglazed fabric was 17mm thick. Superficially the majority of tiles are very similar in appearance to Tyler Hill peg tiles, but could just as easily have been made locally from similar-firing London clay sources. It is known, for example, that a large tile-making industry existed in the Faversham area during the 16C.

Type 2. Post-medieval pegtiles (3 fragments). Distinguished by the presence of square peg-holes and finer sandy unglazed fabrics, either red or pink-buff.

Type 3. ?Late medieval white pegtiles (7 fragments). From a minimum of 3 tiles). These have a fine sandy, rather pasty, cream or pale pink-buff fabric with cream-coloured surfaces. They have round peg-holes and are 13-15mm thick. Their association in the same context with Tudor pottery (mainly c. 1475/1500– 550) suggests they date to this period. Given their rarity, it is possible the tiles were used for decorative purposes - perhaps to create patterns when set amidst the more usual red roofing of the period. White peg tiles are generally quite rare in Kent. They are slightly commoner in the 18/19C, perhaps coming from the Aylesford area where pale-firing clays were exploited during the 19C for chimney pots etc. However, medieval examples are known from a moated site at Parsonage Farm, near Ashford, and some late medieval pottery types of suspected Ashford origin are also quite pale firing – possibly made from locally occurring Wealden clays.

Horton, M.C., 1979 'The Floor-Tiles', in G.H. Smith 'The Excavation of the Hospital of St. Mary of Ospringe, commonly called the Maison Dieu'. *Archaeologia Cantiana* XCV, 117-126.

Horton, M.C., 1988 'Medieval Floor-Tiles 1972-78 and earlier', in D. Sherlock and H. Woods *St. Augustine's Abbey: Report on Excavations, 1960-78*, KAS Monograph Series IV (Maidstone), 144-176

Worked Building Stone by Paul Wilkinson



Plate 3. Part of the assemblage from Trench 5. Part of a window surround in 'Reigate-type stone'

The archaeological evaluation retrieved a number of interesting carved architectural pieces in 'Reigate' type stone which will be the subject of additional specialist input (Plates 3, 8, 9). The remainder of the assemblage consisted of building blocks in Upper Greensand. Similar stone was recovered by Philp from the site of Faversham Abbey and by Margetts at Fairways, a site adjacent to the present investigation. The source of this material is probably the King's quarries at Mersham and Reigate.

The stone is a light grey, rather than green grey in colour, relatively light in weight and easily worked. Most of the stone came from Trench 5 and two are chamfered on one edge with tooling of close, parallel, vertical marks from a chisel held obliquely. Smith notes this stone is also found at Eynsford Castle (13th century alterations); Temple Manor, Strood; Stone by Dartford; Henry III's work at Westminster; and indeed, throughout the whole lower Thames where there was royal patronage (Smith 1979: 108).

Painted Wall Plaster by Paul Wilkinson



Plate 4.. Painted plaster retrieved from Trench 5 (511)

The eight fragments of plaster retrieved from the demolition rubble of Trench 5 (511) are either plain white or is non-figurative with red ochre linear decoration to simulate ashlar-joints on the plaster wall rendering of the vertical rubble walls of the Common Hall. This is the most common type of plaster decoration found in the interior rooms of domestic houses throughout the 13th century. Smith notes 'it becomes much rarer early in the next century'. Smith cites parallels to Ospringe at Luddesdown Court, Temple Manor, Strood, the Old Deanery, Salisbury and Bushmead Priory, Beds (Smith 1979: 113).

Small Finds by Simon Holmes

A total of 40 small finds were recovered from the evaluation excavation. These objects comprised of a variety of materials, reflecting the history of activity on the site, from the Roman to Post-Medieval. The majority of the iron objects are nails, which is to be expected on a site with a long history of building, demolition and re-building. Notable small finds include a 15th century Jetton (SF:4), a 14th -15th century lead *ampulla*, for containing Holy Water (SF:17) and a bone hair pin, possibly Roman (SF:6).

Catalogue

Coins

George III. Halfpenny SF:8 (U/S)

Victoria. 1895 Farthing SF:2 (104)

George VI. 1947 Halfpenny SF:1 (104)

Jetton

French. 15th Century SF:4 (207)

Objects of Copper Alloy

Pin. Incomplete. L: 23mm. W: 1.4mm. SF:7 (304)

Sheet Fragment. Lozenge-shaped. L: 53mm. W: 37mm. T: 1.8mm. SF:5 (102)

Wire Ringlet. D: 16mm. T: 1.4mm. SF:3 (104)

Wire Ring. Horse Harness Furniture? D: 39.5mm. T: 3.2mm. SF:9 (314)

Vessel. Rim Fragment of a bell. L: 72.5mm. W: 41mm. T: 2.8mm. SF:10 (U/S)

Wire Ring. Horse Harness Furniture? D: 28.8mm. T: 1.8mm. SF:11 (U/S)

Button. 'VR Royal Engineers'. D: 24mm. T: 12mm. SF:12 (U/S)

Thimble. L: 28mm. D: 17mm. SF:13 (U/S)

Decorative Mount. Depicting a Crown. Tang (missing) on reverse. L: 32mm. W: 14mm. T: 3mm. SF:14 (U/S)

Miscellaneous Object. SF:15

Miscellaneous Object. SF:16

Objects of Lead

Vessel. *Ampulla*. c.1300-1500 AD. Incomplete. L: 50mm. W: 41mm. T: 2.8mm. SF:17 (U/S)

Window Lead. L:74mm. W: 10mm. T: 3.5mm. SF:18 (U/S)

Miscellaneous Object. L: 63mm. D: 26mm. SF:19 (U/S)

Miscellaneous Object. L: 34mm. W: 37mm. T: 9mm. SF:20 (U/S)

Objects of Iron

Knife Blade. L: 63.5mm. W: 16mm. T: 4mm. SF:21 (104)

Spearhead? Incomplete. Socket and lower element of blade. L: 98mm. W: 26mm. D: 19.5mm. SF:22 (104)

Nails x2. L: 83mm. W: 9mm. D: (head) 23mm. SF:23 (104)

Nail. L: 51mm. W: 7.5mm. D: (head) 21mm. SF:24 (304)

Nail. L: 118mm. W: 20mm. T: 14mm. SF:25 (304)

Horseshoe. Incomplete. L: 99.5mm. W: 35mm. T: 5mm. SF:26 (304)

Bracket. Rectangular. L: 130mm. W: 40mm. T: 5mm. SF:27 (304)

Miscellaneous Object. L: 48mm. W: 12mm. SF:28 (304)

Buckle. D-Shaped. Horse Harness Furniture. L: 72.5mm. W: 49mm. T: 8mm. SF:29 (U/S)

Nail. L: 38.9mm. W: 4mm. SF:30 (204)

Nail. L: 64mm. W: 6.5mm. D: (head) 17mm. SF:31 (204)

Nails x4. L: 60mm. W: 6mm. D: (head) 14mm. SF:32 (206)

Nails x6. L: 64mm. W: 7mm. D: (head) 18mm. SF:33 (206)

Nails x3. L: 41mm. W: 6mm. D: (head) 20mm. SF:34 (206)

Nails x2. L: 44mm. W: 4mm. D: (head) 12mm. SF:35 (206)

Nails x3. L: 31mm. W: 3.5mm. D: (head) 11mm. SF:36 (206)

Nail. L: 78mm. W: 10mm. D: (head) 24mm. SF:37 (206)

Nail. L: 88mm. W: 7mm. D: (head) 17mm. SF:38 (206)

Hook. L: 122mm. W: 3.9mm. SF:39 (206)

Barrel Lock. Incomplete. Circular disc housing three iron strips. L: 110mm. D: 34mm. SF:40 (206)

Objects of Bone

Hair Pin. Incomplete. Decorated head - 'tear drop and hour-glass'. Roman? L: 60mm. D: 5mm. SF:6 (404)

Summary

This assemblage of 40 small finds represents the archaeological phases of the medieval and post-medieval periods. One exception may be the bone pin (SF:6). This could be Roman in origin, though its re-deposition in a post-medieval 'robber cut' implies that it could have originated from a later period.

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The Shell by Julia Cussans

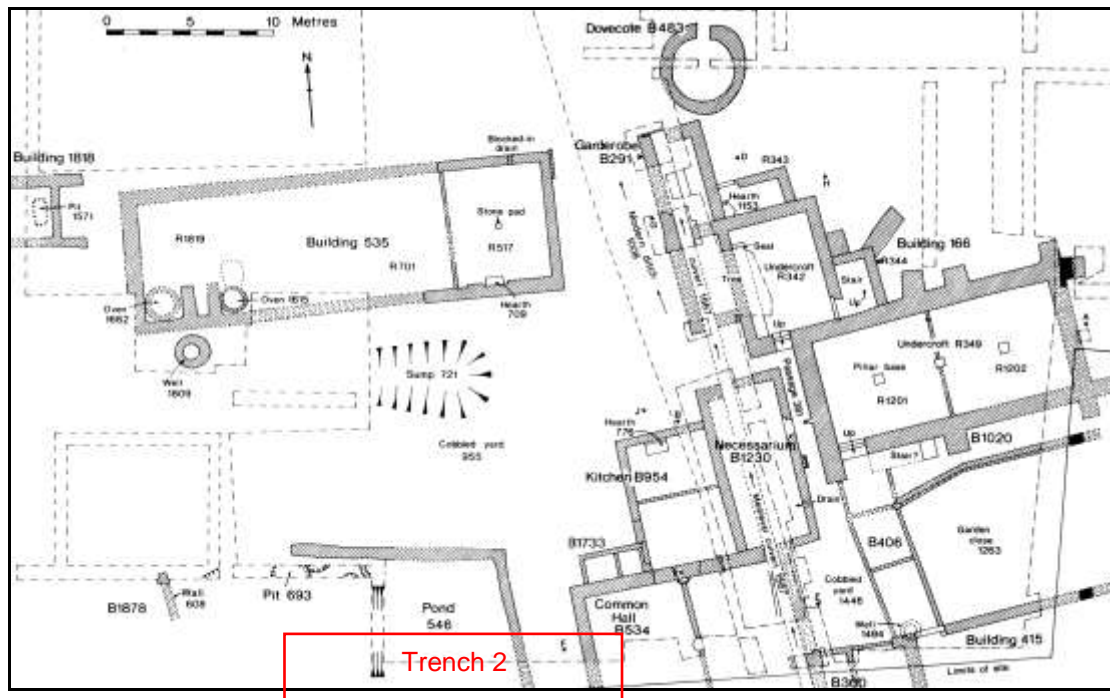
A whelk shell, three cockle shells and oyster shell were recovered from Trench 2. Context (202). 15 lower valves and 21 upper valves were retrieved, 15 of which were immature and five showed traces of parasitic activity.

Animal Bone by Julia Cussans

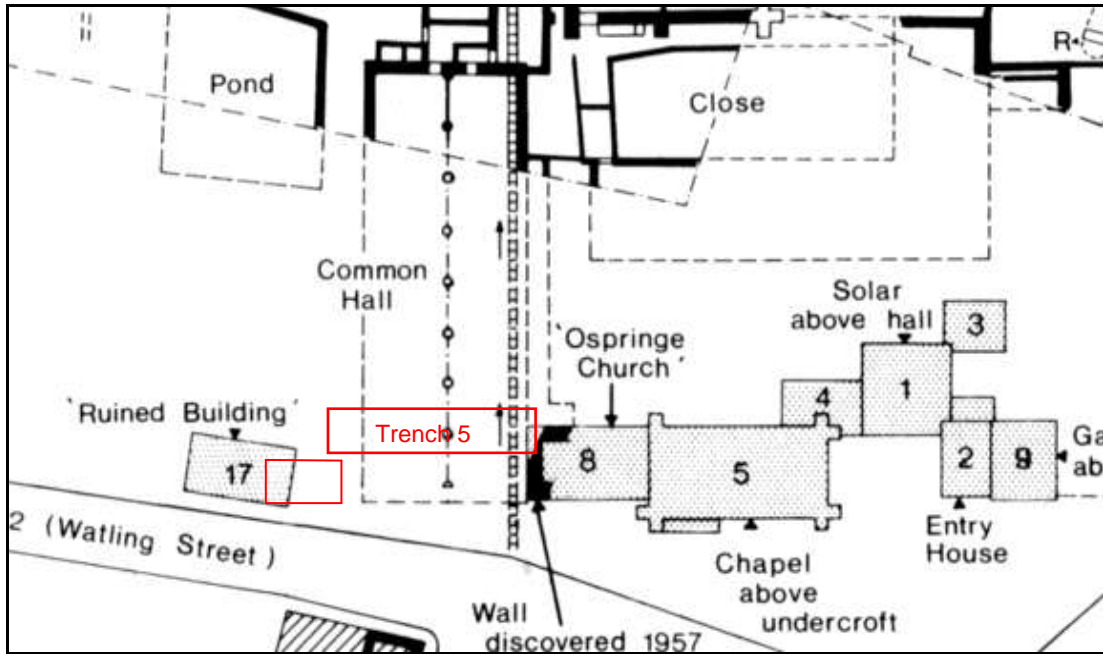
The animal bone assemblage contained nine fragments of bone from contexts (106), (202), (305). Context (106) contained one complete right sheep metacarpals, one bovine rib fragment, and canine teeth from a pig. Context (202) contained the distal end of an unfused sheep metapodial, two fragments of bovine long bone and a fragment of pig maxillae. Context (305) contained two molars from a sheep.

11. DISCUSSION

The evaluation produced archaeology which can be tied in with G H Smiths published account in *Archaeologia Cantiana* (Vol XCV 1979). In Trench 2 the present evaluation exposed part of the Pond and the west wall of the Common Hall (below)



The plan (Plate 5 above) by Smith (1979) shows the Pond (546), and Common Hall (B534). Overlaid in red is the location of Trench 2 from the present evaluation which picked up Smiths Pond (546) and a pond feature [212] which was not discussed by Smith. However, Smiths description of the yard in having “a well-laid surface of flint cobbling over a chalk rubble foundation” fits in well with what was revealed in the present investigation. The east wall to the pond is not numbered in the Smith report and is (203) in the present investigation. Smith says “It [the pond] was surrounded by a shallowly-founded flint wall of different mortar to the rest of the 13th century buildings and built after the laying of the cobbles of yard”. Smith also notes that “The pond was waterlogged in its lower levels, which produced a shallow wooden bowl and pottery of 16th century date. Unfortunately the lower levels of the pond have now dried out. The Common Hall west wall was picked up in the present investigations (206) and this is the Common Hall partly excavated by Smith (B534). Smith describes the building as the main functional building of the hospital with external walls built of flint 0.85m in width and with ashlar detailing (Smith 1979: 92-94).



In Trench 5 (Plate 6 above with Trench 4 in outline) the present excavation exposed both the west and east walls of the Common Hall, and perhaps the west wall of 'Ospringe Church or chapel, a theory reinforced by the finding of the rim of a large copper alloy bell. On the south side of the evaluation trench a number of east-west stone walls were exposed including one of about a metre width. Numerous floor tiles dating from the beginning of the 14th century (Plate 7, below) of a pattern not found in Smiths excavations were retrieved from the demolition layers in Trench 5 (511). The relationship between building foundations found in Trenches 4 and 5 is not possible to interpret given the limited area excavated.



Plate 7

Also retrieved were unweathered, painted 'Reigate' stone fragments from a chancel screen or shrine dating from the late 13th century (Plate 8, below).



Plate 8. Part of a painted finial with leaf decoration from either a chancel screen or shrine

Ten 'Reigate-type' stone fragments of unweathered, painted stone were retrieved from the demolition layers in Trench 5. These include fragments from a internal painted structure or screen *cancellata* (below) which could be part of a mullion with hollow-chamfered cusps.



Plate 9. An internal painted architectural fragment from the demolition layers in Trench 5

Trench 4 revealed an unknown structure possibly to the south of the Common Hall, or part of it. Unfortunately it may not be the 'Ruined Building' referred to in Smiths report, itself referring to the 'Survey of Kentish Estates 1571 (Item 17)'. Also exposed were cart wheel ruts over the demolished building.

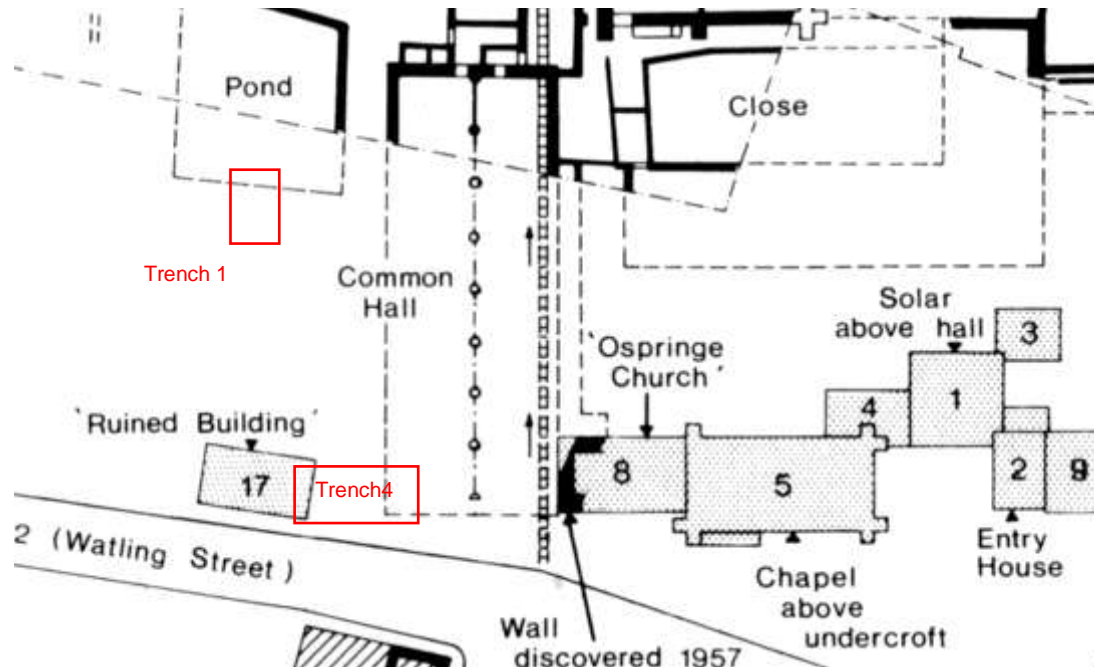


Plate 10. Trench 4 revealed an unknown structure just to the south-west of the Common Hall, which may be part of it but probably not the 'Ruined Building', referred to by Smith.

Trench 1 was located in the centre of the proposed development in an area designated as car-parking. On excavation it revealed the southern edge and possible north-east return of the 'Pond'.

Trench 3 was machined to a depth of 0.75m (750mm) at the north-west and 0.85m (850mm) at the south-east end. The removal of the topsoil (300) and the subsoil (301) exposed a metallised surface (303) that had been truncated by a modern waste water pipeline [309]. Underneath the metallising was a layer of very clean re-deposited chalk (310). This sealed a layer of gravel and peg tile. The peg tile has been dated to the 15th to 16th centuries. The ephemeral remains of the corner of a narrow walled building (307) constructed from flint nodules, bonded with a yellow sandy mortar, was observed at the north-west end of Trench 3. This structure housed a clay floor (313) recorded below and beyond the limits of the visible structure, and both sealed by (305).

12. ADDITIONAL WORK REQUIRED ON FINDS

The Pottery Nigel Macpherson-Grant

The assemblage, given its small size is of a limited potential beyond the dating information provided. It will be necessary to draw some of the pot but no separate report is proposed.

The Ceramic Building Material Paul Wilkinson

The assemblage is of little potential due to the mixed dating within the contexts. The decorated floor tiles are of interest and will be compared to known types and some selected for illustration in the final published report.

The Stone Paul Wilkinson

The stone assemblage is of particular interest and specialist reports will be required and will form part of the final published report.

The Painted Plaster Paul Wilkinson

The small assemblage is of little value but the decorated fragments will be drawn and will form part of the published report.

Small Finds Simon Holmes

More research is required on some of the objects found and some items from the assemblage will be x-rayed and other drawn for the published report.

The Animal Bone Julia Cussons

The animal bone has no further potential.

13. CONCLUSION

The archaeological evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification. Archaeological remains were found during the evaluation, and this will help inform the Principal Archaeological Officer of the archaeological potential of site. The evaluation has, therefore, assessed the archaeological potential of land intended for development.

It is also possible to assess the value of the heritage asset based on the findings of the current archaeological investigation. Current national guidelines for the assessment of the significance of heritage assets can be found in the English Heritage document *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (2008)*. The overall significance of heritage assets and their settings can be decided in line with criteria itemised in Table 2. There has been ample opportunity for English Heritage to schedule the area of archaeological investigation based on the plethora of archaeological investigations from 1960 onwards. English Heritage has chosen not to do so. Based on these criteria the site can only be viewed of national importance because it is an asset that will contribute to national research agendas.

Table 2:

Significance	Factors for Determining Significance
International	World Heritage Sites Assets of recognised international importance Assets that contribute to international research objectives
National	Scheduled Ancient Monuments Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings Grade I and Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens Undesignated assets of the quality and importance to be designated Assets that contribute to national research agendas
Regional	Grade II Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Conservation Areas Assets that contribute to regional research objectives
Local	Locally listed buildings Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor contextual associations Assets with importance to local interest groups Assets that contribute to local research objectives
Negligible	Assets with little or no archaeological/historical interest

14. PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING PROPOSALS

On completion of the project the landowner may consider as to where any artefacts may be suitably deposited. There is no receiving body for the long-term curation of archaeological archives generated by archaeological investigations within Kent,

However, it may be the case that English Heritage would consider deposition of the Site Archive at the Maison Dieu museum in Ospringe. Further details, including information on the appropriate storage media and the procedures for the transfer of ownership of artefacts is contained in: *Brown, D., (2011) Safeguarding Archaeological Information: Procedures for minimising risk to undeposited archaeological archives. English Heritage* On completion of the project, arrangements will be made for the transfer, subject to the landowners consent, of the documentary, photographic and material archive to the Maison Dieu Museum and ensure that the appropriate level of resources for cataloguing, boxing and long term storage are available.

15. PUBLICATION SYNOPSIS

It is proposed that the findings of the archaeological evaluation are worthy of publication as an article in the county archaeological journal, *Archaeologia Cantiana*. The article will present the results of this archaeological work in relation to other investigations undertaken in the area. Reference will be made to other Medieval Hospitals in the area and beyond, in an attempt to put the results into a regional and national context.

Given the limited potential of the finds, it is not proposed to have stand-alone finds reports but to integrate the information derived from the finds with the site narrative. This will enable the material to be considered in context with the archaeological remains. The article will include appropriate maps, plans and illustrations. It is proposed the article will follow the publication synopsis to be agreed with the KCC Archaeological Officer, resulting in an article of c.4500 words. Upon completion a copy of the article will be sent to KCC for comment prior to submission for publication.

16. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

SWAT would like to thank Miss H Barkaway for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to Simon Mason, Principal Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council for his advice and assistance. Simon Holmes, Peter Cichy, Robert Bylett, Dan Quintain and Paul Wilkinson undertook the fieldwork. Illustrations were produced by Jonny Madden for *Digitise This*. The project was managed by Dr Paul Wilkinson.



Dr Paul Wilkinson FRSA, MifA

18/10/2013 Revised 20/01/2014

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Maps

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Exploring Kent's Past <http://www.extranet7.krnt.gov.uk/ExploringKentsPast/>



Plate 11. Trench 1 (looking south)



Plate 12. Location of Trench 1



Plate 13. Trench 2 (looking north-east)



Plate 14. View of Trench 2 (looking east)



Plate 15. View of Trench 3 (looking north-west)



Plate 16. Trench 4 west end (50cm scale)



Plate 17. South end of wall (1m scale)



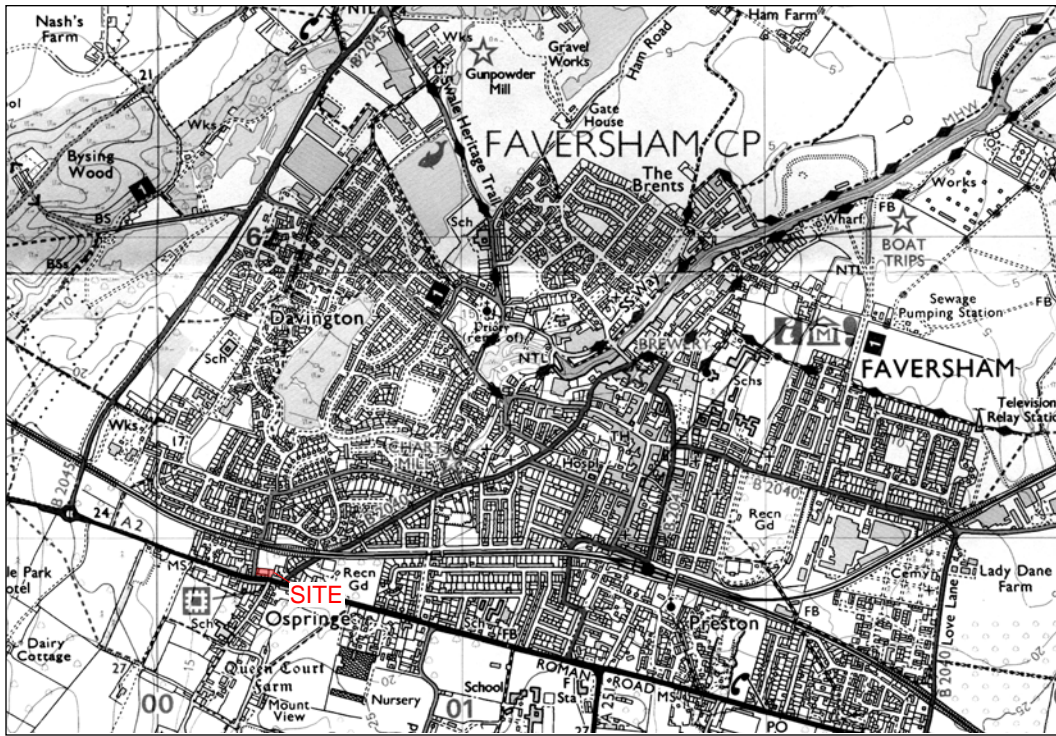
Plate 18. Trench 5, clay floor (519), and wall (509) and step (517)- looking west



Plate 19. Trench 5 contexts (514) and (517)

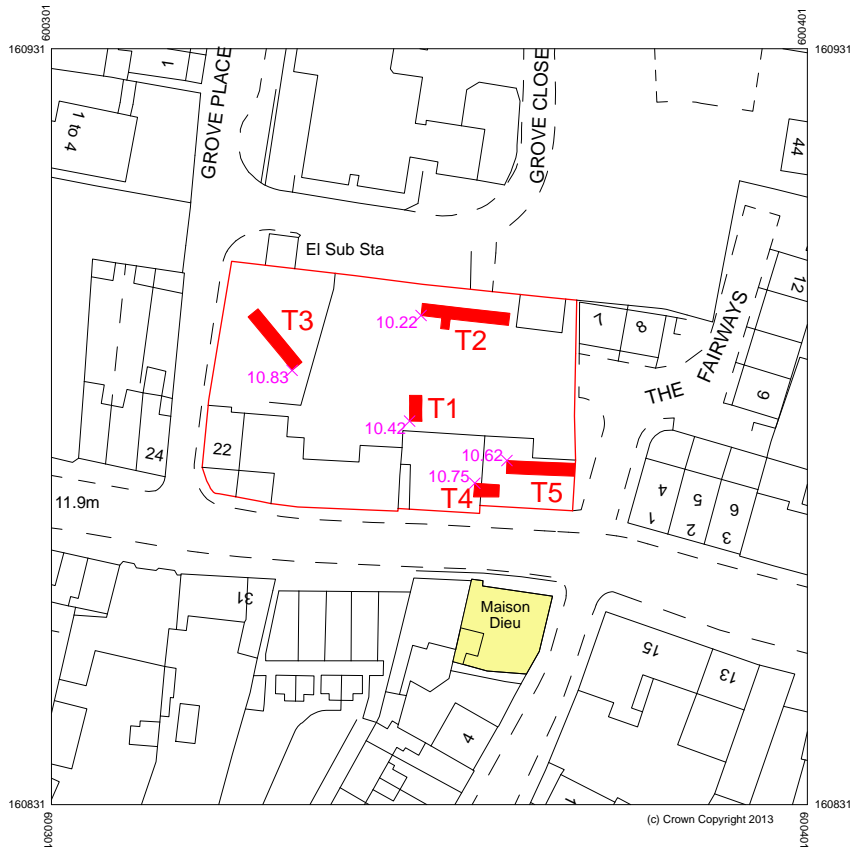
APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER Summary Form & OASIS Summary

Site Name: <i>The Barkaway Site Kent</i>	
SWAT Site Code: <i>BARK/EV/13</i>	
Site Address: <i>The Barkaway Site, 20-22 Ospringe Street, Ospringe, Kent</i>	
Summary: <i>Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at 20-22 Ospringe Street, An Archaeological Evaluation was carried out to inform Swale Borough Council of the implication, extent and depth of archaeology on the proposed development site. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification (KCC 2013) and in discussion with the Principal Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council.</i> <i>The Archaeological Evaluation consisted of five evaluation trenches that revealed the remains of the medieval Maison Dieu hospital.</i>	
District/Unitary: <i>Swale Borough Council</i>	Parish: <i>Faversham</i>
Period(s): Tentative: <i>Medieval and post-Medieval</i>	
NGR (centre of site : 8 figures): (NB if large or linear site give multiple NGRs): <i>NGR 600349 160884</i>	
Type of archaeological work (delete) <i>Evaluation</i>	
Date of Recording: <i>September 2013</i>	
Unit undertaking recording: <i>Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT)</i>	
Geology: <i>River gravels</i>	
Title and author of accompanying report: <i>Wilkinson, P. An Archaeological Evaluation at The Barkaway Site, 20-22 Ospringe Street, Ospringe, Kent</i>	
Summary of fieldwork results (begin with earliest period first, add NGRs where appropriate) <i>As above</i> <p style="text-align: right;">(cont. on attached sheet)</p>	
Location of archive/finds: <i>SWAT</i>	
Contact at Unit: <i>Paul Wilkinson</i>	Date: <i>18/10/2013</i>



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0 1000m



(c) Crown Copyright 2013

0 50m

Figure 1. Location of proposed development site (above) Scale 1:25000 @ A4.
 Location of proposed development site (below) showing trench locations and OD heights. 1:1000@A4

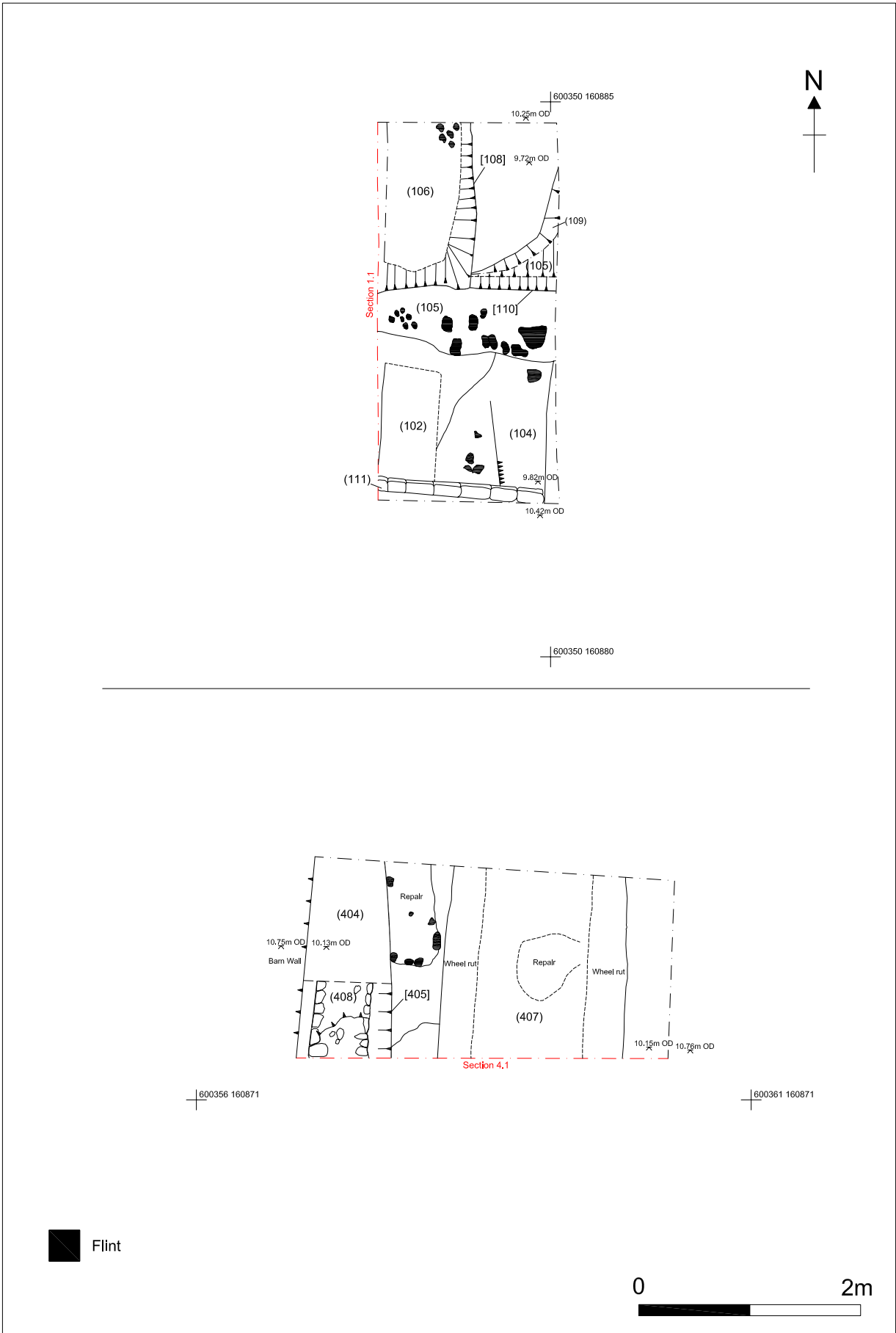


Figure 2. Trench 1 and 4 plans. 1:50@A4

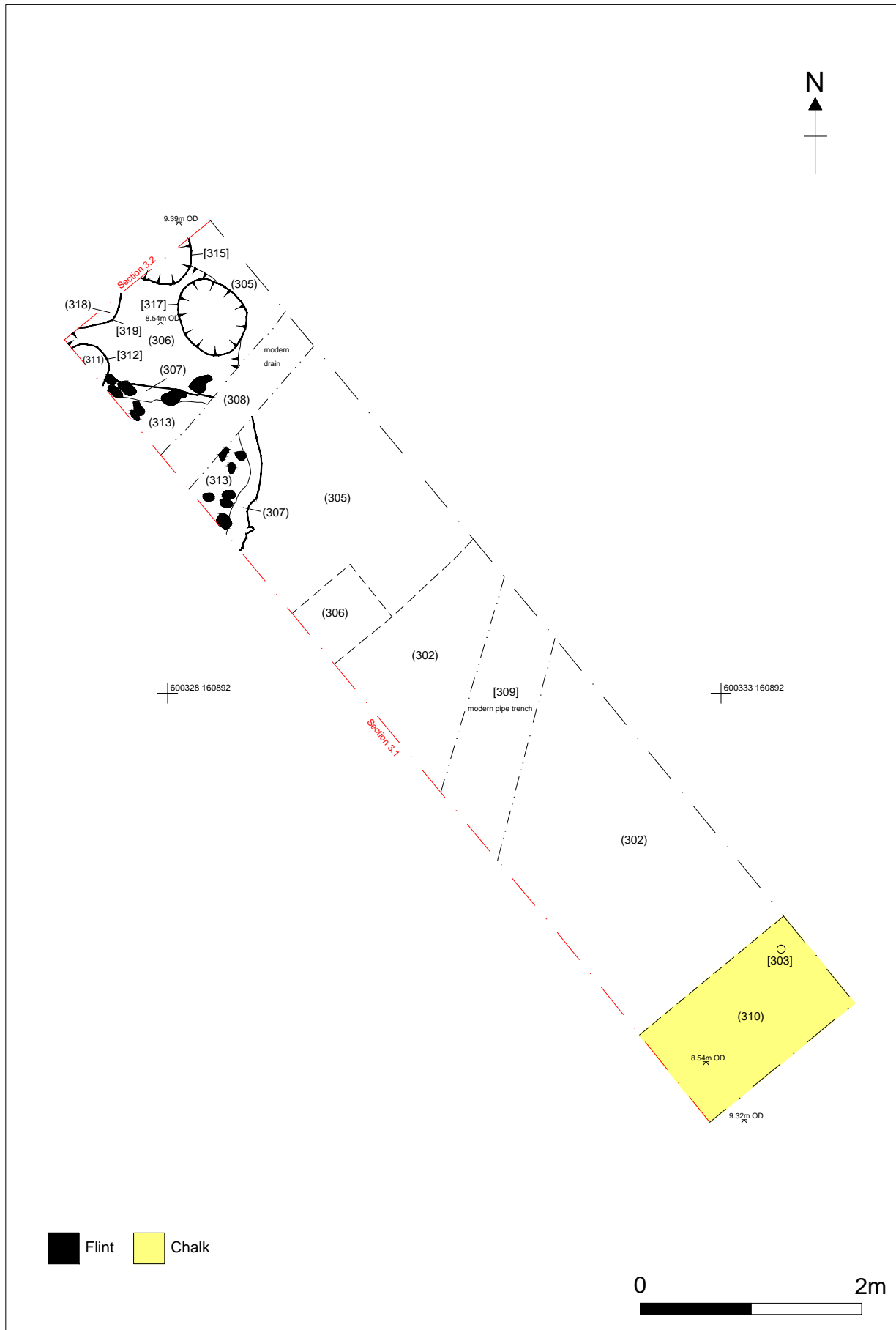


Figure 3. Trench 3 plan. 1:50@A4

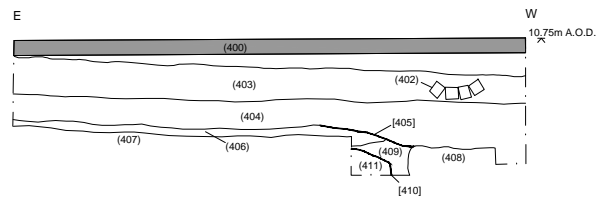


Figure 4. Trench 5 plan. 1:50@A4

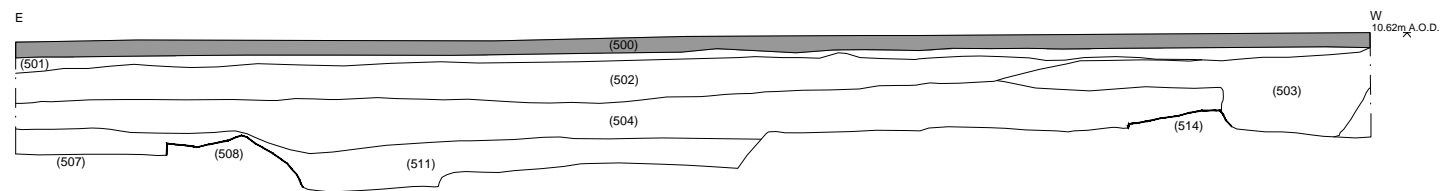


Figure 5. Trench 2 plan. 1:50@A4

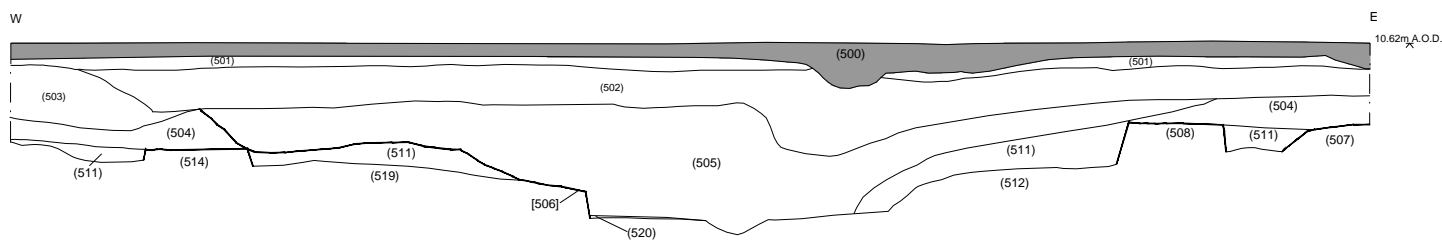
Section 4.1



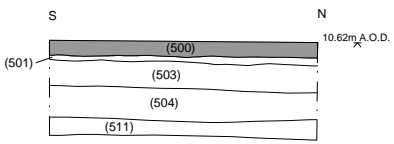
Section 5.1



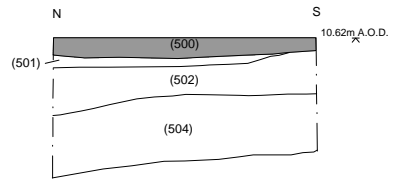
Section 5.2



Section 5.3



Section 5.4



 Concrete



Figure 6. Trenches 4 and 5 sections. 1:50@A4

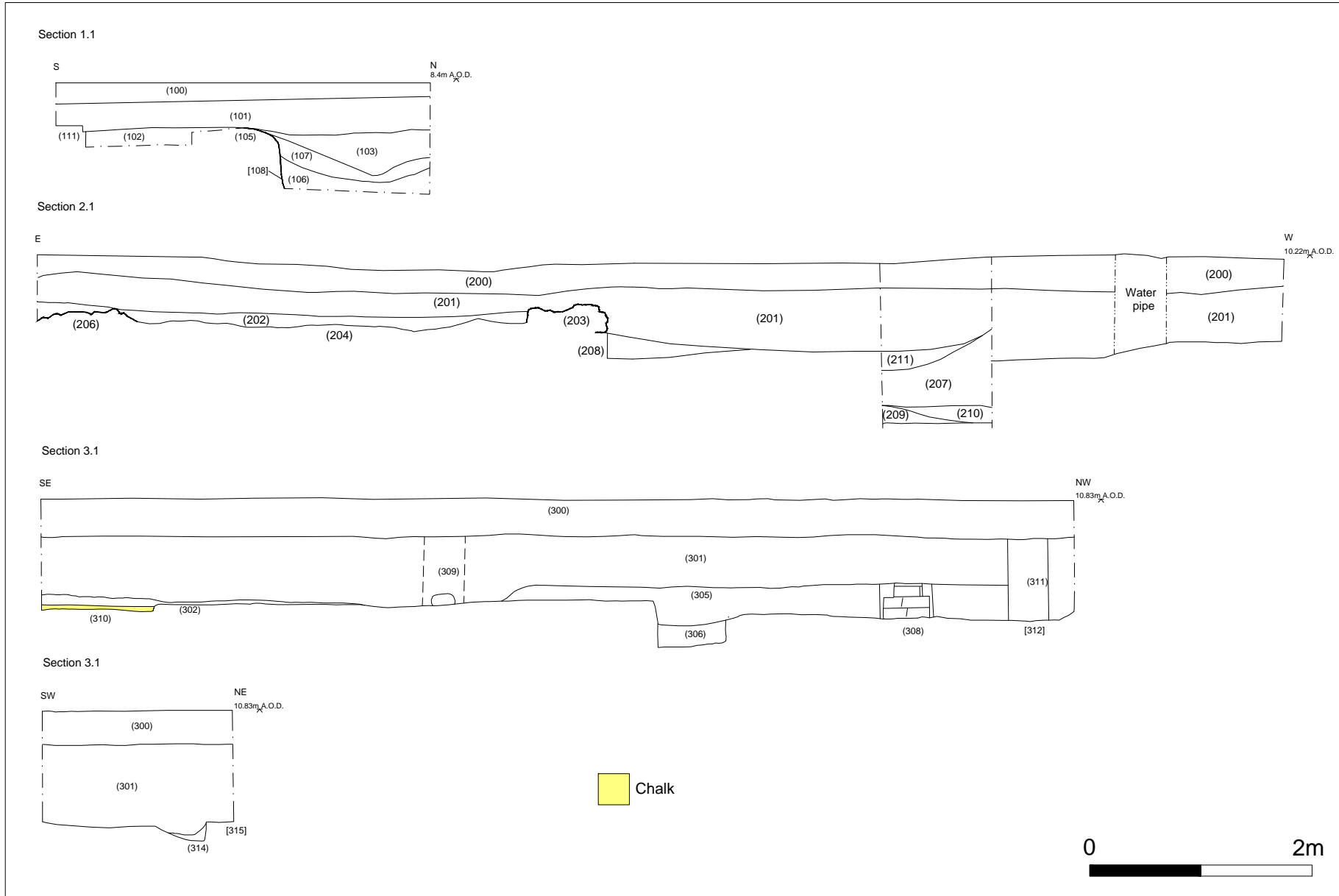
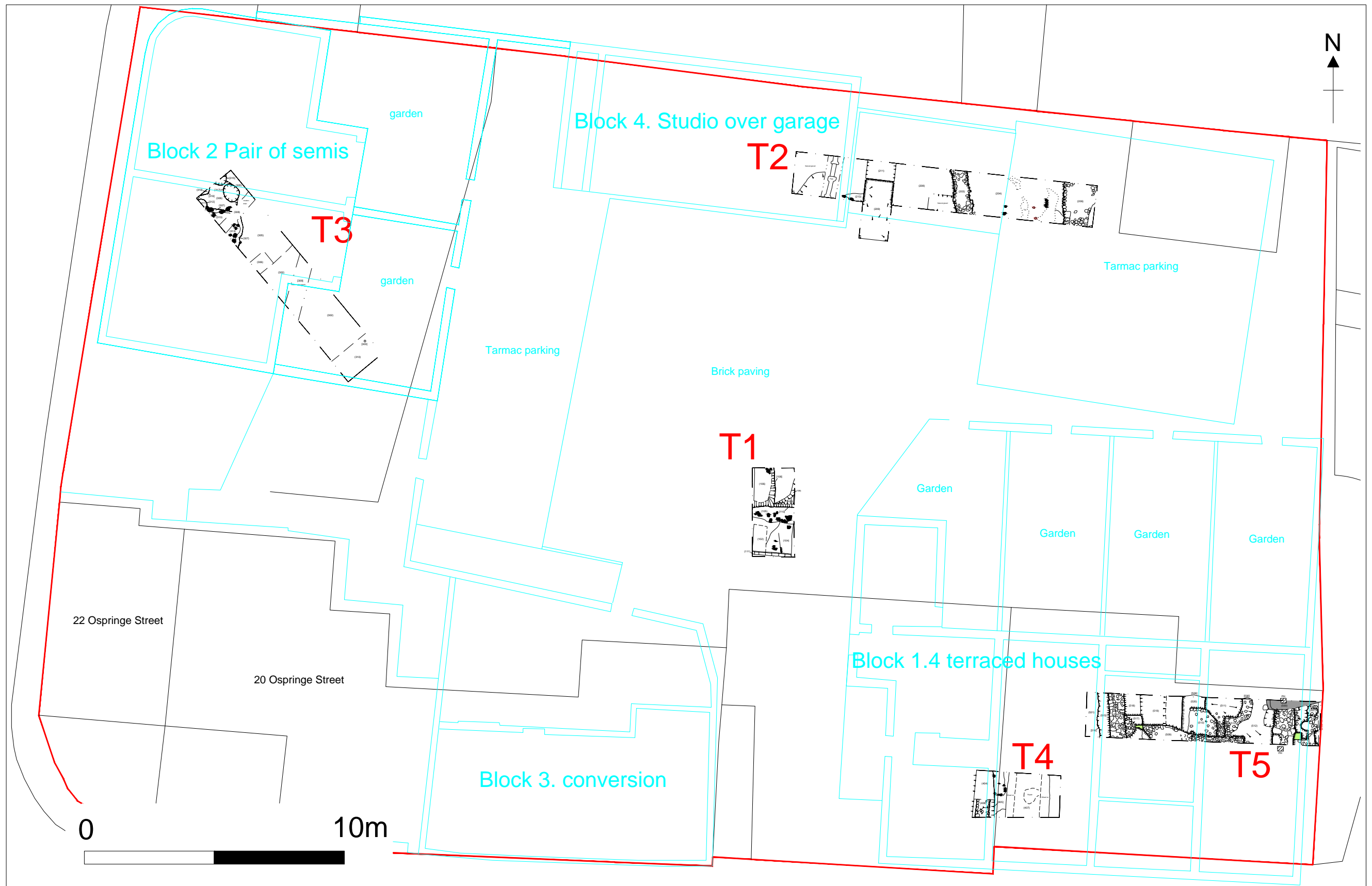


Figure 7. Trenches 1-3 sections. 1:50@A4



Proposed development (Cyan) overlaid with evaluation trenches and Ordnance Survey. Scale 1:150@A3

APPENDIX 2

THE DATING AND ASSESSMENT OF THE CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE FROM :

BARKAWAY, OSPRINGE EVALUATION 2013 (BARK-EV-13)

ASSESSMENT

An interesting moderate sized assemblage consisting of pottery, decorated and plain floor-tiles and roofing tile. The pottery element is comprised of 106 sherds weighing 1473gms) with, technically, a range spanning the Early Roman to Late Post-Medieval periods. Excluding the Roman element, the main bulk of the recovered assemblage represents apparently continuous occupation from the Medieval period, apparently commencing in the early thirteenth century and continuing all the way through until the late nineteenth century. Within this frame, c.1200-1900 AD, and although all intervening periods are represented ceramically, the main recovered phase of activity is of predominantly of Late Medieval date – with a slightly smaller Post-Medieval element. With the exception of the rather battered eighteenth-nineteenth century material from *Trench 3 Context 304* most of the context-assemblages contain only moderately worn material that could well come from contemporary occupation or discard deposits. However, absolute certainty is lacking for most sherd groups – and only one Late Medieval (*Trench 4 Context 409*) and one Post-Medieval context (*Trench 3 Context 314*) can, on basis of sherd size or single-vessel quantity, be considered definitely represent undisturbed contemporary discard deposits.

Period-based summary

Early Roman – c.75-150 AD

A single small fairly heavily worn rim sherd from a Canterbury grey sandy ware reed-rimmed (lid-seated) bowl was recovered, residual in the earlier sixteenth century *Context 205*. Although it is possible that this single element arrived on-site as a bi-product of ‘mining’ former Roman buildings for suitable building material – it is equally possible that is derived from underlying occupation of late first, more certainly first half of second century date. No other ceramic material of Mid or Late Roman, of later Saxon or pre-1200 AD Early Medieval date, was recovered during the evaluation.

Medieval – c.1200-1375 AD

A total of 11 sherds represent this period and all, except *possibly* the 3 from *Context 104*, are definitely residual in later contexts (*105, 107, 204, 206*). The bulk of these are of thirteenth century date – with only 2-3 that can be allocated to the fourteenth century. This distinctly **thirteenth century** emphasis also appears to apply to be reflected in both the floor-tiles and roof-tiles recovered – some residual in *Contexts 320* and *409*, the remainder surface collected. For the pottery, Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware marginally dominate over ware types from other Kentish sources. The latter include a few North or West Kent fine sandy grey ware sherds containing sparse fossil shell, one probable Medway-zone sandy ware. Although most of the vessels represented are kitchenware crockery, fragments from one fine tableware jug, from London and decorated in the North French style datable too between c.1200-1250 AD, was also recovered.

The relative sense of wealth during the earlier thirteenth century, represented by the latter vessel, *may* also be reflected amongst the floor tile. These include 2 thick-bodied square plain green-glazed tiles in rather dark fairly low-fired fabrics – both finely sanded with coarser inclusions and one definitely containing a high proportion of fine marl. They are distinctly different from the later, Late Medieval, floor-tiles and, on the basis of their very variable marl content, are tentatively sourced to the Wealden area. In addition, a few roof-tile fragments from various sources but particularly *Context 409*. Most are from Canterbury but the latter context includes two markedly thinner fragments. Both are in sandy fabrics and both in the drab browney-red colours fairly typical of earlier thirteenth century firing trends for both pottery and tile at Canterbury - and, to varying degrees, throughout the central-eastern part of the region. However, their thin bodies are atypical of most Canterbury tiles so that, either these are from a one-off poorly-made batch or, despite their superficially similar fabric, are from a different source.

Late Medieval – c.1375-1525 AD

Ignoring the evidence of the later fourteenth-earlier fifteenth century roof-tiles, which can only be broadly dated, there appears to be – on the basis of the recovered material – a marked lack of activity

between c.1350-1450 AD. Almost all of the Late Medieval pottery is noticeably of later fifteenth-earlier sixteenth century date.

Post-Medieval – c.1525-1750 AD

Apart from the residual Post-Medieval material in *Context 304* (below), only 6 other contexts produced pottery or tile of Post-Medieval date – *Contexts 107, 205-6, 302, 314* and *504*. Of these, *Contexts 107* and *206* may be purely sixteenth century, since both had a single later seventeenth-century dated element which could, on the basis of their size and condition, be intrusive. In a different way, this point of single-herd intrusiveness could also apply to *Context 314*. This produced a number of conjoining near-fresh fragments from a mid-later seventeenth century North-Central Kentish red fine sandy ware jug with a rich brown streaky iron glaze. However, this once handsome vessel may have been a ‘cared-for’ item, to some degree – and its discard may have been contemporary with the single near-fresh earlier eighteenth century Kentish redware sherd also recorded from this context.

The most notable purely sixteenth century item recovered were fragments from a fine, again North-Central Kentish redware, drinking-jug from *Context 206*. Its basic form and extremely well-moulded nine-point ‘star- base loosely copies imported German Raeren stoneware drinking mugs – with their markedly protruding boldly moulded bases. For the seventeenth and early eighteenth century, apart from a scatter of local redware, Surrey-Hampshire Border Ware and German Frechen stoneware – the only really quality ware acquisition is represented by, unfortunately, a single small but unworn sherd from a decorated German Westerwald stoneware jug with fine cobalt and manganese painting.

Late Post-Medieval (including Modern) – c.1750 AD-plus

This period is only represented by material from *Context 304*. The range of material, although fairly slimly present, is typical of many later eighteenth and nineteenth regional assemblages – late English tin-glazed earthenware, Kentish red earthenwares, Later Creamwares, Staffordshire white blue transfer-printed tablewares and Staffordshire or Derby Yellow kitchenware. The only really notable aspect of this period’s overall assemblage is the relatively high proportion of Midlands-South Yorkshire redware sherds with white internal slip. Notable in the sense that at least one of these is highly worn, compared with the obviously later and near-fresh examples present, and both useful confirmation of the ware’s productional earliness – from c.1775 AD – and also slight differences in fabric. In addition, this source also provided a fragment of flat wall-tile and, out of a large quantity of Late Post-Medieval assemblages examined - not previously recorded by the present analyst.

Recommendations

1. This site excavated by SWAT Archaeology that has produced a reasonable assemblage of Late Medieval-early Post-Medieval pottery. The pottery from this site underlines how much research, despite the initial excellent work done by John Cotter whilst still with the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, and work is still needed to adequately source Medieval-early Post Medieval Kentish pottery – particularly from north-central Kent, the Wealden zone and, to some degree, west and north-west Kent too. The present assemblage provides a small window into this problem – and it is hoped that any further work on this site will produce a more significant and useful assemblage to work with during pre-publication work or to reserve for future analysis.

APPENDIX

Primary quantification : 106 sherds (weight : 1kg.473gms)

Period codes employed :

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

Context dating :

1 - Unstratified contexts :

Context: Spoil heap - 3 sherds (weight : 25gms)

1 M N/W Kent fine sandy ware with sparse fossil shell (c.1225-1275/1300 AD emphasis probably)

1 LM Surrey Cheam 'Tudor Green' fine white ware (c.1450-1550 AD)

1 LM ? Canterbury fine earthenware (c.1475-1525/1550 AD)

Likely date : Residual – span c.1250-1550 AD

Context: demolition Trench 5

1 fragment square glazed M floor-tile (weight : 477gms) – large, heavily chipped and worn, part one side extant, unevenly 3 cms thick, one extant 'nail hole', dull dark pink fabric with fairly profuse fine sand and moderate admixture of larger rounded coarse quartz grains in a profusely fine marly matrix, worn dull apple-green glaze topside, *probably* Wealden – earlier C13-EC14 AD *probably*.

1 fragment square glazed M floor-tile (weight : 299gms) – moderate-sized, part 2 sides extant, unevenly 3cms thick, fairly worn, dull brown-red fabric with fairly profuse fine sand with moderate admixture of larger rounded coarse quartz grains and sparse angular coarse flint inclusions, occasional linear marl streaks, mottled dark green-apple-green glaze topside, possibly Wealden – LC13-MC14 AD *probably*.

1 fragment square decorated M-LM floor-tile (weight : 427gms) – moderate-sized, moderately worn, 2 part edges extant, fairly hard dull red-pink sandy fabric. Original pattern consisted of a probable central sexfoil within a double roundel and with trefoils in the corner. Probable stamp-on-slip method of application. Dull brown glaze worn away to expose slip pattern. The fabric is basically the same as the plain green-glazed triangular tiles listed below. Firing trend suggests a C14-MC15 AD production date.

1 complete triangular decorated LM floor-tile (weight : 278gms) – chipped and surface slightly worn, hard-fired red sandy fabric with crisply defined dark grey core. Original pattern elements rather uncertain and blurred but definitely part of a composite multi-tile design involving broad 1 or 2 single line roundels and ? tendril (vine) elements within. Probable stamp-on-slip method of application, slip pale-orangey yellow beneath a thin brown glaze. Fabric is the same as the hard-fired plain green-glazed triangular LM tiles detailed below – and a C15-EC 16 AD date is appropriate.

3 fragments triangular glazed LM floor-tile (weight : 676gms) - 1 complete, 1 near-complete (one tip missing), 1 fairly small broken fragment, dark red sandy fabric, dark green glaze topside. Probably Horton 1990 Fabric F 'Flemish'-style tile – C15-EC16 AD

1 fragment triangular unglazed LM floor-tile (weight : 272gms) – near-complete (one tip missing), dark red sandy fabric, occasional drips/splashes of brown glaze. Slightly thinner than glazed examples but probably Horton 1990 Fabric F 'Flemish'-style tile – C15-EC16 AD

1 fragment square glazed LM floor-tile (weight : 154gms) – fairly small, 2 part, sides extant, dark red sandy fabric, dark green glaze topside. Probably Horton 1990 Fabric F 'Flemish'-style tile – C15-EC16 AD

1 fragment square glazed LM floor-tile (weight : 213gms) – fairly large, approx. one half tile, 1 end and part 2 sides extant, dark red sandy fabric, dark green glaze topside. Thinner than other site examples of this type but probably still Horton 1990 Fabric F 'Flemish'-style tile – C15-EC16 AD

1 complete square unglazed LM floor-tile (weight : 513gms) – red sandy fabric, splashes/drips of brown or yellow-brown glaze, thinner than other site examples of this type but probably Horton 1990 Fabric F 'Flemish'-style tile – C15-EC16 AD

1 fragment PM ridge-tile (weight : 250gms) –fairly large, upper surface severely flaked and weathered but breaks fairly fresh, red fabric, MC16-C17 AD

1 fragment PM ridge-tile (weight : 340gms) –large, used but fairly fresh, fairly hard-fired pink-red marly Wealden-type, upper surface with white cream slip, triangular with one squared-end and –

originally – other convex and ? rising to a broad squared end (standard tile width) - ? hip or end-gable tile. C17 AD-possibly MC18 AD probably.

2 - Excavated contexts :

Trench 1

Context: 104 - 4 sherds (weight : 48gms)

3 M N?W Kent fine sandy ware with sparse fossil shell (c.1225-1275/1300 AD emphasis probably)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1300-1350/1375 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Earliest entry comprised 2 small and one moderate-sized element – all chipped and moderately worn. Latest entry, moderate-sized and near-fresh. – and *possibly* derived from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : If not residual – possibly c.1350-1400 AD

Context: 105 – occupation floor - 5 sherds (weight : 54gms)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis)

1 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1350/1375-1450 AD emphasis)

2 LM German Langerwehe stoneware (c.1375/1450-1500 AD emphasis probably; **same vessel**)

1 LM Surrey Cheam ‘Tudor Green’ fine whiteware (? lobed cup, c.1360-1525 AD range)

Comment : One small (‘Tudor Green’ cup) fragment, remainder fairly small elements. None really worn, only the earliest C13 AD element shows any real degree of wear – even then it is only slight. Assuming the context represented continuous occupation – the recovered range spans c.1200-1500 AD at least. The ‘Tudor Green’ sherd is fairly fresh and the stonewares only slightly unchipped. The dating applied assumes these are the latest used elements.

Likely date : Initially - c.1500-1550 AD

Context: 106 – lower chalky mortar - 2 sherds (weight : 53gms)

1 LM Medway hard silty-sandy ware with chalk (jug, c.1450/1475-1550 AD emphasis)

1 LM ?Wealden-type buff sandy ware (bowl, c.1475-1550 AD)

Comment : One moderate-sized, one fairly large sherd – the Wealden bowl fragment fairly chipped and moderately worn, the Medway-zone element chipped but fairly fresh. Dating is based on the condition of the bowl fragment.

Likely date : c.1550-1600 AD - or slightly earlier

Context: 107 - 6 sherds (weight : 121gms)

1 M Medway sandy ware (c.1250-1350 AD; **might be purely C13 AD**)

1 LM Medway hard silty-sandy ware with chalk (hard-fired, c.1475-1525/1550 AD emphasis)

1 LM Wealden-type buff sandy ware (c.1475-1525/1550 AD emphasis)

1 LM ?Wealden-type orange-red fine sandy ware (white slip, c.1475-1525/1550 AD probably)

1 PM German stoneware (? underfired Cologne, c.1525-1550/1575 AD)

1 PM German Frechen stoneware (well-moulded sprigged mask, c.1550-1650 AD range)

and :

1 fragment M roof-tile (weight : 33gms) – moderate-sized, fairly worn, brown sandy Canterbury Tyler Hill fabric – E-M C13AD

Comment : All sherds fairly small or moderate-sized. The M (except for the worn tile fragment) and LM elements (even the possible Cologne stoneware) sherd are fairly fresh – only the mask on the PM Frechen stoneware sherd is worn – its condition suggesting a loss-date in the C17 AD. This element could be intrusive.

Likely date : c.1550-1600 AD – if PM element intrusive

Trench 2

Context: 204 - 5 sherds (weight : 45gms)

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

2 LM German Raeren stoneware (c.1475-1550 AD)

1 LM ?Wealden-type orange-red fine sandy ware (c.1475/1500-1550 AD probably)

1 LM ?Wealden-type orange-red fine sandy ware (c.1500/1525-1550 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : The earliest entry is moderate-sized, only slightly worn and in surprisingly good condition considering its date.. The LM elements are all small and the hard-fired stoneware fragments fairly chipped. The LM sherds *could* be intrusive.

Likely date : If not intrusive – broadly C17 AD, unlikely much later

Context: 205 - 4 sherds (weight : 67gms)

1 ER Canterbury grey sandy ware (c.75/100-150 AD emphasis; **residual**)

1 LM North-Central Kent hard-fired fine sandy earthenware (c.1475-1500/1525 AD emphasis)

1 PM Surrey-Hampshire Border Ware (small everted-rim jar, yellow glaze, c.1625-1675/1700 AD emphasis; **? intrusive**)

1 PM Kentish red earthenware (c.1675/1700-1750 AD; **? intrusive**)

Comment : The Roman element is small, worn and residual in-context. The two latest PM elements are small, fairly chipped and *may* be intrusive – since the LM jug element is too large and fresh to have survived in its condition into the later C17 or early C18 AD.

Likely date : Slightly uncertain – possibly c.1500-1550 AD with intrusive LC17-EC18 AD elements

Context: 206 - 14 sherds (weight : 296gms)

2 M London-type ware (NFR-style, c.1200-1250 AD range; **same vessel**)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1325/1350-1375 AD probable emphasis)

1 LM German Raeren stoneware (c.1475-1550 AD)

1 LM ? Canterbury-type fine earthenware (jug, c.1500/1525-1550 AD emphasis probably)

1 LM ? Wealden-type orange-red fine sandy ware (c.1500/1525-1550 AD emphasis probably)

6 PM North Central Kent fine red sandy ware (c.1525/1550-1575 AD emphasis; **4 same vessel**)

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

Comment : Pre-LM sherds all small and worn, LM>PM elements moderate-sized and variably worn. Of the latter, only the 4 same-vessel elements are only slightly chipped and near-fresh. These are from the base of a well-moulded 9-point 'star'-based pedestalled drinking-jug, the others, rim-neck and handle sherds. The elegantly moulded base suggests this tableware item may have had a degree of 'cared-for' longevity. The single C18 AD bodysherd is fairly small and worn and should be intrusive into an earlier contemporary discard deposit or horizon.

Likely date : c.1575-1625 AD probably

Trench 3

Context: 302

8 fragments roof-tile (weight : 360gms) –

1 LM>PM pale yellow 'soft' marly Wealden-type, small, rather under-fired and probably earlier than later fragments - ?E-M C16 AD

7 PM yellow marly Wealden-type, small-large fragments, conjoin to form one end – MC16-MC17 AD range probably

Likely date : Uncertain - ? C17 AD

Context: 304 - 31 sherds (weight : 360gms)

2 PM claypipe (bowl, stem, c.1610-1640 AD)

1 PM Surrey-Hampshire Border Ware (yellow-glazed, c.1650-1700 AD emphasis; **burnt**)

1 PM German Frechen stoneware (c.1650-1750 AD)

3 PM claypipe (1 bowl, 2 stem, c.1680-1710 AD)

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

1 LPM Kentish red earthenware (pipkin handle, c.1750-1800/1825 AD emphasis)

1 LPM S.Yorkshire/Midlands redware (white internal slip, c.1775-1800/1825 AD emphasis; **worn**)

4 LPM Later Creamware (1 pale blue transfer-printed, c.1775-1825 AD)

1 LPM Midlands/NE.England black iron-glazed red earthenware (c.1775-1875/1900 AD emphasis)

2 LPM Staffs-type white earthenware (pale blue transfer-printing, c.1825/1850-1875 AD)

4 LPM Staffs/Derby Yellow Ware (3 plain, 1 colour-banded, c.1825/1850-1900 AD)

1 LPM English porcelain (jug/ewer handle base, c.1850-1900 AD-plus **probably**)

6 LPM S.Yorkshire/Midlands redware (white internal slip, c.1850-1900/1925 AD emphasis)

1 LPM S.Yorkshire/Midlands redware (white internal slip, c.1900-1925 AD emphasis **possibly**)

and :

1 fragment LPM wall-tile (weight : 30gms) – S.Yorks/Midlands red ware, white slipped, c.1850-1900/1925 AD emphasis probably

1 fragment M roof-tile (weight : 14gms) – fairly small, highly worn, rounded breaks, moderately sandy,

buff-brown – not Canterbury – C13 AD

1 fragment PM roof-tile (weight : 3gms) – small chip, total surface loss, slightly worn, LC15-MC 16 AD probably

1 fragment PM roof-tile (weight : 14gms) – fairly small, slightly worn, MC16-C17 AD

1 fragment PM vessel glass (weight : 3gms) – fairly small, patinated, dark green – C17-C18 AD

probably

Comment : Mainly small-moderate-sized elements, 1-2 of C19 AD date slightly larger, earliest elements generally more worn than later, but even the mid C19 AD china is fairly chipped and scarred

Likely date : c.1900 AD-plus probably

Context: 306 - 1 sherd (weight : 4gms)

1 LM-PM Hareplain/Biddenden-type hard red earthenware (almost stoneware, c.1500-1550/1575 AD emphasis)

Comment : Small bodysherd, only slightly chipped, otherwise near-fresh – need not be seriously residual.

Likely date : Possibly c.1550-1600 AD or slightly earlier

Context: 314 - 18 sherds (weight : 249gms)

1 LM Canterbury-type fine earthenware (c.1500-1525/1550 AD emphasis)

1 PM Kentish brown earthenware (c.1575/1600-1650 AD emphasis)

1 PM Wealden pink-buff sandy ware (c.1575/1600-1650 AD)

14 PM North Central Kent red fine sandy ware (jug, c.1625-1650/1675 AD emphasis probably; **same vessel**)

1 PM Kentish red earthenware (c.1676/1700-1750 AD emphasis)

and :

1 fragment LM roof-tile (weight : 7gms) – small, angular unworn breaks, hard-fired fairly sandy fabric – LC15-EC 16 AD

1 fragment brick (weight : 7gms) – small chip, fairly fresh, dark red fabric, MC16-C17 AD probably

Comment : The LM and early C17AD-emphasised sherds are moderate-sized but more worn than the small-large jug fragments – which are only slightly chipped. These conjoin to form the part-profile, rim-mid girth, of an ovoid-bodied jug with a rich brown iron-flecked glaze. Although a well-made and attractively finished tableware – this vessel is unlikely to have been curated for any major length of time. The E-M C18 AD earthenware sherd is also near-fresh. The similar condition of both this – and the jug sherds – could suggest both are contemporary discards. However, its later dating *could* imply a later C18 AD intrusion.

Likely date : c.1650-1700 AD probably - but could be c.170-1750 AD

Context: 320

5 fragments roof-tile (weight : 256gms) –

2 M Canterbury Tyler Hill – small, worn, brown sandy fabric – early-mid C13 AD

2 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill – small, fairly fresh, hard red sandy fabric – LC14-LC15 AD

1 LM probably Canterbury Tyler Hill – large, fresh and unworn, broken, 2 part-sides remnant, round peg-holes – LC15-EC16 AD

Likely date : Uncertain - but mid-later C16 AD probably

Trench 4

Context: 404 - 8 sherds (weight : 46gms)

1 LM ? Medway hard silty-sandy ware (c.1450-1550 AD range)

1 LM German Raeren stoneware (c.1475-1550 AD)

1 PM Kentish red earthenware (c.1550-1650 AD range probably)

1 PM claypipe bowl (c.1660-1680 AD)

1 PM claypipe stem (c.1660-1710 AD range)

1 PM claypipe bowl (c.1680-1710 AD)

1 PM English tin-glazed earthenware (plain white, c.1700/1725-1775 AD emphasis)

and :

1 fragment PM roof-tile (weight : 88gms) – Fairly large, near-fresh, pale yellow silty fabric - MC16-C17 AD

Comment : All sherds small and, apart from the LM stoneware fragment, fairly worn – particularly the earliest. Both claypipe bowls are damaged and burnt and the tin-glazed sherd has partial glaze loss

externally. Only the roof-tile fragment is fresh and probably the latest element deposited.

Likely date : c.1750-1800 AD or slightly earlier probably

Context: 409 - 2 sherds (weight : 88gms)

2 LM German Raeren stoneware (c.1475-1550 AD; **same vessel**)

and :

1 fragment M roof-tile (with thick mortar adhering - weight : 266gms) – fairly large, moderately worn, fairly hard sandy fabric with fairly profuse red iron-oxide inclusions, dull-brown surfaces with thin grey-black and pink-red margins to a grey core - ? Canterbury-type ? mid-late C13 AD

1 fragment M roof-tile (weight : 135gms) – fairly large, fairly fresh, dull brown fairly hard-fired fairly sandy fabric (? Canterbury-type) with partial pink margins to a pale grey core, only 8mm thick compared to standard 1cm average - ? under-fired LC13-MC 14 AD)

1 fragment LM roof-tile (weight 36gms) – moderate-sized, fairly worn, red-brown sandy Canterbury-type fabric – LC14-MC15 AD

1 fragment LM brick (weight : 360gms) – fairly large, upper surface fairly worn, lower fairly fresh, lumpy poorly-mixed pale yellow sandy ‘Haven Mud’-type fabric, incomplete, approx two-thirds original length surviving, flat underside, convex sides and extant end, slightly domed top, 10cms width, thin with uneven axial thickness – 3.2cms at extant end thinning to 2cms at break, upper surface with partial moulding lines along 2 sides and just within rounded edges and just below top – wall-top ‘capper’ brick probably, LC15-EC 16 AD **probably**

1 fragment LM brick (weight : 134gms) – moderate-sized, one part-face extant, only slightly worn fractures, lumpy poorly-mixed yellow silty ‘Haven Mud’-type fabric, over 5 cms thick, LC15-EC 16 AD **probably**

4 fragments LM roof-tile (weight : 209gms) – medium-sized, 1 with mortar adhering, fairly fresh, hard-fired red/red-brown sandy Canterbury-type fabric MC15-EC 16 AD (I only 8mm thick compared with standard 1 cm thickness).

Comment : Two large conjoining sherds from the lower body and base of a drinking-mug. Totally fresh and unworn and definitely derived from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit. The dating applied allows for the late acquisition of the Raeren mug – and a period of use before discard.

Likely date : c.1550-1600 AD – or slightly earlier (CHECK)

Trench 5

Context: 504 - 1 sherd (weight : 1 gm)

1 PM German Westerwald stoneware (manganese and cobalt painted, c.1650-1750 AD range)

Comment : Small decorated jug/tankard bodysherd, slightly chipped only – need not be seriously residual.

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly residual in a later C18 AD context

Context: 505 - 2 sherds (weight : 16gms)

1 LM Canterbury Tyler Hil sandy ware (c.1375/1400-1450 AD emphasis probably)

1 LM ?Wealden-type orange-red fine sandy ware (c.1475/1500-1550 AD probably)

and :

1 fragment LM floor-tile (weight : 447gms) – large, 1 complete, 2 part, sides remnant, dark red sandy fabric, dark green glaze topside, mortar adhering underside and sides. Probably Horton 1990 Fabric F ‘Flemish’-style tile – C15-EC16 AD

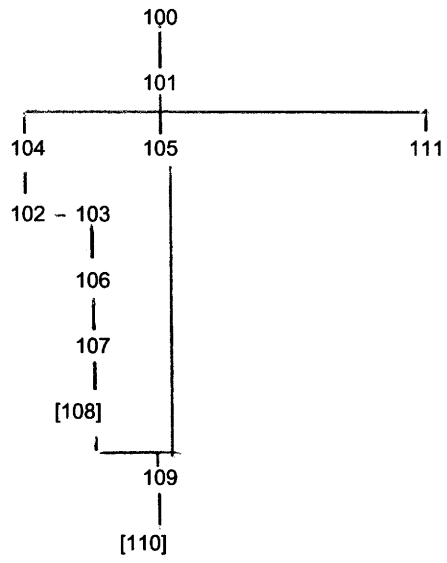
Comment : Earliest entry is small, fairly worn and should be residual in-context. The latest element is moderate-sized and only slightly chipped. It, together with the large tile fragment may be from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : c.1550-1600 AD or slightly earlier

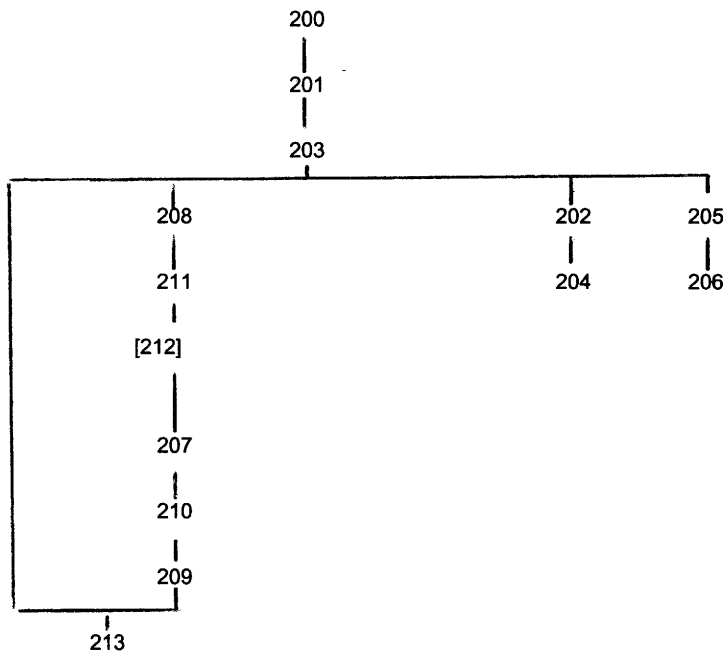
Analyst : N.Macpherson-Grant 0.10.2013

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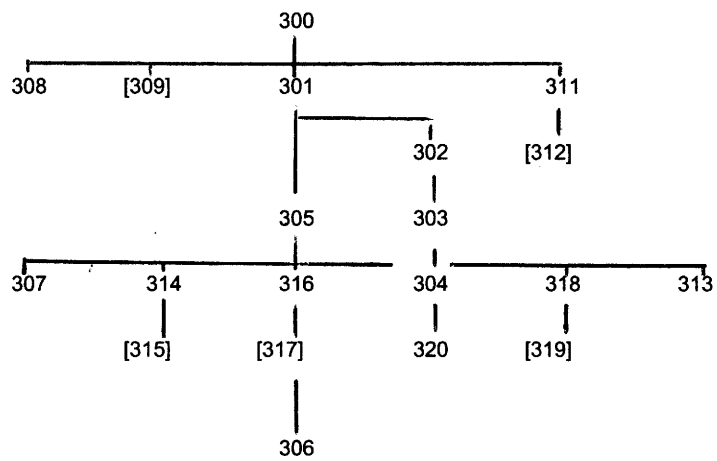
TR1



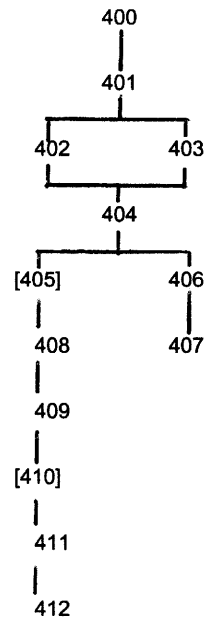
TR2



TR3



TR4



TR5

