

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

NGR Site Centre: 582224 175187

Planning Application Numbers: MC/21/0192

Site Codes: WHS-EX-22



Report for;

**Urban and Rural LTD**

17/10/2022

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SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

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## **Abstract**

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

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

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

## **Acknowledgements**

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

## **Contributors**

Dan Worsley BA MA supervised the archaeological fieldwork. Jonny Madden of Digitise This produced the site survey and Digitise this and Ravelin Archaeological services produced the illustrations. This report was written and compiled by Dan Worsley BA MA and contributed by Matthew Goulden BA MA, and edited by Dr Paul Wilkinson MCIfA. The pottery analysis was undertaken by Paul Hart, and the small finds by Simon Holmes. At present, we are still awaiting assessment of the animal zooarchaeological , and environmental reports.

# Archaeological Excavations of Land at the Former White Horse Public House Site, The Street, Stoke, Kent

## Post Excavation Assessment

NGR Site Centre: 582224 175187

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

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

<i>Task</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Personnel/Company</i>
Submission of the WSI for an Archaeological Evaluation	10 <sup>th</sup> May 2021	SWAT Archaeology
Archaeological Evaluation Fieldwork	27 <sup>th</sup> -29 <sup>th</sup> September 2021	SWAT Archaeology
Archaeological Evaluation Report	28 <sup>th</sup> January 2022 (Version v02)	SWAT Archaeology Document Reference 32760.01
Submission of the WSI for the Archaeological Investigations	4 <sup>th</sup> February 2022	SWAT Archaeology
Archaeological Investigation (Targeted SMS + WB)	Excavation June 2022	SWAT Archaeology
Archaeological Excavation Report	This report	SWAT Archaeology

**Table 1** *Archaeological Documentation and Events*

1.1.2 The archaeological excavation formed part of a programme of archaeological works associated with the planning application MC/21/0192 (see below), submitted Medway Council (MC) for the redevelopment of the site, as set out in Table 1 above. The archaeological investigation of the development area has been carried out in multiple phases; beginning with an archaeological evaluation conducted by SWAT Archaeology in September 2021. During this, four trenches were excavated within the development area. A total of eight features; seven ditches and one pit, were recorded across three of the trenches. The evaluation suggested three phases of activity of site;

the first associated with the latter Prehistoric Middle Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, the second spanning 11-12<sup>th</sup> century and the third 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century. Following the results of this evaluation, it was requested by the Principal Heritage Officer at Kent County Council (KCC) that a targeted excavation covering the footprints of the proposed dwellings as well as a watching brief be completed prior to the development starting (the latter being detailed in a separate report).

1.1.3 This report details the assessment of the excavation.

## 1.2 Planning background

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

*'No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work (involving archaeological evaluation (trial trenching)) in accordance with a written specification, timetable and scope of mitigation measures) that has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. [REDACTED] Reason: To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded, in accordance with Policy BNE21 of the Medway Local Plan 2003'. [REDACTED] MC/21/0192, Condition 6, 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021 [REDACTED]*

1.2.2 In response to Condition 6, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a written specification prepared by SWAT Archaeology (2021). The evaluation, carried out by SWAT Archaeology in September 2021, identified three phases of activity on site spanning from the latter Prehistoric through to the 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> Century and the 16-17<sup>th</sup> Century. Following results of the evaluation it was decided by the Principal Heritage Officer that in order to mitigate the impact of proposed development on exposed archaeological remains, a programme of targeted excavation and investigation was required. The programme of work aimed to preserve, by record, archaeological features present within the extent of the proposed development site in areas

where archaeological impact was considered high. The work was carried out in June 2022 by SWAT Archaeology in accordance with the requirements set out within the written scheme of investigation (WSI) (SWAT Archaeology 2022) and in discussion with the Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council.

- 1.2.3 Additionally to the targeted strip, map and sample excavation, a watching brief was proposed in the specification (Section 4.2 SWAT Archaeology 2022) with the purpose of monitoring the excavation of foundation trenches, services, access and landscaping in case any additional archaeological features or deposits are impacted by this work. At the time of this report, this monitoring work had not yet commenced and will be detailed in a forthcoming report. The WSI states that should unexpectedly complex and widespread archaeological remains be revealed, the client and Principal Archaeological officer at Kent County Council will be informed in order that the provisions laid out in the method statement may be revised.

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

- 1.3.1 The site is centred on NGR 582224 175187 and is situated on vacant ground of approximately 1,750 square metres in area, located adjacent and to the west of The Street (Figure 1). The northern boundary opens out to agricultural land, while the western boundary is demarcated by private housing. The southern boundary of the site is demarcated by Vicarage Lane. 
- 1.3.2 Ground levels are relatively level with a height of approximately 17.3m Ordnance Datum (OD), with no significant changes in level. The Geological Survey of Great Britain shows that the natural geology comprises bedrock geology of London Clay Formation- Clay and Silt. Superficial Deposits are recorded as River Terrace Deposits 2- Sand and Gravel. (Geological Survey of Great Britain England and Wales) <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

## **2 Archaeological and historical background**

### **2.1 Introduction**

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

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

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

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

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

*2.2.1 The KCC HER records show fourteen sites within a 500m radius of the proposed development including Listed Buildings and cropmarks. The White Horse Public House is also recorded in the HER as being detailed in a Historic Area Assessment carried out by English Heritage in 2014 as “rebuilt in the mid to late 19th century” (SWAT Archaeology 2021, Plate 1). <sup>[17]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>*

*2.2.2 The following listings are recorded in the HER: <sup>[17]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>*

<b>HER Number</b>	<b>Name</b>
TQ 87 NW 1046	CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL
TQ 87 NW 6	Palaeolithic handaxe, Stoke
MKE83363	Court Lodge Farm (Parsonage Farm)
TQ 87 SW 55	Unidentified barge, Stoke Creek
TQ 87 NW 54	Possible medieval/post-medieval hollow, The Street, Stoke
TQ 87 NW 1055	GRANARY 20 YARDS TO NORTH OF COURT LODGE FARM HOUSE
TQ 87 NW 1049	COURT LODGE FARM HOUSE
TQ 87 SW 1093	Earthwork, Stoke Creek Crossing

TQ 87 NW 1085 Church Terrace, Upper Stoke, Stoke Parish
TQ 87 NW 1083 The White Horse Public House, Upper Stoke, Stoke Parish
MKE83364 Court Lodge
TQ 87 NW 1084 Elm Tree Cottages, Upper Stoke, Stoke Parish
TQ 87 NW 1086 Clematis Cottage, Upper Stoke, Stoke Parish
TQ 87 NW 97 Cropmarks of 2 ring ditches, to the NE of Stoke

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

(SWAT Archaeology 2022, Section 2.1-2.2)

## 2.2 Recent investigations in the area

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

## 2.3 Archaeological Evaluation (SWAT Archaeology 2022)

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

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

*2.3.2 A total of eight features of archaeological interest were recorded within three of the four trenches, including seven ditches and a single pit. Finds recorded have suggested three phases of activity; the first associated with the latter prehistoric Middle Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, the second to the 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century and the third with the 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century. The domination of linear features suggests management of the landscape, forming features such as field boundaries and droveways*

*necessary for the demarcation of land divisions and the management of an agrarian landscape.”*

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Primary Aims**

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

*“3.1.1 In the event that finished ground levels remain constant, the depth of impact associated with future development is likely to require the excavation of material exceeding 0.50m in depth. In the absence of ground raising, proposed impacts to archaeological horizons throughout the site are expected. [1] [SEP]*

*3.1.2 The principle objective of the archaeological strip, map and sample is to reveal the presence or absence of additional elements of the archaeological resource, both artefacts and ecofacts of archaeological interest across part of the area of the development. [1] [SEP]*

*3.1.3 To ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit if possible, character, date and quality of any such archaeological remains by limited sample excavation. [1] [SEP]*

*3.1.4 To determine the state of preservation and importance of the archaeological resource if present and to assess the past impacts on the site and pay particular attention to the character, height/depth below ground level, condition, date and significance of any archaeological deposits. [1] [SEP]*

*3.1.5 The opportunity will also be taken during the course of the strip, map and sample to place and assess any archaeology revealed within the context of other recent archaeological investigations in the immediate area and within the setting of the local landscape and topography.” [1] [SEP]*

### **4 METHODOLOGY**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 An 8 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator, fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket was used to remove overlying topsoil and subsoil deposits to expose the underlying natural geology. Overlying deposits were removed in spits of c.100mm thickness under constant archaeological supervision. Machined deposits were examined, and any artefacts were bagged by context. A number of services were identified within the SMS areas and were left in situ being machined around and exposed by hand.

4.1.2 Following machine stripping, areas of the site were hand-cleaned to more clearly expose

archaeological features in plan, including hand excavating excess overburden from evaluation trenches in order to try and locate features identified during the evaluation stage.

4.1.3 Area 'B' was slightly reduced in size by approximately 1.5m in the south-eastern corner due to it containing a concentrated grouping of services.

4.1.4 A site grid was established using an EDM by the SWAT Archaeology Surveyor and tied to the National Grid. On completion of targeted hand cleaning, a site plan was produced at a scale of 1:100. Spray paint line marker was used to mark the edges of unexcavated features prior to mapping. Levels were taken across the site prior to excavation of archaeological features and added to the site plan.

4.1.5 Additionally to the sampling strategy, stated in the written specification for the project (SWAT Archaeology 2022), the general SWAT Specification for SMS was adhered to;

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

- *Discrete features (e.g. pits, post-holes etc.) will as a minimum be 50% excavated; <sup>[[1]]</sup><sub>[[SEP]]</sub>*
- *Where significant numbers of discrete features are encountered that appear morphologically indistinct, broadly contemporaneous and of probable lesser significance (e.g. a stakehole line), whilst examination of individual features would remain at 50%, a less intensive sampling strategy in terms of the number of features investigated may be considered more appropriate – this would be discussed and agreed in advance with the KCC Archaeological Officer; <sup>[[1]]</sup><sub>[[SEP]]</sub>*
- *Exceptionally large discrete features (e.g. quarry pits), particularly where initial investigation indicates low-grade bulk in-fill with a paucity of anthropogenic material, may either be subject to a lesser percentage sample excavation, or if feasible, examined in part through mechanical means – this would be discussed and agreed in advance with the County Archaeologist; <sup>[[1]]</sup><sub>[[SEP]]</sub>*
- *All structural features (e.g. beam slots, ring ditches etc.) will as a minimum be 50% excavated, including all terminals and feature intersections; <sup>[[1]]</sup><sub>[[SEP]]</sub>*
- *Extant structural remains (e.g. walls, collapse/ debris fields) will be cleaned and recorded as is, pending implementation of a more detailed excavation and recording strategy – this would be discussed and agreed in advance with the KCC Archaeological Officer; <sup>[[1]]</sup><sub>[[SEP]]</sub>*
- *Domestic and/or industrial working features (i.e. hearths, ovens etc.) will as a minimum be 50% excavated*

- *All linear features (e.g. ditches, gullies etc.) will as a minimum be 10% excavated, ensuring that such a sample includes examination of all terminals, all intersections with other features and ‘clean’ sections away from potential contamination from non- contemporaneous features regularly spaced along the length of the feature; and should any feature, regardless of morphology, chronology, function or size, reveal significant deposits (e.g. human remains, placed deposits, artefact- or organic-rich layers etc.), or remain potentially undated through initial sample excavation, the target percentage sample will be increased on a case by case basis, up to potentially 100% (i.e. ‘whole-earth’) of any feature – this would be discussed and agreed in advance with the County Archaeologist. ‘*

4.1.6 All artefacts recovered during the excavations were bagged and marked by context. Bulk finds were bagged together by context and small-finds were individually bagged by context and their locations recorded in three-dimensions using an EDM. Finds were treated in accordance with Section 9 of the KCC Manual of Specifications and current National Guidelines.

4.1.7 An environmental sampling strategy was implemented across the site, in consultation with KCC Heritage Conservation and was developed with reference to the English Heritage guidelines for environmental archaeology (English Heritage 2011). Bulk soil samples were collected from contexts in which were visibly rich in faunal or botanical remains, from contexts with significant stratigraphic relationships, dated and datable buried soils, well sealed slowly silting features, as well as representative samples taken from across the excavated features for bulk screening. Samples were collected with clean tools into sample bags and labelled with context numbers, dates, and method of retrieval and sample numbers for processing off-site.

## **4.2 Monitoring**

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

## **4.3 Recording**

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

- All archaeological contexts were recorded individually on SWAT Archaeology context record sheets. In general, multi-context recording was adopted across the site, however single-context recording was completed for deposits/features considered to be possible placed deposits

- A full photographic record was maintained using digital images, including detailed views of archaeological features and deposits. A number of more general photographs were also taken, partially through drone photography, of the site and progress/processes of the investigation. These photos were used within the weekly archaeological fieldwork progress reports, issued to the heritage department at KCC, to illustrate progress of the project.
- A drawing archive was maintained with detailed plans and sections of features excavated drawn on polyester based drawing film. Plans of features were drawn at a scale of 1:20, sections were drawn at 1:10.
- GPS mapping of the SMS area was established and updated throughout the project, including levels across the site and of features and the section locations of each intervention excavated.
- An archive consisting of context, drawing and photographic registers was maintained throughout the project as well as separate environmental sampling and finds archives.

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

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

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

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

4.4.2 The core SWAT archaeological team were:

- Project Director – Dr Paul Wilkinson (SWAT Archaeology)
- Project Manager – Dave Britchfield (Freelance Archaeologist)
- Project Supervisor – Dan Worsley (Freelance Archaeologist)
- GIS/EDM Surveyor/CAD draughtsman – Jonny Madden (Digitise This)

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

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

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

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

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRATIGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT**

### **5.1 Introduction**

5.1.1 This section presents the results of the archaeological investigations. Detailed descriptions of features and contexts are contained within the archive: summary results and interpretations are provided below in chronological order. Figure 1 shows the overall location of the Site and Figure 2 the two site areas with the distribution of archaeological features. Figures 3-6 and Plates 4 to 12 illustrate the archaeological remains, with Plates 1-3 showing aerial photos of the site and Figures 2, 7 and 8 illustrate the chronological phasing of the archaeological deposits recorded.

5.1.2 The excavations commenced in June 2022 and involved the archaeological excavation of a targeted SMS within the two designated areas located within the footprints of the proposed new dwellings

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

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

## 5.2 Chronology

- 5.2.1 Where referred to in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the date ranges shown in Table 3 below.
- 5.2.2 Archaeological features recorded within the excavation areas include ditches (linear features), pits, post holes and quarries all indicative of landscape management. The assessment of finds from within some of these features has enhanced the results by providing data so these features can be chronologically phased. The following phases of activity have been identified; the text should be read in conjunction with the appropriate figure number:

<b>Period No.</b>	<b>Period Name</b>	<b>Specific Date Range</b>	<b>Reference</b>
1	Prehistoric	1550-600 BC	Figure 7
2	Medieval	1150-1400 AD	Figure 7+8
3	Post-Medieval	1600-1850 AD	Figure 7+8

*Table 3 Chronology Guide*

## 5.3 Stratigraphic Deposit Sequence

- 5.3.1 A relatively consistent stratigraphic sequence was recorded across the majority of the Site comprising topsoil sealing intact subsoil, which, in turn, overlaid the natural geological drift deposits.
- 5.3.2 The topsoil (1000) generally consisted of soft dark brown silt clay with moderate roots and occasional small rounded stones, topped with grass/vegetation, overlying the subsoil (1001) which consisted of mid grey clay silt. Natural geology comprised both mottled mid orange, brown, silty clay with occ. iron/manganese panning and clean relatively loose gravel. [SEP]

## 5.4 Period 1 - Prehistoric (Figure 7)

### Area A

- 5.4.1 The only Prehistoric feature in the excavated area was linear feature G18. Positively dated to the Middle Bronze Age-Early Iron Age, G18 ran west-northwest to east-southeast across the southwest corner of Area A until truncated by post-medieval features G15 and G17. ESE-WNW aligned, with steep inwards sloping sides and a steep concave base, it measured 0.41m wide and 0.15m deep. It was filled by (1047), a moderate to firm mottled dark black grey with light yellow orange sandy clay with frequent small to medium round and sub-round flint and occasional charcoal inclusions.

## **Area B**

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

## **5.5 Period 2 - Medieval (Figure 7+8)**

5.5.1 Well-represented across site, the Medieval period was predominantly characterised by a number of shallow pits of uncertain use, possibly used for clay extraction.

### **Area A**

5.5.2 A single pit (G20), heavily truncated by post-medieval feature G19 [1054] in the northeast corner of Area A, is the only feature likely to be associated with medieval activity here. G20 was ovate in plan, ESE-WNW aligned, with moderate inwards sloping sides and a moderate concave base, and measured 0.58m long, 0.60m wide and 0.19m deep. It was filled by (1055), a firm very dark grey silty clay with occasional small sub angular flint inclusions. An uncertain date of c. 1150-1250 AD was suggested by analysis of potsherds recovered from this feature.

### **Area B**

5.5.3 Area B contained a greater number of medieval features. A modern septic tank and associated services truncated all but the northeastern end of pit/linear terminus feature G4 [1021], a NE-SW aligned feature with moderate inwards sloping sides and a gentle concave base, measuring 0.64m long, 0.47m wide and 0.05m deep. It was filled by (1020), a moderate to firm mottled black brown, with mid orange, slightly sandy clay with moderate small to medium sub-round flint and occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. Two small but fresh sherds of pottery from (1020) suggest a date range of 1175-1250/1375/1400 AD. The septic tank also truncated, at its southwestern corner, linear terminus G3 [1005], a NE-SW aligned terminus of a pit or linear with very gentle inwards sloping sides and a very gentle concave base, which measured 1.10m long, 0.38m wide and 0.06m deep. It was filled by (1004), a moderately compact dark brownish grey silty clay with very occasional small round stone inclusions. Analysis of the single pottery sherd from (1004) suggests a date of 1250-1300 AD for this feature.

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

light grey patches, clay with very occasional manganese fleck and small round flint inclusions, measuring 0.17m thick; and basal fill (1013), a soft mid grey, with occasional yellows, slightly silty clay with occasional round flint inclusions, measuring 0.17m thick. A small quantity of pot recovered from fills (1010) and (1011) give a suggested date range of 1175-1375 AD.

5.5.5 To the north end of Area B was pit group G11, consisting of pits [1007], [1009], [1016], and [1031]. The services running NNE from the septic tank truncated pit [1007], a NNW-SSE aligned ovate feature with gentle inwards sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 0.94m long, 0.62m wide and 0.08m deep. It was filled by (1006), a moderately compact very dark grey silty clay with moderate small round and sub-angular flint inclusions. The services also truncated pit/linear terminus [1031], an E-W aligned terminus with moderate inwards sloping sides and a flat base, which measured 2m long, 0.94m wide and 0.05m deep. It was filled by (1030), a firm mottled mid orange brown silty clay with occasional charcoal fleck and chalk fleck inclusions. Towards the north of [1031], linear G6 [1025] truncated pit [1009], a NW-SE aligned sub-ovate pit with very gentle inwards sloping sides and a mostly flat, slightly undulating, base, measuring 2.43m long, 1.62m wide and 0.12m deep. It was filled by (1008), a moderately compact mid brownish grey silty clay with moderate small round and sub-angular flint inclusions. To the WNW of [1009] was discrete pit feature [1016], a NNW-SSE aligned ovate pit with moderate (steeper on the ESE side) inwards sloping sides and a flat base, which measured 3.34m long, 1.42m wide and 0.15m deep. It was filled by (1015), a moderate to firm mid to dark grey silty loam with occasional small flint, charcoal fleck and chalk fleck inclusions. Pot dating for this group suggests they were primarily in use during the 12th-13th centuries; (1006) contained pot dating to c. 1240-1275 AD, (1008) pot dating to c. 1175-1225 AD, and (1030) pot dating to c. 1150-1400 AD.

## **5.6 Period 3 - Post-Medieval (Figure 7+8) Area A**

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

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

- 5.6.3 This truncated G15 [1044], a N-S aligned irregular/elongated sub-ovate pit, which also emerged from the south L.O.E. It had gentle inwards sloping sides and a gentle concave base, measuring 8.8+m long, 3.8m wide and 0.20+m deep, and was filled by (1043), a loose to friable mid to dark grey silt loam with frequent flint gravels and occasional CBM inclusions and frequent root bioturbation. Though no positive dating evidence was found, its form, inclusions, and the presence of clay pipe stem fragments, suggest a post-medieval date and a possible association with the earlier phase pub building.
- 5.6.4 G15 [1044] in turn truncated pit G17 [1046], a NW-SE oriented ovate pit with very gentle inwards sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 1.60+m long, 1.34m wide and 0.07m deep. It was filled by (1045), a loose dark black grey sandy silt with very frequent small to medium round and sub angular flint inclusions. It contained a large quantity of oyster shell.
- 5.6.5 To the east of these features was linear feature G16 [1042], which either formed a path or represented the foundations of the earlier iteration of the pub building on the site. It was rectilinear in plan, aligned N-S, with steep inwards sloping sides and a flat base, and measured 1.44m long, 0.98m wide and 0.26m deep. It contained two fills: surface brick/stone deposit (1040), which consisted of a central band of ragstone pieces flanked to either side by unfrogged red bricks, and measured 0.10m thick; and basal packing fill (1041), a firm mid grey clayish silt with frequent chalk fleck inclusions, and moderate flint gravel, manganese fleck and charcoal fleck inclusions, measuring 0.20m thick. A clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment with heel recovered from (1041) gives a suggested date for this feature of late 16th to late 17th century.
- 5.6.6 East of G16 [1042] and G15 [1044] was G19, a series of discrete pits, comprising [1050], [1052], and [1054]. Discrete pit [1052] was a circular pit with very gentle inwards sloping sides and a gentle concave base, which measured 1.03m long, 0.90m wide and 0.05m deep. It was filled by (1051), a firm mottled black grey, mid brown, light grey and mid orange slightly sandy clay loam with moderate small to medium sub-round flint, charcoal and CBM fleck inclusions, and very frequent root bioturbation. Though pit [1052] contained no positively datable finds, its fill profile and similarity in form to [1050] suggest that they may be contemporary. Adjacent to [1052] was discrete pit [1050], a NE-SW aligned sub-rectangular pit with moderate to steep inwards sloping sides and an undulating base, measuring 1.80m long, 1.18m wide and 0.10m deep. It was filled by (1049), a moderate to compact mid to dark grey brown silt loam with frequent cement, CBM pieces and fleck and occasional small round flint inclusions and moderate root bioturbation. Pot dating for this feature gave a date range of c. 1825-1835 AD. Vessel glass fragments and a clay

tobacco bowl fragment suggest dates of late 19th century and late 18th century respectively. In the northeast corner of Area A, and emerging from the east L.O.E., was post-medieval disturbance [1054], which truncated pit G20 [1056]. [1054] was an amorphous spread with gentle inwards sloping sides and an undulating base, measuring 5.3m long, 1.63+m wide and 0.12m deep. It was sealed by the topsoil and subsoil, and was filled by (1053), a firm mottled dark grey brown and mid orange brown silty clay with moderate post-medieval brick fragments, and moderate round and sub-angular flint inclusions. Pot dating for this feature gave a date range of c. 1650-1750/1800 AD.

### **Area B**

- 5.6.7 Only two features were positively dated to the post-medieval period; other features have been stratigraphically dated based on their relationships.
- 5.6.8 Linear feature G5 [1023] truncated linear feature G6 [1025], which in turn truncated linear feature G7 [1027], positively dated to the late 17th-mid 18th century. Linear G5 [1023] ran for 4.13m on an E-W alignment from the western L.O.E. until it was truncated by modern services associated with the septic tank. It was rectilinear in plan, with steep inwards sloping sides and a moderate concave base, measuring 0.26m wide and 0.10m deep. It was filled by (1022), a moderate to firm mottled very dark grey and light greenish brown silty sandy clay with moderate small round and sub-angular flint inclusions. Linear G7 [1025] ran NNE-SSW across Area B and was truncated at its SSW end by the septic tank and at its NNE end by modern services. It was rectilinear in plan with steep inwards sloping sides and a moderately concave base. It was filled by (1024), a firm mottled dark grey black, light orange, and light grey clay with patches of sandy silt and occasional small sub-angular flint inclusions. Linear G7 [1027] ran parallel to G5 [1023] on an E-W alignment, and was also truncated at its eastern terminus by the services running NNE from the septic tank. It was rectilinear in plan with moderate to steep inwards sloping sides and a moderately concave base, measuring 4.2m long, 0.56m wide and 0.16m deep. It was filled by (1026), a moderately compact very dark grey slightly sandy silt clay with moderate small round flint and occasional coal coke inclusions. A bone comb fragment recovered from (1026) suggests an approximate date of 1650-1725 AD; this is supported by analysis of the pottery from that context, which suggests a date of c. 1625-1800/1850 AD.
- 5.6.9 Also truncated by the services in this area, pit G12 [1019] was an irregular/sub-ovate pit with moderate to steep inwards sloping sides and a sharply undulating base. This undulation could possibly represent a series of multiple small pits that are contemporary with each other, as the fill profile across the feature(s) was consistent. It measured 0.90+m long, 1.60+m wide and 0.40m deep, and contained two fills: upper fill (1017), a firm dark grey clayey silt with frequent small to

medium sub-angular and round flint, occasional charcoal and crushed CBM fleck inclusions, measuring 0.10m thick; and basal fill (1018), a moderate to firm mottled black grey and orange yellow clay with occasional silty clay patches, with frequent charcoal and burnt clay flecks, small sub-angular and round flint and bioturbation inclusions, measuring 0.30m thick. This feature is firmly dated to the post-medieval period – a clay tobacco bowl fragment with a heel recovered from (1017) is broadly late 16th to late 17th century in character, and pottery from (1018) was dated to c. 1700/1800-1850 AD.

## **5.7 Undated**

### **Area A**

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

### **Area B**

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

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

5.7.4 G8 [1029] was a small ovate pit, aligned NW-SE, with very gentle inwards sloping sides and a flat base, and measured 0.80m long, 0.45m wide and 0.06m deep. It was filled by (1028), a firm mid grey silt clay with occasional charcoal, manganese, and burnt clay fleck, and moderate coal coke and small sub-angular & round flint inclusions. G7 [1027] truncated pit G8 [1029] close to the former's eastern terminus, suggesting at least a pre-19th century use. Pit G8 [1029] was also slightly truncated by linear G5 [1023]

## **6 FINDS**

### **6.1 Introduction**

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

6.1.2 The potential for further analysis and specialist recommendations are made within Section 9.3 of this report.

### **6.2 Ceramic Assessment**

See Appendix C for the full catalogue of ceramic finds.

**A catalogue, summary and assessment of the pottery  
recovered during archaeological work at  
The White Horse Public House,  
Stoke,  
Isle of Grain,  
Kent**

**Site Codes: WHS-EV-21 and WHS-EX-22**

**Analyst:** Paul Hart

Last updated: 04.08.2022

**For:** Swale and Thames Archaeology Survey Company

### **Contents**

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6.4. Catalogue: Quantification and spot-dating of the pottery, with notes

**1. Summary**

A total of 92 sherds of pottery weighing a total of 1860 g were presented and catalogued. Several specific phases of activity are indicated and these are listed below. The estimate of the numbers of vessels may give an indication of the relative different degrees of activity, with regards to the amount or length of human presence and whether this site was nearer the centre of the activity, or perhaps on the periphery of it. It should be noted however that the number of vessels given is a maximum estimate, as at this stage no lengthy search for conjoins or any likely same-vessel associations has been conducted on the material from those contexts which derive from the same feature.

<i>Ceramic presence</i>	<i>Main focus</i>	
Early Medieval to Medieval	1150/1175 to 1225/1250 AD	12/13 vessels
Medieval	1250 to 1300 AD	5 vessels
Medieval	1300 to 1375/1400 AD	8 vessels
Late Medieval	1375 to 1550 AD	1/2 vessels
Post-Medieval	1550 to 1750 AD	10 vessels
Late Post-Medieval	1750 to 1900 AD	14/17 vessels

Early to Late Medieval

The main focus of activity within these periods likely occurs between 1175 and 1225 AD, with the majority of those fabrics having a strong shell content, a few examples being mixed shell and sand or shell dusted sandy

wares. Two rims and 1 intact skillet handle were present, these suggesting that dating focus. A couple of bases also occurred, as well as a greater number of plain body sherds that could date more broadly, though in most cases it is their end dates that have the potential to be slightly later, rather than their start dates needing to be significantly earlier. The great majority of the wares were certainly or likely to be regional products, though also present was a North French/Flemish fine sandy ware.

Only in 1 context is this Medieval material most likely to be context-contemporary, with (1008) [1009] solely containing fresh looking sherds that could focus between 1175 and 1225 AD. In the 6 other instances their association is either residual or unclear, the latter often due to the low quantities and small sizes present, or the fact that later material which appears more chipped and worn than the earlier pieces also occurs within. Further clarity may be gained by considering the nature and relationships of the contexts and the vertical distribution of the material. It is possible, however, that these or other features or horizons of Medieval date might have existed and been disturbed during later Post and/or Late Post-Medieval phases, with some of their contents redeposited in reasonably fresh condition into those later contexts, or later material introduced intrusively into Medieval ones.

The evidence for activity after 1250 and 1300 AD is limited and based on a low quantity of small sized body sherds, where in most cases it is the characteristics of their firing that suggest they were more likely to have been produced during those times. The main exception is a couple of instances of Surrey whitewares, which likely date after around 1240 AD. Should the 1250 to 1375/1400 AD type material actually have been made towards the earlier end of their potential ranges, then the date range for the activity evidenced on site could be more compact. Given that this dating has to be based solely on the fabrics and firings, it should be recognised that there is always the chance that some early vessels could have received an accidental, untypical, harder firing, which would make the fabric appear later than it truly was, when compared against the general trends seen amongst the regionally produced wares.

Of the 2 instances of potential Late Medieval activity, there is the possibility that 1 could be a continental import of earlier date and perhaps related to the North French/Flemish ware noted above. The other instance dates after 1475 AD, which would then leave a potential gap of evidence between at least 1375 and 1475 AD.

#### Post-Medieval

None of this material is certainly contemporary with its context, the small quantity present being mostly Kentish red earthenwares, as would be expected. There were also a couple of examples of wares from other regions, which are commonly encountered in assemblages of this date recovered in Kent.

#### Late Post-Medieval

This period produced the greatest quantity of sherds, of the largest sizes, from the greatest number of vessels, though most derived from a single context. Unlike the earlier assemblages, this period was thoroughly

dominated by wares produced outside of Kent, mostly in the Midlands and Northern England, as would be expected. In context (1015) [1016], 1, perhaps 2, sherds of this date were the latest dated material recovered alongside a greater number of Medieval sherds, which potentially ranged from 1125/1150 up to at least 1375 AD, the condition of all varying between fresh looking and much chipped. A similar circumstance occurred in (1026) [1027], though in general all but 1 of the Medieval sherds in that context were comparatively more worn or damaged.

The majority of the Late Post-Medieval sherds derived from a single context, (1049) [1050], some appearing fresh, others variably chipped or slightly damaged, though the collection was likely broadly contemporary. Overall, the material dates between 1770 and 1850 AD, with a potential focus for contemporary use and discard between around 1825 to 1835 AD.

## 2. Period-based review

The material listed as being contemporary or residual within its context typically has the *potential* to be so based solely upon a consideration of the number, size and condition of sherds present and particularly whether the material was fresh, slightly abraded or significantly worn. The nature of the contexts and their stratigraphic relationships were unknown and unconsidered at this stage. Also, only a brief (and no lengthy) search for conjoins within or between contexts was conducted at this time.

### 2.1. Early Medieval to Late Medieval, 1150/1175 to 1550 AD

<i>Relationship</i>	<i>In contexts</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	<i>Vessels</i>
<b>Contemporary</b>	(1008) [1009].	11	3
<b>Residual</b>	(305), (1010) [1014], (1015) [1016], (1017) [1019], (1026) [1027].	19	15/16
<b>Unclear</b>	(210) [211], (1004) [1005], (1006) [1007], (1011) (1012) [1014], (1020) [1021], (1030) [1031], (1055) [1056].	18	11
<b>Total</b>		<b>48</b>	<b>29/30</b>

This material was generally small to medium sized and there were very few form pieces present, meaning that much of the dating had to be based on the fabrics and firing. Decoration was largely confined to instances of glazing, with the exception of a single rim that featured small circular impressions along its top. The traits would typically suggest episodes of activity at several different times, some of which could be part of a relatively continuous presence that could extend from around 1175 AD into the 1300s. However, the size and condition of many of the sherds, along with instances of fresher looking earlier material that occurred alongside chipped and worn sherds of later date (including Post-Medieval wares, as in context (1030) for example), means that the association of much of the pottery to its context is currently unclear on its own merits. Consideration will need to be given to the nature of the contexts, their relationships and the vertical distribution of the material (if possible).

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

Contexts: (210) [211], (305), (1008) [1009], (1015) [1016], (1020) [1021], (1026) [1027], (1030) [1031]

This assemblage (22 sherds from 12/13 vessels) was from the most dominant and tightly ranged phase of activity within the Medieval periods. It predominantly comprised fabrics containing shell, which could either have been inherent in the natural clay source, or had been added as temper. Most 'purely' contain shell (aside from other minor natural inclusions), while a few mixed shell and sand and purely sandy fabrics also occurred, all but 1 of the latter more likely being regional products (see below). Given the coastal location, shell tempering is possible, though some of the shell content was quite fine and somewhat more akin to fabrics that potentially used inherently shelly clays. It is currently unknown whether such deposits are available in the vicinity, though it is thought possible. These shell-filled fabrics could have been produced up to around 1300 AD in West Kent (Streeten 1982, 93), while in East Kent, where the fabrics were typically shell tempered, the practice of making and using shell-filled wares was largely abandoned by around 1250 AD. The subsequent fabrics in West Kent might in general be expected to exhibit a much reduced shell content, particularly for those wares that also contain sand, in line with wider trends. Most of the fabrics in the assemblage had a strong/profuse shell content and preferably date before 1250 AD. This includes 2 examples of shell dusted sandy wares in (305), whose main period of use focusses between 1175 and 1250 AD. The very few form pieces and the sole decorated sherd that were present preferably date up to around 1225 AD at latest.

The notable forms (all shell-filled wares) comprised:

- An intact tubular handle socket from a skillet, 1150-1225/1250 AD, in (1015).
- A rim with small fingertip impressions on top, 1150/1175-1200/1225 AD, in (1015).
- A rim to neck profile, 1150/1175-1225 AD, in (1008).

There was also 1 potential import, a small body sherd of North French/Flemish fine sandy ware, in (1015). This exhibits very prominent wheel-throwing lines, a neatly smoothed exterior with some horizontal possible knife trimming and is compact and hard fired. This ware would occur most commonly between 1125 and 1175 AD, much less so after 1200 AD, though could occur later, in very small quantities, particularly in coastal areas (Cotter 2006, 223; Macpherson-Grant 1992). Given the potential presence of this import, it is worth noting that an imported shelly/shell tempered ware from the same area, which can be hard to distinguish from the local products, can also occur in Kent. This appears mostly along the south coast however, though also occurs at Canterbury (Blackmore and Pearce 2010, 29). North French green glazed whiteware products can also be somewhat similar to the fabric currently considered more likely to be a Surrey Kingston type ware (1240 to 1400 AD) that also occurs in this context. See also the *Late Medieval* section further below.

### *Medieval, 1250 to 1300 AD*

Contexts: (1004) [1005], (1006) [1007], (1010) (1011) [1014]

There was a small quantity of body sherds (6 from 4 vessels) in sandy or sandy with sparse shell fabrics, all likely of local/regional manufacture, which by their firing alone could date within this range. Context (1006) also contained a small sherd of Surrey whiteware, which could date between 1240 and 1500 AD.

*Medieval, 1300 to 1375/1400 AD*

Contexts: (1012) [1014], (1015) [1016], (1017) [1019], (1026) [1027], (1030) [1031]

This material comprised body or base sherds in sandy fabrics, the majority likely of regional manufacture (9 sherds from 6 vessels) and who's firing was more typical of such wares that were produced in the county at this time. Also present in (1015) and (1026) were 2 sherds of Surrey Kingston whiteware, which could date more broadly between 1240 and 1400 AD.

*Late Medieval, 1375 to 1550 AD*

Contexts: (1010) [1014], (1015) [1016]

The evidence for activity during this time was very limited and the sources for both are unclear. One small body sherd from (1015) was in a very hard fired sandy fabric that, somewhat unusually, showed a very smooth dull burnished exterior which is not typically seen in this period. The possibility that this could be an earlier import must be considered, though the fabric was not significantly different from some of the other likely Kentish products. The context contained a few other sherds that could date up to around 1375 or 1400 AD, to which it might reasonably be related, rather than be significantly later, though this sherd appeared much fresher and unchipped in comparison (but was very hard). Notably, the context does contain a potential North French/Flemish fine sandy ware of 1075/1125 to 1200/1550 AD, which was also hard fired. Though the fabrics are not the same, an earlier date for the potential Late Medieval sherd from (1015) is possible, if it is an import.

Context (1010) contained a small worn body sherd of grey earthenware, which might be a late Canterbury (1475 to 1525/1550 AD) or possibly Hareplain/Biddenden product (1500 to 1525 AD), but otherwise could date broadly up to around 1700 AD.

**2.2. Post to Late Post-Medieval, 1550 to 1900 AD**

<i>Relationship</i>	<i>In contexts</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	<i>Vessels</i>
<b>Contemporary</b>	(1015) [1016], (1026) [1027], (1049) [1050].	28	14
<b>Residual</b>	(1018) [1019], (1030) [1031], (1045), (1049) [1050], (1053) [1054].	9	8
<b>Unclear</b>	(208) [209], (1015) [1016], (1017) [1019], (1043) [1044].	7	7
<b>Total</b>		<b>44</b>	<b>29</b>

The majority of this material could be divided fairly well into Post and Late Post-Medieval phases. The major exception was a sherd of possible Surrey redware from context (1015), which would broadly date between 1550 and 1900 AD. It might have been associated with a sherd of Late Post-Medieval red earthenware of perhaps 1750 to 1800 AD date from the same context, though the former was chipped and probably residual, while the latter appeared relatively fresh.

#### *Post-Medieval, 1550 to 1750 AD*

Contexts: (208) [209], (1017) [1019], (1030) [1031], (1049) [1050], (1053) [1054]

All of this material (10 sherds from 10 vessels) was either residual or of uncertain association with its context, those from (1049) occurring alongside fresher wares of Late Post-Medieval date. Kentish red earthenwares were dominant, but occurred along with a couple of examples of wares from other regions of England, primarily Staffordshire and Surrey/Hampshire.

The notable forms comprised:

- A foot-ringed base sherd from a dish/bowl of English tin glazed earthenware, with brush painted blue decoration, 1600/1650-1775/1800 AD, in (1049).
- A rim of Kentish red earthenware, 1625/1675-1750 AD, in (1049).
- A rim of Staffordshire buff ware, 1650-1750/1800 AD, in (1053).

#### *Late Post-Medieval, 1750 to 1900 AD*

Contexts: (1015) [1016], (1018) [1019], (1026) [1027], (1045), (1049) [1050]

The majority of this material (32 sherds from 14/17 vessels) was not made locally, though a couple of examples of Kentish red earthenwares (2 sherds from 2 vessels), which might date no later than 1800/1850 AD, were present in context (1026). Most notable was the comparatively large quantity (25 sherds from 8/11 vessels) of mostly fresh looking material in context (1049). This included several large sized rim and base sherds, the various fabrics, mostly white earthenwares and English porcelain (probably from Staffordshire), with a couple of examples of South Yorkshire/Midlands redware and Staffordshire/Derby yellow ware, dating between 1770 and 1850 AD overall. Only blue & white decorated material (some transfer printed) was present, while the absence of any bi or multi-coloured transfer printed schemes meant that no element of the collection need date after around 1830 or 1845 AD. Though purely blue & white type decorated vessels were still produced after this time, an assemblage deposited after the 1830s might reasonably, though need not of course, contain a few instances of such wares. Depending upon the nature of the context and noting that a collection of contemporary pottery could contain some curated items or heirlooms, all these could have been in effectively contemporary use and deposited together around 1825 to 1835 AD.

The notable forms comprised:

- A ?plate rim of Pearlware, with blue & white transfer print, 1770-1840 AD, in (1049).
- A pedestalled ?jug base of Pearlware, with blue ?sponged paint, 1770-1840 AD, in (1049).
- The rim of a bowl/dish of South Yorkshire/Midlands redware, 1775-1850/1925 AD, in (1049).
- A rim from a bowl in refined white earthenware, 1780-1835/+ AD, in (1049).
- A rim from a ?plate/bowl in refined white earthenware, 1780-1835/+ AD, in (1049).
- The complete body from a small ?paste pot in refined white earthenware, 1780-1835/+ AD, in (1049).
- The complete base from a ?bowl in refined white earthenware, 1780-1835/+ AD, in (1049).
- A base from a ?plate in refined white earthenware, with blue & white transfer print, 1780-1835/+ AD, in (1049).
- A rim from a bowl of English porcelain, with blue & white transfer print, 1803+ AD, in (1049).
- A hand-painted rim of English porcelain, 1812+ AD, in (1045).
- 

### **3. Relative academic value**

This is a very low quantity assemblage, with only the material from the Early Medieval and Post and Late Post-Medieval periods producing form sherds. The most useful elements from the former comprise 2 rims, whose form is known and neither of which preserve a significant profile of the upper body, plus an intact tubular handle from a skillet. The Post-Medieval material is relatively small sized, with 2 rims plus part of a decorated base. The greater number of rims and bases from the Late Post-Medieval are, for the most part, simple familiar types, which are likely to be well known amongst the wares from the major producers in the Midlands and Northern England that dominate that phase of the assemblage. Overall, the pottery assemblage from this site does not contain any forms or profiles that are of a significant extent or, particularly in the case of the Post and Late Post-Medieval material, are known to be unusual or rare.

No continental imports are obviously present within the Post and Late Post-Medieval wares. The Medieval assemblage does contain at least 1 and perhaps 2 North French/Flemish wares, though both are small plain body sherds only.

Overall, it would seem that the assemblage from this site, while being of some use to the local/regional record with regards to the phases of material present and, perhaps particularly, for the presence of the Early Medieval material, has little further to contribute to regional studies on its own merits. The Early Medieval material could provide a contribution if combined with a greater body of material of the same date from the vicinity, should it exist now or be compiled in the future.

### **4. Recommendations**

Unless some of the features on this site are deemed to be of particular importance, or that the Early Medieval presence is considered to be a particularly rare occurrence locally (which is currently suspected not to be the

case), then, given the summary outlined in section 3. above, it is suggested that, on its own merits, no further work (ie. more in-depth analysis or illustration) needs to be conducted on this assemblage at this time. Any final site report that may be produced could present a summary of the pottery, which can be based upon the data presented in the catalogue and the current report.

If further work is requested for other reasons (such as the rarity of other evidence locally), then any subsequent investigations could focus upon those fabrics whose sources are presently unclear, in particular the potential Late Medieval sherd that might be an earlier continental import. Such work would need to be conducted by a specialist, or done in consultation with the regional fabric reference collection (which may not be possible at this time). The additional data that might be gained would probably have little significance on a wider scale however, beyond adding another continental import to the Early Medieval assemblage, a precedence for which has already been established.

## **5. Bibliography**

Blackmore L. and Pearce J. 2010. *A dated type series of London medieval pottery: PART 5, Shelley-sandy ware and the greyware industries*. MOLA Monograph 49. Museum of London Archaeology.

Cotter J. 2006. Part 4: The Pottery, in Parfitt K., Corke B. and Cotter J. *Townwall Street Dover. Excavations 1996*. Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd, 121-254.

Macpherson-Grant N. 1992, in Gaimster D., Redknapp D. and Redknapp M. (eds). *Everyday and exotic pottery from Europe c. 650-1900, Studies in honour of John. G. Hurst*. Oxford, 83-96.

Streeten A.D.F. 1982. Potters, kilns and markets in medieval Kent: a preliminary study, in Leach P. (ed). *Archaeology in Kent to AD 1500*. CBA Research Report 48, Council for British Archaeology, 87-95.

### **6.3 Animal Bone Assessment**

Awaiting specialist report

### **6.4 Oyster Assessment**

(1045) [1046] Oyster  
MNI: 4- 125g

### **6.5 Environmental Assessment**

Awaiting specialist report

## 6.6 Small Finds Assessment

### 6.6.1 SUMMARY

The archaeological excavation at The White Horse Public House, Stoke, produced a total of 45 registered small finds. The assemblage comprises a fragment of bone comb, clay tobacco pipe bowl (x4) and stem fragments (x32), 3 shards of vessel glass and 5 iron objects.

### 6.6.2 THE COMB

SF: 1. Context (1026) [1027]. Incomplete. Fragment of a one piece Lice Comb. Manufactured from a single strip of bone. The fragment originates from the central spine of the comb, which has a maximum width of 11mm. The teeth, projecting from both sides of the spine are missing. However, saw marks left from the production of the teeth demonstrate that the larger teeth were spaced 2mm apart, whereas the finer teeth were spaced at 0.5mm intervals. Similar to an example from Fort Amherst, Chatham, Kent dated c. 1650-1725 (Britchfield, Holmes and Wilkinson, 2020. SF: 72).

Recommendation: Illustrate.

### 6.6.3 THE CLAY TOBACCO PIPES

SF: 2. Context (1015) [1016]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 51.5mm. Diameter: 9mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 3. Context (1015) [1016]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 38mm. Diameter: 7mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 4. Context (1017) [1019]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 63mm. Diameter: 7mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 5. Context (1017) [1019]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 31mm. Diameter: 7mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 6. Context (1017) [1019]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 27mm. Diameter: 7mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 7. Context (1017) [1019]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Slight discolouration (faded red paint) suggests a close proximity to the mouthpiece. Length: 33.5mm. Diameter: 5mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 8. Context (1017) [1019]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Slight discolouration (faded red paint) suggests a close proximity to the mouthpiece. Length: 28mm. Diameter: 4.5mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 9. Context (1017) [1019]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 32mm. Diameter: 8.5mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 10. Context (1017) [1019]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 14mm. Diameter: 5mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 11. Context (1017) [1019]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe. Fragment from the rear of a bowl with heel and section of stem. Either side of the heel is an initial for the maker's mark, however, only one initial, an 'I' is legible. Length (stem): 17mm. Diameter (stem): 9mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 12. Context (1026) [1027]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 51mm. Diameter: 7mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 13. Context (1026) [1027]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 78mm. Diameter: 9mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 14. Context (1026) [1027]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 49mm. Diameter: 9mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 15. Context (1026) [1027]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 46mm. Diameter: 7mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 16. Context (1026) [1027]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 38mm. Diameter: 8mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 17. Context (1026) [1027]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 22.5mm. Diameter: 8.5mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 18. Context (1026) [1027]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe. Fragment from the rear of a bowl with heel and section of stem. Length (stem): 33mm. Diameter (stem): 9mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 19. Context (1041) [1042]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 54.5mm. Diameter: 7.5mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 20. Context (1041) [1042]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 27.5mm. Diameter: 9mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 21. Context (1041) [1042]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 31.5mm. Diameter: 7mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 22. Context (1041) [1042]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 36mm. Diameter: 8mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 23. Context (1041) [1042]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe. Fragment comprising most of the bowl with heel and a section of stem. Length (stem): 62mm. Diameter (stem): 9.5mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 24. Context (1043) [1044]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 32mm. Diameter: 5mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 25. Context (1049) [1050]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 43mm. Diameter: 6mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 26. Context (1049) [1050]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 40mm. Diameter: 7mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 27. Context (1049) [1050]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 39mm. Diameter: 5mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 28. Context (1049) [1050]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 42.5mm. Diameter: 9mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 29. Context (1049) [1050]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 36mm. Diameter: 7mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 30. Context (1049) [1050]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 38mm. Diameter: 6mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 31. Context (1049) [1050]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 27mm. Diameter: 5mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 32. Context (1049) [1050]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 23mm. Diameter: 6mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 33. Context (1049) [1050]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 43mm. Diameter: 8mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 34. Context (1049) [1050]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 47mm. Diameter: 5mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 35. Context (1049) [1050]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 38.5mm. Diameter: 10.5mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 36. Context (1049) [1050]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 56.5mm. Diameter: 11mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 37. Context (1049) [1050]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe stem. Length: 75mm. Diameter: 7mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 38. Context (1049) [1050]. Incomplete clay tobacco pipe. Fragment comprising most of the bowl (without a heel) and a section of stem. The bowl has moulded decoration in the form of two central raised spines surmounted with pairs of small circles in rows, one running along the front and along the back of the bowl. Length (stem): 7mm. Diameter (stem): 7mm.

Recommendation: Illustrate.

#### 6.6.4 THE GLASS

SF: 39. Context (1030) [1031]. Shard of brown vessel glass – most likely from a wine bottle (type unknown).

Recommendation: None.

SF: 40. Context (1049) [1050]. Shard of translucent light blue-green vessel glass. The shard comprises part of the rim and neck from an ovate-shaped bottle for containing mineral water. Similar to examples manufactured for Edwin Bing, Chemist, 41 St. George's Street, Canterbury, Kent. Late 19th century.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 41. Context (1049) [1050]. Shard of translucent clear glass. The shard comprises part of the base of a wine glass.

Recommendation: None.

#### 6.6.5 THE IRON OBJECTS

SF: 42. Context (1017) [1019]. Complete nail. The head is ovate-shaped, and the shank is rectangular in section. Length: 101mm. Head: 11mm x 8mm. Width (shank): 8.5mm. Thickness (shank): 8mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 43. Context (1017) [1019]. Complete nail. The head is ovate-shaped, and the shank is rectangular in section. Length: 111mm. Head: 13mm x 11.5mm. Width (shank): 8mm. Thickness (shank): 5.5mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 44. Context (1018) [1019]. Incomplete nail (the head is missing). The shank is rectangular in section. Length: 86mm. Width: 12mm. Thickness: 8mm.

Recommendation: None.

SF: 45. Context (1028) [1029]. Incomplete. The object is flat and rectangular-shaped and rectangular in section. Length: 48mm. Width: 25mm. Thickness: 5mm.

Recommendation: Encrusted. Requires x-ray to aid identification.

SF: 46. Context (1051) [1052]. Complete nail. The head is ovate-shaped, and the shank is square in section. Length: 64.5mm. Head: 13mm x 10mm. Width (shank): 5mm.

Recommendation: None.

## COMMENTS

- 6.6.6 The registered small finds assemblage from The White Horse Public House, Stoke, contains objects that can be expected to be found at a public house. This would explain the large number of clay tobacco fragments and the shards of vessel glass.
- 6.6.7 The clay tobacco bowl fragments SFs: 11 and 23 with heels suggest a late sixteenth – late seventeenth century date range for Feature [1019], context (1017) and Feature [1042], context (1041), whereas the presence of moulded decoration on the bowl of SF: 38 suggests a late eighteenth century date for Feature [1050], context (1049). The shards of vessel glass, however, are from a later date, and the presence of the comb is likely to represent a deliberate discard due to breakage.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

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

## 7 DISCUSSION

### 7.1 Archaeological Narrative

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

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

### **8.1 Introduction**

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

### **8.2 Stratigraphic Potential**

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

#### Prehistoric

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

#### Medieval

- 8.2.3 The first evidence for widespread use of the land within the PDA appears to have been during the middle Ages when clay extraction and possible agrarian use of the land took place on site. Many of the features, identified on site, from this period were shallow pits that had accumulated some domestic material. A 2014 report of the Parish of Stoke, conducted by English Heritage, suggested that the village of Stoke (or Upper Stoke as it is sometimes referred to) evolved as the manorial and religious centre of the Parish, while commercial and industrial activities of the period tended to be located towards lower Stoke. It is suggested within that report that Court Lodge Farm, now a post-medieval farm building located approximately 60m north west of the site, could have been the location of the medieval Stoke manorial estate (English Heritage, 2014). The manor, possibly cited on Court Lodge Farm, was gifted to the bishop of Rochester by the King of Kent in 738, the manorial estate remained active throughout the period despite its multiple disputes and changes in ownership throughout the early medieval period, being owned by various persons such as Earl

Godwin, Harold II, William the Conqueror and bishop Odo before being returned to the bishop of Rochester (Hasted, 1798). The Manor fell into disrepair and impoverishment and was eventually surrendered to Henry VIII during the dissolution of the priory (Hasted, 1798). Approximately 622m to the north west of the site, was the location of a second medieval manorial estate, Malmains Hall, (TQ 8164 7546) that was existence from the 11<sup>th</sup> century continuing through the period and was occupied in 1300AD by Sir Nicholas Malmaynes (English Heritage, 2014). It could therefore be suggested that the archaeology identified from period on site may well be associated with the agrarian land management of a manorial estate such as the one possibly located at Court Lodge Farm. However, the lack of archaeological excavations within the surrounding vicinity of the site makes it very difficult to place the finding detailed in this report into a wider known context. The only other known excavation close to the site, from a similar period was a wide linear hollow, aligned NNW-SSE and possibly associated with a similar feature seen at the western side of the churchyard (TQ 8230 7510) (Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 1999). If in the future, sites are excavated that expand our archaeological knowledge of the medieval village of stoke, then the finding from this report should be reviewed, alongside the other existing known archaeological information of the village, in context of the additional information in order to better understand the relationships between the sites.

#### Post-Medieval

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

#### Undated

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

### **8.3 Summary**

The strip, map and sample excavation has addressed the primary aims of the project, discussed in section 3 of this document. Due to the limited comparative archaeological sites within the immediate area it is difficult to confidently relate the finds of this project into the wider archaeological and historic narrative of the village of Stoke. It is hoped that should additional sites be excavated in the future that this information could be reviewed and put into context with those sites in order to clarify the wider narrative of the village's history.

## **9 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN**

### **9.1 Introduction**

- 9.1.1 In light of the potential of the results of the fieldwork to answer not only the original aims and objectives (SWAT Archaeology 2022: Section 3) but other questions raised during the excavation, this section provides an Updated Project Design (UPD) which proposes revised research aims and objectives, and details of the further analyses recommended to achieve them.
- 9.1.2 In accordance with guidance provided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) the following revised research aims are proposed, with consideration of the KCC research framework for the South East, and form part of an Updated Project Design (UPD), which is subject to the agreement of KCC. This UPD sets out the potential for further archaeological works.

### **9.2 Revised Research Aims**

- 9.2.1 The revised research aims will;
- i.* Better relate feature G16 to the original post-medieval public house before it was rebuilt.
  - ii.* Possible further investigation, if deemed appropriate into the ceramic fabrics whose sources are presently unclear, in particular the potential Late Medieval sherd that might be an earlier continental import
- 9.2.2 Proposals for the reporting and publication of the results from this assessment and further analysis is detailed in Section 11 below

## **10 RESOURCES AND PUBLICATION**

### **10.1 Introduction**

- 10.1.1 Due to the relative low density of the archaeology encountered during the excavation limited further work is proposed. It is felt that the current report has dealt with, in detail, the stratigraphic analysis of the archaeology within the PDA however, it is recognized that additional work could be done on creating a narrative summary that looks into comparisons in the wider archaeological landscape/ local history and explores how the immediate archaeological narrative of the area can address some of the research aims of the KCC research framework of the South East.
- 10.1.2 It is therefore proposed that, if possible, a more condensed summary of the results will be

provided to the Kent Archaeological Society for publication in *Archaeologia Cantiana* and possibly through the publication of an occasional paper that explores some of the revised research aims in greater detail. Due to the size of the site and the results of the excavation it is suggested that these forms of additional publication are more relevant to the site than the publication of a monograph.

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

### **10.2 Final Analysis Report**

10.2.1 The report structure will be thematic and will be based on a series of identified research aims that have been developed during the post-excavation assessment phase (see above) in accordance with recommendations made by specialists.

10.2.2 The Full Report outlined above will be published in PDF A format for publication with OASIS.

### **10.3 Archaeologia Cantiana**

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

### **10.4 Personnel**

10.4.1 The team consists primarily of self-employed specialist staff. The post-excavation project will be managed by Dr Paul Wilkinson of SWAT Archaeology. The following staff (Table 8) are scheduled to undertake the work as outlined in the task list (Table 9) and the programme.

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

Pieta Greaves	Conservator
Digitise This	Illustrator
SWAT Archaeology	Archiving
Dr Paul Wilkinson	Publication Manager

*Table 8 List of Contributing Personnel*

## 10.5 Timetable and Task List

10.5.1 Table 9 lists the stages and tasks, along with the personnel and scheduled work duration required to achieve the project objectives. Specialist recommendations, which are included within this assessment, are taken into consideration in the table below:

<b>Task</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Days</b>	<b>Staff</b>
<b>Management</b>			
1	Project management	35	SWAT Archaeology
2	Finds management	10	SWAT Archaeology
<b>Analysis and reporting</b>			
3	Phasing and stratigraphy	10	SWAT Archaeology
4	Background research	10	SWAT Archaeology
5	Reporting	15	SWAT Archaeology
<b>Ceramic</b>			
6	Report	12	Specialist
7	Comparative analysis	5	Specialist
8	Pre-drawing restoration	5	Specialist
9	Illustration	7	Specialist
10	Photography	4	Specialist
11	Edit specialist report	3	SWAT Archaeology
12	C-14 Radiocarbon dating (x5)	TBC	Specialist
<b>Small Finds</b>			
13	Consideration of additional sites	2	Specialist
14	Collation of assessment	2	Specialist
<b>Lithics</b>			
15	As recommended	3	Specialist
16	Preparation of Report	2	Specialist
17	Brief and check illustrations; prepare illustration	1	Specialist
18	Illustration	3	Specialist
19	Photography	2	Specialist
20	Edit specialist report	2	SWAT Archaeology
<b>Human Bone – No further work recommended</b>			
21	Collation of Assessment	2	SWAT Archaeology
<b>Animal Bone – No further work recommended</b>			
22	Collation of Assessment	2	SWAT Archaeology
<b>Environmental Assessment and Analysis – No further work recommended</b>			
19	Collation of assessment	3	Specialist
<b>Analysis Report</b>			
26	Introduction and background	10	SWAT Archaeology
27	Collation and integration of report	5	SWAT Archaeology

28	Integrate specialist contributions	5	SWAT Archaeology
29	Discussion	7	SWAT Archaeology
30	Illustrations	10	Digitise This
31	Bibliography/footnotes	3	SWAT Archaeology
32	Edit draft report	4	SWAT Archaeology
33	Production	5	SWAT Archaeology
34	Report QA	5	SWAT Archaeology
35	Corrections	5	SWAT Archaeology

<b>Publication (Archaeologia Cantiana)</b>			
36	Preparation of text	15	SWAT Archaeology
37	Preparation of illustrations	10	Digitise This
38	Collation and QA	TBC	
39	Submission/liaison with journal editor	2	SWAT Archaeology
40	Journal charges	3	SWAT Archaeology

*Table 9 Analysis and Publication Task List*

## **11 ARCHIVE**

### **11.1 General**

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

## 12 REFERENCES

### 12.1 Bibliography

- Archaeology South-East. 2009. Archaeological investigations at Grain - Shorne pipeline, Isle of Grain, Kent: Phase 7 Post-excavation assessment and project design for publication
- Archaeology South-East. 2012. Archaeological Investigations along the Isle of Grain – Shorne Pipeline Route, Hoo Peninsula, Kent
- Brown, D.H., 2011. *Archaeological archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation, Archaeological Archives Forum (revised edition)*
- Blackmore L. and Pearce J. 2010. *A dated type series of London medieval pottery: PART 5, Shelley-sandy ware and the greyware industries*. MOLA Monograph 49. Museum of London Archaeology.
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- SMA, 1993. *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections, Society of Museum Archaeologists*
- SMA, 1995. *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive, Society of Museum Archaeologists*
- SWAT Archaeology, 2021. Specification for an archaeological evaluation at land at the former White Horse Public House, The Street, Stoke, Kent.
- SWAT Archaeology, 2022. Specification for an archaeological investigations at land at the former White Horse Public House, The Street, Stoke, Kent.
- SWAT Archaeology, 2021. Archaeological evaluation at land at the former White Horse Public House, The Street, Stoke, Kent.

## 12.2 Online References

Kent County Council HER

[Webapps.kent.gov.uk/KCC.ExploringKentsPast.Web.Sites.Public/](http://webapps.kent.gov.uk/KCC.ExploringKentsPast.Web.Sites.Public/)

British Geological Survey

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Edward Hasted, 'Parishes: Stoke', in *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent: Volume 4* (Canterbury, 1798), pp. 34-45. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/survey-kent/vol4/pp34-45> [accessed 5 October 2022].

## Appendix A – Archive Index

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

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

## Plates



*Plate 1. Drone photo of Area A.*



*Plate 2. Drone photo of Area B.*



Plate 3. Drone photo of PDA.



Plate 4. Plan of Pit [1009].



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



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



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



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



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



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

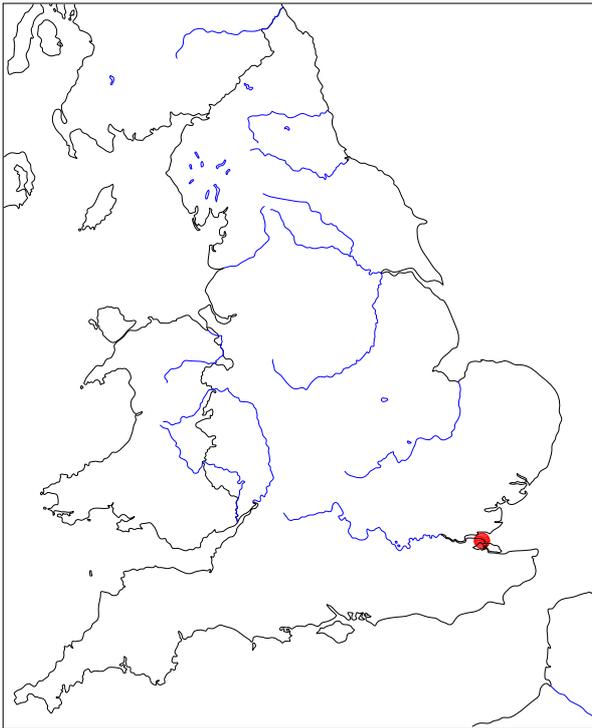


*Plate 11. Section of possible clay extraction pit [1013].*

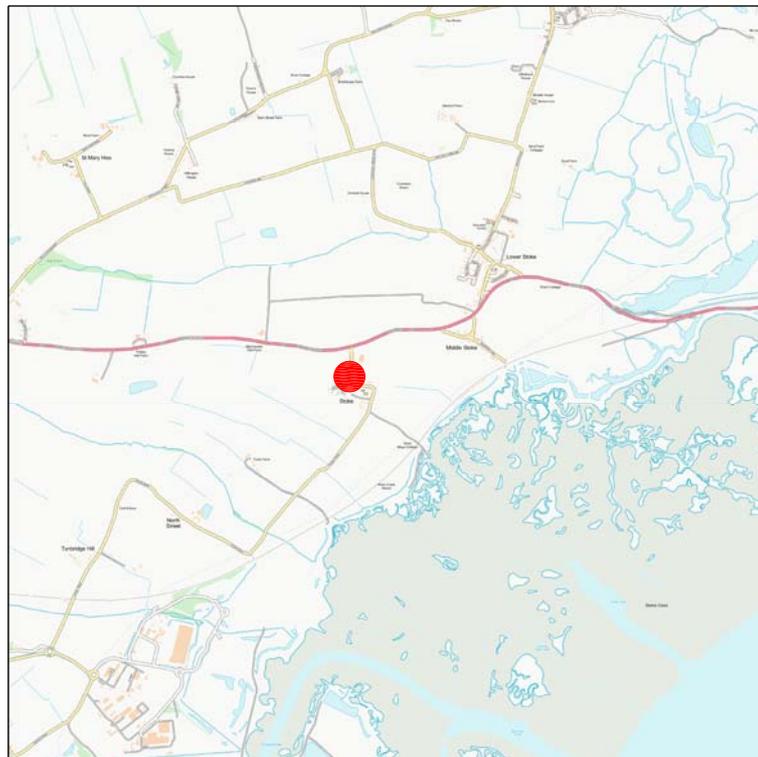
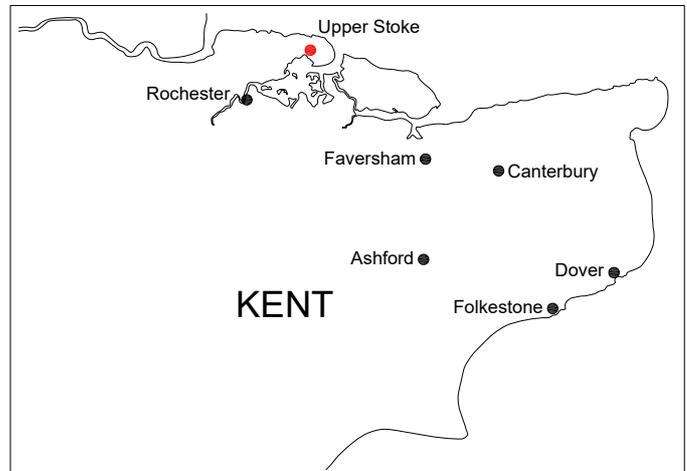


*Plate 12. Section of Pit [1039], Path/Foundation [1042], and Pit [1044].*

NOT TO SCALE



NOT TO SCALE



1:50000@A4

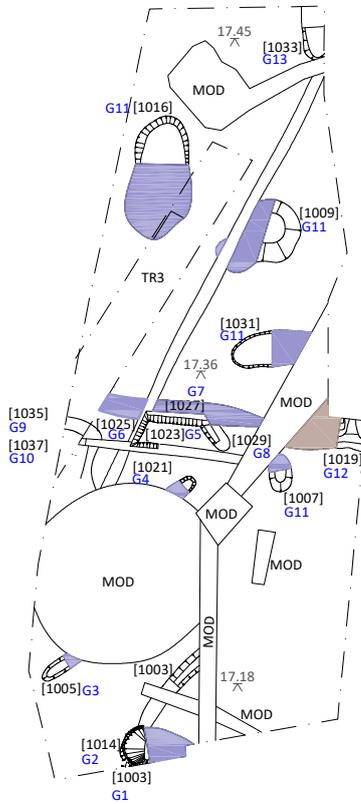
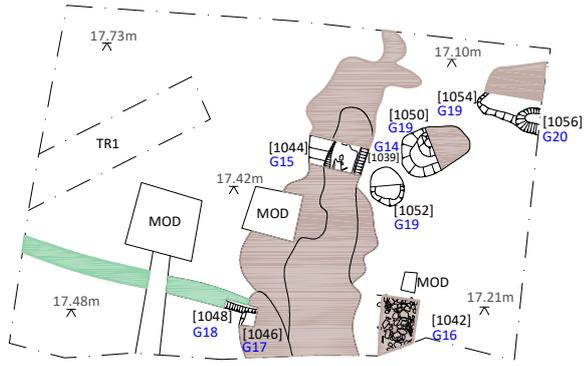


Figure 1: Site Location Plan

0m

5km

+582214.625  
+175207.102

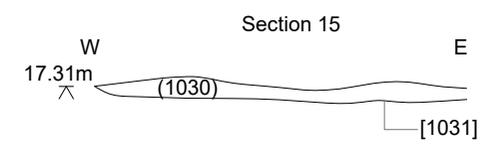
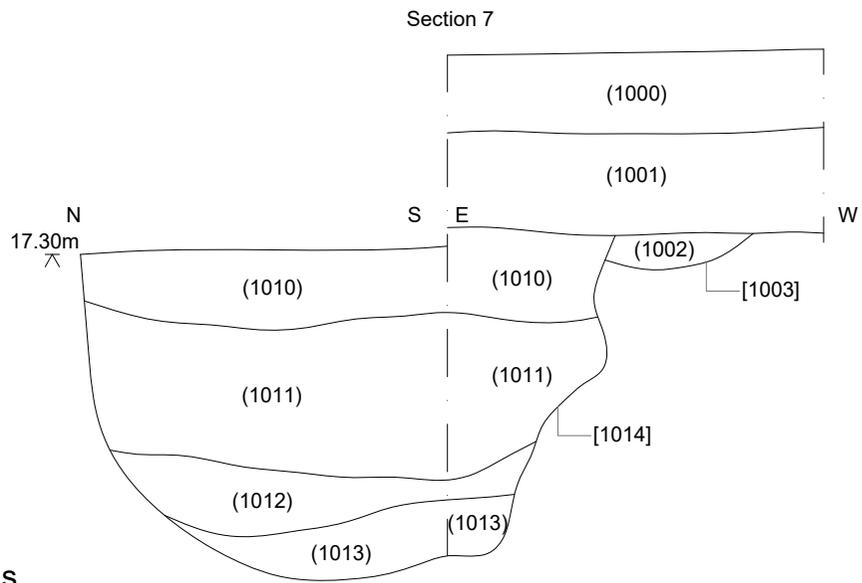
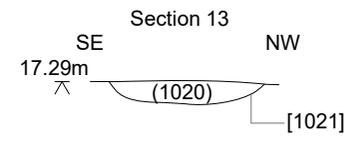
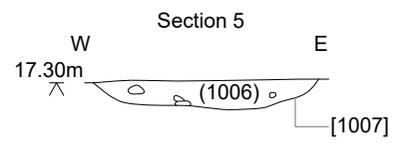
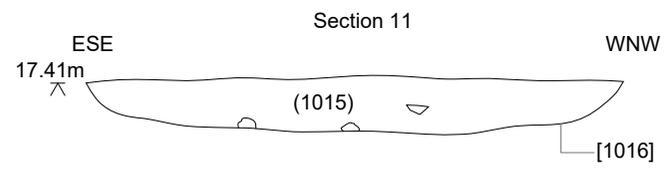
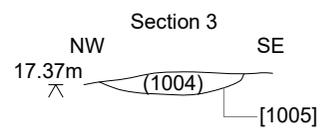
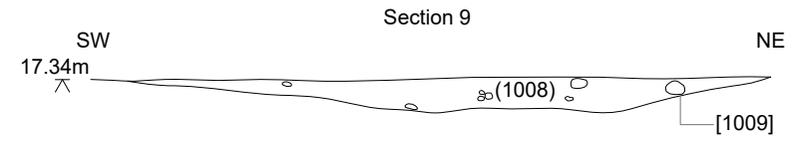
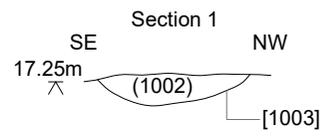


+582241.259  
+175164.592



- Key
- Middle Bronze Age - Early Iron Age
  - Post-medieval
  - Medieval

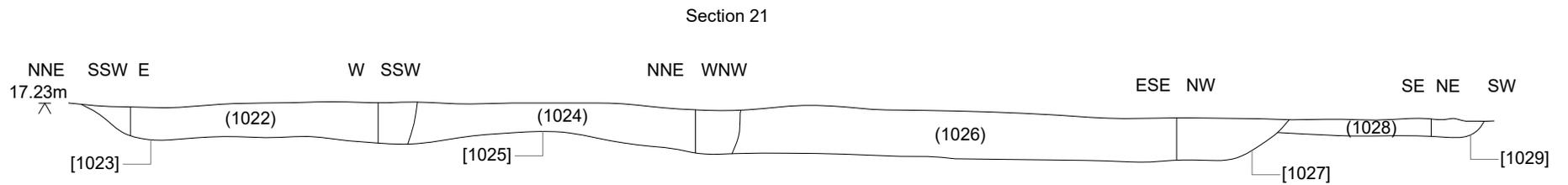
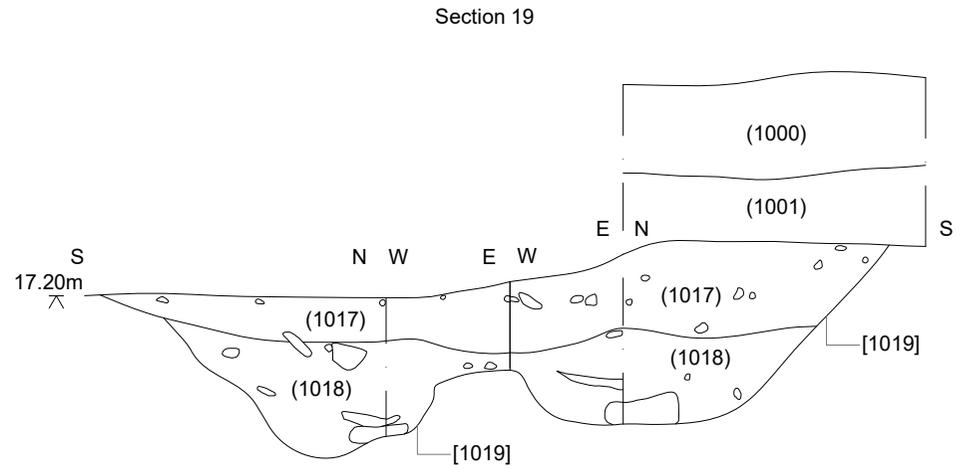
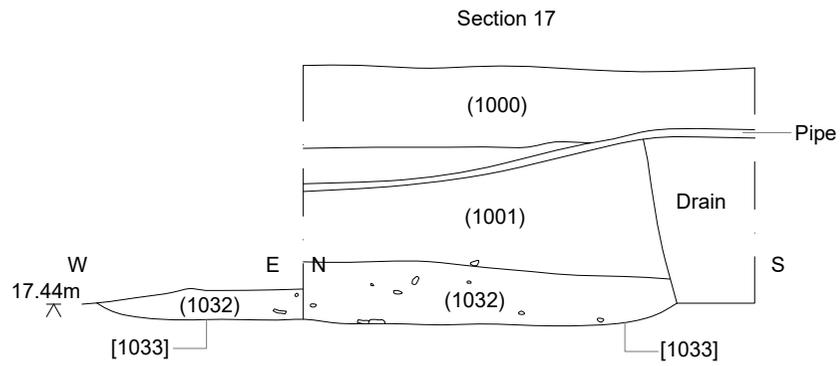
Figure 2 Site Plan



1:20@A4



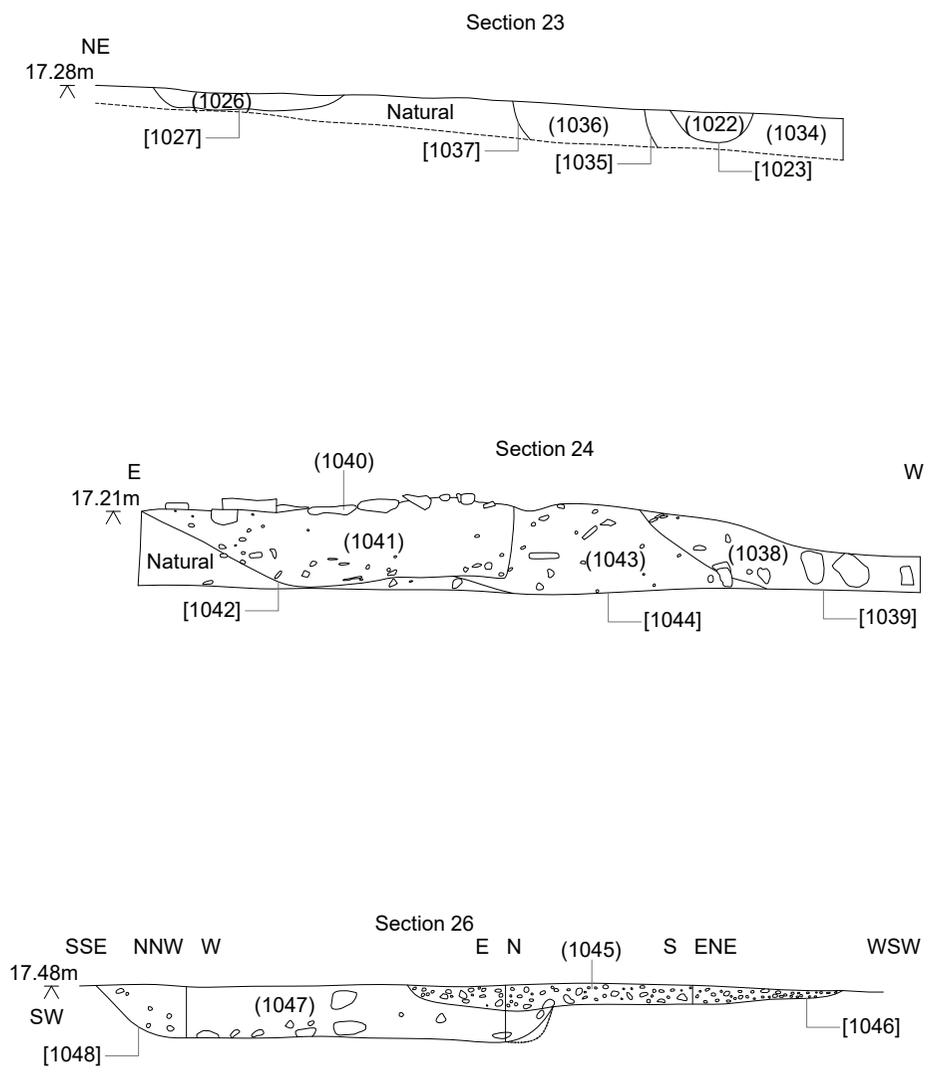
Figure 3: Sections



1:20@A4



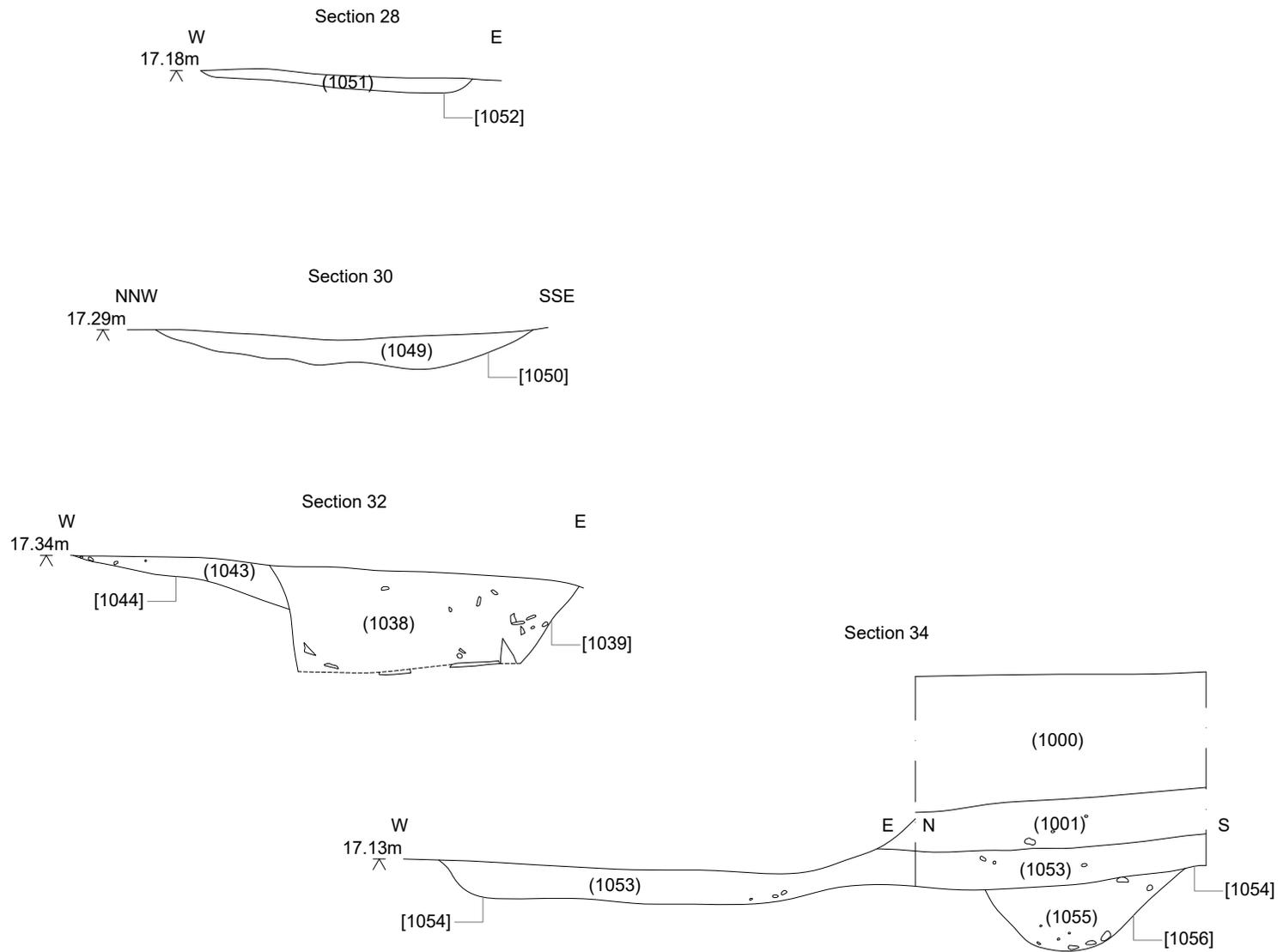
Figure 4: Sections



1:20@A4



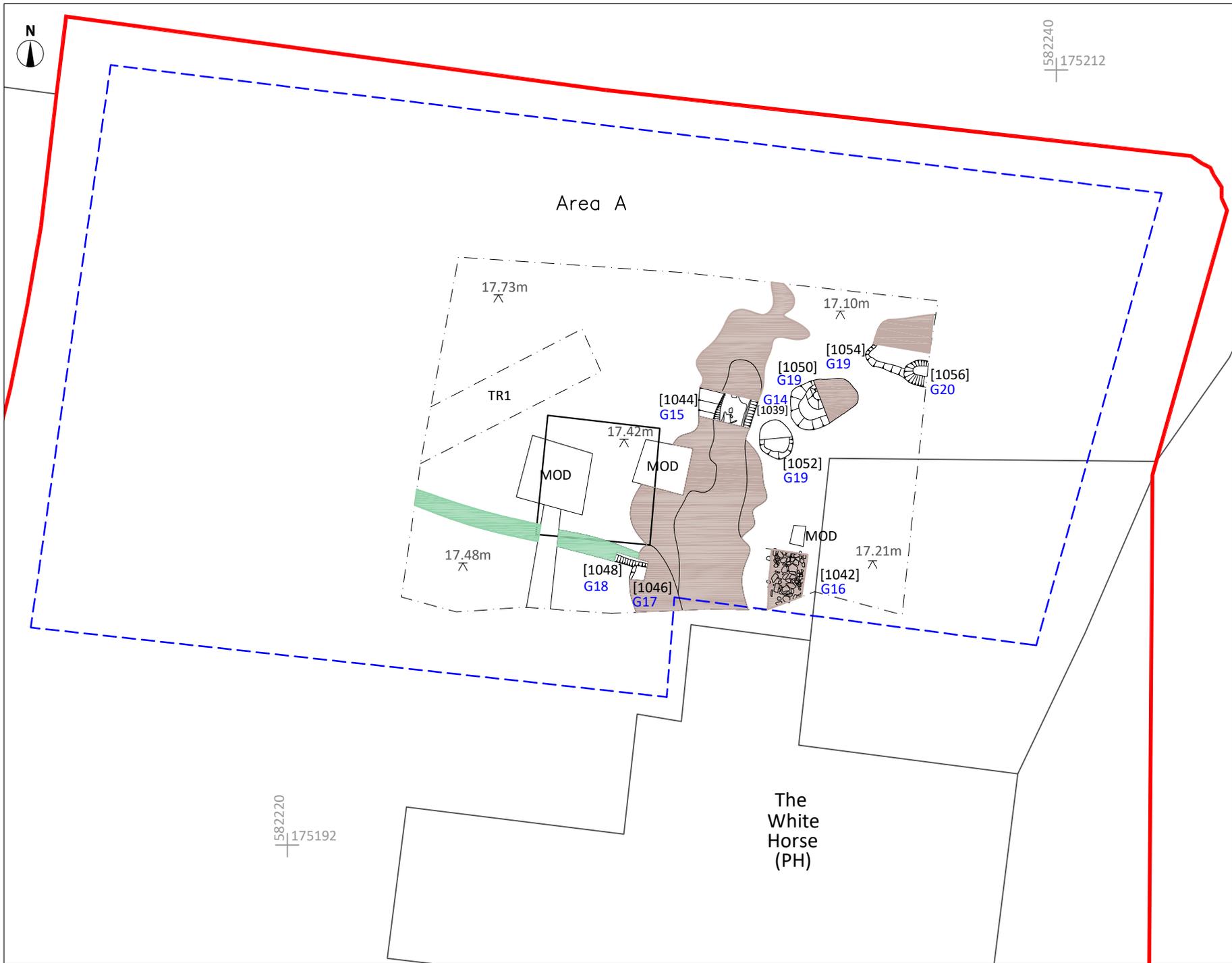
Figure 5: Sections



1:20@A4



Figure 6: Sections



**Key**

	Proposed Development Area		Post-medieval
	SMS Area		Middle Bronze Age - Early Iron Age

0m  5m

Figure 7 North Site Plan

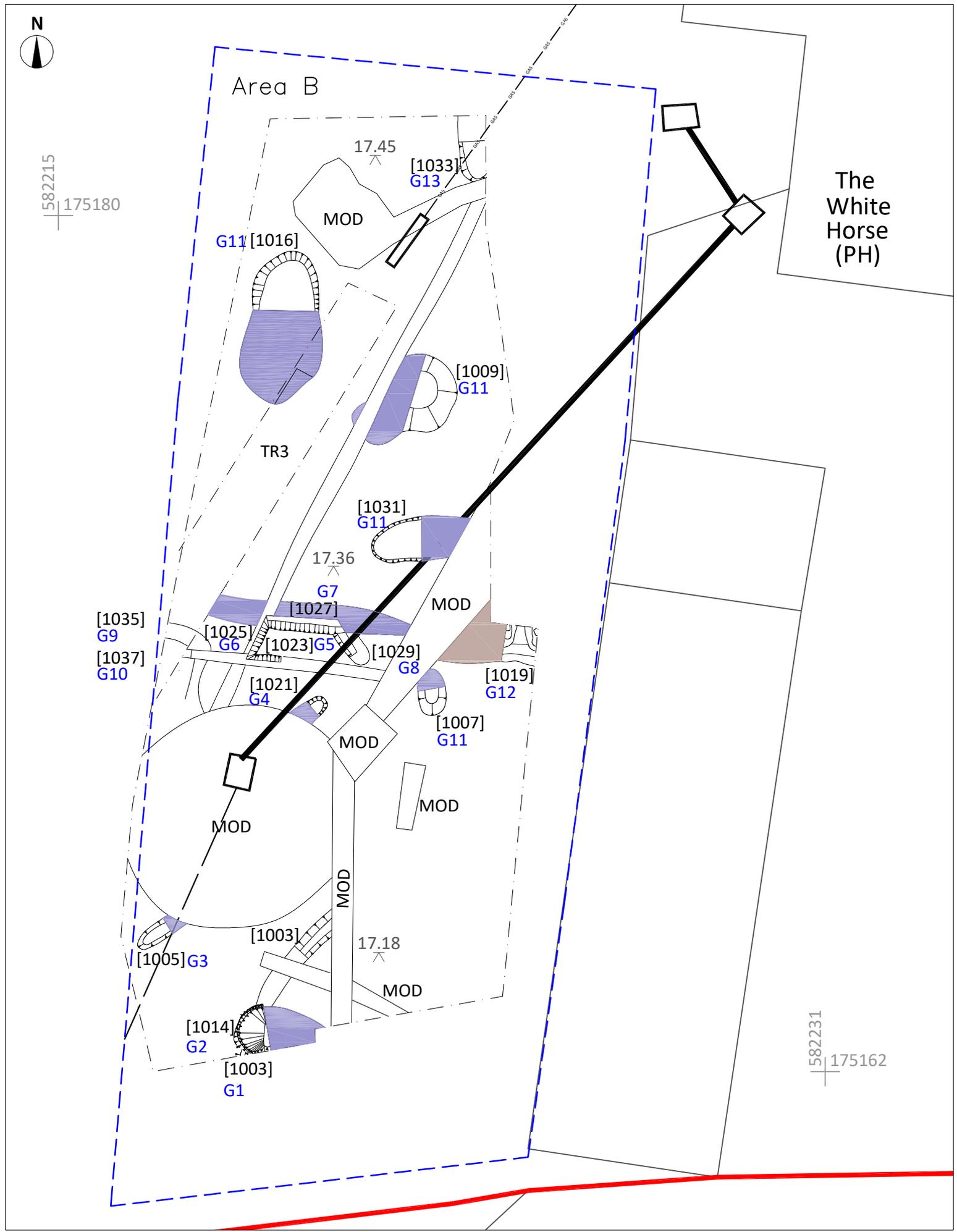


Figure 8 South Site Plan

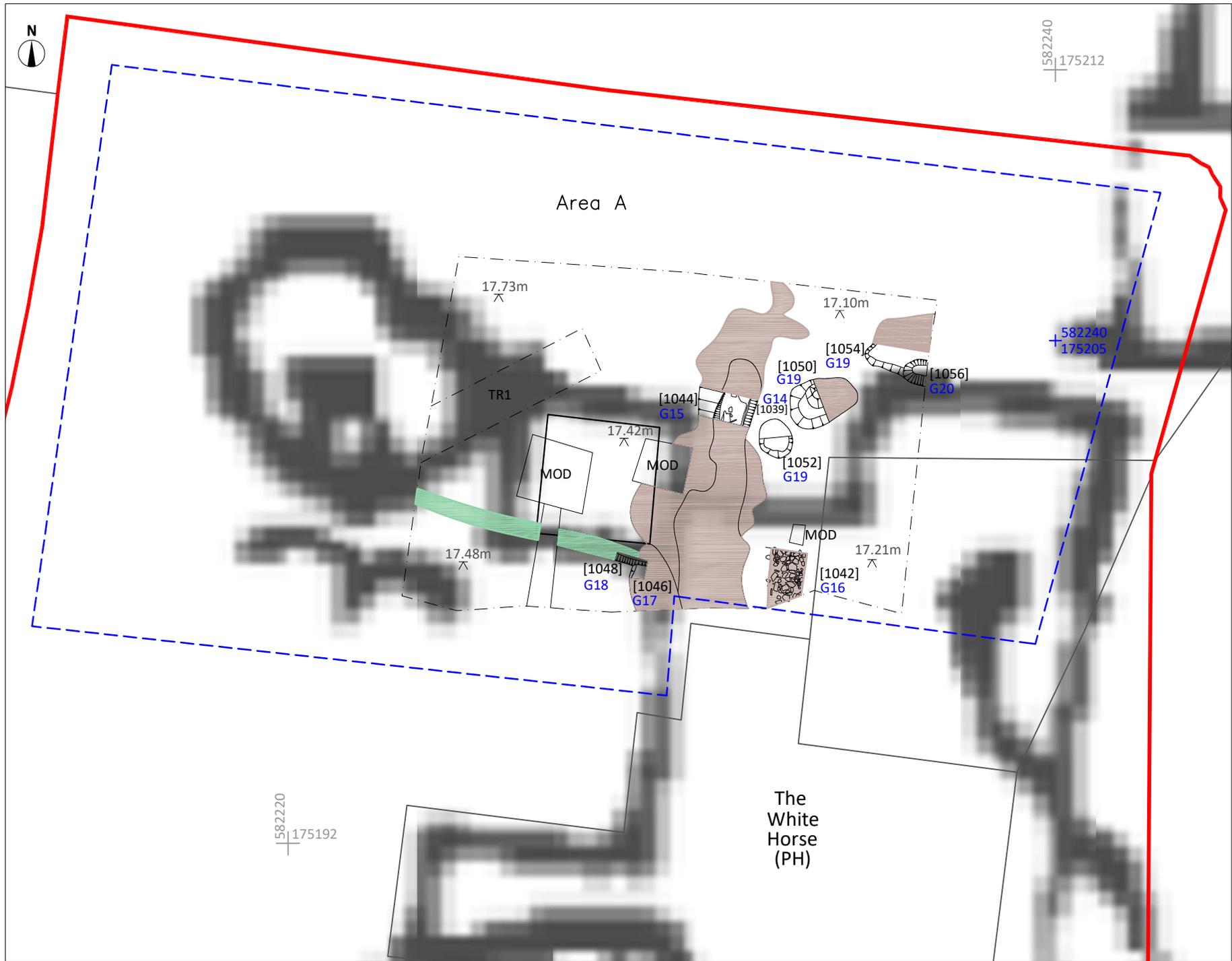
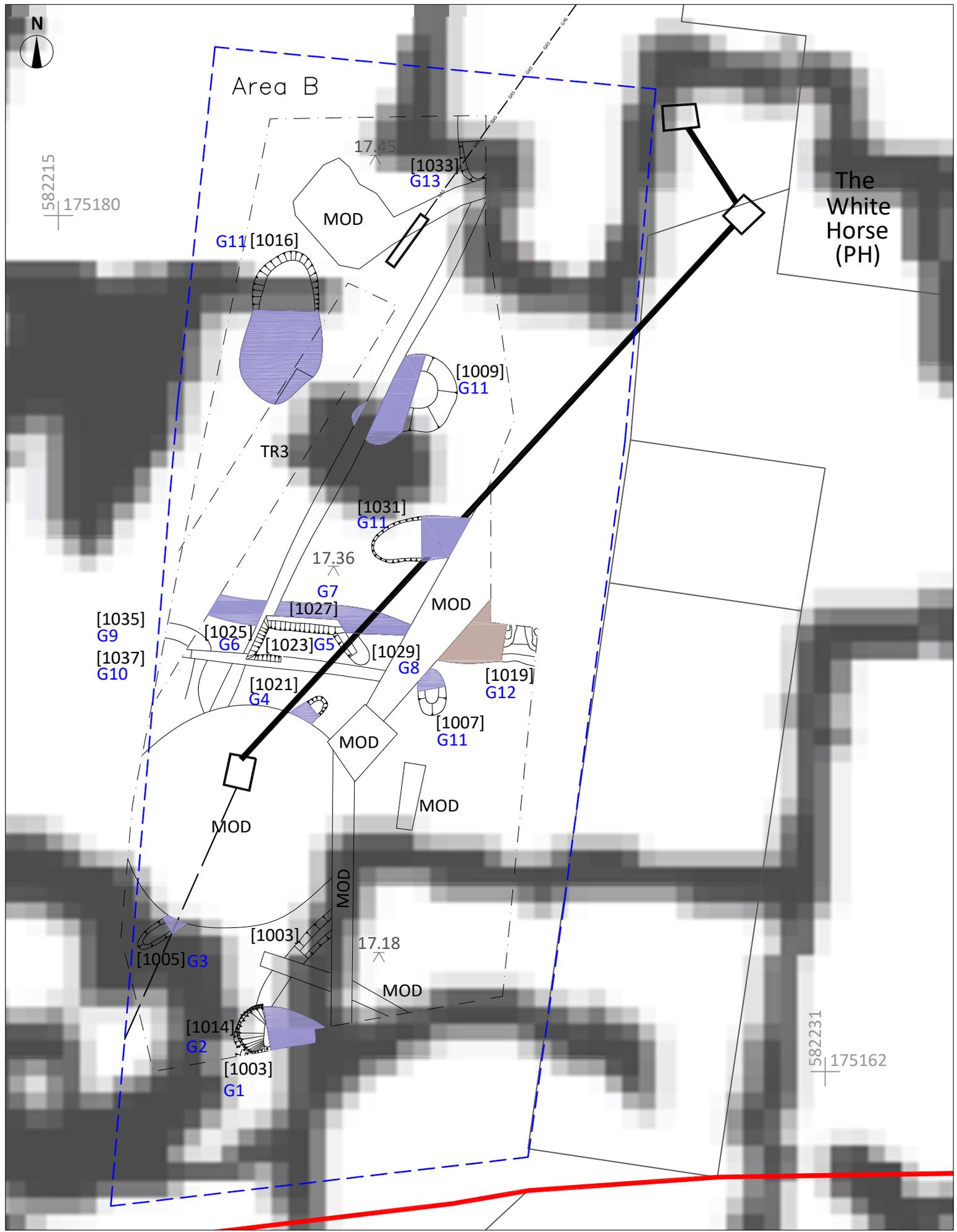


Figure 9 North Site Plan with OS Map 1871 - 1890



**Key**

- Proposed Development Area
- - - SMS Area
- Post-medieval
- Medieval

0m 5m

Figure 10 South Site Plan with OS Map 1871 - 1890



Figure 11 North Site Plan with OS Map 1897 - 1900

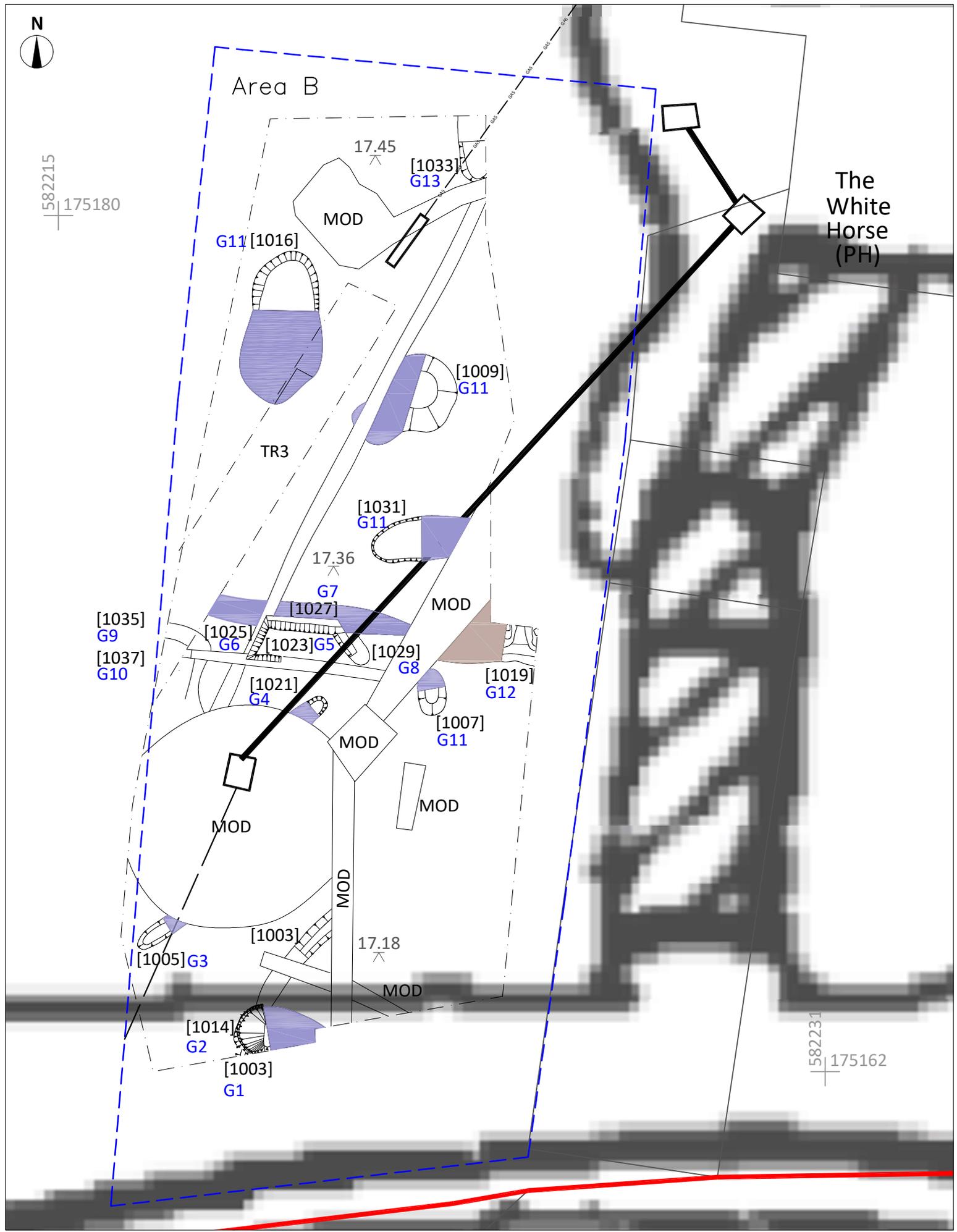


Figure 12 South Site Plan with OS Map 1897 - 1900

## Appendix B

### *G1 (Linear feature. Area B)*

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

### *G2 (Pit, Area B)*

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

### *G3 (Linear, Area B)*

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

### *G4 (Linear, Area B)*

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

### *G5 (Linear)*

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

### *G6 (Linear)*

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

### *G7 (Linear)*

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

### *G8 (Linear)*

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

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

**G9 (Pit)**

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

**G10 (Pit)**

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

**G11 (Series of Pits)**

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

**G12 (Pit)**

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

**G13 (Pit)**

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

**G14 (Rubbish Pit)**

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

\*SF11: clay tobacco bowl fragment with heel

**G15 (Pit)**

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

**G16 (Path/Building Foundations)**

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

**G17 (Pit)**

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

**G18 (Linear)**

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

**G19 (Series of Pits)**

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

**G20 (Pit)**

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

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

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

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

## Appendix C

### 6. Quantification and spot-dating of the pottery assemblage

#### 6.1. Methodology

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

All dates used throughout are *circa*.

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

#### 6.2. Period Codes employed

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

#### *Dating*

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

#### 6.3. Abbreviations used in 6.4

#### *Wear*

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

#### *Dating*

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

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

Context		Total sherds	Total weight (g)		
<i>Context:</i>	Information on the nature of the context if known.				
<i>Start date:</i>	<b>Likely commencement date of the context based on the pottery evidence.</b>				
<i>End date:</i>	<b>Likely end date of the context based on the pottery evidence.</b>				
<i>Dating:</i>	<b>General implications.</b>				
<i>Comments:</i>	Highlighting elements, wares and issues of particular note.				
<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Wear</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
Notes.					
<b>(208) [209]</b>		<b>2 sherds</b>	<b>9 g</b>		
<i>Context:</i>					
<i>Start date:</i>	<b>Likely after 1550 AD and perhaps nearer around 1700 AD.</b>				
<i>End date:</i>	<b>Potentially by 1750 AD or shortly after, though only 2 small sherds are present.</b>				
<i>Dating:</i>	<b>Both PM, 1 more chipped sherd could pre-date a fresher, but very small, piece of 1550-1750 AD, which may date more towards the late end of this range.</b>				
<i>Comments:</i>	Small sherds only. 1 ?Kentish red earthenware possibly a Wealden product.				
<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Wear</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
1	PM	?Kentish red earthenware	1	C	1550-1675/1750 AD
Small plain body, sandy, some minor chalk and buff marl spot inclusions, quite hard, chipped, possibly residual to some degree.					
1	PM	?Surrey/Hamps. border white	1	F	1550-1750 AD
Very small body, iron flecked glaze, possibly at the late end of this range due to the glaze.					
<b>(210) [211]</b>		<b>1 sherd</b>	<b>3 g</b>		
<i>Context:</i>					
<i>Start date:</i>	<b>Likely after 1150/1175 AD.</b>				
<i>End date:</i>	<b>Unclear. Nothing certainly after 1250 AD, but a single small sherd only.</b>				
<i>Dating:</i>	<b>More common pre 1200 AD, falling out of use generally by around 1250 AD, though fabric could continue in West Kent to 1300 AD or a little later.</b>				
<i>Comments:</i>	Dating based on fabric only.				
<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Wear</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
1	EM>M	N./W. Kent shelly/sh. tempered	1	-	1150-1250/1300 AD
Small plain body, possibly Woolwich Beds (any such nearby?), includes grog-like elements.					
<b>(305)</b>		<b>1 sherd</b>	<b>1 g</b>		
<i>Context:</i>					
<i>Start date:</i>	<b>Likely after 1175 AD.</b>				
<i>End date:</i>	<b>Unclear. Single small sherd, which could be residual to some degree at least.</b>				
<i>Dating:</i>	<b>Little data beyond the fabric, who's main focus is 1175-1250 AD.</b>				
<i>Comments:</i>	Slightly worn, possibly residual because of size and being the single sherd recovered.				
<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Wear</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
1	EM>M	N./W. Kent shell dusted sandy	1	L	1150/1175-1250/1275 AD
Small plain body.					
<b>(1004) [1005]</b>		<b>1 sherd</b>	<b>9 g</b>		
<i>Context:</i>					
<i>Start date:</i>	<b>Likely after 1175 AD and probably after around 1250 AD.</b>				
<i>End date:</i>	<b>Unclear. Single small sherd only, though not significantly worn. Nothing certainly after 1300 AD.</b>				
<i>Dating:</i>	<b>Probably broadly M, perhaps most typically 1250-1300 AD.</b>				
<i>Comments:</i>	Small, with little data beyond the firing.				
<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Wear</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
1	EM>M	North/West Kent sandy	1	C	1175/1250-1300 AD
Small body, pale grey exterior, sharp-ish firing sandwich, but not compact or very hard.					

<b>(1006) [1007]</b>		<b>3 sherds</b>			<b>13 g</b>
<i>Context:</i>					
<i>Start date:</i>	<b>Likely after 1200 AD and potentially after 1250 AD if all were in circulation together.</b>				
<i>End date:</i>	<b>Unclear. None are fresh and all show some minor degree of wear and could be residual to some degree. Consider the nature of the context and their vertical distribution, if possible. Nothing certainly after 1500 AD however and if broadly contemporary then perhaps by around 1300 AD or shortly after.</b>				
<i>Dating:</i>	<b>Broadly M, but all are small and somewhat damaged and their relationships are unclear. If they were contemporaries, a focus around 1240-1275 AD is possible, though the Surrey ware could potentially date much later than the rest.</b>				
<i>Comments:</i>	Small sherds, with little data beyond the fabrics and firing. If the context is important, perhaps review the Surrey fabric, to try and discern if a Kingston (M) or Cheam (LM) source is more likely, though there is much variation in wares of both dates, with some of the sources unknown (and the fabric present is untypically not very micaceous).				
<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Wear</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
1	EM>M	N./W. Kent shelly-sandy	1	L	1175-1250/1300 AD.
	Small, thin-walled body, black surfaces.				
1	M	N./W. Kent sandy + sparse shell	1	M	1200/1225-1300 AD
	Small chipped worn rim fragment, softish.				
1	M>LM	Surrey whiteware	1	C	1240-1500 AD
	Small body with iron flecked green glaze, pinkish quartz common/dominant (as in the Cheam fabric, though the Kingston and associated types can be similar), not obviously micaceous.				
<b>(1008) [1009]</b>		<b>11 sherds</b>			<b>153 g</b>
<i>Context:</i>					
<i>Start date:</i>	<b>Likely after 1150/1175 AD.</b>				
<i>End date:</i>	<b>Probably by around 1250 AD.</b>				
<i>Dating:</i>	<b>If related then likely focussing between 1175-1225 AD, fresh and potentially context-contemporary.</b>				
<i>Comments:</i>	Mostly small to a couple of larger sized sherds, generally fairly fresh, none significantly worn, majority (8 sherds) from a single shelly/shell tempered vessel. Shelly/shell tempered wares could continue in West Kent up to around 1300 AD, though the rim form and the frequent pure shell content of the most well represented vessel suggests an earlier date is more likely.  DRAW: 1 rim to neck profile, the upper body may also be estimate-able; 1 small base (not worth drawing).				
<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Wear</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
10	EM>M	N./W. Kent shelly/sh. tempered	2	F	1150/1175-1225 AD
	8 thin-walled sherds, 5 body (some conjoining) and 3 rims (2 conjoining; rim to neck and just below) possibly same vessel, frequent fine to medium shell. 2 thick-walled conjoin to a medium sized reduced body, similar shell content (occasional larger fragments). DRAW.				
1	EM>M	N./W. Kent shelly-sandy	1	F	1150/1175-1250 AD
	Small base sherd, moderate mostly fine shell, hard-ish. DRAW.				

<b>(1010) [1014]</b>		<b>4 sherds</b>			<b>36 g</b>
<i>Context:</i>					
<i>Start date:</i>	<b>Nothing certainly before 1250 AD and, if the latest dated sherd is not intrusive, then after 1500 AD. Consider all from [1014] and their distribution within.</b>				
<i>End date:</i>	<b>Unclear. The latest dated sherd, 1475-1550/1700 AD, is residual, or otherwise intrusive in a Medieval context, given that the majority of the sherds from [1014] are of EM&gt;M date, but noting that some fragments of tile which could also be PM&gt; are present.</b>				
<i>Dating:</i>	<b>M, 1250-1300/1375 AD and LM&gt;PM, 1475-1550/1700 AD, the latter a single sherd and much more worn in comparison, though overall evidence is very limited.</b>				
<i>Comments:</i>	All small, with the M sherds (little specific data beyond the firing) much fresher looking than the LM>PM.				
<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Wear</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
3	M	North/West Kent sandy	1	L	1250-1300/1375 AD
Small body, reduced surfaces, sharp firing sandwiches, hard-ish but not compact or very hard.					
1	LM>PM	?Kentish grey earthenware	1	M	1475-1550/1700 AD
Small thick body, very hard reduced fine sandy earthenware, dark grey core, exterior some patchy oxidisation, dull green glazed interior with iron spots. ?Canterbury or Wealden transitional, 1475-1525/1550 AD (but not obviously marled), ?Hareplain/Biddenden, 1500-1525 AD; perhaps review.					
<b>(1011) [1014]</b>		<b>1 sherd</b>			<b>5 g</b>
<i>Context:</i>					
<i>Start date:</i>	<b>Likely after 1175 AD and possibly after 1225 AD.</b>				
<i>End date:</i>	<b>Unclear. A single small sherd only, though not significantly worn. Nothing certainly later than 1275 AD.</b>				
<i>Dating:</i>	<b>Broadly 1175/1225-1275 AD.</b>				
<i>Comments:</i>	Very small, little specific data beyond firing. DRAW: 1 base (not worth drawing).				
<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Wear</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
1	EM>M	North/West Kent sandy	1	L	1175/1225-1275 AD
Small base, soft. DRAW.					
<b>(1012) [1014]</b>		<b>1 sherd</b>			<b>5 g</b>
<i>Context:</i>					
<i>Start date:</i>	<b>Likely after 1175 AD and possibly after 1300 AD.</b>				
<i>End date:</i>	<b>Unclear. Fresh, but a single small sherd only. Nothing certainly after around 1375 AD.</b>				
<i>Dating:</i>	<b>More commonly after 1175 AD and perhaps between 1300-1375 AD, though it could date earlier. Consider any relationships and the general focus of Medieval activity on this site. If this is ultimately the sole evidence for activity in the 14th century then it may not be so.</b>				
<i>Comments:</i>	Small plain body sherd, little specific data beyond the firing, compact and fairly hard.				
<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Wear</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
1	EM>M	North/West Kent sandy	1	F	1175/1300-1375 AD
Small body, pale creamy-grey surfaces and dark core, compact and fairly hard.					

(1015) [1016] Area B		9 sherds	206 g		
<i>Context:</i>					
<i>Start date:</i>	<b>Likely after 1150/1175 AD and, given the potentially latest element/s, after 1750 AD, presuming this is not a large feature gradually accruing material sequentially over a very long time (unlikely perhaps).</b>				
<i>End date:</i>	<b>Nothing certainly after around 1800 AD, noting the sherds of potential PM&gt;LPM date are in the minority and also the lack of PM/LPM white earthenwares, which occur in several other contexts in the site assemblage.</b>				
<i>Dating:</i>	<b>The majority of the material is Medieval, including fresh looking elements of 1125/1175-1200 AD and 1375-1525 AD, with worn or chipped/damaged sherds of 1150-1225/1250 AD and 1250-1375 AD. The latest element is a small sherd of potential 1750-1800 AD date, appearing relatively fresh. At least 1 possible North French/Flemish import, more likely 1125-1200/1550 AD, is present, noting also the occurrence of some tile of PM&gt;/?LPM&gt;MOD date. Given the variations in date and condition, with some (but not all) of the early material lacking any obvious significant post-discard damage, consideration needs to be given to the nature of the context and the vertical distribution of this material (if possible).</b>				
<i>Comments:</i>	<p>2 shelly/shell tempered wares, the fresher (rim) being leached, the shell in the other (skillet handle) present, curious if these had been sharing a similar post-discard environment, thus unlikely. Latter is also more chipped and worn. 1 fine sandy with prominent wheel-thrown lines could be a North French/Flemish import, most common 1125-1175 AD, much less so after 1200 AD, though could occur later (in very small quantities), particularly in coastal areas (Cotter 2006, 223; Macpherson-Grant 1992). Given the potential presence of this import, it is worth noting that an imported shelly/shell tempered ware (North French/Flemish shelly/shell tempered, to 1250 AD), which can be hard to distinguish from the local products, can also occur in Kent, appearing mostly along the south coast, though also inland at Canterbury (Blackmore and Pearce 2010, 29). North French green glazed whiteware products could also be somewhat similar to the fabric currently considered more likely to be a Surrey Kingston type ware.</p> <p>*NB. 2 wares of uncertain origin and date are also present. 1 base in a sandy fabric with predominantly pinkish quartz could be a Surrey product, the prominent wheel-thrown lines and orange oxidised fabric more likely to occur in the PM&gt;LPM version of this ware (1550-1900 AD), noting that 3 fragments of PM&gt;/?LPM&gt;MOD tile (possibly from a Wealden source) were recovered from this context. One issue however is the dominance of Medieval fabrics and the potential presence of wheel-thrown North French wares, meaning a North French source (perhaps dating up to 1350 AD) must also be considered for this base. The other is a very small sandy sherd with an iron flecked glaze, which is perhaps most likely of 1750-1800 AD date, given trends noted for Kentish red earthenwares/redwares, though this is not a classic example of such and the source is currently unclear. Again, some reservation is felt, given the dominance of Medieval fabrics and the presence of potential continental imports in this context.</p> <p>DRAW: 1 small rim and 1 intact tubular skillet handle in shelly/shell tempered fabrics. (not very common perhaps, but neither particularly need drawing). 2 bases in sandy fabrics showing only the very lower body profile (not worth drawing).</p>				
<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Wear</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
1	EM>LM	?N. French/Flemish fine sandy	1	L	1075/1125-1200/1550 AD
	Small body, greyish with some patchy dull oxidisation, very prominent wheel-throwing lines, neatly smoothed exterior with horizontal possible knife trimming on (lower) part, compact, hard.				
1	EM>M	N./W. Kent shelly-sandy	1	M	1150-1225/1250 AD
	Intact tubular handle socket, broken at attachment, reduced, surface bit chipped, not leached, slightly sandy. DRAW.				
1	EM>M	N./W. Kent shelly/s. tempered	1	F	1150/1175-1200/1225 AD
	Small rim, short everted right-angled with slight ?fingertip presses on top, black, leached. DRAW.				
1	M	Surrey Kingston whiteware	1	C	1240-1400 AD
	Medium sized base, consistent pale green glaze on interior, wiped exterior, fine sandy (majority clear to grey, very minor coloured element, some fine mica). DRAW				
1	M	North/West Kent sandy	1	H	1250/1275-1350 AD
	Small base, grey, hard-ish, very chipped and battered. DRAW.				

1	M	North/West Kent sandy	1	C	1300-1375 AD
	Small body, grey, compact, hard but not very hard.				
1	M>LM	?North/West Kent sandy	1	F	1375-1525/1550 AD
	Small body, very smooth dull burnished exterior, very hard.				
1	PM>LPM	*?Surrey redware	1	C	1550-1900 AD
	Largeish base, flat, prominent wheel-throwing marks on inside, very minor glaze splashes on underside, upper edges and outer base edge much chipped. DRAW.				
1	LPM	*Red earthenware	1	F	1750-1800 AD
	Small body, dull orangey-brown surfaces and darker grey-brown core, sand common, with mostly clear to grey quartz, hard-ish but not compact, interior shows a mottled (greeny-black) dull iron flecked yellowish glaze.				
<b>(1017) [1019]</b>			<b>5 sherds</b>	<b>46 g</b>	
<i>Context:</i>					
<i>Start date:</i> <b>Unclear, given all may be residual to various degrees. Nothing certainly before 1300 AD, more likely after 1550/1570 AD perhaps and the context could post-date its latest element, which would most likely be sometime between or after 1675-1750 AD. Consider the nature of the context and the vertical distribution of the material, if possible.</b>					
<i>End date:</i> <b>Unclear. The latest dated element, 1675-1750 AD, is a single small chipped sherd which could be residual to some degree.</b>					
<i>Dating:</i> <b>At least 2 phases of activity are indicated, with a possible focus around 1675 AD for the majority if related and including some residual Medieval material. Given their size, quantity and condition however, none can be certainly said to be contemporary with another or the context.</b>					
<i>Comments:</i> Mostly small, none appearing fresh. The tin glazed earthenware could be an example of Nevers bleu.					
<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Wear</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
2	M>LM	North/West Kent sandy	1	S	1300-1400 AD
	Conjoin to a small thin splintered body, grey, compact hard.				
1	LM>PM	?Kentish red earthenware	1	L	1475-1675 AD
	Small, medium-walled, sandy, flattish, minimal yellowy-green glaze splashes on flat smoothed exterior (akin to those seen on PM> redwares) and extensive on interior over single grey surface, interior chipped and worn, but edges fairly sharp, comparatively soft (unusual for the period).				
1	LM>PM	Kentish red earthenware	1	M	1475/1550-1675 AD
	Medium sized thick body, fine sandy, pale yellowy glazed interior. Given its hardness the wear is probably moderate rather than light in comparison. Possibly a Transitional fabric from 1475> AD (perhaps review).				
1	PM	English tin glazed earthenware	1	C	1675-1750 AD
	Small body sherd, yellow powdery fabric, glazed pale blue ?slip (presumed, fused with the glaze, not visible on its own) both surfaces, softish.				
<b>(1018) [1019]</b>			<b>3 sherds</b>	<b>19 g</b>	
<i>Context:</i>					
<i>Start date:</i> <b>Nothing certainly before 1700 AD and potentially after 1800 AD.</b>					
<i>End date:</i> <b>Unclear. A couple of small sherds only and both are probably residual to some degree.</b>					
<i>Dating:</i> <b>There is the potential for these to be associated, with a focus around 1800-1850 AD. Both are chipped and residual to some degree, so no associations are guaranteed.</b>					
<i>Comments:</i> Generally small chipped pieces.					
<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Wear</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
2	PM>LPM	Staffs/Derby stoneware	1	C	1700/1800-1875 AD
	Conjoin to a medium sized body sherd with prominently ribbed exterior, salt glaze. ?Staffordshire or Derbyshire.				
1	LPM	Black ware	1	C	1775-1850/1900 AD
	Small body, red fine sandy fabric. ?Midlands/South Yorkshire/North East England redware, ?less likely Wrotham (perhaps review).				

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

<b>(1030) [1031]</b>			<b>5 sherds</b>	<b>29 g</b>	
<i>Context:</i>					
<i>Start date:</i>	<b>Likely after 1075 AD, with nothing certainly (or perhaps likely) earlier than 1150 AD. A date within or after the 13th century may be most likely perhaps, the sherds in the best condition being potentially of 14th century date, though noting that the overall quantities are very low and the material is of small size only.</b>				
<i>End date:</i>	<b>If not intrusive, then probably after around 1650 AD. The latest dated material, which is PM, is the most worn and will be residual, if not intrusive within a Medieval feature (?ploughed into). Consider the nature of the context and the distribution, if possible.</b>				
<i>Dating:</i>	<b>Elements with their main likely/typical foci from 1150-1250/1300 AD, 1300-1400 AD and 1625-1675/1750 AD. The Medieval sherds could, but need not, be broadly associated around 1300 AD or shortly after. All are small sized and variously chipped or slightly worn, the most worn and more significantly residual looking sherd being the latest dated element.</b>				
<i>Comments:</i>	All small and none need be associated. 1 shelly-sandy ware, with little specific data beyond the firing, could date widely, 1075-1250/1300 AD, though it is less likely to actually date towards the earlier end of that range, particularly given the general focus of the Medieval pottery in the site assemblage as a whole, thus a date after 1150 AD is preferred at present. It could technically overlap with the 14th century sandy ware, though this appears fresher (but is harder fired). The latest dated sherd is the most worn. Consider the nature of the context; were all accruing in a gradually evolving feature, such as ditch left open for a long time? DRAW: 1 small base (not worth drawing).				
<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Wear</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
1	EM>M	N./W. Kent shelly-sandy	1	L	1075/1150-1250/1300 AD
	Small base, reduced, no firing sandwich. DRAW.				
3	M>LM	North/West Kent sandy	1	C	1300-1400 AD.
	Small thin-walled body, grey, compact and hard.				
1	PM	Kentish red earthenware	1	H	1600/1625-1675/1750 AD
	Small body, worn glaze on exterior and dull iron-flecked glaze on interior, thinnish-walled, very fine sand.				
<b>(1043) [1044]</b>			<b>1 sherd</b>	<b>4 g</b>	
<i>Context:</i>					
<i>Start date:</i>	<b>Likely after around 1775 AD.</b>				
<i>End date:</i>	<b>Unclear, a single small sherd only, which is residual to some degree.</b>				
<i>Dating:</i>	<b>As given.</b>				
<i>Comments:</i>	Small rim, chipped. DRAW: 1 rim (not worth drawing).				
<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Wear</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
1	LPM	Pearlware	1	C	1770-1840 AD
	Small rim (plate/bowl), sponged blue underglaze deco on interior. DRAW.				
<b>(1045)</b>			<b>1 sherd</b>	<b>8 g</b>	
<i>Context:</i>					
<i>Start date:</i>	<b>Likely after 1812 AD.</b>				
<i>End date:</i>	<b>Unclear, likely residual to some degree.</b>				
<i>Dating:</i>	<b>Probably after 1812 AD, given the multi-coloured underglaze decoration.</b>				
<i>Comments:</i>	Small rim, chipped and worn. DRAW: 1 rim (not worth drawing).				
<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Wear</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
1	LPM>MOD	English porcelain	1	C	1812+ AD
	Small rim from plate/bowl, underglaze hand-painted ?floral multi-colour deco on interior, worn. DRAW.				

(1049) [1050]		28 sherds	1253 g		
<i>Context:</i>					
<i>Start date:</i>	<b>The fresher material dates after 1770 AD and if all were broadly in use together and deposited as a related group then after 1825 AD.</b>				
<i>End date:</i>	<b>Nothing certainly after 1900 AD and the majority of the fresher material dates up to 1840/1850 AD.</b>				
<i>Dating:</i>	<b>3 residual PM elements, which are chipped and worn but of reasonable size, show some activity on site or in the immediate vicinity that would date between around 1625-1750 AD. If these sherds were related and in contemporary use, a focus around 1650-1700 AD is possible. The remainder of the material, though sometimes chipped, appears much fresher. These date after 1770, 1780, 1803 and 1825 AD, with some elements less likely to occur after around 1835, 1840 and 1850 AD, though others could date later. Depending upon the nature of the context, the material's vertical distribution within and noting that a collection of contemporary pottery could contain some curated (heirloom) items, all these could have been in effectively contemporary use and deposited together around 1825-1835 AD or shortly after. The absence of bi or multi-coloured transfer printing means that no elements of the collection must date after around 1830 or 1845 AD. Though purely blue &amp; white type decorated vessels were still produced after this time, an assemblage deposited after the 1830s might reasonably, though need not of course, contain a few instances of such wares.</b>				
<i>Comments:</i>	<p>Mostly medium to some very large sized sherds, mostly white earthenwares and a small amount of porcelain, these including 1 complete base from a large ?bowl, 1 complete base from a small utilitarian food/paste pot, 2 other base fragments (1 plate, 1 ?jug/vase) and 6 rims of various types, all the decorated material being blue &amp; white types, some transfer printed, these dating after 1780 AD on the white earthenwares, with a stipple engraved example on the porcelain being post 1803 AD. Also 1 large rim from a large bowl of South Yorkshire/Midlands redware and a body sherd of Staffordshire/Derby yellow ware, the latter having the latest production start-date, from around 1825 AD, neither of which being significantly chipped or worn. Notably there are 3 much more significantly worn earlier elements. 1 is the base of an English tin glazed earthenware plate/bowl, the blue painted design possibly an early type (slightly preferred), but the overall scheme and whether the image was Chinese influenced is unclear at present without further research (though this is not a fine brush design). The ware was most common 1650-1750 AD. The other very worn element is a green glazed redware which could date 1625-1675/1750 AD. 1 other more moderately chipped/worn sherd is a rim of Kentish red earthenware with an iron flecked glaze, 1625/1675-1750 AD.</p> <p>DRAW: 6 rims, 5 bases (no significantly extensive profiles or, regarding the tin glazed earthenware, schemes of decoration, are present; overall, not worth drawing).</p>				
<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Wear</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
1	PM>LPM	English tin glazed earthenware	1	H	1600/1650-1775/1800 AD
	Large base, foot-ringed, from a large dish/bowl, some yellowy looking glaze remnant on exterior, interior shows a broad brush-painted blue deco, the overall design unclear, ?floral and early, or ?Chinese, though this is not a finely painted design, so possibly early. DRAW.				
1	PM	Kentish red earthenware	1	H	1625-1675/1750 AD
	Medium sized thick body, sandy redware fabric, patchy speckled green and yellowy glaze on exterior, more consistent mottled green glaze on interior.				
1	PM	Kentish red earthenware	1	C M	1625/1675-1750 AD
	Medium sized rim, flat topped right angled with lid seat groove, iron flecked glaze on outer and inner surfaces but not the rim top. DRAW.				
4	LPM	Pearlware	2	F	1770-1840 AD
	Small and large rims, blue & white transfer print on interior, probably same vessel, ?plate. 2 others conjoin to a large piece of a deep pedestalled base, wavy vertical ribbing with blue ?sponged paint, lower handle attachment, ?jug. DRAW.				
2	LPM>MOD	S. Yorkshire/Midlands redware	1	F	1775-1850/1925 AD
	Conjoin to a large rim from a large bowl/dish, white slipped interior, this and rim top glazed, exterior shows horizontal creamy white paint smears and fingerprints, with an intermittent creamy white painted line just below rim, plus a glaze splash. DRAW.				

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