

Market Square Property Co. Ltd.

South of Market Square, Westerham, Kent.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

NGR TQ 446 539

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SUMMARY

In June 2000, the Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) carried out a field evaluation on land south of Market Square, Westerham, on behalf of Market Square Property Co. Ltd. The evaluation revealed substantial deposits of made ground, a partial survival of post-medieval buildings and a former north-south aligned boundary wall.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 In June 2000 OAU carried out a field evaluation on behalf of Market Square Property Co. Ltd, in respect of a planning application for a residential, retail and office development to the south of Market Square, Westerham, Kent. The work was carried out to a specification set by the Heritage Conservation Group, Kent County Council.

1.2 Location

- 1.2.1 The development site is located to the south of the historic centre of Westerham. The area of the proposed development site is bounded by properties fronting on to Market Square to the north, Squerries Lodge to the south and Water Lane to the east (Fig. 2).

1.3 Geology and topography

- 1.3.1 The underlying geology of the site according to the British Geological Survey is Folkestone Beds. The site slopes from approximately 119m AOD to 113m AOD from north to south and is bounded by a substantial revetment wall on its southern boundary. The River Darent also runs close to the south of the site. The present use of the site is as a car parking area which is surfaced by tarmac and gravel clippings.

1.4 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.4.1 The site of the application lies within the historic centre of Westerham. Interpretation of the Domesday Book suggests Westerham had 42 villagers and 7 smallholders by the 11th century. It is possible, however, that a settlement existed here before and in 1954 a gold solidus of the 8th century AD (SMR No. TQ 45 SW 32) was found on the Green during the excavation of a gas main. The present church of St Mary's is mainly of 13th century construction although a church is believed to have existed at Westerham earlier than this. Squerries Lodge, south of the site, is of 13th century origin and may have been a monastic building.
- 1.4.2 In general, Westerham seems to have developed as a small market town from the medieval period and a market is recorded from the year 1227, probably centred at the junction of London Road with the High Street and Vicarage Hill which still defines a triangular area and possible market place. Recent documentary research suggests a possible burghage plot fronting on to the south side of Market Square following much of the boundary of the site.

- 1.4.3 Although Westerham is considered to be of pre-Conquest origin there is little archaeological evidence for this and much of the historic development of Westerham is interpreted from documentary sources. This is probably due to the limited extent of formal archaeological investigation in Westerham, rather than a lack of surviving remains. Therefore it was assumed that unrecorded remains of medieval structures fronting the medieval market area may have survived within the application site, including beneath the present buildings.

2 EVALUATION AIMS

- 2.1.1 The aim of the evaluation was to establish whether there were any archaeological deposits at the site which would be affected by the proposed development. The excavation sought to ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, significance and condition of any archaeological remains on site.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of fieldwork

- 3.1.1 The evaluation consisted of four trenches, which were placed within the footprint of the proposed development (Fig. 2). Trenches 1 and 2 were initially laid out to measure 20 m long by 2 m wide and Trenches 3 and 4 were laid out to be 10 m long by 2 m wide. However the depth of archaeological overburden encountered within Trenches 2 and 4 necessitated that these trenches were stepped and broadened to allow safe access for archaeological examination. Trench 3 was machined to an overall depth of 2.3 m and measured 3 m long by 2 m wide, to reveal substantial modern deposits above natural sands.
- 3.1.2 The overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket.

3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

- 3.2.1 The trenches were cleaned by hand where practicable and the revealed features were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve finds. All archaeological features were planned and where excavated their sections drawn at scales of 1:20 or 1:50. All features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed D Wilkinson, 1992).

3.3 Finds

- 3.3.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and bagged by context. Sample bricks were recovered from exposed walls as appropriate.

3.4 Presentation of Results

3.4.1 A general description of the soils and ground conditions is given below. Individual descriptions of each trench are given according to the stratigraphic sequence, from the undisturbed underlying natural sand upwards. This is followed by a description of the finds and a discussion and interpretation of the results.

3.4.2 A separate table detailing individual contexts is given in Appendix 1.

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Soils and Ground Conditions

4.1.1 The site is located on part of the Folkstone Beds and the underlying natural varies from a slightly silty sand to sand.

4.1.2 Ground conditions were dry during the evaluation.

4.2 Distribution of Archaeological Deposits

4.2.1 A north-south aligned wall was uncovered within Trench 1, along with shallow post-medieval stone and brick footing in the north of this trench. Trench 2 revealed a series of post-medieval/ modern pits and substantial deposits of made ground whilst Trenches 3 and 4 were empty of archaeological features.

5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Description of deposits

Trench 1

5.1.1 Trench 1 was aligned north-south and measured 21m long by 2 m wide. The trench was machined to respect a wall line running along its western edge (Fig. 3).

5.1.2 The underlying natural geology within the trench was an orange sand (114), which was uncovered at a depth of between 1 – 1.3 m beneath the present ground level (at 117.09 – 118.62 m OD). The natural sand was overlain by up to 0.5 m of light brown slightly silty sand (113, 119), which may be remnants of a former cultivation level. Context 119 produced 4 sherds of medieval pottery and was overlain by up to 0.25 m of dark grey brown silty sand, 118, which produced tile and both medieval and post-medieval pottery.

5.1.3 Within the western side of Trench 1, layer 118 was truncated by the construction cut, 126, for a north – south aligned limestone wall, 115. The primary fill (127) of this cut contained a clay pipe which dates the overlying wall as post-medieval. Wall 115 measured 9.2 m from north to south and survived to a height of 0.63 m. At its southern end wall 115 overlay a short wall stub, 122, which may represent remnants from a former east-west wall footing. This short section of wall measured 0.67 m

wide by 0.62 m high and was of mixed broken brick and limestone construction. There was no indication that this wall continued east across Trench 1.

- 5.1.4 Walls 115 and 122 were abutted to the south by a similar but more substantial north-south aligned wall: 123, 124, 125. Wall 123 was predominately constructed of stone but also had occasional brick fragments incorporated into its lower build. It was visible for a length of 6 m and survived to a height of 1.2 m beneath the present car park surface. The wall was stepped down by approximately 0.2 m from walls 115 and 122 to the north which may account for its more complete survival and may also indicate former terracing. Wall 123 was overlain by brick walls 124 and 125; the brickwork appears to be relatively modern, and samples of brick taken from these walls are identical to bricks used in the construction of the Kings Arms Hotel, just to the north of this trench.
- 5.1.5 Within the east of Trench 1 a possible medieval cultivation layer, 113 (described above), was sealed by a grey brown silty sand and brick rubble layer, 112, indicating a deliberate levelling up of the former ground levels. Layer 112 was cut by several pits (111, 117, and 133), which contained post-medieval pottery and CBM.
- 5.1.6 A small pit, 121, seen cutting layer 119 within the west of the trench (Fig 3, elevation 1) contained 2 sherds of medieval pottery and the base of a very decayed metal drum. The upper limits of this cut were not established but seemed to relate to and respect the eastern side of wall 115. This feature is therefore also thought to be post-medieval.
- 5.1.7 The construction cut, 108, for a roughly built limestone footings and brick wall, 107, cuts from the upper level of make-up layer 112 in the north-eastern corner of the trench. This is, therefore, a post-medieval construction. Only the south western corner of this feature was visible within the trench, measuring 1.5 m by 0.6 m. The interior of this structure was filled by several layers of backfill containing much modern pottery and other debris, indicating that this was possibly a shallow basement.
- 5.1.8 All of the walls and post-medieval pits within Trench 1 were sealed by up to 0.38 m of modern made ground, 103, which contained abundant brick fragments and assorted modern debris. A short stretch of brick wall above the level of make-up 103 was visible within the north eastern section of Trench 1 (101). This measured 1.25 m wide by 0.3 m high and may be the foundations of a modern brick structure or possibly a man-hole surround. The present car park tarmac surface overlay walls 101, 115, 123, 124, 125 and make-up layer 103.

Trench 2

- 5.1.9 Trench 2 was aligned north to south within the eastern footprint of the development site (Fig. 2). This trench was 20 m long and up to 2 m wide at its northern extent. Thick overburden deposits, 201, 202, encountered within the south of the trench

necessitated that the trench was stepped out and broadened to an overall width of 4.5 m to allow safe access for archaeological examination (Fig. 3).

- 5.1.10 The underlying natural sand (204) was encountered at a depth of up to 2 m beneath the present ground level (115.77 - 117.09 m OD). This was covered by a patchy survival of slightly dirty natural, 203, an orange-yellow sand with gray brown silty sand mottling. This layer is likely to represent a partially disturbed interface between clean sand below and later deposits.
- 5.1.11 A total of seven pits were seen cutting from the top of layer 203 (206, 208, 211, 213, 215, 217 and 219).
- 5.1.12 All of these features appear to be post-medieval; their fills contained ceramic building materials, clay tobacco pipe, pottery, glass and small bone. Small pits 206, 208 and 213 within the south of the trench contained much small animal bone as well as post-medieval pottery and glass.
- 5.1.13 A thick blackish brown sandy silt layer, 202, sealed all of the pits although scattered finds above pits 206, 208, 213 and pit 217 indicate that these features may have originally cut from a higher level and have subsequently been truncated. Layer 202 was up to 1 m thick within the south of Trench 1 and was thinner towards the north perhaps indicating deliberate levelling up of former ground levels.
- 5.1.14 Two modern structures were seen above the level of layer 202: a low brick wall, 220, within the west of Trench 1 and a concrete and breeze-block north-south aligned wall, 222, 223, within the north of the trench. Both of these structures and layer 202 were overlain by up to 0.5 m of modern made-ground, 201, containing brick rubble and modern debris and the present car park tarmac surface.

Trench 3

- 5.1.15 Trench 3 was aligned east-west within the centre of the site and measured 3m long by 2 m deep (Fig. 2). This trench was machined to a depth of 2.3 m to characterise the deposits.
- 5.1.16 The underlying natural sand was encountered at a depth of 2 m beneath the present ground level (115.71 m OD). This was overlain by 0.5 m of yellow-brown sandy silt, 302, which corresponds to the patchy survival of disturbed natural, 203, within Trench 2. This layer contained no finds.
- 5.1.17 Layer 302 was overlain by a 1 m thick layer of dark grey brown sandy silt, 301, which contained quantities of modern pottery and brick, and in turn was overlain by up to 0.8 m of made-ground containing brick and concrete rubble and capped by the present car-park tarmac surface. No archaeological features were revealed.

Trench 4

- 5.1.18 Trench 4 was aligned east to west within a small sloping grassed field to the south-west of the site (Fig. 2). This trench measured 10 m in length by 2.5 m wide and was machined with stepped sections to allow safe access for archaeological examination.
- 5.1.19 Clean natural sand was encountered at a depth of 1.25 m beneath the present ground level (115.31-115.83 m OD). This was overlain by up to 0.4 m of disturbed natural, 403, an orange-yellow sand with gray-brown mottling. Layer 403 was cut by the insertion for a north-south aligned modern brick drain, 405, along the line of a present field boundary.
- 5.1.20 Drain 405 was abutted on its eastern side by up to 0.4 m of pale gray-brown silty sand, 402, which contained a single sherd of shell-filled sandy ware dating to the mid 12th century. As this layer respects the modern drain it is assumed that this find is re-deposited.
- 5.1.21 Layers 402, 403 and drain 405 were overlain by a 0.6 m thick dark gray-brown sandy silt, 401, which contained brick and modern pottery. The trench was sealed by 0.25 m of topsoil and turf.

5.2 Finds

The Pottery

- 5.2.1 A total of 62 sherds of pottery were recovered. The majority of this assemblage was post-medieval, with most of the pottery dating from the 19th century, although a small amount of medieval material was noted from within contexts 119, 120 and 402. Only the pottery from layer 119 appears stratified and single sherds recovered from contexts 120 (the fill of a pit) and 402 (a soil layer abutting a modern drain) are likely to have been re-deposited. For a detailed description of the pottery see Appendix 2.

Ceramic building materials

- 5.2.2 A total of 22 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered together with 3 sampled bricks from walls 124 and 125.
- 5.2.3 Most of the CBM was un-diagnostic and consisted of fragments of high-fired roof tile produced in two fabric types which may be medieval or post-medieval in date.
- 5.2.4 A single brick fragment was also recovered from the fill, 210, of large pit, 211, within Trench 2. This brick measured 0.26 m in height and appears hand produced. Two sherds of creamware pottery also recovered from this fill date to the mid 18th century and it therefore seems likely that this brick is also of post-medieval manufacture.
- 5.2.5 A large fragment of tile recovered from the fill, 207 of pit, 208, within Trench 2 is stamped with the letters 'MOOR-' and is of modern manufacture.

Other finds

- 5.2.6 A small quantity of bone was recovered from pit fill 205. This consisted of very small fish bone and a single goose leg bone which bears butchery markings. Partially decayed leaves and modern pottery were also recovered from this context which seems to represent the dumping of domestic waste.
- 5.2.7 A total of 15 clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered. Most of these were of pipe stem only whilst a single stem and bowl dating to the 18th century was recovered from beneath wall 115 within Trench 1.
- 5.2.8 A total of 8 sherds of window and bottle glass were recovered, mostly from dated post-medieval deposits. A single fragment of a threaded jar top recovered from layer 401 within Trench 4 is essentially undated although this is thought to be a modern deposit.

6 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

6.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 6.1.1 The stratigraphic sequence was unambiguous and demonstrated a low level of medieval background activity beneath post-medieval walls, buildings and pits. There is likely to have been some re-deposition of finds within features cutting medieval levels as evidenced within pit fill 120. Generally features were securely dated by finds or their stratigraphic relationships.
- 6.1.2 All of the evaluation trenches were excavated to the level of undisturbed natural sands and there was no evidence of medieval structures or of earlier features.

6.2 Overall Interpretation

- 6.2.1 The overall stratigraphic sequence within Trenches 1, 2 and 3 is similar. In Trench 1 the underlying natural sands were overlain by probable medieval and post-medieval cultivation horizons, 113, 118 and 119. These were overlain by post-medieval walls, with subsequent levelling up and modern rubbish pitting. A north-south aligned wall, 115, 122, 123, 124 and 125 on the western side of this trench is likely to be the base of a former terraced boundary wall demarcating the grounds of the Kings Arms Hotel and properties to the east. A boundary wall is shown in this location on the local 1871 edition Ordnance Survey map.
- 6.2.2 Within Trenches 2 and 3 the underlying natural and a disturbed natural interface, 203, 302, were overlain by probable post-medieval levelling up layers, 202, 301; deposits from intervening periods are absent. This indicates that former soil horizons or features have been truncated on the eastern side of the proposed development area.
- 6.2.3 Within Trench 2 several post-medieval/modern pits were visible cutting the underlying natural and disturbed natural sands. These features may have originally have cut from a higher level and subsequently been truncated, possibly by cultivation

of layer 202. A brick wall revealed within the west of the Trench 2 post-dates layer 202 and may be associated with a modern breeze-block wall within the north of this trench.

- 6.2.4 Trench 3 was located within a sloping field to the south-west of the site. A single modern brick built drain cuts from the level of a disturbed natural interface above clean undisturbed natural sand and is overlain by a thick subsoil, 401, which probably represents the former cultivated levels beneath the present topsoil.
- 6.2.5 No medieval or earlier structures or features were uncovered during the evaluation.

Summary of results

- 6.2.6 The earliest deposits found were possible medieval cultivation horizons within Trench 1. These were overlain by a former north-south aligned boundary wall of post-medieval date and partially truncated by modern pitting. Two modern structures were located within the north of this trench.
- 6.2.7 Several post-medieval pits and two modern walls were located within Trench 2.
- 6.2.8 Substantial deposits of post-medieval levelling up deposits and made ground were apparent within the area of the present car-park within Trenches 1, 2 and 3. There was no evidence of any activity earlier than the medieval period and it seems likely that earlier deposits have been truncated or are otherwise absent in this location.
- 6.2.9 A small amount of modern disturbance was evident within cultivation levels within Trench 4. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the probable back fill of a modern drain here and is therefore thought to have been re-deposited.

Bibliography and references

Wilkinson, D (ed.) 1992 *Oxford Archaeological Unit Field Manual*, (First edition, August 1992)

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

South of Market Square, Westerham, Kent.							
Trench 1							
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
100	Layer	Tarmac	0.18				Modern
101	Structure	Brick wall	0.3	1.25			Modern
102	Layer	Made ground	0.26				Modern
103	Layer	Made ground	0.38				Modern
104	Fill	Fill of 108	0.3			Pottery	Post-med
105	Fill	Fill of 108	0.3			Pottery	Post-med
106	Fill	Fill of 108	0.14			Pottery	Post-med
107	Structure	Stone footings	0.7	0.7	1.65		
108	Cut	Pit	0.7	0.7	1.65		
109	Fill	Fill of 111	0.8			Pottery	Post-med
110	Fill	Fill of 111	0.2			CBM, glass	
111	Cut	Pit	1	0.5	2		
112	Layer		0.3			CBM	
113	Layer		0.25				
114	Layer	Natural sand					
115	Structure	Wall	0.63	0.7+	9.2		
116	Fill	Fill of 117	0.6			Pottery, glass	Post-med
117	Cut	Pit	0.5	0.4			
118	Layer	Dark grey brown soil	0.25			Pot, CBM	Post-med
119	Layer	Light brown soil	0.5			Pottery	Medieval
120	Fill	Fill of 121	0.65			CBM	
121	Cut	Pit	0.6	0.6	0.6		
122	Structure	Stone wall	0.67	0.62			
123	Structure	Stone wall	1.05				
124	Structure	Brick wall	0.2				
125	Structure	Brick wall	0.2				
126	Cut	Construction cut	0.2	0.5+			
127	Fill	Fill of 126	0.2	0.5+		Clay pipe	Post-med
128	Layer	Made ground	0.3				
129	Layer	Soil layer	0.8				
130	Fill	Fill of 131	0.9+			CBM	
131	Cut	Pit	0.9+	1.2	2		
132	Fill	Fill of 133	Unknown			CBM	Post-med
133	Cut	Pit	Unknown	0.9	1.7		
Trench 2							
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
200	Layer	Tarmac	0.1				Modern
201	Layer	Made ground	0.5				Modern
202	Layer	Dark soil	1				Modern
203	Layer	Dirty sand	0.4				
204	Layer	Natural sand					
205	Fill	Fill of 206	0.5+			Bone, pot, glass	Post-med
206	Cut	Pit	0.5+	0.5+	0.75		
207	Fill	Fill of 208	0.4+			Pot, CBM, glass	Post-med
208	Cut	Pit	0.4+	0.6	0.75		
209	Fill	Fill of 211	0.55			Pipe, pot	Post-med

Trench 2							
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
210	Fill	Fill of 211	0.3			Glass, CBM, clay pipe	Post-med
211	Cut	Pit	0.4+	1.2	3.2		
212	Fill	Fill of 213	0.45+			Bone, pot	Modern
213	Cut	Pit	0.45+	0.5	0.6		
214	Fill	Fill of 215	Unknown			CBM, pot	Post-med
215	Cut	Pit	Unknown	1.2	0.7		
216	Fill	Fill of 217	Unknown			Pottery	Modern
217	Cut	Pit	Unknown	1.15	1.15		
218	Fill	Fill of 219	Unknown			Pipe, pot	Post-med
219	Cut	Pit	Unknown	1.1	0.8		
220	Structure	Wall	0.11	0.24	3.2		
221	Structure	Cobbles	0.05	1.5	2		Modern
222	Structure	Breeze block wall	0.5	4.5			Modern
223	Structure	Concrete	0.6				Modern
224	Cut	Construction cut	0.6	4.5			Modern
Trench 3							
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
300	Layer	Tarmac/ Made ground	0.8				Modern
301	Layer	Grey-brown sandy silt	1			CBM, pot	Modern
302	Layer	Light brown sandy silt	0.5				
303	Layer	Natural orange sand					
Trench 4							
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
400	Layer	Topsoil	0.25				
401	Layer	Grey-brown soil	0.6			Pottery, glass	Modern ?
402	Layer	Light grey brown soil	0.4				
403	Layer	Dirty sand	0.4				
404	Layer	Natural sand					
405	Fill	Drain	0.45				Modern
406	Cut	Drain cut	0.45	0.6			
407	Fill	Fill of 408	0.5				Post-med
408	Cut	Modern pit	0.5	2.5+	2.5+		

APPENDIX 2 POTTERY BY PAUL BLINKHORN

The pottery assemblage comprised 62 sherds with a total weight of 3,514 g. The minimum number of vessels (MNV), by measurement of rimsherd length, was 0.11. The majority of the assemblage was post-medieval in date, with most 19th century or later, although a small amount of medieval material was noted, some of which appears stratified.

Fabric

The pottery was recorded using the codes and chronologies of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust Fabric series for the county of Kent (Cotter forthcoming a; forthcoming b), with the following types noted:

EM.M5, Ashford Potters Corner shell-filled sandy ware, 1125/50-1225/50. 5 sherds, 44 g, MNV = 0.

M5, London-type ware, 1140-1375. 2 sherds, 3 g, MNV = 0.

M38A, N or W Kent Sandy ware, Maidstone kiln? 1175/1200-1400. 1 sherd, 11 g, MNV = 0.11.

PM1, Red earthenware, 1550-1800. 8 sherds, 1,095 g.

PM10, Surrey/Hants Border Ware, 1550-1700. 1 sherd, 77 g.

PM14, Staffs-type Iron-glazed Blackware, 1675-1800/25. 1 sherd, 5 g.

PM21, Staffs-type combed/trailed slipware, 1650-1750. 2 sherds, 45 g.

PM26, Staffs-type white stoneware, 1725-1780. 1 sherd, 12 g.

PM43, Creamware, 1740-1780. 2 sherds, 50 g.

LPM5, Yellow ware, 1825-1900. 3 sherds, 30 g.

LPM7BJ, Bone china, transfer printed, 1770-1925+. 25 sherds, 410 g.

LPM10, modern English stoneware, 1800-1940. 11 sherds, 1,732 g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. All the material is well-known in the region, and, where identifiable, most of the vessel forms are common types. The medieval pottery was all plain bodysherds, with the exception of the London ware, all of which had traces of glaze, and a rimsherd of M38A which was redeposited in a later context.

One post-medieval sherd which is worthy of mention is the thumbled base of a Surrey/Hants Border ware drinking jug which appears to be an imitation of a common German stoneware form of the period. Such vessels are known from London, where

they have been dated to the late 15th – early 17th century, and were also noted at the kiln site at Farnborough Hill, Hants (Pearce 1992, 26 and fig. 35).

The rest of the post-medieval assemblage comprised common domestic pottery forms, such as table wares, storage vessels and blacking bottles.

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

	EM.M5		M5		M38A		PM1		PM10		PM14		PM21		PM26		PM43		LPM5		LPM7BJ		LPM10		
Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
104							1	295											8	108	9	141			19thC
105							1	576											3	33					19thC
106																			1	84					19thC?
110																		2	14	3	37				19thC
116																			2	9					19thC?
118					1	11			1	77															L16thC
119	3	31	1	1																					M12thC?
120			1	2																					M12thC?
129																			1	55					19thC?
130	1	11															1	48	1	16					19thC?
132							2	68																	16thC?
205											1	5													L17thC?
207							1	2																	16thC?
209													1	11											L17thC?
210																	1	2							M18thC?
212																			1	27					19thC?
214							1	91																	16thC?
216																			1	20	2	1591			19thC
218							1	5					1	34											16thC?
301							1	58							1	12									M18thC?
401																			3	4					19thC?
402	1	2																							M12thC?
405																			1	6					19thC?
407																			1	27					19thC?
	5	44	2	3	1	11	8	1095	1	77	1	5	2	45	1	12	2	50	3	30	25	410	11	1732	

Chronology

The majority of the pottery assemblage is post-medieval in date, and indicates that there was more or less continuous occupation at the site from the 16th century onwards. However, eight sherds (58 g) of medieval pottery was also noted, with three contexts (119, 120 and 402) producing small groups of material datable to the mid-12th century. Due to the small assemblage sizes, this chronology must be regarded as a *terminus post quem*, but these sherds, and others which were redeposited in later contexts, shows that there was medieval activity in the immediate vicinity of the excavation.

Assessment

The small size of the assemblage and the common range of fabric and vessel types present means that no further work is required.

Bibliography

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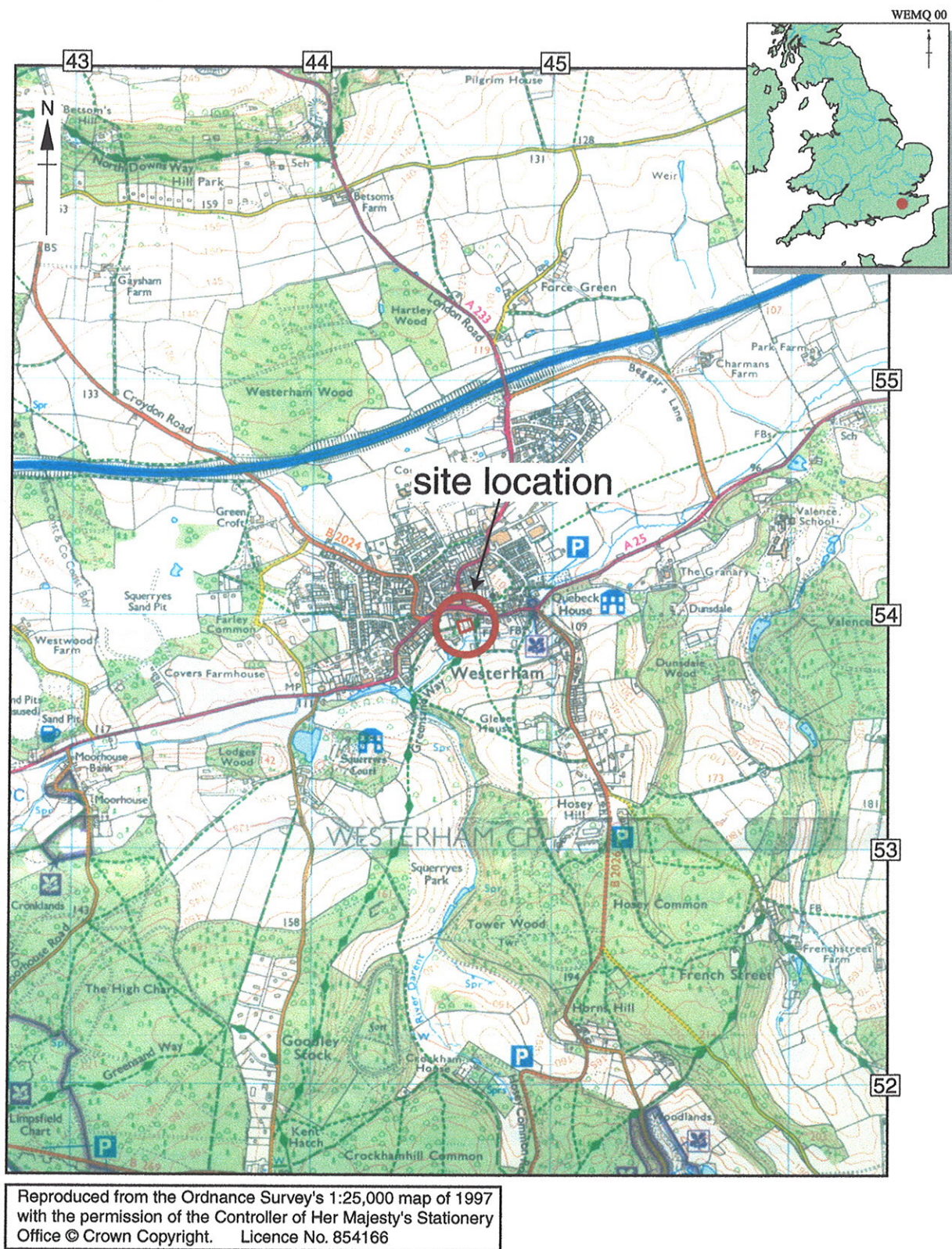


Figure 1: Site location

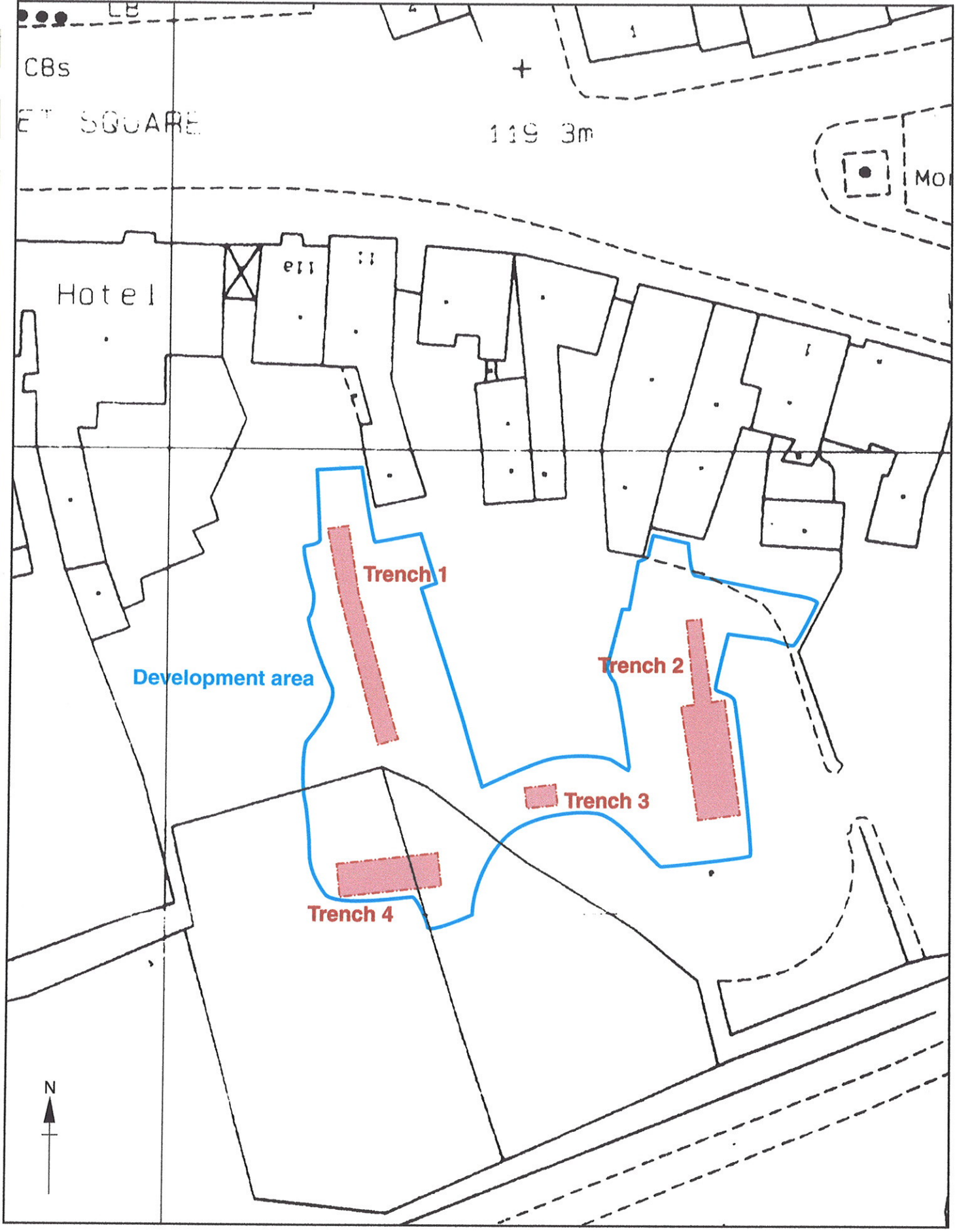


Figure 2: Trench location plan



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