An Archaeological Assessment of Land at the Tonbridge Stock and Cattle Market, Bank Street, Tonbridge, Kent

Site Code: KBST 05
Central National Grid Reference: TQ 5900 4674
Planning code: TM/03/1890

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1 ABSTRACT

1.1 This report details the results of the archaeological excavation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited of land at the former Tonbridge Stock and Cattle Market, Bank Street, Tonbridge, Kent in advance of a proposed redevelopment of the site by Crest Nicholson. This follows an evaluation of Phase 1, undertaken by Museum of London Archaeological Service and evaluation of Phase 2, completed by Pre-construct Archaeology.

1.2 Two areas were subjected to excavation on the site, positioned in front of the gates to Tonbridge Castle, just *c.*50m to the southeast. This would have been a prime position for trade with castle occupants and passing travellers. The stronghold was first constructed immediately after the Norman Conquest of 1066 as a simple earth and timber fort and later replaced by the stone castle by the late 13th century.

1.3 The excavation revealed two narrow gullies that are likely to date to the later prehistoric periods although some pieces of probably earlier struck flint were also recovered. These features and artefacts provide good evidence for activity in the area during prehistoric times.

1.4 Several fragments of Roman pottery were found residually in later contexts, although no features of this date were exposed.

1.5 Activity on the site was dominated by a variety of features dated to the medieval period, with pottery from the late 11th century present within the fills. Property boundaries in the form of linear gullies were present across the site and the parcels of land enclosed may have been burgage plots.

1.6 At the western side, a timber lined well was revealed. The structure was built using massive sections of hollowed out logs that were felled in the early 12th century. Pottery vessels from the late 12th or early 13th century were recovered from within the fills.

1.7 Predominantly concentrated towards the east, a large number of pits were excavated, many of them being both expansive and deep, containing evidence of industrial

activity in their fills, particularly iron slag. This strengthens the historically known link of the economy of Tonbridge with the Wealden iron industry.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited of land at the former Tonbridge Stock and Cattle Market, Tonbridge (Figure 1) in advance of redevelopment. This followed an evaluation of Phase 2 by Pre-construct Archaeology earlier in the year and an evaluation of Phase 1 by the Museum of London Archaeological Service in 2003.

2.2 The excavation was conducted between the 24th February and 29th March 2005 and was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Crest Nicholson.

2.3 The National Grid Reference of the centre of the site is TQ 5900 4674

2.4 The site continued to use the unique code KBST 05 assigned during the Phase 2 evaluation.

2.5 The work was supervised by Chris Pickard and Stuart Holden and the project managed by Tim Bradley for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. Duncan Hawkins, CgMs, represented Crest Nicholson and Wendy Rogers of Kent County Council, monitored the archaeological fieldwork on behalf of Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council.

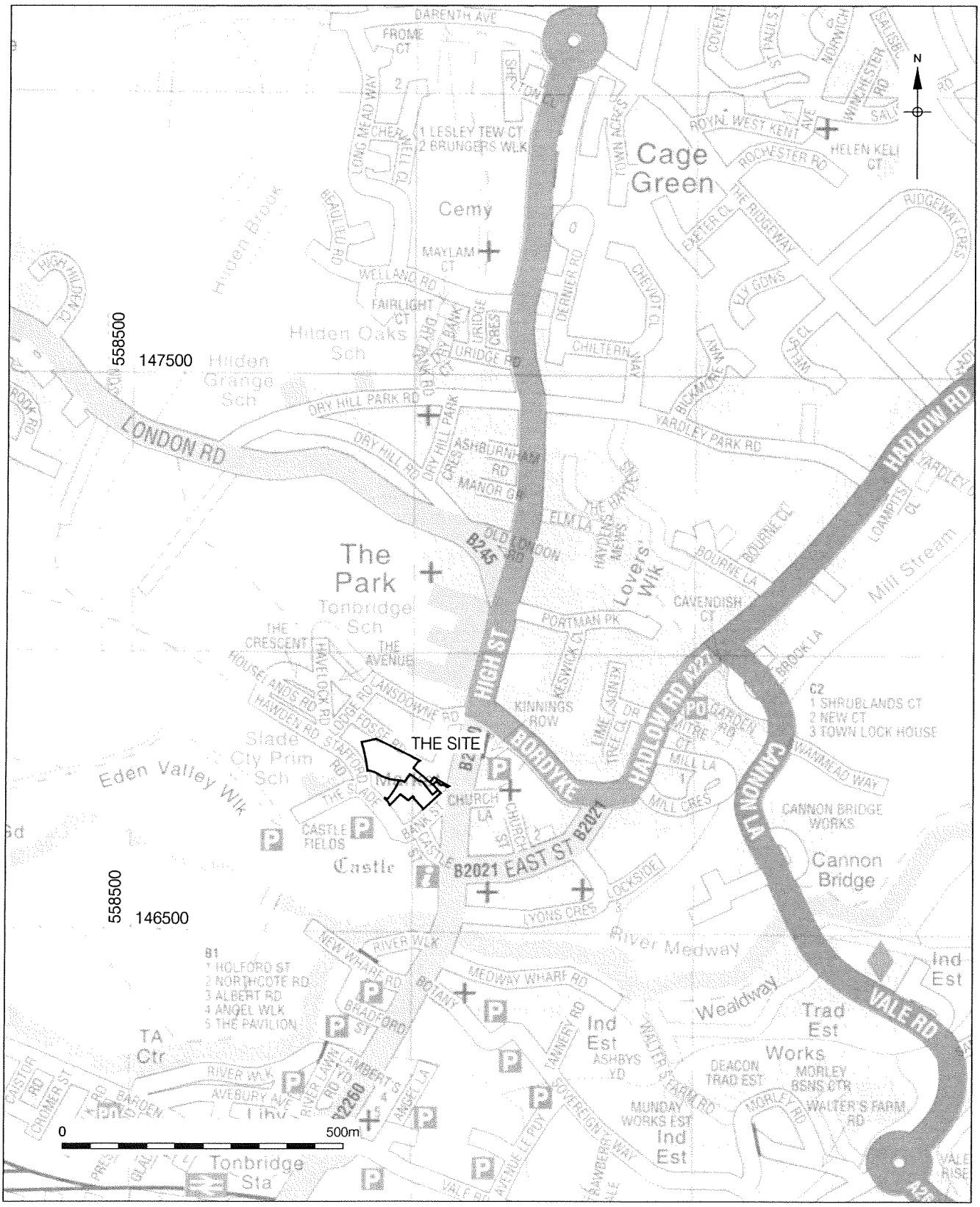
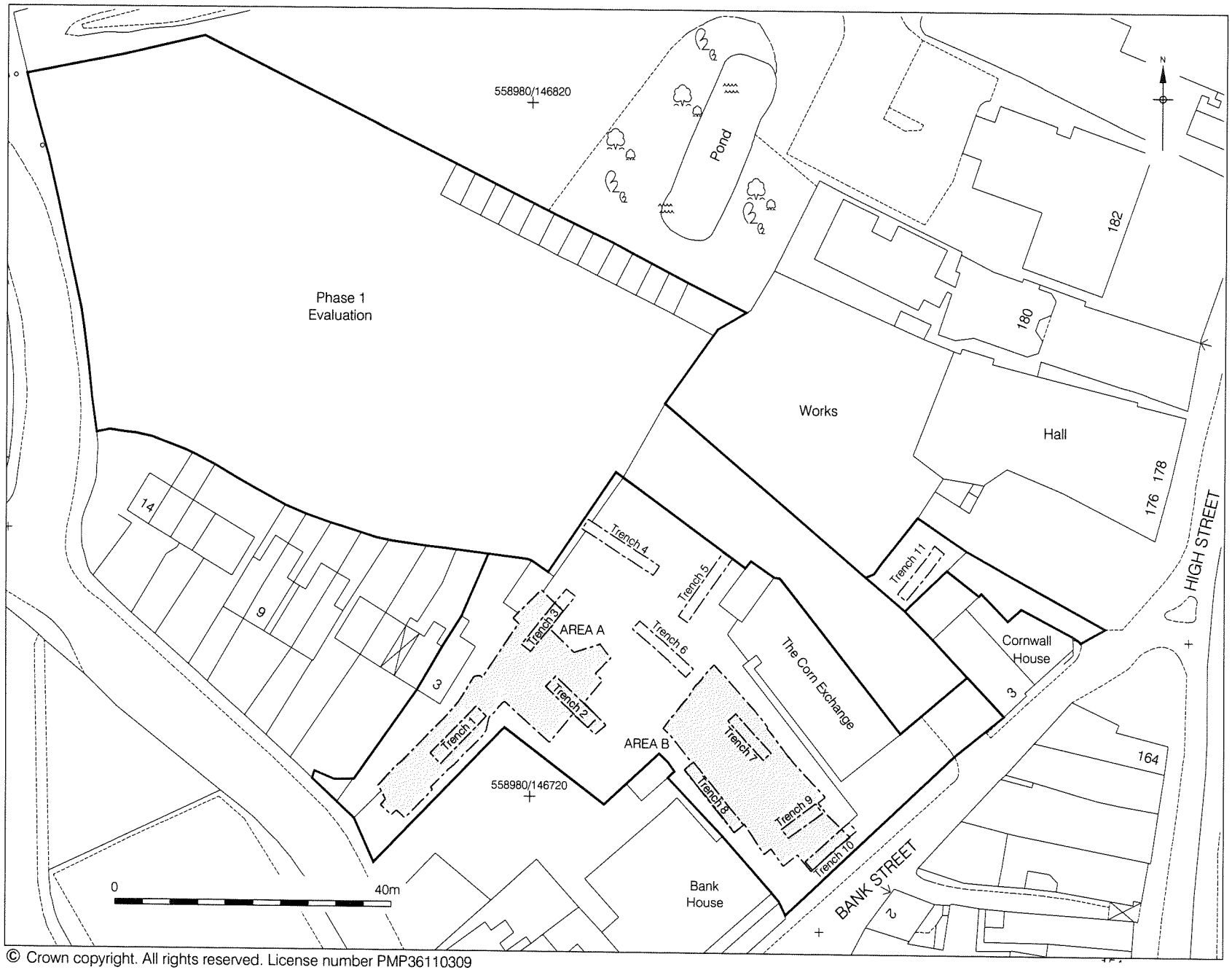


Figure 1
Site Location
1:10,000



KEY:

Evaluation Trench

Area of Excavation

Figure 2
Location of Evaluation Trenches and Excavation Areas
1:800

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Planning Background

3.1.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The Council's deposited draft of the 'Tonbridge and Malling Borough Local Plan', adopted in December 1998, contains policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource.

3.1.2 The proposed development is subject to the following considerations:

4.2.8 Non-scheduled archaeological sites of regional or local importance demonstrate the evolution of human settlement in the locality and are a finite and non-renewable resource which should be valued. A number of 'Areas of Archaeological Potential' have been identified by Kent County Council in connection with its Sites and Monuments Records. These will be revised as new information becomes available. If development is proposed within these areas, specific consideration will need to be given to the archaeological implications of the proposal. As a matter of principle it is preferable, wherever possible, to avoid archaeological disturbance and to ensure that the potential impact of development is mitigated through, for example, suitable designs and foundations. Where the balance is in favour of granting permission for development which involves the destruction of the archaeological remains, a programme of archaeological investigation and recording will be secured before the development proceeds.

POLICY P4/3

Where development is proposed on a site of archaeological significance, there will be a preference for mitigation of adverse impact by modifying the proposal to secure physical preservation. Where the balance of other factors is in favour of granting permission for destructive development, arrangements must be made by the developer to ensure that time and resources are available to allow appropriate and satisfactory archaeological investigation and recording to take place by an approved archaeological body in advance of, or during development. The Borough Council may impose conditions on a planning permission or seek a Section 106 agreement to secure appropriate investigation, the details of which must be submitted to and approved by the Borough Council.

3.1.3 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments on site. The Corn Exchange is a Grade II Listed Building.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site is set out in the Phase 1 Evaluation report (Corcoran and Watson 2003). The following section offers a summary of the information gleaned from this document, supplemented by additional research and summaries of recent excavations in the town.

4.2 Prehistory

4.2.1 An evaluation by Canterbury Archaeological Trust at 1-4 Castle Street (Rady, 2000) recorded a possible prehistoric linear feature beneath 19th century deposits (EHNMR-1379130).

4.2.2 Small assemblages and individual find spots of lithics have been found in and around the town and have been dated as Mesolithic (including a Thames Pick) and Bronze Age in date (including a barbed and tanged arrowhead) (NMR_NATINV_412316).

4.2.3 At least two gold coins of Iron Age date have been found in the locale (NMR_NATINV_409306 & 409311).

4.3 Roman

4.3.1 There is no evidence that Tonbridge was ever a Roman site although Romano-British burials, cinerary urns and pottery were found in 1919 to the northeast of the town (NMR_NATINV_412319).

4.3.2 Some residual Roman material has been found in the town. One Roman coin has been recovered from the medieval castle mound and one fragment of pottery was produced during excavations by Streeton during the 1970's (Streeton, 1976). Excavations at Lyons, East Street by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2001-2 recovered five residual Roman sherds, thus considerably increasing the assemblage for the town (Wragg, 2002).

4.4 Saxon

4.4.1 The etymology of the name Tonbridge is thought to derive from the Saxon *tun*- town or enclosure and *burgh*- fort. However this interpretation is far from certain and if the

name relates to *bridge*, then it must be of later origin. To date there is no evidence for any Saxon activity within the walled town.

4.5 Medieval

4.5.1 Documentary sources suggest that the town came into being just before or just after the Norman Conquest in 1066. The Domesday Book of 1086 records that the *"Lowy of Tonbridge with its fortress"* had been awarded to Richard de Fitzgilbert, a loyal servant and blood relative of William The Conqueror and that the area of land he received was said to be equal to that which he held in Brionne, as it was supposed to have been measured with a rope that was transported to England and used to enclose the same quantity of ground (Wadmore, 1886). An alternative to this theory is posed by the author of the Tintern Abbey *Genealogia* that Richard acquired Tonbridge by exchange with the see of Canterbury (Monasticon Anglicanum, 1846). This claim may be more likely as Brionne was part of William the Conqueror's demesne and Gilbert of Tonbridge is known to have owned a service to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Richard de Fitzgilbert became known as Richard de Tonbridge and this name is documented in records of a meeting at Penenden Heath in 1070, indicating that the exchange of lands had been approved before this time. He held other lands in Kent as well as Surrey, Essex, Cambridge, Hereford, Wiltshire, Devon and Suffolk including burgages in Ipswich, one of which was Clare- a name by which he is also well known (*Ibid.*).

4.5.2 The small town that had become established around Tonbridge Castle was burnt down by order of William II in *c*.1088 as punishment for the involvement of the Fitzgilbert family with Bishop Odo in an attempt to overthrow William Rufus and place their own candidate on the throne (Wadmore, 1886). It is likely that the castle met the same fate (Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council, 1992). During the 12th and 13th centuries the castle was rebuilt in stone, culminating in the construction of the grandiose gatehouse (Plate 1) in the latter part of the 13th century by Gilbert de Clare- the Red Earl who, at around the same time, also built one of the mightiest medieval castles in Britain- Caerphilly Castle in Glamorgan (*Ibid*.).

4.5.3 The oldest portion of the standing fabric of the parish church of St Peter and St Paul, located to the east of the site is of 12th century date. It was not until 1241 that Tonbridge was first mentioned as a borough and *vil* by its own jury at the *eyre* (travelling royal court of justice).

Plate 1: The gatehouse from the inner bailey with the motte shaded by the trees on the left.

4.5.4 In 1229, Henry III granted a licence to enclose the town with a crenulated wall. This defence is still visibly represented by the fosse, part of which adjoins the site to the north, but its course can be traced around the town which at the time was only present on the north bank of the river. Archaeological evidence indicates that only a fosse or ditch and embankment was ever constructed, and not a crenellated wall.

4.5.5 In the same year, licence was also granted for a market to be held in the church grounds. It was moved in 1285 to the High Street, at its junction with Castle Street and East Lane to the south east of the site. A market cross and market building stood here, although stock such as cattle may have been corralled farther west closer o the site. Bank Street itself is probably of medieval origin and then known as Back Lane- a common designation for lanes or alleys behind the main 'high streets'.

4.5.6 The castle stayed in the hands of the de Clares for 250 years and twelve de Clare lords before the last, 23 year old Gilbert de Clare, was killed in action at Bannockburn in 1314. The castle passed on to Hugh Dispenser, an unpopular tyrant who later was hanged, the castle then passing to Ralph Lord Stafford who, together with his descendants, played an important role in the future of English history (Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council 1992).

4.5.7 In 1520, king Henry VIII sentenced Edward, son of Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckinghamshire, to death for high treason, seizing all his estates, including Tonbridge, an event that saw the end of the rule of the castle by warrior nobles (ibid).

4.6 **Post-Medieval**

4.6.1 During the Tudor period, Tonbridge increased in prosperity as one of the centres of the burgeoning Weald iron industry. However, the topography of the town itself appears to have remained largely unaltered. Study of the 17th century town has revealed that most of the buildings, other than the church and castle, were still of timber. Interestingly the main focus of activity was the High Street and there is no evidence that areas behind the High Street were densely occupied. From at least this time it would seem that the 'shambles', or slaughterhouse, were situated on the south side of the site.

4.6.2 The economy of the town was linked to the iron industry of the Weald, and while the economic and demographic picture is unclear for the medieval period, the population rose by 50% between 1550 and 1640 (Chalkin, 1960).

4.6.3 In 1645, following the use of the castle as a stronghold for Parliamentarian forces during the Civil War, Thomas Weller, the owner at the time, was ordered to slight the defences thus disabling it as a defended enclosure (Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council 1992).

4.6.4 Major stimuli to the development of Tonbridge were the opening of the Medway to navigation in 1748 and the arrival of the railway in 1842. It would seem that within the old core of the town, the area of the site remained largely as open ground behind the street frontages.

4.6.5 Although it is probable that buildings had existed along Bank Street since medieval times there is little secure evidence for occupation here until the late post-medieval period. The Town Cage could be found on the southeastern part of Bank Street until the 19th century but its southwestern corner contained the shambles or slaughterhouse. The shambles owned paddocks in the open ground to the rear, where livestock was kept. The parish poorhouse or workhouse was built in 1723 and survives (much altered) as Bank House just to the south of the site. The building now known as the Corn Exchange was erected in 1791 as a Congregational Chapel, but was sold to the Cattle Market in 1875 and modified for its new role.

4.6.6 It is probable that on the northern side of the Corn Exchange an inn known as the 'Bear and Ragged Staff' was situated, which had orchards to the rear and by the 18th century, a skittle or nine-pin yard could be found to the north. The former Capitol Cinema, forming the northern street side of the site, was built as a public hall in 1873.

4.6.7 The Tonbridge Stock and Cattle Market Company was formed in November 1855, after discussions amongst interested parties regarding the removal of the market from the High Street to a more convenient site. At first, a site near the railway station was favoured by the cattle auctioneers, but at a meeting with townspeople it was felt that this might be injurious to trade in the town centre, although they also agreed that the market could not remain where it was. The present site was identified as being large enough to accommodate the salesmen's needs and address the inhabitants concerns. The new cattle market opened in June 1856 with regular markets held from that date onwards. The premises largely consisted of yards that occupied the former inn's orchards and slaughterhouse paddocks, and its entrance was through the former skittle alley. The market continued to operate until 1971. Since then the site has been used as a car park.

4.7 **Phase 1 Evaluation Summary**: from Corcoran and Watson 2003

4.7.1 Thirteen evaluation trenches were excavated and excavation of two geotechnical test pits was monitored within the car park.

4.7.2 Evaluation revealed that the natural geology had been subjected to considerable erosion. A soil which formed from deposits derived from Loess that overlay the bedrock appears to have developed across the site during the Holocene. The undulating natural land surface was extensively levelled prior to the construction of the cattle market in 1855-56. Evidence of truncated medieval and post-medieval soil horizons was detected in trenches 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13 and 14 confirming that the whole area had been extensively lowered and levelled during the construction of the cattle market. Evidence of the cattle market consisted of external areas of brick paving, gravel or ash and cinders/clinker surfaces. A barrel-lined soakaway found in trench 8 is probably of 19th century date, and is likely to be contemporary with the cattle market.

4.7.3 Evidence of medieval activity was only found in trenches 4 and 12. Undated pits and a gully were also located in trench 3. In trench 4 there was a large pit, probably a soil quarry, the backfill of which contained medieval roof tile and an iron bucket handle. In trench 12 there was a series of nine unlined, small, rubbish pits and one posthole. Pottery from these pits dates from 1050-1250, other finds from these contexts included metallic slag from iron smithing or smelting and fragments of ceramic roofing tile. The absence of medieval and post-medieval features from the other trenches suggests that the main focus of the settlement and other activities during this period was along the High Street to the east of the site. It was expected to locate post-medieval buildings or features in trench 13 close to Bank Street but only two features were present (probably a quarry pit and a robbed out foundation), these were sealed by 19th century soil dumping (containing pottery dating to 1830-80).

4.8 **Phase 2 Evaluation Summary**: From Holden 2005

4.8.1 The 2005 evaluation consisted of eleven trenches measuring 6.35-11.75M in length, positioned across the southeast corner of the site.

4.8.2 The most significant archaeological remains from the Phase 2 evaluation were those from the medieval period. These consisted of cuts and deposits containing pottery dating from the 11th century through to the 15th century.

4.8.3 The earlier material (11th-12th century) was recovered from cut features close to The Slade at the south side of the site and is likely to relate to properties fronting this street at that time. This part of the site is closest to Tonbridge Castle, which was founded in the 11th century.

4.8.4 The majority of the pottery dated from the 12-15th century was found in pits set back from Bank Street along the east side of the site. Some of these pits also contained fragments of industrial waste that is likely to relate to the Wealden iron industry. Adjacent to the eastern limit of the site, along Bank Street, the truncated remains of a stone wall were unearthed. This has been interpreted as the dwarf walls upon which a timber-framed building would have been founded. It is likely to date to the 15th century and would have fronted onto the market, probably positioned on the east of Bank Street at that time.

4.8.5 A ditch containing 17th century pottery was discovered heading in a northwesterly direction away from Bank Street, which contained a high quantity of preserved, saw dust and a fragment of timber towards its base. This ditch would have been emplaced to drain the land and remove waste away from the habited areas (following the excavation phase, this feature was reinterpreted as a sawpit). A similarly dated ditch on a westerly orientation was located behind the Corn Exchange- a Grade II Listed Building that lies on the eastern side of the site.

4.8.6 Located within trenches positioned away from The Slade and Bank Street, were a few pits and postholes of post-medieval date. These are in keeping with the results of the Phase 1 evaluation and most likely were situated in areas of gardens and orchards.

4.9 **Tonbridge High Street Summary**: From Swift 2005

4.9.1 The Museum of London Archaeological Service undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation on land adjacent to the northern site boundary, at the same time as the Phase 2 PCA excavation was taking place.

Medieval

4.9.2 There was evidence for at least one building along the medieval high street. A series of shallow narrow linear features, presumed to be beam slots, and postholes were recorded in the eastern part of the site. The timber beams, into which the timber frame of the building(s) were set, and the posts within the postholes, had all been removed in antiquity, probably some time after AD1200. Several medieval pits were later situated where the building(s) had once stood.

4.9.3 Behind the building(s), part of a curvilinear ditch was excavated containing pottery from the first half of the 13th century. The function of this ditch is puzzling, and it is the only feature of its kind seen in the excavations. Environmental samples taken revealed a variety of animal bone, wood and charred grains.

4.9.4 West of this lay an area of large refuse pits, presumably set in the open ground to the rear of the buildings which fronted onto the high street. This appears to have been divided-up by boundaries delineated by rows of postholes -all of the timber posts from which had been removed in antiquity. Pottery from these pits generally dates from the 11th to the 13th centuries, although two pits contained material from the 14th century. Provisional analysis of the environmental samples and animal bone recovered from these pits indicates that a good reflection of the local diet and environment will be attained with further study. When looked at with the pottery and finds, such floral and faunal remains will add to our understanding of the character of the area during the medieval period.

Post-medieval

4.9.5 Activity in the post-medieval era ranges from *c.*1450 to the present day. The majority of features excavated were refuse pits and postholes that were found over the whole site, however, as in the medieval period, there was a greater concentration of larger pits in the western part of the site. As with the medieval pits, animal bone and plant remains (from environmental samples) will provide a good idea of the local environment and diet.

4.9.6 The fragmentary remains of a cobbled surface of *c*.17th century date were recorded beneath a large layer of brick and tile of a similar date in the western part of the site. The layer represents the collapse or destruction of a building to the east on the high street, the cobbled surface was perhaps the backyard. Within the destruction layer were small amounts of clay pipe and pottery indicating that the building was probably destroyed around 1740.

4.9.7 A small length of wall from a building of probable 18th or 19th century date was recorded, which stood perpendicular to the High Street. To its south an 18m long robbed-out foundation wall was recorded, this was most likely an old property boundary wall. To the south of this feature, a small stone wall with the remnants of some form of hearth, or oven rake-out were found. This was also made of 18th- or 19th-century bricks. It seems likely that all three of these structures were destroyed prior to the construction of the Capitol Cinema in 1873.

4.10 **Lyons, East Street**: From Wragg 2002

4.10.1 An archaeological evaluation comprising five trenches was carried out by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd in 2000. This revealed features dating from the late 11th to 13th centuries towards the East Street frontage, while to the south, there was an open area in a zone bordering the town wall and its backing rampart.

4.10.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology carried out excavation in 2001/2002 comprising three trenches totalling *c*.240m^2. The excavation revealed evidence for possible Mesolithic and Roman activity in the surrounding area, two phases of medieval activity and post-medieval activity.

4.10.3 Three residual struck flints were recovered, one of which was of Mesolithic date. The two others were compatible with this period indicating possible Mesolithic activity in the vicinity of the site, probably of a very temporary nature.

4.10.4 A number of residual sherds of Roman pottery were found in some of the features listed below, indicating possible Roman activity in the area.

4.10.5 The earliest features recorded were a number of pits dating from the 13th century along with a beam slot, suggesting structural activity on the north side and other activity elsewhere. To the southeast, the tail of the town rampart was recorded. Previous excavation of the town rampart suggests a 13th/14th century date.

4.10.6 An east-west running ditch was located in the southwest. This probably represents a field boundary; the pottery recovered suggests a 14th century date.

4.10.7 To the north three pits and five postholes were recorded, to the south a north-south running probable boundary ditch and a pit were found. These features contained ceramic material dating to the 16th century, suggesting a building fronting on East Street and possible associated land use further south.

4.10.8 Five pits and two postholes were revealed dating to the 17th/18th centuries and were probably associated with the house of this period standing in the north west of the study area.

4.10.9 A number of pits, post and stake holes, a small drainage gully and a brick soakaway dating to the 19th century were also related to the aforementioned house along with a series of landscaping layers.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

5.1 The evaluation identified two areas of the site where archaeological deposits were present and unaffected by modern truncation and contamination. A method statement (Bradley, 2005) was prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology and agreed with Kent County Council. The following represents a summary of this document.

5.2 The presence of underground services was taken into consideration and the area scanned using a Cable Avoiding Tool prior to excavation.

5.3 Under archaeological supervision, a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat, toothless ditching bucket was used to remove modern made ground down to the highest archaeological horizon at each trench location. The features identified within the trenches were then cleaned and investigated by hand.

5.4 All archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) were recorded in plan and where necessary in section using standard recording methods. A photographic record was also made as appropriate in black and white negative film and colour transparencies using 35mm and medium format.

5.5 All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by English Heritage and the Institute of Field Archaeology.

5.6 Two temporary benchmarks (values 28.20m and 27.81mOD) were traversed onto the site from the Ordnance Survey Benchmark, located on the western face of the plumbers merchants on Bank Street to the east of the site (value 28.49mOD).

6 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

6.1 The topography of Tonbridge is dominated by the River Medway and it's four tributaries. In antiquity the area of their confluence was largely low-lying marshland, with rising ground to the north. It was on this ground that the town was founded.

6.2 The Phase 1 evaluation demonstrated that the local bedrock was Lower Cretacious Tunbridge Wells Sands (Corcoran and Watson, 2003).

6.3 The site lies at *c*.26-28mOD with the ground rising gently to the east. Light yellowish brown sandy clay silt was exposed across the site from 26.01m to 27.70mOD. Exposed beneath this, in the deeper cut features, a light pinkish brown silty clay was present.

7 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 The excavation, as one of only a limited number to be conducted in the town of Tonbridge and by far the largest, has produced a wealth of information relating to the early growth of the town. The position of the site close to the castle and market place would have been a key area and focal point during the medieval period.

7.1.2 The density of medieval features gives an indication of the hive of activity that the site would have been. The industrial waste in the form of slags and hammer-scale and the quantity of charcoal present in many of the features enables us to interpret the activities that took place in the area.

7.1.3 Plates 2 and 3 give outline views of the two areas of excavation.

7.2 Phase 1- Natural

7.2.1 The natural exposed consisted of light yellowish brown sandy clay silt with occasional sub-rounded gravel inclusions. This was present at the southwestern end of Area A at 26.17mOD sloping gently to 26.90mOD at the northeastern end and at a level of 27.70mOD at the southeastern limit of Area B sloping to 26.01mOD at the opposite end of the trench.

7.3 Phase 2- Prehistoric (Figure 3)

7.3.1 Running approximately west-east across Area A, a thin linear gully [611] was excavated. From within its fill [610] a quantity (*c*. ten sherds) of prehistoric pottery was recovered. This appears to be of late Bronze Age or Iron Age date (F Meddens *pers comm*). Two sherds from this deposit have been identified as Gallo-Belgic wares, dated *c*.50BC- AD50, suggesting that it may be later in deposition date.

7.3.2 Further sections of this feature were excavated [609], [628] and [630] totalling 18.5m in length, 0.32m-0.41m wide and 0.17m-0.21m deep, cut from a height of 26.88mOD at the eastern end and 26.70mOD at the western end. A single sherd of early medieval pottery, dated 1125-1400 was recovered from fill [629], yet is likely that this represents an intrusive find, particularly as a later pit [436] truncated the feature in the vicinity.

7.3.3 A single feature of possible prehistoric date was excavated in Area B. This was a linear gully [945] running west-east measuring 0.66m wide and 2.78m in length,

extending beyond the northern limit of excavation. This was cut into the natural brickearth from a height between 26.99mOD at the southwestern end to 27.47mOD at the northeastern end and to a depth of 0.47m. The fill [944] contained charcoal flecks and fragments of burnt flint and burnt bone.

7.3.4 Later features truncated the western end of this feature and it is possible that it continued through the excavation area although the cut was ill defined in plan and could not be traced.

7.3.5 A short section of a possible linear feature of prehistoric date was identified at the western end of Area B [955]. No finds were recovered from the fill [954] but the resemblance of the fill to [944] and the similarity of their alignment implies that they could be related.

Phase 2 Summary

7.3.6 The two linear cuts defining this phase of activity follow the same alignment, strengthening the likelihood of their contemporaneousness and suggesting that they form part of a late-Iron Age/early-Roman field system.

7.3.7 It is likely that the area around which Tonbridge is now situated, was used during the later prehistoric periods for agriculture and the grazing of livestock. The evidence for this on the site is the presence of probable field divisions in the form of linear gullies.

7.4 **Roman**

7.4.1 Two sherds of residual Roman pottery were recovered from the fills of later features [436] and [817]. An abraded fragment of possible Roman imbrex was also identified from a later deposit [480].

7.4.2 The presence of these artefacts suggests the some Roman activity was taking place in the vicinity although no evidence for activity directly on the site was identified.

Plate 2: Area A viewed from the north

Plate 3: Area B viewed from the south (2m scales)

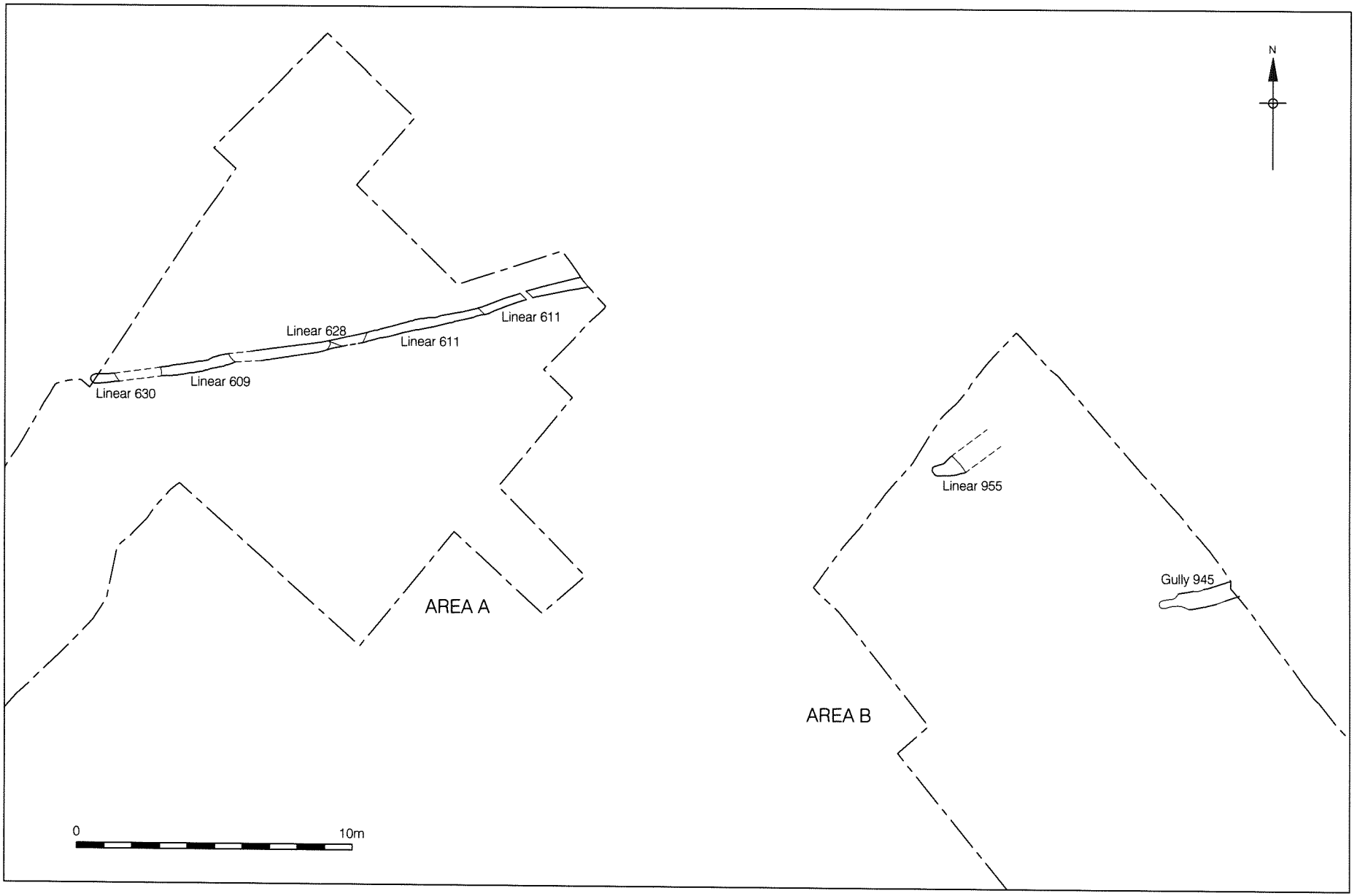


Figure 3
Phase 2: Prehistoric
1:200

7.5 **Phase 3- Early-Medieval** (1000-1200) (Figures 4 and 5)

7.5.1 At the northern limit of excavation in Area A, a large feature [781] was part excavated by hand. Due to it size, a mechanical excavator was employed to reduce the surrounding baulk in order to continue removal of the fills. The cut was roughly square in plan with each edge 2.80m in length, cut from a level of 26.62mOD and 2.87m deep. In the centre, at a level of 24.71mOD, a timber structure was encountered [997] (Plate 4). This had an irregular oval shape in plan and was constructed of at least two oak half-log sections that had been split and hollowed out, then reassembled within the cut to form a large diameter tube like lining. These were carefully lifted and removed off-site for further analysis (see Goodburn, this report). Four samples were sent for dendrochronological dating with one sample demonstrating that the tree from which it came had been felled in the summer of AD1116. Although the three remaining samples did not include complete sequences to bark, the calculated date ranges spanned the same period (see Tyers, this report), as would be expected if they came from the same parent tree.

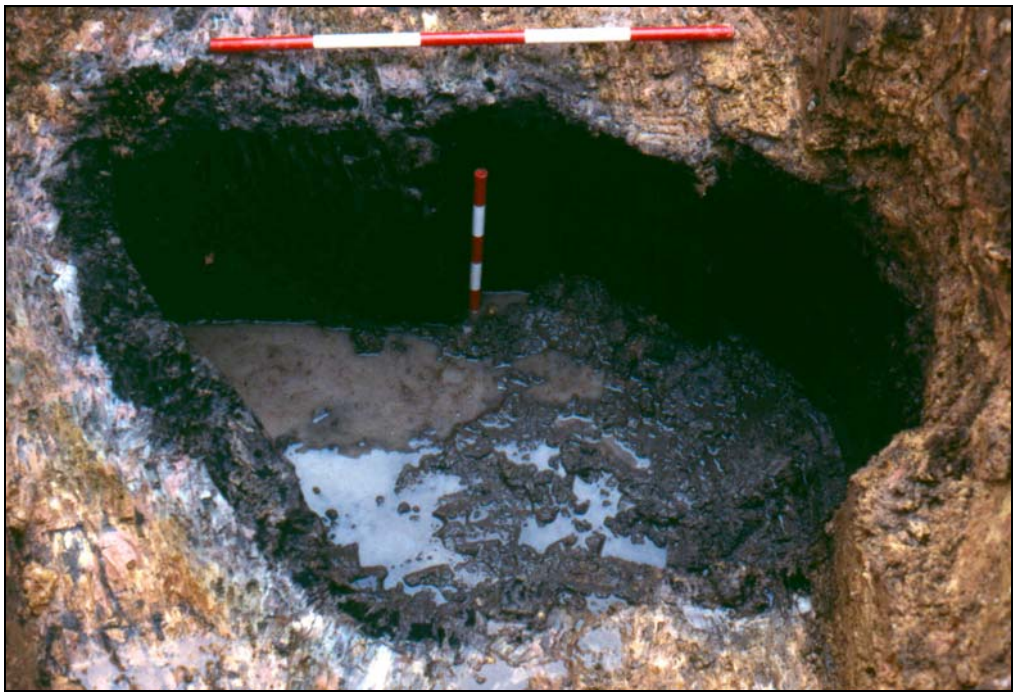


Plate 4: Timber-lined well structure [997] viewed from the north. (1m and 0.5m scales)

7.5.2 The backfill [821] around the timbers produced six sherds of pottery broadly dated 1150-1400 whilst within the timber structure, fills [995] and [996] produced a good assemblage of pottery, typified by the three jugs (two of which were complete (Plate 5)) and a rim of a jar, dated to the late 12th or early 13th century. Environmental sampling of the fills produced insect remains and assemblages of waterlogged plants including seeds of small nettle, orache, buttercup and stitchwort together with fragments of hazelnut. Some metalworking evidence was also present in the fills with hammerscale, tap slag and run slag all being recovered.

Plate 5: Jugs from fill of well structure [997]

7.5.3 The feature constitutes a well for drawing water and is likely to have been constructed by a group of people for communal use, rather than by an individual. The presence of pottery within the backfill around the timbers at the bottom of the feature suggests that there was already some activity in the area prior to its construction. It is likely that the well was used for both domestic and industrial purposes as the pottery recovered suggests the former, whilst the industrial waste suggests the latter.

7.5.4 A posthole [279], close to the western limit of excavation contained a single sherd of pottery within its fill [278], broadly dated 1000-1500. This was cut to a maximum depth of 0.20m and measured 0.38m by 0.50m and was oval in plan, truncated on its eastern side by a later gully.

7.5.5 Three linear gullies containing early medieval pottery were excavated within Area A. These were confined to the southern 'arm' of the excavation area and are likely to represent land divisions.

7.5.6 Running in a southwest to northeast direction, [42]=[145] measured 7.49m in length and was 0.40m wide. The cut was 0.08m deep with steep sides and a concave base from a level of *c.*26.90mOD. The pottery from within the fill [144] was dated to 1125-1225 and a small fragment of undiagnostic slag was also found. The southern limit terminated with a rounded butt end whilst a later pit truncated the northern end.

7.5.7 A number of stakeholes were found cutting into the gully for approximately 5m from the southern end and it appears that these were contemporary with the feature.

7.5.8 Posthole [139] contained within its fill [138] three sherds of pottery dated 1125/50-1200.To the south, many more similarly sized stakeholes were present yet as these cut the natural and had no other stratigraphic relationships, their inclusion in this phase of activity can only be conjectural on the basis of similar form and spatial arrangement. The purpose of them is enigmatic, as there seems to be no immediately obvious pattern as would be expected if they formed a fence line.

7.5.9 Gully [49]/[207] ran approximately north-south and measured 12.0m in length, between 0.40m and 0.54m wide and 0.23m and 0.25m deep. The southern end was beyond the limit of excavation while the northern end was formed of a rounded terminus. Fill [206] contained pottery dated 1050-1225 and three fragments of ceramic building material, produced no earlier than 1200. The environmental sample provided a small, waterlogged assemblage of seeds including elder, fumitories and violets. Both fills produced evidence of industrial activity including tap and undiagnostic slag, hammerscale, vitrified hearth lining and cinder. Pit [35] truncated [207] and was sub-circular in shape with a diameter of 1.01 to 1.10m and cut to a depth of 0.14m. The fill [35] produced a single sherd of pottery dated 1100-1250.

7.5.10 Linear feature [281] ran northwest-southeast across the trench, measuring 0.77m wide and 0.38m deep. The eastern end extended beyond the limit of excavation whilst the western end was truncated by a modern pit at the conjectured point of intersection with gully [49]. The pottery recovered from fill [280] was dated 1050-1225 and a small assemblage of undiagnostic slag, hammerscale and cinder was produced.

7.5.11 In approximate alignment with [281], ditch [817]/[839] running through excavation Area B, measured nearly 20m in length varying between 1.14m to 0.78m in width and 0.47m to 0.27m in depth (as it was thinner and shallower towards the northwestern end, it is likely that the feature had been horizontally truncated). Its base sloped gently from the rounded terminus at the southeastern end at a level of 27.23mOD to 26.84mOD at the limit of excavation. The fills [816] and [838] produced pottery sherds dated 1050-1225, as well as a residual sherd of Roman pottery and a struck flint. Industrial waste was present in the fills in the form of undiagnostic slag (including a single piece weighing over 2kgs and representing possible smelting residue), hammerscale and some magnetic fragments. Fragments of horse bone were found within the fills whilst the environmental sample taken from fill [838] contained charred grass seeds and waterlogged elder seeds.

7.5.12 A similar assemblage of finds was recovered from the fills of both [281] and [817]/[838], including pottery dated 1050-1225 and industrial waste. It is likely that these, and the other gullies exposed during the excavation, represent land divisions originally set out in the early-medieval period.

7.5.13 The stratigraphic relationship between the northern end of [42]/[145] and with gully [49]/[207] was truncated by pit cut [37]. This was sub-oval in shape, measuring 1.14m by 1.08m and 0.41m in depth. The fill [36] contained eight sherds of pottery dated 1050-1225 and two fragments of ceramic building material dated 1080-1200. Pieces of tap and undiagnostic slag were also present.

7.5.14 At the junction of gullies [42]/[145] and [207] a sub-circular pit or posthole [39] was revealed. This measured 0.43-0.46m in diameter and 0.17m in depth and was cut from a level of 26.90mOD. The fill contained pottery dated to 1050/1100-1200/1225.

7.5.15 At the southern end of Area A, a small, sub-rectangular pit [131] measuring 0.86m by 0.85m and 0.45m in depth, contained in its fill, [130], pottery dated to 1125/50-1200, together with a small fragment of undiagnostic slag and vitrified hearth lining.

7.5.16 Pit [579], measuring 1.08m by 0.77m and ovoid in plan, contained two sherds of pottery dated 1100-1250 within its fill [578]. This feature was cut from a height of 26.19mOD and to a depth of 0.15m.

7.5.17 A cluster of postholes was present in the centre of Area A, comprising cuts [662], [664], [666], [703] and [705]. These were all of similar proportions, varying between 0.10m and 0.19m in diameter and averaging 0.17m in depth. Only the fill of [705]

produced dateable artefacts- four sherds of pottery dated 1050-1225. The southern edge of [664] was cut by pit [589], positioned within the arc made by the alignment of the other four postholes. The pit was ovoid in plan measuring 1.62m by 1.14m and 0.34m in depth. The fill [588] produced two sherds of pottery dated 1100-1225.

7.5.18 Partially obscured by the eastern limit of excavation, pit [430] was excavated. This measured 1.82m by 0.84m and appeared to be oval in plan. The cut was made to a depth of 0.47m from a height of 26.91mOD. From within the fill [429], twelve sherds of pottery dated 1050-1225 and pieces of tap and undiagnostic slag were recovered, as were bones from the upper left forelimb of a horse.

7.5.19 To the southwest, pit cut [406] was revealed adjacent to the limit of excavation. This measured 1.90m by 1.04m and was cut to a depth 0.52m from a height of 26.96mOD. The cut was sub-rectangular in plan with a 45° top break of slope leading to vertical sides. The base was flat and sloped from northwest to southeast. The fill [405] contained sherds of pottery dated 1050-1225 and industrial waste comprising undiagnostic slag, fragments of smithing hearth bottom and vitrified hearth lining.

7.5.20 Posthole [599] contained within its fill [596] six sherds of pottery dated 1100-1250. Although no dateable material was present in fill [597] of posthole [605], its stratigraphic relationship, proximity to [599] and similarity of form would suggest that the two are comparable. Both measure between 0.20m and 0.30m in plan and sub-square in shape, with a depth of 0.07m.

7.5.21 Posthole [415] contained a single sherd of pottery dated 1100-1250 whilst [460] was truncated by [436] on its southern side as well as linear [609]/[630] towards the western end. The cut measured 1.60m by 1.94m in a sub-oval shape and 0.65m deep, cut from a level of 26.70mOD. A single sherd of residual Roman pottery and three sherds dated 1125-1250 were recovered from the fill [435].

7.5.22 Immediately to the north of [817]/[839], shallow pit [583] had an irregular oval shape measuring 1.66m by 0.88m, having been truncated along its eastern edge. It was cut to a depth of 0.13m from a height of 27.44mOD and contained in its fill [582] a single sherd of pottery dated 1050-1225. Cutting through the eastern edge of this feature to a depth of 0.19m, pit [581] measured 1.85m by 1.06m; it had an ovoid shape aligned similarly to the earlier cut. The pottery from the fill of this feature [580], contained five sherds of pottery dated 1140-1200 and industrial waste consisting of undiagnostic slag and cinders.

7.5.23 Cut [782] measured 0.70m wide and extended into the trench by 1.20m. It was cut from a level of 27.47mOD and to a depth of 0.20m. It is likely to have been either an elongated pit or the southwestern terminus of a linear feature. Seven sherds of pottery dated 1150-1225 were recovered from the fill [783].

7.5.24 Extending beyond the northern limit of excavation, towards the eastern corner of Area B, pit cut [802] measured 1.10m in width and extended into the excavation area by 1.50m. The southwestern end was roughly square and the feature was cut from 27.71mOD to a depth of 0.27m. The fill [801] produced a single sherd of pottery dated 1000-1150.

7.5.25 A large pit was positioned in the centre of the excavation area [706] (Figure 6 Section 16, Plate 6). This circular cut measured 3.08m in diameter by 1.75m in depth, was cut from 27.51mOD with a sharp top break of slope to near vertical sides leading down to a steep concave curve to a horizontal but undulating base. The basal fill [738] consisted of sandy clay and gravel formed as a result of erosion of the sides of the feature, indicating it may have been open for a time. A layer of silty clay [737] overlay this and may have been dumped into the cut rather than have accumulated. Fifteen sherds of pottery dated 1050-1225 were recovered from this deposit with over 1kg of undiagnostic slag, hammerscale and magnetic fragments. Then followed a deposit of dark greenish grey silty clay [736] with frequent charcoal flecks and fragments and lumps of burnt clay, together with run and undiagnostic slag.

Plate 6: North-facing section of pit [706]

7.5.26 A small deposit of light greenish grey sandy clay [735] was present towards the western side of the feature, perhaps evidence of a single shovel or bucket-load of material being tipped in. Sealing this was a compact deposit of mid greenish grey sandy clay with frequent charcoal flecks and fragments [734] from which run and undiagnostic slag was recovered as well as fuel ash slag and magnetic fragments. A thin lense of light greenish grey clay sand [733] lay above this. A 0.33m thick layer of dark greenish grey sandy clay [732] ran across the feature and produced an incomplete iron nail or awl together with evidence of industrial activity in the form of run, tap and undiagnostic slags, cinders and magnetic fragments. A length of waterlogged timber was lifted from the deposit for off-site analysis and recording. This work concluded that the piece was a decayed crooked oak branch, which was probably firewood (Goodburn, this report). Fill [731] consisted of dark greenish grey clay sand that contained moderate charcoal flecks followed by [709], mid greenish grey sandy clay. Above this deposit towards the east, [724] dark greenish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and to the west [730] dark brownish grey sandy clay with abundant charcoal fragments present. A thin deposit of light greenish grey clay sand [729] lay over this.

7.5.27 Faunal remains consisting of both sheep/goat and cattle were recovered from fills [734] and [737] and were indicative of butchery waste, implying that there was diverse activity in the immediate area, as would be expected in such a prominent position adjacent to the market and in front of the castle gates.

7.5.28 As the upper fills of the pit were heavily truncated by later intrusions, the remnant of [727] and [726] were only present in the centre of the feature. Fill [727] consisted of dark brownish grey silty clay and [726] of light yellowish brown silty clay.

7.5.29 Although unclear what the original purpose of this pit was, the constitution of the fills and the material culture present within them, suggests a hive of industrial activity in the immediate vicinity producing high quantities of charcoal and iron waste including slags and hammerscale. The presence of the hammerscale would suggest secondary iron working where items are being fabricated from iron blooms.

7.5.30 Evidence for early medieval activity had also been revealed during the evaluation in Trench 11, to the north of the Corn Exchange, in pit cuts [63], [65], [80] and [82]. This part of the subject site was closest to that excavated by MoLAS at the same time as the Phase 2 excavation.

Phase 3 summary

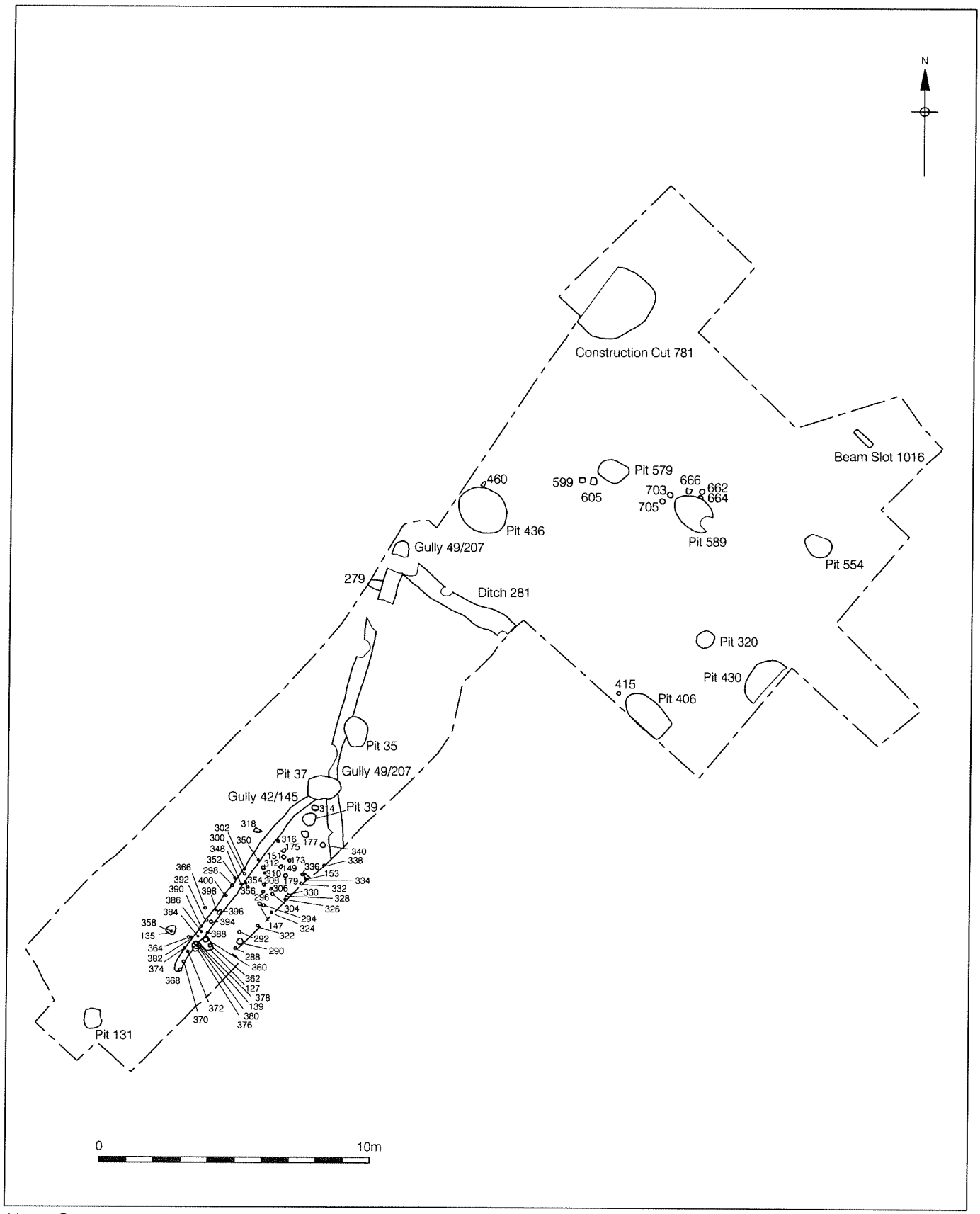
7.5.31 This phase of activity on the site relates to the early development of Tonbridge from the foundation of the castle. As is the case with many such similar towns, a system of land division was quickly established by the demarcation of the plots with gullies. This early form of town planning would have been imposed by the then lord of the manor in order to manage the growth of the town around the market place. The resultant strips of land stretching back from the market are defined as burgage plots.

7.5.32 The alignments of the gullies are reflected in some of the property boundaries still in use at the time of the excavation. Gully [42]/[145] follows the site boundary either side of the trench at this point, which is angled perpendicularly to The Slade. The property boundary of No.3 The Slade deflects to the north, along a similar alignment to [49]/[207]. The boundary wall along the northeast side of the car park to the rear of Bank House is on the same alignment as [281] and a modern gas main ran approximately along the line of [817]/[839].

7.5.33 Within those plots identified on the site, a number of occupations were intimated by the material culture found in the fills of the features, the most palpable of these being metalworking. Whether there was a leaning towards primary metalworking (production of the metal from the natural ore), secondary metalworking (production of artefacts from the material, or a mixture of both is unclear at present but waste material found suggests that both were practiced nearby.

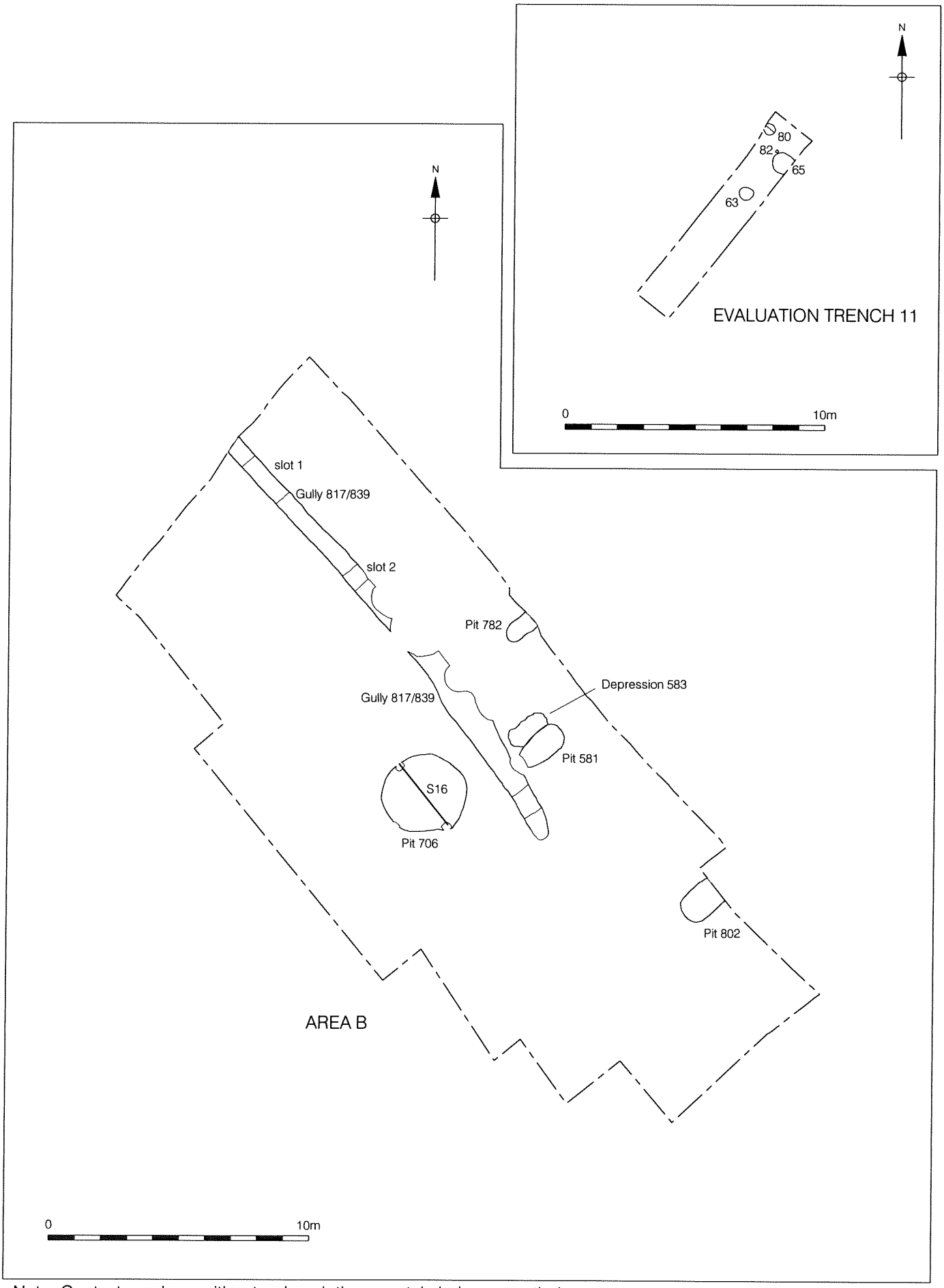
7.5.34 The pits cut into the natural towards the rear of the properties may represent clay extraction quarries for a variety of uses, such as construction and waterproofing. The later use for them for the disposal of industrial waste suggests that the structural elements, such as the stake and postholes, were related to processes taking place in the immediate vicinity.

7.5.35 The cutting and construction of a well, likely for the use by a community was undertaken in the early 12th century and probably continued to be used until well into the 13th century.



Note: Context numbers without a description are stakeholes or postholes

Figure 4
Phase 3: Early Medieval (Area A)
1:200



Note: Context numbers without a description are stakeholes or postholes

Figure 5
Phase 3: Early Medieval
(Area B and Evaluation Trench 11)
1:200

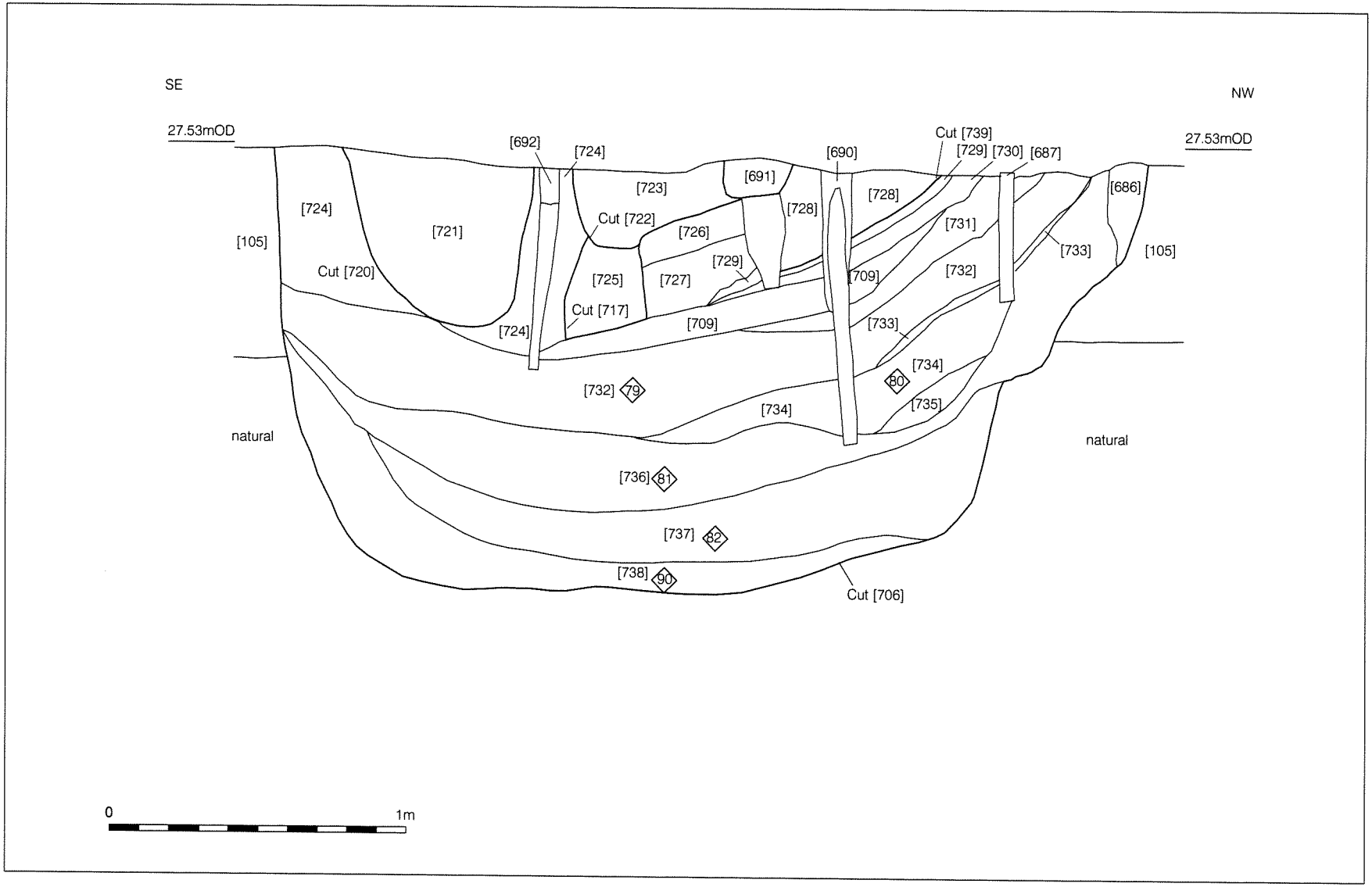


Figure 6
Section 16: North-east Facing Section of Early Medieval Pit [706]
1:20

7.6 **Phase 4- Medieval** (1200-1400) (Figures 7 and 8)

7.6.1 An isolated posthole [197] cut the natural from a height of 26.84mOD at the southern end of Area A, continuing beyond the northern limit of excavation. It produced a single sherd of pottery from fill [196] dated 1050-1500.

7.6.2 A linear feature [143] to the south of [197] measured 0.38m in width and 2.05m of its length was exposed within the trench, the remainder extending beyond the limit of excavation towards the southwest. From the 0.15m thick fill [142] only a single item of dateable material was recovered. This was a ?pewter shoe or hat buckle that is yet to be further dated, although as the gully was cut by later features containing more abundant artefacts, a medieval date for the feature is likely.

7.6.3 Sub-rectangular cut [270] truncated the northern end of earlier gully [49]. Measuring 1.40m by 0.80m in plan and 0.25m deep, it contained in the fill [269], two pottery sherds dated 1325-1400. This was cut by [212], a probable posthole that did not contain any cultural material.

7.6.4 Pit [157] contained in its fill [156] two fragments of pottery dated 1225/50-1400 and a single fragment of ceramic building material produced between 1200 and 1500. To the north and adjacent to the southern limit of excavation, posthole [254] contained three small fragments of ceramic building material that were produced no earlier in date than 1000. No dateable material was recovered from fills [271] and [251] within posthole [252], from posthole cut [109], or from posthole cut [256] although their close proximity has lead to their inclusion in this phase of activity.

7.6.5 Posthole [607] truncated linear feature [609]/[630] and a single sherd of medieval pottery dated 1150-1400 was recovered from the fill of the postpipe [598]. Pit [602] contained fills [600] and [601], the former produced three sherds of pottery dated 1150-1225. The feature measured 0.44m by 0.38m and was sub-rectangular in plan and was cut from a level of 26.77mOD and to a depth of 0.10m.

7.6.6 Pottery of medieval date has been recorded as present in the fill of pit [591], which measured 1.48m by 1.30m with an ovoid shape in plan and which was 0.35m in depth. No finds were recovered from the fill of possible gully terminus [512] but the nature of the fill suggested a medieval date. This was also true of feature [1014] that was revealed in an extension of the trench but which was not excavated as the extension was implemented purely to trace the earlier gully [611].

7.6.7 A large pit [547], positioned towards the centre of the northern part of excavation area A, produced one of the most substantial assemblages of pottery. The primary fill [568] produced one hundred and forty-five sherds of pottery closely dated 1200-1250. Successively, fills [555], [546] and [545] contained one hundred and eight sherds, forty-five sherds and sixty-eight sherds of pottery respectively, all dated 1325-1400. It is likely that the few small fragments of later cbm, dated 1500-1900 found in upper fill [545] are intrusive. The cut measured 2.75m by 3.40m and was sub-rectangular in plan and cut to a maximum depth of 0.71m.

7.6.8 This cut may have been made for the purpose of clay extraction. The high quantity of pottery found within the fills, and the lack of industrial waste suggests that it was positioned away from an area of industrial working and used for the disposal of some elements of domestic material. However, the absence of animal bone may imply that the quantity of pottery reflects activities other than purely domestic.

7.6.9 A number of pits cut through the early medieval ditch [817]/[839] on its northeastern side, some of which had been partially exposed during the evaluation in Trench 7 and were subsequently renumbered and interpreted.Ovoid pit [534] measured 1.58m by 0.72m and was 1.10m deep It was cut from a level of 27.25mOD and contained in its fill [533], nine sherds of pottery dated 1325-1400, industrial waste including dense, tap, run and undiagnostic slag.

7.6.10 Context [7] recorded during the evaluation, was established as being part of two features- [526]/[587] and [574]. The earliest of these, [526]/[587] measured 2.65m by 1.75m and 0.62m deep. From the primary fill [575], two sherds of pottery dated 1150-1400 were retrieved. Prior to backfilling, the feature was truncated along the eastern side by pit [574]. This measured 2.50m by 2.30m and was sub-circular in plan, cut to a depth of 0.79m from a height of 27.47mOD. The primary fill of this cut [573] produced just a single sherd of pottery dated 1050-1225, a cattle horncore was also recovered. Both cuts were then backfilled together with fills [524]/[552], [513] and [498]/[551]. From [551], twenty-two sherds of pottery dated 1150-1250 and over a kilogram of undiagnostic slag were recovered.

7.6.11 Pit [491] contained fills [490] and [489] from which no dateable finds were recovered, only pieces of dense slag, hammerscale and magnetic fragments in small quantities. The cut measured 2.97m by 2.32m and was ovoid in plan, cut from a level of 27.46mOD to a depth of 0.48m. Cutting into the top of fill [489] was pit [13], recorded during the evaluation and which contained a single sherd of pottery dated 1150-1400.

7.6.12 Cutting across the northern end of pit [491], a highly truncated linear feature was excavated [432]. This measured 3.40m in length and 0.18m deep. The southern edge had been truncated by evaluation Trench 7 leaving a maximum of 0.37m of the width of the feature remaining. Three sherds of pottery dated 1150-1225 were recovered from the fill [431] together with a fragment of undiagnostic slag. The western end of this linear was cut by pit [422]. This measured 3.28m by 2.46m in a sub-circular plan and 0.77m deep. The primary fill [482] was 0.32m thick and contained over 3.6kg of undiagnostic slag, together with tap slag, hammerscale and magnetic flakes. Secondary fill [421] was 0.37m thick and contained a further 1.9kgs of undiagnostic slag and two sherds of pottery dated 1050-1225. The tertiary fill [420] contained twelve sherds of pottery dated 1150-1250.

7.6.13 The southern end of [422] was truncated by an ovoid pit [454], which measured 1.54m by 1.06m and 0.42m deep. Only tap and undiagnostic slag were recovered from the fill [453]. Positioned to the east of [454], posthole [803] contained no accurately dateable material in the fill [802], although pieces of slag were present suggesting a medieval date.

7.6.14 Extending beyond the northern limit of excavation and to the north of [574], cut [440] appeared to be sub-circular in shape with a diameter of *c.*2.8m. This feature was cut from a level of 27.52mOD and to a depth of 0.39m. The primary and secondary fills [439] and [438] contained no dateable artefacts. The tertiary fill [437] produced six sherds of pottery dated 1150-1250, dense, tap and undiagnostic slag.

7.6.15 Truncating two earlier features from Phase 3- pit [581] on its northern side and ditch [839] to the south- pit [577], measured 0.96m by 0.84m and was cut to a depth of 0.30m with two sherds of pottery dated 1150-1250 and a fragment of undiagnostic slag present in the fill [576].

7.6.16 Pit [672] measured 0.86m by 1.12m and was sub-oval in plan. The 0.38m thick fill [671] contained twelve sherds of pottery dated 1150-1350 together with a small quantity of magnetic fragments and tap slag, recovered from the environmental sample. A small quantity of magnetic fragments was also recovered from the sample taken of fill [673] of pit cut [674] although no pottery was found. This cut measured 1.46m by 1.28m and 0.42m deep, the southern edge was truncated by a modern service trench. Both these, and insignificant depression [769], were truncated by pit [670]. This cut was sub-oval in shape, measuring 1.40m by 2.76m and 0.29m deep, cut from a height of 27.67mOD. The fill [669] generated an assemblage of pottery comprising thirty-six sherds, dated 1225-1250 and a single fragment of ceramic

building material produced no earlier than 1200. A small quantity of magnetic fragments and hammerscale were found within the environmental sample.

7.6.17 Cutting into the northern edge of [670], pit [613] measured 1.88m by 0.74m, cut from a level of 27.67mOD to a depth of 0.21m. The fill [612] produced five sherds of pottery dated 1200-1400. Scattered around the area of this pit, a number of postholes and shallow features were excavated that contained medieval pottery. Cut [767] contained three sherds of pottery dated 1200-1400 and a piece of undiagnostic slag, [773] produced a single sherd which dates to 1225-1400 and was cut by [771] which was devoid of finds while cut [777] contained three sherds dated 1200-1400 and truncated posthole [775] containing two sherds dated 1150-1400, posthole [813] produced in its tertiary fill [811] a sherd dated 1150-1500.

7.6.18 Cutting the southern end of pit [670], posthole [675] contained in its 0.19m thick fill [675], nine sherds of pottery dated 1140-1350. The feature measured 0.28m by 0.28m with a square shape in plan.

7.6.19 Assuming the property boundary represented by the gully running through the area during the early medieval period still existed in some form, many of the features detailed above- [422], [454], [491], [526], [534], [574] and [577]- are likely to have been positioned within the same land ownership. It can therefore also be postulated that they were excavated for the same purpose. All of these features contained industrial waste, some in very high quantities, indicating that the focus of metalworking is likely to have been close by.

7.6.20 Positioned to the south of linear gully [817]/[839] and towards the western end of the trench, a large pit [475] had been cut measuring 2.60m by 2.80m in a sub-square shape to a depth of 1.45m from a height of 27.35mOD (Figure 9 Section 15). The sides were very steep and lead to a flattish base measuring 1.60m by 1.90m. Through the base of this cut, a posthole had been cut [637], though no finds were present in the fill. The primary fill of the pit [473] was mid-brownish grey silty clay that appeared to constitute the lining the feature; a single sherd of pottery dated 1000-1250 was present. Fills [710], [604] and [603] had a similar consistency to [473] and may also have been purposefully laid down to line the feature. Against the northern edge these deposits were interspersed with [518] and [584]- lenses of dark charcoal rich silty clay.

7.6.21 Fill [474] was a mid grey silty sand and produced finds of pottery dated 1000-1250 and undiagnostic slag. A possible lining of silty clay [472], 0.19m thick containing a

sherd of pottery dated 1150-1400 and pieces of tap and undiagnostic slag followed this deposit. Context [519] dark greyish black sandy silty clay contained three sherds of pottery dated 1150-1250. Penultimate fill [471] was a mixture of mid to light brown and mid orange/red silty sand clay and it may be that the reddening may have been caused by burning, however as little charcoal was present in the fill this seems unlikely. A single sherd of pottery dated 1100-1250 together with undiagnostic slag and magnetic fragments were recovered. Silty clay with occasional pebbles [470] and three sherds of pottery dated 1050-1400, ceramic building material dated 1080-1200, seeds from the sedge family, undiagnostic slag magnetic fragments and very occasional hammerscale were present.

7.6.22 The lower concentrations of charcoal and of slag and other industrial waste present in the fills of this feature suggests that metal working was not the primary activity undertaken on the plot of land to the south of the property boundary delineated by the earlier gully.

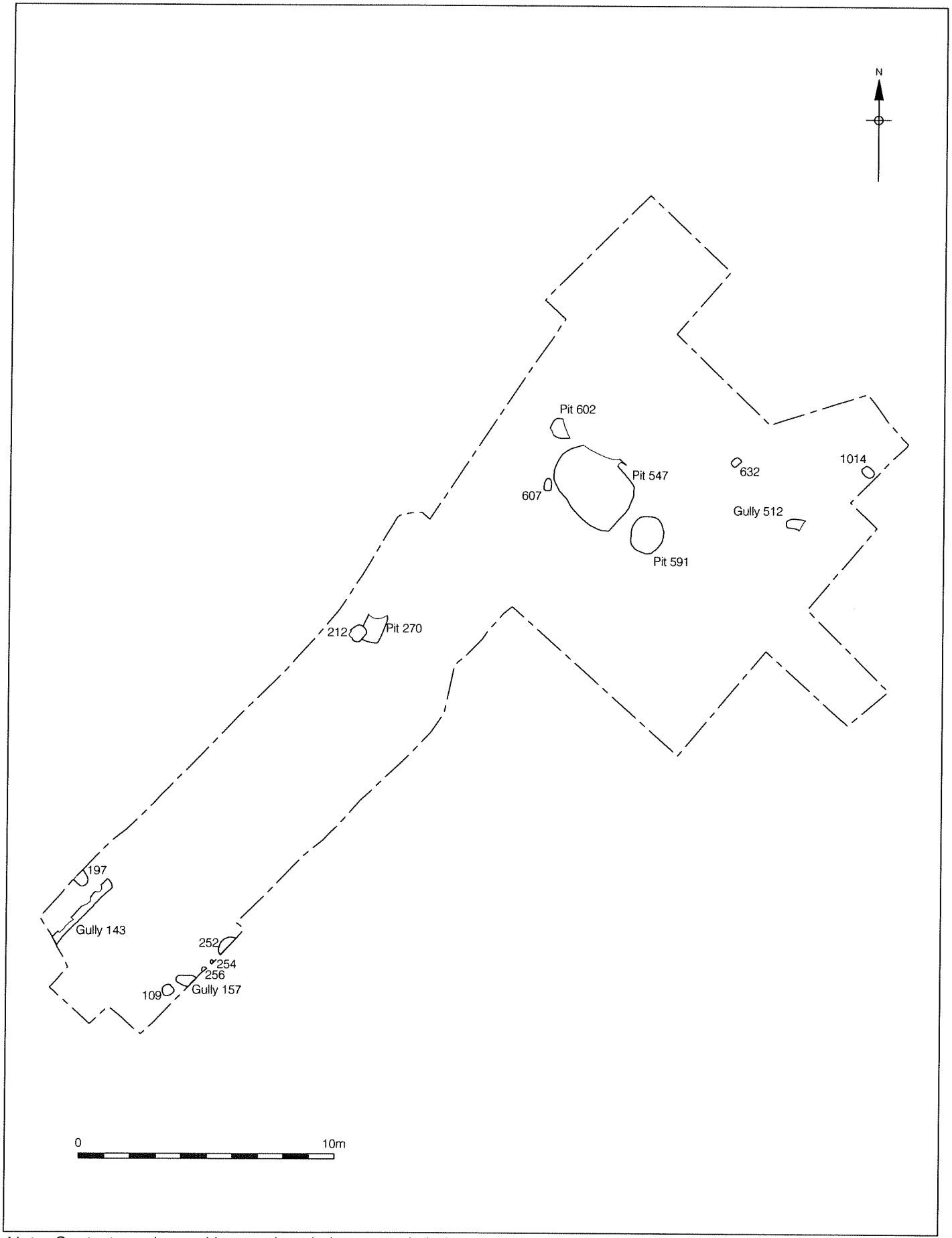
7.6.23 To the southeast of pit [475], an ovi-linear feature measuring 1.08m by 0.45m and 0.16m deep was excavated [967]. This contained in its fill [966] a single sherd of pottery dated 1150-1400. Along the southern limit of excavation in Area B pit [1022] measured 0.61m by 0.95 in a sub rectangular shape and 0.37m deep, cut from a level of 27.40mOD, containing fragments of cbm in fill [1021] dated 1200-1500.

Phase 4 summary

7.6.24 The evidence for metalworking activity on the site, first identified to have been undertaken in the early medieval period (Phase 3) continued throughout the medieval period and there is an increase in the quantity of waste from such processing present in the deposits from the features in Phase 4. This may be reflective of the prosperity of the Wealden iron industry, which Tonbridge was a part of.

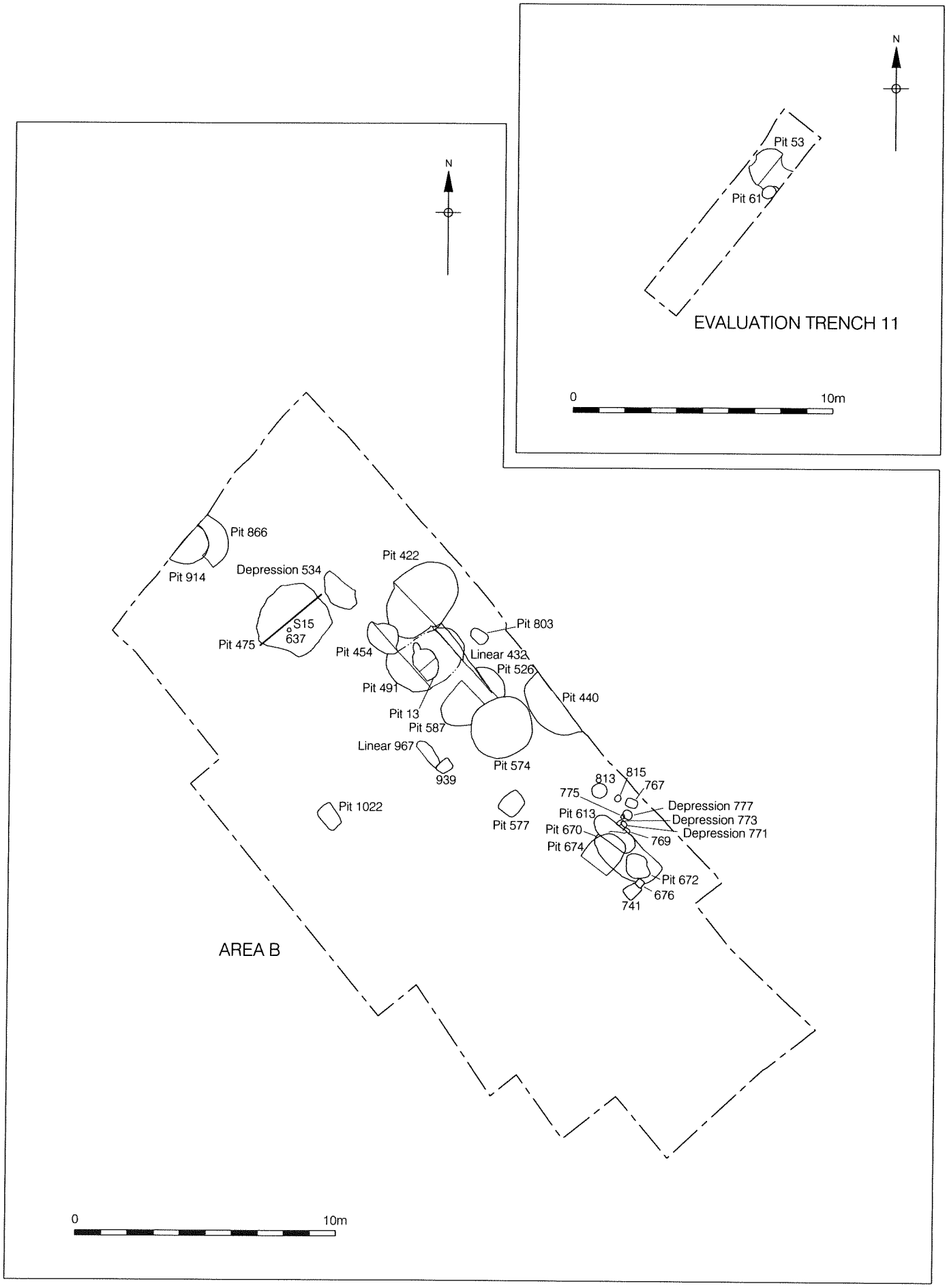
7.6.25 A focus of activity in the town during the medieval period was concentrated to the southeast of the site, around the market place and directly in front of the castle gates. The features recorded on the site from this phase would be towards the rear of the land divisions identified from the earlier gullies, possibly behind structures that fronted the market creating a vehicle for trade with the visitors to and inhabitants of the castle.

7.6.26 With no discernible pattern to the features to the extreme west of the site, and scarce material culture within their fills, there is little to base interpretations of their use on at present.



Note: Context numbers without a description are stakeholes or postholes

Figure 7
Phase 4: Medieval (Area A)
1:200



Note: Context numbers without a description are stakeholes or postholes

Figure 8
Phase 4: Medieval
(Area B and Evaluation Trench 11)
1:200

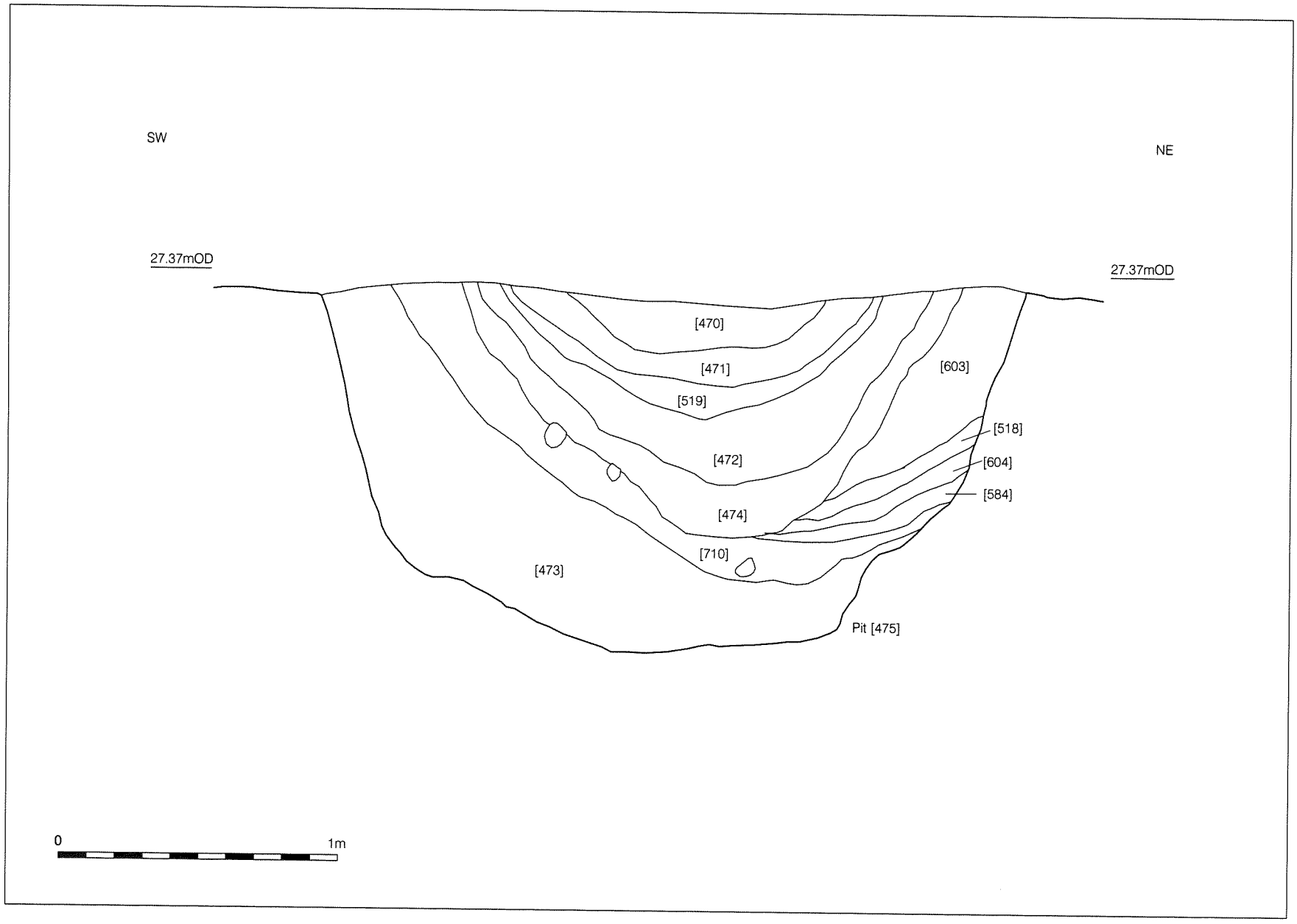


Figure 9
Section 15: South-east Facing Section of Medieval Pit [475]
1:20

7.7 **Phase 5- Late Medieval/Early Post-Medieval** (1400-1600) (Figure 10)

7.7.1 Approximately 0.75m to the southwest of [706] a possible posthole [714] was excavated. A single sherd of pottery dated 1325-1400 was recovered from the fill [713] and a fragment of cbm dated 1500-1900.

7.7.2 Towards the southern corner of the trench, pit [987] measured 0.73m in depth, was cut from a level of 27.61mOD and contained in its 0.33m thick primary fill [986] four sherds of pottery dated 1230-1400, a fragment of ceramic building material dated 1200-1500 and 408g of undiagnostic slag. The secondary fill [985] appeared to be later in date with ceramic building material fragments dated 1500-1900.

7.7.3 Sub-square pit [999], measuring 0.94m by 0.96m and 0.46m in depth and cut from a level of 27.42mOD contained in its fill [998] the complete profile of a Delftware porringer, dated to the early 17th century.

Phase 5 summary

7.7.4 The drastic decrease in features on the site for this phase may indicate an alternative focus of activity for the town away from the market place, or a change in land use.

7.7.5 The castle ceased to be held by the noble lords in 1520, after King Henry VII took the estates, and the life, of Edward Stafford. This will have drastically reduced the demand for articles made by the townsfolk. Little noteworthy events of the town involved the castle over the next 100 years but Chalkin (1960) records that the population of the town rose by 50% between 1550 and 1640. It is evident that these people must have been employed elsewhere. During this period, the Wealden iron industry is becoming more established. It is likely that any smaller 'cottage industry' sites become absorbed by the larger-scale production centres. The number of such processing centres peaked towards the end of the 16th century with Davy Willard being a prominent figure in the life of Tonbridge and the surroundings. He had leases on a number of furnaces and forges as well as the castle, The George Inn and other properties in Tonbridge. It seems likely that the workforce for his industrial chiefdom came from the town.

7.7.6 Another possibility for the lower number of features identified from the medieval to post-medieval transition a need for refinement of the dating sequence of the artefacts that much of the phasing is based upon. Many of the medieval pottery wares have final dates of 1400 whereas the many of the cbm fabrics date from 1500 onwards.

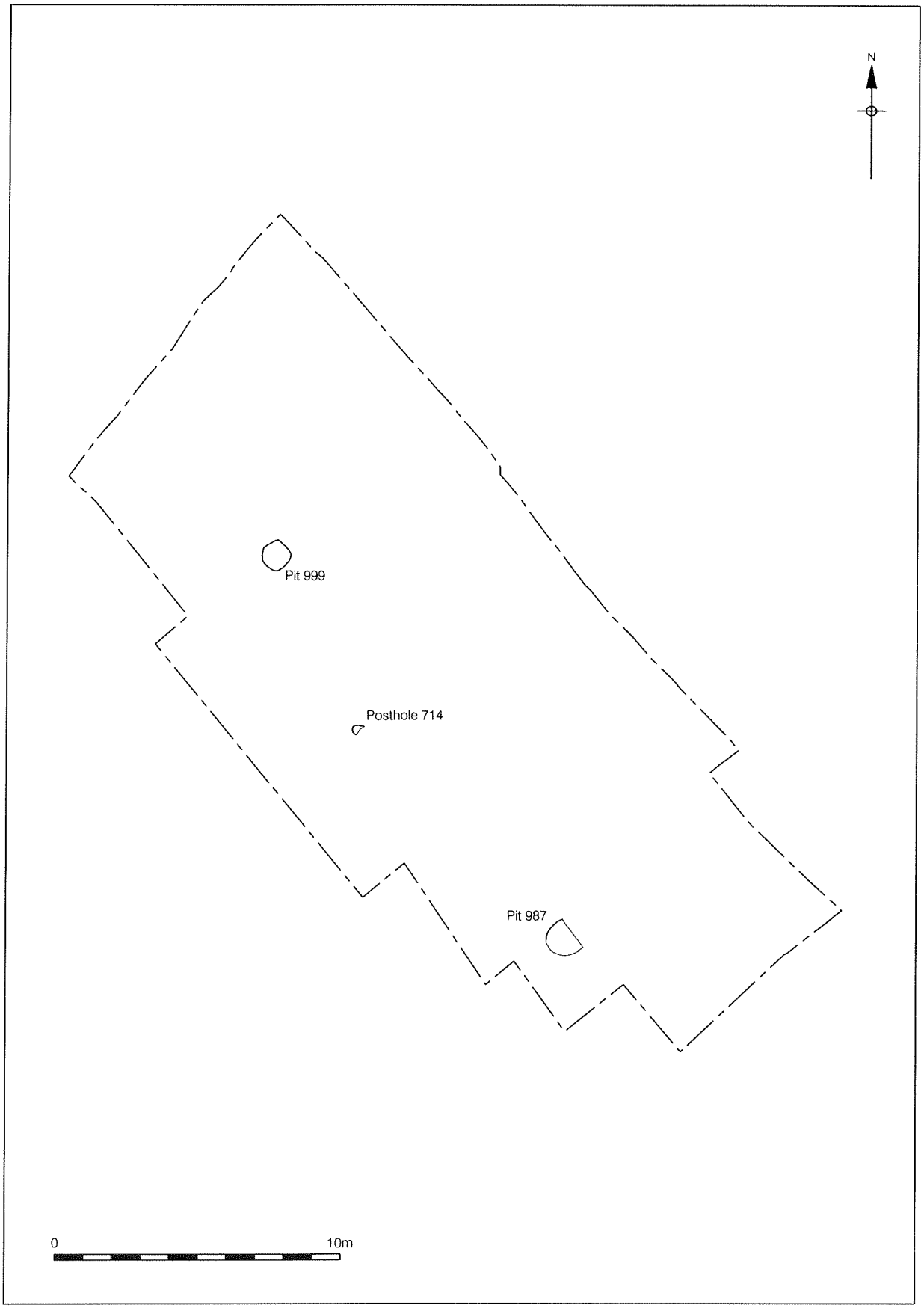


Figure 10
Phase 5: Late Medieval/Early Post-Medieval
1:200

7.8 **Phase 6- Post-Medieval** (1600-1800) (Figure 11)

7.8.1 Both posthole [602] and pit [547] were truncated by very large pit cut [76]. From the primary fill [413] a single sherd of pottery dated 1000-1400, iron nails, some magnetic fragments of industrial waste and small quantity of hammerscale were recovered. The environmental sample contained charred grains of wheat/barley and seeds of cabbage/mustard. Fill [980] was a charcoal rich deposit present on the southeastern side of the cut, thickening towards the base suggesting that it was waste that had been tipped in. Four fragments of tile were retained from this fill that dated to 1500-1900.

7.8.2 A thick deposit of clay [75] appeared to line feature [76] and contained ceramic building material fragments dated 1500-1900, together with undiagnostic slag and a copper alloy mount. The remaining backfill was deposit [74] from which ceramic building material fragments dated 1500-1900 were recovered.

7.8.3 Feature [76] was truncated by rectangular pit [442] measuring 2.84m by 2.02m in plan and 0.44m in depth. This was cut from a level of 26.84mOD and contained within the fill [441] pottery dated 1670-1800 and a clay tobacco pipe bowl dated 1660-1680, although 18th century bowl fragments were also present. To the southeast, a shallow pit was cut [530]. This measured 0.62-0.67m in diameter and was 0.12m deep, containing in its fill [529] sherds of pottery dated 1675-1800 and fragments of undeterminable bottle glass. A further eight features dated to this period were recorded in Area A: [24], [410], [500], [540], [542], [544], [549], [1020].

7.8.4 The function of all these is unclear; if the primary purpose of [76] was clay extraction, then it seems unlikely that clay deposit [75] lined the pit for waterproofing. The scarcity of material culture from the fills of this, and the other features does not give an insight into the activities occurring nearby from which deductions can be drawn. Their physical position, well back in the open space behind the street frontages, suggests that the activity in this area was rather limited.

7.8.5 A length of stone wall [9] was recorded in the northeast corner of the trench that had previously been revealed within Trench 10, adjacent to Bank Street. The exposed part measured 1.68m in length running northeast-southwest, returning at its southern end towards the southeast for 1.10m. The wall was constructed using roughly hewn ragstone blocks and fragments of tile, bonded with a light brown sandy mortar with inclusions of shell. A possible construction cut [565] for an earlier wall on approximately the same alignment was exposed beneath.

7.8.6 Pit cut [984], towards the south of the trench, contained in its fill [982] a sherd of undiagnostic pottery likely to date to the 13th or 14th century and ceramic building material produced after 1500. This was cut into by [874] the construction cut for a second stretch of wall [885]. This was heavily truncated by modern intrusions but a short stretch constructed in a similar way to [9], could be recognised. The backfill around it [873] contained eleven sherds of pottery dated 1525-1600.

7.8.7 These structural elements, [9] and [885], represent the rear of a building or buildings fronting onto Bank Street, which at the time would have faced onto the market place and been directly on the route in and out of the castle.

7.8.8 At the southeastern corner of Area B, an elongated pit was excavated [2]. This had previously been interpreted in the evaluation phase as a ditch. It measured *c*.2.80m in length, continuing beyond the eastern limit of excavation, and 1.42m at its widest point. It was cut from a level of 27.63mOD and to a depth of 1.15m. The primary fill [855] consisted predominantly of wood shavings and contained a timber off-cut of oak. This was a 1/8th log section of the proportions of traditional post and rail fencing rail, suggesting that such a fence was being constructed at the time that the pit was being backfilled (Goodburn, this report). The remaining fills within this feature [842], [835], [834] produced pottery dated 1550-1725. A clay tobacco pipe fragment from the fill during the evaluation phase was dated 1660-1680. The presence of the wood shavings suggests that this feature was a sawpit during the early 17th century.

7.8.9 To the rear of the structure represented by wall [885], a cut [861] containing a near complete dog burial was found (the missing elements were small bones that may have perished or been overlooked during recovery). The remains were from a small adult animal and also within the fill, [860] a sherd of pottery dated 1200-1400 and cbm dated 1200-1900 were found.

7.8.10 Adjacent to the stretch of 16th century wall [885], pit [870] was excavated. This was truncated to the northeast but appeared to be roughly circular in shape with a diameter of c.0.68m and a depth of 0.36m. From the fill [869], a sherd of pottery dated 1670-1800 was recovered. The southern edge of this feature was cut by posthole [872] that produced three sherds of residual pottery dated 1525-1650.

7.8.11 Farther to the west, a pit measuring 2.35m by 1.64m and 0.49m deep was cut [651]. The fill [650] contained both domestic and industrial waste. Extending beyond the southern limit of excavation, sub-circular pit [896] was cut measuring 1.30m by 1.10m and 0.46m in depth. The fills contained cbm dated 1500-1900. This was truncated

along its western side by rectangular pit [927] that extended into the trench by 2.20m and measured 1.08m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.40m but not bottomed due to contamination by hydrocarbons. The fills contained cbm dated 1500-1900.

7.8.12 At the western limit of excavation, a series of inter-cutting pits were recorded. These comprised cuts [916], [913] and [943]. The basal fill [862] of the lowest in the sequence [943], contained cbm dated 1500-1900 and a chopped goat horncore, also present higher in the sequence in fill [919] of pit [916]. The use of goat horn is more typical in the medieval period suggesting re-deposition in the fill of these features.

7.8.13 A possible beam slot, orientated northeast-southwest was present in the southwestern corner of the excavation area [854]. This measured 4.26m in length and 0.42m wide although the southern end of this feature had been truncated. Three postholes were interspersed along its length [848], [850] and [852]. This group is likely to have constituted the foundation for a small structure such as an outbuilding to the rear of the property fronting onto Bank Street.

7.8.14 A shallow posthole [506], 0.30m in diameter and 0.06m deep produced a single sherd of pottery dated 1650-1800 in the fill [505]. A small posthole [961] near the centre of the excavation area produced four sherds of pottery dated 1525-1725. Posthole [794] produced two sherds of pottery dated 1150-1400 within the postpipe fill [792] together with a fragment of cbm dated 1500-1900.

Phase 6 summary

7.8.15 The post-medieval activity represented by the features in Phase 6 indicates that the use of the land is moving away from manufacturing industries towards more genteel business or domestic usage.

7.8.16 The focus of activity, implied by the concentration of the number of features, is still centred towards the Bank Street side of the site. The presence of structures becomes more apparent with stone foundations close to Bank Street and beam slots with associated postholes further back along the plots.

7.8.17 A garrison of Parlimentarian soldiers were posted in the castle during the Civil War and in 1643 a fierce battle with the Royalist left the castle, and probably much of the town in the vicinity, in a state of disrepair. Shortly afterwards, an order was sent that the castle be slighted (Tonbridge and Malling District Council, 1992). The castle's fabric continued to be plundered throughout the 18th century until it was bequeathed to the trustees of Frances Lady Stafford in the early 19th century.

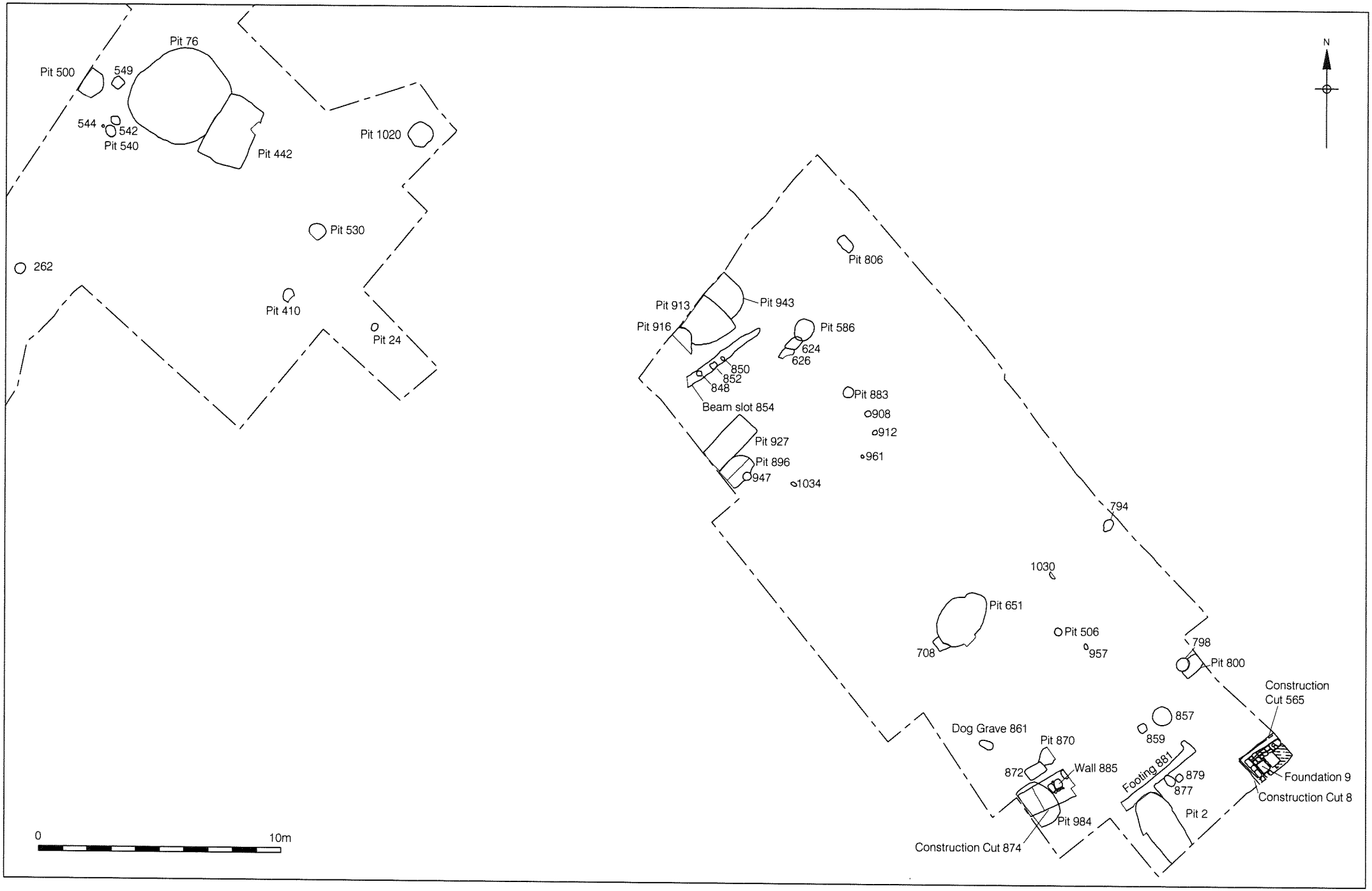


Figure 11
Phase 6: Post-Medieval
1:200

7.9 **Phase 7- Late Post-Medieval/Modern** (1800-) (Figure 12 and 13)

7.9.1 A large number of features were excavated that produced finds of post-medieval date. Only those that are of spatial interest or have noteworthy finds assemblages are mentioned here.

7.9.2 Running in a northwest-southeast alignment through the centre of Area B, a group [700] of timber posts were recorded. This group included [679-699], [715], [716] and [884]. The posts tended to be set in pairs, particularly where they traversed pit [706] and are likely to have been a building foundation. The timbers measured in the region of 110-150mm wide by 45-75mm thick and up to 1.20m in length. There was a mixture of reused and new timber amongst the collection and the presence of pit saw marks strongly implies a late post-medieval date. The high proportion of sapwood suggests that the quality of the timber was low.

7.9.3 A second group of timbers [700] formed of [654] and [655] was positioned on approximately the same alignment as [701] but separated by over 4.5m.

7.9.4 Most of these stakes were driven and as a group, represent a timber foundation for a building, providing more stability where the ground beneath was less stable due to the softer nature of the pit fills compared to the surrounding natural. Farther towards Bank Street, three more postholes along a similar alignment were recorded and these may be related. They comprise [889], [891] and [893].

7.9.5 A group of postholes, comprising [408], [456], [481], [536] and [538] runs north-south across the western side of Area A and is likely to represent a property boundary. These were mostly rectangular in plan, measuring 0.40 to 0.53m by 0.34 to 0.45m and 0.16 to 0.31m in depth with a separation of *c.*1.85m, centre-to-centre. Pottery was recovered from four of the six features and dated from the end of the 18th century to the end of the 19th century.

7.9.6 A parallel line of postholes with a separation of 2.50m to 3.00m between the centres were present in Area A aligned southwest-northeast along the western limit of excavation comprising [129], [141], [183], [193], [199] and [209]. Adjacent to these, *c.*2.25m towards the southeast, a second line comprising [47], [125], [163], [181], [203], [214], [218] was recorded and these are likely to represent the fence lines of an earlier property boundary. Features [107], [187], [195] and [205] may represent additional or replacement posts from these series as they fall on the same alignments. The two parallel lies may indicate a movement of the property boundary.

7.9.7 In the centre of the excavation area, a brick-lined ?soakaway [521] was recorded, measuring 1.7m by 1.3m in a distorted oval shape. The brick fabric was red in colour and they appeared to be un-frogged. A prevalence of partial bricks was noted with the fragments measuring approximately 150x100x70mm. The backfill [468] of the structure contained pottery dated 1800-1900 although excavation was not undertaken due to the presence of ground contamination.

7.9.8 A second structure [647] was present towards the southern side of the trench. Built of un-frogged bricks measuring *c.*230x100x70mm, this was a keyhole-shaped construction with the flat-faced recess on the southeastern side. The structure measured 1.82m by 1.14m in plan and the interior was excavated to a depth of 1.50m before abandonment due to health and safety considerations. No dateable finds were recovered from the homogenous fill [646], suggesting purposeful backfilling in one single event. The remains of iron fixtures were present on the facing side of the recess.

7.9.9 Pit cut [1024], positioned close to the southern limit of excavation in Area B measured 1.06m by 0.75m and was cut from a level of 27.44mOD to a depth exceeding 0.23m (excavation was abandoned due to contamination with hazardous material). From the fill [1023], three sherds of pottery dated 1780-1825, fragments of ceramic building material dated 1500-1900 and a complete copper alloy thimble (SF17) were recovered. A piece of residual struck flint was also present (SF18).

7.9.10 A stretch of wall foundation [17], lying in construction cut [18] was located at the southwestern limit of excavation of Area B, extending into the investigation area for 1.75m. This was built using reused carved masonry, the quality of the masonry suggesting that it came from the facing of a high status structure.

7.9.11 A large diameter pit [495], positioned to the south of the centre of the trench, contained seventeen sherds of pottery dated 1835-1900 in its fill [494]. This was 1.80 to 2.20m in diameter and 0.46m in depth.

7.9.12 Towards the northern corner of Area B a large rectangular pit [532] measuring 2.30m by 1.30m and 0.52m in depth, cut from a level of 27.31mOD produced from its fill [531], twenty-four sherds of pottery dated 1800-1900. To the southwest of this, pit [678] was aligned along the same axis and had similar dimensions with a comparative assemblage of finds, suggesting that they are contemporary.

7.9.13 Across both of the excavation areas there are a number of features, mostly small pits and postholes, that contained finds dated from 1800 to the present. No patterns to their spatial arrangements are obvious and they are likely to relate to individual events.

Phase 7 summary

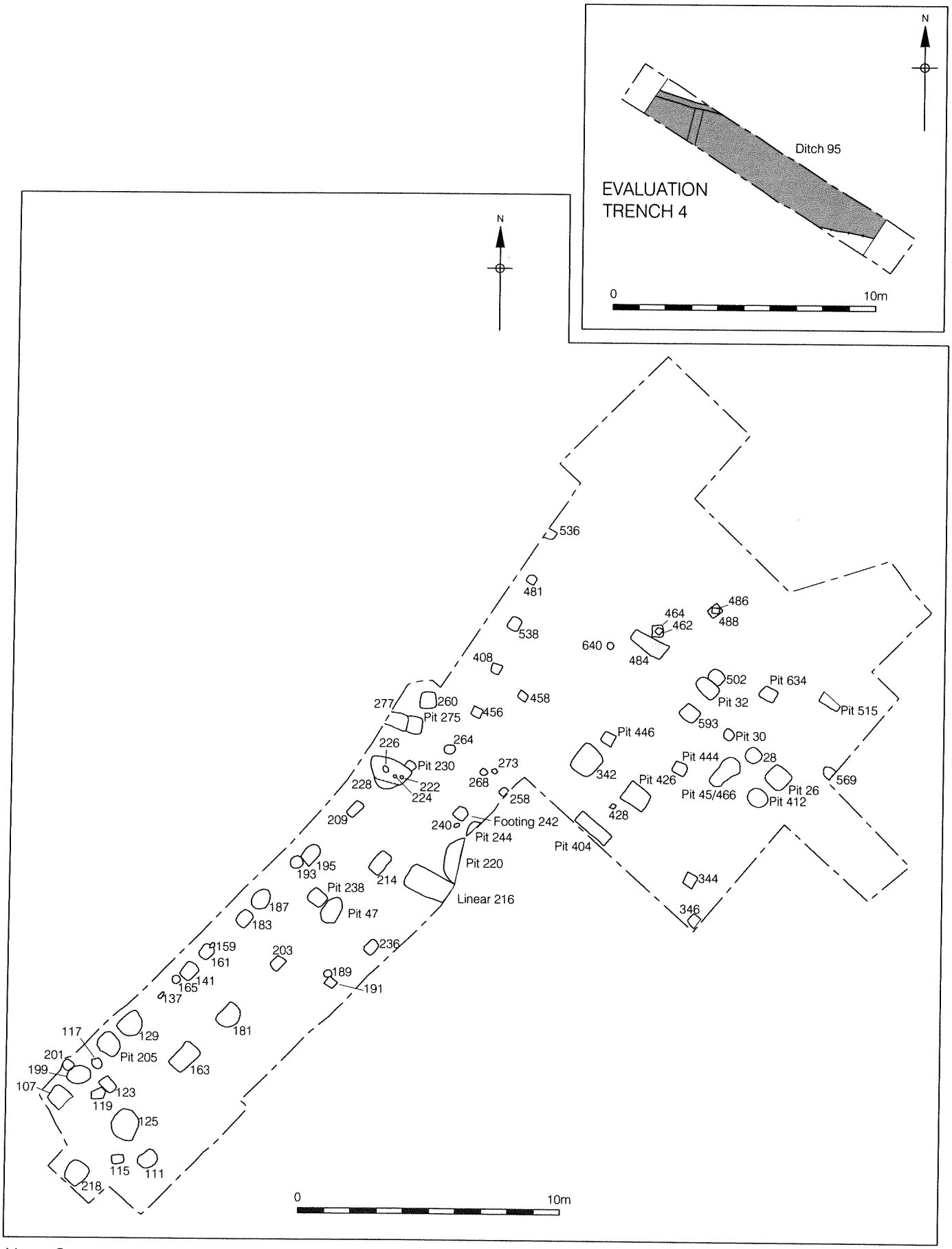
7.9.14 The later post-medieval period through to modern day will have seen a number of changes of land use for the site, more so than in previous periods. This explains, to some extent, why there appears to be a greater number of features from this phase than from the earlier ones.

7.9.15 Identified from the myriad of examples of activity from this phase, are the erection of a building close to the market place using timber piles to found the structure, the digging of a well and possible malting kiln, and the possible relocation of an existing land boundary.

7.9.16 The activity during this phase is no longer concentrated towards Bank Street but becomes more spread out across the site. This is in line with the establishment of The Slade along the southwest side of the site, following the course of what is believed to have been the moat of an outer bailey to the castle

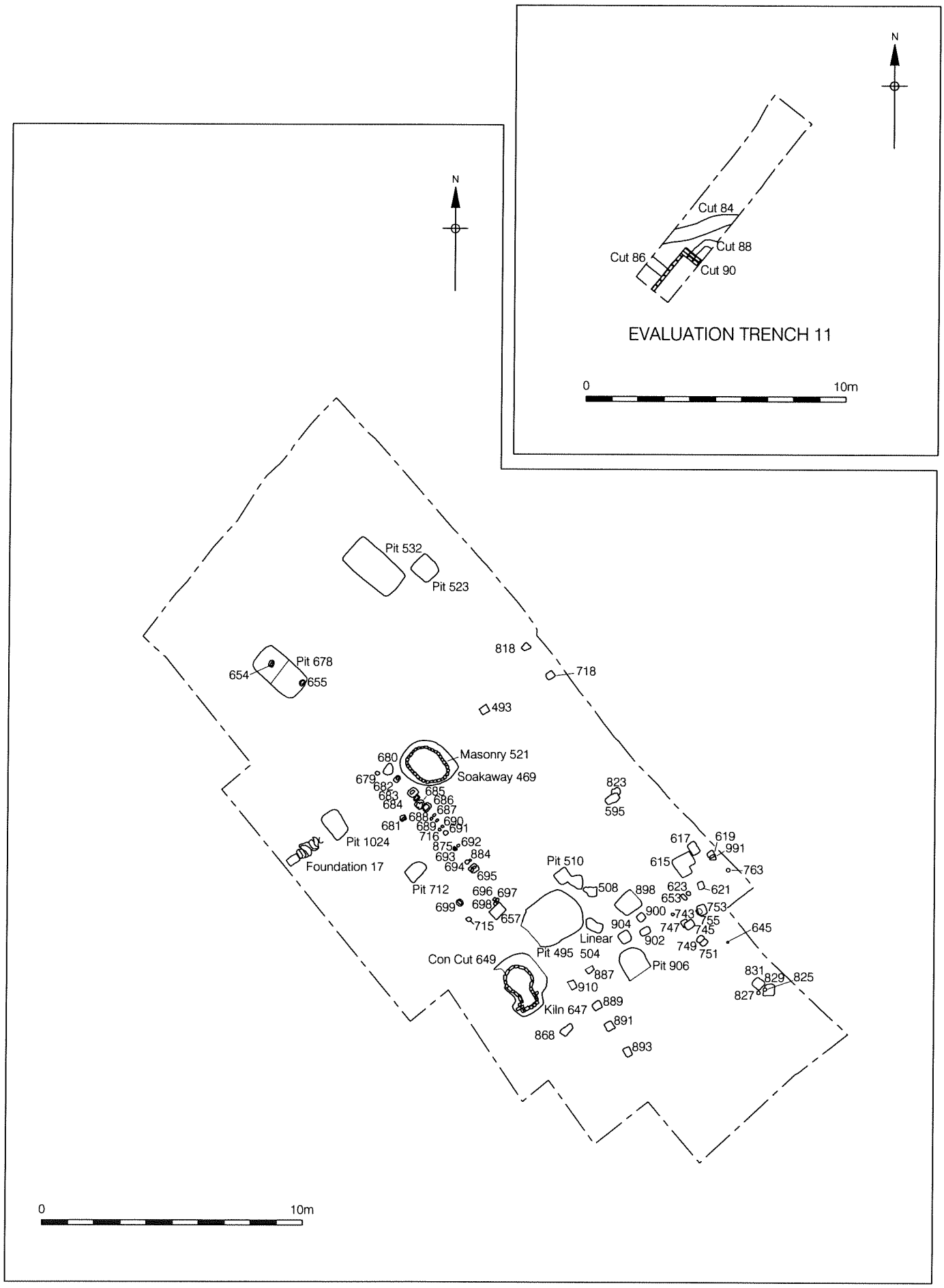
7.10 **Undated features** (Figure 14)

7.10.1 Across both areas of excavation a number of features were identified and excavated, which yielded no dateable material. Many of these also had no stratigraphic relationship with other deposits and as such, may only be associated with other features by physical similarities (such as form and dimensions of the cuts or nature of the fills).



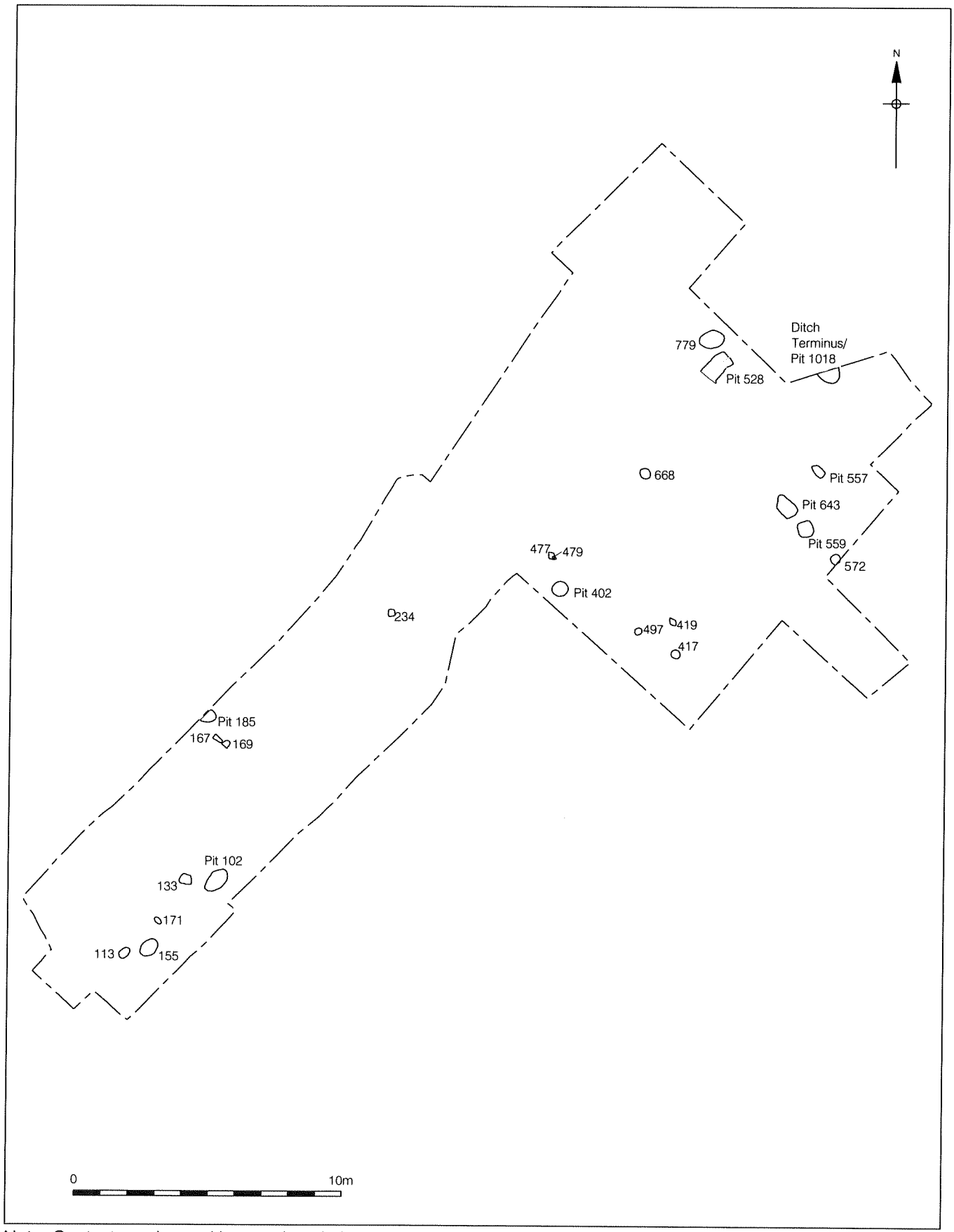
Note: Context numbers without a description are stakeholes or postholes

Figure 12
Phase 7: Late Post-Medieval/Modern
(Area A and Evaluation Trench 4)
1:200



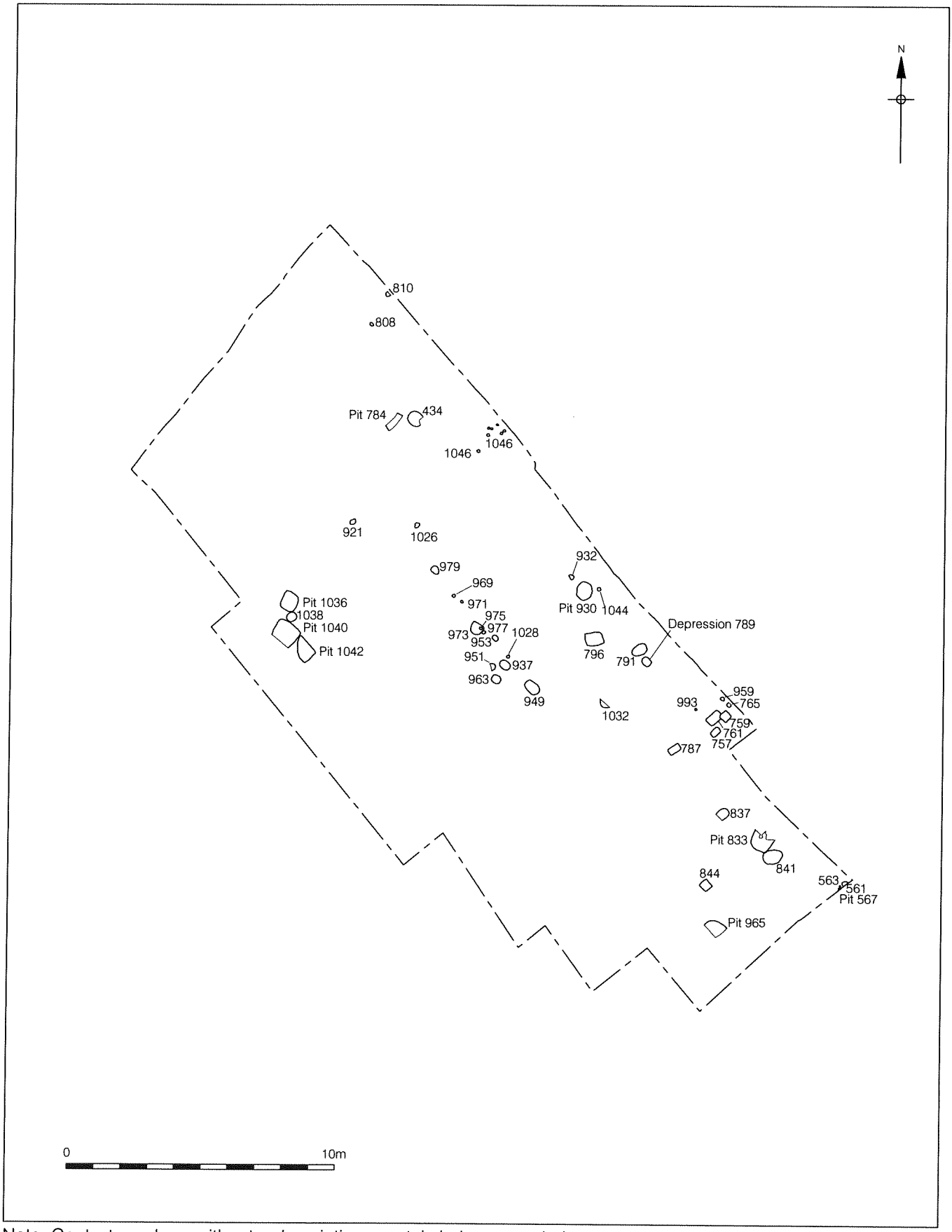
Note: Context numbers without a description are stakeholes or postholes

Figure 13
Phase 7: Late Post-Medieval/Modern
(Area B and Evaluation Trench 11)
1:200



Note: Context numbers without a description are stakeholes or postholes

Figure 14
Unphased Features (Area A)
1:200



Note: Context numbers without a description are stakeholes or postholes

Figure 15
Unphased Features (Area B)
1:200

8 ORIGINAL AND REVISED RESEARCH QUESTIONS

8.1 Original Research Questions

8.1.1 Following the results of the Phase 2 archaeological evaluation, a research agenda was established reflecting the findings of the fieldwork (Bradley, 2005). The Research Questions also follow research topics cited in *Exploring our Past* (English Heritage 1991), *Research Agenda* – Draft (English Heritage 1997) and the *Historic Towns Survey* (KCC & English Heritage 2004).

8.1.2 **Is there any evidence for Prehistoric or Roman activity on the site?**

Two gullies, one located in each of the excavation areas, were found orientated in an east-west direction. One contained an assemblage of prehistoric pottery, whilst the other contained pieces of burnt flint and bone. It is possible that these features represent part of a field system or late prehistoric date.

A number of struck flints were recovered from within the deposits excavated and these may greatly elucidate the date and character of the prehistoric use of the site. From initial, observations by the author, these artefacts do not appear to have suffered from post-depositional damage, suggesting that although found residually, that they have not migrated great distances and were found close to their original place of discard.

Evidence for prehistoric activity elsewhere in the town includes the possible linear feature to the southeast of the subject site (Rady, 2000) and three residual struck flints that were recovered from the excavations at Lyons and have been dated to the Mesolithic period (Wragg *et al*, 2005).

8.1.3 **Is there any evidence for Saxon activity in the area of the site?**

There were no finds of cultural material that related to activity between the Roman and Norman periods. This suggests that if any occupation occurred within Tonbridge at that time that it did not spread to the site. If there was a Saxon stronghold on the site of the castle then it seems likely that it was contained and focused elsewhere.

8.1.4 **What is the nature of the medieval activity on the site? Does it consist of stratified layers or solely of cut features excavated into the natural?**

The range of artefacts recovered suggests both industrial and domestic activity on the site and in the immediate vicinity. Considering the position of the site in front of the castle gates, it is unsurprising that some form of industrial processing was undertaken

on the site as this would have been an ideal location for interaction with the people within the castle and their visitors.

A sequence of occupation has been established, with the earliest post-Roman pottery present dating from AD1000 but more commonly from AD1050. The sequence is predominantly based on localised relationships between features, rather than widespread changes of land use. The majority of the archaeological elements comprise cut features.

8.1.5 **What evidence is there for medieval structures and buildings on the site?**

A number of stake and postholes were recorded along the edge of a linear gully towards the west of the site and may represent a fence line, or stock enclosure. Other similar features were identified across the site and associated with the medieval period. These too may have formed structures, however, they consisted of isolated units rather than groups and as such, identifying structures from them is difficult. Further analysis of the spatial configurations of features that may have formed a structural element, both those containing dated artefacts, and those that lacked such material may result in the identification of additional structures.

8.1.6 **What evidence is there for reuse of building material originating from other prominent structures in the area, such as the castle?**

Three stretches of stone wall foundation were exposed during the excavation. Two of these have been dated to the early post-medieval period and were formed of roughly hewn blocks rather than the detailed masonry present in the castle. The third stretch of foundation is for a later construction, probably in the 19th century. The moulded stone from this foundation is of much higher quality and likely to come from one or more high status structures, in all likelihood, the castle itself. It is documented that in the mid 18th century John Hooker owned Tonbridge Castle and treated it as a quarry, selling off the masonry (Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council, 1992). He was a promoter of the successful Bill to make the Medway navigable and the canalisation from Maidstone required much stone for the building of locks and the like. The use of stone from the castle in buildings around Tonbridge had long been undertaken and Hooker's Wate Book of the Company of the Navigation of the Medway 1739-46 records the sale of 358 tons to build Eldrige's Lock in May 1943 (Simmons, 1996). Fragments of stone from the castle have been found elsewhere in the town, notably a set of moulded engaged columns from the River adjacent to the Great Bridge in 1976 (*ibid*).

8.1.7 **What can the medieval features, particularly the pits, tell us about diet, lifestyle, and crafts of the local population?**

The material recovered from the fills of the features presents a wide spectrum of information about life in Tonbridge. The environmental assessment shows evidence of domestic activities including the gathering of wild food and the cultivation of wheat and barley in the area. The samples indicate a variety of activities in an arable setting demonstrating domestic usage of crops and processing for food as well as evidence for bedding materials. The presence of grape seeds is of particular interest. Further analysis of specific environmental samples from the medieval contexts will maximise the data from which more comprehensive conclusions can be drawn.

The poor preservation of the animal bone may give a slanted view of the diet and practices of butchery but waste sheep/goat bones were present in the assemblage that were obviously slaughtered for food. The presence of chopped goat and cattle horncores is indicative of hornworking and perhaps leather tanning, during the medieval period whilst the recovery of a punctured cattle metacarpal gives tentative indication of tanning or bone working. The paucity and condition of the faunal assemblage leaves little scope for additional work, although clearly the remains need to be summarised to be included in the publication of the results of the archaeological work.

The industrial waste recovered from the fills of the pits, provides strong evidence for iron smelting on or near the site with a high percentage of run, tap and dense slags within the collection. There is also evidence for iron smithing with smithing hearth bottoms and hammerscale present. Analysis of certain fragments should enable more precise inferences to be made on the iron working practices undertaken.

8.1.8 **Can the distribution of the medieval features provide a model for the layout of the medieval settlement in this area of Tonbridge?**

The presence of probable boundary markers on the site in the form of gullies and potential boundary features may elucidate to the original town plan. Documentary research by Haslam (in Wragg, *et al* 2005) suggests a system of burgage plots based on later cartographic evidence. The archaeological evidence can be tested against the Haslam model.

The positions of the medieval pits in Area B appear to respect the earlier gully, strengthening the interpretation of this feature as a land boundary with perhaps different activities taking place either side.

The presence of both industrial and domestic waste shows that the land was used for mixed purposes and that it's use changed over time, which is not unusual considering the location of the site it front of the castle and adjacent to the market place.

8.1.9 **An assemblage of slag was recorded from some of the pits. What can be learnt about the industry of the area from these residues?**

It is known that iron has been smelted across the Weald since long before the Roman occupation (Straker, 1931) and there is considerable evidence for smelting sites of Roman date, such as that at Maresfield.

There is only one entry from the Weald in the Domesday Book of 1086 that is likely to refer to an ironworks that is usually translated as being in East Grinstead (ibid). There are some scattered records of iron during medieval times, around the 13th century it is commented by Botero that much iron was obtained by piracy on the high seas (cited in Straker, 1931). There is little known of the Wealden iron industry during the 200 years from the time of the Domesday Survey and the early 13th century documentary references. It is possible that the industry was neglected by those compiling the Domesday Survey (Cleere and Crossley, 1995) whilst 12th century workings have been hinted at by pottery and slags found at Chandler's Farm, Hartfield (ibid).

In 1253, during the reign of Henry III, the sheriff of Sussex was called upon to produce 30,000 horseshoes and 60,000 nails for the royal army. In 1320, the Sheriff of Surrey supplied horseshoes and nails for the war against the Scots (Straker, 1931). It is therefore evident that iron workings of some magnitude were active in the region at this time.

It is known that an important iron forge was positioned at Tudeley, in the manor of Southfrith to the southeast of the site, which belonged to the Clare family, resident in the Castle at Tonbridge. A fairly comprehensive set of accounts for the forge survives and the first record is dated 1329. In 1330, the Tudeley works turned out 194 blooms of iron (Hewitt, 1974). A plentiful supply of ore was present in the Hasting Beds upon which the site was positioned, wood was available from the surrounding forests and water accessible from the Medway tributaries. Being close to the castle at Tonbridge, offered some level of protection and access to the rich market of Kent.

An inventory of Tonbridge Castle, made in 1325, itemises at 'the forge', *6 bellows in bad repair, 6 sets of tuyeres, 3 hammers, a chisel, an anvil, another chisel, a two-pronged instruments, a spike or punch, an iron basin for iron, an iron file and a*

branding iron with which to mark the King's cattle. Such a collection of tools and objects would suggest that the forge was used mostly as a farriery (Hewitt, 1974).

Evidence for both iron smelting and smithing was recovered from the fills of features on the subject site, with waste relating to the smelting process being more prevalent. This suggests that some smelting operations occurred on, or close to the site. However, the material was widely spread and this suggests that much is redeposited from its original deposition.

Early medieval pit [706] contained a high quantity of smelting slag, whilst medieval pit [547] in Area A produced an interesting assemblage with two smithing hearth bottoms present within the fill and in Area B, pits [422] and [475] both produced notable quantities of smelting waste. Further analysis of the forms of waste and their provenance may allow specific activities to be tied down to features or areas within the site.

A great quantity of iron products would have been needed throughout the life of the castle. At the time of its construction, hand tools and fittings such as nails would have been required in abundance. If the bloomery were present at Tudeley prior to the Norman Conquest it almost certainly would have provided some of the iron to create the items that may have been produced on the subject site. As much smelting waste was recovered, it is suggested that at least some primary processing was being undertaken on the subject site.

Following the castle's erection, ironmongery would have been needed for its upkeep and development. Having almost certainly been torched along with the town in 1088, and rebuilt in stone during the 12th and 13th centuries, new fittings would have been needed to complete these projects.

The individuals residing within the castle walls and their guests would have had no choice but to pass the subject site during both access and egress as it was positioned immediately in front of the gates- an ideal location for craftsmen to show their wares.

8.1.10 **What can be learnt from analysis of the medieval pottery?**

The pottery assemblage from the site forms one of the largest recovered from Tonbridge. As there is a paucity of published material, this more comprehensively demonstrates the 11th to 14th century ceramic trends seen in the town. Further analysis is needed to characterise and understand the assemblage (see below).

8.1.11 **What evidence is there for the transitions from medieval to post-medieval traditions?**

Evidence for activity on the site from the end of the 14th through to late 16th century was scarce, suggesting the main focus of activity in the town had moved elsewhere or that there was a reduction in intensity of use. Chalkin (1960) states that the population of the town rose by 50% between 1550 and 1640. Therefore the results of the excavations would seem to suggest that the activities associated with this historically documented expansion of the town were taking place elsewhere in the town.

There are a number of ironworking sites known in the Tonbridge area including: Postern Forge, Bournemill Furnace, Vauxhall Furnace and Old Forge all within 2 miles to the southeast of the town and Barden Furnace approximately 3miles to the southwest. All were active in the later 16th century when the Wealden iron industry was at its largest (Chalkin, 2004). A survey in 1574 recorded 52 furnaces and 58 forges. From this time onwards, however, there started a decline. By 1674 this number had reduced to 36 furnaces and 45 forges and it seems that the focus of the industry was moving farther west (Cleere and Crossley, 1995). It is possible that much of the population of Tonbridge was employed either directly by these works, or indirectly perhaps in the mining or charcoal producing operations.

Davy Willard, a local yeoman and ironmaster, is recorded to have been the tenant of the furnace and forge at Southfrith (Vauxhall Furnace and Old Forge) who, during his twenty-year lease, had constructed seven cottages for the colliers and workmen (Chalkin, 2004). As Southfrith Forest was already depleted of timber at the start of his lease, by its end there was almost none surviving, despite the attempts at coppicing to ensure sustainability.

Willard also built two ironworks and leased a further two in the Tonbridge region with other iron industry businesses elsewhere in the Weald (ibid). At the end of his career in 1587 his properties in Tonbridge included The George inn, to the southeast of the site and another substantial house. The lease, which he acquired around 1560, included the manors of Tonbridge, Hadlow, Sevenoaks, Tonbridge Castle and the local hundreds of Washlingstone, Barnfield and Littlefield. Accused of neglecting the upkeep of the castle and for uncovering it and selling materials from it so that Queen Elizabeth (the land owner at the time) and peers could not lodge there, Willard claimed that the damage was done by Cardinal Wolsey (ibid).

The change of land use on the subject site may be directly related to the economic growth and subsequent decline of the Wealden iron industry. As more furnaces are built from the late 14th century up to the peak of iron production in the late 16th century, so it appears that the activity on the site decreases. Conversely, as the number of furnaces in operation decreases, it appears that the activity on the subject site increases.

8.1.12 **What is the nature of the post-medieval activity on the site, and how does it relate to the results of the earlier Phase 1 evaluation?**

The features recorded during the Phase 1 evaluation were predominantly pits that appear to represent common 'backlands' activity. The areas investigated during the Phase 2 Excavation were much closer to the centre of activity at Tonbridge and the features here assumed a more direct relationship with the occupations undertaken in the buildings fronting onto Bank Street. However, as the density of features from post-medieval phases of occupation decreased, the nature of these activities proves more difficult to ascertain. The only clear indication is the presence of woodworking debris in a pit located close to Bank Street. The quantity of shavings and chippings indicates that much timber was prepared in the vicinity. This may have been for a single event, such as the construction of a building nearby or that timber was trimmed or shaped for use elsewhere. An off-cut of timber also in this feature showed traces of handsaw and axe marks.

Many of the timbers from the pile group forming a building foundation showed pitsaw marks, which may be an indication that there was such an operation in the town. There may be documentary evidence for such activity or references to the trading of timber to the area.

8.1.13 **What can be learnt of the status, lifestyle and diet of the post-medieval inhabitants of the area?**

The post-medieval pottery recovered from the site is mundane and there are few noteworthy exceptions. This suggests that the population using the area were not of high status and from the 'working classes'. This premise is reflected in other forms of cultural material such as the metal and small finds.

Only a small assemblage of faunal remains was recovered from post-medieval features providing limited information on the use of animals and animal products in the town in the post-medieval period. Assessment of the archaeobotanical remains was concentrated on the known medieval contexts therefore at this stage few

conclusions can be drawn of the environmental surroundings of the site dirinmg the post-medieval periods.

8.1.14 **Can the post-medieval features be linked to the documented history of the site?**
An 1866 map of Tonbridge, produced in Simmons article on Tonbridge Castle (1996) shows an angled boundary similar in shape to the alignments of postholes referred to in 7.9.5 and 7.9.6.

There are no striking correspondences between the results of the excavations and the known documented history of the site, other than that for the stock and cattle market, which was demonstrated in the form of layers of hard standing. It is suggested that from the 17th century the focus of activity was on the High Street and that 'the shambles' or slaughterhouse was situated close to the southern end of the site (Corcoran and Watson, 2003).

More detailed research into the documented history of the site may facilitate identification of some of the post-medieval activities associated with the site and the positions within the site that these were undertaken.

8.2 Revised Research Questions

8.2.1 In the light of the findings from the excavation it is clear that the archaeological evidence has thrown light on many of the original objectives and produced additional information. It has thus been possible to formulate a set of Revised Research Questions.

8.2.2 **What is the nature of prehistoric activity on the site and how does this compare with evidence from other sites within the local area and wider region?**
Analysis of the prehistoric pottery and of the lithics will be useful in clarifying the date and nature of the prehistoric activity on, or close to the site. There are documented findings of prehistoric material in and around the town, particularly of lithics dated to the Mesolithic period such as those found at the Lyons site and Iron Age coins recorded in the National Monuments Record.

Rady (2000) refers to a possible prehistoric linear feature located during an evaluation on Castle Street to the southeast of the site in advance of redevelopment. The alignment of this feature together with any other relevant information should be ascertained and compared with the gullies located on the Former Stock and Cattle Market site.

8.2.3 **Can the medieval development of the site be more clearly defined?**

An integrated multidisciplinary study of the finds may enable us to refine the pottery dating and establish a type series for the town. This should result in a more precise dating sequence for the site.

8.2.4 **The pottery questions can be further defined:**

What is the ceramic sequence for the early medieval and medieval pottery?

Can a type series be generated for the main pottery types on the site?

Can other datable finds, such as coins, as well as dendrochronology help refine the dating of the medieval pottery types?

Can the functions of the medieval pottery inform on what activities are happening on the site?

What does the pottery inform us about the marketing of ceramics to Tonbridge and how does this compare to other local Kentish towns?

Providing further refinement of the dating sequence proves effective, a quantified analysis of the metal working debris and processes will be carried out to establish whether the changes over time at the site can be connected to the fortunes of the Wealden Iron Industry.

8.2.5 **Can the activities on the site be more closely linked to the documented history of the site?**

Detailed further review of the documentary sources will be required. This should establish whether some of the activities identified can be tied to historically documented events, processes, properties or individuals.

John Langham ‘als’ (alias?) Gollin, probably a hammerman at the Postern Forge is known to have lived in a substantial house ‘near the castle’. Documentary sources will therefore be reviewed to establish whether any of the primary and secondary iron working activities evident from the stock and cattle market site can be linked in with known local producers end products and markets.

The earliest documentary sources for the Weald Iron Industry date to the 14th century although these references do indicate that Iron production had been on going there earlier. Further investigation of early source material will be carried out to verify the

documented iron working processes which were carried out in the vicinity of the castle and compare this evidence with the processes indicated by the waste materials identified from the archaeological contexts.

8.2.6 **Can the activities being carried out in front of the castle gate be linked to the development and use of the castle?**

There will have been a direct link between the activities inside and out of the castle walls. Those looking to prosper settled down in front of the gates, where their services could be well displayed to all who entered and left the castle, and if the occupants of the castle required goods that they could not produce themselves, it is highly likely that they could be acquired from the people of the town.

The town and surrounding lands also provided a source of human resources for the occupants of the castle to undertake such tasks as building renovations and alterations.

Conversely, events that involved the castle and its occupants would also have had an effect on the activities occurring outside the walls. A prime example would be the Civil War during which, a Parliamentarian garrison was posted within the stronghold to defend the Medway Bridge against the influx of Royalist sympathisers. Following a battle in against the Royalist forces in 1643, the town was secured by the Parliamentarians but the castle and town suffered as a result and three years later the lessee, Thomas Weller, was order to slight the castle to render it useless as a defendable enclosure (Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council 1992).

9 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS, PROPOSALS FOR FURTHER WORK AND PUBLICATION

9.1 Importance of the results

9.1.1 As a whole, the site is of local and regional importance. The most significant archaeological evidence revealed on the site relates particularly to the medieval period.

9.1.2 Activity dateable to the prehistoric periods was identified in the form of ditches and of struck flint and pottery. Small residual assemblages of finds and individual discoveries have been made in and around the town before but very little in situ archaeology has been uncovered. These remains therefore require description and interpretation as part of the analysis programme and subsequent publication.

9.1.3 As there is a great paucity of Roman material from the Tonbridge area, the small assemblage from the site will add to the data currently available.

9.1.4 The information from the excavation opens a significant opportunity to reveal the life of Tonbridge during the medieval period. As few archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the town, little of the below ground heritage is known and at present, the model for the layout of the early town is mainly based on documentary evidence (Wragg, *et al* 2005) and a few standing buildings that are of late medieval origin.

9.1.5 The density of features dating from the 11th to 14th centuries suggests a focus of activity in front of the castle gates, which is comparable to other towns across the south of England that sprung up immediately after the construction of strongholds following the Norman invasion.

9.1.6 The paucity of information on the Wealden iron industry during the late 11th to 13th century as identified by Cleere and Crossley, (1995) highlights the industrial activity on the subject site as being of regional importance.

9.1.7 The wood of the timber-lined well, possibly the largest known example of its kind in Britain, provides important evidence of the woodworking skills employed in its construction at the time whilst the raw material, give a glimpse of the Wealden woodland management as well as providing an accurate dating tool.

9.2 **Further work**

9.2.1 Full analysis of the stratigraphic record and its associated finds material and their spatial distribution will result in an enhanced understanding of the activities and how there changed over time taking place in front of the castle gate.

9.2.2 The medieval artefacts recovered can signify the lifestyle of the people living in the town and the trade links with other parts of the region. In particular, the pottery and the various types of industrial waste should prove useful in enabling such conclusions to be drawn.

9.2.3 Further work on the pottery should be targeted to answer the research aims outlined in Chapter 8. Approximately twenty illustrations, together with photographs, would also be required for the publication.

9.2.4 Laboratory analysis should be undertaken on a number of the fragments of industrial waste in order to provide more information on the processes that were carried out to produce them. An assessment on the spatial distribution of the types of waste may give an insight to the specific location of activities on the site.

9.2.5 Selected environmental samples require additional analysis in order to maximise the information that can be gleaned regarding the past environment of the site and the economy and diet of the inhabitants.

9.2.6 Consultation of documentary evidence relating to the town, and more specifically to the site, may elucidate to the activities that were being undertaken during the medieval and post-medieval period and allow for the features and structures recorded on the site to be closely linked.

9.2.7 The temporary tile and brick fabrics should be integrated within a local series. The fabrics should be published with full descriptions to base a fabric series on in the future. The moulded stone should be illustrated and included in the publication and the fabrics compared to those extant in Tonbridge Castle. A few of the small finds require further research and identification including, a possible hone stone, a metal buckle and an iron sickle.

9.2.8 No further work is required on the clay tobacco pipe or animal bone, although each warrants a short text in the publication. The post-medieval pottery and glass assemblages require no further work..

9.2.9 Project details and program

9.2.10 Considering the importance of the findings of the excavations at the Tonbridge Cattle Market site and the area exposure involved, consideration will be made of whether the results of the multidisciplinary project merit the formulation of a revised model for the development of medieval Tonbridge.

9.2.11 The archaeological text will be prepared following further review of additional dating and phasing information. The implications of the results of the study of the relevant historical archives and additional specialist analysis of the artefacts and ecofacts will be considered and integrated into the archaeological descriptive and interpretative text. Where the assessment report was considered to be all that was required for specific categories of material relevant summaries will be generated from the assessment text. Details will be provided for the reader of why particular material types do not get more than cursory consideration. Particular attention will be paid to the medieval phases, the spatial configuration of the site in front of the castle gatehouse, the evidence for metalworking processes and craft industry, and woodland management . The small amount of Prehistoric and Roman material will be summarised. Twenty five person days have been allocated to this task.

9.2.12 The pottery analysis and publication will comprise detailed description of the Medieval wares and forms. Technological details will be noted. Characteristic and notable forms and techniques will be illustrated. Comparisons will be made with contemporary pottery assemblages from Kent. The small assemblage of prehistoric pottery will be described and summarised. Fifteen person days have been allocated to this task.

9.2.13 Site plans, map regressions and interpretative illustrations will be generated. Ten person days have been allocated to this task.

9.2.14 Finds illustrations comprising inked in technical drawings and photographs will be produced. Ten person days have been allocated to this task.

9.2.15 Registered finds will be further X-rayed where required. Parallels for specific artefacts identified and processes involved in their use documented. Three person days, plus one day lab time have been allocated to this task.

9.2.16 For the wood technology and woodland management text a fully referenced, up-dated version of the existing wood assessment and dendro report will be prepared for publication. One-person day has been allocated to this task.

9.2.17 The ceramic building material fabrics will be referenced in the published text with full fabric descriptions made available in the excavation archive. The moulded stone fragments will be illustrated. Further comparison of the moulded stone pieces with stone fabrics at Tonbridge Castle will be made. Two person days have been allocated to this task.

9.2.18 Selected pieces of slag will be submitted for specialist laboratory analysis. This analysis will provide more information about the processes which produced them or determine whether smelting or smithing was involved. In addition remaining bulk samples will be looked at for slag content and a publication text produced. Lab time one person day. Further sample review and tex production one person day.

9.2.19 The remainder of the environmental bulk samples from the medieval contexts identified as having environmental potential will be fully processed. Their residues will be analysed and a publication text produced to provide information on the past environment of the site, and the economy and diet of the inhabitants. Seven person days have been allocated to this task.

9.2.20 The documentary sources comprising published and unpublished primary and secondary source material including text documents, pictures and maps will be reviewed (Canterbury Cathedral Archives; the East Kent Archives Centre The Centre for Kentish Studies, the Kent Archives Office, the Harvard Law School archive and other relevant sources will be consulted). The material relevant to elucidating the processes and activities carried out at the Tonbridge cattle market site, with particular focus on the Medieval period will be analysed and a publication text generated. Seven person days have been allocated to this task.

9.2.21 Project management & editing, two person days allocated.

9.2.22 Production editing, three person days allocated.

9.2.23 Page production resourcing allows for the production of circa 30-40 pages of text plus illustrations.

See Gantt chart Appendix 14

9.3 **Publication**

9.3.1 The Former Tonbridge Stock and Cattle Market site warrants publication in a suitable journal, such as *Archaeologia Cantiana*. The format of the paper will follow that of a typical publication report:

- Abstract
- Introduction
- Geological and topographical background
- Archaeological background
- Archaeological evidence by phase
- Discussion

The illustration will include:

- Location plans
- Phase plans
- Sections
- Photographs
- Finds illustrations

9.3.2 The necessary specialist reports will be included in the text, however, if the full pottery report is too detailed for publication in *Archaeologia Cantiana*, then it is suggested that a small paper should be submitted to *Medieval Ceramics*.

9.3.3 Alternatively, the report will be published in the Pre-Construct Archaeology occasional papers series.

9.3.4 The results of the excavation undertaken on the land immediately to the north of the subject site could be incorporated to form an integral part of the publication. This will allow a more comprehensive article of the development of the town immediately in front of the castle.

CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

The paper archive:

	Evaluation		Excavation	
	Drawings	Sheets	Drawings	Sheets
Context sheets	-	100	-	950
Plans	-	31	-	494
Sections	12	11	9	16
Timber Drawings	-	-	-	9

The photographic archive:

	Number of films
Black and White print –35mm	11
Colour slide –35mm	12
Black and White medium format	7
Colour medium format	7

The finds archive:

Pottery	8 boxes + 2 vessels
Ceramic Building Material	5 boxes
Stone	3 items
Slag	10 boxes
Animal Bone	10 boxes
Clay Tobacco Pipe	41 bags
Glass	33 bags
Lithics	11 bags
Small Finds:	3 boxes

(Box- standard archive box 0.46m x 0.19m x 0.13m)

The environmental archive:

Bulk samples	289
Floatation residue	41 bags

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

	Context	Type	Description	Trench	Provisional Date	Prelim. Phase	Plan	Section	Sample	Highest	Lowest
	1	Fill	Fill of [02]	250/435	Post-med	6	2	4		27.52	
	2	Cut	Pit	250/435	Post-med	6	2	4		27.63	26.75
	3	Natural	Nat clay	10		.		4		24.52	
	4	Fill	Upper fill of [7]	7		.		6		27.38	27.36
	5	Fill	Fill of [07]	7		.		6		27.38	27.11
	6	Fill	Fill of [07]	7		.		6		27.06	26.90
	7	Cut	Cut of ditch(es)	7		.		6			
	8	Cut	Construction cut	10	Post-med	6					
	9	Masonry	Stone wall footings	10	Post-med	6					
	10	Fill	Backfill of	10	Modern	7					
	11	Fill	Fill of [08]	10	Post-med	6					
	12	Fill	Fill of [13]	7	Medieval	4					
	13	Cut	Cut of pit	7	Medieval	4					
	14	Layer	Greyish layer	9	Modern	7					
	15	Natural	Nat brickearth	9		.					
	16	Fill	Fill of [18]	8	Modern	7					
	17	Masonry	North-south wall foundation	8	Modern	7					
	18	Cut	Construction cut	8	Modern	7					
	19	Layer	Black layer	8	Modern	7					
	20	Layer	Greyish layer	8	Modern	7					
	21	Natural	Nat brickearth	8		.					
	22	Fill	Fill of [55]	7	Medieval	4					
	23	Fill	Fill of [24]	2	Post-med	6					
	24	Cut	Cut of pit	2	Post-med	6					
	25	Fill	Fill of [26]	2	Modern	7					
	26	Cut	Cut of pit	2	Modern	7					
	27	Fill	Fill of [28]	2	Modern	7					
	28	Cut	Cut of posthole	2	Modern	7					
	29	Fill	Fill of [26]	2		7					
	30	Cut	Cut of pit	2		7					
	31	Fill	Fill of [26]	2	Modern	7					
	32	Cut	Cut of pit	2	Modern	7					
	33	Fill	Fill of ditch cut [95]	4	Modern	7					
	34	Fill	Fill of [35]	1	Early-med	3					
	35	Cut	Cut of pit	1	Early-med	3					
	36	Fill	Fill of [37]	1	Early-med	3					
	37	Cut	Cut of pit	1	Early-med	3					
	38	Fill	Fill of [39]	1	Early-med	3					
	39	Cut	Cut of pit	1	Early-med	3					
!	40	Void				.					
	41	Fill	Fill of [42]	1	Early-med	3					
	42	Cut	Cut of gulley (Beamslot)	1	Early-med	3					
	43	Natural	Nat	2		.					
	44	Fill	Fill of [45]	2	Modern	7					
	45	Cut	Cut of pit	2	Modern	7					
	46	Fill	Fill of [47]	1	Modern	7					
	47	Cut	Cut of pit	1	Modern	7					
	48	Fill	Fill of [49]	1	Early-med	3			3		
	49	Cut	Cut of ditch	1	Early-med	3					
	50	Layer	Topsoil	1		.					
	51	Layer	Subsoil	1		.					
	52	Fill	Fill of [52]	11	Medieval	4					
	53	Cut	Cut of pit	11	Medieval	4					
	54	Natural	Natural	1		.					
	55	Cut	Cut of pit	7	Medieval	4					
	56	Layer	Cinder surface	7	Modern	7					
	57	Layer	Levelling	7	Modern	7					
	58	Layer	Make up	7	Modern	7					
	59	Layer	Agricultural soil?	7	Modern	7					
	60	Fill	Fill of [61]	11	Medieval	4					
	61	Cut	Cut of pit	11	Medieval	4					
	62	Fill	Fill of [63]	11	Early-Med	3					
	63	Cut	Cut of posthole	11	Early-Med	3					
	64	Fill	Fill of [65]	11	Early-Med	3					
	65	Cut	Cut of poshole	11	Early-med	3					
	66	Fill	Fill of [53]	11	Medieval	4					
	67	Natural	Nat brickearth	11	Natural	1					
	68	Layer	Topsoil	6	Modern	7					
	69	Layer	Subsoil	6	Modern	7					
	70	Natural	Natural	6	Natural	1					

Context	Type	Description	Trench		Provisional Date	Prelim. Phase	Plan	Section	Sample	Highest	Lowest
71	Layer	Cinder surface	3		Modern	7					
72	Layer	Hardcore	3		Modern	7					
73	Layer	Subsoil	3		Modern	7					
74	Fill	Fill of [76]	3		Post-Med	6					
75	Fill	Lining to [76]	3		Post-Med	6					
76	Cut	Cut of pit	3		Post-Med	6					
77	Natural	Natural	3			.					
78	Natural	Natural	7			.					
79	Fill	Fill of [80]	11		Early-med	3					
80	Cut	Cut of posthole	11		Early-med	3					
81	Fill	Fill of [82]	11		Early-med	3					
82	Cut	Cut of stakehole	11		Early-med	3					
83	Fill	Fill of [84]	11		Modern	7					
84	Cut	Cut	11		Modern	7					
85	Fill	Fill of [86]	11		Modern	7					
86	Cut	Cut	11		Modern	7					
87	Fill	Fill of [88]	11		Modern	7					
88	Cut	Cut	11		Modern	7					
89	Fill	Fill of [90]	11		Modern	7					
90	Cut	Cut	11		Modern	7					
91	Layer	Topsoil	2			.					
92	Layer	Subsoil	2			.					
93	Layer	Topsoil	11		Modern	7					
94	Fill	Gravel 'lining' to [95]	4		Modern	7					
95	Cut	Ditch	4		Modern	7					
96	Layer	Hardstanding	4		Modern	7					
97	Layer	Demo material	4		Modern	7					
98	Layer	Topsoil	10		Modern	7					
99	Fill	Fill of [100]	7		Medieval	4					
100	Cut	Cut of feature (prob pit)	7		Medieval	4					
101	Fill	Fill of [102]	200/405			u				26.93	26.91
102	Cut	Cut of pit	200/405			u	102			26.93	26.73
103	Layer	Topsoil				.		12, 18			
104	Layer	Subsoil				.		12, 18			
105	Layer	Natural			Natural	1					
106	Fill	Fill of [107]	200/400		Modern	7				26.82	26.82
107	Cut	Posthole	200/400		Modern	7	107			26.82	26.41
108	Fill	Fill of [109]	205/400		Medieval	4				26.94	
109	Cut	Posthole	205/400		Medieval	4	109			26.94	26.74
110	Fill	Fill of [111]	200/400		Modern	7				26.93	
111	Cut	Posthole	200/400		Modern	7	111			26.93	26.47
112	Fill	Fill of [113]	200/400			u				26.91	
113	Cut	Posthole	200/400			u	111			26.91	26.73
114	Fill	Fill of [115]	200/400		Modern	7				26.90	
115	Cut	Posthole	200/400		Modern	7	111			26.90	26.39
116	Fill	Fill of [117]	200/405		Modern	7				26.87	26.86
117	Cut	Posthole	200/405		Modern	7	117			26.87	26.77
118	Fill	Fill of [119]	200/400	200/405	Modern	7				26.87	26.86
119	Cut	Posthole	200/400	200/405	Modern	7	119			26.87	26.64
120	Fill	Fill of [121]	200/405		Modern	7				26.85	26.84
121	Cut	Posthole	200/405		Modern	7	121			26.85	26.71
122	Fill	Fill of [123]	200/405		Modern	7				26.87	26.85
123	Cut	Posthole	200/405		Modern	7	123			26.87	26.56
124	Fill	Fill of [125]	200/400	200/405	Modern	7				26.91	
125	Cut	Rect. Cut	200/400	200/405	Modern	7	125			26.91	26.36
126	Fill	Fill of [127]	200/405		Early-med	3				26.94	26.93
127	Cut	Posthole	200/405		Early-med	3	127			26.94	26.83
128	Fill	Fill of [129]	200/405		Modern	7				26.80	
129	Cut	Posthole	200/405		Modern	7	129			26.80	26.44
130	Fill	Fill of [131]	200/400		Early-med	3				26.90	
131	Cut	Pit	200/400		Early-med	3	131			26.90	26.45
132	Fill	Fill of [133]	200/405			u				26.89	
133	Cut	Posthole	200/405			u	133			26.89	26.82
134	Fill	Fill of [135]	200/405			3				26.89	
135	Cut	Posthole	200/405			3	135			26.89	26.81
136	Fill	Fill of [137]	200/405		Modern	7				26.80	
137	Cut	Posthole	200/405		Modern	7	?			26.80	26.51
138	Fill	Fill of [139]	200/405		Early-med	3				26.93	
139	Cut	Posthole	200/405		Early-med	3	139			26.93	26.84
140	Fill	Fill of [141]	200/410		Modern	7				26.83	26.82
141	Cut	Posthole	200/410		Modern	7	141			26.83	26.40
142	Fill	Fill of [143]	200/400	200/405	Medieval	4				26.87	26.85
143	Cut	Gully	200/400	200/405	Medieval	4	143			26.86	26.72
144	Fill	Fill of [145]	200/405	200/410	Early-med	3				26.93	26.84
145	Cut	Gully	200/405	200/410	Early-med	3	145			26.93	26.79
146	Fill	Fill of [147]	200/410			3				26.92	
147	Cut	Stakehole	200/410			3	147			26.92	26.81

Context	Type	Description	Trench				Provisional Date	Prelim. Phase	Plan	Section	Sample	Highest	Lowest
148	Fill	Fill of [149]	200/410					3				26.93	
149	Cut	Stakehole	200/410					3	149			26.93	26.86
150	Fill	Fill of [151]	200/410					3				26.93	
151	Cut	Stakehole	200/410					3	151			26.93	26.85
152	Fill	Fill of [153]	205/410					3				26.95	
153	Cut	Sub- triangular cut	205/410					3	153			26.95	26.89
154	Fill	Fill of [155]	200/405					u				26.93	
155	Cut	Posthole	200/405					u	155			26.93	26.84
156	Fill	Fill of [157]	205/405				Medieval	4		12		26.94	
157	Cut	Gully terminus =?[197] [145]	205/405				Medieval	4	157	12		26.94	26.52
158	Fill	Fill of [159]	200/410				Modern	7				26.81	
159	Cut	Stakehole	200/410				Modern	7	159			26.81	26.46
160	Fill	Fill of [161]	200/410				Modern	7				26.81	
161	Cut	Posthole	200/410				Modern	7	161			26.81	26.66
162	Fill	Fill of [163]	200/405				Modern	7				26.87	
163	Cut	Posthole	200/405				Modern	7	163			26.87	26.41
164	Fill	Fill of [165]	200/405	200/410			Modern	7				26.82	26.79
165	Cut	Stakehole	200/405	200/410			Modern	7	165			26.82	26.48
166	Fill	Fill of [167]	200/410					u				26.81	26.79
167	Cut	Posthole	200/410					u	167			26.81	26.69
168	Fill	Fill of [169]	200/410					u				26.80	26.79
169	Cut	Posthole	200/410					u	169			26.80	26.68
170	Fill	Fill of [171]	200/405					u				26.91	
171	Cut	Posthole	200/405					u	171			26.91	26.83
172	Fill	Fill of [173]	200/410					3				26.93	
173	Cut	Stakehole	200/410					3	173			26.93	26.83
174	Fill	Fill of [177]	200/410					3				26.91	
175	Cut	Stakehole	200/410					3	175			26.91	26.83
176	Fill	Fill of [179]	200/410					3				26.91	
177	Cut	Stakehole	200/410					3	177			26.81	26.81
178	Fill	Fill of [179]	200/410					3				26.90	
179	Cut	Stakehole	200/410					3	179			26.90	26.81
180	Fill	Fill of [181]	200/405	200/410			Modern	7				26.88	
181	Cut	Posthole	200/405	200/410			Modern	7	181			26.88	26.42
182	Fill	Fill of [169]	200/410				Modern	7				26.83	26.80
183	Cut	Posthole / pit	200/410				Modern	7	183			26.83	26.61
184	Fill	Fill of [185]	195/410	200/410				u				26.81	26.79
185	Cut	Pit	195/410	200/410				u	184			26.81	26.63
186	Fill	Fill of [187]	200/410				Modern	7				26.82	26.81
187	Cut	Posthole	200/410				Modern	7	187			26.82	26.50
188	Fill	Fil of[189]	200/410				Modern	7				26.92	
189	Cut	Posthole	200/410				Modern	7	189			26.92	26.84
190	Fill	Fill of [191]	200/410				Modern	7				26.91	
191	Cut	Posthole	200/410				Modern	7	191			26.91	26.69
192	Fill	Fill of [193]	200/415				Modern	7				26.92	
193	Cut	Posthole	200/415				Modern	7	193			26.92	26.84
194	Fill	Fill of [195]	200/415				Modern	7				26.95	26.92
195	Cut	Posthole	200/415				Modern	7	195			26.95	26.80
196	Fill	Fill of [197]	195/405				Medieval	4				26.84	
197	Cut	Posthole	195/405				Medieval	4	197			26.84	26.41
198	Fill	Fill of [199]	195/400	195/405	200/400	200/405	Modern	7				26.84	
199	Cut	Posthole	195/400	195/405	200/400	200/405	Modern	7	199			26.84	26.32
200	Fill	Fill of [201	195/400				Modern	7				26.80	
201	Cut	Posthole	195/400				Modern	7	201			26.80	26.49
202	Fill	Fill of [203]	200/410				Modern	7				26.84	
203	Cut	Rect. Cut	200/410				Modern	7	203			26.84	26.70
204	Fill	Fill of [205]	195/405	200/405				7				26.94	26.92
205	Cut	Pit	195/405	200/405				7	205			26.94	26.53
206	Fill	Fill of [207]	200/410	205/410	200/415		Early-med	3		18		26.92	26.89
207	Cut	Gully =[48]	200/410	205/410	200/415		Early-med	3	207	18		26.92	26.69
208	Fill	Fill of [209]	200/415				Modern	7				26.81	26.77
209	Cut	Posthole	200/415				Modern	7	209			26.81	26.73
210	Layer	Subsoil					Early-med	3		12, 18			
211	Fill	Fill of [212]	200/415	200/420			Medieval	4				26.79	26.78
212	Cut	Posthole	200/415	200/420			Medieval	4	212			26.79	26.62
213	Fill	Fill of [214]	200/415				Modern	7				26.85	
214	Cut	Posthole	200/415				Modern	7	214			26.85	26.60
215	Fill	Fill of [216]	200/415	205/415			Modern	7				26.89	26.84
216	Cut	Linear	200/415	205/415			Modern	7	216			26.84	26.59
217	Fill	Fill of [218]	200/400				Modern	7				26.88	
218	Cut	Posthole	200/400				Modern	7	218			26.88	26.44
219	Fill	Fill of [220]	200/420	205/420			Modern	7			1	26.86	26.79
220	Cut	Pit	200/420	205/420			Modern	7	220			26.86	26.14
221	Fill	Fill of [222]	200/420				Modern	7				26.68	
222	Cut	Posthole	200/420				Modern	7	222			26.68	26.49
223	Fill	Fill of [224]	200/420				Modern	7				26.68	
224	Cut	Posthole	200/420				Modern	7	222			26.68	26.42

	Context	Type	Description	Trench	Provisional Date	Prelim. Phase	Plan	Section	Sample	Highest	Lowest
	225	Fill	Fill of [226]	200/420	Modern	7				26.68	
	226	Cut	Posthole	200/420	Modern	7	222			26.68	26.33
	227	Fill	Fill of [228] =[227]	200/420	Modern	7				26.72	
	228	Cut	Pit =[250]	200/420	Modern	7	228			26.72	26.47
	229	Fill	Fill of [230]	200/420	Modern	7				26.68	
	230	Cut	Pit	200/420	Modern	7	230			26.68	26.62
!	231	VOID				.					
!	232	VOID				.					
	233	Fill	Fill of [234]	200/420		u				26.80	
	234	Cut	Posthole	200/420		u	234			26.80	26.65
	235	Fill	Fill of [236]	200/415	Modern	7				26.87	
	236	Cut	Posthole	200/415	Modern	7	236			26.87	26.49
	237	Fill	Fill of [238]	200/415	Modern	7				26.83	
	238	Cut	Pit	200/415	Modern	7	238			26.83	26.53
	239	Fill	Fill of [240]	200/420	Modern	7				26.76	
	240	Cut	Posthole	200/420	Modern	7	240			26.76	26.64
	241	Fill	Fill of [242]	200/420	Modern	7				26.75	
	242	Cut	Footing	200/420	Modern	7	242			26.75	26.63
	243	Fill	Fill of [244]	200/420	Modern	7				26.73	26.71
	244	Cut	Pit	200/420	Modern	7	244			26.73	26.59
!	245	VOID				.					
!	246	VOID				.					
	247	Cut	Posthole	200/415	Modern	7	247			26.53	26.42
	248	Fill	Fill of [247]	200/415	Modern	7				26.53	
	249	Fill	Fill of [250] =[227]	200/420	Modern	7				26.75	
	250	Cut	Pit =[228]	200/420	Modern	7	250			26.75	26.46
	251	Fill	Fill of [252]	205/405	Medieval	4		12		26.95	
	252	Cut	Posthole	205/405	Medieval	4	252	12		26.85	26.68
	253	Fill	Fill of [254]	205/405	Medieval	4		12		26.93	
	254	Cut	Stakehole	205/405	Medieval	4	254	12		26.93	26.90
	255	Fill	Fill of [256]	205/405	Medieval	4		12		26.93	
	256	Cut	Stakehole	205/405	Medieval	4	256	12		26.93	26.77
	257	Fill	Fill of [258]	200/420	Modern	7				26.70	
	258	Cut	Posthole	200/420	Modern	7	258			26.70	26.60
	259	Fill	Fill of [260]	200/420	Modern	7				26.63	
	260	Cut	Posthole	200/420	Modern	7	260			26.63	26.43
	261	Fill	Fill of [262]	200/415	Post-med	6				26.69	
	262	Cut	Posthole	200/415	Post-med	6	262			26.69	26.50
	263	Fill	Fill of [264]	200/400	Modern	7				26.67	
	264	Cut	posthole	200/400	Modern	7	-			26.67	26.57
!	265	VOID				.					
!	266	VOID				.					
	267	Fill	Fill of [268]	200/420	Modern	7				26.69	
	268	Cut	Stakehole	200/420	Modern	7	268			26.69	26.53
	269	Fill	Fill of [270]	200/420	Medieval	4				26.78	
	270	Cut	Pit	200/420	Medieval	4	270			26.78	26.51
	271	Fill	Fill of [252]	205/405	Medieval	4		12	2	26.95	
	272	Fill	Fill of [273]	200/420	Modern	7				26.68	
	273	Cut	Stakehole	200/420	Modern	7	273			26.68	26.53
	274	Fill	Fill of [275]	200/420	Modern	7				26.63	
	275	Cut	Pit	200/420	Modern	7	275			26.63	26.27
	276	Fill	Fill of [277]	200/420	Modern	7				26.63	
	277	Cut	Truncation	200/420	Modern	7	277			26.63	26.27
	278	Fill	Fill of [279]	200/420	Early-med	3				26.59	
	279	Cut	Posthole	200/420	Early-med	3	279			26.59	26.45
	280	Fill	Fill of [281]	200/420	Early-med	3			5	26.69	
	281	Cut	Ditch	200/420	Early-med	3	281			26.69	26.31
	282	Layer	Topsoil	Tr 5	Modern	7		13		27.53	
	283	Layer	Subsoil	Tr 5	Natural	1		13		27.08	
	284	Fill	Fill of [285]	Tr 5	Natural	1		13		26.80	26.79
	285	Cut	Channel	Tr 5	Natural	1				26.80	
	286	Layer	Natural	Tr 5	Natural	1				26.81	
	287	Fill	Fill of [288]	205/405		3				26.95	
	288	Cut	posthole	205/405		3	288			26.95	26.84
	289	Fill	Fill of [290]	205/405		3				26.95	
	290	Cut	posthole	205/405		3	290			26.95	26.86
	291	Fill	Fill of [292]	205/405		3				26.91	
	292	Cut	Posthole	205/405		3	292			26.91	26.81
	293	Fill	Fill of [294]	205/410		3				26.92	
	294	Cut	Stakehole	205/410		3	294			26.92	26.81
	295	Fill	Fill of [296]	200/410		3				26.92	
	296	Cut	Stakehole	200/410		3	296			26.92	26.83
	297	Fill	Fill of [298]	200/410	Early-med	3				26.89	
	298	Cut	Stakehole	200/410	Early-med	3	298			26.89	26.75
	299	Fill	Fill of [300]	200/410	Early-med	3				26.83	
	300	Cut	Stakehole	200/410	Early-med	3	298			26.83	26.76
	301	Fill	Fill of [302]	200/410	Early-med	3				26.88	

Context	Type	Description	Trench	Provisional Date	Prelim. Phase	Plan	Section	Sample	Highest	Lowest
302	Cut	Stakehole	200/410	Early-med	3	298			26.88	26.79
303	Fill	Fill of [304]	200/410		3				26.93	
304	Cut	Stakehole	200/410		3	304			26.93	26.84
305	Fill	Fill of [306]	200/410		3				26.92	
306	Cut	Stakehole	200/410		3	304			26.92	26.83
307	Fill	Fill of [308]	200/410		3				26.92	
308	Cut	Stakehole	200/410		3	304			26.92	26.83
309	Fill	Fill of [310]	200/410		3				26.90	
310	Cut	Stakehole	200/410		3	304			26.90	26.79
311	Fill	Fill of [312]	200/410		3				26.91	
312	Cut	Stakehole	200/410		3	312			26.91	26.71
313	Fill	Fill of [314]	200/410		3				26.83	
314	Cut	Stakehole	200/410		3	314			26.83	26.57
315	Fill	Fill of [316]	200/410	Early-med	3				26.83	
316	Cut	Stakehole	200/410	Early-med	3	316			26.83	26.78
317	Fill	Fill of [318]	200/410		3				26.85	
318	Cut	Stakehole	200/410		3	296			26.85	26.72
319	Fill	Fill of [320]	210/425		3				26.94	
320	Cut	Pit	210/425		3	320			26.94	26.87
321	Fill	Fill of [322]	205/405		3				26.91	
322	Cut	Stakehole	205/405		3	322			26.91	26.84
323	Fill	Fill of [324]	205/405		3				26.92	
324	Cut	Stakehole	205/405		3	294			26.93	26.86
325	Fill	Fill of [326]	205/405		3				26.93	
326	Cut	Stakehole	205/405		3	294			26.93	26.89
327	Fill	Fill of [328]	205/405		3				26.93	
328	Cut	Stakehole	205/405		3	294			26.93	26.89
329	Fill	Fill of [330]	205/405		3				26.93	
330	Cut	Stakehole	205/405		3	294			26.93	26.88
331	Fill	Fill of [332]	205/405		3				26.93	
332	Cut	Stakehole	205/405		3	294			26.93	26.85
333	Fill	Fill of [334]	205/405		3				26.93	
334	Cut	Stakehole	205/405		3	294			26.93	26.82
335	Fill	Fill of [3363]	205/405		3				26.93	
336	Cut	Stakehole	205/405		3	294			26.93	26.79
337	Fill	Fill of [338]	205/405		3				26.89	
338	Cut	Stakehole	205/405		3	294			26.93	26.77
339	Fill	Fill of [340]	205/410		3				26.93	
340	Cut	Stakehole	205/410		3	294			26.90	26.79
341	Fill	Fill of [342]	205/425	Modern	7				26.89	
342	Cut	Posthole	205/425	Modern	7	342			26.89	26.70
343	Fill	Fill of [344]	210/425	Modern	7				26.95	26.94
344	Cut	Posthole	210/425	Modern	7	344			26.95	26.73
345	Fill	Fill of [346]	210/425	Modern	7				27.02	27.00
346	Cut	Posthole	210/425	Modern	7	346			27.02	26.89
347	Fill	Fill of [348]	200/410	Early-med	3				26.89	
348	Cut	Stakehole	200/410	Early-med	3	298			26.89	26.75
349	Fill	Fill of [350]	200/410	Early-med	3				26.90	
350	Cut	Stakehole	200/410	Early-med	3	298			26.90	26.77
351	Fill	Fill of [352]	200/410	Early-med	3				26.90	
352	Cut	Stakehole	200/410	Early-med	3	296			26.90	26.80
353	Fill	Fill of [354]	200/410	Early-med	3				26.90	
354	Cut	Stakehole	200/410	Early-med	3	296			26.90	26.83
355	Fill	Fill of [356]	200/410	Early-med	3				26.90	
356	Cut	Stakehole	200/410	Early-med	3	296			26.90	26.82
357	Fill	Fill of [358]	205/405		3				26.89	
358	Cut	Stakehole	205/405		3	358			26.89	26.74
359	Fill	Fill of [360]	205/405	Early-med	3				26.91	
360	Cut	Stakehole	205/405	Early-med	3	360			26.91	26.69
361	Fill	Fill of [362]	205/405	Early-med	3				26.91	
362	Cut	Stakehole	205/405	Early-med	3	360			26.91	26.71
363	Fill	Fill of [364]	205/405	Early-med	3				26.88	
364	Cut	Stakehole	205/405	Early-med	3	364			26.88	26.80
365	Fill	Fill of [366]	205/405	Early-med	3				26.88	
366	Cut	Stakehole	205/405	Early-med	3	364			26.88	26.75
367	Fill	Fill of [368]	205/405	Early-med	3				26.92	
368	Cut	Stakehole	205/405	Early-med	3	368			26.92	26.77
369	Fill	Fill of [370]	205/405	Early-med	3				26.92	
370	Cut	Stakehole	205/405	Early-med	3	368			26.92	26.78
371	Fill	Fill of [372]	205/405	Early-med	3				26.79	
372	Cut	Stakehole	205/405	Early-med	3	368			26.79	26.74
373	Fill	Fill of [374]	205/405	Early-med	3				26.79	
374	Cut	Stakehole	205/405	Early-med	3	368			26.79	26.78
375	Fill	Fill of [376]	205/405	Early-med	3				26.82	
376	Cut	Stakehole	205/405	Early-med	3	368			26.82	26.73
377	Fill	Fill of [378]	205/405	Early-med	3				26.82	
378	Cut	Stakehole	205/405	Early-med	3	368			26.82	26.74

	Context	Type	Description	Trench		Provisional Date	Prelim. Phase	Plan	Section	Sample	Highest	Lowest
	379	Fill	Fill of [380]	205/405		Early-med	3				26.82	
	380	Cut	Stakehole	205/405		Early-med	3	368			26.82	26.72
	381	Fill	Fill of [382]	205/405		Early-med	3				26.82	
	382	Cut	Stakehole	205/405		Early-med	3	368			26.82	26.75
	383	Fill	Fill of [384]	205/405		Early-med	3				26.80	
	384	Cut	Stakehole	205/405		Early-med	3	368			26.80	26.73
	385	Fill	Fill of [386]	205/405		Early-med	3				26.80	
	386	Cut	Stakehole	205/405		Early-med	3	368			26.80	26.72
	387	Fill	Fill of [388]	205/405		Early-med	3				26.80	
	388	Cut	Stakehole	205/405		Early-med	3	368			26.80	26.74
	389	Fill	Fill of [390]	205/405		Early-med	3				26.80	
	390	Cut	Stakehole	205/405		Early-med	3	368			26.80	26.75
	391	Fill	Fill of [392]	205/405		Early-med	3				26.84	
	392	Cut	Stakehole	205/405		Early-med	3	368			26.84	26.78
	393	Fill	Fill of [394]	205/405		Early-med	3				26.84	
	394	Cut	Stakehole	205/405		Early-med	3	368			26.84	26.75
	395	Fill	Fill of [396]	205/405		Early-med	3				26.82	
	396	Cut	Stakehole	205/405		Early-med	3	368			26.82	26.77
	397	Fill	Fill of [398]	205/405		Early-med	3				26.82	
	398	Cut	Stakehole	205/405		Early-med	3	368			26.82	26.79
	399	Fill	Fill of [400]	205/405		Early-med	3				26.89	
	400	Cut	Stakehole	205/405		Early-med	3	368			26.89	26.76
	401	Fill	Fill of [402]	205/425			u				26.88	
	402	Cut	Pit	205/425			u	402			26.88	26.72
	403	Fill	Fill of [404]	205/425		Modern	7				26.92	26.89
	404	Cut	Pit	205/425		Modern	7	404			26.92	26.67
	405	Fill	Fill of [406]	205/420	210/425	Early-med	3				26.96	26.92
	406	Cut	Pit	205/420	210/425	Early-med	3	406			26.96	26.44
	407	Fill	Fill of [408]	200/425		Modern	7				26.71	
	408	Cut	Posthole	200/425		Modern	7	408			26.71	21.49
	409	Fill	Fill of [410]	210/430		Post-med	6				26.90	
	410	Cut	Pit	210/430		Post-med	6	410			26.90	26.64
	411	Fill	Fill of [412]	210/430		Modern	7				26.90	
	412	Cut	Pit	210/430		Modern	7	412			26.90	26.68
	413	Fill	Fill of [76] primary	200/430		Post-med	6		14	101	26.72	25.29
	414	Fill	Fill of [415]	205/425		Early-med	3				26.91	
	415	Cut	Stakehole	205/425		Early-med	3	415			26.91	26.71
	416	Fill	Fill of [417]	210/425			u				26.93	26.89
	417	Cut	Posthole	210/425			u	417			26.93	26.80
	418	Fill	Fill of [419]	210/425			u				26.93	26.92
	419	Cut	Stakehole	210/425			u	419			26.93	26.84
	420	Fill	Fill of [422]	230/445		Medieval	4			7	27.48	27.35
	421	Fill	Fill of [422]	230/445		Medieval	4			10	27.08	
	422	Cut	Pit	230/445		Medieval	4	422			27.48	26.71
!	423	VOID					.					
!	424	VOID					.					
	425	Fill	Fill of [426]	205/425		Modern	7				26.94	26.91
	426	Cut	Pit	205/425		modern	7	426			26.94	26.77
	427	Fill	Fill of [428]	205/425			u				26.91	26.90
	428	Cut	Stakehole	205/425			u	428			26.91	26.85
	429	Fill	Fill of [430]	210/425		Early-med	3			9	26.91	
	430	Cut	Pit	210/425		Early-med	3	430			26.91	26.44
	431	Fill	Fill of [432]	230/445	235/445	Medieval	4				27.54	27.44
	432	Cut	Linear	230/445	235/445	Medieval	4	432			27.54	27.26
	433	Fill	Fill of [434]	230/445			u				27.34	
	434	Cut	Posthole	230/445			u	434			27.34	26.65
	435	Fill	Fill of [436]	195/425	200/425	Early-med	3				26.70	
	436	Cut	Pit	195/425	200/425	Early-med	3	436		8	26.70	26.05
	437	Fill	Fill of [440]	235/445		Medieval	4				27.52	27.27
	438	Fill	Fill of [440]	235/445		Medieval	4				27.52	27.17
	439	Fill	Fill of [440]	235/445		Medieval	4				27.28	27.13
	440	Cut	Pit	235/445		Medieval	4	440			27.52	27.13
	441	Fill	Fill of [442]	200/430		Post-med	6				26.84	
	442	Cut	Pit	200/430		Post-med	6	442			26.84	26.40
	443	Fill	Fill of [444]	205/425		Modern	7				26.93	
	444	Cut	Pit	205/425		Modern	7	444			26.93	26.80
	445	Fill	Fill of [446]	205/425		Modern	7				26.87	26.86
	446	Cut	Pit	205/425		Modern	7	446			26.87	26.77
	447	Fill	Fill of [448]	205/425		Modern	7				26.76	
	448	Cut	Stakehole	205/425		Modern	7	448			26.76	26.72
	449	Fill	Fill of [450]	205/425			u				26.78	26.77
	450	Cut	Stakehole	205/425			u	448			26.78	26.68
	451	Fill	Fill of [452]	205/425			u				26.77	26.76
	452	Cut	Stakehole	205/425			u	448			26.77	26.72
	453	Fill	Fill of [454]	230/440	230/445	Medieval	4				27.47	27.38
	454	Cut	Pit =[100]	230/440	230/445	Medieval	4	454			27.47	27.05
	455	Fill	Fill of [456]	200/425		Modern	7				26.67	

	Context	Type	Description	Trench				Provisional Date	Prelim. Phase	Plan	Section	Sample	Highest	Lowest
	456	Cut	Posthole	200/425				Modern	7	456			26.67	26.54
	457	Fill	Fill of [458]	200/425				Modern	7				26.75	
	458	Cut	Posthole	200/425				Modern	7	458			26.75	26.55
	459	Fill	Fill of [460]	200/425				Early-med	3				26.68	
	460	Cut	Stakehole	200/425				Early-med	3	460			26.68	26.52
	461	Fill	Fill of [462]	205/430				Modern	7				26.80	
	462	Cut	Posthole	205/430				Modern	7	462			26.80	26.65
	463	Fill	Fill of [464]	205/430				Modern	7				26.81	
	464	Cut	Posthole	205/430				Modern	7	464			26.81	26.57
	465	Fill	Fill of [466]	205/425	205/430	210/425	210/430	Modern	7				26.93	26.92
	466	Cut	Pit	205/425	205/430	210/425	210/430	Modern	7	466			26.93	26.79
	467	Layer	Spread	240/440	240/445			Medieval	4	467	21		27.68	27.46
	468	Fill	Fill of [469]	230/440	235/440			Modern	7	468			27.37	
	469	Cut	Soakaway	230/440	235/440			Modern	7	468			27.43	
	470	Fill	Fill of [475]	225/440				Medieval	4	470	15	49	27.21	27.08
	471	Fill	Fill of [475]	225/440				Medieval	4	471	15	50	27.24	26.90
	472	Fill	Fill of [475]	225/440				Medieval	4	472	15	53	27.32	26.48
	473	Fill	Fill of [475]	225/440				Medieval	4	473	15	59	27.23	26.02
	474	Fill	Fill of [475]	225/440				Medieval	4	474	15	60	27.30	26.02
	475	Cut	Pit	225/440				Medieval	4	475	15		27.32	26.04
	476	Fill	Fill of [477]	205/425					u				26.83	26.82
	477	Cut	Posthole	205/425					u	477			26.83	26.65
	478	Fill	Fill of [479]	205/425					u				26.83	26.82
	479	Cut	Stakehole	205/425					u	479			26.83	26.55
	480	Fill	Fill of [481]	195/430				Modern	7				26.72	
	481	Cut	Posthole	195/430				modern	7	481			26.72	26.41
	482	Fill	Fill of [422]	230/445				Medieval	4			11	27.03	26.75
	483	Fill	Fill of [484]	205/430				Modern	7				26.84	
	484	Cut	Posthole	205/430				Modern	7	484			26.84	26.59
	485	Fill	Fill of [486]	205/430				Modern	7				27.43	
	486	Cut	Posthole	205/430				Modern	7	486			27.43	27.24
	487	Fill	Fill of [488]	205/430				Modern	7				27.43	
	488	Cut	Posthole	205/430				Modern	7	488			27.43	27.22
	489	Fill	Fill of [491]	230/445	230/440			Medieval	4			15	27.46	
	490	Fill	Fill of [491]	230/445	230/440			Medieval	4			16	27.18	
	491	Cut	Pit	230/445	230/440			Medieval	4	491			27.46	26.98
	492	Fill	Fill of [493]	235/440				Modern	7				27.28	
	493	Cut	Posthole	235/440				Modern	7	493			27.28	27.18
	494	Fill	Fill of [495]	240/440				Modern	7				27.67	
	495	Cut	Pit	240/440				Modern	7	495			27.67	27.23
	496	Fill	Fill of [497]	205/425					u				26.92	
	497	Cut	Posthole	205/425					u	497			26.92	26.72
	498	Fill	Fill of [526]	235/445				Medieval	4			13	27.50	
	499	Fill	Fill of [500]	195/430				Post-med	6			12	26.61	
	500	Cut	Pit	195/430				Post-med	6	500			26.61	26.45
	501	Fill	Fill of [502]	205/430				Modern	7				26.87	
	502	Cut	Posthole	205/430				Modern	7	502			26.87	26.62
	503	Fill	Fill of [504]	240/440				Modern	7				27.68	
	504	Cut	Linear	240/440				Modern	7	504			27.68	27.33
	505	Fill	Fill of [506]	240/440				Post-med	6				27.65	
	506	Cut	Posthole	240/440				Post-med	6	504			27.65	27.61
	507	Fill	Fill of [508]	240/440				Modern	7				27.68	
	508	Cut	Posthole	240/440				Modern	7	504			27.68	27.48
	509	Fill	Fill of [510]	240/440				Modern	7				27.65	
	510	Cut	Pit	240/440				Modern	7	504			27.65	27.52
	511	Fill	Fill of [512]	210/430	210/435			Medieval	4			17	26.87	26.84
	512	Cut	Gully	210/430	210/435			Medieval	4	512			26.87	26.75
	513	Fill	Fill of [526] =[524] =[552]	235/445				Medieval	4			14	27.25	
	514	Fill	Fill of [515]	210/430	210/435			Modern	7				26.86	26.84
	515	Cut	Pit	210/430	210/435			Modern	7	515			26.86	26.68
!	516	Fill	Fill of [517]						.					
!	517	Cut	Pit						.					
	518	Fill	Fill of [475]	225/440				Medieval	4		15		26.85	26.48
	519	Fill	Fill of [475]	225/440				Medieval	4		15	51	27.32	26.88
	520	Fill	Backfill of [469]	230/440	235/440			Modern	7	468			27.43	
	521	Masonry	Soakaway	230/440	235/440			Modern	7	468			27.47	
	522	Fill	Fill of [523]	230/445				Modern	7				27.33	
	523	Cut	Pit	230/445				Modern	7	523			27.33	27.04
	524	Fill	Fill of [526] =[513] =[552]	235/445				Medieval	4			18	27.15	
	525	Fill	Fill of [526] =[575]	235/445				Medieval	4				27.02	
	526	Cut	Pit	235/445				Medieval	4	526			27.51	26.83
	527	Fill	Fill of [528]	200/435	205/435				u			19	26.79	
	528	Cut	Pit	200/435	205/435				u	528			26.79	26.53
	529	Fill	Fill of [530]	205/430	210/430			Post-med	6				26.88	26.87
	530	Cut	Pit	205/430	210/430			Post-med	6	530			26.88	26.76
	531	Fill	Fill of [532]	225/445				Modern	7				27.37	
	532	Cut	Pit [contemp with 678]	225/445				Modern	7	532			27.31	26.81

	Context	Type	Description	Trench				Provisional Date	Prelim. Phase	Plan	Section	Sample	Highest	Lowest
	533	Fill	Fill of [534]	225/445				Medieval	4			27	27.25	
	534	Cut	Depression	225/445				Medieval	4	534			27.25	27.15
	535	Fill	Fill of [536]	195/430				Modern	7				26.61	
	536	Cut	Posthole	195/430				Modern	7	536			26.61	26.45
	537	Fill	Fill of [538]	200/425				Modern	7				26.70	
	538	Cut	Posthole	200/425				Modern	7	538			26.70	26.41
	539	Fill	Fill of [540]	200/430				Post-med	6				26.75	
	540	Cut	Posthole	200/430				Post-med	6	540			26.75	26.55
	541	Fill	Fill of [542]	200/430				Post-med	6				26.76	
	542	Cut	Posthole	200/430				Post-med	6	542			26.76	26.55
	543	Fill	Fill of [544]	200/430				Post-med	6				26.75	
	544	Cut	Stakehole	200/430				Post-med	6	544			26.75	26.61
	545	Fill	Fill of [547]	200/425	200/430	205/425	205/430	Medieval	4			20	26.82	26.60
	546	Fill	Fill of [547]	200/425	200/430	205/425	205/430	Medieval	4			21	26.62	26.60
	547	Cut	Pit	200/425	200/430	205/425	205/430	Medieval	4	547			26.82	26.11
	548	Fill	Fill of [549]	195/430	200/430			Post-med	6				26.71	
	549	Cut	Posthole	195/430	200/430			Post-med	6	549			26.71	26.52
	550	Fill	Fill	250/440				Modern	7	9			27.94	
	551	Fill	Fill of [574] & [587]	235/440	235/445			Medieval	4			22	27.47	27.20
	552	Fill	Fill of [574]	235/440	235/445			Medieval	4			23	27.29	26.92
	553	Fill	Fill of [554]	210/430				Early-med	3			24	26.87	
	554	Cut	Pit	210/430				Early-med	3	554			26.87	26.78
	555	Fill	Fill of [547]	200/425	200/430	205/425	205/430	Medieval	4			25	26.50	26.46
	556	Fill	Fill of [557]	210/435					u			26	26.84	
	557	Cut	Pit	210/435					u	557			26.84	26.80
	558	Fill	Fill of [559]	210/430					u				26.90	
	559	Cut	Pit	210/430					u	559			26.90	26.82
	560	Fill	Fill of [561]	250/440					u				27.49	
	561	Cut	Posthole	250/440					u	561			27.49	27.31
!	562	Fill	Fill of [563]	250/440					u				27.48	
!	563	Cut	Stakehole	250/440					u	561			27.48	
	564	Fill	Fill of [565]	250/440				Post-med	6				27.62	27.53
	565	Cut	?Construction cut For [9]	250/440				L-med/E-p-	5	565			27.62	27.33
	566	Fill	Fill of [567]	255/445					u				27.59	
	567	Cut	Pit	255/445					u	567			27.59	27.35
	568	Fill	Fill of [547]	200/425	200/430	205/425	205/430	Post-med	6			29	26.34	26.31
	569	Cut	Posthole	210/430				Modern	7	569			26.92	26.79
	570	Fill	Fill of [569]	210/430				Modern	7				26.92	
	571	Fill	Fill of [572]	215/430					u			30	26.92	
	572	Cut	Posthole	215/430					u	572			26.92	26.84
	573	Fill	Fill of [574]	235/440	235/445			Medieval	4			31	27.06	26.75
	574	Cut	Pit	235/440	235/445			Medieval	4	574			27.47	26.68
	575	Fill	Fill of [587] =[525]	240/440	240/445			Medieval	4			32	27.06	27.03
	576	Fill	Fill of [577]	240/440	240/445			Medieval	4			33	27.51	27.43
	577	Cut	Pit	240/440	240/445			Medieval	4	577			27.51	27.21
	578	Fill	Fill of [579]	200/430				Early-med	3			34	26.19	26.13
	579	Cut	Pit	200/430				Early-med	3	579			26.19	26.04
	580	Fill	Fill of [581]	240/440	240/445	245/440	245/445	Early-med	3			35	27.49	27.44
	581	Cut	Pit	240/440	240/445	245/440	245/445	Early-med	3	581			27.50	27.31
	582	Fill	Fill of [583]	235/440	235/445			Early-med	3			36	27.44	27.43
	583	Cut	Depression	235/440	235/445			Early-med	3	583			27.44	27.31
	584	Fill	Fill of [475] burnt lense	225/440				Medieval	4		15		26.67	26.40
	585	Fill	Fill of [586]	225/440				Post-med	6			45	27.18	
	586	Cut	Pit	225/440				Post-med	6	586			27.18	26.83
	587	Cut	Pit	235/440	235/445			Medieval	4	587			27.39	26.79
	588	Fill	Fill of [589]	205/430				Early-med	3			37	26.86	
	589	Cut	Pit	205/430				Early-med	3	589			26.86	26.52
	590	Fill	Fill of [591]	205/425	205/430			Medieval	4			38	26.91	
	591	Cut	Pit	205/425	205/430			Medieval	4	591			26.91	26.54
	592	Fill	Fill of [593]	205/430				Modern	7				26.90	
	593	Cut	Posthole	205/430				Modern	7	593			26.90	26.68
	594	Fill	Fill of [595]	205/430				Modern	7				27.64	27.62
	595	Cut	Posthole	205/430				Modern	7	595			27.64	27.23
	596	Fill	Fill of [599]	200/430				Early-med	3			39	26.17	26.10
	597	Fill	Fill of [605]	200/430				Early-med	3			40	26.14	
	598	Fill	Fill of [606]	200/425				Medieval	4	598		41	26.76	
	599	Cut	Posthole	200/430				Early-med	3	599/605			26.17	26.10
	600	Fill	Fill of [602]	200/430				Medieval	4			42	26.80	
	601	Fill	Fill of [602] Primary	200/430				Medieval	4			43	26.60	
	602	Cut	Pit	200/430				Medieval	4	602			26.80	26.49
	603	Fill	Fill of [475] clay lining	225/440				Medieval	4		15		27.32	26.55
	604	Fill	Fill of [475] clay lining	225/440				Medieval	4		15		26.77	26.45
	605	Cut	Posthole	200/430				Early-med	3	599/605			26.14	26.07
	606	Fill	Fill of [607]	200/425				Medieval	4			44	26.77	
	607	Cut	Posthole	200/425				Medieval	4	607			26.77	26.67
	608	Fill	Fill of [609] =[610] =[627] =[629]	200/425				Prehistoric	2			46	26.76	
	609	Cut	Linear = [611]	200/425				Prehistoric	2	609			26.76	26.54

	Context	Type	Description	Trench				Provisional Date	Prelim. Phase	Plan	Section	Sample	Highest	Lowest
	610	Fill	Fill of [611]	205/430	205/435			Prehistoric	2			47	26.88	
	611	Cut	Linear = [609]	205/430	205/435			Prehistoric	2	611			26.88	26.67
	612	Fill	Fill of [613]	240/445				Medieval	4			48	27.67	27.66
	613	Cut	Pit	240/445				Medieval	4	613			27.67	27.46
	614	Fill	Fill of [615]	245/445				Modern	7				27.71	
	615	Cut	Posthole	245/445				Modern	7	615			27.71	27.43
	616	Fill	Fill of [617]	250/445				Modern	7				27.70	
	617	Cut	Posthole	250/445				Modern	7	617			27.70	27.55
	618	Fill	Fill of [619]	250/445				Modern	7				27.71	
	619	Cut	Posthole	250/445				Modern	7	619			27.71	27.63
	620	Fill	Fill of [621]	245/445				Modern	7				27.72	27.68
	621	Cut	Posthole	245/445				Modern	7	621			27.72	27.56
	622	Fill	Fill of [623]	245/440				Modern	7				27.70	
	623	Cut	Posthole	245/440				Modern	7	623			27.70	27.32
	624	Cut	Posthole	225/440				Post-med	6	624			27.21	26.94
	625	Fill	Fill of [624]	225/440				Post-med	6				27.21	
	626	Cut	Posthole	225/440				Post-med	6	624			27.21	27.01
	627	Fill	Fill of [628]	200/430	205/430			Prehistoric	2				26.82	
	628	Cut	Linear = [611] =[609]	200/430	205/430			Prehistoric	2	628			26.82	26.66
	629	Fill	Fill of [630]	200/425				Prehistoric	2				26.70	
	630	Cut	Linear = [611] =[609] =628]	200/425				Prehistoric	2	630			26.70	26.53
	631	Fill	Fill of [632]	205/430				Medieval	4			52	26.85	
	632	Cut	Posthole	205/430				Medieval	4	632			26.85	26.60
	633	Fill	Fill of [634]	205/430				Modern	7				26.80	
	634	Cut	Pit	205/430				Modern	7	634			26.88	26.72
	635	Fill	Fill of [636]	225/440				Medieval	4				27.13	
	636	Cut	Posthole	225/440				Medieval	4	472			27.13	27.05
	637	Cut	Posthole	225/440				Medieval	4	475			26.04	25.99
	638	Fill	Fill of [638]	225/440				Medieval	4				26.04	
!	639	Fill	Fill of [640]	200/430				Modern	7				26.73	
!	640	Cut	Posthole	200/430				Modern	7	640			26.73	26.66
	641	Fill	Fill of [632]	205/430				Medieval	4			54	26.85	
	642	Fill	Fill of [643]	210/430					u				26.90	26.84
	643	Cut	Pit	210/430					u				26.90	26.73
	644	Fill	Fill of [645]	245/440				Modern	7				27.68	
	645	Cut	Posthole	245/440				Modern	7	645			27.68	27.56
	646	Fill	Fill of [647]	240/440				Modern	7	649			27.67	
	647	Masonry	?Kiln	240/440				Modern	7	649				
	648	Fill	Fill of [649]	240/440				Modern	7	649			27.72	
	649	Cut	Construction cut for [647]	240/440				Modern	7	649			27.72	
	650	Fill	Fill of [651]	240/440				Post-med	6				27.56	
	651	Cut	Pit	240/440				Post-med	6	651			27.56	27.05
	652	Fill	Fill of [653]	250/440				Modern	7				27.70	
	653	Cut	Posthole	250/440				Modern	7	653			27.70	27.54
	654	Cut/Timber	Post set in hole part of group 700	225/440				Modern	7	700			27.32	
	655	Cut/Timber	Post set in hole part of group 700	225/440				Modern	7	700			27.32	
	656	Fill	Fill of [657]	240/440				Modern	7				27.58	
	657	Cut	Posthole	240/440				Modern	7	657			27.58	27.24
!	658	Fill	Fill of [628] top						.					
!	659	Fill	Fill of [628] 2nd spit						.					
!	660	Fill	Fill of [628] 3rd spit						.					
	661	Fill	Fill of [662]	205/430				Early-med	3				26.81	
	662	Cut	Posthole	205/430				Early-med	3	662			26.81	26.71
	663	Fill	Fill of [664]	205/430				Early-med	3				26.81	
	664	Cut	Posthole	205/430				Early-med	3	664			26.81	26.61
	665	Fill	Fill of [666]	205/430				Early-med	3				26.81	
	666	Cut	Posthole	205/430				Early-med	3	666			26.81	26.65
	667	Fill	Fill of [668]	205/430					u				26.82	
	668	Cut	Posthole	205/430					u	668			26.82	26.62
	669	Fill	Fill of [670]	245/440	245/445	250/440	250/445	Medieval	4			55	27.67	
	670	Cut	Pit	245/440	245/445	250/440	250/445	Medieval	4	670			27.67	27.38
	671	Fill	Fill of [672]	245/440	245/445	250/440	250/445	Medieval	4			56	27.47	27.39
	672	Cut	Pit	245/440	245/445	250/440	250/445	Medieval	4	672			27.47	27.09
	673	Fill	Fill of [674]	245/440	245/445			Medieval	4			57	27.66	27.42
	674	Cut	Pit	245/440	245/445			Medieval	4	674			27.66	27.22
	675	Fill	Fill of [676]	240/440				Medieval	4				27.65	27.64
	676	Cut	Posthole	240/440				Medieval	4	676			27.64	27.45
	677	Fill	Fill of [678]	225/435	225/440			Modern	7				27.35	
	678	Cut	Pit contemp with [532]	225/435	225/440			Modern	7	678			27.35	26.97
	679	Cut	Posthole cut part of group 701	230/440				Modern	7	701			27.30	
	680	Cut	Posthole cut part of group 701	230/440				Modern	7	701			27.35	
	681	Cut/Timber	Post set in hole part of group 701	235/435				Modern	7	701			27.44	
	682	Cut/Timber	Post set in hole part of group 701	235/440				Modern	7	701			27.48	
	683	Cut/Timber	Post set in hole part of group 701	235/440				Modern	7	701			27.47	
	684	Cut/Timber	Post set in hole part of group 701	235/440				Modern	7	701			27.41	
	685	Cut/Timber	Post set in hole part of group 701	235/440				Modern	7	701			27.37	
	686	Cut/Timber	Post set in hole part of group 701	235/440				Modern	7	701			27.37	

Context	Type	Description	Trench	Provisional Date	Prelim. Phase	Plan	Section	Sample	Highest	Lowest
687	Timber	Driven stake part of group 701	235/440	Modern	7	701			27.44	
688	Timber	Driven stake part of group 701	235/440	Modern	7	701			27.44	
689	Timber	Driven stake part of group 701	235/440	Modern	7	701			27.44	
690	Timber	Driven stake part of group 701	235/440	Modern	7	701				
691	Timber	Driven stake part of group 701	235/440	Modern	7	701			27.36	
692	Timber	Driven stake part of group 701	235/440	Modern	7	701			27.33	
693	Timber	Driven stake part of group 701	235/435	Modern	7	701			27.51	
694	Timber	Driven stake part of group 701	235/435	Modern	7	701			27.51	
695	Cut/Timber	Post set in hole part of group 701	235/435	Modern	7	701			27.51	
696	Timber	Driven stake part of group 701	240/435	Modern	7	701			27.56	
697	Timber	Driven stake part of group 701	240/435	Modern	7	701			27.56	
698	Timber	Driven stake part of group 701	240/435	Modern	7	701			27.56	
699	Cut/Timber	Post set in hole part of group 701	240/435	Modern	7	701			27.55	
700	Group	Timbers [654] and [655]	225/440	Modern	7	700				
701	Group	Timbers [679] - [699]	230/440 235/440 235/435 240/435	Modern	7	701				
702	Fill	Fill of [703]	205/430	Early-med	3				26.82	
703	Cut	Posthole	205/430	Early-med	3	703			26.82	26.64
704	Fill	Fill of [705]	205/430	Early-med	3				26.84	
705	Cut	Posthole	205/430	Early-med	3	705			26.84	26.71
706	Cut	Pit	235/435 235/440	Early-med	3	706	16		27.51	26.03
707	Fill	Fill of [708]	240/440	Post-med	6				27.57	
708	Cut	Posthole	240/440	Post-med	6	708			27.57	27.34
709	Fill	Fill of [706]	235/435 235/440	Early-med	3		16		27.23	26.83
710	Fill	Fill of [475]	225/440	Medieval	4	710		61	27.32	26.27
711	Fill	Fill of [712]	235/435	Modern	7				27.48	
712	Cut	Pit	235/435	Modern	7	712			27.48	27.29
713	Fill	Fill of [714]	235/435	L-med/E-p-	5				27.43	
714	Cut		235/435	L-med/E-p-	5	714			27.43	27.33
715	Cut	Posthole cut part of group 701	240/435	Modern	7	701			27.34	27.24
716	Timber	Driven stake part of group 701	235/440	Modern	7	701			27.50	
717	Cut	Posthole	235/440	Post-med	6		16		27.23	26.87
718	Cut	Posthole	235/445	Modern	7	718			27.50	27.38
719	Fill	Fill of [718]	235/445	Modern	7				27.50	
720	Cut	Pit	235/440	Post-med	6		16		27.51	26.92
721	Fill	Fill of [720]	235/440	Post-med	6		16		27.51	
722	Cut	Pit	235/440	Post-med	6		16		27.48	27.18
723	Fill	Fill of [722]	235/440	Post-med	6		16		27.48	27.43
724	Fill	Fill of [706]	235/440	Early-med	3		16		27.47	
725	Fill	Fill of [717]	235/440	Post-med	6		16		27.23	26.87
726	Fill	Fill of [706]	235/440	Early-med	3		16		27.33	27.20
727	Fill	Fill of [706]	235/440	Early-med	3		16		27.23	27.12
728	Fill	Fill of [739]	235/440	Post-med	6		16		27.43	27.11
729	Fill	Fill of [706]	235/440	Early-med	3		16		27.44	27.01
730	Fill	Fill of [706]	235/440	Early-med	3		16		27.43	27.00
731	Fill	Fill of [706]	235/440	Early-med	3		16		27.43	26.91
732	Fill	Fill of [706]	235/440	Early-med	3		16	79	27.45	26.81
733	Fill	Fill of [706]	235/440	Early-med	3		16		27.45	26.81
734	Fill	Fill of [706]	235/440	Early-med	3		16	80	27.13	26.54
735	Fill	Fill of [706]	235/440	Early-med	3		16		26.84	26.57
736	Fill	Fill of [706]	235/440	Early-med	3		16	81	27.46	26.30
737	Fill	Fill of [706]	235/440	Early-med	3		16	82	26.76	26.11
738	Fill	Fill of [706]	235/440	Early-med	3		16	90	27.06	26.03
739	Cut	Modern disturbance	235/440	Post-med	6		16		27.43	27.10
740	Fill	Fill of [741]	245/440	Medieval	4				27.67	27.66
741	Cut	Posthole	245/440	Medieval	4	741			27.67	27.62
742	Fill	Fill of [743]	245/440	Modern	7				27.72	
743	Cut	Posthole	245/440	Modern	7	743			27.72	27.57
744	Fill	Fill of [745]	245/440	Modern	7				27.71	
745	Cut	Posthole	245/440	Modern	7	745			27.71	27.54
746	Fill	Fill of [747]	245/440	Modern	7				27.71	
747	Cut	Posthole	245/440	Modern	7	747			27.71	27.62
748	Fill	Fill of [749]	245/440	Modern	7				27.72	
749	Cut	Posthole	245/440	Modern	7				27.72	27.53
750	Fill	Fill of [751]	245/440	Modern	7				27.73	
751	Cut	Posthole	245/440	Modern	7	751			27.73	27.55
752	Fill	Fill of [753]	245/440	Modern	7				27.70	
753	Cut	Posthole	245/440	Modern	7	753			27.72	27.54
754	Fill	Fill of [755]	245/440	Modern	7				27.72	27.54
755	Cut	Posthole	245/440	Modern	7	755			27.72	27.49
756	Fill	Fill of [757]	245/440		u				27.71	
757	Cut	Posthole	245/440		u	757			27.71	27.52
758	Fill	Fill of [759]	245/440		u				27.70	
759	Cut	Posthole	245/440		u	759			27.70	27.54
760	Fill	Fill of [761]	245/440		u				27.71	27.69
761	Cut	Posthole	245/440		u	761			27.71	27.58
762	Fill	Fill of [763]	245/440	Modern	7				27.67	
763	Cut	Posthole	245/440	Modern	7	763			27.67	27.49

Context	Type	Description	Trench				Provisional Date	Prelim. Phase	Plan	Section	Sample	Highest	Lowest
764	Fill	Fill of [765]	245/440					u				27.67	
765	Cut	Posthole	245/440					u	765			27.67	27.62
766	Fill	Fill of [767]	240/445				Medieval	4				27.59	27.58
767	Cut	Posthole	240/445				Medieval	4	767			27.59	27.45
768	Fill	Fill of [769]	240/445				Medieval	4				27.64	
769	Cut	Posthole	240/445				Medieval	4	769			27.64	27.59
770	Fill	Fill of [771]	240/445				Medieval	4				27.61	
771	Cut	Depression	240/445				Medieval	4	771			27.61	27.59
772	Fill	Fill of [773]	240/445				Medieval	4				27.62	
773	Cut	Depression	240/445				Medieval	4	773			27.62	27.57
774	Fill	Fill of [775]	240/445				Medieval	4				27.60	
775	Cut	Stakehole	240/445				Medieval	4	775			27.60	27.48
776	Fill	Fill of [777]	240/445				Medieval	4				27.61	
777	Cut	Depression	240/445				Medieval	4	777			27.61	27.56
778	Fill	Fill of [779]	200/435					u				26.80	
779	Cut	Posthole	200/435					u	779			26.80	26.68
780	Fill	Fill of [781] upper well backfill	195/430	195/435			Early-med	3			73	26.62	
781	Cut	Construction cut for well	195/430	195/435			Early-med	3	781				23.75
782	Cut	Pit	235/445				Early-med	3	782			27.47	27.23
783	Fill	Fill of [782]	235/445				Early-med	3			71	27.47	
784	Cut	Pit cut	225/445	230/445				u	784			27.22	27.10
785	Fill	Fill of [784]	225/445	230/445				u			62	27.22	
786	Fill	Fill of [787]	250/440					u				27.70	
787	Cut	Posthole	250/440					u	787			27.70	27.56
788	Fill	Fill of [789]	240/445					u				27.63	
789	Cut	Depression	240/445					u	789			27.63	27.53
790	Fill	Fill of [791]	240/445					u			65	27.63	27.60
791	Cut	Posthole	240/445					u	791			27.63	27.48
792	Fill	Fill of [794]	245/445				Post-med	6			63	27.57	
793	Fill	Fill of [794]	245/445				Post-med	6			64	27.57	27.51
794	Cut	Posthole	245/445				Post-med	6	794			27.57	27.38
795	Fill	Fill of [796]	240/440	240/445				u				27.61	
796	Cut	Posthole	240/440	240/445				u	796			27.62	27.44
797	Fill	Fill of [798]	245/440				Post-med	6				27.72	
798	Cut	Posthole	245/440				Post-med	6	798			27.72	27.48
799	Fill	Fill of [800]	245/440				Post-med	6				27.72	
800	Cut	Pit	245/440				Post-med	6	800			27.72	27.46
801	Fill	Fill of [802]	245/440	245/445			Early-med	3			66	27.72	27.70
802	Cut	Pit	245/440	245/445			Early-med	3	802			27.72	27.47
803	Cut	Pit	230/445				Medieval	4	803			27.47	27.26
804	Fill	Fill of [803]	230/445				Medieval	4			67	27.47	
805	Fill	Fill of [806]	225/445				Post-med	6				27.15	
806	Cut	Pit	225/445				Post-med	6	806			27.15	26.98
807	Fill	Fill of [808]	225/445					u				27.18	
808	Cut	Posthole	225/445					u	808			27.18	27.14
809	Fill	Fill of [810]	225/445					u				27.17	
810	Cut	Posthole	225/445					u	810			27.17	27.12
811	Fill	Fill of [813] backfill	240/445				Medieval	4			68	27.60	27.56
812	Fill	Fill of [813] silting	240/445				Medieval	4				27.22	
813	Cut	Posthole	240/445				Medieval	4	813			27.60	27.12
814	Fill	Fill of [815]	240/445				Medieval	4			69	27.58	
815	Cut	Posthole	240/445				Medieval	4	815			27.58	27.52
816	Fill	Fill of [817]	230/440	225/440	220/440	220/445	Early-med	3			70	27.34	27.04
817	Cut	Gully	230/440	225/440	220/440	220/445	Early-med	3	817			27.63	26.84
818	Cut	Posthole	235/445				Modern	7	818			27.42	27.37
819	Fill	Fill of [818]	235/445				Modern	7				27.42	
820	Fill	Fill of [781] construction backfill	195/430	195/435	200/430	200/435	Early-med	3	820		75	26.53	
821	Fill	Fill of [781] Lower backfill	195/430	195/435	200/430	200/435	Early-med	3			72	26.15	
822	Fill	Fill of [823]	240/445				Modern	7				27.59	
823	Cut	Posthole	240/445				Modern	7	823			27.59	27.46
824	Fill	Fill of [825]	250/440				Modern	7				27.67	
825	Cut	Posthole	250/440				Modern	7	825			27.67	27.32
826	Fill	Fill of [827]	250/440				Modern	7				27.67	
827	Cut	Posthole	250/440				Modern	7	827			27.67	27.36
828	Fill	Fill of [829]	250/440				Modern	7				27.64	
829	Cut	Posthole	250/440				Modern	7	829			27.64	27.42
830	Fill	Fill of [831]	250/440				Modern	7				27.67	
831	Cut	Posthole	250/440				Modern	7	831			27.67	27.42
832	Fill	Fill of [833]	250/440					u			74	27.67	27.66
833	Cut	Pit	250/440					u	833			27.67	27.42
834	Fill	Fill of [02] Slump into top	250/435				Post-med	6				27.69	
835	Fill	Fill of [02] top fill	250/435				Post-med	6			76	27.56	
836	Fill	Fill of [837]	245/440					u				27.69	27.67
837	Cut	Posthole	245/440					u	837			27.69	27.48
838	Fill	Fill of [839] =[816]	230/440				Early-med	3			88	27.62	27.36
839	Cut	Gully =[817]	230/440				Early-med	3	839			27.62	27.05
840	Fill	Fill of [841]	250/440					u				27.63	27.62

	Context	Type	Description	Trench		Provisional Date	Prelim. Phase	Plan	Section	Sample	Highest	Lowest
	841	Cut	Posthole	250/440			u	841			27.63	27.58
	842	Fill	Fill of [02]	250/435		Post-med	6			77	26.83	
	843	Fill	Fill of [844]	250/440			u				27.66	
	844	Cut	Posthole	250/440			u	844			27.66	27.51
!	845	Void					.					
!	846	Void					.					
	847	Fill	Fill of [848]	225/435		Post-med	6				27.22	
	848	Cut	Posthole	225/435		Post-med	6	848			27.22	27.09
	849	Fill	Fill of [850]	225/440		Post-med	6				27.19	
	850	Cut	Posthole	225/440		Post-med	6	850			27.19	27.13
	851	Fill	Fill of [852]	225/440		Post-med	6				27.19	
	852	Cut	Posthole	225/440		Post-med	6	850			27.19	27.05
	853	Fill	Fill of [854]	225/435	225/440	Post-med	6				27.23	
	854	Cut	Beam slot	225/435	225/440	Post-med	6	854			27.23	27.01
	855	Fill	Fill of [02] sawdust	250/435		Post-med	6			78	27.13	
	856	Fill	Fill of [857]	245/440		Post-med	6				27.26	
	857	Cut	Posthole	245/440		Post-med	6	857			27.26	26.91
	858	Fill	Fill of [859]	245/440		Post-med	6				27.29	
	859	Cut	Posthole	245/440		Post-med	6	859			27.29	27.16
	860	Fill	Fill of [861] dog burial	240/435	245/435	Post-med	6				27.64	
	861	Cut	Dog grave	240/435	245/435	Post-med	6	861			27.64	27.53
	862	Fill	Fill of [866] p-m top fill	220/440	225/440	Post-med	6		17+20		27.13	
	863	Fill	Fill of [914]	220/440	225/440	Medieval	4		17+20	84	27.10	26.82
	864	Fill	Fill of [914]	220/440	225/440	Medieval	4		17+20	85	27.11	26.46
	865	Fill	Fill of [866]	220/440	225/440	Medieval	4		17+20	86	27.00	
	866	Cut	Pit	220/440	225/440	Medieval	4	866	17+20		27.10	26.44
	867	Fill	Fill of [868]	245/435		Modern	7				27.66	
	868	Cut	Posthole	245/435		Modern	7	868			27.66	27.47
	869	Fill	Fill of [870]	245/435		Post-med	6				27.64	
	870	Cut	Pit	245/435		Post-med	6	870			27.64	27.31
	871	Fill	Fill of [872]	245/435		Post-med	6				27.64	
	872	Cut	Posthole	245/435		Post-med	6	872			27.64	27.32
	873	Fill	Fill of [874]	245/435		Post-med	6				27.59	
	874	Cut	Construction cut for wall [885]	245/435		Post-med	6	874			27.59	27.19
	875	Timber	Duplication of [693]	235/435		Modern	7	701				
	876	Fill	Fill of [877]	250/440		Post-med	6				27.66	
	877	Cut	Posthole	250/440		Post-med	6	877			27.66	27.62
	878	Fill	Fill of [879]	250/440		Post-med	6				27.66	
	879	Cut	posthole	250/440		Post-med	6	879			27.66	27.56
	880	Fill	Fill of [881]	250/435	250/440	Post-med	6				27.69	27.67
	881	Cut	Footing	250/435	250/440	Post-med	6	881			27.69	27.54
	882	Fill	Fill of [883]	230/440		Post-med	6			83	27.29	
	883	Cut	Pit	230/440		Post-med	6	883			27.29	27.13
	884	Timber	Driven stake part of group 701	235/440		Modern	7	701			27.51	
	885	Masonry	? reused castle	245/435		Post-med	6	874			27.75	27.74
	886	Fill	Fill of [887]	245/435	245/440	Modern	7				28.10	
	887	Cut	Posthole	245/435	245/440	Modern	7	887			28.10	28.03
	888	Fill	Fill of [889]	245/435		Modern	7				28.09	
	889	Cut	Posthole	245/435		Modern	7	889			28.09	28.03
	890	Fill	Fill of [891]	245/435		Modern	7				28.10	
	891	Cut	Posthole	245/435		Modern	7	891			28.10	28.03
	892	Fill	Fill of [	245/435		Modern	7				28.07	
	893	Cut	Posthole	245/435		Modern	7	893			28.07	28.02
	894	Fill	Fill of [896] secondary	225/440	230/440	Post-med	6			98	26.95	
	895	Fill	Fill of [896] primary	225/440	230/440	Post-med	6				26.82	
	896	Cut	Pit	225/440	230/440	Post-med	6	896			26.95	26.53
	897	Fill	Fill of [898]	240/440	245/440	Modern	7				27.68	27.67
	898	Cut	Posthole	240/440	245/440	Modern	7	898			27.68	27.31
	899	Fill	Fill of [900]	245/440		Modern	7				27.65	
	900	Cut	Posthole	245/440		Modern	7	900			27.65	27.59
	901	Fill	Fill of [902]	245/440		Modern	7				27.64	
	902	Cut	Posthole	245/440		Modern	7	902			27.64	27.51
	903	Fill	Fill of [904]	245/440		Modern	7				27.68	
	904	Cut	Posthole	245/440		Modern	7	904			27.68	27.47
	905	Fill	Fill of [906]	245/440		Modern	7				27.69	27.69
	906	Cut	Pit	245/440		Modern	7	906			27.69	27.53
	907	Fill	Fill of [908]	230/440		Post-med	6			87	27.38	
	908	Cut	Posthole	230/440		Post-med	6	908			27.38	27.28
	909	Fill	Fill of [910]	245/435		Modern	7				27.54	
	910	Cut	Posthole	245/435		Modern	7	910			27.54	27.38
	911	Fill	Fill of [912]	230/440			6			89	27.41	
	912	Cut	Posthole	230/440			6	912			27.41	27.23
	913	Cut	Pit	220/440	225/440	Post-med	6	913	20		28.12	26.74
	914	Cut	Pit	220/440	225/440	Medieval	4	914	20		26.73	26.41
	915	Fill	Fill of [916]	220/440	220/435	Post-med	6		20	91	27.25	
	916	Cut	Pit	220/440	220/435	Post-med	6	916	20		27.25	26.32
	917	Layer	Med horizon	200/435		Prehistoric	2		149			

	Context	Type	Description	Trench		Provisional Date	Prelim. Phase	Plan	Section	Sample	Highest	Lowest
	918	Layer	Post med horizon	200/435		Post-med	6		19			
	919	Fill	Fill of [916]	220/435	220/440	Post-med	6		20	92	27.16	27.05
	920	Fill	Fill of [921]	230/440			u			93	27.40	
	921	Cut	Posthole	230/440			u	921			27.40	27.29
!	922	Fill	Fill of [923]	240/445			.				27.55	
!	923	Cut	Pit	240/445			.	923			27.55	27.30
	924	Fill	Fill of [896]	225/440	230/440	Post-med	6				26.95	26.53
	925	Fill	Fill of [927]	225/435		Post-med	6				26.91	
	926	Fill	Fill of [927]	225/435		Post-med	6				26.71	
	927	Cut	Pit	225/435		Post-med	6	927			26.91	26.52
	928	Fill	Fill of [916] clay	220/440	225/440	Post-med	6		20	94	26.45	26.37
	929	Fill	Fill of [930]	240/445			u				27.49	
	930	Cut	Pit	240/445			u	930			27.49	27.17
	931	Fill	Fill of [932]	240/445			u				27.48	
	932	Cut	Posthole	240/445			u	932			27.48	27.37
!	933	Void					.					
!	934	Void					.					
!	935	Void					.					
	936	Fill	Fill of [937]	235/440			u			95	27.54	
	937	Cut	Posthole	235/440			u	937			27.54	27.35
	938	Fill	Fill of [939]	235/440		Medieval	4			96	27.47	
	939	Cut	Posthole	235/440		Medieval	4	939			27.47	27.37
	940	Layer	Capping layer	220/440		Post-med	6		20		27.46	27.22
	941	Fill	Fill of [943]	220/440	220/445	Post-med	6		20		27.22	27.18
!	942	Void					.					
	943	Cut	Pit	220/440	220/445	Post-med	6	943	20	7	27.13	26.82
	944	Fill	Fill of [945]	230/445	235/445	Prehistoric	2			97	27.47	27.42
	945	Cut	Gully n-s	230/445	235/445	Prehistoric	2	945			27.47	26.99
	946	Fill	Fill of [947]	230/435		Post-med	6				26.95	
	947	Cut	Posthole	230/435		Post-med	6	947			26.95	26.78
	948	Fill	Fill of [949]	240/440			u				27.60	
	949	Cut	Posthole	240/440			u	949		99	27.60	27.40
	950	Fill	Fill of [951]	235/440			u				27.54	
	951	Cut	Posthole	235/440			u	951		100	27.54	27.40
	952	Fill	Fill of [953]	235/440			u				27.51	
	953	Cut	Posthole	235/440			u	953			27.51	27.47
	954	Fill	Fill of [955]	220/440	225/440		2				26.05	
	955	Cut	Linear	220/440	225/440		2	955			26.05	25.78
	956	Fill	Fill of [957]	245/440		Post-med	6			101	27.62	
	957	Cut	Posthole	245/440		Post-med	6	957			27.62	27.43
	958	Fill	Fill of [959]	245/445			u				27.63	
	959	Cut	Stakehole	245/445			u	959			27.63	27.48
	960	Fill	Fill of [961]	230/440		Post-med	6				27.65	
	961	Cut	Stakehole	230/440		Post-med	6	961			27.65	27.51
	962	Fill	Fill of [963]	235/440			u			103	27.56	
	963	Cut	Posthole	235/440			u	937			27.56	27.47
	964	Fill	Fill of [956]	250/440			u			104	27.68	
	965	Cut	Pit	250/440			u	965			27.68	27.22
	966	Fill	Fill of [967]	235/440		Medieval	4			109	27.48	
	967	Cut	Linear	235/440		Medieval	4	967			27.48	27.32
	968	Fill	Fill of [969]	235/440			u				27.32	
	969	Cut	Stakehole	235/440			u	969			27.32	27.28
	970	Fill	Fill of [971]	235/440			u				27.32	
	971	Cut	Stakehole	235/440			u	937			27.32	27.22
	972	Fill	Fill of [973]	235/440			u			110	27.36	
	973	Cut	Stakehole	235/440			u	937			27.36	27.31
	974	Fill	Fill of [975]	235/440			u				27.31	
	975	Cut	Stakehole	235/440			u	937			27.31	27.26
	976	Fill	Fill of [977]	235/440			u				27.36	
	977	Cut	Stakehole	235/440			u	937			27.36	27.25
	978	Fill	Fill of [979]	235/440			u				27.45	
	979	Cut	Posthole	235/440			u	937			27.45	27.37
	980	Fill	Fill of [76] ash	200/430		Post-med	6			105		
!	981	Void					.					
	982	Fill	Fill of [984]	245/435		Post-med	6				27.59	
	983	Fill	Fill of [984]	245/435		Post-med	6				27.39	
	984	Cut	Pit	245/435		Post-med	6	984			27.62	26.93
	985	Fill	Fill of [987]	245/435		Post-med	6				27.64	
	986	Fill	Fill of [987]	245/435		Post-med	6			108	27.41	
	987	Cut	Pit	240/435		Post-med	6	987			27.61	26.88
!	988	Fill	Fill of [989]	240/435			.					
!	989	Cut	Posthole	245/445			.					
	990	Fill	Fill of [991]	245/445		Modern	7				27.73	
	991	Cut	Posthole	245/445		Modern	7	991			27.73	27.68
	992	Fill	Fill of [993]				u				27.65	
	993	Cut	Posthole				u	993			27.65	27.51
!	994	Void					.					

	Context	Type	Description	Trench				Provisional Date	Prelim. Phase	Plan	Section	Sample	Highest	Lowest
	995	Fill	Upper fill of 997	195/430	195/435			Early-med	3			112	24.71	
	996	Fill	Primary fill of 997	195/430	195/435			Early-med	3			111+11	23.92	
	997	Structure	Timber well	195/430	195/435	200/430	200/435	Early-med	3	781				
	998	Fill	Fill of [999]	230/440				L-med/E-p-	5				27.42	
	999	Cut	Cut of pit	230/440				L-med/E-p-	5	999			27.42	26.95
	1000	Timber	Part of 997	195/435				Early-med	3	781			25.02	
	1001	Timber	Part of 997	195/435				Early-med	3	781			25.00	
	1002	Timber	Part of 997	195/435				Early-med	3	781			25.02	24.71
	1003	Timber	Part of 997	195/435				Early-med	3	781			24.71	
	1004	Timber	Part of 997	195/435				Early-med	3	781			25.00	24.71
	1005	Timber	Part of 997	195/435				Early-med	3					
	1006	Timber	Part of 997	195/435				Early-med	3					
	1007	Timber	Part of 997	195/435				Early-med	3					
	1008	Timber	Part of 997	195/435				Early-med	3					
	1009	Timber	Part of 997	195/435				Early-med	3					
	1010	Timber	Part of 997	195/435				Early-med	3					
	1011	Timber	Part of 997	195/435				Early-med	3					
	1012	Fill	Construction backfill around 997	195/430	195/435	200/430	200/435	Early-med	3	781?			25.00	23.75
	1013	Fill	Fill of [1014]	210/435				Medieval	4	1014			26.88	
	1014	Cut	Posthole	210/435				Medieval	4	1014			26.88	
	1015	Fill	Fill of [1016]	205/435				Early-med	3	1014			26.90	
	1016	Cut	Beam slot	205/435				Early-med	3	1014			26.90	
	1017	Fill	Fill of [1018]	205/435					u	1014			26.92	
	1018	Cut	Pit/ditch terminus	205/435					u	1014			26.92	26.82
	1019	Fill	Fill of [1020]	210/435				Post-med	6	1014			26.87	
	1020	Cut	Pit	210/435				Post-med	6	1014			26.87	
	1021	Fill	Fill of [1022]	230/435				Medieval	4				27.42	
	1022	Cut	Pit	230/435				Medieval	4	1022			27.42	27.11
	1023	Fill	Fill of [1024]	230/435				Modern	7				27.44	
	1024	Cut	Pit	230/435				Modern	7	1024			27.44	27.24
	1025	Fill	Fill of [1026]	230/440					u				27.42	
	1026	Cut	Posthole	230/440					u	1026			27.42	27.30
	1027	Fill	Fill of [1028]	235/440					u				27.52	
	1028	Cut	Posthole	235/440					u	1028			27.52	27.40
	1029	Fill	Fill of [1030]	240/440				Post-med	6				27.67	
	1030	Cut	Posthole	240/440				Post-med	6	1030			27.67	27.32
	1031	Fill	Fill of [1032	240/440					u				27.68	
	1032	Cut	Posthole	240/440					u	1030			27.68	27.68
	1033	Fill	Fill of [1034]	230/430				Post-med	6				27.43	
	1034	Cut	Stakehole	230/430				Post-med	6	1034			27.43	
	1035	Fill	Fill of [1036]	230/430					u				27.37	
	1036	Cut	Pit	230/430					u	1034			27.37	27.31
	1037	Fill	Fill of [1038]	230/430					u				27.38	
	1038	Cut	Posthole	230/430					u	1034			27.38	27.16
	1039	Fill	Fill of [1040]=[981]	230/430					u				27.39	
	1040	Cut	Pit =[984]	230/430					u	1034			27.39	27.19
	1041	Fill	Fill of [1042]	230/430					u				27.40	
	1042	Cut	Pit	230/430					u	1034			27.40	
	1043	Fill	Fill of [1044]	240/445					u				27.92	
	1044	Cut	Posthole	240/445					u	1044			27.92	27.78
	1045	Fill	Fill of [1046]	230/445					u				27.88	
	1046	Cut	Posthole series	230/445					u	1046			27.88	27.79
!	1047	Mod trunc							.					
!	1048	Mod trunc							.					
	1049	Fill	Fill of [626]	225/440				Post-med	6				27.21	27.01

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

11.1 OASIS ID: preconst1-10300	
Project details	
Project name	Tonbridge Stock and Cattle Market
Short description of the project	An excavation was undertaken at the former Tonbridge Stock and Cattle Market that comprised two open areas. Evidence for extensive use during the medieval period was exposed, including industrial activity (iron working). A timber lined well was excavated and has subsequently been dendro dated to AD1116.
Project dates	Start: 24-02-2005 End: 29-03-2005
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	KBST 05 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	6745 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	BOUNDARY DITCH Late Prehistoric
Monument type	WELL Medieval
Monument type	IRON WORKING SITE Medieval
Monument type	BOUNDARY DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Monument type	SOAKAWAY Post Medieval
Monument type	MALTING KILN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	JUG Medieval
Significant Finds	JUG Medieval
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	WORKED ANTLER TINE Medieval
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	KENT TONBRIDGE AND MALLING TONBRIDGE Tonbridge Stock and Cattle Market
Postcode	TN9
Study area	6000.00 Square metres

National grid reference	TQ 5900 4674 Point
Height OD	Min: 26.75m Max: 27.95m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Duncan Hawkins
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Stuart Holden
Sponsor or funding body	Crest Nicholson
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Local museum
Physical Contents	'Animal bones', 'Ceramics', 'Environmental', 'Glass', 'Industrial', 'Metal', 'Wood', 'Worked bone', 'Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	Local museum
Digital Contents	'Animal Bones', 'Ceramics', 'Environmental', 'Glass', 'Industrial', 'Metal', 'Stratigraphic', 'Survey', 'Wood'
Digital Media available	'Database', 'Spreadsheets', 'Survey', 'Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Correspondence', 'Diary', 'Matrices', 'Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes', 'Plan', 'Section'
Project bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Assessment of Land at the Tonbridge Stock and Cattle Market, Bank Street, Tonbridge, Kent
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Holden, S
Date	2005
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	Bound paper report including illustrations.
Entered by	Stuart Holden (sholden@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	20 September 2005

APPENDIX 3: ASSESSMENT OF THE POTTERY

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

This report considers pottery from the final phase of excavation and an assessment report for the pottery from the evaluation has been previously produced (Jarrett, 2005). A medium sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (7 boxes). Most sherds show no or little evidence for abrasion indicating mostly rapid deposition after breakage. The prehistoric and Roman pottery is mostly fragmentary, but rims are present. The medieval pottery consists of fragmentary sherds, but complete profiles of vessels exist and two complete jugs (*de facto* finds) are present. The post-medieval ceramics tend to be sherd material. From this phase of excavation pottery was recovered from 137 contexts and individual contexts produced mostly small groups of pottery (under 30 sherds), but there are four contexts with medium sized groups (30-100 sherds) and two deposits with large groups of sherds (101+ sherds): contexts [555] and [568].

Chronologically the ceramics can be summarised as four sherds of pre-historic pottery, two sherds of Roman, 747 sherds of medieval and 255 sherds of post-medieval pottery. The medieval pottery mostly dates to between c.1050-1350 and 19th-century wares are the main constituents of the post-medieval assemblage.

All the pottery (1008 sherds and none are unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in an ACCESS 2000 database, by fabric, form, decoration, sherd count and estimated number of vessels, using standard Canterbury Archaeological Trust fabric codes and dating. The pottery is discussed by types and distribution.

The pottery types

Prehistoric

Four sherds of prehistoric pottery are recorded, one of which is residual in a 19th-century context. Three sherds are Gallo-Belgic wares, dated c.50 BC - 50AD (L. Blackmore and J. Cotter pers. comm.). Contemporary from deposit [610] is one sherd with angular quartz and occasional chalk inclusions, while the other sherd is from a fragmentary jar with sand and organic tempering. Fill [631] produced a burnished shoulder of a closed vessel in a sparse grog and chalk-tempered Gallo-Belgic ware.

Roman

Two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from later deposits, [816] and [435].

Early Medieval

West Kent fine sandy ware (EM4), 1125/50 - 1200/50, four sherds.
W.Kent fine sandy with shell and sparse grits (EM21), 1125/50 - 1200/50, three sherds, form: rounded jar.
North or West Kent fine sandy with sparse shell and sparse grits (EM22), 1125/50 - 1200/50, twenty sherds, forms: jar; rounded.
North or West Kent shell – filled (EM35), 1050/1100 - 1200/25, 65 sherds, forms: jar; rounded and shouldered.
North or West Kent sandy and shell – tempered (EM36), 1100/50 - 1200/50, 198 sherds, forms: bowl; medium rounded, jar.
(?Non – local) sandy ware with flint – temper (EM44), two sherds.
Probable North or West Kent shell - filled fine sandy ware (EM44), ?1100 – 1250, two sherds, form: jar.
?North Kent shell - dusted sandy ware (EM.M4), 1150/75 - 1225/50, one sherd, form: jar.

Medieval

North or West Kent sandy ware (M38A), 1150-1400, 116 sherds, forms: bowl; deep flared, curfew, jar; rounded, small, medium and tall, jug: rounded (Dartford type).
North or West Kent fine - moderate sandy, “Dartford Rilled ware” (M38B), 1225/50 – 1400, thirteen sherds, forms: jar, jug; rounded.
?Medway chalk - tempered sandy ware (M37), 1150 – 1400, four sherds, form: jug; rounded.
North or West Kent hard - fired fine sandy (M38C), 1325/50 – 1400, 62 sherds, forms: jug.
Ashford/Wealden or Rye sandy ware (M40BR), ?1175 – 1400, one sherd, form: jug.
?Ashford/Wealden fine sandy ware (M40CS), ?1225/50 – 1400, one sherd.
Coarse Limpsfield-type grey ware (M44A), 1150 – 1300, four sherds, forms: jar, jug.
Unidentified: fifteen sherds from twelve fabrics in the forms of a jar and jug require further identification.

Intermediate wares

EM36/EM38, one sherd, form: jug
EM4/M38A, one sherd.

Glazed wares

London-type ware, early rounded jugs (EM27), 1125/40 - 1200/40, three sherds.
London-type ware (M5), 1080 – 1350, fifteen sherds, forms: jug; squat.
Kingston-type ware (M7), 1230-1400, two sherds, form: jug.
Earlswood ware (M44B), 1200-1400, four sherds, form: jug.
Unidentified: five sherds from mostly jugs in different fabrics that require further identification.

Late medieval

Cheam ware (LM6), 1350-1500, one sherd, form: jug.
Medway hard silty - sandy ware with chalk (LM34B), 1450 - 1525/50, one sherd.

Early post-medieval

?Wealden/Hareplain hard fine sandy: oxidised ware (LM17B), three sherds, form: lid; conical, unidentified.
German Raeren stoneware (LM9), 1480 – 1550, one sherd, form mug: rounded.

Post-medieval

Post-medieval red earthenwares (PM1), 1550 – 1800, six sherds, form: bowl or dish.
Wealden buff fine sandy ware (PM2), 1525 – 1650, thirteen sherds, forms: bowl or dish, chafing dish.
Frechen stoneware (PM5), 1525 – 1750, three sherds, form: jug.
Tin-glazed earthenware (PM9), 1575 – 1775, six sherds, form: porringer.
Staffordshire-type slipware (PM21.1), 1675 – 1775/1800, one sherd, form: cup: rounded.
London stoneware (PM25), 1675 – 1825, three sherds, form: tankard.
Staffs - type white stoneware (PM26), 1720-1780, one sherd, form: saucer.
Refined red earthenware: glazed/unglazed engine - turned decoration (PM42C), 1765 – 1800, one sherd.
Calcareous 'peppered' smooth ware (PM64), 1550 – 1725, seven sherds, form: jar.

Late post-medieval

Red earthenware with iron - streaked glaze (?High Halden), 1800 – 1900, six sherds, forms: bowl; deep.
Other late post-medieval red earthenware (LPM1B), c.1775+, forty-five sherds, form: bowl, rounded, chamber pot, jug.
Fine red earthenware (LPM2), 1825 - 1900+, 34 sherds, forms: flower pots.

South Yorkshire/Midlands redware: internal white-slip (LPM3A), one sherd.
Yellow ware (LPM5), 1825/50-1900, six sherds, forms: chamber pot, lid; flanged.
English porcelain (LPM7), 1745+, eight sherds, forms: cup; tea, plate, saucer.
Modern English stoneware (LPM10), 1800-1940, seventeen sherds, forms: bottle; blacking, jar; cylindrical, toilet.
Later Creamware "Queensware" (LPM11), 1775 – 1825, eleven sherds, forms: bowl; medium rounded, plate.
Pearl ware (LPM12), 1780 – 1825, nine sherds, forms: cup; tea, plate, saucer.
Staffordshire "Ironstone" - type white earthenware, including transfer-printed ware (LPM14), 67 sherds, forms: bowl: flared, cup, jar; straight-sided, lid; teapot, plate, saucer, teapot.

Distribution

The distribution of the pottery is discussed by phase and trench. Table 1 shows the contexts containing pottery, what trench they were recorded in, the number of sherds and a spot date for the group.

Early medieval

Area A south – contexts [130], [138], [144], [206], [278], [280].

The main pottery type is North or West Kent shell-filled ware (EM35) in the form of handmade jars with simple rims and no evidence of decoration, as found in fill [130] of pit [131]. From the same feature is a sherd of West Kent fine sandy ware (EM4), handmade but decorated with an applied pinched strip. Additionally there is a sherd of North or West Kent fine sandy with sparse shell and sparse grits ware (EM22) with six sherds of a jar in North or West Kent shell-filled ware, recovered from fill [144] of gully [145].

Pottery sherds are mostly small sized from post-hole [139] and of types West Kent fine sandy (EM4), North or West Kent shell-filled (EM35) and N. or West Kent shell - filled fine sandy ware (EM48) indicating a spot date of 1125-1500.

Area A north – contexts [405], [414], [435], [578], [588], [596], [597], [629], [704], [821] and [995].

Fill [405] of pit [406] produced four sherds of pottery all of shell filled ware (EM35) and includes an 11th-century jar, possibly with a globular shape and an everted simple rim with internal thumbing.

Fills [414], [578], [588] and [596] of post-hole [415], pits [579] and [589] and post-hole [599] all produced North or West Kent sandy and shell – tempered ware (EM36). A sherd of pottery with similarities between fabric West Kent fine sandy ware (EM4) and North or West Kent sandy (M38A) is present in fill [629] of the linear cut [630]. Most sherds from these features are small in size and low in number.

Perhaps the most interesting group of pottery on the site was retrieved from fill [995] of the timber well [997]. The four vessels in this deposit consist of the rim of a shell-filled (EM35) jar and three jugs of the Dartford type in N. or West Kent sandy ware. Two of the jugs are complete with either point stabbing or with additional knife stabbing and horizontal scored lines on the neck. The third jug is more fragmentary but has along the length of the strap handle grided circular stamps. These late 12th early 13th-century jugs were probably lost while drawing water from the well and are therefore *de facto* finds. The latest fill of the well [821] produced six herds of N. or West Kent sandy ware and includes a jar rim and an oxidised sherd.

Area B – contexts [580], [582], [737], [783], [801], [816] and [838]

Fills [816/838] of the gully [817/839] produced residual prehistoric pottery but also sherds of North or West Kent shell – filled (EM35) from handmade jars with simple rims probably dating to between 1050-1150. Similarly, pit [706] only produced pottery from fill [737], as a total of fifteen sherds representing five vessels and all in North or West Kent shell – filled ware (EM35). All the recognisable forms are handmade jar shapes and include a rounded and shouldered type. The rims are simple with beading and are likely to date more to the late 11th and early 12th century.

Pit [581] contained in its fill sherds North or West Kent sandy (M38A) and an Early London rounded jug (EM27) indicating a late 12th century deposition date.

A base sherd of North or West Kent shell-filled ware (EM35) is present in fill [582] of the depression [583] and ?Non - local sandy ware with flint – temper (EM44) from fill [801] of pit [802]. North or West Kent sandy (M38A) is the main pottery type found in fill [783] of the linear cut [782].

Medieval

Area A south – contexts [156] and [269]

The gully terminus [157] has a jug shoulder with 13th-14th century fine rilling in fabric North or West Kent fine - moderate sandy ware (M38C). Pit [270] produced a base sherd of North or West Kent hard - fired fine sandy (M38C), indicating a date of 1325-1400.

Area A north – contexts [545], [546], [555], [568], [598], and [600].

Pit [547] produced pottery in all four of its fills as a total of 366 sherds. The earliest fill [568] would appear to date to between c.1200-1250 as it contained similar amounts of sand and shell (EM36) and sandy ware (M38), additionally with two jug sherds of London-type ware (M5) with scale decoration and one sherd of Earlswood ware (M44B), dated 1200-1400. The second fill [555] has a predominance of North and west Kent sandy wares (M38A, M38B and M38C) in the form of jars and jugs. The presence of M38C indicates a c.1325-1400 date. Other pottery types include sherds of jugs in Ashford/Wealden or Rye sandy ware (M40BR), dated ?1175-1400, a small sherd of Kingston ware, 1230-1400 and Earlswood ware.

The third fill [546] of pit [547] has pottery that consists again of mostly local sandy wares and particularly the hard fine sandy ware (M38C), the jug sherds decorated with rilling or combed and incised wavy lines. A London-type ware jug base may further date the feature to between 1325-50, but it could be residual like the thirteen sherds of shell-tempered wares (EM36). The latest fill [545] produced again mostly the local sandy greywares, including the hard fired, fine sandy ware. A jug rim with a point stabbed, oval rod handle is also present in an oxidised sandy fabric, besides sherds of Earlswood ware, so indicating a c.1325-1400 deposition date.

Pit [600] only produced sherds of sandy shelly ware (EM36) and sandy ware (M38A), indicating a deposition date of between 1150-1350. Post-holes [607] and [705] only contained in their fills single small body sherds of North and west Kent sandy wares (M38A).

Area B – contexts [420], [421], [431], [437], [467], [470], [471], [472], [474], [519], [533], [551], [573], [575], [576], [612], [669], [671], [675], [766], [772], [774], [776] and [811]

Pit [577] produced sherds of North or West Kent sandy ware jug rim and a jar rim in North or West Kent fine sandy with sparse shell and sparse grits (EM22), dating the context up to c.1250.

Sealing the latter, layer [467] produced 34 sherds of pottery, mostly as North or West Kent sandy ware (M38A), including jars with developed rims, as well as small amounts of shell-tempered wares EM35 and EM35 and glazed sherds of London-type ware (M5) and early rounded jugs, indicating a probable late 12th to early 13th century deposition date.

Layer, [467] also sealed a number of other pits: depressions [773] and [777], post-holes [767] and [813] and stake hole [775], where the main pottery type was North or West Kent sandy ware (M38A) and shell-tempered wares are absent, indicating c.1250-1400 deposition dates.

However, subsequent stratigraphic relationships above layer [467] have in deposits fill [575] of pit [526/587], fills [551] and [573] of pit [574], fill [431] of pit [432] and fills [420] and [421] of pit [422] pottery types mostly consisting of North or West Kent sandy ware (M38A), but with shell-tempered wares, particularly sand and shell (EM36), indicating deposition between 1150-1250. The linear cut [966] produced a largely complete, but fragmentary North or West Kent sandy ware (M38A) rounded jug with a handmade body, but wheel thrown rim.

A large number of fills ([470], [471], [519], [472], and [471]) from pit [475] produced small sherd counts of pottery, but the ceramic group is dominated by sand and shell ware (EM36) and the jar rims in this ware are wheel thrown. These types of rims, together with a noticeable amount of North or West Kent sandy ware (M38A) would indicate a late 12th and early 13th century date to pit [475]. A similar date is probably suitable for fill [612] of post-hole [613], but a sherd of shell and sand tempered ware (EM36) with fine rilling indicates more of a 13th century date.

Other features from this trench and phase contains pottery types dated to after 1150 with the rims on jars more typical of the end of the 12th-century and 13th century. North or West Kent sandy (M38A) is the main pottery type found in fill [671] of pit [672]. Truncating the latter feature pit [670] contained in its fill [669] fourteen sherds of North or West Kent sandy and shell – tempered ware (EM36), dated 1100-1250, as seven ENV's and sixteen sherds of North or West Kent sandy (M38A), fifteen ENV's. Forms in these wares are mostly in the shape of jars or cooking pots. There are also three sherds of a jug in North or West Kent fine - moderate sandy ware (M38B) and has rilling on the shoulder typical of the 13th and 14th century. Glazed wares include the bases of an early rounded jug in London-type ware (EM27), dated 1140-1200 and a jug in ?Medway chalk - tempered sandy ware (M37) with white-slip and green-glaze.

Post-hole [675] has recorded six sherds of a London-type ware squat jug, decorated with a white-slip diamond lattice decoration. This form and decoration dates to the late 12th and early 13th-century.

Late medieval/early post-medieval

Area B – contexts [713] and [998]

Cut [714] produced a single damaged rim sherd of North or West Kent sandy ware, but possibly as the hard fine sandy ware dated 1325-1400.

From fill [998] of cut [999] was recovered the complete profile of a delftware (PM9) porringer with a simple rim and blue dash border and a central blue on chequer white design, usually dated to the early 17th-century. The vessel appears to be a second with a burnt glaze and internal stacking scars.

Post-medieval

Area A south – context [261].

Area A north – contexts [441], [461], [499], [529], [548]

Pit [442] produced two small sherds of North or West Kent sandy ware (M38A), dated 1150-1400. Cut [500] produced a single sherd of medieval North or West Kent sandy ware, dated 1150-1400. Pit [529] contained four sherds of pottery including post-medieval red earthenwares, plain blue tin-glazed ware and Frechen stoneware indicating a deposition date of c.1675-1800. Post-hole [549] produced a single sherd of medieval North or West Kent sandy ware, dated 1150-1400.

Area B – contexts [721], [792], [806], [834], [842], [860], [869], [873], [956] and [960]

Pit [720] produced two sherds of medieval pottery as West Kent fine sandy ware (EM4) and North or West Kent sandy ware (M38A). Post-hole [792] only produced two small body sherds of North or West Kent sandy ware (M38A) and so date the feature to between 1150-1400.

Pit [2] had five sherds of pottery recovered from two of its fills: [834] and [842]. Three sherds are as Calcareous 'peppered' smooth ware (PM64), dated 1550-1750 and includes the rim of a jar. Single sherds of a redware bowl or dish (PM1) and oxidised ?Wealden/Hareplain hard fine sandy ware (LM17B) are also present. Construction cut [874] for wall [885] produced in the backfill [873] eleven sherds of pottery, most of it residual except for a redware (PM1) bowl or dish base and a Wealden buff fine sandy ware (PM2) rim of possible chafing dish. The context is dated 1525-1650 by the pottery. The stakehole [961] produced four sherds of pottery as two sherds each of Calcareous 'peppered' smooth ware and Wealden buff fine sandy ware (PM2), indicating a deposition date of 1550-1725.

Modern

Area A south – contexts [106], [110], [116], [198], [200], [122], [124], [136], [140], [162], [164], [180], [182], [188], [192], [202], [213], [215], [217], [219], [235], [237], [241], [259] and [275].

The majority of pottery recovered from these fills is 19th century in date, fragmentary, mundane and does not require further description. Medieval pottery does occur solely in some fills. North or West Kent shell-filled ware is present in fill [110] of post-hole [111] and [276] of post-hole [277] as simple jar rims. Post-hole [122] only produced North or West Kent sand and shell-tempered ware (EM36) as two sherds, one as the rim sherd of a bowl.

Area A north – contexts [229], [341], [343], [346], [403], [407], [455], [487], [483], [514], [535] and [592].

One context produced pottery of a 1550-1725 deposition date; fill [487] of post-hole [488] as sherds of Calcareous 'peppered' smooth ware (PM64) and Wealden buff fine sandy ware (PM2). Pit [230] produced a single sherd of North or West Kent sand and shell-tempered ware, dated 1100-1250.

All other contexts in this phase contain late 18th and early 19th-century wares: Developed Creamware, Pearl ware and Transfer-printed ware, together with late Post-medieval redware.

Area B – contexts [468], [509], [531] [677], [711] and [1023]

A sherd of an unidentified medieval pottery with external slip and clear glaze and probably of a 13th or 14th century date, was solely recovered from fill [860] of the dog grave [861]. The fills [468], [677] and [711] produced fragmentary sherds of late 18th-early 19th century industrial finewares as the latest pottery types.

Fill [531] of pit [532] produced 24 sherds of pottery and much of it is residual medieval wares, but the latest pottery types are Post-medieval redwares and 19th-century industrial finewares, Developed Creamware (LPM11A) and ‘Ironstone’ white earthenware (LPM14). Pit [510] only produced 19th-century pottery as ‘Ironstone’ white earthenware and transfer-printed ware, (LPM14), Yellow ware (LPM5) and blue and white Pearl ware (LPM12B).

Pit [1024] contained in its fill [1023] the rim sherd of a transfer-printed Pearlware (LPM12G) saucer with the Willow pattern and is dated c.1775-1825.

	SC	Spot date
106	14	1810-1900
110	2	1050-1225
116	2	1825-1900
120	3	1800-1900
122	2	1100/50 - 1200/50
124	2	1825-1900
124	4	1835-1900
130	6	1125/50-1200
136	4	1825-1900
138	3	1125/50-1200
140	17	1825-1900
144	7	1125-1225
156	2	1225/50 - 1400
162	11	1840-1900
164	4	1812-1900
180	5	1825-1900
182	4	1825-1900
186	11	1825-1900
192	2	1835-1900
196	1	1050-1500
198	8	1825-1900
200	1	1841-1849
202	1	1800-1900
206	1	1050/1100 - 1200/25
208	2	1800-1900
213	8	1850-1900
215	9	1840-1900
217	1	1835-1900
219	1	1800-1900
227	9	1840-1900
229	1	1000-1250
235	3	1875-1900
237	2	1800-1900
241	1	1800-1900
259	3	1800-1900
261	1	1050-1225
269	2	1325-1400
274	2	1800-1900
276	1	1050-1225
278	1	1000-1500
280	2	1050-1225
341	1	1775-1900
343	1	1760-1880
345	2	1780-1860
403	2	1780-1900
405	4	1050-1225
407	1	1780-1860
413	1	1000-1400
415	1	1100-1250

	SC	Spot date
420	12	1150-1250
421	2	1050-1225
429	12	1050-1225
431	3	1150-1225
435	3	1125-1250
437	6	1150-1250
441	2	1670-1800
445	1	1800-1900
455	2	1775-1900
461	3	1800-1900
465	4	1835-1900
467	34	1150-1200
468	2	1800-1900
470	3	1150-1400
471	1	1100-1250
472	1	1150-1400
473	1	1000-1250
474	6	1150-1250
474	16	1200-1250
480	3	1775-1900
483	2	1800-1900
487	2	1550-1725
494	17	1835-1900
499	1	1150-1400
504	1	1775-1900
506	1	1650-1800
508	20	1800-1900
510	4	1800-1900
514	3	1800-1900
519	3	1150-1250
522	8	1775-1800
529	4	1675-1800
531	24	1800-1900
533	9	1325-1400
535	5	1830-1900
545	68	1325-1400
546	45	1325-1400
548	1	1150-1400
551	22	1150-1250
555	108	1325-1400
568	145	1200-1250
573	1	1050-1225
575	2	1150-1400
576	2	1150-1250
578	2	1100-1250
580	5	1140-1200
582	1	1050-1225
588	2	1100-1225
592	4	1800-1900

	SC	Spot date
596	6	1100-1250
598	1	1150-1400
600	3	1150-1225
610	2	50BC-50AD
612	5	1150-1400
629	1	1125-1400
631	1	LIA-RPOT
656	1	1775-1900
658	4	1150-1400
659	2	1150-1225
669	36	1225-1250
671	12	1150-1350
675	9	1140-1350
677	3	1800-1900
705	1	1150-1400
711	1	1765-1880
713	1	1325-1400
721	2	1150-1250
737	15	1050-1225
766	3	1200-1400
772	1	1225-1400
774	2	1150-1400
776	3	1150-1400
783	7	1150-1225
792	2	1150-1400
801	1	1000-1150
811	1	1150-1500
816	1	1050-1225
816	1	LIA/RPOT
821	6	1150-1400
834	3	1550-1725
838	4	1050-1250
838	1	RPOT
842	2	1550-1725
860	1	1200-1400
870	1	1670-1800
871	3	1525-1600
873	11	1525-1650
960	4	1550-1725
966	1	1150-1400
986	4	1230-1400
995	4	1150-1225
998	1	1575-1630
1023	3	1780-1825

Table 1: Distribution of pottery showing its trench location, the number of sherds and its deposition spot date.

Significance of the Collection

The pottery is of significance at a local and regional level. As one of the larger pottery assemblages recovered from Tonbridge and with a paucity of published information, then the pottery from this site more comprehensively demonstrates the 11th to 14th century ceramic trends seen in the town.

Prehistoric

The small assemblage of Gallo-Belgic pottery is a good indication of activity for the period.

Roman

Only a handful of Roman pottery sherds have been found in Tonbridge to date. The material from this excavation has been residual.

Medieval

The documentary evidence of Tonbridge suggests limited occupation in the Late Saxon period, but with the Conquest and the establishment of the Castle then occupation intensified. The Ceramic profile supports this evidence with one context perhaps demonstrating late 10th early 11th century activity, but the majority of the pottery dates from the late 11th century through to the mid 14th century, but little late medieval pottery is recorded.

Of potential significance is the ceramic sequence found on the site and this can be demonstrated by ceramic phasing the deposits, which should demonstrate temporally and technologically the changes in the different types of pottery. A provisional ceramic phasing is suggested as:

CP 1, c. 1050-1100: North or West Kent shell – filled ware (EM35)
CP 2, c.1100-1150: North or West Kent shell – filled ware (EM35) with North or West Kent sandy and shell – tempered ware (EM36).

CP 3, c.1150-1250: North or West Kent sandy and shell – tempered ware (EM36) with North or West Kent sandy ware (M38A) and London-type ware (M5).

CP 4, c.1225-1400: North or West Kent sandy ware (M38A), North or West Kent fine - moderate sandy, rilled wares (M38B) and London-type ware (M5).

CP 5, c.1325-1400: North or West Kent sandy ware (M38A) and North or West Kent fine - moderate sandy, rilled wares (M38B) and North or West Kent hard - fired fine sandy (M38A).

Post-medieval

The pottery from this period is on the whole fragmentary, mundane and does not suggest any research questions. The sixteenth and seventeenth century pottery are types that would be expected locally, although the complete small Frechen stoneware jug recovered from the evaluation is a rare and unusual find. The 19th-century pottery reflects the same ceramic trends seen nationally.

Potential

A main potential of the pottery is as a dating tool to the contexts it was found in and this will allow for a ceramic sequence to be initiated for the town of Tonbridge. A number of vessels merit illustration and the complete jugs could justifiably be exhibited in a museum. Several ceramic assemblages have already been excavated in Tonbridge and published or are in preparation: Landsdowne Road (Streeten 1976), Lyons, East Street (Wragg *et al*, 2005) and these should supplement the pottery assemblage from this site.

Medieval

The medieval pottery from the site has a high potential to extend the fabric and form types found in Tonbridge. Study of the main fabrics on the site: North or West Kent shell – filled (EM35), North or West sandy and shell - tempered (EM36) and North or West Kent sandy ware (M38A), North or West Kent fine - moderate sandy (M38B), and North or West Kent hard - fired fine sandy (M38C) will allow for an initial type series to be formulated for these wares.

Post-medieval

The post-medieval pottery has little or no further potential for further study of the site.

Research aims

A number of research aims can be formulated for the pottery from the site and recommended as directions for further study.

What is the ceramic sequence for the early medieval and medieval pottery?

Can a type series be generated for the main pottery types on the site?

Can other datable finds, such as coins, as well as dendro-chronology help refine the dating of the medieval pottery types?

Can the functions of the medieval pottery inform on what activities are happening on the site?

What does the pottery inform us about the marketing of ceramics to Tonbridge and how does this compare to other local Kentish towns?

Recommendations for further work

A publication report should be compiled detailing the medieval wares on the site. If the pottery report is too detailed for publication in Archaeologia Cantiana, then it is suggested that a small paper should be submitted to Medieval Ceramics. The report could form part of Pre-Construct Archaeology's monograph series of occasional papers. Approximately twenty illustrations are required for publication and these should be supplemented with photographs to demonstrate manufacturing techniques, such as handle joins on jugs. Time should also be allowed to visit Maidstone Museum to look at their pottery collections and note comparisons with material from the site and other excavations from Tonbridge. The prehistoric pottery should be looked at by a specialist in this field.

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APPENDIX 4: ASSESSMENT OF THE BUILDING MATERIALS

John Brown BA, MA

Quantity and Condition

Total No. Assessed boxes: 18 + 4 crates Stone
Total No. Assessed contexts producing Building material: 95
Total Count: 359
Total Weight kg: 322.72
Total No. Complete pieces: 12
Total No. Masonry Samples: 2

Introduction

The majority of the material assessed consisted of medieval/post-medieval ceramic building materials. The remainder of the material was comprised of stone fragments. Many of these were probably of medieval date originally but reused in later periods. Materials of different periods and forms are discussed below. Fabrics that appear both in medieval and post-medieval forms are described in the first instance and noted in the second. The phase discussion follows the excavator's phasing where possible.

Methodology

The building materials were examined using the London system of fabric classification. Examples and descriptions of the fabrics can be found in the archives of PCA and/or the Museum of London.

Quantification of items was undertaken and the data recorded and entered onto a computer database (Microsoft Access 2000). After analysis common fabric types were discarded, with a type sample kept for archive. Unusual pieces or uncommon fabrics were also kept for archive.

BUILDING MATERIAL TYPES

Fabrics and forms are tabulated below and shown in order of period and occurrence. Roman CBM forms follow Brodribb (1987). Medieval and post-medieval forms follow the Museum of London DUA guide to identifying ceramic building material.

Period	Source	Fabric	Form	Description
ROM	Local London fabric group 2815	3006	TC	Curved roof tile (uncertain form)
	Unknown	Unidentified	R	Brick/Tile
MED	Sandstone fine laminated	3121	SU	Unfaced stone (rubble or abraded)
			S	Stone (uncertain form)
	Tonbridge, Kent	KBST05/12	T	Roof tile (uncertain form)
		KBST05/13	T	Roof tile (uncertain form)
MED/PMED	Tonbridge, Kent	KBST05/05?	T	Roof tile (uncertain form)
	Daub (usually local clay	3102	CLAY	Fired clay
			DA	Daub
			COB	Cob walling (clay and straw)
	Limestone, Kentish Rag	3105	SF	Faced stone (squared)
			SU	Unfaced stone (rubble or abraded)
	Sandstone fine laminated	3121	SM	Moulded stone
			SA	Ashlar faced stone
		3121	S	Stone (uncertain form)
OTHER	Other stone type	3120	SU	Unfaced stone (rubble or abraded)
		3120	S	Stone (uncertain form)
	Sandstone medium laminated	3108	S	Stone (uncertain form)
PMED	Sandstone medium laminated	3108/3121	SM	Moulded stone
	Tonbridge, Kent	KBST05/05nr10	T	Roof tile (uncertain form)
		KBST05/06nr10	TP	Peg tile, roof
		KBST05/10nr06	T	Roof tile (uncertain form)
	Limestone, Kentish Rag	3105	SU	Unfaced stone (rubble or abraded)
	Other stone type	3120	SM	Moulded stone
	Sandstone fine laminated	3121	SM	Moulded stone
			SA	Ashlar faced stone
	Sandstone medium laminated	3108	SF	Faced stone (squared)
			SA	Ashlar faced stone
	Tin-glazed wares	3067	WT	Wall tile
	Tonbridge, Kent	KBST05/01	T	Roof tile (uncertain form)
			TP	Peg tile, roof
		KBST05/02	T	Roof tile (uncertain form)
			TP	Peg tile, roof
		KBST05/03	T	Roof tile (uncertain form)
		KBST05/04	T	Roof tile (uncertain form)
		KBST05/05	T	Roof tile (uncertain form)
		KBST05/06	T	Roof tile (uncertain form)
			TP	Peg tile, roof
		KBST05/07	B	Brick (uncertain form)
			BU	Unfrogged brick
			BW	Wirecut/machine made brick
		KBST05/08	B	Brick (uncertain form)
			BU	Unfrogged brick
		KBST05/09	B	Brick (uncertain form)
		KBST05/10	T	Roof tile (uncertain form)
			TP	Peg tile, roof
		KBST05/11	T	Roof tile (uncertain form)
			TP	Peg tile, roof
		KBST05/14	B	Brick (uncertain form)

Uncommon fabrics/forms

Nearly all of the fabrics recovered appear to be made from local clay deposits. This is based on two elements. Firstly a comparison with the fired clay/daub fragments, which are unlikely to have utilised clay from non-local sources. Secondly with unfired clay deposits found in pits that show similar banding of silts and/or iron oxide inclusions. A total of fourteen fabric variations were observed and these have been described in detail in the archive database. The fabrics in this series were given temporary fabric codes, with the prefix KBST05/ followed by an individual reference number. The variation in fabrics can probably be explained by natural variations within the clay deposits that are probably present over a fairly small geographical area. Wadhurst Clay, which outcrops around Tonbridge, has similar characteristics.

Significant inclusions include abundant silt bands in the clay matrix for some fabrics. In others the coarse or very coarse <2mm flat or sub-angular sandstone inclusions are macroscopically similar in petrology to the fine laminated sandstone observed in the reused medieval worked stone recovered from the site (below). In post-medieval peg tiles and brick, increased amounts of lustrous black iron oxide are observed, and there is a possibility this represents unintentional inclusions resulting from the smelting and processing of iron ore in the vicinity.

In the worked stone, small amounts of Kentish rag were recovered, but the majority of the pieces consisted of orange-yellow cross-bedded medium grained sandstone, primarily used in rough dimension stones or ashlar. Also evident was fine, laminated yellow-white sandstone (above) that was typically used for the moulded stone fragments. These two sandstones possibly represent variations from the Lower and Upper Tunbridge Wells Sands, which were still quarried for building stone in the 1960's (Gallois 1965). On superficial examination the orange-yellow, coarser sandstone resembles the stone used in the surviving Castle gatehouse.

The moulded stone blocks were in the main fragmented, but two relatively complete examples were recovered reused in a N-S aligned foundation [17]. Both were carved in the fine laminated sandstone. One was fragment of a cluster column pier base in Anglo-Norman style (wsn3). The other was a section of ¾ head moulding with chamfered fascia, probably from a stringcourse (wsn4). The environs of Tonbridge Castle are the most probable source for this material.

Distribution

Roman Phase

One abraded fragment of a possible imbrex similar to MoL fabric 3006 was found to be residual with later post-medieval peg tile in context [480]. One other fragment of possible Roman brick or tile was identified, although the fabric was not determined, as the fragment was residual in a post-medieval context. There is little evidence for Roman settlement in Tonbridge, although a small amount of residual Roman material was found in the vicinity.

Medieval Phase

A small assemblage of roof tiles was probably of medieval date. One roof tile fragment from the fill [546] of a large pit showed traces of lead glaze. It was identified as a medieval variant of fabric KBST05/01, which also seems to have continued in use in to the post-medieval period. Also from the same pit were abraded fragments of a coarse sandy fabric KBST05/12. This fabric was superficially similar in appearance to MoL fabric 2273, and is thought to represent medieval roof tile. The small amounts of obviously medieval material suggest that the area was relatively undeveloped during this period.

The presence of daub or fired clay fragments indicates that a structure or structures were constructed in the vicinity using wattle-framing techniques. Some fired or partially backed clay was recovered from pits and may represent lining of these features.

Post-medieval Phase

The majority of the tile fabrics and all of the brick fabrics appear to be of post-medieval date, and represent background material from the development of the area from the medieval period onwards. Peg roof tile in local fabric KBST05/6 appeared most frequently, and normally in late-18th to 19th century contexts. This fabric is interesting because there appear to be increased amounts of black iron oxide compared to the other fabrics. There is evidence for iron smelting from the site (Lynne Keys pers comm.), and if the roof tile was produced near to the site, it may be that the clay has been contaminated by iron working processes. The post-medieval brick fabric KBST05/7 also contains unusually high amounts of iron oxide, and it is possible both types were produced from similar clay sources.

Two masonry walls, [9] and [17] were observed that reused earlier (medieval) stone, the original source of which is most likely Tonbridge Castle. Wall [9] most probably represents the rear of a property fronting onto Bank Street. Post-medieval brick KBST05/9 and tile fabrics

KBST05/1 and KBST05/2 were used in small amounts, and the wall is thought to date to the 17th century. Masonry feature [885] was similar in form to [9], although heavily truncated by modern intrusions.

A visual inspection undertaken onsite of a brick-lined soakaway [521] and a possible kiln structure [647] indicated that both features were constructed with locally produced brick, probably fabric KBST05/9 and KBST05/7. These brick fabrics show characteristics typical of 18th to 19th century brick, with flat surfaces and sharp arrises. The purpose of the kiln structure was not determined but it is clear that industrial processes had taken place onsite and it may be related to iron working.

Significance and potential

The stone fabrics are locally significant, as art-historically they may be of Anglo-Norman date and therefore represent an earlier phase of stone building than the mid- 13th century Gatehouse.

The tile and brick fabrics may be locally significant, if they represent the production of CBM using local clay sources. They may be regionally significant if the fabrics used have not been previously identified and incorporated into a fabric series. However, in terms of form and function they represent typical products of the period.

Recommendations for further work

The temporary fabrics types should be integrated within a local fabric series if one such exists. If one such does not exist, the fabrics should be published with full descriptions in order to inform other researchers and to form the basis of a local fabric series. It is possible that some of the fabrics could be variations of fabric types, as some of the fragments used to determine different fabrics were fairly small. Comparison with further sites in the area will help to refine the fabric series.

Samples of unfired clay from some pit fills appear to be similar in character to the CBM fabrics, and could provide an opportunity for comparison if kiln-fired to similar temperatures. This may provide evidence that the CBM fabrics were locally produced.

The moulded stone fragments should be illustrated and included as figures for publication. Further comparison of the stone fabrics with those extant in Tonbridge Castle may elucidate on their source. Worked stones have been recorded separately on pro-forma recording sheets.

Date Ranges

The **Date range** compares the earliest start date and the latest end date for CBM fabrics within the context. The **TPQ date** shows the date after which the latest fabrics in the context were produced. The **Best-fit date** compares the latest start date and earliest end date for CBM fabrics in a context (note that if residual material appears in a context contradictions will be apparent in start and end dates of this field). The **Deposition Date** is the suggested date of deposition for the materials in the context. Also noted is the **Size** (number of sherds) and **Weight** (grams) of each context. Groups are determined as small (1-30 sherds), medium (31-100 sherds), large (over 100 sherds), very large (over 10 boxes).

Table 1: CBM by context with size/weight and date ranges

Phase	Context	Size	Weight	Date Range		TPQ Date	Best Fit Date		Deposition Date
6	1	13	2868	1200	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900
3	***9***	***18***	***127476***	***50***	***1950***	***1500***	***1500***	***1200***	***1600 to 1700 [R]***
7	10	10	564	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1600 to 1700 [R]
7	***17***	***4***	***141000***	***50***	***1900***	***1080***	***1080***	***1200***	***1080 to 1900 [R]***
4	22	2	42	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900
7	25	5	189	1200	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900
7	31	3	688	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900
7	33	13	2766	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1770 to 1900
3	36	2	181	1000	1800	1080	1080	1200	1080 to 1200 [R]
3	48	1	76	50	1900	50	50	1900	1080 to 1900
6	74	3	78	1200	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900 [R]
6	75	4	270	1200	1900	1500	1500	1500	1500 to 1900 [R]
7	106	1	150	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900
7	116	2	56	1200	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900 [R]
7	128	1	24	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900
4	156	1	86	1200	1500	1200	1200	1500	1200 to 1500
7	160	1	103	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900
7	194	2	29	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900
7	200	1	54	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1700 to 1900
5	206	3	420	1200	1500	1200	1200	1500	1200 to 1500
7	213	1	164	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900 [R]
7	215	3	52	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900 [R]
7	217	2	86	1200	1900	1500	1500	1900	1200 to 1900 [R]
7	219	1	1	1000	1800	1000	1000	1800	1000 to 1800 [R]
7	227	1	684	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1780 to 1900
7	229	1	14	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1200 to 1900 [R]
8	235	1	34	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900
7	241	1	24	1200	1900	1200	1200	1900	1200 to 1900
7	243	1	6	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900
7	248	1	26	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900 [R]
4	253	3	6	1000	1800	1000	1000	1800	1000 to 1800 [R]
7	259	2	36	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900

Phase	Context	Size	Weight	Date Range		TPQ Date	Best Fit Date		Deposition Date
6	261	1	10	1000	1800	1000	1000	1800	1000 to 1800 [R]
7	274	3	72	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900
7	345	3	30	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900 [R]
7	411	1	2	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900
7	425	1	8	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900
6	441	17	524	1200	1900	1500	1500	1500	1500 to 1900 [R]
7	443	2	46	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900 [R]
7	447	1	4	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900 [R]
7	465	6	252	1080	1900	1500	1500	1200	1500 to 1900 [R]
4	467	8	570	1000	1900	1500	1500	1800	1500 to 1900 [R]
7	468	4	184	1200	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900 [R]
4	470	1	1608	1080	1200	1080	1080	1200	1080 to 1200 [R]
7	480	2	78	50	1900	1500	1500	160	1500 to 1900 [R]
7	483	14	6031	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900
7	494	2	132	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900
6	499	3	226	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900 [R]
7	504	1	154	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900
7	508	3	110	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900
7	510	2	60	1080	1950	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900
7	514	7	92	1200	1900	1510	1510	1800	1700 to 1780 [R]
7	522	1	78	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900
7	531	1	6	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1200 to 1900 [R]
7	535	1	48	1000	1800	1000	1000	1800	1000 to 1800
4	545	4	86	1200	1900	1500	1500	1500	1500 to 1900 [R]
4	546	2	118	1200	1500	1200	1200	1500	1200 to 1500 [R]
6	548	1	16	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1200 to 1900 [R]
7	550	5	906	1200	1900	1500	1500	1900	1700 to 1900
4	568	12	4910	1000	1900	1500	1500	1800	1700 to 1900
7	592	1	36	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900
7	656	3	142	1080	1900	1500	1500	1500	1500 to 1900 [R]
	659	1	132	1000	1800	1000	1000	1800	1000 to 1800 [R]
4	669	1	42	1200	1900	1200	1200	1900	1200 to 1900 [R]
7	677	3	1500	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1200 to 1900 [R]
7	711	5	58	1200	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900 [R]
5	713	1	12	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900
3	732	6	864	1000	1800	1000	1000	1800	1000 to 1800 [R]
3	734	2	2602	1000	1800	1000	1000	1800	1000 to 1800
3	736	1	38	1000	1800	1000	1000	1800	1000 to 1800 [R]
3	737	4	48	1000	1800	1000	1000	1800	1000 to 1800 [R]
4	740	1	14	1200	1900	1200	1200	1900	1200 to 1900
6	792	1	34	1000	1800	1000	1000	1800	1000 to 1800
6	793	1	32	1200	1900	1200	1200	1900	1500 to 1900
4	811	1	4800	1080	1950	1080	1080	1950	1080 to 1950 [R]
4	814	1	92	1000	1800	1000	1000	1800	1000 to 1800 [R]
7	822	7	18	1000	1800	1000	1000	1800	1000 to 1800 [R]
6	834	11	536	1200	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900
6	835	27	2916	1200	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900
7	856	7	3140	1200	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900
6	858	8	91	1200	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900 [R]
6	860	1	18	1200	1900	1200	1200	1900	1200 to 1900 [R]
6	862	1	12	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900

Phase	Context	Size	Weight	Date Range		TPQ Date	Best Fit Date		Deposition Date
6	870	2	256	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900
6	871	10	620	1000	1900	1500	1500	1800	1500 to 1800
6	873	12	948	1200	1900	1500	1500	1900	1200 to 1900 [R]
6	894	1	52	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900
6	924	3	164	1200	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900
6	925	5	796	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900
6	980	4	404	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900
6	982	8	1672	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1500 to 1900
6	985	7	336	50	1900	1500	1500	400	1500 to 1900 [R]
6	986	1	123	1200	1500	1200	1200	1500	1200 to 1500
4	1021	2	296	1200	1500	1200	1200	1500	1200 to 1500
7	1023	2	5265	1500	1900	1500	1500	1900	1770 to 1900

Contexts in italic are samples from masonry contexts.

[I] Possibly inclusive material [R] Residual material

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APPENDIX 5: ASSESSMENT OF THE IRON SLAG

Lynne Keys

Introduction and methodology

During work at this site almost 116kg of iron slag and related debris was recovered, mainly by hand but occasionally from soil samples. Almost 73kg came from Area A, 42kg from Area B. Although most slag was from contexts dated to the medieval period, some was found in post-medieval, nineteenth century and modern contexts and may be residual. This report will discuss the types of slag present and the process(es) which produced them. It will also attempt to determine what its presence in certain contexts may tell us about the site.

The assemblage was visually examined and categorised on the basis of morphology alone. Each slag type in each context was weighed but smithing hearth bottoms were weighed individually and measured to obtain their dimensions for statistical purposes. Additionally a magnet was run through the soil in bags to detect micro-slags such as hammerscale. Quantification details are given in the table below.

Table 1: Quantification

Context	<>	Identification	wt	len.	br.	dep.	Comment
0	TP3	undiagnostic	100				possibly smelting
0		undiagnostic	90				coal as fuel
1		stone	28				
1		undiagnostic	112				non-ferrous?
1		undiagnostic	184				
4		undiagnostic	292				
22		dense	172				
22		tap slag	410				
22		undiagnostic	762				very cindery & slightly runny
22		undiagnostic	72				smithing slag?
25		undiagnostic	42				
33		hone	272				passed to Marit Gaimster
33		run slag	80				
36		tap slag	52				
36		undiagnostic	46				
48	3	hammerscale	10				flake & spheres
48		stone	74				
48		tap slag	660				
48		tufa/cinder	58				
48		undiagnostic	2430				
48		vitrified hearth lining	356				

Context	<>	Identification	wt	len.	br.	dep.	Comment
75		undiagnostic	126				
108		ferruginous concretion	7				
110		ferruginous concretion	16				
110		run slag	186				
110		undiagnostic	234				
112		tap slag	52				
114		run slag	234				
114		undiagnostic	30				cindery
128		coal	12				
130		burnt bone	12				
130		undiagnostic	28				
130		vitrified hearth lining	16				
144		cinder	42				
144		undiagnostic	48				
156		run slag	14				
156		stone	8				to be identified
156		undiagnostic	92				
159	15	fired clay and tiny gravel	18				
160	19	sample	364				no hammerscale
176	17	magnetic frags ironstone/iron	18				two spheres; and magnetic frags. iron/ironstone
180		coal	17				
206		cinder	4				
206		undiagnostic	436				
208		tap slag	82				
219		cinder	36				
219		run slag	144				
219		undiagnostic	162				
219		vitrified hearth lining	50040				
223	23	magnetic frags.	26				
227		surface corrosion from iron object	25				
227		tap slag	288				
227		tap slag	52				
227		undiagnostic	124				smithing slag?
227		undiagnostic	3820				one piece - analyse
227		undiagnostic	934				
227		vitrified hearth lining	154				
235		burnt coal	1				
237		coal	2				
243		cinder	16				
259		burnt coal	16				
259		coal	148				laminated type
259		undiagnostic	148				possibly smithing slag
261		burnt coal	4				
261		coal	16				two types

Context	<>	Identification	wt	len.	br.	dep.	Comment
261		tap slag	502				broken
261		undiagnostic	496				
267		undiagnostic	34				
274		coal	6				
276		undiagnostic	132				possibly smelting?
280	5	hammerscale	0.5				flake
280		cinder	28				
280		undiagnostic	84				
345		coal	98				laminated type
403		burnt coal	2				
403		laminated coal	16				
405		smithing hearth bottom	840	125	100	65	
405		undiagnostic	130				
405		vitrified hearth lining	162				
413	107	very magnetic frags., little hammerscale	24				
420		cinder	42				
420		dense	194				
420		tap slag	348				
420		undiagnostic	658				
421		undiagnostic	1404				
421		undiagnostic	580				possibly broken smithing hearth bottoms
425		coal	124				slagged; laminated
429		tap slag	266				
429		undiagnostic	1130				
431		undiagnostic	592				one piece
437		dense	78				
437		tap slag	32				
437		undiagnostic	448				
443		burnt coal	42				discarded
443		coal	184				laminated
445		coal	76				laminated
445		undiagnostic	18				
453		tap slag	110				
453		undiagnostic	476				one large piece
465		undiagnostic	138				post-medieval; discarded
467		burnt coal	10				
467		dense	40				
467		run slag	112				
467		undiagnostic	792				
470	49	magnetic frags.; very occ. hammerscale	6				
470	49	undiagnostic	76				
471	50	magnetic frags. & tiny gravel	76				
471		undiagnostic	910				

Context	<>	Identification	wt	len.	br.	dep.	Comment
471		undiagnostic	1638				one piece; analyse
472		tap slag	54				
472		undiagnostic	620				one piece
473		dense	68				
474		undiagnostic	1318				
482	11	undiagnostic	1056				
482	11	very magnetic frags., little hammerscale	2				tiny amount flake
482		cinder	86				
482		tap slag	72				broken frags.
482		undiagnostic	410				analyse
482		undiagnostic	2158				
489		dense	44				
490	16	magnetic frags ironstone/iron & hammerscale	6				
494		run slag	18				
494		smithing hearth bottom	1336	140	100	65	
494		undiagnostic	736				
522		burnt coal	1				
522		tap slag	16				
522		undiagnostic	44				
531		burnt coal	2				
531		coal	2				
531		tap slag	38				
531		undiagnostic	3450				
533		dense	30				
533		run slag	320				
533		tap slag	66				
533		undiagnostic	1550				
545	20	undiagnostic	2				
545	20	very magnetic frags., little hammerscale	9				flake & occ. spheres
545		fuel ash slag	6				
545		smithing hearth bottom	476	115	60	55	
545		tap slag	38				
545		undiagnostic	882				
546	21	cinder	30				
546	21	hammerscale & magnetic clay	20				tiny amount flake
546	21	smithing hearth bottom	286	80	75	30	
546	21	tap slag	12				
546	21	undiagnostic	4				
546		tap slag	160				
546		undiagnostic	18				
551		undiagnostic	1066				
555		run slag	36				
555		undiagnostic	274				

Context	<>	Identification	wt	len.	br.	dep.	Comment
568	10	dense	8				
568		undiagnostic	1244				
568		vitrified hearth lining	228				
576		undiagnostic	792				
580		cinder	156				
580		undiagnostic	952				
601	43	magnetic frags.; very occ. hammerscale	4				flake
608	46	magnetic frags.; very occ. hammerscale	6				flake
610	47	iron-rich small frags	10				
610	47	magnetic frags.; very occ. hammerscale	4				
650		undiagnostic	389				
658		undiagnostic	122				
659		cinder	96				
660		undiagnostic	522				
669	55	magnetic frags. & very occ. hammerscale	6				flake
669		dense	48				
671	56	magnetic frags.; no hammerscale	4				
671	56	tap slag	38				
673	57	cinder	1				
673	57	magnetic frags.; no hammerscale	6				
721		undiagnostic	1836				incomplete smithing hearth bottom? Analyse
732	79	cinder	2				
732	79	magnetic frags.; no hammerscale	12				
732	79	run slag	116				
732	79	undiagnostic	20				
732		tap slag	280				
732		undiagnostic	532				
734	80	fuel ash slag	8				
734	80	magnetic frags.; no hammerscale	16				
734	80	run slag	46				
734	80	undiagnostic	22				
736	81	cinder	2				
736	81	magnetic frags.; no hammerscale	0				one sphere in 8g charcoal
736	81	run slag	136				
736	81	undiagnostic	102				
736		undiagnostic	1682				smelting?; analyse

Context	<>	Identification	wt	len.	br.	dep.	Comment
737	82	magnetic frags.; no hammerscale	6				
737	88	magnetic frags. & very occ. hammerscale	4				very broken flake
737		undiagnostic	1172				
766		undiagnostic	380				
780		undiagnostic	164				
804		run slag	82				
804		undiagnostic	380				hammerscale spheres on base and surface; broken smithing hearth bottom?
811		run slag	27				
811		undiagnostic	920				
811		vitrified hearth lining	69				
816	70	magnetic frags.; tiny hammerscale	0				a little broken flake and one sphere
816		cinder	92				
816		undiagnostic	438				
816		undiagnostic	378				possibly smelting? Analyse
821		run slag	102				
822		undiagnostic	26				
835		run slag	89				
835		undiagnostic	164				
838		undiagnostic	756				
838		undiagnostic	2112				one piece
862		undiagnostic	92				
863		undiagnostic	428				broken smithing hearth bottom?
873		smithing hearth bottom	534	130		35	broken
873		smithing hearth bottom	530		80	70	broken
873		undiagnostic	468				
894		root void	13				
919		cinder	20				
919		undiagnostic	1044				
944	97	magnetic frags. & very occ. hammerscale	6				very broken flake
948	99	magnetic frags. & very occ. hammerscale	8				very broken flake
950	100	magnetic frags.; no hammerscale	4				
950	100	undiagnostic	118				
986		undiagnostic	408				
993	112	microslag & very occ. hammerscale	1				very broken flake
995	112	runs	4				
996	111	magnetic frags.; & very occ. hammerscale	2				broken flakes and occ. tiny spheres

Context	<>	Identification	wt	len.	br.	dep.	Comment
996	111	undiagnostic	20				
996		dense	242				
996		tap slag	366				
1025		undiagnostic	162				
		total wt. = 115,810g					

Explanation of processes and terms

Activities involving iron can take two forms:

1) The manufacture of iron from ore and fuel in a *smelting* furnace. The resulting products are a spongy mass called an unconsolidated bloom (iron with a considerable amount of slag still trapped inside) and slag (waste).

2a) *Primary smithing* (hot working by a smith using a hammer) of the bloom on a stringhearth, usually near the smelting furnace, to remove excess slag. The bloom becomes a rough lump of iron ready for use and the slags from this process include smithing hearth bottoms and micro-slags (in particular tiny smithing spheres).

2b) S*econdary smithing* (hot working by a smith using a hammer) to turn a piece of iron into a utilitarian object or to repair an iron object. As well as bulk slags including the smithing hearth bottom, this will also generate micro-slags: hammerscale flakes from ordinary hot working of a piece of iron, or tiny spheres from high temperature welding to join two pieces of iron.

Both these activities generate slag, some diagnostic of the process, others not. Some slag described as undiagnostic is probably diagnostic slag broken up during deposition, re-deposition or excavation. Other types of debris encountered in the slag assemblage may be the result of a variety of high temperature activities - including domestic fires - and cannot be taken on their own to indicate iron-working was taking place. They include materials such as fired clay, vitrified hearth lining, cinder, and fuel ash slags. However, if found in association with iron slag they may be products of the process.

Tap slag is a dense, low porosity, iron silicate slag with a ropy flowed structure. It was formed as the liquid slag was allowed to flow out continuously or intermittently through a hole in the side of the furnace into a hollow in the ground. This removal of the slag facilitated retrieval of the bloom after the smelting operation. Dense slag is of low porosity like tap slag but lacks the flowed surface. It too represents smelting activity. Run slag is what its name suggests and

was produced by smelting. If tap slag is very fragmentary it can be hard to identify as such and the term ‘run slag’ may be used in these instances.

The most characteristic bulk slag of smithing is the smithing hearth bottom. It formed during smithing activity as a result of high temperature reactions between the iron, iron-scale and silica from either a clay furnace lining or the silica flux used by the smith. The iron silicate material from this reaction slag dripped down into the hearth base forming slag which, if not cleared out, developed into the smithing hearth bottom. When removed from the hearth a smithing hearth bottom was usually deposited in the pit or ditch nearest the activity. The proximity of cut features or dumps with amounts of smithing hearth bottoms to a building is often a good indication the structure may have been a smithy.

Discussion of the assemblage

It is strange that, given the overall quantity of slag recovered, only six smithing hearth bottoms (or rather, examples complete enough to be recognised as such) were present, three in Area A, three in Area B. There was a small amount of hammerscale of both types, but the quantity of material that could be definitely associated with smithing was relatively small. The evidence for smelting was more obvious; indeed it appears that some smelting may have taken place near or somewhere on the site in the medieval period, possibly during periods of construction. The material is widely spread which may imply re-deposition of the original dumps or fills.

The distribution of smelting slag (weight in g.) by area was as follows :

	Area A	***Area B***
dense slag	290	634
run slag	828	834
tap slag	2530	1464
Totals	**18554**	**38928**

The features which stand out with regard to slag are :

Area A

Pit 547 -3,733g. This feature produced two smithing hearth bottoms and some hammerscale ofboth types.

Area B

Pit 55 -1,416g. Dense, tap and undiagnostic slag.

Pit 422 -7,010g. Dense, tap and undiagnostic slag

Pit 475 -4,766g. Much of it smelting also. Nearby depression 534 also contained dense, tap andrun slag.

Pit 706 -4,158g. Smelting where diagnostic.

Recommendations for further work

Several pieces of slag have been earmarked for laboratory analysis. These have 'analysis' mentioned in the comments column next to them. The analysis will provide more information about the process or determine whether smelting or smithing produced it (usually when the fragment is very large).

Further examination of selected bulk samples will be useful to extract further waste material.

APPENDIX 6 : ASSESSMENT OF THE METAL AND SMALL FINDS

Märit Gaimster

Introduction

Around 30 metal and small finds were retrieved from the site, the majority of iron. The majority of finds came from post-medieval and modern contexts; however, a medieval assemblage may relate both to the early post-Conquest settlement, the subsequent market and late medieval iron working reflected in large amounts of slag from the site (Keys, this report).

Finds from medieval contexts

Nails and other objects of iron were recorded, many of which came from contexts with slag. Further identification of these objects may reveal a presence of tools or objects associated with iron working on or near the site. A worked antler tine, both socketed and pierced for suspension, is an interesting object; it may be the handle for a tool or other implement. Perforated antler items are known from medieval finds in York, but here the antler tine was pierced at the base (MacGregor *et al.* 1999, Fig. 959 no.7919). From the same site there are also socketed bone points, in particular from 11th- and 12-th century contexts (MacGregor *et al.* 1999, 1989-90). no.7919).

Context	Small find	Description	Pot date	Recommendation
413		iron nails; from sample	1000-1400	x-ray
467*		flat iron strap; L 60mm W 15mm; widening into a rounded terminal diam. 30mm	1150-1200	x-ray
555*		two iron ?nails; incomplete; one with flat irregular head; L 40mm	1325-1400	x-ray
568*	8	fragment of copper-alloy sheet	1200-1250	
568*		elongated triangular-shaped iron object; L 70mm W (top) 20mm	1200-1250	x-ray
612		iron ?nail; incomplete; L 55mm	1150-1250	x-ray
659*	11	unidentified object of antler tine; rectangular socket at the base and perforated for suspension near the tip; L 95mm	1150-1225	further ident.
669		unidentified iron object; L 55mm W25mm	1225-1250	x-ray
732*		incomplete iron nail or awl; L 50mm	1050-1225	x-ray

*Finds marked * from contexts with slag*

Finds from post-medieval contexts

Among the many post-medieval and modern finds from Tonbridge are nails and fittings of iron; more unusual is the complete poaching trap, small find <1>. There are also some small objects such as a copper-alloy thimble and a metal shoe or hat buckle; these are likely to date from the late 18th and 19th centuries. Of particular interest here, however, are two finds that may date from the 17th and 18th centuries. They comprise a near-complete iron sickle and a small copper-alloy ring or brooch.

Context	Small find	Description	Pot date	Recommendation
25*		twisted unidentified iron object	pmed	x-ray
33*	1	iron poaching trap; complete; diam. 125mm	1780-1900	
33*		iron strap/binding; L 460mm W 30mm	1780-1900	
33*		stone ?hone; incomplete	1780-1900	further ident.
75		copper-alloy mount; incomplete; L 60mm W 20mm; two holes for nails/rivets present	19th century	
124		pieces of metal vessel with paint residue	1835-1900	
136		iron strap or nail; L 75mm	1835-1900	x-ray
142	2	?pewter shoe or hat buckle; incomplete	n/a	further ident.
162		rectangular iron strap/fitting; at least one hole with nail/rivet; L 70mm W 25mm	1840-1900	x-ray
213		irregular lump with at least two iron nails present; possibly fitting	1850-1900	x-ray
441	6	flat copper-alloy ring; diam. 23mm	1670-1800	x-ray
441		iron nail with rectangular-section shaft; complete; L 55mm	1670-1800	
443*	5	slate pencil; incomplete; L 30mm	n/a	
480		two iron nails; complete; large L 130mm small L 40mm	1775-1900	
516	7	iron sickle; complete blade and scale-tang haft for handle; L (tip to haft) 300mm	matrix: 17th/18th c	x-ray haft for handle
856		iron ?nail; L 120mm	n/a: ctp present	x-ray
1023	17	copper-alloy thimble; complete; ht. 18mm	1780-1825	

*Finds marked * from contexts with slag*

Recommendations for further work

It is recommended that some of the ironwork is x-rayed for further identification, particularly those from medieval contexts. Some objects would require further research and identification.

They include the medieval antler object, small find <11>, and some post-medieval finds: the possible stone hone from context [33], the metal buckle, small find <6>, and the iron sickle, small find <7>.

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APPENDIX 7 : SUMMARY ASSESSMENT ON THE WOODWORK

DM Goodburn Ba Phd AIFA Ancient Woodwork Specialist

BACKGROUND

Readers seeking a broad historical and archaeological introduction to the site and the excavation findings should refer to the short provisional site summary by C Pickard and S Holden and also the full assessment report currently in preparation by Pre-Construct Archaeology. Here only the briefest introduction is provided to set the worked wood material found in context. The site excavated by Pre-Construct Archaeology lies just north of Tonbridge Castle close to the High Street in the historic medieval core of Tonbridge in the west Kent Weald. The site also lies on relatively low lying ground not very far from the upper river Medway and its tributary watercourses. These last factors have resulted in the water logging of the bases of some cut features on the site as well as some driven timbers. In due course readers may also find it useful to refer to the results of MoLAS excavations close by which also appear to have just produced some early high medieval woodwork (SA D. Swift).

This report deals only with worked wood that was both excavated and lifted by PCA, some material (*c.*50%?) that could not be lifted is described in the main assessment report. Three main groups of worked wood and timber were lifted and these are dealt with in more detail below. The oldest was the base of a very large dugout well lining of c.12th century date. A small sample of worked wood waste from a 17th century pit is also summarised below. And finally a varied group of large stakes or small foundation piles were also lifted which are thought to be of c.18th century date.

This writer was asked by PCA to examine, the lifted timbers, complete the recording and sampling required off-site and provide this summary contribution to the initial assessment report.

METHODOLOGY AND NATURE OF THE SPECIALIST RECORDS

The lifted, wrapped timbers were cleaned, washed and examined by this writer and the recording either updated and amended or fully carried out where it had not been partly carried out on site. A full representative selection of the worked material was drawn to scale and duplicate material sketched with pro-forma Timber Sheets filled out where required. Some photographs where also taken by PCA staff. The large and fragile sections of the dugout well lining were dealt with very soon after the excavation at the PCA offices (Plate 7) whilst the smaller later material was processed at this writers facilities.

Total number of Timber Sheets completed off-site (with sketches and dimensions) = 12
Total number of worked wood items drawn to scale off-site = 12
Total number of tree-ring samples taken off-site = 3

Some of the woodwork had broken into several fragments and was bagged separately; such as the large dugout well sections totalling 17 pieces in all, therefore the number of items to be unwrapped and cleaned was actually well over 25. All the lifted woodwork had the clear macroscopic features of the two native oaks or their hybrids, both common trees in the Weald today and historically. The recording and processing work carried out off-site was fully in line with the English heritage Guidelines on waterlogged wood largely derived from Department of Urban Archaeology practice at the Museum of London where historic period woodwork is concerned. The summary provided here is compiled with full knowledge of the very large archive of comparable evidence from the London region a little way to the north as well as consideration of material from other areas such as York.

KEY FEATURES OF THE MASSIVE DUGOUT WELL LINING STRucture [997]

The well lining on-site

Towards the end of the excavation a large cut feature was excavated revealing the decayed remains of a timber well lining. On further excavation it became clear that it had been formed of two or possibly three sections of a very large log or logs (draft Fig.1). Although split and distorted by the differential compaction of the backfill compared with the internal fills it could be seen that it had been *c.*1.3m external diameter. The best-preserved sections survived *c.*1m high with very decayed tops but in several cases relatively well preserved bases. The bulky and heavy sections were carefully lifted and wrapped on site leaving some compacted clay silt deposits on the basal ends. Due to the fact that the natural planes of weakness in the oak timber, the medullary rays, ran through the thickness of the timber the elements were fractured along the ray lines. The depth of the well cut and nature of the fills forced the use of mechanical excavation for safety reasons, which unavoidably caused some extra abrasion.

Plate 7 Well elements being recorded off site, and below right well in situ on site

The timbers off-site

Off-site it was possible to unwrap, clean and examine all the major lifted sections of the dugout lining. With the help of S Holden and others an attempt was made to reassemble the surviving fractured sections but a complete reassembly following clear brakes was not possible, although two or three sections could sometimes be joined the whole circumference could not be reassembled. And in any case, it appears to have been formed of at least two half-log sections, which do not clearly refit. The eastern arc of the lining was rather thinner and more regular in thickness than the western. The wall thickness had clearly varied considerably originally from over 170 to 90mm. The eastern section (timbers [1004] and [1001]) had the beginnings of clear flaring root buttresses of the parent tree (Draft Fig. 2). The western hollowed log sections ([1000], [1002] and [1003]) seem to have been cut from higher up in the parent log as traces of a large healed over dead knot could be seen (Draft Fig. 3). Thus, it would appear that two or possibly three very large diameter split log sections were hollowed and then reassembled in the ground to form a large diameter tube-like lining (Draft sketch Fig. 4). The internal diameter of the tube must have been *c.*1.15m, allowing for distortion and decay.

Large size and the wells use

Clearly the size and weight of the well lining show that it is likely to have been constructed and used communally in some way either for supplying many households or for large scale craft purposes. For a provisional comparison- this Tonbridge dugout well lining is roughly twice the size of the slightly earlier oak example from No1 Poultry London and is also rather larger than the large middle Anglo-Saxon example in poplar found at Coppergate, York. Currently this writer is not aware of any larger examples from Britain.

Evidence for the working of the log sections

Despite considerable in use abrasion of the inside of the well lining and in situ decay a few stop marks from the use of axes and possibly adzes could be seen (Draft Figs 2 and 3). On the inside surfaces faint axe or possibly adze stop marks survived. They were *c.*70mm wide and rather straight made with a blade probably not much wider than 80mm. The bases of the timber sections had been cut with axes, which in the case of timbers labelled [1004] had left incomplete, slightly rounded stop marks up to 60mm wide. These marks from the felling and cross cutting of the log sections would be commensurate with the use of Mortimer Wheeler type I early-medieval axe form. These were general-purpose tools so called 'woodman's axes' and other studies show they were widely used for the initial roughing-out stages of work

in the Late-Saxon and Norman periods. Experience of making hollow treen and 12 dugout boats with simple hand tools shows that trimming the markedly concave inside faces of the well sections it would be very difficult if not impossible with an axe and a narrow bladed adze must have been used. No trace of the use of fire or extreme natural decay was found. It is likely that log sections with rot or split damaged hearts were selected for the well lining, and that the bulk of the waste was axe notched and then split out with wedges rather than chipped out. The parallel evidence from dugout boat hulls, dugout culverts, and the dugout well lining of the Saxo-Norman period found at No1 Poultry are relevant here.

The parent tree

Whether the dug out lining was made of ½ logs from one or more trees the parent oak(s) was very large at perhaps 1.4m diameter at chest height. The tree(s) was also rather slow grown with the rings of the mature tree being *c.*2mm apart. Given that it may have grown quicker when it was young it would still have to have been over 300 years old possibly very much older. Such large slow growing oaks are typical of tall dark wildwood rather than more open conditions in managed woodland or hedges etc. In the latter cases the ring widths are usually much wider often over 5mm wide in fertile conditions.

Dating

The technological evidence can only suggest an early medieval to *c.*13th century date for the building of the well. But the pottery jug finds from the later infill deposits date to the late-12th century (S. Holden pers comm). The slow grown nature of the timber and its mode of use would have been unlikely after the mid-13th century when native wildwood oak seems to have run out.

A fine board or pale section from the fill of this feature

A 110mm wide 0.32m long and 15mm thick section of radially split oak [1007] was found close to the larger dugout well lining timbers to which it was clearly unrelated. It bore faint broad axe marks showing that it had been smoothed and trimmed. It may just possibly have been part of a pale fence around the top of the well or might have simply been an isolated woodworking off cut. It showed no signs of having been a bucket stave.

SOME *C.*17TH CENTURY WOODWORKING DEBRIS FROM PIT FILL [855]

The context record for the site notes the presence of 'wood chippings and sawdust' in the lower fills of a post-medieval pit (fill [855]). Clearly the wood chippings and sawdust do reflect woodworking activity close by. A larger lifted oak off-cut from this fill deposit (Draft Fig. 5) is a radially split section of a smallish oak log. The 0.76m long 140mm wide and 120mm thick 1/8th log section is of the proportions of traditional wealden post and rail fencing rails. The knottyness of the off cut is probably why the section was cut off a longer probably straighter piece. Both ends were cross cut with some form of hand crosscut saw but the timber also had traces of an aborted axe kerf.

It is quite possible that such a post and rail fence was being erected close by when the pit was being back-filled.

Dating

The pottery and tobacco pipe found associated with this waterlogged woodwork debris has been dated to the 17th century. Which is fully commensurate with the evidence for the widespread use of saws, even handsaws uncommon before the later 15th century.

NB Pit fill [732] also yielded some waterlogged wood a decayed crooked oak branch was lifted and recorded which was probably firewood.

KEY FEATURES OF PILE GROUP [701]

An alignment of small oak pile tips was found during the excavation where the piles were usually set in pairs or even groups of three such as [696], [697], [698]. It is likely that the piles were part of a building foundation. Seven of the piles were lifted and recorded in detail. The cross sections of the piles or large stakes varied but most were in the region *c.*150-110mm wide by 45-70mm thick and up to *c.*1.20m long. Two had traces of previous use in the form of redundant iron nails [687] and [693] but the others appear to be freshly cut and used . Even piles [687] and [693] had well preserved sapwood suggesting that any phase of pre-use was short lived as oak sapwood normally decays or gets woodworm infested quickly.

All the pile tips were hewn with axes, as were some of the edges, but where the timbers were well preserved, the faces showed manual saw-marks. As the saw marks did not cross over each other it is likely that the timbers were pit-sawn which would have been the most likely method in the late post-medieval period (its earliest dated use currently is around 1400 at Trig

Lane London). As the bulk of the examples also had sappy and often waney edges it is clear that they were cut or split out of the low value 'outside slabs' of partly hewn saw baulks of oak 0.3 to 0.4m square. The waste slabs were of low value, as they tend to decay quickly due to the high proportion of sapwood and also distort greatly in seasoning. The builders of this foundation were saving money using such material. One lifted pile had been cut from a boxed heart oak timber [691] but the core had rotted out suggesting that it was also a second or third quality timber.

SOME CONCLUSIONS; a glimpse of the wealden woodland economy

The Kent and Sussex wealds are still known as the most wooded areas of England as far as native (and anciently introduced) woodland is concerned. Traditional and possibly historic woodland crafts still survive in places in the region using local oak and chestnut. The later worked oak timbers found at this site such as the cleft oak rail or stake off-cuts of 17th century date help to link the documented crafts of around C19th with those of the post-medieval and earlier periods. We are just starting to get glimpses of the historic regional woodland economy. Moving back to a period when the weald was opening up but still had large areas of dense woodland we have the dugout well lining timbers. The parent tree for this lining must have been well over 300 or perhaps 400 years old and must have been a dumb witness to the Saxon pannage and gradual opening up of the great 'weald' ('weald' meant originally great forest of wildwood type).

The dugout well lining appears to have been the largest yet found in Britain.

There was clearly a very large local demand for oak timber in the late C11th to C13th period for the castle works. Second quality logs would have been found during the felling and conversion of trees for this structural work and it is possible that the dugout lining was made from some of that material. Perhaps the tree-ring work will show whether the building of the well was pre or post the historically known burning down of Tonbridge Castle in 1088?

FURTHER WORK

The tree-ring samples taken from the lifted sections of the large dugout well lining should be passed on for dating and 'same tree' matching as soon as possible. This would both assist in dating the site sequence and in reconstructing the parent tree and woodworking processes used.

Producing a fully referenced, up-dated version of this report for publication will be required.

Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to staff of PCA particularly finds staff, S. Holden and F. Meddens. Former Museum of London archaeologist J. Minkin kindly volunteered help with some of the recording of the later woodwork.

DRAFT FIGURES LIST

Plan shows the main dugout well lining timbers Str.[997], 1:20

2) Timber drawings off-site of cleaned dugout well timber sections [1001] and [1004].

3) Timber drawings of dugout well timber sections ([1000], [1002], [1003]).

Initial thoughts on the great parent oak that was used for the well lining timbers showing how different sections of the trunk were probably used.

A radially cleft oak off-cut from C17th pit fill [855], probably from a post and rail fence.

6) Sketch showing c. C18th oak foundation stake [687] and its place of origin from a slab sawn off the outside of a saw baulk.

APPENDIX 8 : TREE-RING SPOT DATES

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PROJECT REPORT 792Z

TREE-RING SPOT-DATES OF SAMPLES FROM THE STOCK AND CATTLE MARKET, BANK STREET (SITECODE KBST05), TONBRIDGE, KENT

JULY 2005

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TREE-RING SPOT-DATES OF SAMPLES FROM THE STOCK AND CATTLE MARKET, BANK STREET (SITECODE KBST05), TONBRIDGE, KENT

A total of four samples from Pre-Construct Archaeology excavations at the Stock and Cattle Market, Bank Street, Tonbridge, Kent (sitecode KBST05, NGR *c.* TQ 5900 4674, see Figure 1) were submitted for dendrochronological analysis.

An initial assessment of the samples determined that all were oak timbers (*Quercus* spp.). All four of the timbers included a suitable numbers of rings for analysis. The samples were prepared, and standard dendrochronological methods (see e.g. English Heritage 1998) were applied to them (Table 1). In the laboratory the ring sequences in the slices were revealed by freezing the samples and then preparing the surface equivalent to the original horizontal plane of the parent tree so that each annual tree ring was measurable. The complete sequences of the annual growth rings in the samples were measured to an accuracy of 0.01mm using a micro-computer based travelling stage. The ring sequences were plotted onto semi-log graph paper to enable visual comparisons to be made. In addition cross-correlation algorithms (e.g. Baillie and Pilcher 1973) were employed to search for positions where the ring sequences were highly correlated (Tyers 2004). These positions were checked using the graphs and, where these were satisfactory, new mean sequences were constructed from the synchronised sequences. The *t*-values reported below are derived from the original CROS algorithm (Baillie and Pilcher 1973). A *t*-value of 3.5 or over is usually indicative of a good match, although this is with the proviso that high *t*-values at the same relative or absolute position must be obtained from a range of independent sequences, and that these positions are supported by satisfactory visual matching.

Results

A summary of the dendrochronological findings is presented in Table 1. The oak tree-ring sequences from all four of the measured samples were found to cross-match each other (Table 2). The matching sequences were combined into a single composite series and then this composite was compared with a wide range of English and European reference series. The four matching sequences can be assigned absolute calendar dates since they and their composite match other tree-ring sequences sufficiently well to be considered reliably dated (Table 3). The combined sequence is dated AD998-1116 inclusive. Since the best matches between the composite sequence, the individual sequences, and reference series are with data from London and elsewhere in the south-east of England, there is no reason to suppose any of the material is not derived from Tonbridge or its environs.

The interpretation of the material is straightforward. All the material derives from a single structure, and sample 1003 is complete to bark-edge, it was felled in the summer of AD1116. The remaining three samples retain their heartwood/sapwood boundaries or small amounts of sapwood and can be assigned felling date ranges by adding the minimum and maximum number of sapwood rings likely to have been lost (10-46 is the appropriate range) to the date of the latest surviving heartwood ring. In these cases this procedure yields calculated felling date ranges of AD1111-38, AD1089-1125 and AD1095-1131 inclusive for the three samples. Clearly it is likely that all three of these samples are co-eval with sample 1003.

Acknowledgements

The assessment and spot-dating of this material was funded by Pre-Construct Archaeology. Frank Meddens, Chris Pickard and Stuart Holden kindly provided information about both the site and the samples.

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Figure 1 Map showing the approximate location of the Stock and Cattle Market, Bank Street, Tonbridge, Kent, site KBST05. Reproduced from Ordnance Survey map data by permission of Ordnance Survey, © Crown copyright. Image from the Ordnance Survey Get-a-Map service. Licence No AL 50228A.

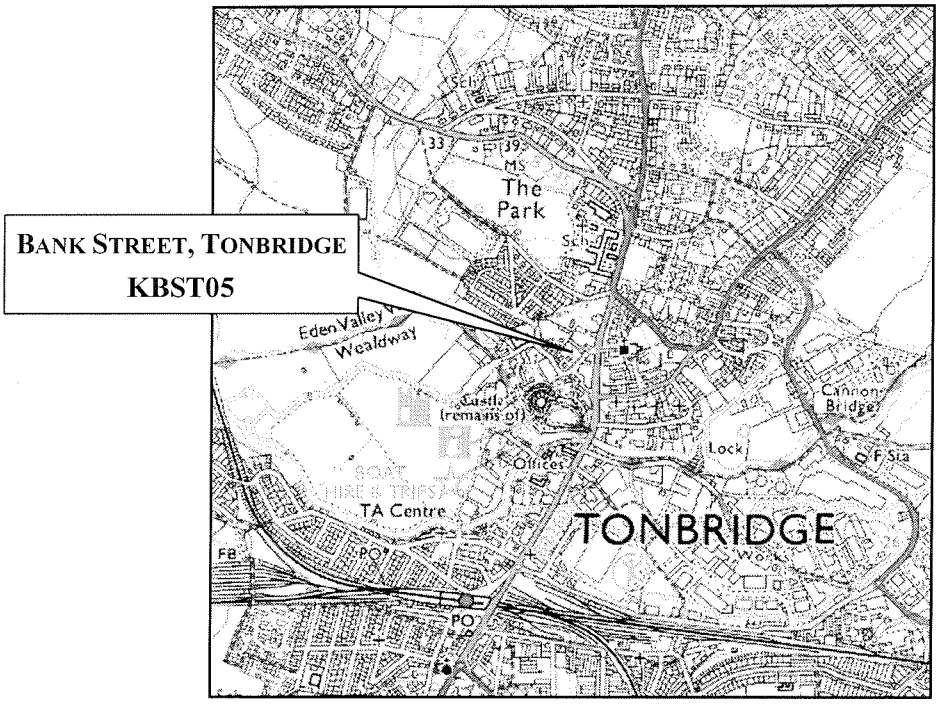

Figure 2 Bar diagram showing the dated tree-ring sequences from the Stock and Cattle Market, Bank Street, Tonbridge, Kent, site KBST05. The white bars are heartwood, the hatched bars are sapwood. Each bar is annotated with an interpretation based on the date of the ring sequence and the presence or absence of sapwood and bark.

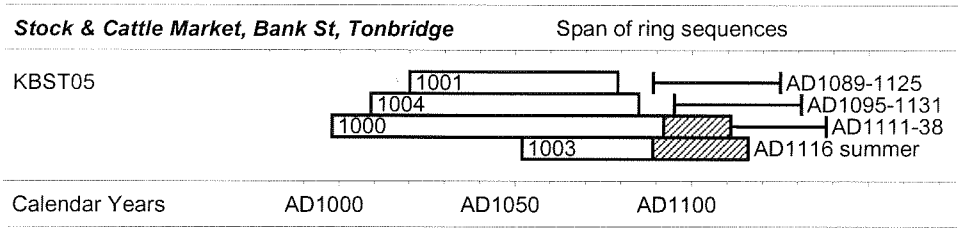

Table 1. Details of the dendrochronological samples from the Stock and Cattle Market, Bank Street, Tonbridge, Kent, site KBST05.

Sample	Rings	Sap or Bark	Average (mm/year)	Date of sequence	Interpretation
1000	114	19	1.18	AD998-AD1111	AD1111-38
1001	60	h/s	1.35	AD1020-AD1079	AD1089-1125
1003	65	27+Bs	1.38	AD1052-AD1116	AD1116 summer
1004	77	h/s	1.37	AD1009-AD1085	AD1095-1131

KEY
The samples are all oak: *Quercus* spp. Bs: bark-edge summer felled, h/s: heartwood/sapwood boundary

Table 2. Correlation *t*-values (Baillie and Pilcher 1973) between the matched samples from the Stock and Cattle Market, Bank Street, Tonbridge, Kent, site KBST05.

Sample	1001	1003	1004
1000	3.55	-	4.23
1001		4.56	6.18
1003			7.01

Table 3 Example correlation *t*-values (Baillie and Pilcher 1973) for the composite sequence constructed from the dated samples from the Stock and Cattle Market, Bank Street, Tonbridge, Kent, site KBST05. The combined sequence is dated to AD998-AD1116 inclusive.

Reference chronologies	KBST T4 AD998-1116
Bedfordshire, Sandy, Warren Villas (Hillam 1991)	6.56
Kent, Adisham, Reredos (Tyers 1999)	8.18
London, City, Bull Wharf (Tyers and Boswijk 1997)	8.16
London, City, Custom House boat (Tyers 1996)	10.04
London, City, Fleet Valley (Tyers and Hibberd 1993)	8.62
London, City, Guildhall (Tyers 2001b)	8.76
London, City, Swan Lane (Groves and Hillam 1987)	7.07
London, City, Thames Exchange (Nayling 1991)	7.47
London, City, Vintry (Hibberd 1992)	8.82
London, Southwark, Fennings Wharf (Tyers 2001a)	8.26

APPENDIX 9: ASSESSMENT OF THE ARCHAEOBOTANICAL REMAINS

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INTRODUCTION

This report summarises the findings arising out of the archaeobotanical assessment undertaken by *ArchaeoScape* at the Stock and Cattle Market, Bank Street, Tonbridge (Site Code: KBST05; National Grid Reference: TQ 5900 4674). Recent excavations by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA Ltd) exposed two areas (A and B), which contained mainly medieval features but also a single prehistoric feature. An assessment of twenty-seven bulk samples from both areas aimed to ascertain the concentration and preservation of archaeobotanical material from the site and, in particular, to evaluate their potential for establishing: (1) the economy and diet of the local inhabitants, and (2) the local environment.

METHODS

10 litre sub-samples were taken from the bulk samples and processed by flotation using a 300-micron mesh sieve by PCA Ltd. The dried residues were sorted 'by eye', and the flots were scanned using a low power zoom-stereo microscope. Identifications were made with reference to the modern seed collection at Royal Holloway University London, and Berggren (1981) and Anderberg (1994). Recommendations for further analysis were based on the diversity, concentration and standard of preservation of plant remains. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (1997). The results are summarised in Table 1.

RESULTS OF THE ASSESSMENT

Area A

All the features sampled from Area A have been provisionally dated to the medieval period.

Ditches

Ditch fill (048) provided a small waterlogged assemblage of seeds and included taxa such as elder (*Sambucus nigra*), fumitories (*Fumaria* sp.) and violets (*Viola* sp.). No archaeobotanical material was recovered from ditch fill (280). Both samples contained occasional fragmentary charcoal.

Pits

Four pit fills were assessed, of which only context (413) contained archaeobotanical remains. The plant assemblage contained charred grains of wheat / barley (*Triticum* / *Hordeum* sp.) and seeds of cabbage / mustard (*Brassica* / *Sinapsis* sp.). Charcoal was frequent and well preserved in all four contexts.

Linear

Neither of the two linear deposits, (608) and (610), contained archaeobotanical remains. Charcoal was occasional and fragmented in context (608) and well preserved in context (610).

Wells

Two samples were taken from timber well [997]. Both the primary deposit (996) and the upper fill (995) produced rich and moderately diverse waterlogged plant assemblages with frequent insect remains. The assemblages were composed of seeds such as small nettle (*Urtica urens*), orache (*Atriplex* sp.), buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) and stitchwort (*Stellaria* sp.). Fragments of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) were also present in both assemblages.

Area B

All the features sampled from Area A have been provisionally dated to the medieval period, with the exception of context (944).

Pits

Twelve pit fills were assessed, of which contexts (470), (669) and (732) contained occasional charred seeds. One seed from the sedge family (Cyperaceae sp.) was present in context (470), the primary fill of pit [475]. A grass seed (Poaceae sp.) was present in context (669), and a grape pip (*Vitis vinifera*) was present in context (732). Waterlogged seeds of orache (*Atriplex* sp.) were also present in this assemblage. Charcoal was well preserved in contexts (470), (471), (490), (732), (734), (736), (737) and (738).

Gullies

Prehistoric gully fill (944) contained only occasional charcoal.

Medieval gully fills (816) and (838) were sampled, of which only context (838) contained archaeobotanical remains in the form of charred grass seeds and waterlogged elder seeds. Well-preserved fragments of charcoal were also present.

Postholes

Two postholes of an undetermined date were sampled. Context (948) contained occasional waterlogged seeds of bramble (*Rubus* sp.). Context (950) did not contain any archaeobotanical evidence. Occasional charcoal was present in both samples.

INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

Prehistoric feature

Gully fill (944) did not contain archaeobotanical remains.

Medieval features

The plant materials recovered form the medieval features provide evidence for domestic activities, i.e. the charred material, and the environment within and surrounding the features, i.e. the waterlogged material. Domestic activities included gathering of wild food, indicated by the presence of hazel nuts and bramble seeds, and cultivation of wheat and barley. The presence of seeds of weeds associated with ancient arable fields similarly suggests an arable setting for the site. The presence of seeds of grape is of particular interest, since this plant was not present in England until the Roman period, but was cultivated in southern and central England during the early medieval period.

Further analysis may result in the identification of plants that would have grown within the settlement, for example on the margins of the well, ditches and gullies. However, by their very nature, wells, ditches and gullies provide a mixed plant assemblage derived from multiple depositional events. They can contain seeds from vegetation growing within and around them, as well as that deposited as rubbish from domestic activities, such as discarded thatch, floor sweepings, cess and bedding, and the charred rakings from fires. Therefore, although it is difficult to provide precise information from the evidence, they provide a broad range of environmental, economic and dietary information.

Undated features

The two undated postholes provided only minimal plant macrofossil assemblages and therefore have no potential for further work.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The assessment indicates that the sub-samples processed from the medieval contexts have potential to provide information on the past environment of the site, and the economy and diet of the inhabitants. The following samples are recommended for the analysis phase:

Category A

Ditch context (048)
Gully context (838)
Pit context (832)
Well contexts (995) and (996)

Category B

Gully context (838)
Pit contexts (413), (430), (669) and (732)

Category A samples should be processed by wet sieving of a 1-litre sub-sample to retrieve the maximum amount of waterlogged plant material. For category B samples, all of the remaining sediment should be processed by flotation.

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APPENDIX 10: ASSESSMENT OF THE ANIMAL BONE

Lisa Yeomans

Introduction

The excavations at the Stock and Cattle market produced a moderate quantity of animal bone of which 361 fragments have been identified to species. The bone condition was poor indicating that the assemblage is probably biased because of differential preservation. However, a number of contexts contained animal bone preserved in waterlogged conditions and these allow a more representative assessment of the use and discard of animal resources on the site. The majority of the animal bone derived from the early medieval and medieval phases of use at the site and provide some evidence for the economic aspects of the town during this period.

Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered

Results

Table 1 provides a basic quantification of the animal bone from the different phases of use. These data show that cattle, pig and sheep/goat formed the bulk of the animal resources in the medieval period (Phases 3 and 4) complemented by hunted deer. This is fairly typical of the medieval period and comparison to the post-medieval period shows a change in the use of animal resources characterised by the infrequent hunting of wild animals and the consumption of domestic fowl as opposed to goose.

	3		**4**		**6**	**7**		
Species/animal size class	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**N**	**%***	**undated**
Horse (*Equus caballus*)	14	17.9	10	5.7		2	6.7	
Cattle (*Bos taurus*)	23	29.5	93	53.1	11	15	16.7	2
Red Deer (*Cervus elaphus*)	2	2.6						
Fallow Deer (*Dama dama*)	1	1.3			1			

	3		4		6	7		
Species/animal size class	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**N**	**%***	**undated**
Indeterminate large cervid								1
Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	22	28.2	20	11.4	1	14	36.7	
Sheep (*Ovis aries*)	1	1.3	11	6.3		3	6.7	
Goat (*Capra hircus*)	2	2.6				2	6.7	
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis aries*/*Capra hircus*)	13	16.7	37	21.1	1	14	20.0	
Dog (*Canis familiaris*)						42*		
Cat (*Felis catus*)			2	1.1		1	3.3	
Indeterminate (horse/cattle size)	12		54		6	30		
Indeterminate (pig size)	31		20		3	10		
Indeterminate (sheep/goat/dog size)	3		23			26		3
Goose (*Anser anser*)			2	1.1				
Domestic Fowl (*Gallus gallus*)					1	2	3.3	
Fish			1					
Total identified to species	**78**		**175**		**14**	**794**		

*Table 1: Number of identified specimens (NISP) by phase and the proportional representation of species identifiable. *All the dog bones from Phase 7 were from a skeleton which were excluded in the percentage calculation.*

Phased discussion

Phase 3: Early medieval

Most of the animal bone was dispersed across the fills of various pits and ditches rather than a sizable assemblage from any particular feature. This is probably a factor of preservation making it difficult to interpret the activities that generated the waste. One exception is pit fill [669], which contained a small concentration of cattle bone and other domestic refuse. A goat horncore was also found but it was difficult to identify if it had been chopped from the frontal bone.

The bone recovered from the primary fill [995] of a timber-lined well also displayed the surface colouration of bone from waterlogged conditions. The pig (N=14) remains were all from a piglet recovered from environmental sample #112 and represented by its vertebrae, skull, mandibles, right scapula and femur, and left humerus, radius and ulna. This must have been a complete animal discarded, or accidentally fallen, into the well. Extent of tooth wear on the mandibular teeth indicates that the piglet was around 3-6 months at age of death (Bull and Payne, 1982).

The high representation of horse bones in Phase 3 is accounted for by the presence of ten bones in pit fill [429]. The bones recovered represent the upper left forelimb. These were all from the same adult animal and the remaining portion of the skeleton is presumably in the pit fill beyond the limit of excavation. A horse skull was also found in ditch fill [48] and, based on the crown heights, was roughly 8-10years at death (Levine, 1982).

Linear gully context [816/838] contained eight bones from various parts of an adult horse skeleton. Few contexts produced significant quantities of bone probably because of poor preservation. Even the faunal remains in pit [706], which had been discoloured by waterlogging, were sparse. Despite the small quantity of animal bone the skeletal element distribution was clearly indicative of butchery waste with all ten sheep/goat bones either mandibles, parts of the skull or one of two metatarsal fragments recovered. These contexts produced almost the entire sample of mandibles that could be aged from the early medieval or medieval contexts.

Table 2 provide the Grant wear stages for these mandibles which indicate that there was a tendency to slaughter sheep/goats (with sheep being more probable) in young adulthood tentatively suggesting that the medieval town was not located in the middle of a hinterland where wool production was not a heavy focus but neither were the sheep being specifically reared for meat.

Context	P4	M1	M2	M3
734	-	m	k	h
734	e	g	g	c
737	l	l	j	g
737	e	g	e	b
737	-	h	f	c

Table 2: Aged sheep/goat mandibles from pit [706].

One other very tentative indication for economic activity at the site is a cattle metacarpal that had a hole punched through the medial side of the proximal articulation from [405]. Drilled examples of cattle metacarpals on later sites have been used to indicate tanning. At the Stock and Cattle Market there is no other evidence to indicate leather production and the bone may have been brought in possibly for bone working.

Phase 4: Medieval

Waterlogged bone from the secondary ditch fill [659] contained only six bones identifiable as sheep/goat. Amongst these was a goat horncore that had been chopped from the skull as typically done in preparation for hornworking.

Further evidence for hornworking at the site is demonstrated by a cattle horncore with cuts around the base recovered from the fill [552] of a pit [574]. This activity may have only been small-scale but it does illustrate an additional use of the animal resources in the medieval period.

Phase 5: Late medieval/early post-medieval
No animal bone was recovered from Phase 5 features.

Phase 6: Post-medieval
Occasional animal bone was recovered from phase 6 contexts although none of the features contained any notable concentration of remains.

Phase 7: Late post-medieval/modern

A chopped goat horncore indicative of hornworking was recovered from [862] the uppermost fill of a pit, which mostly accumulated during the 15th-16th century. The fill [919] of a pit higher in the sequence also produced a chopped goat horncore. The use of goat horn is more typical of the medieval period and the recovery of medieval pottery from the fill of [919] also suggests reposition of earlier finds. Given the sequence of intercutting features that produced these faunal remains, the date of goat hornworking cannot be confirmed with any certainty. A dog grave produced all the dog bones from this phase with the remains indicating a single small adult animal.

A small quantity of animal bone was recovered from modern contexts. A sawn cattle cervical vertebra from the fill [44] of a pit confirms the late date of this context since use of saws in butchery was only common in the 18th century and later.

Summary and recommendations for further work

The faunal assemblage from the Cattle and Stock Market has suffered from poor preservation. Very few of the contexts produced a significant quantity of bone for detailed contextual comparisons. However, the sample as a whole does illustrate a change in the use of animal resources at the transition from the medieval to post-medieval period. The evidence from the medieval period suggests the presence of a butcher and horn-worker in the

vicinity of the site. Although a minimal quantity of animal bone was recovered from the early post-medieval, the species used hints a change in the animal economy between the medieval and post-medieval. The size and the preservation of the assemblage limit the conclusions that can be drawn from the animal bone. However, publication should include a synthesis of the faunal evidence.

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APPENDIX 11: ASSESSMENT OF THE CLAY TOBACCO PIPES

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

Tobacco pipes from the evaluation (contexts [1], [33], [46] and [59]) have previously been reported on (Jarrett 2005). From this phase of excavation a small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered (1 box). The assemblage is rather fragmentary, and although not abraded, some redeposition is likely. Clay tobacco pipes occur as small numbers in contexts.

All the clay tobacco pipes (93 fragments, of which none are unstratified) were recovered from 35 contexts. The material was recorded in an ACCESS 2000 database and the bowls, where possible, were classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO) and 18th-century examples by Oswald's (1975) typology (OS). The pipes are further coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The tobacco pipes are discussed by their types and distribution.

The clay tobacco pipe types

The tobacco pipe assemblage consists of 81 stems, three nibs (mouth parts) and nine bowls. It was noted whether the stems were of a thick, medium and thin diameter and this could be used as a method of dating, but is subjective, so it is better to give them a general date of c.1580-1910. The exceptions are a small number of relief-moulded leaf decorated stems of a 19th-century date. The three nibs recorded should also be similarly dated.

The bowls are on the whole largely fragmentary and several could not be precisely dated to a specific type, but generally the fragments could be given a date range. Those specific bowl types recognised are:

1660-1680
An AO13 bowl is present in deposit [441] but is residual with fragments of bowls of an 18th-century date.

Late 17th to 18th-century
Fragments of bowls broadly dated to this period are present in deposits [235], [441] and [514].

1700-1770

A fragmentary AO25 bowl is recorded and initialled, but only the forename I is legible. This bowl was recovered from deposit [504].

19th-century

A 19th-century fragment of a fluted bowl was present in deposit [625] but its spur and rim are missing and so preventing more accurate identification of the type.

Table 1: Contexts containing clay tobacco pipe fragments, the number of fragments and a spot date for the group.

Context	Number of fragments	Spot date
75	1	
106	5	19th-century
116	1	
120	1	
124	5	
128	1	
140	4	
162	11	
180	4	
192	1	
194	1	
208	1	
213	2	
215	1	
227	1	
235	1	1640-1680
241	1	
343	2	19th-century
420	1	
425	3	
441	20	18th-century
455	1	
465	1	
467	1	
470	1	
487	1	
504	3	1700-1770
508	4	
510	1	
514	2	1660-1710
529	1	
550	3	19th-century
625	1	19th-century
835	3	
856	1	

DISTRIBUTION

The presence of the clay tobacco pipes in contexts are shown in Table 1, but because of the fragmentary nature of the material, then its distribution is not discussed. Where no spot date is given then tobacco pipe stems of a c.1570-1910 date are present in that context.

Potential and Recommendations

The clay tobacco pipes from this part of the excavation do not merit any further analysis. However, a brief publication report is recommended on the bowls from the site, including those recovered in the evaluation.

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APPENDIX 12: ASSESSMENT AND CATALOGUE OF THE GLASS

John Shepherd

Summary

Sixty-seven fragments of glass were submitted for identification. Apart from one eighteenth century bottle glass (cat no. 7) and two eighteenth or nineteenth century bottle (cat nos. 8 and 9) fragments, all of the remaining vessel glass is nineteenth or early twentieth century in date, It is also very fragmentary. Twenty-nine fragments of window glass are present, all of which date to the post-medieval period. They include a complete quarry of glass (cat no.39), which probably comes from a small window in an item of furniture or an object such as a picture frame.

There is little further that can be added to the catalogue descriptions below and so it is recommended that, subject to any special contextual considerations, that no further work is carried out.

Assessment

All of the glass from this site, thirty-eight vessel fragments and twenty-nine window glass fragments, date to the post-medieval period. None, in fact, appear to be earlier than the eighteenth century. The assemblage includes many fragments of machine-made glass of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It should be noted, however, that all of the glass is very fragmentary in nature, is scattered throughout many contexts on the site and does not constitute any coherent functional assemblages.

Catalogue

The catalogue below is arranged according to vessel or object type.

Type	Cat. No	Contexts	Description
Drinking vessel	1.	[128]	Fragment from the rim of a drinking glass. Thick colourless glass, probably from a squat tumbler. Nineteenth or early twentieth century.
	2.	[494]	Fragment from the base of a squat beaker. Thick colourless glass decorated with eight broad facets. Nineteenth century.
Bowls	3.	[227]	Fragment from the rim of a mould pressed bowl. Decorated with milled rim with egg and dart below and a floral design in relief.

Type	Cat. No	Contexts	Description
			Opaque white glass. Late nineteenth or twentieth century.
	4.	[186]	Fragment from the corrugated rim of a mould-pressed bowl. Natural green glass. Late nineteenth or twentieth century.
	5.	[180]	Fragment from the body of a mould-pressed bowl. Natural green glass. Late nineteenth or twentieth century.
Jars	6.	[106]	Fragment from the upper part of a small storage jar. Machine made, colourless glass. Nineteenth or early twentieth century.
Bottles	7.	[+]	Base of an 'English' wine bottle. Olive green glass with surface decomposition. Broad, pushed in base. Eighteenth century.
	8.	[33]	Fragment from the base of a common 'English' wine bottle. Olive green glass, pushed in base. Late eighteenth or nineteenth century.
	9.	[550]	The base of a free-blown cylindrical bottle. Olive green glass, pushed in base. Late eighteenth or nineteenth century.
	10.	[677]	Base of a half pint machine-made bottle. Thick deep green glass. Late nineteenth or early twentieth century.
	11-25.	[120][128] [209][229] x2 [345][411] [441][455] x3 [468][480] [483][531]	Fifteen fragments of olive green glass from common 'English' wine bottles. Late seventeenth to nineteenth centuries.
	26.	[227]	Fragment from a machine-blown pharmaceutical bottle. Natural blue glass. Late nineteenth or twentieth century.
	27.	[128]	Fragment from the body of a machine-made pharmaceutical bottle. One relief letter – 'O' – extant. Blue glass. Late nineteenth or twentieth century.
	28.	[241]	Fragment from the rim of a machine-made sauce bottle. Natural green glass. Late nineteenth or twentieth century.
	29.	[192]	A sauce bottle top. Natural green glass, machine pressed. Late nineteenth or twentieth century.
Indeterminate vessel fragments	30-32.	[480] [522] [529]	Three fragments of natural green blue vessel glass from indeterminate forms. Post-medieval.
	33.	[531]	Fragment of colourless vessel glass from indeterminate forms.
	34-38.	[531] x5	Five fragments of blue vessel glass from indeterminate forms.
Window glass	39.	[180]	A complete rectangular quarry. 40mm by 80mm. The precise metric size may be significant. Probably from a small box, piece of furniture or picture frame glass.
	40.	[46]	Small fragment of opaque white window glass. Nineteenth of early twentieth century.
	41.	[46]	Small fragment of narrow milled, 5mm window glass. Colourless glass. Nineteenth century.
	42.	[229]	A fragment of thick (7mm) colourless window glass. Nineteenth or twentieth century.
	43.	[59] [227]	Fragment of thin (2mm) natural green cylinder blown window glass. Post-medieval.

Type	Cat. No	Contexts	Description
	44-46.	[25] [985] x2	Three fragments of thin (2mm) natural green blue cylinder blown window glass. Post-medieval.
	47-67.	[46] x3 [75] [120] x2 [128] [140] x3 [158] [162] x3 [182] x2 [208] [219] [227] x3	Twenty-one fragments of thin (*c*2 to 3mm) colourless with green tint cylinder blown window glass. Post-medieval.

Recommendations

No further work is recommended.

Time requirements

No further time is required

APPENDIX 13 ASSESSMENT OF THE LITHICS

Barry John Bishop

INTRODUCTION

Excavations at the above site recovered ten struck flints and small fragments of burnt flint and quartz. This report quantifies and describes the material, offers some comments on its significance and recommends any further work required. With the exceptions of the burnt flint and quartz, all of the material was recovered from Medieval or later contexts and could be regarded as residually deposited.
All metrical descriptions follow the methodology of Saville (1980).

Quantification

Context	Preliminary Phasing	Blade	Blade-like flake	Core	Unclass retouched	Piercer	Scraper	Stone	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (Wt.:g)
+	PMed			1						
280SF3	Med				1					
437SF4	Med					1				
467SF13	Med						1			
467SF14	Med			1						
737SF12	Med		1							
838	Med			1						
838SF16	Med	1								
944	Prehistoric							1	1	13
981SF19	Void		1							
1023SF18	PMed	1								

Table 1: Quantification of Lithic Material by Context

BURNT FLINT

A single fragment of burnt flint weighing 13g was recovered from the gully of possible prehistoric date. It had been heated to a very high temperature, resulting in it becoming heavily ‘fire-crazed’ and turning grey-white in colour, consistent with being incorporated into, or having been in close proximity to, a hearth.

STRUCK FLINT

Condition

The condition of the assemblage as a whole was variable although most pieces displayed some slight edge nicking and abrasion, consistent with its residuality.

Raw Materials

Two basic types of raw materials were present. Half of the struck pieces were manufactured from a translucent black flint that had partially or fully recorticated. The remainder consisted of opaque/semi-opaque mottled yellow/green/light brown flint of a much more variable texture, the colouring probably being due to mineral staining. The few pieces retaining remnants of cortex showed this was similar across the two types, it consisting of a weathered but still thick yellowy chalky kind.

Technology / Typology

Although the assemblage was small, it contained a high proportion of retouched pieces and cores. The four other pieces were all either blades or blade-like flakes, and these may be dated by their technological attributes to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic period. The blade from context [838] had been struck along the edge of a much larger flake and had a plunged distal termination, struck in a similar manner to a burin spall. It was very large, however, measuring 78mm X 13mm X 9mm, and is thus unlikely to have been struck from a typical burin.

The three retouched implements consisted of a competently made convex end-and-side scraper from context [467], a piercer from context [437] made on a blade-like flake by minimally modifying both its dorsal and ventral surfaces near its convergent distal end, which had become worn through use, and an unclassifiable retouched implement from context [280] that consisted of the tip of a blade or blade-like flake with fine semi-invasive retouch on both margins that covered much of the dorsal surface. As it was fragmentary, its original form cannot now be reconstructed although what remained was perhaps most suggestive of a plano-convex knife. This type of tool is usually dated to the later Neolithic or early Bronze Age periods and is frequently associated with funerary contexts.

The three cores all varied quite considerably in both size and the manner of their reduction. The largest, from an unstratified context, weighed c.300g and was manufactured on a nodular shaped cobble of opaque mottled flint, retaining weathered chalky cortex over c.40% of its surface. It had two platforms, aligned at right angles, which had produced numerous blades and narrow flakes, but it was far from exhausted. The core from context [467] was fragmentary, having partially shattered along thermal faults. It weighed 36g and was made from semi-translucent mottled brown flint and had several randomly aligned striking platforms, each producing a small number of small wide flakes. The smallest core, from context [838] was made from translucent black flint and had been extensively reduced, it weighing only 26g. It had multiple striking platforms and at least during the latter stages of its reduction only produced small wide flakes, most of which were less than 15mm maximum dimension.

DISCUSSION

There was no evidence of *in situ* knapping at the site as, despite the high proportion of cores, very little obvious knapping waste was present. Indeed, with the exception of the cores, all of the pieces could be regarded as either tools or potentially useable flakes and blades. The

only material originating from a feature of potential prehistoric date consisted of a small piece of burnt flint and a quartz pebble, neither of which can provide a date for the feature although the burnt flint does indicate a cultural origin for the feature.

There was little to indicate that the struck assemblage was the product of contemporary activities, although most of it was technologically homogeneous, it being the product of a blade-based reduction strategy of broadly Mesolithic or Early Neolithic characteristics. Some pieces, however, may have been produced later, the possible plano-convex knife, for example, which if correctly identified would be more characteristic of Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age industries, and the core from context [467] was most reminiscent of Bronze Age examples.

The size of the assemblage, even if the product of a single industry, would suggest only transient activity at the site, a place briefly visited as part of a wider inhabitation of the landscape. Little is known of prehistoric occupation in the immediate vicinity of Tonbridge although similar transient activity, dateable to the Mesolithic, was identified near-by at East Street (LYT 01) (Bishop 2001), and it is highly plausible that the general area, close to confluences of the River Medway, would have been attractive to populations throughout the prehistoric period.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Due to its limited size and paucity of chronologically diagnostic artefacts, this is all that is required of the material for the purposes of the archive and no further analytical work is proposed. Nevertheless, the material does contribute to the body of evidence for prehistoric activity in the area and a reference should be made to it in the local Historic Environment Record. In addition, a brief description of the assemblage and a discussion of its significance should be included in any published account of the archaeological investigations.

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APPENDIX 14 GANTT CHART