

**AREA A1, ST MARTIN'S PLAIN  
SHORNCLIFFE GARRISON  
FOLKESTONE  
KENT**

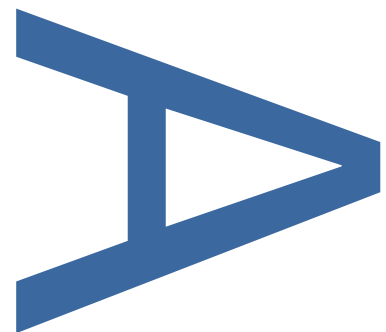
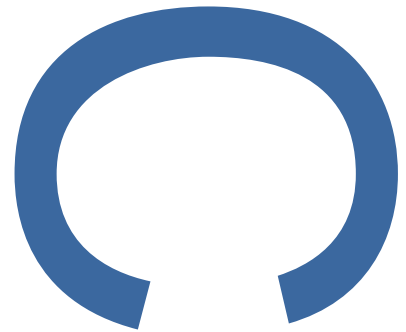
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
ASSESSMENT**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: KENT**

**PCA REPORT NO: R12968**

**SITE CODE: KSGF15**

**AUGUST 2017**





**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

AREA A1, ST MARTIN'S PLAIN  
SHORNCLIFFE GARRISON  
FOLKESTONE  
KENT

EXCAVATION

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**LAND AT AREA 1A, ST MARTIN'S PLAIN, SHORNCLIFFE GARRISON,  
FOLKESTONE, KENT: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**Site Code:** KSGF15  
**Central NGR:** TR 1901 3668  
**Local Planning Authority:** Shepway District Council

**Commissioning Client:** CgMs Consulting on behalf of Taylor Wimpey

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**August 2017**

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## 1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) carried out an archaeological strip, map and record exercise followed by targeted excavation on land at Area A1, St Martin's Plain, Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone, Kent (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Taylor Wimpey in order to fulfil the first stage of an archaeological condition attached to the planning permission granted for the redevelopment of the site. This report details the working methods and findings of the archaeological excavation.
- 1.2 The strip, map and record initially comprised the investigation of six large areas (Areas 1-6) across Area 1A within the subject site. Thereafter a series of evaluation trenches was excavated to determine the survival of archaeological remains outside the six initial areas. This was followed by a further strip, map and record investigation across much of the remainder of the site consisting of Areas A, B & C (Fig. 2). All areas were machined to the top of archaeological horizons whereupon an excavation strategy was determined.
- 1.3 Five phases of activity were identified during the investigations. The earliest phase of occupation/settlement was dated to the Early/Late Iron Age. This comprised an extensive network of pits, gullies and postholes indicative of sub-division of the landscape. A cremation cemetery was identified within this phase in the north-eastern limits of the site, bounded by curvilinear ditches. Although this is the earliest firmly dated prehistoric horizon, older material from the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Ages testify to earlier exploitation of the area. A significant phase of Saxon activity was also recorded, and comprised numerous SFBs (sunken featured buildings) across the southern, central and north-eastern limits of the site. These largely dated from the mid 5th century, with all being abandoned by the mid 9th century. Activity dating to the medieval period was limited to a number of ditches representing both drainage and field boundaries.
- 1.4 The majority of all activity identified across the site dated to the post-medieval period. This was identified initially as widespread soil horizons attributed to the early post-medieval period, followed by widespread development associated with the construction and modification of the barracks. Much of the construction related to the WW1 barracks, with associated refuse pitting, service trenches and gullies. However, earlier material within later features testify to late 18th-century occupation during the Napoleonic wars in addition to Victorian activity on the site.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological excavation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at Area A1, St Martin's Plain, Shorncliffe Garrison, Royal Military Avenue, Folkestone, Kent CT20 3EZ in advance of the proposed redevelopment of the site (Fig. 1).
- 2.2 The former Shorncliffe Garrison site covers twelve separate sub areas. The strip, map and sample excavation was confined to Area 1A. The site was bounded by Horn Street to the east, a railway line to the north, an army barracks to the west and St Martin's Churchyard to the south (Fig. 2). Sub-divided excavation areas (Areas 1-6) were assigned within this zone to target the proposed development footprint where previous archaeological evaluation identified the survival of archaeological features. This was followed by a further set of evaluation trenches (Trenches 12-24) and strip, map and sample of three additional areas (Areas A-C) (Fig. 2). The central National Grid Reference of the Area A1 part of the site is TR 1901 3668.
- 2.3 The site had previously been the subject of a Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment (Hawkins 2014), a Geophysical survey (Bunn 2014), an UXO Watching Brief and an Evaluation (Seddon 2015). The latter investigation revealed the presence of pits, ditches, postholes, cremations and sunken featured buildings (SFBs) towards the south and east of the site, likely to date to the Late Iron Age and Early Saxon periods. Material relating to the World War I use of the site as a temporary camp was also encountered in the western portion of the site.
- 2.4 The archaeological excavation aimed to further determine the archaeological potential and/or truncation within Area 1A, and further elucidate on the nature, date and extent of archaeological features or horizons previously identified during the evaluation.
- 2.5 The archaeological investigations were conducted between May and October 2015 under the supervision of Guy Seddon. The project was managed on behalf of PCA by Helen Hawkins. The archaeological site works were monitored by Duncan Hawkins, CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Taylor Wimpey and by Ben Found, Kent County Council Archaeological Officer, on behalf of Shepway District Council.
- 2.6 The site was allocated the unique site code KSGF15.



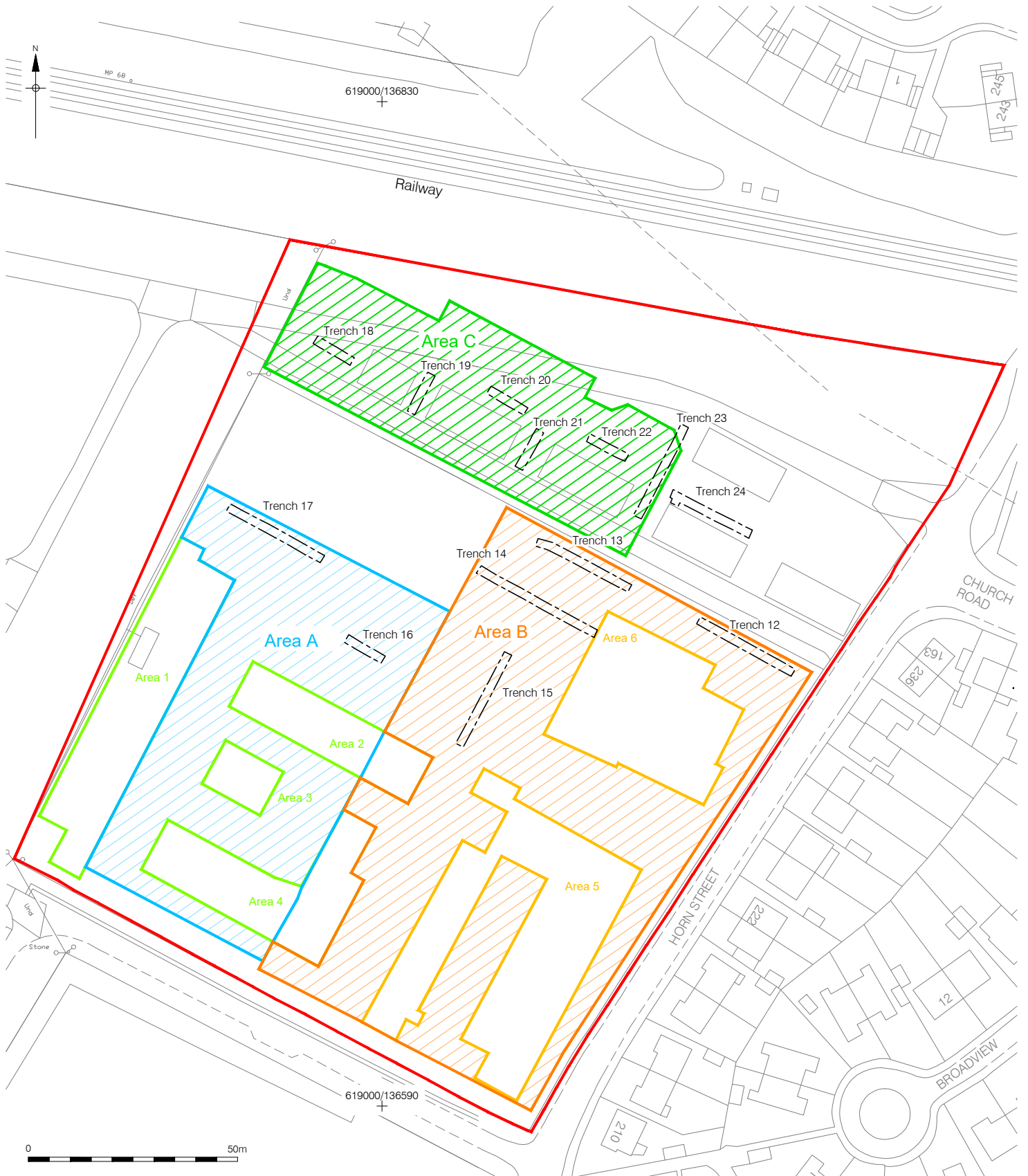


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Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2  
 Detailed Site Location  
 1:1,250 at A4

### **3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

#### **3.1 Geology**

3.1.1 The bulk of the site is located on Folkestone Formation Sandstone. On the extreme west of the main site, west of West Road, and Pond Hill Road, are small outcrops of Sandgate Formation Sandstone, siltstone and mudstone.

#### **3.2 Topography**

3.2.1 Area 1A is formed of an open field located to the north-west of the main garrison to the west of Horn Street. It is located at a height of between approximately 65m OD and 69m OD.

3.2.2 There are no natural water courses or bodies of water within the study site. The sea lies c.1.7km to the south of present area of investigation (Area A1).

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

4.1 The Archaeological and Historical background for the site has previously been reported on in the Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment (Hawkins 2014). The following is a summary of that document.

### **4.2 Prehistoric (Palaeolithic to Bronze Age)**

4.2.1 No finds of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic date have been found within 500m of the site. A possible Neolithic burial of c.2000BC may be represented by a find of Neolithic pottery at Chariton and a Neolithic axehead of unknown provenance is known from the area. No finds of Bronze Age date have been found in the vicinity.

### **4.3 Iron Age and Roman**

4.3.1 There is considerable continuity from the late Iron Age to the Roman period in eastern Kent and a number of finds of this period have been found within 500m of the site. An early Iron Age cremation burial was recorded at Aversely Coolinge, in 1922. An archaeological evaluation at Cheriton Park, Folkestone revealed a number of Middle Iron Age features, while Late Iron Age and early Roman cremation burials were recorded at Folkestone Road Housing Estate in 1948 when at least twenty-five pottery vessels were recovered with a date range of c.50 BC to AD 100. A suggested Roman road alignment from Lympe to Dover skirts the northern boundary of the main part of the garrison site.

### **4.4 Anglo-Saxon**

4.4.1 No finds of Anglo-Saxon date have been found within 500m of the site. However, St Martin's church, Cheriton which lies immediately to the south of the site was originally Saxon in date with Saxon remains surviving in the tower consisting of two doorways (Newman 2002, 270).

### **4.5 Medieval**

4.5.1 A number of late medieval sites and finds are recorded within 500m of the site's boundary but during this period the site would have comprised agricultural land.

### **4.6 Post-Medieval**

4.6.1 Throughout the post-medieval period until 1794 the study site lay in agricultural land. This is how the site is shown in a land survey of 1713 and Andrews and Dury's map of 1769.

4.6.2 Shorncliffe Camp was established within the site in 1794. The extreme south of the site contains the Shorncliffe Redoubt, a Scheduled Ancient Monument and Martello Tower No 9 (Grade II Listed), which with Shorncliffe Camp and other features formed part of an integrated National Defence Network. Both the Martello Tower, Shorncliffe Redoubt and their immediate landscape have a high archaeological and cultural heritage significance. The extreme west of the site contains marker stones relating to the original Shorncliffe Camp. These have a high cultural heritage significance.

- 4.6.3 Across the site archaeological remains associated with Shorncliffe Camp from its inception in 1794 to the creation of permanent buildings from the 1870s onwards may be represented as levelled and filled earthwork features and as buried foundations, soil layers and cut features.
- 4.6.4 Much of the site, east of West Road and Pond Hill Road has been artificially levelled to create level platforms for buildings, parade grounds, surface parking, roadways and sports pitches.
- 4.6.5 Shorncliffe was used as a staging post for troops destined for the Western Front during the First World War and in April 1915 a Canadian Training Division was formed there. A more detailed history of the Area A1 part of the site is contained in Appendix 14.

## 5 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 5.1 In March 2012, the Government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaces national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment).
- 5.2 Section 12 of the NPPF, entitled *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment* provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 12 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development
  - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment
  - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, and
  - Recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our understanding of the past.
- 5.3 The Shepway District Local Plan Review was adopted by the council on 16 March 2006 and therefore would run until 16 March 2009. After this 3 year time period the council must request a direction from the Secretary of State to have specified policies saved. The saved policies continue to be part of the Development Plan and will remain saved until they are replaced by specific LDF policies. The 'saved' policies include those relating to heritage.
- 5.4 The study site contains seven designated Heritage Assets, the Grade II Listed Statue of Sir John Moore, the Grade II listed Sir John Moore memorial library, the Grade II listed Martello Tower Number 9, the Grade II listed Royal Engineers Barrack Block No 1, the Grade II listed Racquet Court, the Grade II listed gates to Risborough Ordnance Depot and the Redoubt Scheduled Ancient Monument.
- 5.5 The site had an archaeological condition attached to the planning permission.
- 5.6 Following a review of all the relevant material it was decided by the Kent Archaeological Officer that further investigation of the site was necessary. It was decided that a strip, map and sample exercise of the six areas subject to development would allow further investigation of areas of demonstrable archaeological potential.
- 5.7 In accordance with the condition PCA were commissioned to produce a WSI for the archaeological evaluation (Hawkins & Bradley 2015), which was approved by Ben Found, Archaeological Officer for Kent County Council.

## 6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The excavation was conducted according to the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by PCA (Hawkins & Bradley 2015) prior to the commencement of works.
- 6.2 The Area A1 archaeological strip, map and sample exercise comprised the machining of six substantial excavation areas (Areas 1-6, Fig. 2). Each of these was located over the proposed development footprint, where previous archaeological evaluation has identified the survival of archaeological features. These positions were chosen and set out by PCA. Before any ground reduction started the area of each trench was scanned using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT scanner) in order to locate any buried services so that these could be avoided. The removal of the modern overburden was achieved through the use of a 360° mechanical excavator utilising a flat bladed, toothless bucket. When archaeological strata and/or features were reached, machine excavation was halted in order that these could be explored using hand tools.
- 6.3 A second series of evaluation trenches (Trenches 12-24) were excavated in areas outside the initial excavation areas (Areas 1-6). Thereafter three further areas of strip, map and sample (Areas A-C) were investigated across the site.
- 6.4 The recording system adopted on site was the single context system outlined in the *PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual* (Taylor with Brown 2009). All archaeological contexts were recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets which included a context description, interpretation, stratigraphic matrix and levels. The recording system used was compatible to the recording system used on archaeological sites within the Kent area.
- 6.5 All features were planned using a mixture of both GPS and planning of individual features on *pro forma* permatrace at a scale of 1:20 and with sections at 1:10 using baselines which were subsequently surveyed using GPS.
- 6.6 A comprehensive photographic record was made of each trench post-excavation and detailed shots taken of any discrete features within each trench, using high-resolution digital photography. Aerial photography of the area of the WW1 huts was undertaken.
- 6.7 Two Temporary Bench Marks (TBM) were established on the site using a hand held Leica GPS. This value was used in conjunction with a dumpy level in order to ascertain the height of all section lines, principal strata and features relative to Ordnance Datum.
- 6.8 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefactual material will be deposited at the appropriate local repository under the site code KSGF15.

## **7 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

### **7.1 Phase 1: Natural (Fig. 4)**

- 7.1.1 Natural deposits of clay-sand were encountered across the site between elevations of 65.75m OD and 66.84m OD. These deposits were identified as layers [184], [254], [584], [587], [766] and [1377].
- 7.1.2 Cut into the natural horizons were a series of features interpreted as natural in origin, which comprised natural depressions and tree throws. These included tree throws [1497], [1499] and [1516] backfilled with natural silting [1496], [1498] and [1515] respectively. Additional natural hollows were recorded as cuts [1513], [1570] and [1524]. The hollows all appeared irregular in plan with uneven bases and had similarly infilled naturally with deposits of mottled silty sands and sandy clays ([1514], [1569], [1523]). Some abraded sherds of oxidised prehistoric pottery recovered from cut [1570] are considered to be intrusive.

### **7.2 Phase 2a: Prehistoric (Neolithic and Middle Bronze Age) (Figs. 5, 6 & 7)**

#### ***Northern limits of site***

- 7.2.1 There was tentative evidence of Neolithic and/or Middle Bronze Age activity in the northern part of the site. Ditch [1752] ran north-east south-west to an observed length of 3.54m by 1.26m width by 0.69m depth (Figs. 5, 6 & 7 Section 438). The feature continued beyond the northern limit of excavation, but the southern terminus was identified. The ditch exhibited slightly stepped sides with a flattish base. Primary [1751] and secondary [1750] fills comprised natural silting and a deliberate backfill of gravelly silt respectively. Seven sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery were recovered from both fills and struck flint from [1750].
- 7.2.2 Three pits were located to the west of ditch [1752] and may be also early in date. Largely sub-squared the pits extended between 1.6m and 2.9m in length by up to 1.3m width and 0.30m depth ([1740], [1748], [1746]). Early prehistoric (possibly Neolithic) pottery sherds were recovered from fill [1745]. Other fills [1747] and [1739] were devoid of anthropogenic material and could only be broadly dated as prehistoric. The recovery of redeposited cremated human bone from [1745] (see Appendix 11) might however suggest the disturbance of earlier features.

### **7.3 Phase 2b: Prehistoric (Early to Late Iron Age) (Figs. 5, 6 & 7)**

- 7.3.1 Numerous cut features were identified across the subject site and were considered to represent evidence of prehistoric occupation and/or exploitation. Unless otherwise stated these had backfilled naturally with accumulated sandy silts, devoid of anthropogenic material other than charcoal flecking indicative of occupation within the immediate vicinity. Considering the lack of dateable material, the phasing of such features has largely been established due to similarity in alignment, composition and physical location to the few



features which did contain dating evidence. As such the phasing for both sub-phases of prehistoric activity should be considered liable to change following further work. Given the large size of the subject site, features will be discussed according to geographic location.

### ***Activity in south-west corner***

- 7.3.2 A number of features were identified within the south-western extent of the subject site indicative of prehistoric activity. A north-west south-east aligned gully or ditch (group [1540], [1508]=[1510]=[1512]) was traced for a maximum length of 11.50m by 0.80m width and 0.35m depth. The cuts exhibited concave sides and base, with indications that the cut turned northwards at the northerly limits. The base of the feature was recorded at elevations of between 66.44m OD and 66.37m OD suggesting a gradual run off towards the north. Fills of sandy silt [1507]=[1509]=[1511] backfilled the feature and contained a mixed assemblage of struck flint, charcoal flecks, animal bone and prehistoric pottery sherds with a single small Early Bronze Age flake (see Appendix 5).
- 7.3.3 A series of slightly irregularly shaped pits were identified to the immediate south of the gully. These were largely sub-rounded or sub-rectangular features with concave or uneven bases indicative of bioturbation. The smallest [1474] extended to 0.70m length by 0.52m by 0.16m depth, and the largest of the group [1469] covered a 3.8m by 2.36m area by 0.15m depth. The remaining pits [1477], [1465] and [1468] varied between 1.02m and 2.48m in length by up to 1.06m width and 0.24m depth. Pits [1465] and [1469] were backfilled with [1464] and [1470] respectively.
- 7.3.4 Pits [1477], [1474] and [1468] had similarly backfilled naturally but contained an initial deposit of sandy silt ([1475], [1473] and [1471]/[1467]), followed by a more organic silt deposit ([1476], [1472] and [1466]); none of which contained any dateable material.
- 7.3.5 Features located to the north of gully [1540] comprised pit [1502] and linear cut [1495]. Pit [1502] extended to a maximum diameter of 0.82m by 0.20m depth and was infilled with [1501] and [1500] in turn. Linear cut [1495] extended to 3.26m length along a north-east south-west alignment by 0.66m width. The cut had been backfilled with silty clay [1494]. No finds were recovered from the latter with which to infer date or function of the feature.

### ***Ditch 1:***

- 7.3.6 Ditch 1 extended along a north-west south-east alignment along the southerly limits of the site. The ditch turned southwards at the western limit suggesting it was enclosing an area to the south. The cut was identified as features [189]=[234]=[196]=[1705] which in profile exhibited steep sides to a concave base (Figs. 5 & 7 Sections 14 & 16; Plates 1 & 2). The ditch extended to a maximum width of 3.6m by up to 1.25m depth and was observed to run to a length of c. 86m before returning for a length of 36m to the south. The ditch subsequently

began to backfill with slumped natural [193]=[243]=[207]=[1704] along the northern side. Two sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from fill [193] and a possible residual sherd of Roman pottery from fill [1704]. A secondary fill of silty sand ([192]=[242]=[195]) filled the lower 0.64m of the ditch and appeared to represent a natural accumulation. Pottery sherds dated to the Iron Age were also recovered from [192]. A tertiary fill, [191], [194] & [233], was also revealed within the ditch, with Iron Age pottery recovered from fill [191].

- 7.3.7 Indications that the ditch was periodically scoured/re-excavated derived from deposits of upcast. Layers of sandy clay [190], [201], [1379], [1381] and [1383] were identified along the southern edge of the ditch which formed a bank with the combined thickness of 0.45m. No dating evidence was retrieved from any of the layers.
- 7.3.8 Numerous postholes were recorded within the enclosed area. These were located to the east and west respectively and identified as posthole groups 8 and 9. Group 8 comprised three rounded postholes ([1314]/[1317]/[1332]) up to 0.30m in diameter, with two associated pits [1312] and [1319] up to 0.71m in diameter. Pottery recovered from the backfill of [1319] (fill [1318]) contained fragments of daub. All other fills were clean of anthropogenic material.
- 7.3.9 Within close proximity to group 8, although of uncertain relationship were rounded pits [221] and [1181] and posthole [223]. These extended to diameters of 1.6m, 2.75m and 0.28m respectively, but contained no dateable material within the silty backfills [220], [1182]=[1183]=[1233]=[1234] and [222] with which to refine this interpretation further.
- 7.3.10 Group 9 comprised three shallow postholes ([1579]/[1581]/[1583]) sized up to 0.48m in diameter. The backfills of these comprised natural accumulations of silts, clean of any dateable material.
- 7.3.11 Group 9 appeared to follow a parallel alignment to ditch 4 [1692] which attested to further sub-division within the enclosed area. The north-east south-west aligned ditch was traced for a length of c. 18.5m and extended to a width of 2.4m with a maximum depth of 2m (Figs. 5 & 7 Section 425). The steep sided ditch extended to a concave base and had been backfilled sequentially with natural silting [1711], [1708], [1707], [1709] and [1710] suggesting some longevity of use. The final backfilling did not occur until the Saxon period and it can therefore be assumed that the ditch remained a feature within the landscape throughout the entirety of this period. The lack of anthropogenic material within any of the fills might suggest periodic clearances.
- 7.3.12 Also within the enclosed area was a 1.8m length of north-west south-east aligned gully [1402]. The shallow 0.68m wide gully exhibited steep sides with a gradually sloping base towards the west. Naturally accumulated sandy clay [1401] backfilled the cut and contained very occasional pottery sherds dated to the early Iron Age.
- 7.3.13 A second gully was identified to the east of [1402] following a roughly perpendicular north-east south-west alignment. Gully [831] could be traced for a length of 2.28m by 0.68m width

and had backfilled naturally with silt [830]. This example appeared to be associated with a number of later rounded ([819], [833]) and sub-rounded ([817]) pits. These measured between 0.84m and 1.6m in diameter and had been backfilled with sandy silts containing occasional struck flints and gravels ([818], [832], [816]).

***Isolated features:***

- 7.3.14 A number of features were identified in the centre of the site, and as such bear an uncertain relationship to the surrounding features. These included pits [640] and [1725] which extended up to 2.2m in diameter by up to 0.52m in depth. Little material was recovered from fill [639] of pit [640], however a number of notable finds were recovered from fill [1724]. The latter silty sand deposit contained Late Iron Age pottery sherds and a Bronze Age copper alloy knife fragment (SF1186). The knife was double edged with an internal handle or tang that may represent ritual deposition (see Appendix 8).
- 7.3.15 The use of the central area of the site during this period was also represented by two north-east south-west aligned drainage gullies [984] and [1545]. The former extended to 1.42m in length by 0.90m width and 0.18m depth and had been backfilled with natural accumulations of sandy silt [985] and [986]. Slag was recovered from secondary fill [986] along with possible iron ore (SF755, see Appendix 9). No finds were recovered from fill [1546] of gully [1545].

**7.4 Phase 2c: Later Prehistoric (Late Iron Age) (Figs. 5, 6 & 7)**

***Northern limits of site***

- 7.4.1 Gully group [1749] ([1735]=[1738]=[1742]) followed a north-west south-east alignment along the northern site limit of excavation for a length of c.8.7m by 0.80m width and up to 0.60m in depth. Silty clay backfills had accumulated within the cut ([1734]=[1737]=[1741]) and contained struck flint, charcoal and Late Iron Age pottery sherds. A second ditch recorded to the west of this might indicate the presence of a single, curvilinear, boundary extending roughly east-west across the northern limit of excavation. Gully group [1733] comprised a 11.7m long cut ([1727]=[1729]=[1732]=[1758]) which extended to a width of 1m and up to 0.40m in depth. If this and the former gully/ditch were part of a single feature, these would have extended for a length in excess of 67m. The latter had been backfilled with sandy clay [1726]=[1728]=[1731]=[1757] and [1730]. These deposits contained a small assemblage of Late Iron Age pottery, a sherd of Middle Bronze Age pottery that joined with a fragment from ditch [1752] (see above) and struck flint including two Neolithic/Early Bronze Age scraper (see Appendix 5). A few pieces of redeposited cremated human bone were recovered from layer [1730] which covered gully [1732] (see Appendix 11).

- 7.4.2 Gully [1744] followed a perpendicular alignment to [1735] and may have originally fed into the larger gully. Cut [1744] could be traced for a total length of 4.7m by 0.78m by 0.15m depth. Clay silt [1743] which backfilled the feature contained charcoal.
- 7.4.3 Possible Middle Bronze Age ditch [1752] was recut on its western side by ditch [1754]/[1756] which was up to 0.86m wide by 0.19m deep and continued into the northern limit of excavation (Figs. 5, 6 & 7 Section 438). The feature was backfilled with natural accumulations of silt [1753]/[1755] which contained no dateable material to better establish the final date of abandonment.

### ***Ditches 2 and 3***

- 7.4.4 Evidence of an Iron Age cemetery was encountered in the north-eastern extent of the study site. This was in part defined by curvilinear Ditches 2 and 3 which extended on a north-north-west south-south-east alignment with a possible access point measuring c.6m between the two. The southern Ditch 3 comprised cuts [550]=[548]=[1200] which extended to an observed length of c.25m by 1.7m width by up to 0.79m depth (Figs 5, 6 & 7 Section 80). The rounded terminus of the ditch was recorded as [550] where the feature extended with concave sides to a concave base at 64.95m OD. Ditch 3 had been naturally backfilled with deposits of grey-brown silty clays with charcoal flecks. Within the backfills ([549]=[547]=[1201] and [546]) were a number of lithics including a microblade (SF1084), scraper (SF1086) and lithic debitage (see Appendix 5). Iron Age and Late Iron Age pottery sherds were recovered from backfills [1201] and [546] respectively, with the latter potentially indicative of a Late Iron Age to early Roman transition (see Appendix 2).
- 7.4.5 Northern Ditch 2 extended to a maximum width of 2.27m and was traced for a maximum length of 29m ([1075]=[769]=[534]) (Figs 5, 6 & 7 Sections 130 & 349). The ditch had been backfilled with silty sand deposits ([1076]=[791]=[535]/[536]) containing burnt and struck flint, charcoal and pottery sherds dated to the Late Iron Age, with a sherd of a possible Late Iron Age/early Roman transitional type. The ditch extended to a maximum depth of 0.98m from 65.51m OD, and exhibited a concave profile and base, which was recorded at elevations of between 65.22m OD to the south and 64.43m OD in the northern limits.
- 7.4.6 Ditch 2 was re-cut at least once. Traces of the re-cut were identified as cuts [1439]=[781] from an uppermost elevation of 65.75m OD. The linear cut was positioned wholly within the footprint of the former cut, with the slightly narrower width of 1.45m by up to 0.53m depth. The re-cut ditch was initially backfilled with a distinctive burnt layer ([1440]=[790]) containing pottery sherds (dated to the Late Iron Age), charcoal and struck flint. This was subsequently overlain by silt and clay rich sands [1442], [780], [768]) from which were recovered a number of flint blades (SF243, SF245) and a flint scraper (SF246) (see Appendix 5). Fragments of

pottery dated to the Late Iron Age/early Roman period might suggest that the ditch was not fully abandoned until the early Roman period.

- 7.4.7 Neither the respective dimensions nor the recovered assemblages from the two phases of Ditch 2 offer any insight into how this functioned with the southern Ditch 3. The alignments of both features strongly suggest they functioned together. However, whether both or just one phase of Ditch 2 functioned with Ditch 3 remains unknown.
- 7.4.8 The positioning of Ditches 2 and 3 would suggest that these were enclosing land to the east. Within this area a number of unurned cremations were identified. The cuts for these were identified as features [994], [564], [634] and [942] from north to south respectively. A notable amount of calcined bone was recovered from the fills of [634], [942] and [994], which largely appeared to be sheep-size with some cattle sized fragments (see Appendix 12).

### ***Cremations (Figs. 5 & 6)***

- 7.4.9 The unurned cremations were largely circular in plan, and the cuts extended with steep sides to a flat or concave base. Northernmost cremation [994] was the only exception to this, and appeared ovoid in plan, 0.96m x 0.65m x 0.12m depth. This was backfilled with sandy silt [993] containing burnt human bone, Iron Age pottery and charcoal, including a piece of worked bone (SF766).
- 7.4.10 Other cremations appeared circular in plan, with diameters of between 0.36m ([634]) and 0.62m ([942]) by up to 0.28m in depth. Cuts [564], [634] and [942] (Plate 3) were backfilled with ashy material containing burnt human bone, comparable to [993] and were identified as fills [565], [633] and [944]. Analysis of [944] revealed identifiable skeletal fragments (see Appendix 11), including a 33mm by 31mm piece of the femoral head. The bone appeared greyish white in colour indicative of temperatures which reached 600°C at hottest, but not below 300°C during burning. Cut [942] differed slightly in containing an additional (primary) fill of redeposited natural containing occasional bone fragments.
- 7.4.11 An additional three unurned cremations were initially thought to have occupied positions to the west of Ditches 2 and 3, inferring that either the cemetery expanded, or the ditches were not associated with this. All three were located immediately west of the possible access point between the two ditches and were identified as cuts [594], [600] and [602] from north to south respectively. The most northerly cut [594] appeared oval in plan, and extending 0.90m x 0.64m x 0.55m depth and had been backfilled with charcoal rich clay-sand [593]. A number of fragments of sandstone recovered from the fill appeared to have been deliberately placed along the base and may represent a form of lining. The other cremations [600] and [602] were circular in plan, sized 0.50m and 0.38m in diameter respectively and extended to a maximum depth of 0.34m. Both had been backfilled with comparable deposits of silty sand containing charcoal and burnt bone ([599] and [601]). However, further analysis of the remains (see

Appendix 13) revealed that the concentrations of burnt bone were too low to represent cremations. The inclusions highlighted following environmental processing included marine shell and pottery indicating a scatter of domestic refuse as opposed to cremated human remains. As such, the suggestion that Ditches 2 and 3 bound a possible cremation cemetery remain unchanged. The postholes extending across the access point might be further evidence of segregation via a fence line.

- 7.4.12 Activity post-dating the cremation cemetery was indicated by a later stakehole [952] which directly truncated cremation [942]. The function and purpose of this cut remains unclear. The 0.16m wide stakehole contained no dateable material within the silty backfill [1706] and may infer that the adjacent postholes (Groups 4 and 6) also relate to activity post dating the cremation cemetery.

### ***Postholes***

- 7.4.13 Numerous small postholes were identified in close proximity to the cremations and may relate to a series of fence lines or ephemeral structures. Unfortunately the vast majority of these contained no dating evidence and therefore interpretation and phasing cannot be refined any further. These postholes were subsequently divided into a number of groups based upon their position in relation to the ditches.
- 7.4.14 To the east of Ditch 2 were posthole Groups 4 and 6, to the east of Ditch 3 was posthole Group 3, and adjacent to the access point between the two was Group 5.
- 7.4.15 Group 6 comprised a total of five postholes, each between 0.40m and 0.66m in diameter. From north to south these were identified as features [1645], [1051], [1047], [1078] and [1097]. Central to the postholes was sub-circular pit [1065]. This extended 3.03m by 1.03m by 0.17m, and like the postholes had backfilled naturally with silty sand. Despite the lack of dating material, posthole [1051] had been truncated by cremation [942] suggesting that these features immediately pre-dated the cremation cemetery.
- 7.4.16 Group 4 was located to the immediate east of Group 6. These postholes suggested the presence of a north-east south-west aligned fence line or boundary extending at least 15.6m in length. From north to south respectively these postholes were identified as features [1288], [1019], [1284], [1258], [1025], [1027], [1029], [1031], [1220], [1016], [1012] and [999]. These were largely sized either 0.15m or c.0.35m in diameter. The largest example [1220] extended to 0.40m in diameter and may represent either a larger, more substantial post or a small pit. The backfills were largely clean of anthropogenic material, however [1024] the backfill of [1025] contained a number of Mesolithic/Neolithic flints and backfill [1018] of posthole [1019] contained a couple of Roman pottery sherds, which may be intrusive or may indicate that the features extended into the Roman period.

- 7.4.17 To the west of the main alignment were a number of isolated postholes and pits. Features [1273], [1271], [1275], [1224] and [1226] followed a rough north-west south-east alignment and may have formed part of a boundary running perpendicular to that described above. Each measured around 0.20m diameter.
- 7.4.18 Three pits were observed, which ran roughly parallel to the north-east south-west aligned boundary. Features [1556], [1043] and [1307] were identified from north to south respectively, and represented rounded pits with steep sides and a concave base which extended up to 0.68m in diameter. These had been backfilled with sandy silt containing charcoal, gravels and occasional sherds of Late Iron Age pottery (fills [1555], [1042] and [1306] respectively). Between these and the postholes were further slightly irregularly shaped pits [1238]/[1240] and [1049] and gully [1000]. The latter extended along a north-west south-east alignment and was traced for a length of 2.53m by 0.95m, whereas the pits extended to a maximum diameter of 1.5m. All three contained natural accumulations of sandy silt.
- 7.4.19 Additional gullies were identified within the same area following either a north-east south-west ([607]=[774]) or comparable north-west south-east ([586] and [568]) alignment to [1000]. These might suggest either property boundaries or the excavation of drainage gullies. Gully [607] contained a primary fill of natural slumping [775] which was overlaid by a backfill of compacted sandy clay [608]. Gullies [586] and [568] may represent two sections of a single feature in excess of 7m in length. A few pieces of struck flint were recovered from the backfills. Gully [568] postdated pit [785] which extended to a diameter of 0.65m and may be associated with larger adjacent pit [575] (1.4m diameter). Neither pit contained large quantities of anthropogenic material within the backfills [786] and [574], with a single struck flint recovered from [574] being the only find.
- 7.4.20 Group 3 covered a 19.5m by 11m area to the east of cremations [942] and [634]. The postholes formed two alignments, one following that observed to the north in Group 4, and a second running perpendicular ([1178], [921], [981], [949], [972] from south to north and [916], [959], [977], [975] from west to east respectively). Each was of a fairly standard size at 0.30m diameter.
- 7.4.21 Associated with the group were a number of sub-rounded pits. Intercutting pits [967] and [969] were located towards the south of the group. The sub-rounded pits, like other pits within this area were filled with natural accumulations of silts containing very little anthropogenic material, and what was recovered could not be dated. Additional pits were located to the south ([1162]) and north ([1009]) of the main group of postholes. The former pre-dated posthole [1178] and extended to 1m by 0.54m by 0.52m deep, whereas the latter extended over 1.29m by 0.78m by 0.26m deep.
- 7.4.22 Located between the two Groups 3 and 4 were a number of postholes that broadly follow the north-east south-west alignment evident along the eastern limit of excavation. These were identified as features [1014], [1121], [1041], [1070] and [1129] from south to north

respectively. Each measured around 0.50m in diameter and may equally represent small pits or larger postholes. The only fill to yield pottery was [1120] from cut [1121] and was prehistoric, potentially Late Iron Age in date.

7.4.23 To the west of Ditches 2 and 3 were numerous postholes and pits of no clear function or specific alignment. As with other features of this date all fills should be assumed to comprise natural accumulations devoid of anthropogenic material unless otherwise stated.

7.4.24 Group 1 appeared to be clustered around postholes [600] and [602] and may therefore be related to boundaries associated with the cremation cemetery. These comprised (clockwise from south-west) [577], [579], [592], [590], [598], [606], [614], [612], [616] and [628]. The features represented a single stakehole ([590]) with a diameter of 50mm, numerous postholes c.0.25m to 0.35m in diameter, and a number of small pits/large postholes sized between 0.50m and 0.60m in diameter. Only a single feature (posthole [577]) contained any broadly dateable material. From this feature a number of prehistoric and Roman pottery sherds were retained, suggesting a potential Late Iron/early Roman date of deposition.

7.4.25 To the immediate north of Group 1 was a more disparate group of postholes, Group 7. These included isolated examples [1125] and [1173] to the north-west and north-east of a distinct group of four postholes which formed a square. The latter included cuts [1262], [1264], [1266] and [1268]. Each posthole was comparably sized (c.0.30m diameter). The four postholes defined an area 2.3m by 1.3m and may represent a four post structure used for storage. Potentially associated with the group was a single pit, which extended to 0.68m in diameter. Pit [1322] contained two distinct fills of sand and clay ([1321] and [1320]), both sterile of any dateable material.

#### ***North of Ditch 1***

7.4.26 To the immediate north-east of Ditch 1 was a group of a further twelve postholes (Group 2). These could be broadly subdivided into groups of two ([898]/[900]), four ([902]/[956]/[979]/[904]) and six ([908]/[906]/[910]/[912]/[914]/[1202]) from south to north respectively. These groupings may represent discrete structures, or a broader north-east south-west aligned boundary. Each measured c.0.40m in diameter, and extended with steep sides to a tapered base. No dating evidence was recovered from any of the naturally accumulated backfills.

7.4.27 Associated with the southernmost group of postholes, and of uncertain relationship to Ditch 1 was sub-circular pit [951]. This extended 0.80m in diameter by 0.14m deep and had been backfilled with clean silty sand containing occasional flecks of charcoal and wood [950].

7.4.28 Additional groups of postholes and isolated pits were evident to the north-west of Ditch 1. Pit [540] and intercutting pits [1410] and [1408] were located within close proximity to one another and contained prehistoric pottery sherds within the backfills. Pit [540] extended to a



diameter of 1.44m and had backfilled sequentially with silty sands [539], [538] and [537] containing a mix of Late Iron Age and Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery fragments. Tertiary fill [537] was the only fill to yield the Late Iron Age/early Roman material, which might suggest that the feature remained open until this period. Other finds recovered included struck flint and daub. Intercutting pits [1410] and [1408] were comparably sized 2.45m by 1.5m by up to 0.46m depth and had been deliberately backfilled with silts containing charcoal, struck flint, fragments of Roman tesserae potentially from a local villa and Late Iron Age pottery sherds (fills [1409] and [1407]). To the north of these features were larger pits [1421] which extended 2.17m by 1.47m and [1425] which measured 0.84m in diameter. The backfills of both (fills [1420]/[1419] and [1424] respectively) comprised silty sand, largely clean of anthropogenic material but containing a number of struck flints. A single unidentifiable fish bone was recovered from [1424].

7.4.29 To the east of these features and of uncertain function was north-east south-west aligned gully [492]. The feature was traced to a maximum length of 3m by 0.46m width and 0.12m depth. The gully is likely to represent a drainage feature, which had subsequently infilled naturally with accumulated silts [491].

## **7.5 Phase 3: Saxon (Figs. 8 & 15)**

7.5.1 A series of sunken featured buildings (SFBs) were identified across the eastern part of the site. These have been identified numerically and will be discussed below, organised by geographic location. All SFBs followed a north-east south-west alignment unless otherwise stated.

### ***SFB1 (Figs. 8 & 15 Section 231)***

7.5.2 This was located in the north-eastern limits of the site and comprised an initial sub-squared cut [1068] which extended to a length of 3m by 3.8m width. The southerly limits had been truncated and so the full length remains unknown. The cut was identified from 65.64m OD and extended with vertical sides to a flat base, 0.48m in depth. By comparison to the other SFBs the structure extended on a more north-east-east south-west-west alignment.

7.5.3 Two rounded postholes were subsequently driven into the base with a third placed along the north-western boundary. These were identified as cuts [1021], [1006] and [1008] respectively. These extended between 0.26m and 0.52m in diameter by up to 0.17m depth. Those within the footprint of SFB1 extended with vertical sides to a flat base, whereas external posthole [1008] exhibited concave sides and base, potentially indicative of a driven post. Each had naturally backfilled with deposits of reddish-brown sandy silt ([1020], [1005], [1007]). The remainder of the construction cut was backfilled with mixed sandy clay and silts [1067] containing occasional fragments of pottery sherds dated from the mid 5th to mid 7th centuries with some residual Roman pot.

- 7.5.4 Just north of SFB1 and potentially associated with the use of the structure was heavily truncated pit [1132]. The potentially sub-squared feature extended to a maximum length of 2.16m by 1.44m width by 0.42m width. Silty sand [1131] backfilled the cut and contained charcoal and small fragments of wood.
- 7.5.5 Adjacent to SFB1, roughly equidistant between this and SFB12 was a rounded pit [603] indicative of activity around the structures. The pit truncated an earlier cremation [564] and offers further support for the cremation cemetery falling out of use by this time. Pit [603] measured 0.86m in diameter and extended with steep sides to a vertical base 0.46m in depth. Silty backfill [604] contained frequent charcoal and animal bone inclusions.

**SFB11 (Figs. 8, 12 & 15 Section 84)**

- 7.5.6 Located c.5.9m south-west of SFB1 was SFB11. The construction cut for this ([872], [557]=[797]=[892]=[834]) extended to a length of 4.88m by 3.98m by 0.60m depth. The cut extended with concave sides to a flat base and was subsequently truncated by a series of postholes and stakeholes representing structural modifications. These were located within the south-western limits ([804], [808], [810], [806], [814]), within the north-eastern limits ([873], [882], [877], [875]) and along the eastern ([1589], [1591], [1594], [1593], [1596]) and western ([1613], [1609]) limits of the construction cut. These features either comprised rounded postholes sized around 0.30m diameter ([804]/[806]/[882]/[877]/[1591]/[1609]/[1594]) by up to 0.22m depth with near vertical sides and a concave base, or smaller cuts potentially indicative of driven stakes ([808],[810]/[814]/[873]/[875]) sized between 70mm and 100mm in diameter. The latter extended with near vertical sides to tapered points.
- 7.5.7 A number of larger postholes positioned around the perimeter of the SFB ([1589]/[1613]/[1593]) extended up to 0.58m in diameter by 0.71m depth and may indicate the positioning of more substantial structural elements of the superstructure. All cut features had become backfilled naturally with comparable deposits of silty sand. An additional structural feature may be represented by possible beamslot [1615]. This was located within the northern half of the SFB, roughly central to the construction cut, and extended 1.36m in length by 0.34m by 0.18m depth. The cut, similarly to all other cut features associated with the SFB had backfilled naturally with silty sand [1616] containing occasional charcoal flecks.
- 7.5.8 A number of postholes were recorded which were positioned within the footprint of earlier features and suggest later repairs or replacement of worn timbers. These were noted along the eastern limit of the SFB ([1594] replaced by [1593]) and in the north-eastern quadrant ([882] replaced by [877]). Larger posthole [1596] along the eastern boundary also exhibited multiple phases of use and/or repair. Posthole [1596] extended up to 0.64m in diameter, indicating a substantial timber, and postdated earlier posthole [1606] sized 0.36m in diameter, and was replaced in turn by later posthole [1607] which extended up to 0.31m in diameter.

The smaller dimensions of the initial and latest phase of postholes are more in keeping with others identified along the eastern boundary.

- 7.5.9 Pits [1566] and [561] were located within the footprint of the SFB and may relate to the use of the structure. Both features were roughly circular in plan and extended with steep sides to a concave base. These extended between 0.45m and 0.90m in length respectively by 0.55m width and up to 0.17m depth. Both features had been backfilled with dark grey brown silty sand containing frequent charcoal flecks (fills [1565] and [560]). A single pottery sherd was recovered from [560] and suggests a backfilling date of between the mid 5th and mid 7th century.
- 7.5.10 Small pit [643] may also be related to the functioning of the building. This was positioned c.3m away from the north-western corner of SFB11 equidistant between this and SFB12. The rounded pit extended to a diameter of c.1.7m by 0.36m depth and had been backfilled with largely clean accumulations of silty sand containing struck flint and charcoal. It should be noted that this pit, given the lack of dateable material, was assigned to this phase based upon its potential association with SFB11.
- 7.5.11 The disuse of the SFB was indicated by backfills of sandy silts containing moderate inclusions of charcoal flecks ([555]/[556] in south-east quadrant, [787]/[800] in south-west quadrant, [893]/[894] in north-west quadrant and [835]/[836]/[842] in north-east quadrant). The two fills suggest an initial period of natural accumulation followed by deliberate backfilling. Secondary fills [555], [787] and [835] all contained occasional fragments of Saxon pottery with AD 750 to AD 875 date ranges. Pottery sherds recovered from primary fill [800] dated between AD 575 and AD 750 and may therefore represent a gradual infilling prior to a deliberate backfill during the mid 8th century. Some possible smelting slag was also recovered from fill [555] with some large hammerscale flakes, smithing spheres and small iron flakes (see Appendix 9).
- 7.5.12 A large pit [559] was subsequently excavated within the footprint of the structure. The 2.3m by 0.87m wide cut removed almost two thirds of the footprint of the former SFB and may represent attempts at re-excavating or re-using the structure. Silty clay [558] which backfilled the cut contained no anthropogenic material with which to refine the date or function further.

### ***SFB10 (Figs. 8 & 11)***

- 7.5.13 SFB10 lay c.1.6m directly south of SFB11. The construction cut ([654], [648]=[651]=[660]=[662]) extended 3.28m by 1.88m width and 0.14m depth. Five postholes, three within the SFB and two just beyond the northern and eastern boundaries, indicated the presence of a superstructure. These were positioned in the south-east corner ([650], [681]), south-west corner ([653]) and just beyond the north-east corner ([802]). Those within the footprint of the SFB were fairly comparable in terms of size (0.24m diameter by up to 0.48m depth) and backfills of sandy silt containing charcoal and occasional pottery sherds ([1562],

[702] and [682]). Only backfill [682] contained dateable material, with the recovery of residual Middle Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery fragments. Northern posthole [802] was larger than the others, and extended to a diameter of 0.54m by 0.53m depth and had been backfilled with comparable material to other postholes (fill [803]). All postholes exhibited vertical sides, which extended to a flat base.

7.5.14 Additional evidence for structural features were recorded along the eastern limits of SFB10. Beamslot [707] followed a parallel line to the construction cut of the SFB and extended 1.22m in length by 0.33m by 60mm depth. The feature had clearly been horizontally truncated and was backfilled with sandy silt [708]. Posthole [705] clipped the northern limits of the beamslot and extended to a maximum diameter of 0.41m by 0.13m depth. Similarly to other postholes found within the footprint of SFB10, the cut extended with vertical sides to a flat base and had backfilled with sterile sandy silt [706].

7.5.15 The possible abandonment of the SFB was indicated by backfills of sandy silt [649]=[652]=[661]=[663]. These contained variable quantities of charcoal, daub and pottery sherds dated between AD 450 and 750. The only find of note was recovered from fill [661] and comprised the fragmentary remains of some copper alloy tweezers (SF3).

#### ***SFB12 (Figs. 8 & 15 Section 82; Plate 4)***

7.5.16 Around 6.5m west of the area separating SFB1 from SFB11 was SFB12. The construction cut for this ([551], [510]=[513]=[646]=[647]) extended 2.60m by 1.80m by 0.26m depth, making it slightly smaller than those immediately adjacent. The cut extended with steep sides to a flat base, and was subsequently truncated by the installation of a circular posthole [567] placed centrally along the southern limits of the feature. The posthole extended to a diameter of 0.10m by 0.57m and had backfilled naturally with silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and small bone fragments. No other indications were identified relating to the overlying superstructure.

7.5.17 Following abandonment or use SFB12 was backfilled sequentially with deposits of silty sand containing charcoal inclusions, and occasional fragments of residual Iron Age pottery ([511]=[514]=[629]=[631]) and silty sand containing fragments of bone, daub, charcoal, an iron object (SF240) and sandstone ([512]=[515]=[630]=[632]).

7.5.18 A group of three SFBs, denoted as SFB13, SFB17 and SFB14 were located to the north-west of SFB12, positioned from east to west respectively.

#### ***SFB13 (Figs. 8, 13 & 15 Section 258)***

7.5.19 Construction cut [1163] (part of group [1199]) covered an area 3.12m in length by 2.10m by 0.18m in depth. The cut exhibited near vertical sides with a flat base. Evidence of a superstructure was found in the form of numerous postholes. These extended along the

centre of the SFB and were identified as features [1218], [1197], [1302], [1304], [1212], [1214], [1216], [1242] and [1244].

- 7.5.20 Postholes [1218] and [1197] were located beyond the footprint of the SFB to the south, and posthole [1244] in a comparable position north of the building. These were all of a similar size 0.30m diameter by up to 0.27m depth and extended with vertical sides to a flat base. Backfills [1219], [1198] and [1245] comprised grey brown silty sands containing flecks of charcoal, bone and eroded daub.
- 7.5.21 The postholes located within the footprint of the SFB were similarly sized between 0.20m and 0.30m in diameter by up to 0.27m. These largely extended with near vertical sides to a tapered base. The only exceptions were features [1197] and [1242] which exhibited flat bases. Other exceptions to these overall trends were stakeholes [1302] and [1212] which extended to a maximum diameter of 90mm.
- 7.5.22 Use and/or abandonment of the SFB was indicated by backfills of mottled sandy silt ([1164]=[1359]=[1296]=[1367]) containing charcoal flecks, small fragments of bone, occasional fragments of degraded mid 5th to late 6th-century pottery. The primary fill was overlain by a similar deposit of sandy silt, containing a lesser proportion of anthropogenic material ([1165]=[1366]=[1297]=[1368]). Pottery recovered from these deposits was consistently dated between AD 450 and AD 650.

#### **SFB17 (Figs. 8 & 15 Section 283)**

- 7.5.23 Sub-squared construction cut [1123]=[1235]=[1365]=[1388] (group [1122]) covered an area sized 4.20m by 2.80m. The cut extended with concave sides to a flat base, 0.35m in depth. The only evidence of a superstructure were suggested by two postholes placed along the central axis to the north ([1184]) and south ([1413]). Each posthole was comparably sized, extending to a diameter of c.0.50m by up to 0.72m depth, and extended with vertical sides to a concave base. Both were backfilled with similar deposits of sandy silt ([1185] and [1414]) containing charcoal and occasional fragments of Saxon pottery dated between AD 450 and AD 650.
- 7.5.24 SFB17 was overlain by backfills of silty sand containing charcoal, and occasional pottery and bone fragments. Primary fills [1143]=[1237]=[1364]=[1387] contained Saxon pottery dated to AD 450-650 and AD 450-800 and a number of noteworthy small finds including spindle whorls (SF 990, SF1041 and SF1080), a worked bone pin beater (SF1040), a loom weight (SF990) and a fragment of residual Roman Samian ware (SF991). The pin beater, or thread picker was double-ended and heavily polished from use and contact with wool fibres, it was also decorated at the centre with a broad band of longitudinal incised lines (see Appendix 8). An additional find of note from [1364] was a sarsen rubstone (see Appendix 10). This primary fill may therefore represent an occupation layer as opposed to indicating abandonment.

7.5.25 Secondary fill of SFB17 [1130]=[1236]=[1363]=[1386] comprised a 0.10m thickness of black-brown silty sand containing charcoal and occasional fragments of Saxon pottery dated AD 750-875. A small piece of metal/slag (SF981) was recovered from fill [1130]. It is noteworthy that this SFB contained the largest quantity of slag of all the other SFBs. The analysis of samples taken from the feature revealed occasional hammerscale flakes, furnace slag, undiagnostic and iron-rich undiagnostic slags and some slag dribbles. A single smithing hearth bottom was found within fill [1386], and represents the only find of this type from the entirety of the site (see Appendix 9). Pottery recovered from the primary fills inferred the building began to infill with occupation debris from the mid 5th century up to the mid 7th century. The secondary fills however suggest that the structure was abandoned by the mid 8th century.

**SFB14 (Figs. 8, 14 & 15 Section 324; Plate 5)**

7.5.26 Construction cut [1356] defined a 4.5m (north-south) by 5.5m area (Group [1441]). The sub-rectangular cut exhibited rounded corners, and extended with concave sides to a concave base, up to 0.63m in depth. Postholes were positioned at each of the four corners ([1370], [1423], [1390] and [1427] clockwise from north-west), and three positioned along the central north-south axis ([1372], [1374] and [1392] from north to south respectively). These measured c.0.30m in diameter by up to 0.33m depth. All were circular in plan and largely extended with near vertical sides to a tapered base indicative of driven posts. The backfills appeared to be natural accumulations of sandy silt containing charcoal flecks and occasional abraded flecks of CBM ([1369], [1422], [1389], [1426]).

7.5.27 Centrally aligned postholes [1374] and [1372] were of comparable, size, shape and backfill material ([1373] and [1371]) to those positioned at the four corners. Saxon pottery with an AD 450 to AD 650 date range however, was recovered from fill [1373]. The latter two postholes were located at the northern limits of SFB14. Southerly posthole [1392] extended to the slightly larger dimensions of 0.45m diameter by 0.39m depth. This exhibited concave sides to a flat base and may suggest the presence of a more substantial structural element to the building.

7.5.28 Sealing all features and backfilling the SFB was a deposit of silty clay [1355] containing frequent flecks of charcoal and a small assemblage of Saxon pottery sherds dated from the mid 7th to mid 8th centuries, CBM flecks and small finds, including a ceramic spindlewhorl (SF1044).

**Group [1482]**

7.5.29 A concentration of stakeholes were recorded to the immediate south of SFB14 and were considered to represent a structure associated with the building. This comprised a group of

seven stakeholes driven within a sub-squared construction cut. The construction cut [1444] extended 1m north-west south-east by 0.70m width by 0.17m depth. This was tentatively interpreted as the remnants of a beamslot backfilled with sterile sandy silt [1443].

7.5.30 Small stakes measuring c.100mm diameter were subsequently driven into the north-west, north-east and south-eastern corners ([1481], [1454], [1450]) and four larger stakes measuring between 0.14m and 0.16m diameter were positioned in a square formation in the centre of the construction cut ([1446], [1452], [1448], [1479] clockwise from north-west corner). Each extended to a maximum depth of 0.20m and exhibited near vertical sides to a tapered base. All had been backfilled with comparable material to the construction cut (backfills [1480], [1453], [1449] of smaller stakeholes, and [1445], [1451], [1447], [1478] of larger internal stakeholes).

7.5.31 External to construction cut [1444] were three additional stakeholes which followed a north-east south-west alignment from the north-eastern corner of the cut. These were identified as features [1456], [1458] and [1460] from south to north respectively and measured between 0.12m and 0.20m in diameter, had been backfilled with comparable material to the stakeholes within construction cut [1444]. These similarly exhibited steep sides to a tapered base indicative of driven stakes.

7.5.32 SFBs 5-9 were located to the immediate south of SFB10 from east to west respectively.

#### ***SFB5 (Figs. 8 & 15 Section 157)***

7.5.33 This represented the only SFB identified on site which followed a north-west south-east alignment as opposed to a north-east south-west orientation. The construction cut (Group [782], [783]=[869]=[784]=[839]) extended to a length of 5.12m by 3.25m width and 0.50m depth. The base of the cut was subsequently truncated by postholes [795] and [895] which were located to the west and east along the central axis. Western posthole [795] represented a more substantial post, extending c.0.97m by 0.56m by 0.75m in depth. The posthole extended with steep sides to a concave base and had been backfilled with silty sand [796] which contained charcoal flecks and occasional fragments of residual Roman pottery. By contrast posthole [895] covered a diameter of 0.35m by 0.47m depth and had been backfilled with comparable charcoal rich sandy silts [896].

7.5.34 The construction cut was subsequently backfilled with an initial 0.15m thick primary fill of silty sand ([788]=[871]=[789]=[840]) containing charcoal flecks, Saxon pottery sherds dated AD 450-750 and AD 575-750, a fragment of Roman box flue tile and occasional small finds including a possible piece of quern stone (SF248). An additional find of note from [788] included a Hassock stone rubstone (see Appendix 10). A secondary fill of comparable material was identified as [794]=[870]=[918]=[841] capped the remainder of the feature. Saxon pottery was recovered from [794] and dated between AD 625 and 725. It is possible

that the primary fill represents accumulated debris during use of the building, whereas the secondary fill indicates abandonment.

- 7.5.35 Potentially associated with SFB5 were a series of intercutting pits and isolated postholes. These were located to the immediate north-west of the SFB and extended on a rough north-west south-east alignment. The earliest pits within the group [1138] and [1142] extended to diameters of c.1.3m by up to 0.25m depth. The former had been backfilled with silty sands [1137] and [1136] in turn which contained charcoal and pottery sherds dated between AD 575 and 750, in addition to some residual Late Iron Age sherds. A couple of residual sherds of Roman material was also recovered from upper fill [1136] which dated between AD 70 and 200 AD. No dating material was recovered from [1141] which backfilled [1142], but this was attributed to this phase based upon proximity to other Saxon features.
- 7.5.36 A second phase of pitting was evident with cuts [1135], [1140] and [1080]. These were also sub-circular and the former two extended up to 1.1m diameter whereas [1080] measured 2m in diameter. Pit [1135] had backfilled initially naturally with accumulated silts [1134] and then deliberately capped with silt [1133] containing Saxon pottery and a sherd of medieval pottery dated 1225-1400 which is most likely intrusive, metal fragments, animal bone and slag. Silty sand deposits [1190] and [1139] backfilled pit [1140] and contained prehistoric and Roman pottery and animal bone. The larger pit [1080] was backfilled with comparable material [1095] which contained a few sherds of Saxon pottery dated between AD 625 and AD 725.
- 7.5.37 The latest pit within the group was [1079]. This 1.6m by 1.15m wide pit extended to a total depth of 1.04m and was backfilled with silty sands [1094] and [1093] in turn. Only upper fill [1093] contained any anthropogenic material, and suggested a backfilling date of between AD 500 and 700. As a group therefore, these pits indicate a period of activity most likely dating between the late 6th and early 8th centuries.
- 7.5.38 Additional small pits [1054], [1056], [1106] and [1222] were attributed to this phase based upon location and similarity to the Saxon features. These did not however contain any dating evidence within fills [1057]/[1053], [1058]/[1055], [1104]/[1105] and [1223] which to support or refute this and extended between 0.85m and 1m in diameter. Between these features and the more firmly dated Saxon pits was 1.60m wide pit [1254]. This was backfilled with [1253] sterile clay sand, and truncated an earlier 0.67m diameter small pit or posthole [1252]. Backfill [1767] was similarly devoid of any dating evidence.

#### ***SFB6 and SFB7 (Figs. 8 & 15 Section 17)***

- 7.5.39 Both SFBs were located in close proximity to one another, just over 2m apart, and were comparably sized at 4.10m length by 2.90m (maximum) by up to 0.45m deep. The main differences between the two comprised the number and positioning of the internal postholes.



- 7.5.40 SFB6 contained two identifiable postholes, both along the eastern limits of the construction cut (Group [1144], [1145]=[1147]=[1151]). Cuts [1286] and [1260] were located to the north and south respectively and suggested the presence of driven posts with tapered points sized up to 0.46m in diameter. Both features appeared to have backfilled naturally following the removal of the posts with silty sand [1287] and [1261] respectively.
- 7.5.41 The remainder of the construction cut was backfilled by an initial fill of naturally accumulated silts ([1229]=[1230]=[1231]=[1232]) followed by a deliberate backfill of the upper limits of the cut with silty sand containing charcoal, animal bone and pottery sherds ([1146]=[1148]=[1150]=[1152]). The pottery was largely Saxon in date, but contained a number of residual prehistoric fragments. The pottery dated between AD 575 and AD 750, although a number of fragments were slightly earlier, and dated from the mid 5th century. Some small non-magnetic spheres were identified in the backfills and are likely to be the product of smelting (see Appendix 9).
- 7.5.42 A total of four postholes were identified within the limits of SFB7. Two ([204] and [206]), similarly to SFB6, were placed along the eastern limits of the construction cut [198] and two along the central north-south axis ([202] and [203]). These circular cuts all extended to around 0.50m in diameter by up to 0.57m in depth, and with the steep sides and tapered base indicative of the presence of driven posts. All postholes appeared to have backfilled with naturally accumulated silty sand, largely clean of anthropogenic material (fills [212], [211], [210], [205] from postholes [202]-[206] respectively). Fill [211] however was the exception, and contained a number of heavily abraded sherds of undateable Saxon pottery.
- 7.5.43 Disuse of SFB7 was indicated by sequential backfills of silty sand containing fragments of bone, charcoal and occasional pottery. Primary fills [209]=[957] were largely sterile with very few charcoal inclusions, whereas secondary fills [208]=[960] contained greater quantities of anthropogenic material including slag and shell suggesting a deliberate infilling. Upper fill [197]=[961] similarly appeared to represent a deliberate infill and contained a mixed assemblage of struck flint, metal, abraded residual peg tile, animal bone, Saxon pottery dated from AD 575 to AD 750 and a number of small finds including a loom weight (SF4), copper alloy object (SF782) and iron object (SF5) were recovered (see Appendix 8). The animal bone assemblage included a possible cattle articulation which included the scapula, humerus, radius, ulna and two carpals of an adult individual (see Appendix 12). The latter may represent food waste from feasting or part of an unused carcass. A number of bones from very young animals were also recovered and may represent infant mortalities, indicative of local production and farming. The animal bone assemblage also included a few accidental inclusions, with the bones of rodents, a shrew and a small crow being identified. Further material of note from the SFB included quantities of iron-rich slag, with some slag dribbles and possible Wealden iron ore (see Appendix 9).

***SFB8 and SFB9 (Fig. 8)***

- 7.5.44 By comparison to the other SFBs within close proximity, these were the least well defined and may illustrate greater disturbance by later activities and subsidence. Construction cuts for both features ([1176] for SFB8, and [1059] for SFB9) were slightly irregular in plan, although roughly sub-rectangular. Each extended to comparable dimensions of up to 3.40m length by 3.05m width and to a maximum of 0.53m in depth.
- 7.5.45 Both postholes associated with the SFBs were located centrally along the northern boundary of the construction cut. Posthole [1291] associated with SFB8 extended to a diameter of 0.35m whereas [1179] associated with SFB9 measured 0.50m diameter. Both features exhibited a tapered base indicative of driven posts and appeared to have backfilled naturally with accumulated silts [1290] and [1180]. The only fill to yield anthropogenic material was [1180] which contained a number of sherds of Saxon pottery.
- 7.5.46 Both SFBs had backfilled with accumulated sandy silts, largely clean of anthropogenic material. Occasional fragments of Saxon pottery dated AD 575-750 with some residual Roman pottery were recovered from the backfill of SFB8 (fills [1175]=[1206]=[1207]=[1208]). The potential disturbance of earlier cremations was suggested by the recovery of cremated bone from fills [1175] and [1206] (see Appendix 11). Additional Saxon pottery dated AD 575-750 with some residual prehistoric pottery was also recovered from the backfill of SFB9 ([1060]=[1061]=[1062]=[1063]).

**SFB2 (Figs. 8, 9 & 15 Section 243)**

- 7.5.47 Located 2.6m directly north of SFB8 was SFB2. This sub-squared SFB was identified by construction cuts [996]=[997]=[1092]=[1100]=[1114]=[1118] (group [1119]) which extended 2.95m north-east south-west by 3.30m. The cuts extended to a concave base, 0.52m in depth.
- 7.5.48 Pre-dating SFB2 however, was a group of five intercutting pits. The three earlier features extended between 0.46m and 0.96m in diameter and extended with steep sides to a concave base ([1688], [1633], [1622]). Each had been backfilled with sandy silt largely sterile of anthropogenic material (fills [1687], [1632] and [1621]). A single sherd of Saxon pottery was recovered from [1632] which dated between AD 450 and 750. Later pits [1620] and [1631] were rounded features sized 1.50m and 0.46m in diameter respectively, and had been backfilled with comparable material to the earlier pits (fills [1619] and [1630]). These fills were similarly devoid of anthropogenic material barring two sherds of pottery with an AD 450 to AD 650 date range.
- 7.5.49 The interior of the SFB contained numerous stakeholes and postholes indicative of subdivisions or structural features. It is likely that these represent multiple phases of use, however with no dateable material being recovered from any of the fills, the precise sequence

is impossible to determine. Unless otherwise stated it should be assumed that all features were backfilled with natural accumulations of sterile sandy silts.

- 7.5.50 A group extending north-east south-west along the eastern boundary of the SFB were identified as cuts [1647], [1649], [1651], [1653], [1655], [1659] and [1661] from north to south respectively. These cuts generally measured 70mm in diameter and indicated the presence of driven stakes. Aligned perpendicular to these cuts across the centre of the building were a second group identified as [1683], [1681], [1679], [1677] and [1675] from west to east. These indicated the presence of driven stakes of 40mm diameter, with larger stakes within [1683] and [1679] of 100mm diameter. Two additional stakeholes [1671] and [1673] were just south of this alignment, but are likely to be related and were sized 70mm in diameter. The eastern limit of this line was delineated with posthole [1685] with a diameter of 0.22m. The larger post in this position may reflect a more sturdy structural element, potentially as a corner post associated with the east-west line of stakes meeting the north-south alignment.
- 7.5.51 A second north-east south-west alignment of postholes was identified in the southern limits of the cut, extending south of central stakehole [1683]. These features therefore appeared to delineate the south-eastern quadrant of the SFB. The boundary was defined by posthole [1669], 0.18m in diameter and stakehole [1657] with a diameter of 90mm. This boundary line however continued to be respected to the immediate south of SFB2, where three further stakeholes were identified. Stakeholes [1663], [1665] and [1667] were 60mm, 70mm and 90mm in diameter respectively.
- 7.5.52 The interior of the SFB was backfilled with three distinctive fills. Primary fill [801]=[995]=[1091]=[1099]=[1103]=[1117] comprised a 0.13m thick deposit of green brown clay-sand containing small fragments of abraded Roman pottery, animal bone and charcoal flecks. A piece of worked bone (SF989) was recovered from fill [801] which was formed by a piece of cattle rib, carved with rounded ends and was polished from frequent use (see Appendix 8). Secondary fill [799]=[813]=[1023]=[1098]=[1102]=[1116] comprised a silty clay deposit with burnt clay, frequent charcoal flecks, occasional sherds of residual Late Iron Age and Saxon pottery dated 450-700 and fragments of animal bone. Occasional fragments of struck flint and metal were also recovered from this fill. Tertiary fill [798]=[812]=[1022]=[1044]=[1101]=[1115] was less finds rich with moderate amounts of charcoal flecks, animal bone, Saxon pottery and very occasional small finds (SF817 and SF825). Pottery recovered from secondary and tertiary fills tended to date between AD 450 and 650, however a number of sherds dated between the mid 8th and late 9th century were recovered from upper fill [798].
- 7.5.53 Potentially associated with SFB2 was circular pit [596] which was located to the north-west of the structure. The pit extended to a diameter of 1.32m by 0.21m depth and had been backfilled with sandy silt containing a high proportion of charcoal and a small assemblage of Saxon pottery dated between AD 575 and AD 750.

7.5.54 Located within the southern limits of excavation were a further four SFBs. These were numbered as SFB3, 4, 15 and 16 from east to west respectively.

***SFB3 and SFB4 (Figs. 8 & 10)***

7.5.55 Both these structures were only partially exposed and extended beyond the eastern limit of excavation. Construction cut [864] for SFB3 covered a 3.36m by 1.40m area. The steep sided cut extended to a maximum depth of 0.78m and exhibited a slightly irregular, flattish base. Posts between 0.40m and 0.60m in diameter had subsequently been driven into then north-western and south-western corners. These cut features ([868] and [866] respectively) and extended to a maximum depth of 1.10m. Both had backfilled naturally with accumulated silty sands [867] and [865].

7.5.56 Primary and secondary backfills of the SFB [880] and [881] represented a combined 0.60m depth of natural accumulated silts and slumping. These were capped by deliberate backfills of sand and silts containing charcoal, animal bone and pottery ([862] and [863]). Pottery recovered from tertiary fill [862] dated between AD 575 and 750, whereas sherds recovered from upper fill [863] dated from the AD 750-875. A further find of note was a small bead (SF303) which was recovered from fill [862].

7.5.57 Irregularly shaped pit [897] was located to the immediate north of SFB3 and may have been associated with activity around this structure. The cut extended to c.2.4m in diameter by 0.29m depth and exhibited concave sides and base. The pit had been initially backfilled with a 0.12m thick primary fill of sterile silty sand [919]=[920]=[933]=[936]. These deposits were capped by a deliberate fill of charcoal rich silty sand [844]=[850]=[932]=[935] containing animal bone. No dateable pottery was recovered from the feature with which to firmly assign date or function. The pit was however backfilled with comparable material to the adjacent SFB and therefore dated by association. Finds of note recovered from [844] and [850] included part of a barrel padlock bolt (SF462) and wood (SF537).

7.5.58 SFB4 covered an area 6.97m by 4.04m and was identified by construction cuts [1765]=[1764]=[1766]=[1763]=[820] (Group [861]). The steep sided cut extended to a maximum depth of 0.25m. Evidence of occupation and the installation of structural elements were represented by a series of cut features which had been excavated into the base of the SFB.

7.5.59 Posts had been driven along the central axis and were recorded as features [859], [853] and [851] from north to south respectively. These indicated the presence of driven posts sized between 0.15m and 0.35m in diameter. A further three driven posts had been positioned around the north-western ([857] and [855]) and eastern perimeter ([827]) of the construction cut. Each was comparably sized between 0.20m and 0.30m diameter and all postholes had backfilled naturally with silty sand (fills [860], [854], [852], [858], [856], [828]).

- 7.5.60 Rounded cut [824] for a hearth had been excavated at the centre of the building. The 1m by 0.85m cut extended with steep sides to a flat base, 0.20m in depth. A 40mm primary fill of black charcoal indicative of burning [888] lined the base of the cut. The hearth postdated the installation of a driven stake 0.15m diameter within cut [884] and was cut by a later posthole [886]. Both postholes had been backfilled with natural accumulations of sandy silt. The remaining void left by the hearth cut was subsequently infilled with silt containing charcoal and pottery dated AD 575 and AD 750.
- 7.5.61 The disuse and abandonment of SFB4 was indicated by backfills of silty sand containing pottery, struck flint and animal bone ([826]=[821]=[823]=[825]=[879]). Dateable pottery fragments were rare, but a number were securely dated to between AD 450 and AD 700.

#### ***SFB15 (Fig. 8; Plate 6)***

- 7.5.62 This was located just under 57m west of SFB4. The construction cuts (Group [573], [532]=[531]=[619]=[622]) defined a 4.89m by 3.13m area and were partially truncated to the south by a later ditch. The steep sided cut extended to a flat base 0.28m in depth.
- 7.5.63 Driven posts had been installed along the central axis of the SFB to the north and south ([624] and [626] respectively). These extended up to 0.67m in diameter and had backfilled naturally with sandy silts containing gravels and occasional fragments of animal bone ([623] and [625]).
- 7.5.64 Deliberate backfills of silty sand containing gravels, charcoal and occasional pottery sherds filled the construction cut. Pottery dated between AD 575 and AD 750 was recovered from primary fill [530]=[529]=[618]=[621] with some residual prehistoric pottery. Also recovered from these fills were two iron blades (SF138, SF139). Upper fill [528]=[527]=[617]=[620] by comparison contained little anthropogenic material and may indicate a natural accumulation following abandonment of the structure.
- 7.5.65 Activity between SFB15 and SFB4 was indicated by pit [1126]. The rounded pit measured 1.6m by 1.14m by 0.36m in depth and had been backfilled with silty sand [1127] which contained a single sherd of pottery dated AD 450-750.

#### ***Ditch 4***

- 7.5.66 In close proximity to SFB15 was Iron Age Ditch 4. This was finally abandoned and backfilled at the start of this period. Upper fill [1691] of silty sand contained struck flint inclusions and Saxon pottery dating to AD 450-750 (Fig. 7 Section 425).
- 7.5.67 Further confirmation for the abandonment of this feature derived from pit [1690] which truncated the upper limits of the former ditch (Fig. 7 Section 425). The rounded pit extended to a diameter of 2.3m and to a depth of 0.50m. Silty sand [1689] backfilled the feature and contained pottery too abraded to be dated in addition to animal bone and struck flint. Smaller

sub-squared pit [1721] was located immediately north of [1690]. The pit appeared to have been left open prior to backfilling as suggested by a primary fill of Aeolian sands [1720]. This was overlain by sandy silts [1719] and [1718] with a combined thickness of 0.28m.

#### **SFB16 (Figs. 8 15 Section 394)**

7.5.68 SFB16 was located 45m west of SFB15. The building covered a 4.8m by 3.2m area, as defined by construction cuts [1564]=[1586]=[1625]=[1628] (Group [1587]). Structural elements were indicated by numerous postholes and stakeholes which had been driven along the central axis (posthole [1575] and stakehole [1715]), along the eastern limits (posthole [1577] and stakehole [1618]) and along the western limits (stakeholes [1713] and [1718]) from south to north respectively. The postholes extended to a maximum diameter of 0.26m whereas all stakeholes exhibited a consistent diameter of 80mm. All had naturally backfilled with accumulated silty sands (fills [1574], [1714], [1576], [1617], [1712] and [1716]).

7.5.69 Backfilling the SFB were primary fills of naturally accumulated clay-sand ([1629]=[1584]=[1693]=[1694]). These contained occasional flecks of charcoal, but very little anthropogenic material. Upper fills [1563]=[1585]=[1624]=[1627] and [1623]=[1626] by contrast contained a varied assemblage of metal, charcoal, animal bone, struck flint, building material and pottery sherds. The pottery was of a varied date range, with some residual late Iron Age material among Saxon pottery dated between AD 575 and AD 750. A number of medieval sherds were also recovered with a 1450 to 1550 date range and are likely to represent contamination from the later medieval ditch which truncated the southern limits of the SFB. Additional finds of note from [1563] included a pin beater or thread picker (SF1175) heavily polished from use and contact with the wool fibres, an iron blade with rounded ends, each perforated with a rivet hole (SF1176) and a hook for suspending a cooking cauldron (SF1179). Similar examples to the latter blade have been interpreted as drawknives for woodworking. A possible sliding key handle (SF1185) was recovered from fill [1627] and an iron strap and ring were found within fill [1623] (SF1180 and SF1183) (see Appendix 8).

#### **7.6 Phase 4: Medieval (Figs. 16 & 17)**

7.6.1 Ditch 1 finally went out of use during this phase. The upper limits of the ditch appear to have been deliberately backfilled with silty sand [191]=[233]=[194] containing frequent gravels, abraded peg tile, charcoal flecks and occasional sherds of pottery. The pottery was consistently dated between 1225 and 1400, with a number of residual Roman sherds. Two fragmentary equid teeth were also recovered from fill [194]. Pottery recovered from fills [191] and [194] were dated to the Iron Age and 1225 to 1400 respectively.

7.6.2 The site was broadly defined by a series of north-east south-west and north-west south-east aligned ditches backfilled during the medieval period.

#### **Ditch 5 and 6 (Figs. 16 & 17 Section 304)**

- 7.6.3 Physically separated from one another but potentially two parts of the same north-east south-west aligned boundary, were Ditches 5 and 6. Ditch 5 formed the southerly extent, represented by cuts [230], and [1277]=[1358], with the latter representing the terminus. These cuts were identified from 66.69m OD and extended to a maximum width of 1.22m by up to 0.41m in depth. The ditch extended with concave sides to a concave base to a maximum observed length of 13.15m (Figs. 16 & 17 Section 304). Backfilling the ditch was a primary fill of naturally accumulated silty sand [229] overlain by brown silty sand [228]=[1278]=[1357] containing flecks of CBM and charcoal and occasional fragments of slag and pottery dated between 1175 and 1400. A few sherds of residual Saxon pottery dated between AD 450 and AD 850 were retrieved from fill [1278].
- 7.6.4 Very fragmentary and truncated remains of a continuation of this boundary were encountered c.30m north as Ditch 6. Ditch 6 followed the same north-east south-west alignment as cut [200]. This extended to a maximum width of 0.52m by over 2.60m length and 0.24m depth from 66.52m OD. Silty sand backfill [199] was comparable to the fills of Ditch 5 and contained animal bone, charcoal flecks and occasional sherds of residual Saxon pottery dated from the late 6th to mid 8th centuries.

#### ***Ditch 7 (Figs. 16 & 17 Section 24)***

- 7.6.5 A more substantial ditch was identified within the south-eastern extent of the site. Ditch 7 post-dated the southerly extremities of Ditch 5, but could have functioned with Ditch 6, albeit along a perpendicular alignment. As seen the ditch extended along a north-west south-east alignment for a length of 66.8m before returning slightly south for a further 5.8m. The feature was investigated through a series of small interventions, and as such identified as cuts [232]=[227]=[947]=[501]=[572] (Figs. 16 & 17 Section 24). The interventions revealed a consistent profile of sloping sides to a concave base measuring up to 2.12m in width by up to 0.60m depth from an uppermost elevation of 66.81m OD. The base elevation illustrated a fall towards the south-east, varying from 66.39m OD at the north-western extent and dropping consistently to 65.90m OD at the south-easterly limits. This would suggest that water would have drained towards the south-east.
- 7.6.6 The backfills of the ditch appeared to represent largely natural accumulations of silty sand, containing occasional flecks of charcoal and largely residual pottery sherds indicative of earlier activity. The backfills were identified as fills [235], [231], [226], [225], [224], [946], [500], [499], [571] and [570] within the respective slots. Saxon pottery and slag was recovered from fills [231], [571] and [570], with the pottery dated between the mid 5th and early 9th centuries. Later post-medieval fragments of pottery were recovered from fills [225] and [224] which may be intrusive due to intrusive pipework. Copper alloy button (SF6) may therefore represent intrusive material.

7.6.7 Located c.12m north of Ditch 7 was pit [509]. The oval feature extended to a maximum diameter of 0.88m by 0.52m depth and extended with steep sides to a concave base. Natural accumulations of silty sand [508] and [507] backfilled the pit in turn, but were devoid of anthropogenic material. The dating of this pit is therefore unclear, however, it is sealed by early post-medieval material, and does not appear to be associated with earlier Saxon or prehistoric horizons. As such, the dating of this to the medieval period should be considered subject to change.

#### ***Ditches 8 and 9 (Fig. 16)***

7.6.8 Ditch 8 was represented by curvilinear cut [1641] which extended along a north-east south-west alignment with a potential return to the west at the northern limit. The feature may represent a continuation of Ditch 7, however extensive modern intrusion had removed any relationship between the two features. As seen [1641] extended c.7m in length by 1.30m width and up to 0.50m depth, and extended with sloping sides to a concave base. Backfills of naturally accumulated sandy silt [1640] and [1639] in turn backfilled the feature, but contained no finds with which to refine the dating.

7.6.9 The ditch was re-cut slightly further to the east as cut [1638] or Ditch 9. This extended to the larger width of 0.80m along a comparable north-north-east south-south-west alignment by up to 0.15m in depth. Similarly to Ditch 8, the feature had backfilled naturally with accumulations of sandy silt [1637] and [1636], neither of which contained any dateable material.

#### ***Ditch 10 (Figs. 16 & 17 Section 219)***

7.6.10 Ditch 10 was located in the north-eastern limits of the site. This followed a north-east south-west alignment, with an eastern return to the north. As such, the alignment is comparable to Ditches 5 and 6, albeit further north, but is too remote physically and stratigraphically with which to make any firm interpretations.

7.6.11 The length of the ditch was investigated via a series of small interventions, identified as cuts [1256]=[1299]=[1301]=[988]=[1192] or collectively as Group [1257](Figs. 16 & 17 Section 219). As seen the ditch extended c.17m on a north-east south-west alignment with a 3m return to the east at the northerly extent. The ditch was identified from 65.71m OD and extended with steep sides to a concave base, up to 0.52m in depth by up to 1.20m in width. Backfills [1255]=[1298]=[1300]=[987]=[1191] largely comprised natural accumulations of sandy clay containing flecks of charcoal and CBM. The majority of those investigated contained no dateable material, however a few abraded sherds from [987] appeared to be of medieval date.

### **7.7 Phase 5: Post-medieval (Figs. 18-21)**



### ***Phase 5a: Early post-medieval***

7.7.1 Activity related to the early post-medieval period was limited to a series of extensive sub-soil horizons which extended throughout the entirety of the site. These were identified as layers [483]=[290]=[291]=[241]=[253]=[183]=[583] as recorded within areas 1 to 6. In other parts of the site this horizon was identified as deposits [102], [103], [106], [110], [554], [753] and [1695]. Each was recorded from an uppermost elevation of 67.39m OD and comprised grey brown silty sand extending up to 0.45m in thickness. The finds recovered from this horizon were varied due to extensive disturbance and truncation, but yielded pottery dated from the mid 16th century and building material dated from the mid 18th century. A clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment decorated with a basket weave pattern was recovered from [1695] (see Appendix 6) in association with a double-oval shoe buckle (SF1091) of a type known from the mid 14th into the 17th centuries (Appendix 8). Numerous other small finds were recovered from [1695] via metal detecting. These included a large livery or blazer button (SF1167), and a military button relating to the 16th Regiment Queen's Lances (SF1013).

### ***Phase 5b: Later post-medieval***

- 7.7.2 Much of the activity assigned to this phase can be attributed to the functioning of the 20th-century military camp. As such, numerous postholes indicative of piled footings for huts, service trenches and cut features associated with the disposal of refuse or camp fires were identified.
- 7.7.3 The greatest amount of activity was evident along the western limits of the site. In this area, numerous postholes were recorded indicative of piles to support at least three long structures, or three lines of smaller huts, illustrated as Hut lines 1, 2 and 3 (Figs. 18 & 19; Plates 8, 9 & 10). Each of these extended over 71m in length by either 12.6m (Hut line 1) or c.9m in width (Hut lines 2 and 3). A distance of c.8m separated Hut line 1 from Hut line 2 and c.6m separated Hut lines 2 and 3 from one another.
- 7.7.4 The limits of Hut line 1 were defined by three north-east south-west aligned rows of postholes (at least 42 postholes per line). A percentage of these were half sectioned, which revealed a generally consistent oval shape in plan with a diameter of c.1m. The cuts extended with steep sides to a concave base, up to 0.68m in depth. The features investigated included cuts [300], [314], [435], [439], [443], [447], [451], [455], [459], [463], [298], [326], [328], [1436], [1522] along the western boundary, cuts [404], [419], [467], [302], [464], [470], [1506], [1504] along the eastern boundary, and cuts [476], [306], [422], [425] along the central axis. Each had been backfilled sequentially with concrete, chalk and sand. A small assemblage of post-medieval glass, building material and pottery were recovered from the fills, largely dating from the 19th and 20th centuries, but with some earlier material dating from the mid 18th century. Among the glass assemblage were a number of beer bottles embossed with the company

name 'A. LENEY & CO LTD'. The latter company is documented as becoming a limited company in 1895. Other notable pieces of glassware included a bottle of lung tonic, a miniature version of a Daddies sauce bottle (post 1904), and a bottle with the degraded label indicating it to have contained Camp Coffee (see Appendix 7).

- 7.7.5 A number of postholes were located just adjacent to the main footprint of the hut line and are likely to represent external features associated with the complex. These included cuts [324] and [1518], both along the western limits of Hut line 1. Similarly to the other postholes, these extended with steep sides to a flat base, but were of slightly smaller dimensions, measuring up to 0.89m diameter and had been backfilled with silty sand.
- 7.7.6 Within the footprint of the main building or buildings were a number of cut features representing gullies, presumably relating to the functioning of the overlying structures. The cuts were identified as features [498], [496], [490] and [518] which ran parallel to the alignment of the building and were presumably excavated as part of the construction process. The respective backfills [497], [495], [516], [405], [489] and [518] comprised sandy silt containing gravel, CBM (dated from the mid 19th to mid 20th centuries), pottery (dated to the 20th century), glass (including window pane fragments, part of a wine glass dating to the late 19th to 20th century and fragments of English and French wine bottles of a contemporary date) and clay tobacco pipe fragments dated from the early 18th century to 1910. A noteworthy belt clasp (SF622) was also recovered from fill [495] of a type that was fashionable during the late 16th and early 17th centuries (see Appendix 8). Isolated layers of compacted chalk were also thought to relate to the construction process, as these capped the earlier gullies (layers [553] and [552]).
- 7.7.7 Positioned to the immediate north-east of the hut line were the remnants of a possible camp fire. Circular cut [1538] extended to a diameter of 0.20m by 0.11m depth and had been backfilled with silty clay and charcoal [1539].
- 7.7.8 Hut line 2 was represented by a comparable number of postholes, of which a small sample were investigated. The western, eastern and central limits were defined by cuts [1544], [265] and [1553] respectively. As with the postholes associated with Hut line 1, these extended to a diameter of c.1m by up to 0.48m depth with steep sides to a flat base.
- 7.7.9 Associated with the construction and use of the latter structure was an extensive, and irregularly shaped service trench. The ditch extended on a roughly north-south alignment, identified as cuts [294], [1572]=[1550]=[1552]=[1553]=[1548]=[1561]. The service trench extended to a maximum width of 0.61m and exhibited vertical sides to a flat base, 1.07m depth. The backfills ([293],[1571], [1560] and [1549]) comprised largely sterile silty sands and clays. Pottery recovered from backfill [1549] however suggested a mid 18th to mid 19th-century date range. A number of bricks recovered from [1560] were also noteworthy as these represent examples of a type made specifically for the war effort (type FOLK20, Appendix 10)

and were found in association with clay tobacco pipe fragments dating to the mid to late 18th century.

- 7.7.10 A north-east south-west aligned gully was identified to the east of the ditch and is likely to relate to services, associated with the use of Hut line 2. This was recorded as cuts [251]=[255]=[485] covering a distance of c.40m by c.1m width and 0.20m depth. Deposits of silty sand and clinker backfilled the gully ([250], [249], [240], [256], [502], [484]). Pottery and CBM recovered from fills [240] and [484] suggested a 19th to 20th-century date of deposition.
- 7.7.11 An additional gully, presumably related to services was also recorded within the footprint of the hut line, along the central axis and following a comparable alignment. An earlier gully [257] was recorded which extended 1.96m in width by 0.16m depth. This had been deliberately backfilled with sand and charcoal [259]/[258] containing pottery, glass, metal, bone and coal fragments. Pottery recovered from upper fill [258] post dated 1890 suggesting a date of disuse. Two intact glass beer bottles were recovered from fill [258] and were embossed with 'JUDE HANBURY & CO. LTD CANTERBURY'. The company is known to have been in existence by 1882. Other glassware recovered from the fill included a stopper, part of a 'GARTON' sauce bottle, meat paste jars and a pharmaceutical bottle with a 1913 to 1919 date range (Appendix 7). The gully was however re-cut by smaller cut [263] which was located entirely within the footprint of the earlier gully, extending to a maximum width of 1.21m by 0.30m depth. This appeared to have gradually backfilled with deposits of ashy gravel [262], and sand with charcoal [261]/[260] which contained glass bottles and bone indicative of domestic refuse.
- 7.7.12 Hut line 3 was identified through a comparable series of postholes to Hut line 2, laid in three parallel lines. Each was of comparable dimensions to those previously discussed and backfilled with the same combination of concrete and sand. The features investigated along the western edge comprised cuts [312], [347], [350], [359], [425] and [1603], to the east comprised [428] with cuts [320], [353], [479], [1542] and [1605] along the central axis and [1599] and [1601] positioned just beyond the immediate footprint. Building material recovered from the backfill of posthole [359] dated between the mid 18th and early 20th century.
- 7.7.13 Levelling deposits associated with the construction comprised gravel and chalk layers [247], [237] and [244]=[245]=[246]=[238]=[239] respectively. The chalk deposits represented foundation deposits for Hut line 3 and extended to a maximum thickness of 0.12m. Both gravel and chalk horizons were largely clean of anthropogenic material. A few pottery sherds recovered from deposit [237] however suggested a 19th to 20th-century date of deposition.
- 7.7.14 A 1.70m by 0.93m area of brickwork [268] directly within the footprint of the latter hut line is likely to relate to a surface of base of a hearth. The bricks were recorded from 67.64m OD and extended to a maximum thickness of 0.38m

- 7.7.15 A midden associated with the use and subsequent abandonment of the huts was identified in close proximity to Hut line 3 as cut [522]. The shallow cut extended over 0.96m in diameter by up to 0.32m depth. A rough wall of two rows of brickwork [523] suggested that the midden was bound during its use, albeit informally. The cut was subsequently backfilled with sandy gravels [545] and [533] which contained a mixed assemblage of pottery, glass, metal and CBM with a broad date range of 1750 to 1900. Similar midden deposits [1775] and [1776] were located between hut lines 1 and 2 and to the north of hut line 3. These fills were truncated by a single squared posthole of uncertain function [544]. The 0.22m by 0.22m cut extended to a depth of over 0.12m and had been backfilled with concrete and sand ([543] and [580]). This sequence was capped by further dumped deposits of sand [519] and [521] containing, glass, metal and pottery dated to the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Some residual Saxon pottery dating from the mid 5th to mid 9th centuries was recovered from [521] and may indicate the disturbance of earlier features during this period. Evidence of animal burrowing was noted from the upper fills (identified as features [542] and [541]) prior to the midden being capped with a 50mm thickness of chalk [520].
- 7.7.16 Demolition deposits [248] and [505] indicated the abandonment of the huts along line 3 and sealed the midden. These comprised layers of brick rubble, up to 0.12m in thickness, and contained a mixed assemblage of pottery sherds, glass, metal, clay tobacco pipe and CBM. The pottery recovered from these horizons dated to the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
- 7.7.17 To the east of hut line 3 was an apparent practice trench line [1778] which was aligned north-east to south-west and extended for a length of at least 22m and was up to 1.4m wide. It was not excavated as its fill contained asbestos.
- 7.7.18 Activity in the southern limits of the site between the former locations SFB15 and SFB4 was represented by a number of cut features indicative of pitting (Figs. 18 & 20). A number of isolated postholes may also represent either ephemeral fence lines or removed structures of uncertain function. Pit [1309] was positioned roughly equidistantly between the two SFBs and covered an extent of 1.58m by 0.82m by 0.12m. Clay sand [1308] filled the pit and contained a small assemblage of residual Saxon and 16th to 19th-century pottery and struck flint. The upper limits of the pit were subsequently truncated by the installation of two driven posts c.0.20m in diameter ([1337] and [1361]).
- 7.7.19 Additional postholes were identified to the immediate north of this and may represent the continuation of a fence line. Postholes [214], [216], [218], [1188] and [1193] ran roughly from north-west to south-east (Figs 18 & 20). Each posthole appeared sub-circular in plan extending to an average diameter of 0.40m by 0.24m depth. The only exception to this was possible stakehole [1188] which measured 0.11m in diameter by 30mm depth. All cuts extended with concave sides to a tapered base and had been backfilled with silty sand containing charcoal and gravels (fills [213]/[219], [215], [217], [1189] and [1194] respectively. Fragments of cement and metal throughout many of the fills suggested the WW1 date range,

this was supported by the recovery of pottery dated between the late 19th and mid 20th centuries from fills [215] and [1194].

- 7.7.20 To the north-east of this group of postholes was a further group of cut features which formed a rough north-east south-west alignment. These were identified as cuts [925], [983], [1090], [1088], [1084], and [1086]. Pits [925] were located just to the south of the main concentration of postholes, appeared rectangular in plan, and extending up to 1.74m by 1m by 0.79m depth, and had been backfilled sequentially with silty sand and gravel deposits [945], [930], [929] and [926]. A mixed assemblage of pottery, glass and metal fragments were recovered from fills [930] and [926] suggesting a date range of between 1913 and 1968. A residual Tudor coin (SF670) was also recovered from fill [929], a silver half groat of James I. Additional finds of note recovered from fill [982] of cut [983] included a copper alloy tube (SF761), bone handle (SF760) and pottery with 1900 to 1921 date range.
- 7.7.21 Postholes [1090], [1088], [1084], [1082] and [1086] were all comparably circular in plan, extending to a maximum diameter of 0.58m (cut [1084]) but on average measuring c.0.40m diameter by up to 0.30m depth. Each exhibited steep sides to a tapered base and had been backfilled deposits of silty sand containing rubble (fills [1089], [1087], [1083] and [1085] respectively).
- 7.7.22 Evidence of activity extending across the subject site dating to this period was also evident in a widespread network of service trenches. The earlier trench appears to have been excavated in a north-west south-east alignment across the entirety of the site, running parallel to the north of hut lines 1 to 3. The trench extended to a maximum width of 0.77m by up to 1.07m depth. The cuts ([1526]=[1530]=[1532]=[610]=[610]=[939] or group [1700] had been respectively backfilled with mixed silty sands containing tile, glass, metal and pottery ([1537], [1536], [1535], [1525], [1559], [1558], [1557], [1531], [1529], [1528], [1527], [1534], [1533] [609], [937] and [938]). The pottery and building material dated consistently between the early 19th and mid 20th centuries.
- 7.7.23 The east-west service trench pre-dated the installation of a secondary service trench running perpendicular. It is unclear whether these indicated the earlier falling out of use, or a construction sequence. The north-east south-west trench comprised cuts [504]=[526]=[657]=[684]=[792] which extended up to 0.85m in width and exhibited steep/near vertical sides to a flat base with a maximum depth of 0.61m. The base elevation demonstrated a general northerly declination from 66.05m OD (as seen in cut [504]) to 65.50m OD (as seen in cut [792]). Within the trench was a 70mm iron pipe (fills [525], [685] and [793]) overlain by sandy silt (fills [503], [524], [656], [683] and [1771]). The backfills contained pottery and glass dating from the 19th and 20th centuries, with some residual earlier pottery dating from the late Iron Age and mid 16th to early 20th century, and clay tobacco pipe and building material dating from the mid 18th to early 20th centuries. Pipe trench [1643] to the immediate north, may represent a continuation of this.

- 7.7.24 Activity in the north-eastern corner of the site was identified in the form of further postholes and cut features indicative of occupation, and again presumably relating to the WW1 encampment. Ditch [992]=[1003] extended for an observed length of 2.20m in a north-east south-west alignment by 1.16m width (Figs. 18, 20 & 21 Section 212). The feature extended with vertical sides to a flat base, 0.87m in depth and had been backfilled sequentially with deposits of sandy silts [1002], [1017], [1004] and [991]. The fills contained pottery dating from the late 18th to early 20th centuries with some residual prehistoric sherds, plus mid 19th to mid 20th-century building material and a number of small finds, including a flint scraper (SF822), an iron scabbard (SF76) and an iron file (SF767). Other finds included copper alloy objects (SF769, SF771), an iron blade (SF770), iron fixture (SF818), and iron objects (SF819, SF820). A similar sized feature [1112] was located to the south (Figs. 18, 20 & 21 Section 241).
- 7.7.25 To the west of ditch [992]=[1003] were rectangular pits [954] and [1035]. These both extended with vertical sides to a flat base and extended to a maximum of 2.30m by 0.60m by 1.20m depth. Comparable deposits of sandy silt containing 20th-century pottery sherds, glass, leather fragments (SF826) and mid 18th to early 20th-century building material (fills [953] and [1034]). Surrounding the pits were a number of isolated postholes, of uncertain function. These were either rounded ([963], [1293] and [1251]) or squared ([1071]) and extended up to 0.48m in diameter by up to 0.28m in depth. The rounded postholes all extended with near vertical sides to a tapered base, whereas the squared posthole exhibited vertical sides and a flat base. The sandy clay backfills ([962], [1292], [1250], [1072]) contained metal, charcoal and occasional fragments of pottery dated between 1525 and 1825.
- 7.7.26 The far north-eastern limits of the site were bound by four concrete bases for former structures relating to the WW1 encampment. A series of smaller cut features to the immediate south of these may relate to refuse disposal or ephemeral structures of a roughly contemporary date. Structural remnants were evident with footing group [1283] which extended along a north-west-west south-east-east alignment, and comprised brick walls [1279] and [1280] which survived to a height of two courses. The walls extended to a total observed length of 10.70m by 0.35m width and had been constructed within construction cut [1282] over a 0.14m thick concrete foundation [1281]. Sandy clay backfill [1228] capped the upper 0.18m of the walls and construction cut and related to the demolition of the structure.
- 7.7.27 A number of linear cuts may represent footings for additional structural remains, since removed. Roughly parallel cuts [1346] and [1376] extended along a north-west south-east alignment to a maximum length of 5m by 1.02m width and up to 0.13m depth. The vertical sided, flat based cuts were backfilled with silty sand deposits [1345], [1349], [1344], [1405] and [1343], and [1375] respectively. These backfills were largely sterile of dateable material,

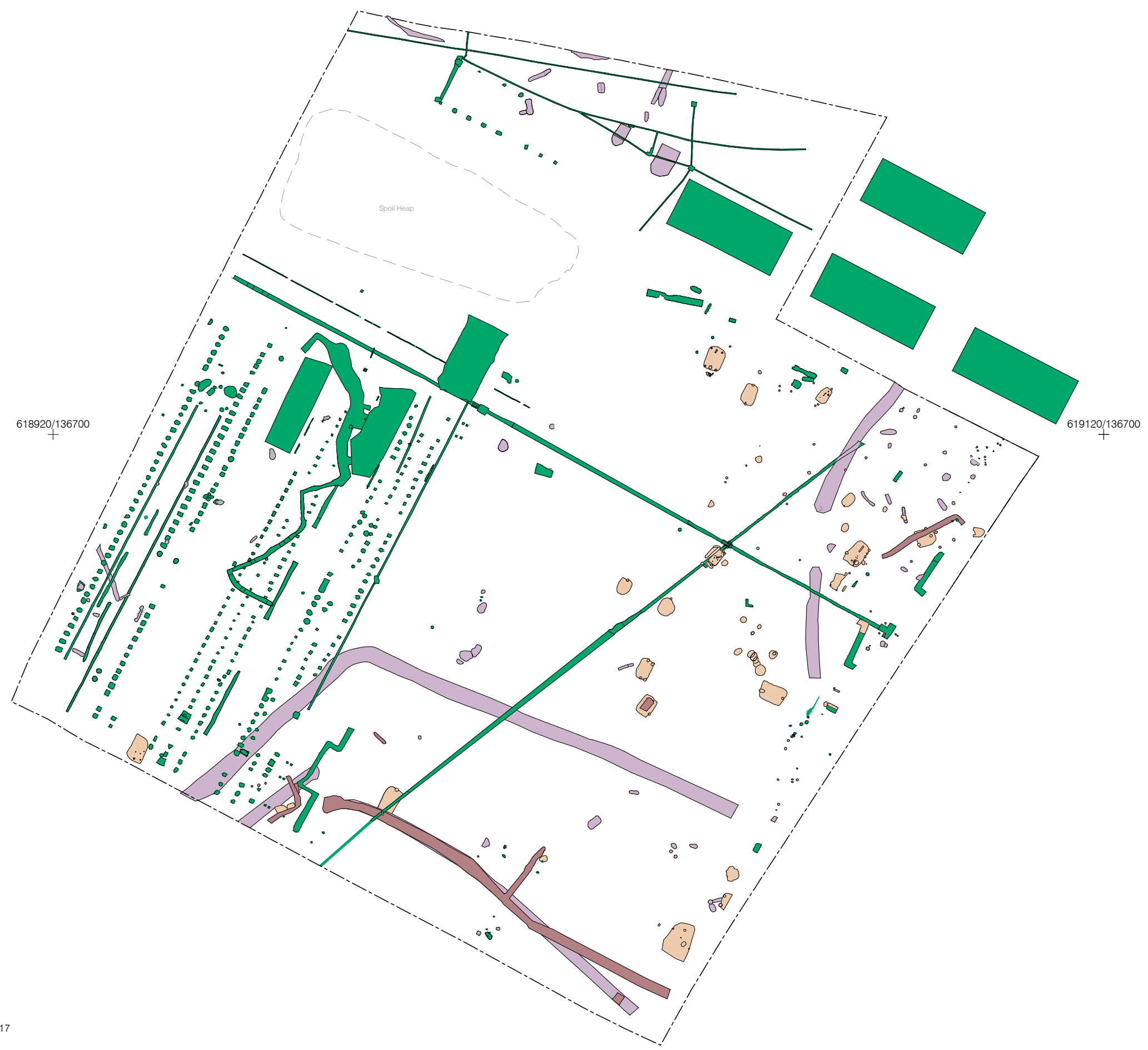
containing charcoal and abraded brick rubble. A small copper button (SF106) was however recovered from fill [375].

- 7.7.28 Linear feature [1488] was located to the immediate east of footing [1283] and ran along a perpendicular alignment to cuts [1346] and [1376]. This was traced for a length of 2.51m by 0.34m width and 0.11m depth. The cut, comparably to the other linear features discussed, extended with vertical sides to a flat base and had been backfilled with silty sand [1487] containing iron nails and charcoal.
- 7.7.29 A number of rectangular firing pits were identified in the vicinity of the concrete footings. These were identified as features [1336], [1350] and [1462] which extended up to 2.20m by 0.86m by 0.34m depth (Plate 7). Each exhibited signs of burning and had been backfilled with silty sand and charcoal deposits ([1335], [1334], [1333]; [1352], [1360], [1351]; [1463], [1461]). Although these contained quantities of loose building rubble, metal and bone, these were largely undateable. Brick recovered from [1333] however suggested a mid 19th to mid 20th-century infilling date.
- 7.7.30 In the vicinity of the various pits and linears were a number of postholes. These are likely to relate to ephemeral structures as part of the encampment, but were too sparse to form any meaningful interpretations regarding alignment or precise purpose. The postholes were largely circular in plan, and extended with steep sides to a tapered base, measuring up to 0.58m in diameter by 0.49m depth (cuts [1348], [1328], [1324], [1486], [1484]). Each was backfilled with mixed deposits of silty clays and sands with inclusions of brick, tile, charcoal and iron nails (fills [1347], [1327], [1323], [1485] and [1483]). Building material recovered from fill [1323] suggested a mid 19th to mid 20th-century date of deposition. The single exception was squared posthole [1330] which extended 0.56m width by 0.13m depth and extended with near vertical sides to a concave base. Backfill [1329] however was comparable in appearance and composition to the fills of the other postholes in the vicinity.
- 7.7.31 The precise use of the area east of hut line 3, in the vicinity of the extensive north-east south-west service trench is unclear. A number of isolated features however suggest that the area was perhaps used periodically, with a number of linear cuts and postholes identified of uncertain function. Linear cut [1416] ran roughly parallel to the north-west south-east aligned service trench [610]. The cut of the possible trench or ditch extended to a length of over 3.62m by 1.94m by 0.42m depth and exhibited near vertical sides to a flat base. The silty sand backfill [1415] contained fragments of iron, building rubble and pottery suggesting a 19th to 20th-century date of deposition. Postholes [1429], [1431] and [1703] appeared circular in plan, extending up to 0.44m diameter and were backfilled with sandy silt deposits ([1428], [1430] and [1702]/[1701]) containing occasional fragments of abraded brick, but nothing dateable. Evidence of a fire was also recorded in this area with scorched ash [1342] identified within a shallow 0.60m wide depression [1341].

### ***Northern Limits of Site***

7.7.32 In the northern part of the site were twelve rectangular postholes aligned north-west to south-east which formed the remains of another hut line (Hut line 4). To the east were four concrete bases of probable Nissen huts which are depicted on the map of the camp in 1922 (see Appendix 14). A series of service runs were also present to the north-west.



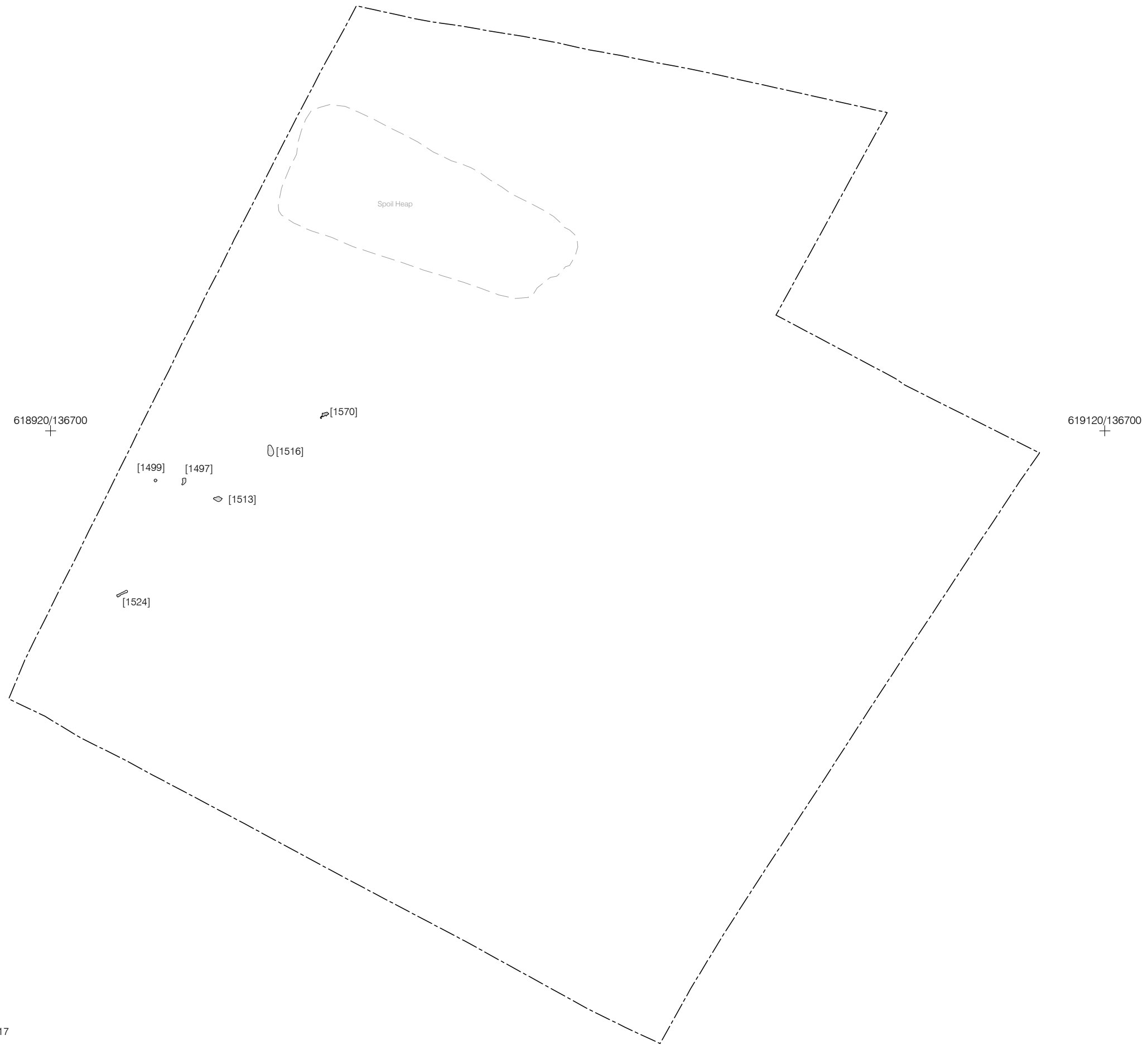


- Phase 1: Natural
- Phase 2: Prehistoric
- Phase 3: Saxon
- Phase 4: Medieval
- Phase 5: Post-Medieval



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Figure 3  
Multi-Phase Plan  
1:800 at A3



Phase 1: Natural



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Figure 4  
Phase 1: Natural  
1:800 at A3



Figure 5  
Phase 2: Prehistoric  
1:800 at A3

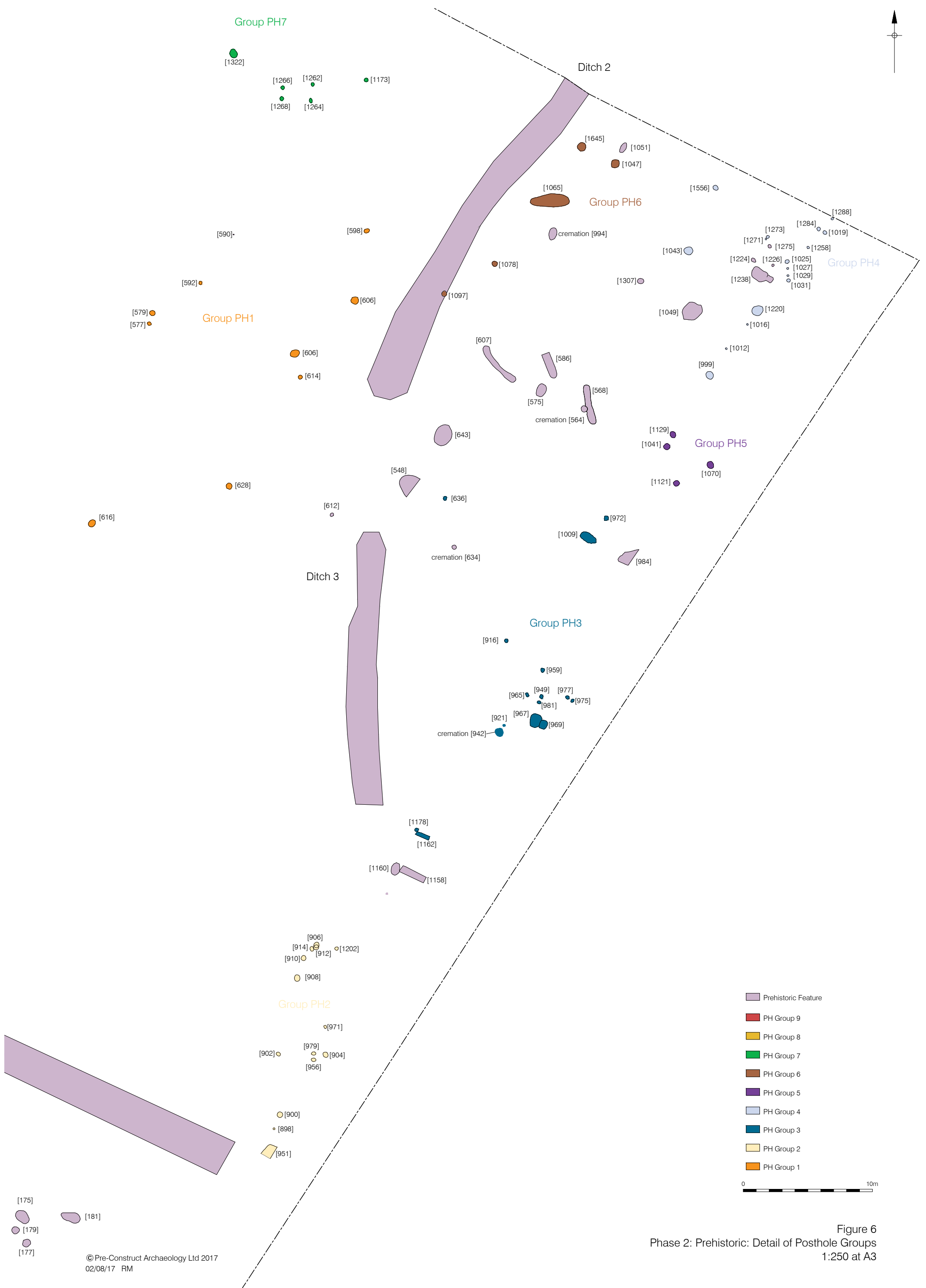


Figure 6  
Phase 2: Prehistoric: Detail of Posthole Groups  
1:250 at A3

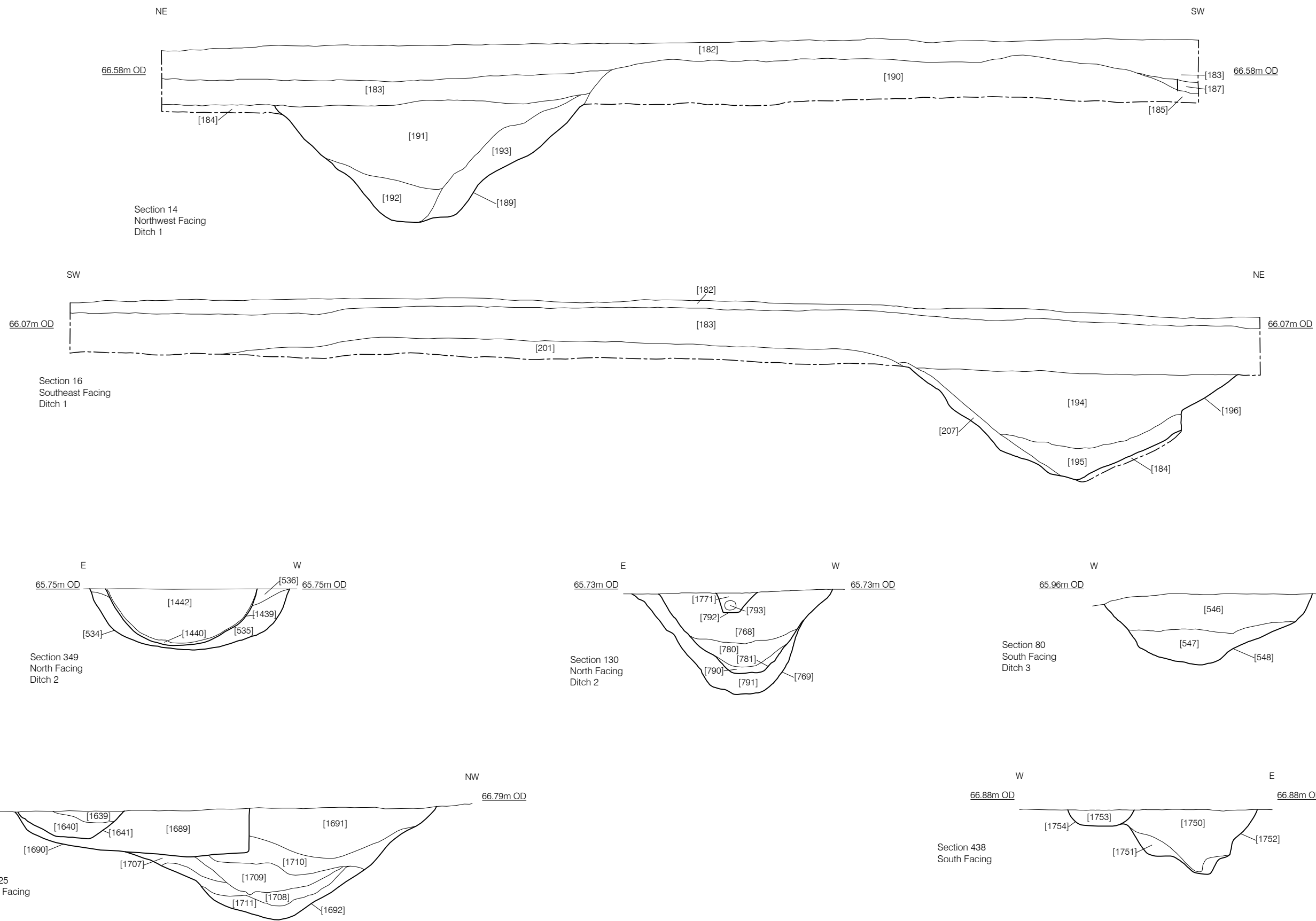
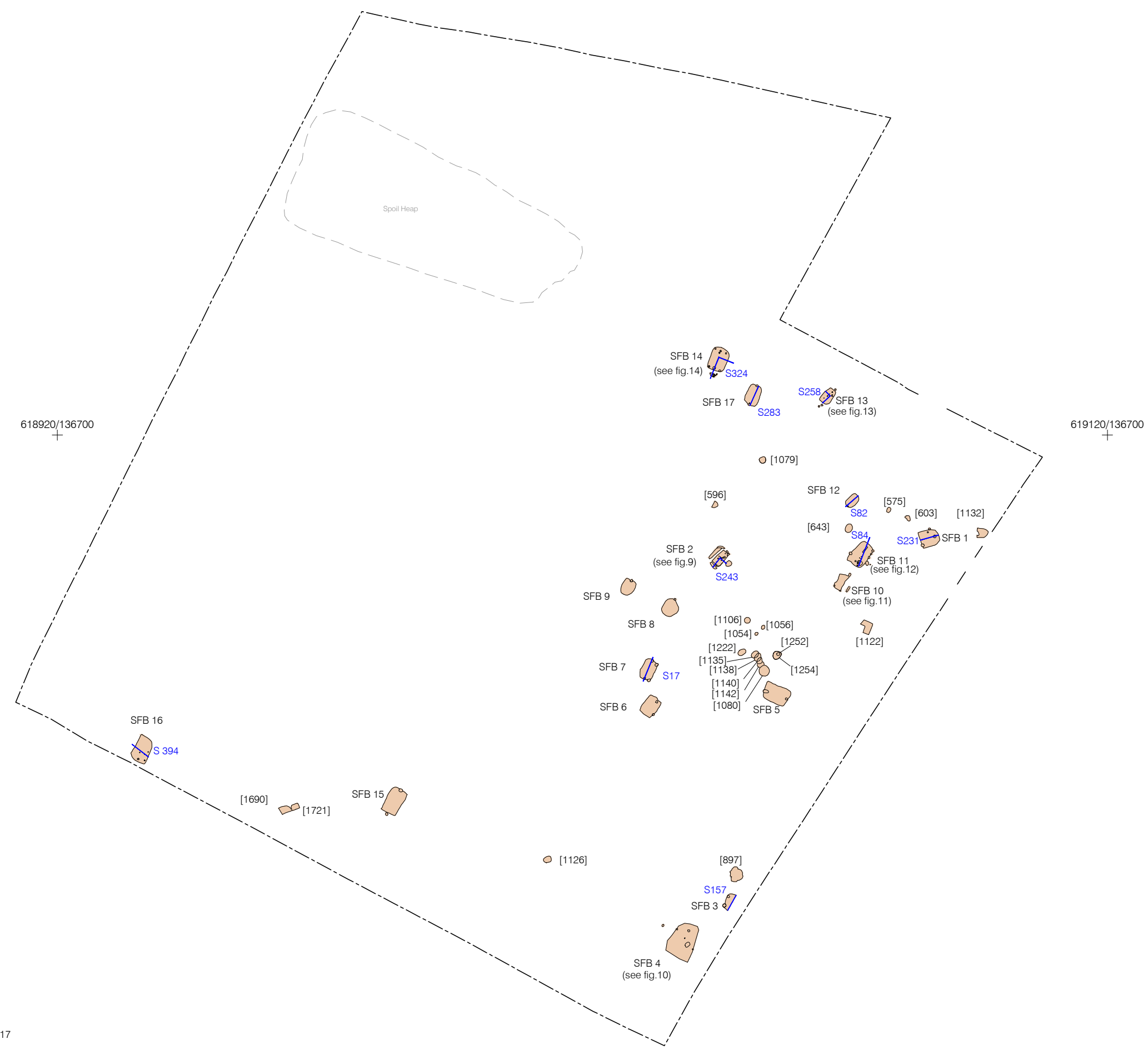
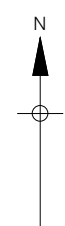


Figure 7  
Phase 2: Prehistoric Sections  
1:40 at A3



Phase 3: Saxon



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Figure 8  
Phase 3: Saxon  
1:800 at A3

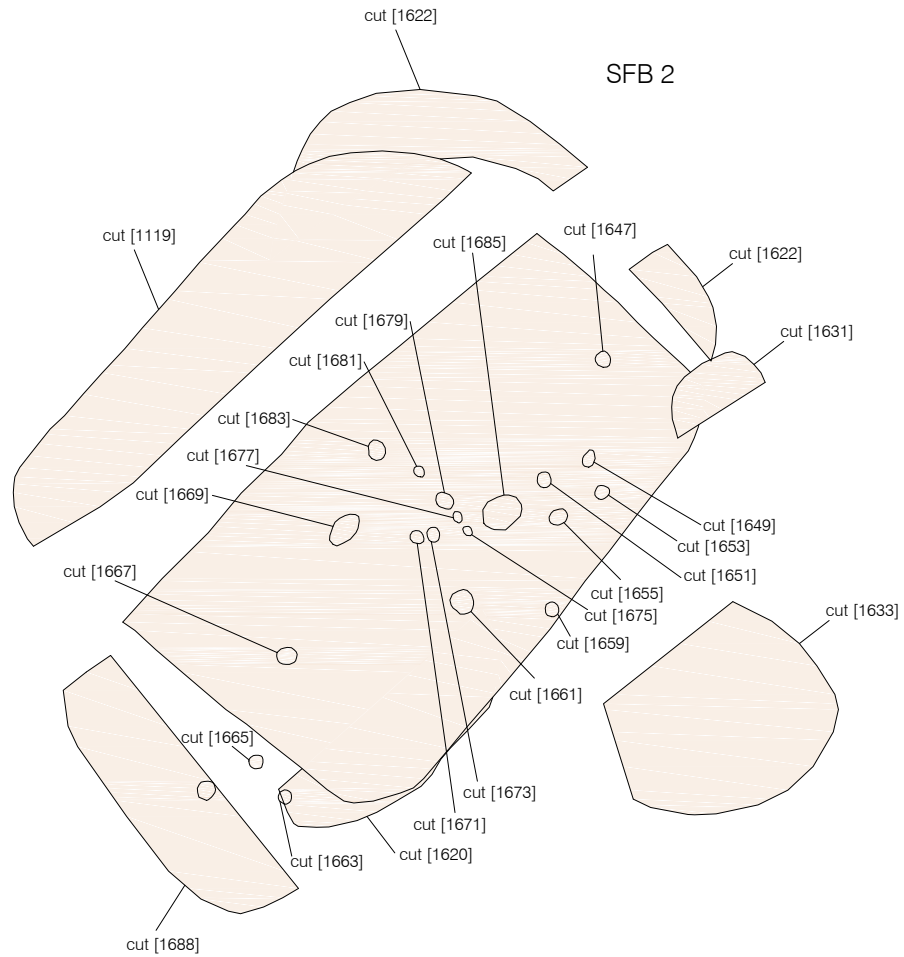
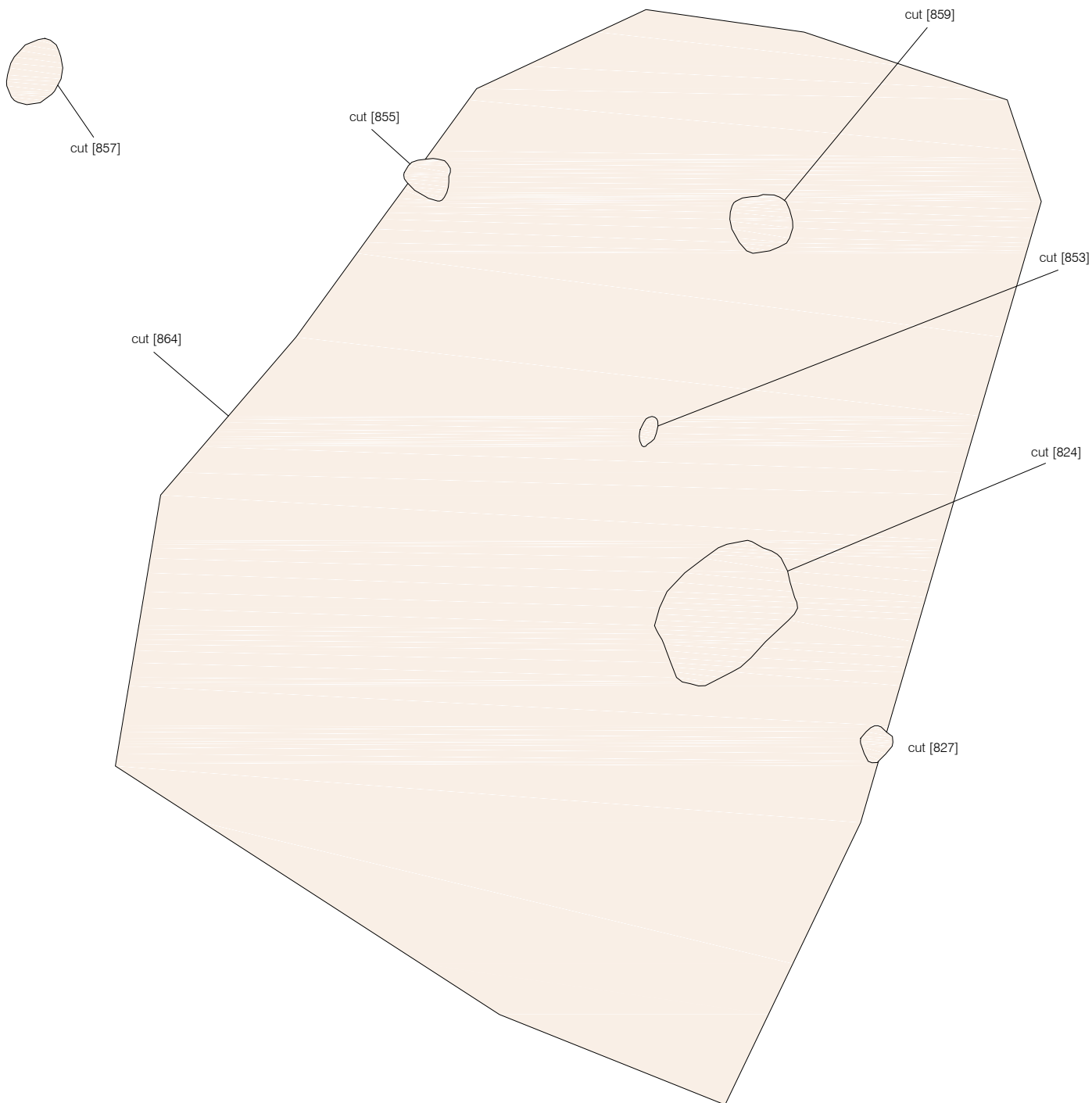


Figure 9  
Phase 3: Saxon: Detail of SFB 2  
1:40 at A4



SFB 4



0 2m

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Figure 10  
Phase 3: Saxon: Detail of SFB 4  
1:40 at A4



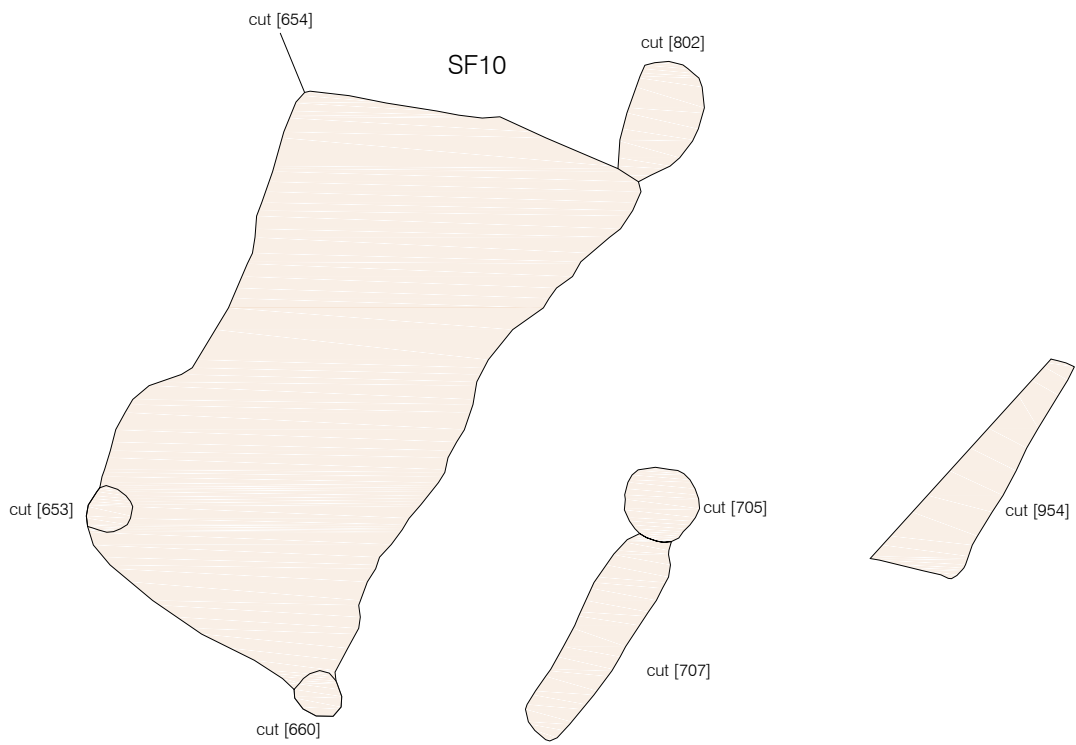
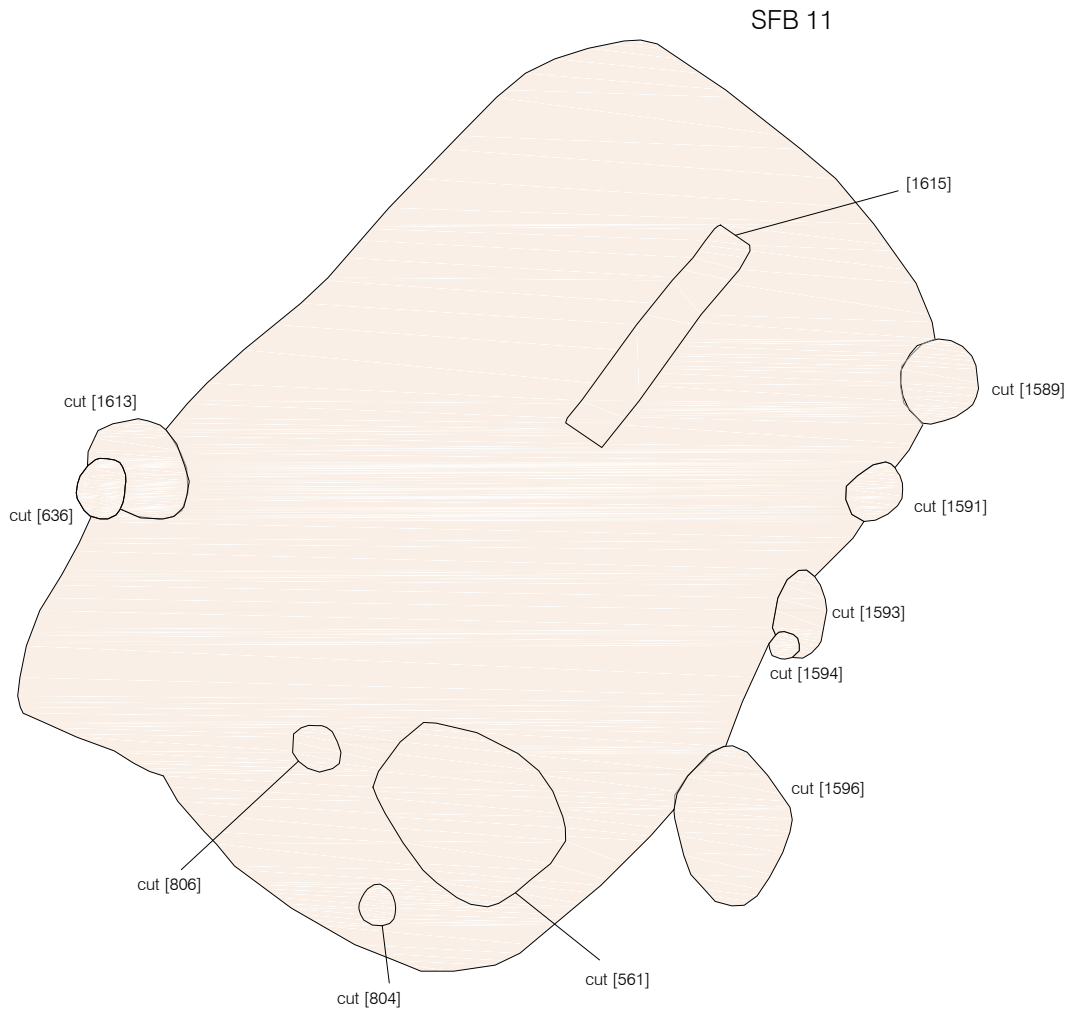
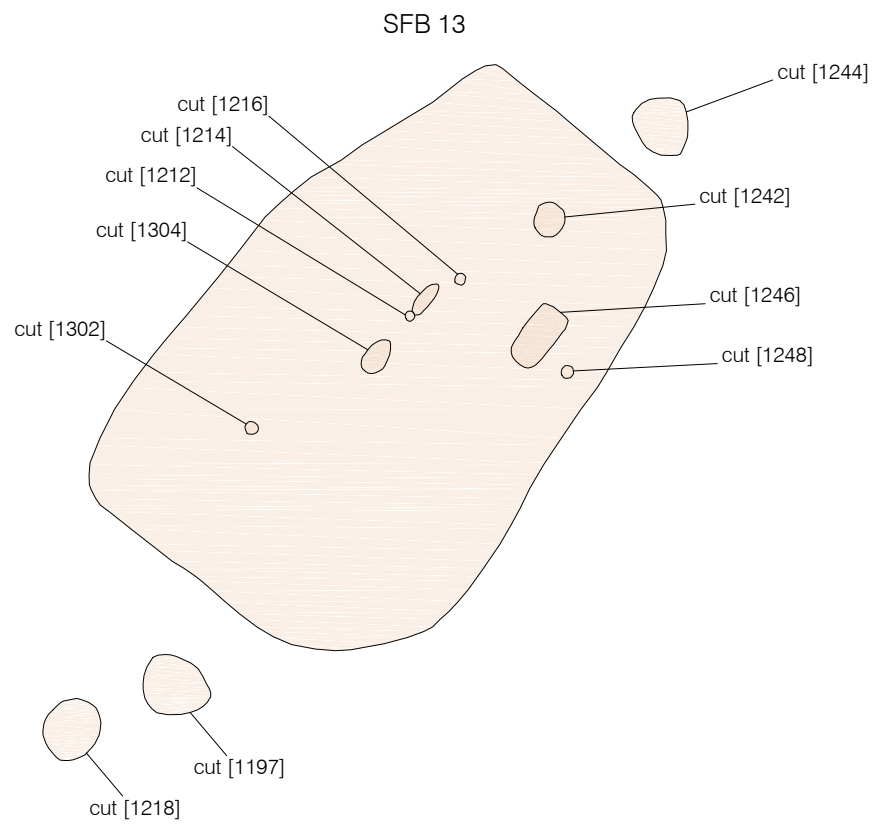
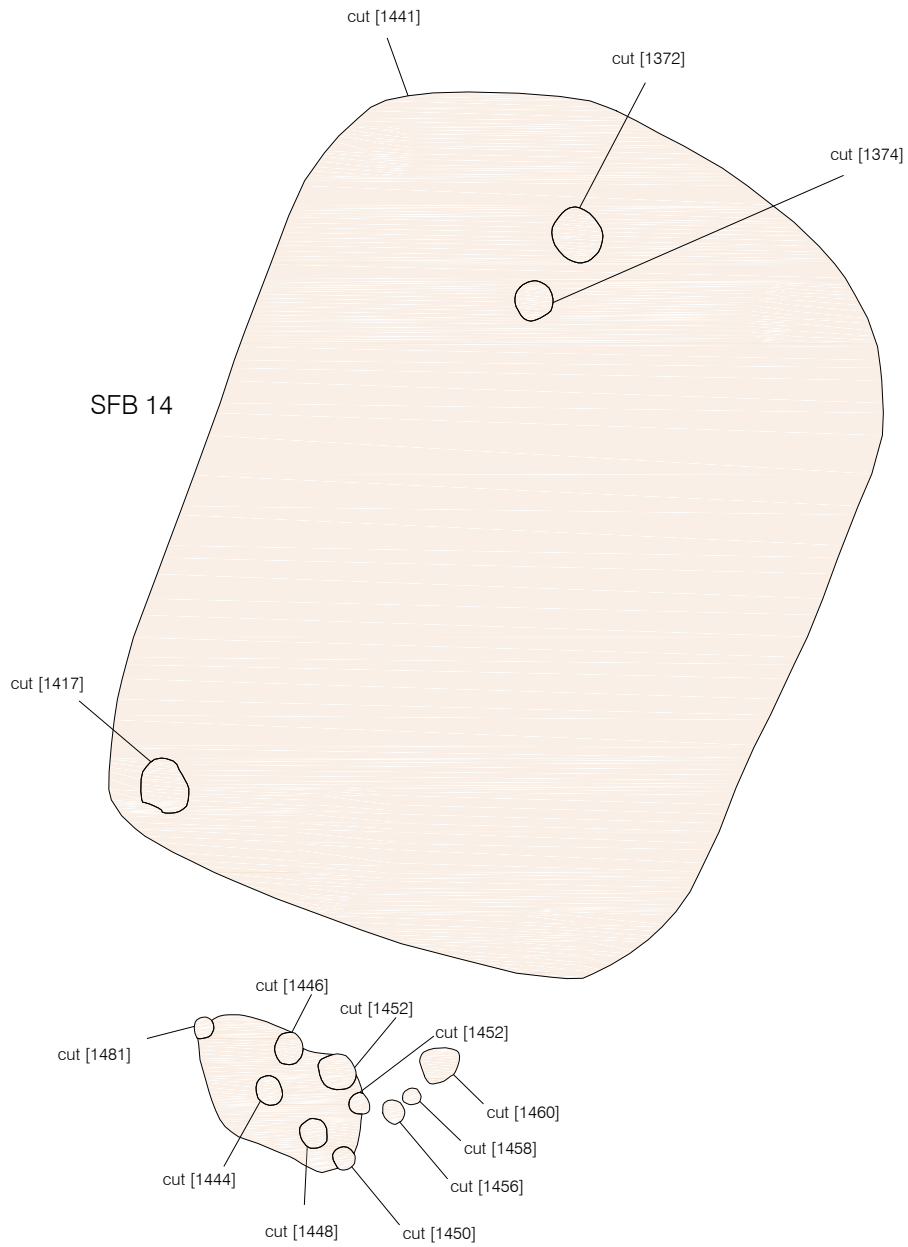
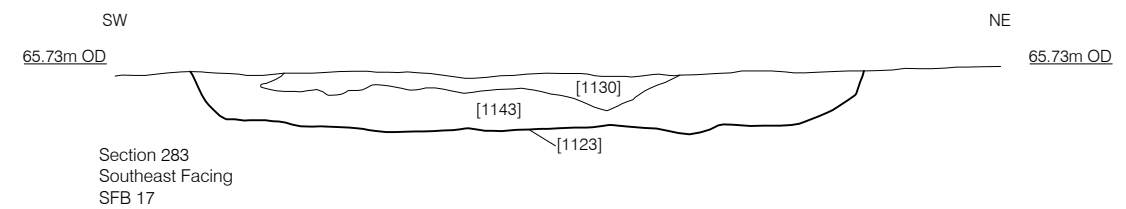
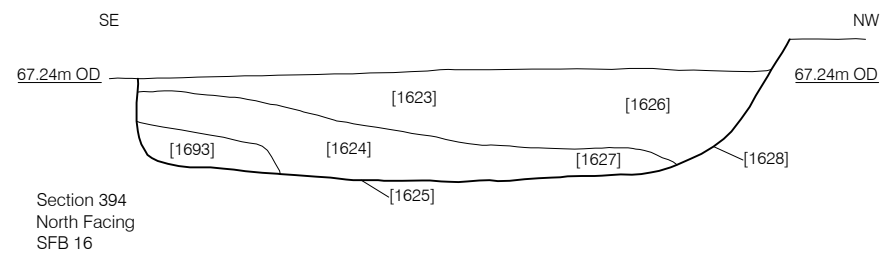
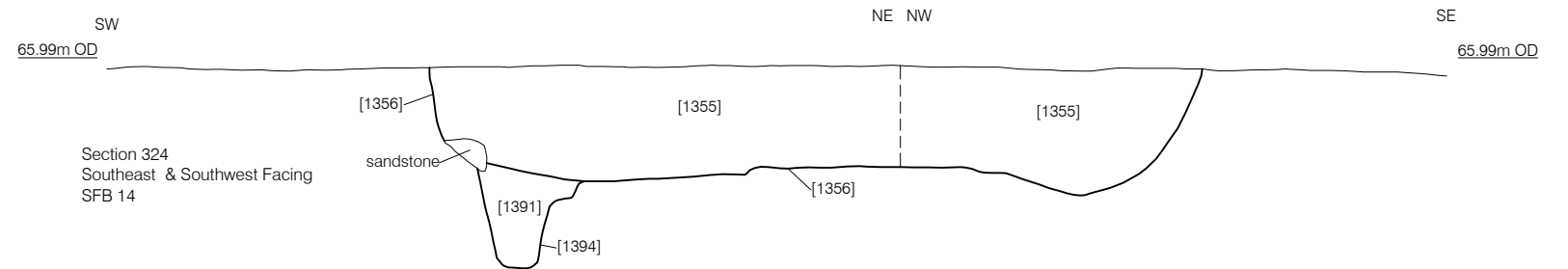
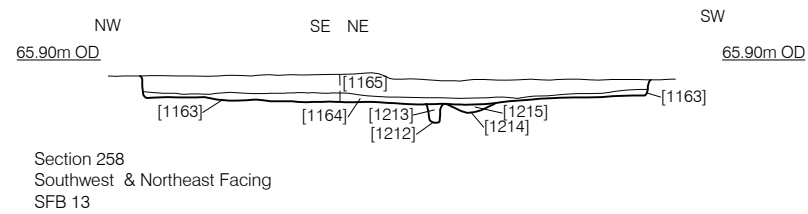
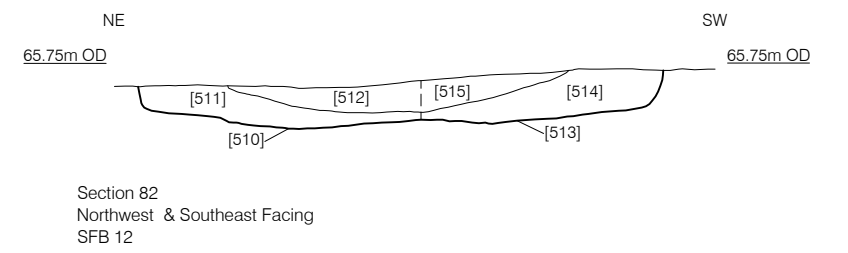
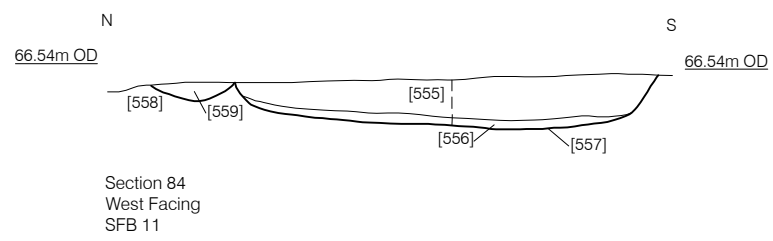
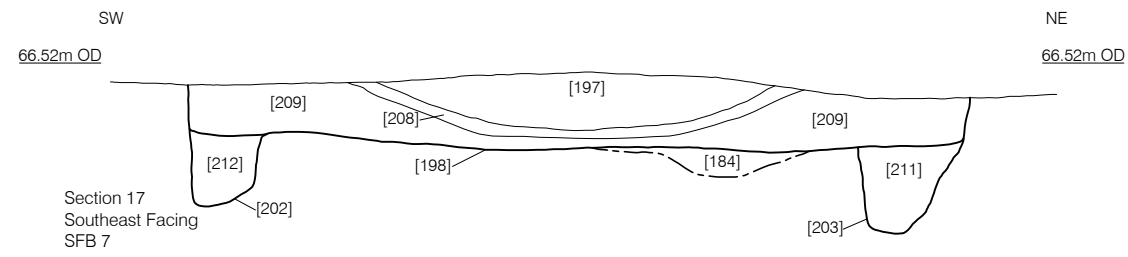
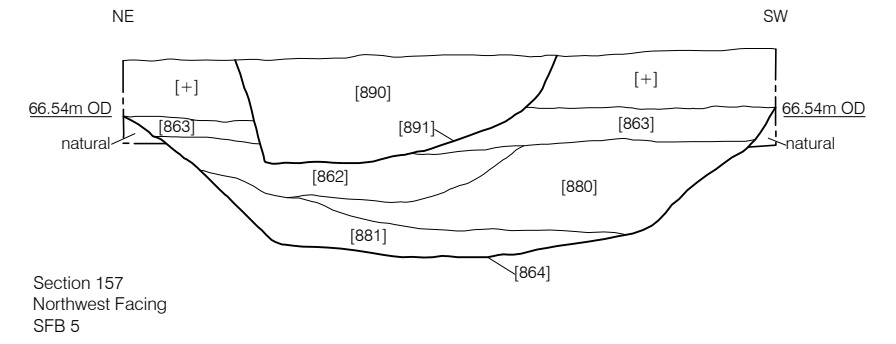
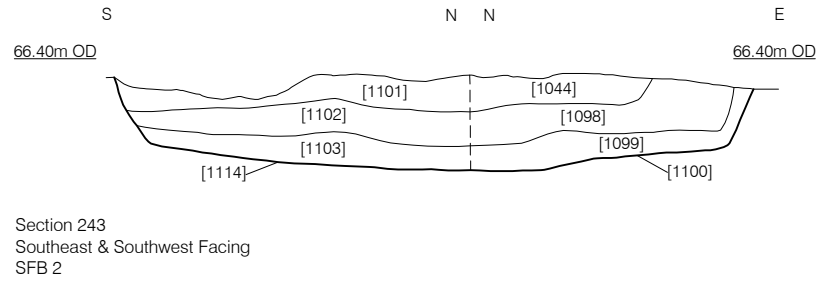
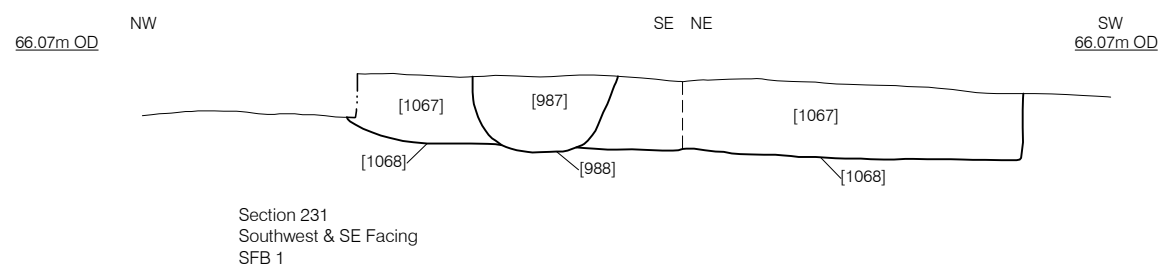


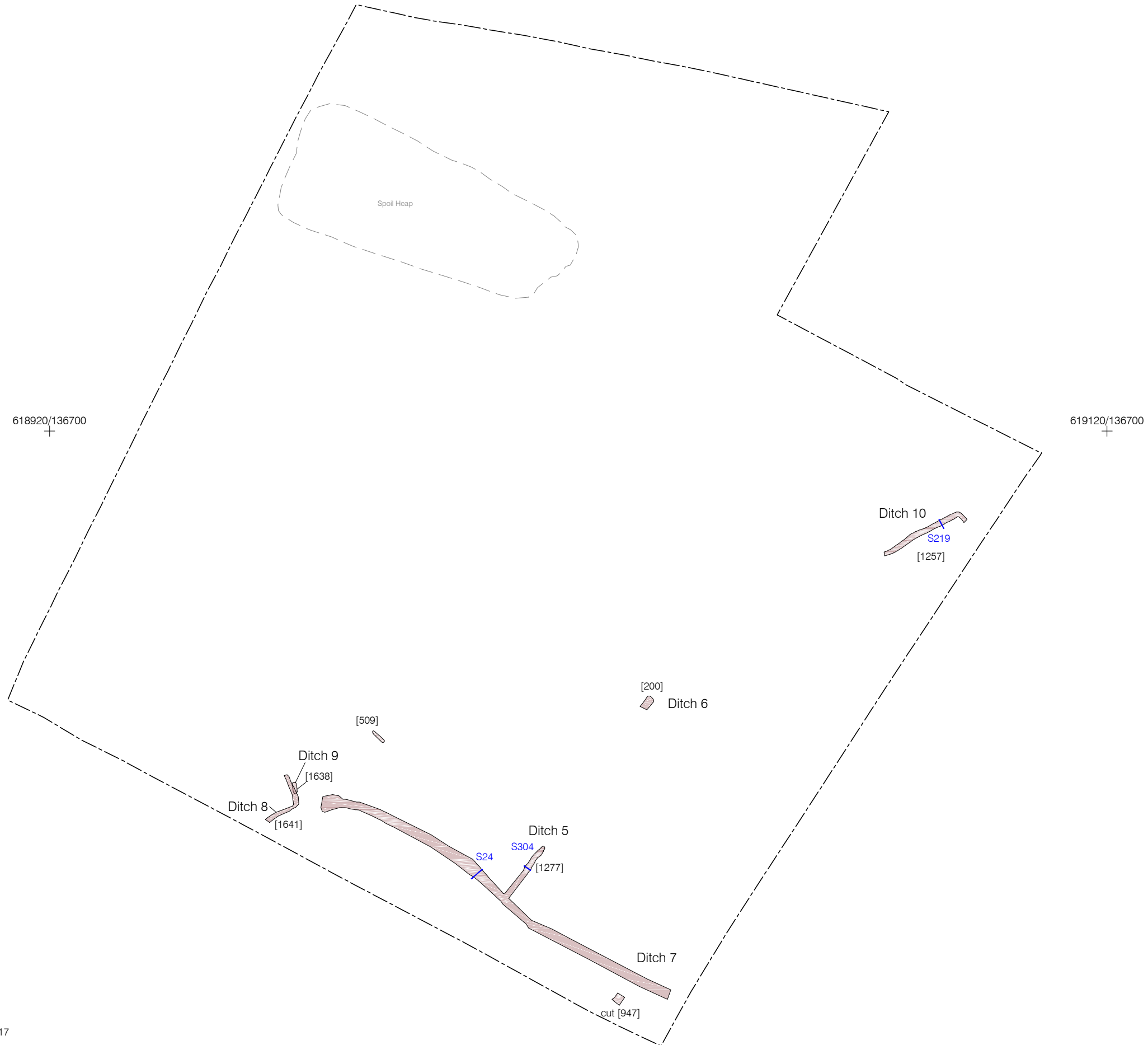
Figure 11  
Phase 3: Saxon: Detail of SFB 10  
1:40 at A4









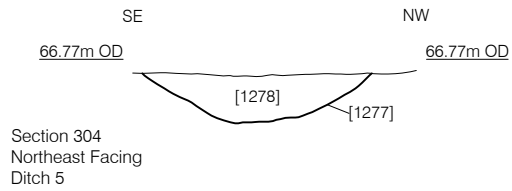
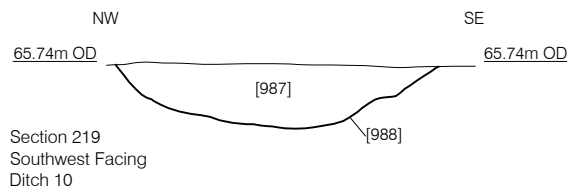
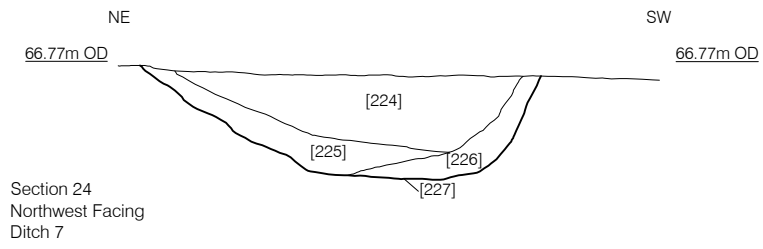


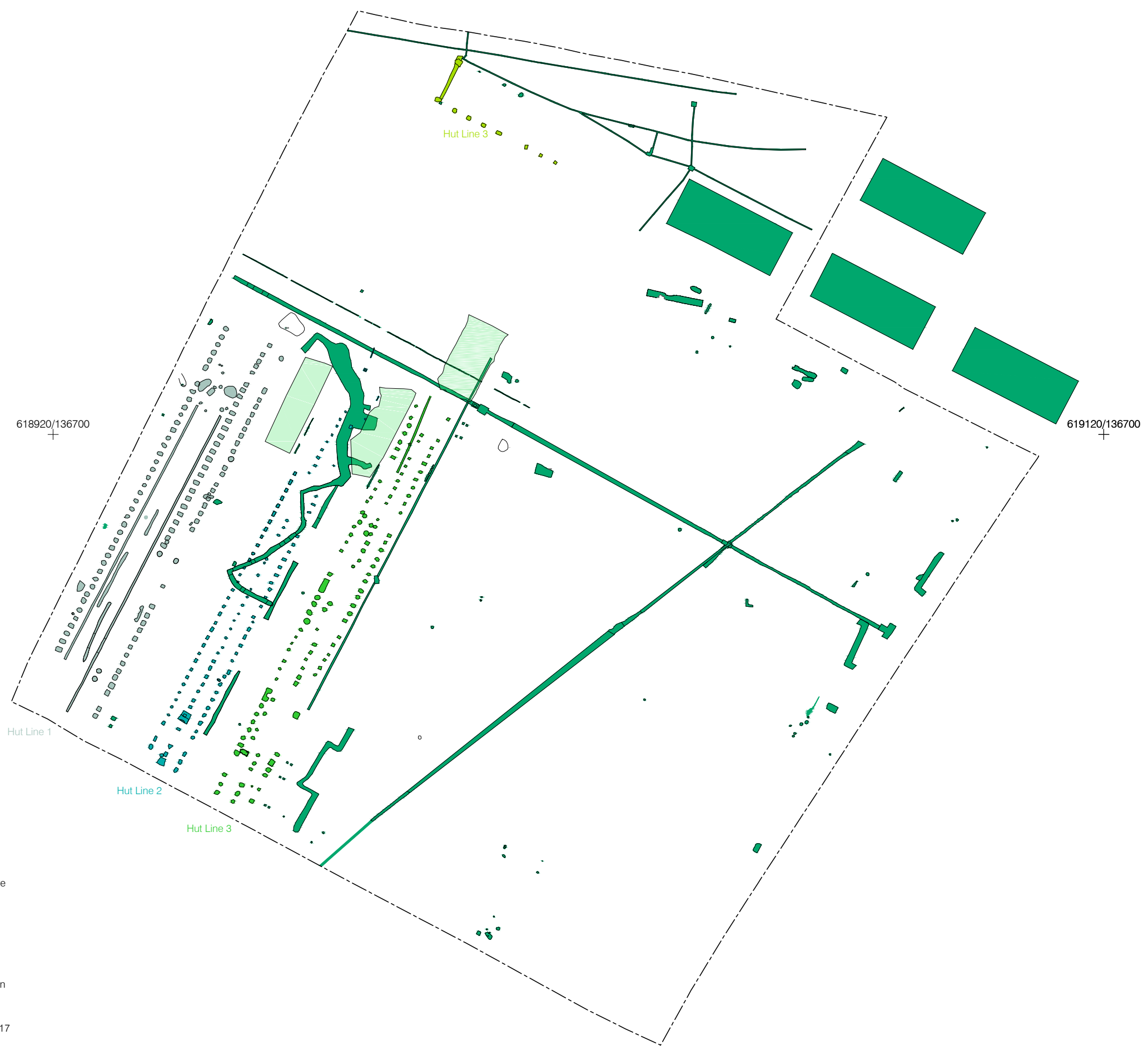
Phase 4: Medieval









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Figure 16  
Phase 4: Medieval  
1:800 at A3





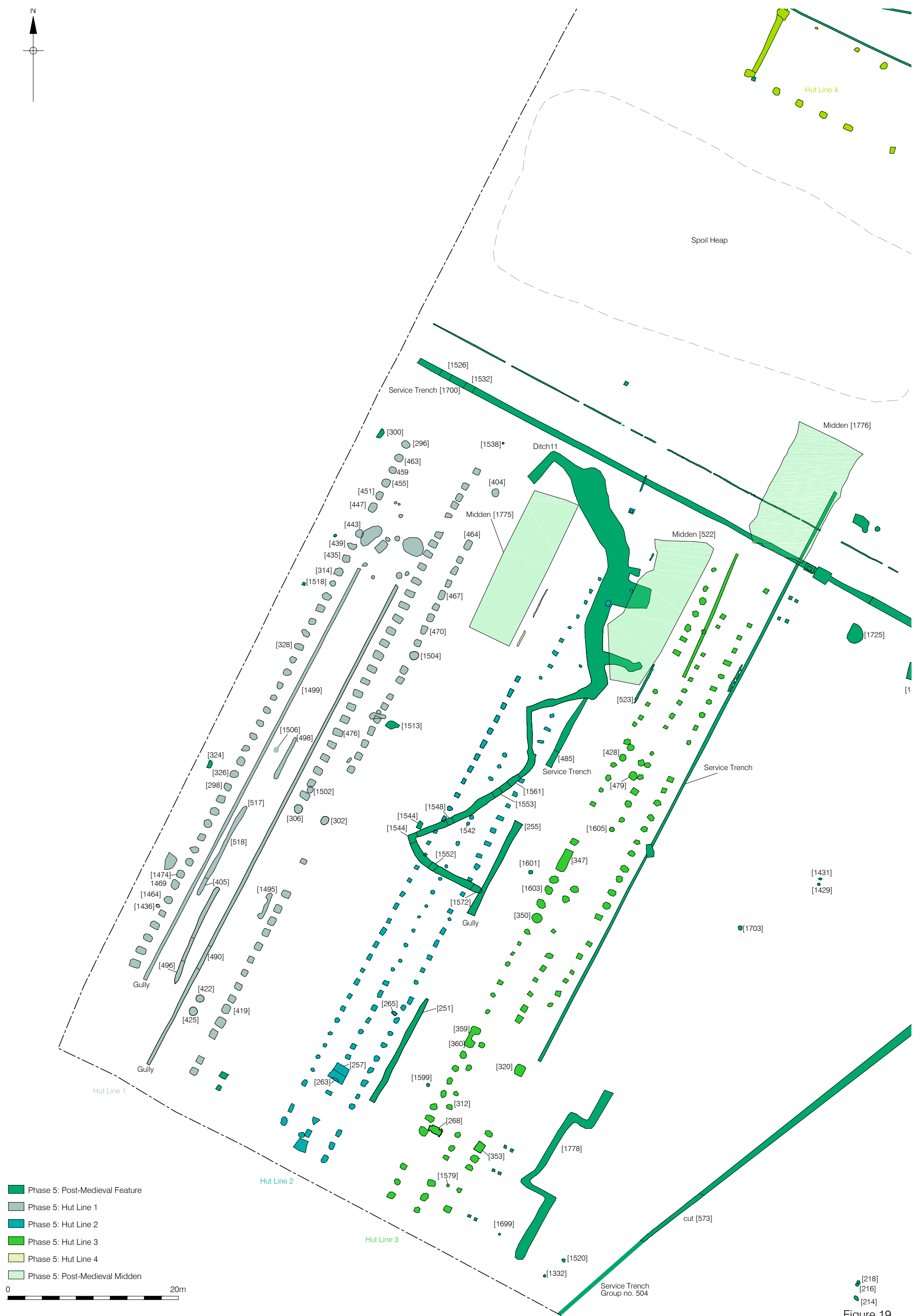
-  Phase 5: Post-Medieval Feature
-  Phase 5: Hut Line 1
-  Phase 5: Hut Line 2
-  Phase 5: Hut Line 3
-  Phase 5: Hut Line 4
-  Phase 5: Post-Medieval Midden



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Figure 18  
Phase 5: Post - Medieval  
1:800 at A3

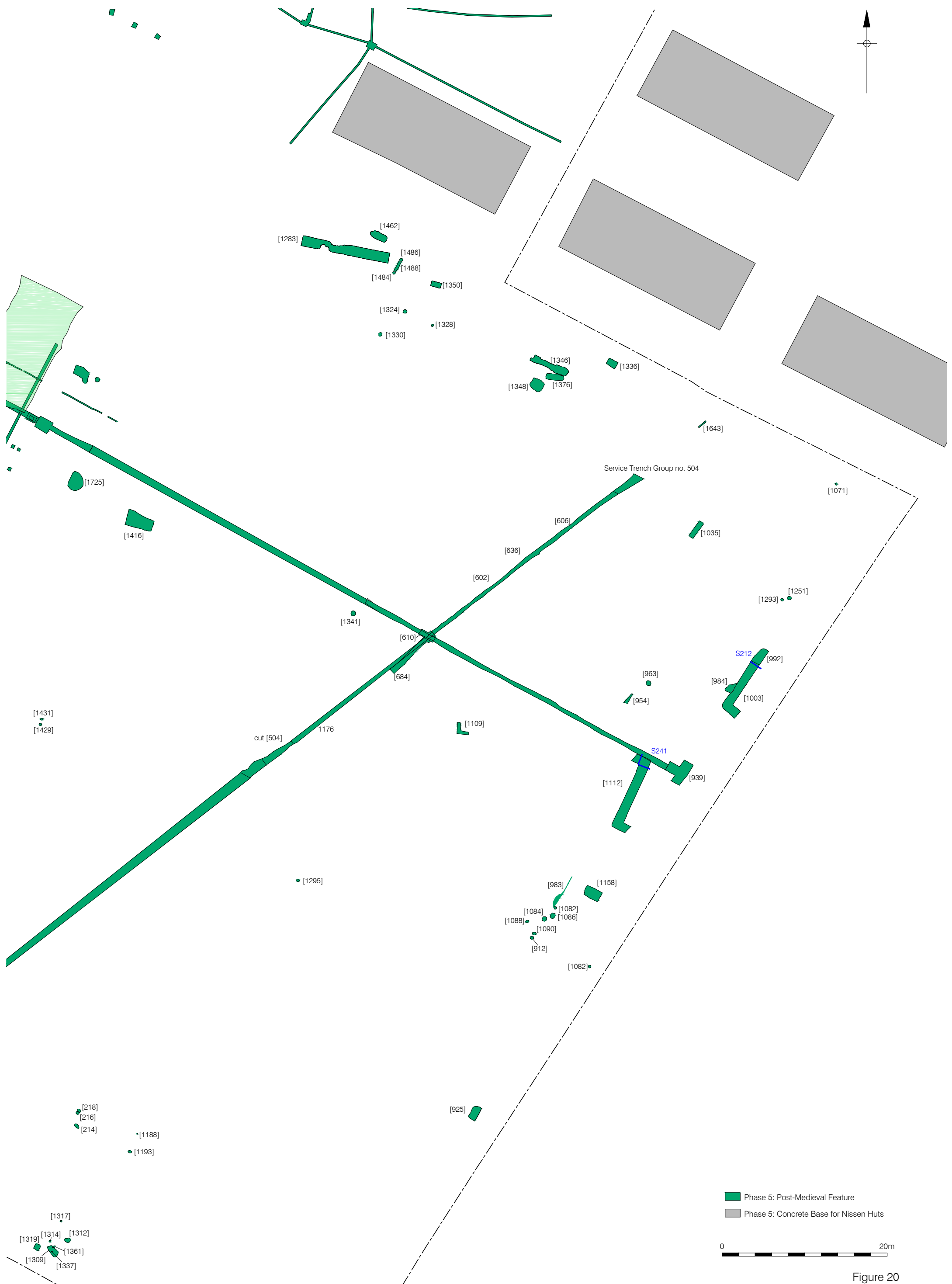




- Phase 5: Post-Medieval Feature
- Phase 5: Hut Line 1
- Phase 5: Hut Line 2
- Phase 5: Hut Line 3
- Phase 5: Hut Line 4
- Phase 5: Post-Medieval Midden

0 20m

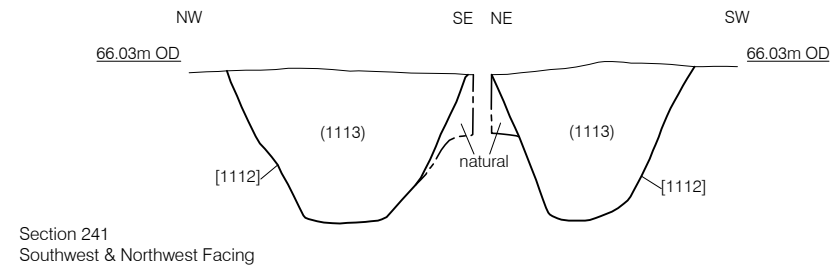
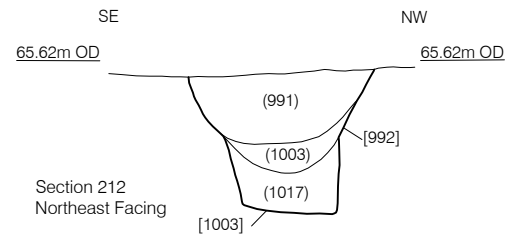
Figure 19  
Phase 5: Post-Medieval: Detail of WW1 Hut Lines  
1:400 at A3



Phase 5: Post-Medieval Feature  
 Phase 5: Concrete Base for Nissen Huts

0 020m

Figure 20  
Phase 5: Post-Medieval: Detail of Eastern WW1 Features  
1:400 at A3



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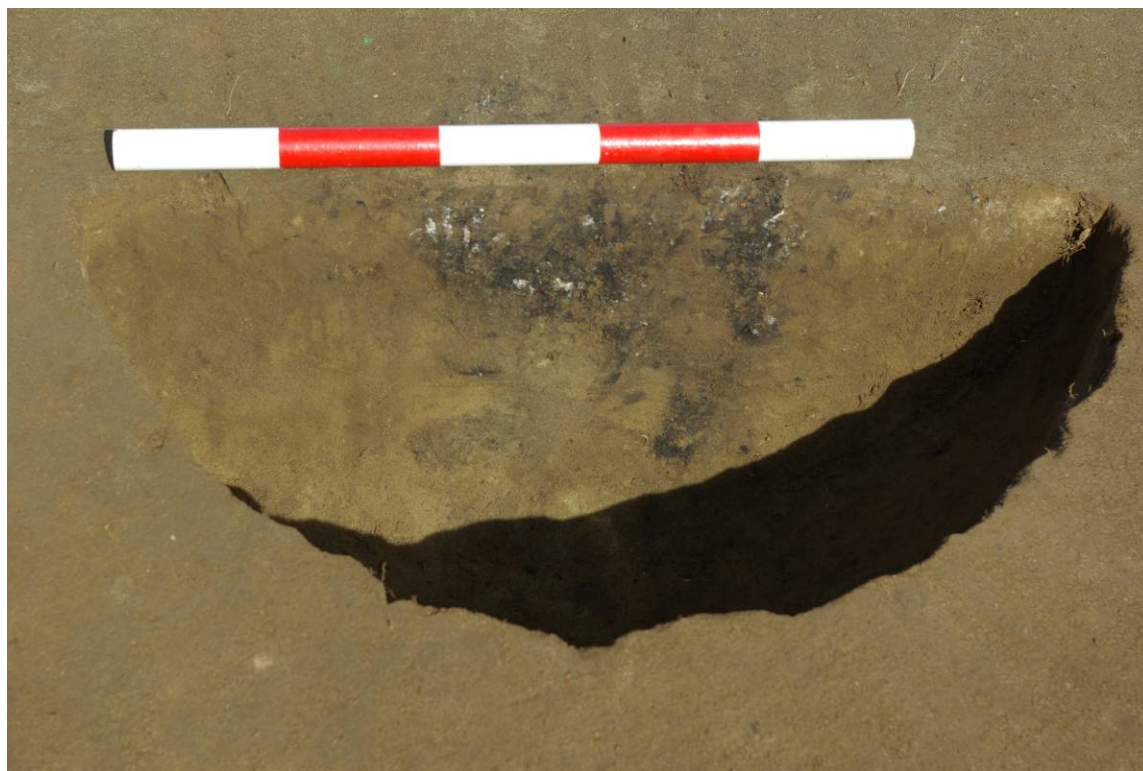
Figure 21  
Phase 5: Post-Medieval Sections  
1:40 at A3



*Plate 1: Iron Age Ditch 1[196], Facing SW*



*Plate 2: Iron Age Ditch 1 [189], Facing E*



*Plate 3: Iron Age Cremation [942], Facing NW*



*Plate 4: SFB12 [551], Facing S*



*Plate 5: SFB14 [1356], Looking NE*



*Plate 6: SFB15 [573], Facing South. With Ditch [572] Truncating to South*



*Plate 2: WW1 Firing Pit, Facing NW*



*Plate 3: Area 1, WWI Surface, Looking S*



*Plate 9: Area 1, WWI Surfaces and Middens [522] and [1745], Looking S*





*Plate 10: Area 1, WWI Surfaces and Postholes for Huts, Looking N*

## **8 PHASED DISCUSSION**

### **8.1 Phase 1: Natural**

- 8.1.1 Natural horizons of clay-sand were observed across the entirety of the subject site. These were recorded between 65.75m OD and 66.84m OD and largely reflect the underlying topography of the site.
- 8.1.2 A number of natural features were identified cutting this horizon, interpreted as natural depressions and tree throws. These are likely to reflect an early period of open land prior to any occupation or exploitation.

### **8.2 Phase 2: Prehistoric**

- 8.2.1 Three broad sub-phases of prehistoric activity were identified. This phasing should be considered extremely tentative as many features contained very little dateable material and later intrusions caused some contamination of features. As such, the prehistoric features were largely phased based on spatial distributions and alignments. Those few features that did provide dateable material were then used as a reference point from which to date other comparable features, again due to alignment and spatial distributions.
- 8.2.2 The earlier phase of prehistoric activity could possibly be dated to the Neolithic and Middle Bronze Age based on the presence of pottery and struck flint in features at the northern limits of the site. It is possible that these finds may all be residual but they at least hint at a presence in the area during this period. The second phase of activity can be broadly dated from the Middle to Late Iron Age. The main defining feature of this period was the excavation of a substantial ditch in the south-eastern limits of the site (Ditch 1), which appeared to define an area to the south. Ditch 1 had initially silted up naturally and was then deliberately backfilled, potentially as late as the later Iron Age to early Roman period.
- 8.2.3 Activity south of ditch 1 comprised the excavation of ditch 4 which ran perpendicular to ditch 1 plus numerous drainage gullies. Other features comprised isolated postholes and pits which suggest the area was subdivided and utilised for refuse disposal and the construction of either fence lines or other ephemeral structures. Primary fills of the gullies suggested an early Iron Age date, which might suggest that ditch 4 pre-dated ditch 1. No physical or stratigraphic relationships between the two however were identified with which to refine this further.
- 8.2.4 Phase 2b activity was also identified in the south-west and north-west of the study site. The former comprised a number of linear features, including gullies, and small pits containing very few, heavily abraded prehistoric sherds of pottery. In the north-west further evidence of pitting and drainage gullies were identified, containing Middle to Late Iron Age material. Some longevity of occupation was indicated by a secondary gully running perpendicular which had been recut numerous times. The latter contained Middle Bronze Age material.

- 8.2.5 The earlier prehistoric features indicate that the area was being sub-divided and drained, presumably to enable settlement from at least the Middle Iron Age, if not by the Middle Bronze Age.
- 8.2.6 A second phase of activity was largely defined by two curvilinear ditches which bound an area to the north-east of the site. Some longevity of use was indicated by evidence that ditch 2 had been re-cut at least once. The alignment of ditches 2 and 3 would strongly suggest that they functioned together with an access point between the two. The enclosed area to the east contained a number of unurned cremations and multiple postholes. It is unclear whether the latter were contemporary to or post-dated the cremations. As such they may represent enclosures or sub-divisions of the area post-dating the cemetery. The discovery of unurned cremations exclusively within the area defined by the ditches might suggest these features functioned together to define a cemetery which extended beyond the northern and eastern limits of excavation.
- 8.2.7 The open area between the two ditches contained additional postholes and pits of a contemporary date. These might infer a fence line to enclose, or segregate the area of the cemetery further.

### **8.3 Phase 3: Saxon**

- 8.3.1 A total of 17 SFBs were identified across the site. These were largely aligned north-east to south-west with the single exception being SFB5 which was aligned north-west to south-east. Although dating evidence was negligible within many of the buildings, what pottery was recovered suggested at least three broad phases of construction. An initial construction date of c.AD 450 included SFBs 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16 and 17. SFBs 3, 7, 8 and 15 were broadly dated from AD 575 and SFB9 dated from c.AD 625. No dating evidence was recovered from SFBs 1 or 12.
- 8.3.2 No obvious spatial distributions were evident given the date ranges. However, it does appear that the majority of the buildings were in use, if not already constructed by the mid 5th century, with construction continuing at a lesser pace until the early 7th century. All structures appear to have been abandoned by the late 9th century, with the earliest dates of abandonment being the mid to late 7th century (SFBs 8, 13, 14 and 17). These dates of abandonment might suggest some degree of organisational change within the landscape, as SFBs 13, 14 and 17 were all located along the northern limits of the study site.
- 8.3.3 Differences in design of the SFBs were evident in the placement of postholes within the footprint of the structures. These could be grouped into those exhibiting one central line of posts, with one post at either end along a central alignment (SFBs 4, 5, 8, 9, 15 and 17) or those with posts at each corner. SFBs 3, 6, 10 and 11 exhibited four posts within the footprint, whereas the remainder (SFBs 1, 2, 7, 14 and 16) exhibited both central and corner posts. These alignments may reflect differences in the overlying superstructure.

- 8.3.4 Analysis of the backfills of the SFBs revealed the deposition of both food waste as well as food processing waste (see Appendix 12). Furthermore, the discovery of the remains of some young animals might infer the presence of local production and farming. Unfortunately the environmental samples yielded little information of value with regard to informing about function/use of each of the buildings. Instead, the samples highlighted a general low level of cultural material. The data set was not large enough to form wider interpretations. The small quantities of both cultural and environmental materials were indicative of either domestic activity or reflect the areas of the structures being used for waste disposal after abandonment.
- 8.3.5 A review of the small finds recovered from each of the SFBs revealed evidence of spinning and weaving. Loom weights and pin beaters were recovered from a number of SFBs, all of which appeared worn from use. It is perhaps noteworthy that the forms these objects took were all indicative of early Saxon rather than later material. Other implements which reflected this earlier date range was a type of drawknife and a pin like object which may have been for combing wool. Other items recovered included dress accessories (buckle, glass beads and copper alloy tweezers) and structural fittings (part of lock and key, iron straps and mounts).
- 8.3.6 Activity beyond the immediate footprint of the buildings was limited to pitting and isolated postholes. However, as stated for the prehistoric period, features may have been included within the prehistoric phase which should be attributed to the Saxon.
- 8.3.7 The possibility of ironworking within the area of the site, or in close proximity was indicated by the presence of hammerscale flakes and a smithing hearth bottom within the fills of the SFBs. The quantities of material was not enough to suggest these activities had taken place within the structure itself, but had been utilised as an area of waste disposal after abandonment.

SFB No.	N-S (m)	E-W (m)	CCD start	CCD end
1	3	3.8	Unknown	
2	2.95	3.3	450 - 750	875
3	3.36	1.4	575 - 750	875
4	6.03	4.4	450/575	750
5	3.25	5.12	450/575/625	725
6	4.10	2.90	450/575	750/800
7	4.10	2.90	575	750
8	3.40	3.05	575	675
9	3.40	3.05	625	850
10	3.28	1.88	450	750
11	4.88	3.98	450 - 750	750 - 875
12	2.60	1.80	Unknown	
13	3.12	2.10	450	650
14	4.50	5.50	450 - 650	650 - 750

SFB No.	N-S (m)	E-W (m)	CCD start	CCD end
15	4.89	3.13	575	750
16	4.80	3.20	450 - 575	750
17	4.20	2.80	450 - 750	650 - 875

Table 1: Summary of SFB dimensions and dating

## 8.4 Medieval

8.4.1 Activity dating to the medieval period was limited to a number of ditches representing both drainage and field boundaries. The lack of features or horizons associated with this might suggest occupation/exploitation of the area at this time to lie to the south of the subject site, bound by ditch 7. As the church of St Martin's is known to have occupied the area to the south of the site since at least the Late Saxon period, it is possible that the ditch is a boundary ditch for the church yard.

8.4.2 Additional information regarding prevailing environmental conditions could not be established from environmental samples. The samples exhibited significant evidence for root disturbance and a generally poor preservation of any environmental material.

## 8.5 Post-medieval

8.5.1 Post-medieval activity could be sub-divided into an early post-medieval phase of soil accumulation and later post-medieval construction and development associated with the garrison, especially during World War 1. The latter was largely concentrated along the western side of the excavation area where three lines of huts were identified through multiple postholes and service trenches/gullies. Beyond these were additional refuse pits, and service trenches also associated with the functioning of the WW1 garrison.

8.5.2 It is noteworthy that among the assemblages from these features were artefacts dating to the late 18th and 19th centuries, and as such represent material from the functioning of the barracks during the Napoleonic wars and Victorian periods. It is therefore unsurprising, given the military history of the site, that numerous military buttons were recovered from both stratified and unstratified contexts. Thirty Royal Artillery buttons dating between 1799 and 1833 were recovered which featured three cannon within a shield, and three buttons dated to the Napoleonic era.

8.5.3 The recovery of a number of metal toys, all military themed, was of significance. These included three cast lead figures comprising the form of a Scottish regiment toy soldier (SF 708), another probably of the Coldstream Guards (SF 632) and two of a possible soldier on horseback (SF25 and 973). A small cast copper-alloy wheel is likely from a toy cannon (SF 785). The recovery of toys, and particularly those of a military nature may highlight the presence of officers' families residing in the garrison, or it may show that the toys were being used as a teaching aid for soldiers learning military strategy.

8.5.4 Additional material pertaining to the WW1 and WW1I use of the barracks was recovered in the form of numerous small finds of militaria. Military buttons in use between 1901 and 1953 were recovered. These included Royal Artillery buttons, cap badges and buttons of the Royal East Kent Regiment and Royal Marines Light Infantry.

## 9 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

### 9.1 Original Research Objectives

9.1.1 The excavation set out to address a number of research objectives outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins & Bradley 2015), the conclusions of which are outlined below:

- To record the nature, extent, date, character, quality, significance and state of preservation of any archaeological remains affected by the investigation.

Activity relating to the prehistoric, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods were recorded across the study site. This largely extended across the entirety of the investigation areas, indicating widespread occupation and exploitation of the wider area during these periods. The only exception to this were remains dated to the medieval period, which suggested that activity was limited to field boundaries, with the focus of occupation potentially laying beyond the boundary ditch to the south-east of the site.

In terms of significance, the prehistoric remains, although largely dated to the Iron Age, included residual material indicative of activity dating to the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Ages. The numerous Saxon SFBs were also significant, in that they suggest a significant settlement with longevity of use. Furthermore, many of the structures exhibited multiple phases of use.

The post-medieval activity is significant particularly in terms of the military history relating to the establishing and use of Shorncliffe garrison. Evidence relating to the WW1 barracks was encountered in the western limits of the site, with related activity comprising the excavation of service trenches, middens and refuse pits. Within the assemblages recovered were a number of objects indicative of occupation and use of the barracks dating to the Napoleonic wars and Victorian periods. Significantly a number of military themed toys were recovered testifying to the use of the barracks by officers and their families.

- To assess where appropriate the ecofactual and palaeo-environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features from within the site.

Environmental sampling, although extensive, yielded little evidence from which to draw wider conclusions. The cultural and environmental inclusions were largely small in number or highly fragmentary. This might suggest that the ecofactual and palaeo-environmental potential is limited.

- To report on the results of the investigation.

The results of the investigation revealed multiple and extensive phases of use across the subject site during the prehistoric, Saxon and post-medieval periods. Activity during the

medieval period was limited to field boundaries and suggested occupation lay beyond the south-eastern limits.

- To set the site and its potential archaeological remains into the context of the wider landscape.

The site exhibited a prolonged history of use which largely extended across the entirety of the subject site. The earliest evidence of use dated to the Iron Age with residual material indicating occupation potentially as early as the Mesolithic within the wider area. The features were observed across all areas investigated and suggested a wide network of prehistoric land division. The cremation cemetery also clearly extended beyond the northern and eastern limits of excavation.

The next substantial phase of use comprised the establishment of numerous Saxon buildings which largely occupied the southern and eastern limits of the site. These suggested that Saxon occupation extended beyond both eastern and southern limits of excavation.

Activity relating to the medieval period was limited, with remains potentially focussed beyond the southern limits of excavation, in closer proximity to the church.

Post-medieval activity was limited to the founding and functioning of Shorncliffe garrison. Although the vast majority of features related to the WW1 usage, some earlier material testified to the founding of the barracks during the Napoleonic wars. The subsequent development, use and abandonment of the site was entirely dependent upon its military function.

- To confirm the presence or absence of prehistoric remains, particularly relating to Mesolithic settlement, Neolithic / Bronze Age land-clearance and activity, and Iron Age settlement;

The majority of prehistoric activity encountered across the subject site appeared to be of early to later Iron Age in date. However, the recovery of earlier material, including Bronze Age small finds and Mesolithic/Neolithic lithics do testify to earlier occupation. However, given the large number of undated features, this phasing should be considered tentative.

The features identified largely comprised cut features indicative of sub-division and drainage of the wider area (multiple ditches and gullies) and construction of either ephemeral structures or fence lines (numerous postholes).

Later Iron Age activity was recognised in the form of a cremation cemetery in the north-eastern limits of the site, bound by curvilinear ditches. The cremations appear to have been both pre- and post-dated by additional postholes and pits, which might argue against the cemetery having any great longevity of use.

- To confirm the presence or absence of Roman remains;



No features or horizons were identified which could be wholly dated as Roman. However, a number of fills of cut features, such as tertiary ditch fills, contained Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery. This might suggest that parts of the site were utilised during the Late Iron Age/early Roman transition prior to final abandonment.

- To confirm the presence or absence of Saxon activity;

Extensive Saxon activity was identified in the form of numerous SFBs with associated refuse pits. The buildings were clearly sub-divided as numerous structural elements were recorded in the form of beam slots and multi phase postholes.

The assemblages recovered from each of the SFBs suggested that the footprints of the structures were used for refuse disposal following abandonment. The pottery assemblages also suggest the vast majority were constructed/in use from the mid 5th century, with later, lesser construction occurring during the late 6th century and early 7th centuries. These structures started to be abandoned from the mid 7th century, with others falling out of use by the early to mid 8th century and last remaining structures being abandoned by AD 875.

- To confirm the presence or absence of medieval activity;

Medieval activity was limited to a series of cut features representing drainage ditches/field boundaries. The paucity of material, features or horizons of medieval date in the remainder of the site, particularly to the north-west might suggest that activity of this date was confined to the south of ditch 7, south of the limit of excavation.

- To confirm the presence or absence of post-medieval remains, particularly those associated with Shorncliffe Camp from its inception in 1794 to the creation of permanent buildings from the 1870s onward, whether cut or levelled features or buried foundations.

Evidence pertaining to the founding of Shorncliffe garrison was limited to residual material within later features. However, such material did testify to the different units stationed here in addition to the use of the garrison by officers and their families. The vast majority of features related to the WW1 functioning of the garrison with evidence of numerous structures along three main hut lines, with associated service trenches and refuse disposal. It is likely that the founding of such structures removed traces of earlier horizons.

- To understand the character, form, function and date of any significant archaeological activities present on the site including but not limited to the Late Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon remains identified during the evaluation.

Other than sub-division of the landscape and general occupation features such as pits and postholes the most significant Late Iron Age activity comprised the establishment of a

cremation cemetery in the north-eastern corner of the site. This extended beyond both eastern and northern limits of excavation.

Saxon occupation extended across the southern and eastern limits of the site and also appeared to extend beyond the southern and eastern limits of excavation. The assemblages recovered from the buildings were limited but suggested predominantly domestic usage with iron smelting potentially being carried off site but in close proximity. Other significant activity of this date was suggested by the bones of young animals which may infer something of farming practices and animal husbandry.

- To further clarify the presence of Late Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon occupation on the site and determine how this occupation compares with other elements in the local landscape

Further research is needed to determine how the settlement patterns identified across the subject site of these periods compare to the wider area.

- To ascertain whether specific agricultural, industrial or ritual activities can be determined from the observed evidence.

Unfortunately the recovered assemblages of both cultural and environmental material were too sparse from which to draw wider inferences regarding specific agricultural, industrial or ritual activities.

## **9.2 Additional Research Questions**

### 9.2.1 Prehistoric

- How does the subject site compare with other Late Iron Age material within the wider area?
- Can possible occupation/exploitation sites be identified from which the earlier Mesolithic/Neolithic and Bronze Age material derived?
- Can the gullies/ditches or other forms of drainage be compared with other known prehistoric field systems within the wider area?

### 9.2.2 Saxon

- Can analysis of the location of small finds within each of the SFBs reveal anything further of use/function of the buildings?
- Can the small finds within the buildings be related to ritual deposition associated with the abandonment of the buildings?
- How do the placement of the buildings fit with the wider pattern of Saxon occupation within the wider area?

### 9.2.3 Medieval

- How does the pattern of field boundaries identified across the subject site fit with any known patterns within the wider area?
- Can the inferred focus of settlement to the south-east of the site be confirmed with known/documentated archaeological material and features?

#### 9.2.4 Post-medieval

- What military units can be identified from the material assemblages?
- How do these compare with documented units stationed at Shorncliffe garrison?
- What can be learnt about the lives of officers and their families on barracks from the assemblages recovered from the subject site and other contemporary barracks?

## 10 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

### 10.1 Paper Records

- Context Sheets 1778 Sheets
- Environmental sheets 119 Sheets
- Plans & Sections c. 1400 Sheets

### 10.2 Finds

- Animal Bone 6 boxes
- Ceramic Building Material 3 boxes
- Clay Tobacco Pipe 1 boxes
- Flint 2 boxes
- Glass 11 boxes
- Leather 5 fragments
- Mortar 1 box
- Roman and Post-Roman Pot 11 boxes
- Small finds 14 boxes
- Slag /Hammerscale 2 boxes
- Stone 2 boxes
- Flint 2 boxes
- Environmental samples 119

### 10.3 Photographic Record

- Digital (jpegs) 18 Folders (1028)

## **11 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS, FURTHER WORK AND PUBLICATION PROPOSAL**

### **11.1 Importance of the Results**

- 11.1.1 The results of the investigations revealed significant evidence for prehistoric activity. Although largely dating to the Iron Age, earlier material testifies to a presence as early as the Mesolithic/Neolithic and Bronze Ages. As such, the subject site has the potential to demonstrate prehistoric occupation/exploitation of the area, and provide a comparative data set for other interventions within the wider area.
- 11.1.2 The main periods of prehistoric activity appeared to date from the Middle Iron Age through to the Late Iron Age with the presence of Roman pottery suggesting that transitional Late Iron Age/Early Roman occupation was present on the site. An Early-Middle and Late Iron Age settlement was found east of Dolland's Moor c.1.3km to the west of the site (CAT 1989, 54), Middle Iron Age remains have previously been found at Cheriton Parc, c.670m to the west of the site (Rady 2001) while Late Iron Age Belgic activity has previously been found in the Cheriton area with the excavation of a cremation cemetery 280m to the north-east of the site between Horn Street and the main Ashford Road (Tester and Bing 1949; Ashbee 2005, 174). It has also been suggested that site of a later motte and bailey castle at Caesar's Camp (Castle Hill) 2.1km to the north-east may have originally have been an Iron Age hillfort (Ashbee 2005, 155-156).
- 11.1.3 There was a small assemblage of Roman pottery recovered from the site but no features that could be dated exclusively to that period. It is however probable that the Late Iron Age occupation continued into the early Roman period.
- 11.1.4 The remains of 17 Saxon Sunken Featured Buildings with associated pitting is a find of major local and regional significance. Very little other activity of this period has been found in the immediate area with the exception of a SFB, trackway, pits and postholes at a site to the north-west of Biggins Wood c.1.2km to the north of the present site and two SFBs at Dolland's Moor c.1.3km to the west of the site (CAT 1989, 58-59). It is significant that St Martin's Church to the south of the site has Saxon work within its tower (Newman 2002, 270) and it likely that this was the focus of the settlement as soon as the population were converted.
- 11.1.5 The medieval activity on the site would appear to be limited to agricultural field boundaries. It is possible that these features may date back originally to the Saxon period.
- 11.1.6 The use of the site as a military camp from 1794 is documented and a large number of military objects such as cap badges and other insignia attest to various regiments utilising the training camp during the late 18th and 19th centuries. Further identification of these objects can be linked to documentary research and identify which army units were occupying the camp.

11.1.7 The remains of the hut accommodation of the World War 1 camp was found across the western part of the site. The significance of World War 1 & 2 defences and other remains of the period has become a major focus of research over the last 20 years with the Defence of Britain Project (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/dob/index.cfm>; Lowry 1996). With the 100th anniversary of the First World War there has been an increase in research on the period and the remains of army camps from World War 1 are beginning to be published (e.g. Seaford, Shoreham and Crowborough in Sussex (Barber and Russell 2015)). The World War 1 remains at Shorncliffe Garrison are of great significance as it was one of the major staging posts for troops leaving for the Western Front and also became a major training camp for the Canadian Army. A multitude of documents and personal recollections pertaining to Shorncliffe Garrison survive from the period and it should be possible to provide a comprehensive account of the Camp during the First World War illustrated by documents, maps, photographs, personal recollections and finds of military items together with pottery, glass and other utensils utilised at the camp.

## 11.2 Further Work

11.2.1 An attempt will be made to refine the phasing of the site, especially during the prehistoric and Saxon periods. Further analysis of the finds together with a targeted series of samples selected for radiocarbon dating may help to refine the date of the activity on the site.

11.2.2 Further research will be undertaken in order to place the findings of the archaeological investigation into a context by period and location.

### Documentary Research

11.2.3 It is recommended that further research is undertaken in archives held in the United Kingdom and in Canada. It is possible that the War Diaries of the various New Army units listed in the Historical Background section may provide insights into the construction of the camps on St Martin's Plain. It is conceivable that previously undocumented plans of the camp may be held in these files. There is also likely to be material held in British archives related to the use of the huts on the eastern edge of St Martin's Plain used after the First World War as temporary married quarters.

11.2.4 Similarly, the War Diaries of the Canadian Expeditionary Force units known to have been based at and around Shorncliffe during the period 1915-1919 may contain useful material of relevance. These include those of the battalions that made up the 5th and 6th Infantry Brigades, which formed part of the 2nd Canadian Division in 1915. Searches of the Canadian national archives undertaken by Luke Barber and Justin Russell during their research into the Great War divisional camp at Seaford, East Sussex located a set of plans of the camps at Seaford, Shoreham and Crowborough, and it is likely that similar plans exist of the St Martin's Plain Camp.

11.2.5 Further information regarding the closure of the Army School of Education on St Martin's Plain and the subsequent use of the huts by the Territorial Army for summer training camps during the late 1940s and 1950s may survive in The National Archives, as well as local and regimental archives in the United Kingdom. It is likely that additional information regarding the demolition of the huts and their subsequent replacement exists in records held by The National Archives under the class reference WO, although it may prove difficult to trace.

#### Prehistoric Pottery

11.2.6 It is recommended that the pottery fabrics be further analysed and subdivided and the range of fabrics, forms and decorative motifs codified for recording. The existing record should be enhanced as necessary for archive deposition, ensuring that metadata for codes be provided. The report could form a short entry in a general site report, stressing that the pottery generally has an insecure provenance, and therefore has little merit for refining the archaeological sequence. However, a few sherds have sufficient intrinsic merit that they could be illustrated. This group includes the Middle Bronze Age cordoned jar, a Late Iron Age corrugated jar from pit [540], a Late Iron Age cross-hatched decorated vessel from ditch [781], and arguably some of the finger-impressed Early-Middle Iron Age vessels. Parallels for the prehistoric pottery can be sought within more local published assemblages.

#### Roman Pottery

11.2.7 All of the pottery has been fully recorded and therefore needs no further analysis apart from the Terra Sigillata stamps, which need to be identified. The pottery should be considered in a site wide context along with other Roman finds.

#### Post Roman Pottery

11.2.8 The pottery has the potential to date the features it was found in. The Saxon pottery has the potential to provides a sequence for the different fabric types and allows for comparison with other Kent assemblages. Additionally, the dating of the pottery from the sunken featured buildings indicates that these structures existed at different times. The Saxon pottery also allows for the interpretation of activities associated with this settlement. The early 20th-century ceramics are of interest for demonstrating what types of pottery were used in the WW1 army camp and who was supplying it as well as indicating what supplies were victualled to this establishment, e.g. food stuffs and ink. It is recommended that a publication text is undertaken on the pottery and 30 Saxon items require illustrating to supplement the text, while approximately six photographs are required for the WW1 ceramics. Documentary research should be undertaken to understand what the War Office needed to supply the army and how this was acquired.

#### Lithics

11.2.9 The small size and lack of contextual associations means the interpretational value of the Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age assemblages is limited. Nevertheless, they remain of some

interest in that they demonstrates a long-lived association with the site and can also contribute to the growing body of evidence for the wider use of the landscape in this area during those periods.

11.2.10 The later prehistoric material is of greater significance in that it consists of what is, for the period, a relatively large assemblage that has added research value in that it might be associated with evidence for contemporary Iron Age settlement. It therefore has the potential to inform on poorly understood aspects of Iron Age lithic technology and the nature of its use within settlement contexts. In particular, through dated contextual associations, the assemblage has the potential to resolve issues surrounding the chronology of later prehistoric flint use - to what extent and to how far its routine production continued into the Iron Age and how its production and use may have changed throughout the later prehistoric period.

11.2.11 Further work should therefore include a detailed consideration of the assemblage's spatial distribution and contextual associations with a view to identifying possible Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age knapping or tool use foci and also establishing the chronology of later prehistoric flintworking at the site. As the assemblage is chronologically mixed, detailed metrical and technological analyses would be unproductive. However, the later prehistoric material can largely be isolated and attempts should be made to further detail its basic technological and typological attributes.

11.2.12 Following completion of this work, it is recommended that the findings are written up and, alongside illustrations of the most relevant pieces, presented in any published account of the fieldwork.

#### Clay Tobacco pipe

A small publication report is recommended for the clay tobacco pipes. Despite the AO30 and AO33 bowls being intrusive or in an earlier phase to that of the WW1 army camp, these items are of merit and should be illustrated to supplement the publication text.

#### Glass

11.2.13 It is recommended that a short publication text is produced on the glass assemblage and that the items recovered from Basement 2 is looked at holistically with the pottery. It is recommended that the more intact Basement 2 glass and pottery vessels are photographed as a group shot to complement the publication text.

#### Metal and Small Finds

11.2.14 Finds relating to the use of the site in the prehistoric and Saxon periods are of particular significance. These finds should be fully published and related to local and regional findings of



their respective periods. The Late Bronze Age knife should be further researched and paralleled, as should the Anglo-Saxon copper-alloy decorated buckle frame.

11.2.15 The metal and small finds predominantly relate to the presence of the Shorncliffe Garrison on site during the 19th and first half of the 20th centuries. This material gives a valuable insight into the material culture of a military garrison, in particular during the Napoleonic wars and later Victorian period. As a whole, this assemblage would benefit from further analysis, not only of buttons, insignia and other accessories associated with military costume, but also of the numerous fitting and unidentified objects that make up a large portion of the finds. Interesting examples include a group of metal toys that may date from the Victorian period, and which may relate to the presence of officers and their families in the garrison at this time.

11.2.16 Ahead of any further publication of the site, some objects may require x-raying and further research for full identification.

#### Slag

11.2.17 Possible iron ores (two pieces from gully [984] (986); one from SFB [198] (197); one from pit [1135] (1133) should be identified by a qualified geologist so we are certain of its type and its iron component.

11.2.18 Details and dates of features with slag will be required, as will plans of features required so spatial layout of activity can be mapped. Further analysis based on the spatial distribution and a publication report is recommended.

#### Building material

11.2.19 Given the highly fragmentary and diffuse nature of the assemblage, it is recommended to only insert building material types into the bulk text rather than produce a specialist report. The sarsen and hassock rubstone should be illustrated.

#### Cremated Human Bone

11.2.20 Radiocarbon dating will be carried out on the cremated bone where possible. This will help to refine the date of selected samples.

#### Animal Bone

11.2.21 The site assemblage as a whole had clearly suffered a high level of fragmentation. However, there are certain portions of this collection that clearly deserve further attention, in particular the bones from the Saxon levels. It is recommended that the analysis of the Saxon bones should include a spatial element as well as a detailed examination of the age and size information, bringing in any comparative data from contemporary sites in this part of south-east England, as for example from nearby Lyminge (Baker 2012 and Reynolds 2011).

Evidence pertaining to the earlier and later collections should also be briefly mentioned in any publication report. Finally, further work on the bones is limited to the 'teeth' recovered from Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval deposits which, at present, are tentatively identified as either young pike or grass snake.

#### Environmental Samples

11.2.22 In summary, a rapid assessment of the samples from Shorncliffe Garrison has shown that, with the exception of an abundance of wood charcoal, the preservation of environmental material is poor. Plant remains were observed in low to moderate amounts, with only sample <28> containing an assemblage of a size suitable for quantification (>100 specimens). The proliferation of cereals in this sample appears to suggest that cultivation may have been undertaken locally, and there could be some significance to the incorporation of grain into what is likely to be a burial deposit.

11.2.23 Due to the porous nature of the soils and the density of root material that was reported, bioturbation is probable in the remaining contexts and the potential for contamination considerable. Cultural artefacts were sparse in both the prehistoric and Saxon contexts, and give little evidence as to the functionality of the site during the different phases of occupation.

11.2.24 As there is little quantifiable environmental material, further analysis on the bulk of this assemblage is not recommended. The cereals from sample <28> could however provide information on local agricultural practices during the prehistoric period, so this material should be assessed by a specialist before the site is published. In the least disturbed deposits it may also be possible to obtain charcoal fragments of a size to be useful for dating purposes, thus this material should be retained.

### 11.3 Publication Proposal

11.3.1 The final publication proposal for the site of Shorncliffe Garrison, including the present site at St Martin's Plain, will be determined once all the archaeological fieldwork across the entire Shorncliffe Garrison site has been completed. However, the results from the present site would suggest that any publication should focus on the major Iron Age and Saxon remains together with post-medieval Shorncliffe Garrison consisting especially of the finds associated with the late 18th- and 19th-occupation of the site and its vast expansion in World War 1.

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## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
100	Layer			Topsoil			0.26			5b
101	Natural			Natural sand	20	1.9	0.1	66.02	65.8	1
102	Layer			Subsoil	20	1.9	0.2			5a
103	Layer			Subsoil	50	1.9	0.27			5a
104	Natural			Natural sand	50	1.9		66.45	65.81	1
105	Layer			WW1 General working surface	13	1.9	0.18			5b
106	Layer			Subsoil	50	1.9	0.34			5a
107	Natural			Natural sand	50	1.9				1
108	Fill			Fill of pit [109]	1.4	1.07	0.22	66.5	66.28	2
109	Cut			Cut of circular pit	1.4	1.07	0.22	66.5	66.28	2
110	Layer			Subsoil	50	1.9	0.45			5a
111	Fill			Fill of pit [112]	1.06	0.48	0.12	66.58	66.46	2
112	Cut			Cut of sub-circular pit	1.06	0.48	0.12	66.58	66.46	2
113	Natural			Natural	50	1.9				1
114	Fill			Fill of possible SFB [115]	3.4	2.13	0.27	66.83	66.56	3?
115	Cut			Probable cut of SFB.	3.4	2.13	0.27	66.83	66.56	3?
116	Fill			Fill of ditch [117]	10.05	1.35	0.43	66.37	65.96	4
117	Cut			Cut of ditch	10.05	1.35	0.43	66.37	65.96	4
118	Fill			Fill of pit [119]	2.15	1.45	0.67	66.39	65.72	3
119	Cut			Cut of pit	2.15	1.45	0.67	66.39	65.72	3
120	Fill			Fill of pit [121]	2.56	1.45	0.47	66.39	65.92	3
121	Cut			Cut of pit	2.56	1.45	0.47	66.39	65.92	3
122	Fill			Fill of ditch [123]	1.8	2.95	0.78	66.45	65.67	2
123	Cut			Cut of ditch	1.8	2.95	0.78	66.45	65.67	2
124	Fill			Fill of pit [125]	0.78	0.78	0.28	66.52	66.24	2
125	Cut			Cut of pit	0.78	0.78	0.28	66.52	66.24	2
126	Fill			Fill of pit [127]	1.23	0.91		66.61		2
127	Cut			Cut of pit	1.23	0.91		66.61		2

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
128	Fill			Fill of pit [129]	3.95	1.15	0.73	66.63	65.9	2
129	Cut			Cut of pit	3.95	1.15	0.73	66.63	65.9	2
130	Fill			Fill of pit [131]	0.65	0.47	0.25	66.62	66.37	2
131	Cut			Cut of pit	0.65	0.47	0.25	66.62	66.37	2
132	Fill			Fill of SFB [133]	2.07	1.59	0.28	66.42	66.14	3
133	Cut			Cut of SFB	2.07	1.59	0.28	66.42	66.14	3
134	Fill			Fill of posthole [135]	0.4	0.4	0.21	66.14	65.93	3
135	Cut			Cut of posthole	0.4	0.4	0.21	66.14	65.93	3
136	Fill			Fill of cremation cut [137]	0.59	0.59	0.2	65.94	65.74	2
137	Cut			Cremation cut	0.59	0.59	0.2	65.94	65.74	2
138	Fill			Fill of ditch [139]	0.75	0.45	0.14	65.74	65.6	2
139	Cut			Cut of ditch	0.75	0.45	0.14	65.74	65.6	2
140	Fill			Fill of grave? Cut [141]	1.24	0.62	0.23	65.64	65.41	2
141	Cut			Cut of grave?	1.24	0.62	0.23	65.64	65.41	2
142	Fill			Fill of cremation cut [143]	2.41	0.95	0.33	65.86	65.53	2
143	Cut			Cremation cut	2.41	0.95	0.33	65.86	65.53	2
144	Fill			Fill of pit [145]	2.46	1.3		65.75		2
145	Cut			Cut of pit	2.46	1.3		65.75		2
146	Fill			Fill of ditch [147]	2.3	0.74		66.56		4
147	Cut			Cut of ditch	2.3	0.74		66.56		4
148	Fill			Fill of ditch [149]	2.32	3.75		66.97		2
149	Cut			Cut of ditch	2.32	3.75		66.97		2
150	Fill			Fill of ditch [151]	2.82	0.56		66.97		4
151	Cut			Cut of ditch	2.82	0.56		66.97		4
152	Fill			Fill of ditch [153]	3.17	0.84		67		4
153	Cut			Cut of ditch	3.17	0.84		67		4
154	Fill			Fill of pit [155]	6.5	1.75		67		3
155	Cut			Cut of pit	6.5	1.75		67		3
156	Fill			Fill of pit [157]	4.97	2.06		67.35		5b
157	Cut			Cut of pit	4.97	2.06		67.35		5b

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
158	Fill			Fill of ditch [159]	1.92	0.58		67.25		3
159	Cut			Cut of ditch	1.92	0.58		67.25		3
160	Fill			Fill of ditch [161]	2.37	3.92		67.06		2
161	Cut			Cut of ditch	2.37	3.92		67.06		2
162	Fill			Fill of pit [163]	1.28	1.28		66.24		5b
163	Cut			Cut of pit	1.28	1.28		66.24		5b
164	Fill			Fill of ditch [165]	2.09	0.56		66.21		4
165	Cut			Cut of ditch	2.09	0.56		66.21		4
166	Fill			Fill of ditch [167]	2.03	0.8		66.13		4
167	Cut			Cut of ditch	2.03	0.8		66.13		4
168	Fill			Fill of ditch [169]	2.23	0.54		66.06		4
169	Cut			Cut of ditch	2.23	0.54		66.06		4
170	Fill			Fill of ditch [171]	1.91	0.67		66.6		4
171	Cut			Cut of ditch	1.91	0.67		66.6		4
172	Fill			Fill of ditch [173]	2.51	3.97		66.43		2
173	Cut			Cut of ditch	2.51	3.97		66.43		2
174	Fill	175	10	Fill of pit [175]	1.18	0.84	0.02	66.33		2
175	Cut	175	10	Cut of pit. Possibly associated with pit [181]	1.18	0.84	0.28	66.33	66.05	2
176	Fill	177	11	Fill of posthole [177]	0.56	0.56	0.2	66.4		2
177	Cut	177	11	Cut of posthole. Possibly related to posthole [179]	0.56	0.56	0.2	66.4	66.19	2
178	Fill	177	11	Fill of posthole [179]	0.52	0.52	0.16	66.34		2
179	Cut	177	11	Cut of posthole. Possibly related to posthole [177]	0.52	0.52	0.16	66.34	66.18	2
180	Fill	181	12	Fill of pit [181]	1.62	0.78	0.28	66.42		2
181	Cut	181	12	Cut of subcircular pit. Possibly associated with pit [175]	1.62	0.78	0.28	66.42	66.11	2
182	Layer		14	Topsoil.				66.94	66.82	5b
183	Layer		14	Subsoil			0.3	66.62	66.48	5a
184	Natural		14	Natural deposits.				66.34	66.26	1

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
185	Cut	185, 188	13	Cut of large early Saxon pit. Cut Bank of Iron Age ditch	5.28	5.16	0.06	66.33	65.7	3?
186	Fill		13	Secondary fill of pit [185]	5.28	5.16	0.36	66.13	65.72	3?
187	Fill	185, 188	13	Tertiary fill of early Saxon pit [185]	5.28	5.16	0.21	66.33	66.04	3?
188	Fill	188	13	Primary fill of pit [185]	5.28	5.16	0.3	66.27	65.7	3?
189	Cut	189	14	Cut of large defensive Iron Age ditch	2	3.06	1.18	66.28	65.1	2
190	Layer	189	14	Remnant of Iron Age bank associated with ditch [189]	18.7	5.9	0.44	66.76	66.28	2
191	Fill	189	14	Fill of ditch [189]	2	3	0.86	66.38	66.28	2
192	Fill		14	Secondary fill of Iron Age defensive ditch [189]	2	1.04	0.64	65.75	65.46	2
193	Fill		14	Fill of ditch [189]	2	1.66	1.28	66.38	65.12	2
194	Fill	196	16	Tertiary fill of IA ditch [196]	2	3.27	0.73	65.68	65.6	4
195	Fill		16	Secondary fill of IA ditch [196]	2	1.8	0.29	65.19	64.89	2
196	Cut	196	16	Cut of IA defensive ditch.	2	3.26	1.13	65.68	64.55	2
197	Fill	198	17	Tertiary fill of SFB [198]	2.1	2.62	0.3	66.47	66.4	3
198	Cut	198	17	Cut of SFB. Associated with internal postholes [202], [203], [204] & [206]	4.16	2.6	0.45	66.47	66.06	3
199	Fill	200	15	Fill of probable medieval ditch [200]	2.6	0.52	0.24	66.52	66.4	4
200	Cut	200	15	Cut of probable medieval ditch	2.6	0.52	0.24	66.52	66.28	4
201	Layer	186	16	Internal bank associated with IA ditch [196]	2	6.74	0.18	65.98	65.81	2
202	Cut	198	17	Cut of posthole associated with SFB [198]	0.38	0.38	0.41	66.17	65.76	3
203	Cut	198	17	Cut of posthole, associated with SFB [198]	0.56	0.56	0.5	66.11	65.62	3



Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
204	Cut	198	19	Cut of posthole associated with SFB [198]	0.53	0.5	0.57	66.35	65.75	3
205	Fill	198	18	Fill of posthole [206]. Associated with SFB [198]	0.49	0.7	0.27	66.15	66.1	3
206	Cut	198	18	Cut of posthole associated with SFB [198]	0.49	0.7	0.27	66.15	65.89	3
207	Fill	196	16	Slumped bank associated with IA ditch [196]	2	2.6	0.13	65.73	65.18	2
208	Fill		17	Fill of SFB [198]	2.55	2.62	0.07	66.42	66.2	3
209	Fill		17	Primary fill of SFB [198]	4.23	2.62	0.32	66.42	66.17	3
210	Fill		19	Fill of posthole [204]. Associated with SFB [198]	0.53	0.5	0.57	66.35	66.33	3
211	Fill		17	Fill of posthole [203]. Associated with SFB [198]	66.11	66.07	0.5	66.11	66.07	3
212	Fill		17	Fill of posthole [202]. Associated with SFB [198]	0.38	0.38	0.41	66.17	66.13	3
213	Fill	214	20	Fill of posthole [214]	0.48	0.37	0.21	65.68	65.63	5b
214	Cut	214	20	Cut of posthole. Possibly WWI in date	0.63	0.37	0.21	65.68	66.47	5b
215	Fill	216	21	Fill of posthole [216]	0.32	0.38	0.21	66.65	66.64	5b
216	Cut	216	21	Cut of posthole. Possibly associated with WWI	0.32	0.38	0.21	66.65	66.43	5b
217	Fill	216	21	Fill of posthole [218]	0.44	0.34	0.23	66.64	66.62	5b
218	Cut	216	21	Cut of posthole. Possibly associated with WWI	0.44	0.34	0.23	66.64	66.4	5b
219	Fill	214	20	Primary fill of posthole [214]	0.16	0.12	0.19	65.68		5b
220	Fill	221	22	Fill of pit [221]	1.66	1.2	0.22	66.83	66.78	2
221	Cut	221	22	Cut of pit	1.66	1.2	0.22	66.83	66.57	2
222	Fill	223	23	Fill of posthole [223]	0.28	0.28	0.15	66.8	66.79	2
223	Cut	223	23	Cut of posthole	0.28	0.28	0.15	66.8	66.65	2

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
224	Fill	227	24	Tertiary fill of medieval ditch [227]	2	1.84	0.41	66.72	66.69	4
225	Fill		24	Secondary fill of medieval ditch [227]	2	1.45	0.16	66.75	66.29	4
226	Fill		24	Primary fill of medieval ditch [227]	2	1.01	0.17	66.69	66.17	4
227	Cut	227	24	Cut of medieval ditch	2	2.12	0.6	66.75	66.15	4
228	Fill	230	25	Tertiary fill of medieval ditch [230]	2	1.13	0.3	66.64	66.58	4
229	Fill		25	Primary fill of medieval ditch [230]	2	0.89	0.15	66.4	66.28	4
230	Cut	230	25	Cut of medieval ditch.	2	1.13	0.38	66.64	66.28	4
231	Fill	231	25	Tertiary fill of medieval ditch [232]	2	1.48	0.35	66.58	66.56	4
232	Cut	230	25	Cut of medieval ditch	2	1.48	0.49	66.58	66.1	4
233	Fill		26	Tertiary fill of IA ditch [234]	2	3.6	0.54	66.53	66.34	4
234	Cut	234	26	Cut of IA defensive ditch	2	3.6	1.09	66.54	65.45	2
235	Fill		25	Fill of medieval ditch [232]	1	0.54	0.13	66.26	66.22	4
236	Layer			Topsoil	16.6	12.2	0.16			5b
237	Layer			WWI gravel layer laid as bedding for chalk surface	12.2	10.6	0.25	67.13	66.99	5b
238	Layer			WWI chalk surface. Laid as final surface for army camp	12.2	4.3	0.23	67.17	67.1	5b
239	Layer			WWI chalk surface. Laid as final surface for army camp	12.2	3.5	0.2	67.17	67.09	5b
240	Fill	255	27	Primary fill of WWI french drain [255]	12.2	0.6	0.08	67.12		5b
241	Layer			Subsoil	12.2	16.6		67.26	67.2	5a
242	Fill		26	Secondary fill of IA defensive ditch [234]	2.04	2.08	0.4	66.37	66.15	2

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
243	Fill		26	Primary fill of IA defensive ditch [234]	1.74	2.08	0.29	66.12	65.79	2
244	Layer			WWI chalk surface. Laid as final surface for army camp	2.46	0.8	0.1	66.85	66.82	5b
245	Layer			WWI chalk surface. Laid as final surface for army camp	12	2.8	0.12	67.01	66.95	5b
246	Layer			WWI chalk surface. Laid as final surface for army camp	12	4.05	0.12	67.02	66.97	5b
247	Layer			WWI gravel layer laid as bedding for chalk surface	3.26	1.9	0.22	66.85	66.83	5b
248	Layer			Spread of brick rubble, probable demolition deposit associated with the end of the barracks	2.6	2.5	0.12			5b
249	Fill	251	28	Tertiary fill of WWI french drain [151]	1	62	0.14	67.4	67.38	5b
250	Fill		28	Primary fill of WWI french drain [251]	1	0.49	0.08	67.28	67.19	5b
251	Cut	251	28	Cut of WWI french drain	1	0.62	0.2	67.4	67.19	5b
252	Layer		28	Topsoil			0.12			5b
253	Layer		28	Subsoil	35.72	13.26		67.39	67.23	5a
254	Layer			Natural sand	35.72	13.26		66.84	66.73	1
255	Cut	255	27	Cut of WWI french drain	1	1.1	0.09	67.16	67.05	5b
256	Fill		27	Tertiary fill of WWI french drain [255]	1	1.1	0.09	67.15	67.13	5b
257	Cut	257	29	Cut of WWI french drain	13.53	1.96	0.16	67.64	67.45	5b
258	Fill	257	29	Tertiary fill of WWI french drain [257]	13.53	1.96	0.07	67.64	67.56	5b
259	Fill		29	Primary fill of WWI french drain [257]	13.53	1.82	0.11	67.61		5b

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
260	Fill		29	Tertiary fill of WWI french drain [263]	13.53	1.2	0.07	67.61		5b
261	Fill		29	Secondary fill of WWI french drain [263]	13.53	1.18	0.03	67.58		5b
262	Fill		29	Fill of WWI french drain re-cut [263]	13.44	1.07	0.21	67.55	67.45	5b
263	Cut	257	29	Re - cut of WWI french drain [257]	13.53	1.21	3	67.61	67.25	5b
264	Layer			WWI chalk surface. Laid as final surface for army camp.	13.7	3.2	0.3	67.42	67.36	5b
265	Masonry	265		WWI brick surface associated to barrack blocks. Possibly the base of a hearth.	0.6	0.38	0.06	67.48	67.47	5b
266	Layer			WWI gravel layer laid as bedding for chalk surface.	13.7	2.7	0.4	67.46	67.42	5b
267	Layer			WWI chalk surface. Laid as final surface for army camp.	13.7	3.9	0.2	67.5	67.43	5b
268	Masonry	268		WWI brick surface associated to barrack blocks. Possibly the base of a hearth.	1.7	0.93	0.38	67.64		5b
269	Layer			WWI chalk surface. Laid as final surface for army camp.	13.7	3.5	0.6	67.6	67.5	5b
270	Fill			Concrete fill of WWI posthole [271]	0.3	0.25	0.2	67.5		5b
271	Cut	survey		Cut of WWI posthole associated with barrack blocks. Unexcavated	0.3	0.25	0.2	67.5	67.3	5b
272	Fill			Concrete fill of WWI posthole [273]	0.4	0.35	0.18	67.5		5b

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
273	Fill			Cut of WWI posthole associated with barrack blocks. Unexcavated	0.4	0.35	0.18	67.5	67.32	5b
274	Fill			Concrete fill of WWI posthole [273]	0.38	0.38		67.63		5b
275	Cut	survey		Cut of WWI posthole associated with barrack blocks. Unexcavated	0.38	0.38		67.63		5b
276	Fill			Concrete fill of WWI posthole [277]	0.4	0.38		67.62		5b
277	Cut	survey		Cut of WWI posthole associated with barrack blocks. Unexcavated	0.4	0.38		67.62		5b
278	Fill			Concrete fill of WWI posthole [279]	0.35	0.3		67.54		5b
279	Cut	survey		Cut of WWI posthole associated with barrack blocks. Unexcavated	0.35	0.3		67.54		5b
280	Fill			Concrete fill of WWI posthole [281]	0.45	0.4		67.53		5b
281	Cut	survey		Cut of WWI posthole associated with barrack blocks. Unexcavated	0.45	0.4		67.53		5b
282	Fill			Concrete fill of WWI posthole [283]	0.45	0.32		67.45		5b
283	Cut	survey		Cut of WWI posthole associated with barrack blocks. Unexcavated	0.45	0.32		67.45		5b
284	Fill			Concrete fill of WWI posthole [285]	0.46	0.4		67.44		5b

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
285	Cut	survey		Cut of WWI posthole associated with barrack blocks. Unexcavated	0.46	0.4		67.44		5b
286	Fill			Concrete fill of WWI posthole [287]	0.55	0.4		67.46		5b
287	Cut	survey		Cut of WWI posthole associated with barrack blocks. Unexcavated	0.55	0.4		67.46		5b
288	Fill			Concrete fill of WWI posthole [289]	0.4	0.3		67.45		5b
289	Cut	survey		Cut of WWI posthole associated with barrack blocks. Unexcavated	0.4	0.3		67.45		5b
290	Layer			Subsoil	23.47	12.08	0.35	66.88	66.82	5a
291	Layer			Subsoil same as [290]						5a
292	Void			Void						
293	Fill			Fill of WWI service trench [294]	12.54	0.39		66.87	66.79	5b
294	Cut	survey		Cut of WWI service trench. Unexcavated	12.54	0.39		66.87		5b
295	Fill	296	40	Fill of WWI posthole [296]	1.1	0.92	0.17	66.59	66.56	5b
296	Cut	296	40	Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barrack blocks	1.1	0.92	0.68	66.59	65.91	5b
297	Fill	298	32	Fill of WWI posthole [297]	0.86	0.86	0.1	67.49	67.47	5b
298	Cut	298	32	Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barrack blocks	0.86	0.86	0.62	67.48	66.87	5b
299	Fill	296	40	Concrete pad within WWI posthole [296].	0.65	0.5	0.2	66.11		5b

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
300	Cut	300	30	Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barrack blocks.	1.12	0.52	0.58	66.79	66.31	5b
301	Fill		40	Fill of WWI posthole [296]	1.03	0.9	0.3	66.57	66.41	5b
302	Cut	302	33	Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barrack blocks	1.08	0.86	0.52	67.19	66.66	5b
303	Fill	328	39	Concrete pad within WWI posthole [328]	0.45	0.46	0.2	66.82		5b
304	Fill	312	44	Concrete pad within WWI posthole [312]	0.52	0.51	0.2	66.57		5b
305	Fill	306	41	Concrete pad within WWI posthole [306]	51	0.48	0.2	66.96		5b
306	Cut	306	41	Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barrack blocks	1.06	0.97	0.54	67.3	66.76	5b
307	Void			Void						
308	Void			Void						
309	Void			Void						
310	Void			Void						
311	Fill	312	44	Fill of WWI posthole [312]	1.04	0.99	28	66.69		5b
312	Cut	312	44	Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barrack blocks	1.04	1.03	0.48	66.69	66.17	5b
313	Void			Void						
314	Cut	314	64	Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barrack blocks	1.08	0.88	0.61	67.08	66.46	5b

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
315	Void			Void						
316	Void			Void						
317	Fill	320	31	Fill of WWI posthole [320]	1.25	1.12	0.37	67.5	67.43	5b
318	Fill		31	Concrete pad within WWI posthole [320]	1.12	0.9	0.5	67.3	67.14	5b
319	Fill		31	Fill of WWI posthole [320]	1.12	0.49	0.45	67.22	67.79	5b
320	Cut	320	31	Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barrack blocks	1.25	1.12	0.73	67.5	66.77	5b
321	Void			Void						
322	Void			Void						
323	Void			Void						
324	Cut	324	36	Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barrack blocks	0.89	0.38	0.34	67.54	67.2	5b
325	Fill		37	Fill of WWI posthole [324]	0.9	0.37	0.14	67.5	67.41	5b
326	Cut	326	36	Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barrack blocks	0.95	0.87	0.58	67.45	66.89	5b
327	Fill	326	36	Concrete pad within WWI posthole [326]	0.4	0.38	0.2	67.09		5b
328	Cut	328	39	Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barrack blocks	1.08	0.8	0.6	67.13	66.53	5b
329	Fill	300	30	Fill of WWI posthole [300]	1.12	0.58	0.32	66.79		5b
330	Fill	300	30	Concrete pad within WWI posthole [300].	0.78	0.36	0.2	66.68		5b
331	Fill		36	Fill of WWI posthole [326]	0.87	0.74	0.13	67.45	67.24	5b
332	Fill		36	Fill of WWI posthole [326]	0.89	0.46	0.2	67.48	67.32	5b



Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
333	Fill	326	36	Fill of WWI posthole [326]	0.9	0.79	0.15	67.47	67.45	5b
334	Fill		32	Fill of WWI posthole [298]	0.83	0.83	0.12	67.47		5b
335	Fill		32	Fill of WWI posthole [298]	0.75	0.73	0.3	67.39	67.29	5b
336	Fill	298	32	Concrete pad within WWI posthole [298].	0.4	0.38	0.2	67.13		5b
337	Fill	302	33	Fill of WWI posthole [302]	1.12	0.86	0.34	67.19		5b
338	Fill	302	33	Concrete pad within WWI posthole [302].	0.4	0.4	0.2	66.9		5b
339	Fill	324	37	Fill of WWI posthole [324]	0.91	0.44	0.15	67.58	67.53	5b
340	Fill	347	35	Fill of WWI posthole [347]	0.94	0.65	0.55	67.22	67.21	5b
341	Fill	347	35	Fill of WWI posthole [347]	0.99	0.57	0.33	67.25	67.23	5b
342	Fill	347	35	Fill of WWI posthole [347]	1.14	1.04	0.32	67.22	67.2	5b
343	Fill	347	35	Fill of WWI posthole [347]	1.02	0.94	0.57	67.26	67.24	5b
344	Fill	347	35	Fill of WWI posthole [347]	0.95	0.94	0.3	67.08	66.88	5b
345	Fill		35	Concrete pad within WWI posthole [347].	0.88	0.86	0.17	66.8	66.76	5b
346	Fill		35	Concrete pad within WWI posthole [347].	0.9	0.88	0.26	66.88	66.78	5b
347	Cut	347	35	Cut of WWI double posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks	2.8	1.14	0.76	67.2	66.61	5b
348	Fill	350	34	Fill of WWI posthole [350]	1.17	1.1	0.35	67.2	67.14	5b
349	Fill		34	Fill of WWI posthole [350]	0.6	0.58	0.18	66.89	66.83	5b
350	Cut	350	34	Cut of WWI posthole associated with the construction of the barracks	1.17	0.35	0.56	67.2	66.63	5b
351	Fill	353	38	Fill of WWI posthole [353]	1.14	0.96	0.38	67.6	67.59	5b
352	Fill		38	Concrete pad within WWI posthole [353].	0.89	0.54	0.46	67.55	67.21	5b

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
353	Cut	353	38	Cut of WWI posthole associated with the construction of the barracks.	1.14	0.96	0.54	67.6	67.06	5b
354	Fill	328	39	Fill of WWI posthole [328]	0.7	0.53	0.33	68.92	68.88	5b
355	Fill		39	Fill of WWI posthole [328]	0.8	0.63	0.28	68.88	68.84	5b
356	Fill	306	41	Fill of WWI posthole [306]	1.06	0.97	0.28	67.3		5b
357	Fill	359	42, 43	Fill of WWI double posthole [359]	2.62	1.18	0.23	67.46	67.43	5b
358	Fill		42,43	Primary fill of WWI double posthole [359]	2.62	1.18	0.45	67.33	67.23	5b
359	Cut	359	42, 43	Cut of WWI double posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks	2.62	1.18	0.64	67.46	66.82	5b
360	Void			Void, same as [359]						
361	Void			Void, same as [359]						
362	Fill			Fill of WWI double posthole [363]	2.6	1.2		67.45		5b
363	Cut			Cut of WWI double posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks. Not excavated	2.6	1.2		67.45		5b
364	Void			Void. Same as [363]						
365	Fill			Fill of WWI double posthole [366]	2.6	1.2		67.46		5b
366	Cut			Cut of WWI double posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks. Not excavated	2.6	1.2		67.46		5b
367	Void			Void. Same as [366]						
368	Void			Void						
369	Void			Void						

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
370	Fill			Fill of WWI posthole [371]. Not excavated	0.78	0.65		67.46		5b
371	Cut			Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks. Not excavated	0.78	0.68		67.46		5b
372	Fill			Fill of WWI posthole [373]. Not excavated	0.9	0.75		67.45		5b
373	Cut			Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks. Not excavated.	0.9	0.75		67.45		5b
374	Fill			Fill of WWI posthole [375]. Not excavated	0.6	0.6		67.43		5b
375	Cut			Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks. Not excavated	0.6	0.6				5b
376	Fill			Fill of WWI posthole [377]. Not excavated	0.97	0.8		67.43		5b
377	Cut			Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks. Not excavated	0.97	0.8		67.43		5b
378	Fill			Fill of WWI posthole [379]. Not excavated	0.8	0.7		67.6		5b
379	Cut			Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks. Not excavated	0.8	0.7		67.6		5b
380	Fill			Fill of WWI posthole [381]. Not excavated	0.8	0.75		67.62		5b

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
381	Cut			Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks. Not excavated	0.8	0.75		67.62		5b
382	Fill			Fill of WWI posthole [383]. Not excavated	0.8	0.6		67.61		5b
383	Cut			Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks. Not excavated	0.8	0.6		67.61		5b
384	Fill			Fill of WWI posthole [385]. Not excavated	0.8	0.35		67.59		5b
385	Cut			Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks. Not excavated	0.8	0.35		67.59		5b
386	Void			Already recorded as [359]						
387	Fill			Fill of WWI posthole [388]. Not excavated	1.08	0.96		67.17		5b
388	Cut			Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks. Not excavated	1.08	0.96		67.17		5b
389	Fill			Fill of WWI posthole [390]. Not excavated	1	1		67.13		5b
390	Cut			Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks. Not excavated	1	1		67.13		5b
391	Fill			Fill of WWI posthole [392]. Not excavated	1.2	1.18		67.15		5b

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
392	Cut			Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks. Not excavated	1.2	1.18		67.15		5b
393	Fill			Fill of WWI posthole [394]. Not excavated	0.8	0.8		67.17		5b
394	Cut			Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks. Not excavated	0.8	0.8		67.17		5b
395				Fill of WWI posthole [396]. Not excavated	0.9	0.9		67.1		5b
396	Cut			Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks. Not excavated	0.9	0.9		67.1		5b
397	Fill			Fill of WWI posthole [398]. Not excavated	0.8	0.8		67.1		5b
398	Cut			Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks. Not excavated	0.8	0.8		67.1		5b
399	Fill			Fill of WWI posthole [400]. Not excavated	0.8	0.8		67.09		5b
400	Cut			Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks. Not excavated	0.8	0.8		67.09		5b
401	Fill			Fill of WWI posthole [402]. Not excavated	0.8	0.8		67.1		5b
402	Cut			Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks. Not excavated	0.8	0.8		67.1		5b

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
403	Fill	404	45	Fill of WWI posthole [404]	0.68	0.58	0.36	67.57		5b
404	Cut	404	45	Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks	0.68	0.58	0.36	67.56	67.2	5b
405	Layer	405	62	WWI dump layer used as repair material for a wheel rutting across road	10.76	0.6	0.06	67.51	67.44	5b
406	Fill			Fill of WWI posthole [407]. Not excavated	0.2	0.2		67.42		5b
407	Cut			Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks. Unexcavated	0.2	0.2		67.42		5b
408	Fill			Fill of WWI posthole [409]. Not excavated	0.2	0.2		67.45		5b
409	Cut			Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks. Unexcavated	0.2	0.2		67.45		5b
410	Fill			Fill of WWI posthole [411]. Not excavated	0.5	0.4		67.46		5b
411	Cut			Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks. Unexcavated	0.5	0.4		67.46		5b
412	Fill			Fill of WWI posthole [413]. Not excavated	0.9	0.8		67.46		5b
413	Cut			Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks. Unexcavated	0.9	0.8		67.46		5b
414	Fill			Fill of WWI posthole [415]. Not excavated	1	0.9		67.44		5b

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
415	Cut			Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks. Unexcavated	1	0.9		67.44		5b
416	Fill		64	Fill of WWI posthole [314]	1.08	0.88	0.27	66.95		5b
417	Fill	419	46	Fill of WWI posthole [419]	1.11	0.88	0.16	67.55		5b
418	Fill	419	46	Fill of WWI posthole [419]	1.11	0.88	0.3	67.55	67.42	5b
419	Cut	419	46	Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks.	1.11	0.88	0.56	67.55	66.99	5b
420	Fill	422	47	Fill of WWI posthole [422]	0.97	0.88	0.12	67.59		5b
421	Fill		47	Fill of WWI posthole [422]	0.97	0.88	0.26	67.44		5b
422	Cut	422	47	Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks	0.97	0.85	0.55	67.59	67.04	5b
423	Fill	425	48	Fill of WWI posthole [425]	0.99	0.98	0.1	67.58		5b
424	Fill	425	48	Fill of WWI posthole [425]	0.99	0.98	0.4	67.58	67.48	5b
425	Cut	425	48	Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks	0.99	0.98	0.55	67.58	67.03	5b
426	Fill	428	49	Fill of WWI posthole [428]	0.84	0.77	0.16	67.97		5b
427	Fill		49	Fill of WWI posthole [428]	0.67	0.38	0.11	67.79		5b
428	Cut	428	49	Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks	0.84	0.77	0.27	67.97	67.7	5b
429	Fill		46	Concrete pad within WWI posthole [271]	0.68	0.56	0.2	67.25		5b
430	Fill		47	Concrete pad within WWI posthole [422]	0.5	0.5	0.2	67.25		5b
431	Fill		48	Concrete pad within WWI posthole [425]	0.4	0.34	0.2	67.23		5b

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
432	Fill	435	50	Fill of WWI posthole [435]	1.05	1	0.12	66.86		5b
433	Fill		50	Fill of WWI posthole [435]	1.05	1	0.4	66.75		5b
434	Fill		50	Concrete pad within WWI posthole [435]	0.4	0.35	0.2	66.44		5b
435	Cut	435	50	Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks	1.05	1	0.68	66.86	66.24	5b
436	Fill	439	51	Fill of WWI posthole [439]	1.05	1.03	0.18	66.72		5b
437	Fill	439	51	Fill of WWI posthole [439]	1.05	1.03	0.08	66.69	66.55	5b
438	Fill		51	Fill of WWI posthole [439]	0.8	0.77	0.28	66.58	66.47	5b
439	Cut	439	51	Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks	1.05	1.03	0.75	66.91	65.76	5b
440	Fill	443	52	Fill of WWI posthole [443]	0.95	0.9	0.17	66.95		5b
441	Fill		52	Fill of WWI posthole [443]	0.92	0.9	0.37	66.93	66.78	5b
442	Fill		52	Concrete pad within WWI posthole [443]	0.35	0.33	0.2	66.5	66.47	5b
443	Cut	443	52	Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks	0.95	0.92	0.65	69.95	66.3	5b
444	Fill	447	53	Fill of WWI posthole [447]	1.2	0.82	0.12	66.95		5b
445	Fill		53	Fill of WWI posthole [447]	0.85	0.82	0.26	66.92	66.82	5b
446	Fill		53	Fill of WWI posthole [447]	0.81	0.8	0.13	66.81	66.59	5b
447	Cut	447	53	Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks	1.25	0.82	0.64	66.99		5b
448	Fill	451	54	Fill of WWI posthole [451]	0.99	0.98	0.18	66.99	66.97	5b
449	Fill		54	Fill of WWI posthole [451]	0.4	0.35	0.08	66.94	66.83	5b
450	Fill		54	Fill of WWI posthole [451]	0.88	0.86	0.26	66.92	66.83	5b



Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
451	Cut	451	54	Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks	0.99	0.98	0.63	66.99	66.36	5b
452	Fill	455	55	Fill of WWI posthole [455]	0.91	0.88	0.15	67.02	66.98	5b
453	Fill	455	55	Fill of WWI posthole [455]	0.91	0.88	0.42	66.97	66.88	5b
454	Fill		55	Concrete pad within WWI posthole [455]	0.47	0.45	0.21	66.6	66.58	5b
455	Cut	455	55	Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks	0.91	0.88	0.64	67.02	66.38	5b
456	Fill	459	56	Fill of WWI posthole [459]	0.61	0.6	0.08	67.08	67.07	5b
457	Fill		56	Fill of WWI posthole [459]	0.81	0.71	0.32	67.08	67.07	5b
458	Fill		56	Concrete pad within WWI posthole [459]	0.48	0.46	0.2	66.73	66.71	5b
459	Cut	459	56	Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks	0.81	0.71	0.56	67.08	66.41	5b
460	Fill	463	57	Fill of WWI posthole [463]	0.95	0.91	0.11	67.12	67.11	5b
461	Fill		57	Fill of WWI posthole [463]	0.95	0.89	0.31	67.07	67.02	5b
462	Fill	463	57	Concrete pad within WWI posthole [463]	0.54	0.53	0.22	66.74	66.72	5b
463	Cut	463	57	Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks	0.95	0.91	0.61	67.12	66.51	5b
464	Cut	464	58	Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks	1.12	1.72	0.48	66.81	66.33	5b
465	Fill	464	58	Fill of WWI posthole[464]	1.12	0.72	0.29	66.81		5b
466	Fill		58	Concrete pad within WWI posthole [464]	0.54	0.52	0.2	66.54		5b

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
467	Cut	467	59	Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks	1.08	0.66	0.48	66.84	66.4	5b
468	Fill	467	59	Fill of WWI posthole [467]	1.8	0.66	0.28	66.84		5b
469	Fill		59	Concrete pad within WWI posthole [467]	0.51	0.49	0.21	66.47	66.43	5b
470	Cut	470	60	Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks	1.01	0.66	0.46	66.84	66.36	5b
471	Fill	470	60	Fill of WWI posthole [470]	1.01	0.66	0.26	66.48		5b
472	Fill		60	Concrete pad within WWI posthole [470]	0.43	0.41	0.19	66.56		5b
473	Fill		61	Fill of WWI posthole [476]	1.08	1.08	0.29	67.1	67.08	5b
474	Fill		61	Fill of WWI posthole [476]	1	0.47	0.35	67.01	66.9	5b
475	Fill	476	61	Fill of WWI posthole [476]	0.74	0.73	0.33	66.9	66.79	5b
476	Cut	476	61	Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks	1.08	0.83	0.53	67.1	66.56	5b
477	Fill	479	63	Fill of WWI posthole [479]	0.88	0.84	0.14	67.05	67.03	5b
478	Fill		63	Fill of WWI posthole [479]	0.83	0.82	0.2	66.94	66.91	5b
479	Cut	479	63	Cut of WWI posthole. Associated with the construction of the barracks	0.98	0.94	0.33	67.05	66.72	5b
480	Fill	314	64	Fill of WWI posthole [314]	1.08	0.88	0.22	67.08	67.05	5b
481	Fill	314	64	Concrete pad within WWI posthole [314]	0.32	0.24	0.22	66.65		5b
482	Layer			Topsoil						5b
483	Layer			Subsoil						5a
484	Fill	485	65	Tertiary fill of WWI french drain [485]	2	0.82	0.12	66.98		5b
485	Cut	485	65	Cut of WWI service trench	2	1.23	0.15	66.98	66.83	5b

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
486	Fill	439	51	Concrete pad within WWI posthole [439]	0.38	0.35	0.23	66.24		5b
487	Fill		53	Concrete pad within WWI posthole [447]	0.37	0.32	0.21	66.51		5b
488	Fill		54	Concrete pad within WWI posthole [451]	0.45	0.4	0.2	66.54		5b
489	Fill	490	66	Fill of WWI french drain [490]	1.14	0.49	0.12	67.68	67.67	5b
490	Cut	490	66	Cut of WWI french drain.	1.14	0.49	0.12	67.68	67.56	5b
491	Fill	492	67	Fill of linear feature [492]	3.04	0.46	0.12	66.44	66.32	2
492	Cut	492	67	Cut of shallow gully	3.04	0.46	0.12	66.44	66.32	2
493	Void			Natural depression. Void						
494	Void			Natural depression. Void						
495	Fill	496	69	Fill of WWI wheel rut [496]	12.35	0.35	0.4	67.5	67.45	5b
496	Cut	496	69	Cut of WWI wheel rut.	12.35	0.37	0.4	67.5	67.1	5b
497	Fill	498	70	Fill of WWI wheel rut [498]	5.53	0.57	0.05	67.24		5b
498	Cut	498	70	Cut of wheel WWI wheel rut	5.53	0.57	0.05	67.24	67.19	5b
499	Fill	501	71	Upper fill of medieval ditch [501]	2.01	1.62	0.25	66.87		4
500	Fill		71	Fill of medieval ditch [501]	2.01	1.24	0.26	66.62	66.57	4
501	Cut	501	71	Cut of medieval ditch	2.01	1.62	0.47	66.81	66.39	4
502	Fill	485	65	Primary fill of WWI french drain [485]	2	0.82	0.05	66.99	66.83	5b
503	Fill	504	72	Fill of WWI service trench	1.03	0.74	0.16	66.2		5b
504	Cut	504	72	Cut of WWI service trench	1.03	0.74	0.16	66.2	66.05	5b
505	Layer	506	73, 79	Layer of demolition rubble, possible associated with the end of the WWI barracks	2.8	1	0.12	67.1	66.99	5b
506	Void			Void						
507	Fill	509	74	Upper fill of pit [509]	0.88	0.76	0.3	67.04		4
508	Fill		74	Fill of pit [509]	0.8	0.42	0.23	66.77	66.75	4
509	Cut	509	74	Cut of pit	0.88	0.76	0.52	67.04	66.54	4

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
510	Cut	551	82, 83	Quadratic cut for SFB [511]	1.5	0.84	0.22	65.7	65.54	3
511	Fill		82, 83	Quadratic fill of SFB [551]	1.5	0.84	0.18	65.66		3
512	Fill	551	82, 83	Fill of SFB [551]	1.02	0.58	0.18	65.68	65.64	3
513	Cut	551	82, 83	Cut of quadrant of SFB [551]	1.08	0.96	0.26	65.71	65.4	3
514	Fill	551	82, 83	Fill of SFB [551]	1.08	0.96	0.26	65.72	65.66	3
515	Fill	551	82, 83	Fill of SFB [551]	0.78	0.58	0.17	65.71	65.63	3
516	Fill	517	75	Fill of WWI french drain	1.03	0.46	0.08	69.27		5b
517	Cut	517	75	Cut of WWI french drain.	1.03	0.46	0.08	69.27	69.19	5b
518	Layer	518	76	WWI dump layer used as repair material for a wheel rutting across road	1.3	0.44	0.4	67.43	67.39	5b
519	Fill	506	73, 79	Dump, part of WWI midden [522]	0.24	0.1	0.16	67	66.89	5b
520	Fill	506	73, 79	Possible sealing layer within WWI midden [522]. Compact, light yellowish grey, chalk.	2.94	1	0.05	67.03	66.87	5b
521	Layer	506	73	Dump, part of WWI midden [522]. Compact, rounded and sub-rounded stones in a light greyish brown sand matrix.	0.96	0.75	0.11	67.06	67.04	5b
522	Cut	506	73, 79	A shallow cut that forms the base of a WWI midden	0.96	0.75	0.32	67.06	66.74	5b
523	Masonry	506	73	Brick surround to WWI midden [522]	0.95	0.22	0.08	67.06	67.04	5b
524	Fill	526	91, 92	Fill of WWI service trench	13.5	0.54	0.13	66.84	66.76	5b
525	Fill	526	91, 92	Cast iron pipe within WWI service trench [526]	8.8			66.78		5b
526	Cut	526	91, 92	Cut of WWI service trench	13.5	0.54	0.61	66.84	66.23	5b
527	Fill		91, 92	Upper fill of SFB [573] in quadrant [531]	1	0.86	0.14	66.71	66.67	3
528	Fill		91, 92	Upper fill of SFB [573] in quadrant [532]	2.27	1.71	0.14	66.71	66.67	3

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
529	Fill		91, 92	Fill of SFB [573] in quadrant [531]	2.6	1.56	0.28	66.8	66.66	3
530	Fill		91, 92	Fill of SFB [573] in quadrant [532]	2.3	1.53	0.28	66.8	66.66	3
531	Cut	573	91, 92	NW quadrant of SFB [573]	2.6	1.56	0.28	66.81	66.53	3
532	Cut	573	91, 92	SE quadrant of SFB [573]	2.3	1.7	0.28	66.81	66.53	3
533	Fill	506	73, 79	Dump within WWI midden [522]	3.05	1	0.1	66.93	66.86	5b
534	Cut	534		Terminus of LIA ditch. Probably a boundary ditch to a cremation cemetery. Associated with ditch [548]	1.79	1.97	0.53	65.75	65.22	2
535	Fill	534		Primary fill of LIA ditch [534]	1.79	1.97	0.3	65.75	65.25	2
536	Fill	534		Tertiary fill of LIA ditch [534]	1.79	1.97	0.17	65.75		2
537	Fill		78	Fill of pit [540]	1.44	0.61	0.51	66.82	66.8	2
538	Fill		78	Fill of pit [540]	1.44	0.55	0.08	66.37		2
539	Fill		78	Fill of pit [540]	1.44	0.84	0.47	66.82		2
540	Cut	540	78	Cut of LIA pit.	1.44	1.44	0.57	66.82	66.25	2
541	Fill	506	73	Fill of cut [542]	1	0.46	0.2	66.97		5b
542	Cut	506	73	Drain cut or animal burrow	1	0.46	0.2	66.97	66.74	5b
543	Fill	506	79	Concrete slab in base of posthole [544]	0.22	0.22	0.12	66.85	66.83	5b
544	Cut	506	79	Cut of WWI posthole	0.22	0.22	0.12	66.85	66.78	5b
545	Fill	506	73, 79	Dump within WWI midden [522]	2.67	1	0.09	66.99	66.79	5b
546	Fill	548	80	Secondary fill of LIA ditch [548]	1.32	2.1	0.39	65.86		2
547	Fill			Primary fill of LIA ditch [548]	1.32	1.72	0.72	65.83		2
548	Cut	548		Terminus of LIA ditch. Probably a boundary ditch to a cremation cemetery. Associated with ditch [534]	1.39	1.72	0.72	65.83		2

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
549	Fill	550	81	Fill of LIA ditch [550]	1	1.7	0.65	65.76		2
550	Cut	550	81	Cut of LIA ditch. Part of boundary to cremation cemetery	1	1.7	0.65	66.76	64.95	2
551	Other	551	82, 83	Group No for SFB. Comprises quadrants [513], [510], [647] & [646] and posthole [567]	2.6	1.8	0.34	65.75	65.41	3
552	Layer			WW1 chalk deposit						5b
553	Layer			WW1 chalk deposit						5b
554	Layer			Subsoil in Area 1						5a
555	Fill	872	84, 85	Secondary fill of [557], SE quadrant of SFB [872]	2.57	1.5	0.43	65.78		3
556	Fill	557	84, 85	Primary fill of [557], SE quadrant of SFB [872]	2.57	1.5	0.43	65.45	65.2	3
557	Cut	872	84, 85	Cut of SE quad of SFB [872]	2.57	1.5	0.65	65.81	65.16	3
558	Fill	559	84	Fill of pit [559], associated to SFB [872]	2.3	0.87	0.19	65.78		3
559	Cut	559	84	Cut of small, sub-rectangular pit associated with SFB [872]	2.3	0.87	0.19	65.78	65.59	3
560	Fill	561	86	Fill of posthole [561]. Part of SFB [872]	0.9	0.58	0.17	65.33		3
561	Cut	561	86	Cut of posthole associated to SFB [872]	0.9	0.58	0.17	65.33	65.14	3
562	Fill	563	87	Fill of LIA posthole [563]	0.67	0.66	0.23	66.78	66.76	2
563	Cut	563	87	Cut of LIA posthole	0.67	0.66	0.23	66.78	66.65	2
564	Cut	564	88	Cut of probable LIA unurned cremation	0.48	0.47	0.21	65.77	65.54	2
565	Cremation?	564	88	Probable LIA unurned cremation	0.48	0.47	0.21	65.77		2
566	Fill	551		Fill of posthole [567]. Associated with SFB [551]	0.1	0.1	0.51	65.71		3

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
567	Cut	551		Cut of posthole associated with SFB [551]	0.1	0.1	0.51	65.71	65.2	3
568	Cut	564	89	Cut of prehistoric gully	3.07	0.52	0.24	65.65	65.41	2
569	Fill	564	89	Fill of possible gully [568]	3.07	0.52	0.24	65.65		2
570	Fill	572	91	Upper fill of medieval ditch [572]	4.08	1.84	0.35	66.76	66.74	4
571	Fill		91	Primary fill of medieval ditch [572]	4.08	1.02	0.15	66.46	66.4	4
572	Cut	572	91	Cut of medieval ditch	4.08	1.8	0.46	66.76	66.31	4
573	Cut	573		Group number for SFB. Comprises quadrants [532], [531], [619] & [622] and postholes [624]& [626]	4.89	3.13	0.28	66.81	66.53	3
574	Fill	575	93	Fill of pit [575]	1.4	0.76	0.16	65.75		2
575	Cut	575	93	Cut of pit.	1.4	0.76	0.16	65.75	65.57	2
576	Fill	577	94	Fill of posthole [577]	0.27	0.27	0.11	66.09	66.08	2
577	Cut	577	94	Cut of posthole	0.27	0.27	0.11	66.09	65.98	2
578	Fill	577	94	Fill of posthole [579]	0.38	0.37	0.24	66.05	66.04	2
579	Cut	577	94	Cut of posthole	0.38	0.37	0.24	66.05	65.8	2
580	Fill	506	79	Fill of WWI posthole [544]	0.34	0.22	0.12	66.91		5b
581	Fill	577	94	Upper fill of posthole [577]	0.1	0.09	0.06	66.09		2
582	Layer			Topsoil						5b
583	Layer			Subsoil						5a
584	Layer			Natural deposits of sand.						1
585	Fill	586	95	Fill of possible gully [586]	2.4	0.7	0.22	65.72		2
586	Cut	586	95	Cut of gully	2.4	0.7	0.22	65.72	65.47	2
587	Layer		96	Natural sandstone banding				65.75		1
588	Void			Natural banding						
589	Fill	590	98	Fill of stakehole [589]	0.05	0.05	0.13	65.74		2
590	Cut	590	98	Cut of possible LIA stakehole	0.05	0.05	0.13	65.74	65.61	2
591	Fill	592	97	Fill of possible LIA posthole	0.23	0.19	0.15	65.81	65.8	2

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
				[592]						
592	Cut	592	97	Cut of possible LIA posthole	0.23	0.19	0.15	65.81	65.67	2
593	Cremation?	594	99	Possible unurned cremation	0.9	0.68	0.55	65.91		2
594	Cut	594	99	Cut of possible LIA unurned cremation [593]	0.9	0.68	0.55	65.91	65.43	2
595	Fill	596	100	Fill of pit [596]	1.32	0.92	0.21	66.21		3
596	Cut	596	100	Cut of pit	1.32	0.92	0.21	66.21	65.94	3
597	Fill	598	101	Fill of possible LIA posthole [598]	0.4	0.38	0.13	65.66		2
598	Cut	598	101	Cut of possible LIA posthole	0.4	0.38	0.13	65.66	65.53	2
599	Cremation?	600	102	Possible LIA unurned cremation	0.5	0.46	0.18	66.02		2
600	Cut	600	102	Cut of possible LIA unurned cremation [599]	0.5	0.46	0.18	66.02	65.84	2
601	Cremation?	602	103	Possible LIA unurned cremation	0.38	0.38	0.36	65.97		2
602	Cut	602	103	Cut of possible LIA unurned cremation [601]	0.38	0.38	0.34	65.92	65.63	2
603	Cut	603	126	Cut of pit	0.87	0.86	0.46	65.7	65.24	3
604	Fill		126	Fill of pit [603]	0.87	0.86	0.46	65.7	65.24	3
605	Fill	606	105	Fill of posthole [606]	0.61	0.53	0.13	66.69		2
606	Cut	606	105	Cut of possible LIA posthole	0.61	0.53	0.13	66.69	66.58	2
607	Cut	607	106, 107	Cut of gully	3.5	0.44	0.23	65.69	65.46	2
608	Fill	607	106, 107	Fill of gully [607]	3.5	0.44	0.23	65.69	65.46	2
609	Fill	610	108	Fill of WWI service trench	1.98	0.77	0.26	66.11		5b
610	Cut	610	108	Cut of WWI service trench. Not fully excavated	1.98	0.77	0.26	66.14	65.8	5b
611	Fill	612	109	Fill of possible LIA posthole [612]	0.3	0.27	0.23	66.9		2
612	Cut	612	109	Cut of possible LIA posthole	0.3	0.27	0.23	66.9	66.67	2
613	Fill	614	110	Fill of posthole [613]	0.32	0.3	0.18	65.88		2
614	Cut	614	110	Cut of possible LIA posthole	0.32	0.3	0.18	65.88	65.7	2



Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
615	Fill	616	111	Fill of posthole [616]	0.49	0.46	0.25	66.11		2
616	Cut	616	111	Cut of LIA posthole	0.49	0.46	0.25	6.11	65.86	2
617	Fill		91, 92	Upper fill of SFB [573] in quadrant [619]	2.3	1.55	0.14	66.71	66.67	3
618	Fill		91, 92	Fill of SFB [573] in quadrant [619]	2.3	1.55	0.28	66.8	66.66	3
619	Cut	573	91, 92	SW quadrant of SFB [573]	2.3	1.55	0.28	66.81	66.53	3
620	Fill		91, 92	Upper fill of SFB [573] in quadrant [622]	2.55	1.7	0.14	66.71	66.67	3
621	Fill		91, 92	Fill of SFB [573] in quadrant [622]	2.55	1.7	0.28	66.8	66.66	3
622	Cut	573	91, 92	NE quadrant of SFB [573]	2.55	1.7	0.28	66.81	55.53	3
623	Fill		115	Fill of posthole [623]. Part of SFB [573]	0.67	0.58	1.18	66.67	66.64	3
624	Cut	573	115	Cut of large posthole. Part of SFB [573]	0.67	0.58	1.18	66.67	65.54	3
625	Fill		116	Fill of posthole [626]. Part of SFB [572]	0.44	0.44	0.67	66.47	66.39	3
626	Cut	573	116	Cut of posthole. Part of SFB [573]	0.44	0.44	0.67	66.47	65.8	3
627	Fill	628	112	Fill of posthole [628]	0.63	0.44	0.17	66.08		2
628	Cut	628	112	Cut of possible LIA posthole	0.63	0.44	0.17	66.08	65.91	2
629	Fill	551	82, 83	Fill of SFB [551] in quadrant [646]	1.5	0.96	0.22	65.72	65.49	3
630	Fill	551	82, 83	Fill of SFB [551] in quadrant [646]	1.06	0.6	0.17	65.71	65.63	3
631	Fill	551	82, 83	Fill of SFB [551] in quadrant [647]	1.28	0.86	0.22	65.72	65.49	3
632	Fill	551	82, 83	Fill of SFB [551] in quadrant [647]	0.78	0.63	0.17	65.71	65.63	3
633	Cremation?	634	113	Probable LIA unurned cremation	0.36	0.34	0.26	65.82		2

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
634	Cut	634	113	Cut for LIA unurned cremation [633]	0.36	0.34	0.26	65.82	65.56	2
635	Fill	636	114	Fill of pit [636]	0.74	0.56	0.25	65.87		2
636	Cut	636	114	Cut of possible LIA pit	0.74	0.56	0.25	65.87	65.64	2
637	Fill	638	117	Fill of posthole [638]	0.32	0.26	0.19	65.74		2
638	Cut	638	117	Cut of possible LIA posthole	0.32	0.26	0.19	65.74	65.55	2
639	Fill	640	118	Fill of pit [640]	1.54	1.07	0.22	65.91	65.9	2
640	Cut	640	118	Cut of pit	1.54	1.07	0.22	65.91	65.69	2
641	Fill	643	119	Upper fill of pit [643]	1.79	1.69	0.21	65.83	65.81	3
642	Fill	643	119	Primary fill of pit [643]	1.79	1.27	0.16	65.63	65.61	3
643	Cut	643	119	Cut of pit	1.79	1.69	0.36	65.83	65.43	3
646	Cut	551	82, 83	Cut of quadrant of SFB [551]	1.5	1.08	0.26	65.73	65.44	3
647	Cut	551	82, 83	Cut of quadrant of SFB [551]	1.18	0.86	0.26	65.66	65.44	3
648	Cut	654	120	Cut of NE quadrant of SFB [654]	1.36	0.84	0.04	65.75	65.71	3
649	Fill	654		Fill of SFB [654] in quadrant [648]	1.36	0.84	0.04	65.75		3
650	Cut	654		Cut of posthole associated with SFB [654]	0.19	0.12	0.08	65.75	65.67	3
651	Cut	654	121	Cut of SW quadrant of SFB [654]	1.78	1.24	0.19	65.9	65.71	3
652	Fill		121	Fill of SFB [654] in quadrant [651]	1.78	1.24	0.19	65.9		3
653	Cut	654		Cut of posthole associated with SFB [654].	0.24	0.22	0.22	65.88	65.66	3
654	Other	654	120, 121	Group number for SFB. Comprises quadrants [648], [651], [660] & [662] and postholes [705], [802], [650], [653] & [681] and beam slot [707]	3.28	1.88	0.14	65.85	65.71	3
655	Void			Void						

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
656	Fill	640	118	Fill of WWI service trench [657]	0.42	0.65	0.25	65.9		5b
657	Cut	640	118	Cut of WWI service trench	0.42	0.65	0.25	65.9		5b
658	Layer			Chalk surface	6.1	1.9		66.25	66.07	
659	Layer			Rubble deposit	5	2.1		66.09	66.05	
660	Cut	654	132	Cut of SE quadrant of SFB [654]	1.84	0.44	0.14	65.9	65.76	3
661	Fill	654	108	Fill of SFB [654] in quadrant [660]	1.84	0.44	0.14	65.9		3
662	Cut	654	108	Cut of NW quadrant of SFB [654].	1.28	0.92	0.09	65.82	65.73	3
663	Fill	654		Fill of SFB [654] in quadrant [662]	1.28	0.92	0.09	65.82		3
664	Void			Void						
665	Void			Void						
666	Void			Void						
667	Layer			Gravel surface	2.84	1.9	0.08	66.08	65.95	5b
668	Fill			Fill of service trench	1.9	1.8	0.12	66.09	66.05	5b
669	Fill			Fill of service trench	1.8	1.2	0.13			5b
670	Cut			Cut of service trench	1.9	1.62	0.18			5b
671	Layer			Tarmac surface						5b
672	Layer			Gravel deposit						5b
673	Layer			Brick & concrete surface						5b
674	Fill			Fill of service trench						5b
675	Void									
676	Cut			Cut for service trench						5b
677	Fill			Fill of service trench						5b
678	Cut			Cut for service trench						5b
679	Fill			Fill of cut for masonry [680]						5b
680	Masonry			Brick service structure						5b
681	Cut	654		Cut of posthole associated with SFB [654]	0.24	0.24	0.48	65.9	65.42	3

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
682	Fill	654		Fill of posthole [681]. Associated with SFB [654]	0.24	0.23	0.36	65.78		3
683	Fill	684	122, 123	Fill of WWI service trench	6.8	0.85	0.37	66.23	66.1	5b
684	Cut	684	122, 123	Cut of WWI service trench.	6.8	0.85	0.37	66.25	65.66	5b
685	Fill	684	122, 123	Cast iron pipe within WWI service trench [684]	6.8	0.07	0.07	65.91	65.83	5b
686	Layer			Tarmac road surface						5b
687	Cut			Cut for surface [686]						5b
688	Layer			Gravel surface						5b
689	Layer			Gravel surface						5b
690	Fill			Fill of pit [691]						5b
691	Cut			Cut of 20thC pit						5b
692	Fill			Fill of pit [693]						5b
693	Cut			Cut of 20thC pit						5b
694	Fill			Fill of posthole [695]						5b
695	Cut			Cut of 20thC posthole						5b
696	Fill			Fill of posthole [697]						5b
697	Cut			Cut of 20thC posthole						5b
698	Layer			Gravel surface						5b
699	Void			Void						
700	Void			Void						
701	Void			Void						
702	Fill	654		Fill of posthole [653]. Associated with SFB [654]	0.24	0.22	0.07	65.73		3
703	Layer			Modern deposit						5b
704	Layer			Chalk surface						5b
705	Cut	654	104	Cut of posthole associated with SFB [654]	0.41	0.39	0.13	65.79	65.66	3
706	Fill	654	104	Fill of posthole [705]. Associated with SFB [654]	0.41	0.39	0.13	65.79		3

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
707	Cut	654	125	Cut of beamslot associated with SFB [654]	1.22	0.33	0.06	65.83	65.75	3
708	Fill	654	125	Fill of beam slot [707], associated with SFB [654]	1.22	0.33	0.06	65.83		3
709	Void			Void						
710	Void			Void						
711	Void			Void						
712	Cut			Square cut (unexcavated)						
713	Fill			Fill of cut [712]						
714	Cut			Small square cut						
715	Fill			Fill of linear cut [716]						
716	Cut			Linear cut						
717	Fill			Fill of posthole [718]						
718	Cut			Cut of posthole (unexcavated)						
719	Fill			Fill of posthole [720]						
720	Cut			Cut of posthole						
721	Fill			Fill of posthole [722]						
722	Cut			Cut of posthole						
723	Fill			Fill of posthole [724]						
724	Cut			Cut of square posthole (unexcavated)						
725	Layer			Gravel surface						5b
726	Void			Void						
727	Fill			Fill of posthole [728]						
728	Cut			Cut of posthole (unexcavated)						
729	Fill			Fill of posthole [730]						
730	Cut			Cut of posthole (unexcavated)						
731	Fill			Fill of posthole [732]						
732	Cut			Cut of posthole (unexcavated)						
733	Fill			Fill of posthole [734]						
734	Cut			Cut of posthole (unexcavated)						

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
735	Fill			Fill of posthole [736]						5b
736	Cut			Cut of WW1 posthole						5b
737	Fill			Fill of pit [738]						5b
738	Cut			Modern cut						5b
739	Fill			Fill of posthole [740]						5b
740	Cut			Cut of WW1 posthole						5b
741	Fill			Fill of posthole [742]						5b
742	Cut			Cut of WW1 posthole						5b
743										
744	Fill			Fill of service trench [745]						5b
745	Cut			Cut of service trench						5b
746	Fill			Fill of service trench [747]						5b
747	Cut			Cut of service trench						5b
748	Layer			Chalk surface						5b
749	Layer			Gravel surface						5b
750	Layer			Chalk deposit						5b
751	Fill			Fill of posthole [752]						
752	Cut			Cut of posthole						
753	Layer			Subsoil layer						5a
754	Layer			Demolition layer						5b
755	Layer			Demolition layer						5b
756	Masonry			Brick wall						5b
757	Masonry			Brick wall						5b
758	Masonry			Concrete foundation of [757]						5b
759	Cut			Cut of wall [757] and foundation [758]						5b
760	Fill			Fill of posthole or tree throw [761]						
761	Cut			Cut of posthole or tree throw						
762	Fill			Fill of pit or ditch [763]						
763	Cut			Cut of pit or ditch						

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
764	Fill			Fill of posthole [765]						
765	Cut			Cut of posthole or pit						
766	Layer			Natural clay silt sand						1
767	Void			Void						
768	Fill	769, 781	130, 140	Fill of re-cut [781] of LIA ditch [769]	2	2.03	0.46	65.63		2
769	Cut	769	130, 140	Cut of LIA ditch. Probably a boundary ditch to a cremation cemetery. Associated with ditch [548].	2	2.27	0.98	65.63	64.65	2
770	Void			Void						
771	Void			Void						
772	Void			Void						
773	Void			Void						
774	Cut	607	106	Cut of gully	0.43	0.49	0.13	65.58	65.45	2
775	Fill		106	Fill of gully [774]	0.43	0.49	0.13	65.58	65.45	2
776	Void			Void						
777	Void			Void						
778	Void			Void						
779	Void			Void						
780	Fill		140	Fill of re-cut [781] of LIA ditch [769]	1.05	0.78	0.5	65.2		2
781	Cut	781	140	Re-cut of LIA ditch [769]. Probably a boundary to a cremation cemetery	1.05	0.78	0.53	65.2	64.54	2
782	Other	782	152, 155	Group number for SFB. Comprises quadrants [783], [869], [839] & [784] and postholes [795] & [895]	5.12	3.25	0.5	66.21	65.71	3
783	Cut	782	152	Cut of NE quadrant of SFB [782]	2.19	1.86	0.18	65.96	65.79	3

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
784	Cut	782		Cut of SW quadrant of SFB [782]	2.37	1.61	0.2	66.01	65.84	3
785	Cut	785	89	Cut of pit	0.65	0.61	0.13	65.63	65.5	2
786	Fill		89	Fill of pit [785]	0.65	0.61	0.13	65.63		2
787	Fill		84, 85	Fill of SFB [872] in quadrant [797]	1	0.8	0.46	65.46	65.36	3
788	Fill			Fill of SFB [782] in quadrant [783]	2.58	1.51	0.15	66.24	66.2	3
789	Fill			Fill of SFB [782] in quadrant [784]	2.31	1.99	0.19	66.24	66.16	3
790	Fill		140	Primary fill of LIA ditch re-cut [781]	1.05	0.78	0.03	65.96	65.79	2
791	Fill	769	130, 140	Primary fill of LIA ditch [769]	2	0.98	0.21	65.1	64.65	2
792	Cut	792	130, 140	Cut of WWI service trench	2.2	1.1	1	65.69	69.5	5b
793	Fill	792	130, 140	Cast iron pipe. WWI	2.2	0.1	0.07	65.54	65.51	5b
794	Fill			Secondary fill of SFB [782] in quadrant [783]	2.58	1.51	0.19	66.28	66.16	3
795	Cut	782	131	Cut of posthole associated with SFB [782]	0.97	0.56	0.75	66.02	65.15	3
796	Fill		131	Fill of posthole [795] associated with SFB [782]	0.97	0.56	0.75	66.02		3
797	Cut	124	84, 85	Cut of quadrant of SFB [872]	1.3	0.84	0.1	65.46	65.36	3
798	Fill			Tertiary fill of SFB [1119] in quadrant [996]	1.3	1.78	0.2	66.32	66.27	3
799	Fill			Secondary fill of SFB [1119] in quadrant [996]	1.69	0.91	0.18	66.17	66.07	3
800	Fill		84, 85	Primary fill of SFB [872] in quadrant [797]	1.7	0.14	0.1	65.8	65.36	3
801	Fill			Primary fill of SFB [1119] in quadrant [996]	1.2	1.44	0.13	66.06		3
802	Cut	654	133	Cut of posthole associated with SFB [654]	0.54	0.38	0.53	65.88	65.35	3



Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
803	Fill	654	133	Fill of posthole [802] associated with SFB [654]	0.54	0.38	0.53	65.88		3
804	Cut	804, 872	135	Cut of posthole, associated with SFB [872]	0.24	0.17	0.2	65.46	65.23	3
805	Fill		135	Fill of posthole [804], associated with SFB [872]	0.24	0.17	0.2	65.46		3
806	Cut	806, 872	136	Cut of posthole, associated with SFB [872]	0.32	0.26	0.14	65.39	65.25	3
807	Fill			Fill of posthole [806], associated with SFB [872]	0.32	0.26	0.14	65.39		3
808	Cut	808, 872	137	Cut of stakehole associated with SFB [872]	0.07	0.07	0.08	65.36	65.28	3
809	Fill		137	Fill of stakehole [808], associated with SFB [872]	0.07	0.07	0.08	65.36		3
810	Cut	810, 872	138	Cut of stakehole, associated with SFB [872]	0.07	0.07	0.08	65.38	65.3	3
811	Fill		138	Fill of stakehole [800], associated with SFB [872]	0.07	0.07	0.08	65.38		3
812	Fill			Tertiary fill of SFB [1119] in quadrant [997]	1.8	0.57	0.16	66.31	66.3	3
813	Fill			Fill of SFB [1119] in quadrant [997]	1.55	0.56	0.14	66.12	66.09	3
814	Cut	814, 872	139	Cut of stakehole associated with SFB [872]	0.08	0.08	0.22	65.27	65.05	3
815	Fill	872	139	Fill of stakehole [814] associated to SFB [872]	0.08	0.08	0.22	65.27		3
816	Fill		134	Fill of pit [817]	1.6	1.02	0.22	66.48	66.43	2
817	Cut	817	134	Cut of sub-circular pit	1.6	1.02	0.22	66.48	66.23	2
818	Fill	819	134	Fill of pit [819]	0.84	0.82	0.13	66.48	66.44	2
819	Cut	819	134	Cut of circular pit	0.84	0.82	0.13	66.48	66.34	2
820	Cut	861	141, 142	Cut of quadrant of SFB [861]						3

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
821	Fill		141, 142	Fill of SFB [861] in quadrant [1764]	1.4	1.4	0.15	66.41	66.38	3
822	Fill	861	141, 142	Secondary fill of fire pit [886] in SFB [861]	1	0.85	0.2	66.13		3
823	Fill		141, 142	Fill of SFB [861] in quadrant [1766]				6666.38	66.34	3
824	Cut	824	145	Cut of fire pit within SFB [861]	1	0.85	0.2	66.13	65.9	3
825	Fill	861	141, 142	Fill of SFB [861] in quadrant [1763]				66.34		3
826	Fill	861	141, 142	Fill of SFB [861] in quadrant [1765]				66.34		3
827	Cut	827	151	Cut of posthole associated with SFB [861]	0.2	0.2	0.45	66.16	65.71	3
828	Fill	861	151	Fill of posthole [827]. Associated with SFB [861]	0.2	0.2	0.45	66.16		3
829	Fill			Fill of SFB [872]						3
830	Fill	831	143	Fill of gully [831]	2.28	0.62	0.07	66.44		2
831	Cut	831	143	Cut of gully	2.28	0.62	0.07	66.44	66.37	2
832	Fill		144	Fill of posthole [833]	0.23	0.19	0.13	66.46	66.33	2
833	Cut	833	144	Cut of posthole	0.23	0.19	0.13	66.45	66.31	2
834	Cut	872	84, 85	Quadrant of SFB [872]	2.06	1.59	0.09	65.49	65.38	3
835	Fill		84, 85	Secondary fill of SFB [872] in quadrant [834]	1.86	1.39	0.8	65.78		3
836	Fill			Lense within fill [835] in SFB [872]	0.2	0.15	0.12			3
837	Fill			Fill of pit [838]						3?
838	Cut			Cut of pit						3?
839	Cut	782	153, 154	Quadrant of SFB [782]	2.42	1.78	0.16	66.03	65.87	3
840	Fill		153, 154	Secondary fill of SFB [782] in quadrant [839]	2.42	1.78				3

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
841	Fill		153, 154	Primary fill of SFB [782] in quadrant [839]	1.78	2.42	0.16	66.28	66.2	3
842	Fill		84, 85	Primary fill of SFB [872] in quadrant [834]	1.86	1.39	0.6	65.78	65.38	3
843	Cut	897	163	Quadrant of pit cut [897]	1.24	0.88	0.27	66.53		3
844	Fill		163	Fill of pit [897] in quadrant [843]	1.17	0.88	0.15	66.53		3
845	Cut	897	163	Cut of posthole	0.62	0.42	0.19	66.54	66.32	4
846	Fill		163	Fill of posthole [845]	0.62	0.42	0.19	66.54	66.53	4
847	Void			Void						
848	Void			Void						
849	Cut	897	165	Quadrant of pit [897]	1.29	1.07	0.21	66.56		3
850	Fill		165	Fill of pit [897] in quadrant [849]	1.21	1	0.17	66.56	66.53	3
851	Cut	851	146	Cut of posthole associated with SFB [861]	0.25	0.25	0.35	66.2	65.83	3
852	Fill		146	Fill of posthole [851]. Associated with SFB [861]	0.25	0.25	0.35	66.2		3
853	Cut	853	148	Cut of posthole associated with SFB [820]	0.15	0.15	0.15	66.19	66.05	3
854	Fill		148	Fill of posthole [853]. Associated with SFB [861]	0.15	0.15	0.15	66.19		3
855	Cut	855	148	Cut of posthole associated with SFB [861]	0.3	0.3	0.17	66.23	66.06	3
856	Fill	861	148	Fill of posthole [855], associated with SFB [861]	0.3	0.3	0.17	66.23		3
857	Cut	857	149	Cut of posthole associated with SFB [820]	0.2	0.2	0.25	66.17	65.92	3
858	Fill		149	Fill of posthole [857], associated with SFB [861]	0.2	0.2	0.25	66.17		3

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
859	Cut	859	150	Cut of posthole, associated with SFB [861].	0.35	0.35	0.4	66.09	65.68	3
860	Fill		150	Fill of posthole [859], associated with SFB [861]	0.35	0.35	0.4	66.09		3
861	Other	861	141, 142, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151	Group number for SFB. Comprises quadrants [820], [1763], [1764], [1765], [1766] and postholes [886], [827], [851], [853], [855], [857], [859], [884]	6.97	4.04	0.25	66.38	66.13	3
862	Fill	864	157	Fill of SFB [864]	1.95	3.36	0.25	66.49	66.34	3
863	Fill	864	157	Fill of SFB [864]	1.95	3.36	0.2	66.59	66.51	3
864	Cut	864	157	Cut of SFB	1.95	3.36	0.78	66.59	65.8	3
865	Fill			Fill of posthole [866]. Associated with SFB [864]	0.68	0.6	1.1	66.42		3
866	Cut	864	161	Cut of posthole associated with SFB [864]	0.68	0.6	1.1	66.42	65.34	3
867	Fill			Fill of posthole [868], associated with SFB [864]	0.53	0.42	0.53	65.93		3
868	Cut	864	162	Cut of posthole associated with SFB [864]	0.53	0.42	0.53	65.94	65.4	3
869	Cut	782	152, 155	SE quadrant of SFB [782]	2.27	1.26	0.18	65.96	65.79	3
870	Fill		152	Secondary fill of SFB [782] in quadrant [869]	2.27	1.26	0.15	66.24	66.2	3
871	Fill		152, 155	Primary fill of SFB [782] in quadrant [869]	2.27	1.26	0.19	66.24	66.1	3

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
872	Other	872		Group number for SFB. Comprises quadrants [557], [787], [892], [834] and postholes [561], [804], [806], [808], [810], [814], [877], [882], [1566], [1589], [1591], [1593], [1596], [1609], [1613] & stakeholes [873], [875], [1594] & [1606]	4.88	3.98	0.6	65.91	65.31	3
873	Cut	872	159	Cut of stakehole, associated with SFB [872]	0.1	0.1	0.08	65.49	65.41	3
874	Fill		159	Fill of stakehole [873], associated to SFB [872]	0.1	0.09	0.08	65.49	65.41	3
875	Cut	872	160	Cut of stakehole, associated with SFB [872]	0.07	0.07	0.38	65.38	65	3
876	Fill		160	Fill of stakehole [875]. Associated with SFB [872]	0.07	0.07	0.38	65.38		3
877	Cut	872	158	Cut of posthole associated with SFB [872]	0.36	0.31	0.1	65.4	65.3	3
878	Fill		158	Fill of posthole [877], associated with SFB [872]	0.36	0.31	0.1	65.4		3
879	Fill			Fill of SFB [861] in quadrant [820]				66.41		3
880	Fill	864	157	Fill of SFB [864]	2.45	1.4	0.45	66.43		3
881	Fill		157	Fill of SFB [864]	2.25	1.2	0.25	66.26		3
882	Cut	872	158	Cut of stakehole associated with SFB [872]	0.12	0.11	0.22	65.4	65.18	3
883	Fill		158	Fill of posthole [822], associated with SFB [872]	0.12	0.11	0.22	65.4		3
884	Cut		145	Cut of stakehole associated with SFB [861]	0.15	0.15	0.1	65.91	65.82	3

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
885	Fill		145	Fill of stakehole [884], associated with SFB [861]	0.15	0.15	0.1	65.91		3
886	Cut	861	145	Cut of stakehole associated with SFB [861]	0.05	0.05	0.2	65.95	65.82	3
887	Fill		145	Fill of stakehole [886], associated with SFB [861]	0.05	0.05	0.2	65.95		3
888	Fill		145	Charcoal rich fill in base of fire pit [824], associated with SFB [861]	0.9	0.55	0.04	65.96		3
889	Void			Void						
890	Void			Void						
891	Void			Void						
892	Cut		84, 85	Quadrant of SFB [872].	2.24	1.34	0.8	65.51	65.43	3
893	Fill		84, 85	Fill of SFB [872] in quadrant [892]	2.02	1.15	0.25	65.8		3
894	Fill		84, 85	Primary fill of SFB [872] in quadrant [892]	0.22	0.2	0.61	65.8		3
895	Cut	782	175	Cut of posthole associated with SFB [782].	0.35	0.35	0.47	65.94	65.43	3
896	Fill		175	Fill of posthole [895], associated with SFB [782].	0.35	0.35	0.47	65.94		3
897	Other	897	163, 165	Group number for large Saxon pit or SFB. Comprises quadrants [843], [849], [931], [934] and possibly associated posthole [845]	2.49	2.41	0.29	66.56	66.24	3
898	Cut	898	166	Cut of posthole	0.18	0.16	0.18	66.39	66.21	2
899	Fill	898	166	Fill of posthole [898]	0.18	0.16	0.18	66.39		2
900	Cut	900	167	Cut of posthole	0.4	0.4	0.23	66.38	66.15	2
901	Fill	900	167	Fill of posthole [900]	0.4	0.4	0.23	66.38		2
902	Cut	902	168	Cut of posthole	0.27	0.27	0.31	66.3	66.08	2

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
903	Fill	902	168	Fill of posthole [902]	0.27	0.27	0.31	66.3		2
904	Cut	904	169	Cut of posthole	0.42	0.39	0.13	66.28	66.13	2
905	Fill	904	169	Fill of posthole [904]	0.42	0.39	0.13	66.28		2
906	Cut	906	170	Cut of posthole	0.46	0.41	0.15	66.26	66.1	2
907	Fill	906	170	Fill of posthole [906]	0.46	0.41	0.16	66.26		2
908	Cut	908	171	Cut of posthole	0.49	0.41	0.12	66.16	66.05	2
909	Fill	908	171	Fill of posthole [908]	0.49	0.41	0.12	66.19		2
910	Cut	910	172	Cut of posthole	0.41	0.37	0.16	66.12	65.96	2
911	Fill	910	172	Fill of posthole [910]	0.41	0.37	0.16	66.12		2
912	Cut	912	173	Cut of posthole	0.39	0.39	0.17	66.1	65.93	2
913	Fill	912	173	Fill of posthole [912]	0.38	0.38	0.17			2
914	Cut	912	173	Cut of posthole	0.36	0.36	0.2	66.09	65.8	2
915	Fill	912	173	Fill of posthole [914]	0.36	0.36	0.2	66.09	66.08	2
916	Cut	916	174	Cut of posthole	0.3	0.28	0.12	65.98	65.86	2
917	Fill	916	174	Fill of posthole [916]	0.3	0.28	0.12	65.98		2
918	Fill			Secondary fill of SFB [782] in quadrant [784]	2.32	1.89	0.15	66.27	66.2	3
919	Fill		163	Primary fill of pit [897] in quadrant [843]	1.24	0.88	0.12	66.38	66.26	3
920	Fill		165	Fill of pit [897] in quadrant [849]	1.29	1.07	0.04	66.56		3
921	Cut	921	176	Cut of posthole	0.2	0.18	0.18	66	65.82	2
922	Fill	921	176	Fill of posthole [921]	0.2	0.18	0.18	66		2
923	Cut	923	177	Cut of stakehole	0.14	0.14	0.15	65.79	65.64	2
924	Fill	923	177	Fill of posthole [923]	0.14	0.14	0.15	65.79		2
925	Cut	925	181	Cut of WWI pit	1.74	1	0.79	66.53	65.64	5b
926	Fill		181	Fill of WWI pit [925]	1.74	1	0.2	66.53		5b
927	Cut	927	178	Cut of pit.	2.23	1.57	0.56	66.91	66.16	
928	Fill		178	Fill of pit [927]	2.23	1.57	0.56	66.52		
929	Fill		181	Fill of WWI pit [925]	1.69	1	0.46	66.46		5b
930	Fill		181	Fill of WWI pit [925]	1.37	0.56	0.25	66.25		5b

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
931	Cut	897		Quadrant of pit [897]	1.2	1.2	0.31	66.53	66.24	3
932	Fill			Fill of pit [897] in quadrant [931]	1.2	1.2	0.2	66.56		3
933	Fill			Fill of pit [897] in quadrant [931]	1.2	1.2	0.11	66.56	66.53	3
934	Cut	897		Quadrant of pit [897]	1.33	1.17	0.24	66.53	66.24	3
935	Fill			Fill of pit [897] in quadrant [934]	1.33	1.17	0.12	66.56	66.31	3
936	Fill			Fill of cut [897] in quadrant [934]	1.33	1.17	0.12	66.56	66.53	3
937	Fill	939	179, 228, 242	Fill of WWI ditch [939]		1.37	0.65	66.89		5b
938	Fill	939	179, 228, 242	Fill of WWI ditch [939]		0.84	0.27	66.33		5b
939	Cut	939	179, 228, 242	Cut of WWI ditch	2.75	1.37	0.86	66.89	66.05	5b
940	Fill	939		Fill of WWI service trench [941]	2.5	0.78		66.86		5b
941	Cut	939		Cut of WWI service trench	2.5	0.78		66.86		5b
942	Cremation?	942	180	Cut for LIA cremation [943]	0.64	0.62	0.28	66.01	65.64	2
943	Cremation?	942	180	Lower fill of LIA cremation within cut [942]	0.63	0.61	0.14	65.99		2
944	Cremation?		180	Upper fill of LIA cremation in cut [942]	0.64	0.63	0.12	66.01		2
945	Fill		181	Basal fill of WWI pit [925].	1.75	0.56	0.2	65.77		5b
946	Fill		182	Fill of medieval ditch in slot [947]	2	1.75	0.39	66.29		4
947	Cut	947	182	Cut of medieval ditch	2	1.75	0.39	66.29		4
948	Fill		183	Fill of posthole [949]	0.3	0.28	0.25	66.11		2
949	Cut	949	183	Cut of posthole	0.3	0.28	0.25	66.11	65.85	2
950	Fill		184	Fill of pit [951]	0.8	0.2	0.14	66.44		2
951	Cut	951	189	Cut of pit	0.8	0.2	0.14	66.45	66.28	2
952	Cut	942	180	Cut of stakehole	0.16	0.16	0.31	65.93	65.79	2



Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
953	Fill	954	186	Fill of WWI pit [954]	1.46	0.4	0.2	66.08	65.76	5b
954	Cut	954	186	Cut of WWI pit	1.46	0.4	0.2	66.08	65.76	5b
955	Fill			Fill of pit [956]	0.36	0.32	0.22	66.26		2
956	Cut	956	187	Cut of pit	0.36	0.32	0.22	66.26	66.05	2
957	Fill	1168		Primary fill of SFB [1168], in cut [198]	4.23	2.62	0.32	66.42		3
958	Fill		188	Fill of posthole [959]	0.32	0.32	0.32	66.08		2
959	Cut	959	188	Cut of posthole	0.32	0.32	0.32	66.08	65.75	2
960	Fill			Secondary fill of SFB [1168] in cut [198]	2.25	2.62	0.07	66.42		3
961	Fill			Tertiary fill of SFB [1168], in cut [198]	2.1	2.62	0.3	66.47	66.4	3
962	Fill	963	189	Fill of posthole [963]	0.48	0.48	0.28	66.05		5b
963	Cut	963	189	Cut of WWI posthole	0.48	0.48	0.28	66.05	65.76	5b
964	Fill		190	Fill of posthole [965]	0.34	0.2	0.16	66.1		2
965	Cut	965	190	Cut of posthole	0.34	0.2	0.16			2
966	Fill		192	Fill of posthole [967]	0.8	0.48	0.52	66.18		2
967	Cut	967	192	Cut of posthole	0.8	0.48	0.52	65.18	65.61	2
968	Fill		192	Fill of posthole [969]	0.56	0.34	0.27	66.18		2
969	Cut	969	192	Cut of posthole	0.56	0.34	0.27	66.18	65.91	2
970	Fill	971	193	Fill of posthole [971]	0.22	0.2	0.2	66.27		2
971	Cut	971	193	Cut of posthole	0.22	0.2	0.2	66.27	66.07	2
972	Cut	972	200	Cut of pit	0.36	0.26	0.18	65.63	65.45	2
973	Fill	972	200	Fill of pit [972]	0.36	0.2	0.18	65.63		2
974	Fill	975	194	Fill of posthole [975]	0.28	0.22	0.2	66.18		2
975	Cut	975	194	Cut of posthole	0.28	0.22	0.2	66.18	65.97	2
976	Fill	975	194	Fill of posthole [977]	0.3	0.24	0.16	66.14		2
977	Cut	975	194	Cut of posthole	0.3	0.24	0.16	66.14	65.98	2
978	Fill	979	195	Fill of posthole [979]	0.38	0.3	0.29	66.28		2
979	Cut	979	195	Cut of posthole	0.38	0.3	0.29	66.28	65.99	2
980	Fill		196	Fill of posthole [981]	0.29	0.21	0.26	66.09		2

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
981	Cut	981	196	Cut of posthole	0.29	0.21	0.26	66.09	65.85	2
982	Fill	983	197	Fill of WWI pit [983]	1.43	1.14	0.4	65.82		5b
983	Cut	983	197	Cut of WWI pit	1.43	1.14	0.4	65.82	65.42	5b
984	Cut	984	198	Cut of gully	1.42	0.9	0.18	65.63	65.37	2
985	Fill		198	Primary fill of gully [984]	0.38	0.32	0.04	65.41		2
986	Fill	984	198	Secondary fill of gully [984]	1.42	0.9	0.13	65.63		2
987	Fill	988	219, 256	Fill of ditch [988]	3.36	0.96	0.41	65.7		4
988	Cut	988	219, 231	Cut of medieval ditch.	3.36	0.96	0.41	65.7	65.29	4
989	Void			Void						
990	Void			Void						
991	Fill		210, 212	Fill of WWI ditch [992]	2.15	1.07	1.6	65.59	65.54	5b
992	Cut	992	201, 212	Cut of WWI ditch.	2.24	1	0.87	65.63	64.76	5b
993	Cremation?	994	202	Probable LIA un-urned cremation	0.96	0.65	0.12	65.57		2
994	Cut	994	202	Cut for cremation [993]	0.96	0.65	0.12	65.45	65.57	2
995	Fill			Primary fill of SFB [1119] in quadrant [997]	1.55	0.53	0.17	66.02	65.99	3
996	Cut			Quadrant of SFB [1119]	1.78	1.3	0.5	66.36	65.86	3
997	Cut			Quadrant of SFB [1119]	1.8	0.57	0.41	66.29	65.88	3
998	Fill	999	203	Fill of posthole [999]	0.38	0.32	0.16	65.57		2
999	Cut	999	203	Cut of posthole	0.38	0.32	0.16	65.57	65.4	2
1000	Cut	1000	204	Cut of gully	2.53	0.95	0.23			2
1001	Fill	1000	204	Fill of gully [1000]	2.53	0.95	0.23	65.6		2
1002	Fill		208, 209	Fill of ditch [1003]	1.38	1.3	0.8	65.51	64.97	5b
1003	Cut		208, 209	Cut of ditch	1.38	1.3	0.8	65.7	64.66	5b
1004	Fill		201, 212	Fill of ditch [992]	2.15	0.8	0.4	65.62	65.18	5b
1005	Fill			Fill of posthole [1006]	0.26	0.24	0.12	65.7	65.57	3
1006	Cut	1006	205	Cut of posthole	0.26	0.24	0.12	65.7	65.57	3
1007	Fill			Fill of posthole [1008]	0.4	0.32	0.15	65.72	65.57	3
1008	Cut	1008	207	Cut of posthole	0.4	0.32	0.15	65.72	65.57	3
1009	Cut		213	Cut of pit	1.29	0.78	0.26	65.72	65.48	2

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
1010	Fill		213	Fill of pit [1009]	1.29	0.78	0.26	65.72	65.48	2
1011	Fill	1012	206	Fill of posthole [1012]	0.15	0.12	0.24	65.53	65.25	2
1012	Cut	1012	206	Cut of posthole	0.15	0.12	0.24	65.53	65.25	2
1013	Fill			Fill of pit [1014]	0.36	0.32	0.26	65.66	65.39	3
1014	Cut	1014	210	Pit filled with [1013]	0.54	0.52	0.26	65.66	65.39	3
1015	Fill	1016	211	Fill of posthole [1016]	0.16	0.12	0.23	65.5	65.29	2
1016	Cut	1016	211	Posthole filled with [1015]	0.16	0.12	0.23	65.5	65.29	2
1017	Fill		201,212	Primary fill of ditch [992]	2	0.6	0.35	65.06	65.02	5b
1018	Fill	1019	214	Fill of posthole [1019]	0.32	0.28	0.15	65.38	65.27	2
1019	Cut	1019	214	Cut of posthole	0.32	0.28	0.15	65.38	65.27	2
1020	Fill		215	Fill of posthole [1021]	0.52	0.48	0.17	65.66	65.47	3
1021	Cut	1021	215	Cut of posthole	0.52	0.48	0.17	65.66	65.47	3
1022	Fill			Tertiary fill of SFB [1119] in quadrant [1092]	1.5	0.35	0.23	66.3	66.22	3
1023	Fill			Secondary fill of SFB [1119] in quadrant [1092]	1.58	0.4	0.24	66.14	66.07	3
1024	Fill	1025	216	Fill of posthole [1025]	0.31	0.28	0.25	65.4	65.16	2
1025	Cut	1025	216	Cut of posthole associated with [1027], [1029] & [1031]	0.31	0.28	0.25	65.4	65.16	2
1026	Fill	1027	216	Fill of posthole [1027]	0.15	0.14	0.26	65.42	65.17	2
1027	Cut	1027	216	Cut of posthole associated with [1025], [1029] & [1031]	0.15	0.14	0.26	65.42	65.17	2
1028	Fill	1029	216	Fill of posthole [1029]	0.16	0.13	0.24	65.42	65.2	2
1029	Cut	1029	216	Cut of posthole associated with [1025], [1027] & [1031]	0.16	0.13	0.24	65.42	65.2	2
1030	Fill	1031	216	Fill of posthole [1031]	0.28	0.25	0.23	65.44	65.22	2
1031	Cut	1031	216	Cut of posthole associated with [1025], [1027] & [1029]	0.28	0.25	0.23	65.44	65.22	2
1032	Fill		201	Fill of rubbish pit [1033]	0.7	0.6	0.4	65.56	65.56	2
1033	Cut	1033	201	Cut of rubbish pit	0.7	0.6	0.4	65.56	65.16	2
1034	Fill		217	Fill of pit [1035]	2.3	0.6	1.2	65.61	64.32	5b

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
1035	Cut	1035	217	Cut of pit	2.3	0.6	1.2	65.61	64.32	5b
1036	Void			Void						
1037	Void			Void						
1038	Void			Void						
1039	Void			Void						
1040	Fill		220	Fill of posthole [1041]	0.5	0.5	0.35	65.65	65.29	2
1041	Cut	1041	220	Cut of posthole	0.5	0.5	0.35	65.63	65.28	2
1042	Fill	1043	221	Fill of posthole [1043]	0.68	0.62	0.24	65.42	65.22	2
1043	Cut	1043	221	Cut of posthole	0.68	0.62	0.24	65.42	65.22	2
1044	Fill		243, 244	Tertiary fill of SFB [1119] in quadrant [1100]	1.59	0.95	0.24	66.32	66.27	3
1045	Void			Natural Depression						
1046	Void			Void						
1047	Cut	1047	223	Cut of pit	0.65	0.62	0.12	65.42	65.34	2
1048	Fill		223	Fill of pit [1047]	0.65	0.62	0.12	65.42	65.34	2
1049	Cut	1049	224	Cut of pit	1.58	1.4	0.23	65.53	65.3	2
1050	Fill	1049	224	Fill of pit [1049]	1.58	1.4	0.23	65.53	65.3	2
1051	Cut	1051	225	Cut of pit	0.88	0.54	0.08	65.43	65.32	2
1052	Fill		225	Fill of pit [1051]	0.88	0.54	0.08	65.43	65.32	2
1053	Fill	1054	226	Upper fill of posthole [1054]	0.67	0.67	0.23	66.1	65.93	3
1054	Cut	1054	226	Cut of posthole	0.67	0.67	0.24	66.1	65.85	3
1055	Fill	1056	227	Upper fill of posthole	0.84	0.84	0.13	66.11	66.11	3
1056	Cut	1056	227	Cut of posthole	0.85	0.85	0.35	66.11	65.76	3
1057	Fill	1054	226	Lower fill of posthole [1054]	0.6	0.6	0.14	66.05	65.93	3
1058	Fill	1056	227	Lower fill of posthole [1056]	0.76	0.76	0.22	66.06	65.98	3
1059	Cut	1064	246, 247	Cut of SFB filled with [1060], [1061], [1062] & [1063]. Part of SFB structure [1064]	3.2	2.9	0.15	66.23	66.09	3
1060	Fill		246, 247	Fill of north quadrant SFB [1059]	1.66	1.42	0.15	66.23	66.09	3
1061	Fill			Fill of east quadrant SFB	1.66	1.45	0.15	66.23	66.09	3

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
				[1059]						
1062	Fill			Fill of west quadrant SFB [1059]	1.66	1.42	0.15	66.23	66.09	3
1063	Fill		246, 247	Fill of south quadrant SFB [1059]	1.66	1.45	0.15	66.23	66.09	3
1064	Cut	1064	246, 247	SFB structure number	3.2	2.9	0.15	66.23	66.09	3
1065	Cut	1065	229	Cut of pit	3.03	1.03	0.17	66.53	66.35	2
1066	Fill		229	Fill of pit [1065]	3.02	1.03	0.17	66.53	66.35	2
1067	Fill		230, 231	Fill of SFB cut [1068]	3.8	3	0.48	65.69	65.21	3
1068	Cut	1068	230, 231	Cut of SFB filled with [1067]	3.8	3	0.48	65.69	65.21	3
1069	Fill		232	Fill of posthole [1070]	0.58	0.5	0.3	65.59	65.3	2
1070	Cut	1070	232	Cut of posthole	0.58	0.5	0.3	65.59	65.3	2
1071	Cut	1071	233	Cut of WW1 square posthole	0.25	0.2	0.16	65.34	65.18	5b
1072	Fill		233	Fill of posthole [1071]	0.25	0.2	0.16	65.34	65.18	5b
1073	Cut	1073	234	Cut of pit	0.3	0.21	0.15	65.57	65.41	2
1074	Fill		234	Fill of pit [1073]	0.3	0.21	0.15	65.57	65.41	2
1075	Cut	1075	235	Slot through ditch	2.25	1	0.95	65.51	64.43	2
1076	Fill	1075	235	Fill of ditch [1075]	2.25	1	0.95	65.51	64.43	2
1077	Fill	1078	236	Fill of posthole [1078]	0.4	0.37	0.07	65.63	65.53	2
1078	Cut	1078	236	Cut of posthole	0.4	0.37	0.07	65.63	65.53	2
1079	Cut	1080	237	Possible recut of pit [1080]	1.64	1.14	1.04	66.15	65.27	3
1080	Cut	1080	237	Cut of pit	2.08	1.92	0.33	66.21	65.87	3
1081	Fill	1082	250	Fill of pit or posthole [1082]	0.32	0.32	0.08	66.11	66.03	5b
1082	Cut	1082	250	Cut of pit or posthole	0.32	0.32	0.08	66.11	66.03	5b
1083	Fill	1082	251	Fill of pit [1084]	0.58	0.54	0.21	66.09	65.88	5b
1084	Cut	1082	251	Cut of pit or natural feature	0.58	0.54	0.21	66.09	65.88	5b
1085	Fill	1082	252	Fill of pit [1086]	0.4	0.3	0.2	66.12	65.92	5b
1086	Cut	1082	252	Cut of pit or posthole	0.4	0.3	0.2	66.12	65.92	5b
1087	Fill	1082	253	Fill of pit [1088]	0.4	0.3	0.1	66.01	65.91	5b
1088	Cut	1082	253	Cut of pit	0.4	0.3	0.1	66.01	65.91	5b
1089	Fill	1082	254	Fill of pit or posthole [1090]	0.44	0.19	0.3	66.04	65.75	5b

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
1090	Cut	1082	254	Cut of pit or posthole	0.44	0.19	0.3	66.04	65.75	5b
1091	Fill			Primary fill of SFB cut [1092], structure [1119]	1.7	0.41	0.18	66.05	65.96	3
1092	Cut			Cut of SFB, part of SFB structure [1119]	1.7	0.41	0.51	65.91	65.81	3
1093	Fill	1080	237	Upper fill of recut pit [1079]	1.64	1.14	0.35	66.15	66.11	3
1094	Fill	1080	237	Lower fill of recut pit [1079]	0.81		0.32	65.99	65.84	3
1095	Fill	1080	237	Fill of pit [1080]	2.08	0.92	0.33	66.21	66.19	3
1096	Fill	1097	238	Fill of pit	0.44	0.4	0.1	65.72	65.61	2
1097	Cut	1097	238	Cut of pit	0.44	0.4	0.1	65.72	65.61	2
1098	Fill		243, 244	Secondary fill of SFB quadrant [1100], SFB structure [1119]	1.58	1.37	0.16	66.21	66.03	3
1099	Fill		243, 244	Primary fill of SFB quadrant [1100], SFB structure [1119]	1.68	1.39	0.16	66.24	65.91	3
1100	Cut		243, 244	Cut of SFB quadrant [1119]	1.68	1.37	0.61	66.21	65.78	3
1101	Fill		243, 244	Tertiary fill of SFB quadrant [1114], of SFB structure [1119]	1.86	0.42	0.28	66.32	66.18	3
1102	Fill		243, 244	Secondary fill of SFB quadrant [1114], of SFB structure [	1.81	0.39	0.19	66.19	66.01	3
1103	Fill		243, 244	Primary fill of SFB quadrant [1114], of SFB structure [	1.73	0.4	0.17	66.01	65.9	3
1104	Fill	1106	239	Upper fill of pit [1106]	1		0.12	65.96	65.95	3
1105	Fill	1106	239	Lower fill of pit [1106]	0.83		0.15	65.88	65.84	3
1106	Cut	1106	239	Cut of pit	1		0.27	65.96	65.69	3
1107	Void			Void						
1108	Fill	1111		Fill of linear cut [1109]	1.34		0.36	65.99	65.98	5b
1109	Cut	1111		Cut of service trench	1.34		0.36	65.99		5b
1110	Fill	1111	240	Fill of service cut [1111]	1.34		0.38	65.98	65.95	5b
1111	Cut	1111	240	Cut of service trench	1.34		0.38	65.98	65.56	5b

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
1112	Cut	1112	241	Cut of ditch	5	1.3	0.86	66.02	65.17	5b
1113	Fill	1112	241	Fill of ditch [1112]	5	1.3	0.86	66.02	65.17	5b
1114	Cut		243, 244	Cut of SFB quadrant, SFB structure [1119]	1.84	0.41	0.44	66.3	65.81	3
1115	Fill		244	Tertiary fill of SFB quadrant [1118], of SFB structure [1119]	1.38	0.65	0.15	66.29	66.27	3
1116	Fill		244	Tertiary fill of SFB quadrant [1118], of SFB structure [1119]	1.38	0.53	0.14	66.16	66.14	3
1117	Fill		244	Tertiary fill of SFB quadrant [1118], of SFB structure [1119]	1.38	0.48	0.15	66.08	66.02	3
1118	Cut		244	Cut of SFB quadrant, SFB structure [1119]	1.38	0.65	0.43	66.27	65.86	3
1119	Cut	1119		SFB structure number made up of quadrants [996] [997] [1092] [1100] [1114] [1118]	3.8	2.95	0.52	66.3	65.78	3
1120	Fill		245	Fill of posthole [1121]	0.42	0.42	0.27	65.61	65.61	2
1121	Cut	1121	245	Cut of square posthole	0.42	0.42	0.27	65.61	65.33	2
1122	Cut	1122		Cut of SFB with quadrants [1123] [1235] [1365] [1388]	4.2	2.8	0.35	65.76	65.03	3
1123	Cut	1122	283	Cut of quadrant of SFB [1122]	2.12	1.67	0.34	65.82	65.49	3
1124	Fill		248	Fill of posthole [1125]	0.38	0.34	0.24	65.54	65.54	2
1125	Cut	1125	248	Cut of posthole	0.38	0.34	0.24	65.54	65.31	2
1126	Cut	1126	249, 261	Cut of pit	1.6	1.14	0.36	66.7	66.32	3
1127	Fill	1126	249, 261	Fill of pit [1126]	1.6	1.14	0.36	66.7	66.32	3
1128	Fill		199, 255	Fill of posthole [1129]	0.5	0.5	0.32	65.66	65.66	2
1129	Cut	1129	199, 255	Cut of posthole	0.5	0.5	0.32	65.66	65.33	2
1130	Fill		283	Upper fill of SFB quadrant [1123] of SFB [1122]	1.14	1.1	0.11	65.82		3
1131	Fill		256	Fill of pit [1132]	2.16	1.44	0.42	65.64	65.6	3

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
1132	Cut	1132	256	Cut of pit	2.16	1.44	0.42	65.64	65.37	3
1133	Fill	1135	265	Upper fill of pit [1135]	1.1		0.22	66.24	66.22	3
1134	Fill	1135	265	Lower fill of pit [1135]	0.84		0.15	66.12	66.02	3
1135	Cut	1135	265	Cut of pit	1.1		0.32	66.24	65.94	3
1136	Fill	1138	265	Upper fill of cut [1138]	0.68		0.14	66.22	66.22	3
1137	Fill	1138	265	Lower fill of pit [1138]	0.8		0.1	66.09	66.08	3
1138	Cut	1138	265	Cut of pit	1.3		0.23	66.22	65.99	3
1139	Fill	1140	265	Fill of pit [1140]	1		0.28	66.24	66.22	3
1140	Cut	1140	265	Cut of pit	1		0.33	66.24	65.89	3
1141	Fill	1142	265	Fill of pit [1142]	1.2		0.25	66.24	66.23	3
1142	Cut	1142	265	Cut of pit	1.2		0.25	66.24	65.99	3
1143	Fill		283	Fill of SFB quadrant [1123] of SFB [1122]	1.12	1.67	0.23	65.82	65.49	3
1144	Cut	1144	264, 268	SFB structure number with quadrants [1145] [1147] [1149] [1151]	4.1	2.9	0.2	66.47	66.27	3
1145	Cut	1144	264	Cut of east quadrant of SFB [1144]	2.4	1.8	0.1	66.47	66.27	3
1146	Fill		264	Fill of quadrant [1145] of SFB [1144]	2.4	1.8	0.1	66.47		3
1147	Cut	1144	268	Cut of south quadrant of SFB [1144]				66.47	66.27	3
1148	Fill		268	Secondary fill of quadrant [1147] of SFB [1144]			0.1	66.47		3
1149	Cut	1144	268	Cut of west quadrant of SFB [1144]	2.3	1.57	0.2	66.47	66.31	3
1150	Fill		268	Fill of quadrant [1149] of SFB [1144]	2.3	1.57	0.1	66.47		3
1151	Cut	1144		Cut of north quadrant of SFB [1144]	2	1.2	0.2	66.47	66.27	3



Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
1152	Fill			Secondary fill of quadrant [1151] of SFB [1144]	2	1.2	0.1	66.47		3
1153	Void			Void						
1154	Void			Void						
1155	Cut			Cut of modern test pit	1	1	0.2			5b
1156	Fill			Fill of test pit [1155]	1	1	0.2			5b
1157	Fill	1158	262	Fill of ditch [1158]	0.55	1.08	0.5	65.98	65.47	2
1158	Cut	1158	262	Linear cut of ditch	0.55	1.08	0.5	65.98	65.47	2
1159	Fill	1158	262	Fill of pit [1160]	0.64	0.52	0.59	65.98	65.39	2
1160	Cut	1158	262	Cut of pit	0.64	0.52	0.59	65.98	65.39	2
1161	Fill		262	Fill of pit [1162]	1	0.54	0.52	65.86	65.43	2
1162	Cut	1162	262	Cut of pit	1	0.54	0.52	65.86	65.43	2
1163	Cut	1163	258	Cut of quadrant for SFB [1199]	3.12	2.1	0.18	65.64	65.44	3
1164	Fill	1199	258	Primary fill of quadrant [1163] of SFB [1199]				65.49	65.44	3
1165	Fill	1199	258	Upper fill of quadrant [1163] of SFB [1199]	1.65	1.05	0.1	65.54	65.44	3
1166	Fill		256	Fill of posthole [1167]	1.04	0.52	0.38	65.64	65.64	5b
1167	Cut	1167	256	Cut of posthole	1.04	0.52	0.38	65.64	65.35	5b
1168	Cut	1168		SFB same as [198] and postholes [202], [203], [204], [206]	4.23	2.62	0.46	66.42	65.96	
1169	Void			Void						
1170	Void			Void						
1171	Void			Void						
1172	Void			Void						
1173	Cut	1173	263	Cut of posthole	0.34	0.32	0.07	65.66	65.58	2
1174	Fill	1173	263	Fill of posthole [1173]	0.34	0.32	0.07	65.66	65.58	2
1175	Fill	1176	266, 267	Fill of pit [1176]	3.4	3.05	0.26	66.5	65.97	3
1176	Cut	1176	266, 267	Cut of pit or SFB	3.4	3.05	0.53	66.5	65.97	3

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
1177	Fill		268	Fill of posthole [1178]						2
1178	Cut		268	Cut of posthole						2
1179	Cut	1064	267	Cut of posthole in SFB [1064]	0.5	0.46	0.21	66.09	65.88	3
1180	Fill		267	Fill of posthole [1179]	0.5	0.46	0.21	66.09	65.88	3
1181	Cut	1181	269, 270	Cut of pit (possible SFB)	2.75	1.54	0.48	66.56	65.86	2
1182	Fill		269	Fill of NW quadrant of pit [1181]	1.34	0.7	0.6	66.56	66.01	2
1183	Fill		270	Fill of SE quadrant of pit [1181]				66.56	65.99	2
1184	Cut	1184		Cut of posthole in SFB [1122]	0.46	0.32	0.66	65.72	65.13	3
1185	Fill			Fill of posthole [1184]	0.46	0.32	0.66			3
1186	Void			Void						
1187	Void			Void						
1188	Cut	1188	271	Cut of WW1 posthole	0.11	0.09	0.03	64.84	64.76	5b
1189	Fill	1188	271	Fill of posthole [1188]	0.11	0.09	0.03	64.84	64.76	5b
1190	Fill	1140	265	Fill of pit [1140]	0.68		0.07	66.01	65.93	
1191	Fill		272	Fill of ditch [1192]		1.5	0.3	65.51	65.2	4
1192	Cut	1257	272	Cut of ditch		1.5	0.3	65.71	65.28	4
1193	Cut	1193	273	Cut of pit	0.44	0.3	0.24	64.87	64.58	5b
1194	Fill		273	Fill of pit [1193]	0.44	0.3	0.24	64.87	64.58	5b
1195	Void			Void						
1196	Void			Void						
1197	Cut	1197	274	Cut of posthole	0.28	0.27	0.07	65.6	65.54	3
1198	Fill	1197	274	Fill of posthole [1197]	0.28	0.27	0.07	65.6	65.54	3
1199	Cut	1199	258, 300	Cut of SFB structure with quadrants [1163]				65.62	65.41	3
1200	Cut	1200	278	Cut of enclosure ditch		1.75	0.79	65.88	65.04	2
1201	Fill	1200	278	Fill of enclosure ditch [1200]		1.75	0.79	65.94	65.04	2
1202	Cut	1202	275	Cut of posthole	0.3	0.3	0.11	66.14	66	2
1203	Fill		275	Fill of posthole [1202]	0.3	0.3	0.11	66.14	66	2
1204	Cut	1204	276	Cut of posthole	0.35	0.35	0.14	66.09	65.97	2

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
1205	Fill	1204	276	Fill of posthole [1204]	0.35	0.35	0.14	66.09	65.97	2
1206	Fill	1176	266, 267	Fill of pit [1176]	3.4	3.05	0.26	66.5		3
1207	Fill	1176	266, 267	Fill of pit [1176]				66.5		3
1208	Fill	1176	266, 267	Fill of pit [1176]				66.5		3
1209	Void			Void						
1210	Void			Void						
1211	Void			Originally part of ditch [988]						
1212	Cut	1199	258	Cut of stakehole (part of loom?) in SFB [1199]	0.09	0.09	0.1	65.5	65.4	3
1213	Fill	1199	258	Fill of stakehole [1212]	0.09	0.09	0.1	65.5	65.4	3
1214	Cut	1199	258	Cut of posthole in SFB [1199]	0.3	0.15	0.08	65.9		3
1215	Fill		258	Fill of posthole [1214]	0.3	0.21	0.08	65.9		3
1216	Cut	1199		Cut of stakehole (part of loom?) in SFB [1199]				65.49	65.45	3
1217	Fill	1199		Fill of stakehole [1216]				65.49	65.45	3
1218	Cut	1218	298	Cut of posthole in SFB [1199]	0.3	0.27	0.1	65.58	65.48	3
1219	Fill	1218	298	Fill of posthole [1219]	0.3	0.27	0.1	65.58	65.48	3
1220	Cut	1220	278	Cut of pit	0.4	0.4	0.2	65.93	65.86	2
1221	Fill	1220	278	Fill of pit [1220]	0.4	0.4	0.2	65.93	65.86	2
1222	Cut	1222	280	Cut of pit	1.58	1.05	0.29	66.27	65.98	3
1223	Fill		280	Fill of pit [1222]	1.58	1.05	0.29	66.27	65.98	3
1224	Cut	1224	281	Cut of posthole	0.34	0.3	0.08	65.4	65.29	2
1225	Fill	1224	281	Fill of posthole [1224]	0.34	0.3	0.08	65.4	65.29	2
1226	Cut	1226	285	Cut of posthole	0.1	0.1	0.08	65.4	65.31	2
1227	Fill			Fill of posthole [1226]	0.1	0.1	0.08	65.4	65.31	2
1228	Fill			Fill between walls [1279] [1280]	10.7	0.25	0.18	66.23		5b
1229	Fill		264	Primary fill of quadrant [1145] of SFB [1144]	1.65	0.6	0.11	66.38		3
1230	Fill		268	Primary fill of quadrant [1147] of SFB [1144]	1.3	0.8	0.09	66.38		3

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
1231	Fill		268	Primary fill of quadrant [1149] of SFB [1144]	0.4	0.3	0.06	66.37		3
1232	Fill			Primary fill of quadrant [1151] of SFB [1144]	2	1.2	0.1	66.37		3
1233	Fill		269, 270	Fill of SW quadrant of pit [1181]				66.56		2
1234	Fill		269, 270	Fill of NE quadrant of pit [1181]				66.56		2
1235	Cut	1122	325	Cut of quadrant B of SFB [1122]	1.88	1.4	0.35	65.79	65.47	3
1236	Fill		325	Fill of quadrant [1235] of SFB [1122]	1.88	1.4	0.12	65.79		3
1237	Fill		325	Lower fill of quadrant [1235] of SFB [1122]	1.88	1.4	0.33	65.79		3
1238	Cut	1238	284	Cut of pit	1.22	0.8	0.24	65.42	65.2	2
1239	Fill	1238	284	Fill of pit [1238]	1.22	0.8	0.24	65.42	65.2	2
1240	Cut	1238	284	Cut of pit	0.5	0.5	0.05	65.42	65.36	2
1241	Fill	1238	284	Fill of pit [1240]	0.5	0.5	0.05	65.42	65.36	2
1242	Cut	1199		Cut of posthole in SFB [1199]	0.22	0.2	0.06	65.44	65.38	3
1243	Fill	1199		Fill of posthole [1242]	0.22	0.2	0.06	65.44	65.38	3
1244	Cut	1199	297	Cut of posthole in SFB [1199]	0.3	0.24	0.27	65.63	65.36	3
1245	Fill	1199	297	Fill of posthole [1244]	0.3	0.24	0.27	65.63		3
1246	Cut	1199		Shallow cut in base of SFB [1199]				65.44		3
1247	Fill	1199		Fill of cut [1246] in SFB [1199]				65.44		3
1248	Cut	1199		Cut of stakehole in SFB [1199]	0.09	0.08	0.1	65.44	65.34	3
1249	Fill	1199		Fill of stakehole [1248]	0.09	0.08	0.1	65.44	65.34	3
1250	Fill	1251	286	Fill of posthole [1251]	0.43	0.43	0.21	65.57	65.57	5b
1251	Cut	1251	286	Cut of posthole, part of fence?	0.43	0.43	0.2	65.58	65.37	5b
1252	Cut	1252	282	Cut of posthole within pit [1254]	0.65	0.58	0.19	66.06	65.92	3

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
1253	Fill		282	Fill of pit [1254]	1.58	1.52	0.17	66.21	65.92	3
1254	Cut	1254	282	Cut of pit	1.58	1.52	0.17			3
1255	Fill			Fill of ditch [1256]	2.1	1	0.52	65.59	65.07	4
1256	Cut	1257		Cut of ditch	2.1	1	0.52	65.59	65.07	4
1257	Cut	1257		Group number for ditch [988] [1192] [1256]						4
1258	Cut	1258	288	Cut of posthole	0.2	0.2	0.2	65.39	65.18	2
1259	Fill		288	Fill of posthole [1258]	0.2	0.2	0.2	65.39	65.18	2
1260	Cut	1144	287	Cut of posthole in SFB [1144]	0.4	0.2	0.15	66.42	66.29	3
1261	Fill		287	Fill of posthole [1260]	0.4	0.2	0.15	66.42	66.29	3
1262	Cut	1270	284	Cut of posthole, part of group [1270]	0.3	0.3	0.12	66.78	66.66	2
1263	Fill		284	Fill of posthole [1262]	0.3	0.3	0.12	66.78	66.66	2
1264	Cut	1270	290	Cut of posthole, part of group [1270]	0.38	0.28	0.08	66.76	66.68	2
1265	Fill		290	Fill of posthole [1264]	0.38	0.28	0.08	66.76	66.68	2
1266	Cut	1270	291	Cut of posthole, part of group [1270]	0.28	0.28	0.1	66.76	66.66	2
1267	Fill		291	Fill of posthole [1266]	0.28	0.28	0.1	66.76	66.66	2
1268	Cut	1270	292	Cut of posthole, part of group [1270]	0.28	0.28	0.07	66.74	66.67	2
1269	Fill		292	Fill of posthole [1268]	0.28	0.28	0.07	66.74	66.67	2
1270	Cut	1270	289-292	Group number for postholes [1262] [1264] [1266] [1268]						2
1271	Cut	1271	293	Cut of stakehole	0.1	0.1	0.11	65.36	65.25	2
1272	Fill		293	Fill of stakehole [1271]	0.1	0.1	0.11	65.36	65.25	2
1273	Cut	1273	294	Cut of posthole	0.22	0.22	0.06	65.35	65.29	2
1274	Fill		294	Fill of posthole [1273]	0.22	0.22	0.06	65.35	65.29	2
1275	Cut	1275	295	Cut of posthole	0.27	0.2	0.2	65.35	65.15	2
1276	Fill		295	Fill of posthole [1275]	0.27	0.2	0.2	65.35	65.15	2
1277	Cut	1277	304	Cut of shallow ditch	1.1	1.22	0.28	66.69	66.43	4

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
1278	Fill	1277	304	Fill of ditch [1277]	1.1	1.22	0.28	66.69	66.43	4
1279	Masonry	1283		NW-SE brick wall associated with [1280] [1281]	10.7	0.35	0.18	66.23	66.08	5b
1280	Masonry	1283		Brick wall associated with [1279] [1281]	10.7	0.35	0.18	66.23	66.14	5b
1281	Masonry	1283		Concrete foundation of walls [1279] & [1280]	10.7	1.25		66.1	66.05	5b
1282	Cut	1283		Cut for masonry [1279] [1280] [1281]	10.7	1.26	0.23	66.06		5b
1283	Masonry	1283		Structure number for masonry [1279] [1280] [1281]						5b
1284	Cut	1284	296	Cut of posthole (post-med/modern)	0.26	0.26	0.31	65.38	65.07	2
1285	Fill		296	Fill of posthole [1284]	0.26	0.26	0.31	65.38	65.07	2
1286	Cut	1144	299	Cut of posthole in SFB [1144]	0.42	0.39	0.16	66.37	66.21	3
1287	Fill		299	Fill of posthole [1286]	0.42	0.39	0.16	66.37	66.21	3
1288	Cut	1288	301	Cut of posthole	0.15	0.15	0.18	65.37	65.23	2
1289	Fill		301	Fill of posthole [1288]	0.15	0.15	0.18	65.37	65.23	2
1290	Fill	1291	305	Fill of posthole [1291]	0.35	0.3	0.38	66.16	65.78	3
1291	Cut	1291	305	Cut of posthole associated with SFB [1176]	0.35	0.3	0.38	66.16	65.78	3
1292	Fill		302	Fill of posthole [1293]	0.32	0.32	0.12	65.45	65.45	5b
1293	Cut	1293	302	Cut of posthole associated with [1295] [1251]	0.32	0.32	0.12	65.45	1333	5b
1294	Fill		303	Fill of posthole [1295]	0.35	0.35	0.14	65.53	1334	5b
1295	Cut	1295	303	Cut of posthole associated with [1251] [1293]	0.35	0.35	0.14	65.53	1335	5b
1296	Fill	1199	288, 300	Primary fill of E quadrant [1163] of SFB [1199]	1.5	0.7	0.04	65.62	65.51	3
1297	Fill	1199	288, 300	Secondary fill of E quadrant [1163] of SFB [1199]	1.5	0.7	0.14	65.62	65.51	3

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
1298	Fill		256	Fill of ditch [1299]	1.8	1.1	0.33	65.59	65.26	4
1299	Cut	1257	256	Cut of ditch, same as [988] [1192] [1256] [13011]	1.8	1.1	0.33	65.59	65.26	4
1300	Fill		286	Fill of ditch [1301]	2.3	0.6	0.33	65.58	65.25	4
1301	Cut	1257	286	Cut of ditch, same as [988] [1192] [1256] [1299]	2.3	0.6	0.33	65.58	65.25	4
1302	Cut	1199		Cut of stakehole within SFB [1199]	0.09	0.08	0.07	65.51	65.44	3
1303	Fill	1199		Fill of stakehole [1302]	0.09	0.08	0.07	65.51	65.44	3
1304	Cut	1199	300	Cut of posthole in SFB [1199]	0.2	0.18	0.1	65.71	65.61	3
1305	Fill	1199	300	Fill of posthole [1304]	0.2	0.18	0.1	65.71	65.61	3
1306	Fill	1307	306	Fill of pit [1307]	0.5	0.41	0.26	65.55	65.29	2
1307	Cut	1307	306	Cut of pit	0.5	0.41	0.26	65.55	65.29	2
1308	Fill		257	Fill of pit [1309]	1.58	0.82	0.12	66.62	66.5	5
1309	Cut	1309	257	Cut of pit	1.58	0.82	0.12	66.62	66.5	5
1310	Void			Void						
1311	Void			Void						
1312	Cut	1312	311	Cut of pit	0.71	0.57	0.14	66.62	66.49	2
1313	Fill		311	Fill of pit [1312]	0.71	0.57	0.14	66.62	66.49	2
1314	Cut	1314	315	Cut of posthole	0.23	0.23	0.13	66.65	66.53	2
1315	Fill		315	Fill of posthole [1314]	0.23	0.23	0.13	66.65	66.53	2
1316	Fill		307	Fill of posthole [1317]	0.21	0.21	0.11	66.6	66.48	2
1317	Cut	1317	307	Cut of posthole	0.21	0.21	0.11	66.6	66.48	2
1318	Fill	1319	308	Fill of pit [1319]	0.68	0.36	0.2	66.68	66.44	2
1319	Cut	1319	308	Cut of pit	0.68	0.36	0.2	66.68	66.44	2
1320	Fill		309	Upper fill of pit [1322]	0.68	0.6		65.64	65.63	2
1321	Fill		309	Lower fill of pit [1322]	0.68	0.6		65.65	65.63	2
1322	Cut	1322	309	Cut of pit	0.68	0.6	0.2	65.62	65.42	2
1323	Fill		310	Fill of modern pit [1324]	0.46	0.44	0.38	65.89	1336	5b
1324	Cut	1324	310	Cut of modern pit	0.46	0.44	0.38	65.89	65.51	5b
1325	Fill	1326	312	Fill of posthole [1326]	0.42	0.42	0.19	65.31	65.12	2

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
1326	Cut	1326	312	Cut of posthole	0.42	0.42	0.19	65.31	65.12	2
1327	Fill	1328	313	Fill of posthole [1328]	0.32	0.24	0.19	65.81	65.62	5b
1328	Cut	1328	313	Cut of posthole	0.32	0.24	0.19	65.81	65.62	5b
1329	Fill		314	Fill of posthole [1330]	0.56	0.5	0.13	65.78	65.65	5b
1330	Cut	1330	314	Cut of posthole	0.56	0.5	0.13	65.78	65.65	5b
1331	Fill		318	Charcoal fill of posthole	0.3	0.3	0.07	67.19	67.13	2
1332	Cut	1332	318	Cut of posthole	0.3	0.3	0.07	67.19	67.13	2
1333	Fill	1336	317	Burnt ash fill of pit [1336]		0.72	0.11	65.67	65.67	5b
1334	Fill	1336	317	Burnt fill of pit [1336]		0.71	0.04	65.61	65.56	5b
1335	Fill	1336	317	Lining of pit [1336]		0.81	0.05	65.67	65.55	5b
1336	Cut	1336	317	Cut of possible firing pit	1.2	0.81	0.13	65.66	65.52	5b
1337	Cut	1337	327	Cut of posthole in pit [1309]	0.26	0.21	0.16	66.65	66.47	5
1338	Fill		327	Fill of posthole [1337]	0.26	0.21	0.16	66.65	66.47	5
1339	Void			Void						
1340	Void			Void						
1341	Cut	1341	320	Cut of small fire	0.6	0.6	0.06	67.19	67.12	5b
1342	Fill	1341	320	Burnt fill of pit [1341]	0.6	0.6	0.06	67.19	67.12	5b
1343	Fill	1346	321	Last fill of linear cut [1346]	1.02	0.47	0.29	65.91	65.9	5b
1344	Fill	1346	321	Secondary fill of linear cut [1346]	1.02	0.47	0.24	65.87	65.87	5b
1345	Fill	1346	321	Primary fill of linear cut [1346]	1.02	0.47	0.21	65.84	65.84	5b
1346	Cut	1346	321	Modern linear cut	5	1.02	0.43	65.92	65.49	5b
1347	Fill		321	Fill of posthole [1348]	0.58	0.48	0.49	65.98	65.42	5b
1348	Cut	1348	321	Cut of posthole	0.58	0.48	0.49	65.98	65.92	5b
1349	Masonry	1346		Brick wall associated with cut [1346]	0.22	0.1		66.1	66.1	5b
1350	Cut	1350	322	Cut of rectangular pit	1.21	0.63	0.34	65.81	65.47	5b
1351	Fill	1350	322	Clay fill of pit [1350]	1.21	0.63		65.81	65.61	5b
1352	Fill		322	Primary fill of pit [1350]	1.21	0.63		65.56	65.5	5b
1353	Cut			Cut filled with [1354]						
1354	Fill			Fill of modern pit [1353]						



Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
1355	Fill		323, 324	Fill of quadrant [1356] of SFB [1441]	4.5	3.3	0.55	65.97	65.51	3
1356	Cut	1441	323, 324	Cut of SFB [1441]	4.5	3.3	0.55	65.97	65.19	3
1357	Fill	1358	326	Fill of ditch terminus [1358]	1.45	1.06	0.5	66.62	66.21	4
1358	Cut	1358	326	Cut of ditch terminus	1.45	1.06	0.5	66.62	66.21	4
1359	Fill	1199	258	Primary fill of quadrant 3 of [1163] of SFB [1199]	1.62	0.9	0.04	65.62	65.41	3
1360	Fill		322	Fill of pit [1350]	1.21	0.63		65.87	65.56	5b
1361	Cut	1361	328	Cut of posthole in pit [1309]	0.2	0.09	0.12	66.59	66.48	5
1362	Fill		328	Fill of posthole [1361]	0.2	0.09	0.12	66.59	66.48	5
1363	Fill			Upper fill of quadrant C [1365] of SFB [1122]	1.92	1.22	0.11	65.82		3
1364	Fill			Primary fill of quadrant C [1365] of SFB [1122]	1.92	1.22	0.24	65.79		3
1365	Cut			Cut of quadrant C of SFB [1122]	1.92	1.22	0.11	65.82		3
1366	Fill	1199	258, 300	Secondary fill of quadrant 3 of SFB [1199]	1.62	0.9	0.14	65.62	65.41	3
1367	Fill	1199	300	Primary fill of quadrant 4 [1163] of SFB [1199]	1.49	1.16	0.04	65.62	65.59	3
1368	Fill	1199	300	Secondary fill of SFB [1199]	1.49	1.16	0.14	65.62	65.59	3
1369	Fill			Fill of posthole	0.26	0.26	0.33	65.53	65.53	3
1370	Cut	1370	356	Cut of posthole in SFB [1356] [1441]	0.26	0.26	0.33	65.53	65.2	3
1371	Fill			Fill of posthole [1372]	0.28	0.28	0.38	65.31	65.31	3
1372	Cut	1370	323	Cut of posthole in SFB [1356] [1441]	0.28	0.28	0.38	65.31	64.93	3
1373	Fill			Fill of posthole [1374]	0.2	0.2	0.13	65.31	65.31	3
1374	Cut	1370	357	Cut of posthole in SFB [1356] [1441]	0.2	0.2	0.13	65.31	65.18	3
1375	Fill	1376		Fill of linear cut [1376]	2.18	0.72	0.06	65.77	65.69	5b

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
1376	Cut	1376		Cut of linear pit	2.18	0.72	0.06	65.77	65.69	5b
1377	Layer		329	Natural sandy clay	0.54	0.04		66.11	66.06	1
1378	Void			Void						
1379	Layer		329	Sandy bank associated with ditch [189]	2.8	0.45		66.51	66.05	2
1380	Void			Void						
1381	Layer		329	Lens within bank [1379]	0.77		0.05	66.21	66.13	2
1382	Void			Void						
1383	Layer		329	Bank associated with ditch [189]	4.1		0.2	66.61	66.05	2
1384	Void			Void						
1385	Void			Void						
1386	Fill			Upper fill of quadrant D [1388] of SFB [1122]	2.2	1.4	0.1	65.81		3
1387	Fill			Primary fill of quadrant D [1388] of SFB [1122]	2.2	1.4	0.25	65.82		3
1388	Cut	1122		Cut of quadrant of SFB [1122]	2.2	1.4	0.35	65.82	65.49	3
1389	Fill		345	Fill of posthole [1390]	0.3	0.3	0.36	65.52	65.52	3
1390	Cut	1390	345	Cut of posthole in SFB [1441] ([1356])	0.3	0.3	0.36	65.52	65.16	3
1391	Fill		324	Fill of posthole [1392]	0.45	0.45	0.39	65.21	64.82	3
1392	Cut	1356	324	Cut of posthole in SFB [1441] ([1356])	0.45	0.45	0.39	65.21	64.82	3
1393	Fill			Fill of WW1 posthole [1394]	0.13	0.11	0.17	65.81	65.64	5b
1394	Cut	1406	340	Cut of WW1 posthole associated with posthole group [1406] consisting of [1396] [1398] [1400]	0.13	0.11	0.17	65.81	65.64	5b
1395	Fill	1406		Fill of WW1 posthole [1396]	0.12	0.11	0.17	65.81	65.64	5b

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
1396	Cut	1406		Cut of WW1 posthole associated with group [1406] consisting of [1394] [1398] [1400]	0.12	0.11	0.17	65.81	65.64	5b
1397	Fill			Fill of WW1 posthole [1398]	0.13	0.1	0.19	65.81	65.62	5b
1398	Cut	1406	340	Cut of WW1 posthole associated with group [1406] consisting of [1394] [1396] [1400]	0.13	0.1	0.19	65.81	65.62	5b
1399	Fill			Fill of WW1 posthole [1400]	0.14	0.11	0.18	66.03	65.85	5b
1400	Cut	1406		Cut of WW1 posthole associated with group [1406] consisting of [1394] [1396] [1398]	0.14	0.11	0.18	66.03	65.85	5b
1401	Fill		332	Fill of linear cut [1402]	1.8	0.68	0.15	66.46	66.26	2
1402	Cut	1402	332	Linear cut feature	1.8	0.68	0.15	66.45	66.21	2
1403	Fill		333	Fill of WW1 posthole [1404]	0.24	0.24	0.3	65.88	65.58	5b
1404	Cut	1404	333	Cut of WW1 posthole	0.24	0.24	0.3	65.88	65.58	5b
1405	Fill			Ash fill of ditch [1346]	1.98		1.04	65.87	65.49	5b
1406	Cut			Posthole group consisting of [1394] [1396] [1398] [1400]						5b
1407	Fill		353	Fill of pit [1408]	2.3	1.9	0.46	66.63	66.27	2
1408	Cut	1408	353	Cut of pit	2.3	1.9	0.46	66.63	66.27	2
1409	Fill		353	Fill of pit [1410]	2.45	1.5	0.35	66.62	66.3	2
1410	Cut	1410	353	Cut of pit	2.45	1.5	0.35	66.62	66.3	2
1411	Fill	1412	334	Fill of military trench [1412]	3	0.72	0.32	66.35	66	5b
1412	Cut	1412	334	Cut of trench	3	0.72	0.32	66.35	66	5b
1413	Cut	1122		Cut of posthole in SFB [1122]	0.5	0.48	0.72	65.83	65.1	3
1414	Fill	1122	341	Fill of posthole [1413]	0.5	0.48	0.72	65.83	65.1	3
1415	Fill	1416	340	Fill of trench [1416]	3.62	1.94	0.42	66.47	66.05	5b
1416	Cut	1416	340	Cut of military trench	3.62	1.94	0.42	66.47	66.05	5b

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
1417	Void			Cut of possible beamslot or rodent hole	0.29	0.13	0.14	65.48	65.27	
1418	Void			Fill of cut [1417]	0.29	0.13	0.14	65.48	65.27	
1419	Fill	1421	344	Fill of pit [1421]	1.7	1.1	0.32	66.53	66.25	2
1420	Fill	1421	344	Fill of pit [1421]				66.51	66.24	2
1421	Cut	1421	344	Cut of pit	2.17	1.47	0.32	66.57	66.25	2
1422	Fill		346	Fill of posthole [1423]	0.24	0.24	0.24	65.39	65.15	3
1423	Cut	1423	346	Cut of posthole in [1356] SFB [1441]	0.24	0.24	0.24	65.39	65.15	3
1424	Fill	1425	347	Fill of pit [1425]	0.84	0.7	0.22	66.55	66.3	2
1425	Cut	1425	347	Cut of pit	0.84	0.7	0.22	66.55	66.3	2
1426	Fill		348	Fill of posthole [1427]	0.28	0.28	0.28	65.53	65.25	3
1427	Cut	1427	348	Cut of posthole in [1356] SFB [1441]	0.28	0.28	0.28	65.53	65.23	3
1428	Fill	1429	350	Fill of posthole [1429]	0.3	0.3	0.19	66.58	66.37	5b
1429	Cut	1429	350	Cut of posthole	0.3	0.3	0.19	66.58	66.37	5b
1430	Fill	1431	351	Fill of posthole [1431]	0.28	0.28	0.22	66.56	66.34	5b
1431	Cut	1431	351	Cut of posthole	0.28	0.28	0.22	66.56	66.34	5b
1432	Void			Void						
1433	Void			Void						
1434	Void			Void						
1435	Fill		354	Fill of modern cut [1436]	0.48	0.34	0.04	67.08	67.07	5b
1436	Cut	1436	354	Cut of shallow modern pit	0.48	0.34	0.04	67.08	67.02	5b
1437	Fill	1438	355	Fill of posthole [1438]	0.42	0.4	0.17	66.61	66.42	5b
1438	Cut	1438	355	Cut of posthole or pit	0.42	0.4	0.17	66.61	66.42	5b
1439	Cut	1439	393	Recut of ditch [534]	1.45	0.7	0.49	65.75	65.26	2
1440	Fill	1439	393	Fill of ditch recut [1439]	1.45	0.7	0.49	65.75	65.26	2
1441	Cut	1441	323, 324, 345, 346, 348	Group number for SFB [1356] with postholes [1370] [1372] [1427] [1392] [1390] [1374]						3
1442	Fill		393	Fill of ditch recut [1439]	1.45	0.7	0.49	65.75	65.26	2

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
1443	Fill		358	Fill of beamslot [1444]	1	0.7	0.17	65.91	65.88	3
1444	Cut	1482	358	Cut of beamslot associated with SFB [1441]	1	0.7	0.17	65.91	65.73	3
1445	Fill		358	Fill of stakehole [1446]	0.16	0.16	0.19	65.88	65.88	3
1446	Cut	1446	358	Cut of stakehole	0.16	0.16	0.19	65.88	65.68	3
1447	Fill			Fill of stakehole [1448]	0.14	0.14	0.14	65.85	65.85	3
1448	Cut	1446		Cut of stakehole	0.14	0.14	0.14	65.85	65.71	3
1449	Fill			Fill of stakehole [1450]	0.1	0.1	0.1	65.91	65.91	3
1450	Cut	1446		Cut of stakehole	0.1	0.1	0.1	65.91	65.81	3
1451	Fill			Fill of stakehole [1452]	0.18	0.18	0.15	65.89	65.88	3
1452	Cut	1446		Cut of stakehole	0.18	0.18	0.15	65.89	65.74	3
1453	Fill			Fill of stakehole [1454]	0.1	0.1	0.08	65.89	65.89	3
1454	Cut	1446		Cut of stakehole	0.1	0.1	0.08	65.89	65.81	3
1455	Fill			Fill of stakehole [1456]	0.12	0.12	0.09	65.91	65.91	3
1456	Cut	1446		Cut of stakehole	0.12	0.12	0.09	65.91	65.82	3
1457	Fill			Fill of stakehole [1458]	0.08	0.08	0.06	65.91	65.91	3
1458	Cut	1446		Cut of stakehole	0.08	0.08	0.06	65.91	65.85	3
1459	Fill			Fill of stakehole [1460]	0.2	0.2	0.13	65.91	65.91	3
1460	Cut	1446		Cut of stakehole	0.2	0.2	0.13	65.91	65.78	3
1461	Fill	1462		Fill of fire pit [1462]	2.2	0.86	0.21	66.08	65.87	5b
1462	Cut	1462		Cut of fire pit	2.2	0.86	0.21	66.08	65.87	5b
1463	Masonry	1462	361	Remains of brick wall in fire pit [1462]				66.06	66.01	5b
1464	Fill	1465	359	Fill of linear cut [1465]	2.48	0.72	0.2	67.03	66.83	2
1465	Cut	1465	359	Linear cut	2.48	0.72	0.2	67.03	66.83	2
1466	Fill	1468	360	Top fill of pit [1468]	1.22	0.56	0.15	67.08	66.95	2
1467	Fill		360	Middle fill of pit [1468]	1.22	0.56	0.03	67.09	67	2
1468	Cut	1468	360	Cut of irregular pit/feature	1.22	0.56	0.24	67.08	66.86	2
1469	Cut	1469	364	Cut of pit	3.8	2.36	0.15	67.01	66.86	2
1470	Fill		364	Fill of pit [1469]	3.8	2.36	0.15	67.01	66.86	2

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
1471	Fill		360	Bottom fill of pit [1468]	1.22	0.56	0.09	67.07	66.92	2
1472	Fill	1474	363	Fill of pit [1474]	0.8	0.51	0.08	66.87		2
1473	Fill		363	Fill of pit [1474]	0.48	0.32		66.87	66.81	2
1474	Cut	1474	363	Cut of pit	0.7	0.52	0.16	66.89	66.73	2
1475	Fill	1477	362	Fill of pit [1477]				67.15	66.94	2
1476	Fill	1477	362	Fill of pit [1477]				67.15		2
1477	Cut	1477	362	Cut of pit	1.2	1.06	0.1	67.04	66.94	2
1478	Fill		358	Fill of stakehole [1479]	0.14	0.14	0.2	65.9	65.9	3
1479	Cut	1446	358	Cut of stakehole	0.14	0.14	0.2	65.9	65.7	3
1480	Fill			Fill of stakehole [1481]	0.1	0.1	0.09	65.89	65.89	3
1481	Cut	1446		Cut of stakehole	0.1	0.1	0.09	65.89	65.8	3
1482	Cut	1482	358	Group number for beamslot [1444] & stakeholes [1446] [1448] [1450] [1452] [1454] [1479] [1481] plus [1456] [1458] [1460] all associated with SFB [1441]						3
1483	Fill	1484		Fill of posthole [1484]	0.36	0.3	0.32	65.99	65.67	5b
1484	Cut	1484		Cut of posthole on edge of feature [1488]	0.36	0.3	0.32	65.99	65.67	5b
1485	Fill	1486		Fill of posthole [1486]	0.38	0.36	0.25	66.05	65.8	5b
1486	Cut	1486		Cut of posthole on edge of feature [1488]	0.38	0.36	0.25	66.05	65.8	5b
1487	Fill			Fill of linear feature [1488]	2.51	0.34	0.11	66	65.89	5b
1488	Cut	1488		Linear feature associated with postholes [1484] [1486]	2.51	0.34	0.11	66	65.89	5b
1489	Fill	1493	365	Fill of rectangular pit [1493]	0.74	0.28	0.29	66.54	66.25	5b
1490	Fill		365	Fill of rectangular pit [1493]	0.74	0.28	0.09	66.25	66.16	5b
1491	Fill		365	Fill of rectangular pit [1493]	0.74	0.28	0.19	66.16	65.97	5b
1492	Fill		365	Fill of rectangular pit [1493]	0.74	0.28	0.05	65.97	65.91	5b
1493	Cut	1493	365	Cut of rectangular foundation pit	0.74	0.28	0.61	66.54	65.91	5b

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
1494	Fill	1495	366	Fill of linear cut [1495]	3.26	0.66	0.21	65.35	65.14	2
1495	Cut	1495	366	Cut of linear feature possible tree throw	3.26	0.66	0.21	65.35	65.14	2
1496	Fill	1497	367	Fill of pit [1497]	1.32	0.65	0.19	66.44	66.26	1
1497	Cut	1497	367	Cut feature. Tree throw or natural	1.32	0.65	0.19	66.44	66.26	1
1498	Fill	1499	369	Fill of feature [1499]	0.45	0.44	0.06	66.53	66.47	1
1499	Cut	1499	369	Cut feature, natural?	0.45	0.44	0.06	66.53	66.47	1
1500	Fill	1502	371	Secondary fill of pit [1502]	0.82	0.36	0.11	66.59		2
1501	Fill	1502	371	Primary fill of pit [1502]	0.4	0.36	0.08	66.48		2
1502	Cut	1502	371	Cut of pit	0.82	0.36	0.2	66.59	66.39	2
1503	Fill	1504	368	Fill of natural feature [1504]	0.95	0.95	0.18	66.22	66.19	5b
1504	Cut	1504	368	Cut of natural feature	0.95	0.95	0.18	66.22	66.04	5b
1505	Fill	1506	370	Fill of natural feature [1504]	0.66	0.65	0.29	66.92	66.63	5b
1506	Cut	1506	370	Cut of natural feature	0.66	0.65	0.29	66.92	66.63	5b
1507	Fill		372	Fill of ditch [1508]	1.4	0.86	0.33	66.74	66.41	2
1508	Cut	1540	372	Cut of ditch, same as [1510] [1512]	1.4	0.86	0.33	66.74	66.41	2
1509	Fill			Fill of ditch [1510]	2.8	0.8	0.44	66.81	66.37	2
1510	Cut	1540		Cut of ditch same as [1508] [1512]	2.8	0.8	0.44	66.81	66.37	2
1511	Fill		373	Fill of ditch [1512]	7.4	0.8	0.4	66.82	66.42	2
1512	Cut	1540	373	Cut of ditch same as [1508] [1510]	7.4	0.8	0.4	66.82	66.42	2
1513	Cut	1513	374	Natural depression	1.23	0.76	0.21	66.32	66.11	1
1514	Fill		374	Fill of feature [1513]	1.23	0.76	0.21	66.32	66.11	1
1515	Fill	1516	375	Fill of feature [1516]	2.1	1	0.18	66.33	66.32	1
1516	Cut	1516	375	Cut of natural feature, tree throw?	2.1	1	0.18	66.33	66.15	1
1517	Fill	1518	376	Fill of posthole [1518]	0.34	0.34	0.16	66.5	66.43	5b
1518	Cut	1518	376	Cut of posthole	0.34	0.34	0.23	66.5	66.27	5b

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
1519	Fill		443	Fill of posthole [1520]	0.35	0.32	0.14	67.01	66.87	5b
1520	Cut	1520	443	Cut of posthole	0.35	0.32	0.14	67.01	66.87	5b
1521	Fill		377	Fill of posthole [1522]	0.36	0.34	0.36	66.21	65.85	5b
1522	Cut	1522	377	Cut of posthole	0.36	0.34	0.36	66.21	65.85	5b
1523	Fill	1524	378	Fill of natural feature [1524]	2.3	0.4	0.09	66.71	66.58	1
1524	Cut	1524	378	Cut of natural feature	2.3	0.4	0.09	66.71	66.58	1
1525	Fill	1526	379	Fill of service trench [1526]	0.6		0.27	66.03	65.79	5b
1526	Cut	1526	379	Cut of service trench, same as [1530] [1332]	0.6		1.07	66.03	64.96	5b
1527	Fill	1530	380	Upper fill of service trench [1530]	1.34	0.64	0.49	65.72	65.25	5b
1528	Fill	1530	380	Fill of service trench [1530]	1.34	0.64	0.47	65.34	64.92	5b
1529	Fill	1530	380	Fill of service trench [1530]	1.34	0.64		65.25	64.8	5b
1530	Cut	1530	380	Cut of service trench, same as [1526] [1532]	1.34	0.64		65.72	64.43	5b
1531	Fill	1530	380	Fill of service trench [1530]	1.34	0.64	0.25	64.8	64.64	5b
1532	Cut	1532	381	Cut of service trench, same as [1526] [1530]	1	0.64	1.05	66.02	64.99	5b
1533	Fill	1532	381	Fill of service trench [1532]	1	0.64	0.51	66.02	65.48	5b
1534	Fill	1532	381	Fill of service trench [1532]	1	0.64	0.78	65.67	64.99	5b
1535	Fill	1526	379	Fill of service trench [1526]	0.54		0.16	65.54	65.38	5b
1536	Fill	1526	379	Fill of service trench [1526]	0.55		0.4	65.2	64.8	5b
1537	Fill	1526	379	Fill of service trench [1526]	0.51		0.37	64.99	64.62	5b
1538	Cut	1538	382	Cut of camp fire	0.2	0.15	0.11	66.53	66.42	5b
1539	Fill	1538	382	Fill of cut for camp fire	0.2	0.15	0.11	66.53	66.42	5b
1540	Cut	1540	372, 373	Group number for ditch [1508] [1510] [1512]	11.5	0.8	0.4	66.79	66.37	2
1541	Fill	1542	383	Fill of posthole [1542]	0.34	0.34	0.08	66.57	66.57	5b
1542	Cut	1542	383	Cut of posthole	0.34	0.34	0.08	66.58	66.52	5b
1543	Fill	1544	384	Fill of rectangular cut [1544]	1.86	1.06	0.16	66.63	66.47	5b
1544	Cut	1544	384	Cut of rectangular pit	1.86	1.06	0.16	66.63	66.47	5b



Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
1545	Cut	1545	385	Cut of pit, BA hunting hollow with flint debitage	1.74	0.46	0.18	66.63	66.41	2
1546	Fill	1545	385	Fill of pit [1545]	1.74	0.46	0.18	66.63	66.41	2
1547	Fill		386	Fill of ditch [1548]		0.8	0.48	66.64	66.16	5b
1548	Cut		386	Cut of ditch, same as [1550] [1552] [1553] [1561] [1572]		0.8	0.48	66.64	66.16	5b
1549	Fill		391	Fill of ditch [1550]	1.2	1.1	0.36	66.7	66.34	5b
1550	Cut		391	Cut of ditch, same as [1548] [1552] [1553] [1561] [1572]	1.2	1.1	0.36	66.7	66.34	5b
1551	Fill	1552	387	Fill of ditch [1552]	0.98	1	0.36	66.64		5b
1552	Cut	1552	387	Cut of ditch, same as [1548] [1550] [1553] [1561] [1572]	0.98	1	0.36	66.64	66.27	5b
1553	Cut	1553	389	Cut of ditch, same as [1548] [1550] [1552] [1561] [1572]	1.06	0.8	0.18	66.56	66.34	5b
1554	Fill	1553	389	Fill of ditch [1553]	1.06	0.8	0.18	66.56	66.34	5b
1555	Fill	1556	390	Fill of pit [1556]	0.68	0.56	0.32	66.4		2
1556	Cut	1556	390	Cut of pit	0.68	0.56	0.32	66.4	66.08	2
1557	Fill	1530	380	Fill of service trench [1530]	1.34	0.64	0.12	64.64	64.58	5b
1558	Fill	1530	380	Fill of service trench [1530]	1.34	0.64	0.13	64.58	64.43	5b
1559	Fill	1530	380	Fill of service trench [1530]	1.34	0.64	0.16	64.61	64.44	5b
1560	Fill		392	Fill of ditch [1561]	1.5	0.74	0.23	66.52	66.23	5b
1561	Cut	1561	392	Cut of ditch, same as [1548] [1550] [1552] [1553] [1570]	1.5	0.74	0.23	66.53	66.23	5b
1562	Fill			Fill of posthole [650]	1.28	0.92	0.09			3
1563	Fill			Fill of quadrant [1564]	2.4	1.8	0.2	66.87		3
1564	Cut	1587		Cut of quadrant of SFB [1587]	2.7	1.8	0.2	66.95	66.75	3
1565	Fill	872		Fill of posthole [1566]	0.55	0.45	0.07	65.43		3
1566	Cut	872		Cut of posthole associated with structure [872]	0.55	0.45	0.07	65.43	65.36	3
1567	Fill	1568	396	Fill of WW1 posthole [1568]	0.38	0.22	0.14	66.32	66.18	5b
1568	Cut	1568	396	Cut of posthole	0.38	0.22	0.14	66.32	66.18	5b

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
1569	Fill	1570	397	Fill of natural feature [1570]	2.8	1.1	0.09	66.38	66.29	1
1570	Cut	1570	397	Cut of natural feature	2.8	1.1	0.09	66.38	66.29	1
1571	Fill		401	Fill of ditch [1572]	1.28	0.9	0.3	66.69	66.35	5b
1572	Cut		401	Terminus of ditch, same as [1548] [1550] [1552] [1553] [1561]	1.28	0.9	0.3	66.69	66.35	5b
1573	Void			Void						
1574	Fill		399	Fill of posthole [1575]	0.26	0.26	0.3	66.81	66.5	3
1575	Cut	1587	399	Cut of posthole	0.26	0.26	0.3	66.81	66.5	3
1576	Fill			Fill of stakehole [1577]	0.18	0.18	0.21	66.8		3
1577	Cut	1587		Cut of stakehole	0.18	0.18	0.21	66.8	66.59	3
1578	Fill	1579	402	Fill of posthole [1579]	0.3	0.26	0.07	67.08	67.02	2
1579	Cut	1579	402	Cut of posthole	0.3	0.26	0.07	67.08	67.02	2
1580	Fill	1581	403	Fill of posthole [1581]	0.48	0.41	0.07	67.07	67	2
1581	Cut	1581	403	Cut of posthole	0.48	0.41	0.07	67.07	67	2
1582	Fill	1583	404	Fill of posthole [1583]	0.48	0.35	0.04	67.04	67.02	2
1583	Cut	1583	404	Cut of posthole	0.48	0.35	0.04	67.04	67.02	2
1584	Fill		394, 395	Fill of quadrant B [1586] of SFB [1587]	1.32	0.7		66.95	66.75	3
1585	Fill		395	Upper fill of quadrant B [1586] of SFB [1587]	2.77	1.28		66.87	66.75	3
1586	Cut	1587	395	Cut of quadrant B of SFB [1587]	2.77	1.28		66.87	66.75	3
1587	Cut	1587	394, 395, 399, 420	Group number for SFB with quadrants A [1564] B [1586] C [1625] D [1628]	4.8	3.2	0.58	67.3	66.5	3
1588	Fill			Fill of posthole [1589]	0.47	0.31	0.09	65.62	65.55	3
1589	Cut			Cut of posthole in SFB [872]	0.47	0.31	0.09	65.62	65.55	3
1590	Fill			Fill of posthole [1591]	0.26	0.18	0.12	65.63	65.35	3
1591	Cut			Cut of posthole in SFB [872]	0.26	0.18	0.12			3

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
1592	Fill			Fill of posthole [1593] & stakehole [1594]	0.44	0.32	0.26	65.64	65.46	3
1593	Cut			Cut of posthole in SFB [872]	0.44	0.32	0.13	65.64	65.46	3
1594	Cut			Cut of stakehole within posthole [1593]	0.11	0.12	0.13	65.46	65.34	3
1595	Fill			Fill of posthole [1596]	0.68	0.64	0.43	65.65	65.41	3
1596	Cut			Cut of posthole in SFB [872]	0.68	0.64	0.31	65.65	65.41	3
1597	Void			Same as SFB [872]						
1598	Fill	1599	405	Fill of WW1 posthole [1599]	0.42	0.38	0.05	66.88	66.85	5b
1599	Cut	1599	405	Cut of posthole	0.42	0.38	0.05	66.88	66.85	5b
1600	Fill	1601	406	Fill of WW1 posthole [1601]	0.5	0.48	0.23	66.62	66.4	5b
1601	Cut	1601	406	Cut of posthole	0.5	0.48	0.23	66.62	66.4	5b
1602	Fill	1603	407	Fill of WW1 posthole [1603]	0.46	0.38	0.06	66.54	66.48	5b
1603	Cut	1603	407	Cut of posthole	0.44	0.4	0.07	66.54	66.48	5b
1604	Fill	1605	408	Fill of WW1 posthole [1605]	0.46	0.4	0.1	66.45	66.35	5b
1605	Cut	1605	408	Cut of posthole	0.46	0.4	0.1	66.45	66.35	5b
1606	Cut	872		Cut of stakehole within posthole [1596]	0.36	0.2	0.12	65.41	65.19	3
1607	Cut	872		Cut of posthole in SFB [872]	0.31	0.24	0.16	65.36	65.2	3
1608	Fill			Fill of posthole [1607]	0.36	0.24	0.16	65.36	65.2	3
1609	Cut	872		Cut of stakehole in SFB [872]	0.13	0.07	0.08	65.36	65.28	3
1610	Fill			Fill of stakehole [1609]	0.13	0.07	0.08	65.36		3
1611	Cut			Cut of pit associated with SFB [872]	1.14	0.41	0.18	65.83	65.65	
1612	Fill			Fill of pit [1611]	1.14	0.41	0.18	65.83	65.65	
1613	Cut			Cut of posthole in SFB [872]	0.58	0.54	0.71	65.79	65.08	3
1614	Fill			Fill of posthole [1613]	0.58	0.54	0.71	65.79	65.08	3
1615	Cut			Cut of beamslot or pad in SFB [872]	1.36	0.34	0.18	65.83	65.65	3
1616	Fill			Fill of beamslot [1615]	1.36	0.34	0.18	65.83	65.65	3
1617	Fill			Fill of stakehole [1618]	0.08	0.08	0.16	66.71		3

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
1618	Cut	1587		Cut of stakehole in SFB [1587]	0.08	0.08	0.16	66.71	66.55	3
1619	Fill		415	Fill of pit [1620]	1.5	0.54	0.48	66.25	65.86	3
1620	Cut	1620	415	Cut of pit	1.5	0.54	0.48	66.25	65.86	3
1621	Fill		416	Fill of pit [1622]	2.44	0.46	0.34	66.25		3
1622	Cut	1622	416	Cut of pit	2.44	0.46	0.34	66.25	65.9	3
1623	Fill		394	Fill of quadrant C [1625] of SFB [1587]	2	1.2		67.3	66.91	3
1624	Fill		394	Fill of quadrant C [1625] of SFB [1587]	1.86	1.82		67.19	66.71	3
1625	Cut	1587	394	Cut of quadrant C of SFB [1587]	2.2	2		67.15	66.82	3
1626	Fill		394, 420	Fill of quadrant D [1628] of SFB [1587]				67.45	67.09	3
1627	Fill		394	Fill of quadrant D [1628] of SFB [1587]	1.82	1		66.91	66.72	3
1628	Cut	1587	394, 420	Cut of quadrant D of SFB [1587]	1.97	1.5	0.6	67.3	66.7	3
1629	Fill			Fill of quadrant A [1564] of SFB [1587]	1	0.7		66.95		3
1630	Fill		410	Fill of posthole [1631]	0.54	0.54	0.59	66.19	65.6	3
1631	Cut	1631	410	Cut of posthole in SFB [1119]	0.54	0.54	0.59	66.19	65.6	3
1632	Fill		414	Fill of pit [1633]	1.2	0.96	0.33	66.22	65.89	3
1633	Cut	1633	414	Cut of pit near SFB [1119]	1.2	0.96	0.33	66.22	65.89	3
1634	Void			Void						
1635	Void			Void						
1636	Fill	1638	411, 412	Fill of ditch [1638]	1	0.78	0.1	66.28	66.17	4
1637	Fill	1638	411, 412	Fill of ditch [1638]	1	0.65	0.15	66.47	66.32	4
1638	Cut	1638	411, 412	Cut of ditch terminus	1	0.8	0.15	66.47	66.32	4
1639	Fill	1638	411, 412	Fill of ditch [1641]	1	0.53	0.1	66.49	66.39	4
1640	Fill	1638	411, 412	Fill of ditch [1641]	1	0.3	0.08	66.42	66.35	4

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
1641	Cut	1638	411, 412, 425	Cut of ditch	1	0.54	0.11	66.52	66.35	4
1642	Fill		413	Fill of service trench [1643]	0.36	0.3	0.12	65.42	65.31	5b
1643	Cut	1643	413	Cut of service trench	0.36	0.14	0.16	65.42	65.29	5b
1644	Fill	1645	413	Fill of pit [1645]	0.66	0.65	0.16	65.43	65.29	2
1645	Cut	1645	413	Cut of pit	0.66	0.65	0.16	65.43	65.29	2
1646	Fill			Fill of stakehole [1647]	0.08	0.08	0.11	65.85	65.74	3
1647	Cut	1647		Cut of stakehole in SFB [1119]	0.08	0.08	0.11	65.85	65.74	3
1648	Fill			Fill of stakehole [1649]	0.07	0.07	0.09	65.85		3
1649	Cut	1647		Cut of stakehole in SFB [1119]	0.07	0.07	0.09	65.85	65.76	3
1650	Fill			Fill of stakehole [1651]	0.07	0.07	0.09	65.85		3
1651	Cut	1647		Cut of stakehole in SFB [1119]	0.07	0.07	0.09	65.85	65.76	3
1652	Fill			Fill of stakehole [1653]	0.07	0.07	0.06	65.85		3
1653	Cut	1647		Cut of stakehole in SFB [1119]	0.07	0.07	0.06	65.85	65.79	3
1654	Fill			Fill of stakehole [1655]	0.09	0.09	0.09	65.85		3
1655	Cut	1647		Cut of stakehole in SFB [1119]	0.09	0.09	0.09	65.85	65.76	3
1656	Fill			Fill of stakehole [1657]	0.08	0.09	0.08	65.85		3
1657	Cut	1647		Cut of stakehole in SFB [1119]	0.08	0.09	0.08	65.85	65.77	3
1658	Fill			Fill of stakehole [1659]	0.06	0.06	0.09	65.85		3
1659	Cut	1647		Cut of stakehole in SFB [1119]	0.06	0.06	0.09	65.85	65.76	3
1660	Fill			Fill of stakehole [1661]	0.1	0.11	0.12	65.85		3
1661	Cut	1647		Cut of stakehole in SFB [1119]	0.1	0.11	0.12	65.85	65.73	3
1662	Fill			Fill of stakehole [1663]	0.06	0.06	0.12	65.85		3
1663	Cut	1647		Cut of stakehole in SFB [1119]	0.06	0.06	0.12	65.85	65.73	3

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
1664	Fill			Fill of stakehole [1665]	0.07	0.07	0.49	66.29	65.8	3
1665	Cut	1647		Cut of stakehole in SFB [1119]	0.07	0.07	0.49	66.29	65.8	3
1666	Fill			Fill of stakehole [1667]	0.09	0.09	0.5	66.29		3
1667	Cut	1647		Cut of stakehole in SFB [1119]	0.09	0.09	0.5	66.29	65.79	3
1668	Fill			Fill of stakehole [1669]	0.18	0.12	0.08	65.85		3
1669	Cut	1647		Cut of stakehole in SFB [1119]	0.18	0.12	0.08	65.85	65.77	3
1670	Fill			Fill of stakehole [1671]	0.06	0.06	0.05	65.85		3
1671	Cut	1647		Cut of stakehole in SFB [1119]	0.06	0.06	0.05	65.85	65.8	3
1672	Fill			Fill of stakehole [1673]	0.07	0.07	0.1	65.85		3
1673	Cut	1647		Cut of stakehole in SFB [1119]	0.07	0.07	0.1	65.85	65.75	3
1674	Fill			Fill of stakehole [1675]	0.04	0.04	0.05	65.85		3
1675	Cut	1647		Cut of stakehole in SFB [1119]	0.04	0.04	0.05	65.85	65.8	3
1676	Fill			Fill of stakehole [1677]	0.04	0.04	0.06	65.85		3
1677	Cut	1647		Cut of stakehole in SFB [1119]	0.04	0.04	0.06	65.85	65.79	3
1678	Fill			Fill of stakehole [1679]	0.1	0.08	0.7	65.85		3
1679	Cut	1647		Cut of stakehole in SFB [1119]	0.1	0.08	0.07	65.85	65.78	3
1680	Fill			Fill of stakehole [1681]	0.04	0.04	0.07	65.85		3
1681	Cut	1647		Cut of stakehole in SFB [1119]	0.04	0.04	0.07	65.85	65.78	3
1682	Fill			Fill of stakehole [1683]	0.1	0.08	0.08	65.85		3
1683	Cut	1647		Cut of stakehole in SFB [1119]	0.1	0.09	0.08	65.85	65.77	3
1684	Fill			Fill of posthole [1685]	0.22	0.17	0.11	65.85		3
1685	Cut	1647		Cut of posthole in [1119]	0.22	0.17	0.11	65.85	65.74	3
1686	Fill		413	Basal fill of service trench	0.36	0.3	0.04	64.36	64.29	5b

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
				[1643]						
1687	Fill		417	Fill of pit [1688]	1.6	0.46	0.43	66.29		3
1688	Cut	1688	417	Cut of pit	1.6	0.46	0.43	66.29	65.86	3
1689	Fill		419	Fill of pit [1690]	2.3	2	0.5	66.75	66.31	3
1690	Cut	1690	419	Cut of pit	2.3	2	0.5	66.75	66.31	3
1691	Fill		419	Fill of ditch [1692]	1.4	2.56	0.5	66.81		3
1692	Cut	1692	419	Cut of ditch	1.4	2.56	2	66.81	65.63	2
1693	Fill		394	Slumped fill of cut [1625] in SFB [1587]	0.98	0.75	0.28	67.04	66.76	3
1694	Fill		420	Slumped fill of cut [1628] in SFB [1587]	0.98			67.46	66.9	3
1695	Layer		416	Subsoil across the site						5a
1696	Void			Void						
1697	Void			Void						
1698	Fill			Fill of posthole [1699]						5b
1699	Cut			Cut of posthole						5b
1700	Cut	1700		Cut of ditch with slots [1548] [1550] [1552] [1553] [1561] [1572]						5b
1701	Fill	11703	424	Fill of posthole [1703]	0.48	0.44	0.03	66.59	66.56	5b
1702	Fill		424	Fill of posthole [1703]	0.48	0.44	0.19	66.56	66.39	5b
1703	Cut	1703	424	Cut of posthole	0.48	0.44	0.22	66.59	66.39	5b
1704	Fill		427	Fill of ditch [1705]	1.04	3.3	1.18	66.61	65.43	2
1705	Cut	1705	427	Cut of ditch	1.04	3.3	1.18	66.61	65.43	2
1706	Fill		180	Fill of posthole [952]	0.16	0.16	0.31	65.93		2
1707	Fill		425	Fill of ditch [1692]	0.73		0.15	65.7	65.35	2
1708	Fill		425	Fill of ditch [1692]	1.82		0.14	65.55	64.69	2
1709	Fill		425	Fill of ditch [1692]	1.5		0.31	65.55	64.91	2
1710	Fill		425	Fill of ditch [1692]	2.06		0.29	66.07	65.31	2
1711	Fill		425	Fill of ditch [1692]	2		0.15	64.89	64.41	2
1712	Fill			Fill of stakehole [1713]	0.08	0.08	0.17	66.74		3

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
1713	Cut	1587		Cut of stakehole	0.06	0.06	0.17	66.74	66.57	3
1714	Fill			Fill of stakehole [1715]	0.09	0.08	0.1	66.71		3
1715	Cut	1587		Cut of stakehole	0.08	0.08	0.1	66.71	66.61	3
1716	Fill			Fill of stakehole [1717]	0.08	0.08	0.06	66.71		3
1717	Cut	1587		Cut of stakehole	0.08	0.08	0.06	66.71	66.65	3
1718	Fill	1721	426	Fill of pit [1721]	1.56	0.99	0.09	66.56	66.47	3
1719	Fill		426	Fill of pit [1721]	1.56	0.97	0.19	66.51	66.31	3
1720	Fill		426	Fill of pit [1721]		0.55	0.15	66.56	66.31	3
1721	Cut	1721	426	Cut of pit	1.56	0.99	0.25	66.56	66.31	3
1722	Fill			Fill of burning pit [1723]	1.46	0.33	0.3	66.13	65.86	5b
1723	Cut	1723		Cut of pit	1.46	0.33	0.3	66.13	65.86	5b
1724	Fill		428	Burnt fill of pit [1725]	2.2	1.75	0.52	66.27	66.25	2
1725	Cut	1725	428	Cut of pit	2.2	1.75	0.52	66.27	65.75	2
1726	Fill		429	Fill of ditch [1727]	1.1	0.7	0.21	65.48	65.46	2
1727	Cut	1733	429	Cut of ditch	1.1	0.7	0.21	65.48	65.27	2
1728	Fill			Fill of ditch [1729]	3.9	1	0.15	65.42	65.39	2
1729	Cut	1733		Cut of ditch	3.9	1	0.15	65.42	65.27	2
1730	Layer	1730	430	Layer covering ditch [1732]	2.9	2		65.57	65.53	2
1731	Fill		430	Fill of ditch [1732]	7	1	0.35	65.53		2
1732	Cut	1733	430	Cut of ditch	7	1	0.35	65.53	65.18	2
1733	Cut	1733	429, 430	Group number for ditch [1727] [1729] [1732]				65.53	65.18	2
1734	Fill		432	Fill of ditch [1735]	0.9	0.8	0.6	65.42	64.91	2
1735	Cut	1749	432	Cut of ditch	0.9	0.8	0.6	65.42	64.91	2
1736	Layer			Layer of sandstone crush & petrified wood	25					VOID
1737	Fill		436	Fill of ditch [1738]	0.96	2.12	0.6	65.49	64.86	2
1738	Cut	1749	436	Cut of ditch	0.96	2.12	0.6	65.49	64.86	2
1739	Fill	1740	431	Fill of pit [1740]	1.85	1.3	0.14	65.5	65.47	2
1740	Cut	1740	431	Cut of pit	1.85	1.3	0.14	65.5	65.36	2



Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
1741	Fill		437	Fill of ditch [1742]	0.68	0.4	0.15	65.43	65.28	2
1742	Cut	1749	437	Cut of ditch	0.68	0.4	0.15	65.43	65.28	2
1743	Fill	1744	433	Fill of linear cut [1744]	4.7	0.78	0.15	65.43	65.28	2
1744	Cut	1744	433	Cut of beamslot?	4.7	0.78	0.15	65.43	65.28	2
1745	Fill	1746	434	Fill of pit [1746]	2.9	1.26	0.25	65.43	65.18	2
1746	Cut	1746	435	Cut of pit	2.9	1.26	0.25	65.43	65.18	2
1747	Fill	1748	435	Fill of pit [1748]	1.6	0.7	0.3	65.36		2
1748	Cut	1748	435	Cut of pit	1.6	0.7	0.3	65.36	65.06	2
1749	Cut	1749		Group number for ditch [1735] [1738] [1742]	8.9	0.96	0.6			2
1750	Fill	1752	438	Fill of ditch [1752]	2.22	1.26	0.62	65.51	65.48	2
1751	Fill		438	Basal fill of ditch [1752]	1.24	1.26	0.15	65.28	64.91	2
1752	Cut	1752	438	Cut of ditch	3.54	1.26	0.69	65.53	64.84	2
1753	Fill	1754	438	Fill of ditch [1754]	1	0.82	0.19	65.5		2
1754	Cut	1754	438	Cut of ditch	1	0.86	0.19	65.52	65.33	2
1755	Fill	1756	439	Fill of ditch [1756]	0.8	0.7	0.08	65.54	65.51	2
1756	Cut	1756	439	Cut of ditch	0.76	0.64	0.08	65.54	65.44	2
1757	Fill		440	Fill of ditch [1758]	5	1.1	0.4	65.52		2
1758	Cut	1758	440	Cut of ditch, continuation of ditch [1733]	5	1.1	0.4	65.51	65.11	2
1759	Fill		441	Fill of posthole/ditch [1760]	0.58	0.32	0.37	65.45	65.1	2
1760	Cut	1760	441	Cut of posthole or ditch	0.58	0.32	0.37			2
1761	Fill	1762	442	Fill of ditch [1762]	1.96	0.8	0.31	65.41	65.1	2
1762	Cut	1762	442	Cut of ditch	1.96	0.8	0.31	65.41	65.1	2
1763	Cut			Quadrant cut of SGB [861]				66.38	66.13	3
1764	Cut			Quadrant cut of SGB [861]				66.38	66.13	3
1765	Cut			Quadrant cut of SGB [861]				66.38	66.13	3
1766	Cut			Quadrant cut of SGB [861]				66.38	66.13	3
1767	Fill			Fill of posthole [1252]	0.65	0.58	0.19	66.06	65.92	3
1768	Cut			Pipe trench						5b

Context	Type	Plan	Section	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Top level	Bottom level	Phase
1769	Fill			Fill of stakehole [1594]	0.11	0.12	0.13	65.46	65.34	3
1770	Fill			Fill of stakehole [1606]	0.36	0.2	0.12	65.41	65.19	3
1771	Fill			Fill of pipe trench [792] [503]	1.03	0.74	0.16	66.2		5b
1772	Layer			Topsoil						5b
1773	Void			Void						
1774	Void			Void						
1775	Layer			WW1 midden	17.68	6.24	0.20	66.91	66.71	5b
1776	Layer			WW1 midden	15.13	7.73	0.13	66.47	66.34	5b
1777	Fill			Fill of trench [1778]. Unexcavated	22	1.2				5b
1778	Cut			WW1 trench filled with [1777]. Unexcavated	22	1.2				5b

## APPENDIX 2: PREHISTORIC POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Lisa Brown

A total of 528 sherds of pottery weighing 3743g was examined during assessment. Of this group 22 sherds (686g) were provisionally dated as earlier prehistoric/middle Bronze Age; 355 sherds (2255g) as early-middle Iron Age; 127 sherds (666g) as late Iron Age, some of the latter possibly early Roman native wares; a single sherd (4g) from ditch 1075 is Roman fine oxidised ware; six sherds (40g) are possibly of Saxon date. The remaining 17 sherds (92g) are too small or abraded to date.

### Methodology

The entire assemblage was quantified and recorded at summary level by context group. Fabrics were only broadly divided by major inclusion type/s, but the range within each broad category was noted. An attempt to classify vessel forms relied on the use of a few generally very small sherds, and it was not usually possible to distinguish more than rim or base form.

### Provenance

Most of the pottery (68% by sherd count) was recovered from the fills of seven Phase 2 Iron Age pits ([540]; [1033]; [1408]; [1410]; [1556]; [1725]; [1746]). Ditches and ditch recuts, most probably of late Iron Age or early Roman date, produced another 20%. The postholes produced pottery of mixed Early-Middle and Late Iron Age type. Most of the pottery collected from fills of sunken featured buildings (SFB) was residual Iron Age material, but three small sherds may be of Saxon date. Several Phase 5b features dating to WW1 also contained residual pottery of Iron Age and Roman date. It is currently uncertain whether any of the features or deposits that produced earlier prehistoric pottery belong to that period. Sherds of earlier prehistoric date, some undated and some Middle Bronze Age, were found in the fills of ditches [1732] and [1752] were also probably residual.

Feature/deposit type	No. sherds	Wt (g)	ASW
Ditch / Ditch recut	106	1437g	14g
Pit	359	2038g	6g
Posthole	8	17g	2g
SFB	16	53g	3g
WW1 features	16	53g	3g
LIA cremation	8	4g	0.5g
Natural feature	1	2g	2g
Misc	14	139g	10g

Table 1: Pottery quantification by provenance

## Condition

The condition of the assemblage is poor to moderate, with an overall average sherd weight (ASW) of 7g. Most sherds were assigned an abrasion factor of 3 (the highest possible), while only four contexts ([536], [1032], [1731], [1750]) produced pottery in fresh condition (factor 1). The groups with the highest ASW came from ditches, an unusual pattern, and interestingly, while the pits groups had a very low ASW of 6g. Two ditch contexts ([1731] and [1750]), fills of ditches [1732] and [1752], produced very well-preserved sherds of a Middle Bronze Age cordoned bipartite jar.

## Fabrics

Three main fabric groups were identified: flint-tempered; flint- and grog-tempered; and sandy wares. Flint-tempered wares account for 36% by sherd count / 58% by weight of the total; flint- and grog-tempered fabrics take 30% by count / 22% by weight; grog-tempered fabrics account for 20% by count / 8% by weight; and sandy wares 14% by count / 9% by weight.

These are all broad groups which should be subdivided further during analysis, and are currently only broadly indicative of the sources exploited for raw materials for pottery production, and of ceramic date. The fabrics containing grog are all likely to be Late Iron Age-Roman rather than earlier prehistoric (the other option), and the fabrics incorporating very coarse flint inclusions correspond to forms and surface treatments that suggest Bronze Age manufacture, whilst finely graded flint inclusions are more indicative of Iron Age and Roman production.

Flint can be obtained for tempering material fairly locally to the site from the clay-with-flints deposits of the North Downs. Some of the Iron Age sandy wares are made from glauconitic clays, which can be found in the Medway sands and elsewhere. No 'exotic' fabrics were noted for any period during assessment, and so at this stage the pottery of all periods can be described as of local or near local production, although unusual types may be identified during analysis.

## Forms

The assemblage is very fragmentary and few sherds diagnostic of vessel for survived. The table below, which presents a summary of vessel elements by spot-date, fabric, form, decoration and context, highlights the limited potential for vessel classification. Typically, sherds are very small, usually insufficient even to determine rim/base diameters.

Decoration is uncommon and, in addition to decorative devices corresponding to forms shown in Table 2, includes a few Early-Middle Iron Age body sherds with fingertip or fingernail decoration, and a single example each of Late Iron Age ('Belgic') corrugated/impressed style, comb-impressed cross hatching.

Context	Feature type	Date	Form	Decoration	Fabric
1402	linear	EIA	carinated bowl		fine flint
1407	pit [1408]	EIA	upright jar rim	cabled rim	flint and fe pellets
1403	WW1 PH [1404]	EIA-MIA	carinated shoulder		fine flint
1032	pit [1033]	EIA-MIA	rim of shouldered jar	FT below neck	medium flint
535	LIA ditch [534].	EIA-MIA	incurving rim		medium flint
1407	pit [1408]	EIA-MIA	rolled rim		medium flint
1406	PH Gp [1394] [1396] [1398] [1400]	EIA-MIA	everted bowl rim		fine flint
1032	pit [1033]	IA	fine bowl		fine flint
536	LIA ditch [534]	IA	jar		coarse flint
1032	pit [1033]	IA	jar neck		medium flint
1724	pit [1725]	IA	kick base		sand and grog
1440	ditch recut [1439]	IA	incurving rim		medium flint
1032	pit [1033]	IA	simple rim		flint and grog
1032	pit [1033]	IA	simple upright rim		medium flint
546	LIA ditch [548]	LIA	jar/urn		base frags
1409	pit [1410]	LIA	bowl, inturning rim		
1405	ditch [1346]	LIA	everted rim		flint and grog
1409	pit [1410]	LIA	fine bowl rim		fine flint
1032	pit [1033]	LIA	incurving rim		rare flint
1409	pit [1410]	LIA	jar, everted rim		Fine flint
1409	pit [1410]	LIA	kick base		flint and grog
1724	pit [1725]	LIA	necked jar		fine flint and grog
1404	WW1 PH	LIA	upright flat rim		flint and grog
1409	pit [1410]	LIA	everted ? bowl rim		medium flint
1731	ditch [1732]	MBA	cordoned bipartite 'urn'	FT cordon	coarse flint
991	WW1 ditch [992].	MIA-LIA	flat incurving rim		med flint
1044	SFB [1119]	Saxon/med?	simple upright rim		coarse sand

Table 2: form/fabric/decoration by context and provisional date

### Chronology and affinities

The dates assigned to these vessel fragments are provisional, and it may not be possible in all cases, even with further examination, to assign more precise dates to some of the material due to its fragmentary nature and the limited range of fabrics across all periods. The Middle Bronze Age cordoned jar fragments from ditch [1732] is a common type across southern Britain, and closely corresponds to an illustrated flint-tempered, fingertip decorated example from the recent East Kent Access excavations (Leivers 2015, 173-4, fig. 8.1, no. 8).

The possible Early and Middle Iron Age examples correspond to carinated bowl and jar forms found during excavation of the East Kent Access (Leivers 2015, 177-91) and the A2 road scheme (Brown and Couldrey 2012, 190-211), and the A2/A282/M25 Improvement Scheme (Booth 2011, 110-14), amongst other sites. The grog- and flint-tempered fabrics of the Late Iron Age assemblage here is also paralleled within the East Kent Access collection (Seager Smith 2015, 193-243) and the A2/A282/M25 sites (Biddulph 2011, 116-25).

### **Potential of the pottery assemblage**

This small pottery assemblage was recovered from a group of features that spans a wide chronological range, possibly from the Early-Late Iron Age through the Roman and Saxon, and modern (WW1) times. This suggests that extensive activity across the site over a long period has displaced much of the archaeological material, and so its value lies mainly in inherent ceramic qualities rather than contextual associations. The ditch that produced the Middle Bronze Age jar, for example, is probably a much later (Late Iron Age?) feature, and sherds recovered from the SFB were also probably residual. The pottery is not in any respect unusual for the area, the fabrics and (admittedly poorly defined) vessel range well-represented elsewhere in the locality and in Kent in general. The potential to contribute significantly to the ceramic and more general archaeological knowledge for the region is limited.

### **Recommendations**

It is recommended that the pottery fabrics be further analysed and subdivided and the range of fabrics, forms and decorative motifs codified for recording. The existing record should be enhanced as necessary for archive deposition, ensuring that metadata for codes be provided. The report could form a short entry in a general site report, stressing that the pottery generally has an insecure provenance, and therefore has little merit for refining the archaeological sequence. However, a few sherds have sufficient intrinsic merit that they could be illustrated. This group includes the Middle Bronze Age cordoned jar, a Late Iron Age corrugated jar from pit [540], a Late Iron Age cross-hatched decorated vessel from ditch [781], and arguably some of the finger-impressed Early-Middle Iron Age vessels. Parallels for the prehistoric pottery can be sought within more local published assemblages.

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context	nosh	wt	form	fab	abr	dec	comment	date	illus
191	2	4		rounded quartz sand		3	reduced, handmade(crumbs)	IA	
192	1	1		sandy ferrous rare fl	3		crumb	IA?	
193	2	7		black sandy glauc	2		sherds join	IA	
461	1	7		grog	3			LIA-Ro	
461	1	3		grog and rare fl	3			LIA-Ro	
461	3	9		oxid sandy	3			LIA-Ro	
461	3	18		reduced sandy	2		looks med/post-med	med-post-med	
535	1	5		med-coarse fl	2			IA	
535	1	42		med-coarse fl	2	FN imp on wall		IA	Y
535	2	41	PA2?	med-coarse fl	2		poss same vess	EIA-MIA?	y
536	1	121	jar	med-coarse abunf fl	1		v well-fired, thick walled vess	IA	
537	4	5		fine fl	3		crumbs	IA	
537	4	24		med fl	2		unfinished	IA	
537	4	40		sparse fine fl	2		thin wall	LIA	
537	1	4		fine sandy oxid	2			LIA-Ero	



context	nosh	wt	form	fab	abr	dec	comment	date	illus
537	4	5		grog	3		crumbs	?	
537	1	7		coarse dark grog	2			LIA-Ro	
537	1	12		Roman greyware	2			Ro	
537	20	70		fine sand rare fine fl	2	corrugation and impressed circles	LIA type bowl/jar joining	LIA	y
539	2	20		sandy with med fl calcined	2	roughly sm	oxidised	IA	
540									
546	2	30	thick wall jar/urn	base frags	2			IA	
562	4	3		pale grog	3		crumbs	LIA	
576	1	2		FLm	3			preh	
629	1	1		fine fl	3		sample <38> crumb	IA?	
682	1	10		coarse fl	3	FT - clay pulled up by fingertips	could be lug or cordon	MBA? (could be IA)	
768	1	8		abund med wht fl	2			IA	
780	1	3		grog	3		sample <50>	LIA/Ero	
790	1	13		med fl	3			IA?	
790	3	3		fine grog	3		crumbs, oxid	LIA	
790	1	2		fine grog	3	FN imp		LIA?	

context	nosh	wt	form	fab	abr	dec	comment	date	illus
790	1	4		fine grog	2	comb-imp cross-hatch	Belgic' type (see Broadstairs)	LIA-Ero	y
791	8	29		grog	3			LIA	
792	2	3		fine grog	3	faint traces of comb-imp	Probably not Beaker	LIA	
991	3	8		fine glauc sand rare small fl			fine, burnished	EIA-MIA	
991	7	56		sparse fine fl	2		thin walled, well-fired, possibl wheel-finished	LIA	
991	3	30		moder med fl	2		well-fired, thin wall, oxid	MIA-LIA	
991	1	9		sandy rare grog	3			LIA-Ero	
991	1	6	flat incurving rim	med fl	2		well-finished	MIA-LIA?	
993	8	4		orange med sandy	3		small flakes	IA	
1002	1	4		ned fl	3		small flake	<b>BA-IA</b>	
1003									
1004	3	21		med fl temper sparse	2		thin walled, handmade	IA or poss Sax/med	
1017	5	19		med fl	3		rolled pieces	IA	
1017	1	13		rare med fl	2		oxidised surfaces, thin wall	IA	

context	nosh	wt	form	fab	abr	dec	comment	date	illus
1017	1	24		sparse med-coarse fl	2		oxidised surfaces, thin wall	IA	
1017	4	70		med fl	2		well-fired, thin wall, clouded reduced	LIA?	
1023	1	2		dark sandy with ferrous pellets, slightly vesicular	3		tiny frag	LIA or Saxon?	
1032	2	5		orange sandy	3		crumbs	?	
1032	4	10	fine bowl	fine sparse fl	2		burnished	IA	
1032	4	12		med fl	3			IA	
1032	1	6		sparse med fl	2		smoothed	IA	
1032	2	27		abund med fl	2		unfinished	IA	
1032	1	8	jar neck	med fl	2			IA	
1032	1	61		med fl	1		vertical pull marks, hard-fired	IA	
1032	1	4	simple upright rim	med fl	2		well-fired	IA	

context	nosh	wt	form	fab	abr	dec	comment	date	illus
1032	1	49	hollowed upright rim	upright, hollowed rim of shouldered jar	2	FT imp below neck		EIA-MIA?	y
1032	29	105		fine rare fl and grog	3		sample <102>	IA?	
1032	1	6	simple rim	grog and rare fl	3		sample <102>	IA	
1032	1	4	incurving rim	sandy rare fl	2		sample <102>	LIA?	
1033									
1044	1	8		coarse sand with fine wht flint	2			Saxon/med?	
1044	1	9	simple upright rim	rounded transl and black sand, quite coarse	2			Saxon/med?	
1063	1	6		quartz sand and black ferrous	2		handmade	IA or later	
1075	6	7		fine grog	3			LIA?	
1075	1	3		fine sand, fine rare fl	3			LIA?	
1075	2	9		v coarse calcined fl	3			?	

context	nosh	wt	form	fab	abr	dec	comment	date	illus
1075	1	2		oxid fine sandy	3		wheelmade?	LIA-Roman	
1120	1	1		fine grog	3		could poss be Beaker, more likely LIA	LIA?	
1136	1	11		dark grog	3	corrugated/cordoned	,Belgic' type	LIA	
1148	2	1		black sand			too small to tell	?	
1201	2	2		fine fl	3		tiny frags	IA?	
1201	1	1		med fl	3		crumb	IA?	
1201	1	3		oxidised sandy	3			LIA-Roman	
1355	5	13		oxid sandy ware	3			LIA or Roman	
1355	1	3		rare fl and small grog	3			LIA or Roman	
1355	1	1		fine grog	3			LIA or Roman	
1355	1	6		med fl	3			LIA or Roman	
1402	1	3	carinated bowl	fine fl	2		burnished	EIA	
1403	1	24	carinated shoulder	fine fl sandy	3			EIA, poss MIA	y
1404	1	7	simple upright flattened rim	rare fl and rare grog	2			LIA?	y

context	nosh	wt	form	fab	abr	dec	comment	date	illus
1405	1	4	everted rim frag	rare fl and grog	3		looks late fabric	LIA	
1406	1	1	tiny out-turned fine bowl rim	fine fl	2		burnished	EIA-MIA	
1407	1	18	rolled/bjareaded rim	med calcined fl	2			EIA-MIA	y
1407	1	37	upright jar rim	calcined fl and ferrous pellets	2	lightly applied cable effect		EIA	y
1407	2	9	Roman greyware with fine fl		2			LIA-early Ro	
1407	1	1		Romanised oxid	2		small flake	LIA-Ro	
1407	7	28		grog, some other incl	3			LIA?	
1407	29	127		grog and sparse fine fl	2			IA	
1407	13	78		fine sparse fl	2		smoothed/burnished	IA	
1407	38	284		med fl	2		coarsely finished	IA	
1407	14	32		grog	3		sample <169>	LIA	
1407	2	13		med sandy	2		sample <169>	LIA	

context	nosh	wt	form	fab	abr	dec	comment	date	illus
1409	25	134		med fl	2		unfinished	IA	
1409	3	42		sparse fl and grog/rock	2		rough wipe		
1409	44	215		sparse fine fl fine grog	2		smoothed/burn fine wall	LIA	
1409	4	12		sparse fine fl fine grog	2	corrug and impressed circle	same vess as ctx 537?	LIA	
1409	2	11		Roman greyware	2			LIA-Eroman	
1409	4	24		fine fl and fi grog	3			LIA	
1409	1	7		quartzite and ?grog	2			?	
1409	1	3		fine grog	3			LIA	
1409	1	22	kick base	fine fl and grog	2			LIA	
1409	2	41	jar with flaring everted rim	Fine sparse fl	2			LIA	
1409	1	7		Sandy sparse fine fl and ?grog	2			LIA	
1409	1	2	tiny everted rim	med burnt fl	2			LIA	

context	nosh	wt	form	fab	abr	dec	comment	date	illus
1409	1	4	fine simple bowl rim	fine fl	2			LIA	
1409	4	26	bowl with fine thin walled simple inturning, flattened rim		2		probably 2-3 vess	LIA	
1409	12	24		fine grog	3		sample <170>>	LIA	
1440	2	7		med-coarse fl	3			IA?	
1440	3	50		med-coarse fl	2		oxid	IA?	
1440	1	31		med-coarse fl	2	FN imp on wall		IA?	y
1440	2	77	PA2	med-coarse fl	2		plain flattened rim, sherds join	IA?	y
1440	1	8		fine grog	3	FN impressions (rusticated)		?	y
1440	3	24		coarse fl	2		sample <174>	IA?	
1440	3	9		med fl	3		sample <181>	IA?	
1508	1	1		fine pale grog	3		small flake	could be EBA or LIA/Ro	



context	nosh	wt	form	fab	abr	dec	comment	date	illus
1555	2	8		fine grog, rare fine fl	3			LIA	
1555	1	2		rare fine fl, fine calc	3		tiny frag	IA	
1570	1	2		med- coarse fl	3		oxidised - EIA or earlier?	earlier preh?	
1573	1	1		abundant med fl	3		flake	preh	
1624	1	3		coarse burnt fl			looks D-R but can be LIA	LIA?	
1704	1	4		oxid fine sandy	3			Roman	
1724	1	10		medium grade sandy, oxid	2			LIA	
1724	1	32	necked jar	fine rare fl and fine grog	2	m	long neck	LIA	
1724	1	12	kick base	sand and pale grog	2		handmade	IA?	
1724	4	58		grog abd rare med fl	2			LIA	
1724	2	9		med fl	3			LIA	
1724	6	52		grog abd rare med fl	3			LIA	
1724	1	12		med sandy	2			LIA	
1724	3	25		rare fl and grog	2			LIA	

context	nosh	wt	form	fab	abr	dec	comment	date	illus
1724	1	7		rare fl, sand and black ferrous	2			LIA?	
1724	1	18		coarse sand, rare fl, rare white calc	2			LIA	
1724	24	92		grog and rare fl	3			LIA	
1724	2	3		grog	3		sample <193>	LIA	
1726	3	24		grog tempered, 1 with sparse fl	3			LIA	
1728	2	4		grog	3		sample <190>	LIA	
1730	1	5		rare fl and grog	3			LIA	
1730	1	2		fine grog	3			LIA?	
1731	1	449	cordoned bipartite urn	coarse ill- ass fl	1	fingertipped cordon	part of vess from 1750?	MBA	y
1735	4	16		coarse pale grog	2			LIA	
1745	2	10		vesicular grog tempered	3		looks earlier preh (neo?), unevenly fired	early preh	

context	nosh	wt	form	fab	abr	dec	comment	date	illus
1745	4	3		vesicular grog tempered	3			earlier preh?	
1750	6	171		coarse ill- ass fl	1		part of 1731?	MBA?	
1751	1	12		v coarse ill- assorted flint, slightly micaceous fabric	2		possibly early preh	MBA?	
1757	11	41		grog	3			LIA	
1761	1	4		v coarse calcined fl	2		looks preh		

## **APPENDIX 3: ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT**

Eniko Hudak

The excavations at Shorncliffe Garrison yielded a small assemblage of Roman pottery totalling 78 sherds weighing 504g (0.63 EVEs). The pottery was fully quantified and catalogued using the standard measures of sherd count, weight, and Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs). The assemblage was recorded using standard Museum of London fabric codes (Symonds 2002) into an MS Access database.

The assemblage comprised of small, heavily abraded sherds with a relatively low mean weight of 6.46g suggesting a degree of redeposition had taken place. A large number of sherds have been noted to be very soft, almost disintegrating to the touch, which could be due to soil conditions.

The pottery was recovered from 28 individually numbered contexts and only 9 sherds were unstratified. The majority of the Roman pottery is residual in Phase 3 Early Saxon contexts, and small amounts were recovered from Phases 4 Medieval and 5b Modern. A very small amount seems to be intrusive in Phase 2 Late Iron Age contexts (13 sherds). Individual context assemblages are all small (less than 30 sherds), many containing a single sherd only.

There is a limited range of fabrics represented in the assemblage mainly dating to the Early Roman period, 1st to mid-2nd centuries AD. Coarsewares dominate the assemblage with sand- and grog-tempered fabrics being the most common, which might be local or nearby products. Sourced fabrics include PATCH, HOO, AHSU, and a single sherd of possibly imported NFSE.

Fine wares consist of mainly Central Gaulish Samian ware including two potters' stamps, and a few fragments of NKFW. There are five abraded sherds of GAUL amphorae in the assemblage.

Diagnostic sherds are scarce in the assemblage and, apart from the Terra Sigillata sherds, all of them belong to different jar types including bead-rim and figure-7 rim jars.

The small size of the assemblage and the high degree of residuality limit its interpretation and value beyond dating. The abundance of sandy and grog-tempered wares compares well to the Roman pottery assemblages of east Kent between AD 75 and 120 (Pollard 1988, 66-68). The appearance of BBS, however, is characteristic of the next ceramic phase in Kent, dated to AD 120-220, suggesting a slightly extended date, possibly to around AD 150.

All of the pottery has been fully recorded and therefore needs no further analysis apart from the Terra Sigillata stamps, which need to be identified. The pottery should be considered in a site wide context along with other Roman finds.

### **Bibliography**

Pollard, R.J., 1988. *The Roman Pottery of Kent*. Monograph Series of the Kent Archaeological Society 5, Maidstone: Kent Archaeological Society.

Symonds, R., 2002. *Recording Roman Pottery: a description of the methodology used at Museum of London Specialist Services (MoLSS) and Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS)*. unpublished document available from MoLAS.

Context	Size	Spotdate	Notes
0	S	-	
197	S	AD120-400	
201	S	AD50-200	
213	S	AD50-160	single sherd
536	S	AD50-400	single sherd
608	S	AD50-400	single sherd, samples only
768	S	AD50-400	
787	S	AD120-250	
796	S	AD50-100	samples only
798	S	AD50-400	single sherd
800	S	AD50-160	single sherd, samples only
801	S	AD50-100	
821	S	AD120-250	
987	S	AD50-100	
1061	S	AD120-250	stamp
1067	S	AD50-400	single sherd
1101	S	AD120-250	stamp
1136	S	AD70-200	single sherd
1139	S	AD50-100	including samples
1143	S	AD120-250	single sherd
1146	S	AD120-400	samples only
1150	S	AD50-200	single sherd
1156	S	AD120-400	
1175	S	AD50-400	single sherd, samples only
1208	S	AD50-400	
1355	S	AD50-200	including samples
1366	S	AD50-400	single sherd
1442	S	AD50-100	single sherd, samples only
1624	S	AD120-250	

Table 1: Spotdates

Fabric	SC	%	Wt(g)	%	EVEs	%
AHSU	1	1.28%	7	1.39%		0.00%
BBS	5	6.41%	48	9.52%		0.00%
BUFF	1	1.28%	1	0.20%		0.00%
ECCW?	2	2.56%	1	0.20%		0.00%
FMIC	5	6.41%	19	3.77%		0.00%
GAUL	4	5.13%	103	20.44%		0.00%
GAUL?	1	1.28%	10	1.98%		0.00%
GROG	5	6.41%	25	4.96%	0.11	17.46%
GROGF	1	1.28%	1	0.20%		0.00%
HOO	1	1.28%	1	0.20%		0.00%
HOO?	3	3.85%	1	0.20%		0.00%
MISC	1	1.28%	11	2.18%		0.00%
MLEZ	4	5.13%	21	4.17%		0.00%
NFSE	1	1.28%	1	0.20%		0.00%
NKFW	1	1.28%	1	0.20%		0.00%
OXID	14	17.95%	59	11.71%	0.26	41.27%
PATCH	6	7.69%	51	10.12%	0.13	20.63%
SAMCG	5	6.41%	78	15.48%	0.13	20.63%
SAND	14	17.95%	55	10.91%		0.00%
SHEL	3	3.85%	10	1.98%		0.00%
TOTAL	78	100%	504	100%	0.63	100%

Table 2: Quantification of the total site assemblage by fabric

Context	SC	Wt(g)	EVE
0	9	49	0.06
197	2	24	
201	5	38	
213	1	1	
536	1	1	
608	1	1	
768	2	9	
787	2	15	
796	3	3	0.03
798	1	7	0.2
800	1	7	
801	2	12	
821	3	9	0.05

<b>Context</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>Wt(g)</b>	<b>EVE</b>
987	2	1	
1061	4	21	
1067	1	1	
1101	2	62	
1136	1	1	
1139	3	11	
1143	1	4	0.08
1146	2	6	
1150	1	6	0.08
1156	3	19	0.08
1175	1	1	
1208	3	3	
1355	3	8	0.05
1366	1	11	
1442	1	0	
1624	16	173	
TOTAL	78	504	0.63

Table 3: Quantification of the total site assemblage per context

## APPENDIX 4: POST-ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

### Introduction

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (eleven boxes). Most sherds show no evidence for abrasion indicating mostly rapid deposition under secondary circumstances soon after breakage. The material is in a fragmentary state, although 31 vessels have a complete profile and thirteen vessels are in an intact state. The pottery dates to the Early and Middle Saxon, medieval and the late 19th-early 20th century. Pottery was recovered from 139 contexts and occur as mostly small groups of pottery (under 30 sherds), except for five medium sized groups (30-100 sherds).

All the pottery (923 sherds, 452 estimated number of vessels (ENV), 16.523kg, of which 12 sherds, 12 ENV and 3.645kg are unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20) and recorded in a database format by fabric, form and decoration. The pottery was quantified by sherd count, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight, using standard Canterbury Archaeological Trust fabric codes and dating. The pottery is discussed by its types and distribution.

### The pottery types

The pottery can be quantified as belonging to the following periods:

Saxon: 560 sherds, 227 ENV, 5.865kg

Medieval: 10 sherds, 10 ENV, 49g

Post-medieval: 344 sherds, 178 ENV, 10.595kg

Undated: nine sherds, 5 ENV, 14g

### Early and Middle Saxon pottery

Description	Code	Date	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form
Coarse sandy	EMS1A	450/75–850	144	73	1394	Bowl: rounded, jar: lugged; rounded; slack-profiled
Coarse sandy, with organics	EMS1A O	450/75–850	6	5	55	Jar: rounded; slack profiled
Coarse sandy, variant	EMS1A.V	450/75–850	41	31	198	Jar: rounded
Fine sandy	EMS1D	450/75–675/700	10	6	59	Jar
Fine sandy, with flint	EMS1D F	450/75–675/700	1	1	3	-
Fine sandy, with grog	EMS1D G	450/75–675/700	1		2	-
Fine sandy, iron-rich	EMS1D IR	450/75–675/700	1	1	4	-
Fine sandy, with organics	EMS1D O	450/75–675/700	2	2	26	-



Description	Code	Date	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form
Fine sandy, occa. large round quartzes	EMS1D.1	450/75–675/700	16	10	126	Jar: fluted
Fine sandy, occa large round quartzes, iron-rich	EMS1D.1 IR	450/75–675/700	1	1	4	-
Fine sandy, occa large round quartzes, with organics	EMS1D.1 O	450/75–675/700	12	4	134	Jar: lugged, rounded, lamp: saucer type
Sandy with flint.	EMS1F	450–650.	4	4	19	Jar
Grogged	EMS1G	500–600/50.	4	4	39	Bowl: hemispherical
fine sand, grog and flint	EMS1G.1	500–600/50.	1	1	12	-
EMS1A variant with organic - temper	EMS1.4	450/75–675/700	8	4	77	Jar: rounded; small
Chalk - filled	EMS3	450/75–650.	1	1	1	Jar
Organic - tempered	EMS4	575–750	140	52	1725	Bowl: curved, Jar: rounded; small, tall, slack profiled
Organic - tempered with chalk	EMS4A	575–750	2	1	12	Jar
Organic - tempered with grog	EMS4G	575–675	3	2	24	Jar
Organic - tempered with calcite sandstone	EMS4H	575–675	15	5	221	-
Sand and glauconite - tempered	EMS5	500–700	13	3	99	Jar: rounded: small
Calcite sandstone-tempered ware	EMS6	450/75–650+	43	11	608	Jar: rounded
Calcite sandstone-tempered ware with organics	EMS6 O	450/75–650	12	9	93	Jar
Calcite sandstone-tempered ware, fine sandy	EMS6D	450/75–650	1	1	2	-
Calcite sandstone-tempered ware, fine sandy with grog	EMS6D G	450/75–650	2	1	13	-
Calcite sandstone-tempered ware, fine sandy with grog and organics	EMS6D O	450/75–650	12	4	57	Jar
Calcite sandstone-tempered ware, with grog	EMS6G	450/75–650	5	4	58	Bowl
Sand and calcareous algae	EMS12	450/75–650	1	1	6	-
Coarse sand and calcareous algae	EMS12A	450/75–650	1	1	19	Jar
Sandstone-tempered ware in a fine sandy matrix	EMS20	450/75–650	4	1	12	-
Unidentified English sandy ware	EMS100		2	2	6	-
Sparse shell - filled (no sand).	MLS4	750/75–850/75	1	1	4	-
Profuse fine shell - filled (no sand).	MLS4B	750/75–850/75	44	7	628	Jar: rounded; tall
Shell and organic - tempered ware.	MLS4D	650–750	1	1	3	-
Miscellaneous unidentified ?English.	MLS100		2	2	30	-

Table 1: KSGF14: Saxon pottery types and their forms. SC: sherd count, ENV: estimated number of vessels, Wt (g): weight in grams

The quantification of the Early and Middle Saxon pottery types and the forms that occur in the different pottery types are shown in Table 1.

It is proposed that there are at least three ceramic phases represented amongst the assemblage. The first ceramic phase is dominated by sand-tempered wares (fabrics EMS1A, EMS1D and their variants) the second ceramic phase includes chaff-tempered wares (EMS4 etc), introduced from c. AD 575 and the third ceramic phase encompasses the introduction of the shell-tempered wares (MLS4/B and D), dating from c. AD 750. The dating of the wares is based upon that of Canterbury and may not be entirely applicable to this assemblage. There is also a notable quantity of calcite sandstone-tempered ware (EMS6 and its variants) and constitutes local pottery production. The calcite sandstone appears as frequent to moderate rounded quartzes in a white calcareous matrix and this lithology is derived from the Folkestone Beds.

Fifth and early 6th-century forms (e.g. biconical jars) and decoration (e.g. corrugation, schlickung and rustication) are absent from the assemblage and indicates that the Saxon pottery assemblage dates from the mid 6th century until the late 8th, possibly early 9th century.

#### Saxon forms

Rim diameters have also been stated when it was possible to calculate this dimension.

#### Bowls

Bowl, simple, bevelled rim (140mm in diameter) from a non-specific bowl shape occurs in fabric EM6G (context [1691]).

Bowl, curved: an example of a wide mouthed jar, termed a curved bowl, occurs in fabric EMS4 and has an upright, slightly everted rim (120mm in diameter) and has a narrow, rounded shoulder and occurred in context [863].

Bowl, hemispherical: a single example of this bowl shape if found in fabric EMS1G and has a inturned simple rim (200mm in diameter) and was found in context [683].

Bowl, rounded: the example is recorded in fabric EMS1A and has an uneven rim (120mm in diameter) with a rounded internal thickening, a straight sided neck and a flaring rounded body. The vessel occurs in context [1064].

#### Jars

Jars or cooking pots are the most frequent form recorded amongst the Saxon pottery and occur as rims, and less diagnostic shoulder and, base and body sherds, some of which have external sooting

or internal food deposits. Jars occur in most of the Saxon fabric types and the rims are usually simple, unless otherwise stated.

Jar, rim sherds from jars that could not be assigned to a specific shape occur in several fabrics. Those with upright rims, usually characteristic of the 5th and 6th century, occur in fabrics EMS1A (context [1044]: rim diameter: 150mm), EMS1D (context [1624]) and EMS6 O (context [961]: rim diameter: 150mm). Everted rims are thought to be characteristic of the 6th century AD, although 5th century examples do occur. A jar with both an unevenly made everted and upright rim (90mm in diameter) with possible finger impressions on the neck was made in fabric EMS6 and was found in context [1308]. Jars with slightly everted rims are noted in three fabrics: EMS1A (context [812]); EMS1F (context [111]) and EMS20 (context [961]).

Jar, fluted: one of the more interesting vessels in the Saxon pottery assemblage are body sherds of a fluted jar made in fabric EMS1D.1 (contexts [555] and [755]). The vessel is decorated with vertical lines of alternating diagonal knife points and curved lines, possibly made with a fingernail impression. The vessel is externally sooted and has an internal black deposit. This form dates to the early Saxon period although it is known from late 7th-century dated deposits in London (Blackmore 2003).

Jar, lugged: the form is dated to the later 6th and 7th century and probably later. There are three examples of this shape and found in different fabrics. Two examples have upright rims with thickenings for the circular piercings and are found in fabric EMS1A (context [1355] rim diameter: 170mm) and MLS100 (context [787] rim diameter: 170mm). An example with an everted rim occurs in fabric EMS1D.1 O (context [1355], rim diameter: 210mm).

Jar, rounded: this form occurs with upright rims in fabrics EMS1A (contexts [783]: rim diameter: 110mm; [798] rim diameter: 100mm), EMS1.4 (context [1355]), EMS4 (context [1355]: rim diameter: 160mm; (context [1624])). Small rounded jars with upright rims occur as at least three items in the organic ware (EMS4) and are noted in deposit [197] with a rim diameter of 120mm, and context [555]: rim diameter 90mm, while those with a slightly everted rim are found in EMS4 (context [530], rim diameter: 90mm). Several tall rounded jars also occur with upright rims, such as an EMS4 example (context [197], rim diameter 200mm) and notably as a Middle Saxon shell-tempered ware (MLS4) found in deposit [555] which has a rim diameter of 1980mm and the top of the vessel is decorated with vertical or slightly diagonal lines incised with a stick end. A tall rounded jar found in EMS4 has an almost upright, squared simple rim (context [787], rim diameter 240mm). Everted simple rim examples are less frequent and noted in fabrics EMS6 (context [1355] rim diameter: 180mm) and EMS12A (context [840]: rim diameter: 200mm).

Jar, slack/straight-shouldered profile: the form is believed to be a later (6th century) development in the early Saxon jar typology, although it can occur with the earlier rounded profile shapes. Examples with upright rims are noted particularly in context [798] in sandy fabrics EMS1A (120mm in diameter), and as a small example EMS1AO (90mm in diameter), while a tall example from context [1064] has a deep concave neck with a rim diameter of 200mm. Another example of this jar form occurs with a

slightly everted rim (120mm in diameter) and occurs in fabric EMS1D.1 O (context [799]), while an example with a notably everted rim was found in deposit [1455] and made in fabric EMS6.

Lamp: saucer: the everted rim (70mm in diameter) and rounded wall of a saucer lamp occurs in fabric EMS1D.1 O and was found in context [1355].

## Medieval

The range of medieval pottery types and the forms that occur in the wares is shown in Table 2.

Pottery type	Code	Date	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form
Wealden brown-buff sandy ware: ?Rye/Romney Marsh variant	M10R	?1400/25–1550	1	1	11	-
Rye: sandy	M13A	1225/50–1400	3	3	16	Jug
Rye: fine sandy	M13B	1225/50–1400	1	1	6	Jug
Rye: reduced	M13C	?1325/50–1450	1	1	3	Jug
Ashford/Wealden or Rye sandy ware	M40BR	?1175–1400	1	1	8	-
Pink-buff with flint and shell/chalk ?Rye/Wealden	M45A	1250–1450	1	1	1	-
Misc Unidentified: ?English	M100		1	1	2	-
?Wealden/Hareplain hard fine sandy: oxidised	LM17B	1525–1600	1	1	3	-
Hareplain/Biddenden hard sandy	LM18B	1450/75–1525/50+	3	2	207	-
Wealden orange-buff sandy ware	LM32	?1375–1550	1	1	7	Bowl or dish

Table 2: KSGF14: medieval pottery types and their forms. SC: sherd count, ENV: estimated number of vessels, Wt (g): weight in grams

Rye wares are most frequent and occur as the sandy type (M13A), the fine type (M13B), both dated c. 1225/50-1400, besides the later reduced ware (M13C), dated c. 1325/50-1450. Fabrics M13A and B occur in the form of jug sherds with external glazes and were found in contexts [194], [233] and [1133] as one or two sherds. A sherd of M13A with a white slip band decoration and an olive-green glaze was also found in context [233]. The reduced ware (M13C) was solely found in context [1612] as a high-fired sherd with an oxidised core.

The ?Rye/Romney Marsh variant of the Wealden brown-buff sandy ware (M10R), dated c. 1400/25-1550 occurs as an everted, rounded rim sherd, decorated with knife cut facets on the side of the rim. This item was found in context [233]. Single unglazed sherds of Ashford/Wealden or Rye sandy ware

(M40BR), dated c. 1175-1400 and ?Rye/Wealden Pink-buff with flint and shell/chalk (M45A) were found in contexts [1357] and [233] respectively.

There are five sherds of late medieval or transitional wares recorded. From a probable Wealden or Hareplain source, a hard fine sandy, oxidised ware (LM17B), dated c. 1525-1600 occurs as a small sherd in context [1551]. Hareplain/Biddenden hard sandy ware (LM18B), dated c. 1450/75-1525/50+, occurs as two sherds, most notably as fragments of a large closed form decorated with alternating bands of combed horizontal and wavy lines (context [1563]). The convex base of a bowl or dish with an internal coarse glaze is recorded in Wealden orange-buff sandy ware (LM32), dated c. 1375-1550 and this was present in context [1560].

## Post-medieval

The range of post-medieval pottery types and their forms are shown in Table 3.

The post-medieval red earthenwares (PM1, PM2.4 PM2.6, PM2.7 and LPM1B) are generally fragmentary and when forms could be identified were noted as open wares, such as bowls or dishes. A small number (4 ENV) of flower pots are recorded in the LMP2 fabric and found in contexts [609] and [982], while an example from deposit [593] as a rouletted notch border.

Pottery types dating to the 18th century consist of a moulded dinner plate rim made in Staffordshire-type white stoneware (PM26), found in context [953] and a dish fragment made in Staffordshire-slipware with: combed decoration (PM21.3), present in context [351], although it is possible that this is a 19th-century example.

Pottery type	Code	Date	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form
Post-medieval red earthenwares	PM1	1550–1800	13	12	97	Bowl
Wealden or Surrey/Hants fine pink-buff earthenware	PM2.4	1550–1900	1	1	5	-
Wealden fine pink-buff earthenware with marl inclusions	PM2.6	1525–1750	1	1	8	-
Wealden orange-pink fine sandy ware	PM2.7	1525–1825	3	3	16	-
Staffordshire-type press-moulded slipware: combed	PM21.3	1700–1775/1800	1	1	5	Dish
London stoneware: bi-toned with an iron slip	PM25	1675–1825	1	1	4	-
Staffordshire-type white stoneware.	PM26	1725–1780	1	1	3	Plate: dinner size
Creamware	PM43/LPM11	1740-1830	4	3	4	-
Late post-medieval red earthenwares	LPM1B	1775–1900+	8	5	95	Bowl, bowl or dish, jar: rounded: small
Fine red earthenware (flower pots)	LPM2	1825–1900+	5	4	26	Flower pot
Yellow Ware	LPM5	1825/50–1900	3	2	35	Bowl: rounded
Bone China	LPM7B	1770–1925+	34	16	634	Tea cup: Breakfast

Pottery type	Code	Date	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form
						shape, coffee cup, dish: small, egg cup, jug: cream, plate: dinner size
Bone China: other colours	LPM7BC	1770–1925+	1	1	4	Bowl: small rounded
Bone China: highly decorated	LPM7BE	1770–1925+	1	1	25	Bottle
Bone China: lustre decoration	LPM7BG	1770–1925+	1	1	12	Toy cup
Bone China: transfer–printed	LPM7BJ	1770–1925+	7	4	303	Dish: rounded, plate: dessert and dinner sizes
Soft paste porcelain : lustre decoration	LPM7CG	1745+	1	1	11	Saucer, toy cup
European Porcelain	LPM8	1775–1900+	5	4	63	Doll, tea pot, vase
Modern English stoneware	LPM10	1800–1940	1	1	11	Bottle: cylindrical
Modern English stoneware: Blacking bottles, ginger beer bottles inkwells etc	LPM10A	1800–1940	11	10	2235	Bottle: cylindrical; ginger beer; ink; wide mouthed, jar: cylindrical; medium; shouldered
Modern English stoneware: paste pots, ointment pots, jam jars etc	LPM10B	1800–1940	4	4	829	Jar: cylindrical; medium; shouldered
Later Creamware: plain	LPM11A	1775–1825	2	2	2	Plate
Pearl Ware: "Pratt–type" moulded and enamelled	LPM12F	1780–1825	1	1	1	Saucer
Pearl Ware: transfer–printed	LPM12G	1780–1825	2	2	7	Plate
Staffordshire "Ironstone"–type white earthenware	LPM14	1805–1900+	156	64	3714	Bowl: rounded; medium, coffee cup, tea cup; dish: cheese, rounded, electrical fitting, jar: shouldered, lid: cheese dish, mug: cylindrical, plate: dinner, soup, tea sizes, saucer, teapot
Staffs "Ironstone"–type white earthenware with polychrome, 'chrome' coloured decoration	LPM14 CHROM	1830–1900+	1	1	18	Bowl: rounded; small
Staffs "Ironstone"–type white earthenware with painted decoration	LPM14 PNTD	1805–1900+	25	2	207	Jug: pear-shaped, plate: dinner size
Staffs "Ironstone"–type white earthenware with slip decoration	LPM14 SLIP	1805–1900+	4	2	25	Coffee cup
Staffs "Ironstone"–type white earthenware with transfer–printed decoration	LPM14 TR	1780–1900+	2	2	2	-
Staffs "Ironstone"–type white earthenware with black or brown transfer–printed decoration	LPM14 TR3	1810–1900+	1	1	171	Coffee cup
Staffs "Ironstone"–type white	LPM14 TR5	1845–1900	1	1	4	Saucer

Pottery type	Code	Date	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form
earthenware with multi-coloured transfer-printed decoration						
Later Staffs Colour-bodied earthenware	LPM15	1875/1900-?1940+	8	6	292	Bowl; rounded; medium, jar: cylindrical; medium, plate: dinner, vase
Later Staffs colour-bodied earthenware: cream/buff	LPM15A	1875/1900-?1940+	5	2	186	Bowl or dish
Late Normandy stoneware "Margarine Jar"	LPM29	1870-1940+	1	1	10	
Rockingham-type ware	LPM32	1800-1900+	2	2	34	Lid: teapot, tea pot
English majolica	LPM33	1850-1900+	2	2	11	-
Miscellaneous Unidentified: ?English	LPM100	1780-1900+	20	7	1271	Tea cup, goblet: pedestal, teapot

Table 3: KSGF14: Post-medieval pottery types and their forms SC: sherd count, ENV: estimated number of vessels (ENV), weight in grams (Wt (g))

A small quantity of pottery types date to the mid and late 18th-early 19th century and consist of creamwares (PM43/LPM11) and includes fragments of plates (contexts [237] and [1048]) and pearl ware as a saucer in Pratt-type ware (LPM12A) (context [545] and transfer-printed (LMP12G) plates with the Willow pattern (contexts [356] and [405]).

#### Army issue wares

These wares occur in two pottery types: "Ironstone"-type white earthenware (LPM14) and bone china (LPM17B). Items with only transfer-printed and other maker's marks and no other applied decoration are here deemed to be plain wares.

#### Staffordshire "Ironstone"-type white earthenware (LPM14)

The post-medieval assemblage is dominated by refined/Staffordshire "Ironstone"-type white earthenware (LPM14) or variously decorated versions of this pottery type that date from c. 1805 and were manufactured up to the present day. The plain whiteware largely consist of items that are typical of institutional wares, particularly that issued to the military services and fit in with documented use of the study area as an army garrison.

#### Table wares

Medium rounded bowls are a main form in the whiteware and there are two types. The first type occurs as four pudding basins with rounded rims and recessed bases and show evidence for being

used for cooking (contexts [258], [433] and [518]). The second type (nine examples) has simple rims (155-170mm in diameter) and footrings and these were called basins in the armed forces and were used by the lower ranks for food consumption. These items were found in contexts [405], [505], [518], [519], [930], [982] and [1333]. One of the bowls (context [930]) has a mark on the underside of the base. The first has a 'W' within a diamond, which denotes a War Office issue and this occurs above a mark of 'FURNIVALS (1913) Ltd/1915/UNDER. 5. Thomas Furnival & Sons was a pottery established in 1890, which became a limited company in 1895 and changed their name to "Furnivals (1913) Ltd" in January 1913. The number 1915 refers to the year the item was made. A transfer-printed example has a black oval containing the initials 'NACB' which stands for the Navy and Army Canteen Board this was established in 1917 and superseded by the Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes (NAAFI) in 1922. This item was found in context [982].

An unusual find is a cheese dish and its handled wedge shaped lid, both of which were found in context [355], although the glaze colours of the two different parts do not match and the lid is slightly warped. This item would have been used by the higher-ranking officers in the garrison.

Plates are found as 41 fragments representing 18 ENV and were widely dispersed amongst the WW1 features. One plate found in context [405] has a black transfer on the underside of the rim with the legend of a 'W' in a diamond (which refers to a War Office commission) over 'W. ADAMS & Co/1915'. William Adams & Son has a long history dating from 1769, although 1915 refers to a date. Additionally, three dinner plates could be recognised and an example from context [953] has on the underside of its base part of a green transfer print consisting of the 'W' in the diamond and 'MYOT. .../191...' indicating that the plate dates to the 1910s. A soup plate with an early 19th-century moulded 'royal' rim design was noted in context [418] and a tea plate with evidence of a green-transfer on its base was found in context [258].

#### Tea and coffee wares

Several tea wares are noted. Two fragmentary mugs were noted in context [982]. There are four coffee cups recorded (contexts [405], [416] and [421]), while an example from context [438] has gilded decoration consisting of a line and floral motif on the upper wall. The item also has a green transfer-printed mark of 'MADE IN/ENGLAND' on the underside of the base that dates to after 1891 and more so the 20th century. A fifth coffee cup (unstratified) has on the vessel wall a black-transfer-printed mark (LPM14 TR3) of 'N.A.C.B.' (Navy and Army Canteen Board) and the underside of the base has an anchor mark for the British Anchor Pottery Co Ltd, c. 1884-1970s.

Additionally, there are recorded four tea cups, three of which were found in context [519], while the sole example from deposit [518] has moulded fluted decoration. Three saucers are also noted and were found in contexts [405] and [982], the latter as a robust example, whilst the saucer in deposit [258] has gilded floral decoration matching the cup found in context [438]. Additionally, the base of a teapot was noted in deposit [938].



## Bone China

An unidentified small item is intact and has a D-shaped profile in two planes and a piecing on one of the rounded ends. The item also has the moulded number '1319' on two sides and this object was found in context [258].

## Table wares

Fragments of three plates are noted, two of which were found in context [258], one of which has a green-transfer and '[EN]GLAND' in a wreath survives, while the complete profile of a dinner plate was found in deposit [416]. The rim sherd of a small rounded bowl, decorated externally with two black lines sandwiching a gilded line was noted in context [405] while an intact small dish, possibly for relishes, etc, was present in context [258]. Finally, there are fragments of an eggcup with gilled line decoration, and a poorly finished pedestal base, was recovered from context [421].

## Tea wares

Tea cups are recorded as five examples found in contexts [252], [405], [483], [982] and [1145]. The example from context [405] has a mark of 'J... LON[GPORT]' with below it 'PORT...', while the item found in context [982] has a blue transfer on the underside of the base consisting of '8' in a diamond over an oval containing 'PARAGON CHINA LONGTON' around 1918' and 'ENGLAND' below. The mark refers to a date and the pottery company Paragon China Ltd, Longton operated under this name from 1897 until 1964. A breakfast size tea cup was noted in context [258], while a coffee cup was found in deposit [258] and has two circular marks on the underside of the base consisting of a small black mark with 'PHOENIX CHINA' and 'ENGLISH' across the middle, over a grey mark with a central phoenix around which is written 'PHOENIX CHINA/ENGLAND/FORESTERS LTD'. This mark pertains to Thomas Forester and Sons (Ltd), Longton, 1883-1959, which became a Limited Company in 1891. Additionally, fragments of a cream jug were recovered from context [416].

## Army victualling provisions

There are several stoneware items that could have been derived from domestic contexts, such as the married quarters, although they could equally represent items acquire through the Army Victualling board. Four intact English stoneware (LPM10A) dwarf ink bottles are recorded, three of which are unstratified and the four was recovered from context [982]. Additionally, an intact small sized ink bottle with a pouring lip has an oval stamp containing 'BOURNE DENBY' (context [335]). Joseph Bourne owned several potteries in Derbyshire from 1812 and the company still operates up to the present day. Several glass ink bottles were also noted and with the ceramics, were probably used for accounts and administration, although these items could equally have been employed by the Army Educational Corps who were located on the study area during the period 1920-c. 1946 (see Thompson Appendix 14).

Three stoneware (LPM10A) bottles are recorded and include a fragment of a generic cylindrical example (context [237]). An unstratified wide mouthed bottle was also noted that could have contained several different products. Additionally, there is an unstratified ginger beer bottle dating from c. 1890 onwards. The vessel has a champagne bottle shape and a bichrome 'glaze', although the rim is missing. The body has a back oval print containing 'THIS BOTTLE IS THE PROPERTY OF THE VENDOR' 'SPRI[NG] WORK[S] HYTHE' around the edge and 'NON-INTOXICATING/STONE /GINGER/BEER/ESTD 1876/-\*\*-' and 'H. HARRIS & Co' in the centre. An oval stamp contains 'BOURNE DENBY' and denotes the maker of the bottle. H. Harris & Co was founded in 1876 and traded independently until 1946, when it was acquired by the Silver Spring Company from Folkestone.

Jars are recorded as six items, three of which are of a cylindrical type used for jams and other preserved. Two examples are of a medium size and one is unstratified and salt-glazed (LPM10A), while the other is intact and has a Bristol-glaze (LPM10B: context [258]). The third example survives only as a wall sherd with vertical grooves (LPM10B: context [1194]). Three shouldered jars are also recorded and two examples are probably for the same product as they both have the same moulded writing on the underside of the base. A Bristol-glazed intact item has 'GOLDEN SHRED BRAND' (unstratified), while a more fragmentary base is salt glazed (context [252]). The third jar survives only as a Bristol-glazed shoulder sherd (context [355]).

#### Domestic items

A notable part of the late post-medieval pottery assemblage is too decorative to be suggestive of military ceramics, although they have been employed on the army base in less formal locations, such as the married quarters barracks.

The pearl wares consist of two plate with the Willow pattern (LPM12G: contexts [356] and [405]), besides a saucer decorated with a brown and turquoise line in 'Pratt' colours (LPM12F: context [545]).

The refined whitewares include a transfer-printed (LPM14 TR) a bowl (context [1002]) and a rounded dish (context [953]) with Chinoiserie designs, while a saucer (context [339]) has a blue floral print with additional orange and red painted decoration (LPM TR5).

The bone china includes two toy cups, both of which have lustre decoration: LPM7B (contexts [258] and [446]). Three items have 20th-century lithographic transfer-printed designs and consist of a rounded dish (context [433]), a dessert plate (context [453]) and a saucer (context [421]). More unusual are two highly decorated (LPM7BE) items recovered from context [252] and consist of a miniature bottle with a coat of arms and an almost intact tea cup as a crested Goss-type ware. The latter has a faded shield with at the base a yellow ribbon containing 'WALTON ON THE HILL', while the underside of the base has the marks of a crown over a circle with a ?Tudor rose and written around it is 'A & S STOKE ON TRENT' above 'ARCADIAN'. The makers Arkinstall and Sons (Ltd) were in operation between 1904-24.

Four items are recorded in European porcelain (LPM8) and these consist of the fragments of two dolls heads (context [424]) one of which additionally has the printed name of the manufacturer '...Iermic/390/8|0....' (context [1557]). The maker was Armand Marseille, based in Köppelsdorf, Thuringen that manufactured porcelain headed (bisque) dolls from 1885 onwards. There is also recorded the RIM SHERD of a teapot which has a green line on the top of the rim and an external lithographic leaf border (context [1517]) while fragments of a vase (context [332]) has a lithographic landscape design.

Additionally, there are four unsourced English (LPM100) vessels made in a high-fired refined red earthenware. Three items are unstratified and consist of a highly-decorated pedestal goblet with a white slip coating and two teapots, while a third teapot was found in deposit [453] and has a moulded 'MADE IN ENGLAND' mark on the underside of its base, as did one of the unstratified examples.

## Distribution

The distribution of the pottery is shown in Table 4. The pottery was recovered from Phases 2-5 and shows for each context the area, trench, the size of the assemblage, the quantification by sherd count, ENV, EVEs, weight, the date range of the latest pottery type (Context ED and LD) and a spot date.

Context	Description	Area	Trench	Phase	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Spot date
111	Fill of pit [112]		4	2	9	8	89	450-750
122	Fill of ditch [123]		7	2	1	1	15	450-750
132	Fill of SFB [133]		7	3	2	2	15	450-850
142	Fill of cremation cut [143]		11	2	1	1	2	450-700.
190	Remnant of Iron Age bank associated with ditch [189]	5		2	1	1	4	575-750
194	Tertiary fill of IA ditch [196].	5		4	2	2	8	1225-1400
197	Tertiary fill of SFB [198]	5		3	24	4	542	575-750
199	Fill of probable medieval ditch [200]	5		4	3	2	28	575-750
215	Fill of posthole [216]	5		5b	1	1	11	19th-e 20th c
225	Secondary fill of medieval ditch [227]	5		4	1	1	4	19th-20th c
231	Tertiary fill of medieval ditch [232]	5		4	1	1	4	450-800
233	Tertiary fill of IA ditch [234]	4		4	4	4	26	1225-1400
237	WW1 gravel layer laid as bedding for chalk surface	3		5b	4	4	12	19th-20th c
240	Primary fill of WW1 French drain [255]	3		5b	2	2	8	19th-20th c
252	Topsoil.	4		5b	5	4	148	1904-1924
258	Tertiary fill of WW1 French drain [257]	4		5b	11	10	845	1890+
290	Subsoil	2		5a	1	1	5	1550-1900
317	Fill of WW1 posthole [320]	4		5b	1	1	27	1800-1900
332	Fill of WW1 posthole [326]	1		5b	8	2	154	L 19th-20th c
335	Fill of WW1 posthole [298]	1		5b	1	1	226	L 19th-20th c

Context	Description	Area	Trench	Phase	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Spot date
339	Fill of WW1 posthole [324]	1		5b	18	4	43	L 19th–20th c
342	Fill of WW1 posthole [347]	3		5b	2	2	13	1820–20th c
351	Fill of WW1 posthole [353]	4		5b	1	1	5	1670–1870
355	Fill of WW1 posthole [328]	1		5b	31	4	664	L 19th–20th c
356	Fill of WW1 posthole [306]	1		5b	1	1	3	1780–1825
405	WW1 dump layer used as repair material for a wheel rutting across road	1		5b	19	14	253	L 19th–e 20th c
416	Fill of WW1 posthole [314]	1		5b	12	4	445	1890+
418	Fill of WW1 posthole [419]	1		5b	2	2	72	Late 19th c
421	Fill of WW1 posthole [422]	1		5b	7	3	149	L 19th–e 20th c
424	Fill of WW1 posthole [425]	1		5b	1	1	26	L 19th–20th c
426	Fill of WW1 posthole [428]	2		5b	1	1	5	1525–1825.
433	Fill of WW1 posthole [435]	1		5b	6	2	314	L 19th–e 20th c
438	Fill of WW1 posthole [439]	1		5b	3	1	148	1890+
446	Fill of WW1 posthole [447]	1		5b	3	2	56	L 19th–e 20th c
453	Fill of WW1 posthole [455]	1		5b	15	2	324	1890+
478	Fill of WW1 posthole [479]	2		5b	1	1	43	18th–19th c
483	Subsoil	1		5a	11	11	23	L 19th–e 20th c
503	Fill of WW1 service trench.	5		5b	1	1	2	1550–1800
505	Layer of demolition rubble, possible associated with the end of the WW1 barracks.	2		5b	20	4	49	L 19th–e 20th c
518	WW1 dump layer used as repair material for a wheel rutting across road	1		5b	11	7	97	E 20th c
519	Dump, part of WW1 midden [522]	2		5b	12	7	77	L 19th–e 20th c
521	Dump, part of WW1 midden [522]	2		5b	1	1	4	450–850
524	Fill of WW1 service trench.	4		5b	1	1	11	1550–1800/1900
530	Fill of SFB [573] in quadrant [532]	4		3	2	1	27	575–750
533	Dump within WW1 midden [522]	2		5b	6	4	16	1805–1900
545	Dump within WW1 midden [522]	2		5b	4	4	19	1780–1825
547	Primary fill of LIA ditch [548]	6		2	1	1	7	1775–1900
555	Secondary fill of [557]	6		3	61	18	946	750–875
560	Fill of posthole [561]. Part of SFB [872]	6		3	1	1	1	450–750
570	Upper fill of medieval ditch [572]	4		4	2	2	7	450–670
571	Primary fill of medieval ditch [572]	4		4	1	1	1	450–750
595	Fill of pit [596]	6		3	3	2	9	575–750
609	Fill of WW1 service trench	6		5b	2	2	22	L 19th–e 20th c
625	Fill of posthole [626]. Part of SFB [572]	4		3	3	3	2	Post-roman
649	Fill of SFB [654] in quadrant [648].	6		3	1	1	4	450–750
661	Fill of SFB [654] in quadrant [660]	6		3	2	2	19	450–750
663	Fill of SFB [654] in quadrant [662]	6		3	1	1	22	450–750
683	Fill of WW1 service trench	6		5b	29	6	187	L 19th–e 20th c
692	Fill of pit [693]		19	5b	18	10	601	1890–1940/1939
755	Demolition layer		13	5b	3	1	28	450–850

Context	Description	Area	Trench	Phase	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Spot date
787	Fill of SFB [872] in quadrant [797]	6		3	26	11	225	750-875
788	Fill of SFB [782] in quadrant [783]	5		3	5	2	142	575-750
794	Secondary fill of SFB [782] in quadrant [783]	5		3	1	1	4	575-750
798	Tertiary fill of SFB [1119] in quadrant [996]	6		3	56	20	404	750-875
799	Secondary fill of SFB [1119] in quadrant [996]	6		3	2	1	20	450-700.
800	Primary fill of SFB [872] in quadrant [797]	6		3	8	4	24	575-750
812	Tertiary fill of SFB [1119] in quadrant [997]	6		3	3	2	24	450-800
821	Fill of SFB [861] in quadrant [1764]	5		3	4	4	62	450-700
822	Secondary fill of fire pit [886] in SFB [861]	5		3	4	4	27	575-750
835	Secondary fill of SFB [872] in quadrant [834]	6		3	14	10	248	750-800
840	Secondary fill of SFB [782] in quadrant [839]	5		3	3	3	21	450-750
846	Fill of posthole [845].	5		4	5	4	33	450-700
862	Fill of SFB [864]	5		3	11	8	26	575-750
863	Fill of SFB [864]	5		3	11	6	62	750-875.
930	Fill of WW1 pit [925]	5		5b	20	3	724	1913-1968
937	Fill of WW1 ditch [939]	6		5b	1	1	9	1805-1900+
953	Fill of WW1 pit [954]	5		5b	9	3	314	E 20th c
961	Tertiary fill of SFB [1168], in cut [198]	5		3	25	10	304	575-750
962	Fill of posthole [963]	5		5b	1	1	2	1525-1825
982	Fill of WW1 pit [983]	5		5b	25	10	650	c. 1900-1921
1002	Fill of ditch [1003]	5		5b	2	2	4	1789-1900
1044	Tertiary fill of SFB [1119] in quadrant [1100]			3	7	7	98	450-650.
1048	Fill of pit [1047]			2	1	1	1	1740-1830
1064	SFB structure number			3	2	2	267	575-750
1067	Fill of SFB cut [1068]			3	1	1	3	450-650.
1076	Fill of ditch [1075]			2	1	1	4	1805-1900
1093	Upper fill of recut pit [1079]			3	2	2	12	500-700
1095	Fill of pit [1080]			3	1	1	2	575-750
1101	Tertiary fill of SFB quadrant [1114], of SFB structure [1119]			3	4	2	103	450-650.
1127	Fill of pit [1126]			3	1	1	4	450-750
1130	Upper fill of SFB quadrant [1123] of SFB [1122]			3	16	6	197	750-850
1133	Upper fill of pit [1135]			3	3	3	63	1225-1400
1137	Lower fill of pit [1138]			3	6	2	22	575-750
1143	Fill of SFB quadrant [1123] of SFB [1122]			3	13	3	48	450-650
1146	Fill of quadrant [1145] of SFB [1144]			3	2	2	6	575-750
1148	Secondary fill of quadrant [1147] of SFB [1144]			3	1	1	3	450-800
1152	Secondary fill of quadrant [1151] of SFB [1144]			3	7	4	23	575-750
1155	Cut of modern test pit			5b	8	7	21	575-750

Context	Description	Area	Trench	Phase	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Spot date
1156	Fill of test pit [1155]			5b	2	2	9	575–750
1164	Primary fill of quadrant [1163] of SFB [1199]			3	1	1	1	450–800
1165	Upper fill of quadrant [1163] of SFB [1199]			3	5	3	24	450–650
1180	Fill of posthole [1179]			3	1	1	14	450–850
1185	Fill of posthole [1184]			3	1	1	53	450–650+
1194	Fill of pit [1193]			5b	2	2	2	L 19th–20th c
1196					2	2	3	625–725
1206	Fill of pit [1176]			3	5	3	15	575–750
1237	Lower fill of quadrant [1235] of SFB [1122]			3	21	2	166	450–800
1278	Fill of ditch [1277]			4	2	2	7	450–850
1296	Primary fill of E quadrant [1163] of SFB [1199]			3	2	2	4	575–750
1297	Secondary fill of E quadrant [1163] of SFB [1199]			3	5	2	10	450–800
1308	Fill of pit [1309]			5	5	5	54	c. 500–600/50+
1333	Burnt ash fill of pit [1336]			5b	2	2	23	L 19th–20th c
1338	Fill of posthole [1337]			5	1	1	1	1789–1900
1355	Fill of quadrant [1356] of SFB [1441]			3	37	14	557	575–750
1357	Fill of ditch terminus [1358]			4	2	2	16	1175–1400
1366	Secondary fill of quadrant 3 of SFB [1199]			3	3	3	20	450–650
1368	Secondary fill of SFB [1199]			3	1	1	4	450/75–650
1373	Fill of posthole [1374]			3	1	1	11	450–650
1386	Upper fill of quadrant D [1388] of SFB [1122]			3	6	4	105	750–875
1411	Fill of military trench [1412]			5b	2	2	2	1740–1830
1415	Fill of trench [1416]			5b	2	2	3	L 19th–20th c
1508	Cut of ditch, same as [1510] [1512]			2	2	1	23	575–750
1517	Fill of posthole [1518]			5b	2	2	16	L 19th–20th c
1531	Fill of service trench [1530]			5b	3	2	7	1740–1840
1547	Fill of ditch [1548]			5b	1	1	9	1550–1800
1549	Fill of ditch [1550]			5b	1	1	1	1740–1840
1551	Fill of ditch [1552]			5b	1	1	3	1525–1600
1560	Fill of ditch [1561]			5b	1	1	7	1375–1550
1563	Fill of quadrant [1564]			3	49	10	397	575–750
1604	Fill of WW1 posthole [1605]			5b	1	1	9	18th–19th c
1612	Fill of pit [1611]				2	2	13	1325/50–1450
1619	Fill of pit [1620]			3	2	2	14	450–650
1624	Fill of quadrant C [1625] of SFB [1587]			3	13	4	88	575–750
1626	Fill of quadrant D [1628] of SFB [1587]			3	2	2	46	575–750
1627	Fill of quadrant D [1628] of SFB [1587]			3	3	1	15	450–850
1632	Fill of pit [1633]			3	1	1	4	450–750
1691	Fill of ditch [1692]			3	2	2	12	450–750

Table 4: KSGF15: distribution of the pottery. S: small, M: medium, SC: sherd count, ENV: estimated number of vessels, estimated vessel equivalents (EVEs), Wt (g): weight in grams

### **Significance and potential of the assemblage and recommendations for further work**

The assemblage is of significance at a local and national level. The Saxon pottery is indicative of activity broadly covering the late 6th to possibly the early 9th century and includes interesting forms. The calcite sandstone-tempered ware is indicative of local pottery production, while chalk-tempered pottery, is conspicuously negligible, considering that chalk is the local geology. Imported pottery from this period appears to be absent. Comparable assemblages of Saxon pottery are known from Lyminge (Jervis 2011), The Isle of Thanet (Cotter 2015), Canterbury (Macpherson-Grant 1995) and Ramsgate (Mepham 2009). The medieval pottery from the site has little significance as it consists of largely fragmentary material and non-diagnostic sherds. The post-medieval ceramics are of interest and specifically that relating to the World War I Army garrison. The pottery contains highly dateable wares, with makers' names that often incorporate a date and largely fall under the term institutional wares and a small number of items have 'N.A.C.B.' (Navy and Army Canteen Board) marked on them. The maker's names on the pottery are important for demonstrating who the War Office contacted to supply the army with ceramics. The pottery includes items that would have been used by different ranks within the army. Many of the stoneware items reflect provisions supplied to the army base and complement the food containers present in the glass assemblage (see Jarrett Appendix 7). Also of interest is that a part of the assemblage appears to be more domestic in its nature, e.g. the more decorative wares and these items may relate to the married quarters documented on the site. Other early 20th-century military ceramic assemblages have been excavated, e.g. The Royal Clarence Victualling Yard (Jarrett and Thompson 2012) and the Cannock Chase WW1 army camps (Barker forthcoming).

The pottery has the potential to date the features it was found in. The Saxon pottery has the potential to provide a sequence for the different fabric types and allows for comparison with other Kent assemblages. Additionally, the dating of the pottery from the sunken featured buildings indicates that these structures existed at different times. The Saxon pottery also allows for the interpretation of activities associated with this settlement. The early 20th-century ceramics are of interest for demonstrating what types of pottery were used in the WW1 army camp and who was supplying it as well as indicating what supplies were victualled to this establishment, e.g. food stuffs and ink.

It is recommended that a publication text is undertaken on the pottery and 30 Saxon items require illustrating to supplement the text, while approximately six photographs are required for the WW1 ceramics. Documentary research should be undertaken to understand what the War Office needed to supply the army and how this was acquired.

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[Accessed January 4th 2017].



## APPENDIX 5: Lithic Assessment

Barry Bishop

### Introduction

The archaeological investigations at Shorncliffe Garrison resulted in the recovery of a relatively large struck flint assemblage and a small quantity of unworked burnt stone. A full catalogue of the material arranged by individual contexts is presented in Table 2; this should also be consulted for information relating to the spatial and contextual distribution of the assemblage. Further descriptive and metrical details of the cores and tools from the excavation are provided in Tables 3 and 4. This report summarises the information contained in the catalogues, describing the general characteristics of the material and assessing its wider archaeological significance and potential to contribute to the further understanding of the nature and chronology of activity at the site. It also recommends any further work required to achieve its full research potential.

The assemblage was recovered predominantly from cut features that range in date from the prehistoric period to the present; this report relies on the provisional phasing offered by the excavator but which may be subject to revision.

All metrical descriptions follow the methodology established by Saville (1980).

### Quantification

	Decortication flake	Core rejuvenation flake	Flake	Chip <15 mm	Blade-like flake	Non-prismatic blade	Prismatic blade	Unclass. flake fragments <15mm	Unclass. flake fragments >15mm	Retouched / core-tool	Flake struck from polished implement	Minimally reduced core	Flake core	Conchoidal chunk	Burnt stone (no. >15mm)	Burnt stone (wt:g)
Eval	2		7				1			2	1			1		
Excav	33	2	195	41	8	6	18	17	46	45		5	13	9	26	156
Total No.	35	2	202	41	8	6	19	17	46	47	1	5	13	10	26	156
% of struck	7.7	0.4	44.7	9.1	1.8	1.3	4.2	3.8	10.2	10.4	0.2	1.1	2.9	2.2		

Table 1: Quantification of Lithic Material from Shorncliffe Garrison

The struck flint assemblage from the site comprises 438 pieces that were found during the excavation along with a further 14 pieces from the evaluation phase. They were recovered from a variety of contexts, with around two-thirds of the pieces coming from features provisionally dated to the Iron Age. The majority of features contained single or very small quantities of struck pieces but a few

contexts did produce larger assemblages, most of these being ditches which would have provided suitable receptacles for both the dumping of contemporary knapping waste and for the incidental incorporation of surface deposited or residual pieces.

Unworked burnt stone weighing a total of 156g was recovered from 14 contexts. It all consists of flint fragments that had been heated to the extent that they had changed colour and become 'fire crazed'. Three of the cremation pits, [137], [564] and [594], contained small quantities of burnt flint that may have been incorporated from the cremation pyre. Five of the SFBs also produced small quantities, suggesting that hearths may have been constructed within them, whilst that from the remaining features probably represents randomly scattered background waste emanating from hearth use at the site.

## **Description**

### **Raw Materials**

The majority of the struck assemblage was manufactured from a 'glassy' grey or black translucent flint that contains extensive lighter coloured cherty patches, resulting in some flakes being predominantly or even completely opaque grey. This flint has a variably thick and rough but slightly weathered cortex as well as occasional thermal (frost) fractured surfaces. It originates from the Upper or Middle Chalk of the North Downs which outcrops a few kilometres to the north of the site and the raw materials were probably gathered as large nodular fragments from superficial deposits, such as eroded flint seams or the colluvial deposits that infill valleys leading down from the chalk (re Gibbard 1986). A small proportion of the black flint pieces has a very battered chattermarked outer surface, indicating an origin as beach cobbles which would be available from the shingle deposits that can be found along the sea front in the Folkestone area. Additionally, a small number of pieces were made from 'bullhead bed' flint, a good knapping quality translucent black flint that has a distinctive green glauconitic cortex and an underlying orange band. This is found at the junction of the cretaceous Upper Chalk and overlying Tertiary deposits throughout Kent, Essex and East Anglia (Shepherd 1972).

Around 10% of the assemblage is made from a light greenish- or brownish-grey semi-translucent cherty flint with a 'sugary' appearance and texture. It has a thin, hard brown cortex and is typical of the cherts found in the Greensand deposits, such as those that underlie the site. Although still clearly capable of producing serviceable tools, its sometimes very coarse texture means it is not always easy to positively identify some of the pieces as being deliberately and purposefully struck. It appears to have been predominantly used during the later prehistoric period (see below) and its somewhat poor knapping qualities may have been off-set by it being more readily available in the vicinity of the site.

## **Typology, Technology and Dating**

Few truly diagnostic pieces are present but both the typological composition of the struck flint and its technological attributes indicate that it was manufactured over a long period. As most flakes can only be broadly characterized by their technological traits, it is difficult to present a precise quantification of chronological variability within the assemblage, although broad trends can be more confidently identified.

#### Mesolithic / Neolithic

The earliest flintwork is the product of a systematic blade-based reduction strategy that can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. It includes the prismatic blades, blade-like flakes and the blade core, as well as pieces such as core tablets, other rejuvenation flakes and some retouched implements. Potentially the earliest pieces are a small number of relatively large prismatic blades and other pieces that have fully recorticated to a deep cream colour, such as the blades from ditch [234] and posthole [1025] or the core-face rejuvenation flake from ditch [1200]. The size and condition of these suggest they are earlier than the rest of the material and could potentially belong to the Early Mesolithic or even late Glacial periods, although nothing that is unequivocally diagnostic of these periods is present. The most diagnostic pieces include a partially recorticated bi-truncated broad blade microlith from ditch [548] which can be firmly dated to the Mesolithic; its size suggesting it belongs to the early to middle parts of that period (Jacobi 1976; Reynier 2005). Also characteristic of Mesolithic industries are the backed blade fragments from pit [972] and ditch [1508]; the former is possibly a broken microlith although in this case its size would be more suggestive of a Later Mesolithic date. The core-tablet from ditch [196], serrated blade from ditch fill [229] and the knife made on a prismatic blade from ditch [781] are also likely to date to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods

There are also a number of well-made flakes and other pieces that can be dated more broadly to the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods. Probably the only core dateable to these periods is a keeled narrow flake core from pit [1408] but the recovery of flakes struck from a polished implement, probably an axehead, from Evaluation context [141] demonstrates the recycling of raw materials during the Neolithic.

Some of the retouched implements are likely to be Later Neolithic or perhaps Early Bronze Age in date. They include the serrated flake and the wedge-type implement from pit [1410] along with the two fabricators, from SFB [1114] and ditch [1732]. There were also a large number of scrapers recovered during the excavation. Scrapers are ubiquitous implements made through prehistory and can be notoriously difficult to date. Nevertheless, the quality of the retouch and the symmetrically arched working edges on some of these, particularly those made on well prepared and carefully detached blanks, would suggest that many were made no later than the Early Bronze Age. Perhaps the best example of these is an invasively retouched 'thumbnail' type scraper from ditch [781], and this feature also produced a number of other well-made scrapers that would most comfortably fit within Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age traditions, including a possible long-end type and a circular scraper. Other features also produced scrapers of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age characteristics, such as the

large side-and-end scrapers from ditches [1732] and [1758] or the smaller but still well produced examples from ditches [189] and [534].

#### Later Prehistoric Flintworking

The largest part of the assemblage derives from a deliberate and successful, if very unstructured, approach to obtaining edges on pieces of flint that would be suitable both for direct use and further modification. This can be dated to the later prehistoric period and would be most typical of later second and first millennium BC industries (Smith 1987; Herne 1991; Bradley 1994; Humphrey 2003; Young and Humphrey 1999). The flakes vary considerably in shape and size, although they tend to be broad and thick and often have wide, markedly obtuse, striking platforms, comparable to Martingell's 'squat' flakes (1990; 2003). An exclusive use of hard hammer percussors is indicated by the frequency of pronounced bulbs of percussion and visible and sometimes multiple points of percussion.

Most of the cores recovered during the excavation are also likely to be of later prehistoric date. Over a quarter of the complete cores had been minimally reduced with less than 10 flakes removed; some of these may also have been abandoned 'tested' pieces but others may just reflect an opportunistic need for a few flakes with sharp edges. The more extensively reduced cores also show little evidence for any significant attempts at pre-shaping, preparation or rejuvenation, and most had been abandoned prior to exhaustion. They are all blocky or irregularly shaped with flakes mostly removed from numerous and seemingly random directions, using any surface deemed appropriate. Some of the cores were centripetally worked and others used keeled platforms, but again these tend to utilize the natural shape of the raw materials rather than reflecting any deliberate reduction techniques. Some of the pieces classified here as cores may have been intended, or at least re-used, as tools, such as those with concave sides or with edges suitable for chopping, and a few had certainly been re-used as hammerstones or pounders.

Six definite core-tools were identified; three of these have flaking along one side making steeply edged implements, two, including a 'potlid' spall, have coarsely denticulated edges and the last is a bifacially flaked chopping implement with a battered edge. Whilst many of the true scrapers are likely to be earlier, some of the more crudely produced examples could be of later prehistoric date and many of the other retouched implements are also likely to belong to these periods. The later prehistoric retouched flakes are simply worked, often with sporadic and variable retouch which is frequently inverse or executed around the proximal end. The most common types are thick flakes with irregular light retouch or heavy use-wear that strengthens and forms a sharp edge suitable for cutting or chopping. There are also a number of flakes that, like some of the core-tools, have coarsely denticulated edges. The uses these were put to are not known but it is possible that some were associated with hide working or 'combing' fibrous plants such as flax or nettle. Others have steeply retouched edges that can perhaps be most closely matched with scrapers, although with most the edges are uneven and they may have been used more akin to the denticulated pieces.

## Significance

The assemblage from Shorncliffe can be regarded as moderately large and indicates the site was visited over a long period. Flint-using activity appeared to have commenced at least by the Mesolithic and is likely to have continued, if sporadically and at low levels, into the Early Bronze Age. The nature of these early occupations is ill-defined but it appears to have primarily focussed on tool use rather than primary core reduction, with raw materials being brought from the chalk to be used at the site. Microlithic equipment suggests hunting and perhaps other activities during the Mesolithic and a polished axe had been reworked at the site during the Neolithic. By the Later Neolithic / Early Bronze Age there seems to have been a focus on the use of scrapers as well as a variety of other tools, which may hint at more specialized uses of the site. Some of the earlier prehistoric pieces were recovered from otherwise undated features (Phases 1-2). However, no indications of *in situ* working or sustained flint use were identified, and the variable condition of the pieces would indicate that many, if not all had been residually deposited.

The greater part of the assemblage can be dated to the later prehistoric period and can only be described as casually produced and reflecting an expedient approach to obtain serviceable edges. Much of it appeared to arise from little more than randomly hitting pieces of raw material with the products limited to thick flakes and simple edge retouched implements and core-tools.

Later prehistoric technological developments in flintworking techniques remain poorly understood and this flintwork can be only be broadly dated to the later Bronze Age or Iron Age, but it does raise the possibility that some of it at least may be contemporary with the provisionally dated Iron Age features from which much of it was recovered. The exact relationship between the flintwork and its containing Iron Age features is difficult to gauge due to uncertainties in dating and the presence of residually deposited pieces from earlier industries. However, some of the flintwork is exceptionally crude, as would be compatible with Iron Age industries, which taken into consideration with its sometimes very sharp condition and the presence of occasional refits (e.g. the four sequential refits from pit [1033]) indicates the likelihood that at least some of it was produced whilst the features were open. Although the reality of Iron Age flintworking is now generally accepted, specific changes in the typological and technological characteristics of struck flint industries through the late second and the first millennia BC remain poorly understood and its further investigation is seen as a research priority (Haselgrove *et al.* 2001, 21; Humphrey 2003; 2007).

## Recommendations

The small size and lack of contextual associations means the interpretational value of the Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age assemblages is limited. Nevertheless, they remain of some interest in that they demonstrates a long-lived association with the site and can also contribute to the growing body of evidence for the wider use of the landscape in this area during those periods.

The later prehistoric material is of greater significance in that it consists of what is, for the period, a relatively large assemblage that has added research value in that it might be associated with

evidence for contemporary Iron Age settlement. It therefore has the potential to inform on poorly understood aspects of Iron Age lithic technology and the nature of its use within settlement contexts. In particular, through dated contextual associations, the assemblage has the potential to resolve issues surrounding the chronology of later prehistoric flint use - to what extent and to how far its routine production continued into the Iron Age and how its production and use may have changed throughout the later prehistoric period.

Further work should therefore include a detailed consideration of the assemblage's spatial distribution and contextual associations with a view to identifying possible Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age knapping or tool use foci and also establishing the chronology of later prehistoric flintworking at the site. As the assemblage is chronologically mixed, detailed metrical and technological analyses would be unproductive. However, the later prehistoric material can largely be isolated and attempts should be made to further detail its basic technological and typological attributes.

Following completion of this work, it is recommended that the findings are written up and, alongside illustrations of the most relevant pieces, presented in any published account of the fieldwork.

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Context	Ref	Feature	Feature Date / Phase	Decortication flake	Core rejuvenation flake	Flake	Chip <15 mm	Blade-like flake	Non-prismatic blade	Prismatic blade	Unclass. flake fragments <15mm	Unclass. flake fragments >15mm	Retouched / Tools	Minimally reduced core	Flake core	Conchoidal chunk	Burnt stone (no. >15mm)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Comments
111		P112	2			1													Typical 'squat' flake
128		P129	2			1													Narrow but thick
136	<1>	Cm137	2														1	1	Unworked heavily burnt flint
178	<14>	PH179	2			1	1				1	1							Small knapping debris
183	SF759	SS	5				1												Platform trimming?
186		P187	3			1													Large, thick
187		P187	3			5				1		1	1					2	All rather chipped and made from chalk flint. Mostly later prehistoric but also a Meso / ENeo PB and a few other well struck flakes. PB is the distal end and possibly serrated
191		D189	2										2						Distal end and side scraper made on a blade or blade-like flake and a very irregularly steeply retouched chunk
194		D196	4		1				1			1							CRF is a core-tablet, others are undiagnostic but probably late
228		D230	4			1													Partially cortical narrow flake (possibly a blade - distal is missing) of 'bullhead bed' flint
233	SF759	D234	4							1									Recorticated, possibly retouch both before and after recortication.
233		D234	4									1							Possibly a fragment of a scraper?
515		SFB551	3			1													Rather 'squat' flake
530	<22>	SFB573	3			1											3	5	Small 'squat' flake. Heavily burnt unworked



Context	Ref	Feature	Feature Date / Phase	Decortication flake	Core rejuvenation flake	Flake	Chip <15 mm	Blade-like flake	Non-prismatic blade	Prismatic blade	Unclass. flake fragments <15mm	Unclass. flake fragments >15mm	Retouched / Tools	Minimally reduced core	Flake core	Conchoidal chunk	Burnt stone (no. >15mm)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Comments
																			flint
530		SFB573	3										1						Coarse denticulate made on a recorticated flake
535		D534	2	1		6													Mostly typical 'squat' flakes. One flake has severe battering on dorsal surface - from hammerstone / pounder
536		D534	2			2					1	1				1	47	A 'squat' flake and a badly detached flake, also a reasonably well made end scraper, possibly earlier? Heavily burnt unworked flint	
537		P540	2	1		1			1		1								The blade is large, 135x50x15mm, but poorly struck and not very dateable. Other pieces are also undiagnostic but probably later prehistoric
547	SF1083	D548	2										1						Well made end scraper
547	SF1084	D548	2										1						Microlith
555	<16>	SFB557	3			1					1								Narrow but crudely struck chert F, burnt FF
555	Q.1 SFB872	SFB557	3	1		2													Undiagnostic - probably later prehistoric
555	Q.2 SFB872	SFB557	3			1													Rather 'squat'
565	<19>	Cm564	2				1										1	3	Moderately burnt unworked flint

Context	Ref	Feature	Feature Date / Phase	Decortication flake	Core rejuvenation flake	Flake	Chip <15 mm	Blade-like flake	Non-prismatic blade	Prismatic blade	Unclass. flake fragments <15mm	Unclass. flake fragments >15mm	Retouched / Tools	Minimally reduced core	Flake core	Conchoidal chunk	Burnt stone (no. >15mm)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Comments
569	SF188	G568	2							1									Recorticated, partially cortical micro-blade Good condition but distal broken off. >28x7x2mm
569		G570	2							2	1								All probably Meso / ENeo and in good condition but there are differences in recortication
570		D572	4	1		1													DF from beach pebble? Both crude and probably later prehistoric
571	<24>	D572	4	1															Poorly detached chert flake, possibly natural
574		P575	2							1									Mesial section of a broad blade
587		L587	1			4				1	1								PB is probably Meso / ENeo but the others are crude flakes and probably later prehistoric
593	<28>	Cm594	2			1											5	5	Classic 'squat' flake, sharp, unburnt. Variably burnt unworked flint
604	<52>	P603	3				1												Platform trimming?
615		PH616	2												1				Very worn multiplatform flake core
618	<31>	SFB573	3			1													Small, undiagnostic
621	<33>	SFB573	3			1	1				2								FF are both burnt. F is small and undiagnostic
661	<41>	SFB654	3								1	1							Both small, undiagnostic
683		D684	5			1						1							Small flake and the mesial section of a probable prismatic blade

Context	Ref	Feature	Feature Date / Phase	Decortication flake	Core rejuvenation flake	Flake	Chip <15 mm	Blade-like flake	Non-prismatic blade	Prismatic blade	Unclass. flake fragments <15mm	Unclass. flake fragments >15mm	Retouched / Tools	Minimally reduced core	Flake core	Conchoidal chunk	Burnt stone (no. >15mm)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Comments
708	SFB654	BS707	3				1												Almost blade-like
768	SF243	D781	2										1						Edge retouched knife made on a prismatic blade
768	SF245	D781	2										1						End, almost circular scraper with invasive retouch of 'thumbnail' types
768		D781	2	1		2							2						DF and one F are rather 'squat', other flake has parallel dorsal scars. Retouch include an inversely retouched denticulated thick flake and a well made end scraper made on a narrow flake
780	<50>	D781	2			1													Small, undiagnostic
780	SF246	D781	2										1						Nice circular scraper
780	SF246	D781	2										1						Side scraper on primary flake
780		D781	2			1													Undiagnostic
787	<57>	SFB872	3			1											3	12	F is small but possibly inversely edge retouched. Unworked heavily burnt flint
788	<53>	SFB782	3														1	15	Unworked heavily burnt flint
788		SFB782	3			1						1							Rather 'squat flake of chert and flake fragment of chalk flint
789		SFB782	3			1													Proximal end of ?blade-like flake. Incipient recortication
790		D781	2										1						Fragment of a side scraper

Context	Ref	Feature	Feature Date / Phase	Decortication flake	Core rejuvenation flake	Flake	Chip <15 mm	Blade-like flake	Non-prismatic blade	Prismatic blade	Unclass. flake fragments <15mm	Unclass. flake fragments >15mm	Retouched / Tools	Minimally reduced core	Flake core	Conchoidal chunk	Burnt stone (no. >15mm)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Comments
791		D769	2										1						Inversely retouched denticulated flake fragment
798		SFB1119	3	1		2				1			1						Very battered. DF is made from chert. PB is thick but probably Meso / ENeo. Ret is possibly a scraper or even a bifacially worked implement such as a laurel-leaf, but it is fragmentary and very extensively chipped post-deposition.
800	<61>	SFB872	3			1	1												Both small, undiagnostic
801	<60>	SFB1119	3									2							Both small, undiagnostic
821	<66>	SFB861	3								1								Undiagnostic
821		SFB861	3									3							Chipped and undiagnostic
840	<74>	SFB782	3								1								Distal tip of small blade?
852	<84>	PH851	3				1												Very small
862	<82>	SFB864	3			1					1								Narrow but thick flake. Proximal end of small possible blade
863		SFB864	3			2						1	1		1				Mixed condition, raw materials and condition, but mostly or all later prehistoric
961		SFB1168	3	3		4	1					3				1			CC is possible a fragment from a flint quern? 7 out of the 12pieces are made from chert
973	SF754	P972	2										1						Recorticated backed prismatic blade
973	SF765	P972	2							1									Proximal end missing

Context	Ref	Feature	Feature Date / Phase	Decortication flake	Core rejuvenation flake	Flake	Chip <15 mm	Blade-like flake	Non-prismatic blade	Prismatic blade	Unclass. flake fragments <15mm	Unclass. flake fragments >15mm	Retouched / Tools	Minimally reduced core	Flake core	Conchoidal chunk	Burnt stone (no. >15mm)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Comments	
986	SF755	G984	2							1									Recorticated, distal end missing	
993		Cm994	2	1		1													Both very small and undiagnostic	
1002		D1003	5			1													Very squat'	
1017	SF822	D992	5										1						Thick flake with light shallow inverse retouch	
1024	SF823	PH1025	2							1									Fully recorticated 73x26x8mm	
1032	<102>	P1033	2			6	1				1							2	8	Two Fs REFIT to each other and to two flakes from the same context. One other F is burnt sand another is made from chert all in good condition and either 'squat' or badly struck.
1032	SF824	P1033	2	1																Very badly detached from beach cobble
1032		P1033	2			3														Two Fs REFIT to each other and to two flakes from <102>, all in good condition and either 'squat' or badly struck.
1044		SFB1119	3	1		1														Poor condition but F is possibly crudely retouched
1076		D1075	2	1		7						2	5							Most or all are thick, 'squat' and / or poorly detached flakes. Variable but mostly quite good condition. All chalk flint
1093	<123>	P1079	3				1													Platform trimming chip
1102		SFB1114	3			1							1							Rod or fabricator. F is fragmentary but appears well struck
1115		SFB1119	3												1					Blocky flake core of cherty flint

Context	Ref	Feature	Feature Date / Phase	Decortication flake	Core rejuvenation flake	Flake	Chip <15 mm	Blade-like flake	Non-prismatic blade	Prismatic blade	Unclass. flake fragments <15mm	Unclass. flake fragments >15mm	Retouched / Tools	Minimally reduced core	Flake core	Conchoidal chunk	Burnt stone (no. >15mm)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Comments
1127	<124>	P1126	3	1			1				3								One FF is heavily burnt. DF is made from chert
1127	<150>	P1126	3							1									Small, both ends missing
1133	<119>	P1135	3			1													Small 'squat' flake. Heavily burnt unworked flint
1139	<122>	P1140	3			1	1				1								Small knapping debris
1141	<121>	P1142	3				2					1							One Ch is a very small blade. All could be from blade-based reduction
1143	<116>	SFB1122	3			1													Small, undiagnostic
1146	<117>	SFB1144	3			1						1					1	5	Platform trimming chip. Unworked heavily burnt flint
1150	<118>	SFB1149	3				1										1	6	Platform trimming chip. Unworked heavily burnt flint
1150		SFB1149	3	1															Undiagnostic
1154		Void?	?			2													Both reasonably well struck, one has started to recorticate
1161		P1162	2			1													Small, undiagnostic
1165	<127>	SFB1199	3				1												Undiagnostic
1175	<139>	P1176	3			1					1								Undiagnostic
1201	<146>	D1200	2			2													Good condition, fairly 'squat' flakes
1201	SF993	D1200	2							1									Partially cortical, distal end missing

Context	Ref	Feature	Feature Date / Phase	Decortication flake	Core rejuvenation flake	Flake	Chip <15 mm	Blade-like flake	Non-prismatic blade	Prismatic blade	Unclass. flake fragments <15mm	Unclass. flake fragments >15mm	Retouched / Tools	Minimally reduced core	Flake core	Conchoidal chunk	Burnt stone (no. >15mm)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Comments
1201		D1200	2	1	1	6	4	4			1	5							Rather fragmentary and very varied condition. Some pieces including the BLFs and some of the fragments are Meso / ENEo but most other pieces are probably later prehistoric. CRF is fully recorticated and removed most of the face of an opposed platformed core.
1206		P1176	3	1		1													Both badly detached
1208		P1176	3			1													Badly detached
1276		PH1275	2			1													Quite 'squat' probably retouched but post-depositional damage precludes positive identification
1278	<152>	D1277	4								1								Chert fragment
1308		P1309	5			1				1									Rather 'squat' flake and blade with distal end missing
1318		P1319	2			1													Small, undiagnostic
1355		SFB1356	3	1		4				1									All small, mixed condition, raw materials and technology. One F is of chert
1357		D1358	4			3				1									Two Fs are of chert, the other flake is a platform trimming flake. The blade has possibly been utilized and measures 56x25x7mm
1368		SFB1199	3								1								Possibly blade-like

Context	Ref	Feature	Feature Date / Phase	Decortication flake	Core rejuvenation flake	Flake	Chip <15 mm	Blade-like flake	Non-prismatic blade	Prismatic blade	Unclass. flake fragments <15mm	Unclass. flake fragments >15mm	Retouched / Tools	Minimally reduced core	Flake core	Conchoidal chunk	Burnt stone (no. >15mm)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Comments
1407	SF1087	P1408	2												1				Keeled narrow flake
1407		P1408	2	2		18	5		2			3			1				All but one is chalk flint, possibly one or two earlier pieces but nearly all 'squat' or badly struck flakes. Some of these may have light retouch / heavy use-wear but possibility of post-depositional damage precludes positive identification.
1409	<170>	P1410	2			2	1												Undiagnostic small flakes
1409		P1410	2	1		12		1					2						Mixed condition, raw materials and technology. Ret are a serrated flake and a wedge implement
1411		D1412	5			1													Rather 'squat', possible inverse retouch on distal end
1424		P1425	2	1															Burnt, undiagnostic
1440	<174>	D1439	2			1	1		1			1							Small knapping debris
1440	<181>	D1439	2	2		3	2		1			1							Mostly sharp, later prehistoric knapping debris. One F and the FF are burnt
1440		D1439	2			15							4	7	5	7	2		Virtually all very late. Typical 'squat' and badly struck flakes, irregularly or minimally worked cores and steeply retouched or denticulated core-tools, many of the cores and core-tools are made from Greensand chert



Context	Ref	Feature	Feature Date / Phase	Decortication flake	Core rejuvenation flake	Flake	Chip <15 mm	Blade-like flake	Non-prismatic blade	Prismatic blade	Unclass. flake fragments <15mm	Unclass. flake fragments >15mm	Retouched / Tools	Minimally reduced core	Flake core	Conchoidal chunk	Burnt stone (no. >15mm)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Comments
1442	<180>	D1439	2				1						1				2	21	Short end scraper. DF is made from chert. Chip is heavily burnt. Unworked heavily burnt flint
1507	<177>	D1508	2								1	1							Small knapping debris
1508		D1508	2	5		26		3		1		3	4						Mixed condition, raw materials and technology, but many appear rather crude including several 'squat' flakes. Condition is variable but mostly very good, many have what could be light / irregular retouch but possibility of post-depositional damage precludes positive identification.
1509	SF1108	D1510	2			1													Very poorly detached flake / conchoidal chunk. Possibly lightly retouched
1514		Fe1513	1	1		1													F is badly struck but possibly pre-MBA, DF is the distal end of a large flake
1546	<179>	P1545	2			2	1										1	2	Undiagnostic knapping debris. Unworked heavily burnt flint
1546		P1545	2	2		4						1							One DF is made from chert. They are of mixed condition, most or all are probably later prehistoric. The CC is from a beach pebble. The FF has multiple incipient Hertzian cones on its ventral and dorsal surfaces

Context	Ref	Feature	Feature Date / Phase	Decortication flake	Core rejuvenation flake	Flake	Chip <15 mm	Blade-like flake	Non-prismatic blade	Prismatic blade	Unclass. flake fragments <15mm	Unclass. flake fragments >15mm	Retouched / Tools	Minimally reduced core	Flake core	Conchoidal chunk	Burnt stone (no. >15mm)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Comments
1549		D1550	5									1							Undiagnostic
1551		D1552	5									1							Small, undiagnostic
1573		SS				1							1						Very thick flake and a crude steep edge implement
1626	<186>	SFB1587	3			1													Small and very chipped
1627	<187>	SFB1587	3			1													Small, undiagnostic
1695	SF1148	Layer	5										1						Narrow flake with steep edge retouch
1695	SF1149	Layer	5			1													Distal end of a narrow flake
1724	<193>	P1725	2				2												Early? platform trimming chips
1724		P1725	2			1													Narrow but thick
1728	<190>	D1729	2														2	8	Unworked heavily burnt flint
1731	SF1187	D1732	2										1						Large short end scraper
1731	SF1188	D1732	2										1						Decortication blade of 'bullhead bed' flint with retouch and abrasion of fabricator at proximal end
1731	SF1189	D1732	2			1													Classic 'squat' flake
1736	<194>	L1736															2	18	Moderately burnt unworked flint
1745	<195>	P1746	2			3	5												All good condition and similar raw materials but mostly undiagnostic knapping debris
1750	<197>	D1752	2			1	2								1	1			F is possibly a scraper sharpening flake. Core is very irregular, possibly a core-tool. All good condition

Context	Ref	Feature	Feature Date / Phase	Decortication flake	Core rejuvenation flake	Flake	Chip <15 mm	Blade-like flake	Non-prismatic blade	Prismatic blade	Unclass. flake fragments <15mm	Unclass. flake fragments >15mm	Retouched / Tools	Minimally reduced core	Flake core	Conchoidal chunk	Burnt stone (no. >15mm)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Comments
1757	SF1192	D1758	2										1						Large short end scraper
Eval [141]		Eval											1						Struck from an opaque grey flint polished implement, probably an axe
Eval [154]		Eval				1													Small trimming flake
Eval [161]		Eval				1													Core modification flake
Eval [218]		Eval				1													Small core trimming flakes
Eval [223]		Eval		1		2				1						1			PB is Meso / ENeo, others are undiagnostic
Eval [229]		Eval											2						Edge retouched fragment and a prismatic blade with very fine serrations / denticulations
Eval [3]		Eval				1													Small trimming flake
Eval Tr12		Eval				1													Large, with chattermarked surface
Eval Tr7		Eval		1															Blade dimensions
u/s	SF1085	U/S											1						Reasonably well made side scraper
u/s		U/S								1									Mesial section, possible edge retouch??

Table 2: Catalogue

Context	Ref	Feature	Feature Date / Phase	Length (mm)	Breadth (mm)	Width (mm)	Wt:g	Type	Clark et al. 1960 type	Morphology	No Flakes Removed	No. platforms	Platform type	Platform treatment	% cortex remaining	Further incipient Hertzian cones	Description
615		PH616	2	40	25	18	25	Flake	C	Blocky	10+	Multiple	Plain	Unmodified	0	Frequent	Extensively reduced opaque grey flint core with many small and usually broad flakes removed haphazardly from many directions. Very worn
863		SFB864	3	29	26	26	336	Flake	A2	Blocky	10+	1	Plain	Unmodified	20	Frequent	Flaked beach pebble with small flakes removed from one principal face
1115		SFB1119	3	39	39	36	56	Flake	C	Blocky	10+	Multiple	Plain	Unmodified	30	Uncertain	Nodular cobble of Greensand chert with many small and broad flakes removed from many directions
1407	SF1087	P1408	2	64	55	32	109	Blade	D	Wedge	10+	2	Keeled	Facetted	20	No	Quartered chalk flint cobble with a worn cortex with blades and narrow flakes removed from a keeled or heavily facetted platform. . Lightly burnt
1407		P1408	2	50	42	34	64	Flake	E	Irregular	10+	Multiple	Keeled	Edge trimmed	10	Very frequent	Chalk flinty pebble or large flake with many small flakes removed

																		from 'spiralling' keeled platform
1440	Recut	D1439	2	75	58	50	254	Flake	C	Blocky	10+	Multiple	Plain	Unmodified	40	Frequent		Angular thermal chunk of very cherty / Greensand chert with broad flakes removed from multiple and seemingly random directions
1440	Recut	D1439	2	58	44	40	105	Flake	A1	Irregular	10+	Single	Plain	Unmodified	40	Uncertain		Rounded cobble of Greensand chert with flakes of a variety of shapes and sizes removed from one principal platform but with a few flakes removed from other surfaces
1440	Recut	D1439	2	57	45	40	143	Flake	C	Blocky	10+	Multiple	Plain	Unmodified	60	Frequent		Angular thermal chunk of very cherty / Greensand chert with broad flakes removed from multiple and seemingly random directions
1440	Recut	D1439	2	62	62	35	100	Flake	-	Minimal	2	1	Cortex	Unmodified	80	Uncertain		Angular thermal chunk of very cherty / Greensand chert with a few flakes removed from one end
1440	Recut	D1439	2	62	50	30	91	Flake	-	Minimal	3-5	Uncertain	Cortex	2	80	Uncertain		Angular thermal chunk of Greensand chert with a few flakes removed from one end
1440	Recut	D1439	2	80	56	30	150	Flake	-	Minimal	1-2	1	Cortex	Unmodified	90	Uncertain		Angular thermal chunk of Greensand chert with one or two flakes removed from one end
1440	Recut	D1439	2	98	72	48	220	Flake	-	Minimal	1-2	2	Cortex	Unmodified	60	Uncertain		Angular thermal chunk of Greensand chert with one or two flakes

																	removed from one end
1440	Recut	D1439	2	65	49	25	95	Flake	-	Irregular	10+	2	Keeled	Unmodified	60	Uncertain	Angular thermal chunk of Greensand chert with a small number of flakes removed keel style, possible chopping type tool but no edge damage flakes removed from one end
1440	Recut	D1439	2	58	37	29	71	Flake	-	Irregular	10+	4	Keeled	Edge trimmed	70	No	Elongated rounded beach pebble with flakes removed keeled style from both ends, at both ends the flaking created a steep edge raising the possibility this was used as a core=tool
1440	Recut	D1439	2	47	41	39	77	Flake	C	Blocky	10+	Multiple	Plain	Unmodified	30	Very frequent	Extensively but very crudely worked beach pebble, possibly reused as a hammerstone / pounder
1440	Recut	D1439	2	58	53	25	45	Flake	-	Minimal	<5	1	Plain	Unmodified	30	Frequent	Probable flake of chalk flint with large flake removed from ?ventral
1440	Recut	D1439	2	45	28	26	34	Flake	A2	Front type	5-10	1	Plain	Unmodified	50	Frequent	Rounded chalk flinty pebble with a small number of small broad flakes removed from a single platform
1750	<197>	D1752	2	67	38	19	48	Flake	C	Irregular	10+	Multiple	Keeled	Unmodified	0	No	Very irregular bifacially worked elongated core removing flakes of a great variety of shapes and sizes, possibly a very crude core-tool?

Table 3: Flint flakes

Context	Ref	Feature	Feature Date / Phase	Blank	Implement Type	Sub-type	L	B	W	Description	Wear
187		P187	3	Flake	Edge retouched	Steep	42	62	19	Thick flake with coarse steep flaking forming fine denticulations along both lateral margins. Many Hertzian cones covering ventral surface	Light to moderate
191		D189	2	Core-tool	Edge retouched	Steep	41	27	15	Chunk or large flake with very irregular steep and slightly denticulated flaking along one edge	Moderate
191		D189	2	Blade	Scraper	End and side	>22	24	5	Distal end of blade or blade-like flake with fine steep scalar retouch around convex distal end and extending along slightly convex right margin.	Moderate
530		SFB573	3	Flake	Denticulate	Coarse	37	>38	13	Thick flake that after recortication has been broken and steep, coarse denticulations cut along its left margin. Many Hertzian cones covering its ventral	Moderate
536		D354	2	Flake	Scraper	Short end	29	30	4	Thin well struck flake with fine, steep scalar retouch around convex distal end	Moderate
547	SF1084	D548	2	Blade	Microlith	Bi-truncated point	>32	10	3	Prismatic blade obliquely truncated at both end on left margin	Light to moderate

547	SF1083	D548	2	Decortication flake	Scraper	End and side	41	50	14	Thick flake of 'bullhead bed' flint, possibly a core-tablet struck from a blade core, with moderately shallow scalar retouch on slightly convex distal end and left margin. Fairly sharp - could be used as a knife	Moderate
768		D781	2	Flake	Denticulate	Coarse	40	48	14	Broad flake with a series of notches cut inversely into left margin and semi-invasive inverse retouch on right margin.	Moderate
768	SF243	D781	2	Prismatic blade	Edge retouched	Shallow	>67	27	5	Distal end of prismatic blade with fine shallow retouch along right margin and cortical 'backing' along left. Proximal end missing	Moderate
768	SF245	D781	2	Flake	Scraper	Short end	27	29	11	Almost circular flake with fine to medium, moderately seep semi-invasive scalar retouch around convex distal end and extending up both sides. Similar to 'thumbnail' types	Moderate to heavy
768		D781	2	Flake	Scraper	Short end	>33	25	6	Parallel sided flake with well executed steep scalar retouch on convex distal end. Proximal end missing	Moderate
780	SF246	D781	2	Flake	Scraper	Circular	27	30	9	Well struck flake of 'bullhead bed' flint with fine, steep to moderately steep, scalar retouch around all margins except striking platform	Moderate
780	SF246	D781	2	Decortication flake	Scraper	Side	44	35	6	Primary flake with scratched cortex, has moderately steep scalar retouch on part of convex right margin. Fairly sharp - could be used as a	Moderate to heavy



										knife	
790		F781	2	Flake	Scraper	Side	>21	21	5	Flake fragment with fine, steep, scalar retouch around extant part of distal end and along straight left margin	Moderate
791		D769	2	Flake	Denticulate	Coarse	>31	37	10	Broad flake with a series of notches cut inversely into right margin and semi-invasive inverse retouch on left margin.	Moderate
798		SFB1119	3	Flake	Edge retouched	Steep	>46	39	11	Steeply retouched flake that could be an end scraper but possibly has been bifacially worked such as a laurel-leaf, but is fragmentary and post-depositional damage precludes precise identification.	Moderate
863		SFB864	3	Flake	Edge retouched	Shallow	83	52	16	Cortical flake struck from a keeled core with fine moderately shallow retouch along straight right margin and steeper concave retouch around distal. Knife	Moderate to heavy
973	SF754	P972	2	Prismatic blade	Backed blade	Unilateral	>18	6	2	Distal end of a blade with abrupt retouch along all of its extant right margin. Possibly a microlith?	Light to moderate
1017	SF822	D992	5	Flake	Edge retouched	Shallow	40	55	10	Thick flake with fine semi-invasive inverse retouch on left margin	Moderate to heavy
1076		D1075	2	Flake	Denticulate	Coarse	30	18	14	Badly struck flake with coarse denticulation along dorsal ridge. Possibly detached from large implement	Light to moderate
1076		D1075	2	Flake	Denticulate	Coarse	>48	25	10	Narrow flake with inverse shallow flaking along both lateral margins	Light to moderate

1076		D1075	2	Flake	Edge retouched	Shallow	55	43	9	Splayed flake with very fine inverse retouch / use-wear along slightly concave right margin	Moderate
1076		D1075	2	Flake	Edge retouched	Steep	38	33	13	Rather 'squat' flake with very fine retouch along straight part of distal end.	Moderate to heavy
1076		D1075	2	Flake	Edge retouched	Steep	>44	41	26	Thick flake with steeply flaked lateral margins. Distal end missing	Light to moderate
1102		SFB1114	3	Blade	Fabricator		>49	20	10	Partially cortical flake or thick blade with coarse very steep retouch along both margins making a prismatic implement. Distal end missing.	Moderate to heavy
1409		P1410	2	Flake	Serrated	Unilateral	39	25	8	Fine serration / denticulation cut into sinuous right margin	Moderate
1409		P1410	2	Flake	Wedge	Distal	>32	31	7	Distal end of narrow well struck flake with inverse, semi-invasive scalar retouch along slightly concave distal end	Moderate
1440		D1439	2	Core-tool	Denticulate	Coarse	53	46	15	'Potlid' spall with coarse denticulations cut around c. 3/4 of perimeter	Light to moderate
1440		D1439	2	Flake	Denticulate	Coarse	63	44	25	Large cherty flint flake with many small broad flakes removed from right margin 'keel' style forming a coarse denticulated edge	Moderate
1440		D1439	2	Core-tool	Edge retouched	Steep	62	57	18	Flake or spall of chert with medium, steep retouch along one slightly convex edge	Light to moderate
1440		D1439	2	Core-tool	Edge retouched	Steep	45	42	17	Flake or spall of chert with coarse, steep retouch along one slightly convex edge	Light to moderate
1440		D1439	2	Flake	Edge retouched	Steep	49	42	22	Flake with coarse inverse and normal flaking around most margins forming steep edges.	Light to moderate

1440		D1439	2	Flake	Edge retouched	Steep	23	62	19	Very 'squat' flake with steep scalar and almost denticulated retouch around distal end	Moderate
1440		D1439	2	Flake	Notch	Coarse	38	50	18	Thick flake with broad shallow notches cut into both lateral margins and a smaller notch cut into distal end	Light to moderate
1442	<180>	D1439	2	Decortication flake	Scraper	Short end	26	28	10	Fine slightly invasive moderately steep scalar retouch around convex distal end.	
1508		D1508	2	Prismatic blade	Backed blade		>30	12	3	Very battered but appears to have steep blunting along part of right margin. Distal end.	Uncertain
1508		D1508	2	Core-tool	Bifacial	Chopping	60	40	25	Bifacially worked core with traces of battering along one edge	Moderate to heavy
1508		D1508	2	Flake	Bifacial	Chopping	48	50	21	Thick flake with largish flakes removed from around perimeter but also bifacial damage along left margin of chopping	Moderate to heavy
1508		D1508	2	Core-tool	Denticulate	Coarse	43	27	16	Core-tool: conchoidal chunk with steeply retouched coarse denticulations / notches at one end	Light to moderate
1573		SS		Flake	Edge retouched	Steep	25	38	9	Typical 'squat' flake that is battered but appears to have steep scalar retouch on part of distal and left margin of scraper	Unknown
1695	SF1148	SFB1587	5	Flake	Edge retouched	Steep	37	22	5	Narrow flake that is very battered but appears to have steep retouch along parts of its edges	Unknown
1731	SF1188	D1732	2	Decortication blade	Fabricator		71	29	12	Decortication blade of 'bullhead bed' flint with inverse and normal flaking removing striking platform and forming a	Heavy

											rough point which has then become battered and rounded	
1731	SF1187	D1732	2	Flake	Scraper	Short end	55	55	17		Large 'D' shaped flake with medium to coarse steep scalar retouch around convex distal end. Some retouch on lateral margins may facilitate hafting / handling.	Moderate
1757	SF1192	D1758	2	Flake	Scraper	Short end	66	64	25		Large thick flake with a short stretch of medium, steep scalar retouch on part of its convex distal end	Moderate
u/s	SF1085	U/S		Flake	Scraper	Side	>29	32	7		Reasonably well struck chalk flint flake with fine steep scalar retouch around convex right margin. Distal missing	Moderate

Table 4: Flint tools

## **APPENDIX 6: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT**

Chris Jarrett

### **Introduction**

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (one box). Most fragments are in a good condition, indicating that they had been deposited soon after breakage; although elements of some groups of clay tobacco pipes contained small quantities of residual material. Clay tobacco pipes occur in eleven contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups.

All the clay tobacco pipes (23 fragments, of which none are unstratified) were recorded in an ACCESS database and classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO); 18th-century examples are according to Oswald's (1975) typology and prefixed 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 clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site consists of three bowls and 20 stems. The clay tobacco pipe bowls range in date between c. 1730 and 1910, or a little later. All of the bowls show evidence for being smoked.

#### **1730-1780**

OS12: a single bowl of this type was recorded in context [1560] and survives mostly as a heel with only the initial B surviving. The initial appears to have been either poorly moulded or the mould it was made in was remodelled three times. The bowl is likely to be residual.

#### **1840-1910**

AO30: one plain bowl without a heel or a spur. The bowl has moulded decoration with a plain border around the rim and a border of an uncertain design around the middle of the bowl. The lower part of the item is decorated with basket weave. The stem is acutely angled. The item was found in context [1695].

AO33: a single over-sized Irish-type bowl is recorded and has the characteristic moulded milling found around the rim. The bowl is likely to date to the late 19th-early 20th century and was found in context [233].

Stem fragments

Except for one stem, all the other examples recorded are of a thin diameter and have fine bores, indicating that these can be broadly dated c. 1730-1910 or a little later. None of the stems show evidence for maker's marks or decoration. The exception is dated earlier, perhaps belonging to the 18th century: it has a medium thickness and a fine bore and this item was recorded in context [505].

## Distribution

The distribution of the clay tobacco pipes is shown in Table 1, which demonstrates the area location, phase, number of fragments, assemblage size, date range of the latest bowl type (context ED and context LD) and a considered deposition date for each context the material occurred in. The clay tobacco pipes were recovered from Phases 4 and 7–6. A brief summary of the clay tobacco pipes by phase is provided.

Context Description	Area Phase		No of frags	Assem. size	Context ED	Context		Bowl type/part	Context considered date
						LD			
233 Tertiary fill of ditch [234]	4	4	1	S	1840	1910	AO33	1840–1910+	
337 Fill of WW1 posthole [302]	1	5b	1	S	1580	1910	Stem	1730–1910	
484 Tertiary fill of WW1 French drain [485]	2	5b	6	S	1580	1910	Stems	1730–1910	
495 Fill of WW1 wheel rut [496]	1	5b	1	S	1580	1910	Stems	1730–1910	
505 Layer of demolition rubble, possibly associated with the end of the WW1 barracks	2	5b	1	S	1580	1910	Stem	18th century	
519 Dump, part of WW1 midden [522]	2	5b	1	S	1580	1910	Stem	1730–1910	
533 Dump within WW1 midden [522]	2	5b	4	S	1580	1910	Stems	1730–1910	
683 Fill of WW1 service trench	6	5b	4	S	1580	1910	Stems	1730–1910	
1531 Fill of service trench [1530]		5b	2	S	1580	1910	Stems	1730–1910	
1560 Fill of ditch [1561]		5b	1	S	1730	1780	OS12	1730–780	
1695 Subsoil across the site		5a	1	S	1840	1910	AO30	1840-1910+	

Table 1: KSGF15: distribution of the clay tobacco pipes showing for each context clay tobacco pipes occurred in, the type of deposit, Area location, phase, number of fragments, size of the assemblage, the date range of the latest bowl type or part (Context ED and Context LD) and a spot date (context considered date).

### Phase 4

The Irish-type bowl (AO33) was recovered from medieval fill [233] of the Iron Age ditch [234] and the item is therefore intrusive.

### Phase 5a

The sub-soil [1695] solely produced the AO30 bowl, dated 1840-1910 or possibly a little later,

#### Phase 5b

This phase produced the largest quantity of clay tobacco pipes (21 fragments) and despite the features being associated with the World War I army camp, the material disappointingly consists of the residual OS12 bowl, the 18th-century stem, besides the plain, thin and fine bores, the latter almost certainly being contemporary with the WW1 activity.

#### Significance

The clay tobacco pipes are of some significance at a local level and it is assumed that the assemblage is derived from sources on the site. The bowl types present fit within the typology of Kent. There is no evidence for clay tobacco pipe production on the site. The low numbers of clay tobacco pipes recovered from the excavation area is probably a chronological factor and reflects that by the start of the 20th century the clay tobacco pipe industry was heavily in decline, while cigarettes were the preferred medium for smoking tobacco, particularly amongst WW1 troops. Other early 20th-century finds assemblages have been excavated associated with military establishments. A group of Naval victualling ceramics was recovered from the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard, Gosport and this produced only a handful of stems (Jarrett and Thompson 2012). Additionally, a World War I army camp has been excavated at Cannock Chase Staffordshire that has a comparable material culture (Barker forthcoming).

#### Potential

The main potential for the tobacco pipes is as a dating tool for the contexts in which they were found and to provide a sequence for them. Several clay tobacco pipe bowls merit illustration.

#### Recommendations for further work

A small publication report is recommended for the clay tobacco pipes. Despite the AO30 and AO33 bowls being intrusive or in an earlier Phase to that of the WW1 army camp, these items are of merit and should be illustrated to supplement the publication text.

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## APPENDIX 7: GLASS ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

### Introduction

A small sized assemblage of glass was recovered from the site (fifteen boxes). The glass dates to the post-medieval period and almost entirely the late 19th and early 20th century. Most of the fragments show no or little evidence of abrasion and wear and were probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. Very few of the glass fragments have natural weathering evidence resulting from burial conditions. The assemblage consists of a very high proportion of intact items (137 vessels) and a small number of additional forms are nearly whole. The material was therefore buried soon after being finished with and deposited under secondary burial conditions. The glass was quantified by the number of fragments, estimated number of vessels (ENV's) and weight and was recovered from 39 contexts and individual deposits produced mostly small (fewer than 30 fragments) groups, except for two medium sized (30-100 fragments) groups. Additionally there are two stratified hardened rubber 'stoppers' and two plastic caps or lids that belong to the bottles.

All the glass (317 fragments, 235 ENV, 34.419kg, of which 82 fragments, 66 ENV, 16,025kg was unstratified) were listed in a database format, by type, colour and form. The assemblage is discussed by vessel shape and its distribution.

### The forms

The glass is discussed according to function and a breakdown of the basic shapes is as follows:

Ash tray	3 fragments, 1 ENV, 281g
Beaker	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 168g
Beaker, flared	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 66g
Bottle	13 fragments, 13 ENV, 221g
Bottle/jar: squat shouldered	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 75g
Bottle: beer	7 fragments, 7 ENV, 4.055kg
Bottle: case	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 536g
Bottle: champagne cylindrical shape	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 298g
Bottle: Codd-type	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 564g
Bottle: cylindrical	11 fragments, 11 ENV, 1.394kg

Bottle: cylindrical, squat	9 fragments, 9 ENV, 1.361kg
Bottle: flat octagonal section	18 fragments, 9 ENV, 698g
Bottle: Hamilton shape, late type	2 fragments, 2 ENV, 903g
Bottle: kidney-section	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 95g
Bottle: octagonal-section	2 fragments, 2 ENV, 428g
Bottle: oval-section	7 fragments, 7 ENV, 1.267kg
Bottle: oval-section, squat	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 30g
Bottle: perfume	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 48g
Bottle: polygonal-section	2 fragments, 2 ENV, 211g
Bottle: porter shape	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 312g
Bottle: rectangular-section	9 fragments, 9 ENV, 1.345kg
Bottle: shouldered	2 fragments, 2 ENV, 503g
Bottle: shouldered, squat	4 fragments, 4 ENV, 370g
Bottle: soda, champagne shape	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 335g
Bottle: square-section	10 fragments, 9 ENV, 1.930kg
Bottle: square-section, baluster shape	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 194g
Bottle: square section, sauce	16 fragments, 16 ENV, 4.142kg
Bottle: square-section, sauce, squat	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 149g
Bottle: square-section, squat	1 fragments, 1 ENV, 89g
Bowl: small flared	4 fragments, 4 ENV, 425g
English wine bottle	7 fragments, 6 ENV, 47g
English wine bottle, cylindrical, late type	3 fragments, 1 ENV, 102g
French wine bottle	2 fragments, 2 ENV, 64g
Ink bottle	4 fragments, 4 ENV, 332g
Ink bottle: octagonal-section	3 fragments, 3 ENV, 145g
Ink stand	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 187g
Invalid feeder	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 155g
Jar: cylindrical	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 96g
Jar: cylindrical, squat	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 99g
Jar: octagonal-section	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 779g

Jar: rounded	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 276g
Jar: shouldered	9 fragments, 9 ENV, 2.764kg
Jar: shouldered, squat	2 fragments, 2 ENV, 258g
Jar: shouldered, tall	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 580g
Jar: square-section	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 308g
Jar: triangular-section	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 292g
Jug	5 fragments, 1 ENV, 216g
Jug: conical	9 fragments, 1 ENV, 504g
Marble (stopper for a Codd-type bottle)	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 8g
Meat paste jar	22 fragments, 20 ENV, 2.444kg
Milk bottle	48 fragments, 5 ENV, 612g
Milk bottle: churn shape	9 fragments, 2 ENV, 587g
Phial: cylindrical	3 fragments, 3 ENV, 103g
Pot: cylindrical	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 83g
Pot: flared	3 fragments, 3 ENV, 363g
Pot: flared, squat	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 80g
Stopper	9 fragments, 9 ENV, 135g
Tumbler: flared	2 fragment, 2 ENV, 149g
Unknown	7 fragments, 7 ENV, 20g
Vessel	19 fragments, 16 ENV, 98g
Window pane	5 fragments, 5 ENV, 12g
Wine glass	1 fragment, 1 ENV, 12g

Unless otherwise stated the glass consists of clear soda glass and was mould made.

#### Alcohol consumption

The forms in this function class are low in number and are fragmentary.

Beakers: one example is recorded surviving as a splayed base (60mm in diameter) with a flared wall and has the appearance of a modern lager glass (context [334]). The thick base of another example (38mm in diameter) has a conical domed kick and a flared wall (context [416]). Both items have been dated to the 20th century.

Tumblers: there are two examples surviving with concave bases and flared walls. One example has a diameter of 53mm (context [331]), while the other item has a diameter of 55mm and a 'C' embossed on the underside (context [518]). Both items are dated to the late 19th-20th century.

Wine glass: the only example recorded survives as a rounded bowl fragment attached to a very thin stem (6mm in diameter) and it is dated to the late 19th-20th century (context [405]).

#### Alcohol storage

Beer bottles: the seven examples of this form include five intact items and except for one item, were all made in high-lime low alkali (HLLA) glass. Two intact examples occur in brown glass with a crown rim finish, invented in 1892, although only common place from c. 1900. The bottles are of different sizes, being 200mm (unstratified) and 255mm (context [258]) in height, although both have 'JUDE HANBURY & CO. LTD CANTERBURY' embossed on the cylindrical wall. The company was in existence by 1882 and along with two other breweries (Mackeson & Co Ltd, Hythe and A. Leney & Co Ltd, Dover) represented in the assemblage was acquired by Whitbread and Company Limited in 1929, although their products continued to be made. Another unstratified intact probable beer bottle is made in dark green HLLA glass and has a crown cap finish rim and a champagne bottle shape and has a height of 196mm.

Beer bottles with an internal thread finish are found as four examples. This type of finish was patented in 1868, although it was more common from c. 1890. One plain unstratified example occurs in dark green glass and has a stout bottle shape and a height of 256mm. Another example (context [323]) occurs in bright green glass and has a champagne bottle shape and it is embossed in a circle on the wall of the vessel 'MACKESON & CO LTD HYTHE BREWERY KENT'. It has a height of 243mm. The Hythe Brewer was established in 1699 and the Mackeson family owned this brewery from c. 1800. Additionally there are two dark green bottles with the name 'A. LENEY & CO LTD' embossed at the base of the bottle in an arc above 'DOVER'. One example is missing its rim (unstratified), while another example was found in context [416]. A. Leney & Co became a limited company in 1895. The fourth example with an external screw thread finish only survives as a rim, although it has in place a hardened rubber stopper (see below) with the moulded name of the Whitbread Brewery (context [441]).

Case bottle: a single, unstratified green HLLA glass case bottle is recorded and it has a straight brandy-type rim finish with a short bevelled collar below and attached to a short conical neck, rounded shoulder and arcaded wall panels. The item would have been intact prior to excavation and has a height of 220mm while the base measures 51mm square. This case bottle is dated to the 20th century, although the form dates to the late 16th century and it is associated with holding an alcoholic spirit.

Bottle, kidney shaped-section: a single, unstratified intact example of the bottle shape occurs with a grooved ring rim finish and the vessel was a container for a spirit. Its dimensions are 53mm x 26mm

for the base and has a height of 111mm. The grooved rim finish appeared c. 1860 and was found on spirit and other European bottles dated to late 19th to early 20th century.

Bottle, porter shape: an almost intact example of this bottle type was found in context [450] and it is made in blue-tinted green HLLA glass. The rim finish consists of a deep packer type with an internal ledge and has a height of 214mm. The packer-type, or English ring rim finish dates from the mid 19th century to the early 20th century (c. 1920) and can occur on a wide range of bottle styles. The example here is dated to the late 19th-20th century.

Bottle, square-section: an unstratified bottle of this type made in green-tinted clear HLLA glass has a gently curving profiled rim with a rounded cordon below and a conical neck and rounded corners to the square section body, measuring 75mm x 74mm and a height of 258mm. On the underside of the base is embossed 'WALKER'S/S/KILMARNOCK/WHISKY/11A1'. The bottle is dated to the late 19th-20th century and was used to store whisky. John Walker was selling spirits from his Kilmarnock shop from 1825, while Kilmarnock Whisky was specifically mentioned in 1850.

English wine bottle: non-diagnostic fragments of English wine bottles made in various shades of olive green glass were found in contexts [518], [519], [683], [1002] and [1531] and were broadly dated to the 18th-19th century.

English wine bottle, cylindrical, late type: the base and wall fragments of a single, moulded wine bottle, bossed on the underside 'L/... 84' was found in context [342]. The item was made in very dark olive green HLLA glass and dated to the late 19th-20th century, although the form dates from c. 1810 onwards.

French wine bottle: this form is represented by the rims of two different vessels with champagne-type finishes and conical necks. The vessels are made in green and dark green HLLA glass and are broadly dated to the 19th-20th century. Both vessels were recovered from context [518].

## Architecture

Window panes: fragments of these items were too small to determine how they were made, although they were all thin walled and two fragments appear to be polished (contexts [405] and [953]). Other singular fragments of window pane were found in contexts [518], [545] and [683]. All of the window glass was dated to the late 19th-20th century.

## Covers

Stoppers: these are generally intact and consist of a disc-type top attached to a spike and are fairly consistent in their sizes, with the discs having diameters ranging between 23-27mm and heights of 31-33mm. These stoppers are dated to the late 19th and more so the 20th century. The tops of the discs may be flat, concave or rounded and plain examples were found in contexts [258] and [450] as two examples each, while a sole stopper was found in context [453]. Marked examples have two

different names embossed on the tops of the stoppers: firstly 'DADDIE'S' associated with a concave top (unstratified and [355]) and second 'GARTON' on a flat top (contexts [258] and [446]). These stoppers are associated with the square-section sauce bottles (see below).

#### Dairy storage

Milk bottles: these are largely fragmentary. Two unstratified bases are embossed 'HYGEIA DAIRY SUPPLY LONDON' in a circle around an 'R'. On the wall of one vessel is embossed on a raised disc '...EW BROS/...LTD/... ST./...ER ST./...AY', while a second vessel has a blue oval plastic print consisting of '...BROOK CREAMERIES' and '...FOWLES' across the middle. A more intact example (158mm tall) has a cap seat rim with a faded blue print and a churn shaped profile (context [334]). From context [416] was recovered a similar vessel rim and another milk bottle base embossed in a circular panel 'COTT.../?/SEA.../& /54 MORTIM.../HEARNE B[AY]...'. The milk bottles are dated to the 20th century.

#### Drink serving

Jug: unstratified fragments of a clear lead glass jug consist of a simple rim, a base and body fragments with an attached rod handle with a circular terminal.

Jug, conical: fragments of this form were noted in context [416] and consist of a simple rim with a rounded finish and evidence of a pouring lip, wall sherds, an oval section strap handle and a base with a central concave depression.

#### Drink storage

Bottle: two bottle fragments survive as rims usually associated with carbonised drinks, although they can occur on beer bottles. One example has a blob rim and a cordon below it, attached to a conical neck and made in aquamarine HLLA glass (context [405]). Blob rims are common from the 1840s until the early 20th century. A very similar rim finish was found in context [505], although it has been termed here a grooved ring- type and was made in blue-green HLLA glass. Grooved ring- type rim finishes are more common during the period c. 1860-90.

Codd bottle: a single unstratified intact example bottle of this type was made in green-tinted HLLA glass. Embossed on the front of the vessel is found 'THIS BOTTLE BELONGS / TO / SOUTER / MACKENZIE & CO/DOVER/&/FOL[KE]STONE' while on the back is found the name of the bottle maker which consists of 'REGISTERED/"CRYSTAL" (in a banner) /TRADEMARK' and in an oval 'REDFEARN BROS/BARNSLEY' AND 'BOTTLE MAKERS' occurs across the base. Mackenzie & Co operated during the period c. 1870-1934. Codd bottles date from c. 1870. An aquamarine HLLA 'marble' from a Codd bottle was recovered from context [354].

Cylindrical bottles: there are two intact bottles. The first bottle is unstratified and has a height of 227mm and a crown rim finish with a slight bulge above a rounded cordon, a cylindrical neck and rounded shoulder, while the concave base has embossed on the underside a leaf containing an 'R' and a '3'. The second bottle has a height of 167mm and was found in context [453] and has a grooved rim finish consisting of a deep, straight-sided collar above a rounded cordon attached to a conical neck. The bottle is covered with mouthed wrythen ribbing and has embossed around the base 'RD. 701573/PROPERTY OF KIA ORA LTD LONDON' and 'NOT TO BE REFILLED'. Kia-Ora refers to a fruit juice first made by Arthur Gasquoine of Sydney, Australia in 1903 and launched in Great Britain in 1917.

Cylindrical bottles, squat: two unstratified examples of this vessel type are recorded. The first is intact (198mm tall) and made in dark green HLLA glass. The item has a crown rim finish, a champagne bottle shape and the wall is embossed vertically with 'REGISTERED/CANTRELL & COCHRANE [scrolling lettering]/TRADE MARK'. Cantrell and Cochrane were two Irish soft drinks manufacturers who merged to form the company in 1868. This business was a major producer of soft drinks and supplied several shipping lines, such as Cunard and were famous for their Club Soda (marketed in 1877). Different production centres were successively taken over by the Guinness company, the last being in 1950 and the company's products were trading under the name C & C from 1968. The second bottle was made in green tinted HLLA glass and only has its rim missing and has embossed on the front of the bottle 'SOUTER/MACKENZIE & CO/CRYSTAL/DOVER/&FOLKESTONE'. This company was operating during the period c. 1870-1934.

Bottle: square octagonal-section: two examples of this shape are recorded and were found in contexts [438] and [446]. The items have a height of 105mm and a patent/extract-type rim finish attached to a cylindrical neck, which is convex towards the rounded shoulder. The square section body (37mm x 36mm) has arcaded panels, which are embossed on opposed sides 'EIFFEL TOWER/LEMONADE' and 'FOSTER CLARK LTD./MAIDSTONE'. In 1889 George Foster Clark (1864-1923) began to make powdered lemonade and in 1891 he established his own business and registering the recently erected Eiffel Tower as his trademark. In 1910 he became a limited company and the bottle dates from after this time.

Bottle, Hamilton shape, late type: there are two examples of the vessel shape with flat bases. The intact example (218mm high) is unstratified and made in green tinted HLLA glass and has a crown finish, a conical neck and ovoid body. On one side of the body is embossed 'IDRIS' vertically and on the other is a royal coat of arms with lion and unicorn standards found below 'BY ROYAL WARRANT'. The Idris soft drinks company operated in London during the period 1873-1987, after which it belonged to Britvic. The second Hamilton-type bottle was found in context [690] and it is made in aquamarine HLLA glass. The vessel has its rim missing, while embossed on the wall in an oval belt motif is 'THE SILVER SPRING M. W. C. LTD' and 'FOLKESTONE' vertically. The company was established in 1886 and liquidated in 2013.

Bottle: soda, champagne shape: a single example of this type was found in context [258] and it is made in pale green HLLA glass. The item is intact (192mm tall) and has a crown rim finish, conical

neck, rounded shoulder and cylindrical wall with embossed on it 'T. COOK & SONS' in an arc over 'FOLKESTONE'. Little is known about this company, although it is recorded in a 1934 directory as a mineral water manufacturers, located at 3 Dover Road.

Bottle, square section: there are five intact examples of these bottles occurring in two sizes (157mm and 167mm tall) and all were made for chicory coffee essence. All of the bottles have a grooved ring rim finish, a slightly conical neck, rounded shoulders, a square section body (41mm square) with arcaded panels, with some examples have a number (4 or 7) embossed at the base of one panel. Four of the bottles have badly degraded paper labels for 'CAMP COFFEE'. Two examples were found in context [258] and singular examples occurred in deposits [418] and [453]. Camp Coffee was made by the Glasgow company Paterson & Sons Ltd from 1876 until 1974 when it was taken over by another company. Additionally, one unstratified bottle has embossed on it 'MITRE COFFEE/&CHICORY ESSENCE' and on the opposed side 'KEARLY & TONGE LTD/LONDON'. The business was found in 1876 and became a limited company in 1895, the same year they formed the International Tea Company's Stores.

#### Food consumption

Invalid feeder: this unstratified interesting item is nearly intact except for its missing rounded end. The item has a beaded rim finish, a short neck and a broad 'banana' shaped body. The rounded top surface is embossed 'The "Allenburys" Feeder'. On the underside of the vessel is embossed a measurement bar with above it 'PATENT 15449' and 'OUNCES' each side, below which is 'RCC NO/543183, RD 18690/23/1359' and 'TABLE SPOONS' each side of 'REC NO'. The registration number indicates that the item dates from c. 1894. It is quite possible that this item was employed in a military hospital located on the site or used by parents of a baby in the marriage quarters on the military base.

#### Food storage

Bottle, cylindrical: there are two items in this category and made for the same food manufacturer. An intact item was recovered from context [450] and made in green-tinted soda glass and it has an applied oil/ring type finish and a complex conical neck with three rounded cordons, above two concave profile sections with oval panels separated by a cordon. The cylindrical body has narrow vertical panels with arcaded tops, except for a large rectangular one at the front where there are remains of a paper label. Embossed vertically on the back of the vessel and in two separate panels is 'CHAMPION & SLEE LTD/REGD NO 698987'. The second example was found in deposit [258] and its rim is missing. These items are for the retail of vinegar and Champion and Slee Ltd operated during the period of c. 1907-29.

Bottle, flat octagonal section: this item is represented by a single intact (200mm high) example found in context [446]. The bottle has a club sauce rim finish, deep conical neck and rounded shoulders.



The octagonal section (measuring 66mm x 36mm) consists of four narrow corner panels, while the larger side panels are pointed rounded arcaded types on the front and back. The item is probably a sauce bottle.

Bottle, shouldered: this unstratified item is only missing its rim. The item has a conical neck with at the base there is embossed twice 'HOLBROOK', above a rounded shoulder and a cylindrical body with 'HOLBROOK & CO' embossed vertically. The bottle may have been for the sale of Worcestershire sauce. This Birmingham company was established in 1870, became a limited company in 1879 and was recorded as makers of sauce in 1914. The company factory was compulsorily acquired by the Birmingham Corporation in 1954.

Bottle, square section, sauce: there are fourteen examples of this bottle type and all but one are intact. They were made for three different sauce makers. Ten bottles are embossed with 'DADDIE'S' and 'SAUCE' on opposed arcaded wall panels. The rims have packer-type finishes with a ring/cordon at the base, which is attached to a conical neck. Heights of the vessels range between 195-200mm, although 195mm is much more frequent, while the dimensions of the base are mostly 46mm x 45mm. Four examples are unstratified, two were found in context [355] and singular items occurred in contexts [332], [441] and [450]. The sauce was launched in 1904.

The two other sauce bottle types have a grooved rim finish. Four of these were made for Garton HP Sauce, which is embossed on one of the four arcaded wall panels of each bottle. Three of these bottles are intact and have heights of 208mm and 210mm and were found in contexts [258], [424] and [446], besides an unstratified example with its rim missing. Frederick Gibson Garton, a Nottingham Grocer, registered the name H.P. Sauce in 1895. The third sauce manufacturer is represented by two intact bottles with 'MASON OK SAUCE' embossed vertically on one side. Two sizes of bottle are represented with heights of 149mm and 216mm and has basal measurements of 37mm and 49mm square. One example was unstratified and the other bottle was found in deposit [258]. OK Sauce was one of the first products made when Henderson Brand and his nephews established a small factory on the King's Road, Chelsea and the product has now only a market in China, after losing popularity in Britain, particularly London in the 1990s.

Bottle, square section, sauce: a miniature version of the Daddies sauce bottle was noted in context [421] and has a height of 127mm and base dimensions of 35mm square. It dates to after 1904.

Bowls, small flared: four intact examples of this shape are recorded and all have a band of raised notching below the rim and also have concave bases. Two vessels have squared rims (47mm and 58mm in diameter) with three grooves on the top surface. The heights of these vessels are 59mm (context [421]) and 70mm (context [450]) which are proportionate to the rim diameters. A third bowl has a bevelled rim (70mm in diameter) with a groove near the top and a height of 48mm, while the fourth vessel has a straight-sided rim (56mm in diameter) with a groove on the top and a height of 70mm. The latter two bowls are unstratified. These items were probably containers for a processed foodstuff.

Jar, octagonal section: a single unstratified item survives with a complete profile and has an external thread finish (represented by four interrupted external, diagonal oval bosses), above a cordon and a short neck. The body section is composed of four narrow and wide panels. The vessel has a height of 185mm and a rim diameter of 70mm. Screw threaded rims were introduced in c. 1856, however machine made examples (which were only found in the assemblage) date to after c. 1900 and more so from c. 1915.

Jar, rounded profile: a single intact example of this type was found in context [690]. The rim of the vessel (76mm in diameter) is of an interrupted external thread type, attached to a concave neck, while the body has moulded decoration consisting of twelve bands of fine triangular notches. The height of the vessel is 74mm. The item dates to after c. 1915.

Jar, shouldered: there are nine very similar jars, eight of which are intact with simple/beaded rims, a short neck, narrow rounded shoulders cylindrical walls and concave base. The rim diameters range between 66-82mm and vessel heights have a range of 115-143mm, indicating a variety of sizes. Four examples were unstratified, two occurred in context [433] and single examples are present in contexts [252], [355] and [441]. These were rarely marked except for batch marks and the occasional initials of the glass manufacturers. However, two examples (unstratified and context [433]) have the 'FMF' logo for the Food Manufacturing Federation, which was established in 1913.

Jar, shouldered, squat: there are two intact examples of this shape, both of which were found in context [258]. The items have a wide prescription rim, short cylindrical neck, a narrow rounded shoulder, cylindrical wall and a concave base. These jars have a height of 50mm and a rim diameter of 40mm. One example has part of a yellow label for Crosse and Blackwell, the company having its origins in 1706, although Edmund Crosse and Thomas Blackwell bought the company in 1830.

Jar, shouldered, tall: an unstratified intact example survives with a squared rim (58mm in diameter) with a groove on the side, above a bevelled collar, a short cylindrical neck, a rounded shoulder, a cylindrical body and the underside of the base is convex. The jar has a height of 213mm and was dated to the 20th century.

Jar, square section: a sole unstratified example has an external thread rim, a short neck, rounded shoulder, square section body (71mm square) with rounded corners and a short 'pedestal' base (60mm square). The item is intact and has a height of 118mm and it is dated to the 20th century.

Jar, triangular section: one unstratified example of this unusual type is recorded and it is intact with a beaded rim, a short neck, rounded shoulder, a triangular section body (83mm x 80mm) consisting of rounded corners and convex sides. The concave base is embossed 'CROSBIE'S JAM'. This item may possibly be a container for Nell Gwynne Marmalade made by Crosbie Jams. The history of the latter company needs further research, although it was in operation in 1932 and adverts dating to the 1950s exist for their products.

Meat paste jars: these items are frequent (20 examples) and multiple occurrences can occur in singular contexts ([258]: six examples, [690]: three examples). The items occur as different sizes ranging in height between 67mm to 96mm and rim diameters of 42-47mm. The rims are usually

squared (sometimes with grooves on the top) and rounded wall profiles which have embossed decoration, usually in the form of fluting, although more elaborate decoration can occur. The fluting is often interrupted with circular, oval or occasionally Renaissance and Swiss-type escutcheons which were for the now missing paper labels. Most of the meat paste jars are absent of the names of the food manufacturers, although five examples do bear the company names. Two examples have 'J. SAINSBURY LTD LONDON' embossed of a cordon on the neck (unstratified and context [252]) and 'REGD NO 682807' embossed on the underside of the base. Another two examples (context [690]) have a diagonal placed rectangle on the back of the jar that contains the name 'SHIPPAM'S' and 'RG. N.O 653368' on the base underside. A single example has ':H & C:' embossed on the back of the jar. J. Sainsbury, originally a London food store company, was established in 1869, while Shippam's of Chichester, had a long history and originated in the 18th century, although their meat paste factory was only opened in 1894. The majority of the meat paste pots were made by the glass company 'UGB' from the evidence of embossed marks on the underside of the bases.

Pot, cylindrical: a single intact item (context [258]) is recorded made in opaque white glass and has a height of 31mm and a rim diameter of 51mm. The vessel has a rounded simple rim and the lower three quarters of the wall are fluted, while the underside of the base has a moulded radiating flower with an '8' in a central circle. The item is dated to the 20th century and was probably a container for a processed food.

Pot, flared: three examples of this shape are recorded and have squared rims with three concentric ridges on the top. Below the rim is a notched collar and the underside of the base is concave. These vessels come in two sizes: the smallest (unstratified) has a height of 59mm and a rim diameter of 47mm, while two examples found in context [258] have a height of 71mm and a rim diameter of 58mm. These items are dated to the early 20th century and would have contained a processed foodstuff.

#### Liquid storage

Bottle (generic fragments): a small number of bottle shards could not be assigned to a specific shape. Made in HLLA glass, a beaded rim from an aquamarine coloured example and a blue-green tinted body fragment from bottles occurred in context [405] and were dated to the late 19th-20th century. In clear soda glass were fragments of a bottle with a reinforced extract-type rim, short conical neck and a rounded shoulder, was dated c. 1890-1930 (context [339]) while a thin walled item in context [416] survived as a neck and shoulder.

Bottle, cylindrical-section: fragments of clear soda glass vessels of this bottle type were either unstratified or found in context [518], while a green-tinted example was noted in deposit [465].

Bottle, cylindrical-section, squat: there are three unstratified examples that are of a similar type with patent extract rim finishes attached to a relatively deep cylindrical neck with a cordon at the base, a rounded shoulder with two corrugations, cylindrical wall and a recessed base with an embossed 'daisy'. These items come in two sizes with heights of 88mm and 92mm and rim diameters ranging

between 21-24mm and were dated to the 20th century. Additionally, there are two other fragmentary HLLA examples of this form: one is green-tinted glass (context [953]) and the base of another example appears to be made in clear frosted glass (context [938]).

Bottle, flat octagonal section: there are two fragmentary examples made in soda glass; a clear wall shard (unstratified) and a pale blue base fragment (context [484]), which appears to be heat altered and has a white surface crust. One other bottle was made in green-tinted HLLA glass (context [930]) and survives with a narrow extract-type rim, short cylindrical neck, rounded shoulder, a square section body with narrow side panels. A degraded paper label survives with brown/tan borders, and lettering '?P. A RE...' and 'ROYAL..' in white on a black band. Other writing on the side has 'PROPER UNIVERSAL.../WHITE.../...' and 'PATENT LEATHER.../BA.... ROAD LONDON'. The bottle therefore contained a liquid for the treatment of leather.

Bottle, octagonal section: a single unstratified example is recorded in aquamarine HLLA glass and it is intact (163mm) and has a relatively deep patent type rim, cylindrical neck and a low rounded shoulder. The body is essentially square sectioned with rounded topped panels. Three of the panels are recessed with bevelled edges and there are additionally narrow panels on the corners. The bottle has a cork in place and an internal red residue.

Bottle, rectangular section: there are three intact examples of this bottle type and two have reinforced extract-type rims (unstratified: 172mm tall, context [258]: 132mm tall), while one item has a collared rim finish (context [690]: 153mm tall). The rectangular sections of the body have rounded corners.

Bottle, shouldered, squat: two intact examples are recorded of this shape which gave a pronounced rounded shoulder and a cylindrical wall. One example has a patent-type rim finish and a height of 78mm (context 424). A second example has a height of 97mm and an external screw-thread finish and a cordon at the base of the neck (context [692]). This item is dated to the 20th century. A plastic cap embossed 'MELTONIAN' found in the same context may belong to this bottle. A third complete bottle (98mm in height) occurs with a patent extract rim and differs in having a flat shoulder and was made in blue green soda glass. The item is unstratified.

Bottle: square section: the shape survives as a rim with a reinforced extract-type finish (with a cork in place) attached to a cylindrical neck and rounded shoulder. The square section body has rounded corners (context [421]). The item is dated to the late 19th-20th century.

#### Pharmaceutical

Bottle or jar, shouldered and squat: a single intact example (90mm tall) of this bottle type occurs with a wide prescription rim finish (32mm in diameter), a short cylindrical neck, a narrow, rounded shoulder and a cylindrical wall embossed 'BISURATED/MAGNESIA/BISMAG LTD/LONDON', dated c. 1913-19. The item was found in context [258] and dated to the 20th century.

Bottle, cylindrical, squat: the item is unstratified and intact (116mm tall) and has a patent extract rim, a conical neck, a rounded shoulder, cylindrical wall and concave base. The bottle has a cork in the rim and a liquid and a fragment of an angular white substance survives.

Bottle, flat octagonal-section: there are three intact bottles of this type with three different rim finishes, mostly cylindrical necks and all have rounded shoulders. Two examples have a patent extract rim finish. The first is unstratified and has a height of 120mm and embossed on the narrow corner panels is 'GEO. R. SIMS' and 'TATHO'. George R. Sims of London registered this brand name as a trademark in 1897 and an advert for this company is known for 1918. The contents of the bottle may be a possible hair product. The second item has a height of 138mm and the wall panels have arcaded tops, one of which is recessed, while embossed on the sides is 'OWBRIDGE'S' and 'HULL' and on the front is embossed 'LUNG TONIC'. The item was found in context [297]. The rim of another plain bottle of this type was found in context [334].

Another bottle (135mm in height) has a tapered down rim finish, conical neck, rounded shoulders which continue imperceptibly with the narrow corner panels. The front and back panels have rounded arcaded tops and the front panel is embossed 'VENOS/LIGHTNING/COUGH/CURE'. William Varney (later changing his name to Veno) was born in Scotland and in 1894 was resident in America where he patented Veno's Drug Co Ltd in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He returned to Britain in 1897 where he set up a factory and headquarters in Manchester producing the cough mixture.

Bottle, octagonal-section: a single intact item (103mm tall) is recorded in brown HLLA glass and has a reinforced extract type rim, a very short neck, rounded shoulder and the body has eight arcaded panels. The concave underside of the base is embossed 'FGC/MILTON/12'. the rim has a cork in place. Milton was established 1916. The item was found in context [690].

Bottle, oval-section: two vessels of this type occur. A single unstratified bottle of this type is recorded as intact (145mm tall) and has a reinforced extract type rim finish, a rounded shoulder, an oval section body with a square panel on the front and the concave base has a circular mark, embossed 'ANGIERS/5/EMULSION'. The internal contents survive as deposits. Angier's Emulsion was essentially a cough mixture but it was also supposedly good for consumption, all lung affections, stomach and bowel complaints. A second complete bottle, 152mm tall, has a reinforced extract rim finish. a short cylindrical neck, rounded shoulders, while the oval section body is embossed 'WOODWARD/CHEMIST/LONDON'. The item occurred in context [297].

Bottle, oval section, squat: a single item is intact (60mm tall) and has an external screw thread rim finish. The item was unstratified and probably represents a tablet bottle.

Bottle, rectangular section: this shape is recorded as four intact bottles with two different rim finishes. Three examples have patent rim finishes. A plain example (133mm tall) was found in context [258] alongside another example (153mm tall) with recessed, arcaded side wall panels embossed 'W. H. HOLLAMBY' and 'HEATHFIELD'. This refers to a Sussex fruit juice, veterinary and human medicine manufacturer. An unstratified bottle (155mm tall) has embossed on one wall side measure marks and

vertically 'TABLE-SPOONS', while another example of this bottle shape has a reinforced extract finish (unstratified: 154mm tall).

Jar, cylindrical: an unstratified jar is intact (122mm tall) and has an external screw-thread finish (28mm in diameter), a narrow, rounded shoulder and a deep cylindrical wall and may represent a pharmaceutical container.

Phial, cylindrical: there are three intact or nearly so examples of these vessels, two of which are unstratified and are 84mm tall and have fire finished or cracked off rims and one side of the wall has vertical ribbing, presumably to facilitate gripping the vessels. These items date to the 20th century or a little earlier. The third phial (context [690]) has a height of 114mm and a rounded rim, thickened more so internally and has an internal white, partially blackened deposit.

## Sanitary

### Perfume and other cosmetic bottles

Bottle, circular: one intact example (82mm tall), with an extract-type rim, a relatively deep neck attached to a flat circular body (64mm in diameter, 15mm wide) with rounded sides and a flat base with an oval depression on the underside (23mm x 15mm). The rim, neck, centre of the body and the base are made of green glass, while the extremities of the circular body consist of clear glass. The item was recovered from context [829] and dates to the 20th century.

Bottle, cylindrical, squat: an unstratified intact item (82mm tall) has a patent extract finish rim, a relatively deep cylindrical neck, rounded shoulder and a cylindrical wall embossed in an arc 'PARFUMERIE DE L'OPERA' above 'PARIS'. The recessed base has an embossed 'daisy' with a small central disc. The cork survives internally.

Bottle, oval section: the vessel is intact (129mm tall) and has a sprinkler type rim finish with an external screw thread. The neck thickens below a ventrally placed disc and the shoulder is rounded. The oval section body shows evidence for a black label. The item dates to the early 20th century and was recovered from context [690].

Bottle, polygonal section: there are two moulded asymmetrical bottles recorded, both of which were found in context [692]. An intact item (182mm tall) has an external thread finish (the metal cap is still in place) above a squared collar at the base of the rim which is attached to a short neck, a rounded shoulder and a polygonal cross-section body. The latter has narrow sides to a central trapezoidal panel (wider at the base) on the front and back with a rounded top and shouldered panels on the sides with diagonal raised lines and represents an art deco shape. The base is oval in plan and the recessed base is embossed 'REGD NO 778 580'. The item has an internal liquid and white deposit. The second vessel survives only as a base.

Bottle, rectangular section: an unstratified intact (114mm tall) example is recorded and has a sprinkler top rim with a wide disc and neck, rounded shoulders and a rectangular section body with rounded corners. The concave base is embossed with an elongated octagon and an 'M'. The item dates from c. 1920.

Bottle, shouldered, squat: the form was found in context [692] and it is intact (99mm tall) and has a sprinkler type rim finish with an external screw thread and a neck that widens below a disc, while the shoulders are rounded and the body is cylindrical. The item dates from c. 1920.

Bottle, square section, baluster-shape: the item is unstratified and intact (116mm tall) and has an external thread rim with a cordon, a short cylindrical neck, rounded shoulder and a square section body that is baluster shaped in profile and attached to a splayed base. The bottle is dated to the 20th century and contains a white deposit.

Bottle, square-section, squat: found in context [258] the item is intact and has an external thread type rim, a narrow rounded shoulder, square section body and a splayed base and the form is dated to the early 20th century.

#### Hair products

Bottle, oval section: there are four intact identical bottles, two examples each being found in contexts [690] and [692]. The bottles have a height of 132mm and an interrupted external thread rim finish (41mm in diameter) above a rounded cordon and very short neck. The shoulder is rounded and the oval section body has on two sides three raised polygons of incremental sizes in an art deco pattern and 'BRYLCREEM/ REGD' embossed at the top of the body. Brylcreem was established in 1928.

#### Smoking

Ashtray: a single example of this form survives made in dark brown soda glass and it has a complete profile that is circular in plan and measures 140mm in diameter and 22mm tall. The ashtray has a flat, everted rim with two grooves for resting cigarettes, a short straight sided wall and a thick base with a footring. On the rim is found recessed lettering consisting of 'GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT', which is painted white. The item dates to the early 20th century and was found in context [258].

#### Storage

Jar, cylindrical, squat: an intact item (64mm tall) of this type has an external thread rim, a negligible rounded shoulder, vertical wall, rounded wall/base carination and a concave base underside. The item was found in context [416] and despite having a white deposit around its rim, it is not understood what the form was used to store.

## Unknown

Unidentified: there are two strips of glass that are probably inlays for furniture. One item is thin walled with a bevelled and faceted edge (context [609]), while a second item is made in polished lead glass and also has a bevelled edge (context [484]).

Vessel glass: fragments of glass vessels, probably mostly bottle shards, were found in contexts [290], [334], [339], [405], [446], [484], [505], [518], [519], [545] and [683].

## Writing

Ink bottle, cylindrical: there are two examples of this type and both are 64mm tall and unstratified. The first item was made in green HLLA glass and has a short, collared rim, a cylindrical neck with raised seam edges, a rounded shoulder with three corrugations and a cylindrical wall with seam marks, off set from those on the neck and a slightly splayed base, embossed 'C' concave underside. A cork survives internally with blue black staining. The second example has a short, rounded rim that possibly has an external 'drip tray' now missing and the underside of the base is embossed 'B'. Both items were roughly finished. Additionally, there were two intact clear glass examples with external thread finish rims with plain, narrow rounded shoulders (unstratified: 56mm tall, context [690]: 59mm tall). These items were dated to the 20th century, although the forms could be earlier.

Ink bottle, octagonal section: there are three unstratified examples of this ink bottle type made in green-tinted or aquamarine coloured soda glass. All the examples are intact (either 52mm or 59mm tall) and have fire cracked rim finishes, short cylindrical necks, rounded shoulders, eight wall panels and a recessed base, only one of which has a moulded symbol. One green-tinted example contains evidence for black ink and the aquamarine coloured bottle contained dried blue ink

Ink stand: this form was damaged, although a complete profile survived and consisted of two 'square' (truncated pyramidal) ink wells with rounded rims attached to a tray-like rectangular/octagonal base with a scalloped rim. The underside of the tray has an embossed, radiating pointed petal pattern. The item measured 92mm+ long by 57mm+ wide and 38mm high. The inkstand was found in context [252] and dated to the 20th century

## Bakelite, hardened rubber and plastic closures and stoppers

Cap: there are two caps both of which were found in context [692]. A black plastic cover with a rounded top, panelled exterior and an internal thread, possibly fitted one of the squatter glass bottles found with it. A second cap is made in black Bakelite and has a domed top with the name 'MELTONIAN' moulded in incuse lettering. The side has discrete groups of four grooves and an internal thread. Miltonian made shoe polish etc. The items are dated to the mid 20th century.

Stoppers: there are two black hardened rubber stoppers with threads and pale red washers recorded. The first example (30mm tall and 32mm in diameter) has a gently domed top embossed



'JUDE/HANBURY/ & Co' above 'CANTERBURY' in a curve. The item was found in context [332] and was not associated with a beer bottle embossed with the same name, although single examples of these bottles were unstratified and found in context [258]. The second stopper (32mm tall and 29mm in diameter) has a flat top with embossed around the edge 'WHITBREAD CO LD. LONDON.' with a central horse head and 'TRADE MARK 824'. The item was found in context [441] and screwed into a plain beer bottle. The Whitbread brewery was established in 1742 and the business was converted into a limited liability company in 1889. Both stoppers are more likely to date to the 20th century.

#### Distribution

The distribution of the glass is shown in Table 1. For each context containing glass, the cut number, the area, trench, the size of the assemblage, the quantification by fragment count, ENV, weight, the forms and a spot date is shown. The stratified glass assemblage was recovered from Phase 3, 5a and particularly Phase 5b dated deposits.

Context	Cut	Phase	Area	Trench	Size	No. frags	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms (retailer)	Spot date
252	-	5b	4		S	3	3	575	x1 Ink stand, x1 jar: shouldered, x1 meat paste jar (J. Sainsbury Ltd)	20th century
258	257	5b	4		M	30	28	4442	x1 ash tray (Guinness), Bottles: square section, sauce (x1 Garton HP sauce, x1 Mason's OK sauce); bottle: beer (Jude Hanbury); cylindrical (x1 Champion & Slee Ltd); x3 rectangular section (x1 W. H. Hollamby); soda, champagne (x1 T. Cook & Sons); square section (Camp Coffee); x1 square-section, squat; bottle/jar: squat shouldered (Bismag Ltd), jar: x2 shouldered, squat (x1 Blackwell), jar: shouldered, squat, x6 meat paste jar (x1 H & C); pot: x1	c. 1913–1929

Context	Cut	Phase	Area	Trench	Size	No. frags	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms (retailer)	Spot date
									cylindrical, x1 flared; x1 squat, x3 stopper (x1 Garton HP Sauce)	
290	-	5a	2		S	1	1	3	Vessel	19th–20th century
297	298	5b	1		S	2	2	311	Bottle: flat octagonal section (x1 Owbridge), oval section (x1 Woodward)	20th century
331	326	5b	1		S	1	1	123	x1 tumbler: flared	20th century
332	326	5b	1		S	3	3	942	Bottle: square section, sauce (x1 Daddie's Sauce); beer (Mackeson & Co Ltd), x1 hardened rubber stopper (Jude Hanbury)	1904+
334	298	5b	1		S	6	5	690	x1 beaker, x1 bottle: flat octagonal section, x1 meat paste jar, x1 milk bottle (...brook Creameries), x1 vessel	1904+
339	324	5b	1			3	2	27	x1 bottle, x1 vessel	1890–1930
342	347	5b	3		S	3	1	102	x1 English wine bottle, cylindrical, late	Late 19th–20th century
354	328	5b	1		S	1	1	8	x1 marble (Codd bottle stopper)	1870+
355	328	5b	1		S	4	4	796	x2 bottle: square section, sauce (Daddie's Sauce), x1 jar: shouldered, x1 stopper (Daddie's Sauce)	1904+

Context	Cut	Phase	Area	Trench	Size	No. frags	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms (retailer)	Spot date
405	-	5b	1		S	9	9	166	x5 bottle; x1 cylindrical, x1 vessel, x1 window pane, x1 wine glass,	Late 19th–20th century
416	314	5b	1		M	54	9	2003	x1 beaker: flared, x1 bottle: beer (x1 A. Leney & Co Ltd), x1 jar: cylindrical, squat, x1 jug: conical, x1 meat paste jar, x3 milk bottle (x1 Cott...)	C. 1895–1926
418	419	5b	1		S	1	1	210	x1 bottle: square section (Camp Coffee)	1885+
421	422	5b	1		S	5	4	281	x1 bottle: square section, sauce, squat (Daddie's Sauce); x2 bottle: square section, x1 bowl: small flared, x1 phial: cylindrical	1904+
424	425	5b	1		S	3	3	495	Bottle: x1 square section, sauce (Garton HP Sauce); x1 shouldered, squat, x1 meat paste jar	1903+
433	435	5b	1		S	3	3	673	x2 jar: shouldered (x1 FMF), x1 meat paste jar	1913+
438	439	5b	1		S	1	1	94	X1 bottle: square-section (Foster Clark Ltd)	1910+
441	443	5b	1		S	4	4	457	bottle, x1 square section, sauce (Daddie's Sauce); x1 beer, jar: shouldered, x1 hardened rubber stopper (Whitbread)	1904+

Context	Cut	Phase	Area	Trench	Size	No. frags	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms (retailer)	Spot date
446	447	5b	1		S	7	6	792	Bottle: x1 flat octagonal section; x1 square section, sauce (Garton HP Sauce); x1 flat octagonal section (Veno); x1 square-section (Foster Clark Ltd), x1 stopper (Garton HP Sauce), x1 vessel	1910+
450	451	5b	1		S	7	7	1186	Bottle: x1 cylindrical (Champion & Slee Ltd); x1 square section, sauce (Daddie's Sauce); x1 porter shape, x1 bowl: small flared, x1 meat paste jar, x2 stopper	1907–1929
453	455	5b	1		S	4	4	557	Bottle: x1 cylindrical (Kia Ora Ltd); x1 square section (Camp Coffee), x1 meat paste jar, x1 stopper	1917+
465	464	5b	1		S	2	2	11	x2 bottle: cylindrical	19th–20th century
484	485	5b	1		S	16	7	47	x1 bottle: flat octagonal section, x5 vessel glass, x1 ?furniture inlay	Late 19th–20th century
505	-	5b	2		S	6	5	12	Bottle: x2; x1 flat octagonal section, x2 vessel glass	Late 19th–20th century
518	-	5b	1		S	10	10	170	Bottle: x1; x2 cylindrical, wine bottle: x1 English cylindrical; x1 French, x1 tumbler: flared, x2 vessel glass, x1 window pane	Mid 19th–20th century

Context	Cut	Phase	Area	Trench	Size	No. frags	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms (retailer)	Spot date
519	522	5b	2		S	5	4	27	Bottle: x1 rectangular section, x2 English wine bottle, x1 vessel glass	Mid 19th–20th century
545	522	5b	2		S	4	4	19	x2 bottle, x1 vessel glass, x1 window pane	Mid 19th–20th century
609	610	5b	6		S	1	1	1	x1 ?furniture inlay	Mid 19th–20th century
683	684	5b			S	3	3	9	x1 English wine bottle, x1 vessel glass, x1 window pane	19th–20th century
690	691	5b	6		S	13	13	2000	Bottle: x1 Hamilton, late (The Silver Spring M. W. C. Ltd); x1 kidney section; x1 octagonal section (Milton); x3 oval section (x2 Brylcreem); x1 rectangular section; x1 ink bottle, x1 jar: rounded, x3 meat paste jar (x2 Shippam's), x1 phial: cylindrical	1928+
692	693	5b		19	S	8	8	858	bottle: x2 oval section (Brylcreem); x2 polygonal section; x2 shouldered, squat, x2 plastic caps	1928+
829	-	3			S	1	1	48	x1 bottle: perfume	Early 20th century
930	925	5b	5		S	1	1	52	x1 bottle: flat octagonal section	Early 20th century

Context	Cut	Phase	Area	Trench	Size	No. frags	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms (retailer)	Spot date
938	939	5b	6		S	1	1	8	x1 bottle: cylindrical, squat	20th century
953	954	5b	5		S	3	3	71	x1 bottle: cylindrical, squat, x1 meat paste jar, x1 window pane	20th century
982	983	5b	5		S	4	2	115	x1 bottle: cylindrical, x1 meat paste jar	20th century
1002	1003	5b	5		S	1	1	5	x1 English wine bottle	19th–20th century
1531	1532	5b			S	1	1	8	x1 English wine bottle	18th–20th century

Table 1. KSGF15: distribution of the stratified glass. M: medium, S: small, ENV: estimated number of vessels, Wt (g): weight in grams

### Phase 3

A single intact 20th-century perfume was recovered from context [829], a column sample associated with SFB [872] and the item is intrusive.

### Phase 5a

A fragment of thick walled vessel glass dated to the 19th-20th century was solely found in this phase: subsoil [290].

### Phase 5b

#### Area 1

Most of the glass found in this area was recovered from postholes: fill [297], cut [298], fill [331], cut [326], fill [332], cut [326], fill [334], cut [298], fill [339], cut [324], fills [354] and [355], cut [328], fill [416], cut [314], fill [418], cut [419], fill [421], cut [422], fill [424], cut [425], fill [433], cut [435], fill [438], cut [439], fill [441], cut [443], fill [446], cut [447], fill [450], cut [451], fill [453], cut [455] and fill [465], cut [464]. The glassware often consisted of intact items. Many of these postholes contained glass vessels embossed with the names of companies that existed from c. 1904, while others were dated to after

1913 (contexts [433] and [446]), while the latest dated deposit (context [453]) was dated from c. 1917. Two dump layers (contexts [405] and [518]) were used as repair material for wheel rutting and the glassware found in these layers could only be broadly dated to the mid or late 19th-20th century.

#### Area 2

Glass recovered from this area was mostly fragmentary. Deposits [519] and [545] were dump deposits associated with midden [522] and produced glass dated to the mid 19th-20th century. The tertiary fill [484] of the WW1 French drain [485] and the layer of demolition rubble [505], possibly associated with the end of the WW1 barracks, both only produced glassware dated to the late 19th-20th century.

#### Area 3

In this area glass was only found in fill [342] of posthole [347] and the material was found as fragments of a late English cylindrical wine bottle dated to the late 19th-20th century.

#### Area 4

The tertiary fill [258] of the WW1 French drain [257] produced 28 ENV of glass, most of which consisted of intact vessels and the latest item, a squat shouldered bottle or jar embossed 'BISMAG LTD' was dated c. 1913-1929. The top soil [252] produced three vessels which were either intact or represented by large fragments and are dated to the 20th century.

#### Area 5

The glass from this area was fragmentary and largely dated to the 20th century. It was recovered as a handful of fragments each found in the fills [930], [953] and [982]) of three pits: [925], [954] and [983], besides fill [1002] of ditch [1003].

#### Area 6

The glass recovered from this area was largely fragmentary and could only be broadly dated to the 19th or 20th century and was recovered from fills [609] and [683] of the service trenches [610] and [684] as well as fill [938] of the WW1 ditch [939].

#### Other Areas

Only a fragment of a wine bottle dated to the 18th-19th century was recovered from fill [1531] of service trench [1530]. Fills [690] and [692] of pits [691] and [693] produced mostly intact vessels and

the latest datable items in the assemblage occur as the Brylcreem jars, which date from c. 1928. Brylcreem was a popular hair product associated with servicemen, particularly the RAF in WW2.

#### Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The glass has some significance at a local and national level as the assemblage largely relates to military activity on the study area. The material has the potential to date the contexts it was recovered from and informs upon activities associated with the Shorncliffe Garrison and indicates what food, drink and cosmetic supplies were being supplied to this military establishment.

It is recommended that a short publication text is produced on the glass assemblage and that the items recovered from the features are looked at holistically with the pottery. It is recommended that the more intact glass items with company names are photographed as a group shot to complement the publication text.



## APPENDIX 8: METAL AND SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT

Märit Gaimster

In all, nearly 1200 individual metal and small finds were recovered from the site, with the majority collected through metal detecting. This extensive assemblage is predominantly composed of more modern finds, relating to activities at the Shorncliffe Garrison during the two world wars. Assessment of those finds has concentrated on establishing broad finds categories and groups, with a further discussion only of identifiable groups among buttons and other military insignia. A catalogue of this material is provided in Table 6, which also includes unstratified and as yet unphased finds. The focus of this report has instead been on material predating WW1, in particular finds relating to prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon features recorded on site and on earlier post-medieval activities, chiefly relating to the garrison during the period of the Napoleonic wars and the later 19th century.

### Phase 2: Late Prehistoric

Eight metal finds were retrieved from Phase 2 contexts, currently considered to date from the Late Iron Age. At least three of these are iron nails, with a further two heavily corroded iron objects. Minute fragments of copper alloy were also recorded, in one instance from a probable Late Iron Age cremation (SF 1202). Of particular interest, however, is a double-edged copper-alloy knife with a flat internal handle or tang (SF 1186). The knife is likely to date from the Late Bronze Age (c. 1000-700 BC). It has close parallels in three finds reported on the Portable Antiquities Scheme, two of which have a suspension hole at the top of the flat handle (PAS ID. SUR-FFEAA0; NMS-27C352; NMS-EE8264 nos. 21-22). As the Shorncliffe knife appears to be broken at the tang end, it is possible it too was perforated. It was recovered from the fill of pit [1725] where it may represent some form of ritual deposit. Recently, ritual functions have been recognised behind a wide range of finds deposited in Late Bronze Age settlements; they include animal bone, ceramics and metal objects (Proctor 2002; cf. Champion 2007, 113-14).

context	SF	description	context info	date	recommendations
178	bulk	iron nail; incomplete	fill of posthole [179]	LIA	x-ray
565	1202	copper-alloy; ten small fragments	probable LIA unurned cremation	LIA	x-ray
768	bulk	iron nail; L 80mm	fill of LIA ditch 769	LIA	x-ray
1050	1205	copper-alloy; six small fragments	fill of pit [1049]	?LIA	x-ray
1264	bulk	iron nail; incomplete	cut of posthole, part of group [1270]	LIA	x-ray
1704	bulk	iron ?nail; incomplete	fill of LIA ditch [769]	LIA	x-ray
1724	1186	copper-alloy all-metal double-edged knife with flat internal handle or tang; near-complete; L 98mm+; W blade W 20mm	fill of pit [1725]	Bronze Age	x-ray and further identify

context	SF	description	context info	date	recommendations
1745	1145	iron ?object; heavily corroded lump	?fill of cut [1746]	LIA	x-ray

Table 1: Late prehistoric finds

### Phase 3: Early Anglo-Saxon

Forty-six metal and small finds were recovered from Phase 3 contexts, along with at least nine pieces of iron-working slag (Table 2; cf. Keys Appendix 9). The vast majority of these finds came from fills of sunken-featured buildings. They include textile implements and a small group of dress accessories and personal objects. Numerous iron knives were also among the finds.

Textile implements provide a key group of characteristic Early Anglo-Saxon finds. Representing both spinning and weaving, the finds comprise seven spindle whorls, a fragmentary ceramic loom weight and two pin beaters carved from animal bone. All were recovered from fills of sunken-featured buildings. The spindlewhorls are predominantly ceramic, a material that tends to be more frequent on Early Saxon sites than later (Walton Rogers 2007, 25; cf. Cowie and Blackmore 2008, 148). Their forms mostly fit well with the typology for Early Anglo-Saxon spindlewhorls (Walton Rogers 2007, 24-25). Four belong to type B2, bun-shaped spindlewhorls, a form that continues from the Iron Age and through to the 7th century (SF 1, 990, 1044 and 1181). One spindlewhorl belongs to the plano-convex type A1, a form that appears in the 6th century; the Shorncliffe example is decorated with radiating lines incised on the convex side (SF 2). A further ceramic spindlewhorl is most similar to type C2, although it has vertical instead of carinated sides (SF 1041). The sides are decorated with a pair of circumferential incised lines, and there are worn traces of circumferential lines on both faces also. A small flat lead disc with a central perforation may also be a spindlewhorl, although it is considerably lighter than the others in the group (SF 1080). It may be compared with a group of larger and heavier lead discs or weights that are beginning to appear as a characteristic feature on Early Saxon sites in the Thames Valley, and broadly interpreted as loom weights (Cowie and Blackmore 2008, 204-5 and figs. 45 and 139; Lerz 2012, 14). The weights of the Shorncliffe spindlewhorls are relatively consistent, with the five complete ceramic examples weighing between 18-23g. The smaller and lighter the spindlewhorl, the finer the yarn that was spun (cf. Andersson 2003, 25 and 151). Alongside spinning, evidence of weaving can be seen in two complete pin beaters, also sometimes referred to as thread pickers (SF 1040 and 1175). Both are double-ended and heavily polished from use and contact with wool fibres. One of the pin beaters is decorated at the centre with a broad band of longitudinal incised lines (SF 1040); it was retrieved from the same sunken-featured building as three of the spindlewhorls above, including the lead example (SFB 1122; SF 1041, 1044 and 1080). The double-ended pin beater is associated with the use of the vertical warp-weighted loom in the Early and Middle Saxon periods. On this loom, the textile was produced from the bottom upwards, and the double-ended pin beater was used to pick out threads or strum across the warp to even out the tension before the weft was beaten in place with a weaving batten (Walton Rogers 2014, 288). Only one fragmentary ceramic loom weight was recovered from the site (SF 4). Of either annular or intermediate form, the loom weight would date from the Early or Middle Anglo-Saxon period. The

warp-weighted loom is thought to have been replaced with a different type of vertical loom, the two-beam loom, in the course of the late 9th and 10th centuries. This type of loom did not require weights to keep the warp tight (Leahy 2003, 72-4), and it seems the transition is also reflected in a new form of single-ended pin beaters (Walton Rogers 2014, 292).

Only a handful of dress accessories were retrieved from Phase 3 contexts. Of particular interest is a complete and well-preserved copper-alloy buckle (SF 1193). The D-shaped buckle has a narrow offset pin bar and a wide collar-like frame decorated with ring-and-dot designs; this type of buckle may have been attached to a triangular buckle plate with the pin or tongue protruding from a shield-shaped base plate (cf. MacGregor and Bolick 1993, 194 no. 34.6). Two glass beads were recovered. One is a drawn biconical bead of greenish blue (SF 303), while the other is an incomplete large globular bead of dark translucent blue with individual applied white spiral designs or eyes (SF 1194). There is also part of a pair of copper-alloy tweezers (SF 3).

Besides these finds were thirty objects or fragments of iron. The largest individual category is represented by eight knives (SF 138-39, 141, 825, 1079, 1195-96 and 1201), but there are also other tools in the form of two narrow pin-like objects (SF 142 and 447); these may be teeth of wool combs or flax heckles. An interesting find is a blade with rounded ends, each perforated with a rivet hole (SF 1176). Similar blades have been interpreted as drawknives, an important woodworking tool, with the rivet holes presumably for attaching handles (Ottaway nd, Part 1, 11 and fig. 3f). Examples are known also from Early Anglo-Saxon settlements (Leeds 1923, pl. XXVII: L). Among household objects are two hooks for suspending cooking cauldrons or other items (SF 289 and 1179; cf. Ottaway 1992, fig. 277 no. 3562; Ottaway 2009, fig. 5.5). Locks and keys are represented by a probable sliding key handle (SF 1185) and a small copper-alloy object that closely resembles a barrel padlock bolt (SF 462). It consists of a small circular plate with remains of the bolt and spine on either side. Copper-alloy padlocks of this type are not common; later medieval examples, from contexts dating from the late 12th to early 14th centuries, are known. It appears that copper alloy was used in particular for small padlocks, probably intended for caskets (Egan 1998, 92-93; cf. Ottaway and Rogers 2002, 2866-67 and fig. 1447; Goodall 1990, 1002). Other iron finds include straps and mounts (SF 240, 1180 and 1197) and a slightly oval ring (SF 1183). Finally, an unusual bone object is formed by a piece of cattle rib that has been carved with rounded ends; the object, which came from SFB 1119, is polished from frequent use (SF 989).

context	SF	description	context info	date	recommendations
132	1	ceramic spindlewhorl; complete type B2; undecorated; diam. 38mm; ht. 8mm; wt. 18g; hole diam. 9mm	?residual in later context	Saxon	

context	SF	description	context info	date	recommendations
132	2	ceramic spindlewhorl; complete type A1; incised decoration of circumferential band and radiating lines; diam. 32mm; ht. 13mm; wt. 20g; hole diam. 8mm	?residual in later context	Saxon	
197	4	ceramic loom weight; fragment only	tertiary fill SFB [198]	Saxon	further identify
197	5	iron ?sheet/vessel; several fragments	tertiary fill SFB [198]	Saxon	x-ray
529	138	iron knife; blade fragment only; W 15mm	fill SFB [573]	Saxon	x-ray
529	1201	iron knife; tang-hafted blade, two pieces; W 12mm; L 60mm+	fill SFB [573]	Saxon	x-ray
530	139	iron knife; tang-hafted blade, in three pieces; W 15mm; L 115mm	fill SFB [573]	Saxon	x-ray
555	141	iron knife; incomplete; W 15; L 90mm+	fill of cut [557] in SFB [872]	Saxon	x-ray
555	142	iron ?wool-comb or flax heckle tooth; L 83mm+	fill of cut [557] in SFB [872]	Saxon	x-ray
555	bulk	iron nails; four incomplete	fill of cut [557] in SFB [872]	Saxon	x-ray
630	240	iron sheet/mount; 25 x 45mm fragment	fill of SFB [551]	Saxon	x-ray
661	3	copper-alloy tweezers; one tapering arm only; L 52mm+; W5mm	fill SFB [654]	Saxon	x-ray
661	1203	iron wire; three small pieces	fill SFB [654]	Saxon	x-ray
787	247	iron ?nail; heavily corroded; L 70mm	fill SFB [872]	Saxon	x-ray
801	989	two conjoining pieces of cattle rib with worked, rounded ends; flat surfaces with polish from use; W 30mm; L 190mm+	fill SFB [1119]	Saxon	further identify
812	1195	iron knife; substantial tang with remnants of blade; L 125mm	tertiary fill SFB [1119]	Saxon	x-ray
835	289	iron hook; flat-section; L 90mm; W 50mm	secondary fill SFB [872]	Saxon	x-ray and further identify
837	303	glass bead; complete biconical drawn bead in greenish blue; diam. 8mm; L 8mm	fill of pit [838]	Saxon	

context	SF	description	context info	date	recommendations
842	447	iron ?wool-comb or flax heckle tooth; heavily corroded round-section fragment; L 80mm	primary fill SFB [872]	Saxon	x-ray
846	462	copper-alloy ?barrel padlock bolt; circular plate with remnants of bolt and spine; plate diam. 10mm; L 25mm+	posthole [845]	Saxon	x-ray
858	1204	iron wire; small fragment only; L 8mm	fill of posthole [857], associated with SFB [861]	Saxon	x-ray
1023	bulk	iron ?nail; fragment only	secondary fill SFB [1119]	Saxon	x-ray
1044	825	iron knife; tang-hafted and incomplete; W 20mm; L 115mm+	tertiary fill SFB [1119]	Saxon	x-ray
1044	1079	iron knife; tang-hafted with complete blade; W 17mm; L 160mm+	tertiary fill SFB [1119]	Saxon	x-ray
1044	1196	iron knife; incomplete blade; W 15mm; L 95mm+	tertiary fill SFB [1119]	Saxon	x-ray
1102	bulk	natural iron concretion module from the Folkestone bed; trace fossil in shape of a sinuous rod	fill SFB [1119] quadrant [1114]	Saxon	
1143	990	ceramic spindlewhorl; type B2; complete but in two pieces; undecorated; diam. 35mm; ht. 17mm; wt. 22g; hole diam. 11mm	fill SFB [1122]	Saxon	
1150	bulk	iron sheet/vessel; two fragments	fill SFB [1144]	Saxon	x-ray
1175	bulk	iron ?nail; incomplete	ditch	Saxon	x-ray
1237	1206	fine iron ?wire hook; W 5mm; L 35mm	fill SFB [1122]	Saxon	x-ray
1355	1044	ceramic spindlewhorl; type B2; complete but in two pieces; undecorated; diam. 33mm; ht. 15mm; wt. 20g; hole diam. 8mm	fill SFB [1441]	Saxon	

context	SF	description	context info	date	recommendations
1364	1040	pin beater; complete double-ended; decorated at centre with a band of longitudinal incised lines within two single circumferential lines; heavy polish from wear; L 106mm; centre gauge 9mm	fill SFB [1122]	Saxon	
1364	1041	ceramic spindlewhorl; complete type ?C2; vertical sides with two circumferential grooves; upper face with double concentric lines around opening; lower face with single line near circumference; diam. 35mm; ht. 17mm; wt. 23g; hole diam. 7mm	fill SFB [1122]	Saxon	
1364	1080	lead ?spindlewhorl; flat disc with central perforation; diam. 18mm; ht. 2mm; wt. 7g; hole diam. 5mm	fill SFB [1122]	Saxon	
1364	1198	iron sheet/vessel; fragment only	fill SFB [1122]	Saxon	x-ray
1386	1197	iron strap; corroded fragment only; W 10mm; L 45mm+	fill SFB [1122]	Saxon	x-ray
1563	1175	pin beater; complete double-ended; heavy polish from wear; L 98mm; centre gauge 8mm	fill quadrant [1564] of SFB [1587]	Saxon	
1563	1176	iron ?draw knife; complete blade with rounded ends, each with small perforation for rivet; one rivet extant; W 16mm; L 147mm	fill quadrant [1564] of SFB [1587]	Saxon	x-ray and further identify
1563	1178	?hammerstone	fill quadrant [1564] of SFB [1587]	Saxon	
1563	1179	iron ?round-section hook with looped eye; L 55mm; W 25mm	fill quadrant [1564] of SFB [1587]	Saxon	x-ray and further identify
1616	1193	copper-alloy buckle frame; complete D-shape with narrow offset pin bar and broad, flat-section frame decorated with incised ring-and dot designs; W 29mm; L 20mm	fill beamslot [1615]	Saxon	

context	SF	description	context info	date	recommendations
1623	1182	iron ?object; four corroded fragments	fill SFB [1587]	Saxon	x-ray
1623	bulk	iron ring; slightly oval of ?round-section wire; diam. 50mm	fill SFB [1587]	Saxon	x-ray
1624	1180	iron ?strap; corroded fragment only; W 22mm; L 70mm+	fill SFB [1587]	Saxon	x-ray
1624	1181	ceramic spindlewhorl; incomplete type B2; one face decorated with concentric incised lines; diam. c. 30mm; ht. 10mm; hole diam. 7mm	fill SFB [1587]	Saxon	
1626	1184	iron ?nail; shaft only; L 65mm	fill SFB [1587]	Saxon	x-ray
1626	1185	iron ?slide key; upper part of handle only, with remnants of suspension hook; W 10mm; L 60mm+	fill SFB [1587]	Saxon	x-ray
1627	1194	glass bead; incomplete dark translucent blue globular bead decorated with individual applied white spiral designs; diam. 18mm	fill SFB [1587]	Saxon	
1627	bulk	iron nail; flat round head and clenched shank; L 32mm+	fill SFB [1587]	Saxon	x-ray

Table 2: Saxon finds

#### Phase 4: Medieval

Only one object was retrieved from a medieval context (SF 6). It consists of an iron disc with a copper-alloy back plate and is likely to be a post-medieval button, intrusive here. However, at least one unstratified find dates from the late medieval period. This is an incomplete copper-alloy buckle with forked spacers for a separate rigid buckle plate (SF 961), a form that dates from the late 14th and 15th centuries (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 78-82 and fig. 49). A further three objects may also be late medieval, although all represent forms that continue into the early modern period; they are discussed in the section below.

context	SF	description	date	recommendations
224	6	composite ?button; iron with copper-alloy back plate; diam. 20mm	?Post medieval	x-ray
0	961	copper-alloy forked-spacer buckle for separate rigid buckle plate; incomplete; W 28mm; buckle L 20mm	Medieval	x-ray

Table 3: Medieval finds

### Phase 5a: Post-medieval

Nearly 275 finds came from Phase 5a contexts, with some – obvious in coins and post-Victorian military buttons – clearly intrusive. Among the finds that have been identified at this stage are however at least thirty-five objects dating from the post-medieval period before WW1. In addition, a group of fifty-one unstratified finds fall within this date range, as do eight residual objects in Phase 5b. These are all included with the Phase 5a finds in Table 5.

The vast majority of finds relate to the presence of the Shorncliffe Garrison on the site from 1794, reflected in military buttons and other insignia from the period of the Napoleonic wars and the later 19th century. However, a small group of finds pre-date the military activities here. They include objects that straddle the late medieval and early modern periods, such as a characteristic S-shaped belt clasp that was fashionable in the late 16th and early 17th centuries (SF 622; cf. Egan and Forsyth 1997, 232-33). The belt clasp is residual in a Phase 5b context. Another is a small double-oval buckle of copper alloy, possibly a shoe buckle, retrieved from a Phase 5a context (SF 1091). The simple form is known from the mid-14th and well into the 17th centuries (cf. Goodall 2012, nos. 78, 80 and 85; Whitehead 2003, 53). An unstratified copper-alloy book clasp represents a form that is found in late medieval and early modern contexts (SF 735; cf. Goodall 1988, fig. 21 no. 1; Morley and Gurney 1997, fig. 60 no. 20). The clasp is heavily worn and fragmented, with a hook at one end and a splayed terminal. A silver half groat of James I was recovered from one of the sunken-featured buildings, where it must be intrusive (SF 670). With little other activity recorded during this time, these objects are likely to have been lost while walking or travelling through the area. Another small group of finds also conceivably pre-date the garrison, representing objects that can be dated to the 18th century, or are likely of this date. They may of course simply represent older objects, belonging to officers or soldiers in the garrison. These finds include a large livery or blazer button of tombac, an alloy of zinc and copper that was used frequently in the 18th century; this date is further supported by the raised cone at the back of the button, from which the fastening loop protrudes (SF 1167; cf. Bailey 2004, 40; Noël Hume 1969, 90 and fig. 23 type 7 and 8). Two further dress accessories are also likely of an 18th-century date. One may be the corner fragment of a copper-alloy shoe buckle (SF 664) and the other a thinly cast copper-alloy buckle with concave sides all around (SF 324). Although similar in size to shoe or hat buckles, this object lacks the provision for the characteristic separate spindle; the folded-over remnants of a thin copper-alloy strip may indicate a rather flimsy central bar. Besides dress accessories, two uniface lead tokens also belong to the group. One is a neat example with a central pellet and the initials J B (SF 606). The other is smaller and more irregular, with a design derived from the late medieval cross-and-pellet series (SF 164). The latter has parallels in numerous tokens retrieved from West House Mill, an 18th-century flax mill in North Yorkshire (<http://peacehavens.co.uk/BSTOKEN.htm>).

context	SF	description	date	recommendations
0	164	lead token; irregular and ?uniface; coarsely modelled on cross-and-pellet	post medieval	



context	SF	description	date	recommendations
		series; diam. 15mm		
0	324	copper-alloy thin-cast ?buckle; convex sides with parallel ribbing; ?plain corners; remnants of ?central bar of thin copper-alloy strip; W 30mm; L 50mm	?18th century	x-ray
0	606	lead token; uniface with central pellet and initials J B	?18th century	
0	664	copper-alloy ?shoe buckle; corner fragment only with incised decoration	?18th century	
0	735	copper-alloy book clasp; heavily worn and incomplete; rectangular with splayed terminal and remnants of hook: L 42mm; W 12mm	late medieval to early modern	x-ray
495	622	copper-alloy S-shaped belt clasp; complete with double snake/bird heads and central decorated girth ribbon; L 40mm; W 20mm	Tudor period	
829	670	silver coin; James I, halfgroat	post medieval	
1695	1091	copper-alloy buckle; complete small double-loop type with traces of iron pin; W 15mm; L 23mm	late medieval to early modern	x-ray
1695	1167	copper-alloy button; livery/blazer type with raised cone at back; diam. 30mm	18th century	

Table 4: Earlier post-medieval finds (pre-garrison)

Moving into the establishment of the Shorncliffe Garrison, while is clear that numerous of these finds are intrusive or likely of a more modern date, around eighty-five objects can be dated to the 19th century. The largest individual group is formed by thirty Royal Artillery buttons featuring three cannon within a shield, and dating from the period 1799-1833. A further three military buttons also date from the Napoleonic era. They include a probable Scottish infantry button (SF 301), a Volunteers and Local Militia of the Cinque Ports button (SF 314) and a button featuring St Edward's crown above the ?royal cypher L G L (SF 995). Later Victorian buttons represent the Royal Artillery (SF 706), The King's Royal Rifle Corps (SF 899), the 52nd Regiment of Foot Oxfordshire (SF 218 and 906), the King's Own 4th Regiment of Foot (SF 200) and the 16th Regiment Queen's Lances (SF 1013). There are also two General Service buttons of this period (SF 167 and 226) and one of the Public & Senior Schools Cadet Association (SF 494). Other Victorian military accessories can be seen in two cap badges featuring a lion passant over St Edward's crown (SF 282 and 305), a collar badge of the King's Liverpool Regiment (SF 282) and an unusual helmet centre plate of the Lincolnshire 10th Regiment of Foot which became the Lincolnshire Regiment in 1881 (SF 963). Additional Phase 5a artefact categories include buckles and wire fasteners, both of which appear also in Phase 5b; thirteen lead shots would however belong to this phase, in use at least until the mid-19th century. Coins are represented by eight Victorian issues and a Swiss 20 Rappen from 1883 (SF 1200). A small group of toys are likely to date from the 19th century, and may reflect the presence of officers and their families in the garrison, although they may also demonstrate that the toys were being used to teach soldiers military strategy. They include three cast lead figures in the form of a Scottish regiment toy soldier (SF 708), another probably of the Coldstream Guards (SF 632) and two of a

?soldier on horseback (SF25 and 973). A small cast copper-alloy wheel is likely from a toy cannon (SF 785). One half of a simple copper-alloy clog fastener was also recovered (SF 536). It takes the form of a plate with rectangular cut-out sections with an anchor-shaped finial to fix it into the leather upper at one end; a corresponding second plate would have been furnished with a hook to fit into one of the rectangular openings (cf. Bailey 1995, 13-17).

Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
0	282	copper	badge	copper-alloy collar badge; The King's Liverpool Regiment; First Pattern rose; Victorian	Victorian	
0	305	copper	badge	copper-alloy military cap badge; lion passant over St Edward's crown; Victorian	Victorian	
0	963	copper	badge	copper-alloy military helmet centre badge; LINCOLNSHIRE around sphinx above EGYPT	Victorian	
0	262	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery, three cannon in shield; 1799-1833	Napoleonic	
0	301	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; crown flanked by thistles; one-piece and heavily worn; ?Glengarry infantry	Napoleonic	
0	302	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; crown of St Edward above B V	19th century	further ident
0	314	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Three lion passants over CINQUE PORTS; Militia Volunteers and Local Militia 1794-1816	Napoleonic	
0	335	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery, three cannon in shield; 1799-1833	Napoleonic	
0	382	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery, three cannon in shield; 1799-1833	Napoleonic	
0	392	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery, three cannon in shield; 1799-1833	Napoleonic	
0	406	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery, three cannon in shield; 1799-1833	Napoleonic	
0	429	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery, three cannon in shield; 1799-1833	Napoleonic	
0	494	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Phoenix below PSSCA; Public & Senior Schools Cadet Association; ?1899-1901	pre-1901	
0	518	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery, three cannon in shield; 1799-1833	Napoleonic	

Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
0	542	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery, three cannon in shield; 1799-1833	Napoleonic	
0	552	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery, three cannon in shield; 1799-1833	Napoleonic	
0	564	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery, three cannon in shield; 1799-1833	Napoleonic	
0	602	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery, three cannon in shield; 1799-1833	Napoleonic	
0	607	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery, three cannon in shield; 1799-1833	Napoleonic	
0	672	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery, three cannon in shield; 1799-1833	Napoleonic	
0	698	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; heavily worn; inscribed circle flanked by thistles; ?Scottish regiment	?19th century	further ident
0	703	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery, three cannon in shield; 1799-1833	Napoleonic	
0	706	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; composite with maker's stamp on back; Royal Artillery (?Volunteers); three cannon and Queen Victoria's crown; 1855-1873	1855-1873	
0	737	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery, three cannon in shield; 1799-1833	Napoleonic	
0	850	copper	button	copper-alloy button; St Edward's crown above 9 within sunburst	19th century	further ident
0	899	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; St Edward's crown above bugle; King's Royal Rifle Corpspre-1902	pre-1902	
0	906	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; 52nd Regiment of Foot, Oxfordshire; 1855?-1881	1855?-1881	
0	957	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery, three cannon in shield; 1799-1833	Napoleonic	
0	1037	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery, three cannon in shield; 1799-1833	Napoleonic	
0	536	copper	clog fastener	clog fastener	Post-medieval	
0	310	copper	coin	Victoria halfpenny; ?1901	?1901	
0	359	copper	coin	Victoria halfpenny; 1860	1860	
0	369	copper	coin	Victoria halfpenny	Victorian	

Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
0	427	copper	coin	Victoria penny; 1901	1901	
0	1200	nickel	coin	coin; 20 Rappen, Switzerland; 1883	1883	
0	292	lead	shot	shot		
0	306	lead	shot	shot		
0	308	lead	shot	shot		
0	320	lead	shot	shot		
0	340	lead	shot	shot		
0	423	lead	shot	shot		
0	483	lead	shot	shot		
0	857	lead	shot	shot		
0	708	lead	toy	cast toy soldier; Scottish regiment	Victorian	
0	785	copper	toy	copper-alloy wheel from toy cannon	Victorian?	
0	973	lead	toy	cast toy ?soldier on horseback; traces of red paint	Victorian?	
183	815	iron	ferrule	?ferrule		
237	12	lead	shot	shot		
239	20	lead	shot	shot		
239	25	lead	toy	cast toy ?soldier on horseback; incomplete	Victorian?	
241	123	copper	badge	copper-alloy cap badge; Royal Artillery; 1901-1953	modern	
241	13	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery; 1901-1953	modern	
241	14	copper	button	button	modern	
241	15	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery; 1901-1953	modern	
241	16	copper	button	button	modern	
241	19	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
241	29	copper	button	button	modern	
241	32	copper	button	button	modern	
241	34	copper	button	button	modern	
241	17	copper	coin	George VI penny; 1938	1938	
241	27	copper	coin	coin	modern	
241	124	copper	hook fastener	hook fastener		
241	18	lead	object	object		
241	21	lead	object	object		
241	26	copper	object	object		
241	33	copper	object	object		
245	42	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery, three cannon in shield; 1799-1833	Napoleonic	

Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
252	632	lead	toy	cast toy soldier; Coldstream Guard?	Victorian?	
290	114	copper	badge	copper-alloy cap badge; Royal Artillery; ?WW1	WW1?	
290	66	iron	buckle	buckle	modern	
290	108	copper	buckle	buckle	modern	
290	47	copper	button	button	modern	
290	48	copper	button	button	modern	
290	49	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
290	50	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
290	52	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery; 1901-1953	modern	
290	63	copper	button	button	modern	
290	65	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
290	69	copper	button	button	modern	
290	75	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Canada King's Crown General Service; WW1	WW1	
290	84	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
290	98	copper	button	button	modern	
290	100	copper	button	button; Smith & Wright (Birmingham) pre-1881	Victorian	
290	103	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
290	105	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
290	111	copper	button	button	modern	
290	112	copper	button	button	modern	
290	145	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Medical Corps; 1901-1953	modern	
290	45	copper	cartridge	shotgun cartridge	modern	
290	70	copper	coin	Victoria halfpenny; 1895	1895	
290	79	copper	coin	George VI penny; 1937	1937	
290	80	copper	coin	copper-alloy coin; George V; 1915	1915	
290	83	copper	coin	George V halfpenny; 1919	1919	
290	85	silver	coin	George V sixpence	modern	
290	86	copper	coin	George V halfpenny; 1925	1925	
290	87	copper	coin	Elizabeth II halfpenny; 1953	1953	
290	107	copper	coin	George VI threepence; 1941	1941	
290	110	copper	coin	Edward VII penny; 1907	1907	
290	113	copper	coin	George VI halfpenny; 1945	1945	
290	116	copper	coin	George VI halfcrown; 1940	1940	

Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
290	148	copper	coin	copper-alloy coin; Victoria; 1862	1862	
290	149	copper	coin	Elizabeth II halfpenny; 1957	modern	
290	109	metal	cutlery	spoon; stainless nickle silver engraved on stem	modern	
290	102	copper	cylinder	cylinder		
290	74	copper	ferrule	ferrule		
290	81	copper	ferrule	ferrule		
290	71	copper	fitting	domed; openwork	modern	
290	147	copper	fitting	fitting		
290	bulk	iron	nails	nails		
290	43	lead	object	object		
290	64	lead	object	object		
290	67	copper	object	object		
290	68	copper	object	object		
290	76	copper	object	object		
290	104	copper	object	object		
290	106	copper	object	object		
290	99	copper	ring	ring		
290	101	copper	ring	ring		
290	115	copper	ring	ring		
290	46	lead	shot	shot		
291	53	copper	badge	badge	modern	
291	55	copper	badge	copper-alloy military cap badge; lion passant over St Edward's crown; Victorian	Victorian	
291	129	copper	buckle	buckle	modern	
291	54	copper	button	button	modern	
291	72	copper	button	button	modern	
291	73	copper	button	button	modern	
291	126	copper	button	button; W. T. Wigg & co, Birmingham; 1840-1880	Victorian	
291	144	copper	button	button		
291	96	copper	chain	chain links		
291	97	copper	chain	chain links		
291	127	copper	coin	Victoria penny; 1898	1898	
291	40	lead	object	object		
291	143	?lead	object	object		
291	56	iron	pick	pick	modern	
552	228	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery, three cannon in shield; 1799-1833	Napoleonic	
552	217	copper	clog fastener	copper-alloy clog fastener	18th/19th centuries	
553	167	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1871-1901	Victorian	

Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
553	179	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery; 1901-1953	modern	
554	154	copper	button	button; Player Bros, Birmingham	modern	
554	161	copper	button	button		
554	165	copper	button	button		
554	166	copper	button	button	modern	
554	168	copper	button	button		
554	174	copper	button	button		
554	182	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery; 1901-1953	modern	
554	185	copper	button	button		
554	187	copper	button	button; Hobson & Sons	modern	
554	190	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery, three cannon in shield; 1799-1833	Napoleonic	
554	190	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery, three cannon in shield; 1799-1833	Napoleonic	
554	193	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
554	194	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery, three cannon in shield; 1799-1833	Napoleonic	
554	195	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery, three cannon in shield; 1799-1833	Napoleonic	
554	196	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
554	197	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Canada King's Crown General Service; WW1	WW1	
554	200	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Infantry, 4th of foot, King's own Regiment; pre-1855	pre-1855	
554	207	copper	button	button; Smith & Wright, Birmingham; 1881-1889	Victorian	
554	208	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
554	212	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery, three cannon in shield; 1799-1833	Napoleonic	
554	213	copper	button	button	modern	
554	216	copper	button	button	modern	
554	218	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Light Infantry; 52nd of foot, Oxfordshire Regiment; 1838-1881	1838-1881	
554	226	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1871-1901	Victorian	
554	231	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery; 1901-1953	modern	
554	235	copper	button	button	modern	

Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
554	239	iron	canteen	canteen	modern	
554	202	copper	cap	screw top		
554	181	copper	coin	George VI halfpenny; 1947	modern	
554	224	copper	coin	copper-alloy coin; George V; 1919	1919	
554	236	copper	coin	George V halfpenny; 1917	modern	
554	157	copper	eyelet	eyelet		
554	209	copper	eyelet	eyelet		
554	169	copper	ferrule	ferrule		
554	206	copper	ferrule	ferrule		
554	191	copper	fitting	fitting		
554	192	copper	fitting	fitting		
554	127	iron	knife	knife		
554	220	copper	knife	knife	modern	
554	198	lead	nail/fastener	nail/fastener		
554	152	?lead	object	object		
554	153	?lead	object	object		
554	155	copper	object	object		
554	162	copper	object	object		
554	199	lead	object	object		
554	203	copper	object	object		
554	210	copper	object	object		
554	211	copper	object	object		
554	214	copper	pin	pin		
554	186	copper	plate	?reed plate from harmonica	modern	
554	151	copper	ring	ring		
554	237	copper	shoulder title	copper-alloy openwork shoulder title; Gloucestershire; WW1	WW1	
554	156	copper	tube	tube		
1695	1166	copper	badge	copper-alloy ?badge; embossed and partly folded in antiquity;		further identify
1695	1173	copper	badge	copper-alloy cap badge; Royal Artillery; 1901-1953	modern	
1695	1035	plastic	box	box	modern	
1695	994	copper	buckle	buckle		
1695	996	copper	buckle	buckle		
1695	1001	copper	buckle	buckle		
1695	1049	copper	buckle	buckle		
1695	1062	copper	buckle	buckle		
1695	1101	copper	bullet	?bullet shell	modern	
1695	1060	copper	bullet	bullet head	modern	
1695	995	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; St Edward's crown over royal cypher ?L G L	Napoleonic	further identify



Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
1695	997	copper	button	button	modern	
1695	999	copper	button	button	modern	
1695	1005	copper	button	button	modern	
1695	1008	copper	button	button	modern	
1695	1011	?pewter	button	button	modern	
1695	1013	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; 16th Queens Lances; pre-1901	pre-1901	
1695	1015	lead	button	button		
1695	1018	copper	button	button	modern	
1695	1019	copper	button	button	modern	
1695	1025	copper	button	button	modern	
1695	1032	copper	button	button	modern	
1695	1052	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery, three cannon in shield; 1799-1833	Napoleonic	
1695	1055	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery, three cannon in shield; 1799-1833	Napoleonic	
1695	1073	copper	button	button	modern	
1695	1074	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery; 1901-1953	modern	
1695	1075	copper	button	button	modern	
1695	1076	copper	button	button	modern	
1695	1077	copper	button	button	modern	
1695	1078	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Crown of St Edward above cypher? B & H	19th century	further identify
1695	1093	copper	button	button	modern	
1695	1102	copper	button	button	modern	
1695	1103	copper	button	button	modern	
1695	1104	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Canada King's Crown General Service; WW1	WW1	
1695	1111	copper	button	button	modern	
1695	1116	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery, three cannon in shield; 1799-1833	Napoleonic	
1695	1119	copper	button	button	modern	
1695	1122	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
1695	1123	copper	button	button	modern	
1695	1124	copper	button	button	modern	
1695	1126	copper	button	button	modern	
1695	1128	copper	button	button	modern	
1695	1129	copper	button	button	modern	
1695	1132	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery, three cannon in shield; 1799-1833	Napoleonic	

Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
1695	1133	copper	button	button	modern	
1695	1134	copper	button	button	modern	
1695	1138	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery, three cannon in shield; 1799-1833	Napoleonic	
1695	1140	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery, three cannon in shield; 1799-1833	Napoleonic	
1695	1141	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery, three cannon in shield; 1799-1833	Napoleonic	
1695	1143	copper	button	button	modern	
1695	1144	copper	button	button	modern	
1695	1146	copper	button	button	modern	
1695	1147	copper	button	button	modern	
1695	1151	copper	button	button	modern	
1695	1154	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery; 1901-1953	modern	
1695	1162	copper	button	button	modern	
1695	1164	copper	button	button	modern	
1695	1169	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery, three cannon in shield; 1799-1833	Napoleonic	
1695	1090	copper	chain	chain links		
1695	1002	copper	coin	coin	modern	
1695	1033	copper	coin	Victoria farthing; 1860	1860	
1695	1094	copper	coin	George VI penny; 1947	modern	
1695	1095	copper	coin	George V halfpenny; 1929	modern	
1695	1096	copper	coin	George VI halfpenny; 1943	modern	
1695	1097	silver	coin	George V sixpence; 1936	modern	
1695	1098	silver	coin	George V shilling; 1932	modern	
1695	1105	copper	coin	George VI penny; 1939	modern	
1695	1113	copper	coin	George V penny; 1935	modern	
1695	1114	copper	coin	George VI halfpenny; 1944	modern	
1695	1115	copper	coin	George VI threepence; 1944	modern	
1695	1117	copper	coin	George VI farthing; 1948	modern	
1695	1118	copper	coin	George VI threepence; 1941	modern	
1695	1125	copper	coin	George V halfpenny; 1917	modern	
1695	1130	copper	coin	coin	modern	
1695	1171	copper	coin	coin	modern	
1695	1072	iron	cutlery	fork		
1695	1031	copper	eyelet	eyelet	modern	
1695	1050	copper	eyelet	eyelet		
1695	1099	copper	eyelet	eyelet	modern	
1695	1000	copper	fitting	?fitting		
1695	1012	copper	fitting	fitting		

Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
1695	1020	copper	fitting	fitting		
1695	1058	copper	fitting	openwork ?furniture fitting		further identify
1695	1065	metal	fitting	?fitting		
1695	1127	metal	fitting	?fitting		
1695	1135	copper	fitting	fitting		
1695	1142	copper	fitting	fitting		
1695	1150	copper	fitting	fitting	modern	
1695	1155	copper	fitting	?fitting		
1695	1163	copper	fitting	fitting		
1695	1170	copper	fitting	fitting		
1695	1106	iron	hinge	hinge		
1695	1006	copper	link	link		
1695	1051	lead	nail	?nail		
1695	1159	iron	nail	nail		
1695	998	lead	nail/fastener	nail/fastener		
1695	1017	lead	nail/fastener	?nail/fastener		
1695	1024	lead	nail/fastener	nail/fastener		
1695	1025	lead	nail/fastener	nail/fastener		
1695	1054	lead	nail/fastener	nail/fastener		
1695	1131	lead	nail/fastener	nail/fastener		
1695	1153	lead	nail/fastener	nail/fastener		
1695	1156	lead	nail/fastener	nail/fastener		
1695	1003	lead	object	object		
1695	1007	metal	object	object	modern	
1695	1107	lead	object	object		
1695	1137	iron	object	object		
1695	1157	copper	object	object		
1695	1158	copper	object	object		
1695	1160	iron	object	object		
1695	1165	metal	object	object		
1695	1004	lead	pellet	pellet		
1695	1034	copper	plaque	stamped with serial no. and others	modern	further identify
1695	1112	metal	plate	plate	modern	
1695	1064	copper	ring	ring		
1695	1120	copper	rivet	?rivet		
1695	1110	lead	shot	shot		
1695	1168	lead	shot	shot		
1695	1047	copper	slag	slag		
1695	1048	copper	slag	slag		
1695	1053	copper	strap end	strap end	modern	
1695	1161	copper	strip	strip		
1695	1010	copper	stud	stud		
1695	1152	metal	stud	?stud		

Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
1695	1014	lead	waste	?waste		
1695	1022	lead	waste	?waste		
1695	1057	copper	waste	?waste		
1695	1139	lead	waste	?waste		
1695	1136	copper	wire fastener	?clothes fastener		
1695	1145	copper	wire fastener	?clothes fastener		

Table 5: 19th century to pre WW1 finds

### Phase 5b: Modern

In all, 310 metal and small finds could be dated to Phase 5b, covering the use of the site during both World Wars. While nearly half of those finds were unstratified, a further 485 unstratified and unphased finds have also been included in Table Phase 8, although further research may conclude they do not all date from the 20th century. A group of obvious later finds, in the form of coins and military buttons, were also intrusive in Phase 5a contexts (Table 5). Apart from coins, few objects from Phase 5b could be given a closer date to WW1 or WW2 at this stage, with the vast majority of identifiable military buttons belonging to generic designs used between 1901 and 1953. They include fourteen Royal Artillery buttons, with a further eight from Phase 5a, and fifty-eight General Service buttons (a further eleven came from Phase 5a). There are also three Royal Artillery cap badges from the same broad period (SF 471, 601 and 650; a further two from Phase 5a, SF 123 and 1173) as well as buttons of the Royal East Kent Regiment (SF 456) and the Royal Marines Light Infantry (SF 446). Items dateable to WW1, retrieved from both Phase 5a and Phase 5b contexts, include three Canada King's Crown general Service buttons (SF 75, 197 and 1104), a shoulder title (SF 620) and cap badge (SF 655) also from Canada, cap and collar badges of the East Surrey Regiment (SF 540 and 330), a collar badge of the Royal Artillery (SF 119) and a shoulder title of Gloucestershire (SF 237). Only one military insignia, a probable cap badge of the Royal Grenadiers (SF 527), dates from WW2, indicating the majority of finds date from WW1. As before, numerous other finds categories could be further identified and researched, here including buckles, non-military buttons, cuff links and possible pocket watches (SF 288 and 333) as well as cutlery and a variety of metal fittings. A small and interesting non-military assemblage, perhaps most likely dating from the period of WW1, is provided by school uniform accessories. They include three buttons of Tonbridge School (SF 1100, 1121 and 1172) and cap badges of Skinner's School near Tunbridge Wells, opened in 1887 (SF 8) and King's School in Rochester (SF 853).

Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
0	330	copper	badge	copper-alloy collar badge; East Surrey Regiment; WW1	WW1	
0	471	copper	badge	copper-alloy cap badge; Royal Artillery; 1901-1953	modern	

Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
0	527	copper	badge	copper-alloy ?cap badge; Royal Grenadiers; WW2	WW2	
0	540	copper	badge	copper-alloy cap badge; East Surrey Regiment; WW1	WW1	
0	601	copper	badge	copper-alloy cap badge; Royal Artillery; 1901-1953	modern	
0	650	copper	badge	copper-alloy cap badge; Royal Artillery; 1901-1953	modern	
0	655	copper	badge	copper-alloy cap badge; Canada; WW1	WW1	
0	853	copper	badge	copper-alloy cap badge; King's School Rochester	?modern	
0	978	copper	badge	copper-alloy cap badge; Royal Army Service; 1953+	1953+	
0	136	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	160	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	175	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	250	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	260	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	264	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	286	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	287	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	293	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	321	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	332	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	

Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
0	338	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Canada King's Crown General Service; WW1	WW1	
0	348	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	361	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	399	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	404	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	412	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	413	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery; 1901-1953	modern	
0	435	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	439	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	446	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Marines Light Infantry; 1901-1953	modern	
0	456	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal East Kent Regiment; 1901-1953	modern	
0	466	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	470	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	477	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	488	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	499	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	500	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	

Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
0	504	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	524	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	534	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	541	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	543	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	559	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	563	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	571	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	572	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	573	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	575	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	593	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery; 1901-1953	modern	
0	619	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	634	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	637	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	642	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	643	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	651	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	

Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
0	658	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	659	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	677	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	678	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	709	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery; 1901-1953	modern	
0	716	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery; 1901-1953	modern	
0	793	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	796	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	807	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	836	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	894	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	926	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	929	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	934	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
0	976	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Canadian Air Force; 1924-1953	WW2	
0	621	copper	cigarette box	cigarette box	modern	
0	159	copper	coin	copper-alloy ?token; George V	modern	
0	229	copper	coin	George VI halfpenny; 1941	1941	
0	281	copper	coin	George V halfpenny; 1920	1920	



Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
0	290	copper	coin	Elizabeth II; 1956	1956	
0	300	copper	coin	Edward VII halfpenny; 1906	1906	
0	313	copper	coin	George VI penny; 1945	1945	
0	316	copper	coin	George VI penny; 1939	1939	
0	325	copper	coin	Elizabeth II halfpenny; 1955	1955	
0	326	copper	coin	George VI halfpenny; 1939	1939	
0	357	copper	coin	George V penny; 1921	1921	
0	370	copper	coin	George VI halfpenny; 1949	1949	
0	372	silver	coin	George V sixpence; 1929	1929	
0	400	silver	coin	George VI sixpence; 1940	1940	
0	418	copper	coin	George V halfpenny; 1918	1918	
0	421	copper	coin	copper-alloy coin; George V; 1911	1911	
0	426	copper	coin	George VI threepence; 1943	1943	
0	432	copper	coin	George V halfpenny; 1919	1919	
0	448	copper	coin	George VI halfpenny; 1952	1952	
0	465	copper	coin	George V penny; 1919	1919	
0	468	silver	coin	George V sixpence; ?1920	?1920	
0	475	copper	coin	George VI halfpenny; 1942	1942	
0	480	copper	coin	George VI halfpenny; 1944	1944	
0	485	copper	coin	George VI threepence; 1943	1943	
0	486	copper	coin	George V penny; 1915	1915	
0	487	copper	coin	George V penny; 1917	1917	
0	492	copper	coin	George VI sixpence; 1949	1949	
0	495	copper	coin	George V penny;	1921	

Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
				1921		
0	496	copper	coin	George VI penny; 1947	1947	
0	502	silver	coin	George VI sixpence; 1944	1944	
0	508	copper	coin	George VI threepence; 1937	1937	
0	515	copper	coin	George V penny; 1913	1913	
0	589	copper	coin	George V halfpenny; 1935	1935	
0	595	copper	coin	George VI halfpenny; 1944	1944	
0	596	copper	coin	George V penny; 1919	1919	
0	603	copper	coin	George VI penny; 1938	1938	
0	610	copper	coin	George V farthing; 1918	1918	
0	611	copper	coin	George VI halfcrown; 1948	1948	
0	615	copper	coin	George VI two shillings; 1948	1948	
0	640	copper	coin	coin	modern	
0	647	copper	coin	George V penny; 1920	1920	
0	653	copper	coin	Elizabeth II sixpence; 1953	1953	
0	679	copper	coin	George VI halfpenny; 1945	1945	
0	707	copper	coin	George VI penny; 1947	1947	
0	715	copper	coin	George VI halfpenny; 1951	1951	
0	752	copper	coin	George VI sixpence; 1949	1949	
0	759	copper	coin	George VI sixpence; 1948	1948	
0	789	copper	coin	copper-alloy coin; George V	modern	
0	790	copper	coin	George VI halfpenny; 1949	1949	
0	794	copper	coin	George VI halfpenny; 1941	1941	

Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
0	811	copper	coin	George VI halfpenny; 1942	1942	
0	812	copper	coin	George V halfpenny; 1929	1929	
0	813	copper	coin	George VI threepence; 1940	1940	
0	827	copper	coin	George V penny; 1918	1918	
0	828	copper	coin	George V penny; 1928	1928	
0	858	copper	coin	George V halfpenny; 1919	1919	
0	876	copper	coin	Elizabeth II halfpenny; 1958	1958	
0	877	copper	coin	George VI halfpenny; 1943	1943	
0	878	copper	coin	George VI penny; 1947	1947	
0	888	copper	coin	George VI sixpence; 1940	1940	
0	925	copper	coin	George VI sixpence; 1947	1947	
0	932	copper	coin	George VI halfpenny; 1945	1945	
0	944	silver	coin	George VI sixpence; 1938	1938	
0	950	copper	coin	George V halfpenny; 1931	1931	
0	965	copper	coin	George VI halfcrown; 1941	1941	
0	966	copper	coin	George VI threepence; 1941	1941	
0	972	copper	coin	Elizabeth II sixpence; 1956	1956	
0	988	copper	coin	George V farthing; 1932	1932	
0	992	copper	coin	George V penny; 1917	1917	
0	1030	copper	coin	George V penny; 1936	1936	
0	1031	copper	coin	George VI halfpenny; 1942	1942	
0	952	silver	cutlery	silver cutlery cap with hallmark; Birmingham 1941	modern	
0	786	copper	plaque	for watertank; 1917	1917+	

Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
0	620	copper	shoulder title	copper-alloy openwork shoulder title; Canada; WW1	WW1	
0	551	copper	object	object	modern	
0	312	copper	?boss	?boss		
0	546	copper	?button	?button	modern	
0	729	copper	?button	?button	modern	
0	837	pewter	?button	?button	modern	
0	856	copper	?button	?button	modern	
0	945	copper	?button	?button	modern	
0	687	?lead	?handle	?handle		
0	189	copper	?shoulder title	?shoulder title	modern	
0	270	copper	?shoulder title	?shoulder title	modern	
0	352	copper	?shoulder title	?shoulder badge	modern	
0	887	?aluminium	?shoulder title	?shoulder title	modern	
0	646	metal	?slag	?slag	modern	
0	374	copper	?stud	?stud		
0	702	copper	?stud	?stud		
0	309	lead	?token	?token		
0	895	copper	?token	?token		
0	510	copper	?washer	?washer	modern	
0	453	lead	?waste	?waste		
0	567	lead	?waste	?waste		
0	665	lead	?waste	?waste		
0	844	lead	?waste	?waste		
0	859	lead	?waste	?waste		
0	1009	lead	?weight	?weight		
0	327	lead	?window came	?window came		
0	353	copper	badge	cap badge	modern	
0	568	copper	badge	clip from cap badge	modern	
0	618	copper	badge	clip from cap badge	modern	
0	645	copper	badge	clip from cap badge	modern	
0	717	copper	badge	clip from cap badge	modern	
0	275	copper	belt fitting	?belt fitting	modern	
0	386	copper	belt fitting	?belt fitting	modern	
0	137	copper	box		modern	
0	125	copper	buckle	buckle	modern	
0	261	iron	buckle	buckle		
0	266	copper	buckle	buckle	modern	
0	267	copper	buckle	buckle	modern	

Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
0	274	copper	buckle	buckle	modern	
0	358	copper	buckle	?buckle	modern	
0	416	copper	buckle	buckle pin		
0	458	copper	buckle	buckle	modern	
0	598	iron	buckle	buckle		
0	608	copper	buckle	buckle	modern	
0	648	copper	buckle	buckle	modern	
0	663	copper	buckle	buckle	modern	
0	682	copper	buckle	buckle	modern	
0	788	copper	buckle	buckle	modern	
0	808	compos	buckle	buckle	modern	
0	809	compos	buckle	buckle	modern	
0	868	compos	buckle	buckle	modern	
0	891	copper	buckle	buckle	modern	
0	910	copper	buckle	buckle	modern	
0	961	copper	buckle	buckle	modern	
0	969	iron	buckle	buckle		
0	291	lead	bullet	?bullet		
0	315	copper	bullet	bullet	modern	
0	337	lead	bullet	bullet		
0	373	copper	bullet	bullet	modern	
0	431	lead	bullet	?bullet		
0	437	copper	bullet	?bullet shell	modern	
0	460	copper	bullet	?bullet shell	modern	
0	547	copper	bullet	bullet	modern	
0	638	copper	bullet	bullet	modern	
0	641	copper	bullet	bullet	modern	
0	644	copper	bullet	?bullet shell	modern	
0	684	lead	bullet	bullet		
0	757	copper	bullet	bullet	modern	
0	810	copper	bullet	bullet	modern	
0	843	copper	bullet	bullet	modern	
0	867	copper	bullet	bullet	modern	
0	875	copper	bullet	?bullet shell	modern	
0	922	lead	bullet	bullet		
0	930	copper	bullet	bullet	modern	
0	931	copper	bullet	bullet	modern	
0	936	copper	bullet	?bullet shell	modern	
0	975	copper	bullet	bullet	modern	
0	675	copper	bullet	bullet shell	modern	
0	254	copper	button		modern	
0	255	copper	button		modern	
0	265	copper	button		modern	

Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
0	269	copper	button		modern	
0	272	copper	button		modern	
0	276	copper	button	button	modern	
0	280	copper	button	button	modern	
0	294	copper	button	button	modern	
0	296	copper	button	button	modern	
0	298	copper	button	button	modern	
0	304	copper	button	button	modern	
0	307	lead	button	button		
0	311	pewter	button	button	modern	
0	318	copper	button	button	modern	
0	319	copper	button	button	modern	
0	323	pewter	button	button	modern	
0	328	copper	button	button	modern	
0	328	copper	button	button	modern	
0	329	copper	button	button	modern	
0	334	copper	button	button	modern	
0	339	copper	button	button	modern	
0	346	copper	button	button	modern	
0	351	copper	button	button	modern	
0	355	copper	button	button	modern	
0	364	copper	button	button	modern	
0	375	copper	button	button	modern	
0	376	copper	button	button	modern	
0	384	copper	button	button	modern	
0	387	copper	button	button	modern	
0	388	copper	button	button	modern	
0	389	pewter	button	button	modern	
0	393	copper	button	button	modern	
0	394	copper	button	button	modern	
0	397	pewter	button	button	modern	
0	401	lead	button	button		
0	402	copper	button	button	modern	
0	403	copper	button	button	modern	
0	405	copper	button	button	modern	
0	409	copper	button	button	modern	
0	410	copper	button	button	modern	
0	411	copper	button	button	modern	
0	414	copper	button	button	modern	
0	420	copper	button	button	modern	
0	422	copper	button	button	modern	
0	433	copper	button	button	modern	
0	434	copper	button	button	modern	

Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
0	436	copper	button	button	modern	
0	449	copper	button	button	modern	
0	451	copper	button	button	modern	
0	454	copper	button	button	modern	
0	457	copper	button	button	modern	
0	464	lead	button	button		
0	482	copper	button	button	modern	
0	493	copper	button	button	modern	
0	503	copper	button	button	modern	
0	509	copper	button	button	modern	
0	514	copper	button	button	modern	
0	517	copper	button	button	modern	
0	521	copper	button	button	modern	
0	523	copper	button	button	modern	
0	525	copper	button	button	modern	
0	528	lead	button	button		
0	531	copper	button	button	modern	
0	538	copper	button	button	modern	
0	539	copper	button	button	modern	
0	548	copper	button	button	modern	
0	549	copper	button	button	modern	
0	550	copper	button	button	modern	
0	553	copper	button	button	modern	
0	554	copper	button	button	modern	
0	556	copper	button	button	modern	
0	557	copper	button	button	modern	
0	562	copper	button	button	modern	
0	569	copper	button	button	modern	
0	570	copper	button	button	modern	
0	574	copper	button	button	modern	
0	579	copper	button	button	modern	
0	582	copper	button	button	modern	
0	583	lead	button	button		
0	584	copper	button	button	modern	
0	586	copper	button	button	modern	
0	587	copper	button	button	modern	
0	588	copper	button	button	modern	
0	590	copper	button	button	modern	
0	594	lead	button	button		
0	604	copper	button	button	modern	
0	609	copper	button	button	modern	
0	614	lead	button	button		
0	616	metal	button	button		

Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
0	633	lead	button	button		
0	635	pewter	button	button	modern	
0	636	copper	button	button	modern	
0	639	copper	button	button	modern	
0	649	copper	button	button	modern	
0	656	copper	button	button	modern	
0	660	copper	button	button	modern	
0	661	copper	button	button	modern	
0	666	copper	button	button	modern	
0	667	copper	button	button	modern	
0	669	copper	button	button	modern	
0	673	copper	button	button	modern	
0	676	copper	button	button	modern	
0	685	pewter	button	button	modern	
0	686	pewter	button	button	modern	
0	688	lead	button	button		
0	689	copper	button	button	modern	
0	690	copper	button	button	modern	
0	692	copper	button	button	modern	
0	693	copper	button	button	modern	
0	694	copper	button	button	modern	
0	699	copper	button	button	modern	
0	700	copper	button	button	modern	
0	705	lead	button	button		
0	711	copper	button	button	modern	
0	713	copper	button	button	modern	
0	714	copper	button	button	modern	
0	718	copper	button	button	modern	
0	723	copper	button	button	modern	
0	725	copper	button	button	modern	
0	727	copper	button	button	modern	
0	728	copper	button	button	modern	
0	733	copper	button	button	modern	
0	738	copper	button	button	modern	
0	739	copper	button	button	modern	
0	740	copper	button	button	modern	
0	742	copper	button	button	modern	
0	743	copper	button	button	modern	
0	744	pewter	button	button	modern	
0	747	pewter	button	button	modern	
0	751	copper	button	button	modern	
0	758	copper	button	button	modern	
0	781	copper	button	button	modern	



Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
0	795	copper	button	button	modern	
0	802	copper	button	button	modern	
0	802	copper	button	button	modern	
0	804	copper	button	button	modern	
0	805	copper	button	button	modern	
0	806	copper	button	button	modern	
0	832	copper	button	button	modern	
0	833	copper	button	button	modern	
0	834	copper	button	button	modern	
0	839	copper	button	button	modern	
0	841	copper	button	button	modern	
0	842	copper	button	button	modern	
0	846	pewter	button	button	modern	
0	847	copper	button	button	modern	
0	854	copper	button	button	modern	
0	862	copper	button	button	modern	
0	869	copper	button	button	modern	
0	870	copper	button	button	modern	
0	872	copper	button	button	modern	
0	872	copper	button	button	modern	
0	874	copper	button	button	modern	
0	886	copper	button	button	modern	
0	890	copper	button	button	modern	
0	907	copper	button	button	modern	
0	911	compos	button	button	modern	
0	920	copper	button	button	modern	
0	923	pewter	button	button	modern	
0	924	copper	button	button	modern	
0	933	copper	button	button	modern	
0	935	copper	button	button	modern	
0	937	?aluminium	button	button	modern	
0	940	copper	button	button	modern	
0	941	copper	button	button	modern	
0	946	copper	button	button	modern	
0	951	lead	button	button		
0	958	copper	button	button	modern	
0	960	copper	button	button	modern	
0	962	copper	button	button	modern	
0	964	copper	button	button	modern	
0	970	copper	button	button	modern	
0	971	copper	button	button	modern	
0	979	copper	button	button	modern	

Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
0	980	copper	button	button	modern	
0	1021	copper	button	button	modern	
0	1026	copper	button	button	modern	
0	1028	copper	button	button	modern	
0	1038	copper	button	button	modern	
0	1066	copper	button	button	modern	
0	1068	copper	button	button	modern	
0	1092	copper	button	button	modern	
0	479	copper	buttons	buttons	modern	
0	244	?lead	cannon ball			
0	597	copper	chain	chain links	modern	
0	683	copper	chain	chain links	modern	
0	720	copper	chain	chain links	modern	
0	749	copper	chain	chain links	modern	
0	753	copper	chain	chain links	modern	
0	849	copper	chain	chain links	modern	
0	277	copper	coin	coin	modern	
0	297	copper	coin	coin	modern	
0	356	copper	coin	copper-alloy ?coin or jeton; thin and corroded disc		clean to identify
0	461	copper	coin	coin	modern	
0	928	copper	coin	coin	modern	
0	974	copper	coin	coin	modern	
0	295	copper	collar stud	copper-alloy collar stud	19th/20th centuries	
0	1029	copper	container	container	modern	
0	381	copper	cufflink	cufflink	modern	
0	445	?copper	cufflink	cufflink	modern	
0	746	copper	cufflink	cufflink	modern	
0	956	copper	cufflinks	cufflinks	modern	
0	257	copper	eyelet	eyelet	modern	
0	271	copper	eyelet	eyelet	modern	
0	336	copper	eyelet	?eyelet	modern	
0	354	copper	eyelet	eyelet	modern	
0	391	copper	eyelet	?eyelet	modern	
0	417	copper	eyelet	eyelet	modern	
0	419	copper	eyelet	eyelet/ferrule	modern	
0	491	copper	eyelet	eyelet	modern	
0	497	copper	eyelet	?eyelet	modern	
0	501	copper	eyelet	eyelet	modern	
0	511	copper	eyelet	eyelet	modern	
0	532	copper	eyelet	eyelet	modern	
0	580	copper	eyelet	eyelet	modern	

Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
0	591	copper	eyelet	eyelet	modern	
0	654	copper	eyelet	eyelet	modern	
0	710	copper	eyelet	eyelet	modern	
0	830	copper	eyelet	eyelet	modern	
0	848	copper	eyelet	eyelet	modern	
0	885	copper	eyelet	eyelet	modern	
0	938	copper	eyelet	eyelet	modern	
0	959	copper	eyelet	eyelet	modern	
0	1069	copper	eyelet	eyelet	modern	
0	367	copper	ferrule	ferrule	modern	
0	555	copper	ferrule	?ferrule	modern	
0	668	copper	ferrule	ferrule	modern	
0	719	compos	ferrule	?ferrule		
0	953	copper	ferrule	ferrule	modern	
0	284	metal	figurine	?figurine	modern	
0	484	lead	figurine	crude lead swan figurine		
0	140	iron	fitting	fitting		
0	163	copper	fitting	fitting	modern	
0	256	copper	fitting	fitting	modern	
0	278	copper	fitting	?fitting	modern	
0	299	copper	fitting	?fitting	modern	
0	350	copper	fitting	?finial	modern	
0	360	copper	fitting	fitting	modern	
0	366	copper	fitting	?fitting	modern	
0	395	iron	fitting	fitting		
0	438	copper	fitting	?fitting	modern	
0	441	copper	fitting	fitting	modern	
0	442	lead	fitting	fitting		
0	444	metal	fitting	?fitting		
0	467	metal	fitting	?fitting		
0	513	copper	fitting	?fitting	modern	
0	522	?aluminium	fitting	fitting	modern	
0	530	iron	fitting	?fitting		
0	612	iron	fitting	?fitting		
0	696	metal	fitting	?fitting	modern	
0	697	copper	fitting	?fitting	modern	
0	745	metal	fitting	?fitting		
0	791	copper	fitting	fitting	modern	
0	792	copper	fitting	fitting	modern	
0	800	copper	fitting	fitting	modern	
0	801	copper	fitting	fitting	modern	

Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
0	816	copper	fitting	fitting	modern	
0	835	copper	fitting	fitting	modern	
0	838	metal	fitting	?fitting		
0	855	copper	fitting	?fitting	modern	
0	879	copper	fitting	ferrule/fitting	modern	
0	881	copper	fitting	fitting	modern	
0	882	copper	fitting	fitting	modern	
0	896	copper	fitting	?fitting	modern	
0	939	metal	fitting	fitting	modern	
0	865	copper	hinge	hinge	modern	
0	443	copper	hook	hook	modern	
0	880	copper	hook	hook	modern	
0	377	copper	key	key		
0	701	copper	lace chape	lace chape		
0	840	copper	lace chape	lace chape		
0	505	copper	lid	lid	modern	
0	909	copper	locket	locket		
0	440	iron	nail	nail		
0	558	iron	nail	nail		
0	263	lead	nail/fastener	nail/fastener		
0	341	lead	nail/fastener	nail/fastener		
0	342	lead	nail/fastener	nail/fastener		
0	347	lead	nail/fastener	nail/fastener		
0	380	lead	nail/fastener	nail/fastener		
0	396	lead	nail/fastener	nail/fastener		
0	398	lead	nail/fastener	nail/fastener		
0	408	lead	nail/fastener	nail/fastener		
0	681	lead	nail/fastener	nail/fastener		
0	730	lead	nail/fastener	nail/fastener		
0	1081	lead	nail/fastener	nail/fastener		
0	1174	lead	nail/fastener	nail/fastener		
0	861	copper	name plate	name plate	modern	
0	130	lead	object	object		
0	251	copper	object	object	modern	
0	252	copper	object	object	modern	
0	259	copper	object	object	modern	
0	279	copper	object	object	modern	
0	283	copper	object	object	modern	
0	285	metal	object	?object	modern	
0	317	copper	object	object	modern	
0	344	lead	object	object		
0	345	lead	object	?object		
0	349	lead	object	?object		

Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
0	362	copper	object	object	modern	
0	363	copper	object	object/?tap	modern	
0	365	copper	object	object	modern	
0	368	copper	object	object	modern	
0	378	lead	object	object		
0	379	copper	object	object	modern	
0	385	metal	object	?aluminium object	modern	
0	407	copper	object	object	modern	
0	415	copper	object	object	modern	
0	425	copper	object	mount	modern	
0	428	copper	object	object	modern	
0	430	copper	object	object	modern	
0	450	copper	object	object	modern	
0	455	lead	object	object		
0	469	copper	object	object	modern	
0	476	metal	object	?aluminium object	modern	
0	490	copper	object	object	modern	
0	498	lead	object	object		
0	507	lead	object	object		
0	520	metal	object	?aluminium object	modern	
0	545	lead	object	object		
0	560	copper	object	object	modern	
0	561	lead	object	object		
0	566	copper	object	object	modern	
0	577	copper	object	object	modern	
0	585	lead	object	object		
0	592	lead	object	object		
0	600	metal	object	object	modern	
0	605	copper	object	object	modern	
0	613	copper	object	object	modern	
0	617	copper	object	object	modern	
0	657	copper	object	object	modern	
0	671	metal	object	?aluminium object	modern	
0	680	copper	object	object	modern	
0	695	metal	object	object		
0	704	lead	object	object		
0	712	copper	object	object	modern	
0	732	copper	object	object	modern	
0	734	copper	object	object	modern	
0	736	copper	object	object	modern	
0	741	metal	object	object	modern	
0	750	copper	object	object	modern	
0	783	copper	object	object	modern	

Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
0	784	copper	object	object	modern	
0	797	copper	object	object	modern	
0	799	copper	object	object/plate	modern	
0	829	copper	object	object	modern	
0	831	?lead	object	object		
0	845	copper	object	object	modern	
0	851	copper	object	object	modern	
0	864	copper	object	object/?fitting	modern	
0	866	metal	object	?aluminium object	modern	
0	884	copper	object	object	modern	
0	889	copper	object	object	modern	
0	900	copper	object	object	modern	
0	903	lead	object	object		
0	985	copper	object	object	modern	
0	1070	copper	object	object	modern	
0	390	copper	objects	objects	modern	
0	516	copper	objects	objects	modern	
0	526	lead	objects	objects		
0	652	copper	objects	objects	modern	
0	674	copper	objects	objects	modern	
0	173	iron	plate			
0	288	metal	pocket watch	?pocket watch cover	modern	
0	333	metal	pocket watch	?pocket watch	modern	
0	249	copper	ring		modern	
0	253	copper	ring		modern	
0	258	copper	ring		modern	
0	343	copper	ring	ring	modern	
0	371	copper	ring	ring fitting	modern	
0	506	copper	ring	ring	?medieval	
0	578	copper	ring	ring fitting	modern	
0	798	copper	ring	ring	modern	
0	1071	copper	rod	rod	modern	
0	489	iron	scissors	scissors		
0	512	iron	scissors	scissors		
0	1059	iron	scissors	iron ?scissors		
0	519	copper	screw	?screw	modern	
0	478	copper	shoulder title	shoulder title	modern	
0	533	copper	shoulder title	shoulder title	modern	
0	565	copper	shoulder title	shoulder title	modern	
0	581	copper	shoulder title	shoulder title	modern	
0	599	copper	shoulder title	shoulder title	modern	
0	748	copper	shoulder title	shoulder title	modern	
0	662	copper	spoon	spoon	modern	

Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
0	726	copper	spring	?spring	modern	
0	1046	copper	strip	strip	modern	
0	268	copper	stud			
0	871	copper	stud	stud		
0	691	copper	switch	switch	modern	
0	724	copper	switch	switch	modern	
0	852	copper	thimble	copper-alloy thimble; tiny size for child	modern	
0	424	metal	tin	?aluminium tin	modern	
0	452	copper	tube	tube	modern	
0	472	copper	tube	tube	modern	
0	722	copper	tube	tube	modern	
0	787	copper	tube	tube	modern	
0	814	lead	weight	weight		
0	873	copper	wheel	winding wheel	modern	
0	273	copper	wire fastener	copper-alloy wire fastener		
0	322	copper	wire fastener	copper-alloy wire fastener		
0	331	copper	wire fastener	copper-alloy wire fastener		
0	383	copper	wire fastener	copper-alloy wire fastener		
0	544	copper	wire fastener	copper-alloy wire fastener		
0	576	copper	wire fastener	copper-alloy wire fastener		
0	721	copper	wire fastener	copper-alloy wire fastener		
0	947	copper	wire fastener	copper-alloy wire fastener		
0	1036	copper	wire fastener	copper-alloy wire fastener		
182	463	aluminium	object	object	modern	
236	0	copper	buttons	buttons	modern	
236	0	?silver	coin	?George V silver jubilee coin	modern	
236	0	copper	coin	George VI penny; 1946	1946	
236	bulk	iron	horseshoe	horseshoe		
236	0	copper	object	object		
237	8	copper	badge	copper-alloy cap badge; Skinner's School, near Tunbridge Wells	late 19th/early 20th centuries	

Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
237	121	copper	badge	badge	modern	
237	10	iron	buckle	buckle	modern	
237	9	copper	button	button	modern	
237	11	copper	button	button	modern	
237	36	copper	button	button	modern	
237	38	copper	canister	canister	modern	
237	35	silver	coin	George VI halfpenny; 1943	1943	
237	29	copper	eyelets	eyelets		
237	120	copper	fitting	fitting		
237	122	lead	object	object		
237	117	copper	pin	pin		
237	118	copper	wire	wire		
238	119	copper	badge	copper-alloy collar badge; Royal Artillery; WW1	WW1	
238	28	copper	button	button	modern	
238	30	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery; 1901-1953	modern	
238	31	copper	button	button	modern	
238	37	copper	object	object		
239	22	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
239	24	copper	button	button	modern	
239	23	copper	object	object		
244	82	copper	button	button	modern	
244	146	copper	ferrule	ferrule		
245	51	copper	button	button	modern	
245	78	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
245	88	copper	eyelet	eyelet		
245	77	lead	object	object		
246	41	copper	button	button	modern	
246	128	lead	waste	?waste		
247	150	copper	button	button		
252	626	copper	button	button	modern	
252	627	copper	button	button	modern	
252	628	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
252	629	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
252	630	copper	coin	George VI halfpenny; 1942	1942	



Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
252	631	copper	coin	George V halfpenny; 1921	1921	
252	61	iron	heel	heel		
252	61	iron	heel iron	heel iron		
256	bulk	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Artillery; 1901-1953		
256	bulk	copper	thimble	copper-alloy thimble		
258	59	copper	buckle	buckle		
258	986	copper	cogwheel	cogwheel		
258	987	?iron	fitting	fitting	modern	
258	984	iron	saucepan	saucepan		
258	985	copper	spoon	spoon		
258	983	iron	tea pot	tea pot		
258	bulk	bone	waste	?waste		
258	58	iron	wrench/ spanner	wrench/spanner	modern	
293	44	copper	button	button	modern	
295	623	iron	nail	nail		
295	624	compos	object	object		
295	625	compos	object	object		
295	863	compos	object	object		
297	89	iron	box	box	modern	
297	90	iron	buckle	buckle	modern	
297	91	iron	buckle	buckle	modern	
297	bulk	iron	nails	nails		
297	92	iron	strap loop	iron strap loop		
317	bulk	iron	horseshoe	horseshoe		
317	bulk	iron	nail	nail		
317	bulk	iron	wire	wire		
331	bulk	iron	object	object		
332	bulk	iron	nails	nails		
333	bulk	iron	nails	nails		
342	bulk	iron	wire	wire		
355	bulk	iron	nails	nails		
355	bulk	iron	objects	objects		
357	bulk	iron	wire	wire		
405	131	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; General Service; 1901-1953	modern	
405	204	copper	fitting	fitting/screw	modern	
405	bulk	iron	nails	nails		
405	bulk	iron	objects	objects		
405	205	aluminium	tag	dog tag; Canadian R. Thornton	modern	
405	201	copper	watch	watch	modern	

Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
416	132	plastic	bottle stopper	bottle stopper	modern	
416	134	plastic	bottle stopper	bottle stopper	modern	
416	bulk	iron	nails	nails		
416		?cork	object	object		
416	0	bone	waste	?waste		
418	bulk	iron	object	object		
421	0	compos	bicycle pump	bicycle pump	modern	
421	0	copper	cutlery	fork; 2gr 5780527 inscribed on stem	modern	
450	bulk	iron	object	object		
465	bulk	iron	object	object		
468	bulk	iron	bolts	bolts		
471	bulk	iron	bolts/screws	bolts/screws		
477	bulk	iron	nails	nails		
478	135	copper	button	button	modern	
478	bulk	iron	screws	screws		
505	bulk	iron	nails	nails		
516	0	copper	buttons	buttons		
518	bulk	iron	nails	nails		
518	bulk	iron	objects	objects		
519	bulk	iron	nails	nails		
522	234	copper	coin	coin/token	modern	
545	bulk	iron	nail	nail		
552	225	copper	buckle	buckle	modern	
552	158	copper	button	button		
552	215	copper	button	copper-alloy button; general Service; 1901-1953	modern	
552	222	copper	button	copper-alloy military button; Royal Navy; fouled anchor; gilded	modern	
552	230	copper	button	button	modern	
552	233	copper	button	button		
552	238	copper	button	button		
552	219	copper	eyelet	eyelet		
552	223	copper	eyelet	eyelet		
552	221	bone	handle	handle		
552	232	?lead	object	object		
553	176	copper	bullet	?bullet	modern	
553	178	copper	bullet	bullet		
553	177	copper	button	button		
553	180	copper	button	button	modern	
553	184	copper	button	button		
553	172	copper	fastener	?fastener		

Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
553	183	copper	frame	frame		
553	170	copper	object	object		
553	171	lead	object	object		
609	bulk	iron	pipe	pipe		
668	bulk	iron	nail	nail		
690	0	metal	object	object		
709	241	copper	coin	George V halfpenny; 1911	1911	
735	bulk	iron	nails	nails		
938	bulk	iron	nail	nail		
938	0	iron	objects	objects		
961	782	iron	object	object		
982	762	plastic	corkscrew	corkscrew top; Leney & co. Brewers 1913 Dover	1913	
982	760	bone	handle	handle		
982	0	iron	object	object		
982	0	iron	object	object		
982	761	?copper	tube	tube		
991	821	iron	?bucket	?bucket		
991	763	iron	object	object		
1002	767	iron	file	file		
1004	819	iron	fittings	door fittings		
1004	825	iron	knife	knife		
1004	469	copper	object	object		
1004	770	iron	object	object		
1004	771	iron	object	object		
1004	818	iron	vessel	?vessel		
1004	820	iron	vessel	?vessel		
1072	bulk	iron	nail	nail		
1113	977	bone	toothbrush	toothbrush		
1189	bulk	?lead	object	object		
1194	bulk	iron	nails	nails		
1333	bulk	iron	nails	nails		
1343	1067	copper	button	button	modern	
1351	bulk	iron	fitting	?fitting		
1393	bulk	iron	nails	nails		
1395	bulk	iron	nails	nails		
1397	bulk	iron	nails	nails		
1399	bulk	iron	nails	nails		
1415	bulk	iron	nail	nail		
1531	bulk	iron	nails	nails		
1549	bulk	iron	nail	nail		
1549	bulk	slag	slag	slag		

Context	SF	Material	Object	Description	Period	Recommendations
1560	bulk	iron	cutlery	handle		
1602	bulk	metal	fittings	fittings	modern	
1695	1100	copper	button	copper-alloy button; Tonbridge School; back mark Hobson & Sons London	late 19th- 20th centuries	
1695	1121	copper	button	copper-alloy button; Tonbridge School; back mark Hobson & Sons London	late 19th- 20th centuries	
1695	1172	copper	button	copper-alloy button; Tonbridge School; back mark Hobson & Sons London	late 19th- 20th centuries	
1722	bulk	iron	nail	nail		

Table 6: Modern (WW1 and later) finds

### The Significance and Potential of the Assemblage and Recommendations for Further Work

The metal and small finds predominantly relate to the presence of the Shorncliffe Garrison on site during the 19th and first half of the 20th centuries. This material gives a valuable insight into the material culture of a military garrison, in particular during the Napoleonic wars and later Victorian period. As a whole, this assemblage would benefit from further analysis, not only of buttons, insignia and other accessories associated with military costume, but also of the numerous fitting and unidentified objects that make up a large portion of the finds. Interesting examples include a group of metal toys that may date from the Victorian period, and which may relate to the presence of officers and their families in the garrison at this time, or indicate that the toys were being used as a teaching aid for the soldiers.

Finds relating to the use of the site in the prehistoric and -Saxon periods are of particular significance. They include at least one object, a copper-alloy knife, dating from the Late Bronze Age, and a sizeable assemblage of finds associated with Early Saxon settlement features. These finds should be fully published and related to local and regional findings of their respective periods. The Late Bronze Age knife should be further researched and paralleled, as should the axon copper-alloy decorated buckle frame.

Ahead of any further publication of the site, some objects may require x-raying and further research for full identification. These recommendations can be found in the catalogues and attached tables in this report.

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## APPENDIX 9: IRON SLAG AND RELATED HIGH-TEMPERATURE DEBRIS ASSESSMENT

Lynne Keys

### Methodology

A very small quantity of material (6.3kg), initially identified as slag, was recovered by hand on site and from soil samples processed after excavation. This report will discuss the types of slag present and the activities that produced them. It will also attempt to determine what its presence in certain contexts may tell us about the site.

For this report the assemblage was examined by eye and tested with a magnet. The material was categorised on the basis of morphology, and a magnet was used to test for iron-rich material and detect smithing micro-slugs in the soil adhering to slags. Each slag or other material type in each context was weighed with the exception of the smithing hearth bottom, which was separately weighed and measured for statistical purposes. Quantification data and details are given in the table below in which weight (wt.) is shown in grams, and length (len.), breadth (br.) and depth (dp.) in millimetres.

cxt	s^	slag type	wt.	len	br	dp	comment
178	14	hammerscale	0				one broken piece of flake
197		iron-rich undiagnostic	119				
197		stone	138				probably Wealden ore
208		slag dribble	6				
484		furnace slag	438				
519		burnt coal	4				
519		undiagnostic	12				
555	16	undiagnostic	10				
555	16	undiagnostic	20				
555		iron-rich undiagnostic	16				Like iron
555		iron-rich undiagnostic	36				
555		undiagnostic	89				x2
555		undiagnostic	142				furnace slag? Like tap slag but not
565	19	stones	1				2-5mm
570		undiagnostic	16				cindery
621	33	hammerscale	0				one broken piece of flake
661	41	sample residue	493				very, very occasional hammerscale flake; the rest is grit and sand

cxt	s^	slag type	wt.	len	br	dp	comment
787	57	sample residue	408				<2mm. Some largish hammerscle flake & small iron flakes, very, very occ. tiny spheres. Rest is heat-magnetised natural material
798	58	undiagnostic	31				
798	58	undiagnostic	30				very heavy for size
863		run slag	90				smelting slag?
938		iron rings	217				pmed?
986	92	ore?	20				very slightly magnetic ***
986	92	ore?	6				ironstone?
1130	113	sample residue	375				<2mm. Moderate amount of broken iron flake & very, very occasional hammerscale flake; the majority is mostly heat-magnetised natural material
1130	113	slag dribble	3				
1130	481	cinder	12				
1130	481	furnace slag	8				run. Like tap or dense in makeup
1130	481	iron	1				
1130	481	iron-rich undiagnostic	6				
1130	481	undiagnostic	28				
1130	481	undiagnostic	74				voids from burnt out charcoal
1130	481	undiagnostic	149	110	75	35	One piece; cindery
1133		charcoal	0.5				
1133		ore	20				Prob. Wealden ore
1133		undiagnostic	170				large curved lump
1143	116	sample residue	333				<2mm. Very occasional flake hammerscale & broken iron flakes; one sphere
1146	117	sample residue	811				very occasional hammerscale flakes, some small non-magnetic spheres; the rest is grit and sand
1148	138	hammerscale	1.05				broken flake
1150		iron	3				sheet
1164		furnace slag	3				
1175	139	sample residue - not slag	699				<2mm. Grit, sand - nothing of interest
1278	152	iron-rich undiagnostic	1				
1278	152	sample residue	402				<2mm. Tiny iron flakes, grit etc.
1278	152	undiagnostic	0.5				
1297	156	iron flake	0				no hammerscale
1386		smithing hearth bottom	511	115	80	70	



cxt	s^	slag type	wt.	len	br	dp	comment
1409	170	sample residue	0.5				heat-magnetised material; very, very occasional flake
1549		undiagnostic	62				with tiny charcoal inclusions; late?
1627	187	sample residue	0.5				mostly heat-magnetised material; some tiny undiagnostic, occasional tiny iron flakes. No microslags
1627	187	undiagnostic	22				
1722	189	burnt coal	6				
1722	189	hammerscale	0.5				fairly unbroken flake
1722	189	sample residue	89				<2mm. Moderate amount of flake hammerscale & broken iron flakes; most is heat- magnetised natural material
1736	194	fossil wood?	100				
1736	194	fossil wood?	101				
		<b>Total wt. = 6.335kg</b>					

Table 1: Quantification table for the iron slag and related high-temperature debris

Material type	wt.	Process
charcoal	0.5	non-diagnostic
coal	10	non-diagnostic
furnace slag	449	smelting
ore	184	smelting
hammerscale	2 +	smithing
smithing hearth bottom	511	smithing
iron-rich undiagnostic	178	undiagnostic
run slag	90	undiagnostic
slag dribbles	9	undiagnostic
undiagnostic	856	undiagnostic

Table 2: Slag types and processes

### Explanation of terms

Activities involving iron can take two forms: smelting or smithing.

*Smelting* is the manufacture of iron from ore and fuel in a furnace. The products are a spongy mass called an unconsolidated bloom (consisting of iron with a considerable amount of slag still trapped inside), and slag (waste). The slag produced varies depending on the technology used in different periods: furnace slags (including slag blocks and furnace bottom cakes), run slag, tap slag, dense slag or – in later periods - blast furnace slag.

*Smithing* involves the hot working (using a hammer) of the bloom to remove excess slag (primary smithing) or, more commonly, the hot working of one or more pieces of iron to create or to repair an object (secondary smithing). As well as bulk slags, including the smithing hearth bottom (a plano-convex slag cake which builds up under the tuyère hole - hottest part - where the air from the bellows enters the hearth), smithing generates micro-slags; these can be hammerscale flakes from ordinary hot working of a piece of iron (making or repairing an object) and/or tiny spheres from bloom smithing or high temperature welding used to join or fuse two pieces of iron. Hammerscale, because of its tiny size, is usually only recovered by taking soil samples from fills and deposits – particularly those from floors of buildings which have slag adjacent to them - but it is very magnetic and its presence can be detected using a magnet; it is most prevalent (thickest) in archaeological contexts in the immediate area of smithing, i.e. in the vicinity of the anvil and between it and the smithing hearth.

Slag described as undiagnostic cannot be assigned to smelting or smithing either because of morphology or because it has been broken up during deposition, re-deposition or excavation.

### **Key groups**

The Phase 3 (Early Anglo-Saxon) sunken-featured buildings and pits.

Of some interest may be the Phase 2 (Late Iron Age) smithing evidence; and the Phase 2 stones that could be naturally-occurring iron ore and so of relevance to the Phase 3 activity.

### **Discussion of the assemblage**

Two pieces of possible ore were recovered from the Phase 2 fill [986] of gully [984] ; one piece had been heated and thus magnetised.

Very tiny quantities of hammerscale were recovered from a Phase 2 fill [178] of posthole [179] and from fill [1409] of pit [1430]. These could be intrusive from the Phase 3 material but there is no reason ironworking could not be taking place here in the Iron Age.

The largest and most diagnostic range of material came from Phase 3 features. Smelting slags (furnace slags and runs) and some possible iron ore are indicative of primary production of iron. Just one smithing hearth bottom was recovered, but hammerscale flakes recovered by sampling attest to ordinary hot smithing of iron rather than high-temperature welding. These Phase 3 groups indicate ironmaking and ironworking took place either on or near the site. There is, of course, the possibility the Early Anglo-Saxon material is actually redeposited Iron Age (Phase 2) material, but this is rather unlikely.

Much of the Phase 3 slag was found in pits and in sunken-featured buildings. Of course, the smelting and smithing would not have taken place in these features, rather the slag was discarded there after the buildings had gone out of use but still open for disposal of rubbish and waste.

SFB [198], (fills [197] and [208]) contained iron-rich undiagnostic slag, some slag dribbles, and some possible Wealden iron ore.

SFB [872], (fill [555], quad. [557]) contained undiagnostic slag, some of which may be smelting slag. Fill [787] (sample residue) has some largish hammerscale flakes, some very occasional smithing spheres (from high-temperature welding) and small iron flakes (these from further chipping and striking of iron to shape it).

SFB [1122] contained the largest quantity of slag. Fill [1130] sample <113> contained broken iron flakes and very occasional flake hammerscale; the rest of the sample is heat-magnetised material. Sample <481> - also from [1130] contained furnace slag, undiagnostic and iron-rich undiagnostic slags, and some slag dribbles. Sample <116> from fill [1143] produced hammerscale flakes, iron flakes and just one smithing sphere. Fill [1386] contained the only smithing hearth bottom from the site.

Pit [1135], fill [1133] contained a little undiagnostic slag and some possible Wealden ore.

SFB [1144] had very occasional flake hammerscale and small non-magnetic spheres in sample <117>. The latter are often the product of smelting, as opposed to magnetic spheres produced by secondary smithing.

### **Significance of the assemblage**

Despite the small size of the assemblage it is of local and regional significance, being indicative of small-scale smelting and smithing taking place here in the Early or Middle Anglo-Saxon period (and perhaps earlier, in the Iron Age).

Large-scale iron smelting took place in the Middle Saxon period at Lyminge, not far away, where a surviving Middle Saxon charter of the 7th century attests to land at Lyminge for an ironworks being given to the Abbot of St Peter's, Canterbury, although smelting activity may have started earlier to judge from Saxon occupation on the site before that date. Excavations in Lyminge by Reading University (as yet unpublished; Keys 2011) have recovered large quantities of Middle Saxon smelting and smithing slags. It would be interesting if the Shorncliffe Garrison material was also Middle Saxon in date and could be tied in with other activity in Kent in that period.

Slightly further afield, in the Late Saxon Period, iron smelting took place on a large scale at Mersham, near Ashford (Keys 1998; Andrews nd., ADS98). It is not known whether this activity began earlier on a smaller scale but it is indicative of ore sources being available in this part of Kent which enabled iron production to take place.

### **Recommendations for further work**

Possible iron ores (two pieces from fill [986] of gully [984]; one from SFB [198] fill [197]; one from fill [1133] of pit [1135]) should be identified by a qualified geologist so we are certain of its type and its iron component.

Details and dates of features with slag will be required, as will plans of features required so spatial layout of activity can be mapped. Further analysis based on the spatial distribution and a publication report is recommended.

### **Bibliography**

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## **APPENDIX 10: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL, STONE AND MORTAR ASSESSMENT**

Kevin Hayward

### **Introduction and Aims**

Eight shoe boxes of ceramic building material, stone, daub and mortar and 2 items of loose stone were recovered from the site at Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone, Kent. This small assemblage (604 examples 30.4kg) was assessed in order to:

- Identify the form and fabric of the brick as well as the associated mortar that maybe associated with the 19th-century Shorncliffe garrison
- Identity whether there are items of daub and stone that may relate to any prehistoric or Saxon occupation
- Distinguish between what is naturally weathered outcropping Greensand samples from items of worked stone
- Identify the geological source, form and function of any items of worked stone
- A database KSGF15.mdb accompanies this document
- Made recommendations for further study.

### **Methodology**

The application of a 1kg mason's hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10). As there was no comparative post-medieval Kent ceramic building material reference collection housed at PCA, each new fabric code was prefixed by FOLK followed by 1, 2, 3 etc. Geological memoirs for Dover and Ramsgate (Sheppard-Thorn 1988) and Canterbury/Folkestone (Smart *et al.* 1966) as well as accompanying 1:50,000 geological maps for Canterbury, Folkestone and Dover (Sheets 289, 305/306, 290) provide some idea of the local clays suitable for brick manufacture.

### **Ceramic Building Material**

190 examples 6.6kg

For such a large site, there was only a small quantity of ceramic building material, reflecting the absence of any recorded masonry structure. Indeed, only one fifth of the assemblage (21.7% weight) consists of tile and brick with collected weathered bedrock (75% weight) completely swamping the assemblage. It is a thoroughly diffuse spread of Roman, medieval and post-medieval ceramic fabrics and forms all of which were in a fragmentary condition.

## Roman

16 fragments 411g

With the exception of a bifurcating coarse combed box flue tile fragment from [840] and part of an imbrex from [1093] the very small quantity of Roman material also from [191] [576] [683] [735] [821] [1048] [1139] [1150] [1351] [1411] [1531] [1554] was in such a fragmentary state it was not possible to determine form. Nevertheless, a number of different fabrics could be distinguished.

FOLK10 Pink fabric with very fine silty laminae

FOLK11 Pale orange fabric with fawn clay pellets

FOLK12 Sandy red fabric with frequent 1mm quartz inclusions equivalent to MOL fabric 3006

FOLK13 Very fine sandy red fabric equivalent to MOL fabric 2452

FOLK14 Pale lilac fabric

FOLK15 Loose sandy red fabric equivalent to MOL fabric 2459a

Little can be said about the diffuse fragmentary nature of the assemblage, other than the fact that it is probably represents background manure spread. The sizeable (50g) box flue tile fragment may however represent dumped material from the villa at Folkestone.

## Medieval

5 examples 133g

FOLK3 thin abraded peg tile with medium moulding sand and an organic core

There was only a tiny quantity of medieval building material. All of it is thin highly degraded peg tile with an organic core rather like London fabric 2274 (1080-1350). These were collected from [194] [197] [555] [1411] [1560].

## Post-Medieval

167 examples 6kg

Most of the post-medieval assemblage can be grouped as Victorian to 20th century in date, particularly the bricks, many of which by their fabric, form and mortar could only have been used in the WW1 barracks. Apart from the occasional small red brick fragments (Fabric *FOLK22*) and possibly peg tile (Fabrics *FOLK 2; 4-5*) little of the material relates to the 1794 Shorncliffe Garrison.

Construction Bricks 26 examples 4.1kg

18th- and 19th-century bricks

FOLK22 very coarse red sandy brick 2 examples 119g

A small group of fragmentary very coarse sandy brick fragments with no edges recovered from [478] [1560], may relate to Shorncliffe Garrison, but it is possible these may be later 19th to 20th century.

WW1 Barrack Fabrics 24 examples 4kg

A number of frogged and unfrogged brick fragments made from a number of fabrics recovered probably relate to the construction of the WW1 barracks and related structures. These all had very sharp arises or were patented in a hard, modern "Roman" cement.

FOLK20

Machine pressed glazed fine dense maroon-red flat (111mm wide x 60mm deep) rectangular bricks, with vertical striations on the top and side were recovered from [481] and [1560]. These may have been manufactured from dense Euria Marl clays from the Midlands or North-West England specifically for the war effort.

FOLK21

Very thick 68-78mm unfrogged bricks with sharp arises, manufactured out of very poor local brickearth clays containing large pebbles are the most common fabric. One example from [477] had a hard Roman cement, of a type that would have been patented well after the construction of the Shorncliffe Barracks in 1794 (1850+) They were also found at [405] [461] [484] [937] [1004] [1194] [1333].

FOLK21a

A yellower variant of FOLK21 (perhaps due to the inclusion of the locally exploited gault clay in to the mix) were recovered from [938] [1002] [1323].

The Gault clays at Folkestone, much closer to Dover are quarried on a larger scale from the 19th century onwards (Smart *et al.* 1966).

3038 1890-1960+

Part of a gently frogged very dense, coarse pink Fletton type brick, was recovered from [1323]. These were only manufactured after 1890 from the Oxford Clays of the Peterborough and Bedfordshire pits.

Peg Tile

All of the unglazed post-medieval roofing tile is in a highly fragmented and dispersed throughout the site.

130 examples 1.3kg

FOLK1 very thin fine sand with fine moulding sand (1750-1900) brickearth

FOLK2 coarser sandier fabric (1500-1800+) brickearth

FOLK4 pink tile with red inclusions (1500-1800+) Gault or other Cretaceous silty clays

FOLK5 pink fabric with red iron oxide and calcareous inclusions – Gault or other Cretaceous silty clays

Most of the peg tile is made of a very thin (8-9mm) very fine red sandy fabric somewhat comparable to the very common London fabric 2276 manufactured from brickearth. These are also likely to have been produced from local brickearth clays.

Earlier fabrics with slightly coarser moulding sand come from the local brickearth (FOLK2) and Gault clays (FOLK4 and 5) may relate to the Shorncliffe Barracks.

#### Drain Pipe

3261 Stoneware fabric (1850-1950) 11 fragments 0.6kg

Part of a brown glazed stoneware drainage pipe was recovered from [405]. These were manufactured in huge quantities by companies like Doulton from the 1850s onwards.

#### Bitumen

1 example 10g

A fragment of bitumen or tarmacadam probably from a modern road was recovered from [1018].

#### Daub and Fired Clay

133 examples 633g

Large quantities of highly fragmentary yellow, orange and brown daub fragments or heated fired clay were recovered from Iron Age and Saxon levels throughout the site. Indeed, daub and fired clay provide the most evidence of ceramic building material from this excavation. Certainly those from the Saxon period are likely to have been used in the SFBs whilst oven floors would provide another source. A third possibility is that some may have come from loom weights.

#### Mortar and Plaster

The only mortar identified from these excavations was attached to a Victorian-Early 20th-century brick KSGF15 (Table 1), whilst there was a fragment of plaster of indeterminate date.

Mortar/Concrete Type	Description	Use at KSGF15
Type 1 Light brown hard hydraulic cement	Light brown hard sandy hydraulic cement	Attached to a modern FOLK21 brick from [477]
Type 2 very white low density chalky plaster	Very white low density plaster covering with chalk inclusions	From [1507]

Table 1: List of mortar and plaster identified from KSGF15



## Stone

281 examples 23.2kg

A review of the rock types, their geological character, source and where (applicable) probable function/form are summarised below (Table 2). What is immediately apparent is that nearly all of stone is weathered underlying bedrock (254 examples 22kg); from the 4 different lithotypes of the Lower Greensand (Sandgate – Folkestone Beds). Mention will be made of the two items of worked stone used from these rocks

MoL fabric code	Description	Geological Type and source	Worked stone examples from KSGF15
3106	Cream Fawn coloured gritty medium grained sandstone with calcareous inclusions	Local Hassock type sandstone Lower Greensand though from Sandgate/Folkestone beds possibly Folkestone on exposures of greensand are near Balers Gap east End of promenade (Smart <i>et al.</i> 1965, 95)	All weathered bedrock apart from one possible border tessera from [1409] 1 example 15g and fist size rubstone from [788]
3115PM	Hard fissile dark grey metamorphic slate	North Wales Slate, Cambrian-Ordovician Ffestiniog etc.	19th-20th-century roofing slate fragment [1554] 1 example 7g
3117	Flint very hard very fine dark grey chemically precipitated siliceous sediment	Upper Cretaceous (Chalk) immediate surroundings of Folkestone cliffs	Natural nodule
3120a	Medium-grained angular calcareous quartz sandstone with ironshot inclusions	Another bed of Local Hassock type sandstone Lower Greensand though from Sandgate/Folkestone beds possibly Folkestone on exposures of greensand are near Balers Gap east End of promenade (Smart <i>et al.</i> 1965, 95)	All weathered bedrock
3120b	Green-grey variegated fine to medium grained calcareous, glauconitic sandstone, with olive green glauconite inclusions and shelly fragments, poor quality Folkestone quern source of Curwen	Another bed of Local Hassock type sandstone Lower Greensand though from Sandgate/Folkestone beds possibly Folkestone on exposures of greensand are near Balers Gap east end of promenade (Smart <i>et al.</i> 1965,	All weathered bedrock apart from Possible large unworked block from [284] with unusual holes not clear of function if indeed natural 1 example 12kg

MoL fabric code	Description	Geological Type and source	Worked stone examples from KSGF15
		95)	
3120c	Light grey flaggy calcareous sandstone with brown circular ironshot	Another bed of Local Hassock type sandstone Lower Greensand though from Sandgate/Folkestone beds possibly Folkestone on exposures of greensand are near Balers Gap east End of promenade (Smart <i>et al.</i> 1965, 95)	All weathered bedrock
3120d	Carbonaceous dark grey shale burnt	Probably Kimmeridge Oil Shale (Upper Jurassic) Kimmeridge area of Dorset	Fuel 15 examples 0.2kg probably post-medieval [1736]
3120e	Fine white cryptocrystalline quartz sandstone	Sarsen, Clay with Flints (Pleistocene) on top of chalk 1-2 km away maximum	Whetstone 1 example 0.6kg [1364]
3120f	Vitreous low density black carbonaceous sediment	Coal (Upper Carboniferous) Northern or Western Britain many possible sources	Fuel debris probably later post-medieval

Table 2: The character, source, quantity and probable function of the main stone types from KSGF15

### Summary

Only three items of stone are worthy of further comment and discussion. First a sarsen rubstone from [1364]. This may be prehistoric or Saxon in date and probably derives from the Clay-with-Flints deposits immediately above the Chalk escarpment. Second a possible border tessera sandstone fragment from [1409]. This may have come from the local villa. Finally, a Hassock stone rubstone from [788]. However, there are none of the locally outcropping high quality glauconite rich sandstones quarried for use as saddle quern (Keller 1988; 1989).

### Spot Dates

Structures in bold

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material	Latest dated material	Spot date	Spot date with mortar
0	3120c	Greensand outcrop material	1			Weathered bedrock	
61	3120c	Greensand outcrop material	1			Weathered bedrock	
136	3120b	Greensand outcrop	12			Weathered	

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
		material						bedrock	
142	3120c	Greensand outcrop material	2					Weathered bedrock	
165	3120c	Greensand outcrop material	1					Weathered bedrock	
178	3106	Greensand outcrop material	1					Weathered bedrock	
187	FOLK2	Early post medieval peg tile	4	1400	1800	1400	1800	1500-1800	No mortar
191	FOLK15	Roman tile	1	50	400	50	400	50-400+	No mortar
194	FOLK3; FOLK5	Late medieval early post medieval peg tile	5	1300	1800	1300	1800	1400-1800	No mortar
197	FOLK3; 3102	Medieval peg tile; Daub	4	1500 bc	1600	1060	1350	1200-1600+	No mortar
288	3120b	Large Greensand block not a quern with large circular holes in – not sure if natural or worked	1	1500 BC	1900	1500BC	1900	1500BC-1900 or weathered bedrock	No mortar
290	FOLK1; 2	Post-medieval and early post-medieval peg tile	7	1400	1900	1750	1900	1750-1900+	No mortar
311	FOLK1	Post-medieval peg tile flecks	4	1750	1900	1750	1900	1750-1900+	No mortar
332	FOLK2	Fragment of early post-medieval peg tile	1	1400	1800	1400	1800	1500-1800	No mortar
342	FOLK1; FOLK5	Post-medieval peg tile	3	1600	1900	1750	1900	1750-1900+	No mortar
351	FOLK5	Early post-medieval peg tile	1	1600	1900	1600	1600	1600-1900	No mortar
356	FOLK5	Early post-medieval peg tile	1	1600	1900	1600	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
357	FOLK1	Post-medieval peg tile	1	1750	1900	1750	1900	1750-1900+	No mortar
403	FOLK2	Early post-medieval peg tile	1	1400	1800	1400	1800	1400-1800	No mortar
405	3261;	Glazed stone ware	12	1850	1950+	1850	1950+	1850-1950+	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
	FOLK21	drain pipe Victorian + Modern poor quality brick							
416	FOLK1; FOLK5	Post medieval peg tile	2	1600	1900	1750	1900	1750-1900	No mortar
442	3120b	Greensand Outcrop Material						Weathered bedrock	
461	FOLK21; FOLK21a	Modern poor quality red and Gault brick	2	1850	1950	1850	1950	1850-1950	No mortar
477	FOLK21	Modern poor quality red brick with Roman cement	2	1850	1950	1850	1900	1850-1950	1875-1950+
478	FOLK2; 5; 22	Post medieval peg tile and red brick	5	1400	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
484	FOLK1; 21	Modern poor quality red brick and post medieval peg tile	6	1750	1950	1850	1950	1850-1950	No mortar
530	3120c; 3102	Greensand Outcrop Material and daub	7	1500 BC	1600	1500BC	1600	100BC- AD1000	No mortar
533	FOLK1; 4	Post medieval peg tile	9	1600	1900	1750	1900	1750-1900	No mortar
535	3120a	Greensand Outcrop Material						Weathered bedrock	
537	3102	Daub	5	1500 BC	1600	1500BC	1600	100BC- AD1000	No mortar
545	FOLK3	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	1	1400	1800	1400	1800	1500-1800+	No mortar
555	3102; 3120a; FOLK3; FOLK5	Greensand Outcrop Material; lots of daub medieval to early post-medieval peg tile	22	1500 BC	1900	1600	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
560	3102; 3120c; 3106	Daub; Greensand Outcrop Material	5	1500 BC	1600	1500BC	1600	100BC- AD1000	No mortar
565	3120c; 3106	Greensand Outcrop Material	19					Weathered bedrock	
571	3120b	Greensand Outcrop Material						Weathered bedrock	

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
576	FOLK13	Roman fragments	1	50	400	50	400	50-400+	No mortar
593	3102; 3120c	Daub; Greensand Outcrop Material	8	1500 BC	1600	1500BC	1600	100BC-AD1000	No mortar
595	3120b	Greensand Outcrop Material	4					Weathered bedrock	
599	3120c	Greensand Outcrop Material	1					Weathered bedrock	
601	3120c; 3120f; 3102	Greensand Outcrop Material; Kimmeridge Shale fuel; Daub	10	1500 BC	1600	1500BC	1600	100BC-AD1000	No mortar
609	FOLK1	Post medieval peg tile	4	1750	1900	1750	1900	1750-1900	No mortar
620	3102; 3120c	Greensand Outcrop Material; Daub	4	1500 BC	1600	1500BC	1600	100BC-AD1000	No mortar
621	3120b	Greensand Outcrop Material	5					Weathered bedrock	
625	3120a	Greensand Outcrop Material	19					Weathered bedrock	
630	3102	Daub	4	1500 BC	1600	1500BC	1600	100BC-AD1000	No mortar
649	3102	Burnt Clay	3	1500 BC	1600	1500BC	1600	100BC-AD1000	No mortar
652	3102	Burnt clay	1	1500 BC	1600	1500BC	1600	100BC-AD1000	No mortar
663	3120f; 3120c	Greensand Outcrop Material; Coal	3	50	1900	50	1900	50-1900	No mortar
683	FOLK1; FOLK2; FOLK10	Early post medieval peg tile; Roman tile	53	50	1900	1750	1900	1750-1900	No mortar
735	FOLK1	Roman Tile	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
775	3120c	Greensand Outcrop Material						Weathered bedrock	
788	3102; 3106	Greensand Outcrop Material; Daub	4	1500 BC	1600	1500BC	1600	100BC-AD1000	No mortar
796	3120c	Greensand Outcrop Material	3					Weathered bedrock	
798	3102	Burnt clay	3	1500 BC	1600	1500BC	1600	100BC-AD1000	No mortar
800	3120b	Greensand Outcrop	2					Weathered	

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
		Material						bedrock	
812	3102	Burnt clay	2	1500 BC	1600	1500BC	1600	100BC-AD1000	No mortar
821	FOLK14	Roman Tile	1	50	400	50	400	50-400+	No mortar
840	FOLK12	Combed box flue tile	1	50	400	50	400	50-400+	No mortar
850	3120c	Greensand Outcrop Material	4					Weathered bedrock	
862	3106	Greensand Outcrop Material	1					Weathered bedrock	
928	3120f; 3120c; 3102	Daub, Coal and Greensand Outcrop Material	6	1500 BC	1900	50	1900	50-1600	No mortar
932	3102a	Greensand Outcrop Material	1					Weathered bedrock	
937	FOLK1; 2; 21	Post-medieval peg tile and modern brick	4	1400	1950+	1850	1950+	1850-1950+	No mortar
938;	FOLK21; 1 and 2	Post-medieval peg tile and modern brick	8	1400	1950+	1850	1950+	1850-1950+	No mortar
943	3120c	Greensand Outcrop Material	3					Weathered bedrock	
944	3120c	Greensand Outcrop Material	2					Weathered bedrock	
950	3120c	Greensand Outcrop Material	3					Weathered bedrock	
962	3102	Daub	16	1500 BC	1600	1500BC	1600	100BC-AD1000	No mortar
986	3120c	Greensand Outcrop Material	5					Weathered Bedrock	
993	3106; 3120c; 3102	Greensand Outcrop Material; Daub	22	1500 BC	1600	1500BC	1600	100BC-AD1000	No mortar
1002	FOLK21a	Yellow – Pink modern brick fragment	1	1850	1950	1850	1950	1850-1950	No mortar
1004	FOLK21	Modern brick fragment	1	1850	1950	1850	1950	1850-1950	No mortar
1018	3120b; Bitumen	Greensand Outcrop Material; Bitumen/Tarmacadam	2	1800	1950	1800	1950	1800-1950	No mortar
1023	3102	Fired Clay	1	1500	1600	1500BC	1600	100BC-	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
				bc				AD1000	
1032	3102; 3120a	Greensand Outcrop Material; Daub	8	1500 bc	1600	1500BC	1600	100BC-AD1000	No mortar
1034	FOLK1	Modern peg tile	1	1750	1900	1750	1900	1750-1900	No mortar
1048	FOLK12 and 14	Roman tile fragments	2	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
1050	3120c	Greensand Outcrop Material;	2					Weathered Bedrock	
1093	FOLK15; 3120b	Roman Tile fragment; Greensand Outcrop Material;	16	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
1098	3120b	Greensand Outcrop Material;	10					Weathered Bedrock	
1101	3120b	Greensand Outcrop Material;	2					Weathered Bedrock	
1113	3102; FOLK1	Daub and modern peg tile	4	1500 BC	1900	1750	1900	1750-1900	No mortar
1116	3117	Flint nodule	1					Local bedrock	
1127	3120b; 3120c; 3102	Greensand Outcrop Material; Daub	10	1500 BC	1600	1500BC	1600	100BC-AD1000	No mortar
1130	3106; 3102	Greensand Outcrop Material; Daub	11	1500 BC	1600	1500BC	1600	100BC-AD1000	No mortar
1131	3102b	Greensand Outcrop Material	3					Weathered bedrock	
1139	FOLK15	Roman tile	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
1141	3106	Greensand Outcrop Material	1					Weathered bedrock	
1146	3106	Greensand Outcrop Material	2					Weathered bedrock	
1148	3120b	Greensand Outcrop Material	3					Weathered bedrock	
1150	3102; FOLK13	Roman tile and daub flecks	2	1500 BC	1600	1500BC	1600	100BC-AD400	No mortar
1157	FOLK2	Early post medieval peg tile	1	1400	1800	1400	1800	1500-1800	No mortar
1164	3120c; 3106	Greensand Outcrop Material	5					Weathered bedrock	
1165	3120c; 3106	Greensand Outcrop	9					Weathered	

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
		Material						bedrock	
1175	3102	Daub	2	1500 BC	1600	1500BC	1600	100BC-AD400	No mortar
1185	3120b	Greensand Outcrop Material	3					Weathered bedrock	
1194	FOLK21	Modern brick	5	1850	1950	1850	1950	1850-1950	No mortar
1206	3102; 3120c	Greensand Outcrop Material; Daub	6	1500 BC	1600	1500BC	1600	100BC-AD1000	No mortar
1297	3120c	Greensand Outcrop Material	5					Weathered bedrock	
1315	FOLK2	Peg tile	1	1400	1800	1400	1800	1500-1800	No mortar
1318	3102	Burnt clay	1	1500 BC	1600	1500BC	1600	100BC-AD400	No mortar
1323	3038; FOLK21a	Frogged Fletton brick and modern brick	5	1850	1950	1890	1950+	1890-1950+	No mortar
1333	FOLK21	Modern unfrogged brick	1	1850	1950	1850	1950	1850-1950	No mortar
1351	FOLK15	Roman tile fleck	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
1355	3120c	Greensand Outcrop Material	4					Weathered bedrock	
1364	3120e	Sarsen Rubstone	1	500 BC	1000	500BC	1000	100BC-AD1000	No mortar
1401	3120c	Greensand Outcrop Material	4					Weathered bedrock	
1407	3120b and 3120a	Greensand Outcrop Material	5					Weathered bedrock	
1409	3120c and 3106	Greensand Outcrop Material	2					Weathered bedrock	
1411	FOLK11; FOLK12; FOLK 3	Roman tile and medieval peg tile	3	50	1350	1080	1350	1200-1400+	No mortar
1415	FOLK1; 4	Post-medieval peg tile	2	1600	1900	1750	1900	1750-1900	No mortar
1442	3106	Greensand Outcrop Material	1					Weathered bedrock	
1507	3102; 3100	Daub And possible white plaster	3	1500 BC	1900	50	1900	50-1900	No mortar
1509	3102	Daub	1	1500 BC	1600	1500BC	1600	100BC-1000AD	No mortar



Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
1531	FOLK13	Roman tile	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
1546	3120c; 3120f	Greensand Outcrop Material and coal	4	50	1900	50	1900	50-1900	No mortar
1554	3115PM; FOLK16; FOLK2	North Wales Slate fragment, Roman tile and early post-medieval peg tile	3	50	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900+	No mortar
1560	FOLK20; 22; FOLK 2; 3	Modern dense brick and red brick post-medieval peg tile	9	1400	1950+	1850	1950	1850-1950+	No mortar
1563	3102	Daub	5	1500 BC	1600	1500BC	1600	100BC-AD1000	No mortar
1626	3102; 3106	Daub and Greensand Outcrop Material	8	1500 BC	1600	1500BC	1600	100BC-AD1000	No mortar
1627	3106	Greensand Outcrop Material	1					Weathered bedrock	
1722	3120b; 3120c	Greensand Outcrop Material	3					Weathered bedrock	
1724	3102; 3120a	Burnt clay and daub; Greensand Outcrop Material	9	1500 BC	1600	1500BC	1600	100BC-AD1000	No mortar
1730	3106	Greensand Outcrop Material	1					Weathered bedrock	
1736	3120d FOLK1	Burnt Kimmeridge Shale and Greensand Outcrop Material	17	1600	1900	1750	1900	1750-1900	No mortar
1750	3120c; 3102	Greensand outcrop material; Daub	7	1500 BC	1600	1500BC	1600	100BC-AD1000	No mortar

### Potential and Recommendations

A range of periods are represented by the ceramic building material and worked stone recovered from the site. Examples of Iron Age daub and fired clay plus the odd rubstone, Roman box flue tile and imbrex, Saxon daub, medieval peg tile and later 19th- and 20th-century peg tile and brick are all represented, reflecting the intermittent multi-period phases of occupation in this part of the Kent Coast. These are nearly all in a highly fragmentary condition, widely spread and diffuse throughout the site and in terms of material collected, merely 1/5th of the total quantity of weathered Lower

Greensand bedrock. All of this unworked stone (22kg) required no further analysis and was immediately discarded after processing.

Some of the highly fragmentary daub may come from loomweights but it is likely that much relates to the Saxon period SFBs that are such a feature of this site. There were one or two items of Roman stone and tile that may relate to known villa occupation in Folkestone, including a stone border tessera and a combed box flue tile, but there is no evidence of any quern, which is surprising given the proximity of the Quern production site at Folkestone (Keller 1988; 1989) quarried from the Lower Greensand spotted glauconitic calcareous sandstone.

Post-medieval military occupation, particularly the WW1 barracks are represented by fragments of modern locally produced unfrosted brickearth and gault bricks and machine pressed denser clays imported from the Etruria marls of Staffordshire and Oxford Clays of Peterborough.

Given the highly fragmentary and diffuse nature of the assemblage, it is recommended that at publication stage, building material types only be included in the main text rather than produce a specialist report. The sarsen and hassock rubstone should be illustrated.

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## APPENDIX 11: CREMATED HUMAN BONE ASSESSMENT

James Young Langthorne

### Introduction

Five deliberate depositions of cremated human bone were found during archaeological investigations at Shorncliffe Garrison. The cremated human bone had not been placed within or associated with an urn or other burial vessel. Additionally redeposited or residual fragments of cremated human bone were found within a layer and two pits. All of these features were dated to the Iron Age. The following report provides a summary of the cremated human bone that was present, not a full osteological analysis of the remains.

### Methodology

The assessment of cremated human bone followed the guidelines established by Jacqueline McKinley in the Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains (Brickley and McKinley 2004). All of the cremated human bone was sieved through a stack of 10mm, 5mm, and 2mm mesh sieves. The cremated bone was separated from the remaining organic material and gravel in the >10mm and  $\geq$ 5mm fraction and as far as was possible in the  $\geq$ 2mm fraction. The bone from the  $\geq$ 2mm,  $\geq$ 5mm and >10mm fraction sizes were weighed giving the percentage of each fragment size within the total weight of the cremation.

Any identifiable bone fragments were recorded along with the level of fragmentation and oxidisation illustrated by variations in colour from the normal buff/white colour of a fully oxidised cremation, any sexually dimorphic traits and ageing data, such as epiphyseal fusion and dental development, and any pathological lesions.

### Results

#### *Cremation Burials*

There were six fills within five cuts that contained cremated bone: [136] within cut [137], [565] within [564], [601] within [602], [633] within [635] and fills [943] and [944] within cut [942]. The weight of each fraction from each context is shown in the table below as well as the fraction of the total weight of the skeletal material in each context that each one represents:

Context no.	>10mm fraction (g/%)	$\geq$ 5mm fraction (g/%)	$\geq$ 2mm fraction (g/%)	Total weight (g)
136	32 (39%)	15 (18%)	36 (43%)	83
565	0	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	2
601	0	1 (100%)	0	1

Context no.	>10mm fraction (g/%)	≥5mm fraction (g/%)	≥2mm fraction (g/%)	Total weight (g)
633	4 (18%)	0	18 (82%)	22
943	1 (10%)	1 (10%)	8 (80%)	10
944	277 (55%)	133 (27%)	89 (18%)	499
943 + 944 <sup>1</sup>	278 (55%)	134 (26%)	97 (19%)	509

Given the relatively low weights of bone from the majority of the contexts it was concluded that a substantial proportion of the skeletal elements were no longer present within each cremation. The bone was well fragmented for the most part, with the only identifiable elements being found in the >10mm fraction of fills [136] and [944]. The largest fragment, a piece of the femoral head in [944], measured 33mm x 31mm by 14mm.

The majority of the cremated bone was greyish white in colour with occasional-moderate white fragments. This would indicate that the bone was incompletely oxidised for the most part with the white fragments representing occasional complete oxidisation. These results would be suggestive of a pyre temperature that reached approximately 600°C at its hottest and did not fall below 300°C for most of the time it was burning.

Initial analysis of these remains does not suggest that there is more than one individual within each burial. No accurate ageing or sexing data was acquired from any of the cremations nor were there any pathological lesions.

### ***Redeposited Cremated Human Bone***

Redeposited cremated bone was also recovered from layer [1730] and fills [1175] and [1206] in pit [1176] and fill [1745] in pit [1744]. As with the cremation burials the following table displays the weight of bone found within each fraction for each context and the percentage of the total weight that each fraction represents:

Context no.	>10mm fraction (g/%)	≥5mm fraction (g/%)	≥2mm fraction (g/%)	Total weight (g)
1175	0	0	<1 (100%)	<1
1206	0	<1 (100%)	0	<1
1730	0	<1 (100%)	0	<1
1745	0	<1 (100%)	0	<1

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<sup>1</sup> [943] and [944] were found within the same cut [942]. This entry on the table combines the two results given separately in the two preceding rows.

The very small number of cremated human bones found in each context were very fragmented with the largest fragment, 13mm x 10mm x 8mm, being found in pit fill [1206].

The bone within contexts [1175] and [1745] was white in colour and well oxidised whereas that from context [1206] varied from an unburnt light brown to a well oxidised white and the single piece from layer [1730] was a slightly charred greyish brown colour.

No data regarding age, sex or pathology could be extracted from any of the skeletal material.

## **Discussion**

Studies carried out on the cremated remains produced by modern crematoria, with the <2mm fraction removed, indicated that an adult individual would weigh between 1001.5-2422.5g, with an average weight being 1625.9g (McKinley 1993). While the weight of the cremated material does depend on the sex and age of the individual there is an area of overlap (McKinley, 1993). Archaeological cremations tend to have lower total weights than modern cremations principally due to modern cremated remains being collected in a much more controlled environment. Despite this the results from the studies of modern cremations can give an idea of the proportion of remains that were finally buried from archaeological cremations. The low weights exhibited by all five cremation burials indicated that the cremated bone could potentially represent either juvenile individuals or that only a token, and highly variable, amount of burnt human bone was deliberately deposited or that the cremations had been damaged by later activity on the site, such as ploughing.

Studies on modern cremations have also provided data on the fragment size that can be expected from an adult cremation. Similar to the weight of cremations the fragment size from archaeological cremations is usually less than those found with modern studies, often due to damage resulting from later truncation. The majority of the fragments from modern cremations are over 10mm (McKinley, 1994), The small number of bone fragments over 9mm within these cremations, with the possible exception of fill [944], combined with the low weights of the cremated remains indicated significant damage to the five cremation burials.

There was no evidence from the cremated bones themselves that identified the age, sex, or pathology of the individuals or that more than one individual was extant within any of the cremation burials.

It is recommended that radiocarbon dating be carried out on suitable samples in order to refine the dating.

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## **APPENDIX 12: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT**

Kevin Rielly

### **Introduction**

Archaeological features were observed across the site, the earlier levels to the east and the latest to the west and north. These begin with a series of prehistoric levels (Phase 2) essentially comprising a Late Iron Age cremation cemetery and associated boundary ditch and rubbish pits, this in the north-eastern part of the site; followed by an extensive Saxon presence (Phase 3) with 17 Sunken Floored Buildings overlain by the remains of a probable medieval field system (Phase 4); and finally by military activity starting with the establishment of the Shorncliffe Garrison in 1794, with relatively few features of note terminating with various structures dating to WW1 (covering the western half of the site as well as concrete platforms in the northern part) related to the building and modification of the barracks, divided into early features (Phase 5a) and WW1 and later activity (Phase 5b).

Animal bones were recovered from deposits dating to each phase of activity although with the vast majority from Iron Age and Saxon levels. These accounted for the major part of both the hand retrieved and sieved collections, the latter representing the results of an intensive sieving programme. This was particularly concentrated amongst the various Iron Age cremation deposits and the Saxon SFBs, with the later collections almost entirely derived by hand. A small number of fish bones were recovered, principally from the samples and these were identified by Philip Armitage.

### **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, anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered. The sample collections were washed through a modified Siraf tank using a 1mm mesh and the subsequent residues were air dried and sorted.

### **Description of faunal assemblage by phase**

A total of 1,327 bones were recovered by hand from this site, complemented by another 2,669 fragments from the samples, of which all but 5 of the hand collected and 2 of the phased collections respectively were taken from phased deposits. The distributions by phase are shown in Tables 1 and 2. There is a generally high level of fragmentation (in addition to the clearly deliberate fragmentation related to the cremation assemblages) with almost all the identifiable bones represented by bones which are less than 25% complete. Conversely while there are some poorly preserved bones, the great majority exhibit little to no surface erosion. It should of course be mentioned that the prevailing

sandy soils across the site will not have been conducive to the survival of osseous material. A major component of the Iron Age cattle and sheep-size bones were taken from the cremation deposits and it can be supposed that the vast majority of these fragments are in fact human rather than animal (see below and Langthorne, Appendix 11). Note that the site assemblage has been divided into the four main phases: 2 – Iron Age, 3 – Saxon, 4 – medieval and 5 – post-medieval (all dated to the later subphase 5b, i.e. to the early 20th century).

Species	Phase			
	2	3	4	5b
	IA	Sax	Med	E20
Cattle	4	150	22	8
Equid		1(2)	5	
Cattle-size	1	573(3)	6	45
Sheep/Goat	4	79		6
Sheep		4		
Goat			1	
Pig	16	36(4)		1
Sheep-size	2	313		17
Dog			2	1
Chicken		5		1
Chicken-size		1		
Goose		3		
Goose-size		3		
Mallard		3		
Flounder		1		
Unid fish		2		
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1171(9)</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>79</b>

Table 1: Counts of hand recovered animal bones in each phase, where IA is Late Iron Age, Sax is Saxon, Med is medieval, E20 is early 20th century, while numbers in brackets associated with Phase 3 equal those from deposits which have been tentatively assigned to this phase

#### Late Iron Age (Phase 2)

Most of the Iron Age bones were taken from the sieved contents of the unurned cremations. Notable quantities of calcined bones were recovered from the fills of cremations [634], [942] and [994], these providing 255, 1,530 and 165 fragments respectively, comprising mainly sheep-size but with some cattle-size pieces, none obviously identifiable as human or animal bone (although see Langthorne, Appendix 11). The hand collected portion of the Iron Age bones was largely retrieved from cut features and in particular from pit [175] with 15 out of a total of 27 bones, of which 14 belonged to pig, these perhaps representing a single immature individual. Other species included cattle and sheep/goat. Of interest is the small quantity of fish bones, including an unidentified fragment from the



fill of pit [1424] and then some rather curious teeth from cremations [564] and [594]. These may represent pikelet (i.e. juvenile pike) dentaries, however, they are also similar in appearance to the teeth of a grass snake. Further study will be required to ascertain a more certain identification of these teeth. The importance of finding fish bones within these levels is highlighted by the evidence concerning the rather poor exploitation of this food resource found at contemporary British sites (Dobney 2001, 41).

Species	Phase			
	2	3	4	5b
	IA	Sax	Med	E20
Cattle	1	8		
Cattle-size	48	61		
Sheep/Goat	2	28		
Sheep		1		
Pig	1	19		
Sheep-size	1988	416		1
Hare		1		
Small mammal		5		
Chicken		4		
Chicken-size		11		
Goose		1		
Goose-size		3		
Small crow		1		
Amphibian	2	34		
Shrew		1		
Small rodent		3		
Cf Thornback ray		1		
Herring		11		
Flatfish		1		
Unid fish	1	8		1
?Fish/Grass snake	2		1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2045</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>

Table 2: Counts of animal bones recovered from the samples in each phase, where IA is Late Iron Age, Sax is Saxon, Med is medieval and E20 is early 20th century

### Saxon (Phase 3)

A substantial collection of bones (both hand collected and sieved) was retrieved from the Saxon levels, the vast majority from the Sunken Featured Buildings (SFBs), see Table 3. These provided a far larger quantity of identifiable bones, compared to the previous levels, with cattle dominant followed by sheep/goat and then pig, as well as some game and fish, and a variety of poultry species. The

sieved collections display a rather large proportion of sheep/goat and pig, perhaps suggesting that these species were somewhat better represented than is indicated amongst the hand retrieved assemblage. There is a notable abundance of sheep-size fragments, however, a sizeable proportion of these are calcined, perhaps indicative of some redeposition from the underlying cremation deposits. Otherwise there is a major quantity of charred cattle- and sheep-size pieces which presumably represent hearth waste. There is undoubtedly a larger quantity of bones within certain SFBs (Table 3), although each of these tend to follow the general hand collected and sieved species abundance patterns, with perhaps the notable exception of SFB11 (hand collected) with similar proportions of cattle and sheep/goat. However, the quantity of identifiable bones in this feature is rather small.

<b>Recovery:</b>	<b>HC</b>					<b>SIV</b>					
<b>Feature:</b>	<b>SFB</b>					<b>OF</b>	<b>SFB</b>				<b>OF</b>
<b>Number:</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>All</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>All</b>	
Cattle	51	12	22	9	145	5			1	6	2
Equid				1	1						
Cattle-size	104	165	137	50	563	10	1	2	10	58	3
Sheep/Goat	28	6	22	5	75	4	16	4		28	
Sheep		3			4						1
Pig	13	2	3	7	35	1	12	3	2	19	
Sheep-size	159	15	77	29	312	1	214	56	64	393	23
Hare								1		1	
Small mammal							1	2	2	5	
Shrew									1	1	
Small rodent								1	2	3	
Chicken	1	3		1	5			3	1	4	
Chicken-size					1			5	5	10	1
Goose				2	3			1		1	
Goose-size	1	1			3			2	1	3	
Small crow	2				3					1	
cf.thornback ray											1
flounder						1					
flatfish (? P/f)								1		1	
herring								3		3	8
Unid fish		2			2			7		7	1
Amphibian									34	34	
<b>Total</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>1150</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>40</b>

Table 3: Distribution and species representation of animal bones in Phase 3 within the hand collected (HC) and sieved (SIV) collections, where SFB is sunken featured feature and Number refers to a particular SFB, while OF is other features.

The major domesticates include a mixed distribution of anatomical parts suggestive of the deposition of food as well as processing waste. There is a possible partial cattle articulation from the fill [961] of SFB [1168] (SFB7) comprising the scapula, humerus, radius, ulna and 2 carpals of an adult individual. This could represent part of an unused carcass although it's more likely to be the remains of food waste, perhaps from feasting. While there is a high level of fragmentation, there would appear to be sufficient articular ends amongst these collections to allow an age analysis (epiphysis fusion) and perhaps some estimates of relative size. A small number of bones from very young animals were found including a foetal/neonate sheep/goat femur from [961]. The latter bone and perhaps the other examples could well represent infant mortalities, indicative therefore of local production and the farming status of this small community. Few bones showed any butchery marks, which could be related to the noted level of breakage, although the choice of butchery implement may also have had some effect on the presence/survival of such butchery evidence.

The small number of fish bones included ray, herring and flatfish (flounder and probably either plaice or flounder), the majority represented by vertebrae apart from the single flounder os anale. Of interest, two of the herring bones are calcined, which, alongside the burnt unidentifiable portions could also represent hearth waste.

Amongst the non-food waste, equid is represented by a near complete tibia (highly fragmented) and also by a maxillary tooth and a proximal femur, recovered from the contents of SFB17 and then from the potential Saxon pit [185] respectively. The tooth is a second adult premolar, just in wear, indicative of an animal aged about 3 years.

Finally the few small rodent bones, the shrew and perhaps the small crow, could represent accidental inclusions, illustrative of the background fauna present in this area during this period.

#### Medieval (Phase 4)

The later features in this phase include a few ditches which have been interpreted as part of a medieval field system. These produced 36 bone fragments by hand collection and one from a sample, the former mainly composed of cattle, this species featuring a wide distribution of skeletal parts. There was also a goat horncore (from ditch [234]), dog mandible and skull fragment, possibly from the same medium-sized individual (ditch [572]) and a few fragmented equid bones including two teeth from ditch [196] and two limb bone pieces (ditches [117] and [572]). In addition, the sample (ditch [147]) provided another of those odd teeth, as described from the Iron Age deposits, which could be either pikelet or snake.

### Post-medieval activity (Phase 5)

This collection was largely provided by various features undoubtedly related to the World War 1 activities, including postholes associated with the construction of structures at the western side of the site and, in particular, the fills of a number of ditches/trenches. All but one of these bones was hand retrieved. Small quantities of cattle and sheep/goat bones are accompanied by a few pig, chicken and dog fragments and then from the sample another example of a possible pike/snake tooth. The cattle and sheep bones are represented by a mixture of skeletal parts, pig by a maxillary tooth, and both chicken and dog by femurs. This phase featured a larger proportion of butchered items, including two sawn sheep/goat limb bones (a scapula and a humerus), both from posthole [314]. The use of this instrument for butchery purposes is an indication of the late post-medieval credentials of this particular deposit (Albarella 2003, 74).

### Conclusion and Recommendations for Further Work

Reasonably sized collections were retrieved from both the Iron Age and Saxon levels, followed by rather minor quantities from deposits dating to the medieval and late post-medieval phases. Most of the former collection was derived from the cremations and these, as you would expect, are highly fragmented. These provided no obviously identifiable pieces, thus it cannot be suggested whether the presumably mainly human content of these cremations also included an animal component. The combined assemblage of identifiable bones from the other Iron Age deposits is clearly too few to warrant any analysis concerning animal usage during this period.

In contrast, the sizeable collections from the Saxon levels, in particular from the SFBs, clearly representing concentrations of food waste, comprise a notable proportion of identifiable bones indicative of some potential regarding further analysis. An attempt was made to determine any spatial patterning, with limited success, concerning a comparison of individual SFB collections. Contrasting the information available from groups of SFBs may provide more informative results. It is of course beneficial that several of these SFBs were sampled, allowing for a thorough and more objective analysis of their contents. Notable, as well as a reasonable quantity of bones, the domesticated portion is also represented by a number of ageable and measurable fragments which will aid any interpretation of the use and perhaps size/type of the animals used during this period. Also of interest, is the clear exploitation, albeit rather minimally, of other food resources, as fish and poultry.

Referring then to the later collections, that from the medieval deposits, is perhaps too small and potentially poorly dated (taken from possible field ditches and most likely representing the detritus spread over fields for manuring purposes). The post-medieval bones are of some interest, in particular if they relate to the food provided to the troops occupying the WW1 barracks. However, there is again a problem concerning the rather small quantity of bones recovered.

The site assemblage as a whole had clearly suffered a high level of fragmentation. However, there are certain portions of this collection that clearly deserve further attention, in particular the bones from the Saxon levels. It is recommended that the analysis of the Saxon bones should include a spatial

element as well as a detailed examination of the age and size information, bringing in any comparative data from contemporary sites in this part of south-east England, as for example from nearby Lyminge (Baker 2012 and Reynolds 2011). Evidence pertaining to the earlier and later collections should also be briefly mentioned in any publication report.

Finally, further work on the bones is limited to the 'teeth' recovered from Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval deposits which, at present, are tentatively identified as either young pike or grass snake.

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## **APPENDIX 13: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

Kate Turner

### **Introduction**

This report summarises the findings of the rapid assessment of 119 bulk samples taken during excavations on land at Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone. These samples were taken from a series of pits, postholes, ditches, cremation burials and sunken featured buildings, the context information for which is given in Table 1.

The aim of this assessment is to:

1. Give an overview of the contents of the assessed samples;
2. Determine the environmental potential of these samples;
3. Establish whether any further analysis is necessary.

### **Methodology**

One hundred and ten bulk samples, between 0.05 and 58 litres in volume, were processed using the flotation method; material was collected using a 300µm mesh for the light fraction and a 1mm mesh for the heavy residue. The heavy residue was then dried, sieved at 1, 2 and 4mm and sorted to extract artefacts and ecofacts. The abundance of each category of material was recorded using a non-linear scale where '1' indicates occasional occurrence (1-10 items), '2' indicates occurrence is fairly frequent (11-30 items), '3' indicates presence is frequent (31-100 items) and '4' indicates an abundance of material (>100 items). The results for this stage of the assessment are presented in Table 2.

The light residue (>300 µm), once dried, was scanned under a low-power binocular microscope in order to quantify the level of environmental material, such as seeds, chaff, charred grains, molluscs and charcoal. Abundance was recorded as above. A note was also made of any other significant inclusions, for example roots and modern plant material. The results of this assessment are shown in Table 3.

Due to the delicate nature of the material, nine bulk samples, thought to be urned or un-urned cremation burials, were processed by wet sieving rather than tank flotation. Samples were gently washed between 10mm, 5mm and 2mm metal sieves, and the clean residue then dried and sorted as described above.

### **Results**

Residues

## Cremation burials

Nine suspected cremations, samples <1>, <2>, <19>, <25>, <26>, <85>, <86>, <95> and <197>, were processed by wet sieving. Wood charcoal was identified throughout the sample set, except for samples <85> and <86>. Abundances were generally high (greater than 30 fragments per residue), with largest amount of material being found in samples <19> and <25>, both of which were taken from probable cremation burials, though to date to the Late Iron Age.

Seeds were generally scarce, present in just four out of nine samples. Concentrations were low (<30 specimens) in all instances, with the majority of samples containing less than 10 individual specimens. Preliminary identification suggests that, apart from a single charred example of *Quercus spp.* (oak) in sample <25>, all the extracted seeds were of the genus *Nuphar cf.* (yellow water-lily), an aquatic plant native in lakes, ponds and rivers.

Fragments of marine shell were additionally found in samples <2>, <19>, <95> and <197>; exact type could not be determined due to the small size of the pieces; however, it is likely that the majority are from shells of species in the family *Ostreidae* (true oysters). As well as marine shell, samples <2> and <19> also contained low frequencies (<10 pieces) of small animal bone, and sample <1> a moderate amount (30-100 pieces) of large mammalian material. In addition, a small amount of fish bone was found in sample <25>.

Fragments of human bone were identified in all the wet sieved samples, except for <25> and <197>, the former of which contained no human remains, and the latter only a small amount (<10 pieces) of charred, fragmented bone of which species could not be determined. Of the seven viable residues, samples <1> and <86> contained the greatest frequency of material, with over one hundred individual fragments observed; sample <1> being taken from an un-urned cremation burial of unknown age, and sample <86> from the upper fill of a suspected Late Iron Age cremation. Sample <85>, the lower fill of the same feature, was also found to contain a moderate amount of human bone, between thirty and 100 fragments, as was sample <95>, taken from a cut of similar date.

Based on the frequency of skeletal fragments identified in these samples, it is reasonable to conclude that the initial interpretation of these features as cremation burials is accurate (see Appendix 11). Samples <2>, <19>, <25>, <26> and <197> however contained either no material or very low concentrations, suggesting that such samples are unlikely to represent complete cremations, as was initially proposed.

Building material, in the form of stone, mortar, brick and daub was identified in all nine supposed cremation burials. The greatest diversity of artefacts was found in samples <26> and <86>, both of which contained moderate amounts of mortar (>30 pieces) as well as small amounts of a stone and other masonry fabric. Stone and mortar were the most commonly occurring throughout, being present in six of the nine assessed samples. A modest amount of pottery was also discovered in samples <2>, <19> and <25>.

The extent of other cultural material was limited; low concentrations of struck, worked and/or burnt flint were found in samples <1>, <19>, <26>, <86> and <197>, along with a small amount of copper

fragments in samples <19> and <25>. One sample (<19>) additionally contained less than ten pieces of broken glass, and sample <25> a similar frequency of coal. A large concentration of apparently non-contemporary root material was also found in this sample, which may be an indication of disturbance within the deposit.

#### Bulk Environmental samples

Of the 110 bulk samples processed for recovery of environmental remains, 13 contained no cultural artefacts or ecofacts in the heavy fraction (Table 2). Preservation of environmental remains was mixed in the remainder of the assemblage; wood charcoal/charred wood was identified in 45 residues, 32 of which contained fragments of a suitable size for species to be determined. Samples <17> and <28>, the fills of a Saxon posthole and a possible Late Iron Age cremation burial, contained the highest frequency of material, with each residue yielding over one hundred individual pieces.

Sample <28> additionally contained a significant abundance of charred grains, specifically barley (*Hordeum sp.*), and rye (*Secale cereale*), the former of which was present in both hulled and naked form. Infrequent instances of wheat (*Triticum sp.*) and indistinguishable charred grains were also found in samples <126>, <174> and <193>, most which were heavily distorted, suggesting high temperature combustion.

Seeds were scarce in the sample set, being found in only thirteen out of the ninety-seven viable samples. Abundances were low, generally less than ten specimens per residue and, as with the wet sieved samples, the majority were of the genus *Nuphar cf.*, though a small number of seeds of *Persicaria sp.* (knotweeds) and *Taxus baccata cf.* (English yew) were identified in samples <113> and <179> respectively. Charred specimens were also discovered in samples <87> and <193>, the bulk of which were too degraded to identify.

Molluscs were similarly poorly represented in this assemblage. Marine shell was the most common, occurring in three samples, though the vast proportion of fragments were too small for species to be established. A minor amount of *Cerastoderma edule* (common cockle) pieces could however be discerned in sample <116>. A low frequency of terrestrial mollusc shells, of the genus *Cepaea sp.*, were additionally recorded in sample <194>, and freshwater shells of the species *Valvata piscinalis* in sample <94>.

Animal bone was identified in around 30% of the assessed samples; large mammalian material was observed with the highest frequency, being discovered in 24 samples, with small mammal bone present in sixteen. Samples <138> and <156> also contained small amounts of burnt mammalian bone. Apart from sample <122>, which was taken from the fill of a Saxon pit, material abundances were moderate, generally less than thirty examples per class of material per sample. Sample <122> however contained between thirty and 100 individual specimens, the concentration of which may be indicative of the purpose for which the feature was being used during this period of occupation on the site. Eleven of the assessed samples additionally contained a minimal number of fish bones, less than ten specimens per sample.



Along with the seven suspected cremation burials mentioned previously, the residues from samples <24>, <45>, <140>, <148> and <169> also contained human skeletal material. Sample <45> yielded the greatest density of material, with over one hundred observable fragments. This could indicate that, as initially proposed, the sampled feature may constitute another Late Iron Age un-urned cremation. An additional forty samples contained unidentifiable burnt and/or unburnt bone fragments which have, along with the rest of the remains, been passed onto the relevant specialists for further analysis. Of these samples <74> and <113>, both taken from deposits associated with sunken featured buildings though to date to the Saxon period, featured the largest amount of material, between thirty and 100 fragments.

Masonry fabric was observed in fifty-three samples, roughly half of the complete assemblage. Mortar was the most common material, being identified in thirty of these; amounts were moderate (<30 pieces per sample), except in samples <32>, <92> and <156> which contained upwards of thirty fragments. Concentrations of stone and/or burnt stone, daub, CBM and brick were lower, often less than ten pieces per sample. A small number of tesserae were additionally found in sample <170>, which was excavated from the fill of a prehistoric pit.

In addition to the building material, moderate amounts of pottery were observed in forty-seven of the assessed residues. Of these only sample <102> contained more than thirty sherds; this has been initially interpreted as the fill of a prehistoric rubbish pit and was also found to contain a small number of burnt and struck flint fragments. Flint artefacts were also identified in fifty-one out of the remaining ninety-six samples though, as was the case with the pottery, fragment numbers were universally low, amounting to less than ten pieces per sample in all cases.

Combustion by-products, such as iron, slag, coal, cobalt and/or copper were recognised in around 20% of the assemblage. Of these sample <194> was the only residue to yield a significant amount of material (>30 pieces), containing between eleven and thirty pieces of slag, as well as a small amount of fragmented iron and cobalt. Hammerscale was also found in sixteen samples in varying intensities; where concentrations were considered significant the fine sieve residue has been retained, and forwarded to a metalworking specialist for additional analysis.

Other cultural artefacts, in the form of glass, worked bone and/or painted plaster were identified in samples <17>, <67>, <74>, <109>, <194> and <196>. A small amount of insect remains was also extracted from samples <177> and <183>. All the material collected from the residues has been catalogued and passed to the relevant specialists for further assessment.

#### Flots

Out of the one hundred and ten environmental samples processed all except for two, <28> and <45>, produced flot residues. These ranged in volume from 0.1ml to 520ml. A light residue was also retained from one wet sieved cremation deposit, sample <197>.

Wood charcoal/charred wood was present throughout the assemblage in varying concentrations, with moderate to abundant macroscopic (>1mm in length) fragments being observed in sixty-nine of the assessed residues, forty-nine of which also contained fragments of a size suitable for species identification.

Seeds were present in all but nine samples, although concentrations were generally low (<30 specimens per sample). Higher frequencies were observed in samples <16>, <27>, <94>, <124>, <179>, <180>, <187> and <196>, all of which contained between thirty and one hundred specimens; herbaceous plant taxa are the most widely represented across the sample set, with weed seeds, such as *Ranunculus sp.* (buttercups) and *Chenopodium album* (fat-hen) being the most common of these. Trees and shrubs were present to a lesser degree, although specimens of both *Betula sp.* (birch) and *Sambucus sp.* (elder) were regularly observed, with the former being found in fifty-one of the studied samples, and the latter in fifty-two. Wetland species, including *Carex sp.* (sedges), *Apium sp.* (marshworts) and *Drosera sp.* (sundews) were identified in seven samples, <17>, <24>, <83>, <120>, <174>, <194> and <196>, all of which are commonly associated with waterlogged, marsh-type environments. Specimens of *Nuphar sp.* (yellow water-lily), an aquatic species were also discovered in six residues.

Sample <194> contained over one hundred well-preserved, uncharred seeds, including those of *Chenopodium album* (fat-hen), *Betula sp.* (birch), *Crepis sp.* (hawksbeard), *Rubus sp.* (brambles), *Rumex/Polygonum sp.* (docks/sorrels), *Sambucus sp.* (elder), *Sonchus sp.* (sowthistles) and *Veronica sp.* (speedwell). The deposit from which this was taken was a layer of crushed stone, thought to date to the prehistoric period, further analysis of which could provide insight into the nature of the local environment during this phase of occupation.

Charred grain was found in around 50% of the assessed samples (Table 3), the bulk of which contained fewer than ten identifiable specimens. Moderate concentrations (>10 specimens) were observed in five samples, however concentrations did not exceed thirty grains in any one sample. Preliminary identification indicates that oat (*Avena sativa*), barley (*Hordeum sp.*), millet (*Panicum sp.*), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum sp.*) are all present, along with a significant proportion of material that is puffed and distorted to a degree to render identification problematic; indicating that grains may have been subjected to prolonged or repeated high temperature burning. Several charred spikelet bases were also discovered in sample <23>.

Three samples, <23>, <102> and <179> additionally contained small numbers (<30 specimens) of charred weed seeds, including specimens of *Rumex sp.* (docks/sorrels), *Veronica sp.* (speedwell) and *Vicia sp.* (vetch). Sample <179> also contained a low frequency of seeds that were too heavily degraded to be identified. A preliminary identification of the plant macrofossils found in this assemblage is provided in Table 6.

As with the heavy residues, molluscs were reported infrequently, and when present were usually in small numbers. Eleven of the assessed samples were found to contain terrestrial shells, the most commonly occurring species being *Cecilioides acicula* (blind snail) and sub-species of the genus

*Vitrea sp.* Three further samples contained remains of the freshwater type *Planorbis sp.* No marine species were observed in any of the flot residues.

Insect remains were common throughout the sample set, occurring in eighty-seven of the assessed samples. The density of material is commonly low, with all but ten samples containing less than fifteen specimens. The highest frequency was recorded in sample <77>, the fill of a Saxon pit. Insect eggs were also found throughout the assemblage, in varying concentrations. In addition, fourteen samples were found to contain the egg sacs (ephippia) of daphnia, or water flea, a genus of small planktonic crustacean, usually found in lakes, ponds and riverine environments. The greatest abundances were observed in samples <27>, <109> and <158>, the former being the fill of a Saxon pit and the latter both prehistoric pit fills. The presence of these aquatic organisms may indicate periods of open water in these features, or potentially be a sign of modern contamination of the deposit.

Minimal amounts of fragmented bone were present in twelve samples; <16>, <39>, <41>, <42>, <53>, <82>, <113>, <119> <122>, <123>, <126> and <174>, all of which contained less than thirty pieces. Small animal bone and/or fish bone was also identified in eleven samples, in similarly low concentrations.

Coal fragments were frequently observed across the assemblage; identified in seventy-seven of the ninety-seven flot residues. The consistency of this material across the sample set may indicate low levels of contamination in the deposits, common in free draining soils such as these, where there is evidence of bioturbation from roots or animal activity. Other industrial by-products such as slag, hammer scale and/or clinker were identified in low frequencies in samples <39>, <126>, <127>, <186> and <194>, all of which, apart from <194>, were taken from deposits associated with sunken featured buildings of Saxon age.

Root material was recorded in all the assessed samples; material size and concentration varied widely across the sample set, but in many cases abundance was significant and may be a strong indication of post depositional disturbance.

## **Discussion**

For the purposes of this discussion, the samples will be divided by assessment phase and feature type.

### Phase 2: Prehistoric

#### *Prehistoric pits*

Nineteen samples were taken from prehistoric pit features. The environmental material contained in these samples was limited, with only moderate concentrations of wood charcoal and small amounts of seeds and/or grain being reported in the majority of residues. Several samples (<102>, <112>, <169>, <179>, <195> and <196>) did however contain pieces of wood charcoal of a suitable size for species identification, the analysis of which could provide not only information on the local

environment and resource exploitation by prehistoric communities, but also yield material suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Cultural artefacts were similarly scarce in these deposits, restricted to low to moderate frequencies of pottery and masonry fabric, as well as occasional amounts of hammerstone and flint. Due to the mixed nature of the in-filled material, it is likely that most of these pits were utilised as refuse dumps by the site's occupants. In addition, the occurrence of *daphnia ephippia* in samples <94>, <109>, <158> and <196> indicates the possibility that standing water may have been present at some point. The abundance of root material in the flint residues also suggests the potential for significant bioturbation.

#### *Late Iron Age cremation burials*

Eight samples were taken from features proposed as Late Iron Age cremation burials. Wood charcoal was the most commonly occurring in these, with significant abundances (>100 fragments) observed in samples <19> and <25>. Other archaeobotanical remains were sparse, generally limited to small numbers of non-carbonised and/or carbonised seeds in around 50% of the samples. The low density of specimens may indicate that this material is windblown debris that has been introduced into the fill. The presence of fragmented marine shell, small mammal bone, and cultural material such as pot sherds and building material in some of the samples may also be indicative of occupational debris becoming incorporated at some point during the period of use. Along with this evidence, and the low frequency of bone in samples <19>, <25>, <28> and <26> it is unlikely that these features are cremation burials, as was initially supposed. In contrast, the high concentrations of human skeletal material in samples <45>, <85>, <86> and <95> and the scarcity of other material would support the hypothesis that the associated deposits represent un-urned cremations.

Sample <28> did however contain a significant amount of wood charcoal and charred grain, the highest frequency of the latter that was reported in this assemblage. Comprised principally of hulled and naked barley, and devoid of any chaff remnants to indicate in-situ processing, this sample should be subject to further specialist analysis prior to publication. An abundance of a single crop plant such as barley could indicate its usage a dietary staple and as such, further assessment may yield important information on local land use and cultivation practices during the Late Iron Age.

#### *Gullies*

Samples <29>, <47>, <91> and <92> were taken from the fills of three gullies. Both cultural and environmental material was scant in these deposits, with only a small amount of microscopic wood charcoal and seeds reported, along with scattered fragments of occupational debris. Roots were identified throughout; as above, suggesting the possibility of post-depositional mixing.

#### *Prehistoric ditches*

Eight prehistoric ditches were sampled across the site, producing ten samples in total. As with many of the other features from this period, the environmental assemblage was sparse, with wood charcoal dominant. None of the residues contained archaeobotanical material of a density to be deemed

significant (>100 individual specimens), and therefore further assessment of these deposits is not recommended. Several samples did however yield sizeable charcoal pieces which may be used for radiocarbon dating if desired, if the potential for contamination by root action and bioturbation is taken into consideration. As with previous contexts, samples <50>, <190> and <192> also contained daphnia ephippia, which may be a sign of hydrological fluctuations within these features. Cultural material was sparse, indicating that the observed remains represent areas of general refuse scatter, rather than long term waste disposal.

#### *Other*

Two additional samples were taken, from the fill of a posthole, sample <14>, and the fill of a linear cut, sample <168>. Neither produced significant amounts of artefacts or ecofacts, and thus no further work is recommended.

#### Phase 3: Saxon

The bulk of Phase three samples were taken from contexts relating to a series of fourteen sunken featured buildings of Saxon date. These deposits include fills taken from quadrants within the structure, as well as associated postholes and pits. Fourteen additional samples were taken from pit fills, cuts and a posthole in the locality. For the purposes of this discussion, each SFB will be discussed individually.

#### **Sunken Featured Buildings**

##### *SFB 872*

Seven samples were taken from SFB 872; one from the fill of a posthole, one from a beamslot, and five from quadrants within the interior. Preservation of environmental material was mixed across this part of the assemblage; all the samples contained moderate to abundant amounts of wood charcoal, with the greatest concentrations being found in sample <17>, the posthole fill. Material of a size suitable for identification was universally present, except in sample <71>. In addition, lesser amounts of seeds and/or charred grain were reported, though no one sample contained greater than one hundred species, the bulk yielding less than thirty. Low frequencies of small and/or large mammal bone and fish bone were also discovered the majority of samples though, as with the seeds and grain, none were in high enough quantities to represent a significant assemblage. Pottery fragments, building material and cultural artefacts such as glass were similarly identified in low concentrations across most of the sample set. This consistently low level of material may constitute domestic debris, or perhaps indicate that the area was used for waste disposal during periods of disuse.

##### *SFB 573*

A total of nine samples were taken from postholes and fills in the area of SFB 573; wood charcoal was reported in all of the residues, though fragment size was variable with only five containing pieces

of a size for species identification. Other plant macrofossils were scarce, limited to low frequencies of seeds and heavily degraded grain fragments. As with SFB 872 cultural material was also infrequent, apart from a moderate amount of mortar found in sample <32>. None of this material would suggest a proliferation of industrial activity, and as before is more likely to represent scattered refuse incorporated during use.

#### *SFB 551*

Three samples were taken from SFB 551, across two quadrants; [646] and [647]. The environmental assemblage was limited to moderate to high abundances of identifiable charcoal, and scattered seeds/charred grain and animal or fish bone. Concentrations were universally low (<30 specimens) and a large proportion of the bone was heavily fragmented. A small collection of pot sherds in sample <38> represented the only artefact evidence. As the wood charcoal was not associated with any industrial debris or crop processing by-products it is likely to be the product of low-level everyday combustion rather than industry.

#### *SFB 654*

Of the four samples taken from two postholes and two fills in this sunken featured building, sample <41> contained the highest concentration and diversity of environmental and cultural artefacts. A number of bone fragments, as well as several specimens of large animal and fish bone were found, along with hammerscale, charcoal and small numbers of seeds and grains. However, whilst this presented the only sizeable collection out of the processed residues, material was still not abundant enough for the assemblage to be deemed significant and, as with samples from previous SFB's, is unlikely to provide any meaningful indicators as to the use of this space.

#### *SFB 782*

Four samples were taken from deposits in SFB 782, all of which contained wood charcoal of a size suitable for species identification. Cereals and weed and/or grass seeds were also present in low frequencies. Samples <53> and <74>, from quadrants [783] and [839] respectively, additionally yielded small amounts of mammalian skeletal material, bone fragments and fish bone. Of these, sample <74> contained the highest concentration, with between thirty and one hundred fragments of bone. The concentration of bone fragments is not great enough to prove that large-scale processing is being undertaken in the area and, in this context, is more likely to be an indication of domestic activity. A small amount of worked bone was discovered in this feature.

#### *SFB 1119*

Samples were taken from two quadrants in SFB 1119, two from [996] and one from [997]. Preservation of environmental remains was variable, with moderate to abundant concentrations of highly fragmented wood charcoal present, as well as sparse deposits of seeds and carbonised cereals. Samples <58> and <60> contained sizeable (>2mm in length) pieces of wood charcoal, which could be used for radiocarbon dating. Cultural artefacts were scarce, with only a minimal

amount of pottery reported. As with most residues from the site, the potential for bioturbation is high, due to the abundance of roots.

#### *SFB 861*

Three samples in total were taken from SFB 861; sample <66> from the fill of quadrant [1764], sample <67> from the fill of a fire pit and sample <84> from the fill of a posthole. None of these features contained a great abundance of either artefacts or plant macrofossils, except for sample <67>, which contained an abundance of charcoal, as would be expected from the initial interpretation of this feature. Due to the lack of diagnostic material in samples <66> and <84> no conclusions could be drawn as to the way in which this area was utilised, outside of general domestic occupation.

#### *SFB 864*

One sample was taken from this feature, which was found to contain a minimal amount of seeds and charred grain as well as over one hundred small charcoal pieces, some of which were of a suitable size for species to be identified. Scattered fragments of animal bone, and pottery were also discovered, though none were of a quantity to warrant further assessment. The abundance of charcoal is likely to be attributable to domestic cooking fires, rather than industrial activity.

#### *SFB 1122*

SFB 1122 yielded a mixed assemblage, spread across four samples, <113>, <116>, <148> and <173>. In contrast with many of the other features of a similar date wood charcoal concentrations were relatively low, with only sample <113> yielding over one hundred substantially sized (>2mm) fragments. Scattered seeds and grain were present, with the highest concentration (11-30 specimens) in sample <113>, most which were of the species *Taxus cf.*, or English yew. Small to moderate amounts of large and/or small mammal bone were present throughout the sample set, along with a substantial amount of fragmented bone in sample <113>. Low levels of cultural material were observed, the most significant being an abundance of hammerscale in samples <113> and <116>. Samples <148> and <143> are unlikely to provide any significant information as to the purpose of this structure, however when considering the rest of the deposits and the varied nature of the extracted material it may be possible to suggest that, perhaps in a phase of disuse, this deposit was used as an area where domestic and/or industrial refuse was discarded.

#### *SFB 1144*

Four samples were taken from SFB 1144, across three areas. As observed in most of the other SFB sites assessed in this report, the density of cultural material was low, with only minimal amounts of bone, pottery and building material, and a moderate quantity of hammerscale in sample <117>. Archaeobotanical material was similarly under-represented, with only charcoal providing a suitable assemblage for further assessment, from which it may be possible to draw insights regarding the local environment and land use during the Saxon period.

#### *SFB 1199*

A total of four samples were taken from SFB 1199, all of which contained small to moderate concentrations of seeds and/or charred cereal grains, and variable amounts charcoal. Low densities of animal bone were also present, along with building material such as mortar and daub (<50 pieces) in all except for sample <155>. As before wood charcoal was the only material present in large enough quantities to warrant further study and all apart from sample <155> contained material of a size suitable for identification, that could in turn be used for chronological purposes if desired.

#### *SFB 1441*

A single sample was taken from SFB 1441. Aside from a small amount of seeds and microscopic charcoal, no environmental material was discovered. A few mortar and pottery fragments were found, however the frequencies of these were low. No further assessment is recommended on this deposit.

#### *SFB 1176*

Feature [1176] has been provisionally interpreted as being either a pit or the site of another sunken featured building. Three samples were taken from its environs, all of which contained moderate amounts of highly fragmented wood charcoal, and small numbers of seeds and/or cereal grain. Due to the low density of other artefacts and environmental remains it is not possible to determine the true purpose of this feature, as it contains nothing of an abundance to be diagnostic. The sparse and scattered nature of this material could perhaps be indicative of a refuse scatter, or perhaps windblown debris.

#### *SFB 1587*

Two samples were taken from a single quadrant of feature [1587]. Sample <187> contained the greatest diversity of material, producing a substantial amount of wood charcoal, as well as low concentrations of pot, mortar, animal bone and industrial waste such as hammerscale and slag. The diagnostic value of these deposits is negligible due to the dearth of artefacts, though it may be possible to gain further information about the local environment from carrying out additional analysis on the charcoal assemblages from both samples. These may also provide suitable material for radiocarbon dating.

### **Saxon pits**

A total of eleven samples were taken from the fills of Saxon pits at various locations across the site. Five of these contained significant concentrations of wood charcoal (>100 pieces) and, though fragment size was generally small (less than 8mm in length), all yielded material of a suitable size for species to be identified. As none of the charcoal deposits are associated with any metalworking residue or other by-products of industrial combustion, it is possible that this material is rather the result of domestic fire activity.

Non-carbonised seeds were present throughout, though none in an abundance to represent a significant assemblage. Samples <27> and <124> contained the highest frequency, the former with moderate numbers of *Urtica dioica* (common nettle), which is native to a wide variety of habitats, and the latter predominantly seeds of *Betula sp.* (birch). Several samples contained scattered seeds of



*Nuphar sp.* (yellow water-lily) along with the ephippia of *Daphnia* which may indicate periods of standing water in the associated features.

Low to moderate concentrations of animal bone and/or fish bone were discovered in samples <27>, <52>, <119>, <122>, <123> and <125>, with only sample <122> containing more than ten specimens. Additionally, cultural artefacts, in the form of building material, pottery and flint were found in all the assessed residues, except for that of sample <125>.

The density of the extracted material, with the exception of the wood charcoal, is universally low in all of the Saxon pits fills and the conclusions that can be drawn as to the use of the site during this period are therefore limited. The sparse and scattered nature of artefacts may indicate that they represent everyday waste associated with domestic activity, as with the deposits taken from the SFB's discussed earlier.

### **Other Saxon features**

Three additional Saxon contexts were sampled, one a posthole and two the fills of cut features. Environmental and cultural material was limited across the assemblage, and, as with the bulk of the samples from this site, associated with an abundance of roots. Aside from a small amount of pot sherds and mortar in sample <97>, no artefacts were identified, and sample <83>, the fill of an SFB cut, contained only tiny fragments of charcoal and coal and a small number of seeds. Samples <89> and <97> also contained moderate amounts of wood charcoal and low frequencies of seeds and/or cereals, along with a small amount of large and small mammal bone. There is little diagnostic information to be obtained from these samples, therefore further assessment is not recommended.

### Phase 4: Medieval

#### *Medieval ditches*

A total of four samples were taken from features thought to date to the medieval period, all of which were from the fills of ditches. The preservation of environmental material in these samples was generally poor, with only a small amount (<30 specimens) of seeds, carbonised cereals and wood charcoal reported in the majority. A small amount of fragmented human skeletal material was also identified in sample <114>. In terms of material culture, several pot, slag, and/or mortar fragments were identified in samples <114> and <116>, though not in great enough concentrations to be of any diagnostic value. Low concentrations of coal dust were observed in all the light residues. As with the rest of the assemblage, there is significant evidence for root disturbance in all of the samples from Phase 4.

### Phase 5: Post Medieval

A single sample was taken from the fill of a post-medieval fire pit; as expected wood charcoal was abundant, along with low concentrations of coal and iron fragments, and a moderate amount of hammerscale. Root material was abundant.

#### Undated samples

Additional sampling was carried out in four areas; the fills of two cremation cuts; features [137] and [143], the fill of a potentially post-medieval pit, and the fill of feature [927], a crushed stone layer.

Samples <1> and <2>, taken from two un-dated deposits though to be cremation burials, contained variable amounts of environmental material; sizeable fragments of wood charcoal were present in both, but only in small to moderate concentrations. Sample <2>, whilst not containing a large enough concentration of human bone to be deemed a burial deposit, yielded low numbers of fragmented marine shell, animal bone, mortar and pottery, suggesting it is more likely to represent a refuse scatter. Sample <1> did however contain not only a wealth of human skeletal material (>100 fragments), but also a moderate amount of large animal bone, indicating that it may be a burial that has been re-cut at a later date.

Sample <194>, from the crushed stone layer, contained not only a moderate amount of wood charcoal but also an abundance (>100 specimens) of *Betula sp.* (birch) seeds), which may give an indication of the nature of the local environment during the period of accumulation. Low frequencies of industrial waste, in the form of coal, clinker, slag, iron and cobalt were also present, likely to be scattered refuse from combustion for metalworking or similar industrial activity.

Sample <143>, the pit fill, contained only scattered artefacts and few plant macrofossils; therefore, no further assessment is suggested.

#### **Conclusion and Recommendations for Further Work**

In summary, a rapid assessment of the samples from Shorncliffe Garrison has shown that, with the exception of an abundance of wood charcoal, the preservation of environmental material is poor. Plant remains were observed in low to moderate amounts, with only sample <28> containing an assemblage of a size suitable for quantification (>100 specimens). The proliferation of cereals in this sample appears to suggest that cultivation may have been undertaken locally, and there could be some significance to the incorporation of grain into what is likely to be a burial deposit.

Due to the porous nature of the soils and the density of root material that was reported, bioturbation is probable in the remaining contexts and the potential for contamination considerable. Cultural artefacts were sparse in both the prehistoric and Saxon contexts, and give little evidence as to the functionality of the site during the different phases of occupation.

As there is little quantifiable environmental material, further analysis on the bulk of this assemblage is not recommended. The cereals from sample <28> could however provide information on local

agricultural practices during the prehistoric period, so this material should be assessed by a specialist before the site is published. In the least disturbed deposits it may also be possible to obtain charcoal fragments of a size to be useful for dating purposes, thus this material should be retained.

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Table 1: Context information for environmental samples, KSGF15

Sample No	Context No	Context type	Fill of Cut	Area	Description	Phase
1	136	Fill	137		Fill of cremation cut [137]	
2	142	Fill	143		Fill of cremation cut [143]	
14	178	Fill	179	5	Fill of posthole [179].	2
20	528	Fill	532	4	Upper fill of SFB [573] in quadrant [532].	3
21	529	Fill	531	4	Fill of SFB [573] in quadrant [531].	3
22	530	Fill	532	4	Fill of SFB [573] in quadrant [532].	3
16	555	Fill	557	6	Secondary fill of [557], SE quadrant of SFB [872].	3
17	560	Fill	561	6	Fill of posthole [561]. Part of SFB [872].	3
19	565	Cremation?	564	6	Cut of probable LIA unurned cremation.	2
23	570	Fill	572	4	Upper fill of medieval ditch [572].	4
24	571	Fill	572	4	Primary fill of medieval ditch [572].	4
28	593	Cremation?	594	6	Cut of possible unurned cremation	2
27	595	Fill	596	6	Fill of possible LIA pit [596].	3
25	599	Cremation?	600	6	Cut of possible LIA unurned cremation.	2
26	601	Cremation?	602	6	Cut of possible LIA unurned cremation.	2
52	604	Fill	603	6	Fill of EAS pit [603].	3
29	608	Fill	607	6	Fill of gully [607].	2
30	617	Fill	619	4	Upper fill of SFB [573] in quadrant [619].	3
31	618	Fill	619	4	Fill of SFB [573] in quadrant [619].	3
32	620	Fill	622	4	Upper fill of SFB [573] in quadrant [622].	3
33	621	Fill	622	4	Fill of SFB [573] in quadrant [622].	3
34	623	Fill	624	4	Fill of large posthole [624]. Part of SFB [573].	3

35	625	Fill	626	4	Fill of posthole [626]. Part of SFB [572].	3
38	629	Fill	646	6	Fill of SFB [551] in quadrant [646].	3
39	630	Fill	646	6	Fill of SFB [551] in quadrant [646].	3
49	631	Fill	647	6	Fill of SFB [551] in quadrant [647].	3
45	633	Cremation?	634	6	Cut of probable LIA unurned cremation.	2
41	661	Fill	660	6	Fill of SFB [654] in quadrant [660].	3
42	663	Fill	662	6	Fill of SFB [654] in quadrant [662].	3
43	682	Fill	681	6	Fill of posthole [681]. Associated with SFB [654].	3
47	775	Fill	774		Fill of gully [774].	2
50	780	Fill	781	6	Fill of re-cut [781] of LIA ditch [769]. Probable boundary ditch.	2
51	786	Fill	785	6	Fill of truncated pit [785].	2
57	787	Fill	797	6	Fill of SFB [872] in quadrant [797].	3
53	788	Fill	783	5	Fill of SFB [782] in quadrant [783].	3
54	789	Fill	784	5	Fill of SFB [782] in quadrant [784].	3
56	796	Fill	795	5	Fill of posthole [795], associated with SFB [782].	3
58	798	Fill	996	6	Tertiary fill of SFB [1119] in quadrant [996].	3
61	800	Fill	797	6	Primary fill of SFB [872] in quadrant [797].	3
60	801	Fill	996	6	Primary fill of SFB [1119] in quadrant [996].	3
81	803	Fill	802	6	Fill of posthole [802], associated with SFB [654].	3
64	813	Fill	997	6	Fill of SFB [1119] in quadrant [997].	3
66	821	Fill	1764	5	Fill of SFB [861] in quadrant [1764].	3
67	822	Fill	886	5	Secondary fill of fire pit [886] in SFB [861].	3
70	835	Fill	834	6	Secondary fill of SFB [872] in quadrant [834].	3
71	836	Fill	834	6	Lense within fill [835] in SFB [872].	3
74	840	Fill	839	5	Secondary fill of SFB [782] in quadrant [839].	3
77	850	Fill	849	5	Fill of pit [897] in quadrant [849].	3
84	858	Fill	857	5	Fill of posthole [857], associated with SFB [861].	3
82	862	Fill	864	5	Fill of SFB [864].	3
83	928	Fill	927	6	Fill of pit [927].	
85	943	Cremation?	942	6	Lower fill of LIA cremation within cut [942].	2
86	944	Cremation?	942	6	Upper fill of LIA cremation in cut [942].	2

87	950	Fill	951	6	Fill of pit [951].	2
94	973	Fill	972	5	Fill of possible small pit [972].	2
91	985	Fill	984	6	Primary fill of gully [984].	2
92	986	Fill	984	6	Secondary fill of gully [984].	2
93	987	Fill	988	6	Fill of medieval ditch [988].	4
95	993	Cremation?	994	6	Cut of probable LIA un-urned cremation.	2
98	1010	Fill	1010		Fill of pit [1009]	2
102	1032	Fill	1033		Fill of rubbish pit [1033]	2
112	1048	Fill	1047		Fill of pit [1047]	2
131	1050	Fill	1049		Fill of pit [1049]	2
109	1052	Fill	1051		Fill of pit [1051]	2
107	1067	Fill	1068		Fill of SFB cut [1068]	3
111	1074	Fill	1073		Fill of pit [1073]	2
123	1093	Fill	1079		Upper fill of recut pit [1079]	3
124, 125, 150	1127	Fill	1126		Fill of pit [1126]	3
113	1130	Fill	1123		Upper fill of SFB quadrant [1123] of SFB [1122]	3
157	1131	Fill	1132		Fill of pit [1132]	3
119	1133	Fill	1135		Upper fill of pit [1135]	3
120	1136	Fill	1138		Upper fill of cut [1138]	3
122	1139	Fill	1140		Fill of pit [1140]	3
121	1141	Fill	1142		Fill of pit [1142]	3
116	1143	Fill	1123		Fill of SFB quadrant [1123] of SFB [1122]	3
117	1146	Fill	1145		Fill of quadrant [1145] of SFB [1144]	3
138	1148	Fill	1147		Secondary fill of quadrant [1147] of SFB [1144]	3
118	1150	Fill	1149		Fill of quadrant [1149] of SFB [1144]	3
126	1164	Fill	1163		Primary fill of quadrant [1163] of SFB [1199]	3
127	1165	Fill	1163		Upper fill of quadrant [1163] of SFB [1199]	3
139	1175	Fill	1176		Fill of pit [1176]	3
134	1182	Fill	1181		Fill of NW quadrant of pit [1181]	2
129	1185	Fill	1184		Fill of posthole [1184]	3
146	1201	Fill	1200		Fill of enclosure ditch [1200]	2
140	1206	Fill	1176		Fill of pit or SFB [1176]	3
145	1230	Fill	1147		Primary fill of quadrant [1147] of SFB [1144]	3
148	1237	Fill	1235		Lower fill of quadrant [1235] of SFB [1122]	3
152	1278	Fill	1277		Fill of shallow ditch [1277]	4
154	1290	Fill	1291		Fill of posthole [1291] associated with SFB [1176]	3
155	1296	Fill	1163		Primary fill of E quadrant [1163] of SFB [1199]	3

156	1297	Fill	1163		Secondary fill of E quadrant [1163] of SFB [1199]	3
158	1306	Fill	1307		Fill of pit [1307]	2
163	1355	Fill	1356		Fill of quadrant [1356] of SFB [1441]	3
168	1401	Fill	1402		Fill of linear cut [1402]	2
169	1407	Fill	1408		Fill of pit [1408]	2
170	1409	Fill	1410		Fill of pit [1410]	2
173	1414	Fill	1413		Fill of posthole [1413] in SB [1122]	3
175	1419	Fill	1421		Fill of pit [1421]	2
176	1424	Fill	1425		Fill of pit [1425]	2
174, 181	1440	Fill	1439		Fill of ditch recut [1439] [434]	2
180	1442	Fill	1439		Fill of ditch recut [1439] [434]	2
177	1507	Fill	1508		Fill of ditch [1508]	2
179	1546	Fill	1545		Fill of pit [1545] BA hunting hollow with flint debitage	2
183	1616	Fill	1615		Fill of beamslot [1615] in SFB [872]	3
186	1626	Fill	1628		Fill of quadrant D [1628] of SFB [1587]	3
187	1627	Fill	1628		Fill of quadrant D [1628] of SFB [1587]	3
189	1722	Fill	1723		Fill of burning pit [1723]	5b
193	1724	Fill	1725		Burnt fill of pit [1725]	2
190	1728	Fill	1729		Fill of ditch [1729]	2
191	1730	Layer			Layer covering ditch [1732]	2
192	1734	Fill	1735		Fill of ditch [1735]	2
194	1736	Layer			Crushed stone deposit	VOID
195	1745	Fill	1746		Fill of pit [1746]	2
196	1747	Fill	1748		Fill of pit [1748]	2
197	1750	Fill	1752		Fill of ditch [1752]	2

Table 2: Assessment of environmental residues, KSGF15

Sample number	Context number	Method of Processing	Volume (liters)	Residue									
				Charcoal	Seeds/grain	Shells	Bone				Building material	Other	Additional info
							Animal	Fish	Human	Unidentifiable Fragments			
1	136	Wet sieving	55	2	Seeds (1)		Large (3)		4		Stone (2)	Burnt flint (1)	
2	142	Wet sieving	31	3		Marine (1)	Small (1)		1		Mortar (2)	Pot (1)	
14	178	Flotation	36								Stone (1)	Struck flint (1) Iron (1) Hammerscale (1)	
16	555	Flotation	32	1			Large (2) Small (1)				Brick (1) CBM (1) Mortar (1)	Burnt flint (1) Pot (1) Slag (1)	
17	560	Flotation	25	4			Large (1)				Mortar (1) CBM (1)	Glass (1) Pot (1)	
19	565	Wet sieving	53	4	Seeds (2)	Marine (1)	Small (1)		2		Stone (2) Mortar (3)	Insect remains (1) Struck flint (1) Pot (1) Copper (1) Glass (1) Roots (1)	
20	528	Flotation	35	3									
21	529	Flotation	33									Pot (1) Iron (1) Hammerscale (1)	

Sample number	Context number	Method of Processing	Volume (liters)	Residue									
				Charcoal	Seeds/grain	Shells	Bone				Building material	Other	Additional info
							Animal	Fish	Human	Unidentifiable Fragments			
22	530	Flotation									Mortar (2) CBM (1)	Burnt flint (1) Struck flint (1) Pot (1)	
23	570	Flotation	35									NO FINDS	
24	571	Flotation	36	1					1		Mortar (2)	Burnt flint (1) Pot (2)	
25	599	Wet sieving	18	4	Seeds (1) Charred seeds (1)				1		Stone (1)	Roots (4) Pot (2) Burnt flint (1) Copper (1)	
26	601	Wet sieving	38	3					1	2	Mortar (3) Stone (1) CBM (1) Brick (1)	Coal (1) Struck flint (1)	
27	595	Flotation	33				Large (1)				Mortar (1)	Pot (1)	
28	593	Flotation	16	4	Grain (4)		Large (2)				Stone (1) Daub (1)	Burnt flint (1) Struck flint (1)	
29	608	Flotation	34							1		Pot (1)	
30	617	Flotation		1									
31	618	Flotation	39									Struck flint (1)	
32	620	Flotation	18	3							Mortar (3) CBM (1)		
33	621	Flotation	40	1							Mortar (2)	Struck flint (1) Hammerscale (1)	



Sample number	Context number	Method of Processing	Volume (liters)	Residue									Additional info
				Charcoal	Seeds/grain	Shells	Bone				Building material	Other	
							Animal	Fish	Human	Unidentifiable Fragments			
34	623	Flotation	36									NO FINDS	
35	625	Flotation	27								CBM (2)	Burnt flint (1) Pot (1)	
38	629	Flotation	29	1			Small (1)	1				Pot (1)	
39	630	Flotation	35	2			Small (1)	1					
40	644	Flotation	10	1									
41	661	Flotation	34				Large (1)	1			Stone (1)	Struck flint (1) Iron (1)	<2mm saved for bone and hammerscale
42	663	Flotation	9	1			Large (1)				Mortar (1)	Coal (1)	
43	682	Flotation	16										
45	633	Flotation	8	1					4				
47	775	Flotation	14								Mortar (1)		
49	631	Flotation	27	1									
50	780	Flotation	7									Struck flint (1) Pot (1)	
51	786	Flotation	24									NO FINDS	
52	604	Flotation	33					1				Struck flint (1)	
53	788	Flotation	35				Large (2) Small (1)					Burnt flint (1) Pot (2)	
54	789	Flotation	36										

Sample number	Context number	Method of Processing	Volume (liters)	Residue									Additional info
				Charcoal	Seeds/grain	Shells	Bone				Building material	Other	
							Animal	Fish	Human	Unidentifiable Fragments			
56	796	Flotation	18	1							Mortar (1)	Pot (1)	
57	787	Flotation	34				Large (1)	1			2	Burnt flint (1) Struck flint (1) Pot (2)	<2mm saved for bone and hammerscale
58	798	Flotation	38	1	Seeds (1)						1	Pot (1) Slag (1)	
60	801	Flotation	36								1	Struck flint (1)	
61	800	Flotation	32				Large (1)				2	Mortar (1) Struck flint (1) Pot (2)	
64	813	Flotation	10									NO FINDS	
66	821	Flotation	40									Struck flint (1) Pot (1)	
67	822	Flotation	35	2								Glass (1)	
70	835	Flotation	35								2	Pot (1)	
71	836	Flotation	0.05									NO FINDS	
74	840	Flotation	40	2			Large (1) Small (1)				3	Struck flint (1) Pot (1) Worked bone (1)	
77	850	Flotation	34		Seeds (1)							Mortar (1) Pot (1)	
81	803	Flotation	34									NO FINDS	
82	862	Flotation	32	1			Large (1) Small (1)					Stone (1) Struck flint (1) Pot (1)	

Sample number	Context number	Method of Processing	Volume (liters)	Residue										
				Charcoal	Seeds/grain	Shells	Bone				Building material	Other	Additional info	
							Animal	Fish	Human	Unidentifiable Fragments				
83	928	Flotation	20	1							1	CBM (1) Mortar (2)	Coal (1)	
84	858	Flotation	16	1							1		Struck flint (1) Iron (1)	
85	943	Wet sieving	8	38					3			Mortar (2)		
86	944	Wet sieving	35		Seeds (1)				4		1	Mortar (1) CBM (1)	Burnt flint (1)	
87	950	Flotation	8		Charred seeds (1)							Mortar (1)		
91	985	Flotation	12										NO FINDS	
92	986	Flotation	50		Seeds (1)							Mortar (3)	Slag (1)	
93	987	Flotation	24		Seeds (1)									
94	973	Flotation	8			Freshwater (1)								
95	993	Wet sieving	32	3		Marine (1)			3			CBM (3) Mortar (3) Stone (1)		
98	1010	Flotation	45										NO FINDS	
102	1032	Flotation	24	2		Marine (1)	Small (1)				2	CBM (1)	Burnt flint (1) Struck flint (1) Pot (3)	
107	1067	Flotation	58										NO FINDS	

Sample number	Context number	Method of Processing	Volume (liters)	Residue										
				Charcoal	Seeds/grain	Shells	Bone				Building material	Other	Additional info	
							Animal	Fish	Human	Unidentifiable Fragments				
109	1052	Flotation	16									Struck flint (1) Painted plaster (1)		
111	1074	Flotation	9									NO FINDS		
112	1048	Flotation	36								CBM (1)	Pot (1)		
113	1130	Flotation	34		Seeds (2)		Large (2) Small (2)	1			3	CBM (1)	Pot (2) Slag (1)	<2mm saved for bone and hammerscale
116	1143	Flotation	34			Marine (1)	Large (1) Small (1)	1					Struck flint (1) Pot (1)	<2mm saved for hammerscale
117	1146	Flotation	21				Small (1)					CBM (1)	Burnt flint (1) Struck flint (1) Pot (1)	<2mm saved for hammerscale
118	1150	Flotation	18	1							1	Brick (1)	Burnt flint (1) Struck flint (1)	
119	1133	Flotation	35										Struck flint (1) Pot (1)	
120	1136	Flotation	6		Seeds (1)		Large (1)							
121	1141	Flotation	27									Stone (1)	Struck flint (1)	
122	1139	Flotation	33	1			Large (3)				1		Struck flint (1) Pot (1)	

Sample number	Context number	Method of Processing	Volume (liters)	Residue										
				Charcoal	Seeds/grain	Shells	Bone				Building material	Other	Additional info	
							Animal	Fish	Human	Unidentifiable Fragments				
123	1093	Flotation	36	1	Seeds (1)		Large (1)	1				Daub (2) Mortar (2)	Burnt flint (1) Worked flint (1) Struck flint (1) Pot (1)	
124	1127	Flotation	35									Stone (1) Mortar (1) CBM (1)	Burnt flint (1) Struck flint (1)	
125	1127	Flotation	27	1	Seeds (1)						1			
126	1164	Flotation	35		Grain (1)		Large (1)				1	Mortar (1) Daub (1)	Pot (1)	
127	1165	Flotation	34	1			Large (1)				1	Mortar (2) CBM (1) Burnt stone (1)	Struck flint (1)	
129	1185	Flotation	31	1		Marine (1)	Large (1) Small (1)	1				Mortar (2)	Pot (1)	
131	1050	Flotation	36	1			Large (1)					Mortar (2)	Burnt flint (1) Copper (1)	
134	1182	Flotation	23										NO FINDS	

Sample number	Context number	Method of Processing	Volume (liters)	Residue										
				Charcoal	Seeds/grain	Shells	Bone				Building material	Other	Additional info	
							Animal	Fish	Human	Unidentifiable Fragments				
138	1148	Flotation	36	2			Small (1) Burnt (1)				1	Mortar (1)	Struck flint (1) Pot (1) Hammerscale (1)	
139	1175	Flotation	34								1	Daub (1)	Struck flint (1) Pot (1) Iron (1)	<2mm saved for hammerscale
140	1206	Flotation	27	1						1		Stone (2) CBM (1)	Burnt flint (1) Pot (1)	
145	1230	Flotation	8										NO FINDS	
146	1201	Flotation	34										Struck flint (1) Pot (1)	
148	1237	Flotation	31				Large (1)			1			Pot (1) Iron (1)	
150	1127	Flotation	27									CBM (1)	Struck flint (1) Pot (1) Slag (1)	<2mm saved for hammerscale
152	1278	Flotation	35		Seeds (1)								Struck flint (1)	
154	1290	Flotation	27										NO FINDS	
155	1296	Flotation	9				Large (1) Small (1)			1				
156	1297	Flotation	36	2			Small (1) Burnt (1)					Mortar (3)	Struck flint (1) Pot (1) Hammerscale (1)	

Sample number	Context number	Method of Processing	Volume (liters)	Residue										
				Charcoal	Seeds/grain	Shells	Bone				Building material	Other	Additional info	
							Animal	Fish	Human	Unidentifiable Fragments				
157	1131	Flotation	24									Mortar (1)		
158	1306	Flotation	23								1			
163	1355	Flotation	26		Seeds (1)							Mortar (2)	Pot (2)	
168	1401	Flotation	36									Mortar (2)	Burnt flint (1)	
169	1407	Flotation	27	1					1			Stone (1) Mortar (1)	Pot (2)	
170	1409	Flotation	29	2							2	Mortar (1) Tessera (1)	Struck flint (1) Pot (2) Hammerscale (2)	
173	1414	Flotation	7	1			Small (1)				1			
174	1440	Flotation	12		Grain (1)		Large (2)				2		Struck flint (1) Pot (1)	
175	1419	Flotation	33		Seeds (1)									
176	1424	Flotation	33						1					
177	1507	Flotation	32								1	CBM (1) Plaster (1)	Struck flint (1) Insect remains (1)	
179	1546	Flotation	37	3	Seeds (1)							Mortar (2)	Burnt flint (1) Struck flint (1) Coal (1)	<2mm saved for hammerscale

Sample number	Context number	Method of Processing	Volume (liters)	Residue											
				Charcoal	Seeds/grain	Shells	Bone				Building material	Other	Additional info		
							Animal	Fish	Human	Unidentifiable Fragments					
180	1442	Flotation	26	2							Burnt (1)	Burnt stone (1)	Burnt flint (1) Struck flint (1) Pot (1)		
181	1440	Flotation	29				Large (2) Small (1)				1			Struck flint (1) Pot (1)	
183	1616	Flotation	36	1							1			Insect remains (1)	
186	1626	Flotation	40	3								Burnt stone (1) Daub (1)		Struck flint (1)	
187	1627	Flotation	40	3							Burnt (1)	Mortar (1)		Burnt flint (1) Struck flint (1) Pot (1) Iron (1) Hammerscale (2) Slag (1)	
189	1722	Flotation	10									Stone (1)		Coal (1) Iron (1) Hammerscale (1)	<2mm saved for hammerscale
190	1728	Flotation	33	1										Burnt flint (1) Pot (1)	
191	1730	Flotation	9	2					Burnt (1)			Burnt stone (1)		Burnt flint (1)	
192	1734	Flotation	34								1				



Sample number	Context number	Method of Processing	Volume (liters)	Residue										
				Charcoal	Seeds/grain	Shells	Bone				Building material	Other	Additional info	
							Animal	Fish	Human	Unidentifiable Fragments				
193	1724	Flotation	35		Grain (1) Charred seeds (1)							Stone (1) Daub (1)	Burnt flint (1) Struck flint (1) Pot (2)	
194	1736	Flotation	32	1	Seeds (1)	Land (1)						Brick (1) CBM (1)	Burnt flint (1) Iron (1) Slag (2) Glass (1) Cobalt (1)	
195	1745	Flotation	30	1							1	Daub (1)	Struck flint (1) Pot (1)	
196	1747	Flotation	34	2							1		Glass (1)	
197	1750	Wet sieving	36	3		Marine (1)						Burnt stone (1) Daub (1)	Worked flint (1)	

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

Table 3: Preliminary identification of seeds, charred seeds and grain, KSGF15 (residues)

Sample Number		1	19	25	28	58	77	86	87	92	93	113	120	123	125	126	152	163	174	175	179	193	194	
<b>Uncharred seeds</b>																								
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow vetchling										•													
<i>Nuphar cf.</i>	Water-lily	•	•			•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		•				•
<i>Persicaria spp.</i>	Knotweeds																				•			
<i>Taxus baccata cf.</i>	English Yew										•													
<b>Charred seeds</b>																								
<i>Quercus cf.</i>	Oak			•																			•	
Too charred to identify									•															
<b>Charred grain</b>																								
<i>Hordeum spp.</i> (hulled)	Barley				•																			
<i>Hordeum spp.</i> (naked)	Barley				•																			
<i>Secale cereale</i>	Rye				•																			
<i>Triticum spp.</i>	Undifferentiated wheat																						•	
Too charred to identify																•			•					

Table 4: Preliminary identification of mollusca, KSGF15 (residues)

Sample Number		2	19	94	95	102	116	129	194	197
<b>Marine molluscs</b>										
<i>Cerastoderma edule</i> (fragments)	Common cockle						•			
Marine fragments		•	•		•	•		•		•
<b>Terrestrial molluscs</b>										
<i>Cepaea spp.</i>									•	
<b>Freshwater molluscs</b>										
<i>Valvata piscinalis</i>				•						

Table 5: Assessment of environmental flots, KSGF15

Sample number	Context number	Vol (ml)	Flot						
			Charcoal >1mm	Charcoal <1mm	Seeds	Seeds (charred)	Grains	Mollusca	Other
14	170	15	1	4					Roots (2) Insect remains (1) Coal (1) Insect eggs (3)
16	555	154	4	4	3		1		Roots (1) Insect remains (1) Coal (1) Insect eggs (2) Bone fragments (2) Daphnia ephippia (3) Small animal bone (1)
17	560	227	4	4	2				Roots (1) Insect remains (1) Coal (2) Insect eggs (3) Small animal bone (1)
20	528	510	4	4	2		2		Roots (3) Insect remains (2) Insect eggs (2)
21	529	28	3	3	2		1		Roots (2) Coal (1) Insect eggs (2)
22	530	50	2	3	1		1		Roots (3) Coal (1) Insect remains (1) Insect eggs (3)
23	570	170	2	3	1	1	2	Land (1)	Roots (4) Insect eggs (3) Insect remains (1) Coal (2)
24	571	47	2	3	2		1		Roots (2) Coal (2) Insect remains (1) Insect eggs (2)
27	595	440	4	4	3				Roots (4) Insect eggs (4) Insect remains (3) Daphnia ephippia (4) Coal (1)
29	608	145	3	4	1				Roots (3) Insect eggs (3) Insect remains (1) Coal (2)
30	617	11	1	2	2			Freshwater (1)	Insect eggs (3) Insect remains (1)
31	618	40	2	3	1		1	Land (1)	Roots (4) Insect eggs (2) Coal (1)
32	620	75	4	4	2		1		Roots (1) Insect remains (1) Coal (1) Insect eggs (3)

Sample number	Context number	Vol (ml)	Flot						
			Charcoal >1mm	Charcoal <1mm	Seeds	Seeds (charred)	Grains	Mollusca	Other
33	621	54	3	4	1		2		Roots (3) Insect remains (2) Insect eggs (3)
34	623	20	1	3	2		1		Roots (2) Moss (1) Insect eggs (3) Insect remains (1) Coal (1)
35	625	55	1	3	2		1		Roots (2) Insect remains (2) Insect eggs (4) Plant material (1)
38	629	62	3	3	1				Roots (2) Plastic (1) Insect eggs (2) Small animal bone (1)
39	630	110	4	4	1		1		Roots (2) Insect remains (2) Insect eggs (3) Bone fragments (1) Fish bone (1) Clinker (1)
40	644	8	2	4					Roots (1) Insect eggs (3)
41	661	305	4	4	1		1		Roots (4) Insect remains (1) Insect eggs (4) Coal (1) Bone fragments (1)
42	663	40	4	4			1		Roots (4) Bone fragments (1) Insect eggs (2) Coal (1)
43	682	19	4	4					Roots (1) Insect remains (1) Coal (1)
47	775	48	2	2	1				Roots (2) Coal (2) Insect eggs (2) Daphnia ehippia (2)
49	631	49	3	4	1		1		Roots (1) Insect remains (2) Insect eggs (3)
50	780	8	2	4	1				Roots/moss (1) Insect eggs (3) Insect remains (2) Daphnia ehippia (2)
51	786	64	3	3	1				Roots (2) Insect remains (2)
52	604	113	4	4	1				Roots (4) Coal (1) Insect remains (1) Insect eggs (3)

Sample number	Context number	Vol (ml)	Flot						
			Charcoal >1mm	Charcoal <1mm	Seeds	Seeds (charred)	Grains	Mollusca	Other
53	788	200	4	4	1		1		Roots (4) Insect remains (1) Insect eggs (2) Bone fragments (2)
54	789	200	4	4	1				Roots (4) Insect remains (3) Insect eggs (3)
56	796	110	1	3					Roots (1)
57	787	157	4	4	2		1		Roots (3) Insect remains (3) Insect eggs (4)
58	798	520	4	4	1		1		Roots (4) Insect remains (2)
60	801	81	4	4	1		2		Roots (4) Insect remains (2) Insect eggs (3)
61	800	96	4	4	2		1		Roots (3) Insect remains (2) Insect eggs (2)
64	813	40	3	3	1				Roots (2) Coal (1) Insect eggs (3)
66	821	60	3	4	1		1		Roots (3) Insect eggs (4)
67	822	150	4	4	1		1		Roots (1) Insect remains (2) Insect eggs (2)
70	835	200	4	4	1		1		Roots (3) Insect remains (2) Insect eggs (4) Small animal bone (1) Coal (1)
71	836	0.1	1	2					Roots (1)
74	840	260	4	4	1		1		Roots (4) Fish bone (1) Insect remains (1) Insect eggs (4)
77	850	100	4	4	1				Roots (4) Insect remains (2) Insect remains (4) Daphnia ephippia (3)
81	803	45	4	4	2		1		Roots (2) Coal (1) Insect remains (1) Insect eggs (3)
82	862	155	4	4	2		1	Land (1)	Roots (2) Insect remains (2) Coal (1) Bone fragments (1) Insect eggs (3)

Sample number	Context number	Vol (ml)	Flot						
			Charcoal >1mm	Charcoal <1mm	Seeds	Seeds (charred)	Grains	Mollusca	Other
83	928	12	1		1				Roots (2) Insect remains (1) Insect eggs (2)
84	858	45	1	4	1				Roots (2) Insect remains (1) Coal (1) Insect eggs (4)
87	950	16	1		1				Roots (1) Insect eggs (2)
91	985	30	1	3	1				Roots (2) Coal (1) Insect eggs (3) Insect remains (1)
92	986	170	3	4	2				Roots (4) Plant material (1) Insect remains (2) Insect eggs (4) Coal (1) Plastic (1)
93	987	125	3	4	1				Roots (4) Insect remains (1) Coal (1) Insect eggs (4)
94	973	20	1	3	3		1		Roots (2) Moss (1) Insect remains (2) Coal (1) Insect eggs (1) Daphnia ephippia (3)
98	1010	62	3	3	1				Roots (3) Coal (1) Insect remains (1) Insect eggs (4)
102	1032	45	4	4	1	1	1	Land (2)	Roots (2) Insect remains (1) Insect eggs (2) Coal (1)
107	1067	145	3	3	1				Roots (4) Insect remains (2) Insect eggs (4) Coal (1)
109	1052	60	2	3	1			Land (1)	Roots (4) Insect remains (2) Plastic (1) Coal (1) Insect eggs (3) Daphnia ephippia (4)
111	1074	5	1						Roots (1) Coal (1) Insect eggs (1)
112	1048	210	4	4	2				Roots (4) Insect remains (2) Insect eggs (4) Coal (2)
113	1130	290	4	4	1		1		Roots (3) Insect remains (3) Bone fragments (4) Coal (2) Insect eggs (3)

Sample number	Context number	Vol (ml)	Flot						
			Charcoal >1mm	Charcoal <1mm	Seeds	Seeds (charred)	Grains	Mollusca	Other
116	1143	50	3	3	1		1		Roots (2) Insect remains (2) Insect eggs (1)
117	1146	160	4	4	2		1		Roots (4) Moss (2) insect remains (3) Insect eggs (3) Coal (3)
118	1150	115	3	4	1				Roots (4) Coal (1) Insect eggs (3)
119	1133	125	4	4	2		1		Roots (4) Insect remains (2) Insect eggs (4) Coal (1) Bone fragments (1)
120	1136	20	2	3	1				Roots (2) Small animal bone (1) Insect remains (1)
121	1141	210	3	4	1		1		Roots (3) Insect eggs (2) Coal (1)
122	1139	200	3	3	1		1		Roots (3) Coal (1) Insect remains (2) Bone fragments (1)
123	1093	185	4	4	1				Roots (4) Slag (1) Insect remains (2) Bone fragments (1) Insect eggs (4) Daphnia ehippia (1) Coal (1)
124	1127	53	2	2	3		1		Roots (3) Insect eggs (3) Insect remains (2) Coal (2) Moss (1)
125	1127	33	2	3	1				Roots (1) Insect remains (1) Daphnia ehippia (1) Insect eggs (2) Coal (1)
126	1164	155	4	4	2		1	Land (1)	Roots (3) Insect remains (2) Insect eggs (3) Bone fragments (1) Hammerscale (1) Coal (1)
127	1165	62	4	4	2				Roots (3) Insect remains (1) Insect eggs (4) Small animal bone (1) Slag (1) Coal (1)
129	1185	33	3	4	2		1		Roots (2) Insect remains (4) Moss (1) Coal (1) Insect eggs (2)



Sample number	Context number	Vol (ml)	Flot						
			Charcoal >1mm	Charcoal <1mm	Seeds	Seeds (charred)	Grains	Mollusca	Other
131	1050	107	2	2	1				Roots (3) Insect eggs (3) Insect remains (1) Coal (1)
134	1182	79	2	3	2				Roots (3) Coal (2) Insect remains (2) Insect eggs (3)
138	1148	100	4	4	2				Roots (4) Insect remains (3) Coal (1) Insect eggs (2)
139	1175	100	3	3	1		1	Freshwater (1)	Roots (4) Coal (1) Insect remains (1) Insect eggs (3)
140	1206	70	3	4	1				Roots (3) Insect remains (2) Coal (1) Insect eggs (2)
145	1230	33	2	2	1				Roots (3) Insect remains (1) Insect eggs (3)
146	1201	40	2	4	1				Roots (2) Insect eggs (2) Coal (2)
148	1237	20	1		1		1		Roots (2) Small animal bone (1) Insect remains (2) Coal (1) Insect eggs (1)
150	1127	215	3	3	1		1		Roots (4) Insect remains (3) Coal (2) Insect eggs (3)
152	1278	83	2	3	1		1		Roots (3) Grass (1) Coal (1) Insect eggs (3)
154	1290	130	3	3	1		1		Roots (3) Coal (2) Insect eggs (2)
155	1296	10	2	3	1		1		Roots (1) Insect eggs (3) Coal (1)
156	1297	55	3	4	1		1		Roots (3) Insect remains (1) Coal (1) Insect eggs (4)
157	1131	116	3	3	1				Roots (3) Insect eggs (4) Insect remains (1) Daphnia ephippia (3)

Sample number	Context number	Vol (ml)	Flot						
			Charcoal >1mm	Charcoal <1mm	Seeds	Seeds (charred)	Grains	Mollusca	Other
158	1306	98	2	4	2			Freshwater (1)	Roots (3) Dessicated plant material (4) Coal (2) Daphnia ephippia (4) Insect remains (2) Insect eggs (3)
163	1355	90	3	4	1				Roots (3) Coal (1) Insect remains (2) Insect eggs (4)
168	1401	60	2	3	1		1		Roots (3) Insect remains (2) Coal (2) Insect eggs (4)
169	1407	32	3	4	1				Roots (3) Coal (1) Insect remains (1) Insect eggs (2)
170	1409	60	2	4	1		1		Roots (4) Insect remains (1) Insect eggs (3)
173	1414	7	1	3					Roots (1) Insect eggs (2) Coal (1)
174	1440	16	3	4	2				Roots (1) Bone fragments (1) Insect remains (1) Insect eggs (3)
175	1419	46	1	3	1		1		Roots (3) Insect remains (2) Insect eggs (2) Coal (1)
176	1424	35	3	3	1		1		Roots (2) Coal (1) Insect remains (1) Insect eggs (3)
177	1517	23	1	2	2				Roots (1) Weed (1) Insect remains (1) Insect eggs (3) Coal (2) Leaves/plant material (1)
179	1546	40	4	4	3	2	1	Land (1)	Roots (2) Insect remains (2) Coal (2) Insect eggs (4)
180	1442	21	2	4	3		1		Roots (2) Insect remains (1) Coal (1) Insect eggs (3)
181	1440	20	3	4	1		2		Roots (1) Coal (1) Insect remains (1) Insect eggs (4)

Sample number	Context number	Vol (ml)	Flot						
			Charcoal >1mm	Charcoal <1mm	Seeds	Seeds (charred)	Grains	Mollusca	Other
183	1616	16	3	3	1				Roots (2) Moss (1) Insect remains (1) Insect eggs (1) Coal (1) Small animal bone (1)
186	1626	30	2	4	1				Roots (3) Insect remains (1) Insect eggs (1) Snail eggs (1) Slag (1) Coal (1)
187	1627	40	4	4	3		1	Land (1)	Roots (2) Insect remains (2) Insect eggs (2) Coal (2) Small animal bone (1)
189	1722	100	4	4	1				Roots (3) Coal (1) Insect eggs (4)
190	1722	26	3	4	1		1		Roots (1) Insect eggs (4) Daphnia ehippia (1) Insect remains (1) Coal (1)
191	1730	13	2	3					Roots (1) Insect eggs (3)
192	1734	5	2	3	1				Roots (1) Leaf fragments (1) Coal (2) Insect eggs (2) Insect remains (1) Daphnia ehippia (1)
193	1724	20.01	3	3	1		1		Roots (1) Leaf fragments (2) Insect eggs (2) Insect remains (2) Coal (1)
194	1736	150	3	4	4				Roots (2) Insect remains (3) Insect eggs (2) Coal (3) Clinker (2) Slag (1)
195	1745	55	4	4	2			Land (1)	Roots (1) Insect eggs (3) Coal (1)
196	1747	19	3	4	3		1	Land (1)	Roots (2) Insect remains (2) Daphnia ehippia (2)
197	1750	5	3	3	1			Land (1)	Roots/moss (1) Coal (1) Insect eggs (2) Insect remains (1)

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

Table 6: Preliminary identification of seeds, charred seeds and grain, KSGF15 (flots)

Sample Number		16	17	20	21	22	23	24	27	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	38	39	41	42	47	49	50	51	52	53	54	57	58	60	61	64	66	67	70	74	77						
<b>Uncharred seeds</b>																																											
<i>Allium cf.</i>	Onions																																										
<i>Apium spp.</i>	Marshworts							•																																			
<i>Betula spp.</i>	Birch	•		•					•							•	•												•		•	•		•									
<i>Brassica spp.</i>	Cruciferae	•												•		•																											
<i>Carex spp.</i>	Sedges		•																																								
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat hen	•	•	•				•	•		•		•		•	•													•														
<i>Crepis spp.</i>	Hawksbeard																												•			•											
<i>Drosera spp.</i>	Sundews																																										
<i>Erucastrum spp.</i>	Dogmustards							•																																			
<i>Fallopia spp.</i>	Knotweed																																										
<i>Ficus spp.</i>	Fig	•								•																																	
<i>Fragaria spp.</i>	Strawberries																																										
<i>Lathyrus spp.</i>	Vetchlings							•																																			
<i>Linum spp.</i>	Flax																																										
<i>Medicago spp.</i>	Medick							•																																			
<i>Mellilotus spp.</i>	Sweet-clover																																										
<i>Mellilotus spp. (Sprouting)</i>	Sweet-clover																																										
<i>Nuphar spp.</i>	Water-lily	•																																									
<i>Papaver spp.</i>	Poppy																																										
<i>Persicaria spp.</i>	Knotweed			•							•																																
<i>Phacelia spp.</i>	Heliotrope																																										
<i>Poaceae florets</i>	Grasses									•			•																														
<i>Prunus spp.</i>	Stone fruit																																										
<i>Ranunculus spp.</i>	Buttercups	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•					•			•	•			•											
<i>Rubus spp.</i>	Brambles	•					•			•					•										•	•				•													
<i>Rumex fruit</i>	Docks and sorrels	•									•					•									•	•			•			•											
<i>Rumex/polygonum</i>	Docks/sorrels/knotweed		•	•	•			•	•		•	•	•	•	•																												
<i>Sambucus spp.</i>	Elder	•		•		•	•	•	•		•				•															•													
<i>Silene spp.</i>	Campion																																										
<i>Sinapis spp.</i>	Mustards																																										
<i>Solanum spp.</i>	Nightshades																																										
<i>Sonchus spp.</i>	Sowthistles					•																																					

Sample Number		16	17	20	21	22	23	24	27	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	38	39	41	42	47	49	50	51	52	53	54	57	58	60	61	64	66	67	70	74	77	
<b>Uncharred seeds</b>																																						
<i>Trifolium spp.</i>	Clover																																					
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common nettle	•							•		•																											
<i>Urtica spp.</i>	Nettles			•				•								•							•															•
<i>Veronica spp.</i>	Speedwell	•	•	•	•			•					•	•	•	•																						
<i>Vicia spp.</i>	Vetch																																					
<i>Viola cf.</i>	Violets																																					
Broken											•																											
Unknown																•													•									
<b>Charred seeds</b>																																						
<i>Rumex spp.</i>	Docks and sorrels																										•											
<i>Solanum cf.</i>	Nightshades																																					
<i>Veronica spp.</i>	Speedwell						•																															
<i>Vicia spp.</i>	Vetch																																					
Too charred to identify																																						
<b>Charred grain</b>																																						
<i>Avena sativa</i>	Oat																		•				•													•		
<i>Hordeum spp.</i>	Barley			•		•	•	•								•																						
<i>Panicum spp.</i>	Millets						•																															
<i>Secale cereale</i>	Rye							•											•																			
<i>Triticum spp.</i>	Undifferentiated wheat	•		•	•		•	•				•		•									•								•	•		•	•			•
Spikelet base							•																															
Too charred to identify		•			•	•	•	•					•	•	•	•			•	•	•					•		•	•	•								•

Sample Number	81	82	83	84	87	91	92	93	94	98	102	107	109	112	113	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	129	131	134	138	
<b>Uncharred seeds</b>																																
<i>Allium cf.</i>	Onions																															
<i>Apium spp.</i>	Marshworts																															
<i>Betula spp.</i>	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
<i>Brassica spp.</i>	Cruciferae																															
<i>Carex spp.</i>	Sedges																															
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat hen																															
<i>Crepis spp.</i>	Hawksbeard																															
<i>Drosera spp.</i>	Sundews																															
<i>Erucastrum spp.</i>	Dogmustards																															
<i>Fallopia spp.</i>	Knotweed																															
<i>Ficus spp.</i>	Fig																															
<i>Fragaria spp.</i>	Strawberries																															
<i>Lathyrus spp.</i>	Vetchlings																															
<i>Linum spp.</i>	Flax																															
<i>Medicago spp.</i>	Medick																															
<i>Mellilotus spp.</i>	Sweet-clover																															
<i>Mellilotus spp. (Sprouting)</i>	Sweet-clover																															
<i>Nuphar spp.</i>	Water-lily																															
<i>Papaver spp.</i>	Poppy																															
<i>Persicaria spp.</i>	Knotweed																															
<i>Phacelia spp.</i>	Hellotrope																															
<i>Poaceae florets</i>	Grasses																															
<i>Prunus spp.</i>	Stone fruit																															
<i>Ranunculus spp.</i>	Buttercups																															
<i>Rubus spp.</i>	Brambles																															
<i>Rumex fruit</i>	Docks and sorrels																															
<i>Rumex/polygonum</i>	Docks/sorrels/knotweed																															
<i>Sambucus spp.</i>	Elder																															
<i>Silene spp.</i>	Campion																															
<i>Sinapis spp.</i>	Mustards																															
<i>Solanum spp.</i>	Nightshades																															
<i>Sonchus spp.</i>	Sowthistles																															

Sample Number		81	82	83	84	87	91	92	93	94	98	102	107	109	112	113	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	129	131	134	138	
<b>Uncharred seeds</b>																																	
<i>Trifolium spp.</i>	Clover										•																						
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common nettle									•																							
<i>Urtica spp.</i>	Nettles													•																			
<i>Veronica spp.</i>	Speedwell						•												•								•	•			•		
<i>Vicia spp.</i>	Vetch																																
<i>Viola cf.</i>	Violets																																
Broken																																	
Unknown												•				•		•								•			•				
<b>Charred seeds</b>																																	
<i>Rumex spp.</i>	Docks and sorrels																																
<i>Solanum cf.</i>	Nightshades																																
<i>Veronica spp.</i>	Speedwell																																
<i>Vicia spp.</i>	Vetch											•																					
Too charred to identify																																	
<b>Charred grain</b>																																	
<i>Avena sativa</i>	Oat										•																						
<i>Hordeum spp.</i>	Barley																											•					
<i>Panicum spp.</i>	Millets																																
<i>Secale cereale</i>	Rye																																
<i>Triticum spp.</i>	Undifferentiated wheat											•				•				•										•			
Spikelet base																																	
Too charred to identify		•		•								•				•	•	•		•			•	•		•		•					

Sample Number		139	140	145	146	148	150	152	154	155	156	157	158	163	168	169	170	174	175	176	177	179	180	181	183	186	187	189	190	192	193	194	195	196	197		
<b>Uncharred seeds</b>																																					
<i>Allium cf.</i>	Onions																																				
<i>Apium spp.</i>	Marshworts																																				
<i>Betula spp.</i>	Birch	•	•	•			•		•			•	•		•		•	•				•	•	•	•						•	•	•	•			
<i>Brassica spp.</i>	Cruciferae								•														•													•	
<i>Carex spp.</i>	Sedges																	•																	•		
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat hen				•									•	•	•			•	•	•	•		•		•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
<i>Crepis spp.</i>	Hawksbeard																																	•			
<i>Drosera spp.</i>	Sundews																																			•	
<i>Erucastrum spp.</i>	Dogmustards																																				
<i>Fallopia spp.</i>	Knotweed																							•													
<i>Ficus spp.</i>	Fig																																				
<i>Fragaria spp.</i>	Strawberries																																				
<i>Lathyrus spp.</i>	Vetchlings																																				
<i>Linum spp.</i>	Flax																																				
<i>Medicago spp.</i>	Medick																																				
<i>Mellilotus spp.</i>	Sweet-clover																																				
<i>Mellilotus spp. (Sprouting)</i>	Sweet-clover																																				
<i>Nuphar spp.</i>	Water-lily														•																						
<i>Papaver spp.</i>	Poppy																																				
<i>Persicaria spp.</i>	Knotweed																							•		•											
<i>Phacelia spp.</i>	Heliotrope											•																									
<i>Poaceae florets</i>	Grasses							•										•																			
<i>Prunus spp.</i>	Stone fruit																																				
<i>Ranunculus spp.</i>	Buttercups				•	•		•							•	•			•	•						•		•	•	•				•	•		
<i>Rubus spp.</i>	Brambles	•						•				•			•			•	•				•		•	•							•				•
<i>Rumex fruit</i>	Docks and sorrels																																				
<i>Rumex/polygonum</i>	Docks/sorrels/knotweed																	•					•		•			•	•				•				
<i>Sambucus spp.</i>	Elder		•		•	•	•		•					•	•		•	•					•		•	•	•	•					•	•			
<i>Silene spp.</i>	Campion																										•	•									
<i>Sinapis spp.</i>	Mustards									•																											





Table 7: Preliminary identification of molluscs, KSGF15 (flots)

Sample Number		23	30	31	38	82	102	109	126	139	158	179	187	195	197
<b>Species</b>															
<i>Candidula spp.</i>	Terrestrial				•							•			
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	Terrestrial					•	•	•						•	•
<i>Planorbis spp.</i>	Freshwater		•							•	•				
<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i>	Terrestrial											•		•	
<i>Vallonia spp.</i>	Terrestrial								•					•	
<i>Vitrea spp.</i>	Terrestrial	•		•									•		
Juvenile specimens						•									

## **APPENDIX 14: DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH ASSESSMENT**

Guy Thompson

### **Methodology**

A search of relevant primary sources was carried out at The National Archives, Kew. Relevant published and secondary materials held by the British Library and other resources. Searches were also conducted of the online catalogue of the Canadian national archives (Library and Archives Canada) and other online resources were also consulted during the research process.

### **Further Research**

It is recommended that further research is undertaken in archives held in the United Kingdom and in Canada. It is possible that the War Diaries of the various New Army units listed in the Historical Background section may provide insights into the construction of the camps on St Martin's Plain. It is conceivable that previously undocumented plans of the camp may be held in these files. There is also likely to be material held in British archives related to the use of the huts on the eastern edge of St Martin's Plain used after the First World War as temporary married quarters.

Similarly, the War Diaries of the Canadian Expeditionary Force units known to have been based at and around Shorncliffe during the period 1915-1919 may contain useful material of relevance. These include those of the battalions that made up the 5th and 6th Infantry Brigades, which formed part of the 2nd Canadian Division in 1915. Searches of the Canadian national archives undertaken by Luke Barber and Justin Russell during their research into the Great War divisional camp at Seaford, East Sussex located a set of plans of the camps at Seaford, Shoreham and Crowborough, and it is likely that similar plans exist of the St Martin's Plain Camp.

Further information regarding the closure of the Army School of Education on St Martin's Plain and the subsequent use of the huts by the Territorial Army for summer training camps during the late 1940s and 1950s may survive in The National Archives, as well as local and regimental archives in the United Kingdom. It is likely that additional information regarding the demolition of the huts and their subsequent replacement exists in records held by The National Archives under the class reference WO, although it may prove difficult to trace.

### **Historical Background**

#### **Shorncliffe during the French Wars, 1793-1815**

Following the outbreak of war with Revolutionary France in 1793, the British Government was lobbied by residents of southern coastal counties who were eager to establish volunteer forces in order to

resist an anticipated French invasion. In response to these calls and the growing French threat, the government of William Pitt the Younger passed the Volunteer Act of 1794, which authorised the raising of a force “for the general defence of the kingdom during the present war” (George & George 2004, 10).

Lords Lieutenant were instructed to raise subscriptions from local landowners to support the newly established Volunteer forces within their counties. Companies were raised to form cavalry ('Yeomanry') troops, to man coastal artillery batteries and to serve as infantry in support of the existing Militia. In Kent these forces included the East and West Kent Yeomanry Cavalry, which were predominantly recruited from the gentry, while the towns of New Romney, Lydd, Hythe and Folkestone recruited men for a formation known as the Cinque Ports Volunteers (George & George 2004, 11; Mollo 2006, 7). The latter force comprised both cavalry and infantry ('Fencible') units, together with artillery detachments which were based at locations including Saltwood and Sandgate Castles and Shorncliffe Battery.

Shorncliffe Battery was built in 1793, on land belonging to James Drake Brockman of Beachborough, lord of the manor of Cheriton (HE Listing Description 'Shorncliffe Battery Wall' no. 619776; Hasted 1799, 188-197). Initially equipped with ten 24 pounder artillery pieces, the battery was upgraded to twelve guns in 1801 (George & George 2004, 14). The following year an Act of Parliament authorised the purchase of 229 acres of land belonging to Brockman adjacent to the battery “for the better securing His Majesty's Batteries and other Works”. Shorncliffe Battery was garrisoned by a detachment of 'Sea Fencibles', a volunteer unit of the Royal Navy.

In addition to the Volunteer forces stationed in the district, the regular Army also had a camp at Shorncliffe during the 1790s. In 1794 the camp accommodated three regiments of Militia, the West Lowland Fencibles and an artillery park (George & George 2004, 15). By the turn of the 19th century the camp comprised the battery and a barracks, the latter of which consisted of two 'L' shaped buildings forming a rectangle, surrounded by an earthwork redoubt. The latter also served as a lookout point for the battery below.

During the short-lived period of peace that followed the Treaty of Amiens, Major General John Moore arrived at Shorncliffe in September 1802, when he was appointed to command the Kent District. While at Shorncliffe Moore raised a new infantry brigade known as the Light Infantry, units of which were accommodated in temporary barrack accommodation. The most numerous barracks built during this period were temporary hutment camps, which usually comprised weatherboarded timber frames raised on brick footings (Douet 1998, 82). These huts were not built to standardised designs and their dimensions were usually left to the contractors who erected them.

Despite the resumption of war with France in 1803, as early as 1808 advertisements were published in the local press for the disposal of surplus land at Shorncliffe (George & George 2004, 63). Whilst as much as 150 acres of training ground were let to local farmers for grazing following the end of the Napoleonic Wars, a number of the barrack huts were retained and rebuilt in brick for the use of the artillery (Douet 1998, 135). A survey of Cheriton undertaken in the late 1820s described three sets of

barracks at Shorncliffe, one each for the cavalry and infantry and the redoubt barracks, the buildings and furniture of which were sold off in 1838 (George & George 2004, 64)

### **Shorncliffe during the 1850s**

The origins of the modern British Army camp lie in the Crimean War (1853-1856), during which timber huts were supplied to the Army as sets of parts to be assembled on site for the first time (Schofield 2006, 1). Although many of the designs used by the Army in the Crimea were found to be unsatisfactory in the field, several proved to be better suited for use in the semi-permanent encampments established in Britain during the 1850s to accommodate an expanding regular army. The earliest of the new camps was established at Aldershot, where the government acquired large tracts of heathland and pasture in the middle of the decade for use as a training ground. Troops training at Aldershot were accommodated in two camps laid out in regular grid patterns known as North and South Camps. A second camp was laid out at Colchester and a third at Shorncliffe.

The new camp at Shorncliffe was built in 1855/6 to accommodate troops of the British German Legion, a formation raised on the continent in order to make up a shortfall in troop numbers exposed by the war in the Crimea (George & George 2004, 74). The camp was built to a standardised arrangement of huts for a half battalion, ten of them in pairs surrounding open ground (Douet 1998, 135). In total 192 huts, each accommodating 25 men, were built, in addition to 80 married quarters, the latter comprising single huts designed to house six families (George & George 2004, 74). There were five separate regimental mess buildings, four expense magazines, a prison and a hospital for 300 men. A report compiled by the Barrack and Hospital Improvement Commission in 1858 found that the camp lacked a sufficient water supply, contained no facilities for bathing and was lit by inadequate oil lighting.

### **Shorncliffe during the 1890s and 1900s**

Despite the construction of a number of experimental concrete brick barrack huts at Shorncliffe in the early 1880s, it was not until the 1890s that the mid-century wooden huts were finally replaced with more permanent structures (Schofield 2006, 2). During the late 1880s the War Office concluded that long-term expenditure on capital assets such as barracks should be financed by loans as opposed to the annual Army Estimates voted by Parliament. In 1890 the Government piloted a bill through Parliament through which it sought to raise a loan of £4.1 million for the reconstruction of Army accommodation. Approximately half of the capital raised by the Barracks Act of 1890 was allocated to the reconstruction of the 'great camps' at Aldershot, Shorncliffe, Colchester and the Curragh, as well as the 1860s hutments on Woolwich Common (Douet 1998, 177). A sum of £170,000 was allocated to Shorncliffe, allowing the surviving wooden huts to be demolished and rebuilt in brick (George & George 2004, 112). Originally intended for cavalry troopers, the Somerset Barracks were the first to be built, followed by Moore, Ross and Napier Barracks over the course of the decade that followed.

Having grown accustomed to the use of loans to fund military and naval expenditure, the Government passed a series of Military Works Loan Acts between 1897 and 1901. The Military Loan Act of 1897

authorised the expenditure of £600,000 to purchase 42,000 acres of land on Salisbury Plain, which was to be used for training large formations of troops. The Military Works Loan Act of 1899 authorised expenditure of a further £4 million, £2.8 million of which was to be spent on barracks construction. The third Military Works Loan Act of 1901 raised a loan of £6.3 million, of which funds earmarked for barrack construction amounted to £4.2 million (Douet 1998, 187). The largest part of the loan was destined for works at Aldershot, Kildare, Lichfield, Salisbury Plain and Shorncliffe. At the latter location a large hutted camp containing brick service buildings and married quarters and huts built of timber was built in 1903 and 1904 to the north of Napier Barracks (George & George 2004, 113; TNA WO 78/3709). Named Risborough Barracks, the new quarters were known less formally as 'Tin Town', on account of the corrugated iron roofs and cladding of the huts (Plate A).

### **The purchase of St Martin's Plain by the War Office, c. 1901-2**

Writing at the end of the 18th century, the antiquarian Edward Hasted described the parish of Cheriton as "rather a wild and unfrequented country", characterised by "very poor and barren" chalky soils and dramatic views over the English Channel (Hasted 1799, 188-197). At that time the manor of Cheriton was in the possession of James Drake Brockman, who was also the rector of the parish church of St Martin's. When the tithe was commuted and rent charges apportioned in the early 1840s, Brockman's descendant the Reverend William Brockman remained one of the chief landowners in the parish (TNA IR 29/17/82). The Cheriton tithe apportionment of 1840 indicated that the greatest part of St Martin's Plain was a large arable plot known as the Great Field, which was owned by Brockman and tenanted by Thomas Pilcher (*ibid*; TNA IR 30/17/82). Much of the remainder of the Plain was occupied by Frederick Brockman Esq, the tenant of Underhill House (*ibid*; Bagshaw 1847, 27). The Plain remained in the possession of the Reverend Brockman's descendants throughout the remainder of the 19th century.

Shortly after the turn of the 20th century the War Office purchased St Martin's Plain in order to provide additional training facilities both for the troops stationed at Shorncliffe Camp and for volunteer units of what was to become (after 1908) the Territorial Force. An altered tithe apportionment dated 24th May 1902 reveals that the Great Field and the remaining portion of St Martin's Plain were in the possession of the Secretary of State for War by the latter date (TNA IR 29/17/82). An undated early 20th-century postcard reproduced here as Plate B shows ranks of infantrymen on parade beside their camp of neatly arranged white bell tents on St Martin's Plain. The troops are shown wearing khaki drill uniforms, foreign service helmets and 1888 pattern valise equipment, suggesting that they may have been training for overseas service during the Second Boer War (1899-1902). Other historical photographs suggest that Territorial units such as the West Kent Yeomanry and East Kent Mounted Rifles trained in the vicinity during their annual training camps in the 1900s (Mollo 2006, 34-51).

### **Shorncliffe Camp during the First World War, 1914-1918**

#### ***The formation of the New Armies and the construction of the hutted camps, 1914-1915***

When Great Britain entered the First World War on 4th August 1914 existing barracks could accommodate as many as 174,800 NCOs and men (Pritchard 1952, 68). Capacity was increased by reducing the space available for each man from 600 to 400 cubic feet and by housing troops in married quarters, thus enabling a total of 262,000 men to be accommodated. Two days after war was declared, Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, called for 100,000 volunteers to enlist in the 'New Expeditionary Force', the first of what were to become the four 'New Armies'. By the middle of September 500,000 had responded to Kitchener's call, rising to 1 million by the end of November (Crawford 2012a, 47).

Before August 1914 responsibility for the allocation of troops to barrack accommodation was vested in the Peace Distribution Committee (PDC), which was chaired by Major General G.K. Scott Moncrieff, head of the Directorate of Fortifications and Works (DFW) at the War Office (Simkins 2007, 231). The Committee suggested that following initial reception at local Army depots, recruits should be posted to training centres based at the barracks recently vacated by the regular units that formed the British Expeditionary Force in France and Belgium.<sup>2</sup> The Army Council agreed to the proposal, and decided that new units formed in the Eastern Command district were to be concentrated at training centres at Colchester and Shorncliffe.

It was immediately apparent to the Army Council that the accommodation available at the training centres was quite insufficient to accommodate the units of the New Army. On 12th August the PDC was directed to submit plans for a standard hutted camp capable of accommodating an infantry battalion at wartime strength (Pritchard 1952, 69). The British infantry battalion of 1914 consisted of approximately 35 officers and 1,000 men, divided into four companies (Schofield 2006, 5). Four battalions comprised one brigade, whilst three infantry brigades, four Royal Artillery (RA) brigades and ancillary units including the Royal Engineers (RE), the Army Service Corps (ASC) and the Royal Army Medical Corps (RAMC) made up a division of approximately 15,000 to 20,000 men. Given that each division represented a self-contained fighting unit, it was decided that divisional camps should be established in order that they could be trained together.

Within two days of the order to prepare designs for wartime hutting, the design branch of the DFW under the command of Major B.H.O. Armstrong and Mr J.D. Michel (Chief Draughtsman), issued a complete set of designs for a battalion sized hutted camp. Known as 'Armstrong huts', the basic element of the Directorate's designs comprised a sleeping hut, 60' long by 20' wide with an average height of 10' (Pritchard 1952, 70). Intended to accommodate 30 men, each hut was constructed on a timber frame, with roofs either of corrugated iron or of planks coated with bitumen felt and tar, and external surfaces of corrugated iron or red fir scantling (*ibid*; Schofield 2006, 5). It was initially intended that the huts would be lined with asbestos, however in practice this proved too brittle and they were usually lined with matchboard and three-ply. Like their 19th-century predecessors, the huts

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<sup>2</sup> The 10th Infantry Brigade was based at Shorncliffe Camp between 1912 and 1914, when it was sent to join the British Expeditionary Force in Belgium at the outbreak of the First World War (George & George 2004, 126)

were to be built on brick piles, although shortages of bricks and bricklayers during the winter of 1914/15 meant that many were built on creosoted wooden piles instead. A gangway ran along the centre of each hut, containing space for tables and benches. Each hut had doors at both gable ends and six windows along the sides. The huts were notoriously draughty, although heating was provided in the form of a small centrally located stove, whilst each hut was lit by either by electric or gas light, or if a local supply was not available, by oil lamps (Barber & Russell 2015, 198; Crawford 2012b, 48; Pritchard 1952, 70; Urquhart 1932, 32).

A total of 40 huts were provided for an infantry battalion, at an estimated cost of £15,000 (Crawford 2012b, 47). Each battalion was also provided with a large central cookhouse, flanked on either side by half-battalion sized dining halls. The cookhouses, dining rooms and other regimental institutions used a 28 foot wide variant of the standard design (Schofield 2006, 5). Other elements of the camps included standardised messes for officers and NCOs and recreation huts. The Directorate also produced similar plans for Artillery, Royal Engineers and ASC units, together with designs for hospitals and remount depots capable of accommodating 1,000 horses.

Specifications were also issued for the layout of the camps, although these were necessarily adapted to fit local topographical considerations. Each battalion camp would occupy an area of approximately 1,100 feet by 500 feet, surrounding a central parade ground of 430 feet by 300 feet (Schofield 2006, 6). Living accommodation and messing facilities for the officers would face one side of the parade ground, while the accommodation for the NCOs and men would be situated on the opposite side. The barrack huts for the men were to be grouped on either side of a central line of buildings comprising the sergeants' mess, showers and washing facilities, dining room and cookhouses, drying rooms and the regimental institute. The parade ground itself would be flanked by a number of ancillary buildings, including the guard house, horse shelters, tack rooms, forage stores, garages and equipment stores.

The Army Council approved the Armstrong designs on 14th August, following which copies were distributed amongst the various regional Army Commands. Towards the end of the month the responsibility for selecting sites for the new training camps was transferred from the PDC to the Directorate for Barracks, a new division of the department of the Quartermaster General (QMG). A debate ensued over the timetable for the construction of the new camps, with Major-General Scott Moncrieff arguing that because it was unlikely that they could be completed before the onset of winter, messes and cookhouses should be constructed first, during which time the troops should be quartered in tents until their huts could be completed (Simkins 2007, 235). Sir John Cowans, the QMG believed that all elements of the camps should be built simultaneously, and it was his view that prevailed.

On 17th September Harold Tennant, the Under Secretary of State for War informed the House of Commons that ten new training camps (including one at Shorncliffe St Martin's Plain) had been opened to provide accommodation for approximately 100,000 men (<http://hansard.millbanksystems.com/commons/1914/sep/17/ten-new->



camp#S5CV0066P0\_19140917\_HOC\_157).<sup>3</sup> Tennant announced that the men were to be housed initially in tents, which were to be provided with rudimentary weather proofing in the form of tent-boards or waterproof ground sheets.

The first units allocated to the new camp at Shorncliffe were elements of the 18th (Eastern) Division, which was divided between that location and another camp at Purfleet, Essex. It soon became apparent that the arrival of large numbers of recruits at the training centres threatened to overwhelm the existing arrangements for feeding and provisioning the troops. At Shorncliffe men of the 6th Northamptonshire Regiment ransacked the camp's dustbins in order to obtain empty condensed milk tins for use as cups, whilst others were reported to have used a chamber pot to carry rations of stew and tea to their tent mates (Simkins 2007, 238). Shortages of food invariably caused tempers to fray, and an officer of the 10th Essex Regiment at Shorncliffe was reported to have quelled an incipient strike by throwing off his tunic and offering to fight the would-be mutineers one by one, starting with the ringleader (*ibid*, 239).

By the end of September 1914, nearly 20,000 recruits of Kitchener's First New Army were in training at Shorncliffe (George & George 2004, 131). Despite the logistical failings that were exposed by their arrival, the fine early autumn weather and the rigours of training helped the men to adjust quickly to life at the tented camps at Dibgate and St Martin's Plain. The 8th Norfolk Regiment was inspected at Shorncliffe by Lord Kitchener towards the end of September (Simkins 2007, 262).

The programme to build the hutted camps commenced during the autumn of 1914. The regional Army Commands specified the number of huts required in their districts, with all orders placed through the War Office. The War Office awarded contracts to build the camps to civilian contractors on a cost plus fixed percentage basis (Pritchard 1952, 73). The principal contractor was Sir John Jackson's Company, which was responsible for the construction of the huge camps on Salisbury Plain. Other camps were built by local contractors.

By the middle of November the hutting programme had become beset with serious delays. The principal culprit was the weather, which changed for the worse in mid-October. In the four months between the middle of October 1914 and mid-February 1915 it rained on 89 out of 123 days (Crawford 2012b, 49). For the troops of the New Army and the First Canadian Contingent of the Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF) quartered in tented encampments in Southern England the autumn and early winter of 1914/15 was a thoroughly miserable experience.<sup>4</sup> Sickness swept the

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<sup>3</sup> In addition to the new facility on St Martin's Plain, camps were established at Salisbury, Codford St. Mary, Tring, Shoreham, Lulworth, Wool, Wareham, Bulford, and Grantham.

<sup>4</sup> At the start of the First World War Canada had a regular army of just over 3,100 men and a part-time volunteer militia of 77,320 (Crawford 2012a, 17). Following the outbreak of war, the Canadian Government authorised the formation of a new force of 25,000 to fight alongside the British Army, although 35,000 volunteers had enlisted by early September. From mid-October 1914 ships carrying more than 30,000 men of the First Canadian Contingent of the CEF started arriving in British ports. These troops were quartered in barracks and camps on Salisbury Plain between October 1914 and February 1915, when they were shipped to France. The First Canadian Contingent evolved into the First Canadian Division, which comprised 18,000 men, the remainder being allocated to specialist support units and branches of the British Army

camps and more than 1,500 cases of pneumonia were reported amongst British troops in training in the United Kingdom in the period to 31st January 1915 alone (Simkins 2007, 241).

In addition to the poor weather, the hutting programme was adversely affected by a severe shortage of skilled construction workers, a consequence of the unrestricted enlistment of recruits to the armed forces. The War Office resorted to recruiting unskilled labour via labour exchanges, resulting in an inevitable decline in the quality of workmanship.

As well as the problems caused by the lack of skilled labour, the hutting programme was hit by severe shortages of materials. A shortage in the availability of seasoned timbers greatly slowed the rate of construction during the winter of 1914/15. There was also a shortage of the galvanised sheets used to clad the roofs and walls of the huts, a consequence of the trade in zinc falling under German control. Despite the limited availability of the seasoned timbers necessary to build the frames of the huts, construction continued using unseasoned wood, with predictable results. In a House of Commons debate held in April 1915, Sir Arthur Markham, the MP for Mansfield and owner of Beachborough Park, Folkestone, complained of the poor quality of the timber used to construct the huts at the new camp at Shorncliffe ([http://hansard.millbanksystems.com/commons/1915/apr/15/office-of-works-and-public-buildings#S5CV0071P0\\_19150415\\_HOC\\_266](http://hansard.millbanksystems.com/commons/1915/apr/15/office-of-works-and-public-buildings#S5CV0071P0_19150415_HOC_266)). Sir Arthur told the House that “Hundreds of these huts were erected months ago and not one has yet been occupied, for the wood has warped to such an extent that they are not fit to be occupied by the soldiers”. Although the War Office claimed to have been satisfied with the timber supplied by Montague Meyer, the Government’s timber buyer, Sir Arthur maintained that “a great quantity of the timber delivered in Shorncliffe camp for the erection of huts has been of the most shoddy description”, and went on to claim that “the huts were so bad and so badly put up that we are going to hear a great deal later on in this House of the scandal of the huts” (ibid; <http://www.meyertimber.com/About-Us/meyer-memories.aspx>).

Despite the fact that few, if any, of the hutments had been completed to a satisfactory standard by the end of November, the War Office decided to move men into the accommodation that was available regardless. The move was not an unalloyed success. At Sandling camp, near Shorncliffe, men of the 6th East Kent Rifles (‘the Buffs’) had to put up tents inside their huts in order to keep dry (Simkins 2007, 243). The lack of permanent shelter and the continuing poor weather led to a wave of unrest among units of the New Army, including a strike by men of the 22nd Division at Seaford in December (Barber & Russell 2015, 191). By the beginning of December it had been decided to billet New Army and Canadian troops in civilian homes instead. In all, as many 800,000 troops were billeted on the civilian population during the winter of 1914/15. At Shorncliffe, men of the Eastern Division were turned out of their huts after only a few days and moved into civilian homes in nearby villages.

In January 1915 the hutting programme was relaunched with renewed vigour. Infantry training for the troops of the First Canadian Contingent on Salisbury Plain was suspended, and the men were put to work building huts alongside civilian labourers and the Canadian Royal Engineers (Crawford 2012a, 63-4; Plates **C** and **D**). A soldier of the 6th Battalion (Canadian Scottish) CEF recorded that the men worked an eight-hour day, “doing all sorts of work; loading junk for the building of hundreds of new

huts, truck loads of beams, glass, bricks – the last hell to handle” (Urquhart 1932, 32-4). Other tasks included digging trenches and laying water pipes, which the diarist described as “a very mucky job”, albeit one that made a change from infantry training. Although the use of troops as labourers was often poorly co-ordinated and resulted in many wasted hours, progress was at last being made. The slow rate of road construction in the new camps owing to the difficulty of obtaining materials was accelerated in early 1915 when the War Office belatedly sought the assistance of the Road Board, which organised squads of labourers to build roads inside and outside of the camps (Pritchard 1952, 73). Formal specifications for the construction of paths in the camps, which had previously been little better than muddy tracks, were devised by Eastern Command and disseminated across the Army. Despite the delays that had plagued the hutting programme, the majority of the New Army units were able to move out of their billets and into huts in the spring of 1915. By the autumn of that year sufficient huts had been built to accommodate 850,000 men (Simkins 2007, 251).

Although no plans of the hutted camp on St Martin's Plain dating to the First World War have been found in British archives during the course of the present research, a plan of Shorncliffe Camp surveyed in May 1922 depicts the arrangement of huts less than four years after the end of the conflict (TNA WO 32/18249; Figure 1). The plan shows what appear to be as many as four separate hutted camps on the plain, one comprising 32 barrack huts in the north-west corner, the others of 38, 40 and 26 respectively to the north-west of St Martin's Church. While the majority of the huts appear to have been standard Armstrong barrack huts, the plan also showed a number of larger buildings in each encampment. Although the plan lacks any indication as to the function of these structures, comparison with First World War period plans of similar camps Seaford, Crowborough and Shoreham in East Sussex suggests that they probably included cookhouses, stables and regimental institute buildings (Barber & Russell 2015, 193-196). At least one of the buildings must have been the YMCA hut, which was built with money raised by the Bank of England in early 1915 (George & George 2004, 135). The hut was used to screen films for the troops on weekdays, and to host church services on Sundays. The Salvation Army also had a presence in the camp, and three of its chaplains ministered to Canadian Army troops based there in 1915 ([http://hansard.millbanksystems.com/lords/1915/oct/06/salvation-army-chaplains#S5LV0019P0\\_19151006\\_HOL\\_145](http://hansard.millbanksystems.com/lords/1915/oct/06/salvation-army-chaplains#S5LV0019P0_19151006_HOL_145)).

The major part of the area of the present archaeological investigation is shown as undeveloped on the 1922 plan, with a number of larger and more widely spaced buildings along its northern boundary. Although its appearance suggests that the open area might have been used as a parade ground, its dimensions are somewhat greater than those of the standard drill square. Given that the adjacent hutment consists of fewer than the standard 40 barrack huts, it is conceivable that a number of the buildings that stood there during the war may have been surplus to requirements in the years that followed and were therefore demolished. A postcard dating to the interwar period showing the camp on St Martin's Plain is reproduced here as Plate C. The photograph shows a variety of hut types, including timber and corrugated iron covered variants, together with a much larger structure in the

middle ground, with the letters 'C.A.' painted on the roof. It is not clear whether the latter stands for 'Canadian Army', although the structure clearly provided shelter for motor vehicles.

### **The Canadian Corps at Shorncliffe, 1915-1919**

Following the departure of the First Canadian Contingent from its camps on Salisbury Plain in February 1915 for service in France, the second wave of troops of the Canadian army began landing in England in May 1915. Comprising the 4th, 5th and 6th Infantry Brigades, together with a number of artillery and support units, the 2nd Canadian Division was quartered in camps around Shorncliffe, Hythe and Folkestone (Corrigall 1935, 11-15; Meek 1971, 41). The historian of the 20th Canadian Battalion (Central Ontario Regiment), which was part of the 4th Infantry Brigade, described the view of the camps of the 5th and 6th Brigades that stretched eastwards from the 4th Brigade's camp at West Sandling; these camps would have included the hutments on St Martin's Plain (Corrigall 1935, 15). The camp at West Sandling "was laid out in the form of a large square, divided into four parts, one to each of the four battalions, the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st, each containing a large parade ground, quarters for officers, NCOs and men, together with offices, stables and stores", a typical arrangement for a New Army camp of 1914/15 (*ibid*).

Units of the 2nd Canadian Division spent the first few weeks in Kent conducting elementary tactical training and musketry practice on the rifle ranges at Hythe. During the summer the Canadians undertook their first large-scale divisional exercises, as well as digging trenches and weaving barbed wire entanglements on Tolsford Hill and around Sandling Station (*ibid*, 17; George & George 2004, 134). At the beginning of September the division was reviewed at Shorncliffe by George V and Lord Kitchener, before being notified that it would be departing for France later that month. The 28th Battalion CEF was obliged to bivouac overnight on St Martin's Plain whilst in transit from Shorncliffe to Folkestone Harbour during this period (George & George 2004, 141).

Upon the arrival of the 2nd Canadian Division in France, it was decided to form a Canadian Corps under the command of Lieutenant General Edwin Alderson, previously commander of the 1st Canadian Division (Meek 1971, 23). Following the departure of the 2nd Division, the Canadian Corps was reinforced by the 3rd Division, which began arriving in England in December 1915 and the 4th Division, which arrived the following April. By the end of 1915 there were reported to be as many as 40,000 Canadian troops living and training in the Folkestone and Hythe area (George & George 2004, 133). The CEF was further reinforced by various reserve battalions which were stationed at Shorncliffe, Shoreham and Seaford during the First World War. These units included the 18th Reserve Battalion, which was headquartered at Seaford from September 1916 (<http://cefresearch.ca/matrix/Utilities/reserves/18th.htm>). Established in order to provide reinforcements for battalions in the field, the 18th Reserve Battalion was based at Shorncliffe and Dibgate Camps throughout 1917 and 1918. A fascinating series of photographs held by the Canadian national archives (Library and Archives Canada) reveals the conditions at the camp during this period (see: <http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/>). Images reproduced here include a number of photographs showing the timber construction and cladding of the barrack huts (Plates F and I) as well as the

standardised design of ancillary buildings including canteens (Plate G) and cookhouses (Plate H). Plate I shows damage inflicted to a timber barrack hut by a German air raid, most likely one that took place on 25th March 1917, during which 18 soldiers were killed and 90 injured at Shorncliffe (George & George 2004, 146).

### **The Army Educational Corps at St Martin's Plain, 1920-c. 1946(?)**

Whilst many of the training camps were sold off by the War Office in the years immediately after the First World War, the camps at Dibgate and St Martin's Plain were retained for use by the Army. Amongst the many lessons learnt by the British Army during the First World War was the realisation that an educated soldiery was vitally important both for the conduct of future wars and for the peacetime employment prospects of ex-soldiers (TNA WO 32/5463). Having accepted the principle that education would in future form an essential part of the training of each soldier, in 1919 the War Office sanctioned the formation of an educational branch of the Army. The Army Educational Corps (AEC) was established as a departmental corps of the Army by Royal Warrant on 14th January 1920 (TNA WO 32/12005).

The Corps comprised an establishment of some 133 officers and approximately 300 other ranks (all Sergeants and senior NCOs) in 1923 (TNA T 162/392/5). The officer corps was led by a small number of ex-regular officers, all of whom were given the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, with the remainder drawn from the Territorial and New Armies and the pre-war Corps of Army Schoolmasters. It was recognised that the Corps was too small to provide instruction in any one unit of the Army, therefore it was set up as a nucleus establishment to assist and advise commanding and regimental officers (TNA WO 32/5463). In order to achieve the goal of providing educational training across the British Army, it was decided to establish two new Army Schools of Education at Shorncliffe and Belgaum (India), at which as many regular officers as possible would attend courses designed to equip them with the knowledge and skills necessary to enable them to effectively instruct their own men. The schools also offered numerous courses of instruction for NCOs, who would return to their corps and regiments upon completion.

The Army School of Education (ASE), Shorncliffe was established in one of the former New Army camps on St Martin's Plain in 1920. The 1922 plan reproduced here as Figure 1 reveals that the school occupied the central camp on the plain, and possibly extended into the easternmost camp, the remainder of which was used as temporary married quarters. The War Office Barrack Book of 1921 (the first to be published after the end of the war) indicated that the school contained accommodation for 82 officers and 2026 (unmarried) other ranks, although these figures clearly represent the capacity of the huts rather than the size of the actual establishment (TNA WO 107/264). The Barrack Book for 1929 indicates that the school contained accommodation for 1041 officers and men, with a total floor area of 93,410 square feet (TNA WO 107/272). Again, these figures represent capacity rather than the actual size of the AEC establishment.

In 1922 the establishment of the Shorncliffe ASE comprised one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major and eleven Captains (TNA T 162/392/5). The School also served as the Depot of the Corps, ensuring that

a steady stream of officers and other ranks passed through each year. In 1924 the School was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel H.S. Poyntz DSO (Plate J), who was assisted by Major R. Inglis DSO, eight Captains, five Lieutenants and seven Warrant Officers (*Journal of the AEC Vol. 1 No. 1*, 1924, 25). Among the junior officers serving at the School in 1924 was Lieutenant Basil Liddell-Hart (1895-1970), who joined the Corps in January 1921 and who would go on to become an eminent military historian and theorist during the 1930s and the post-war period.

The AEC was regarded by figures in the Treasury and the War Office alike as something of a 'Cinderella service' during the lean years of the 1920s and early 1930s, and its survival was threatened by funding cuts on several occasions (TNA WO 32/2853). Despite repeated reductions to its establishment at the insistence of the Treasury during this period, both the Corps and the School of Education at Shorncliffe managed to survive. There was however little money available for improvements to the School's accommodation in the First World War era camp on St Martin's Plain, a subject that was raised in the House of Commons in December 1937 ([http://hansard.millbanksystems.com/commons/1937/dec/21/school-of-education-shorncliffe#S5CV0330P0\\_19371221\\_HOC\\_159](http://hansard.millbanksystems.com/commons/1937/dec/21/school-of-education-shorncliffe#S5CV0330P0_19371221_HOC_159)).

At the eve of the Second World War the Corps establishment at the School comprised one Lieutenant Colonel and ten officer-instructors (TNA WO 32/4634). The Corps' responsibilities increased greatly during the War, as the Army struggled to absorb a huge influx of civilian volunteers and conscripts. In order to fulfil its greatly increased workload, the wartime establishment of the Corps rose to 1248 officers and 2311 other ranks (TNA WO 32/12010). A review of the post-war role of the Corps conducted in 1944 concluded that it would become an all-officer corps, 36 of whom would be based at the Shorncliffe ASE and Depot (*ibid*).

### **St Martin's Plain Camp after the Second World War**

The precise circumstances of the departure of the Army School of Education from Shorncliffe after the Second World War are uncertain at present. Shortly before the war ended a sub-committee was set up to consider the accommodation requirements of the post-war Army (Schofield 2006, 28). It was decided that while much of the land requisitioned during the war would be relinquished, all of the established training areas and associated barracks and camps (including Salisbury Plain, Aldershot, Catterick, Colchester and the Folkestone-Dover area) would be retained and allocated to regular divisions.

In September 1949 the Secretary of State for War, Emmanuel Shinwell set up the Committee for the Concentration of War Department Buildings and Land to consider options for the future of all accommodation held by the War Department (TNA WO 163/349). The Committee devised a long-term programme for the modernisation of all but the most recently built barracks, which included the replacement of all existing hutted camps by permanent construction (Schofield 2006, 30). The Committee compiled an inventory of all the hutted accommodation across all Army Commands, identifying 19,835 huts due for replacement in Eastern Command alone. An inventory of accommodation dated 1st December 1950 identified the encampment on St Martin's Plain as belonging to the second category for replacement, comprising corrugated iron huts of First World War

vintage (TNA WO 163/349). The review found that the huts contained sufficient accommodation for 32 NCOs and 640 men, suggesting that a number of the huts in existence in 1929 had been demolished since that date. By the time that the inventory was compiled the huts had been vacated by the Army School of Education and were currently empty, used only for Territorial Army camps. Post-war maps indicate that the huts that were still standing on St Martin's Plain in 1950 were subsequently replaced by more spacious permanent structures. These continued to be used by the Territorial Army and the Army Cadet Force into the early 21st century.

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British History Online. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>

Canadian Expeditionary Force Study Group. URL: <http://cefresearch.ca/matrix/index.html>

Historical Directories of England and Wales.

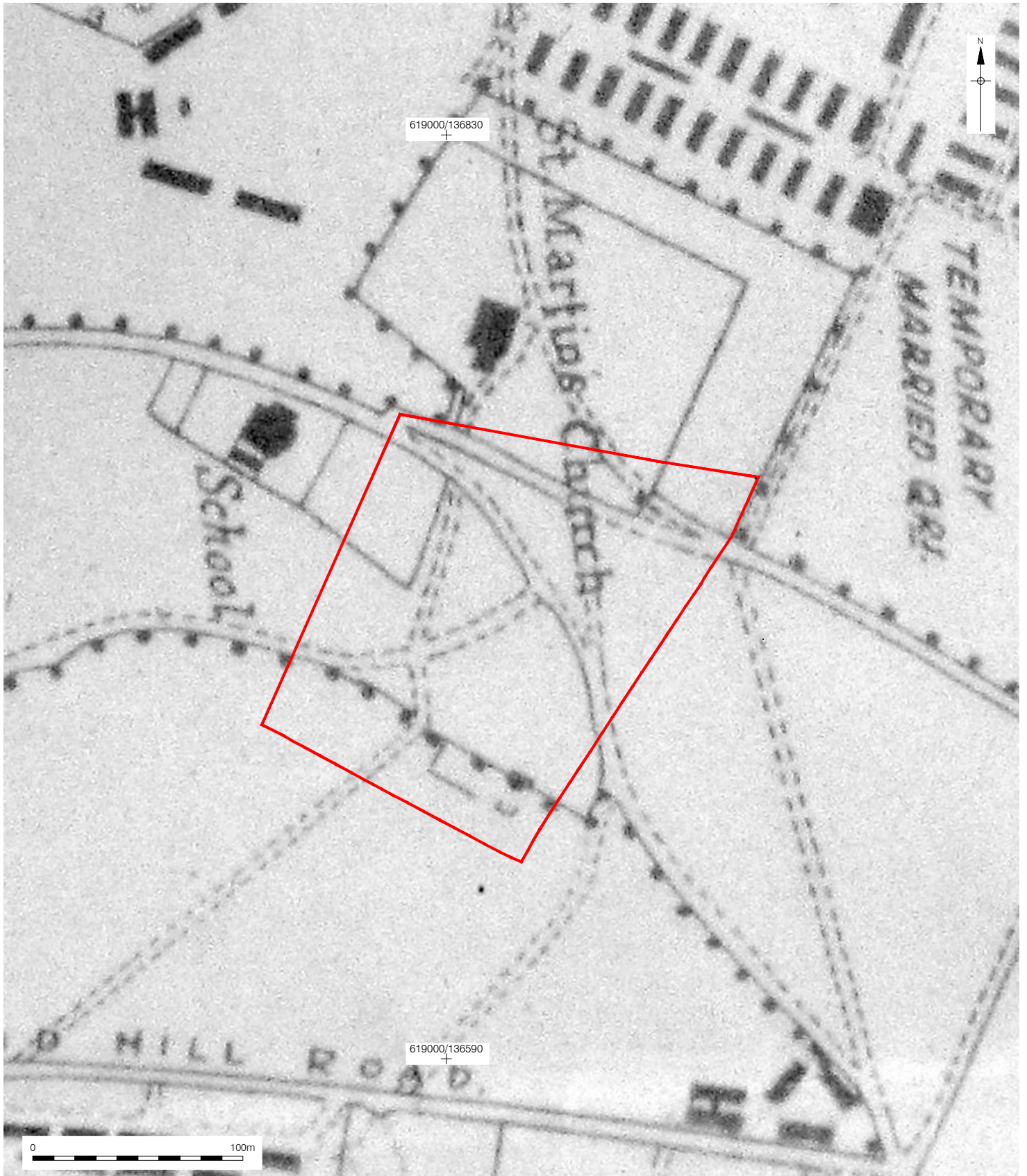
URL: <http://specialcollections.le.ac.uk/cdm/landingpage/collection/p16445coll4>

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02/08/17 RM

Figure 1  
Plan of Shorncliffe Camp surveyed in May 1922 (TNA WO 32/18249)  
1:2,500 at A4

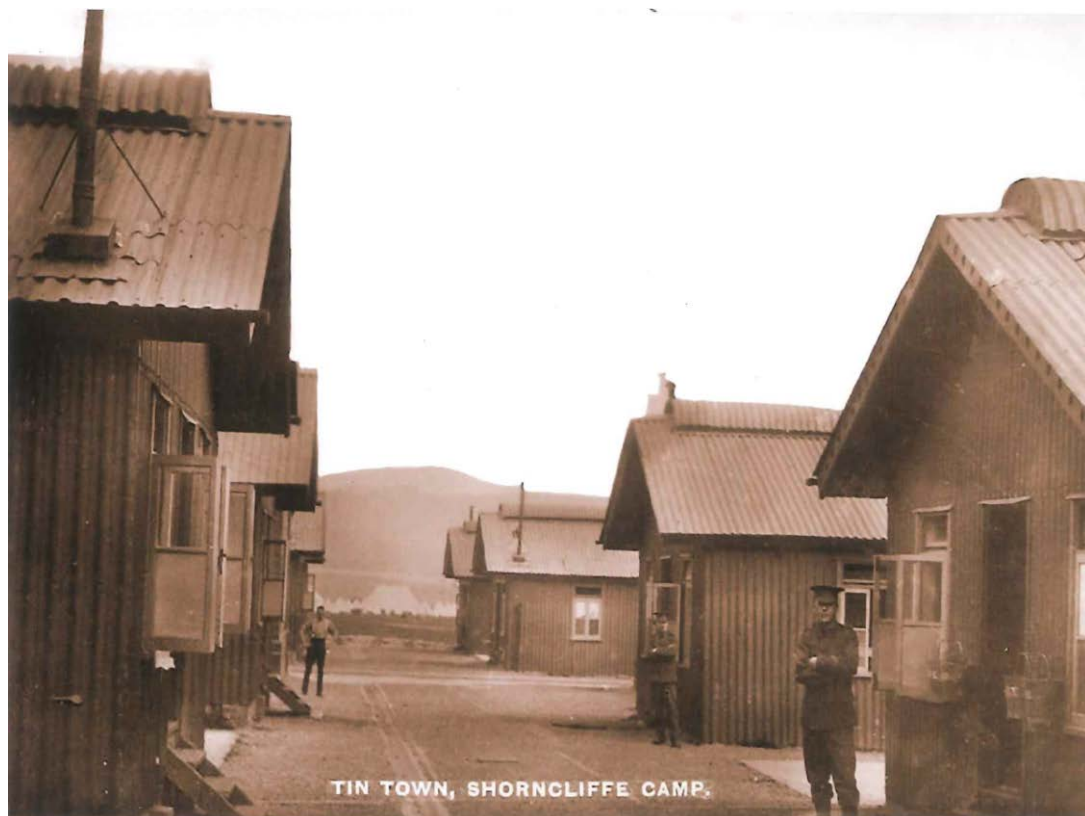


Plate A: Risborough Barracks, also known as 'Tin Town', built 1903/4 (Guy Thompson collection)



Plate B: Troops parading beside a tented camp on St Martin's Plain, c. 1902 (Guy Thompson collection)



Plate C: Interwar postcard of the hutted camp on St Martin's Plain (Guy Thompson collection)



Plate D: Civilian labourers building a hutted camp on Salisbury Plain, 1914/15 (© Crawford, T.S. 2012. *The Canadian Army on Salisbury Plain: The First Canadian Contingent October 1914-February 1915*)



Plate E: Sappers of the Canadian Engineers engaged in building a hutted camp on Salisbury Plain, 1914/15 (© Crawford, T.S. 2012. The Canadian Army on Salisbury Plain: The First Canadian Contingent October 1914-February 1915)



Plate F: Canadian champion bayonet fighting section at Shorncliffe, 1917



Plate G: 18<sup>th</sup> Canadian Reserve Battalion Canteen at Shorncliffe, October 1917



Plate H: 18th Canadian Reserve Battalion Cookhouse at Shorncliffe, 1917



Plate I: Barrack hut at Shorncliffe damaged by enemy aerial bombing, 1917



Plate J: Lieutenant Colonel H.S. Poyntz DSO AEC, Commandant of the Army School of Education, Shorncliffe

## APPENDIX 15: OASIS FORM

### OASIS ID: preconst1-291505

#### Project details

Project name	Area A1, St Martin's Plain, Shorncliffe Garrison
Short description of the project	An archaeological excavation revealed tentative evidence of possible Neolithic and Middle Bronze Age activity. The main periods of occupation were the Iron Age when a series of ditches which possibly enclosed a cremation cemetery were revealed together with postholes and pitting, and the Saxon when 17 sunken featured buildings with associated pitting were located, across the eastern part of the site. Medieval activity consisted of possible field and boundary ditches. Numerous military finds from the late 18th and 19th century attested to the use of the area as a military camp from 1794. Across the western part of the site were the remains of postholes, services and middens associated with numerous huts that were constructed during the First World War when the camp was greatly expanded to become a training and staging camp for soldiers on their way to the trenches on the continent.
Project dates	Start: 14-05-2015 End: 16-10-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	KSGF15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	DITCH Middle Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Middle Bronze Age
Monument type	CREMATIONS Iron Age
Monument type	POSTHOLES Iron Age
Monument type	PITS Iron Age
Monument type	DITCHES Iron Age
Monument type	SUNKEN FEATURED BUILDINGS Early Medieval
Monument type	PITS Early Medieval
Monument type	DITCHES Medieval
Monument type	BUILDINGS Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCHES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LITHICS Neolithic
Significant Finds	LITHICS Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman



Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	KNIFE Bronze Age
Significant Finds	SMALL FINDS Iron Age
Significant Finds	SMALL FINDS Early Medieval
Significant Finds	MILITARY SMALL FINDS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	MILITARY SMALL FINDS Modern
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Modern
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CREMATED HUMAN BONE Iron Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Iron Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Early Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT SHEPWAY FOLKESTONE Area A1, St Martin's Plain, Shorncliffe Garrison
Postcode	CT20 3EG
Study area	2.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TR 1901 3668 51.086911167656 1.127634500576 51 05 12 N 001 07 39 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 65.75m Max: 66.84m

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley/Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Guy Seddon
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Taylor Wimpey

#### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	PCA
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Human Bones", "Metal", "Worked bone", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	PCA
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Human Bones", "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "Worked bone", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	PCA
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Human Bones", "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "Worked bone", "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Matrices", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

---

**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Area A1, St Martin's Plain, Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone, Kent: An Archaeological Assessment
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Fairman, A.
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	London

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