

**Archaeological Evaluation Report  
Land at Horton Priory  
Monks Horton, Kent**

**NGR: 610599 139259**

**National Monument No: 1018878**

**ASE Project No: 6898  
Site Code: HPM14**

**ASE Report No: 2015260  
OASIS id: archaeol6-218817**



**By Giles Dawkes**



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<b>Date of Issue:</b>	August 5 <sup>th</sup> 2015		
<b>Revision:</b>			

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**Abstract**

*This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East at Horton Priory, Monks Horton, Kent between 29<sup>th</sup> June and 3<sup>d</sup> July 2015. The fieldwork was commissioned by Curt and Carmen Englehorn in advance of a planning application to redevelop areas of the house and garden.*

*The ten-trench evaluation identified significant medieval archaeology in every area investigated. This included the probable masonry remains of the cloisters in the east, possible floor surfaces in west, and a masonry building in the south. Other medieval features identified included pits, ditches, and a fishpond. In addition, features relating to the post-dissolution abandonment were identified, mostly notably wall robber trenches. It was also demonstrated that the site has excellent potential for artefactual and environmental remains.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Curt and Carmen Englehorn (hereafter 'the client') to undertake a ten trench archaeological evaluation at Horton Priory, Monks Horton, Kent (Figs 1 – 2). The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) 610599 139259.

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2015) the geology at the site consists of Folkestone formation, overlain by superficial head deposits of clay and silt

1.2.2 Horton Priory lies 14km southeast of Ashford and 1.2km north of the village of Sellindge. It is within a shallow valley of the Horton stream, a tributary of the Great Stour. The site comprises of an open area with the lands of the former Horton Priory, now private gardens/fields.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

1.3.1 The investigative area lies within the boundary of the Scheduled Monument of Horton Priory (List entry number: 1018878). The work is being undertaken in advance of a planning application for landscaping and reconstruction works.

1.3.2 Previous work at the site as part of this archaeological assessment includes a geophysics survey and a topographic survey (ASE 2014). The results of these surveys were used to inform the targeting of the evaluation trenches.

1.3.3 A *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI; ASE 2015) was produced for the work and submitted to Historic England and Kent County Council Heritage Conservation Group for approval prior to the commencement of fieldwork and in order to apply for scheduled monument consent. It was prepared with reference to the relevant *Standards and Guidance* of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA 2014a; 2014b) and KCC's *Manual of Specifications*. All work was carried out in accordance with these documents.

1.3.4 The work is being undertaken to inform a proposed landscaping scheme designed by Enplan, together with new constructional extensions to the existing house designed by Purcell.

### **1.4 Scope of Report**

1.4.1 This report details the results of the ten trench evaluation undertaken between 29<sup>th</sup> June and 3<sup>rd</sup> July 2015. The work was undertaken by Giles Dawkes (Senior Archaeologist), Ben Sleep and John Hirst (Assistant Archaeologists). The fieldwork was managed by Neil Griffin and the post-excavation assessment by Jim Stevenson.

1.4.2 In this report, the results are usually discussed in terms of the broader area, often in relation to the standing building. The areas discussed are: east of

the house (Trenches 1 and 2); south of the house (Trenches 3 and 4); west of the house (Trenches 5, 6, 7 and 8) and the fishponds (Trenches 9 and 10).

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The following is a summary taken from the WSI (ASE 2015), with due acknowledgement.

### **2.2 Prehistoric and Roman**

2.2.1 Previous archaeological work on the site has identified prehistoric activity. An excavation of the swimming pool on the site in 1999 revealed evidence of Late Iron Age occupation estimated at c 50 BC to AD 40. It comprised two large field boundary ditches and two smaller intercutting gullies. These were covered by a layer of dumped material of the same date, and the whole was cut by a medieval feature, possibly a pond. The number of sherds of late Iron Age pottery found and the density of features suggested the presence of a large area of settlement, probably a farmstead, extending beyond the excavated area. No pottery of Roman date was recovered, although the pond was filled with medieval roof tiles. Excavation for service trenches in 1999 subsequently found similar material 40m to the north.

2.2.2 Other evidence for prehistoric activity in the immediate area is confined to a possible lost barrow to the east and a cropmark which may have been a ring ditch. Nor is there evidence of Roman activity, despite the fact that the road from Canterbury to Lympe (Stone St) was a short distance to the east.

### **2.3 Anglo-Saxon**

2.3.1 While no Anglo-Saxon remains have been identified on the site, the place-name Horton comes from Old English horh tun 'farmstead on muddy land'. While there were important Anglo-Saxon centres 5km to the southeast at Westenhanger and Lympe and 9km to the east at Lyminge, the only evidence for the period is in Domesday Book. This describes three areas in 1066 that were held from King Edward by Leofwyn (perhaps a king's thegn) and two freemen. There were nine families of villeins and six of bordarii. The latter were usually commoners and day labourers, which may imply significant areas of common.

### **2.4 Medieval**

2.4.1 The priory was founded by Robert de Vere, Constable to Henry I, at some time between 1121 and 1135, probably in the 1120s. The priory was intended to support 12-14 monks and was among the last Cluniac houses to be established in England. The establishment was small in both size and in the number of monks by the standards of the major Cluniac houses such as Lewes and Bermondsey, but by no means the smallest in England. Many, probably most, Cluniac houses were close to towns (Lewes) or castles (Castle Acre), but Horton was a remote and rural location. Even within this, the priory was placed in woodland and wetland at the opposite end of the parish from the manorial centre.

2.4.2 Benedictine and Cluniac monasteries had ranges of buildings laid out in a standard pattern within the constraints of the site, the intended number of



monks and the status of the founder. The limited evidence for the churches of its cells shows a strong similarity to the Church of St Pancras at Lewes which in turn was similar to Cluny itself. As at Horton, the cloister lay on the south side of cruciform church abutting the nave and the corner formed with the south transept. Three ranges were set around it: the dormitory on the east above an undercroft; the refectory on the south side; cellars on the west. There would have been a parlour or locutory on the northwest side. A latrine or reredorter was in the southeast corner and a kitchen in the southwest. The infirmary usually lay to the east of the church and the prior's lodgings and guest accommodation to the north, although at Horton they were on the west side of the cloisters. A brewery and bakery would normally have lain beyond this. Part of the west front of the aisled twelfth-century church and the shell of the west range survive.

- 2.4.3 Water management was an essential feature of a monastery to the extent that the Rule of St Benedict stated that the house had to be self-sufficient with a water supply and a mill. The former were very often a separate stream and spring. Fish ponds were almost always present, and it has been calculated that a small monastic house required 14.6 acres of ponds to meet its needs.
- 2.4.4 Alterations to the west range were undertaken around 1400, and a timber framed range was added to the north of the west range during the mid/late 15<sup>th</sup> century. The priory was dissolved in 1536 and the west range was converted for secular use, undergoing further modifications during the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. In c 1900 the southern end of the house was remodelled and, in 1913/14, extensive additions and some alterations to the main house were undertaken, designed by George Hornblower.
- 2.4.5 Documentary references for the immediate environs of the priory in the post-medieval period suggest that it was a wet, tree-dominated landscape.
- 2.4.6 Hornblower's work in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century likely had a significant impact on sub-surface features. A watching brief carried out by Archaeology South-East (ASE 2000) suggested that the site of the cloisters was used as a mason's yard. Fragments of twelfth-century sculpture were incorporated in the levelling and in October 1913 Igglesden described 'huge cavities' being excavated for basements on the east side. The area south of the house was levelled and the ha-ha constructed, effectively setting the country house within lawns free of grazing. The pond shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey was re-shaped, taking its main supply from drainage from the house roof.

## **2.5 Project Aims and Objectives**

- 2.5.1 The general aims of the archaeological evaluation trenching were:
- To determine the nature and significance of any buried archaeological deposits/features in the areas of proposed development;
  - To determine the survival, extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any such remains; and

- To assess the impact of the proposed works on surviving archaeological deposits.

4.5.2 The specific research aims of the archaeological evaluation trenching were:

- Can the results of the assessment further elucidate the ground plan of the medieval buildings, particularly the full extent of the cloister (beneath the proposed Morning Garden), the possible location of the reredorter (beneath the proposed Fine Lawn), the priory church (beneath the Entrance Court and the kitchen garden and eastern extension to the existing house) and the building/s located west of the house (beneath the West Garden)?
- Can the results of the assessment help to further understanding of the origins and historical development of the priory, both in its monastic and post-monastic life?
- Can the results of the assessment help to characterise the origins and function of the supposed fishponds (beneath the proposed Carp Pond and Ridge and Furrow Wet Scrapes)?

### 3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 Originally the evaluation WSI proposed a trench to be undertaken to the east of the medieval core of the building in an area of an existing building. This 10m long trench was not undertaken, but may be completed at a later date subsequent to the demolition of the building.
- 3.1.2 In the event, the evaluation comprised ten trenches, each measuring 1.6m in width and totalling c 130m in length (Figure 2). The restricted access to Trench 1 located within a formal garden necessitated the use of a mini-digger. As a result, the trench was only 0.6m wide and had to be divided into two parts to avoid a live service. Other trenches had to be moved slightly (Trenches 2 and 8) to avoid obstructions and live services. In some instances the full length of the proposed trench could not be excavated due to restrictions of space.
- 3.1.3 The locations of all the trenches were checked with a CAT scanner prior to the commencement of excavation. Numerous services were identified around the immediate vicinity of the house.
- 3.1.4 Trenches 2-10 were excavated using an 8-tonne mechanical excavator fitted with a smooth grading bucket. The fills of the large fish pond encountered in Trenches 9 and 10 were excavated by machine and the trenches were recorded from the top due to their depth (more than 1.2m).
- 3.1.5 Exposed archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand and recorded in plan and section. During the evaluation archaeological features/deposits were excavated only sufficient to characterise them. The extensive demolition deposits encountered in Trench 4 were partially excavated by machine and hand. All excavation stopped at the top of the exposed underlying masonry remains.
- 3.1.6 Sondages were dug by hand through cut features and deposits identified in the trenches. However, all potential masonry features (walls and floor surfaces) were not excavated: rather they were recorded and left *in situ*.

#### 3.3 Archive

- 3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at an appropriate museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	91
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	3
Digital photos	56
Permatrace sheets	3
Trench Record Forms	10

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Trench 1

4.1.1 The trench was aligned east – west (Figures 2 and 3). It was located in a formal garden and could only be excavated to a total length of 8m and 0.6m wide due to restrictions of space. In addition, the trench was divided into two to avoid a live service.

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
1/001	Deposit	Modern overburden	8	0.6	0.5	65.25
1/002	Fill	Pit fill	0.7	0.6	0.3	64.88
1/003	Cut	Pit/grave?	0.7	0.6	0.3	64.88
1/004	Deposit	Natural clay	8	0.6	-	64.88
1/005	Fill	Robber trench fill	0.6	0.76	0.32	65.09
1/006	Cut	Robber trench	0.6	0.76	0.32	65.09
1/007	Fill	Masonry wall	0.6	1.63	0.32	64.95
1/008	Cut	Wall foundation cut	0.6	1.63	0.32	64.95

Table 2: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

#### 4.1.2 Summary of results

4.1.3 Cut into natural [1/004] was construction cut [1/008] for masonry wall footing [1/007]. The wall, which was not excavated, was aligned north-south and built of unmortared ragstone blocks laid in irregular courses. The wall had been partially robbed by feature [1/006], and was filled by orange brown silt clay [1/005] with no finds.

4.1.4 Although this wall footing was not dated, its location within the area of the former cloisters and its similarity with walls identified to the south in Trench 2, strongly suggest that this feature is medieval and contemporary with the use of the priory.

4.1.5 In the eastern end of the trench was pit [1/003]. Only the western end of this feature was seen and its exact form and nature are not clear. Pit fill [1/002] was orange brown silt clay with occasional charcoal flecking and fragments of ceramic building material (CBM). Significantly, at the base of the fill, was the partial remains of a human skull. Too little of the feature was seen to be certain if this skull was part of an articulated burial, although as the head was located in the west, this is a distinct possibility.

4.1.6 The features were overlain by modern overburden [1/001] relating to the construction of the formal garden in this area.

## 4.2 Trench 2

4.2.1 The trench was aligned east – west (Figures 2 and 4). The trench was moved slightly east from its originally intended location to avoid an existing hedge and a live service. The trench was 18.7m long and 1.6m wide. Three live services were identified within the trench.

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
2/001	Deposit	Topsoil	18.7	1.6	0.2	65.30
2/002	Deposit	Demolition layer/surface	18.7	1.6	0.1	65.20
2/003	Fill	Ditch fill	1.6	0.7	0.24	65.17
2/004	Cut	Ditch	1.6	0.7	0.24	65.17
2/005	Fill	Robber trench fill	1.6	1.3	0.42	65.07
2/006	Cut	Robber trench	1.6	1.3	0.42	65.07
2/007	Masonry	Wall	1.6	0.26	0.3	65.06
2/008	Cut	Wall foundation cut	1.6	0.26	0.3	65.06
2/009	Fill	Ditch fill	1.6	0.46	0.46	65.11
2/010	Cut	Ditch	1.6	0.46	0.46	65.11
2/011	Fill	Robber trench fill	1.6	0.87	0.32	64.87
2/012	Cut	Robber trench	1.6	0.87	0.32	64.87
2/013	Masonry	Wall	1.6	0.77	0.42	65.15
2/014	Cut	Wall foundation cut	1.6	0.77	0.42	65.15
2/015	Deposit	Natural clay	18.7	1.5	-	65.17

Table 3: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

### 4.2.2 Summary of results

4.2.3 Four archaeological features were identified in this trench: two ditches and two partially-robbed wall footings. All the features were aligned north-south and are almost certainly medieval in date. The robbing events appear to date to the 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century, conceivably to the period immediately after the Dissolution.

4.2.4 Cut into natural [2/015] were ditches [2/004] and [2/010]. Both were filled with brown gravelly silt [2/003] and [2/009], with the former containing a large assemblage of pottery sherds dating c 1250-1350, mostly from four green-glazed jugs. Interestingly, these jugs had a rough finish and appear to be kiln 'seconds', indicating that either the priory was deliberately 'seconds' or was actually involved in pottery production.

4.2.5 The finds from fill [2/009] were six sherds of pottery sherds dating c 1250-1350, some intrusive 15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup>-century tile fragments and residual Late Iron Age/Roman pottery sherds.

4.2.6 These ditches were parallel to and located either side of partially robbed wall [2/007], and could represent contemporary drainage ditches. Alternatively, they could represent an entirely separate phase of land-use to the wall

foundations.

- 4.2.7 Walls [2/013] and [2/007] were both built of ragstone blocks and cobbles, laid in irregular courses with traces of off-white lime mortar visible in places. Both walls were recorded, but left unexcavated. The walls were parallel and are likely to be part of the priory cloisters, along with wall [1/007] in Trench 1 to the north.
- 4.2.8 Both walls had been partially robbed by [2/006] and [2/012] respectively. These were filled by dark brown silts with frequent ragstone fragments and occasional mortar flecks ([2/005 and [2/011]). Finds from the former included residual medieval pottery and 15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup>-century tile fragments. The latter contained residual 14<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup>-century tile and a possible 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup>-century brick.
- 4.2.9 Overlying the features was a compacted layer of brown silt [2/002] with abundant demolition material of stone and CBM. This layer contained a single 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery sherd and residual 15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup>-century tile fragments. This deposit is likely to be the surface for a mason's yard, previously identified in this area during a watching brief in 2000 (ASE 2000). Topsoil [2/001] overlay surface [2/002].

### 4.3 Trench 3

- 4.3.1 The trench was aligned approximately east – west and was 14.27m long and 1.6m wide (Figures 2 and 5).

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
3/001	Deposit	Topsoil	14.27	1.6	0.2	64.60
3/002	Deposit	Subsoil	14.27	1.6	0.24	64.40
3/003	Cut	Pit	2.1	1.6	0.6	64.30
3/004	Fill	Pit fill	2.1	1.6	0.4	64.30
3/005	Fill	Pit fill	2.1	1.6	0.2	64.02
3/006	Cut	Ditch	1.6	3.5	0.8	64.44
3/007	Fill	Ditch fill	1.6	3.5	0.8	64.44
3/008	Deposit	Natural clay	14.27	1.6	-	64.44
3/009	Cut	Ditch	1.6	3.65	1.08	64.16
3/010	Fill	Ditch fill	1.6	3.65	1.08	64.16

Table 4: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

#### 4.3.2 Summary of results

- 4.3.3 Cut into natural [3/008] were two broad and shallow ditches [3/006] and [3/009] aligned north-south. Ditch [3/006] was filled with grey silt clay [3/007] with finds of 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century CBM. Ditch [3/009] was filled by brown silt [3/010] with abundant demolition material of stone and CBM. Finds from [3/010] included pottery and CBM dating to c 1250-1350.
- 4.3.4 These ditches may not be contemporary; [3/009] was backfilled in 13<sup>th</sup>/14<sup>th</sup> century, and [3/006] in the 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century. The function and extent of these features is uncertain, but may have formed part of the priory boundary or an internal land division.

4.3.5 Cutting ditch fill [3/007] was pit [3/003]. The pit was filled with brown silt clay [3/004] containing 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century pottery sherds. Overlying the features was subsoil [3/002] and topsoil [3/001].

#### 4.4 Trench 4

4.4.1 The trench was aligned approximately east – west and was 10.58m long and 1.6m wide (Figures 2 and 6).

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
4/001	Deposit	Topsoil	10.58	1.6	0.26	65.20
4/002	Deposit	Demolition layer	10.58	1.6	0.55	64.94
4/003	Fill	Posthole fill	0.31	0.31	0.32	64.50
4/004	Cut	Posthole	0.31	0.31	0.32	64.50
4/005	Deposit	Dump	2	1.6	0.3	64.55
4/006	Deposit	Demolition layer	1.15	1.6	0.21	64.25
4/007	Deposit	Dump	2.23	1.6	0.23	64.22
4/008	Fill	Fill of wall construction cut	0.6	0.6	0.08	63.99
4/009	Fill	Fill of wall construction cut	1.72	1.6	0.08	
4/010	Masonry	Wall	0.6	0.6	Not excavated	64.00
4/011	Cut	Wall foundation cut	0.6	0.6	Not excavated	64.00
4/012	Deposit	Natural clay	2.23	0.58	-	64.05
4/013	Fill	Fill of wall construction cut	0.7	0.75	Not excavated	63.95

Table 5: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

#### 4.4.2 Summary of results

4.4.3 As a series of demolition dumps were identified throughout this trench, it was considered that the best way to examine the underlying deposits was to excavate a 2m wide sondage in the western end of the trench, where less stone and CBM were present. The abundance of building material in the eastern end of the trench was first identified in the geophysical survey, and its examination was the original intention of this trench.

4.4.4 A small portion of natural clay [4/012] was identified in the sondage, where it had been cut by the foundation trench [4/011], for masonry wall [4/010]. Only a small portion of wall [4/010] was seen and its extent and form are uncertain. While the masonry elements were left *in situ*, a small amount of hand excavation was undertaken in the apparent backfill of the foundation trench [4/008], [4/009] and [4/013].

4.4.5 An environmental sample (<1>) taken from [4/009] produced a varied selection of environmental remains, including hazelnut shells, wood charcoal, mammal and fish bones. Of the 265 fish bones present, 212 bones could be

identified to species, including bones from thornback rays, cod, flat fish, whiting, smelt, and possibly plaice, seabass and herring. Interestingly, all are saltwater species, and no fish remains potentially associated with the adjacent fishponds were found.

- 4.4.6 The relatively large amount pottery from the wall foundation backfills ([4/008], [4/009] and [4/013]) was generally of large, unabraded sherds, and dated to the latter 12<sup>th</sup> to early 13<sup>th</sup> century. This suggests that the wall was likely to have been built some 50-100 years after the foundation of the priory in the 1120s, and may represent an early extension or remodelling.
- 4.4.7 The amount and vary of finds and environmental remains from fills [4/008], [4/009] and [4/013] is surprising for apparent wall backfill, and is more characteristic of refuse disposal deposits. The limited nature of the intervention makes any interpretation difficult, but an alternative view is that these deposits are not wall backfill at all, but rather the fills of pits truncating earlier wall [4/010].
- 4.4.8 Overlying wall [4/010] was a series of dumped layers of orange brown clay ([4/007], [4/006] and [4/005]) containing 15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> century CBM and medieval pottery sherds. These deposits seem to represent redeposited natural upcast from adjacent diggings and probably date to immediately after the Dissolution.
- 4.4.9 Cut into the top of [4/005] was a single posthole [4/004] which contained no finds. Overlying the posthole was demolition layer [4/002], comprising stone blocks, ceramic roof tile fragments and silts. This deposit was only partially excavated and contained finds of CBM dating to the 15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.4.10 This trench demonstrated the presence of a stratigraphic sequence over 1.2m deep to the immediate south of the existing house. The earliest phase was a medieval building with abundant associated finds and environmental remains, overlain by two separate stratigraphic sequences of upcast/demolition ([4/007], [4/006] and [4/005]) and demolition [4/002]. The presence of posthole [4/004] indicates that these sequences were not laid in rapid succession, but separated by some unknown intermediary land-use. Although the dating evidence is limited, it can be suggested that the earlier sequence ([4/007], [4/006] and [4/005]) dates to the aftermath of the abandonment of the priory in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. However, there is reason to believe the latter demolition event [4/002] was substantially later, and is associated with Hornblower's remodelling of the south end of the house in 1913-1914 (ASE 2014, 24). The lawn at the south end of the house is noticeable raised and level, in contrast to the undulating garden elsewhere, and demolition deposit [4/002], lying immediately below topsoil [4/001], has clearly been used as a levelling layer for the modern lawn.



## 4.5 Trench 5

4.5.1 The trench was aligned approximately east – west and was 19.70m long and 1.6m wide (Figures 2 and 7).

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
5/001	Deposit	Topsoil	19.65	1.6	0.25	64.55
5/002	Fill	Pit fill	17.35	1.6	0.22	64.21
5/003	Cut	Pit	17.35	1.6	0.22	64.21
5/004	Fill	Pit fill	2.73	0.36	0.3	64.27
5/005	Cut	Pit	2.73	0.36	0.3	64.27
5/006	Fill	Pit fill	2.56	0.4	0.31	64.32
5/007	Cut	Pit	2.56	0.4	0.31	64.32
5/008	Deposit	Natural clay	19.65	1.6	-	64.21

Table 6: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

### 4.5.2 Summary of results

4.5.3 Cut into natural clay [5/008] were three pits [5/003], [5/005] and [5/007]. Little was seen of [5/005] and [5/007], but [5/003] was clearly extensive. All the pits were filled with a similar fill of orange brown silt clay with frequent CBM fragments and charcoal flecks ([5/002], [5/004] and [5/006]). Finds from these fills was mostly CBM dating to the 13<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, but also included medieval pottery and a small single sherd of late-18<sup>th</sup> to early-19<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

4.5.4 Exactly what these potentially vast pits were is uncertain, but they may have been garden features, such as flowerbeds or some form of landscaping. The dating is also circumspect: the abundance of 15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> century CBM around the site inevitably means that this material is found in many later features. While an earlier date cannot be ruled out, it does appear that these features are probably associated with landscaping the gardens in the 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century.

4.5.5 Overlying the pits was topsoil [5/001].

## 4.6 Trench 6

4.6.1 The trench was aligned approximately north – south and was 18.55m long and 1.6m wide (Figures 2 and 8). The trench contained a live service.

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
6/001	Deposit	Topsoil	18.55	1.6	0.3	65.08
6/002	Fill	Ditch fill	1.6	0.86	0.12	64.80
6/003	Cut	Ditch	1.6	0.86	0.12	64.80
6/004	Fill	Pit fill	1.6	1.47	0.1	64.78
6/005	Cut	Pit	1.6	1.47	0.1	64.78
6/006	Deposit	Chalk layer	4.25	1.6	Not excavated	64.82
6/007	Deposit	Natural clay	18.55	1.6	-	64.78

Table 7: Trench 6 list of recorded contexts

4.6.2 A ditch, a pit and a chalk spread/surface were identified in this trench. Pit [6/005] was cut into natural clay [6/007], while ditch [6/003] cut chalk spread/surface [6/006]; both features were relatively shallow. Ditch [6/003] was filled by orange brown silt [6/002] with finds of 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century CBM. Pit [6/005] was filled by orange brown silt [6/004] which contained no finds. Both features were shallow. While ditch [6/003] and pit [6/005] may be of 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century date, in view of the limited dating evidence recovered they could conceivably represent later garden features.

4.6.3 Chalk spread/surface [6/006] was interpreted as a structural feature, and left *in situ*. Finds from the top of [6/006] included 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery sherds and a possible hearth furniture rod of uncertain date. Chalk spread/surface [6/006] could be a rammed chalk floor representing the sole structural remains of a small medieval timber building.

4.6.4 Overlying the features was topsoil [6/001].

#### 4.7 Trench 7

4.7.1 The trench was aligned approximately east – west (Figures 2, 8 and 9). The trench was 14.27m long and 1.6m wide. The trench contained a live service.

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
7/001	Deposit	Topsoil	14.27	1.6	0.2	64.85
7/002	Deposit	Subsoil	14.27	1.6	0.14	64.65
7/003	Cut	Pit	1.6	2.8	0.58	64.51
7/004	Fill	Pit fill	1.6	2.8	0.58	64.51
7/005	Fill	Pit fill	1.6	0.7	0.44	64.44
7/006	Fill	Pit fill	1.6	1.7	0.12	64.55
7/007	Fill	Pit fill	1.6	1.1	0.6	64.65
7/008	Fill	Pit fill	1.6	1.4	0.6	64.65
7/009	Deposit	Natural clay	1.6	3	-	64.05
7/010	Cut	Pit	1.6	6.4	0.65	65.55

Table 8: Trench 7 list of recorded contexts

4.7.2 The natural clay [7/009] was only seen in the western end of the trench. The natural had been truncated throughout by two modern pits [7/010] and [7/003]. Pit [7/010] was large and filled by a series of fills of orange brown clay and dark brown silts [7/005], [7/006], [7/007], [7/008], [7/009] and [7/010]. Finds of modern glass and fragments of tarmac (not retained) were recovered from towards the base of [7/005], as well residual 15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> century CBM and later 17<sup>th</sup> century clay pipe.

4.7.3 Pit [7/003] cut the pit fills of [7/010] and was filled by brown silt [7/004] containing residual finds of medieval pottery and 15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> century CBM.

4.7.4 The pits were overlain by subsoil [7/002] and topsoil [7/001].

## 4.8 Trench 8

4.8.1 The originally planned location of Trench 8 was in a stand of mature trees and very close to the edge of the existing pond (Figures 2 and 10). The trench was therefore moved slightly north to an area of grass. The trench was aligned approximately northeast – southwest and was 9.40m long and 1.6m wide.

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
8/001	Deposit	Topsoil	9.4	1.6	0.14	64.65
8/002	Deposit	Demolition	9.4	1.6	0.25	64.51
8/003	Masonry	Cobbled surface	2	1.6	Not excavated	64.24
8/004	Cut	Pit	5.2	1.6	0.8	64.35
8/005	Fill	Pit fill	5.2	1.6	0.8	64.35
8/006	Deposit	Natural clay	5.2	1.6	-	64.25

Table 9: Trench 8 list of recorded contexts

### 4.8.2 Summary of results

4.8.3 In the northeastern end of the trench was a well-laid cobbled surface [8/003], constructed from water-rolled stones set without mortar. The surface was recorded but not excavated. Above the cobbles was a layer of brown silt [8/002] containing finds of 15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> century CBM. Apparently cutting the cobbles was large pit [8/004] filled with grey brown silt clay [8/005] containing finds of 15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> century CBM. This relationship was not observe directly but is suggested by the fact that surface [8/003] did not continue to the west, in the vicinity of pit [8/004]. Sealing the trench was topsoil [8/001].

4.8.4 Although no datable finds were recovered from cobble surface [8/003], its presumed stratigraphic relationship with 15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> century pit [8/004] suggests it is likely to be medieval in date and contemporary with the use of the priory.

## 4.9 Trench 9

4.9.1 The trench was aligned approximately northeast – southwest (Figures 2 and 11). The trench was 9m long and 1.6m wide. The trench was located within the former fishpond area and a series of water lain fills were removed by machine. The trench was up to 2.1m deep and was recorded and sampled from outside the trench.

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
9/001	Deposit	Topsoil	9	1.6	0.2	63.27
9/002	Fill	Pond fill	9	1.6	0.2	63.07
9/003	Fill	Pond fill	9	1.6	0.9	62.87
9/004	Fill	Pond fill	9	1.6	0.62	62.65
9/005	Fill	Pond fill	9	1.6	0.34	62.07
9/006	Cut	Pond cut	9	1.6	2.1	61.75
9/007	Deposit	Natural gravel	7	1.6	-	61.75

Table 10: Trench 9 list of recorded contexts

- 4.9.2 The natural gravel [9/007] was encountered at the base of pond cut [9/006]. The digging of the pond had presumably removed the cap of natural clay seen elsewhere overlying the natural gravels. The pond was not therefore lined or water-tight, but rather relied a the naturally high water-table as a source.
- 4.9.3 The edges of pond [9/006] were not seen, as they lay beyond the limits of the trench. The pond was filled by a series of water lain fills, as follows: grey sandy gravel [9/005]; stiff grey clay [9/004]; mottled brown and blue clay [9/003] and stiff blue clay [9/002]. Finds were recovered only from the uppermost fills: [9/003] contained mid 15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup>-century CBM and [9/002] contained 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup>-century CBM. Bulk samples <2> and <3> taken from the lowest fills [9/005] and [9/004] produced very little environmental material.
- 4.9.4 While the lowest fills contained no finds, a medieval date for the digging of the pond is suggested by the presence of late medieval and post-medieval finds in the uppermost fills.
- 4.9.5 Topsoil [9/001] overlay the pond fills.

#### 4.10 Trench 10

- 4.10.1 The trench was aligned approximately northwest – southeast (Figures 2 and 12). The trench was 10m long and 1.6m wide. The trench was located partially within the former fishpond area and a series of water lain fills were removed by machine. The trench was up to 1.9m deep and was recorded and sampled from outside the trench.

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
10/001	Deposit	Topsoil	10	1.6	0.2	63.30
10/002	Fill	Leat fill	10	1.6	0.7	63.10
10/003	Fill	Leat fill	2.6	1.6	0.12	62.45
10/004	Fill	Leat fill	2.5	1.6	0.2	62.33
10/005	Fill	Leat fill	2.5	1.6	0.2	62.13
10/006	Cut	Leat	2.6	1.6	1.12	63.10
10/007	Deposit	Overbank alluvium?	7.5	1.6	0.7	63.10
10/008	Deposit	Natural clay	10	1.6	0.3	62.20
10/009	Deposit	Natural gravel	2.5	1.6	-	61.90

Table 11: Trench 10 list of recorded contexts

#### 4.10.2 Summary of results

- 4.10.3 Natural gravel [10/009] was overlain by a thin cap of natural clay [10/008]. Overlying [10/008] was an alluvial deposit up to 1.2m thick of mottled blue and brown clay [10/007]. This layer is likely to have been an overbank deposit from the adjacent stream to the immediate west.
- 4.10.4 Cutting [10/007] was the steep-sided western edge of leat [10/006]. The leat was still visible as a landscape feature and connected with the fishpond area to the east where Trench 9 was located.

4.10.5 The leat was filled with a series of waterlain deposits as follows: grey clay [10/005], stiff blue clay [10/004], dark brown silt clay [10/003] and dark brown clay silt [10/002]. Finds of 14<sup>th</sup>/15<sup>th</sup> century CBM was recovered from both [10/004] and [10/002].

4.10.6 A bulk sample <4> from primary fill [10/005] produced very little environmental remains.

4.10.7 The leat was overlain by [10/001].

## **5.0 THE FINDS**

### **5.1 Summary**

5.1.1 A moderately sized assemblage of finds was recovered from the site (Appendix 1). Finds were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. Finds were all packed and stored according to ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2014b).

### **5.2 Worked Flint** by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 A total of eight pieces of struck flint weighing 15g and three fragments of burnt unworked flint (26g) were recovered during the course of the evaluation work at the site. The material came from environmental sample <01> which was extracted from context [4/009], associated with a medieval wall. The flint material comprises four flakes, two blades and two chips. The flintwork displayed minimal signs of weathering, indicating that it has undergone negligible post-depositional disturbance. The pieces are manufactured from a mid to red brown flint. Where present, the stained cortex was thin and abraded. One piece exhibited incipient traces of light blue discolouration. No chronologically diagnostic tools were present, but based on morphological and technological grounds, the small assemblage suggests a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date.

### **5.3 The Pottery** by Luke Barber

5.3.1 The evaluation recovered a large assemblage of pottery from the site: 1171 sherds, weighing 14,768g, from 16 individually numbered contexts. This total includes 674 sherds (2418g) of a fairly small and abraded nature from a single environmental residue (fill [4/009]). These are exceptional however, as the majority of the assemblage consists of medium to large sherds with no or minimal signs of abrasion. As such the majority of the assemblage does not appear to have been subjected to repeated reworking. The assemblage has been fully listed for archive by fabric on pro forma for the archive. Where known, fabrics have been correlated with those of the Kent series as established by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust. The majority of fabrics are well known for this area, though there are one or two that will require further checking during more detailed work on the assemblage. The data from the paper archive has been used to create an Excel database to aid analysis.

5.3.2 By far the earliest pottery present consists of three small slightly abraded sherds (18g) of grog-tempered ware residual in ditch fill [2/009]. These, which include part of a foot-ring base, are likely to be on Late Iron Age or Early Roman date.

5.3.3 The vast majority of the assemblage dates to the medieval period. This is an important group in being the first notable assemblage from the site, particularly in recent years. The material could span the mid/late 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, though there is little that predates c 1175 or post-dates c 1350. The earliest fabric consists of the sand and shell tempered coarsewares that probably mainly derive from the Ashford Potter's Corner industry

(Canterbury's EM.M5), though some of the coarser variants could be from the coastal industry (EM3 type), part of which was based on Romney Marsh. Although these wares may have been in use from the mid-12<sup>th</sup> century the current types are considered more likely to belong to a c 1175/1200 to 1250/75 period, particularly considering the association with some of the sandy wares. Notable fresh groups were recovered from [4/008] and [4/009] (128/4202g and 62/1386g). These consist of cooking pots with a range of rectangular, tapering and rounded club rims, sometimes with applied thumbed strips. There are also at least 10 sherds tempered with sand and fine flint ([2/003], 4/008, [4/009] and [4/013]) that are probably of a similar date to the sandy-shelly wares, but from an uncertain source. Sherds dominated by sand alone conform with the types typically ascribed an Ashford/Wealden source in the CAT fabric series. M40A, with sparse/common flint, M40B, with essentially medium sand only and M40BR, a better fired sandy type are all represented in small numbers, the latter two types often in the form of jugs. The final type M40C, Ashford/Wealden pasty ware with sparse calcareous inclusions, is present in much larger quantities, always as jugs. These often have a thin uneven white slip and patchy green glaze with incised line decoration being common. The rod handles are typically decorated with ring and dot stamping. This type is not well understood, but probably spans c 1225/50 to 1325/50. Of particular interest in the current assemblage is the large group of 208 sherds (4492g) of M40C in ditch fill [2/003] that appears to derive from just four green glazed jugs. Some of these have a somewhat rough finish and there are sherds that show some bubbling during firing and one with a large broken bodysherd from another jug firmly stuck to its glaze. As such either the site was purchasing 'seconds' or these are wasters and the site was actually involved with production. The latter would be of particular interest as the source of M40C is still not known. Hopefully a larger assemblage from the site, particularly from ditch [2/004], may address this question. Non-local pottery of the High Medieval period is confined to the remains of one Surrey whiteware jug (10/44g), decorated with applied strips of red clay under a clear (yellow) glaze that was recovered from the environmental residue from [4/009]. A single 30g well-fired fine sandy Transitional sherd from context [7/004] is the only truly Late Medieval sherd that has to post-date c. 1350, although the exact date range of the M40C fabric is uncertain, and this may extend well beyond 1350. However, as it stands, there appears to have been a very significant drop in refuse disposal at around the mid-14<sup>th</sup> century, at least within the evaluated area.

- 5.3.4 Post-medieval pottery is quite scarce in the assemblage. There is a 2g sherd of glazed red earthenware of 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century type (context [7/005] that possibly relates to demolition following the Dissolution but all other sherds are of the Late Post-medieval period. These include another glazed red earthenware sherd (4g) of mid 18<sup>th</sup> to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century type (intrusive in pit [5/007]), a 22g fragment from an unglazed earthenware flower pot (intrusive in [3/010] and an intrusive English porcelain fragment in [4/008]. Pit fill [3/004], dated to the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, produced four sherds (108g) from a late pearlware chamber pot with blue sponged decoration (108g) and four pieces (146g) from a blue transfer-printed whiteware vessel (probably another chamber pot) with Chinese pattern. Layer [2/002] produced the final fragment: a 22g sherd from a grey transfer-printed whiteware plate with Rhine pattern.

5.3.5 Overall, the pottery assemblage suggests a little background Late Iron Age/Early Roman activity was occurring at the site. The medieval assemblage is mainly of the period c 1175/1200 to 1350 and constitutes an important assemblage for the site and general region. This group warrants detailed analysis and publication alongside any new material generated by Stage 2 works. The Late Medieval and Early Post-medieval periods are represented poorly in the ceramics. This may be due to the effects of the Black Death and subsequent lesser need of domestic ceramics by a demolition team in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. However, a larger sample would be needed to check these initial suggestions. The Late Post-medieval assemblage is slightly larger and suggests some landscaping activity in the mid/late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

#### **5.4 The Ceramic Building Material** by Luke Barber

5.4.1 The evaluation recovered a large assemblage of ceramic building material from the site: 417 pieces, weighing 27,862g, from 27 individually numbered contexts. All of this material consists of hand-collected pieces. The assemblage generally consists of small to medium sized fragments with variable signs of abrasion. As a general rule the pieces that show more signs of abrasion tend to be those of the 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, but these types are generally more susceptible to wear due to their lower firing – the harder fired 15<sup>th</sup>- to 16<sup>th</sup>- century types being more resistant to abrasion. However, the majority of the assemblage does not appear to have been subjected to repeated reworking. The one notable exception to this is the group of 131 pieces (2806g) of heavily abraded tile from demolition layer [8/002]. The assemblage has been fully quantified by form, with notes being made on the proportions of different fabric types in certain contexts. A full fabric series was not established at this stage as it was deemed more appropriate this be done by whichever specialist will study the assemblage following the Stage 2 works.

5.4.2 The vast majority of the assemblage is composed of peg tiles (401/22,978g). These appear to span the 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. The earlier types are characterised by their generally lower firing and tempering of either moderate/abundant quartz or sparse/common medium quartz. The former are certainly the earliest and there are many times of a notable thickness (to 17mm) that represent the earliest present: almost certainly of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, if not a little earlier. The sparser tempered tiles are usually thinner and better fired and considered more likely to be of late 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century date. This trend is well known in Canterbury. A few of the tiles have their lower portions thinly covered in clear or green glaze. The group of 45 tiles from ditch fill [3/010] is composed entirely of the sandy fabrics and is the only one that appears to be a clean 13<sup>th</sup>/14<sup>th</sup> century group.

5.4.3 Harder fired peg tiles tempered with rare/sparse fine sand and sparse to moderate calcareous inclusions are well represented in the assemblage. These are assumed to be of the 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> centuries by analogy to other sites such as Rye in East Sussex, where they are invariably associated with pottery of this date. However, at the present site it should be noted that small quantities of these types appear alongside 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery in a few deposits. Although it is thought that these represent intrusive material from Dissolution demolition it is possible these calcareous-peppered tiles were in



use prior to the 15<sup>th</sup> century at the site. Certainly these types appear to be characterised by circular peg holes as are the earlier sandy types (though some with diamond peg holes are also present) and there are a few re-used pieces with mortar on their breaks. Overall however, a 15<sup>th</sup> to mid-16<sup>th</sup> century date is considered most likely, the tiles representing the newest on the priory buildings at the Dissolution (though some of the sandy types may still have been on the roofs at this time).

- 5.4.4 In addition there are a few peg tiles, with circular or diamond peg holes, that are well/hard-fired and virtually untempered. Their general finish is similar to the calcareous-peppered types but it is suspected that they are more likely to be of 16<sup>th</sup> century date. Late post-medieval tiles are very rare, with a few possible scraps coming from layer [2/002].
- 5.4.5 Just three ridge tile fragments were recognised in the assemblage, one in the sparse/common sandy fabric (glazed), the other two in the calcareous peppered one (the latter from demolition layers [7/005] and [8/002]). A single 44g fragment of floor tile was recovered (context [2/005]). This measures 21mm thick, has bevelled edges and is decorated with white slip beneath a clear glaze. A later 13<sup>th</sup> to early 15<sup>th</sup> century date is probable.
- 5.4.6 The brick from the site is not represented in large quantities (12/4628g) and, as a result, is not easily dated with confidence. There are none of the typical Flemish-type bricks that usually dominate 14<sup>th</sup> to mid-16<sup>th</sup> century brick groups of the area. The vast majority consist of low/medium fired red bricks tempered with common/moderate fine quartz. Few dimensions are present, but examples of 50 and 60mm thick were recovered from demolition [7/005] and robber trench [2/012] respectively. Although a 16<sup>th</sup> century date is probable, a general 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century date range is safer for this type of brick. The complete brick from pond fill [9/002] is well fired and measures 215 x 100 x 52mm (2370g). It is well formed and tempered with sparse fine sand and iron oxides, with a glazed header. A 17<sup>th</sup> to mid 18<sup>th</sup> century date is tentatively suggested.
- 5.4.7 The assemblage of ceramic building material is of interest in that it appears to represent the full range of fabrics at the site (at least for roof tile) and provides enough dated contexts to establish a chronology for the different types. Hopefully any Stage 2 works will provide a much larger assemblage that will add significantly to this already useful group.

## 5.5 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 5.5.1 Just two pieces of stone were recovered from the site. However, the presence of 'ragstone' was noted in many contexts during on-site recording. Although Lower Greensand it is not clear if this 'ragstone' is the typical fine Kentish Ragstone of the Maidstone area or the coarser Folkestone stone. Hopefully systematic sampling during any Stage 2 works will address this question. The collected stone consists of a 10g fragment of fine dark grey calcareous limestone ([2/002]) and a 1494g fragment from a Caen stone ashlar block ([7/005]).

## **5.6 The Clay Tobacco Pipes** by Luke Barber

5.6.1 The only clay pipe from the site was recovered from [7/005]. The assemblage is composed of two slightly abraded stem fragments of c 1640 to 1700 date.

## **5.7 The Glass** by Luke Barber

5.7.1 Made ground [3/002] produced fragments from two glass bottles of the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. One (3/36g) consists of a cobalt blue cylindrical poison bottle with double seam and 22mm diameter rim. This has a squared collared rim with cordon below, with a cork closure. The other (2/204g) is from a blown cylindrical wine/beer bottle in green glass with convex neck and 28mm diameter rim. This has a squared collar with flaring cordon below, also with cork closure. Neither bottle shows any signs of surface corrosion.

## **5.8 The Metalwork** by Luke Barber

5.8.1 The evaluation recovered 27 pieces of metalwork, weighing 529g, from eight individually numbered contexts. This total includes 19 pieces (84g) of ironwork recovered from the environmental residue from [4/009]. The overall assemblage is dominated by iron, but includes a single piece of copper alloy wire (1g: [2/003]) and a single piece of lead (30g: [8/002]). The latter is in the form of a crudely cut rectangular sheet fragment measuring 46 x 34mm. None of the metalwork is intrinsically datable in its own right: though the majority is likely to be medieval by associated dating materials, there is the danger of intrusive material in a number of contexts.

5.8.2 The ironwork is in moderate condition with moderate levels of adhering corrosion product. This does not usually obscure the form of the object. As is usually, the majority consists of nails or nail fragments. Where in evidence these consist of general-purpose types with circular heads. Context [4/009] did produce two horseshoe nails. Contexts [2/002] and [6/006] produced square- and round-sectioned rod fragments respectively that could be from hearth furniture (parallels have not been sought at this stage), though context [2/002] is thought to be of late post-medieval date.

## **5.9 The Slag** by Luke Barber

5.9.1 A 24g fragment of fuel ash slag/vitrified clay with slightly glassy face was recovered from demolition layer [8/005]. In addition there were 22g of magnetic fines recovered from the environmental residue from medieval fill [4/009]. Close inspection of this material shows it to mainly consist of rounded/sub-rounded granules of burnt silty clay and fine ferruginous siltstone. In addition there are a few flakes but these are dull rather than being the typical metallic sheen of hammerscale, and undoubtedly represent natural flaking from the surfaces of ferruginous siltstones.

## **5.10 Marine Molluscs** by Luke Barber

5.10.1 The assemblage of shell from the site is virtually exclusively of oysters. The hand collected assemblage was recovered from five different deposits that produced a mixture of upper and lower valves. In some instances these are in

equal proportions (for example, the 18 fragments from [4/008] can be split evenly), but in others upper valves are far more common (the 26 pieces from [4/009] consisting of 20 upper and 6 lower valves). This discrepancy with the assemblage from [4/009] is confirmed by the environmental residue. Of the 1170g of oyster fragments from the residue 77 are from upper and 29 from lower valves. Such a division of valves would suggest waste discarded from preparation of the oysters for eating. This residue produced the only other species present: six worn fragments (4g) from fragmented whelk shells. Overall the assemblage appears to be of medieval date with some signs of overcrowding and parasitic activity on the oyster population.

## **5.11 Other Material** by Luke Barber

5.11.1 A scatter of other items is present in the assemblage. These include two pieces (74g) of sandy black bitumen/tarmac with some flint pebble inclusions, presumably intrusive in layer [7/005] and part of a cylindrical 20<sup>th</sup>- century battery (8g) intrusive into robber trench [2/006]. Context [2/003] produced two scraps (6g) of a cream coloured lime mortar with fine/medium sand aggregate. Fired clay was only recovered from fill [4/009]. Two conjoining daub fragments (196g) with one flattened face were in a medium fired oxidised silty clay with some fine sand and sparse/common iron oxides to 1mm and grass streaks. A further 11 pieces (36g) were recovered from the residue from the same context but all these are amorphous lumps in a buff/orange silty clay with no organics.

## **5.12 The Mammal Bone** by Gemma Ayton

5.12.1 The archaeological evaluation produced 67 fragments of animal bone weighing 1108g. The bone has been hand-collected from nine contexts and is in a moderate to poor condition with few complete bones remaining. The majority of fragments display signs of surface erosion.

5.12.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet, the more complete specimens have been recorded in accordance with the zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Wherever possible the fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented. Mammalian elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size and identified as large, medium and small mammal. The state of fusion has been noted as well as evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing and pathology. Tooth eruption and wear has been recorded according to Grant (1982) and all mammalian metrical data has been taken in accordance with von den Driesch (1976).

5.12.3 Of the 67 animal bone fragments recovered only 36 could be identified to taxa (Table 12)

Context	Total No. Frag	NISP	Preservation		
			Good	Moderate	Poor
2/005	1	1	1		
4/002	2	2		2	
4/005	1	1		1	
4/007	4	3		3	1
4/008	36	17		17	19
4/009	18	7		7	11
7/04	1	1	1		
7/05	1	1	1		
8/02	3	3		3	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>31</b>

Table 12: Total number of fragments recovered, NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) and preservation by context

5.12.4 A limited range of taxa are represented including cattle, sheep/goat and pig (Table 13).

Context	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig	Large-Mammal	Medium - Mammal
2/005	1				
4/002			2		
4/005				1	
4/007	1	1		1	
4/008	1		2	10	4
4/009	1			3	3
7/04			1		
7/05				1	
8/02	2				1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>

Table 13: NISP (Number of Identified Specimen) counts for all contexts

5.12.5 The assemblage is dominated by cattle and large-mammal which are represented by meat-bearing and non-meat bearing bone. Sheep/goat and pig are represented by mandibles and teeth only including two large canines from a boar. Butchery was noted on two specimens including a cattle pelvis and a pig mandible. It seems likely that the bones represent a sample of domestic waste though the assemblage is too small to provide any meaningful data regarding contemporary animal husbandry techniques.

5.12.6 A further 848g of mammal bone was recovered from bulk sample <1>, context [4/009]. The majority of the bone is small and fragmentary though a number of pig teeth have also been recovered.

### 5.13 The Fish Bone by Hayley Forsyth and Gemma Ayton

5.13.1 A small quantity of fish bone was recovered from one bulk sampled context; [4/009] <1>, the bones are in moderate to poor condition with signs of surface erosion. Of the 265 fish bones present, 212 bones were identified to species. The majority of the assemblage consists of post-cranial elements.

5.13.2 The fish bone consists of common species expected from the area, the majority of which include dorsal and ventral buckler spines from thornback rays. Also present were vertebrae from the family *Gadidae* including cod and whiting, flat fish (*Pleuronectidae*) including plaice, smelt, possible seabass and herring.

### 5.14 Human Bone by Hayley Forsyth

5.14.1 An archaeological evaluation produced nine fragments of disarticulated human bone weighing 69g. The bone was hand-collected from context [1/002] and is moderately preserved with some evidence of surface erosion. The bone present includes adult parietal and temporal skull fragments. Several of these fragments have exhibited signs of possible 'thickening', however due to the limited size of the assemblage the aetiology remains unknown.

## **6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES** by Angela Vitolo and Lucy Allott

### **6.1 Introduction**

6.1.1 During the archaeological evaluation at the site, four bulk soil samples were taken from medieval features to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery. The sampled features consisted of the fill of a wall construction cut, a pond and a leat.

6.1.2 Sample <1> was processed by flotation in its entirety. The flot and residue were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively and were air dried. The dried residue was passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Tables 14 and 15). Artefacts recovered from the sample were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. Bone from the sample will be incorporated as part of any further investigations at the site.

6.1.3 The remaining three samples were from waterlogged features and were therefore wet sieved. Sub-samples of two litres were washed through a stack of geological sieves ranging from 4mm to 250µm, and each fraction was retained wet. The dry flot and the wet sieved fractions were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 16). Identifications of macrobotanical remains have been made through comparison with published reference atlases (Cappers *et al* 2006, NIAB 2004), and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

6.1.4 Identification work was also carried out on the charcoal from sample <1>. Charcoal fragments were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000, Hather 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch *et al* 2004, Schweingruber 1990). Identifications have been given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit satisfactory identification. Taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded alongside the residue data in Table 14 and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

### **6.2 Results**

#### *Sample <1> [4/009]*

6.2.1 The flot was dominated by rootlets and <4mm charcoal fragments. Uncharred seeds of bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*) were also present. Rootlets and uncharred seeds are likely to be modern contaminants that have infiltrated the deposit through root action and bioturbation. No charred plant macrofossils were recorded from the flot. A single animal bone fragment and some snail shells were evident.

- 6.2.2 The heavy residue contained an interesting array of environmental remains, including hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shells, charcoal, mammal and fish bones. The latter included various fish body parts and was integrated with the rest of the faunal material (see Fish Bone Section 5.15). In addition, 100% of 4-2 mm and <2mm fractions were retained for future sorting work.
- 6.2.3 Identification work was carried out on 10 charcoal fragments from this sample. Identified taxa suggest that a range of woody taxa were used, including oak (*Quercus* sp.), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), possible hornbeam (cf. *Carpinus betulus*) and one unidentified/distorted fragment. The oak fragments were from both slow and quick grown wood and no small round wood was present. Some of the charcoal fragments displayed some degree of sediment percolation/encrustation and vitrification, which has limited the potential to obtain more secure identifications. For example, the presence of simple perforation plates in the possible hornbeam could not be unequivocally confirmed due to the heavy sediment encrustations in the radial section of the fragment. The fragment was identified as possible hornbeam, rather than hazel or alder (which have similar wood anatomy) due to the consistent presence of fine spiral thickenings, uni to biseriate ray cells as well as larger ray cells in aggregate rays. Finds from the sample residue included fired clay, metal, flint, pottery and lumps of concretion containing shell.

*Waterlogged Samples (<2>, <3> and <4>)*

- 6.2.4 The three waterlogged samples (<2> [9/005] and <3> [9/004] from a pond and <4> [10/005] from a leat) were not rich in organic remains. Small, poorly preserved fragments, consisting mostly of round wood were noted, however, large fragments were absent. Seeds were only recorded in sample <4> and identified as nightshades (*Solanum* sp.) and carrot family (Apiaceae) taxa. Insects were also absent, except a limited number of water flea (*Daphnia* sp.) resting eggs from sample <4>.

Table 14: Residue quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and weights in grams. Charcoal key: cf. = compares with, indet. = indeterminate/unidentifiable

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	4/009	Wall cut	40	**	2	**	<2	<i>Quercus</i> sp.(6), cf <i>Quercus</i> sp.(1), <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> (1). Cf <i>Carpinus betulus</i> (1), Indet/distorted (1)	**	<2	**	824	**	16	**	6	**	<2	****	104	***	1298	*	<2	Burnt clay */ 36g - flint */ 14g - FCF */ 26g - Metal **/ 84g - Mag. Mat. ****/ 28g - pottery ****/ 2418g - lumps of concretion containing bits of shell, charcoal, bone **/ 274g



Table 15: Flot quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Large mammal bone	Land Snail Shells
1	4/009	Wall cut	5	15	15	40	30	*		**	****	*	*

Table 16: Waterlogged samples (quantification: \* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250)

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume	Sub-sample processed	Sieves used	Sub-sample scanned	Macrobotanical Remains	Identification and preservation notes	Wood	Notes on Preservation of Wood	Insects and Fly pupae	Notes on insect remains
2	9/5	Pond	20L	2L	4, 2,1mm, 500 & 250 micron	35 ml			*	mostly round wood fragments, 'spongy' texture, very few largers fragments		
3	9/4	Pond	20L	2L	4, 2,1mm, 500 & 250 micron	35 ml			**	very small, thin twigs. 'spongy' texture		
4	10/5	Leat	20L	2L	4, 2,1mm, 500 & 250 micron	35 ml	*	<i>Solanum</i> sp., Apiaceae, poorly preserved	*	very small fragments, mostly round wood	*	<i>Daphnia</i> sp. resting egg

## 7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 7.1.1 The evaluation trenching succeeded in demonstrating the survival of the masonry walls of the medieval priory buildings (Trenches 1, 2 and 4), possible internal and external floors (Trenches 6 and 8), as well as associated ditches (Trenches 2 and 3) and an extensive fishpond and leat system to the south (Trenches 9 and 10). In addition, features probably relating to the post-dissolution abandonment were identified, most notably the robber trenches in Trenches 1 and 2.
- 7.1.2 The masonry elements identified to the east of the house (Trenches 1 and 2) probably represent the structural remains of the cloisters. A wall and robber trench was also identified in a watching brief in 1999 to the east of the house (ASE 2000, 36), and this seems to be a continuation of wall [2/013] identified in Trench 2.
- 7.1.3 Little was seen of pit [2/003] although the presence of human skull fragments at the western end strongly suggest that this is a grave and that the priory cemetery was located to the immediate east of the cloisters and south-east of the church. Previously disarticulated human bone has also been found both to the north and south of the existing house (ASE 2000), suggesting that parts of the cemetery has suffered disturbance and the bone is scattered.
- 7.1.4 The most significant findings of the watching brief undertaken in 1999 to the west of the house was three east-west masonry walls (ASE 2000, 38). While these walls could not be securely dated and their exact form is unknown, they are almost certainly part of the medieval priory complex. These walls were not identified in the evaluation trenches, but chalk spread/surface [6/006] may represent an internal floor related to these structures. In addition, cobbled surface [8/003] may represent an external yard surface.
- 7.1.5 While we can be confident about the interpretation of most of the features, the results of the trenches to the immediate west of the house (5, 6 and 7) are harder to understand. The principal problem is the sheer abundance of early post-medieval roof tile (mostly 15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> century in date) on the site finding its way into nearly all of the later features. The difficulty is identifying whether this material, often the most abundant find from features, is residual or not. Some of the features, particularly in Trench 5, were difficult to interpret, and may relate to more 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century landscaping, despite the overwhelming finds of earlier material.
- 7.1.6 Trenches 9 and 10 succeeded in identifying the fishpond and an associated leat. The water lain fills of both features were largely lacking in finds and environmental evidence. Nevertheless, the small amount of 14<sup>th</sup>/15<sup>th</sup> century CBM from Trench 10 provides the best evidence to date that this man-made water management system was largely contemporary with the working life of the medieval priory.
- 7.1.7 The presence of residual prehistoric and Roman finds recovered from the evaluation is no surprise, as early activity has been previously attested at the site. In 1998, the Dover Archaeological Group undertook an evaluation in the

area of the swimming pool and identified a series of Late Iron Age features including two large field boundary ditches (Jones, 1999). In addition, a Late Iron Age pit was found some 40m north of the swimming pool during the watching brief in 1999 (ASE 2000, 33).

- 7.1.8 A comparison of the evaluation trench results and the geophysical survey reveals only one obvious match. Demolition deposit [2/002] seen throughout Trench 2 was abundant in stone and CBM at the eastern end, and this spread of material can be seen on the geophysical survey to the south of the house (ASE 2015, Fig 3). Elsewhere, the geophysical survey failed to identify the walls and features to the east of the house (Trenches 1 and 2), almost certainly due to the amount of live services in the area. To the west of the house, the geophysical anomalies identified did not correspond with the archaeological features excavated in the evaluation trenches (Trenches 3, 5, 6 and 7). This failure maybe due to the abundance of demolition material and cut features in this area being too complex to confidently unpick by geophysics.

## 7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 7.2.1 The near continuous occupation of Horton Priory since the Dissolution has certainly impacted upon the earlier archaeological deposits. To the west of the house were identified several large features (Trench 5) potentially related to 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century landscaping and numerous modern services crisscross the area to the east of the house. Nevertheless, significant archaeological remains were identified in every area of the evaluation trenching.
- 7.2.2 Part of the rebuilding of the southern end of the house by Hornblower in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, was the apparent creation of a level southern lawn utilising an extensive deposit of demolition material, no doubt from the house. However, rather than disturbing the archaeology, this seems to have helped preserve the medieval stratigraphic sequence, including masonry wall [4/010], below demolition deposit [4/002].
- 7.2.3 Despite localised truncation, significant medieval archaeological remains survive in the east in the area of the cloisters (c 65m aOD; 0.3-0.5m below existing ground level) and in the south (c 64.50m aOD; 0.7m below existing ground level). Although the features in the western area were harder to interpret, the identification in an earlier watching brief of masonry walls indicates significant archaeological deposits are present in this area (between 64.20 and 64.80m aOD; 0.2-0.4m below existing ground level).
- 7.2.4 In the area of the fishponds, Trenches 9 and 10 identified the top of the waterlain fills at c 63.10m aOD or 0.2-0.3m below existing ground level.

## 7.3 Consideration of research aims

- 7.3.1 The trenching clearly succeeded in the general aims of the evaluation (see 2.5.1) and needs no further elaboration. The specific aims can be discussed more fully.
- *Can the results of the assessment further elucidate the ground plan of the medieval buildings, particularly the full extent of the cloister (beneath the*

*proposed Morning Garden), the possible location of the reredorter (beneath the proposed Fine Lawn), the priory church (beneath the Entrance Court and the kitchen garden and eastern extension to the existing house) and the building/s located west of the house (beneath the West Garden)?*

While masonry walls were identified in Trenches 1 and 2 to the east, in Trench 4 to the south, and are known from a previous watching brief in the west, it is not possible to identify individual building ground plans, yet alone ascribed a function to the limited amount of walls seen in the investigations. At best, the walls on the east side can be tentatively associated with the cloisters, while the other walls remain unknown. It can also be ventured that the priory cemetery may lie to the immediate east of the cloisters.

- *Can the results of the assessment help to further understanding of the origins and historical development of the priory, both in its monastic and post-monastic life?*

While significant medieval remains have been identified, nothing could be dated to the period of the foundation of the priory in the early 12<sup>th</sup> century. The investigations were also far too limited in scope to be able to unpick the complex site narrative at this stage and this research question is far more suited to a more extensive mitigation excavation.

- *Can the results of the assessment help to characterise the origins and function of the supposed fishponds (beneath the proposed Carp Pond and Ridge and Furrow Wet Scrapes)?*

From the results of Trenches 9 and 10 it is clear that the fishponds had started to silt up by the 14<sup>th</sup>/15<sup>th</sup> century, if not earlier. However, there was no dating evidence pertaining to their construction. What is interesting, however, is that while medieval fish remains were recovered from Trench 2, none of the species identified could have lived in the adjacent freshwater ponds. That said, the use of man-made ponds on medieval monastic sites to provide fish is well-attested (Aston 2000, 24-25) and the substantial surviving earthworks at Horton Priory ponds suggest these are a particularly fine example.

## 7.4 Conclusions

- 7.4.1 The evaluation identified significant medieval archaeology in every area investigated. This included the probable masonry remains of the cloisters in the east, possible floor surfaces in west, and a masonry building in the south. Other medieval features identified included pits, ditches, and a fishpond. In addition, features relating to the post-dissolution abandonment were identified, mostly notably wall robber trenches. It was also demonstrated that the site has excellent potential for artefactual and environmental remains.

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

ASE would like to thank Curt and Carmen Englehorn for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Paul Roberts, Historic England Archaeologist for his guidance and monitoring. The investigation was directed by Giles Dawkes. The author would like to thank all archaeologists who worked on the excavations. Justin Russell produced the figures for this report, Neil Griffin project managed the excavations and Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift project managed the post-excavation process.

## Appendix 1: HER summary form and OASIS form

### HER summary form

<b>Scheduled Monument no.</b>	1018878					
<b>Site code</b>	HPM14					
<b>Project code</b>	6898					
<b>Planning reference</b>	-					
<b>Site address</b>	Horton Priory, Monks Horton, Kent					
<b>District/Borough</b>	Ashford					
<b>NGR (12 figures)</b>	610599 139259					
<b>Geology</b>	Folkestone formation					
<b>Fieldwork type</b>	Eval ✓	Excav	WB	HBR	Survey	Other
<b>Date of fieldwork</b>	29/06/2015 – 03/07/2015					
<b>Sponsor/client</b>	Curt and Carmen Englehorn					
<b>Project manager</b>	Neil Griffin					
<b>Project supervisor</b>	Giles Dawkes					
<b>Period summary</b>	Palaeolithic	Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	
	Roman	Anglo-Saxon	<b>Medieval</b>	<b>Post-Medieval</b>	Other	
<b>Project summary (100 word max)</b>	<p>Summary</p> <p>The ten-trench evaluation identified significant medieval archaeology in every area investigated. This included the probable masonry remains of the cloisters in the east, possible floor surfaces in west, and a masonry building in the south. Other medieval features included ditches and a fishpond and its associated elements. In addition, features relating to the post-dissolution abandonment were identified, mostly notably wall robber trenches. It was also demonstrated that the site has excellent potential for artefacts and environmental remains.</p>					



## OASIS form

### OASIS ID: archaeol6-218817

#### Project details

Project name Horton Priory

Short description of the project This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East at Horton Priory, Monks Horton, Kent between 29th June and 3rd July 2015. The fieldwork was commissioned by Curt and Carmen Englehorn in advance of a planning application to redevelopment areas of the house and gardens.

Project dates Start: 29-06-2015 End: 03-07-2015

Previous/future work Yes / Yes

Any associated project reference codes HMP14 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes 6898 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Scheduled Monument (SM)

Current Land use Residential 1 - General Residential

Monument type BUILDING Medieval

Monument type DITCH Medieval

Monument type FISHPOND Medieval

Monument type PIT Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Medieval

Significant Finds CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Medieval

Methods & techniques "Sample Trenches"

Development type Not recorded

Prompt Scheduled Monument Consent

Position in the planning process Not known / Not recorded

#### Project location

Country England

Site location KENT ASHFORD ASHFORD Horton Priory, Monks Horton

Postcode TN25 6LB

Study area 3.00 Hectares

Site coordinates TR 610599 139259 50.8650082343 1.71056303043 50 51 54 N 001 42  
38 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 61.00m Max: 65.00m

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East

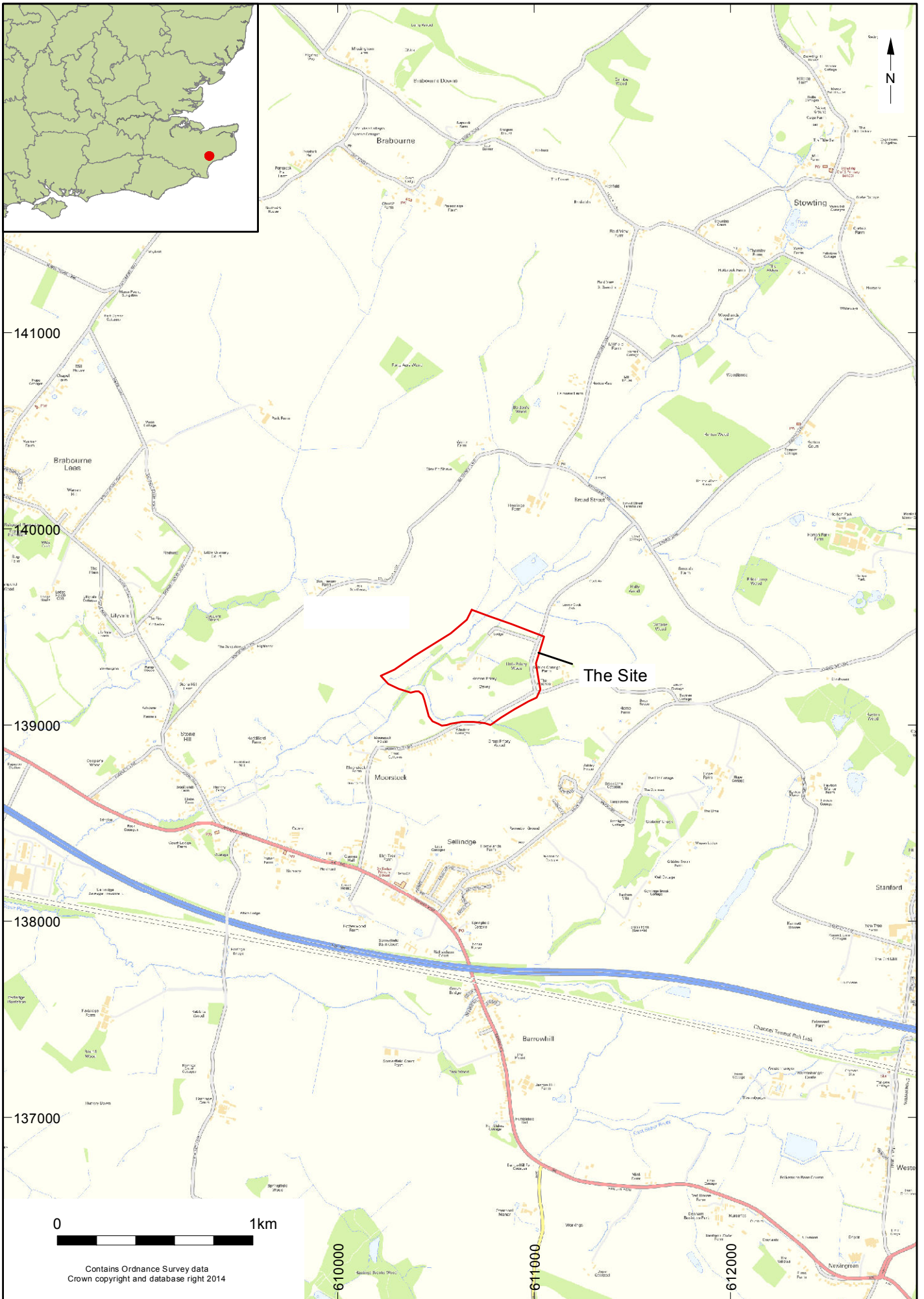
Project brief originator English Heritage

Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Giles Dawkes
Type of sponsor/funding body	Private
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Map","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at Land at Horton Priory, Monks Horton, Kent
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Giles Dawkes
Other bibliographic details	2015260
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Description	grey report
Entered by	Giles Dawkes (giles.dawkes@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	27 July 2015

**Appendix 2: Quantification of the finds**

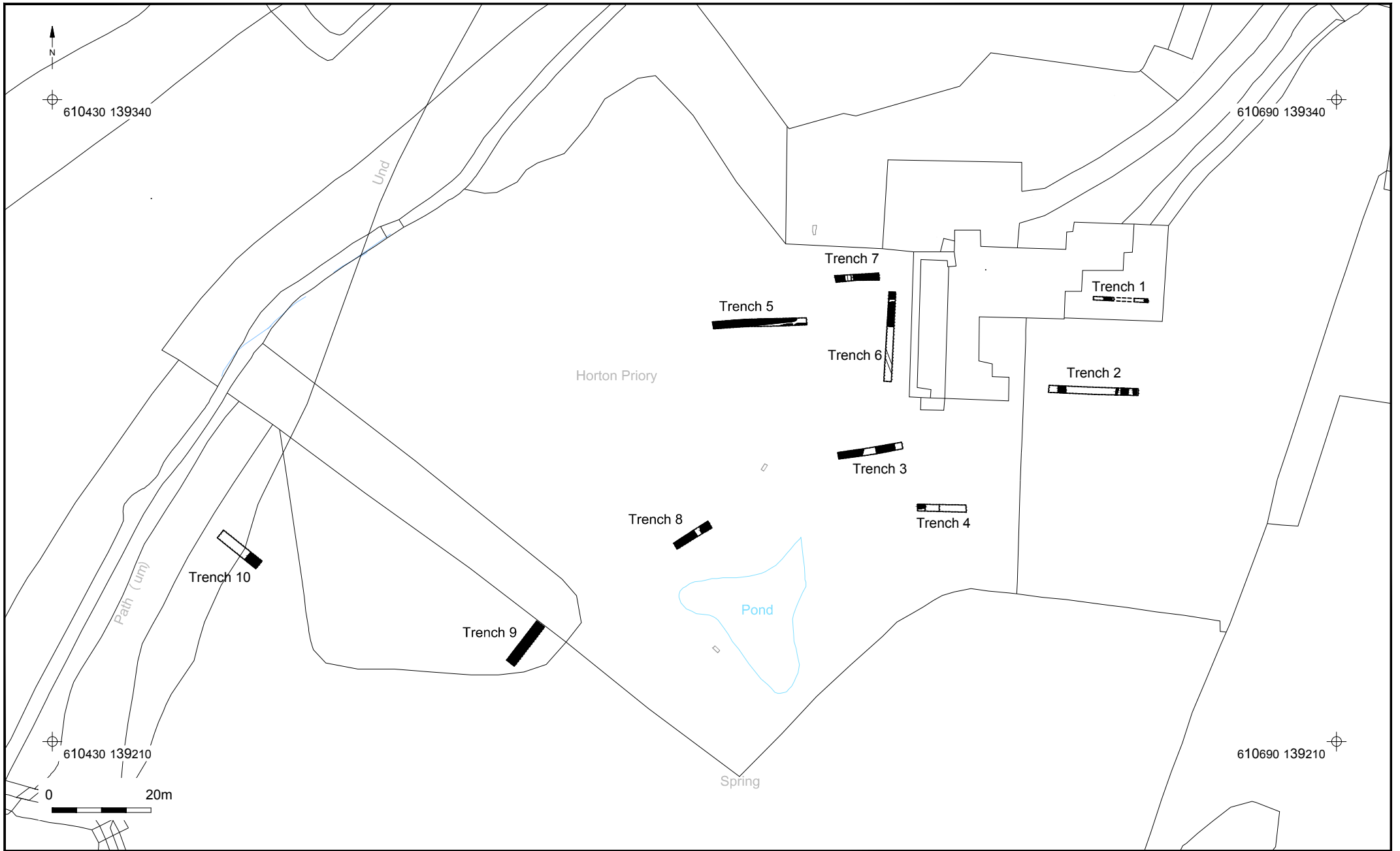
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1/002					9	68																								
2/002	1	22	6	192					1	10	1	338																		
2/003	209	4632	9	236																			1	<2	2	8				
2/005	2	14	42	1988	2	58																				1	8			
2/009	6	62	9	714																										
2/011			8	534																										
2/013			6	272																										
2/1	1	112																												
3/02	8	252																											5	238
3/04			3	400																										
3/07			4	440																										
3/10	9	220	46	6818			1	132																						
4/002			45	5108																										
4/005			5	198	1	14																								
4/007	10	570	14	776	4	222	2	30																						
4/008	137	4548	4	82	28	470	18	518																						
4/009	90	1722	7	84	18	228	26	312						1	196	1	<2													
4/013	13	130					4	36																						
5/2	2	38	7	394							1	8																		
5/4			1	16																										
5/6	1	6	4	38							1	8																		

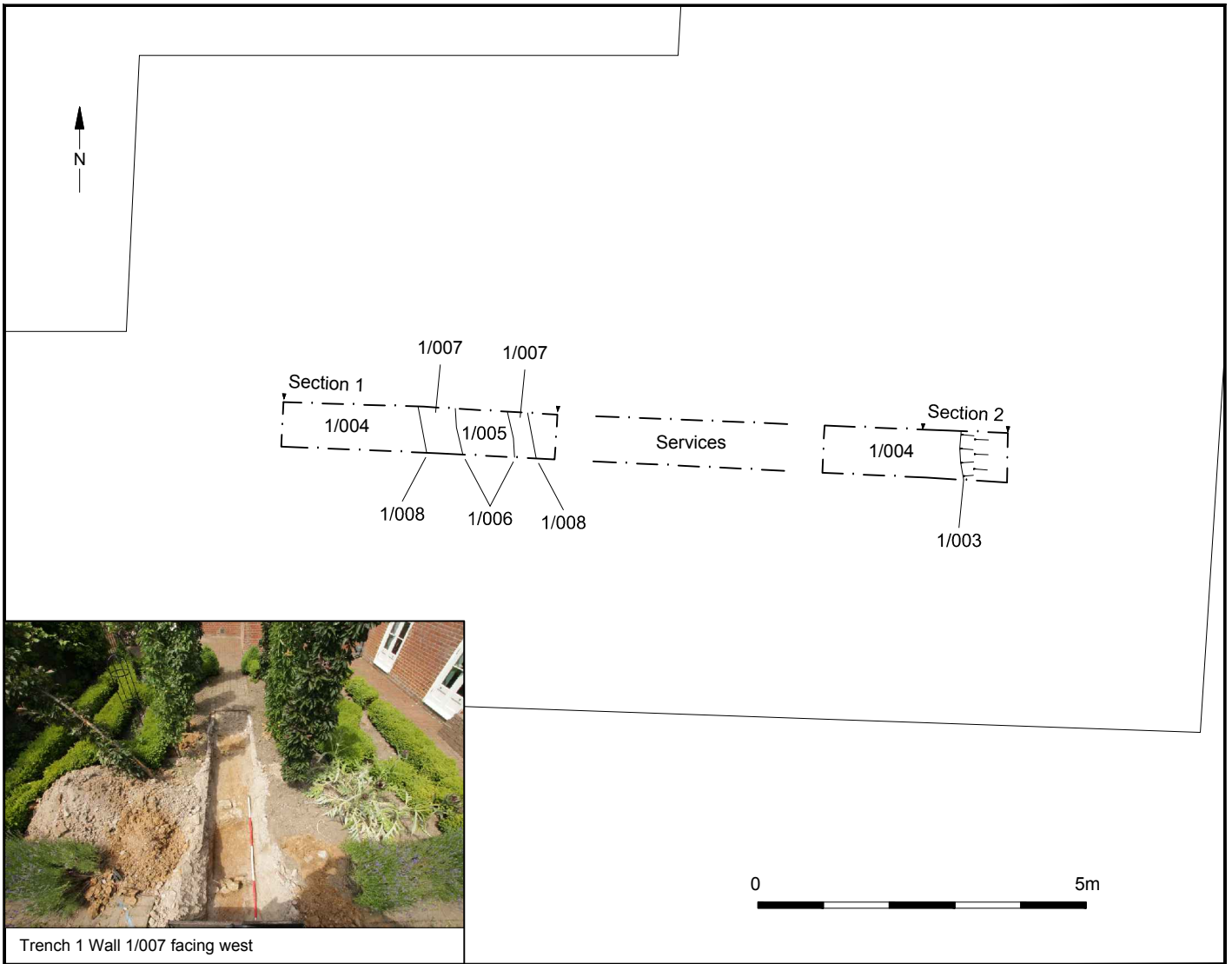
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6/2			11	286							1	20																		
6/6	4	82									2	148																		
7/04			3	722	1	4																								
7/05	1	<2	24	1662	1	10			2	1566											2	12								
7/07			5	292																										
8/02			132	2834	3	34						1	30																	
8/05			9	406															1	26										
9/2			1	2366																										
9/3			1	402																										
10/2			5	140																										
10/4			1	46																										
<b>Total</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>12410</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>27446</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>1108</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1028</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1576</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>238</b>



Contains Ordnance Survey data  
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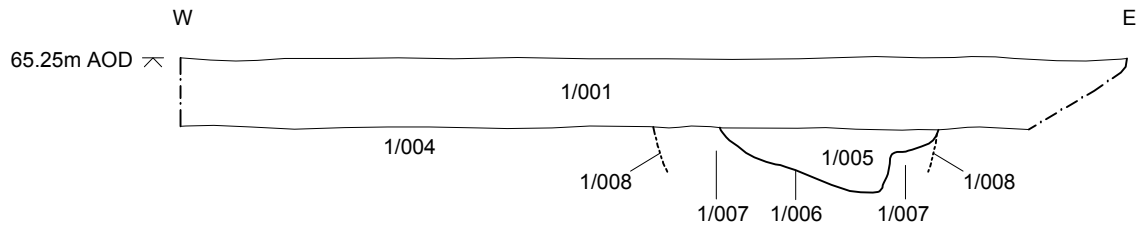
© Archaeology South-East		Horton Priory, Kent		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 6898	July 2015	Site location		
Report Ref: 2015260	Drawn by: DJH			



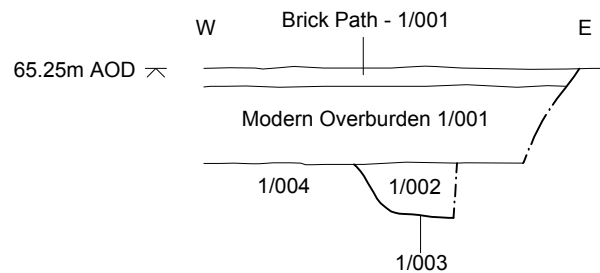


Trench 1 Wall 1/007 facing west

Section 1

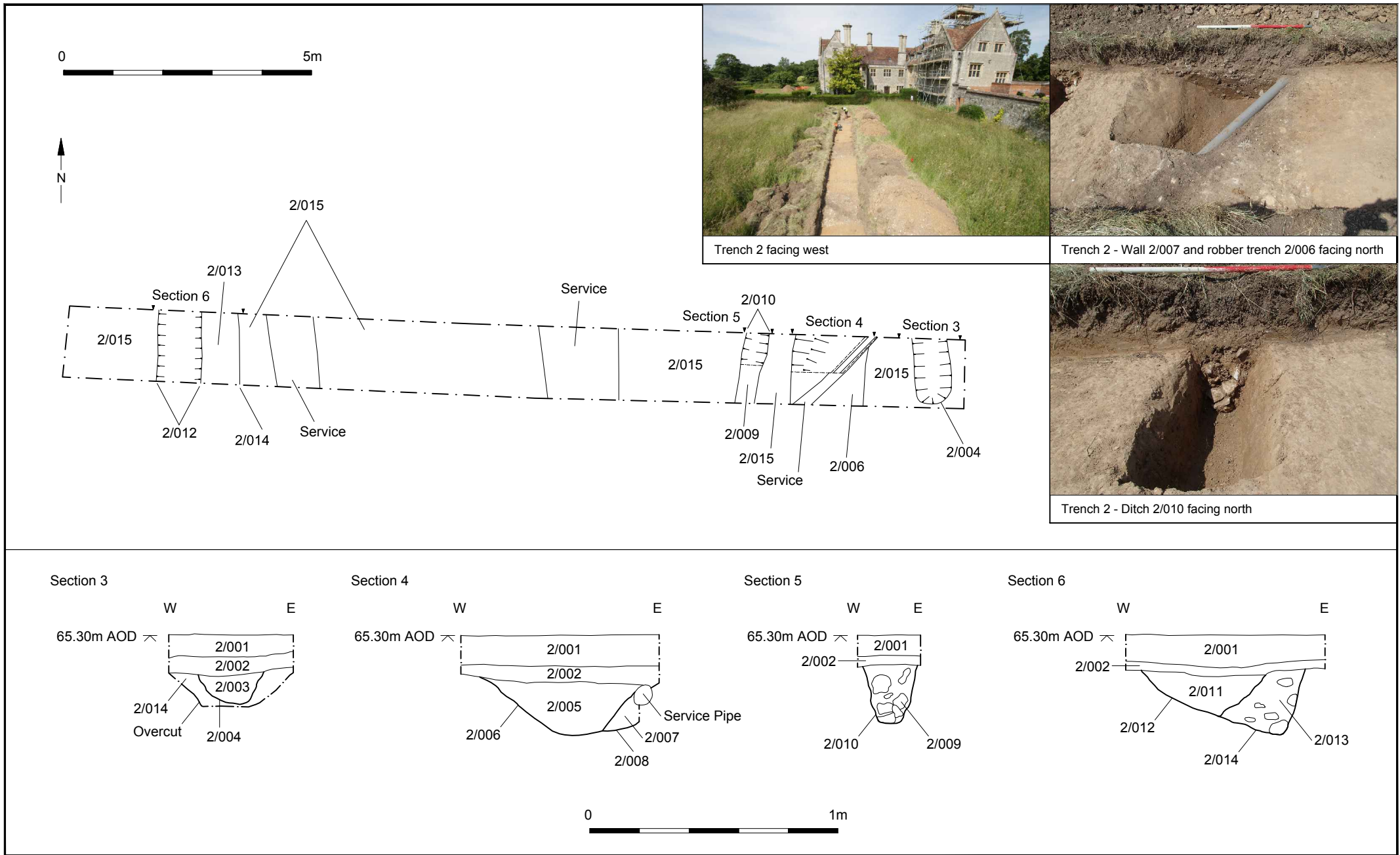


Section 2



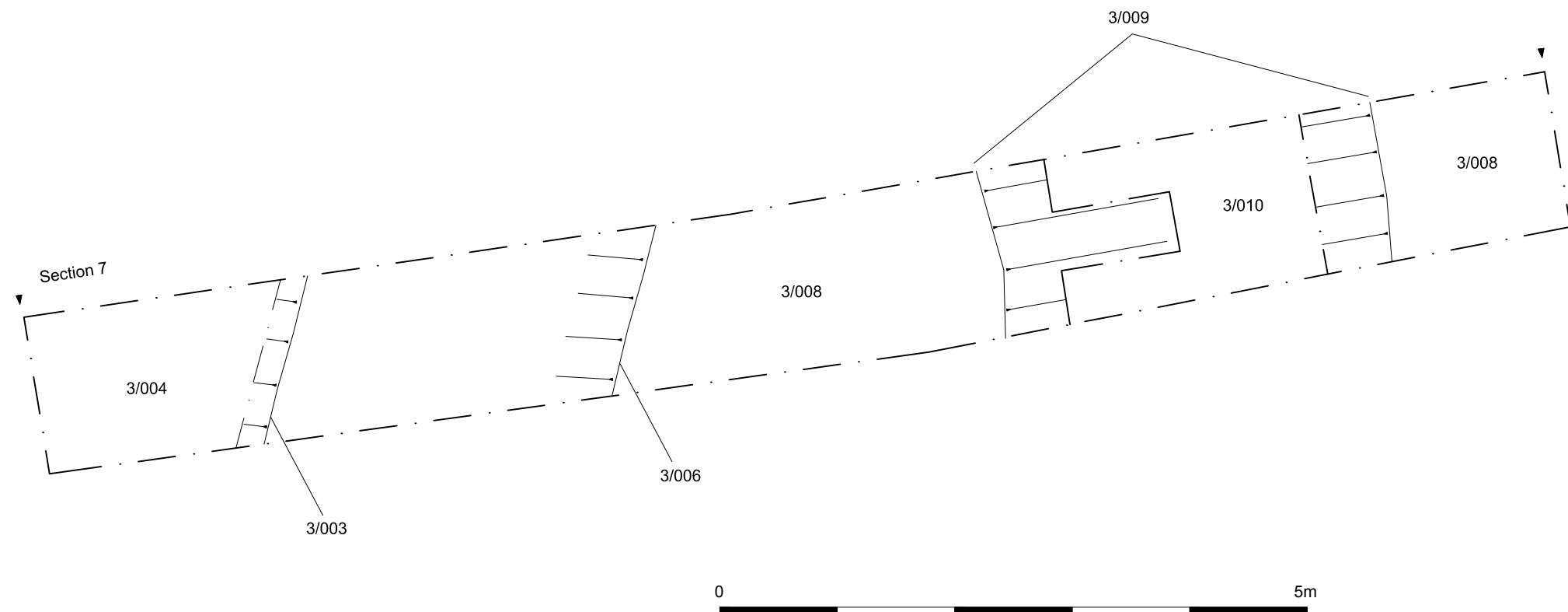
0 1m

© Archaeology South-East		Horton Priory, Kent		Fig. 3
Project Ref: 6898	July 2015	Plan, sections and photographs of Trench 1		
Report Ref: 2015260	Drawn by: DJH			

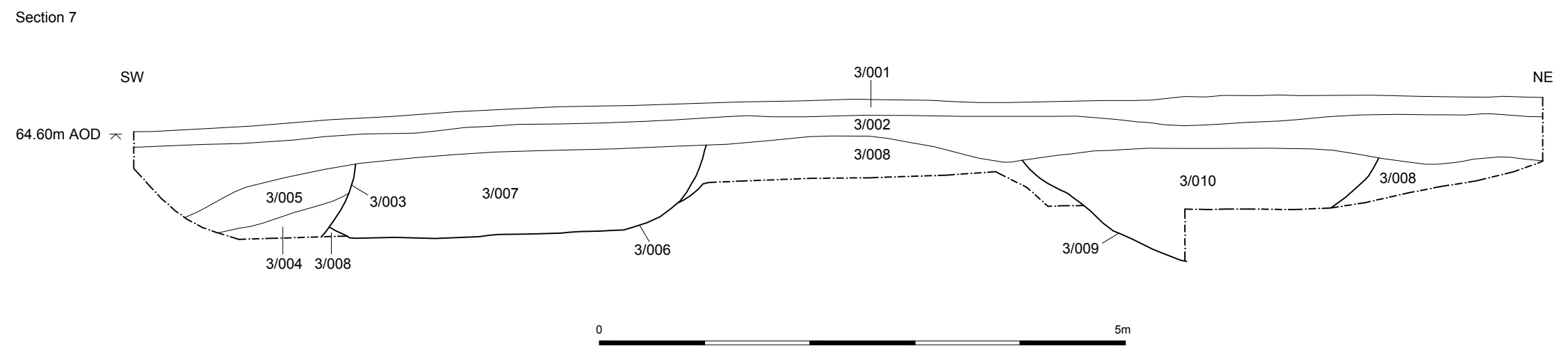


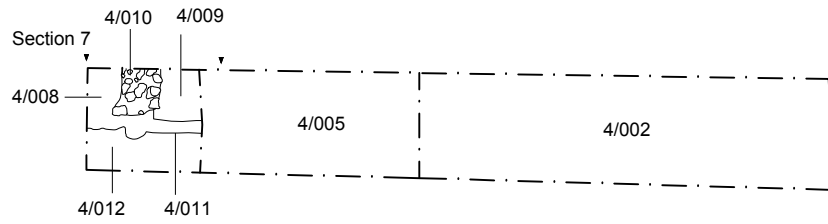
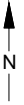
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Project Ref: 6898	July 2015	Plan, sections and photographs of Trench 2		
Report Ref: 2015260	Drawn by: DJH			





Trench 3 facing west





0 5m

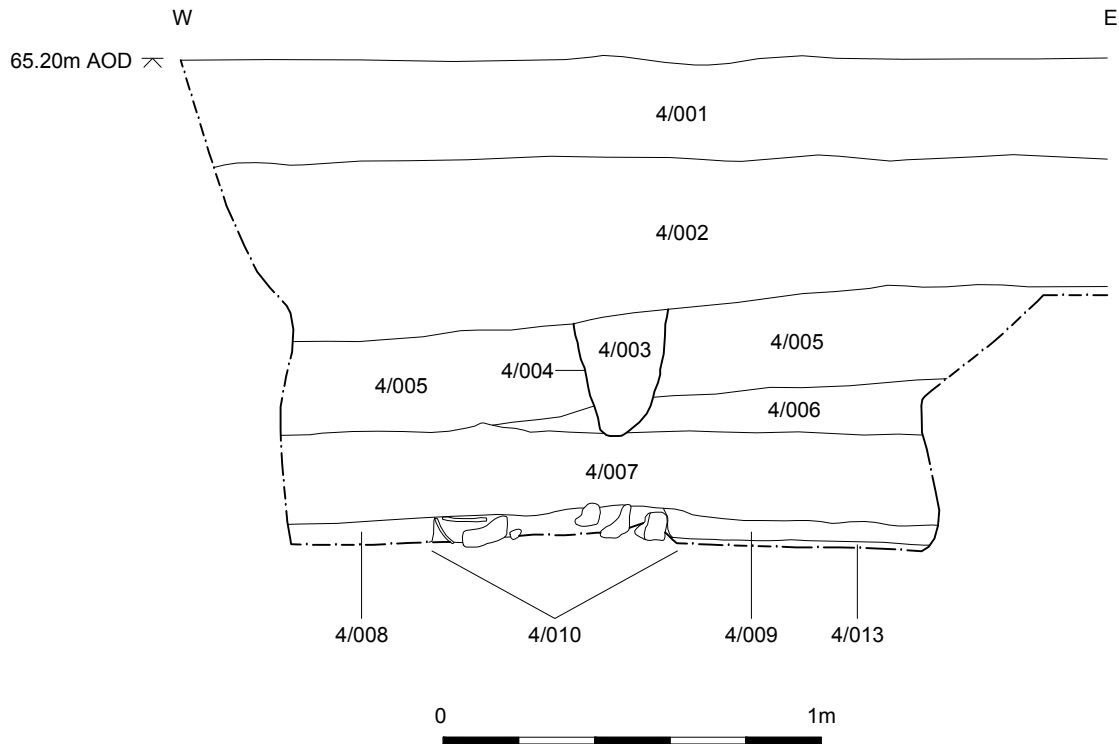


Trench 4 - Demolition deposit 4/002 facing west

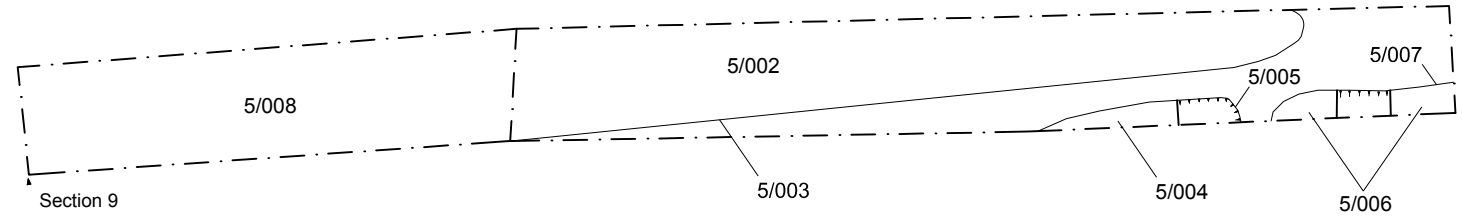
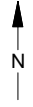


Trench 4 - Wall 4/010 facing north

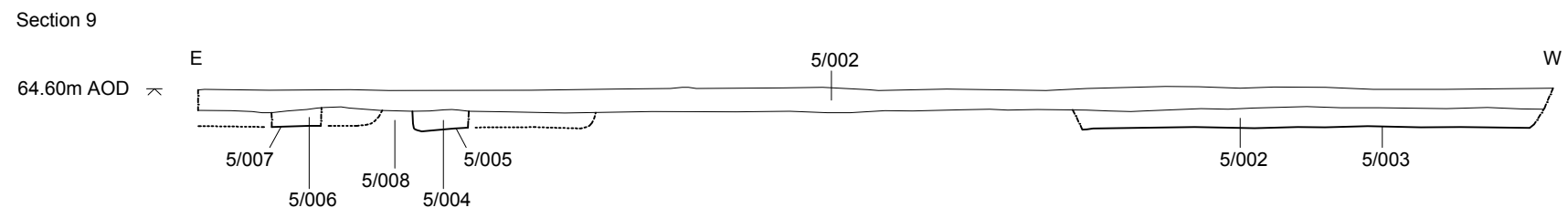
Section 8

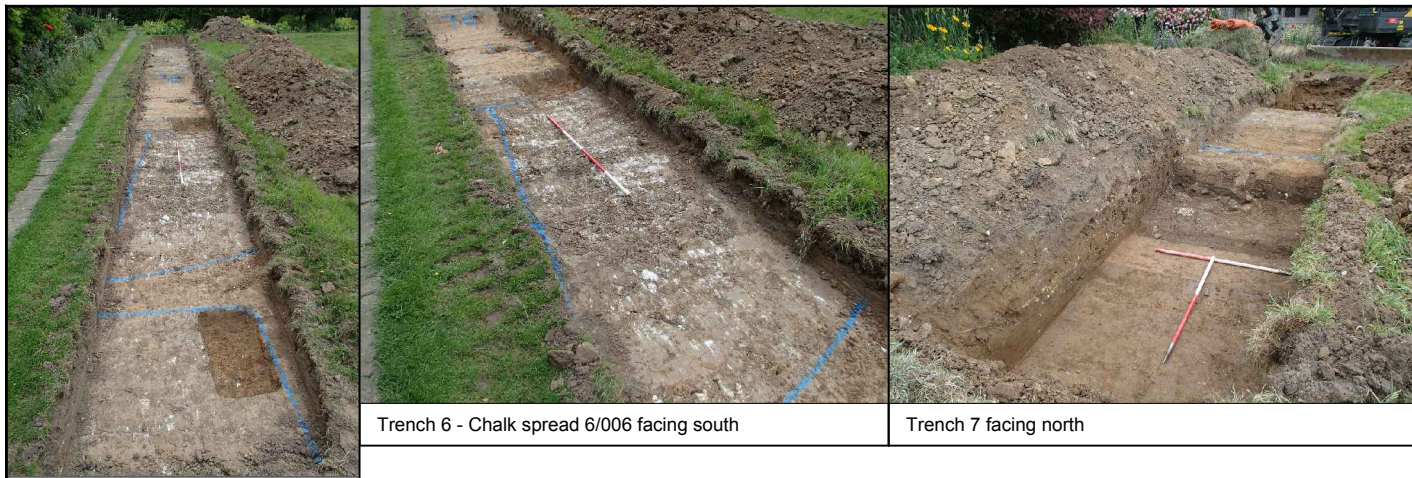


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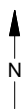
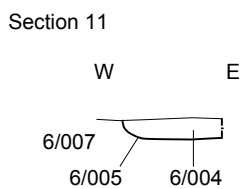
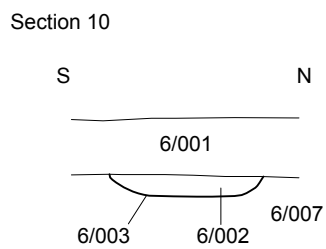
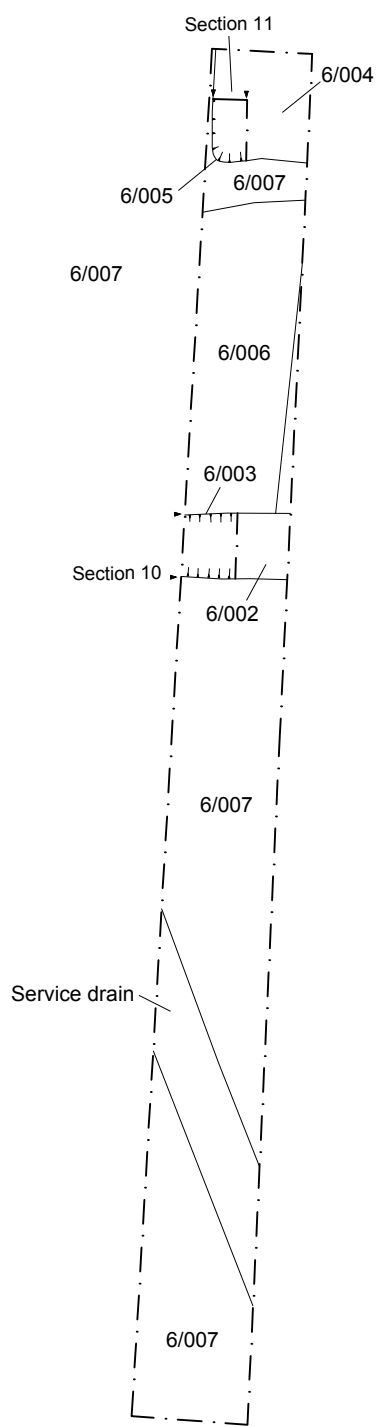
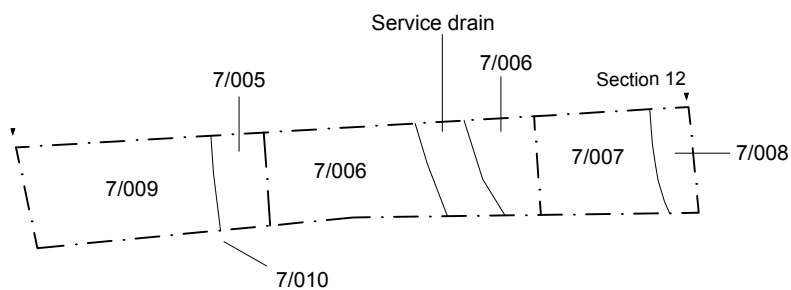


Trench 5 facing east





Trench 6 facing south



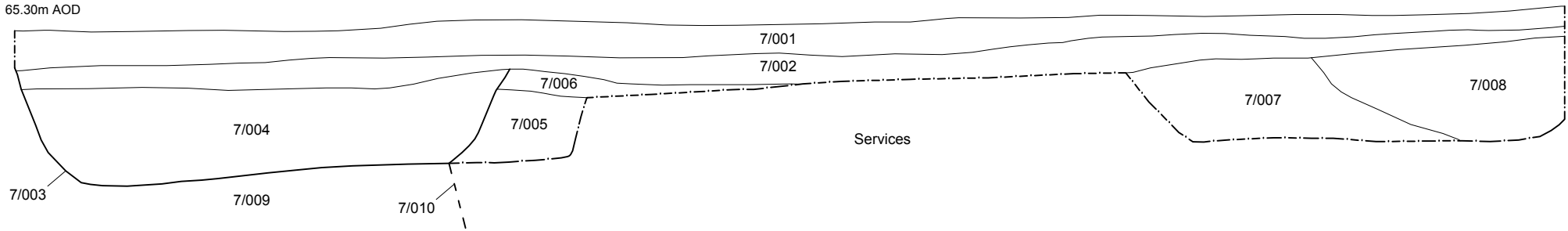
Section 12 - on figure 12

Section12

W

65.30m AOD

E



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July 2015

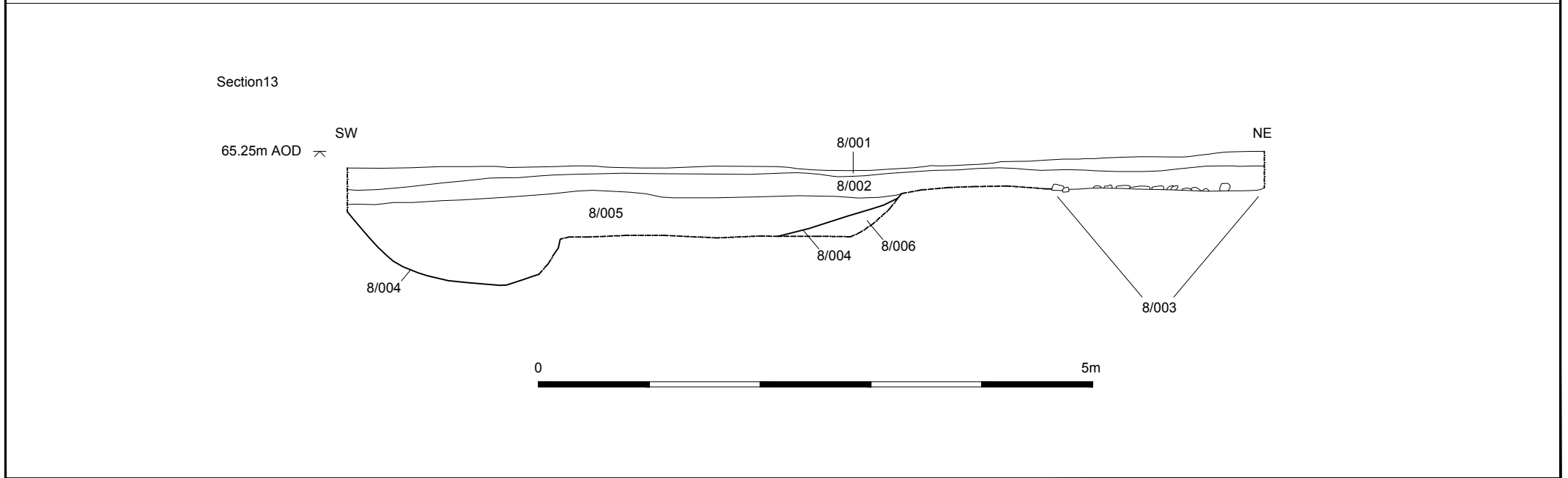
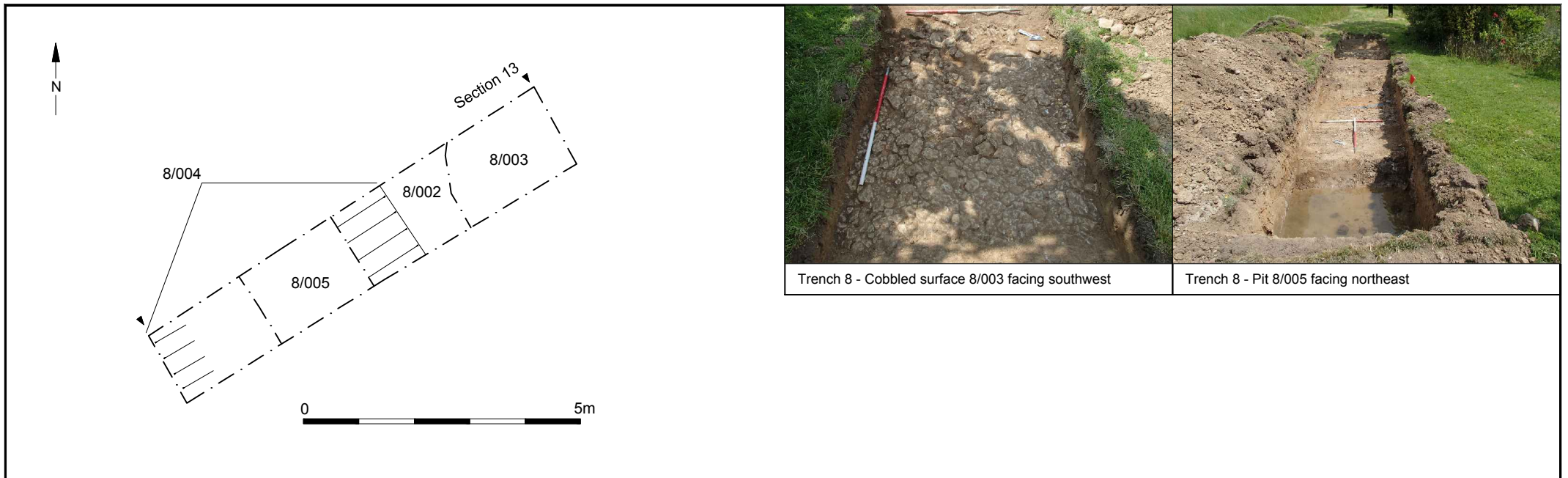
Report Ref: 2015260

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Horton Priory, Kent

South facing section Trench 7

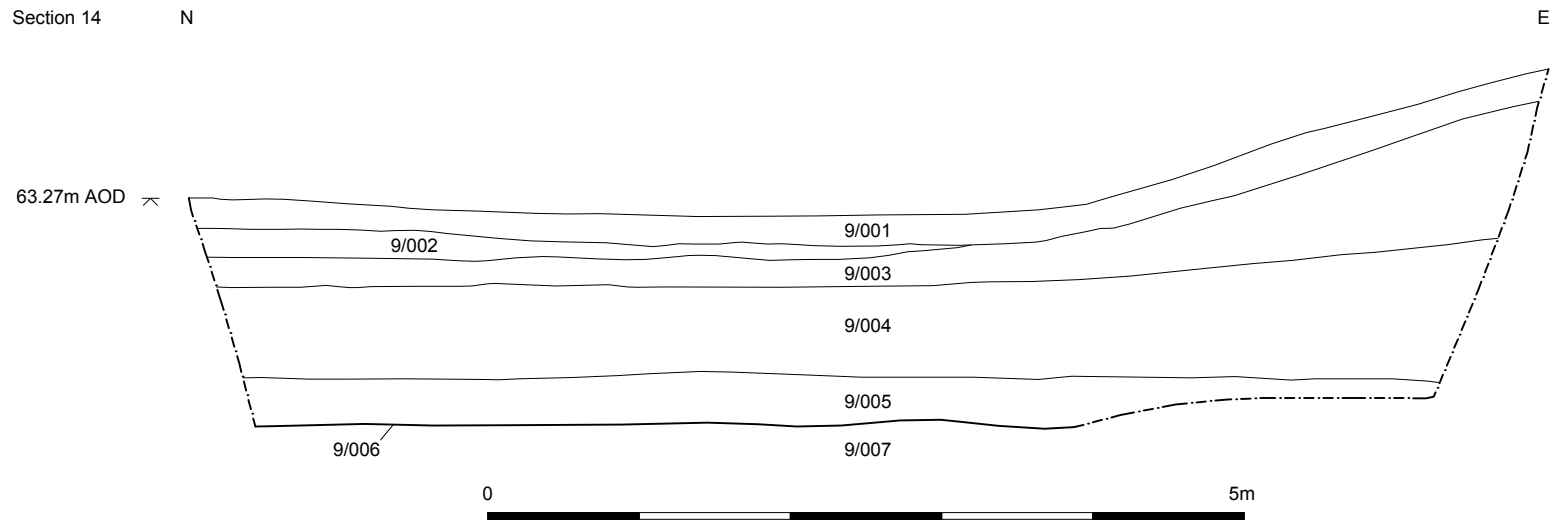
Fig. 9

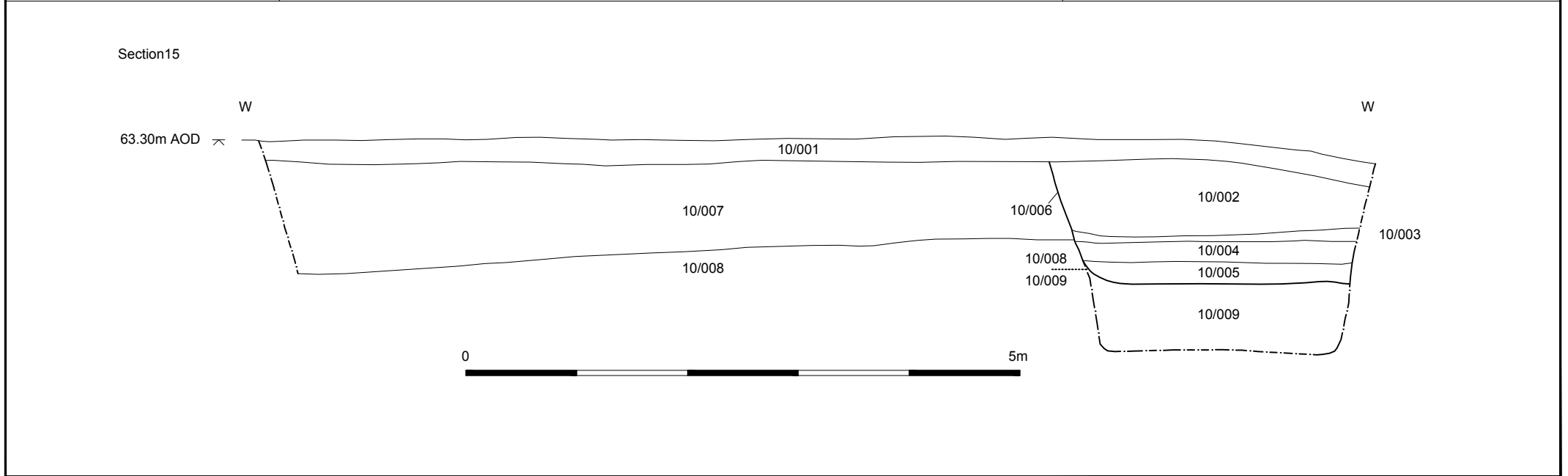
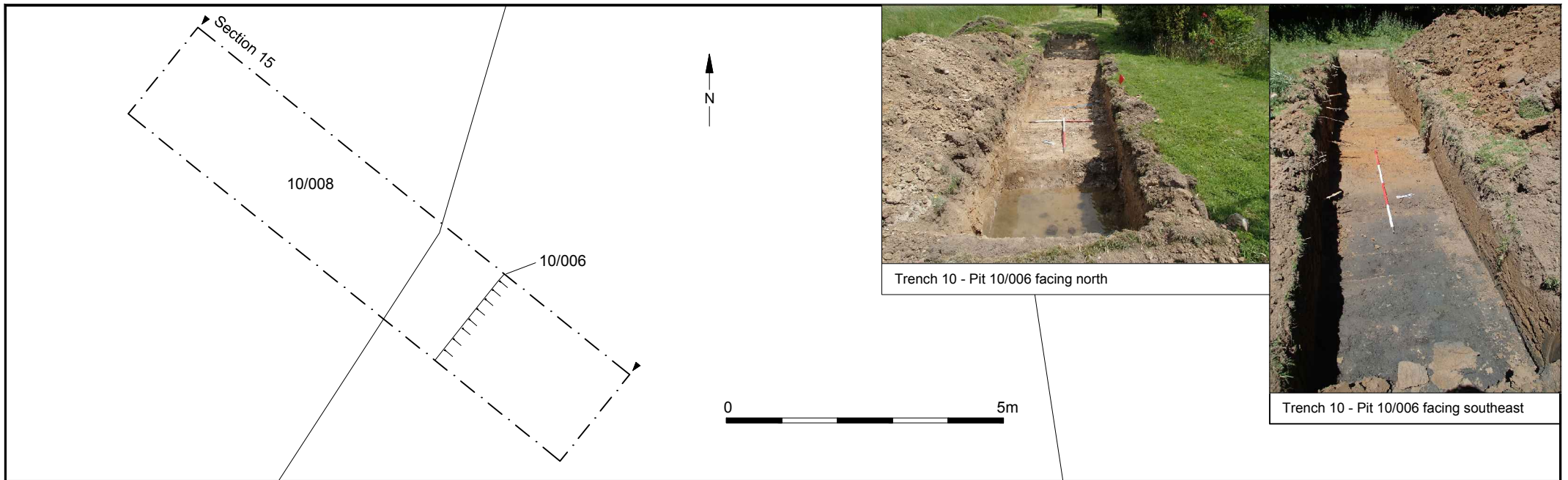


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Trench 9 facing southeast





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Project Ref: 6898	July 2015	Plan, section and photographs of Trench 10		
Report Ref: 2015260	Drawn by: DJH			



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