

**An Archaeological Evaluation of  
Land at 1 Court Lodge  
Appledore, Kent**

**NGR: 595616 129263  
(TQ 956 292)**

**Ashford Borough Council: in support of a new planning application  
(Superseding AS/09/01160 & Appeal Ref: APP/E2205/A/11/2152755)**

**ASE Project No: 160340  
Site Code: ALCL16**

**ASE Report No: 2016153  
OASIS id: 239961**



**Written by Kristina Krawiec**

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## **Abstract**

*This updated report presents an impact assessment based on the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East at 1 Court Lodge Road, Appledore, Kent in January 2016. The fieldwork was commissioned by David Young (M80 Developments) in accordance with Condition 4 of Appeal Ref: APP/E2205/A/11/2152755 (regarding Planning Ref. AS/09/01160) and will be submitted in support of a new planning application for the site.*

*The proposed trench locations were altered on site to take into account the presence of trees and a partially demolished bungalow and overhead/buried services. A total of four trenches were excavated which demonstrated that the site has good preservation of late medieval and early post-medieval archaeological features.*

*The archaeological remains were characterised by a series of postholes and refuse pits which demonstrated good survival of charred botanical remains. The largest of these pits was over 9m wide and may represent a quarry pit reused to deposit domestic waste. The presence of linear features also suggest the site was divided into plots and the postholes may represent timber structures. The finds recovered from the site include high status imported goods as well as local wares. The faunal assemblage indicates a varied range of foodstuffs was consumed by the occupants of the site.*

*Overall the preservation of archaeological remains was good and the range of artefacts recovered has provided a reliable indicator of the date of the activity. The evaluation has demonstrated that any development will encounter these remains.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by David Young (M80 Developments) to undertake an archaeological evaluation at 1 Court Lodge Road, Appledore, Kent, as part of a planning application for a residential development (Planning Ref: AS/09/1160; Figure 1; NGR 595616 129263). This report represents an updated document in support of a new planning application in order to allow Ashford Borough Council's Archaeological Advisor to define mitigations measures.

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

1.2.1 The site is located on Court Lodge Road, c. 100m from the church, and was once occupied by a small bungalow with associated gardens. The gardens comprised several tall mature trees, with some under Tree Protection Orders which are to be retained. At the time of the evaluation the bungalow had been partially demolished and the trees were still upstanding.

1.2.2 Local geology is of the Tunbridge Wells Sand Formation (BGS Website accessed 29/1/2016), which is characterised by interbedded siltstone and sandstone. The site sits on a spur of high ground that borders the wetland landscape of Romney Marsh.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

1.3.1 There are proposals to develop the site for residential use following the demolition of an existing bungalow. Further details are set out in planning application AS/09/01160 and Appeal Ref: APP/E2205/A/11/2152755. The site is within a designated conservation area. The following condition was included in the Annex of the appeal notice:

*4. No development shall take place within the appeal site until the appellants, or their agents or successors in title, have secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the appellant and approved in writing by the local planning authority.*

1.3.2 The Archaeological advisor for Ashford Borough Council (Wendy Rogers, Kent County Council) recommended that the site should be subject to a programme of archaeological work in order to clarify the historical and archaeological elements within the site. This initially comprised an archaeological trial trench evaluation undertaken in January 2016, the results of which (ASE 2016) would provide sufficient information to define what, if any, mitigation measures should be implemented in ongoing compliance with Condition 4 above consent.

### **1.4 Scope of Report**

1.4.1 This report comprises an update of the evaluation report (ASE 2015) relevant to the existing consent above and now incorporates an impact assessment relevant to the proposed new development proposals and will be submitted by the applicant imminently in support of a new planning application for the site.

A copy of the report will also be submitted by ASE direct to Wendy Rogers, Kent County Council in order to establish the scope of archaeological mitigation is required in anticipation of an archaeological planning condition being applied to any new consent granted for the site.

- 1.4.2 The fieldwork was carried out in January 2016 by Kristina Krawiec (Senior Archaeologist), assisted by Lucy May, Jake Wilson, Suzy Westall and Nathalie Gonzalez (surveyor). The project was managed by Neil Griffin (fieldwork) and the post excavation was managed by Dan Swift.

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction by Dan Swift**

- 2.1.2 The town and surrounds of Appledore are of extreme archaeological and historical import and as such are the subject of a Kent Historic Town Survey report (HCGKCC 2003) from which the following background summary is paraphrased; as well as from the specification of evaluation (KCC 2015).

- 2.1.3 Appledore is a small market town based on a settlement of Saxon origins, situated on the former course of the river Rother and now beside the Royal Military Canal. It is on the edge of the Romney Marsh, 11km NW of New Romney, 15km south of Ashford and 10km NW of Rye.

- 2.1.4 There has been almost no archaeological investigation within the town to date, nor in the wider area of study, and what archaeological investigation there has been has uncovered little or nothing of archaeological significance (ASE 2001, 2007, 2012), therefore, the topography and layout of the settlement in its formative years (Saxon and medieval and possibly Roman/prehistoric) and how the peninsula related to the surrounding wetland is uncertain, and thus ***the whole of the peninsula and its immediate surrounds are regarded as potentially archaeologically significant.***

- 2.1.5 The site lies within Zone 7 (group of medieval tenement plots - see Figure 8, HCGKCC 2003) to the north of the Manor House, west of The Street, Market Place and Church. As such, the site should be viewed as within the historic core of the town and lies with Zone 2 of the Appledore Urban Archaeological Zones (see Figure 8, *ibid*). Areas classified in the historic survey reports as Zone 2 are '***area(s) of known archaeological potential where clarification of the nature of this potential is required*** (*ibid.* 17).

- 2.1.6 ***The likelihood of the survival of meaningful archaeological deposits is considered to be high*** as the result of the general lack of expansion and/or recent development within the urban core of the town. Systematic area excavation could be extremely profitable in answering the many questions about the origins, chronology and situation of Appledore within Kent's urban hierarchy (*ibid.* 10).

### **2.2 Prehistory/Roman**

- 2.2.1 The HER (Historic Environment Record) records demonstrate a lack of recorded prehistoric remains; however, they are thought likely to exist. The earliest remains recorded in the HER are of a single Roman coin of Sabina



wife of Hadrian (MKE3280) found within the vicinity in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## **2.3 Saxon**

2.3.1 The Anglo Saxon Chronicle records that in 892 the Danes sailed with 250 ships into the mouth of the River Limen or Lypne (River Rother). The following year 'the great host which had been encamped at Appledore at the mouth of the Lypne' is mentioned. However, there are no visible remains of an earthwork in or around the town. By the 10<sup>th</sup> Century there was a manor and a church at Appledore (MKE21361), which belonged to St Martin's Priory, Dover. The Domesday Book indicates that there was also a fairly large secular settlement there by 1086, which probably had its roots in the Saxon period.

## **2.4 Medieval**

2.4.1 Appledore is also known to have had a medieval market from at least the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The Rhee Wall, a medieval canal linking Appledore with the important medieval port of New Romney terminates here indicating the significance of Appledore as a trading centre. As the sea retreated from the 13<sup>th</sup> century onwards Appledore's significance as a port would have diminished.

2.4.2 Several houses in the village may have their origins in the medieval period with later 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century additions. These include Tudor Rose Cottage (MKE 22059), Hallhouse farmhouse (MKE 22264), Bennetts (MKE22665) and Swan House (MKE22849). The all retain late medieval elements and are probably related to the expansion of the town as a trading station.

## **2.5 Post-medieval**

2.5.1 The next major building phase in Appledore appears in the 18-19<sup>th</sup> centuries with modifications of earlier buildings and construction of new buildings.

2.5.2 The site also lies to the west of the Royal Military Canal (DKE19282). This is an 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century military structure built specifically in response to the threat of an invasion from Napoleon and constructed in association with other military structures such as the Martello Towers.

2.5.3 The Canal actually consists of a water channel, parallel drains, an embankment and military road on the northern side. Due to its strategic location, the canal also supports a number of WWII pill boxes. The Royal Military Canal is a scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM Kent 396).

## 2.2 Project Aims and Objectives

### 2.2.1 The main aims of the projects are to;

*Clarify the presence/absence of archaeological remains at the site*

*To investigate the nature, date and extent of the earliest settlement*

*To investigate the site of the original focus of the pre-urban settlement*

*To investigate the influence of the river on the origins and development of the town*

*To understand the development of the medieval and post medieval town and surrounds and specifically to investigate evidence pertaining to:*

*The harbour*

*Ship-building*

*The Market*

*The Street*

*The Manor*

*The Church*

*Economy*

*Property*

*The Great Wall*

*The Rhee Wall*

*To provide information for further mitigation*

### 2.2.2 The following objectives are suggested;

*To ascertain the extent, depth, depth of deposit, character, date, significance and condition of any archaeological remains at the site*

*To establish the extent to which previous development and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the site*

*To establish the likely impact on archaeological deposits of the proposed development*

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Fieldwork Methodology**

- 3.1.1 The initial trench plan, comprising 5 trenches, was unable to be adhered to due to the presence of overhead cables, trees and the remains of the demolished bungalow still being present at the site. It was therefore agreed to place the trenches where practicable and this resulted in a reduction to four trenches (Tr1 28.69m, Tr2 14.38m, Tr3 13.35m and Tr4 7.70m, Figure 2).
- 3.1.2 The excavation, sampling and recording methodology was conducted in line with the site specific specification (HCGKCC 2015). The trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision using a tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All trenches were scanned using a CAT cable avoidance tool prior to excavation and the trench locations were further modified due to the presence of possible services. Excavation was undertaken in spits of no more than 0.10m to the top of the underlying natural substrate, or to the top of archaeological deposits, whichever was higher.
- 3.1.3 Where necessary the surface and sections of trenches were hand-cleaned in order to better clarify the extent of the archaeological remains. Trenches were left open for 48 hours prior to backfilling in order to allow for the weathering-out of any further archaeological features to take place.
- 3.1.4 All features and deposits were recorded using ASE standard context sheets, with colours recorded by visual inspection only. Hand-dug, vertical sections were taken across features and were hand drawn on drafting film at a scale of 1:10, larger sections were drawn at 1:20/1:50. This was accompanied by a comprehensive photographic record.
- 3.1.5 All finds recovered from excavated deposits were collected and retained in line with the ASE artefacts collection policy. A standard bulk sample size of 40litres (or 100% of small features) was taken from dated/datable sealed contexts to recover environmental remains. These were exclusively confined to charred botanicals and possible industrial residues.
- 3.1.6 Trenches were located using RTK GPS to accurately locate the area with Ordnance Survey co-ordinates.
- 3.1.7 Spoil heaps and trench bases were scanned by eye for unstratified finds.
- 3.1.8 Trenches were backfilled using the machine bucket but no formal reinstatement was undertaken.

## 3.2 Archive

3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at an appropriate repository at the end of the project.

Context sheets	50
Section sheets	2
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	18
Digital photos	40
Context register	2
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	4

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box )	1 box
Registered finds (number of)	2
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	6
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Trench 1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Finds	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
1/001	layer	Topsoil		28.69m	1.80m	0.28m	11.85
1/002	layer	Subsoil/occupation layer		28.69m	1.80m	0.26m	11.22
1/003	layer	Natural		28.69m	1.80m		
1/004	cut	Pit		0.80m	0.65m	0.17m	11.22
1/005	fill	Fill of pit		0.80m	0.65m	0.17m	11.22
1/006	cut	Pit		1.40m	1.00m	0.30m	11.22
1/007	fill	Fill of pit	CBM, bone; late medieval 1475-1550 AD	1.40m	1.00m	0.30m	11.22
1/008	cut	Rooting		0.60m		0.17m	11.22
1/009	fill	Fill of rooting	metal; late medieval	0.60m		0.17m	11.22
1/010	cut	Pit		2.10m	1.10m	0.38m	11.22
1/011	fill	Fill of pit	Pot, bone, CBM; late medieval 1475-1550 AD	2.10m	1.10m	0.38m	11.22
1/012	cut	Small pit		0.32m		0.15m	11.36
1/013	fill	Fill of pit	Pot; late medieval 1475-1550 AD	0.32m		0.15m	11.36
1/014	cut	Possible pit		2.83m	0.70m	0.10m	11.21
1/015	fill	Fill of poss pit	Pot, CBM; late medieval 1450-1550 AD	2.83m	0.70m	0.10m	11.21
1/016	cut	Pit		0.70m	1.00m	0.45m	11.21
1/017	fill	Fill of pit	Pot, bone, CBM; late medieval 1475-1550 AD	0.70m	1.00m	0.45m	11.21
1/018	layer	Occupation layer, east end of trench	CBM, pot, Bone; Late medieval 1475-1550 AD	8.00m	1.80m	0.30m	

Table 3: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

- 4.1.1 The underlying geology of the Tunbridge Wells Sand Formation, a yellow brown mottled sandy silt clay, was encountered at 11.28m OD within Trench 1. The trench was located in order to avoid existing trees and a partially demolished bungalow. The trench was orientated east west at the north end of the site and was 28.69m in length.
- 4.1.2 At the eastern end of the trench the surface of the natural was difficult to distinguish due to the effects of an overlying possible occupation layer (1/018) (Figure 2 Section 2). The relationship between this deposit and a small pit [1/016] and gully [1/014] was also hard to determine as these features truncated the base of this deposit but were overlain by the bulk of the context. The similarities between the fills of these features and the overlying layer, along with the similar date ranges of the late medieval pottery recovered indicate an intensive period activity is represented.

- 4.1.3 The overlying possible occupation layer appeared to thin out to the west and could not be distinguished from the subsoil. In the centre and western end of the trench were a series of pits [1/006-012] and a posthole [1/004] (Figure 3, section 1). The pits were reasonably large, c. 0.70-2.30m wide, and a range of ceramic and animal bone remains were recovered. These appear to represent refuse deposition dating to the late medieval period with [1/010] providing evidence for the disposal of a range of food stuffs (fish bone, cereal grain etc) as well as ceramic material. The pottery recovered from this feature also indicates a possible **high status assemblage** denoted by the imported fabrics and the presence of possible copper alloy dress fittings.
- 4.1.4 Possible modern truncation was represented by a dog burial was recorded in pit [1/006] (Figure 3, section 1). This is considered intrusive as the pathology presented features of modern breeds of dog whilst the finds assemblage from the feature was consistent with a late medieval date.
- 4.1.5 The occupation layer (1/018) sealed these features although at the eastern end of the trench this relationship was less than clear.

## 4.2 Trench 2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Finds	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
2/001	layer	Topsoil		14.38m	1.80m	0.25m	11.62
2/002	layer	Occupation layer	Pot, CBM; early post medieval 1700-1775 AD	14.38m	1.80m	0.17-0.40m	11.37
2/003	layer	Natural		14.38m	1.80m		11.28
2/004	cut	Large cut		9.80m	1.80m	>0.40m	11.26
2/005	fill	Fill of cut, not bottomed	Pot, bone CBM; late medieval- post medieval 1475-1550 AD	9.80m	1.80m	>0.40m	11.26

Table 4: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 Trench 2 was located in the southern half of the site and measured 14.38m in length (Figure 2). The trench was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east and the natural geology was encountered at 11.28m OD at the southern end of the Trench.
- 4.2.2 The majority of this trench was taken up by a large cut [2/004] at least 9.80m wide (Figure 4, section 3). Due to the thickness of the overlying occupation deposit (2/002) and the shallow nature of the water table it was not possible to fully excavate the feature which became quickly flooded (see Figure 4, photograph).
- 4.2.3 A machine excavated sondage demonstrated the full depth of the cut is likely to exceed 1.2m from ground level. Despite this, dating evidence was recovered from the infilling deposit (2/005) which demonstrated a late medieval date with **imported Spanish pottery and glazed Tudor tile**. In addition food waste, in

the form of animal bone and charred cereal, and possible smithing waste was recovered from the environmental sample.

4.2.4 It is unclear as to the full extent of this feature or what its primary function was; pond, terracing, quarrying and/or refuse pitting are all possibilities.

### 4.3 Trench 3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Findings	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
3/001	layer	Topsoil		13.35m	1.80m	0.24m	11.53
3/002	layer	Occupation layer		13.35m	1.80m	0.08-0.30m	11.08
3/003	layer	Natural		13.35m	1.80m		11.02
3/004	cut	Shallow ditch terminus/pit		0.50m	1.28m	0.11m	10.99
3/005	fill	Fill of shallow ditch/pit	Pot; 1300-1450 AD	0.50m	1.28m	0.11m	10.99
3/006	cut	Small post hole			0.31m	0.08m	11.11
3/007	fill	Fill of small posthole			0.31m	0.08m	11.11
3/008	cut	Small post hole			0.41m	0.07m	11.13
3/009	fill	Fill of small posthole	Medieval slate		0.41m	0.07m	11.13
3/010	cut	Square pit			1.08m	0.08m	11.15
3/011	fill	Fill of square pit	CBM; Medieval		1.08m	0.08m	11.15
3/012	cut	Square terminus/pit		1.00m	0.56m	0.10m	11.11
3/013	fill	Fill of square feature		1.00m	0.56m	0.10m	11.11
3/014	cut	Small posthole			0.33m	0.08m	11.05
3/015	fill	Fill of posthole			0.33m	0.08m	11.05

Table 5: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 Trench 3 was also located in the southern half of the site and orientated northwest to southeast (Figure 5). The trench was 13.35m in length and the underlying geology was encountered at 11.02m OD and was extremely mottled due to root disturbance.

4.3.2 The features encountered in this trench were characterised by three postholes, [3/006] [3/008] [3/014], two possible pits [3/004] and [3/010] and an unusual square rectilinear feature [3/012]. The postholes were extremely shallow and the only material recovered was a single piece of possible medieval slate [3/009]. It is unclear if these features represent a structure or possible fence line.

4.3.3 At the western end of the trench a linear feature was recorded which had a very regular square terminus [3/012] (Figure 5, section 5). No dateable finds were recovered from this feature.

4.3.4 The remaining two possible pit features [3/004] and [3/010] were only partially revealed in the trench and may also represent ditch termini (Figure 5, section 4). Material dating to the late medieval period was recovered from both

features.

4.3.5 The features recorded in this trench were overlain by the grey silt clay occupation deposit [3/002] recorded in the other trenches at the site. In this trench the layer was markedly less well-developed ranging from 0.08m to 0.20m thick across the trench and was less finds-rich. Although a single **Mesolithic-Neolithic flint blade** was recovered from within this context indicating possible re-working of older deposits at the site.

#### 4.4 Trench 4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Finds	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
4/001	layer	Topsoil		7.70m	1.80m	0.20m	11.53
4/002	layer	Occupation layer	Pot 1450-1550 AD	7.70m	1.80m	0.24m	11.33
4/003	layer	Natural		7.70m	1.80m		11.19
4/004	cut	Shallow posthole			0.18m	0.13m	11.28
4/005	fill	Fill of posthole	CBM; Late medieval 1275-1600 AD		0.18m	0.13m	11.28
4/006	cut	Small posthole			0.16m	0.10m	11.14
4/007	fill	Fill of small posthole	Pot; 1300-1425 AD		0.16m	0.10m	11.14
4/008	cut	Possible pit			0.40m	0.28m	10.79
4/009	fill	Lower fill of pit	CBM; late medieval 1275-1375 AD		0.37m	0.12m	
4/010	fill	Upper fill of pit	CBM late medieval		0.40m	0.16m	10.79
4/011	fill	Fill of gully	Pot, CBM; Medieval 1275-1550 AD		0.70m	0.52m	11.10
4/012	cut	Gully with ankle-breaker			0.70m	0.52m	11.10

Table 6: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 Trench 4 was located near to the southern boundary of the site and was 7.70m in length and was orientated east west (Figure 2). The natural geology was encountered at 11.19m OD. The Tunbridge Wells Sand Formation in this trench was a dull yellow brown due to the interaction with the overlying occupation deposit (4/002) recorded across the site and displayed extensive rooting, the trench was extensively hand-cleaned in order to better clarify the edges of the archaeological remains.

4.4.2 The features in this trench comprised two postholes [4/004] and [4/006], a pit [4/008] and a gully [4/012]. These were overlain by the occupation deposit [4/002]. The ditch [4/012] was narrow with an 'ankle-breaker' profile which was orientated north south and contained ceramic material dating from 1275-1550 AD (Figure 6, section 7). This may represent a property boundary or yard division. Also recovered from this feature was **Mesolithic-Neolithic struck flint** which may again suggest the reworking of older deposits at the site.



- 4.4.3 The larger of the two postholes [4/004] contained a mix of medieval and 15th-16<sup>th</sup> century pottery and tile while the smaller posthole [4/006] contained solely medieval pottery (Figure 6, section 6). The difference in size and finds assemblage suggest these postholes are not contemporaneous and may represent different structures or phases of the same structure.
- 4.4.4 At the eastern end of the trench a small pit was recorded [4/008] which contained medieval pottery and fine metallic residues in the environmental sample indicative of **possible smithing waste**. Small amounts of fuel ash slag were also recorded which may derive from domestic hearth material.
- 4.4.5 These features were overlain by the occupation layer [4/002] which was 0.24m thick. A small amount of late medieval pottery was recovered and the deposit was similar in composition to [1/018], [2/002] and [3/002] suggesting this layer is present across the site and seals the underlying features, although the interaction with the surface of the natural geology makes the definition of these features problematic.
- 4.4.6 At the eastern end of the trench the CAT scan survey revealed a possible service. Once the hand cleaning of the trench was undertaken an iron pipe was uncovered. It was unclear whether this represented a live service but it was treated as such for the purposes of the evaluation.

## **5.0 THE FINDS**

### **5.1 Summary**

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the excavation and were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Appendix 1). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

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

5.2.1 A total of two pieces of struck flint weighting 8g were recovered during the evaluation work. In Trench 3 context [3/002] produced a blade. The artefact, with edges in a fresh state of preservation, displays parallel lateral edges and parallel ridges characteristics of a blade-based industry. This suggests a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. The second piece derived from Trench 4 context [4/011] (sample <03>, >8mm fraction). It exhibits slight edge damage, and consists of the medial part of a blade. The artefact displays some retouching along the right edge, but it also indicates a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date.

### **5.3 Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery** by Luke Barber

5.3.1 The evaluation recovered 78 sherds of pottery, weighing 470g, from 14 individually numbered contexts. Some 48 of these sherds (179g) were recovered from one of six environmental residues. The assemblage has been spot dated and provisionally quantified by period for each context. This information, together with further brief notes on fabrics etc, has been used to create an Excel archive but actual quantification by fabric has not been undertaken at this stage. The assemblage is summarised in Table 7.

#### *High Medieval*

5.3.2 The earliest pottery from the site is of this period: 23 sherds weighing just 47g. The material is generally quite fragmented and worn – much coming from the environmental residues (18/19g). Although some pieces are clearly residual others appear to be contemporary with the context in which they were found. As such the material, although having seen some reworking, is undoubtedly the result of activity at or very close to the evaluation trenches. The absence of any truly shell tempered wares suggests an onset of activity in the late 13th. The earliest sherds are essentially sand tempered but with a few fine shell inclusions (only one Potter's Corner EM.M5 sherd being present). The majority of sherds are from fine to medium quartz tempered wares, both cooking pots and jugs, of the late 13th to 14th centuries. These include some Rye pieces as well as well-fired oxidised M40BR sherds (a Rye/Wealden fabric).

#### *Late Medieval*

5.3.3 The majority of the assemblage has been allocated to this period (53/383g). The sherds are notably larger and fresher than those of the High Medieval period suggesting that they have not been reworked to any degree. There are no definite sherds that can be allocated a c. 1375-1450 date range, suggesting

a lull in refuse disposal/abandonment after the mid-14th century. The current assemblage can all be placed in a fairly intense period of activity spanning c. 1450/75 – 1550. The majority of sherds consist of oxidised or reduced Late Medieval well-fired types with some quartz (HFSE) or virtually temper-free (HFE) though few feature sherds are present. Of particular note is the high proportion of imported sherds – two Raeren stoneware sherds, two Dutch Redware sherds (including a sooted dish from [1/015]) and two Spanish Lustreware sherds. The latter are of particular note as they undoubtedly suggest not only a well-connected household, but an affluent one. Although the handle fragment from [1/011] still needs confirmation, the large decorated dish fragment from [2/005] (32g) is a classic piece.

*Post-Medieval*

5.3.4 There is virtually no pottery post-dating the early/mid-16th century. Context [2/002] contained a fresh sherd from an 18th-century London stoneware bottle and there is an intrusive fragment from an English stoneware dwarf ink bottle in context [1/017].

Context	Residue	Period	No	Weight (g)	Comments
1/007		LM	1	7	HFE fine metallic glaze
1/011		LM	1	6	HFE reduced
1/011	5	LM	8	68	HFE
1/011	5	HM	1	1	EM.M5
1/011	5	LM	1	8	Spanish lustreware? Ha
1/013		LM	1	58	Dutch redware dish with FING tip dec on rim. Ext sooted
1/015		LM	2	30	HFSE/Late med
1/015		LM	2	12	Dutch redware
1/017		HM	1	6	sand/rare shell ox bs
1/017		LM	9	66	HFE/Late Med
1/017		LM	1	4	RAER
1/017		LPM	1	4	ENGS dwarf ink
1/017	6	HM	2	2	med sand
1/017	6	LM	1	2	HFE
1/018		LM	3	32	HFE/Late Med
1/018		LM	1	2	RAER
2/002		EPM	1	36	LONS large bottle
2/005	4	LM	19	50	HFSE/Late med
2/005	4	LM	1	32	Spanish lustreware dish
3/005		HM	1	4	Rye jug ext white slip
4/002		LM	1	2	HFE/Late Med
4/005		HM	1	4	sand, rare shell. Worn
4/007		HM	1	8	Fine/med quartz. M40BR
4/009	2	HM	8	10	sand/rare shell & M40BR
4/011		HM	1	6	sand, rare shell
4/011		LM	1	4	HFE/Late Med. Knifed
4/011	3	HM	7	6	sand, rare shell. Worn

**Table 7:** Summary of the pottery assemblage (HM – High Medieval c. 1200/25 – 1350/75. LM – Late Medieval c. 1350/75-1550. EPM – Early Post-medieval c. 1550-1750. LPM – Late Post-medieval c. 1750-1900+)

#### 5.4 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.4.1 A medium sized assemblage comprising of 101 pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 6334g was recovered from fifteen evaluation contexts at Court Lodge Road. A further 137 pieces of brick and roof tile weighing 2548g were extracted from environmental samples <3>, <4>, <5> and <6>, creating a total of 243 CBM pieces weighing 8946g. Much of the material is believed to be late medieval in date; an approximate date range per context is detailed in Table 8.

Context	CBM form	Approximate date
1/007	Brick, roof tile incl. nib tile; glazed floor tile; incised floor tile	Late medieval; 14th-16th century
1/009	Roof/peg tile	?Late-medieval
1/011	Brick; roof/peg tile	?Late-medieval
1/013	Spall fragments	Not dateable
1/015	Roof/peg tile and spall fragments	?Late medieval
1/017	Roof/peg tile and spall fragments	?Late medieval
1/018	Glazed floor tile	Early post-medieval
2/002	Roof/peg tile	?Late medieval
2/005	Roof/peg tile	?Late medieval - post-medieval
3/011	Floor tile	Medieval
4/002	Roof/peg tile	?Late medieval
4/005	Roof/peg tile	?Late medieval
4/009	Roof/peg tile	?Late medieval
4/010	Roof/peg tile	?Late medieval
4/011	Roof/peg tile and spall fragments	?Late medieval

Table 8: CBM dating

5.4.2 All the material was quantified by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard recording forms. Fabric descriptions were compiled with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope except in those instances when the material was either too small or fragmentary to assess fabric or form ('spall'), or if it was vitrified; in these instances the material was only counted and weighed prior to discard. Fabric descriptions use the following conventions: frequency of inclusions as sparse, moderate, common or abundant; the size of inclusions as fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (up to 0.25 and 0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). The information on the recording sheets has been entered into a digital Excel database. Samples of the fabrics and items of interest have been retained.

5.4.3 Roof tile made up the greatest proportion of CBM found at Court Lodge Road with a total of 139 fragments found, 78 of which were collected during the evaluation and another 56 from the environmental samples. The tile was generally very well made with fine moulding sand and a lightly striated upper surface. Several of the roof tiles had a pale cream patina, and seventeen had peg-holes. Five different types of peg hole were identified: a non-sharply defined circular hole of approx. 13-16mm as found on tiles from [1/011] and [2/005]; an oblong or slanting round peg hole seen on tiles from [1/015], [2/002]

and [2/005]; a quite small but sharply cut square peg hole (9-11mm) as seen on tiles from [1/007], [1/017] and [2/005]; a less well-defined and larger square peg hole (15mm) on tiles from [1/017] and [4/005]; and a peg-hole that appeared square on the upper surface but narrowed to a circular hole that pierced the base. Four examples of this tile were found in contexts [1/007], [1/011] and [2/005]

- 5.4.4 A nib tile with an approximately square protrusion on its base was also found in [1/007], and a similar tile in the same fabric with a chipped bulge from [1/011], sample <5>, that is possibly also a nib tile. Nib tiles date to the early medieval period (12<sup>th</sup> century onwards), although they became less popular as the use of peg tiles spread in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, and in this instance the nib tiles are most likely residual. Generally roofing tile is difficult to date, but at Court Lodge Road the other finds are indicative of a late medieval to early post medieval date, and a date range of 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century seems appropriate for the majority of the roof tile.
- 5.4.5 Each of the four pieces of floor tile were of a different type. The green-glazed floor tile taken from [1/007] is of a mid-to-late medieval date, c.14<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century. The incised tile, also from [1/007], had part of a sundial-like design scored into the surface, and although it has the form of a floor tile it could equally have been installed in a wall where the original motif could be better viewed. Together these tiles are suggestive of a high-status, most likely ecclesiastical structure, which would have had the resources for these types of CBM.
- 5.4.6 The floor tile fragment from [2/005] is also glazed, but with a brown and cream glaze that is more suggestive of a Tudor or later date. The floor tile from [3/011] had no glaze on it but did reveal a number of cone-shaped holes on its base which are noted on medieval tiles from elsewhere as being either to keep the tile in place whilst it was being cut from the mould, or to enable more even firing.
- 5.4.7 One entire brick and six brick pieces were found at Court Lodge Road; five pieces were from [1/007] and a further fragment and full brick from [1/011], extracted from sample <5>. All but one brick fragment were composed of fine, pale and cream or purple toned clays that are most likely estuarine. The better preserved bricks measure between 40-46mm in thickness, and the largest fragments reveal deeply creased faces and a heat-cracked upper surface with abraded but clearly sunken margins. These bricks are most likely of an early medieval date, and possibly made in the style of 'Flemish bricks from the Low Countries which were often formed from pale, estuarine clays. The surviving dimensions suggest the entire brick would have been of a smaller size than early Flemish bricks are generally estimated as being, and is more likely to be of a 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 5.4.8 The fabrics across the assemblage as a whole were fairly homogenous and descriptions are provided in Table 9. Over half of the material was categorised as either T1 or T1A, which are likely to have been sourced from the same general area as the only defining difference was the quantity of calcareous material visible; brick fabrics B1 and B2 are also possible variants of this same pale and calcareous clay. B3 was quite different, but only found on one brick fragment. T3 and T4 were respectively found on the incised floor tile and green-glazed floor tile and potentially represent imported clay types as each fabric

was unique to these specific CBM forms.

<b>Fabric code</b>	<b>Description</b>
T1	Dense, fine, 'clean' pale orange fabric with sparse medium-coarse calcareous material and sparse Fe deposits.
T1A	T1 with more frequent (common) calcareous material and abundant fine calcareous speckle.
T2	Dense, pale orange fabric with sparse-moderate coarse and very coarse quartz, Fe oxide up to 1mm, and pebble pieces up to 3mm. Occasional paler streaking and calcareous deposits.
T2A	Overfired/near vitrified version of T2.
T2B	Orange fabric with cream silty deposits and marbling. Sparse-to-moderate medium mixed quartz; not as dense as T2.
T3	Dense, pale orange fabric with common medium sub-angular rose and grey quartz.
T4	Dense red fabric with common medium platy white inclusions (shell?)
B1	Fine fabric with no apparent inclusions. Abundant, fine, calcareous speckle (sometimes blurs into clay).
B2	Pale creamy purple-brown- fabric. No apparent inclusions.
B3	Reddish-orange fabric with moderate medium mixed quartz and sparse coarse quartz.

Table 9: Fabric descriptions for CBM

5.4.9 Four pieces of fired clay weighing 152g were recovered from context [1/017] during the evaluation, and another 23 pieces weighing 64g extracted from environmental samples <2>, <3>, <4>, <5> and <6>, creating a total of 27 pieces weighing 216g. Four fabric types were identified and are described in Table 10. One fragment of fired clay from [4/009] was fully reduced to black and original fabric could not be determined. All of the fired was highly abraded and undiagnostic.

<b>Fabric code</b>	<b>Description</b>
F1	Pinkish fabric with abundant fine calcareous speckle.
F2	Pinkish clay with no apparent inclusions.
F3	Pale orange clay with cream marbling. Harder than F1 and F2.
F4	Mottled looking fabric with Fe oxide inclusions.

Table 10: Fabric descriptions for fired clay

## 5.5 Glass by Luke Barber

5.5.1 Three pieces of glass were recovered from the site. The earliest piece came from context [1/011] (residue). This consists of a heavily corroded and flaked 3mm thick flat shard in aqua coloured glass, probably from a window. The piece may be contemporary with the late medieval date suggested by the pottery. The other two bits of glass are clearly of late post-medieval origin. These consist of a <1g chip of uncorroded colourless glass intrusive in [1/017] (residue) and a 4g fragment from an uncorroded green wine/beer bottle with applied rim (intrusive in context [1/013]). The latter piece is almost certainly of

the later 19th- to early 20th centuries.

## **5.6 Geological Material** by Luke Barber

- 5.6.1 The evaluation recovered 206 pieces of stone, weighing 3090g, from 10 individually numbered contexts. This total includes 194 small pieces, weighing 382g, from one of six of the environmental residues. The whole assemblage has been listed on pro forma for archive and is summarised in Table 11.
- 5.6.2 The entire assemblage appears to be of medieval date. Although most was recovered from late medieval deposits it is suspected a lot of this may be older. For example, the West Country slate is likely to have been used for roofing during the later 12th to early 14th centuries. Its appearance in the late medieval deposits probably relates to a period of re-roofing (probably with peg tiles) in the later 15th century. Whatever the case, its presence on site suggests a building of some substance stood nearby. The coal is interesting in that it appears in a number of medieval contexts. Although the pieces are admittedly small they are also quite fresh. As such it is just possible that some of this material represents the early use of coal in the late medieval period rather than simply being intrusive post-medieval pieces. A larger sample may clarify this. The only worked stone consists of the German lava quern fragment, probably residual in its context. The remaining some consists of Wealden types that could easily have been sources to the north or west of Romney Marsh, with the chalk likely being brought in for marling the fields.

Context	Residue	Stone Type	No	Weight (g)	Comments	Spot date
1/007		1a Tilgate sast	1	850	Scorched	1475-1550
1/007		2a Lower Greensand	2	1040	Water-worn. X1 sooted	1475-1550
1/007		3a Bethersden marble	1	156		1475-1550
1/011		4a West Country slate	1	2		1475-1550
1/011		1a Tilgate sast	1	32		1475-1550
1/011		3b Ferruginous fossiliferous Imst	1	78		1475-1550
1/011	5	5a Coal	1	6		1475-1550
1/011	5	4a West Country slate	51	38		1475-1550
1/011	5	6a Chalk	13	116	Worn	1475-1550
1/017	6	5a Coal	18	2	to 20mm across. Fresh	1475-1550 x1 intru C19th, low resid C14th - 15th
1/017	6	4a West Country slate	12	2	to 30mm across	1475-1550 x1 intru C19th, low resid C14th - 15th
Context	Residue	Stone Type	No	Weight (g)	Comments	Spot date
2/005	4	4a West Country slate	3	2	to 30mm across	1475-1550
2/005	4	6a Chalk	2	3	Worn	1475-1550
2/005	4	1a Tilgate sast	1	46	Grey	1475-1550
2/005	4	7a Flint pebble	1	74		1475-1550
2/005	4	8a German lava	1	80	Quern frag. 50mm thick, part grinding face	1475-1550
3/009		4a West Country slate	1	64	8mm thick	?
4/005		4a West Country slate	1	2		Mixed: pot 1275-1350, tile c15th - 16th
4/005	1	5a Coal	59	2	to 20mm across	Mixed: pot 1275-1350, tile c15th - 16th
4/007		2b Glauconitic sast	2	386	Calcareous	1300-1425
4/009	2	5a Coal	2	1		1275-1375
4/009	2	4a West Country slate	3	8	to 36mm across	1275-1375
4/010		2b Glauconitic sast	1	98		?
4/011	3	5a Coal	26	1		Mixed: x1 1275-1350, x1 1450-1550
4/011	3	4a West Country slate	1	1		Mixed: x1 1275-1350, x1 1450-1550



Table 11: Summary of stone assemblage

## **5.7 The Metallurgical Remains** by Luke Barber

- 5.7.1 Slag was only recovered from the environmental residues, though all six samples did produce metal working waste. The assemblage has been fully listed for the archive and is summarised in Table 12.
- 5.7.2 The majority of the assemblage consists of magnetic fines (22g). These consist of granules of burnt clay and ferruginous siltstone that have had their magnetism enhanced through heating. These can be formed through any burning event, including domestic hearths and are not indicative of metalworking. However, all residues produced small to moderate quantities of hammerscale from iron smithing. Although the material recovered from [4/009] was only associated with High Medieval pottery, the majority appear to be associated with clean deposits of the Late Medieval period. As such a larger sample will be needed to ascertain beyond doubt whether this smithing activity occurred in both periods. The few scraps of fuel ash slag could be the result of any high temperature burning, including domestic hearths.

Context	Residue	Slag type	Weight (g)	Comments	Spot date
1/011	5	Magnetic fines	2		1475-1550
1/011	5	Hammerscale	2	Flakes (to 2mm) 50-100. Spheres 5-10	1475-1550
1/017	6	Magnetic fines	10		1475-1550 (intru C19th x1)
1/017	6	Hammerscale	6	Flakes (to 4mm) 100-200. Spheres 10-20	1475-1550 (intru C19th x1)
1/017	6	Fuel ash	1	x6. Black, aerated	1475-1550 (intru C19th x1)
2/005	4	Magnetic fines	5		1475-1550
2/005	4	Hammerscale	3	Flakes (to 2mm) 50-100	1475-1550
4/005	1	Magnetic fines	1		Mixed: pot 1275-1350, tile C15th/16th
4/005	1	Hammerscale	1	Flakes (to 5mm) 10-20	Mixed: pot 1275-1350, tile C15th/16th
4/009	2	Magnetic fines	3		1275-1375
4/009	2	Hammerscale	1	Flakes (to 4mm) 20-50	1275-1375
4/009	2	Fuel ash	1	Bubbled	1275-1375
4/011	3	Magnetic fines	1		Mixed: x1 1275-1350, x1 1450-1550
4/011	3	Hammerscale	1	Flakes (to 1mm) 20-50. Spheres x2	Mixed: x1 1275-1350, x1 1450-1550

Table 12: Summary of slag

## 5.8 Bulk Metalwork by Susan Chandler

### Copper alloy

- 5.8.1 Ten copper alloy objects were recovered from environmental samples from the site. The bulk of these are fragments of pins, with two fragments being found in sample <4> [2/005], three fragments in sample <6> [1/017] and two fragments in <5> [1/011]. Sample <5> also contained a complete pin measuring 26mm long with a 1mm diameter shaft and 1.5mm diameter wound wire head. One of the fragments from this context also has a wound wire of identical dimensions. A solid, discoidal head can be found on one of the fragments from <4>. Both of these types of head were in use in the medieval period, examples excavated from a 14<sup>th</sup> C context in London can be seen in Egan & Pritchard (2002; 301 fig 200).
- 5.8.2 As well as the two pin fragments, a loop of copper alloy wire and an 'S' shaped section of wire, possibly a chain link, were also collected from sample <5>. Both of these are potentially dress accessories; similar fine 'S' linked chains have been found in London (see Egan & Pritchard, 2002, 319) and similar wire loops are used in hook and eye fastenings, however it is not possible to say with certainty due to their incomplete nature. These would fit with the medieval date for the pins.

## Iron

- 5.8.3 A total of fifteen iron objects were recovered from five contexts during the excavations. Two of these were given registered finds numbers on site and are discussed in the relevant section below, leaving thirteen items excavated. During the environmental processing a further twenty iron objects were collected from samples; bringing the iron finds total to thirty three (not including the two registered finds) to be discussed in the following.
- 5.8.4 Of these, there are eighteen objects which are nail or nail fragments. The bulk of these were recovered from environmental sample <4> from context [2/005], where six nail stem fragments, four wedge headed and three square headed, square stemmed nails were collected. The nails collected during the excavation include three square headed, square stemmed examples from context [1/017]. One of the nails from this context is particularly large in comparison to the others found on site. Two further nail stem fragments were found in context [1/007]. All the nails are most likely medieval in date
- 5.8.5 The next largest group of iron finds from the site are seven fragments of binding, recovered from context [1/011]. These fragments are most likely the remains of a barrel or bucket binding, however due to their poor condition it is not possible to be certain. Where the fragments re-join, they do form a curving band. Most of the fragments have round rivets, the function of these are not entirely clear. Six of the seven fragments were collected during the excavation, the remaining one in the processing of sample <5> from the context. This sample also contained an iron ring or hook, which may also be a bucket fitting. This would benefit from radiography to aid identification.
- 5.8.6 Sample <4> also returned iron objects; four small fragments of iron wire, a small undiagnostic lump and a strip fragment with a sub- rectangular profile that is possibly part of a tool or fitting.
- 5.8.7 The remaining two iron finds were collected from context [1/007]. These are a fragment of plate, in very poor condition with a slightly curving profile and a bar fragment, which has a sub-circular profile and a slightly curving shape. As with the copper alloy items, all of the iron objects fit into the medieval date range, and are most likely all of a household nature.

## 5.9 Registered Finds

- 5.9.1 As mentioned in the metalwork discussion, two Iron objects were given registered finds numbers on site;

RF number	Context number	Object	Material	Period
1	1/009	Loop Hasp	Iron	Medieval
2	1/018	Hinge	Iron	Medieval

Table 13: Registered finds

- 5.9.2 Both of these items are medieval in date, fitting with the rest of the metal assemblage. They are both heavily corroded and were subjected to radiography to aid identification. The loop hasp, RF <1> is typical of its type

and is particularly similar to H600 in Goodall (2011, figure 9.27). These loops were used to secure doors and various other items in the medieval household (Egan 2010, 57). The hinge, RF <2> is a fairly heavy duty example, with the hinge plate protruding from the mid line of the loop rather than from one side. The plate is incomplete and the radiography shows one complete and one incomplete (on the line of the break) rectangular nail holes in the plate.

## **5.10 Animal Bone** by Gemma Driver

5.10.1 A small assemblage of animal bone was retrieved from medieval and post-medieval contexts during the archaeological evaluation. The bone, which is in a moderate state of preservation, was hand-collected and retrieved from whole earth samples.

5.10.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spread sheet, the more complete specimens have been recorded in accordance with 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. All mammalian metrical data has been taken in accordance with von den Driesch (1976), there were no recordable mandibles (those with teeth or more teeth in-situ).

5.10.3 The bulk of the animal bone assemblage has been recovered from whole earth sample (Table 14) with 530g of bone recovered in total. Both mammal and fish bones were retrieved from the samples though the mammal bones were generally fragmented and poorly preserved.

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>
1	4/005	1
2	4/009	20
3	4/011	17
4	2/005	152
5	1/011	287
6	1/017	53
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>530</b>

Table 14: A quantification by weight of the mammal and fish bone from whole earth samples

5.10.4 A further 89 fragments of mammal bones were recovered through hand-collection of which 67 were identifiable to taxa. The identifiable mammal bones include cattle, sheep/goat, pig, dog, cat and leporid (Table 15). An initial scan of the fish bone assemblage has facilitated identification to family in most cases with a smaller quantity being identified to species (Table 15).

<b>Taxa</b>	<b>NISP</b>
Cattle	8
Sheep/Goat	6
Pig	6
Dog	29
Cat	2
Large Mammal	17
Medium Mammal	19
Leporid	2
Medium Gadid	6
Small Gadid	22
Haddock	1
Whiting	22
Flat Fish	7
Plaice	1
Eel	9
Herring	6
Mackerel	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>165</b>

Table 15: NISP (Number Of Identifiable Species) counts

- 5.10.5 The fish bone assemblage is dominated by marine taxa with only eels, a catadromous taxa, signifying possible freshwater exploitation. Members of the *Gadidae* family, particularly small gadids including whiting, were the most frequently occurring taxa and were represented by both vertebral and cranial fragments.
- 5.10.6 Herring and eel are generally found in large quantities on medieval sites though here they are outnumbered by both whiting and flat fish which had an enhanced cash value and can be viewed as an indicator of wealth (Serjeantson and Woolgar 2006).
- 5.10.7 The dog remains derive from a single burial recovered from context [1/007]. The bones were in a very good condition with the majority of the skeleton represented suggesting that the bones are relatively modern. A small sample of metrical data was taken in order to establish a withers height (Table 16).

<b>Element</b>	<b>MEASUREMENTS (mm)</b>					<b>Withers (cm)</b>
	<b>GL</b>	<b>Bd</b>	<b>Bp</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>Dp</b>	
Humerus	201	41		18	51	66.3
Femur	218	39	47	15		67

Table 16: Canid metrical data

- 5.10.8 Withers heights were calculated using factors defined by Harcourt (1974) and suggest that the dog was of medium build being c.67cm at the shoulder. Of note is the presence of an extra pre-molar (five in total) a genetic condition more common in modern breeds.

**5.11 Marine Molluscs** by Susan Chandler

- 5.11.1 One intact but worn *Ostrea edulis* (Oyster) shell was recovered in context [1/007] during the excavations. Further to this, seven small fragments of *Ostrea edulis* were collected in environmental sample <7> from context [1/011].

## **6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES** by Angela Vitolo

- 6.1 A total of 6 bulk soil samples were taken from the fills of pits, a posthole and a gully to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery. The following report summarises the contents of the samples and discusses the information provided by the charred plant remains and charcoal on diet, agrarian economy, vegetation environment and fuel selection and use.
- 6.2 The samples were processed in their entirety in a flotation tank and the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively before being air dried. The residues were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 17). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots (or 100ml subsamples for the larger ones) were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 18). Preliminary identifications of macrobotanical remains were made with reference to modern comparative material and published reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).
- 6.3 Charcoal fragments recovered from the heavy residues were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 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). Genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit more detailed identification. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997), and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Table 17.
- Samples <1> [4/005], <2> [4/009], <3> [4/011], <4> [2/005], <5> [1/011] and <6> [1/017]*
- 6.4 All the samples contained a large amount of uncharred vegetative matter, such as twigs, rootlets and seeds of goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.), elder (*Sambucus* sp.) and bramble (*Rubus* sp.). This material indicates low level disturbance across the site and is likely to have infiltrated the deposits through root action. Elders and bramble were growing at the site at the time of the evaluation and would account for this material.
- 6.5 Charred plant remains were generally present in low numbers and their preservation ranged from poor to moderate. Pit [1/010] was the richest in plant remains as it contained roughly twenty cereal caryopses, whereas in the other features <10 grains were recorded. Crop remains included caryopses of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.), oat (*Avena* sp.) and possible rye (cf *Secale cereale*). It was not possible to identify the oat as a wild or a crop species, because of the absence of diagnostic parts, such as the floret bases.

However, given the large size of the grains, it is possible that these represent cultivated examples. Seeds of wild plants comprised legumes (Fabaceae) and an oat/brome (*Avena/Bromus* sp.) caryopsis.

- 6.6 The pit features recorded at the site yielded the largest amount of >4mm charcoal, on which identification work was carried out. Identified taxa included oak (*Quercus* sp.), cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), willow/poplar (*Salix/Populus* sp.) and the Maloideae subfamily, which includes apple, pear, rowan and hawthorn, among others. The preservation state of the charcoal fragments was generally good.
- 6.7 The heavy residues also contained environmental remains, such as mammal and fish bones, some of which were burnt, and marine molluscs. Finds included coal, CBM, pot, slate, burnt clay, flint, glass, iron, slate, industrial debris and magnetic material.



Table 17: Residue quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Parent Context	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)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	4/005	Post hole	4/004	10	**	1	**	1		*	<1	*	<1											mag. Mat. **/ 1g - coal **/ 2g - CBM */ 7g
2	4/009	Pit	4/008	20	**	4	**	1	<i>Quercus</i> sp. 5, <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 1, <i>Prunus</i> sp. 2, <i>Salix/Populus</i> sp. 1, cf <i>Maloideae</i> 1	*	<1	*	1					*	<1					pottery */ 9g - stone */ 7g - mag. Mat. ***/ 6g - coal */ <1g - slag */ <1g - CBM */ 15g - burnt clay */ 11g
3	4/011	Ditch	4/011	40	**	3	**	2		**	<1	*	1					*	<1					mag. Mat. **/ 1g - pottery */ 8g - slate */ 2g - coal **/ 1g - CBM */ 4g - burnt clay */ 3g - flint */ 3g
4	2/005	Pit		40	***	41	****	30	<i>Quercus</i> sp. 5, <i>Maloideae</i> 1, <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 1, <i>Salix/Populus</i> sp. 1, Indet./split 2	*	<1	***	13 2	*	1			*	<1	***	9			pottery **/ 83g - stone */ 220g - mag. Mat. ***/ 8g - CBM **/ 605g - Fe **/ 37g - burnt clay */ 43g - Cu */ <1g
5	1/011	Pit	1/010	40	**	13	***	30	<i>Quercus</i> sp. 7, <i>Prunus</i> sp.1, <i>Maloideae</i> 1, cf <i>Maloideae</i> (distorted) 1	*	<1	***	26 8							****	9	*	7	burnt clay */ 4g - Cu */ 1g - CBM **/ 1992g - metal */ 40g - stone **/ 201g - slate **/ 38g - pottery */ 16g - glass */ 1g - coal */ 5g - mag. Mat. ***/ 6g

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Parent Context	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)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
6	1/017	Pit	1/016	40	***	16	****	30	<i>Quercus</i> sp. 4, Maloideae 2, <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 2, <i>Salix/Populus</i> sp. 1., <i>Prunus</i> sp. 1	*	<1	**	11	*	1	*	2	**	<1	*	1			pottery */ 4g - glass */ <1g - CBM **/ 82g - Cu */ <1g - stone **/ 8g - coal */ 4g - industrial debris */ 1g - mag. Mat. ***/ 18g

Table 18: Flot quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	
1	4/005	2	50	50	70	10	** Rubus sp.			*	*	Cerealia, cf <i>Triticum</i> sp.	+				
2	4/009	18	270	100	80	10	* <i>Sambucus</i> sp.			*				*	<i>Avena/Bromus</i> sp.	++	
3	4/011	11	200	100	80	10	** Rubus sp., <i>Sambucus</i> sp.			*	*	cf <i>Secale cereale</i> (1), <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (hulled), <i>Triticum</i> sp., cf <i>Avena</i> sp.	++				
4	2/005	10	170	100	70	10	** Rubus sp., <i>Sambucus</i> sp.			**	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp., <i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Avena</i> sp.	++				
5	1/011	5	120	100	60	10				**	**	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (hulled)	+ / ++				
6	1/017	4	50	50	50	30	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., <i>Rubus</i> sp., <i>Sambucus</i> sp.	*		**	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (hulled)	++	*	Large Fabaceae (1)	+	

## **7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence**

- 7.1.1 The evaluation carried out at 1 Court Lodge Road, Appledore has demonstrated a good survival of both discreet archaeological features and an occupation layer. The majority of the features date to the later medieval period with the potential for earlier remains to survive as illustrated by the presence of earlier medieval features and prehistoric flint.
- 7.1.2 The underlying geology is extremely root disturbed and the water table is relatively high, lying just below the occupation layer. The occupation layer also obscures the edges of the features suggesting it was developing at the same time as the features were being cut and continued to develop after they fell out of use.
- 7.1.3 The archaeological remains are characterised by possible post-built structures, refuse pitting, land division and possible quarrying for the extraction of building material. The environmental sampling has also demonstrated good preservation of charred botanical remains as well as possible industrial residues and food waste in the form of fish bones and cereal grains.
- 7.1.4 The evaluation has adequately characterised the nature, date and density of archaeological remains at the site. The location of the site, at the rear of the main street, and the presence of high status glazed tile and imported ceramics suggests the potential for significant archaeological remains to be present across the site.

### **7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts**

- 7.2.1 The evaluated areas demonstrate good survival of deposits with relatively little in the way of modern truncation. The rooting from the trees at the site, although extensive, has not had a detrimental effect on the survival of the archaeological remains. Modern truncation is limited to a possible dog burial in Trench 1 and shallow buried services such as the iron pipe in Trench 4. The majority of the archaeological features are sealed beneath an occupation deposit between 0.25-0.40m thick.

### **7.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period**

- 7.3.1 The earliest remains encountered during the evaluation were two pieces of Mesolithic-Early Neolithic flint which were recovered from the occupation layer in Trench 3 and the gully feature in Trench 4. These items are clearly residual but may suggest the potential of the site to yield prehistoric activity. The two flints are fresh and unabraded indicating a limited amount of movement across the site, however the natural geology and the infilling deposits of the archaeological features was extremely soft which may also account for the lack of damage to these items. The lack of prehistoric remains recorded in the HER may be due to a lack of excavations within the village rather than an absence of prehistoric activity.
- 7.3.2 The pottery assemblage suggests the onset of the next phase of activity at the site began in the late 13<sup>th</sup> century. The pit/ditch terminus [3/004] and postholes

[4/006] and [4/004] are suggested to belong to this High Medieval phase, and possibly gully [4/012]. It is unclear whether the postholes relate to structures or fences and the possible ditch terminus may relate to some form of plot boundary. This is commensurate with the significance of Appledore as a trading centre when settlement would have expanded as the town became prosperous.

7.3.3 The majority of the features date the later medieval period, a date range of the mid-15<sup>th</sup> to mid-17<sup>th</sup> centuries. These comprise a possible large quarry pit [2/004] backfilled with refuse, refuse pitting across the site and the development of the occupation layer. This may indicate that the initial medieval occupation of the site comprised post-built structures and land division with the site collecting occupational domestic and industrial refuse in later period. The finds assemblage seems to suggest a hiatus of activity between these two phases.

7.3.4 The finds assemblage has recorded a range of high status imported ceramic wares and well as fine glazed tile. This supports the idea of Appledore as a trading centre with the end of this period of prosperity coming with the retreat of the sea by the late medieval period.

7.3.5 The bone assemblage also indicates the community enjoyed a varied diet comprising both domesticates/farmed animals, such as sheep and fish, and wild hunted species such as rabbit. The presence of cereal remains also indicates arable cultivation occurring in the area surrounding the town. The environmental samples also recorded evidence of possible smithing waste suggesting small scale industrial activity within the vicinity of the site.

#### **7.4 Potential impact on archaeological remains (Figures 7 and 8)**

7.4.1 The archaeological features identified were sealed by a late medieval-early post medieval occupation layer up to 0.40m thick which was finds rich. This layer is directly below the topsoil which was on average 0.25m thick and therefore any ground-breaking, or movement of heavy plant will disturb this deposit (Figure 7). The development will comprise strip foundations (1.50m deep), service trench excavations (0.90m deep) and two large storm water chambers in excess of 1.5m in depth and 6m x 3m in width (Figure 7). The occupation layer lies directly beneath the topsoil and will be impacted upon by this proposal. The archaeological features recorded at the site were located between 0.25-0.64m bgl (11.28-11.51m OD) and will also be impacted upon by the proposed interventions.

7.4.2 Trench 1 which is located directly beneath the strip foundations of Plots 3 and 4 (Figure 8) and both cut features and the occupation layer will be impacted upon. To the south of Trench 1 there are service trenches, strip foundations and a large water storage tank to be excavated and as the majority of the features in this area were seen to run under the baulk it is likely this area will have archaeological remains that will be impacted upon.

7.4.3 In the vicinity of Trench 2 strip foundations associated with Plot 1 will impact upon the large possible quarry feature. As the extent of this feature is unknown it is likely that any landscaping of the area for gardens will also have an impact unless this is very minor and does not involvement movement of heavy

machinery. The southern end of Trench 3 will also be impacted upon by the strip foundations and landscaping as the occupation layer was much thinner in this trench. Again features were only partially seen within the trench suggesting that archaeological remains extend across the area which will be impacted upon by the proposed services and road construction which will be excavated to a depth of 0.30m (Figure 8).

- 7.4.4 The area evaluated by Trench 4 will be impacted upon by strip foundations of Plot 2, service trenches, hard landscaping and a water storage tank. This area also fronts onto the lane which may have further archaeological remains associated with possible roadside structures.
- 7.4.5 The new access road is anticipated to require 300mm of ground reduction with service trenching 0.9m wide by 0.9m deep running along its length.

## **7.5 Consideration of research aims**

- 7.5.1 The evaluation has addressed the aims of the project in that the presence of archaeological remains dating the Mesolithic/Neolithic and late medieval to early post-medieval period have been recorded.
- 7.5.2 The earliest settlement activity seems to be 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century with land-division, construction, quarrying and pitting all recorded. An occupation horizon of 15<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century date seals this activity.
- 7.5.3 The finds assemblage and environmental samples recovered are well-preserved and have the potential to better understand the nature of the settlement at Appledore.

## **7.6 Conclusions**

- 7.6.1 The evaluation has demonstrated that archaeological features and deposits representative of land division, construction, quarrying and pitting exist on the site. The site has the potential to enhance our understanding of later medieval and early post-medieval development at Appledore. Two Mesolithic/Neolithic worked flints were also recovered. It is likely that any ground reduction/disturbance below 0.25m bgl will encounter archaeological deposits.

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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**HER Summary**

<b>Site code</b>	ALCL16				
<b>Project code</b>	160340				
<b>Planning reference</b>					
<b>Site address</b>	1 COURT LODGE ROAD, APPLIEDORE				
<b>District/Borough</b>	KENT				
<b>NGR (12 figures)</b>	595616 129263				
<b>Geology</b>	Tunbridge Wells Sand Formation				
<b>Fieldwork type</b>	Eval				
<b>Date of fieldwork</b>	January 2016				
<b>Sponsor/client</b>	David Young				
<b>Project manager</b>	Neil Griffin				
<b>Project supervisor</b>	Kristina Krawiec				
<b>Period summary</b>					
			Medieval	Post-Medieval	
<b>Project summary (100 word max)</b>	The evaluation has demonstrated that archaeological features and deposits representative of late medieval and early post-medieval land division, construction, quarrying and pitting exist on the site. The site has the potential to enhance our understanding of later medieval and early post-medieval development at Appledore. Two Mesolithic/ Neolithic worked flints were also recovered.				



**OASIS Form**

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-239961**

**Project details**

Project name	land at 1 court lodge, appledore, kent
Short description of the project	The evaluation has demonstrated that archaeological features and deposits representative of land division, construction, quarrying and pitting exist on the site. The site has the potential to enhance our understanding of later medieval and early post-medieval development at Appledore. Two Mesolithic/Neolithic worked flints were also recovered.
Project dates	Start: 11-01-2016 End: 13-01-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ALCL16 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	7628 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	160340 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status (other)	Kent Urban Archaeological Zone 2
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLES Medieval
Monument type	DITCHES Medieval
Monument type	QUARRY Medieval

Monument type	OCCUPATION LAYER Medieval
Monument type	OCCUPATION LAYER Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Medieval
Significant Finds	METALWORK Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

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### Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT ASHFORD APPLIEDORE 1 court lodge road, appledore
Postcode	TN26 2DA
Study area	2000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 956 292 51.02822552676 0.789727674613 51 01 41 N 000 47 23 E Point

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### Project creators

Name of	Archaeology South East
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Organisation

Project brief originator      Kent County Council

Project design originator      Archaeology South-East

Project director/manager      Neil Griffin

Project supervisor      Kristina Krawiec

Type of sponsor/funding body      private client

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### Project archives

Physical Contents      "Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","Animal Bones","Ceramics"

Digital Media available      "Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"

Paper Media available      "Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Report","Section"

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### Project bibliography 1

Publication type      Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title      an updated impact asesment ad evaluation report at land at 1 court lodge road, appledore, kent

Author(s)/Editor(s)      kristina krawiec

Other bibliographic details      2016153

Date      2016

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**Project  
bibliography 2**

Publication type      Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title                    an archaeological evaluation at land at 1 court lodge  
road, appledore, Kent

Author(s)/Editor(s)   Kristina krawiec

Other  
bibliographic  
details                    2016026

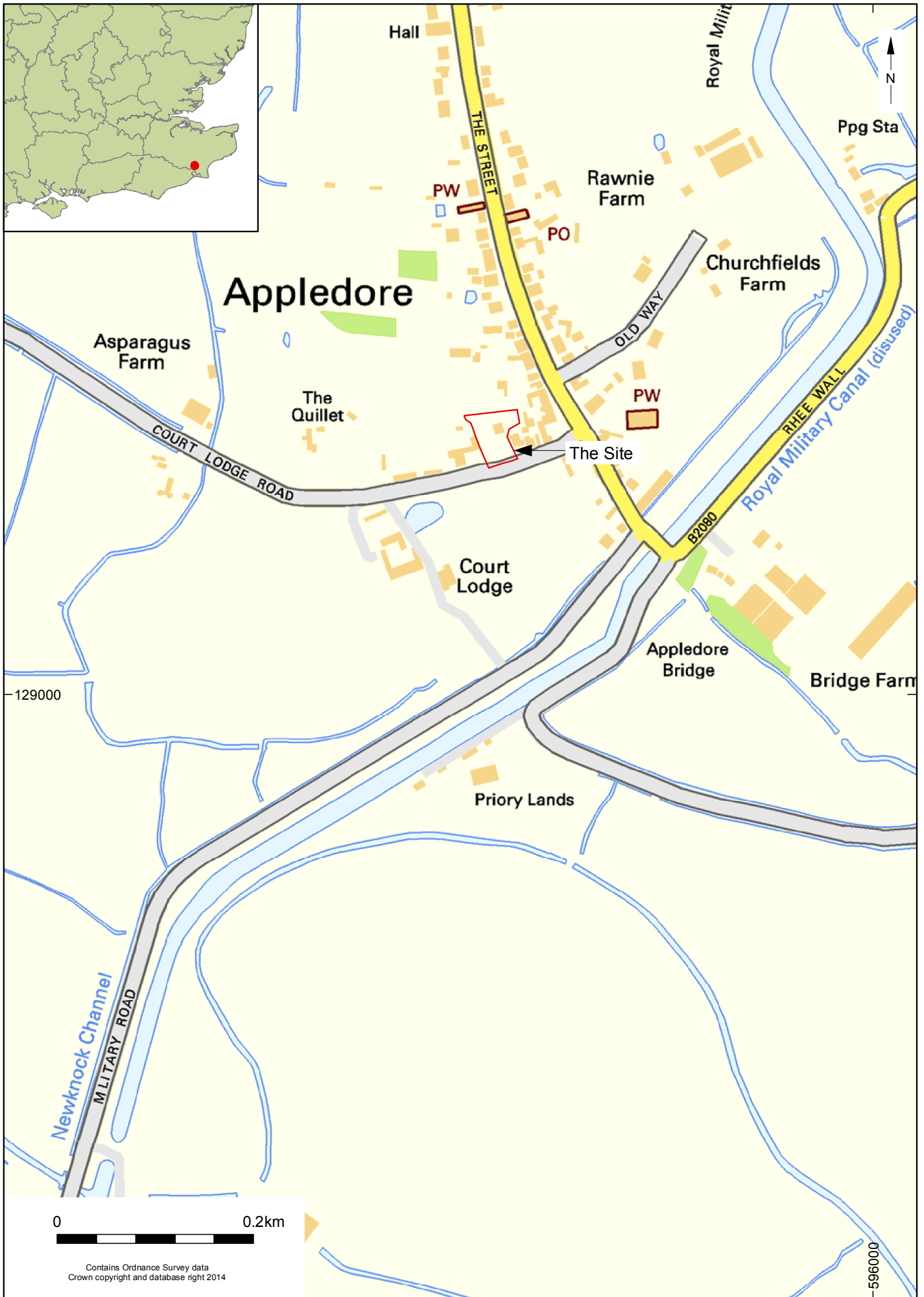
Date                      2016

Entered by              k.krawiec (k.krawiec@ucl.ac.uk)

Entered on              15 April 2016

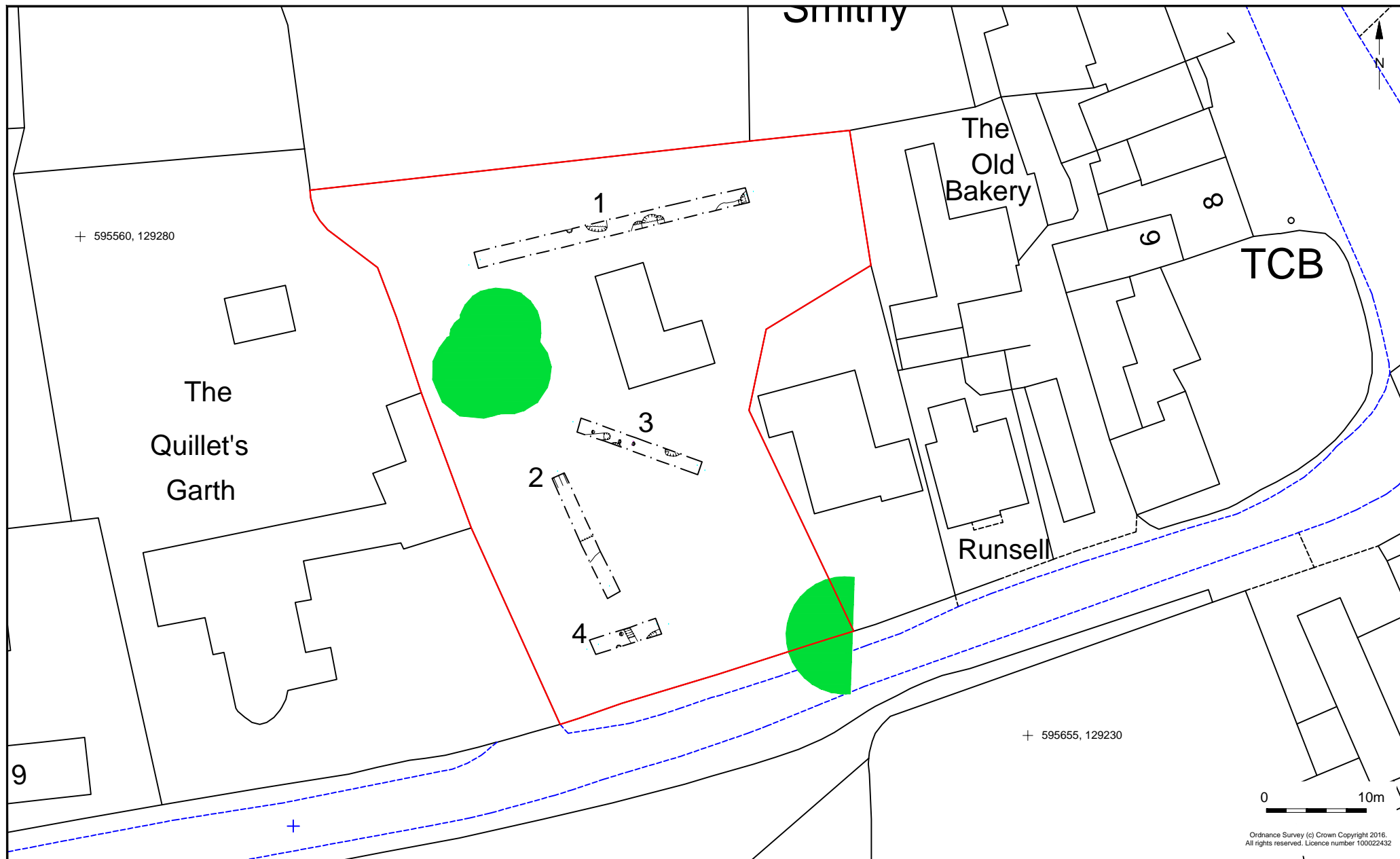
**Appendix 1: Finds quantification table**

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Concrete	Wt (g)	Mortar	Wt (g)	F. clay	Wt (g)	
1/007	2	29	19	3335	75	1573	1	21			3	2210	3	106			1	158					
1/009			1	19																			
1/011	1	9	18	1139	4	40					3	119	8	194					0	0			
1/013	1	58	2	23											1	5							
1/015	4	48	8	265																			
1/017	12	84	21	536	8	101							4	125							4	192	
1/018	4	36	1	13	2	39																	
2/002	1	35	7	484																			
2/005			7	687	2	141																	
3/002									1	5													
3/005	1	5																					
3/009											1	63											
3/011			1	100																			
4/002	1	4	4	125																			
4/005	2	11	3	45							1	3											
4/007	1	8									2	408											
4/009			3	68																			
4/010			4	247																			
4/011	2	12	5	65																			
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>7151</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1894</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2803</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>192</b>	



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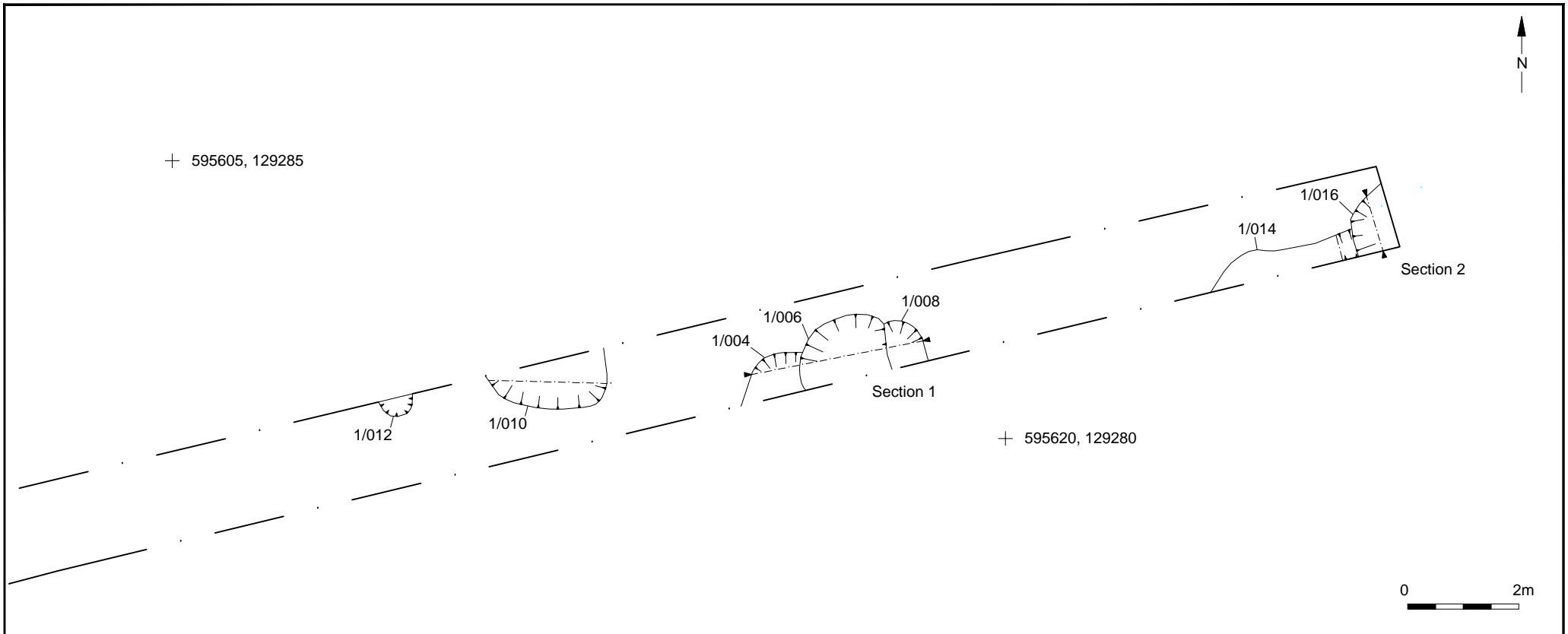
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Project Ref: 160340	February 2016	Site location	
Report Ref: 2016153	Drawn by: LG		



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Project Ref: 160340	February 2016	Trench Location	
Report Ref: 2016153	Drawn by: LG		

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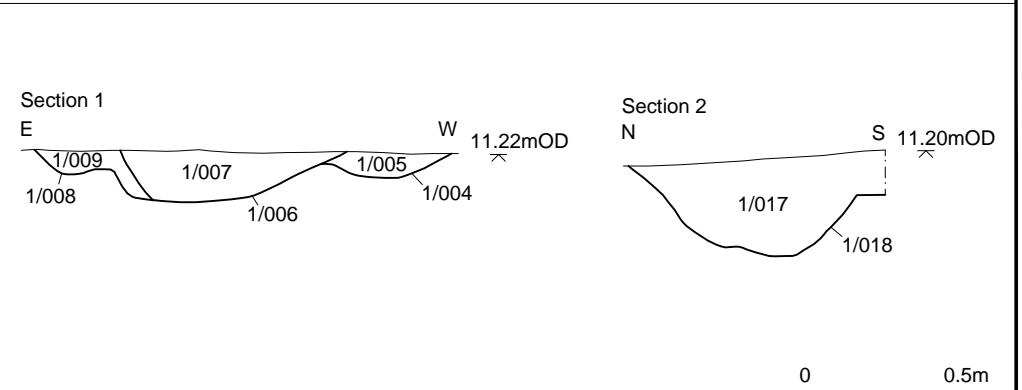




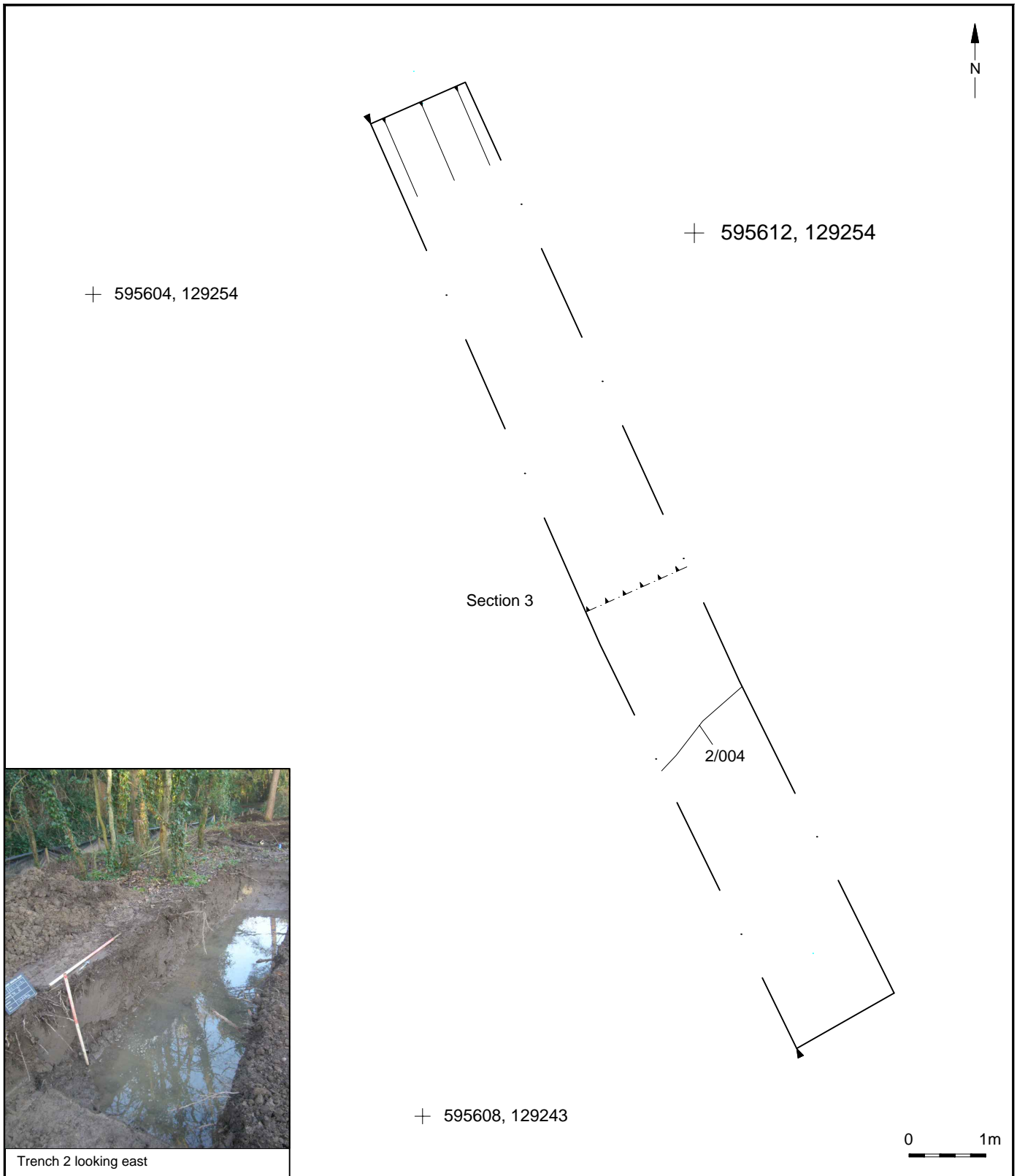
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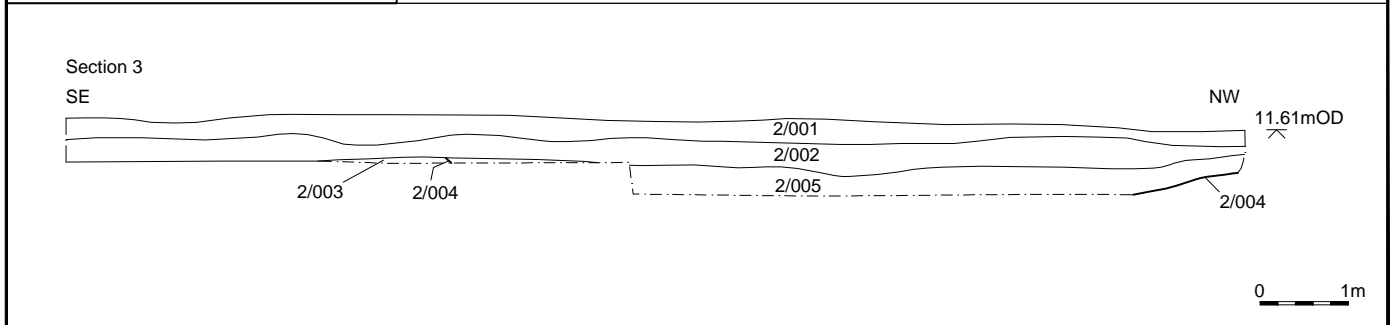
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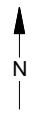
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Report Ref: 2016153	Drawn by: LG		



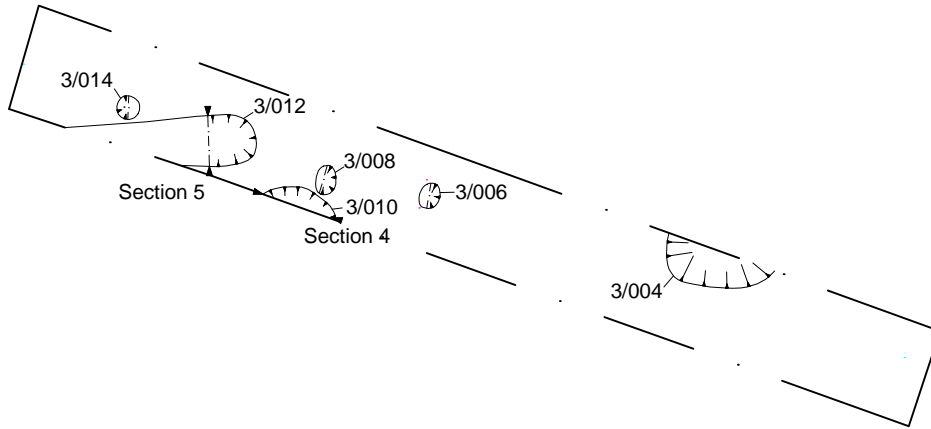
Trench 2 looking east



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Report Ref: 2016153	Drawn by: LG		



+ 595618, 129263



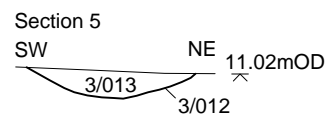
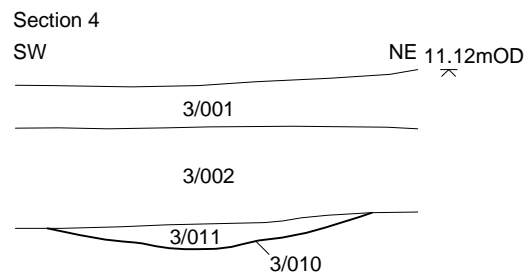
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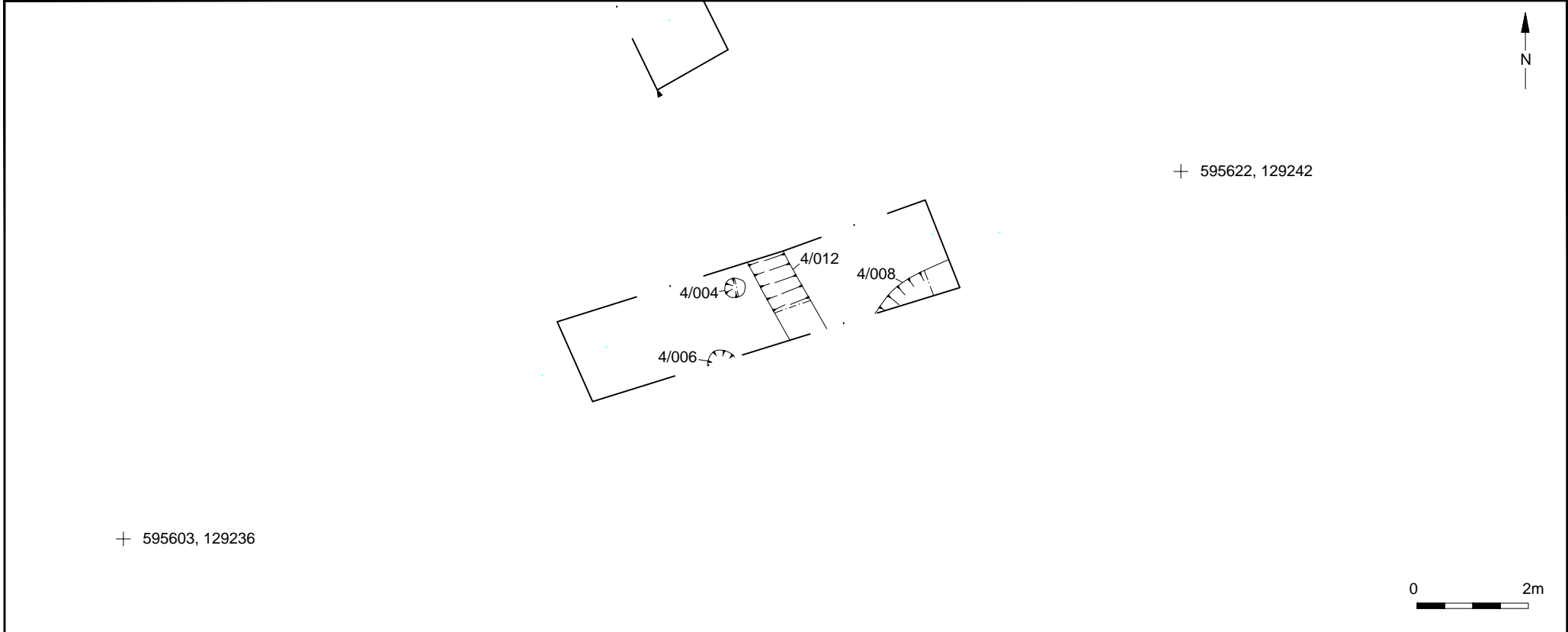
3/008 looking south-west



3/012 looking north-west



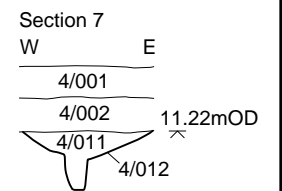
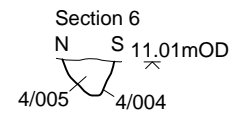
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Project Ref: 160340	February 2016	Trench 3 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2016153	Drawn by: LG		



4/004 looking east

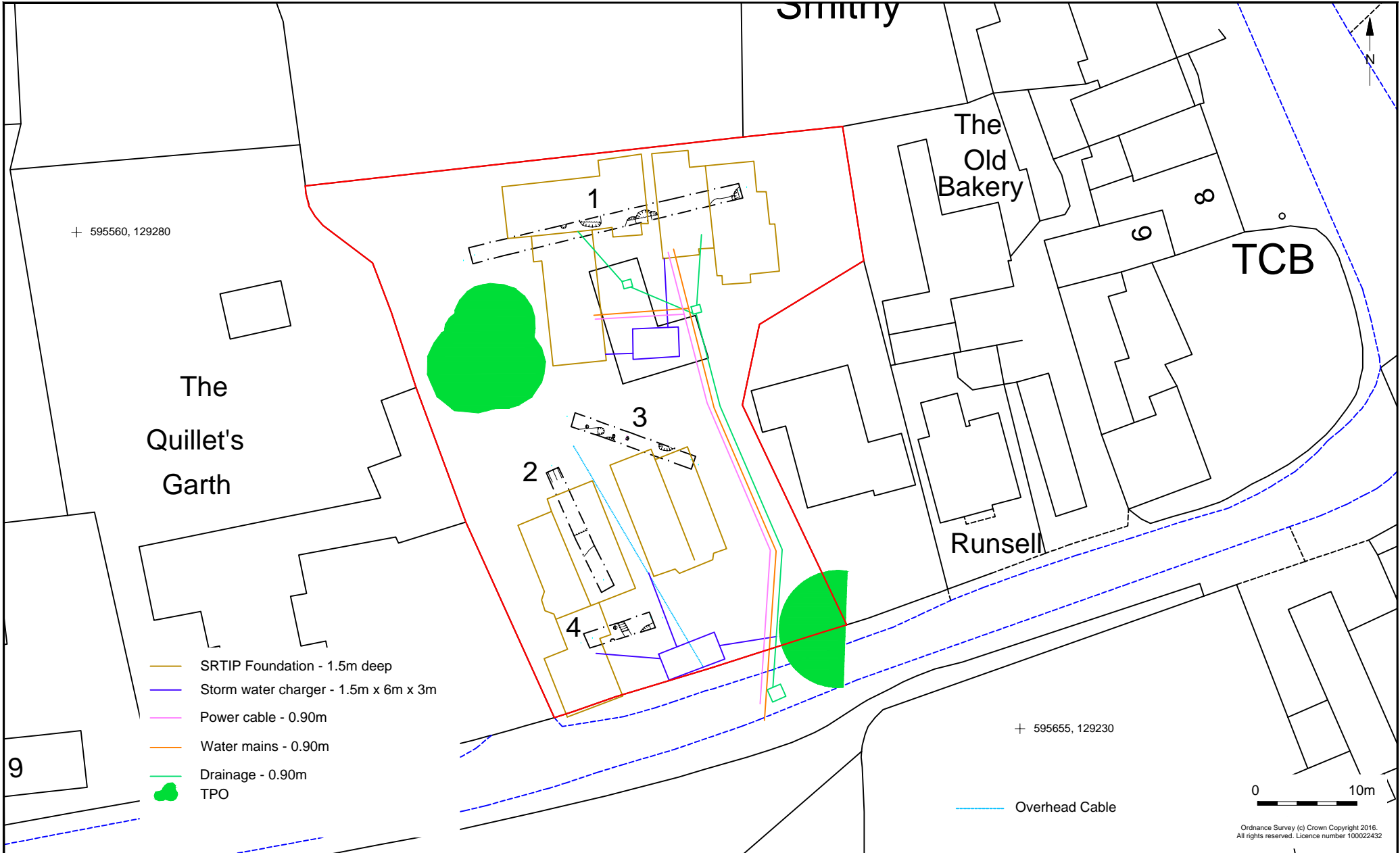


4/012 looking north-west



0 0.5m

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Project Ref: 160340	February 2016	Trench 4 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2016153	Drawn by: LG		



- SRTIP Foundation - 1.5m deep
- Storm water charger - 1.5m x 6m x 3m
- Power cable - 0.90m
- Water mains - 0.90m
- Drainage - 0.90m
- TPO

— Overhead Cable

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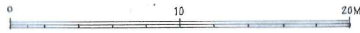
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Project Ref: 160340	February 2016	Trenches and Proposed Development	
Report Ref: 2016153	Drawn by: LG		






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