Archaeology South-East

ASE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT LAND AT COURT LODGE, APPLEDORE, KENT

NGR: 595616 129263 (TQ 95616 29263)

A POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT

Planning Reference: 16/00677/AS
(Superseding AS/09/01160 and Appeal Ref: APP/E2205/A/11/2152755)

ASE Project No: 160340
Site Code: ALCL16

ASE Report No: 2016343
OASIS ID: archaeol6-279375

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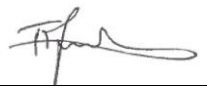
Prepared by:	Tom Munnery	Senior Archaeologist	
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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological strip map and sample excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East at land at 1 Court Lodge Road, Appledore, Kent between 13th June and 25th July 2016. The fieldwork was commissioned by M80 Developments in response to an archaeological condition and in advance of the construction of residential dwellings.

The excavation uncovered low level evidence of prehistoric activity, with residual flintwork recovered from within later features suggesting low level use of the coastal margins during this time.

The earliest cut features encountered at the site date from the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period and comprise several boundary or enclosure ditches and two possible ore roasting pits. Later Roman pits with possible structured deposits were also revealed. These findings suggest Appledore as an area suitable for both riverine and coastal trade.

There is a subsequent hiatus in activity until the early medieval period, when a small amount of residual pottery is encountered in addition to a single pit of that date. An increase in residual pottery is noted during the mid-13th to 14th centuries, along with some pits that might derive from that time. It is not until the mid-15th to mid-16th centuries that activity is at its greatest. A high incidence of pitting for household waste is apparent, along with occasional small-scale quarry pits. These pits probably relate to properties fronting The Street, and plots can be inferred by their spatial patterning. A good sized assemblage of CBM, pottery and animal and fish bone was recovered, which hint towards a series of well-connected inhabitants with some degree of wealth and regional and continental trade.

By the early post-medieval period, pitting activity decreases, but boundaries between properties and other patches of land become more firmly established. Further finds of pottery, CBM and animal bone are present suggesting continued occupation into this period, but of a less intensive, and perhaps less wealthy nature.

Pitting then slackens through into 20th century, until a number of refuse pits of Second World War date are encountered, possibly relating to the oral history of Home Guard activity described by local residents.

The report is written and structured so as to conform to the standards required of post-excavation analysis work as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (HM Gov 2012) and older documents Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008). Interim analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental material has indicated a provisional chronology, and assessed the potential of the site archive to address the original research agenda, as well as assessing the significance of those findings. This has highlighted what further analysis work is required in order to enable suitable dissemination of the findings in a final publication. It is suggested that this should take the form of an article within the local archaeological journal, Archaeologia Cantiana.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

1.1.1 The site comprises a rectangular parcel of land located off Court Lodge Road, Appledore, Kent (NGR 595616 129263), *c*. 100m from the church, and was formally occupied by a small bungalow with associated gardens. The garden comprised several tall mature trees, some with Tree Protection Orders, which were to be retained. At the time of excavation, the bungalow had been demolished, but leaving its concrete slab and foundation in place. The site was bound by hedges, except on its southern side, where the hedge had been removed exposing the site to the adjacent Court Lodge Road.

1.1.2 The site lies within the Appledore Area of Archaeological and Historical Importance, but slightly away from the main thoroughfare of The Street.

1.1.3 Appledore is built on a slight plateau above the floodplain at around 10m AOD along the former course of the River Rother. This position once afforded Appledore with strong links to continental trade routes but as the river silted up Appledore's status declined.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2017), local geology is of the Tunbridge Wells Sand Formation, 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 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 Proposals were 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 2016a) would provide sufficient information to define what, if any, mitigation measures should be implemented in ongoing compliance with Condition 4 attached to the planning consent (above).

1.3.3 The evaluation (Figure 2) revealed a concentration of medieval to post-medieval activity, some of which was of potential high status. The proposed

development detailed extensive impacts on the archaeological resource and following consultation with Wendy Rogers, a project design was approved and a methodology and programme of work for a strip map and sample excavation laid out to mitigate its loss (ASE 2016b).

1.3.4 The fieldwork was undertaken by ASE between 13th June and 25th July 2016. The site was project managed by Neil Griffin and directed by Tom Munnery (Senior Archaeologist) with auxiliary supervision from Hayley Nicholls and assisted by Sophie Austin, John Hirst, Charlotte Loy, Lucy May, Sophie Nicholson, Pippa Postgate, Tom Simms, Richard Turnbull, Cat Udell and Gary Webster.

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work

1.4.1 Evaluation commissioned by David Young (M80 Developments) January 2016

WSI commissioned by David Young (M80 Developments) June 2016

Strip map and sample excavation commissioned by David Young (M80 Developments) June to July 2016

1.5 Archaeological methodology

Excavation Strategy

1.5.1 Due to lack of space and the fact that all spoil had to remain on-site throughout the excavations, the site was excavated in two stages. This was necessary in order to stock-pile the vast quantities of mechanically removed topsoil and subsoil. Once the excavation of an area was complete and signed-off by Wendy Rogers (KCC), the area was 'backfilled' with the stockpiled material and the excavation of the next area was conducted using the previous excavation area as storage for the resultant up-cast. The site, is discussed below as a coherent whole and not divided into areas as stripped.

1.5.2 All excavation areas were machine stripped using a tracked mechanical 360° excavator. All mechanical excavation was undertaken using toothless ditching buckets under the direct supervision of experienced archaeologists. Spoil was moved by the same machine because of limited space and to reduce the amount of disturbance caused by the tracking of dumpers or dozers.

1.5.3 Topsoil deposits were first removed and the remaining overburden left *in situ*. The evaluation identified a possible occupation layer across the site which contained a large quantity of finds. This layer was considered of archaeological importance and a strategy for sampling it by test pitting was implemented, comprising 1m x 1m pits, excavated on an approximate 5m grid, through the layer to the natural geology below.

1.5.4 Once this was complete, machine excavation recommenced to reduce the remainder of this layer down to the level of the natural geology, whereupon archaeological features were exposed. Care was taken not to machine off

seemingly homogenous layers that might have been the upper parts of large archaeological features or groups of features. The resultant surfaces were cleaned as necessary and a pre-excavation plan prepared using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology in combination with Total Station surveying. This was made available to the Project Manager, the Supervisor and the KCC Archaeologist immediately, or at the latest the day after the recording had taken place.

1.5.5 This pre-excavation plan was also made available in Autocad and PDF format and printed at a suitable scale (1:20 or 1:50) for on-site use. The plan was updated by regular visits to site by Archaeology South-East Surveyors who plotted excavated features and recorded levels in close consultation with the Supervisors.

1.5.6 All excavation work was carried out in line with Standards for Archaeological Fieldwork, Recording and Post-Excavation Work in Kent (KCC 2007) and in line with the specification document (ASE 2016b).

1.5.7 After the cleaning and planning of the excavation areas the following sampling strategy was employed:

- ditches and gullies had all relationships defined, investigated and recorded. All terminals were excavated. Sufficient of the feature lengths were excavated to determine the character of the feature over its entire course; the possibility of recuts of parts, and not the whole, of the feature were considered.

- the relationship between pits were defined, investigated and fully recorded.

- post and stake holes were fully excavated ensuring that all relationships were investigated.

- for other types of feature such as quarry pits and ore roasting pits etc., all relationships were ascertained. Further investigation was a matter of on-site judgement, but sought to establish as a minimum their extent, date and function.

- All excavated deposits and features were recorded according to current professional standards using the standard context record sheets used by ASE.

- A full digital photographic record of all features was maintained. This illustrates the principal features and finds both in detail and in a general context. The photographic record also includes working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.

- All finds recovered from excavated deposits were collected and retained in line with the ASE artefacts collection policy.

- The excavation area and spoil were metal detected for artefact recovery.

Environmental Sampling Strategy

1.5.8 The site provided further opportunity to examine and process environmental material from a relatively large area for the first time in Appledore. It was anticipated that the possible occupation layer might yield environmental information and as such each hand dug test pit was also sampled. The evaluation also highlighted the environmental potential for the pits and ditches on site. On-site sampling methodology, processing and recording was undertaken within the guidelines laid out by English Heritage (2002) and KCC Standards (2007).

1.5.9 Samples were collected from suitable excavated contexts, including datable buried soils, well-sealed slowly silted features, and sealed features containing evident carbonised remains or cess deposits.

1.5.10 The sampling aimed to recover spatial and temporal information concerning the occupation of the site. This was best achieved by sampling a range of feature types (pits, ditches, post-holes, cess pits) from across the site, the fills of which can be compared and contrasted.

1.5.11 A standard bulk sample size of 40litres (or 100% of small features) was taken from dated/datable sealed contexts to recover environmental remains such as fish, small mammals, molluscs and botanicals.

1.6 Organisation of the Report

1.6.1 This post-excavation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD) has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008).

1.6.2 The report seeks to place the results from the Land at Court Lodge, Appledore, Kent (hitherto referred to together as 'the site') within the local archaeological and historical setting; to quantify and summarise the results; specify their significance and potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims, listing any new research criteria; and to lay out what further analysis work is required to enable their final dissemination, and what form the latter should take.

1.6.3 Following on from the previous archaeological evaluation conducted by Archaeology South-East (ASE 2016a) work at the site ran as a single excavation, with the finds and environmental archives all recorded under a single site code: ALCL16.

1.6.4 Where possible the results from the evaluation has been integrated and assessed with the results from the main strip map and sample excavation.

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 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 for the evaluation (KCC 2015).

2.1.2 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 northwest of New Romney, 15km south of Ashford and 10km northwest of Rye.

2.1.3 There has until now been almost no archaeological investigation within the town, 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.

2.1.4 The site lies within Zone 7 (group of medieval tenement plots - see HCGKCC 2003, fig. 8) to the north of the post-medieval 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 within Zone 2 of the Appledore Urban Archaeological Zones (ibid, fig. 12). an 'area of known archaeological potential where clarification of the nature of this potential is required' (ibid, 17).

2.2 Prehistoric and Roman

2.2.1 The 1km search of the Kent HER (Historic Environment Record) demonstrates a lack of recorded prehistoric or Roman remains, the only one being a single Roman coin of Sabina, wife of Hadrian. Despite this, it has been considered that Appledore does have a precursor of activity to its better known Saxon evidence. This activity has, however, generally been considered to be of little interest and peripheral to larger scale activity occurring at Lympne and Dymchurch (Winnifrith 1983) and lower-scale at Lydd (Priestley-Bell 2002; Barber and Priestley-Bell 2008).

2.3 Anglo-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 Lympne (River Rother). The following year 'the great host which had been encamped at Appledore at the mouth of the Lympne' is mentioned. However, there are no visible remains of an earthwork in or around the town. By the 10th Century there was a manor and a church at Appledore (Winnifrith 1983), 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 13th 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 at this time. As the sea retreated from the 13th 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 17th and 18th century additions. These include The Long House, Tudor Rose Cottage, Hall House, Bennetts and Swan House. They all retain late medieval elements and are probably related to the expansion of the town as a trading station.

2.4.3 How the medieval layout of Appledore relates to any earlier activity is unclear as little archaeological activity has been undertaken in the near vicinity. Additionally, evidence of trade or industry that occurred during this period is limited to surviving documentary evidence, which archaeological remains could elaborate upon. The prior evaluation indicated an increase in activity during the late 13th century, with pits and postholes belonging to this phase, commensurate with current understanding of Appledore.

2.4.4 The majority of features identified during the evaluation (ASE 2016a) derived from the late medieval to early post-medieval period, comprising refuse pits, a probable quarry pit and land divisions, which corresponds with the time when the importance of Appledore and its trade was waning.

2.5 Post-medieval

2.5.1 The next major building phase in Appledore appears in the 18th-19th 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. This is an 18th/early 19th 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. There is also anecdotal evidence of home guard activity within Appledore, some of which might relate to the site.

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 A set of research aims and objectives were devised in advance of the excavation of Land at 1 Court Lodge, Appledore drawing from the South-Eastern Regional Frameworks (SERF 2007) and in response to the known archaeological background and the previous evaluation phase. This consists of a series of research questions for archaeological excavation in Appledore and is therefore an appropriate starting place for developing the research aims and objectives for this project. The Kent Historic Towns Survey (HCGKCC 2003) also defined a range of questions which were not drawn from, but that are now considered in relation to those devised after the evaluation (ASE 2016b).

3.2 These research objectives (RO) are arranged chronologically below to aid referencing:

RO1: To clarify the form, character and extent of late medieval archaeology on the site

RO2: To use artefactual evidence (in particular imported pottery) to consider national and international trading links during the medieval period

RO3: To clarify the form, character and extent of early post-medieval archaeology on the site.

RO4: To identify any structural remains and establish date, form, function and status in so far as is practicable

RO5: To better understand the deployment of Appledore as a medieval and post-medieval market town

RO6: To use environmental evidence to better understand local diet and subsistence

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction (Figure 3)

4.1.1 As part of the initial post-excavation stratigraphic analysis, individual contexts, referred to thus [***] have been sub-grouped and/or grouped together and features are generally referred to by their sub-group (SG**) or group label (GP**). In this way, linear features, such as ditches which may comprise numerous individual interventions and context numbers, are discussed as single entities, and other cut features such as pits and postholes are grouped together by structure, common date and/or type. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <**>, and registered finds thus: RF<*>. References to sections within this report are referred to thus (3.7).

4.1.2 Based on initial interpretations of stratigraphic and spatial relationships, and spot-dating of finds assemblages, a provisional structure of dated periods and undated stratigraphic phases has been devised, as follows:

Prehistoric
Period 1: Roman
Phase 1.1
Phase 1.2
Period 2: Early medieval (AD 1150-1250)
Period 3 Medieval (to AD 1550)
Period 4 Post-medieval (to AD c.1850)
Period 5 Post-medieval - Modern 20th Century

4.2 Summary

4.2.1 The archaeology is discussed under provisional date-phased headings determined primarily through assessment of the dateable artefacts, predominantly the pottery, and secondarily through the creation of relative chronologies where stratigraphic relationships exist.

4.2.2 There is a ‘background’ of earlier prehistoric residual finds of Mesolithic to Bronze Age date which suggests that occupation of coastal margins, albeit transient, occurred across these periods.

4.2.3 During the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period, there is evidence for occupation or agricultural activity at the site by way of boundary or field ditches. In addition to this, possible ore roasting pits were revealed indicating iron production, and possible contemporary trade links both on the River Rother and along the coastline.

4.2.4 Later Roman activity comes in the form of two pits, one of which might contain the structured deposition of pottery. This suggests the continuation of occupation, but the form and intensity of this is unclear.

4.2.5 Evidence is then absent until the early medieval period (12th to early/mid-13th century), when a small amount of residual pottery is encountered in addition to a single pit of that date. An increase in residual pottery is noted during the mid-13th to 14th centuries, along with some pits that might derive

from that time. It is not until the mid-15th to mid-16th centuries that activity is at its greatest. A high incidence of pitting for household waste is apparent, along with occasional small-scale quarry pits. These pits probably relate to properties fronting The Street, and plots can be inferred by their spatial patterning. A good sized assemblage of CBM, pottery and animal and fish bone was recovered, which hint towards a series of well-connected inhabitants with some degree of wealth and trade with the region and continent.

4.2.6 By the early post-medieval period, pitting activity decreases, but boundaries between properties and other patches of land become more firmly established. Further finds of pottery, CBM and animal bone are present suggesting continued occupation into this period, but of a less intensive, and perhaps less well-off nature.

4.2.7 Pitting then slackens through into 20th century, until a number of refuse pits of Second World War date are encountered, possibly relating to the oral history of Home Guard activity described by local residents.

4.2.8 The finds and environmental samples ultimately deposited as part of the archive are dependent on specialist recommendations and regional archive requirements.

Context sheets	500
Section sheets	10
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
BandW photos	0
Digital photos	898
Context register	14
Drawing register	10
Watching brief forms	
Test pit record forms	32

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	19.5 box
Registered finds (number of)	167
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	23
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	23

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.3 Natural Deposits

4.3.1 Excavations in all parts of the site revealed a typical stratigraphic sequence of 0.20m - 0.50m of top and subsoil overlying a heavily root-disturbed

Tunbridge Wells sand formation. This deposit was yellowy-brown and was invariably a slightly clay sand, though small localised patches with slightly increased clay content were revealed. Infrequent inclusions of ironstone and manganese were observed. Although heavily rooted, the archaeological integrity of features is not thought to have been dramatically compromised.

4.3.2 The site is truncated in various places by several phases of belowground services and the foundations of the previous house.

4.3.3 No archaeological features were visible in the topsoil. Features [240] and [292] were both observed to cut the subsoil.

4.4 Residual Prehistoric Material

4.4.1 A small assemblage of residual flintwork was recovered from across the site. This comprised a blade and five blade-like flakes, one of which had been modified, and two tested nodules.

4.4.2 The debitage is generally undiagnostic and suggests a date range from the Mesolithic to the Neolithic periods.

4.4.3 The two tested nodules could relate to prehistoric activity, but might also derive from building material from a nearby demolished structure.

4.5 Period 1: Late Iron Age/Roman (Figures 4 and 5)

Phase 1.1 Late Iron Age to Early Roman

Boundary/enclosure ditches

4.5.1 Early Roman features comprise several boundary or enclosure ditches; GP1, GP2 and GP3. All three ditches were similar in their curving nature. Where investigated near features ascribed to GP4 the dumps of charcoal were apparent. Otherwise, the fills were often sterile, except for a close assemblage of pottery from GP1 which was also radiocarbon dated to between 40 BC and AD 80 cal BC.

4.5.2 Ditch GP2 was not observed in Trench 2 during the evaluation because of similarities between the ditch and the natural at this point. It is possible, therefore, that GP1 continued further north into evaluation Trench 3. It could not be traced in the northern half of the excavation area.

4.5.3 Although ditch GP3 contained no finds it is fairly confidently attributed to this phase. Its form was similar to GP1 and GP2 and was clearly cut by later features on site. It was also difficult to trace in plan due to similarities in fill deposits with the natural geology, a trait shared with the other two ditches. Furthermore, its lack of alignment with any later features strengthens its probable early date.

Ore roasting pits

4.5.4 Located near the ditches were two narrow linear features, GP4, interpreted as ore roasting pits. They contained large quantities of charred remains in

their lower and basal fills, along with large lumps of ferruginous concretions. Both also demonstrated *in-situ* heating of the surrounding natural geology, perhaps from the dumping high temperature material into the features.

4.5.5 Because of the presence of the ore-like material and *in-situ* heating of the surrounding natural, it seems most likely that these features are ore-roasting pits. Further research, however, might suggest alternative functions. The paucity of slag and hammerscale from across the site suggests that if these are ore roasting pits that any other process involved with iron production, smelting and smithing, were carried out elsewhere.

4.5.6 The features contained no dateable artefacts, but have associated with this phase because of their proximity to the Roman ditches, and the coincident charred remains contained within the ditches beside their locations. At this stage, however, it must be noted that charred remains suitable for carbon-14 dating were recovered from one of the two pits which returned with a date of cal AD 1025 – AD 1190. This might suggest that reconsideration of their phasing is necessary and their incorporation into Period 2 more appropriate. However, the evident rooting across site has potential to have introduced intrusive material.

Phase 1.2 Later Roman (Figures 4 and 5)

4.5.7 Two pits within the north-east corner of the site were dated to the Roman period; GP5. The larger of these, [427], contained two partially complete vessels, one of which dates between AD 180 and AD 410. The smaller, [521], contained a number of undiagnostic sherds which could only be attributed to the Late Iron Age or Roman period. The latter pit is included within Phase 1.2 because of its proximity to [427] and distance from the Phase 1.1 ditches.

4.5.8 The function of these pits is unclear, but the near-complete nature of the vessels recovered from pit [427] suggests that there could be an element of structured deposition to their design. However, with the seemingly mundane formation of pit [521], they could equally derive from refuse pitting associated with nearby occupation.

4.6 Period 2: Early Medieval – 12th to early/mid-13th century (Figure 6)

4.6.1 There is a hiatus in archaeological evidence from the Roman period through to the 12th century. Although only one feature has currently been associated with this phase, later features on the site produced occasional abraded sherds of residual 12th century pottery.

4.6.2 In addition to the residual material, one feature, GP6, contained only pottery dating to this phase. This was a single small sherd and could be residual within a later feature, however, no later finds were recovered suggesting it might well be an isolated backlands type feature from the earliest phases of Appledore's history.

4.6.3 At this point, the presence of the ore roasting pits radiocarbon dated to AD1025-1190 cal BC (see 4.5.4 - 4.5.6) should be considered. The

ambiguous dating of these features could lend themselves to this phase, providing an element of early medieval iron production in the area.

4.7 Period 3: Medieval – up to AD 1550 (Figures 7 and 8)

4.7.1 Pottery from this period is present across the site in varying quantities creating difficulties in phasing. In addition to this, features often contained residual or intrusive sherds derived from other periods.

4.7.2 The earlier part of the period is represented by sherds of early/mid-13th century to mid-14th century pottery, most of which derive as residual sherds in later features. It is possible that some features have their origin in this early phase of medieval activity, such as pits [124], [144], [261], [265] and [308], along with deposit [302], but the general mixed nature of much of the site assemblage indicates that this evidence might derive from less intensive use of the site prior to the 15th and 16th centuries.

4.7.3 Activity continues from the mid-14th century, although to what degree this occurs between AD 1350 and 1425 is unclear as pottery types of this period are notoriously difficult to assign to specific phases (see 5.4.7). For this reason, the medieval activity has been consolidated into a single phase, which might be further refined at analysis stage.

Pitting

4.7.4 Pitting predominantly dating between the mid-15th and mid-16th centuries (see above) was evident across the site. The pits varied in size, depth and form, but, were principally steep sided and with near-flat bases. The deepest measured 0.92m in depth.

4.7.5 The pits can be spatially divided into three groups, one each in the northern, central and southern areas; GP7, GP8 and GP9 respectively.

4.7.6 GP7 pits were invariably shallow and contained mixed assemblages of pottery, CBM, animal bone and occasional iron fragments. The pits formed a linear grouping of features around 9.50m wide, akin to the average burgage width of two perches (10.10m). This suggests that GP7 formed the backland plot of what is now called The Long House a property which dates to the 17th century with possible earlier phases (HCGKCC 2003, fig 7; TQ92 NE137).

4.7.7 Similarly the southern GP9 form a linear cluster of pits between 7.00 and 8.00m wide, suggesting they form a further backland plot to another property fronting The Street. The narrower nature of this group might be explained by loss of some pits to the south where Court Lodge Road could have been widened.

4.7.8 The absence of property boundaries of this date is presumably caused by truncation and it could be that pit GP8 occupies two or even three plots of land behind structures fronting The Street.

4.7.9 The form and contents of the pits; broken pottery, CBM fragments, animal bone etc, suggests that these pits were most likely intended as refuse pits.

It is possible, however, that some of the larger pits, such as [174] and [229], might have had their origins in clay extraction pits.

Quarry pits

4.7.10 Five larger pits were revealed across the site, GP10, which are most likely quarry pits subsequently utilised as waste receptacles. The quarried material is likely to have been used in the construction of structures fronting the road, possibly as daub. The only two pieces of fired clay deriving from medieval contexts presented evidence of either adhering mortar or having been keyed prior to plaster application (see 5.6.4 and 5.6.6).

4.7.11 Their later use as refuse pits is again typified by the inclusion of broken pottery, CBM and animal bone, but often with the inclusion of fish bones, although these might have only survived better in microclimates, rather than indicating their absence in other pitting identified on site.

Postholes

4.7.12 Several probable postholes were encountered across the site (GP13). All were isolated incidences, and no obvious function could be determined for any at this stage.

Associated bone groups

4.7.13 Six articulated animal skeletons were recovered from the site, each in an individual pit. These comprised three pigs and a horse, polecat and dog burial. Three of these were located in the same cluster of pits at GP9, two pigs and the horse, while the third pig, polecat and dog were within GP7 in the north. These bone groups may have been placed within refuse pits, but it is more likely that specific efforts were made to bury them, especially the horse and pig burials around GP9.

Trample/Treethrow

4.7.14 A single feature along the northern boundary of the site had was fairly diffuse and shallow with an undulating base, GP11. It is likely that this feature represents either trample or the removal of a tree stump.

4.8 Period 4: Post-medieval – up to 1850 (Figures 9 and 10)

Boundary ditches

4.8.1 During the post-medieval period boundaries appear to become more established, or at least survive into the archaeological record to a greater degree. The date at which these boundaries appear is unclear, as little dating evidence was present within their fills, suggesting that the areas they enclosed were used only at a relatively low level.

4.8.2 Ditches GP18 and GP19 enclose the northernmost portion of the site, bounding contemporary pit group GP14 to its north, most likely belonging to what is now called The Long House. It also defines the extent of earlier pit

group GP7, suggesting some degree of continuity of boundaries from the mid-16th century.

4.8.3 Ditch GP20 lies parallel and to the south of this boundary and the area between the two has two interpretations. The first is its function as a route between the plot to the north and the land to the south, perhaps towards fields behind the properties. The second interpretation is its use as a narrow backlands plot for a property fronting The Street.

4.8.4 Abutting GP20 and running southwards from it, is another ditch, GP21, which most likely ran towards the boundary of Court Lodge Road. It seems probable that this formed the western boundary of activity associated with properties to the east.

4.8.5 To the west of, and broadly parallel to GP21, were ditches GP22, GP23, GP24, GP25 and GP26. These are suggestive of a frequently reiterated boundary, perhaps extending the plot of land that lay to the east, although the order in which they were excavated is unclear.

Pitting

4.8.6 Pitting dating between AD 1550 and AD 1850 is much reduced, with only around 20 examples covering the three-hundred-year span, some of which might derive from an earlier phase but contain post-medieval intrusive material.

4.8.7 The pits are all of a similar form; relatively shallow, with gently sloping sides and near flat bases, but can be broadly divided spatially on a similar basis to those pits dating from Period 3. The northern (GP14), central (GP15) and southern (GP16) pit groups generally contained little by the way of dating, and are characterised by only a few sherds of pottery and fragments of CBM.

4.8.8 The most likely use of the features is for refuse deposition, albeit at a low-scale.

Treethrow/Trample

4.8.9 In the northern extent of the site is an area of trample or treethrow, GP17. Its form is similar to earlier-dated GP11, and the two may well be more closely phased.

4.9 Period 5: Post-medieval - Modern 20th century (Figure 11)

4.9.1 Pitting occurs, again at a low level, into the 20th century. It is a generally unremarkable group, except for three pits which contained closely dated assemblages of finds from about the time of WWII, which might relate to purported Home Guard use of the site at the time.

4.10 Undated features

4.10.1 Several features contained no dateable finds. Most have been tentatively assigned to periods except for three probable treethrows which contained

only one (probably intrusive) piece of concrete, and some pits revealed in the evaluation.

THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A large assemblage of bulk finds was recovered during evaluation and excavation work at 1 Court Lodge, Appledore (quantified by context in Appendix 2). In addition, the work produced a large assemblage of registered finds, addressed in sections 5.15 and 5.16.

5.1.2 All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context. All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (2014).

5.2 **The Flintwork** by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 The evaluation and excavation produced a total of eight pieces of struck flint weighing 3456g and three fragments of burnt unworked flint weighing 680g. The pieces of struck flint were catalogued directly into an Excel spreadsheet.

5.2.2 The small assemblage comprises a blade, five blade-like flakes, one of which was modified and two tested nodules. The large elongated tested nodules (1526g and 1854g) came from topsoil context [22/001]. It is difficult to know when they were tested. They are only lightly tested, and no chips, flakes or pieces of irregular waste were found close-by. They could be prehistoric, but they could also represent nodules that were intended to be used, in a later period, as dressing stones (for building). However no flint buildings were observed in the village, and the closest flint source is located approximately 15km to the north-west of the site. Subsoil context [3/002] produced a fragmented blade. The artefact displays blade removal scars on the dorsal face which are characteristic of a blade-orientated industry. It indicates a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date.

5.2.3 The remaining five pieces were thinly distributed, coming from five numbered contexts ([4/11], [295], [468], [272] and [270]). The features are currently dated from the Early Roman to the post-medieval periods, and the pieces are likely to be residual. Their condition suggests some post-depositional movement. The broken retouched blade-like flake displays minimal direct retouch on the right edge. Based on technological grounds, the majority of these pieces are likely to predate the Early Bronze Age period, but some could be later.

5.3 **The Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery** by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 A small assemblage of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery was recovered during the excavation, quantified by fabric and form in Table 3. The pottery was examined using a x 20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight, estimated vessel number (ENV) and estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) on *pro forma* records and in an Excel spreadsheet. In the absence of a fully published fabric and form type-series for the region, codes from the London/Southwark typology (Marsh and Tyers 1978) have been used for recording.

Fabric	Form	Form description	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV	EVE
FINE	3K	Indented necked beaker	17	144	1	0.18
GROG	2A	Bead rim jar	2	42	1	0.12
	2T	Necked jar	24	885	2	0.61
	4M	Bead and flange bowl	1	21	1	0.04
	Undiagnostic bodysherds		24	164	17	
Total			68	1256	22	0.95

Table 3: Quantification of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery fabrics and forms

5.3.2 Much of the pottery comprises bodysherds in grog-tempered fabrics. Unfortunately this material is difficult to date with certainty as these wares are very prevalent in Wealden assemblages throughout the Late Iron Age and Roman periods. On the other hand the well-dated ceramic sequence from Westhawk Farm shows that assemblages belonging to the 1st century AD tend include a very high proportion of grog-tempered fabrics (>90%) but, by at least by the 2nd century AD, these tend to be accompanied by a significant quantity of other Roman fabric types (Lyne 2008). The fact that the assemblage from Appledore is, with the exception of one vessel, entirely grog-tempered therefore suggests that it is largely of Late Iron Age/earlier Roman date. This is almost certainly the case with material from ditch GP1, which produced 13 grog-tempered sherds, including a diagnostic 1st century AD bead rim jar as well as a simple necked jar form. One fill of this ditch, [273], which contained a single grog-tempered sherd, also produced a charcoal sample, radiocarbon dated to 40 cal BC-80 cal AD (Beta-455030).

5.3.3 Most of the remainder of the stratified assemblage came from pit group GP5, including a possible structured deposit of pottery from pit [427]. This includes two fragmented but semi-complete vessels: a grog-tempered simple necked jar and a tall, indented, necked beaker in a distinctive fine grey ware fabric, which slightly resembles North Kent fine grey wares but which also features common fine limestone-like inclusions. The grog-tempered necked jar form is not in itself closely datable but the tall indented beaker suggests that this group must post-date *c*.AD180.

5.3.4 Ten of the grog-tempered sherds were found in post-Roman deposits and these included a small rimsherd from a bead-and-flange bowl dating to c.AD 250-410.

5.4 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

Introduction

5.4.1 The archaeological work recovered 983 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 14,743g, from 152 individually numbered contexts, 36 of these contexts being from the evaluation. The totals include 79 sherds, weighing 281g, from one of 12 environmental residues. Overall the date range of the pottery from the site spans the 12h to mid-20th centuries though the peak of activity appears to be between 1475 and 1550.

5.4.2 The overall assemblage is of variable condition with a great range of sherd sizes. Although the general trend is toward small sherds (ie up to 30mm

across) larger sherds are also present (ie to over *c*. 150mm) in a few deposits. The average sherd sizes by period are shown in Table 4. Most of the pottery is in reasonably good condition and despite many sherds being small they often exhibit only minor/moderate abrasion. The most abraded material consists of the earliest, though the hard-fired nature of the Late Medieval wares does make them more resistant to erosional damage.

5.4.3 Overall, Late Medieval wares dominate the assemblage, with a chronological range predominantly covering *c.* 1450-1550. Lesser quantities of earlier medieval and early post-medieval material are present though there is a significant assemblage from the late post-medieval period. The overall site assemblage is characterised at a basic level in Table 4 in order to give a rough idea of quantities by period. The exact division between periods is approximate as some fabric groups cross the actual dates allocated. This is most notable with the increasingly higher fired Rye-type wares that span the 14th to mid-15th centuries.

5.4.4 The assemblage has been fully quantified (number of sherds/weight/estimated number of vessels: ENV) by fabric on pro forma for archive. This utilised the fabric series established at Lydd Quarry (Barber 2008). The Lydd series, which needs slight rationalisation in places due to more recent discoveries, has on the whole proved suitable for the current site. There are a few fabrics in the current assemblage that do not have Lydd codes, most being the result of more recent subdivisions of some of the Lydd groupings brought about by recent assemblages from Rye. Having said that some fabrics/wares from the current site are truly new types to the Lydd series. Each context group was spot dated during archive listing and all resultant information was used to create an Excel spreadsheet of the assemblage.

Period	No/ Weight (g)	Average Sherd weight (g)	No. of Different fabric groups	Approx. no. of contexts dated to each period (excludes unstratified/ mixed contexts)
Early Medieval C12th-mid C13th	27/286 (ENV 17)	10.6	Local – 3	1
High Medieval Mid C13th-mid C14th	110/742 (ENV 100)	6.7	Local – 11 Regional – 1 Imported - 1	Combined with Late Medieval
Late Medieval Mid C14th-mid 16th	634/10,111 (ENV 412)	15.9	Local – 13 Regional – 1 Imported - 7	85
Early post-medieval Mid C16th-mid 18th	9/95 (ENV 9)	10.6	Local - 4 Regional - 2 Imported - 1	0
Late post-medieval Mid/late C18th-mid C20th	203/3509 (ENV 121)	17.3	Local - 3 Regional - 12	37

Table 4: Characterisation of post-Roman pottery assemblage. NB. Totals for pottery include all residual/intrusive and unstratified material. Local equates to Kent/Sussex wares; Regional to other English wares.

Early Medieval: C12th – early/mid 13th

5.4.5 This period produced a small assemblage of generally quite abraded pottery.

The earliest appears to relate to a few scraps of moderate flint-tempered ware (Lydd Fabric 1b) cooking pots (4/16g) that are almost certainly of the 12th century. All were residual, with the possible exception of that from pit [198], fill [199] (GP6), which contained a single 2g scrap but no other pottery. The other main fabric attributable to this period is the sandy-shelly ware (Lydd F2b) that is thought to dominate on Romney Marsh between the mid/later 12th to mid-13th centuries (22/269g). Most of the latter consist of cooking pots but a single jug with a stabbed square club rim was represented in quarry pit [227]. Whatever the case, the majority of these earliest sherds are small, notably abraded and usually residual in later deposits.

High Medieval: early/mid C13th – mid 14th

5.4.6 The 110 sherds allocated to this period suggest an increase in activity from the mid/late 13th on. By this date sand tempering is dominating the wares, with shell persisting in some fabrics into the very early 14th century though in ever decreasing proportions (Lydd Fabric 2d: 22/186g). Sandy wares dominate and a typical range of cooking pots, bowls and jugs is represented in the assemblage, the latter usually being quite plain in their glazing and decoration. Although some of the sandy wares are of mid-13th- to early 14th-century types (e.g. Lydd Fabrics 3a and 3b) there are a number which show signs of better firing suggesting a 14th- century date (e.g. Lydd Fabric 3f). One of the most dominant is the Rye-type ware (Lydd Fabric 3h: 18/91g) mainly present as simply clear or green glazed jugs. The decorative repertoire is notably plain suggesting the material came from a household of the lower classes. A scatter of the sherds in this group is well fired and they begin to merge with the types of the Later Medieval period. This includes the only probable import for the period – two sherds of a well-fired North French/Flanders greyware residual in ditch [574] (GP20). A scattering of features does appear to be contemporary with High Medieval activity but all produced negligible quantities of contemporary pottery and residual material in later deposits accounts for many sherds.

Late Medieval: mid 14th to mid-16th centuries

5.4.7 As noted in the previous period there appears to be a trickle of sherds that are of the early/mid-14th century or shortly after. Some of the coarser well fired types grouped under the Late Medieval period may show a continuance of activity through the later 14th to mid-15th centuries. However, this period is notoriously difficult to isolate out on the Marsh, probably due to a dramatic reduction of the population in the mid-14th century following the Black Death. This period is much easier to distinguish where occupation undoubtedly continued. For example in Canterbury and Rye the local pottery industry continued to produce notably sandy wares, but fired significantly harder. There is nothing in the current assemblage that needs date to between c. 1350 and 1425, but the absence of feature sherds and the isolated nature of much of the pottery does not help with secure dating.

5.4.8 Activity, as evidenced by the pottery assemblage, may have increased between *c*. 1425 and 1550, perhaps with an emphasis on the second half of this range. This chronological span accounts for the majority of the overall site assemblage (Table 4). Local wares typically dominate in one of several related well-fired fabrics that range from relatively sandy to virtually

untempered (e.g. Lydd Fabrics 4d, 4e, 4g, 4h, 4j, 4k, 4l, 4n and 4p), sometimes with calcareous peppering (eg Fabrics 4m and 4o). Although the sources of most are uncertain it is suspected that many relate to the late Rye industry – certainly most of these fabrics are notably common in the town. Although the majority of sherds are not diagnostic of form, a situation not helped by the virtual absence of decoration on most vessel types, there are enough feature sherd to show the presence of the typical pitchers, jars and bowls of the period. Decoration, if present at all, is in the form of spots/splashes of clear or green glaze and occasionally white slip abstract designs (e.g. a 4m pitcher from quarry pit [221], GP10). Although feature sherds are frustratingly scarce, when the whole assemblage is considered together there is a representative spread of types, including a reconstructable full pitcher/jug profile from fills [433]/[434] of pit [429] (GP7) and several lid-seated jars and collared pitchers.

5.4.9 Non-local wares are also represented. Although there is only one Surrey-Hampshire Tudor Green cup present (2/1g from pit [2/004], GP10), there are rather more imported pieces (64/998g). Dutch redwares make up the majority (42/774g), a type very common in the Rye area at this time (Whittingham 2001; Orton 2004). Most of these vessels appear to be basic cooking types that were probably imported as a sideline during a period of close contact with the Low Countries. German stonewares are also represented by products from Siegburg, Langewehe and, most notably, Raeren. There is also a single sherd from a Martincamp Type 1 flask from France (quarry pit [219]) and most notably, two sherds of Spanish lustreware. The most distinctive of the latter comes from a plate with Islamic design from quarry pit [2/004] (GP10). This type of import would certainly suggest that the associated household was now both well off and well connected.

Early post-medieval: mid 16th to mid-18th centuries

5.4.10 At a mere nine sherds the early post-medieval assemblage is notably small. It is dominated by local red/buff glazed earthenwares that are well fired and probably of the second half of the 16th or first half of the 17th century. All can be matched by fabrics at Lydd Quarry (e.g. PM1a, PM2b etc.). On the whole these sherds are quite fresh despite all being residual. Pottery of definite 17th- century date is represented by a single Frechen stoneware sherd and two fragments of English tin-glazed earthenware. The latest sherd within this period group consists of part of a hollow ware vessel in Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware decorated with moulded barley-seed pattern that probably belonging to a *c*. 1725-50 date range (topsoil [12/101]). As such there appears to be low-level refuse disposal covering the whole c. 1550 to 1750 period but never at a significant level. The assemblage is too small to reliably comment on the associated household's standing.

Late post-medieval: mid 18th to mid-20th centuries

5.4.11 This period produced the second largest group of post-Roman pottery from the site (Table 4). On the whole the material can be divided into two groups. The earlier is of later 18th to early 19th century. This contains a mixture of local glazed red earthenwares (often large kitchen wares such as bread bins), yellow ware, London stoneware and a range of table and tea wares in

refined red earthenware, creamware, pearlware and, at the end of the range, transfer-printed whitewares. Most of this material is widely spread in small groups, often residual or intrusive within the deposit. Feature sherds are few. By far the largest group was recovered from ditch [479] (fill [481], GP18), which contained a notable quantity of local glazed earthenwares (36/1172g) including a bread bin, a cream bowl, jars, a colander and a mug. These coarsewares were accompanied by later creamware (including a chamber pot) and pearlware (including a teabowl with hand-painted floral decoration in earth colours).

5.4.12 The latest material appears to relate to military activity during World War 2. Pits [392], fills [391]/[393], and [487], (fill [491]) (GP27) produced small but fresh groups of large sherds. Some of the material is of civilian types, including an English porcelain saucer with blue transfer-printed floral design, but there are a number of forms that are of typical military issue. These include robust cylindrical mugs and dinner plates in plain refined whiteware. These have partial surviving maker's marks in grey on their bases: a plate marked: 'G. VI R. // 1942 // POUNTNEY and CO Ltd // BRISTOL' and a mug marked ''…s and SONS / ENGLAND' over G.R. 1942'.

Stratigraphic context

5.4.13 The majority of the ceramic assemblage was derived from cut features such as ditches and pits though layers and unstratified material accounts for a high proportion of the material. The assemblage is totally dominated by small context groups. Of the excavated contexts 105 contain 1-5 sherds, 13 contain 11 to 24 sherds and only six contain 25+ sherds. The latter are shown in Table 5.

Context	Sherds	Weight	Spot Date	Comment
101	34	308g	Totally mixed	Subsoil/demo layer
222	53	812g	1425-1525 (x1 intru C18th c pipe stem)	Quarry pit [221] GP10
391	28	806g	1930-1945 (resid C15th - m 16th)	Pit [392] GP27
433	31	720g	1475-1550 (?resid l C14th - m 15th)	Pit [429] GP7
434	149	3026g	1450-1550	Pit [429] GP7
481	55	1454g	Mixed; pot 1790-1820 but glass C20th	Ditch [479] GP18

Table 5: Summary of all context groups containing over 25 sherds

5.4.14 The small size of the individual context assemblages is frustrating, but can be improved in some instances by amalgamating fills from individual features and groups. However, even then, numbers are not large. Residuality is quite high in many deposits but is usually easily isolated – the exceptions to this being when contexts produced single sherds or where there could be early 15th- century material residual in later 15th- to mid-16th-century deposits.

5.4.15 Despite the lack of good context groups the overall assemblage produced a number of drawable rim/feature sherds scattered across the area of the excavations. These are virtually exclusively of the Late Medieval period though a few late post-medieval vessels are worth consideration for illustration. Few individual contexts contain more than two such sherds.

5.5 **The Ceramic Building Material** by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

Introduction

5.5.1 During the excavation a large assemblage of 3008 pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 110,097g was hand-collected from 156 contexts and 20 test-pits. A large amount of CBM was also recovered during the excavation phase: 243 pieces weighing 8946g. This material will be referred to where relevant, but as the CBM collected during the excavation largely mirrored the forms and fabrics of the evaluation material, it will be the foci of this report. All CBM found during excavation was collected for analysis, with the exception of material from a single feature that was identified on site as modern.

5.5.2 Two main groups of material were identified; medieval brick, roof and floor tile, and also a large quantity of early-mid post-medieval brick, roof and floor tile. Lesser quantities of more recent, 19th-20th century material were recovered, and also a few pieces of what would appear to be Roman tegula fragments, but not enough survives for this identification to be definitive. Comparative quantities of all the CBM collected during the evaluation and excavation are shown in Table 6.

CBM from excavation				
Form	Quantity	% of total	Weight (g)	% of total
Peg tile	2402	73.9	77167	64.8
Brick	210	6.5	25376	21.3
Floor tile	41	1.3	2693	2.3
Nib tile	21	0.6	487	0.4
Ridge tile	16	0.5	981	0.8
Concrete	5	0.2	996	0.8
?Tegula	4	0.1	320	0.3
?Pan tile	3	0.1	224	0.2
Cement	3	0.1	59	0.0
Lime mortar	2	0.1	2	0.0
Spall	301	9.3	1792	1.5
Subtotal	3008	92.5	110,097	92.5
CBM from evaluation				
Form	Quantity	% of total	Weight (g)	% of total
Peg tile	138	4.2	5688	4.8
Brick	7	0.2	1596	1.3
Floor tile	5	0.2	1122	0.9
Nib tile	2	0.1	142	0.1
Spall	91	2.8	398	0.3
Subtotal	243	7.5	8946	7.5
Total	3251	100%	119,043g	100%

Table 6: Comparative quantities and weights of CBM collected from 1 Court Lodge, Appledore

Methodology

5.5.3 All the material was quantified by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was then entered into a digital Excel spreadsheet. Fabric descriptions were developed with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and 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).

5.5.4 Where possible the same fabrics defined during the evaluation stage were maintained for the excavated material, although particularly in regard to roof and floor tile the greater quantities and diversity of tile found during the excavation necessitated the development of new fabric types and an augmented typology. Where available fabrics were compared to the established Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) type series, which was particularly helpful in regard to better determining the origins and dating of the floor tile. If known, the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) fabric number is also referred to. Fabric samples and items of interest have been retained but the vast bulk of the CBM has been discarded.

Fabrics

5.5.5 A large number of distinct fabric types were identified across the assemblage, as well as a number that represent slight variations of what are otherwise very similar fabric types. Of the thirteen post-Roman roof tile fabrics (Appendix 3), T1 and T1A are all variations of a fine, calcareous pink coloured clay that has been recorded in large quantities across Kent, London, and the south coast, and has a very broad date range of c.1425-1800 (S. Pringle, pers comm.). In the MOLA type series T1 and T1A are grouped together as 3201, and by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) as fabric 32. In regard to 1 Lodge Court a third variation was also distinguished, on the basis of a much coarser moulding sand that was notably absent from the rest of the T1 and T1A roof tile, on which the moulding sand was so fine as to be barely tangible.

5.5.6 Roof tile fabrics T2 and T3 (and probably TA) were determined to be medieval fabric types; T2 as it was used to make nib tiles which are generally dated to the 13th and 14th centuries (Anderson 2013, 246-47), although later occurring nib tiles have been found (Drury 1981, 131), and T3 because of its similarity to MOLA 2273, which in London dates c.12th-13th century. Many of the roof tile fabrics were not possible to assign a more specific date to, but are likely to be of various post medieval date. This is further discussed below.

5.5.7 Six floor tile fabrics were identified (Appendix 4), at least three of which are Flemish imports (FT3; FT5; FT6). The fabrics did not correlate directly to the MOLA samples, with FT3 including examples of both MOLA 2497 and 1648. FT4 was very fine version of MOLA 2504, and FT6 a reduced version of 2497. All of these MOLA fabrics are of Flemish origin, and although they all

have a fairly broad date range of 1300-1500, in these instances their thickness and monochromatic glaze (when surviving) is suggestive of a Tudor, late 15th-early 16th century date.

5.5.8 No MOLA parallels could be found for FT1 or FT5. The sparse quantity of calcareous material in FT1 could indicate it too was a Flemish import, which was the case for much of the floor tile used in Britain during the late 14th and 15th century (Drury 1981, 130). Only a single fragment in FT5 was identified and it was too small to provide a representative sample of fabric type. The only tile fabric that is believed to be of British manufacture is FT2, which could not be physically compared with MOLA 2892 but based on the description and the limited number of fabrics used to make polychrome 'Westminster' type tiles seems like the most likely option (Betts 2002, 11). Westminster tiles were most widely used in high status and ecclesiastical buildings during the 13th century.

5.5.9 Eleven brick fabrics were identified, but these can broadly be separated into two groups: medieval brick fabrics and post-medieval brick fabrics (Appendix 5). The medieval fabrics can be further divided into pink-yellow calcareous speckled fabrics (B1, B1A and B2), which may – like the calcareous floor tile – have been imported from the Low Countries, and pale, pipe-clay white coloured fabrics (B7 and B8), of less apparent origin, although 'white bricks' are recorded as being present in Portchester Castle, Hampshire, during the 14th century and are believed to have originated in Flanders (Moore 1991, 212).

5.5.10 The post-medieval brick fabrics are more diverse and generally cannot be used as dating tools without also considering additional characteristics such as dimensions, the level of firing, the presence of a frog, makers mark et cetera. For this reason the will be discussed in further detail below. The single Roman fabric was based on the identification of a piece of a piece of tile that could only be a tegula fragment (Appendix 3). The additional Roman ?tegula pieces were identified based on this common fabric type.

?Roman tile

5.5.11 Only four pieces of CBM were classified as Roman tegula. Of these, only the fragment from pit fill [110] can with relative certainty be identified as tegula, based on the treatment of the edges and tile thickness (22mm). The tegula fragments from [173], [176] and [313] were all significantly more fragmented or otherwise deteriorated that original could not otherwise be determined.

Medieval roof tile

5.5.12 At least 41 pieces of roof tile are medieval in origin, and include T2 nib tile fragments and glazed tile pieces in quartz-rich fabrics T3 and TA. Only a single nib tile from [433] had a partially intact 'nib', but additional nibbed examples in T2 equivalent fabrics collected during the evaluation establish this as a medieval fabric, used specifically for the manufacture of nib tiles. Nib tile pieces were collected from fourteen features: [124, 142, 221, 231, 274, 395, 411, 429, 452, 473, 479, 515, 548 and 564].

5.5.13 Green glazed tile in fabrics TA and T3 were collected respectively from pit fills [249] and [277], and unglazed examples from [144, 172, 248, 274, 278, 282, 322, 327, 346, 360, 407, 411, 429, 457, 519 and 529]. Glazed roof tiles are also principally associated with the medieval or early post-medieval period (16th century), and in conjunction with the medieval-type fabric used to make the tiles, a c.14th-15th century date seems most likely.

5.5.14 It is very possible that some of the T1/T1A tiles are also of late medieval date, as roof tile in CAT32 found in Canterbury has been dated as early as c.1450s (ASE 2013), but there is no way to ascertain what of the massive quantity of T1/T1A, which make up over half of the entire excavated CBM assemblage (1942 fragments) date earlier than the rest, with the exception of those which have tentatively been identified as pantiles and therefore must date to the mid-17th century or later.

Medieval floor tile

5.5.15 Only seven pieces of medieval floor tile were found, all in fabric FT2 (?MOLA 2892) and of the 'Westminster' type. Only two of these still retained any of their original glaze and all were in very poor condition, suggesting them to be re-deposited or residual in features [170, 221, 261, 346 and 360].

Medieval brick

5.5.16 106 medieval bricks were collected from 31 features. These were clearly of smaller size and – with the exception of some B2 bricks – all underfired compared to the post-medieval brick. Few bricks were intact enough for dimensions to be taken – one full B2 brick from evaluation context [1/011] measured 172 x 80 x 38mm – but the range across the excavated assemblage of B1, B1A, B2, B7 and B8 bricks was ?? x 80-110 x 38-55mm, which is smaller than even the smaller category of Flemish bricks described by Drury (1981, 129), although some 15th century Dutch bricks are recorded as being of this size (S. Pringle, pers. comm.).

5.5.17 Bricks used during the 15th century are generally believed to be Low Countries imports or manufactured by migrant workers in Britain, and during this time there was no national statutes regarding brick size, and so the variation noted in the dimensions of the medieval bricks from Lodge Court can be attributed to both this and the different standards of brick size that brick makers of different nationalities were accustomed to working with.

5.5.18 No particular feature produced a significant quantity of medieval brick. The greatest amounts in terms of weight were recovered from quarry pit [221] (818g) and pit [517] (979g), but both these features produced even greater quantities of post-medieval brick, so the majority if not all the medieval material is likely to have been deposited during the post-medieval period of land use.

Post-medieval roof tile

5.5.19 The vast bulk of all the roof tile recovered from Lodge Court is likely to be of post-medieval date. Roof tile after the 14th century remained fairly consistent in terms of form and so is difficult to assign more specific dating to, although

regionally there can be trends in fabric type or shape of peg hole. In London, for example, the trend is for medieval tile to have round peg holes with diamond, square and polygonal peg holes entering the record during the post-medieval period, but there is no way of testing in if this rule could be applied to the Appledore tile.

5.5.20 The most prevalent fabrics were T1 and T1A, and a variant of these which had medium-coarse sorted moulding sand. Amongst this T1 group round peg holes were most common amongst both T1 and T1A tiles, followed by diamond-shaped holes, and then square. Of the T1C tiles (of which there were significantly less overall; 60 compared to 574 T1 tiles and 1368 T1A tiles), square peg holes were the most frequent with a more statistically significant 22 tiles found with square peg holes, and four with round. As T1 continued to be used for centuries, and tiles in the same fabric featuring the different peg hole shapes were recovered from common contexts, there is no way to link round peg holes with an earlier phase of tile production and use, although it is likely that the T1 tile from Lodge Court represents debris from multiple building phases and/or buildings.

5.5.21 As well as flat/peg tile fragments, there were a number of curving fragments that are either pieces of ridge or pantile. Ridge tile is a more likely identification of most of the curved tile, as pantile was first imported from the Low Countries and then manufactured in Britain from the mid-17th century, and the other CBM recovered from the same contexts as the curved tile is more indicative of a c.16th century date.

5.5.22 The other post-medieval roof tile fabrics (T4, T5 A, T5B, T6, T7, Tb and TC) were only represented by a total of 148 fragments. One curving fragment of T4 from ditch terminus [479] is likely to be a piece of pantile, and could indicate that other tile found in this fabric is also of 17th-18th century date, but generally apart from the variety in fabric type there were no notable characteristics among the post-medieval roof tile.

Post-medieval floor tile

5.5.23 With the exception of the fragments of Westminster floor tile, all the other pieces of floor tile are typically Tudor in type. Many were originally glazed with glaze of a single colour, and although the traces of glaze on the upper tile surfaces was nearly all abraded, remnants of glaze on the knife-trimmed and often bevelled tile edges reveal originally green and brown glazes, and one better preserved example from pit [429] with black had a petrol-esque quality with green and brown tones when exposed to light. These Tudor-period floor tiles were noticeably thicker than the Westminster examples, at 25-35mm.

5.5.24 An unglazed but incised floor tile was found during the site evaluation. Less than half of the original design is still preserved, but the motif is of a circle with many intersecting lines, similar to a sun dial. No parallels are known in terms of post-medieval floor tiles, although similar engravings have been found on masonry (L Barber pers. comm.).

Post-medieval brick

5.5.25 The bulk of the 104 bricks determined to be post-medieval in date were recovered from ditch terminus [479]. Based on the dimensions and character of the bricks, which were generally well fired but not that large, a later 17th-mid 18th century date would be most likely for most of these and the B4/B5A/B5B/B6/B6A from smaller features elsewhere across site, as bricks manufactured after the Brick Tax of 1796 were generally much larger (Lucas 1997). Only one B4 brick was noticeably thicker at 70mm, and also frogged; the other measurable brick fragments varied from 50-65mm. The presence of Fletton-type dry compressed bricks (MOLA 3038) place this ditch – or at least fill [481] – definitively in the 20th century. A further piece of Fletton brick was collected from [527].

5.5.26 One piece of brick was found in MOLA 3065, and the pieces of B3 retrieved from quarry pit [221] and ditch [479] also belong to this 'family' of London fabrics, although B3 is a much finer and less quartz rich example. The fragments from [222] appeared to broken pieces of the same broken brick with a partial cross-shaped maker's mark stamped in the frog, which appears to be of 19th century date.

5.6 The Fired Clay by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.6.1 A total of 67 pieces of fired clay weighing 735g were hand-collected from five excavated contexts: [147]; [167]; [222]; [272]; and [428]. Fired clay was also recovered during the evaluation, but primarily from environmental samples which were heavily abraded.

5.6.2 All the fired clay has been recorded on standard recording forms and quantified by fabric, form, and weight. Examination of fabrics was conducted macroscopically and using a x20 binocular microscope. Fabric descriptions were defined using the following conventions: frequency of inclusions (sparse, moderate, common, abundant); the size of inclusions, fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (0.25-0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). The information on the recording sheets has been entered into an Excel spreadsheet and all fired clay has been retained as per standard procedure

5.6.3 The same fabric types (although named differently) were represented amongst the excavated clay as were identified amongst the fired clay from the evaluation (see Table 7). None of the clay from the evaluation was in any way diagnostic and since the initial examination a quantity of what was originally thought to be fired clay has been re-identified as fragments of medieval B1 brick, making the total quantity of fired clay recovered from the evaluation 22 pieces weighing 88g, with an average weight per fragment of 4g, which is too small for it to be of any archaeological value.

Excavation fabric code	Description
F1	Fine orange or beige clay with sparse ferrous inclusions; otherwise 'clean' looking.
F2	Reddish clay with cream silty deposits and marbling.
F3	Pink coloured clay with laminated texture and ferrous inclusions.

Table 7: Fired clay fabric descriptions for 1 Court Lodge, Appledore (ALCL16)

5.6.4 During the excavation fired clay in F1 was collected from [147], [222] and [428]. It was all deemed undiagnostic, although the clay from [222] appeared to have been flattened and had fine traces of sandy mortar on both the upper and lower surface indicating it had been incorporated into a standing structure at some point. Prior to this it had been fired or in proximity to a heat source as the fabric was reduced to grey. The more amorphous fragments from [428] were also partially burnt, but this appeared more incidental.

5.6.5 All the F2 clay was retrieved from [272], and most of it was fragmentary and abraded crumbs. However, there was also one much larger piece with a flat and patinated surface, which was heat cracked, suggesting the clay had been used to line a heat proof structure such as an oven or kiln, although there was no other signs of direct burning.

5.6.6 Of greatest interest was fragment of daub, found in [167], in F3. The clay was baked hard, with a paler outer surface that had been patterned with a series of tightly arranged cross-hatched lines, most likely applied with a roller device whilst the clay was still damp. These lines either represent decoration, or alternatively keying prior to the application of plaster. Other than this piece of daub, [167] produced roofing tile of uncertain but most likely post-medieval date, and thus a post-medieval date is suggested for the daub. No parallels that could assist dating have been identified at this stage.

5.7 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Luke Barber

5.7.1 The excavations recovered 24 pieces of clay pipe, weighing 71g, from 12 individually numbered contexts. The assemblage has fully listed on pro forma for archive with the resultant information being used to create an Excel spreadsheet. On the whole the clay pipe shows moderate signs of abrasion, particularly amongst the earlier pieces, suggesting most has been subjected to some reworking.

5.7.2 The earliest pieces consist of four slightly worn stem fragments (12g) that are most likely to be of the first half of the 17th century (mixed layer [101] and Period 4 pit [421] (GP14). A single bowl fragment of c. 1660-80 type (12g) was recovered from pit [423] (also GP14). The first half of the 18th century is represented by five pieces of stem and a bowl fragment. The latter, which is residual in Period 5 pit [452], is of a type that can be placed between c. 1700 and 1770 and has an unknown maker initial either side of the heel (?M/H). All the stems are from Period 4 deposits. Post *c.* 1750 pipe fragments make up the majority of the assemblage: 12 pieces that contain just one tiny bowl fragment. The fragments are notably fresher than the earlier pieces but even so a number were intrusive in medieval deposits. One simple mouthpiece was recovered from ditch [479] (GP18).

5.8 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

Introduction

5.8.1 The excavations at the site produced 792 pieces of stone, weighing 50,946g, from 92 individually numbered contexts. These totals include 597 small pieces (4719g) from one of 14 environmental residues. The assemblage has been fully listed on geological record sheets for the archive, with the resultant information being used to create an Excel spreadsheet as part of the current assessment. Each main stone type was allocated a code number for archive though many of these have variations that have been kept separate by the addition of a letter to the type number. The assemblage is characterised in Table 8 by type and probable source.

Period/Type	Period 1 Roman	Period 3 Medieval	Period 4 Post-medieval	Period 5 Modern	Unphased
No. of contexts	7	56	12	4	13
Local Wealden					
1a Tilgate Sast		12/2668g	2/1302g		1/690g
2a Hastings Beds Sast (hard)		10/2032g			2/166g
2b Hastings Beds Sast (medium)		34/2960g	2/52g		6/740g
2c Hastings Beds Sast (fe speckled)		1/64g			
2d Hastings Beds Sast (open-textured)		13/1958g	1/58g		
2e Hastings Beds Sast (ferruginous)	1/12g	5/134g	4/38g		
2f Hastings Beds Siltstone (ferruginous)		4/52g	1/2g		
2g Tunbridge wells Sast		1/198g			
3a Bethersden marble		1/156g			
3b Ferruginous fossiliferous limestone		1/78g			
9a Ferruginous concretion	402/31,849g	6/8g	1/40g		
9b Ferruginous sandy concretion	1/2562g	8/366g	1/204g		
11a Chert		3/112g			
Beach, Downland or Marsh					
6a Chalk		15/119g			
7a Flint cobble/pebble		1/74g			1/30g
Other English Sources					
4a West Country slate		92/405g	3/27g	1/2g	4/10g
4b Welsh slate			4/58g	4/202g	
5a Coal		80/11g	30/4g		24/21g
5b Coal shale				2/54g	
10a Quartzrose Sast		1/2g			1/40g
10b Quartzrose Sast (coarse)		1/300g			
12a Septaria		1/514g			
13a Purbeck shelly limestone		1/482g			
Imported					
8a German lava		1/80g			
Totals	405/34,433g	292/12,773g	49/1785g	7/258g	39/1697g

Table 8: Characterisation of the geological material by type/probable source area.

Period 1 – Roman

5.8.2 The assemblage of this period is dominated by the ferruginous concretions that are often present as notably large lumps (sometimes over 2.5kg each). They are composed of weathered sub-rounded red/brown pellets of fine ferruginous siltstone cemented in a silty ferruginous matrix. None show signs of shaping but the material could have seen some heating (the natural red/purple ferruginous colour not making it easy to establish the presence of artificial heating). The reason for their apparent deliberate selection is not completely certain. They could have been quarried as ore and been roasted on site. Indeed most of the associated features (GP4) have been interpreted as ore-roasting pits. However, if that is so, the complete absence of slag would suggest the prepared ore was taken elsewhere for smelting. Other stone types for this period are notably scarce (Table 8), particularly when one considers the slate is intrusive medieval material.

Period 3 - Medieval

5.8.3 The High and Late Medieval deposits produced by far the largest assemblage of stone. The vast majority of this material consists of unworked types derived from the local Hastings Beds (which include the Tunbridge Wells sandstones). Although unworked the range of types/variation show several outcrops were exploited, presumably for general building stone and/or post-packing material. Certainly the Tilgate stone is a well-used type for rubble walling in both Winchelsea and Rye during this period. Some of the thinner pieces could be used as roofing slabs, but no diagnostic pieces of these are in the current assemblage. Considering the number of pieces of Wealden sandstone in the assemblage it is surprising no fragments of whetstones are present.

5.8.4 Non-local stone consists of a scatter of pieces suggesting a reasonable wide catchment area. These suggest contact with the Thames estuary and east coast. The separtia is likely to be from the former (London clay) while the coal and quartzrose sandstones are likely to have come from the east coast. Although some of the coal may well relate to intrusive post-medieval material coal was being imported into the area in the late 15th to 16th centuries in moderate quantities. The sandstone is, strictly speaking, of uncertain source, but does have close similarities with Millstone Grit series beds from the Midlands/Yorkshire. Westward contact is clearly demonstrated by the West Country slate from Devon/Cornwall and the single piece of Purbeck limestone. The former would certainly suggest a medieval building of some consequence in close proximity. The only imported stone consists of the piece of German lava from quarry pit [2/004] (GP10), though this was probable redistributed from London. The piece is from a 50mm thick rotary quern and has part of the grinding face remaining.

Period 4 – Post-medieval

5.8.5 The majority of the stone from this period is similar to that noted for the Roman and medieval periods and it is considered likely that much of it is residual. The range of Hastings Beds sandstones is similar and the West Country slate is clearly residual. Coal is surprisingly not well represented, at

least by weight, adding strength to probability that some of the Period 3 coal is of Late Medieval date. The only new stone type consists of the Welsh roofing slate that is undoubtedly a 19th- century import.

Period 5 – Post-medieval/Modern

5.8.6 With the exception of the residual West Country slate the assemblage of this period all consists of contemporary welsh roof slate and coal/coal shale.

5.9 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.9.1 The excavations recovered only 55g of 'slag' from 15 individually numbered contexts. Initially much more slag was thought to be present, but this proved to be naturally formed ferruginous concretion when inspected at assessment stage. Indeed, no hand-collected slag is present – the 55g coming solely from one of 12 environmental residues. This weight is slightly high as 1g was taken as the minimum recorded weight even when some deposits produced less than this. The assemblage has been fully listed by context and type on a metallurgical pro forma sheet, which is housed with the archive. The resultant information has been used to create an Excel spreadsheet. The assemblage is characterised in Table 9.

Period	Undated	Period 1 Roman	Period 3 Medieval	Period 4 Post-medieval	Totals
No. contexts	4	4	6	1	15
Magnetic Fines	5g	7g	22g	1g	35g
Fuel ash slag	-	-	2g	-	2g
Hammerscale	2g	1g	14g	1g	18g

Table 9: Characterisation of slag assemblage.

5.9.2 The magnetic fines are present in virtually all periods and consist of rounded and sub-rounded granules of ferruginous stone that have had their magnetic properties enhanced by heating. They are not indicative of metalworking, and could have derived from any number of high temperature events, including domestic hearths.

5.9.3 Amongst the magnetic fines there is a scatter of flake hammerscale from iron smithing, though this is never in significant densities. The earliest consists of about 10-20 flakes (to 4mm across: 1g) from Period 1 pit [427] (GP5). However, this pit included some intrusive Late Medieval pottery and, considering the higher density of hammerscale in Period 3, it is probable this material is intrusive too. The majority of hammerscale was certainly recovered from Period 3. The earliest was recovered from pits [4/004] and [4/008] of the evaluation which contained pottery of *c.* 1275-1375 (GP9). Both pits produced 10-20 and 20-50 flakes each respectively. The majority of the hammerscale came from Late Medieval features – pits in GP7 and GP10. Pit [1/016] (GP7) produced 100-200 flakes and 10-20 spheres to 4mm (6g) while pit [1/010] (GP7) contained 50-100 flakes and 5-10 spheroid pieces to 2mm (2g). The only other slag from this period is a piece of fuel ash material – the absence of any smithing slag is notable considering the presence of hammerscale. It would suggest the medieval smithing was undertaken in the vicinity but not immediately adjacent to the current site, the material being a thin scatter from general refuse spread and disposal.

The post-medieval hammerscale is almost certainly residual medieval material.

5.10 The Bulk Metalwork by Susan Chandler

5.10.1 A total of 434 ferrous objects were recovered during the works on site, weighing a total of 15312g. The assemblage is generally in a poor condition; corroded, concreted and fragmentary with few complete objects. A large percentage of this assemblage is comprised of undiagnostic fragments, 319 in total, weighing 14504g, recovered from contexts [232], [355], [390] [391], [393], [394], [434], [449], [451], [453], [461] and [491]. These fragments are generally unidentifiable though there are some parts which hint at items such as plaiting, cans, bottles or pipes and all appear to be fairly modern, though due to the condition of some it is not possible to say for sure. [391] does include one complete aerosol can, though it is not possible to determine what this contained and [394] includes a bar which may be part of a pram canopy; both of these items would be post medieval in date, which ties in with the dating of these features and other finds from them. A further post medieval item, recovered from ditch fill [481] an undiagnostic fragment and from pit fill [524], which contained a strip, 153mm long and 9mm wide with a nail hole at one end.

5.10.2 The remaining objects include 51 nail or nail fragments, largely of a hand forged nail types with square heads and stems from contexts [101], [149], [232], [233], [275], [276], [279], [280], [307], [313], [317], [329], [359], [422], [430], [433], [434], [436], [449], [461], [463], [466], [474], [481], [516], [549] and [570]. Generally the nails were found individually or in twos; the only large concentration is of seven stem fragments and two complete nails from pit fill [232]. Four nails of a more modern type, with round heads and stems were recovered from pit fill [116].

5.11 The Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth-Magee

Introduction

5.11.1 Excavations at Appledore produced a moderate assemblage of faunal remains containing 2,207 fragments recovered from 79 contexts. The majority of the assemblage is dominated by mammal bones, with a moderate quantity of fish and small amounts of bird and anuran remains also present. The assemblage was retrieved through hand-collection and whole earth samples with the majority of the assemblage in a moderate state of preservation, with some signs of surface erosion evident. Provisional dating indicates that the majority of the assemblage derives from the medieval period (Medieval – c.1550), predominately from pit features. Small quantities of faunal remains were also retrieved from post-medieval and Roman contexts.

Methodology

5.11.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with the zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Where possible bone fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element, part and proportion, represented. Specimens that could not be

confidently identified to taxa, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size and categorised as large, medium or small mammal.

5.11.3 In order to distinguish between the bones and teeth of sheep and goats a number of identification criteria were used including those outlined by Boessneck (1969), Boessneck *et al* (1964), Halstead et al (2002), Hillson (1995), Kratochvil (1969), Payne (1969; 1985), Prummel and Frisch (1986) and Schmid (1972). The identification criteria of rabbit and hare specimens has been undertaken with reference to Callou (1997). The identification of bird bones has been undertaken with reference to the criteria outlined by Cohen and Serjeantson (1996) and Tomek and Bocheński (2009) for domestic fowl. The bulk of the fish bones have been identified to family at this stage, with the occasional specimens identified to species where possible.

5.11.4 Age at death data has been collected for each specimen where observable. Tooth eruption and wear has been recorded from mandibular dentition with two or more teeth in-situ, according to Grant (1982) for cattle, sheep/goat and pig, and Levine (1982) for horse. The state of epiphyseal bone fusion has been recorded as fused, unfused and fusing. Mammalian metrical data has been taken in accordance with Von den Driesch (1976). Specimens have then been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing, non-metric traits and pathology. The location and direction of butchery marks on the bones has been recorded. Burnt bone has been recorded as charred or calcified.

Assemblage overview

5.11.5 The faunal remains are in a moderate state of preservation, with some signs of surface erosion (Table 10) and have been retrieved through hand-collection and whole earth samples.

Period	Fragment count	NISP	Preservation		
			Good	Moderate	Poor
1-Early Roman	7	2	-	50%	50%
3-Medieval-c.1550	2111	1593	24%	60%	16%
4-Post-Medieval-c.1850	58	41		100%	
5-Post-Medieval-c.20TH Century	11	11	-	82%	18%
Undated	20	14	-	100%	-
Total	2207	1661			

Table 10: The total number of fragments recovered, NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) counts and percentage preservation based on the NISP.

5.11.6 The assemblage contains 2,207 fragments, of which 1,661 fragments have been identified to taxa (Table 11). The majority of the assemblage has been hand-collected, with a small quantity of faunal remains retrieved from whole earth samples; <37>, <44>, <45>, <46>, <53>, <61>, <63>. The whole earth samples produced 178 fragments of faunal remains weighing 222g, of which 119 fragments were identifiable to species. Burnt bone, charred and calcined, was recovered from hand-collected contexts [30/101] and [538]. A

further 5g of calcined and charred identifiable and unidentifiable remains were recovered from whole earth samples <37>, <45>, <46>, <53>, <61>, and <63>.

5.11.7 A range of taxa have been identified including domestic and wild fauna (Table 11). The assemblage is dominated by horse and pig remains, dogs are also present in greater quantities than the two main domesticate species of cattle and sheep/goat. The Number of Identified Specimen (NISP) data in Table 11 has been skewed by the presence of horse, pig and dog Associated Bone Group (ABG) deposits with cattle, sheep/goat and sheep present in smaller quantities. A small number of domestic fowl were also recovered from the excavations. High quantities of large and medium mammal bone fragments were present due to the levels of preservation and taphonomic burial processes. Wild taxa are represented by a small collection of fish remains, the majority of which were retrieved from whole earth samples <37> and <46> and includes marine species. Wild mammalian taxa including rabbit and polecat remains were also present within the assemblage, a small collection of anuran remains and a single *Anatidae* bone, most likely duck, was also recovered. Evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing and pathology has been recorded and where observable metrical and age at death data has also been noted.

Taxa	Periods				
	1	3	4	5	UD
Cattle		34	1		3
Sheep/goat		30	2		
Sheep		7	4		1
Pig		388	9		1
Horse		566	1		
Dog		55		2	
Large Mammal	1	266	15	1	4
Medium Mammal	1	144	9	4	5
Small Mammal		3			
Rabbit				1	
Polecat		9			
Bird		2		2	
Domestic Fowl		1			
Duck				1	
Anuran		6			
Fish		11			
Flatfish		14			
Gadid		27			
Eel		6			
Whiting		19			
Herring		5			
Total	2	1593	41	11	14

Table 11: NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) by period

Early Roman (Period 1)

5.11.8 The early Roman assemblage is negligible, containing just two bones retrieved from whole earth sample <61> pit [428]; a large mammal long bone fragment and a medium mammal long bone fragment, the latter of which is calcined.

Medieval-c.1550 (Period 3)

5.11.9 The medieval-c.1550 assemblage produced the bulk of the faunal remains from the excavation with 1593 identifiable fragments retrieved from 47 contexts. The majority of the remains have been recovered from pit fills, as well as quarry pits and a single post-hole feature. Taxa that have been identified include domesticates; horse, pig, dog, cattle, sheep/goat, sheep and domestic fowl. Wild taxa were represented by rabbit, polecat, birds, anuran, fish, flat fish species, gadids, eel, whiting and herring. Large, medium and small mammal bone fragments were also present within the assemblage.

5.11.10 Four whole earth samples, <37>, <44>, <45>, <46>, produced 160 fragments of bone, of which 111 fragments were identifiable to taxa. The whole earth samples contained mostly fish remains, as well as anurans, birds and large, medium, small mammal bone fragments predominately from quarry pits as well as pit features. A small amount of identifiable burnt bone was recovered from whole earth samples <37>, <45> and <46> comprising of a charred large mammal long bone fragment from pit [363] and calcined medium mammal long bone and rib fragments from quarry pits [223] and [279] respectively. A small number of unidentifiable calcined fragments from <45> and <46> were also recovered.

5.11.11 Analysis of element representation indicates that meat and non-meat bearing bones are present within this assemblage. Butchered taxa includes twenty-one cattle, sheep/goat, large mammal and medium mammal bone fragments, the majority of which show signs of chopping as well as cut marks and blade insertions. The butchery methods suggest that animals were dismembered and portioned and the bones are that of domestic waste.

5.11.12 Sexual dimorphism was recorded in seven pig canines, the majority were male from pits [305], [433] and quarry pit [275]. A single female canine was recovered from pit [311].

5.11.13 Several Associated Bone Groups, (ABG's) (Hill 1995; Morris 2008; 2010; 2011), were recovered from the assemblage. Initial analysis has identified the remains of at least six ABG's. The taxa identified includes pigs from [305], [311] and [396], horse from [361], dog and polecat from [502]. A single dog burial from the evaluation phase from [1/007] is also an ABG deposit. These types of deposits are not uncommon in the medieval period in Southern England (Morris, 2010). The ABG's consist of partial and near complete burials.

5.11.14 Pathological lesions have been observed in horse and pig remains from pits [361] and [305] respectively. Joint disease, including ankylosis of the lumbar vertebrae and dental disease was evident in the elderly horse ABG from pit [361]. The dentition of this elderly animal also included irregular tooth wear and wear patterns such as ramps, hooks, wave mouth and several

diastemas, as well as bit-wear (Bartosiewicz 2013). The vertebrae fusion and bit-wear suggests that this horse may have been used as a traction animal. Joint disease in the form of vertebral fusion was also evident in the pig ABG from pit [305].

5.11.15 Canid gnawing was observed in a sheep/goat pelvis fragment and metacarpal fragment from pits [433] and [434] respectively. Nine ageable mandibles including pig from [275], [305], [311], [433], [536] sheep from [524] and horse from [361] were recorded, as well as eighteen measurable bones including pig from [305], [311], horse from [361], sheep from [524], [549] and dog from [502]. Analysis of the fusion data available shows that both adult and juvenile/neonatal individuals are present within this period.

Post-Medieval-c.1850 (Period 4)

5.11.16 The post-medieval-c.1850 (Period 4) assemblage contains a small quantity of 41 identifiable faunal remains recovered from fourteen ditch, pit and tree-throw contexts. Taxa that have been identified include pig, sheep, sheep/goat, cattle and horse. Large mammal and medium mammal bone fragments are also present within the assemblage. Whole earth sample <63> produced a small amount of mammalian taxa including fragments of large mammal long bone, medium mammal rib and a pig 3rd phalanx. Of the two unidentifiable bone fragments also present from <63> only one was calcined and a single hand-collected unidentifiable fragment from [538] was also calcined. Canid gnawing was present in a single large mammal humerii from ditch [483]. The assemblage contains both meat and non-meat bearing bones from domestic taxa, dominated by pig, sheep/goat and sheep. Evidence of butchery is present in a large mammal humerii fragment from ditch [483] and a large mammal long bone fragment from ditch [406] with chop marks suggestive of carcass portioning. No non-metric traits or pathology was observed. No ageable mandibles or measurable bones were recorded. Fusion data indicated that the majority of the assemblage contained adult remains.

Post-Medieval-Modern c.20TH Century (Period 5)

5.11.17 The post-medieval-c. 20th Century assemblage (Period 5), contains a small quantity of 11 identifiable faunal remains recovered from six pit contexts; [232], [390], [451], [453], [486] and [491]. Taxa that have been identified include dog, rabbit, bird, duck, medium mammal and large mammal bones, the majority of which are meat bearing bones. Evidence of butchery was observed in a single medium mammal tibia fragment from pit [390] that exhibited saw marks suggestive of carcass portioning. No gnawing, burning, non-metric traits or pathology was observed. No ageable mandibles or measurable bones were recorded. Fusion data shows that both adult and juvenile remains are present within this assemblage.

Unstratified and Undated Phases

5.11.18 A small quantity of fourteen faunal remains were retrieved from unstratified and topsoil/subsoil contexts. The taxa identified includes cattle, sheep, pig, large mammal and medium mammal meat and non-meat bearing bone fragments. Whole earth sample <53> produced a medium mammal femur

and three unidentifiable charred bone fragments. Evidence of butchery was observed in a cattle metacarpal fragment from topsoil [17/101] that had been chopped midshaft, suggestive of carcass portioning. A single large mammal long bone fragment from topsoil [30/101] was charred. No gnawing, non-metric traits or pathology was observed. A single mandible from an unstratified context produced a MWS (Mandible Wear Stage) count of 14, that of a young animal. Fusion data shows that juvenile remains dominate this assemblage. No measurable bones were recorded.

5.12 The Shell by Susan Chandler

5.12.1 A small assemblage of six Oyster (Ostrea edulis) shells, weighing a total of 91g, was recovered during the works on site. One shell was collected unstratified, two from context [216], two from [222] and one from [223], all of which are quarry pit fills.

5.13 The Leather by Susan Chandler

5.13.1 A small fragment of leather was recovered from quarry pit fill [155]. It is in a poor condition, desiccated with no recognizable features to suggest what it may have been from. It weighs 3g and is 64mm long, 22mm wide and 3mm thick.

5.14 The Other Materials by Susan Chandler

5.14.1 Two carbide rods from batteries were collected from contexts [394] and [491], both the fills of pits associated with early 20th century activity. Fill [394] also contained scraps of a fabric which is likely to have come from the pram canopy mentioned in the metalwork discussion.

5.14.2 Other fills of these 20th century pits returned finds, such as [391] from which an oval disc of rubber was collected and [392] where four fragments of coke were collected.

5.14.3 From context [481], a fill in a post medieval ditch, three fragments of wood and a piece of pitch were collected. One of the wood fragments has pitch or similar coating one side. These wood fragments are likely to be modern in date and may be intrusive in the context.

5.15 The Pre 20th Century Registered Finds by Susan Chandler

5.15.1 The registered finds were given registered finds numbers RF <0> and recorded on pro forma sheets. The registered finds are mostly structural, suggesting that the area was used for the disposal of waste from nearby buildings as they were dismantled. A number of the registered finds date to the 20th century and are discussed separately from the earlier objects in section 5.16. The objects discussed here are fully listed in Appendix 6.

Nails and structural fittings

5.15.2 Many of the registered finds are from subsoil [101]. These finds include two wall anchors, RF <3> and <5>, which are comparable to examples in Goodall (2011, 188-9). Object RF<3> is similar to H233, with a square stem

and rectangular head, which is dated to the 16th century while RF<5> is more like H232, with a shorter square stem and an ovoid head. Most of the registered finds from this layer are nails, of the standard hand forged square headed and square stemmed form, common throughout the Roman, medieval and post medieval periods. Object RF <11> is a larger nail with an ovoid head and may be a stud nail or part of a rove. Some of the nails, such as RF <55> and <56> have square stems and round heads. Object RF <60> is a clench bolt head, comparable in form to Goodall (2011, 188-9) H242 or H243 which are dated to the 11th to 14th centuries. Further structural fittings include RF <159>, part of a strap hinge with two loops for the pivot and three nail holes, arranged in a triangle, for attachment and RF <53> which may be a wall hook or latch though it is too obscured by corrosion to tell. It, like the other structural fittings, is potentially medieval in date.

5.15.3 Medieval quarry pit fill [222], contained a clench bolt, RF <161>, comparable to Goodall's H243 (2011, 188-9), which is RF <161>. Fill [228] contained a second strap hinge fragment; this example, RF <162>, has a single loop for the pivot and a line of three nail holes along its center.

5.15.4 Medieval ditch [167] produced a single registered find, RF <160>, a clench bolt, comparable to Goodall's H243 (2011, 188-9) which is dated to the late 13th to mid-14th century.

5.15.5 Post medieval ditch fills produced occasional registered finds, such as two potential pivots, RF <153>, from [460] and RF <155> from [408]. RF <158>, another wall anchor, also similar to Goodall's H232, was recovered from ditch fill [103]. Fill [481] contained an incomplete clench bolt, RF <163>.

Tools

5.15.6 Other finds from subsoil [101], such as RF <22> are identifiable as tools. Object RF<22> is a small punch or awl, with a square section, slightly bulbous towards its mid-section and tapering to a point; this is comparable to Goodall A75 (2011, 16-17). dated to the 11th century.

5.15.7 RF <154> from context [361] is an iron knife, of Goodall's type Q (2011, 108), a scale tanged knife with the blade rising to meet the tip, and the scale tang set in line with the back. In this example, found in pit fill [361], most of the blade is missing and the tang is in two parts. This type of knife was generally in use from the 13th to 16th century.

5.15.8 Part of the works on site included the excavation of a number of test pits, which produced three registered finds from topsoil, two of which are medieval in date and one which is likely to be post medieval or more modern. Object RF <165> from [9/101] is a chisel with a square section tapering to a slightly rounded point, similar to Goodall (2011, 14-15) A41 dating to the 13th to 15th century. Object RF <166> from [17/101] is made up by two fragments of a scale tanged knife of Goodalls type M (2011, 107-8) which is dated to the 13th and 14th centuries. Finally RF <167>, from context [27/101], is a ring fitting or ferrule, 43mm in diameter.

Dress fittings and footwear

5.15.9 Two dress fittings, RF <4>, a small dome headed button with looped stem and <59>, a ring fitting, 25mm in diameter with a flattened ovoid section, also come from the subsoil [101]. <59> is likely to be a harness or belt fitting. Post-medieval ditch fill [481] produced a boot or shoe heel protector, RF <164>.

Horse-shoes

5.15.10 Two horse-shoes, RF's <156> and <157> were recovered. These are both medieval; RF <156> is likely 15th century in date and is comparable to L26 in Goodall (2011, Pg370/371), with a worn toe, three nail holes each side and no caulking, while <157> is less complete, consisting of only part of the heel of the shoe which does feature a folded caulk and two of three nails. It is more like L14 in Goodall (2011, 368-9) and likely to date to the 12th century. Both were recovered from pit fills; <526> from [526] and <157> from [359].

Coin

5.15.11 Coin, RF <19>, from context [110], is a post medieval farthing a ditch fill but is in too poor a condition to determine the Ruler or date.

Objects undiagnostic of function

5.15.12 Objects <25>, <26> and <32> from subsoil [101] are plate fragments, rendered undiagnostic by their incomplete nature.

5.16 The 20th Century Registered Finds by Susan Chandler

5.16.1 A number of objects were collected during the works on site which date to the post World War II period, largely the late 1940's to early 1950's. There are also occasional earlier objects, such as RF <27>, a 1928 bullet casing. Due to their relatively modern date little work is needed on these objects; however, they are fully listed in Appendix 7 below. Each registered find is given an individual number RF <00> and recorded on pro-forma sheets and in the ASE database.

5.16.2 It is likely that these items were deposited as waste from the local community taking advantage of pits left open; the assemblage is largely domestic in nature. The bulk of the assemblage consists of glass bottles; including those for common household products such as ink bottles <101>, Dettol <68>, <69> (etc.), and foods such as Oxo <71>, <79> (etc.), Shipphams <73>, Pecks <113> and Harris Calne <81> paste jars as well as a Booths gin bottle <62>. There are also a number of small, metal screw capped bottles of a type commonly used for tablets; these are largely plain with numbers or letters embossed on the base. Indeed, one, RF <83> has the partial remains of a paper label, which reads 'TABLETS' though it is not possible to decipher the tablet type. Other medical products include a lung tonic bottle <111> and a fig syrup bottle <109>.

5.16.3 Other household items include a number of bayonet fitting light bulbs <92>, <93> (etc.), a pepper shaker <116>, the head of a Wardonia brand safety

razor <128>, some china items such as a Wedgewood plate <87> and iron pans or containers such as <121>.

5.16.4 Three blank bullet casings, RFs <133>, <134> and <135>, likely used in military training, and other items such as buttons RF<130> and <131> or RF <136>- an iron nail with attached lead strip featuring the broad arrow mark used by the British army may relate to activity on site during the Second World War, or may be items from the war disposed of with the other household waste.

5.17 The Environmental Samples by Stacey Adams

Introduction

5.17.1 Fifty-six bulk soil samples were taken during excavations at Appledore for the recovery of environmental remains such as plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, faunal remains and Mollusca, as well as to assist finds recovery. Samples were taken from ditches and pits, including ore roasting pits and quarry pits. The predominant occupation of the site was in the medieval period, up to 1500 AD, with earlier Roman and post-medieval activity, up to 1850 AD. The following report assesses the preservation of the charred plant macrofossils and wood charcoal and their potential to inform on the diet, arable economy and local environment of the site as well as fuel selection and use.

Methodology

5.17.2 At this assessment stage a representative sample of eighteen bulk samples, ranging from 10 to 40L in volume, were processed by flotation, in their entirety, using a 500µm mesh for the heavy residue and a 250µm mesh for the retention of the flot before being air dried. The residues were passed through 8, 4 and 2mm sieves and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 8). 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 were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 9). Where necessary, flots were subsampled and 100ml of the volume scanned. Provisional identification of the charred remains was based on observations of gross morphology and surface structure and quantification was based on approximate number of individuals. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild plants and Zohary and Hopf (1994) for cereals.

5.17.3 Charcoal fragments were fractured by hand along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale and Cutler 2000; Hather, 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 500x 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 (Schoch *et al*, 2004; Hather, 2000; Schweingruber, 1990). Identifications were given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between

taxa are insufficient to permit satisfactory identification. Ten fragments were submitted for identification from samples with >3g of wood charcoal from the >4mm fraction of the heavy residues. Charcoal from ditch features were not submitted for assessment as their deposits can be built up slowly over time, thereby limiting its potential to provide accurate data on the local environment and fuel selection. Quantification and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 8 and nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

Results

Period 1: Early Roman
Samples <31> [164], <39> [238], <40> [254], <43> [273] and <61> [428].

5.17.4 The heavy residues from the Early Roman ore roasting pits [146] and [237] and ditch [271] contained only magnetic material and rare fragments of pot. The contents of pit [427] were more varied with the recovery of ceramic building material, pot, coal, glass, magnetic material and animal bone and teeth. Charcoal was abundant within the pits and contained a sufficient quantity to be submitted for assessment (>3g from the >4mm fraction of the heavy residue).

5.17.5 The flots contained between 60 and 80% uncharred material of modern roots, twigs and wood fragments as well as frequent modern seeds of blackberry (*Rubus* sp.), elder (*Sambucus* sp.), valerians (*Valeriana* sp.), docks (*Rumex* sp.) and goosefoots (Chenopodiaceae). Charcoal fragments were frequent and insect remains were occasional within pit [237].

Charred Plant Macrofossils

5.17.6 Charred plant macrofossils were rare within the Early Roman flots and were largely poorly preserved. Cereal caryopses were present in all sampled features, excluding pit [146]. Where identifiable, they were of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), with the possible presence of emmer (*Triticum* cf. *dicoccum*) and the free-threshing variety within pit [237]. The large amount of morphological variation within the wheat genus as well as its tendency to distort during the charring process make identification to species difficult, especially if it is solely based on individual grains. A single charred dock seed was present within pit [427].

Charcoal

5.17.7 The identifiable charcoal from the Early Roman ore roasting pits [146] and [237] all belonged to that of oak (*Quercus* sp.) with several of the fragments affected by vitrification. Vitrification is a process that distorts the anatomical features of the charcoal giving it a glassy appearance. It has often been attributed to high temperatures and prolonged burning time (Gale and Cutler, 2000; Prior and Alvin, 1983), although recent experiments claim that vitrification is not induced by such factors and that the cause is still unknown (McParland *et al*, 2010). Although oak was dominant, the composition of pit [427] was taxonomically different from the roasting pits with the presence of poplar/ willow (*Populus*/ *Salix*) and field maple (*Acer campestre*). Overall the

preservation of the charcoal from the Early Roman features was good with all but two of the fragments identifiable.

Period 3: Medieval (up to 1500 AD)
Samples <1> [4/005], <2> [4/009], <4> [2/005], <5> [1/011], <6> [1/016], <33> [166], <35> [183], <37> [223], <44> [275], <45> [279] and <46> [363].

5.17.8 The heavy residues from the medieval features contained ceramic building material, fragments of pot, burnt clay, slate, flint and magnetic material. Industrial material was common and finds of slag, copper, copper alloy, iron and coal were also present. Environmental material recovered from the heavy residues included charred botanicals, animal bone and teeth, burnt bone and fishbone. Charcoal fragments were extracted from all of the samples and only pit [4/004] did not contain sufficient quantities to be submitted for assessment.

5.17.9 The flots contained between 50 and 99% uncharred material modern roots, twigs and wood fragments. Recent seeds of blackberry, elder and goosefoots were occasional and a modern plum (*Prunus domestica*) stone was identified in quarry pit [279]. Charcoal fragments were present in all flots, excluding quarry pit [279] and insect remains were rare.

Charred Plant Macrofossils

5.17.10 Charred plant macrofossils were rare within the majority of the medieval flots and completely absent from pit [165] and quarry pit [279]. Pit [1/010] and quarry pit [221] were fractionally more abundant in charred plant material containing between 11 and 50 individuals. Cereal caryopses of wheat, including the rounded grains of the free-threshing variety, barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), oat (*Avena* sp.) and possible rye (cf. *Secale cereale*) were identified within the flots with preservation varying from poor to moderate. A small number of the barley grains retained the impressions of the glumes indicating that they were of the hulled variety. The more diagnostic cereal chaff was absent from the flots making identification difficult.

5.17.11 Weed seeds were largely absent from the medieval samples. Several oat/ chess (*Avena/ Bromus*) caryopses were present in pit [4/008] and a large legume (Fabaceae) was recorded in pit [1/017]. Quarry pit [274] was slightly more abundant in weed taxa and contained fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) and a variety of sedges (*Carex* sp(p).).

Charcoal

5.17.12 Overall preservation of the charcoal was good with less than 10% of the fragments indeterminate. A number of the fragments were affected by vitrification and several were generally distorted, likely a process of thermal degradation during the charring process. Post-depositional sediment was common within the fragments, caused by fluctuations in the ground water level during the burial of the material.

Pits [1/010], [1/016], [4/008], [165], [174] and [362].

5.17.13 Preservation of the charcoal from the medieval pits was good with the majority of the fragments identifiable. Oak fragments were identified within all of the medieval pits and dominated over 50% of the assemblage. Fragments of field maple were common as were those of the apple sub-family (Maloideae), which includes the pomaceous species of apple (*Malus* sp.), pear (*Pyrus* sp.), hawthorn (*Cratageus* sp.) and whitebeam (*Sorbus* sp.). Wood charcoal of trees associated with calcareous soils, including ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), were present as well as those growing in damp or riverine environments such as alder (*Alnus* sp.) and poplar/ willow (*Poplus*/ *Salix*). Wood charcoal of the plum genus (*Prunus* sp.) was occasional within the pits and derives from the shrubby trees of cherry, plum or blackthorn. Fragments of elm (*Ulmus* sp.) and hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) were also present.

Quarry Pits [2/004], [221], [274] and [279].

5.17.14 The charcoal from the medieval quarry pits was less well preserved than those from the regular pits with 15% of the fragments indeterminate. The medieval quarry pits contained similar taxa to the other pits of the period. Oak was again dominant, although it appears to be absent from quarry pit [279]. Field maple, beech, poplar/ willow and charcoal from the apple sub-family were all present within the quarry samples. Charcoal of the birch family (Betulaceae) was more prominent within the quarry pits and boasted every genera of the family: birch, alder, hornbeam and hazel (*Corylus avellana*).

Period 4: Post-Medieval (up to 1850 AD)
Samples <3> [4/011] and <63> [575].

5.17.15 The heavy residues from the post-medieval samples contained pottery fragments, ceramic building material, burnt clay, coal, slate and flint as well as small amounts of animal bone and teeth, burnt bone and charred botanicals. Charcoal was frequent from this period but has been omitted from assessment as it derives from ditch features.

5.17.16 The flots from the post-medieval ditches contained between 60 and 80% uncharred material including modern roots, twigs and wood fragments as well as modern seeds of blackberry, elder and fool's parsley (*Aethusa cynapium*).

Charred Plant Macrofossils

5.17.17 The preservation of the cereal caryopses from the post-medieval ditches ranged from poor to moderate. The grains from ditch [574] were indeterminate whilst ditch [4/012] contained grains of wheat, hulled barley and possible rye and oat. No other charred plant macrofossils were identified from the post-medieval features.

Undated Subsoil
Samples <14> [14/101], <22> [22/101], <25> [20/101], <53> [30/101] and <56> [26/101].

5.17.18 The heavy residues from the undated samples contained pot fragments, ceramic building material, glass, metalwork and a small amount of charred botanicals and animal bone. Charcoal was present within all of the samples and has not been submitted for assessment at this stage due to the lack of phasing for these features.

5.17.19 The flots contained between 40 and 99% uncharred material of modern roots, twigs and wood fragments and uncharred seeds of blackberry, elder, goosefoots, fool's parsley, common fumitory and those of the knotweed (Polygonaceae) and nightshade (Solanaceae) families.

Charred Plant Macrofossils

5.17.20 Charred plant macrofossils were present within all of the undated samples, excluding that of sample <25>. Overall preservation of the remains was moderate. The cereal caryopses were identified as barley and wheat, with the possible presence of rye. The wheat grains were largely of the free-threshing variety, although one wheat grain from sample <14> was tentatively identified as emmer due to its humped dorsal surface and the retention of the lateral glume impressions. Dock seeds were recorded from sample <56> and were not identifiable to species-level due to the morphological similarity of the genus.

5.18 Radiocarbon Dating

5.18.1 Two samples were submitted for radiocarbon dating to try and establish a finer range of dates for some of the activity recorded on site. One sample was taken from one of the two ore roasting pits and the second from an adjacent portion of Roman ditch. Appendix 10 contains the radiocarbon dating reports and the results are integrated into the text above (see 4.5.4 - 4.5.6)

6.0 POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

6.1 Realisation of the original research objectives

6.1.1 The evaluation revealed no evidence of Roman archaeology and consequently no suitable research objectives were considered to inform the excavation. In light of the excavation results, a research objective has been created to guide discussion of the site.

6.1.2 *To clarify the form, character and extent of Roman archaeology on the site*

6.1.3 Previous evidence for Roman activity in Appledore was limited to a single coin of Sabina, dated to AD136. The excavations revealed a two phases activity comprising Early Roman ditches and possible associated ore roasting pits, and later Roman pitting in the north of the site.

6.1.4 The ditches are interpreted as field boundaries or boundaries separating zones of activity. Considering the quantity of finds recovered from the ditch, it is thought that the site does not lie too far from the occupation area. It is unclear how the ditches might relate to the adjacent ore roasting pits if they are contemporaneous, but is assumed the ditches might have provided delineation of working areas. If the ore roasting pits are not synchronous with the ditches, then the gap between GP1 and GP2, and GP3 might feasibly form a routeway relating to corralling or herding of livestock, although without seeing a larger area this is difficult to establish.

6.1.5 The ore roasting pits have not firmly been dated to the Roman period, but material removed from them might have been dumped within the adjacent ditches. Their presence suggests the undertaking of small-scale iron ore processing. However, the absence of other elements of metal working, slag and hammerscale for example, indicate that any other metal working processes were undertaken some distance away from the excavation area.

6.1.6 Later Roman evidence is restricted to two pits in the northern portion of the site. The inclusion of a near complete vessel in one of the pits suggests a degree of structured deposition, but this could not be fully established. Whether or not this is the case, the pits suggest that the site forms a part of activity on the periphery of settlement which, if projected coastlines are correct, most likely took place to the north or west of the excavation area.

6.1.7 Overall, it seems that the site lies of the edge of a relatively small-scale Roman settlement, most likely to the north or west. A local industry of iron preparation might have been performed on site, but the extent to which this occurred is unclear. Its situation on the River Rother would have provided it good access both upstream to Bodiam and along the coast to Lympne.

6.1.8 The negigible evidence for earlier medieval activity was also missed during the evaluation stage of work and as such was lacking research objectives. A suitable new research objective was created in light of the excavation results.

6.1.9 *To clarify the form, character and extent of early medieval archaeology on the site*

6.1.10 A single pit might have derived from the early medieval period. This suggests a low level of activity at in the excavation area at this time. However, St Peter and Paul's Church which lies only c120m to the east is believed to have origins dating back to at least the 10th century (HCGKCC 2003, 2), suggesting that early medieval occupation probably occurred further east, closer to The Street.

6.1.11 The inclusion of two ore roasting pits within the early medieval period should also be considered at this point. The dating for these features is unclear, but if they have their origin in this period then it could be assumed that a similar low-level preparation of iron ore was being undertaken at this time, perhaps relating to the creation of nails for the construction of a single structure.

6.1.12 *RO1: To clarify the form, character and extent of late medieval archaeology on the site*

6.1.13 Evidence for late-medieval activity on site, especially between AD 1450 and AD 1550 was considerably higher that the levels that both preceded it and post-dated it. It predominantly comprised two groups of nexuses of pits, one group at the north of the site and another along the southern edge. Some of these pits included the interment of complete animals. In addition to the (predominantly) refuse pitting, several quarry pits were revealed.

6.1.14 The layout of pitting suggests that this site covers what were the backland plots of at least two properties of this period, one positioned on the junction of what is now The Street and Court Lodge Road (now lost) and a second in the approximate location of where The Long House/ The Corn Stores is now situated (Figure 12). The site lies some 40m away from the back of the current properties fronting The Street, and it is not implausible that any previous structures covered a similar footprint. This suggests that the excavation area occupies an area that could be considered as the far backlands. Despite this, a reasonable assemblage of features and finds were encountered, suggesting some intensive use of the area, and the removal of refuse to the furthest part of the property boundary. This said, no formal evidence for boundaries was encountered for this period. This is more likely a product of their shallow nature and/or truncation rather than their absence.

6.1.15 Much of the finds assemblage has a fairly local provenance, with a good deal of the pottery believed to have derived from the Rye area. However, a single vessel of regional derivation is present, from the Surrey-Hampshire area, along with a significant amount of imported pottery. Most of this comprises Dutch wares, which is relatively common for this region given its proximity to the trading hub of Rye, additionally, some sherds of German, French Spanish pottery types suggest wider reaching continental conections.

6.1.16 The imported pottery was all recovered from quarry pit [221] in the southern half of the site, suggesting the occupants of the property associated with the pit were more affluent than others in adjoining plots. However, the incidence of medieval brick, an indication of wealth and status, from across the site

might indicate that all the properties fronting this stretch of The Street were prosperous.

6.1.17 Further evidence of wealth in this area comes from a selection of animal bones recovered from some of the pits. Fish bones were recovered from several pits across the excavation, and from a further pit identified during the evaluation. Those species identified during the evaluation included whiting and flat-fish, which are considered to be high-status (Serjeantson and Woolgar 2006).

6.1.18 The presence of a large quantity of CBM on site, along with a fragment of fired clay which might have been prepared to receive plaster, show the presence of a nearby structure or structures. The precise nature of these buildings was not discernible on site, as presumably occupied areas closer to The Street. Despite this, there can be relative confidence in describing at least one of them as timber-framed with brick infill with probable tile roofing.

6.1.19 *RO2: To use artefactual evidence (in particular imported pottery) to consider national and international trading links during the medieval period*.

6.1.20 The whole assemblage of 12th to mid-13th century pottery that was recovered from the site demonstrated links only to local sources of pottery. This could appear to refute the common notion that Appledore was a thriving trade centre at this time, but is more likely down to the site's distance from The Street, and the general poorer quality of material of this date leading to its poor survival.

6.1.21 During the mid-13th to mid-14th centuries evidence for both local and international trade routes start to emerge, despite the recovery of a relatively small ceramic assemblage. Two sherds of a north French or Flanders type vessel were recovered indicating some trade with the continent. This evidence comes despite the silting of The Rhee Channel towards Romney in the latter half of the 13th century. Regional trade links are exemplified by the two fragments of 'Westminster' style floor tile which are generally considered to derive from the London area, although their precise manufacturing location is unclear.

6.1.22 The mid-14th and 15th centuries saw a marked rise in the importation of both ceramic goods, but also the import of building material. Much of this derives from the Low Countries, most likely by way of Rye, and points to an established link between Appledore and the continent by this point. Ceramics from Germany, France and Spain were also recovered. The increase in archaeological activity for this period, along with the rise in imported goods coincides with the period that the river Rother was diverted to the north of the Isle of Oxney and before leading out to Rye, and the time it was granted right to a weekly market, providing it the title of town. In addition to the international trade, local and regional trade is identified with the inclusion of certain ceramics within the assemblage and marine fish supplementing the diet of domesticates.

6.1.23 From the mid-16th century Appledore is recorded to have a decline in trade (HCGKCC 2003), most likely as a result of the continuing issues of silting experienced by its waterways. This is mirrored in the results of the

excavation, with a reduction in features and finds of this date, suggesting the difficulties in waterborne trade having detrimental effects on the contemporary population.

6.1.24 *RO3: To clarify the form, character and extent of early post-medieval archaeology on the site.*

6.1.25 As described above (see 6.1.23) a decline in activity is noted during the early post-medieval period. Dating for many of the features is difficult, with material often being mixed within later features, but some of those dated to Period 4 will have their origins the 16th or 17th centuries. A marked decrease in pitting is observed, suggesting a decrease in population or intensity of occupation. Despite this, the early post-medieval period could be the point at which the first boundaries are excavated, dividing the backland areas of those properties fronting The Street, although evidence of earlier property boundaries might be inferred by spatial analysis of pitting.

6.1.26 It is possible that a route between properties is also observed at this time, leading to areas further away from The Street, maybe associated with Court Lodge Manor to the east.

6.1.27 Further inferences on the form, character and extent of early post-medieval archaeology are difficult because of the general paucity of evidence.

6.1.28 *RO4: To identify any structural remains and establish date, form, function and status in so far as is practicable*

6.1.29 No structural remains were encountered during the excavation, they are more likely situated closer towards The Street. However, evidence of the contemporary presence and construction of nearby buildings was encountered in the form of CBM recovered from much of the site.

6.1.30 A large assemblage of medieval roof tile, floor tile and brick was recovered along with a number of nails, although much of the latter were from unstratified deposits. These together suggest a timber-framed structure with brick infill, and a fragment of keyed baked clay hints towards some plastering within the structure(s). An isolated example of 'Westminster' type floor tile was also recovered.

6.1.31 Overall this evidence points towards a relatively high-status building, although the form this took is unclear.

6.1.32 *RO5: To better understand the deployment of Appledore as a medieval and post-medieval market town*

6.1.33 Appledore is considered a prosperous location from early on in its history, with a relatively large population of around 300, a church, manor and river port recorded in 1086. In 1279 four shops and a further four stalls are reported to trade beside the church. This increases to seven shops and five stalls by 1297 (HCGKCC 2003). The archaeology encountered on site, however, doesn't appear to correlate with this, with only a single feature seeming to date from this 200 year period. It is possible that the focus of activity pertaining to this period occurred further north along The Street

between the church and the likely location of the once manor house (possibly where Horne's Place is today). However, the river is considered to have run just to the south of the church broadly parallel to Court Lodge Road, and it would make more sense for people to position themselves closer to the source of much of their trade, so a more pragmatic conclusion is that the site was too far from The Street to encounter this earlier evidence. With this in mind, it is important to note the paucity of activity revealed during the excavation along Court Lodge Road, which was most likely in use at this time.

6.1.34 In the latter half of the 13th century a series of storms resulted in silting of riverine access to Romney via the Rhee Channel and this is followed by the Black Death. This series of events will likely have made the occupants of Appledore re-evaluate their trading position and at some point in the 1330s the river Rother was diverted around the Isle of Oxney to flow past Appledore and on to Rye. Documentary evidence suggests that Appledore saw a marked increase in activity and wealth after this. This probably came, in part, from the control it would have had over riverine access both further upstream as far as Bodiam and towards Rye, indeed Appledore Manor was charged with collecting taxes from any trading vessels and in 1359 Edward III granted the right to a weekly market. However, this is not mirrored in the archaeological evidence for another 100 years, when a striking increase in material is noted.

6.1.35 During the16th century, the River Rother is noted to have gradually lost much of its ability to bear trade ships. This process almost certainly caused a slow decline in the fortunes of the town, until, by around the the mid 16th century it is observed that 'Appledore, which had been a goodly town, is now decayed by reason that the water is gone from it' (unknown source in HCGKCC 2003, 5). This reversal of fortunes is also observed in most of the evidence from the site, although the pottery assemblage does increase during this time.

6.1.36 It is unclear what was being traded during the course of the medieval and early post-medieval period, but it is likely that both iron and timber from the Weald was being exported, the presence of continental pottery and brick indicates some of the materials being imported.

6.1.37 How Appledore was linked by overland trade routes is another factor take into consideration, from which no evidence was recovered during the excavation. Similar might be said of how Appledore was deployed during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

6.1.38 *RO6: To use environmental evidence to better understand local diet and subsistence*

6.1.39 Environmental evidence for diet from the Roman period suggests the inclusion of cereal, predominantly wheat and possibly emmer. This fits with comparable Roman activity in the area.

6.1.40 Much of the environmental evidence for diet and subsistence derived from the medieval and post-medieval assemblages, and thus form the basis of the following discussion.

6.1.41 The consumption of cattle, sheep and pig was evident from the skeletal material recovered from the excavation. The environmental evidence greatly increased the variety of species consumed to include rabbit, domestic fowl, duck, eel and a variety of marine fish.

6.1.42 The inclusion of a polecat within an environmental sample may also indicate the practice of ferreting or poaching being undertaken meaning consumption of rabbits might have been more prevalent than the record suggests. An alternative explanation for the presence of polecat is that the remains represent hunting of fur species.

6.1.43 Free threshing varieties of wheat, barley, oat and possibly rye were recovered from many of the environmental sample assessed from 1 Court Lodge Road to complement the meat and fish above. This is comparable to other similar sites. Evidence of cereal processing reduces into the post-medieval period, suggesting it might have more commonly been traded in.

6.2 Significance and potential of the individual datasets

The Stratigraphic Sequence

Prehistoric

6.2.1 A small collection of lithics attributable to this period were recovered. In isolation they are of low significance, but they do continue the trend of evidence suggesting use of the coastal margins during this time.

Period 1: Phase 1.1 Late Iron Age to Early Roman

6.2.2 The earliest cut features encountered at the site date from this period, comprising several boundary or enclosure ditches and two possible ore roasting pits. The latter may, however, be of medieval origin.

6.2.3 Archaeology dating to this period has never been encountered in Appledore or the surrounding area, save for a single coin dating to 136AD. Despite the slightly ambiguous nature of the function of the ditches, their presence can be deemed as being of local and some regional significance. If the date of ore roasting pits is refined to this period then the regional significance will be increased.

6.2.4 Roman activity is noted along the coastal margins of this area. The evidence from Appledore should be taken into consideration with other Early Roman datasets from the area, such as those at Scotney Court (Barber 1998) Bodiam (Lemmon and Hill 1966) and Dymchurch (Eddison 2000). The inclusion of elements of iron production may also be significant, and trade and control of this, timber and other goods both upstream of the Rother and along the coast should be considered (Cunliffe 1980, 284).

Period 1: Phase 1.2 Later Roman

6.2.5 By the later Roman period many sites appear to have been overwhelmed by coastal activity and abandoned (Barber and Priestley-Bell 2008, 2; Eddison

2000, 46). Evidence here, indicates a continuation of activity into this period, suggesting its protection against coastal incursion.

6.2.6 This activity might be perceived as being of both local and regional significance, and linking it with other later sites, as at Stutfall (Cunliffe 1980) is necessary to understand its development.

Period 2: Early Medieval

6.2.7 There is a hiatus in activity from the Roman period through to the 12th century, which is predominantly recognised from occasional abraded sherds of pottery are recovered in later features. In addition to these, a single shallow pit containing only pottery dated to this period was encountered.

6.2.8 Alone this feature is only of local significance and provides limited evidence of the early phases of Appledore's history.

Period 3: Medieval

6.2.9 The mid-13th to mid-14th centuries are represented by sherds of pottery which mostly derive as residual sherds in later features. They do, however, demonstrate an increase in activity during this time. Pitting and quarry features become the overwhelming evidence of occupation from the mid-15th to mid-16th century and most likely form part of a backland plot for at least two properties fronting The Street.

6.2.10 As the first archaeological intervention in Appledore, this site provides significant potential for understanding how the town developed during the medieval period. With this is mind, the excavations will also provide potential for comparison to other medieval settlements in the Romney Marsh area, such as Winchelsea, Rye and New Romney and are certainly of regional significance.

Period 4: Post-medieval – up to 1850

6.2.11 By the post-medieval period pitting activity decreases, but boundaries between properties and other patches of land become more established. The fluctuation of intensity of activity from the medieval through to the post-medieval period is of local importance and also regional importance, especially when compared to the documentary records and other settlements.

Period 5: Post medieval – 20th century

6.2.12 This period is confined to a small number of pits and an assemblage of artefacts dating to the period around the Second World War, probably relating to oral history of Home Guard activity in the area. This collection will be of some local significance.

The Flintwork

6.2.13 The flint assemblage produces limited evidence for prehistoric activity at the site. However the assemblage is small (eight pieces), and it is principally

residual. No chronological diagnostic pieces were found. Based on technological traits, a blade is likely to be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic. The remaining pieces are more difficult to date with certainty. Two tested nodules were also recovered from the topsoil. These may be Roman, medieval or even later rather than prehistoric.

6.2.14 The small assemblage is not considered to have any potential for further analysis.

The Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery

6.2.15 In general, the assemblage is probably too small and undiagnostic to contribute to our understanding of Late Iron Age/Roman ceramics in the region; however, the possible structured deposition of two partially-complete vessels from pit [427] is of local significance and would warrant some brief additional research and discussion in order to interpret the feature and set it in context.

The Post-Roman Pottery: Significance and Potential

6.2.16 The ceramic assemblage from the current site is considered to hold mixed potential for further analysis depending on the period involved. The Early and High Medieval assemblages are small, abraded, often residual in their contexts and lacking in feature sherds. Additionally there are far larger securely stratified assemblages from Lydd Quarry and New Romney (Barber 2008; Barber forthcoming; Jarrett 2009). As such the current assemblages can inform of the onset of activity at the site but hold no potential for detailed analysis from a ceramics point of view.

6.2.17 The Late Medieval assemblage forms the largest sub-period group in the overall site assemblage. Although only one reasonable feature group is present (pit [429]) collectively the assemblage contains a number of representative sherds suitable for illustration. Overall the material offers a good group for comparative purposes to some groups at Lydd Quarry (Area 5) and Denge West Quarry (Barber 2008). The assemblage is also large enough to be statistically useful in the study of household prosperity and market contacts.

6.2.18 The Post-medieval assemblages are small and scattered. The early post-medieval material is just too sparse to warrant any further analysis beyond that already undertaken for this assessment. The late post-medieval period, although represented by a larger group, is still somewhat fragmentary and mixed. This material is also not considered to hold any potential for further detailed analysis. However, the World War 2 material represents a specific military presence. To date no 20th- century military-issue ceramics have been illustrated from the Marsh and this material will be worth highlighting in the final report.

The Ceramic Building Material

6.2.19 The significance of the Court Lodge CBM arises primarily from the size and diversity of the assemblage. This makes it important on a regional scale as it demonstrates the range of CBM used in this part of the south east during

the later medieval and early post-medieval period. Unfortunately none of the CBM was found in contexts that appear to relate to any structures or the original uses of the CBM, which somewhat limits the interpretational value of the material, and thus it's significance. However, in the most general sense the CBM clearly demonstrates the presence of medieval buildings incorporating Flemish imports within the vicinity of Court Lodge, even if their precise location or how the building materials were utilised within the structures is not apparent.

6.2.20 The incised floor tile found during the evaluation of Court Lodge represents a potentially unique find. Although similarity between the design on the tile and masons marks was suggested, the marks on the tile appear more decorative in nature and the apparent absence of any similar finds from this site or from further afield isolate this as a significant find, even if only on a local level.

6.2.21 The range of fabrics present within the assemblage makes this a very useful reference collection for establishing a fabric type series for this part of the South-East. A CBM fabric type series does exist for Canterbury, but the samples are not readily available and it is specific to Canterbury. The extensive excavations carried out at Lydd Quarry, which lies less than 20km to the south east of Appledore, has enabled a dated type series to be started (Barber 2008, 191-95), and a cursory glance at the written descriptions for the Lydd fabrics strongly suggest some common fabrics. Physical comparison between fabric samples would clarify which fabrics are indeed the same and better establish the date ranges for Kentish fabric types.

The Fired Clay

6.2.22 The single piece of patterned daub is of small local significance in that it represents either an example of how daub was treated prior to plastering, or alternatively a local style of decoration. It is rare for daub to be so well-preserved. The small size and generally fragmentary nature of the rest of the fired clay assemblage collected from 1 Court Lodge render it of no significance at a local, national or international level.

6.2.23 It is suggested that information regarding the daub is summarised in any forthcoming publication from information provided by this assessment. It is recommended that the piece be illustrated so that should similar fragments be found and illustrated parallel is available.

The Clay Tobacco Pipe

6.2.24 The clay pipe assemblage is very small and is dominated by stem fragments spread thinly across the area. No pieces of particular note are present and there are no useful groups. The assemblage represents a background scatter of casual losses and breakages spanning 300 years. The assemblage holds no potential for further analysis beyond that already undertaken for this assessment.

The Geological Material

6.2.25 The stone assemblage is relatively small, particularly if the granules from the environmental residues are removed. The vast majority is of local origin and has not been deliberately worked. Of most interest is the medieval assemblage, which, although virtually bereft of worked pieces, does indicate contact with other areas of the country. Despite this it is not felt that further detailed analysis beyond that undertaken for this assessment is warranted.

The Metallurgical Remains

6.2.26 The small assemblage of slag does not warrant any further analysis. Low-level iron smithing is to be expected on both Roman and medieval sites and the current assemblage, which is probably all medieval, is an expected find. The current site has not produced the quantity of slag one would expect if the process were undertaken on or near the excavation area.

The Bulk Metalwork

6.2.27 Due to their poor and undiagnostic condition, common nature or modern date, the objects of the bulk metal assemblage are of little significance, though they do aid dating in a site wide context. There is no potential for further work; much of the assemblage is in a very poor condition, being incomplete and heavily corroded which limits its usefulness. Further analysis is not considered worthwhile.

The Animal Bone

6.2.28 The early Roman (Period 1), post-medieval-c.1850 (Period 4), post-medieval-c.20th century (Period 5) and the undated and un-stratified periods produced a small faunal assemblage that is of local significance only.

6.2.29 The faunal assemblage from the Medieval-c.1550 (Period 3) is of local and regional significance. Although the assemblage size and preservation levels are moderate, valuable zooarchaeological data has been recorded, for example that can be utilised for statistical analysis (NISP, MNI, MNE counts). The faunal remains from this period will give an insight into the animal husbandry practices and exploitation of resources that can be analysed and compared to similar sites in the surrounding areas.

6.2.30 Analysis of the species and element representation of domestic and wild taxa will give an insight into animal husbandry and exploitation practices. The analysis of the fish assemblage to determine whether the remains are predominately fresh water or marine species will give an indication into the social status of the area. According to the Domesday entry for Appledore, the settlements population was large and included 78 households with woodland for pigs and 6 fisheries (Williams and Martin 2003). The fish remains recovered from the evaluation phase were predominately identified as marine specimens, with a small quantity of eel bones present, suggesting that freshwater exploitation occurred on a small scale (Ayton 2016), this implies that the majority of fish exploitation consisted of marine resources at Appledore, with a preference for high-status fish species such as whiting and flat-fish (Serjeantson and Woolgar, 2006). Comparing the identified specimens from the previous phase with those from the excavation, once identified, will reveal if marine or freshwater species were overly preferred

for exploitation and for what purposes. The fisheries likely supplied the Church or the Lord of the Manor with freshwater species for the table.

6.2.31 A small number of bones exhibited butchery marks, further analysis may reveal if the butchered animal bones were prepped by a kitchen or specialist butcher, which will give an insight into butchery practices and consumption of domesticate animals at Appledore. Analysis of metrical data to produce withers heights and further study of pathological data will also highlight animal husbandry practices, in particular breed size and use of animals for traction and other purposes.

6.2.32 Sexual dimorphism and age at death data indicates that male and female, juvenile and adult specimens have been exploited at Appledore. The presence of juvenile remains suggests that animals may have been bred on site. Further analysis of this data will highlight animal husbandry practices.

6.2.33 The limited presence of wild mammalian taxa suggests that these resources were not overly exploited, although the polecat burial may suggest the animal was utilised for rabbit poaching. The presence of a number of ABG deposits requires further analysis to determine the purpose of these animal burials (Hill 1995; Morris, 1998; 2008; 2011) at Appledore.

6.2.34 Further analysis of the early Roman, post-medieval-c.1850, post-medieval-c.20th Century and the undated and un-stratified periods is not recommended due to the limited size of these assemblages.

6.2.35 The medieval-c.1550 (Period 3) faunal assemblage has the potential to provide valuable information regarding animal husbandry practices, further contributing to the archaeology of Appledore and the surrounding areas.

6.2.36 The assemblage size is moderate, as is the state of bone preservation. Carbon 14 dating of a selection of faunal remains from the ABG deposits are recommended to better date the assemblage and better relate the faunal remains to Appledores documented local history (Winnifrith, 1983). Carbon 14 dating will be useful in that it will enable similarly-dated site comparisons to be made from sites in the surrounding area such as Rye and those mentioned in the SERF (South East Research Frameworks) 2012 guidelines for the medieval period (Weekes, 2012).

6.2.37 Further analysis of the associated bone group (ABG) deposits will provide an insight into their function within the Medieval-c.1550 (Period 3) assemblage. The taxa; domestic or wild utilised, the features in which they are deposited, the completeness of each ABG and the period they are from, as well as evidence of butchery and pathologies (Morris 1998; 2008; 2011), will give an insight into the roles of associated bone groups at Appledore.

6.2.38 The assemblage has provided a good amount of age at death and element data that will be analysed to create statistical analyses including NISP, MNI and MNE counts. This in turn will give an insight into the presence and absence of each species, as well as the level of abundance and relative importance. The main domesticate species of cattle, sheep/goat and pig usually dominate town/urban medieval assemblages due to meat-yields and social limitations of hunting and consuming wild taxa, such as deer and

rabbits. It is unusual therefore to find that the Period 3 assemblage at Appledore has been skewed by the presence of pig, horse and dog ABG deposits with no evidence of butchery or consumption. The excavations carried out at Appledore have exposed a small proportion of the town's archaeology, the zooarchaeological remains reflect this in the moderate assemblage size and species present.

6.2.39 Bird bones are present within this assemblage in a small quantity, with 6 bones recovered in total, 3 from Period 3 (pits [451] and [453]) and 3 from Period 5 (quarry pit [223] and pit [363]). The majority of these bones are in a fragmentary nature, further analysis where possible, has the potential to provide information regarding the exploitation of domestic and wild resources. No bird remains were recovered from the previous evaluation phase of work.

6.2.40 Further analysis of the fish bone assemblage from the evaluation and excavation phases will provide valuable information as to the exploitation of this valuable resource. Mammalian metrical data will be used to identify, where possible, breeds through the analysis of Withers Heights. Further analysis of palaeopathologies, sexual dimorphism and butchery data will provide an insight into animal husbandry practices such as dairying, breeding, meat and traction.

6.2.41 Approximately 17g of cranial and post-cranial elements require further analysis for identification purposes. Further analysis of the fish species present has the potential to provide an insight into the exploitation of this valuable medieval food resource (Serjeantson and Woolgar, 2006). Further analysis of the elements present and their distribution over the site will provide further information as to the purposes of exploitation; preservation of fish, trade, fish processing or fresh fish consumption for example.

The Shell

6.2.42 The significance of the assemblage is low due to its small size and common nature. There is no potential for further analysis

The Leather

6.2.43 Due to its poor condition the significance of the leather is low. There is no potential for further work.

The Other Finds

6.2.44 All of this material is of little significance due to its relatively modern dating. There is no potential for further work.

The Registered Finds

6.2.45 The significance of the registered finds assemblage in general is not high. A large percentage of the objects were recovered from topsoil or subsoil contexts, rather than stratified deposits. Where they were recovered from stratified deposits such as pit or ditch fills, they tend to be waste items from buildings close too but not located on the site.

6.2.46 The potential of the assemblage is low. While some objects are not formally identifiable, it is not considered worthwhile furthering works on them due to the fact they were recovered from the subsoils of the site rather than from archaeological contexts.

The Environmental Samples

Significance

Charred Plant Macrofossils

Early Roman

6.2.47 The charred cereal remains and associated weed seeds at Appledore likely represent 'background noise' of cereal crop processing at the site. Spelt (*Triticum spelta*) was the most common wheat variety cultivated in the south of England in the Roman period with emmer wheat often occurring as a weed or relic of the spelt crop (Letts 1998). The absence of the more diagnostic chaff at Appledore, along with the paucity of the remains, make it difficult to ascertain the nature and extent of the cereal economy at the site in the Roman period.

Medieval and Post-Medieval

6.2.48 Cereals remains are more common and varied in the medieval samples with Appledore appearing to adhere to the medieval signature of free-threshing wheat, barley, rye and oats as cereal crops (Giorgi 2006; Greig, 1991), although several of the identifications are tentative. Similar cereal cultivation activities have been identified at contemporary sites in Kent, such as at Kingsborough (Stevens 2009) where the cultivation of legumes was practised in addition to cereals. The composition of the post-medieval samples appear to demonstrate a level of continuity after 1550 AD, although it is possible that the grains are residual from the medieval period, an eventuality that has been identified at other sites in southern England (Pelling *et al*, 2015). Weed seeds are excellent ecological indicators and have the potential to inform on crop husbandry techniques and arable conditions. Unfortunately, they were largely absent from Appledore.

Charcoal

Fuel Selection and Use

6.2.49 Oak, an excellent fuel source, with high temperatures and prolonged burning times, was undoubtedly the fuel of choice during the Early Roman occupation of the site. Oak continues to dominate in the medieval period although there is a diversification in the variety of taxa exploited. Ash, hazel and wood of the apple and plum sub-families all provide good fuel wood (Austin 2003). The presence of elm may indicate the opportunistic collection of fuel as it has poor burning qualities (Edlin 1949). The diversification may represent a reduction in the availability of oak in the local area or a change of cultural preferences in the later occupation phase. Gale (2009) records an absence of beech in the archaeological record in Kent before the

medieval period, despite it being abundant in the local area and making an excellent fuel wood. This pattern is apparent at Appledore and may indicate the deliberate avoidance of the taxon in the Roman period for possible cultural reasons.

Local Environment

6.2.50 The range of taxa identified at Appledore indicate the presence of a mixed oak woodland in the vicinity. Hazel, although not a strong ecological indicator, is a common component of deciduous oak woodland (Zohary and Hopf 1994, 179). It is likely that the shrubby taxa of the apple and plum sub-groups were growing on the peripheries of the nearby wooded area and were thus exploited. Alder and poplar/ willow are wet-loving taxa and would have been widely available on the local Romney Marsh whilst the neighboring Wadhurst and Weald clay soil formations would have provided ideal environments for the growth of hornbeam. Beech is tolerant of diverse edaphic conditions and would have been widely available within the local area (Rodwell 2001; Polunin and Walters 1985).

Potential

Charred Plant Macrofossils

6.2.51 The charred plant macrofossils from Appledore would not benefit from any further work as their poorly preserved state and the absence of arable weeds greatly reduces the amount of information that can be obtained from the assemblage. An analytical discussion of the charred plant macrofossils should be included in any further analysis or publication report as their paucity as well as the mixed nature of the cereals does inform on the economy of the site. The possible presence of both emmer and rye is significant and should be explored in regards to contemporary sites.

Charcoal

6.2.52 The charcoal assemblage from Appledore has the potential to inform on the local environment and fuel selection and use. Comparisons can be drawn from any continuities or changes in the identified taxa from the Early Roman and medieval occupational phases of the site, this can be expanded to local contemporary sites in Kent such as Kingsborough (Gale 2009). The wood charcoal from the early Roman roasting pits and medieval quarry pits will be able to inform on fuel selection for industrial activities at Appledore.

7.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT

7.1 Revised research agenda: Aims and Objectives

7.1.1 This section combines those original research aims that the site archive has the potential to address with any new research aims identified in the assessment process by stratigraphic, finds and environmental specialists to produce a set of revised research aims that will form the basis of any future research agenda. Original research objectives (ROs) are referred to where there is any synthesis of subject matter to form a new set of revised research aims (RRA's) posed as questions below.

7.1.2 RRA1: (RO1 and 3) Can further review of the dating evidence at Group/Landuse level refine the phasing of the site?

7.1.3 RRA2: To what extent can we identify the activities taking place during both the Early Roman and later Roman period at Appledore. How does this compare to other sites on/adjacent to Romney Marsh and how might the sites relate in terms of trade and resource use etc?

7.1.4 RRA3: To what extent is there evidence for metal production or processing during the Early Roman period? How does the evidence correlate to other coastal sites in the Romney Marsh area? Do the postulated ore roasting pits date to Roman or later activity at the site? Can their function be confirmed through discussion of parallels?

7.1.5 RRA4: Can research on the ceramics provide parallels and further evidence for the use of pottery in structured deposition during the later Roman period? Is scientific analysis of residues/ samples recovered from the inside of the Roman pots in GP5 possible and can this elucidate further on function? Can this help us to understand social and 'ritualised' aspects of the site during this period?

7.1.6 RRA5: (RO1, 2, 3 and 5) How did Appledore evolve as a centre for trade in the medieval period and how did this develop over time into the post-medieval period?

7.1.7 RRA6: (RO1, 2, 3, 5 and 6) To what extent did environmental factors, such as channel silting, affect Appledore's function as a local, national and international market town? How is this reflected in the archaeological record?

7.1.8 RRA7: (RO2, 5 and 6) How closely is Appledore tied, in terms of trade and subsistence etc, to nearby towns?

7.1.9 RRA8: (RO4, 6) To what extent can structural remains be identified? What status might the occupants have held?

7.1.10 RRA9: How far do the archaeological record and documentary evidence complement each other?

7.1.11 RRA10: To what extent can further assessment of the medieval and early post-medieval CBM, along with that from other sites in the Romney Marsh area, provide a type series for region?

Environmental RRAs

7.1.12 Further work on charcoal should address the following research questions:

- What kind of vegetation grew near the site and how was the local environment exploited by the occupants of Appledore?
- To what extent was targeted wood selection carried out by the inhabitants of the site and can change or continuity be identified from the early Roman to the medieval occupation?
- What can further analysis of the charcoal from the ore roasting pits tell us about industrial processes on the site? How does this assemblage compare to that recovered from other features on the site?
- Is there any evidence for woodland management techniques?
- How does the charcoal assemblage at Appledore compare to other assemblages within the area and can a local signature be detected?
- Are similar wood taxa employed as fuel for the same industrial activities in the region?
- Was beech wood deliberately avoided as a fuel source before the medieval period?

7.1.13 A number of revised research agendas were compiled with reference to the South-East Research Framework (SERF 2007). These are presented below:

7.1.14 RRA11: There is a recognized need to further understanding of crafts and industry within the South-East (SERF 2007). Can further analysis of the site combined with historical/documentary evidence help clarify products for export and associated trade mechanisms within the town of Appledore?

7.1.15 RRA12: There is a recognized need to reconstruct aspects of medieval life within the South-East (SERF 2007). Does the sites stratigraphic and finds assemblage help illuminate the daily lives of Appledore's medieval occupants- their wealth and status?

7.2 Preliminary Publication Synopsis

7.2.1 It is suggested that the results of the excavation should be published as an article (of c. 9000 words) in the local annual archaeological journal, *Archaeologia Cantiana*. This will comprise of an integrated text combining the results of all elements of fieldwork, including the evaluation. The text will include supporting specialist information, figures and photographs as necessary and attempt to place the site in its local and regional context.

7.2.2 The report should present a detailed chronological narrative of the site sequence and seek to address the individual site-specific research questions identified in the revised research agenda and would pursue the following structure:

Working title: *Roman, medieval and early post-medieval activity at Appledore, Kent*

Introduction

- Circumstances of fieldwork
- Site location, geology and topography
- Archaeological and historical background

Excavation results

- The earliest recorded activity on site, as indicated by residual prehistoric flintwork.
- The initial interventions and land division of the Early Roman period suggesting a more permanent human presence in the area and the possible iron ore processing/ iron working.
- Later Roman pitting and the evidence for structured deposition within them.
- Early medieval evidence after an apparent hiatus in activity.
- Medieval pitting and quarrying and probable division of plots of properties noted by spatial patterning of pits. Inclusion of complete animal inhumations.
- Early post-medieval boundary development and pitting.
- WWII pits and rubbish dumps.

Specialist reports

- Flintwork
- Late Iron Age and Early Roman pottery

- Post Roman pottery
- Ceramic building material
- The animal bone
- The environmental samples
- Other finds categories, which have no potential for further analyses will be discussed within the site narrative.

Discussion

Should include:

Prehistory

- Prehistoric exploitation of the landscape

Early Roman

- Early modifications to the landscape, with possibility of nearby settlement.
- Possible Roman ore processing and iron working. The situation of Appledore as an effective centre for trade and production during this period

.

Later Roman

- Observations on structured deposition within pits and why this might have happened at Appledore

Early Medieval

- Description of Appledore's early history and how the archaeological results appear not to mirror this

Medieval

- If more detailed dating permits, extracting phases of pit excavation within the medieval period.
- Spatial patterning of pits, suggestive of plot boundaries. Can differences in artefact distribution indicate differences in wealth or status between properties? Can any understanding be gained of the complete animal inhumations?
- Consideration of wealth and status or properties also in conjunction with trade.
- Did trade links alter over time, and how? How and why might this have happened, especially in relation to silting and re-excavation of channels,

endorsement of Appledore as a market town etc. What evidence is there of what was traded, and to where was it traded to and from?

Post-medieval/Modern

- How did the trade alter as it progressed into the early post-medieval period. Are any fluctuations in trade, wealth and subsistence noted?

- Can the archaeology be related to any extant buildings fronting The Street, and can any indication of activity relating to the properties be identified?

- Can the postulated WW2 material be linked to activity of the Home Guard in the immediate vicinity of the site?

Thematic discussion

- When regarding the archaeology of Appledore, can an overall understanding of the development of a medieval market town be established? How did it evolve around the church, manor and river?

Conclusions and future research

Acknowledgements

Bibliography

7.3 Publication project

Stratigraphic Method Statement

7.3.1 Features have already been assigned to provisional groups at the assessment stage. Once grouping is finalised groups will be formed into a basic land-use elements such as ore processing areas and backland plots. This will provide a land-use led chronological framework for the full analysis and reporting of the site.

7.3.2 After completion of the specialist analysis, reporting and documentary research, an integrated period-driven narrative of the site sequence will be prepared. This will draw on specialist information in order to fully address the revised research aims. The narrative will include relevant selection of period/phase plans, sections, photographs and finds illustrations.

The Flintwork

7.3.3 No further work is proposed for the assemblage.

The Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery

7.3.4 There is no need to include a standalone specialist report on the Late Iron Age/Roman pottery; however, it is recommended that a few paragraphs should be prepared on the possible structured deposit of two partially-complete vessels from pit [427] for inclusion in the stratigraphic text. The two vessels could be illustrated as an inset to a plan of this feature. Further work should include:

- Research on parallels for the deposition of partially complete vessels in pits from the Weald and elsewhere 0.5 days
- Prepare a text for integration into the stratigraphic results/discussion 0.5 days

Total **1 day**

The Post-Roman Pottery

7.3.5 It is proposed that the pottery assemblage be subjected to some limited further analysis and a summary report be produced for publication. Only pit [429] has a large enough ceramic group to warrant individual study on paper, however, most of these sherds are from one of just three different vessels meaning that even this group is not statistically reliable. As such further work will concentrate on giving an overview of the assemblage for publication, largely drawn from the current assessment. To that end no further work is specifically proposed for the Early and High Medieval assemblages or the Early and Late Post-medieval ones (with the exception of some limited research/illustration work on the World War 2 material). The Late Medieval assemblage is the only one where some further analysis is proposed. Although an overview will be given of this assemblage in its entirety further work on parallels from other Marsh sites of the period will be undertaken and a summary of all fabrics represented given. Specific parallels and

comparisons on the imported wares will also be undertaken to establish to what extent the market contacts enjoyed by the current site are typical of others in the area during the later 15th to mid-16th centuries.

7.3.6 The final report will give a brief overview of the whole assemblage, outlining its size, periods represented and range of fabrics. Most detail will be reserved for an overview of the Late Medieval and World War 2 assemblages. Up to 20 Late Medieval and two World War 2 vessels may be illustrated. Some additional text will be prepared on the ceramics from key contexts for inclusion in the site narrative.

Resources for analysis:

- Site parallels/comparative analysis 1 day
- Catalogue with form parallels where needed 1 day
- Report writing (including fabric series/quantifications) 1.5 days
- Narrative text on pot from key contexts (if required) 0.5 day

Total **4 days**

The Ceramic Building Material

7.3.7 The content of this report can be used for any future publication as required by the site author. However, two recommendations for further specialist work have been identified: comparison with the developed fabric series for Lydd and (if possible) Canterbury in order to develop a more widely applicable and dated fabric series and a publication note on the incised floor tile from the evaluation. Further work should include:

- Locate Lydd finds archive 1 day
- Fabric comparison between Appledore and Lydd 1 day
- Integration of fabric data; written summary in reference to Court Lodge 1 day
- Further research into any possible parallels/ precedent for incised but apparently unglazed floor tiles. Publication note on the incised floor tile 1.5 days

Total: **4.5 days**

The Fired Clay

7.3.8 Little further work is required. Information regarding the patterned daub can be summarised for publication from this assessment report. This fragment is, however, recommended for illustration.

The Clay Tobacco Pipe

7.3.9 No report is needed for publication and no additional work is proposed.

The Geological Material

7.3.10 No separate report on the stone is required for publication but the presence of non-local stone and what it indicates about trade contacts ought to be mentioned in the published site narrative/discussion. This information can be extracted from the current assessment and Excel archive.

The Metallurgical Remains

7.3.11 No further analysis or reporting is required on the metallurgical remains though it may be useful to mention the evidence for low-level iron-smithing in the stratigraphic narrative.

The Bulk Metalwork

7.3.12 No further work is recommended, any further reporting text can be taken from the above.

The Animal Bone: Further Work

7.3.13 Further work should include

• Analysis of data: Further Bird identification	0.25 days
• Analysis of data: Further Fish identification	1 day
• Analysis of data: Metrics and Age data	1 day
• Analysis of data: Butchery	0.5 days
• Analysis of data: Pathology	0.5 days
• Comparison with other local and wider assemblages	1 day
• Preparation of publication report	1 day
Total	**5.25 days**

The Shell

7.3.14 No further work is recommended, any further reporting text can be taken from the above.

The Leather

7.3.15 No further work is recommended, any further reporting text can be taken from the above.

The Other Finds

7.3.16 No further work is needed; any reporting text can be taken from the above.

The Registered Finds

7.3.17 No further work is recommended; any further reporting text can be taken from the above.

The Environmental Samples

7.3.18 It is recommended that further work be carried out on samples containing >50 fragments of charcoal from the >4mm fraction from the heavy residues. This is to ensure there is a sufficient number of charcoal fragments for identification. Deposits containing <50 fragments could be considered for analysis if it is decided that further identification work will contribute to the understanding and interpretation of the site.

7.3.19 Four samples are recommended for analysis from the early Roman samples: sample <31> from ore roasting pit [146], samples <238> and <254> from ore roasting pit [237] and sample <61> from pit [427]. Samples from pits <5> [1/010] and <6> [1/016] and samples from quarry pits <4> [2/005], <37> [221] and <44>. [274] are recommended for identification and analysis from the medieval occupation phase. Particular attention should be payed to any discrepancies between the taxa present in the ore roasting and quarry pits and those from non-industrial pits to understand the influence of industrial processes on fuel selection.

Analysis of wood charcoal fragments from 9 samples:

- Identifications and data entry 3.5 days
- Literature consultation and report production 1.5 day
- Summary and discussion of charred plant macrofossils 0.5 days

Total **5.5 days**

Illustration

7.3.20 Around 12 plans will be required to accompany the stratigraphic narrative (including a site location Figure). The following illustrations are also suggested:

- Location and phased plans 3 days
- Two Roman pottery illustrations are required from pit [427] 0.5 days
- Around 22 medieval and post-medieval illustrations are required, including one reconstructable profile. 3.5 days
- One photograph of an incised floor tile from [1/007] is required. 0.25 days

• A single of illustration of daub is required	0.25 days
Total	**7.5 days**

Stratigraphic Tasks	
Finalise grouping. The 264 subgroups created at assessment level are likely to form some 35-40 groups in total, 28 of which have been provisionally created at PXA. These groups will be defined using stratigraphic, spatial and chronological analysis, using the subgroup matrix and dating evidence.	2 days
Draw date phased group matrices	1 day
Define and describe landuse. Interpretative text will be written about each landuse element including a definition of the buildings, open areas and boundaries etc., their form and function on a site-wide basis.	6 days
Define and describe periods. The general chronological phases of activity across the site will be identified from the group matrix and defined landuses. These phases will form a chronological framework of the site. There are likely to be 5 periods consisting of 8 phases of activity. Plots of each period will be produced using Auto-Cad, GIS and/or hand-annotated plans, these will include feature conjecture.	4 days
Documentary research will be conducted prior to commencement of the authorship of the period-driven narrative by the principal author. This should include relevant study of archaeological features, sites and published themes of the surrounding area, region, and the southeast, in addition to documentary evidence of medieval and post-medieval Appledore.	2 days
Digestion and association of finds and environmental publication reports	1 day
Prepare period-driven narrative of the site sequence. This task comprises the combination of the stratigraphic period descriptions and the relevant portions of completed finds, environmental, documentary and integrated analytical reports. Suitable photographic and drawn images such as sections and plans will also be selected from the archive at this point. Completion of this task will result in the first (unedited) draft of the site sequence period-driven narrative and will work towards compilation of a synopsis for the thematic article.	4 days
Post-referee edits	1 day
Total	21 days
Specialist Analysis	
Roman pottery	1 day
Medieval and post-medieval pottery	4 days
CBM	4.5 days
Animal bone	5.25 days
Environmental Material	5.5 days
Illustration	
Pottery and finds illustration	4.5 days
There will be 10 stratigraphic Figures, and 30 site photographs	3 days
Production	
Editing of the period-driven narrative	2 days
Project Management	2 days

Table 12: Resource for completion of the period-driven narrative of the site sequence

7.4 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

7.4.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. Following completion of all post-excavation work, including any publication work, the site archive will be deposited with Ashford Borough Museum. Ashford Borough Museum does not assign archive accession numbers in advance of deposition.

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Appendix 1: Context Register

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
100	Layer	Topsoil				
101	Layer	Subsoil				
393	Fill	Fill	392	254	27	5
102	Cut	Ditch	102	229	22	4
103	Fill	Fill	102	229	22	4
104	Cut	Ditch	104	230	23	4
105	Fill	Fill	104	230	23	4
106	Cut	Pit	106	143	9	3
107	Fill	Fill	106	143	9	3
108	Fill	Fill	106	144	9	3
109	Cut	Ditch	109	231	23	4
110	Fill	Fill	109	231	23	4
111	Cut	Ditch	111	11	3	1
112	Fill	Fill	111	11	3	1
113	Cut	Ditch	113	232	23	4
114	Fill	Fill	113	232	23	4
115	Cut	Pit	115	246	27	5
116	Fill	Fill	115	246	27	5
117	Layer	Natural		0		
118	Cut	Gully	118	235	24	4
119	Fill	Fill	118	235	24	4
120	Cut	Pit	120	99	8	3
121	Fill	Fill	120	99	8	3
122	Cut	Gully	122	234	24	4
123	Fill	Fill	122	234	24	4
124	Cut	Pit	124	85	8	3
125	Fill	Fill	124	85	8	3
126	Cut	Posthole	126	86	13	3
127	Fill	Fill	126	86	13	3
128	Cut	Pit	128	117	9	3
129	Fill	Fill	128	117	9	3
130	Cut	Posthole	130	181	13	3
131	Fill	Fill	130	182	13	3
132	Cut	Tree throw	132	257	28	
133	Fill	Fill	132	257	28	
134	Cut	Ditch	134	240	25	4
135	Fill	Fill	134	240	25	4
136	Cut	Pit	136	101	8	3
137	Fill	Fill	136	101	8	3
138	Cut	Ditch	138	12	3	1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
139	Fill	Fill	138	12	3	1
140	Cut	Ditch	140	244	26	4
141	Fill	Fill	140	244	26	4
142	Cut	Pit	142	141	9	3
143	Fill	Fill	142	141	9	3
144	Cut	Pit	144	84	8	3
145	Fill	Fill	144	84	8	3
146	Cut	Pit	146	14	4	1
147	Fill	Fill	146	15	4	1
148	Cut	Ditch	148	229	22	4
149	Fill	Fill	148	229	22	4
150	Cut	Pit	150	14	4	1
151	Fill	Fill	150	15	4	1
152	Cut	Ditch	152	241	25	4
153	Fill	Fill	152	241	25	4
154	Cut	Pit, quarry	154	168	10	3
155	Fill	Fill	154	169	10	3
156	Cut	Ditch	156	1	1	1
157	Fill	Fill	156	1	1	1
158	Fill	Fill	156	2	1	1
159	Fill	Fill	150	14	4	1
160	Cut	Ditch, boundary	160	238	25	4
161	Fill	Fill	160	238	25	4
162	Cut	Pit	162	112	9	3
163	Fill	Fill	162	112	9	3
164	Fill	Fill, primary	146	14	4	1
165	Cut	Pit	165	139	9	3
166	Fill	Fill	165	139	9	3
167	Fill	Fill	165	140	9	3
168	Cut	Ditch	168	243	25	4
169	Fill	Fill	168	243	25	4
170	Cut	Pit	170	118	9	3
171	Fill	Fill	170	118	9	3
172	Cut	Pit	172	138	9	3
173	Fill	Fill	172	138	9	3
174	Cut	Pit	174	114	9	3
175	Fill	Fill	174	115	9	3
176	Fill	Fill	174	116	9	3
177	Cut	Pit	177	205	15	4
178	Fill	Fill	177	205	15	4
179	Cut	Pit	179	210	16	4
180	Fill	Fill	179	210	16	4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
181	Cut	Posthole	181	177	13	3
182	Fill	Fill	181	178	13	3
183	Fill	Fill	174	114	9	3
184	Cut	Ditch	184	7	2	1
185	Fill	Fill	184	7	2	1
186	Cut	Posthole	186	100	13	3
187	Fill	Fill	186	100	13	3
188	Cut	Pit	188	133	9	3
189	Fill	Fill	188	133	9	3
190	Cut	Pit	190	146	9	3
191	Fill	Fill	190	146	9	3
192	Cut	Ditch	192	8	2	1
193	Fill	Fill	192	8	2	1
194	Cut	Ditch	194	23	2	1
195	Fill	Fill	194	23	2	1
196	Cut	Ditch	196	3	1	1
197	Fill	Fill	196	3	1	1
198	Cut	Pit	198	21	6	2
199	Fill	Fill	198	21	6	2
200	Fill	Fill	198	22	6	2
201	Cut	Ditch	201	9	2	1
202	Fill	Fill	201	9	2	1
203	Fill	Fill	201	10	2	1
204	Cut	Pit	204	207	15	4
205	Fill	Fill	204	207	15	4
206	Cut	Pit	206	89	8	3
207	Fill	Fill	206	89	8	3
208	Fill	Fill	206	89	8	3
209	Fill	Fill	206	89	8	3
210	Cut	Pit	210	104	15	4
211	Fill	Fill	210	104	15	4
212	Cut	Pit	212	142	9	3
213	Fill	Fill	212	142	9	3
214	Cut	Posthole	214	179	13	3
215	Fill	Fill	214	180	13	3
216	Fill	Fill	219	162	10	3
217	Fill	Fill	219	161	10	3
218	Fill	Fill	219	160	10	3
219	Cut	Pit, quarry	219	159	10	3
220	Fill	Fill	219	160	10	3
221	Cut	Pit, quarry	221	165	10	3
222	Fill	Fill	221	166	10	3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
223	Fill	Fill	221	166	10	3
224	Fill	Fill	221	167	10	3
225	Cut	Pit	225	95	8	3
226	Fill	Fill	225	95	8	3
227	Cut	Pit, quarry	227	157	10	3
228	Fill	Fill	227	158	10	3
229	Cut	Pit	229	90	8	3
230	Fill	Fill	229	90	8	3
231	Cut	Pit	231	245	27	5
232	Fill	Fill	231	245	27	5
233	Cut	Pit	233	203	15	4
234	Fill	Fill	233	203	15	4
235	Cut	Pit	235	83	8	3
236	Fill	Fill	235	83	8	3
237	Cut	Pit	237	16	4	1
238	Fill	Fill	237	18	4	1
239	Fill	Fill	237	18	4	1
240	Cut	Pit	240	204	15	4
241	Fill	Fill	240	204	15	4
242	Cut	Ditch	242	233	23	4
243	Fill	Fill	242	233	23	4
244	Cut	Pit, quarry	244	163	10	3
245	Fill	Fill	244	164	10	3
246	Cut	Ditch	246	236	24	4
247	Fill	Fill	246	236	24	4
248	Cut	Pit, quarry	248	170	10	3
249	Fill	Fill	248	171	10	3
250	Cut	Gully	250	242	25	4
251	Fill	Fill	250	242	25	4
252	Cut	Pit, quarry	252	172	10	3
253	Fill	Fill	252	173	10	3
254	Fill	Fill	237	17	4	1
255	Cut	Pit	255	202	15	4
256	Fill	Fill	255	202	15	4
257	Fill	Fill	237	18	4	1
258	Fill	Backfill		0		
259	Fill	Fill	237	16	4	1
260	Deposit	Fill	237	16	4	1
261	Cut	Pit	261	81	8	3
262	Fill	Fill	261	81	8	3
263	Cut	Pit	263	98	8	3
264	Fill	Fill	263	98	8	3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
265	Cut	Pit	265	82	8	3
266	Fill	Fill	265	82	8	3
267	Cut	Pit	267	108	8	3
268	Fill	Fill	267	108	8	3
269	Cut	Pit	269	109	8	3
270	Fill	Fill	269	109	8	3
271	Cut	Ditch	271	4	1	1
272	Fill	Fill	580	6	1	1
273	Fill	Fill	271	4	1	1
274	Cut	Pit, quarry	274	152	10	3
275	Fill	Fill	274	153	10	3
276	Fill	Fill	274	153	10	3
277	Fill	Fill	274	154	10	3
278	Cut	Pit, quarry	278	149	10	3
279	Fill	Fill	278	150	10	3
280	Fill	Fill	278	150	10	3
281	Fill	Fill	278	151	10	3
282	Cut	Pit	282	123	9	3
283	Fill	Fill	282	123	9	3
284	Cut	Ditch	284	224	21	4
285	Fill	Fill	284	224	21	4
286	Cut	Pit	286	92	8	3
287	Fill	Fill	286	92	8	3
288	Cut	Pit	288	91	8	3
289	Fill	Fill	288	91	8	3
290	Cut	Pit	290	103	8	3
291	Fill	Fill	290	103	8	3
292	Cut	Pit	292	206	15	4
293	Fill	Fill	292	206	15	4
294	Cut	Pit	294	87	8	3
295	Fill	Fill	294	87	8	3
296	Cut	Pit	296	88	8	3
297	Fill	Fill	296	88	8	3
298	Cut	Land drain	298	0		
299	Fill	Fill	298	0		
300	Cut	Tree throw	300	258	28	
301	Fill	Fill	300	258	28	
302	Cut	Unknown	302	94	8	3
303	Fill	Fill	302	94	8	3
304	Cut	Pit	304	176	12	3
305	Fill	Fill	304	176	12	3
306	Cut	Ditch	306	237	25	4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
307	Fill	Fill	306	237	25	4
308	Cut	Pit	308	93	8	3
309	Fill	Fill	308	93	8	3
310	Cut	Pit	310	175	12	3
311	Fill	Fill	310	175	12	3
312	Cut	Pit	312	132	9	3
313	Fill	Fill	312	132	9	3
314	Cut	Pit	314	134	9	3
315	Fill	Fill	314	134	9	3
316	Cut	Pit	316	135	9	3
317	Fill	Fill	316	135	9	3
318	Cut	Pit	318	136	9	3
319	Fill	Fill	318	136	9	3
320	Cut	Pit	320	122	9	3
321	Fill	Fill	320	122	9	3
322	Cut	Pit	322	119	9	3
323	Fill	Fill	322	119	9	3
324	Cut	Pit	324	120	9	3
325	Fill	Fill	324	120	9	3
326	Fill	Fill	324	121	9	3
327	Cut	Pit, quarry	327	147	10	3
328	Fill	Fill	327	148	10	3
329	Fill	Fill	327	148	10	3
330	Cut	Pit	330	137	9	3
331	Fill	Fill	330	137	9	3
332	Cut	Ditch	332	260		
333	Fill	Fill	332	260		
334	Cut	Pit	334	209	16	4
335	Fill	Fill	334	209	16	4
336	Cut	Pit	336	208	16	4
337	Fill	Fill	336	208	16	4
338	Void					
339	Void					
340	Cut	Ditch	340	227	21	4
341	Fill	Fill	340	227	21	4
342	Cut	Ditch	342	13	3	1
343	Fill	Fill	342	13	3	1
344	Cut	Ditch	344	226	21	4
345	Fill	Fill	344	226	21	4
346	Cut	Ditch	346	225	21	4
347	Fill	Fill	346	225	21	4
348	Cut	Pit	348	102	8	3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
349	Fill	Fill	348	102	8	3
350	Void					
351	Void			0		
352	Cut	Pit	352	131	9	3
353	Fill	Fill	352	131	9	3
354	Cut	Pit	354	124	9	3
355	Fill	Fill	354	124	9	3
356	Fill	Fill	370	125	9	3
357	Cut	Pit	357	96	9	3
358	Fill	Fill	357	96	9	3
359	Fill	Fill	357	97	9	3
360	Cut	Pit	360	127	9	3
361	Fill	Fill	360	127	9	3
362	Cut	Pit	362	126	9	3
363	Fill	Fill	362	126	9	3
364	Cut	Pit	364	155	10	3
365	Fill	Fill	364	156	10	3
366	Void					
367	Void					
368	Void					
369	Void					
370	Cut	Pit	370	125	9	3
371	Fill	Fill	360	128	9	3
372	Cut	Pit	372	129	9	3
373	Fill	Fill	372	129	9	3
374	Cut	Pit	374	145	9	3
375	Fill	Fill	374	145	9	3
376	Cut	Pit	376	130	9	3
377	Fill	Fill	376	130	9	3
378	Void			0		
379	Void			0		
580	Cut	Ditch	580	6	1	1
581	Fill	Fill	271	5	1	1
Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
380	Cut	Pit	380	196	14	4
381	Fill	Fill	380	196	14	4
382	Cut	Posthole	382	37	13	3
383	Fill	Fill	382	37	13	3
384	Cut	Pit	384	43	7	3
385	Fill	Fill	384	43	7	3
386	Cut	Pit	386	36	7	3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
387	Fill	Fill	386	36	7	3
388	Cut	Pit	388	48	7	3
389	Fill	Fill	388	48	7	3
390	Fill	Fill	392	255	27	5
391	Fill	Fill	392	254	27	5
392	Cut	Pit	392	253	27	5
394	Fill	Fill	392	254	27	5
395	Cut	Pit	395	41	7	3
396	Fill	Fill	395	41	7	3
397	Cut	Pit	397	77	7	
398	Fill	Fill	397	77	7	
399	Cut	Pit	399	195	14	4
400	Fill	Fill	399	195	14	4
401	Fill	Fill	392	255	27	5
402	Fill	Fill	392	253	27	5
403	Fill	Fill	392	253	27	5
404	Cut	Ditch	404	222	21	4
405	Fill	Fill	404	222	21	4
406	Fill	Fill	404	223	21	4
407	Cut	Ditch	407	228	21	4
408	Fill	Fill	407	228	21	4
409	Cut	Ditch	409	221	20	4
410	Fill	Fill	409	221	20	4
411	Cut	Natural hollow	411	174	11	3
412	Fill	Fill	411	174	11	3
413	Cut	Pit	413	71	7	
414	Fill	Fill	413	71	7	
415	Cut	Pit	415	72	7	
416	Fill	Fill	415	72	7	
417	Cut	Drain	417	0		
418	Fill	Fill	417	0		
419	Cut	Pit	419	256	27	5
420	Fill	Fill	419	256	27	5
421	Cut	Pit	421	191	14	4
422	Fill	Fill	421	191	14	4
423	Cut	Pit	423	192	14	4
424	Fill	Fill	423	192	14	4
425	Cut	Natural hollow	425	211	17	4
426	Fill	Fill	425	211	17	4
427	Cut	Pit	427	19	5	1
428	Fill	Fill	427	19	5	1
429	Cut	Pit	429	31	7	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
430	Fill	Fill	429	31	7	
431	Fill	Fill	429	32	7	3
432	Fill	Fill	429	32	7	3
433	Fill	Fill	429	33	7	3
434	Fill	Fill	429	34	7	3
435	Cut	Pit	435	35	7	3
436	Fill	Fill	435	35	7	3
437	Cut	Posthole	437	46	13	3
438	Fill	Fill	437	46	13	3
439	Cut	Posthole	439	49	13	3
440	Fill	Fill	439	49	13	3
441	Layer	Natural				
442	Cut	Pit	442	74	7	3
443	Fill	Fill	442	74	7	3
444	Cut	Posthole	444	75	13	3
445	Fill	Fill	444	75	13	3
446	Cut	Pit	446	76	7	3
447	Fill	Fill	446	76	7	3
448	Void			0		
449	Fill	Fill	452	249	27	5
450	Void			0		
451	Fill	Fill	452	248	27	5
452	Cut	Pit	452	247	27	5
453	Fill	Fill	452	248	27	5
454	Void			0		
455	Void			0		
456	Void			0		
457	Cut	Ditch	457	212	18	4
458	Fill	Fill	457	212	18	4
459	Fill	Fill	457	213	18	4
460	Fill	Fill	457	213	18	4
461	Fill	Fill	457	213	18	4
462	Fill	Fill	457	214	18	4
463	Fill	Fill	457	214	18	4
464	Fill	Fill	392	254	27	5
465	Cut	Pit	465	193	14	4
466	Fill	Fill	465	193	14	4
467	Cut	Pit	467	61	7	3
468	Fill	Fill	467	61	7	3
469	Fill	Fill	582	79	7	3
470	Cut	Pit	470	39	7	3
471	Fill	Fill	470	39	7	3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
472	Fill	Fill	470	40	7	3
473	Cut	Pit	473	59	7	3
474	Fill	Fill	473	59	7	3
475	Cut	Pit	475	60	7	3
476	Fill	Fill	475	60	7	3
477	Cut	Pit	477	196	14	4
478	Fill	Fill	477	196	14	4
479	Cut	Ditch terminus	479	215	18	4
480	Fill	Fill	479	215	18	4
481	Fill	Fill	479	216	18	4
482	Cut	Pit	482	217	19	4
483	Fill	Fill	482	218	19	4
484	Cut	Stakehole	484	187	13	3
485	Fill	Fill	484	188	13	3
486	Fill	Fill	452	247	27	5
487	Cut	Pit	487	250	27	5
488	Fill	Fill	487	251	27	5
489	Fill	Fill	487	251	27	5
490	Fill	Fill	487	251	27	5
491	Fill	Fill	487	252	27	5
492	Fill	Fill	482	217	19	4
493	Cut	Tree throw	493	259	28	
494	Fill	Fill	493	259	28	
495	Cut	Pit	495	62	7	3
496	Fill	Fill	495	62	7	3
497	Cut	Pit	497	63	7	3
498	Fill	Fill	497	63	7	3
499	Cut	Pit	499	64	7	3
500	Fill	Fill	499	64	7	3
501	Cut	Pit	501	52	7	3
502	Fill	Fill	501	52	7	3
503	Cut	Pit	503	198	14	4
504	Fill	Fill	503	198	14	4
505	Cut	Pit	505	50	7	3
506	Fill	Fill	505	50	7	3
507	Cut	Pit	507	70	7	3
508	Fill	Fill	507	70	7	3
509	Cut	Root disturbance	509	38	7	3
510	Fill	Fill	509	38	7	3
511	Cut	Pit	511	200	14	4
512	Fill	Fill	511	200	14	4
513	Cut	Pit	513	194	14	4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
514	Fill	Fill	513	194	14	4
515	Cut	Pit	515	51	7	3
516	Fill	Fill	515	51	7	3
517	Cut	Pit	517	219	19	4
518	Fill	Fill	517	219	19	4
519	Cut	Pit	519	69	7	3
520	Fill	Fill	519	69	7	3
521	Cut	Pit	521	20	5	1
522	Fill	Fill	521	20	5	1
523	Cut	Pit	523	42	7	3
524	Fill	Fill	523	42	7	3
525	Cut	Pit	525	58	7	3
526	Fill	Fill	525	58	7	3
527	Cut	Pit	527	57	7	3
528	Fill	Fill	527	57	7	3
529	Cut	Pit	529	56	7	3
530	Fill	Fill	529	56	7	3
531	Cut	Pit	531	55	7	3
532	Fill	Fill	531	55	7	3
533	Cut	Pit	533	54	7	3
534	Fill	Fill	533	54	7	3
535	Cut	Pit	535	53	7	3
536	Fill	Fill	535	53	7	3
537	Cut	Pit	537	199	14	4
538	Fill	Fill	537	199	14	4
539	Cut	Pit	539	189	14	4
540	Fill	Fill	539	189	14	4
541	Fill	Fill	539	190	14	4
542	Deposit			0		
543	Cut	Posthole	543	45	13	3
544	Fill	Fill	543	45	13	3
545	Cut	Pit	545	28	7	3
546	Fill	Fill	545	28	7	3
547	Fill	Fill	545	29	7	3
548	Cut	Pit	548	44	7	3
549	Fill	Fill	548	44	7	3
550	Cut	Pit	550	47	7	3
551	Fill	Fill	550	47	7	3
552	Cut	Pit	552	201	14	4
553	Fill	Fill	552	201	14	4
554	Cut	Pit	554	30	7	3
555	Fill	Fill	554	30	7	3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
556	Cut	Pit	556	197	14	4
557	Fill	Fill	556	0		
558	Fill	Fill	550	47	7	3
559	Void					
560	Void					
561	Fill	Fill	550	47	7	3
562	Cut	Pit	562	65	7	3
563	Fill	Fill	562	65	7	3
564	Cut	Pit	564	67	7	3
565	Fill	Fill	564	67	7	3
566	Cut	Pit	566	66	7	3
567	Fill	Fill	566	66	7	3
568	Fill	Fill	571		7	3
569	Cut	Pit	569	68	7	3
570	Fill	Fill	569	68	7	3
571	Cut	Natural	571			
572	Cut	Pit	572	261		
573	Fill	Fill	572	261		
574	Cut	Ditch	574	220	20	4
575	Fill	Fill	574	220	20	4
576	Cut	Posthole	576	183	13	3
577	Fill	Fill	576	184	13	3
578	Cut	Posthole	578	185	13	3
579	Fill	Fill	578	186	13	3
582	Cut	Pit	582	78	7	3
583	Fill	Fill	582	78	7	3
1/001	Layer	Topsoil				
1/002	Layer	Subsoil				
1/003	Layer	Natural				
1/004	Cut	Pit	1/004	247	27	5
1/005	Fill	Fill	1/004	249	27	5
1/006	Cut	Pit	1/006	26	7	3
1/007	Fill	Fill	1/006	26	7	3
1/008	Cut	Pit	1/008	27	7	3
1/009	Fill	Fill	1/008	27	7	3
1/010	Cut	Pit	1/010	25	7	3
1/011	Fill	Fill	1/010	25	7	3
1/012	Cut	Pit	1/012	24	7	3
1/013	Fill	Fill	1/012	24	7	3
1/014	Cut	Pit	1/014	31	7	
1/015	Fill	Fill	1/014	32	7	3
1/016	Cut	Pit	1/016	41	7	3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
1/017	Fill	Fill	1/016	41	7	3
1/018	Layer	Subsoil				
2/001	Layer	Topsoil				
2/002	Layer	Subsoil				
2/003	Layer	Natural				
2/004	Cut	Pit, quarry	2/004	165	10	3
2/005	Fill	Fill	2/004	167	10	3
3/001	Layer	Topsoil				
3/002	Layer	Subsoil				
3/003	Layer	Natural		0		
3/004	Cut	Pit	3/004	80	8	3
3/005	Fill	Fill	3/004	80	8	3
3/006	Cut	Pit	3/006	105	8	3
3/007	Fill	Fill	3/006	105	8	3
3/008	Cut	Pit	3/008	106	8	3
3/009	Fill	Fill	3/008	106	8	3
3/010	Cut	Pit	3/010	107	8	3
3/011	Fill	Fill	3/010	107	8	3
3/012	Cut	Ditch	3/012	263		
3/013	Fill	Fill	3/012	263		
3/014	Cut	Posthole	3/014	264		
3/015	Fill	Fill	3/014	264		
4/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
4/002	Layer	Subsoil				
4/003	Layer	Natural		0		
4/004	Cut	Pit	4/004	111	9	3
4/005	Fill	Fill	4/004	111	9	3
4/006	Cut	Pit	4/006	110	9	
4/007	Fill	Fill	4/006	110	9	
4/008	Cut	Pit	4/008	113	9	3
4/009	Fill	Fill	4/008	113	9	3
4/010	Fill	Fill	4/008	113	9	3
4/011	Fill	Fill	4/012	239	25	4
4/012	Cut	Ditch	4/012	239	25	4
5/101	Layer	Topsoil		0		
6/101	Layer	Topsoil		0		
7/101	Layer	Topsoil		0		
8/101	Layer	Topsoil		0		
9/101	Layer	Topsoil		0		
10/101	Layer	Topsoil		0		
11/101	Layer	Topsoil		0		
12/101	Layer	Topsoil		0		

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
13/101	Layer	Topsoil		0		
14/101	Layer	Topsoil		0		
15/101	Layer	Topsoil		0		
16/101	Layer	Topsoil		0		
17/101	Layer	Topsoil		0		
18/101	Layer	Topsoil		0		
19/101	Layer	Topsoil		0		
20/101	Layer	Topsoil		0		
21/101	Layer	Topsoil		0		
22/101	Layer	Topsoil		0		
23/101	Layer	Topsoil		0		
24/101	Layer	Topsoil		0		
25/101	Layer	Topsoil		0		
26/101	Layer	Topsoil		0		
27/101	Layer	Topsoil		0		
28/101	Layer	Topsoil		0		
29/101	Layer	Topsoil		0		
30/101	Layer	Topsoil		0		
31/101	Layer	Topsoil		0		
32/101	Layer	Topsoil		0		
33/101	Layer	Topsoil		0		
34/101	Layer	Topsoil		0		
35/101	Layer	Topsoil		0		
36/101	Layer	Topsoil		0		

Appendix 2: Quantification of Bulk Finds

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Concrete	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Leather	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)	Wood	Weight (g)
us			9	125	36	696	1	5					2	23															1	11		
101			22	156	35	969	2	3			3	248	1	6	1	453	6	16													7	106
103			1	4	4	91					1	119																				
105			2	7	10	264																										
110					3	200																										
114			2	9	2	66																										
116											5	18																				
121			1	4																												
125			1	3	3	47	2	5																								
129			3	4																												
131					1	25																										
135			3	11	2	21																										
141			2	11	3	15																										
143					4	60																										
145			1	26	7	165							1	1																		
147									4	3446											8	65										
149					2	38					1	21																				
151									3	4974																						
155			19	248	77	4354	4	98					8	258									1	3								
157			11	109																												
161					1	35																										

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Concrete	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Leather	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)	Wood	Weight (g)
163			1	8	1	17							7	85																		
166					4	156																										
167					15	594					1	110	1	6																		
169					4	108							1	6																		
171			1	9	18	549																										
173			1	2	5	82							31	113																		
175			4	24	46	1263	1	331																								
176			7	78	28	964	2	1105					5	21																		
178					1	10							15	99																		
180					1	45																										
183			2	14	8	293																										
189													2	2																		
193			2	25																												
199			1	3																												
205			2	9	4	47			1	40																						
213			1	7																												
216			15	450	150	4976	7	1173					13	272															2	29		
217			10	172	30	930	3	307					2	85																		
218					12	218																										
220					15	785	1	127																								
222			52	824	325	9773	7	604			1	128	26	787			1	2	1	36									3	35		
223			9	236	40	2071	4	1039					4	267															1	20		
226					9	155																										

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Concrete	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Leather	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)	Wood	Weight (g)
228			16	158	21	732	6	150			1	398	8	33			1	3														
230			2	16	1	1							1	15																		
232			2	10	27	512	1	161			24	712	3	9																		
234					3	49																										
236					1	186																										
238							1	2569																								
241			2	14	1	373																										
243			1	22																												
245			4	20									1	9																		
247			2	27	1	39																										
249					11	483	1	492					2	47																		
253			2	13	10	193																										
254									14	19120																						
256	1	1	3	15	8	90																										
262					1	7	1	9																								
264			1	2	3	68	3	108																								
266			3	11	3	11																										
268					1	2	1	4																								
270	1	18																														
272	1	18	1	61																	32	364										
273									7	440																						
275			6	51	49	1769					1	2	44	408																		
276			1	4	22	599	1	13			1	12	2	5																		

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Concrete	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Leather	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)	Wood	Weight (g)
277			1	10	12	298	1	8																								
279			3	31	42	1179	2	152			2	12																				
280			1	21	31	957					1	15	2	108																		
281					21	819	3	198			1	8	2	29																		
283			1	2	1	13																										
285			5	23	4	43	3	1																								
293			4	29	4	150																										
295	1	10	7	58	11	266																										
297			5	39	5	192																										
299			1	3	5	579																										
303			4	71																												
305			1	1	6	56							181	1836																		
307			2	9	5	61					1	8												2	2							
309			6	57																												
311			13	122	37	903	6	1223					530	1846																		
313			7	76	25	553	2	5			1	3	1	2																		
315					2	117																										
317					7	238					1	9	1	3																		
319					7	478																										
323			2	11	3	46																										
325					1	20																										
326			3	186	14	537							6	128																		
328			1	26	3	100							1	5																		

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Concrete	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Leather	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)	Wood	Weight (g)
329			1	7	15	229	1	24			1	19									1	21										
335			1	3	8	181	1	59					1	9																		
337					3	143							1	7																		
341			2	25																												
345					5	47																										
347					3	28																										
349					1	23																										
355			8	85	6	115	1	96			1	2																				
356			7	381	20	769	2	481					4	49																		
358					1	9							10	77																		
359			3	36	27	872	1	374			3	137	3	84																		
361			10	110	56	1598	3	251			2	28	565	8734																		
363			8	141	42	1262	3	43			1	17	9	86																		
365			7	145	29	549							19	136																		
371			3	21	5	152	3	347																								
381			1	10																												
383			2	9	2	17	1	7																								
385			2	53	1	6																										
387			2	32	2	26																										
390			3	23	3	20					5	70	2	9																		
391			26	775	6	159					146	5826															1	51				
393			6	311	5	75	4	110			20	1409															1	3				
394											45	1941															8	10				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Concrete	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Leather	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)	Wood	Weight (g)
396			2	47	21	764	1	202					24	71																		
400					1	13																										
405			1	14									1	25																		
406					10	49							10	112																		
408					13	355					1	37	1	5																		
412			15	241	44	1355																										
414			1	7	6	108																										
422			1	24	2	95					1	4					2	4														
424					8	171	1	1									3	17														
426			1	426	6	120							3	6																		
428			263	889	2	101	1	9													20	177										
430			2	24	17	616	1	20			1	20	11	197																		
433			31	730	80	4251	2	490			3	29	59	745																		
434	1	518	148	3027	81	3652	2	140			4	43							1	575												
436			3	21	30	829	3	99			2	48	19	218																		
445					4	44																										
449			7	29	12	192	1	14			10	151					2	8														
451			3	83							9	1287	1	4																		
453			1	3	12	374	3	82			4	528	3	9																		
458			2	9	9	68	2	220									1	1														
459			5	51	20	779					2	18	11	84																		
460					8	124					1	63	2	62																		
461			7	89	31	640	1	29			3	18					1	6														

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Concrete	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Leather	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)	Wood	Weight (g)
466			4	37	21	612	1	1			1	12	5	11																		
468	1	19	6	51	10	245							1	8																		
471			1	6																												
474			8	66	65	1762	6	91			2	26	12	134																		
476			6	23	7	143	4	104					3	15																		
478					6	74	1	53																								
480			15	135	108	1789	3	20					6	35			1	1														
481			57	1459	1	23	1	1			5	155	67	196	3	534	3	3									2	5			3	7
483					16	355	1	24					6	168																		
485					1	113																										
486					1	97																										
489					18	128	1	1					1	1																		
490											28	531																				
491			7	174	9	247					71	324	2	10													2	4				
492			3	21	2	145																										
494					1	5									1	11																
496			2	9	16	348																										
498			1	2	2	96																										
504					5	46																										
508					6	201																										
510			1	4																												
512			2	20	4	35																										
514			1	33	2	40																										

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Concrete	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Leather	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)	Wood	Weight (g)
516					3	66	1	4			1	12																				
518					6	3841																										
520			1	4	3	65																										
522			1	4																												
524					13	1164	2	81			1	84	47	792																		
526			10	100	78	1981					1	253	28	440																		
528			1	16	9	600																										
530			1	6	28	1444							5	236																		
532			7	109	18	1105	1	61					1	11																		
536			4	54	44	2011	2	500					9	71																		
538					4	19							1	1																		
541			1	2	2	33	4	12																								
544					1	16																										
547			1	3	6	19	1	6																								
549			3	21			2	29																								
551					1	33																										
553					3	8																										
555					4	6	1	1																								
557			2	13	2	14																										
563					20	689																										
565			6	109	23	731	1	196					10	12																		
570			1	9	21	67	1	1			2	17	1	6																		
575			2	48	8	134							3	87																		

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Concrete	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Leather	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)	Wood	Weight (g)
577					3	126																									
1/007			2	29	19	3335	3	2210			3	106	75	1573	1	158												1	21		
1/009					1	19																									
1/011			1	9	18	1139	3	119			8	194	4	40																	
1/013			1	58	2	23																									
1/015			4	48	8	265																									
1/017			12	84	21	536					4	125	8	101							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	6																											
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																									
5/101			7	126	20	429	3	54			1	9																			
6/101			3	23									15	271																	
7/101			6	159	49	2232							2	98																	

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Concrete	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Leather	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)	Wood	Weight (g)
8/101			2	11	43	1396	4	687																							
9/101			2	13	9	306					1	196																			
10/101					7	165																									
11/101			3	11	16	73							1	7			2	3													
12/101			12	54	35	101	5	24																							
13/101			3	32	13	226																									
14/101			2	17	5	145																									
15/101			6	82	23	575																									
16/101					10	195																									
17/101			5	185	44	4003	1	12			2	34	4	174					1	69											
18/101			2	12	12	226					2	23																			
19/101			3	60	10	65	1	40																							
20/101			7	34	15	389																				1	8				
21/101			1	86	8	412							1	18																	
22/101	3	3385			5	95																									
24/101			2	10	13	313					1	18																			
27/101			9	66	21	357					1	68	3	26																	
30/101			2	32	12	227	1	4			1	9																			
35/101			2	6	8	137	1	30																							
36/101			3	25	15	431	1	3			2	23																			
Total	10	3974	1152	15580	3070	104106	165	17831	29	28020	449	15737	1988	21965	6	1156	23	64	3	680	65	819	1	3	2	2	15	81	8	116	10	113

Appendix 3: Roof tile fabric descriptions

Fabric	Description
T1	Fine and dense orange fabric. Sparse (occasionally moderate) medium - very coarse calcareous material. Variant has marbling/laminations of pale (?calcareous) silty clay. Sparse iron-rich deposits. Very fine, nearly indiscernible moulding sand. (MOLA 3201; CAT32)
T1A	Similar to T1 - fine and dense pinkish-orange fabric with moderate-abundant calcareous speckle an calcareous deposits, often very coarse. Fine, nearly indiscernible moulding sand.
T1C	Variant of T1 and T1A with rough moulding sand composed of well-sorted coarse quartz.
T2	Medium orange fabric with common fine and medium quartz. Sparse cream and darker orange deposits up to 5mm; sparse cream marbling. ?medieval / nib tile fabric.
T3	Dense orange fabric with moderate-common unsorted medium and coarse quartz, iron-rich pellets up to 3mm; sparse calcareous material and plate-y angular white inclusions. ?medieval fabric.
T4	Fine and dense hard-fired orange fabric. Sparse iron-rich inclusions and calcareous material and sparse burnt out voids.
T5A	Very fine and evenly fired pinkish-red fabric. Common pale silty streaking. Sparse paler and red deposits / iron-rich material.
T5B	Coarser and often very hard fired version of T5A. Sparse-moderate pale streaks and marbling; sparse very coarse iron-rich clay pellets up to 6mm.
T6	Very hard and dense orange fabric with moderate opaque white quartz, mostly medium; sparse coarse quartz.
T7	Similar to T1, many fragments with a 'laminated' quality, but without the same quantities of calcareous material. Sparse iron-rich inclusions; slightly paler streaking. Variant includes moderate-common fine and medium mica.
TA*	Common, well sorted medium-coarse quartz. Sparse white (?chalk) inclusions up to 2mm. (Medieval fabric with glazed e.g.)
TB*	Dense orange fabric with moderate medium and coarse ?rose quartz and iron rich pellets.
TC*	Very hard fabric; 'hackly' breaks. Sterile apart from bands of medium quartz.
R1	Roman fabric: medium orange fabric with moderate pale oblong deposits up to 2mm; sparse unsorted quartz and ferrous pellets up to 3mm.
*indicates two or less examples of these fabric types.	

Appendix 4: Floor tile descriptions

Fabric	Description
FT1	Slightly micaceous orange-brown fabric with moderate amounts of unsorted medium-coarse quartz, sparse calcareous material and dark iron-rich deposits up to 10. Medium-coarse moulding sand.
FT2	Medium orange fabric with common medium and coarse (?sorted) angular quartz. Sparse cream/silty deposits and darker iron-rich patches. (nail holes on bases)
FT3	Pink-orange fabric with moderate medium-coarse quartz and white calcareous speckle (includes e.g.s of (MOLA 2497 and 1648).
FT4	Similar to medieval brick fabrics. Fine, pinkish orange fabric with fine, 'blurred' calcareous speckle and laminations; sparse unsorted quartz , ferrous deposits and pellets. (Variant of MOLA 2504).
FT5	Fine and slightly micaceous brown-orange fabric. No apparent inclusions with exception of cream silty deposits. (nail holes)
FT6	Very distinctive although frequently reduced fabric. Abundant white calcareous speckle and marbling. (Reduced version of MOLA 2497).

Appendix 5: Medieval and post-medieval brick fabric descriptions

Medieval fabrics	B1	Pinkish fabric with common-abundant fine, 'blurred' calcareous speckle.
	B1A	Pink-reddish fabric with abundant white calcareous speckle an deposits.
	B2	Harder and more granular version of B1; calcareous inclusions and deposits appear yellow.
	B7	Cream/pale yellow fabric with common chalk and calcareous material. Similar granular quality to B2.
	B8	Very clean looking cream clay with sparse quartz and occasional red and orange deposits. Exterior of some bricks sometimes coloured red.
Post-medieval fabrics	B3	Late post-medieval fabric, c.19th century. Fine, dense and nearly sterile orange-red fabric. (post-medieval variant of MOLA 3033)
	B4	Early post-medieval fabric? Underfired and finely calcareous orange-brown matric with sparse quartz.
	B5A	Fine pinkish-red fabric, often very hard fired, with sparse-moderate pale and cream marbling and ferrous pellets up to 2mm.
	B5B	Sandy version of B5A, with moderate-common medium quartz.
	B6	Orange fabric with moderate-common cream marbling and irregular deposit giving 'blotchy' appearance. Moderate dark orange iron-rich deposits.
	B6A	Variant of B6. Less well-fired and pinkish in colour with common dark red iron-rich inclusions up to 2mm.
	MOLA 3065	Very sandy fabric with frequent quartz (up to 0.8mm), occasional dark red iron oxide (up to 3.0mm) and white flint/shell(?) inclusions
	MOLA 3038	Very hard and distinctive granular fabric with numerous small white inclusions.

Appendix 6: Quantification of pre-20th century registered finds

RF No	Context	Object	Material	Period
1	101	Washer	Iron	Post medieval
3	101	Wall Anchor	Iron	Med/ post med
4	101	Button	Copper alloy	Post medieval
5	101	Wall Anchor	Iron	Medieval
6	101	Nail	Iron	Med/ post med
7	101	Unk- nail head	Iron	Med/ post med
8	101	Nail stem	Iron	Med/ post med
9	101	Nail	Iron	Med/ post med
10	101	Nail	Iron	Med/ post med
11	101	Nail	Iron	Med/ post med
12	101	Nail	Iron	Med/ post med
13	101	Unk- undiagnostic	Iron	Med/ post med
14	101	Nail	Iron	Med/ post med
15	101	Nail	Iron	Med/ post med
16	101	Unk- undiagnostic	Iron	Med/ post med
17	101	Nail	Iron	Med/ post med
18	101	Hook or handle	Iron	Med/ post med
19	110	Coin	Copper alloy	Post Medieval
20	101	Nail	Iron	Med/ post med
21	101	UNK- undiagnostic fragments	Iron	Med/ post med
22	101	Punch/ Awl tool	Iron	Med/ post med
23	101	Nail	Iron	Med/ post med
24	101	UNK- Nut?	Iron	Post medieval
25	101	Plate fragment	Iron	Med/ post med
26	101	Plate fragment- curving	Iron	Med/ post med
28	101	Nail	Iron	Med/ post med
29	101	Nail	Iron	Med/ post med
30	101	Nail	Iron	Med/ post med
31	101	Nail	Iron	Med/ post med
32	101	Plate fragment	Iron	Med/ post med
33	101	Nail	Iron	Med/ post med
34	101	Nail	Iron	Med/ post med
35	101	Nail	Iron	Med/ post med
36	101	Nail	Iron	Med/ post med
37	101	Nail	Iron	Med/ post med
38	101	Nail	Iron	Med/ post med
39	101	Nail	Iron	Med/ post med
40	101	Nail	Iron	Med/ post med
41	101	Nail	Iron	Med/ post med
42	101	3 undiagnostic fragments	Iron	Med/ post med
43	101	Nail	Iron	Med/ post med
45	101	Nail	Iron	Med/ post med
46	101	Nail	Iron	Med/ post med
47	101	Nail	Iron	Med/ post med
48	101	Nail	Iron	Med/ post med
51	101	Nail	Iron	Med/ post med
52	101	Nail	Iron	Med/ post med
53	101	Wall hook or latch	Iron	Medieval?
54	101	Nail	Iron	Med/ post med
55	101	Nail	Iron	Med/ post med
56	101	UNK- undiagnostic fragment	Iron	Med/ post med
57	101	UNK- undiagnostic fragment	Iron	Med/ post med

RF No	Context	Object	Material	Period
58	101	Nail	Iron	Med/ post med
59	101	Ring fitting	Copper alloy	Medieval
60	101	Rove head	Iron	Medieval
153	460	Pivot or large nail	Iron	Post medieval
154	361	Knife	Iron	Medieval
155	408	Pivot or large nail	Iron	Post medieval
156	526	Horse shoe	Iron	Medieval
157	359	Horse shoe	Iron	Medieval
158	103	Wall anchor	Iron	Medieval
159	101	Strap hinge fragment	Iron	Medieval
160	167	Clench Bolt	Iron	Medieval
161	222	Clench Bolt	Iron	Medieval
162	228	Strap hinge fragment	Iron	Medieval
163	481	Clench Bolt (incomplete)	Iron	Med/ post med
164	481	Heel protector	Iron	Post medieval
165	9/101	Chisel	Iron	Medieval
166	17/101	Knife	Iron	Medieval
167	27/101	Ring	Iron	Post medieval

Appendix 7: Quantification of 20th century registered finds

RF No	Context	Material	Description
2	101	META	D shaped buckle frame, copper alloy with iron- same as RF<49>
27	101	META	Copper alloy Bullet casing- Royal Laboratories .303, fired from a rifle. Marked (19)28, VII. Unstratified - metal detectors find.
44	101	META	Copper ally fitting, partial ovoid plate with two perforations
49	101	META	D shaped buckle frame, copper alloy with iron- same as RF <2>
50	101	COMP	Octagonal bottle lid, white metal with blue glass bottle neck in place.
61	391	GLAS	Clear glass bottle with diamond embossing
62	391	GLAS	Hexagonal clear glass bottle with BOOTHS DISTILLERIES LONDON embossed on side, remains of label- OLI--
63	391	GLAS	Small clear glass bottle with 5 embossed on base
64	391	GLAS	Small clear glass bottle with 3 embossed on base
65	391	GLAS	Small clear glass bottle with JCB embossed on base Has metal cap/lid
66	391	GLAS	Small clear glass bottle with 1 embossed on base
67	391	GLAS	Small brown glass bottle
68	391	GLAS	Clear glass DETTOL bottle with tea spoon and table spoon measurements on sides. Has metal cap/ lid
69	391	GLAS	Clear glass DETTOL bottle with tea spoon and table spoon measurements on sides.
70	391	GLAS	Cotton reel type ink bottle
71	391	GLAS	Clear glass OXO jar with herringbone embossing, Says PACKED BY OXO LIMETED LONDON on side RG NO 764042 on base
72	391	GLAS	Clear glass DETTOL bottle with tea spoon and table spoon measurements on sides. Has metal cap/ lid
73	391	GLAS	SHIPPAMS paste jar
74	391	GLAS	Clear glass DETTOL bottle with tea spoon and table spoon measurements. Has rusted cap/lid
75	391	GLAS	Jar with REGNo. 804024 on base
76	391	GLAS	Clear glass DETTOL bottle with tea spoon and table spoon measurements on sides. Has metal cap/ lid
77	391	GLAS	Small brown glass bottle with metal cap/lid 7801 embossed on base
78	391	GLAS	Small clear glass bottle with metal cap/lid. With 0GB3 embossed on base
79	391	GLAS	Clear glass OXO jar with herringbone design. PACKED BY OXO LIMETED LONDON embossed on side RG NO 764042 on base
80	390	GLAS	Clear glass DETTOL bottle with metal cap/ lid. Has tea spoon/ table spoon measurements down side
81	391	GLAS	Clear glass jar, HARRIS CALNE (pork products)
82	391	META	metal bottle with lid
83	391	GLAS	Small clear glass bottle with metal lid/ cap. has remains of label- TABLETS
84	391	CERO	Half ceramic jar with G vi R, soho pottery, gorbridge, england 1943 stamped on base
85	391	GLAS	Broken clear glass jar
86	391	GLAS	Clear glass bottle with metal cap/ lid
87	391	CERO	Most of a "Wedgewood Lille" plate. Refit. C.1900
88	391	CERO	Various sherds of P.M chinaware- mostly from one plate with a blue border design but some from a cup/bowl.

RF No	Context	Material	Description
89	391	META	Hook- 2 strands of twisted wire, with a loop at one end and hook at other
90	391	COMP	4x batteries. V corroded, carbon rod type (note- discarded as hazardous)
91	391	COMP	Partial metal bottle with plastic lid
92	391	COMP	"chompton vacume 83 240V 25W made in England" Bayonet fitting light bulb
93	391	COMP	Bayonet fitting light bulb
94	391	COMP	Bayonet fitting light bulb
95	391	COMP	Bayonet fitting light bulb
96	391	PLST	Red plastic screw top lid
97	396	META	UNK fe object
98	391	META	Enameled sauce pan
99	393	GLAS	Clear glass bottle with remains of label- flames/ fire design? (note- ink from finds label has transferred onto bottle label)
100	391	GLAS	Clear glass bottle with 24 on base
101	391	GLAS	Clear glass ink bottle. "cotton reel" form with cork and dark/ black staining inside from dried ink?
102	391	META	UNK Iron object
103	391	GLAS	Glass jar, clear with inscription: Packed OXO Limited London
104	391	GLAS	OXO Jar clear glass
105	391	GLAS	Clear glass jar
106	453	GLAS	Clear glass bottle
107	391	GLAS	Small clear glass bottle with 4 embossed on base
108	491	GLAS	Clear glass bottle
109	451	GLAS	Complete "CALIFIC" fig syrup clear glass bottle
110	451	GLAS	Clear glass bottle, largely complete but missing one corner
111	451	GLAS	Clear glass LUNG TONIC bottle
112	451	GLAS	Clear glass bottle, cylinder shape.
113	451	GLAS	Clear glass PECKS paste jar
114	451	GLAS	Clear glass DETTOL bottle with teaspoon and table spoon measurements on sides. metal cap; contains liquid.
115	451	GLAS	Clear glass DETTOL bottle with teaspoon and table spoon measurements up sides. Metal lid, contains liquid
116	451	COMP	10 sided pepper shaker of glass with metal screw cap. "MADE IN ENGLAND" on base.
117	451	COMP	Smashed lightbulb with bayonet fitting
118	451	GLAS	Clear glass jar
119	451	GLAS	Brown glass jar
120	394	GLAS	Clear glass jar
121	453	META	Iron container / sauce pan with other container/ jars and batteries? trapped in corrosion
122	241	META	Iron saucepan or container
123	451	BONA	Bone, sawn at both ends
124	474	META	Pin with globular head
125	491	META	Copper alloy plate or tag, incomplete
126	491	META	Copper alloy plate or tag fragment.
127	491	META	Lead alloy fitting, cylindrical with opening at one end and in side.
128	491	PLST	Head from a WARDONIA safety razor. Brown Bakelite plastic with name and patent no, Sheffield and England embossed on face. Patent no 296,597 was granted in 1928 so post this date.
129	491	META	Rectangular grill type fitting with corrosion. Has been burnt?
130	491	META	Fly type button with 4 holes. marked on back CHENEY B'HAM - Cheney of Birmingham, military button maker, 20th C.

RF No	Context	Material	Description
131	491	META	Fly type button with 4 holes. marked on back CHENEY B'HAM - Cheney of Birmingham, military button maker, 20th C.
132	491	META	Iron spring with copper alloy fittings attached at end/s. incomplete/ more than one item? ?buckles at ends of springs.
133	491	META	Blank bullet with crimped head. Rejected round, marked RG 1942 B VIZ on base- RG- Radway Green B- incendiary bullet. filled with nitrocellulose granules. unfired
134	491	META	Blank bullet with crimped head, made from a rejected casing. No headstamp. filled with nitrocellulose granules- originally an incendiary bullet
135	491	META	Partial bullet casing marked RG 1942 BVIZ on base RG- Radway Green B- incendiary bullet
136	451	COMP	FE nail with attached strip of lead with GPO /I\ mark - general post office and arrow (bench mark, British military) tag or place marker? Cable/ wire tidy?
137	391	META	Eyelet with fabric remains. 16mm external dia, 8mm internal dia
138	491	META	Eyelet with fabric remains. 16mm external dia, 8mm internal dia
139	393	META	Bullet casing marked R or K, 1926 VII W W - armor piercing round. This is missing its charge; may have been burnt in a fire or used for training
140	223	META	Copper alloy object- tool implement head? incomplete, flat round head with socket
141	461	META	Copper alloy (with some fe?) fitting or handle/ peddle?
142	449	META	Triangular lead sheet/ offcut
143	275	META	Copper alloy sheet with rounded edge - incomplete part of a circle? has holes- strainer?
144	453	GLAS	Clear glass hexagonal bottle with BOOTHS DISTILLERY LONDON LTD embossed on its side. Has cork.
145	453	GLAS	Clear glass bottle with DEPOSE embossed on base and small crest on side
146	491	GLAS	Clear glass bottle
147	253	META	Small fragment of copper alloy plate
148	453	GLAS	Clear glass jar recovered from inside iron pot <121>
149	232	META	Corroded Iron too- possibly a file
150	232	META	Long iron clench bolt with rounded head
151	232	META	Incomplete round ferrule, Iron
152	232	META	Incomplete tool ferrule with nail, iron

Appendix 8: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams.

Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Other Charred Botanicals	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)	Other (eg, pot, cbm) (presence/ weight)
1	31	164	Ore Roasting Pit [146]	20	****	42	***	2	*Quercus* (9) [PDS:1, V:3, RC:2] Indet. (1) [V:1]													Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/23g)
	39	238	Ore Roasting Pit [237]	40	****	23	***	2	*Quercus* (9) [V:5] Indet. (1) [V:1]													Pot (*/12g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (***/47g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (****/2g)
	40	254	Ore Roasting Pit [237]	20	****	63	***	1	*Quercus* (10) [V:4]													Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/54g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/1g)
	43	273	Ditch [271]	40	****	42	***	1														Pot (*/1g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (***/92g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (***/4g)
	61	428	Pit [427]	40	***	7	***	<1	*Quercus* (8) [V:2] *Populus/ Salix* (1) *Acer campestre* (1)			*	10									Pot (*/6g) CBM (**/77g) Coal **/ 1g Glass */ 180g MagMat >2mm ***/ 6g MagMat <2mm */ <1g
3	5	1/011	Pit [1/010]	40	**	13	***	30	*Quercus* (7) *Prunus* (1) Maloideae (1) cf. Maloideae (1) [D:1]	*	<1	*	<1									Mag.Mat. (**/1g) Coal (**/2g) CBM (*/7g)

Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Other Charred Botanicals	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)	Other (eg, pot, cbm) (presence/ weight)
	6	1/017	Pit [1/016]	40	***	16	****	30	Maloideae (2) *Fagus sylvatica* (2) *Quercus* (4) *Prunus* (1) *Salix/Populus* (1)	*	<1	**	11	*	1	*	2	**	<1	*	1	Pot (*/4g) Glass (*/<1g) CBM (**/82g) Cu (*/<1g) Stone (**/8g) Coal (*/4g) Ind.Mat (*/1g) Mag.Mat. (***/18g)
	1	4/005	Pit [4/004]	10	**	1	**	1		*	<1	*	<1									Mag.Mat. (**/1g) Coal (**/2g) CBM (*/7g)
3	2	4/009	Pit [4/008]	20	**	4	**	1	Quercus (5) *Prunus* (2) *Fagus sylvatica* (1) *Salix/Populus* (1) cf. Maloideae (1)	*	<1	*	1					*	<1			Pot (*/9g) Stone (*/7g) Mag.Mat. (***/6g) Coal (*/<1g) Slag (*/<1g) CBM (*/15g) B.Clay (*/11g)
	33	166	Pit [165]	20	**	2	**	<1	*Quercus* (6) [V:3] *Ulmus* (2) *Carpinus betula* (2)													Pot (*/36g) Glass (*/<1g)
	35	183	Pit [174]	40	**	4	<1		*Quercus* (6) [V:4, PDS:2] *Acer campestre* (1) *Prunus* (1) Indet. (2) [PDS:1, V:1]													CBM (*/39g)

Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Other Charred Botanicals	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)	Other (eg, pot, cbm) (presence/ weight)
	46	363	Pit [362]	40	***	22	****	30	*Quercus* (4) [V:3] *Fraxinus/ Quercus* (1) [V:1, D:1] *Fraxinus excelsior* (1) [V:1] *Alnus* (1) *Ulmus* (2) [RW:2, V:1] Indet. (1) [D:1]			**	66			**	2			****	14	Flint (*/3g) Metal (*/8g) Ind.Mat. (**/1g) CBM (**/207g) Mag.Mat. (***/13g) Pot (*/24g) FCF (*/1g) Stone (*/30g)
	4	2/005	Quarry Pit [2/004]	40	***	41	****	30	*Quercus* (5) Maloideae (1) *Fagus sylvatica* (1) *Salix/Populus* (1) Indet. (2)	*	<1	***	132	*	1			*	<1	***	9	Pot (**/83g) Stone (*/220g) Mag.Mat. (***/8g) CBM (**/605g) Fe (**/37g) B.Clay (*/43g) Cu (*/<1g)
3	37	223	Quarry Pit [221]	40	****	36	****	1	*Quercus* (6) *Acer campestre* (1) *Carpinus betula* (2) [V:1] Indet. (1)			***	21	*	1	*	<1					CBM (**/220g) CU Alloy (**/87g) Metalwork (**/95g) Pot (**/53g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/10g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/<1g)
	44	275	Quarry Pit [274]	40	***	10	***	1	*Quercus* (6) [PDS:1, V:1] *Betula* (2) [PDS:1] *Corylus avellana* (1) *Populus/ Salix* (1)	*	<1	*	18									Pot (*/3g) CBM (*/26g) CU Alloy (*/<1g)

Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Other Charred Botanicals	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)	Other (eg, pot, cbm) (presence/ weight)
	45	279	Quarry Pit [278]	40	**	8	***	5	*Alnus* (1) *Betula* (1) [RW:1] *Acer campestre* (1) [PDS:1] Betulaceae (1) [PDS:1, V:1, RC:1] *Alnus/ Corylus* (1) [RW:1] *Corylus avellana* (2) [PDS:2] Indet. (3) [PDS:2, V:2, D:1]			*	2			*	<1					Mag.Mat. (**/5g Coal (**/1g) Flint (*/<1g) Pot (*/17g) Slate (*/1g) CBM (*/26g) Ind.Mat. (**/27g)
4	63	575	Ditch [574]	40	**	16	***	1				*	17									Pot (*/22g) CBM (*/36g)
4	3	4/011	Ditch [4/012]	40	**	3	**	2		**	<1	*	1					*	<1			Mag.Mat. (**/1g) Pot (*/8g) Slate (*/2g) Coal (**/1g) CBM (*/4g) B.Clay (*/3g) Flint (*/3g)
Undated	14	14/101	Subsoil	40	**	14	**	<1		*	<1											Pot (**/75g) Glass (*/1g) CBM (*/41g) Metalwork (*/15g)

Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Other Charred Botanicals	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)	Other (eg, pot, cbm) (presence/ weight)
	22	22/101	Subsoil	40	*	3	*	<1														Glass (**/4g) Pot (*/4g) CBM (*/15g) Metalwork (*/3g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/3g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (***/<1g)
	25	20/101	Subsoil	40	*	<1	**	<1														Pot (**/44g) Glass (*/2g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/2g)
	53	30/101	Subsoil	40	**	4	**	<1				*	7									CBM (**/104g) Metalwork (*/19g) Pot (*/9g) FCF (*/3g) Glass (*/<1g)
	56	26/101	Subsoil	40	**	3	**	<1		*	<1											CBM (**/235g) Glass (*/1g) Metalwork (*/50g)

Key: V = vitrified, RC = radial cracks, PDS = post-depositional sediment, D = distorted, RW = roundwood.

Appendix 9: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, >250) Preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good).

Phase	Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume (ml)	Volume scanned (ml)	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc.	Large mammal bone
1	31	164	4	20	20	80		*Rubus* *** *Sambucus* * Chenopodiaceae *	*	**	***								
	39	238	8	105	100	70	10	*Rubus* ** *Carex* * *Rumex* * *Sambucus* ** Chenopodiaceae **	*	**	***	*	*Triticum* sp. *Triticum* cf. *dicoccum*	+				*	
	40	254	7	45	45	60	5	Rubus ***	**	***	***	*	Cereal indet.	+					
	43	273	16	140	100	60	20	*Sambucus* ** *Carex* * Chenopodiaceae ** *Rubus* *	**	***	***	*	FTW	+					
	61	428	13	40	40	60		*Sambucus* *** *Rubus* ** Chenopodiaceae * *Valeriana* sp. *	**	***	***	*	Cereal indet. *Triticum* sp.	+	*	*Rumex* sp.	++		
3	1	4/005	2	50	50	70	10	Rubus **			*	*	Cereal indet. cf. *Triticum* sp.	+					

Phase	Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume (ml)	Volume scanned (ml)	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc.	Large mammal bone
	2	4/009	18	270	100	80	10	*Sambucus* *			*				*	*Avena/Bromus*	++		
	4	2/005	10	170	100	70	10	Rubus ** *Sambucus* *			**	*	*Hordeum* sp. *Triticum* sp. *Avena* sp.	++					
3	5	1/011	5	120	100	60	10				**	**	*Triticum* sp. *Hordeum* sp. (hulled)	++					
	6	1/017	4	50	50	50	30	*Chenopodium* sp. * *Rubus* * *Sambucus* *	*		**	*	*Hordeum* sp. (hulled)	++	*	Large Fabaceae	+		
	33	166	6	55	55	80	20	*Sambucus* * *Rubus* **											
	35	183	6	60	100	99		*Sambucus* *				*	FTW cf. *Secale cereale*	+					
	37	223	5	80	100	70	5	Sambucus *** *Rubus* *	*	*	***	*	*Triticum* sp.	++	**	*Carex* sp(p). *Chenopodium album*		*	
	44	275	11	95	95	90	5	*Sambucus* * *Rubus* **				*	FTW Cereal indet.	+					

Phase	Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume (ml)	Volume scanned (ml)	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc.	Large mammal bone
	45	279	12	150	100	95	4	*Sambucus* * *Prunus domestica* * *Rubus* *				*						*	
	46	363	13	100	100	75	10	*Fumaria officinalis* * *Sambucus**	*	**	***	*	FTW *Hordeum vulgare*	+++					
4	3	4/011	11	200	100	80	10	Rubus ** *Sambucus* *			*	*	cf. *Secale cereale* (1) *Hordeum* sp. (hulled) *Triticum* sp. cf. *Avena* sp.	++					
	63	575	20	220	100	60	10	Sambucus *** *Rubus* * *Aethusa cynapium* *	*	**	***	*	Cereal indet.	+					*
Undated	14	14/101	11	100	100	99		*Rubus* *** Chenopodiaceae ** *Sambucus* * Solanaceae *			**	*	*Triticum* cf. *dicoccum*	++				*	
	22	22/101	30	260	100	85	5	*Rubus* **** *Fumaria officialis* *** *Sambucus* ** Chenopodiaceae *		**	***	*	cf. *Secale cereale*	++				*	

Phase	Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume (ml)	Volume scanned (ml)	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc.	Large mammal bone
	25	20/101	37	200	100	75	20	*Rubus* **** *Sambucus* **** Polygonaceae * Chenopodiaceae * Solanaceae *		*	**							*	
	53	30/101	61	250	100	45	15	*Sambucus* *** *Rubus* *** Polygonaceae *	**	***	****	*	FTW *Hordeum vulgare*	++					*
	56	26/101	17	100	100	40	10	*Sambucus* ** *Rubus* ** Chenopodiaceae ** *Aethusa cynapium* *	**	**	****	*	FTW Cereal indet.	++	*	*Rumex* sp.	++		

Appendix 10: Radiocarbon dating results

Appendix 11: HER Summary

HER enquiry no.						
Site code	ALCL16					
Project code	160340					
Planning reference	AS/09/01160					
Site address	1 Court Lodge Road, Appledore, Kent					
District/Borough	Appledore					
NGR (12 Figures)	NGR 595616 129263					
Geology	Tunbridge Wells Sand Formation					
Fieldwork type	Eval	Excav				
Date of fieldwork	13th June – 25 July 2016					
Sponsor/client	David Young (M80 Developments)					
Project manager	Neil Griffin					
Project supervisor	Tom Munnery					
Period summary		Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	
	Roman		Medieval	Post-Medieval		
Project summary **(100 word max)**	An archaeological excavation was conducted at 1 Court Lodge Road, Appledore, Kent NGR 595616 129263, between the 13th June and 25th July 2016. Small quantities of residual worked flint were recovered. Evidence of Early Roman land division was encountered, along with possible contemporary iron ore roasting. Possible later Roman structured deposits within pits was also revealed. Medieval pitting and small scale quarrying was encountered relating to properties fronting The Street, along with pottery, CBM and animal bone. Trade links with the region and continent were identified. During the post-medieval period property boundaries were established excavated. A reasonable assemblage of WWII artefacts was also recovered.					
Museum/Accession No.	TBC					

Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period	Quantity
Pottery	Ceramic	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	
Pottery	Ceramic	Later Roman	
Pottery	Ceramic	Early medieval	
Pottery	Ceramic	Medieval	
Pottery	Ceramic	Post-medieval	
CBM		Medieval	
CBM		Post-medieval	
Animal Bone		Medieval	
Animal Bone		Post-medieval	

Appendix 12: OASIS Summary sheet

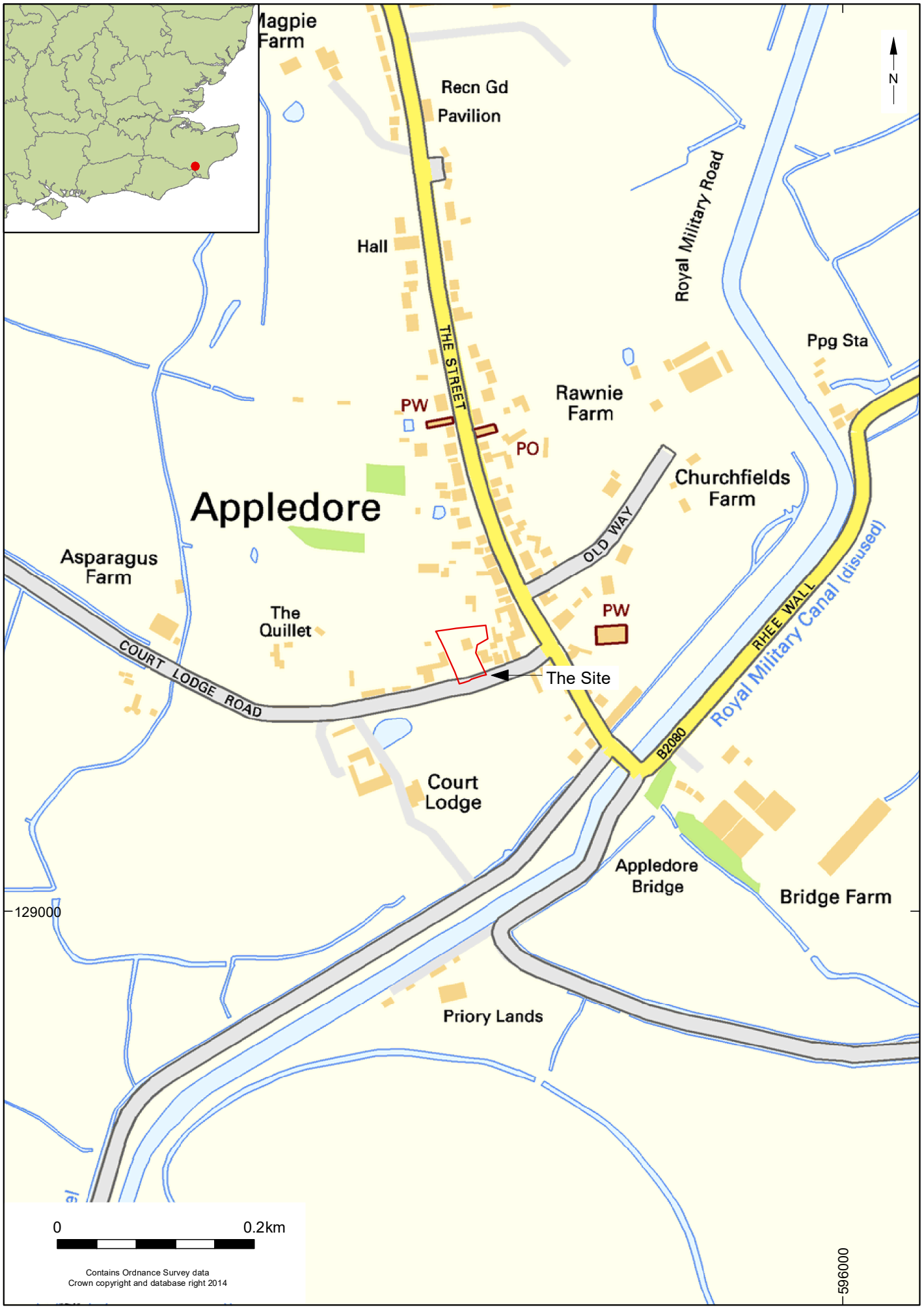
OASIS ID: archaeol6-279375

Project details	
Project name	An Archaeological Excavation at 1 Court Lodge Road, Appledore, Kent
Short description of the project	An archaeological excavation was conducted at 1 Court Lodge Road, Appledore, Kent NGR 595616 129263, between the 13th June and 25th July 2016. Small quantities of residual worked flint were recovered. Evidence of Early Roman land division was encountered, along with possible contemporary iron ore roasting. Possible later Roman structured deposits within pits was also revealed. Medieval pitting and small scale quarrying was encountered relating to properties fronting The Street, along with pottery, CBM and animal bone. Trade links with the region and continent were identified. During the post-medieval period property boundaries were established excavated. A reasonable assemblage of WWII artefacts was also recovered.
Project dates	Start: 13-06-2016 End: 25-07-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ALCL16 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	160340 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Investigation type	"Full excavation"
Prompt	Conservation Area Consent
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	KENT ASHFORD APPLEDORE 1 Court Lodge Road, Appledore
Postcode	TN26 2DD

Study area	2000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 95616 29263 51.02878595536 0.789989584414 51 01 43 N 000 47 23 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	M80 Developments
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin/Jim Stevenson
Project supervisor	Tom Munnery
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	M80 Developments
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	''Animal Bones'',''Ceramics'',''Glass'',''Industrial'',''Leather'',''Metal'',''Worked stone/lithics'',''other'',''Environmental''
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	''Animal Bones'',''Ceramics'',''Environmental'',''Glass'',''Leather'',''Metal'',''Stratigraphic'',''Survey'',''Worked stone/lithics'',''other''
Digital Media available	''Database'',''GIS'',''Images raster / digital photography'',''Spreadsheets'',''Survey'',''Text''
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Media available	''Context sheet'',''Correspondence'',''Diary'',''Miscellaneous Material''

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	A forthcoming report
Title	An Archaeological Excavation at 1 Court Lodge Road, Appledore, Kent
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Munnery, T
Other bibliographic details	2016343
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Kent HER
Entered by	Tom Munnery (t.munnery@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	15 March 2017



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Court Lodge, Appledore, Kent	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 160340	March 2017	Site location	
Report Ref: 2016343	Drawn by: LG		

N

595601, 129285

Truncation from bungalow footings

595629, 129241

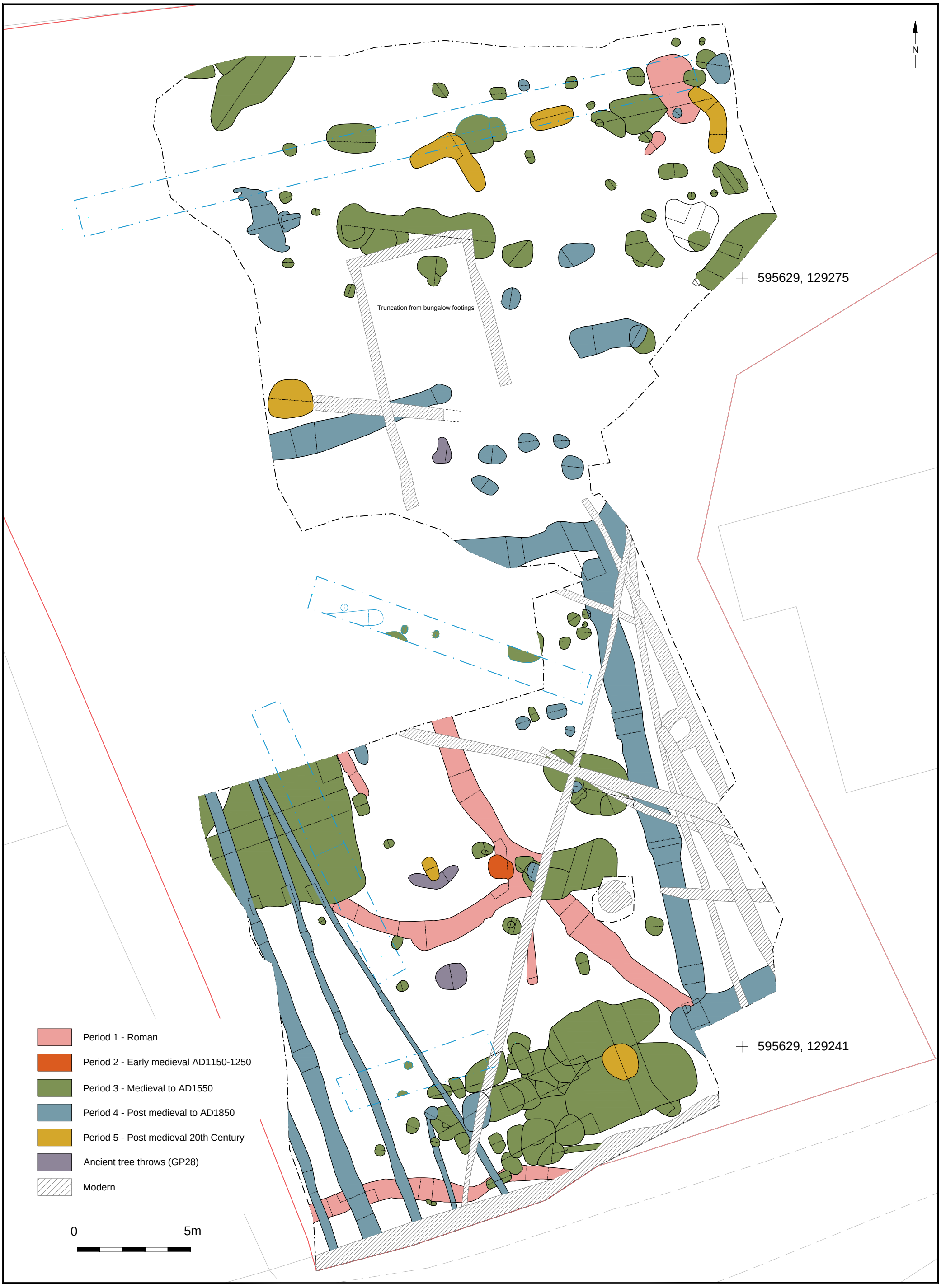
Excavation area

Evaluation trenches

Modern

0 5m

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Court Lodge, Appledore, Kent	Fig.2
Project Ref: 160340	March 2017	Site plan	
Report Ref: 2016343	Drawn by: LG		



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Court Lodge, Appledore, Kent	Fig.3
Project Ref: 160340	March 2017	Phased site plan	
Report Ref: 2016343	Drawn by: LG		

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Section 6

GP5

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595629, 129275

Section 2

Section 3

GP1

GP4

GP2

Section 4

Section 1

595629, 129241

GP3

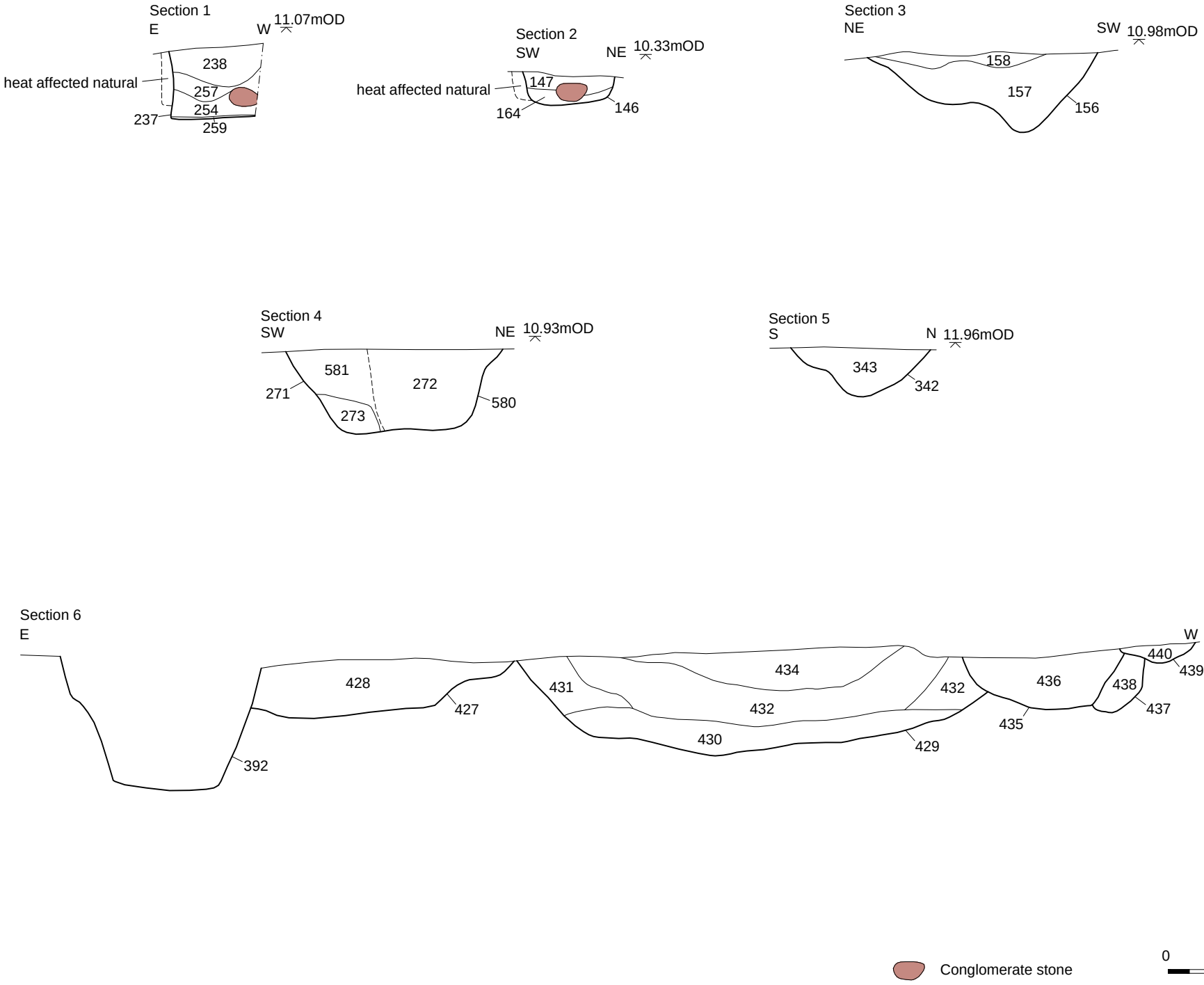
Section 5

Phase 1.1 Early Roman

Phase 1.2 Later Roman

0 5m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Court Lodge, Appledore, Kent	Fig.4
Project Ref: 160340	March 2017	Period 1 plan; Roman	
Report Ref: 2016343	Drawn by: LG		



237 looking east

146 looking north-west

156 looking south-east

271 looking north-west

342 looking west

427, 429, 435, 437 and 439 looking south

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Court Lodge, Appledore, Kent	Fig.5
Project Ref: 160340	March 2017	Period 1 sections and photographs; Roman	
Report Ref: 2016343	Drawn by: LG		

595608, 129254

N

GP6

Section 7

595618, 129231

0 2m

196, 198 and 201 looking east

Section 7

NW SE N S NE SW 10.95mOD

197 200 197 203

196 196

198 199 202 201

0 0.5m

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Court Lodge, Appledore, Kent	Fig.6
Project Ref: 160340	March 2017	Period 2 plan, section and photograph; Early medieval AD1150-1250	
Report Ref: 2016343	Drawn by: LG		

N

Section 9

595629, 129275

265

261

144

Section 10

124

229

308

Section 8

Section 11

Section 13

174

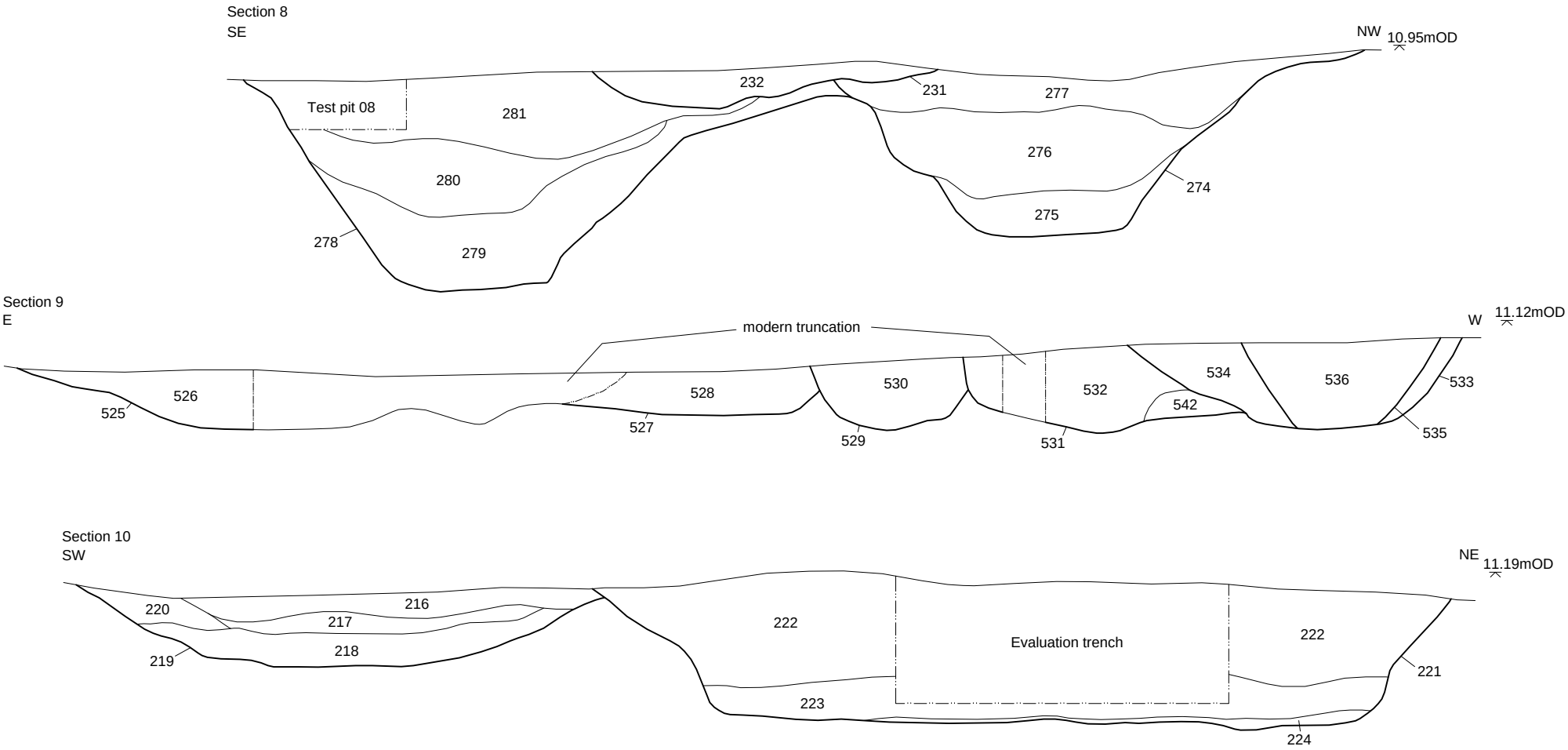
Section 12

595629, 129241

GP7
GP8
GP9
GP10
GP11
GP12
GP13

0 5m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Court Lodge, Appledore, Kent	Fig.7
Project Ref: 160340	March 2017	Period 3 plan; medieval to AD1550	
Report Ref: 2016343	Drawn by: LG		



231, 274 and 278 looking west

252, 527, 529, 531 and 533 looking south-west

219 and 221 looking north

Pig burial in pit 310

314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324 and 327 looking north-east

Horse burial in pit 360

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Court Lodge, Appledore, Kent	Fig.8
Project Ref: 160340	March 2017	Period 3 sections and photographs; medieval to AD1550	
Report Ref: 2016343	Drawn by: LG		

595601, 129285

GP14

N

GP17

595629, 129275

GP19

GP14

GP18

Section 16

Section 15

GP20

GP15

GP21

Section 14

GP23

Section 19

GP25

Section 20

GP24

Section 18

GP16

595629, 129241

Section 17

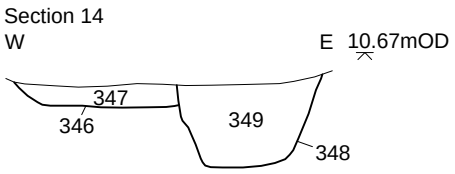
GP22

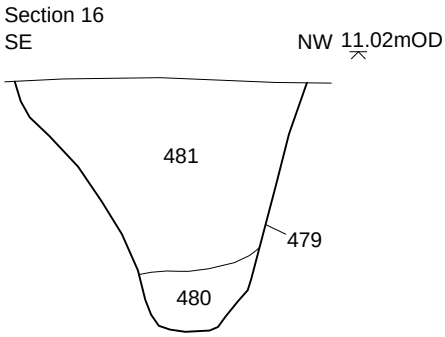
GP26

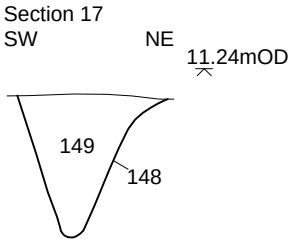
0

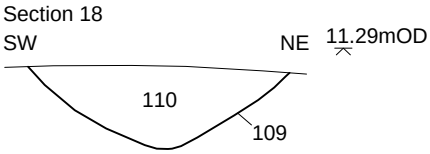
5m

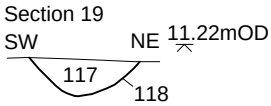
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Court Lodge, Appledore, Kent	Fig.9
Project Ref: 160340	March 2017	Period 4 plan; Post medieval to AD1850	
Report Ref: 2016343	Drawn by: LG		

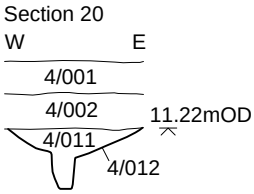












346 and 348 looking north

574 looking west

479 looking south-west

148 looking north-west

109 looking north-west

118 looking north-west

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Court Lodge, Appledore, Kent	Fig.10
Project Ref: 160340	March 2017	Period 4 sections and photographs; Post Medieval to AD1850	
Report Ref: 2016343	Drawn by: LG		

595601, 129286

N

Section 21

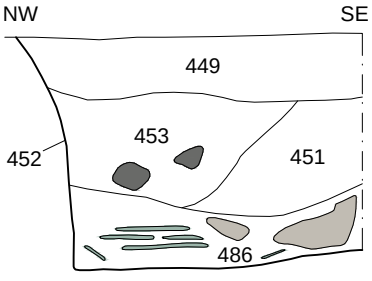
595607, 129263

595626, 129235

0 5m

452 looking south-east

Section 21



Metal

Glass

Redeposited natural

0 0.5m

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Court Lodge, Appledore, Kent	Fig.11
Project Ref: 160340	March 2017	Period 5 plan, section and photograph; 20th Century	
Report Ref: 2016343	Drawn by: LG		

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Court Lodge, Appledore, Kent	Fig.12
Project Ref: 160340	March 2017	Medieval and post medieval features in relation to properties on The Street with conjectural boundaries	
Report Ref: 2016343	Drawn by: LG		

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