



## Excavation Report

**Queen Court Farmhouse. Water Lane, Ospringe, Faversham,  
Kent ME13 8UA**



<b>Project Code:</b>	QCF22		
<b>Excavation Code(s):</b>	KP189: TR 00133 60461	<b>Excavation Date(s):</b>	KP189: 07/05/22 - 15/05/22
<b>NGR(s):</b>	KP190: TR 00134 60461		KP190: 23/07/22 - 05/08/22
	KP191: TR 00138 60466		KP191: 23/07/22 - 05/08/22
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## 1. Introduction

The work carried out in 2022 at Queen Court was a direct continuation of work undertaken in 2021 and this current report should be read in conjunction with the 2021 report.<sup>1</sup>

Faversham Society Archaeological Research Group (FSARG) first investigated Ospringe in 2008-9.<sup>2</sup> Access to Queen Court – a large medieval house in Water Lane, Ospringe – was not possible until 2021 when new owners welcomed FSARG onto their land.

Prior to the 2021 field seasons the geology and history of the site at Queen Court were investigated and maps accessed. The results of these activities were reported in the 2021 report and these are briefly summarized below.

Once site access was granted both georesistivity and metal detecting surveys were carried out. The results of this work were used in 2021 to site 2 pits in the front garden of Queen Court, the pits being numbers KP187 and KP188.<sup>3</sup>

The investigations in 2021 led directly to those of 2022. In 2022 three new pits were dug in the front garden of Queen Court and numbered KP189, KP190 and KP191.

## Part 1: The Setting

### 2. Summary of geography and geology

Ospringe is a village at the southern edge of the market town of Faversham. The parish is mainly rural and the settlement itself has 2 main sections – one running east west along the A2 and the other running north south along Water Lane, a now dry valley. Queen Court is sited along Water Lane and the area of excavation is based on deposits of brickearth and alluvium.

A fuller account of the geography and geology of the site can be found in the 2021 report.

### 3. Summary of history and map progression

FSARG's previous work at Ospringe has revealed wide ranging evidence of prehistoric activity. Finds have included a Palaeolithic hand axe, Mesolithic worked flints, Neolithic grooved ware, large quantities of Bronze Age worked flint and flint production site and Iron Age pottery.<sup>4</sup> Some finds were in situ while others had been redeposited, possibly via the medieval practice of midden scatter. The prehistory at Ospringe was noticeably more shallow than in central Faversham.<sup>5</sup> Only very small amounts of Roman pottery have been found in Ospringe and no evidence of early to mid-Anglo Saxon occupation has been identified. Late Anglo-Saxon to early Norman pottery has been found on just a few sites.<sup>6</sup>

Despite this lack of ground evidence Queen Court is thought to be the medieval manor of Ospringe as detailed in the Domesday Book.<sup>7</sup> After the Norman Conquest the manor was briefly assigned to William the Conqueror's brother, Bishop Odo, before reverting to the crown and becoming part of the royal

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<sup>1</sup> [www.favershamcommunityarchaeology.org](http://www.favershamcommunityarchaeology.org) Excavations, Queen Court, Ospringe 2021

<sup>2</sup> [www.favershamcommunityarchaeology.org](http://www.favershamcommunityarchaeology.org) Excavations, Understanding Ospringe 2008-2009

<sup>3</sup> [www.favershamcommunityarchaeology.org](http://www.favershamcommunityarchaeology.org) Excavations, Queen Court, Ospringe 2021

<sup>4</sup> [www.favershamcommunityarchaeology.org](http://www.favershamcommunityarchaeology.org) Excavations, Understanding Ospringe 2008-2009 & Ospringe 2021

<sup>5</sup> [www.favershamcommunityarchaeology.org](http://www.favershamcommunityarchaeology.org) Excavations, Development of the Town Centre

<sup>6</sup> [www.favershamcommunityarchaeology.org](http://www.favershamcommunityarchaeology.org) Excavations, Understanding Ospringe 2008-2009, K85A-H Brook Cottages Field, Ospringe

<sup>7</sup> Williams A & G Martin (eds) 1992 *Domesday Book* Penguin Books: London

dower packages. It was possibly associated with Queens of England from Isabella of Angouleme (AD1200 - AD1216) to Isabella of Valois (who died in 1356).<sup>8</sup>

The Manor was then divided and one half became Quene Court Manor which was passed between the church and crown until 1549 when it became the property of Thomas Cheyney, a diplomat and state administrator. The current timbered section of the house is thought to date to about AD1500.<sup>9</sup>

During the post medieval (AD1550-1800) and modern periods Queen Court has been essentially a farm house, often as a part of a more extensive estate.<sup>10</sup>

A more in-depth account of the history of the site can be found in KP187 & KP188 reports.<sup>11</sup> That report also includes a map progression, featuring maps from 1789 onwards. During this time span no buildings are shown on the areas excavated.

#### 4. Research Questions

The original project at Queen Court was designed to investigate the following questions, which are still relevant to the work in 2022.

- i. Were manor complexes on the site prior to the current building (i.e. the period AD1080-1500)?
- ii. Were any Anglo-Saxon structures (i.e. prior to 1080) present on this site? Could this be the Manor of Ospringe as listed in the Domesday Book?
- iii. Are there signs of the wealth of Queen Court varying during it's time under royal ownership compared with earlier or later years?
- iv. Is there any evidence of varying farming or land use over the long history of Queen Court?
- v. Is there any evidence of Roman activity on this site?
- vi. Is there any evidence of prehistoric activity on this site?

After the 2021 season further questions were identified as follows-

- vii. Were the chalk surfaces identified in KP187 and KP188 part of one continuous feature across the front garden of Queen Court? (see reference 1 for more details)
- viii. Can the surface(s) found be dated or their function identified? (see reference 1 for more details)

The work in 2022 was undertaken with both these sets of questions in mind.

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<sup>8</sup> Michael Frohnsdorff, 2021, *History derived from Documentary Sources* in [www.favershamcommunityarchaeology.org](http://www.favershamcommunityarchaeology.org) Excavations, Queen Court, Ospringe 2021 KP187 & KP188 Excavation Report

<sup>9</sup> John Owen, 2021, *Post medieval and modern* in [www.favershamcommunityarchaeology.org](http://www.favershamcommunityarchaeology.org) Excavations, Queen Court, Ospringe 2021 KP187 & KP188 Excavation Report

<sup>10</sup> John Owen, 2021, *Post medieval and modern* in [www.favershamcommunityarchaeology.org](http://www.favershamcommunityarchaeology.org) Excavations, Queen Court, Ospringe 2021 KP187 & KP188 Excavation Report

<sup>11</sup> [www.favershamcommunityarchaeology.org](http://www.favershamcommunityarchaeology.org) Excavations, Queen Court, Ospringe 2021 KP187 & KP188 Excavation Report



## Part 2: The Excavation

### 5. The location of KP189, KP190 and KP191

Fig 1 below shows the location of the 3 pits, as well as the relationship to those excavated in 2021.

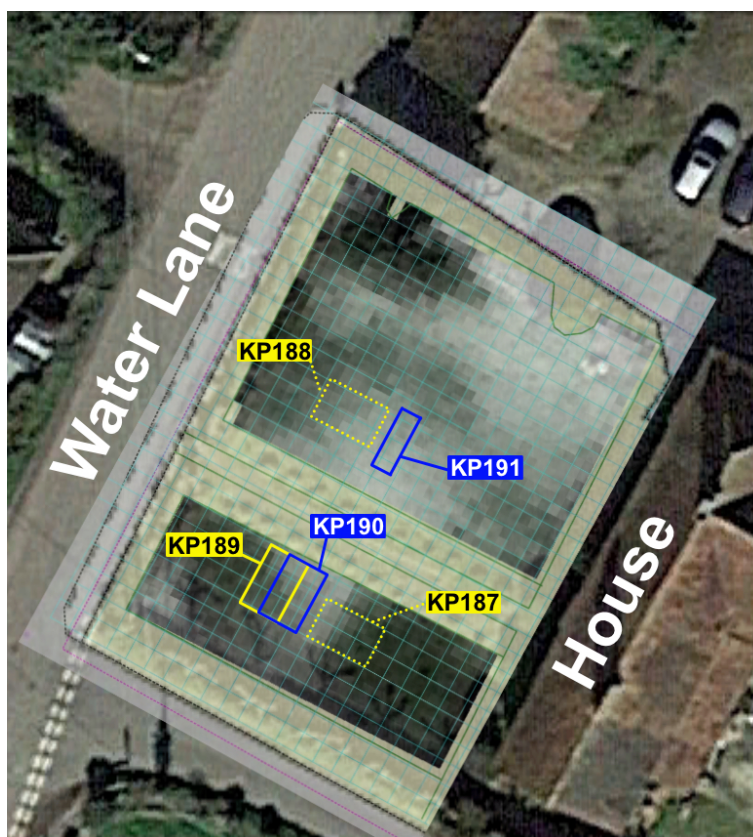


Fig 1. The location of the pits

KP189 was set out to the north-west of KP187 (excavated in 2021). KP190 was set out south-east of KP189 with it overlapping on its south-east side. KP191 was positioned to the south-east of KP188 (excavated in 2021).

The location of KP189 (excavated in the early part of the season) was chosen in order to investigate the extent of the chalk layer found at the west end of KP187. The findings from KP189 warranted further investigation, so in the main season KP190 was positioned to overlap the area of interest. The location of KP191 was chosen to investigate a number of different contexts in KP188 and in particular to put a date to the chalk layer.

### 6. The procedures for all pits.

KP189 & KP190 were both 2m x 3m in size, while KP191 was 1m x 3m; their locations being recorded by measuring to fixed reference points on the main house. Turf was carefully cut, set aside and watered throughout. The pits were then hand excavated using single contexts, each of which were fully recorded. The pits were excavated to various depths, all within safe limits. Excavated soil was sieved meticulously. The spoil bags were scanned regularly using a metal detector. Datable or particularly interesting finds were individually recorded. Finally, the pits were backfilled, the turf replaced and the area watered.

A number of levels were recorded, including the north-east corner of KP189, and various points on the main house, with the benchmark on the south-west corner of the Church being the reference source.

Standard methodology is followed when notating contexts in this report, with each context being numbered and being contained within brackets e.g. [01]. Small finds are notated using initial and number e.g., SF34.

## a - KP189

### 7. (i) The Excavation.

Contextually KP189 was very straightforward with no evidence of cuts or pits. **Fig 2** shows the chalky layer just appearing once the top soil [01] and garden soil [02] were removed.

The upper contexts [01] & [02] were formed of typical garden make-up - iron, coal / coke, and bone with late post-medieval (LPM) pottery, a British Navy button SF2, but also included a number of worked flints.



**Fig 2: Chalky surface of context [03] after the removal of the turf and top soil.**



**Fig 3: The surface of [04] reached (east-side of pit), with the west-side left unexcavated.**

To advance progress, the west side of the pit was not excavated beyond context [03] level, leaving a 3m x 1m area to concentrate on. Context [03] was an easy to trowel brown silty clay layer (around 30cm thick) formed mainly of chalk, with brick and tile (CBM), iron, pottery, and coal / coke forming the main make-up. The predominant pottery was late post-medieval (LPM) and post-medieval (PM) in date, but with small quantities of medieval pottery present. A number of worked flints were also found. Small finds (SF3 - SF12) dated back to c.1800.

With a slight change in soil colour and a reduction of the inclusions, a new context [04] was defined. A patchy area of varying colour was initially given a new context [05] but was later agreed to be part of [04] so these two were merged together. The merged layer extended to a maximum depth of 59cm below ground level. **Fig 3** shows the surface of [04], and **Fig 4** shows the extent of this layer once it was completely excavated.



**Fig 4: Shows the extent of [04] with the flint surface [06] visible.**

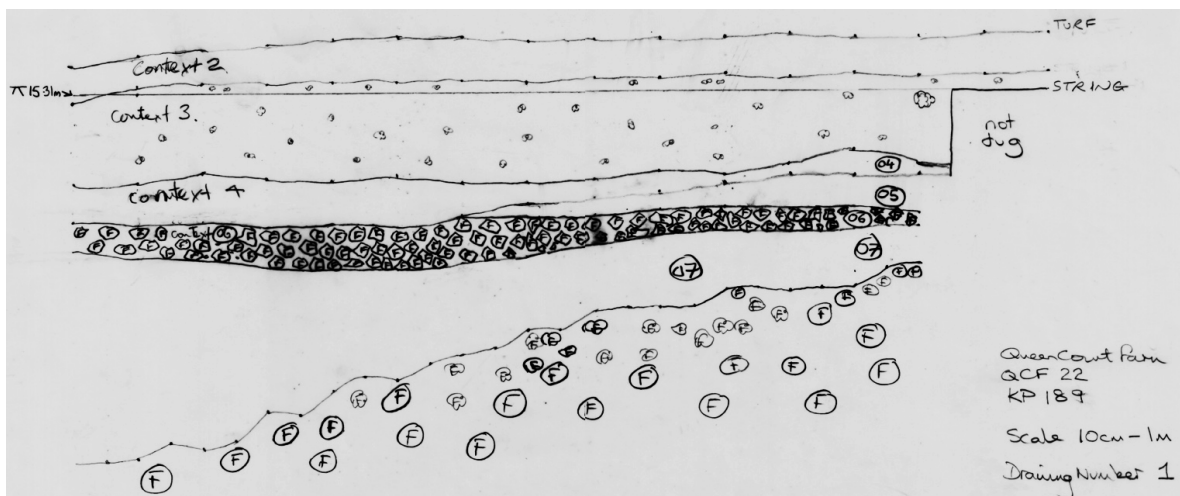
Context [04] was a similar soil type to [03] but with less chalk and other inclusions. Worked flints and CBM dominated the bulk finds. Of the very little pottery found (50g compared to 908g from the previous context) late post-medieval and post-medieval pottery (c.1550 - 1900) was still the dominant period, with a fragment of a glazed floor tile or brick the only recorded small find (SF14).

Below this layer was a 10cm thick strongly cemented compacted flint and gravel layer [06] the surface of which is shown in **Fig 4**. Worked flints dominated this layer together with CBM and oyster shell. The few



pieces of pottery were almost all from the early-medieval to late-medieval period (c.1050 - 1550). A tile fragment SF13 was also found stamped with a '6' or 'g' of similar date.

Beneath [06] was a layer of familiar well-sorted brickearth-type soil defined as [07]. The bottom of this layer sloped down from 66cm at the southern end to 1.24m at the northern end of the pit (see Fig 5), with a slight east-west slope too.



**Fig 5: Section view of the east-side of the trench.**

The bulk finds from [07] consisted mainly of CBM (mainly tile) and worked or heat-stressed flints, with smaller quantities of animal bone (including 2 teeth), oyster shell, slag and pottery. The pottery was nearly all early-medieval or medieval (c.1050 - 1400) in date. A roof tile (SF15) and possible floor tile (SF16) were recorded, both of which date from the medieval period.



**Fig 6: Showing the surface of [08] that needed further investigation.**

**Fig 6** shows the flint layer [08] sloping down from south to east. From the small quantity of material excavated, CBM, slag and pottery were recovered. Due to the potential importance of this surface, it was decided to cover the layer with a tarp before backfilling to allow further investigation in the main season.

**(ii) Interpretation.**

Although the lower flint [08] needed further investigation, it was clearly a significant purposely constructed surface sloping away significantly from south to north, and less so from east to west. At a later date, a levelling layer [07] had been added before another flint surface [06] was created. Another layer [04] separates a later chalk area [03], which is possibly a surface created in the late post-medieval period (c.1800 onwards), with the later addition of garden soil and finally turf.

The investigation of the flint layer [08] continues in the following excavation (KP190) - which is a continuation and expansion of KP189.

## b - KP190

### (i) The Excavation.

Referring to **Fig 1** on page 4, KP189 was re-opened to the point it was left earlier in the season. A further 3m x 1m area of turf was removed at the eastern side of the pit (towards the house) resulting in a 3m x 3m open area. The previously *unexcavated* area along the west side of the pit was left in-situ leaving a working area of 2m x 3m which defined KP190 (see **Fig 7** below).



**Fig 7: KP190. The foreground shows context [02] of the newly removed 1m strip, with the previously excavated KP189 beyond that.**

Since the pit started off as an extension to KP189, it follows that the contexts would be very similar to those of KP189, and this was indeed the case. Contexts [01] through to [05] almost exactly mirrored each other in make-up, with a very similar distribution of the age of the pottery. A commonwealth penny (1649-1660) SF4 found in context [05] was very useful dating evidence.

Below [05] was the first flint surface [06] seen earlier in KP189. Beyond that, the levelling layer [07] was then excavated to reveal the much more substantial flint surface of [08] which was the focus of interest to investigate (**Fig 8**).



**Fig 8: The substantial flint surface [08] revealed at the end of the KP189 excavation further exposed. The south-north slope is very clear, as is the slightly less prominent east-west slope.**



**Fig 9: Part of a medieval buckle plate found in [09].**

In order to determine the extent of the flint, a 1m wide slot was cut into [08] midway along the eastern side (see **Fig 10**). This showed that the flint layer was around 50cm - 60cm thick.

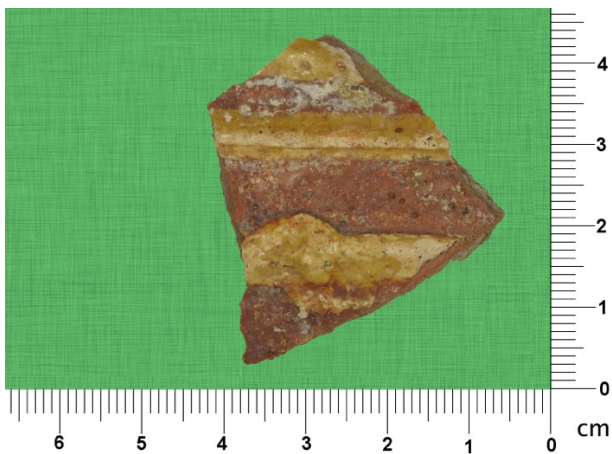
Below the flint layer was firmly compacted dark brown soil [09] containing a range of flints ranging from small to large. Bulk finds were made up of (in order of quantity) worked flints, oyster shell, animal bone (including large pieces), and a significant quantity of pottery, of which 90% was medieval (c.1225 - 1400) in date. Part of a medieval buckle plate (SF12) added to the dating evidence for this context (**Fig 9**). Context [09] extended down to a maximum depth of 2m.



**Fig 10: Shows a 1m wide slot cut into the 50cm - 60cm thick flint layer [08] revealing the next context below [09].**



At a depth of around 2m the northern end of the slot produced very little bulk material and was considered to be the next context [10]. There were just 2 pieces of pottery found, both medieval, including a piece of London-type highly decorated ware (**Fig 11**). One animal tooth and 5 pieces of oyster shell made up the remainder of finds.



**Fig 11: Highly decorated London-ware**

After the drawings and photos were concluded, 2 further small slots were dug - one into [10] against the east side, and another into [09] at the south side. 4cm into the eastern slot revealed more flint. This was not excavated but was given a new context [11]. Finally, there was a small patch of very compact soil at the southernmost end of the pit. This was defined as [12] but was not excavated. The overall maximum depth of the pit was 2.15m.

**(ii) Interpretation.**

Since KP190 was initially an extension of KP189, the interpretation of contexts [01] through to [08] applies to both pits.



## c - KP191

### (i) The Excavation.

KP191 was located 0.5m away from KP188 (excavated in 2021 - see **Fig 1**).

The upper contexts [01] and [02] were typical garden make-up soil and contained the odd piece of LPM pottery, coal, bone and iron.

At a depth of around 10cm, a chalky surface [03] was recorded (see **Fig 12**). The main bulk finds consisted of (in order of quantity) CBM, coal & coke, iron, shell, and worked flint. The pottery dated over a wide period (early-medieval through to late post-medieval), the dominant dating to c.1600 - 1900.



**Fig 12: The chalky surface of context [03].**

5 small finds (SF1, 2, 3, 5, & 6) were recorded (see Appendix 3) including 2 large-headed medieval iron nails. At a depth of around 38cm, a compact flint area became apparent, initially at the southern end, which later extended across the whole pit with larger flints found at the southern end. This was recorded as [04] (see **Fig 13**). CBM dominated the bulk finds, with worked & heat-stressed flint being the next prolific in quantity.



**Fig 13: The flint context [04] showing initially at the southern end.**

Pottery spanned from early-medieval through to late post-medieval, the dominant being medieval. A small bronze Roman coin SF4 was also recovered from this context.

A 1m wide slot was then cut across the pit between the 1m and 2m marks. There were significantly fewer flints at a depth of around 70cm so this was assigned the next context [05]. The small quantity of bulk finds consisted of CBM, worked flint, bone and pottery. The 3 pieces of pottery were from the medieval or early-medieval period.



At a depth of around 73cm the light brown soil became softer and was designated as [06]. Extending down to 1.17m, worked / stressed / masonry flint, pottery, shell and slag made up the bulk finds. Almost all of the pottery was either early-medieval or medieval in date and included 2 pieces from the same pot with thumb decorated design see **Fig 14**.



**Fig 14: Thumb decorated medieval pot base from [06].**

A change in soil to the familiar brickearth colour defined the next context [07] extending from 1.17m down to 1.4m. Bulk finds from this level included worked flint, slag, shell and pottery. The pottery was mainly early-medieval to late-medieval in date but also included a small quantity of prehistoric.



**Fig 15: The end of the excavation with context [09] visible at the base of the 1m slot.**

A change of texture and colour defined [08]. Bulk finds consisted of a small quantity of worked flint. At a depth of 1.6m a higher density of rounded flints was given the next context [09] and extended to the maximum excavated depth of 1.77m. A small number of worked flints were found in this context.

**(ii) Interpretation.**

The dating of the chalk layer from KP188 (that's also visible here in KP191 as [03]) can now confidently be confirmed as no earlier than late post-medieval (c.1800) due to the finds *underneath* this layer.

Beneath the chalk, the bulk was made up of a mixture of mainly flint with a small amount of chalk inclusions. The density and size of flint varies at different levels and at different points across the pit with no obvious evidence of cohesive form.

Red daub, 3 pieces of a light grey material, and slag has led to conjecture by one member of the group that there may have been a bloomery (a type of metallurgical furnace) on site, with the material found being by-products of the process.

A very plausible theory is that the front garden became enclosed and gentrified after 1800 (possibly when the causeway and bridge were built), and before that it's likely to have been a working farmyard, often muddy and wet - the presence of flints providing a more stable working surface, with the possible metal-working being associated with the maintenance of the farm machinery.



## 8. Overall Interpretation.

The excavations in 2022 revealed a number of surfaces within the 3 pits, for example [06] in KP189 (see **Fig 5**) and context [04] in KP191. The layers between these surfaces have different characteristics but each contains finds of varying dates indicating disturbance / movement to this precise site. Some of these infill layers may be simple 'dumps' of material not needed elsewhere but, although there was CBM scattered throughout, there was no obvious concentration of demolition material as has been found elsewhere in the garden in 2021 (KP188 [06]).<sup>12</sup> Infill layers between surfaces may have been placed as a foundation or levelling layer for the subsequent platform. This levelling and reprofiling is particularly evident in KP189 where [07] seems to be a levelling layer over the sloping [08] with a platform then constructed above to form [06] (see **Fig 5**).

No evidence was found for any continuity of the chalk surfaces identified in 2021 in KP187 and KP188. In the 2022 pits no evidence was found of buildings or structures associated with any of the surfaces.

Contexts throughout the 3 pits show evidence of disturbance with pottery later than prehistoric being mixed with prehistoric worked flints to lower levels (e.g. [09] and [10] in KP190). There is a general trend to earlier pottery at deeper levels, with 90% of the pottery in KP190 [09] being medieval (AD1225-1400).

This context [08] in both KP190 and KP189 was of particular interest. It was a well-made, substantial surface of dense flint with a well-defined slope. The slope was from the south to the north, with a more gradual slope to the west, with the southern, higher end leading to the house or buildings behind, and the western side sloping towards the current Water Lane. The surface itself appeared to be a road or access track and it was 50-60cm thick. The slope of the surface and the overall depth of the context from the surface, coupled with the fact that the front door and ground floor of the oldest part of the house are approximately at modern ground level (see cover photo), suggests that Queen Court may have originally been built on elevated land that dropped to the west. The series of surfaces and infill in the front garden would have levelled the land.

This idea of elevation would also explain the depth of the archaeology in this front garden. Context [09] in KP190 extends to 2m from the ground surface yet could have dated to no earlier than AD1600 due to the presence of redware. Elsewhere in Ospringe, even in the gardens of properties occupied for years, prehistoric levels were reached within 1.4m.<sup>13</sup> In a property such as Queen Court Farm, with continued occupation and varied long term use the archaeology may be expected to be deeper but this is a very marked difference.

Prehistoric worked flint was notably distributed throughout the pits. Large amounts of worked flints have been found in Ospringe and it will be interesting to explore if the flints found at Queen Court show a similar date distribution. Although the contexts excavated in 2023 are not of material in its original position, common sense suggests the infill soils and associated finds may not have travelled far.

Amongst the pottery found in 2022 were multiple pieces of London Highly Decorated Ware, Rouen style. This can be dated to AD1240-1350 and was high status rather 'flashy' pottery<sup>14</sup>. It should be noted that during this timescale Queen Court Farm was very much part of the Royal estate with royal associations extending from 1201 (Isabella of Angouleme) to 1356 (Isabella of Valois). Large amounts of this Highly Decorated pottery were found in Faversham Creek in 1965, possibly related to a medieval shipping or unloading accident.<sup>15</sup>

Two of the aims of the 2022 work were to search for evidence of Anglo-Saxon or Roman use of the site. Only one piece of Anglo-Saxon pottery was found (KP189 [03] late Saxon AD850-1050), which is obviously not sufficient evidence for local occupation, although it is unusual in Ospringe. One Roman coin was found (KP191 [04]) which again is insufficient evidence on which to draw conclusions. None of the pits excavated were deep enough to reach undisturbed pre-Conquest contexts and as excavation depth was limited due to safety issues.

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<sup>12</sup> [www.favershamcommunityarchaeology.org](http://www.favershamcommunityarchaeology.org) Excavations, Queen Court, Ospringe 2021 KP187 & KP188 Excavation Report

<sup>13</sup> [www.favershamcommunityarchaeology.org](http://www.favershamcommunityarchaeology.org) Excavations, Understanding Ospringe 2008-2009

<sup>14</sup> pers comm. Dr. Pat Reid

<sup>15</sup> B Philp, 2003 Discoveries at Faversham Creek, 1965. *Archaeological Review* 153. Pp51-68.

## **9. Summary**

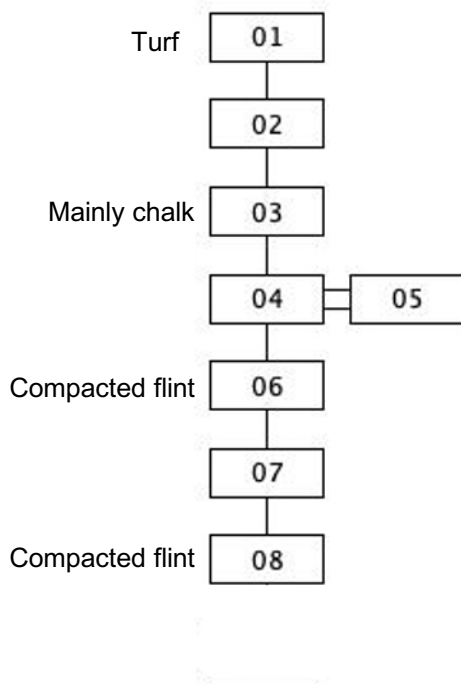
A series of contexts excavated in the front garden of Queen Court Farm exposed a number of surfaces with apparent interspersed infill or foundation layers of material. This reiterates the findings from work here in 2021 suggesting that the current front garden was once a series of yards or hard standing areas from late post medieval to early modern times. No evidence of buildings was found. Sherds of high-status pottery were found that coincide with time the house as associated with royalty. A well-constructed flint road or track which was steeply sloping was uncovered. The slope, together with the age of the feature (post AD1600) and its depth compared to the front door and ground floor of the oldest part of the current house led to the suggestion that the old house (circa 14<sup>th</sup> century to AD1500), was built on elevated land that fell steeply to the west.

## **10. Acknowledgements**

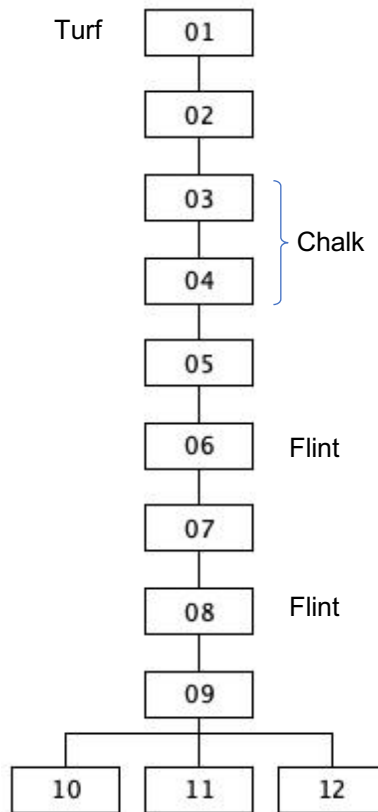
Many thanks to Chris and Joh for hosting our excavations again in 2022. Their interest and enthusiasm for the archaeology is most appreciated. Thanks also (of-course) to all the FSARG members involved in organising, digging and analysing the work in 2022.

## Appendix 1: Harris Matrices

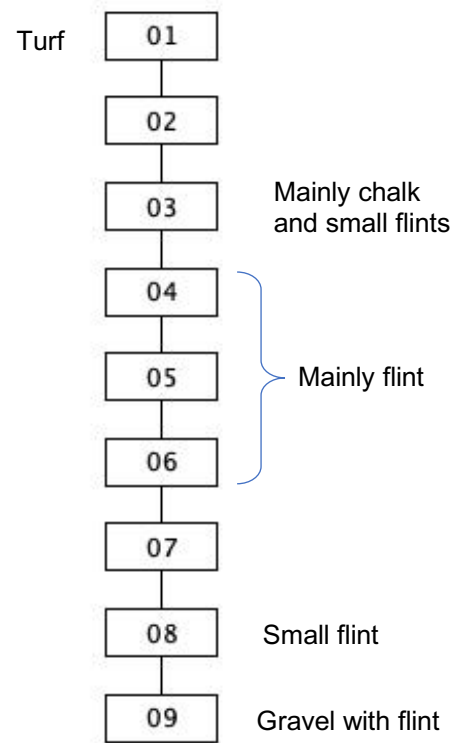
**KP189 Harris Matrix**



**KP190 Harris Matrix**



**KP191 Harris Matrix**



## Appendix 2: Pottery Tables

KP189													
Context	Pre	Ro	EMS	MS	LS	EM	M	LM	PM	PM/LPM/ RED	LPM	Unident	Totals by Context (g)
01													0
02										12	13	4	29
03					1		8	1	36	208	654		908
04							3		11	34	2		50
05													0
06						33	3	6	1				43
07						45	49				3	7	104
08													0
<b>Totals by Chronology</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1134</b>

Notes:

LM Tudor Green fragment.

PM 1 very small piece Tin Glaze.

KP190													
Context	Pre	Ro	EMS	MS	LS	EM	M	LM	PM	PM/LPM/ RED	LPM	Unident	Totals by Context (g)
01													0
02										9	44		53
03							1	2		131	210		344
04									1	10	3		14
05							9	3		13	21		46
06							4			11			15
07							7			32			39
08							41					9	50
09						8	330	23		7			368
10							6						6
<b>Totals by Chronology</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>935</b>

Notes:

[03]: Late medieval stoneware and 1 piece Tyler Hill.

[04]: Piece of tin glaze, piece of decorated porcelain, 2 pieces medieval Tyler Hill red sandy ware and 1 piece of shelly ware.

KP191													
Context	Pre	Ro	EMS	MS	LS	EM	M	LM	PM	PM/LPM/ RED	LPM	Unident	Totals by Context (g)
01													0
02											1		1
03						14		5		71	29		119
04						23	39	8	4	23			97
05						6	14						20
06						44	209			1			254
07	10					10	44	10				2	76
<b>Totals by Chronology</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>567</b>

Notes:

[03]: 1 piece Tyler Hill some glaze has been burnt.

[04]: E-medieval Tyler Hill, 2 pieces of highly decorated ware. Early medieval 4 pieces of shellyware. 1 piece of tin glaze post medieval.

[05]: 1 piece medieval highly decorated, 2 pieces shelly ware medieval.

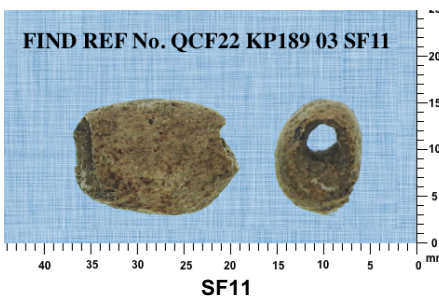
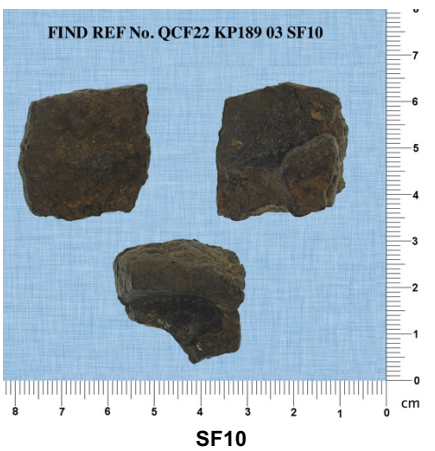
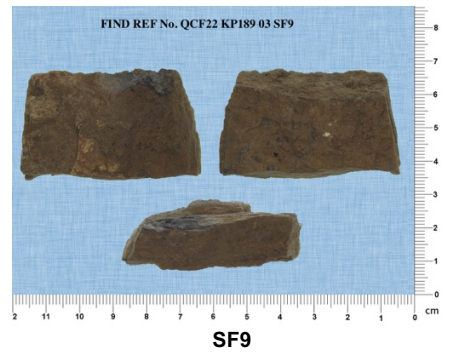
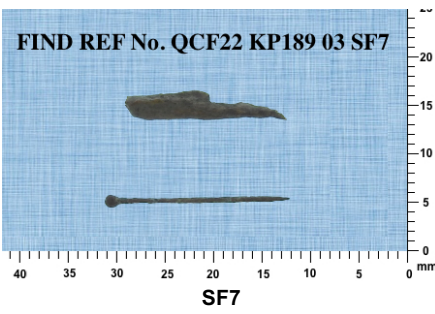
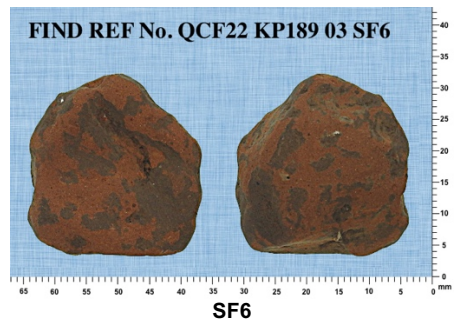
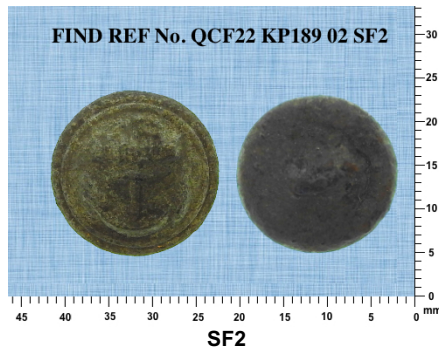
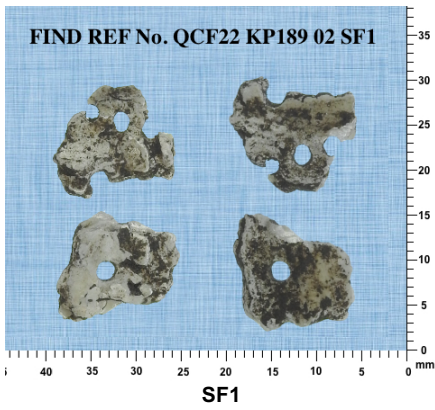
[06]: Pieces of a pot with thumb printed decoration - medieval. Shelly ware early medieval 1 piece with decorated small rim. 4 pieces of medieval shelly ware, 2 pieces of highly decorated medieval. 3 pieces of Tyler Hill medieval. 2 pieces of prehistoric. 2 pieces of unident.

### Key to tables

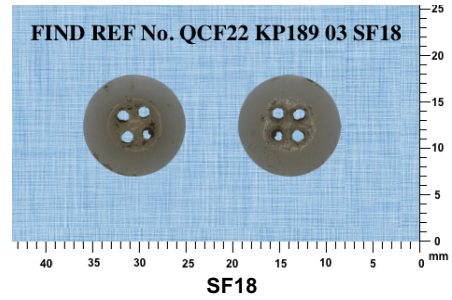
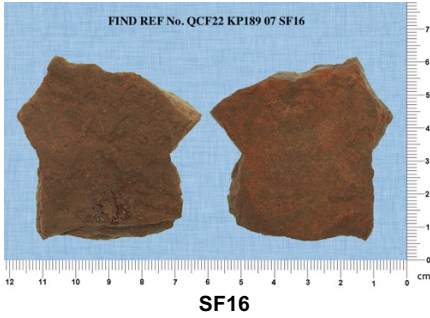
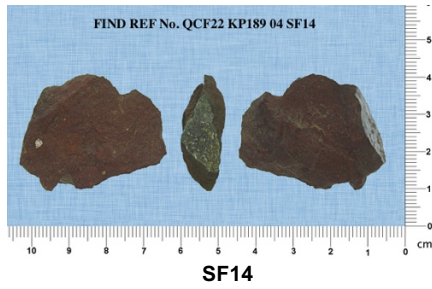
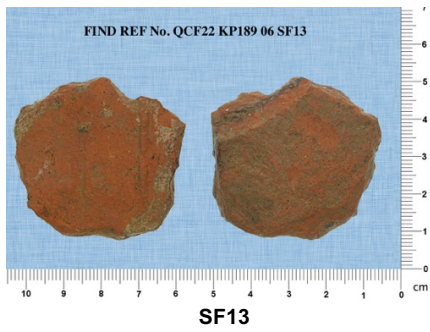
<b>Pre</b>	Prehistory	Up to AD43	<b>LM</b>	Late Medieval	AD1400 - 1550
<b>Ro</b>	Roman colonisation	AD43 – AD410	<b>PM</b>	Post Medieval	AD1550 - 1800
<b>EMS</b>	Early-Mid Anglo-Saxon	AD410 - 700	<b>RED</b>	Redware (Difficult to date pottery type)	AD1600 - 1900
<b>MS</b>	Mid Anglo-Saxon	AD700 – 850	<b>LPM</b>	Late Post Medieval	AD1800 - Present
<b>LS</b>	Late Saxon	AD850 – 1050	<b>Uni</b>	Unidentifiable	
<b>EM</b>	Early Medieval	AD1050 - 1225			
<b>M</b>	Medieval	AD1225 - 1400			

### Appendix 3: Small Finds

### KP189 Small Finds



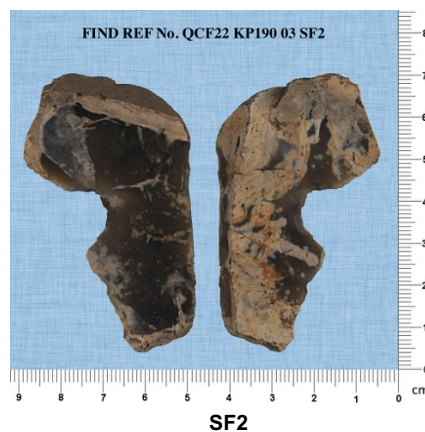
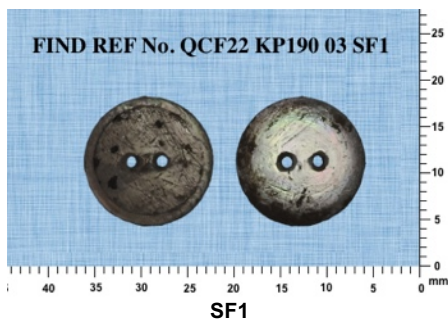


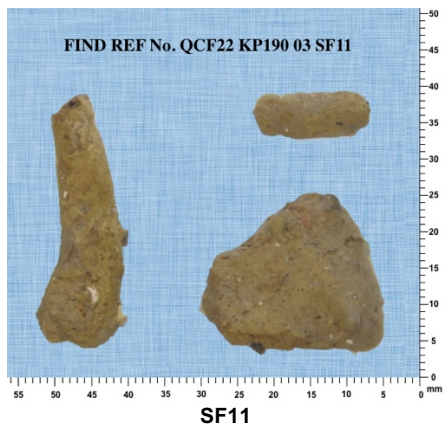
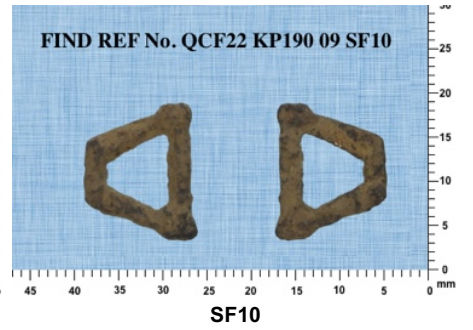
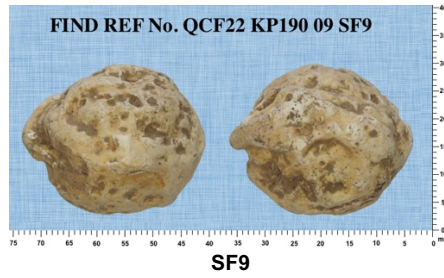
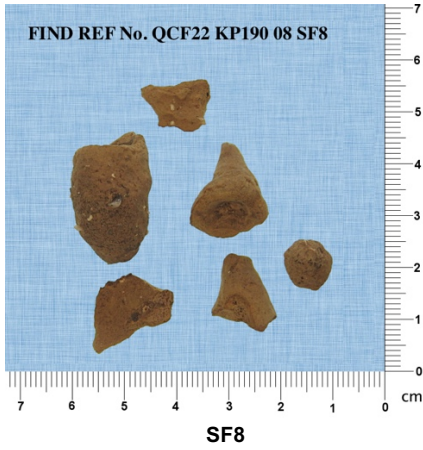
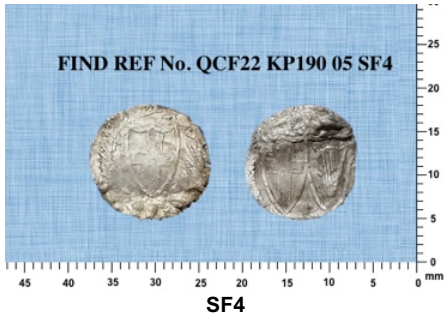


### A brief description of KP189 Small Finds

SF1	Perforated oyster shell fragments	SF10	Fragment of heavy stoneware pot
SF2	Decorated brass button	SF11	Oval shaped 'bead'
SF3	Stylus	SF12	Stylus
SF4	Small copper button	SF13	Tile fragment
SF5	Pinfire 12-gauge cartridge cap	SF14	Floor tile
SF6	Daub	SF15	Pegged roof tile
SF7	Metal pin in wooden covering	SF16	Floor tile
SF8	Decorative iron object	SF17	Ceramic with makers marks
SF9	Rectangular stone		

### KP190 Small Finds





**A brief description of KP190 Small Finds**

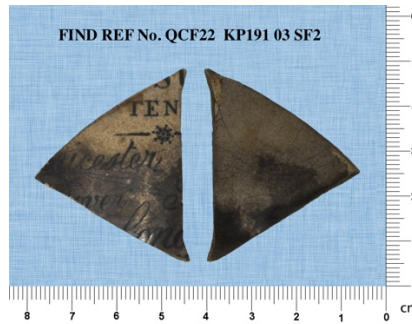
<b>SF1</b>	Mother of pearl button	<b>SF8</b>	Bone with embedded shell
<b>SF2</b>	Flint tool	<b>SF9</b>	Walnut-like stone
<b>SF3</b>	Flint with crystalline deposit	<b>SF10</b>	Copper alloy triangular item
<b>SF4</b>	Commonwealth penny 1649-1660	<b>SF11</b>	Clay / shell item
<b>SF5</b>	Iron assemblage	<b>SF12</b>	Medieval buckle plate
<b>SF7</b>	Unusual flint	<b>SF13</b>	Porcelain dolls face



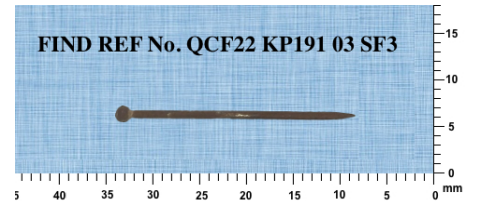
## KP191 Small Finds



SF1



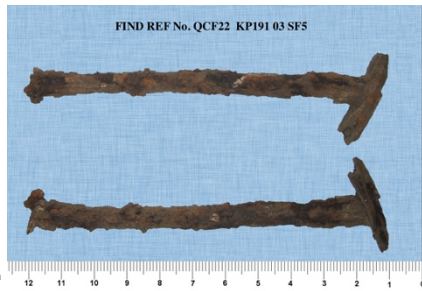
SF2



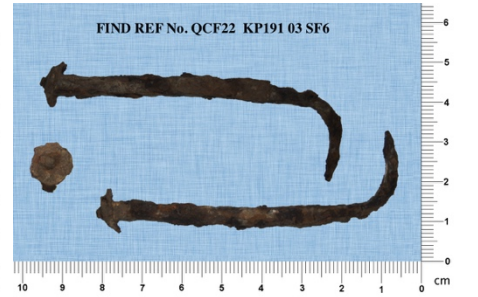
SF3



SF4



SF5



SF6

### A brief description of KP191 Small Finds

<b>SF1</b>	Hinge from a folding ruler	<b>SF4</b>	Roman coin
<b>SF2</b>	Stoneware glazed pottery sherd	<b>SF5</b>	Square shank iron nail with large rectangular head
<b>SF3</b>	Alloy pin	<b>SF6</b>	Square shank iron nail

# Section in preparation