

## Faversham Society Archaeological Research Group

### Searching for the Kings Manor: HSX19

An investigation into the archaeology of KP184 and KP185 in the grounds of St Mary of Charity Primary School as part of a wider project related to central Faversham in Anglo-Saxon Times

Grid references : KP184: TR 01904 61360, KP185 TR 01941 61314

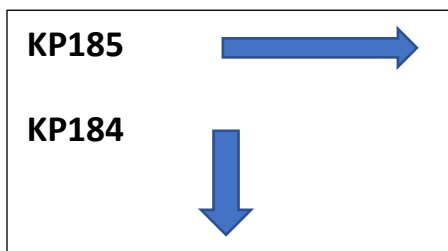


Fig 1: the two keyhole pits described and discussed in this report

## PART ONE: GENERAL BACKGROUND

**Prologue:** this report for Keyhole pits KP184 and 185 dug in 2019 follows directly on from the report for KP165 and 166, dug in 2018, in that they also took place in the grounds of St Marys Primary School and in associated locations. Because of this, the introductory background Section 2, up to page 6, is almost the same as in the 2018 report.

### Introduction

The 2019 FSARG project follows on from the 2016-18 research, which was an attempt to identify the site of the Saxon Royal Manor in upper Faversham. A document of AD811 named Faversham as the 'Kings little town' and the town market dates to this time<sup>1</sup>. In the 1860s an exceptionally rich early Saxon cemetery (AD550-700) was discovered in the area where Faversham railway station when the line from London were being constructed<sup>2</sup>. In earlier projects, FSARG had found archaeological evidence for a mid-late Saxon settlement down in the Stonebridge Crossing area which we see as the working merchant town<sup>3</sup>. Now we are looking for the Royal Manor itself.

In 2016 our starting point in the search was a single piece of evidence for domestic occupation in the upper town. This was a mid-Saxon loom weight found on a bomb site in East Street which was being cleared in 1953 to build the present-day Post Office. So far, on two nearby sites we have found mid Saxon Ipswich ware and have identified a possible Saxon chalk floor and post holes<sup>4</sup>. These have led us to realise that the Gatefield Lane-Cross Lane route was probably the Saxon 'High Street'. Now we are looking closely at the zone around Gatefield-Cross Lane, except where it has been dug-off for brickearth for the brick industry (AD1860-1920s – see **Fig 2a** LIDAR map for the location of dug-off areas in Faversham). The school grounds sites fit these criteria very well.

## 2. Geographical and historical background

### a) Geography

The land between the Westbrook and Cooksditch valleys is a slope running down from 24 metres altitude at Watling Street to the south to 9 metres at St Marys church and 7 metres at Standard Quay, a total distance of 1.5 kilometres. This slightly higher ground falls away to either side, westward to the Westbrook Valley and eastward to the Cooksditch, both streams running overall south to north. The Cooksditch nowadays rises in a spring to the east of St Marys School and runs down past the Abbey Barns, to join Faversham Creek at Iron Wharf, Grid Reference TR 012354 62131.

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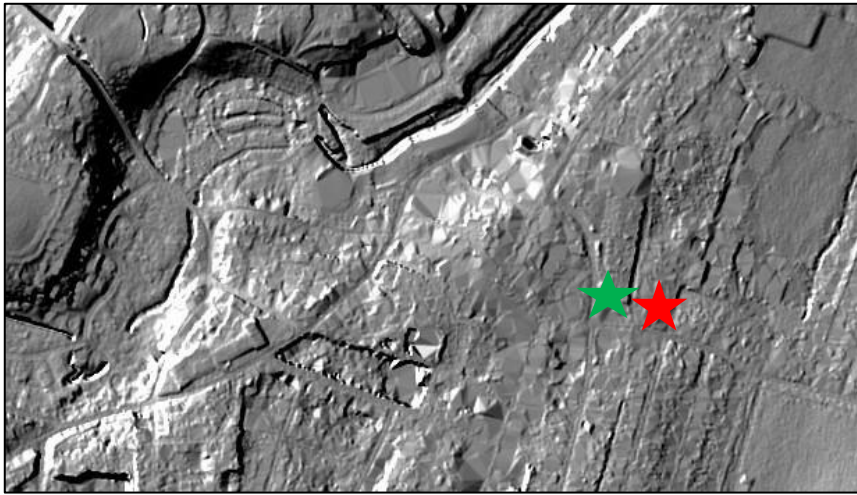
<sup>1</sup> Ward G 1933 The Topography of some Saxon charters relating to the Faversham District. *Archaeologia Cantiana* 60 1-14

<sup>2</sup> Reid P 2018 *Faversham in the Making* Oxbow: Oxford pp72-76

<sup>3</sup> [www.communityarchaeology.org.uk](http://www.communityarchaeology.org.uk) 'Hunt the Saxons' 2007-9 TP1

<sup>4</sup> Op.cit. 'Investigating the development of the Town Centre' 2016 KPs 141, 146,147

**Figure 2a: The LIDAR map shows the relief of the land in Faversham town centre, with the 'dug off' areas showing up very clearly. See Fig2b for star key.**



## b) Geology

The gentle downward slope to the north is related to underlying chalk dipping northwards to disappear under Thanet Beds and then under London Clay. Overlying the chalk, however, is a layer up to 2-3 metres thick of superficial deposits, laid down during the last major glaciation. The superficial deposits are important for human settlement.

**Figure 2b: Geological map of central Faversham, the same area as in Fig 2a<sup>6</sup>. Note the distinctive Davington Plateau (blue and orange) and Stonebridge Ponds (cream) areas.**



In this part of Faversham, the superficial deposits are mainly distinctive yellow-brown Head Brickearth, often overlying a gravel superficial deposit. The Kentish Stock brick industry flourished in the Faversham area between around 1850 and 1920, and large areas around and in the town under later housing development have been 'dug off', removing all except the most recent and most ancient archaeology<sup>7</sup>. In the LIDAR map in **Fig. 2a**, the large 'excavations' in the lower centre are 'dug off' areas. Central areas have, however, escaped this destruction due to their pre-1860 enclosure of plots.

The most recent superficial deposit in this area is alluvium in the Westbrook and Cooksditch valleys. The Cooksditch valley lies just to the east of this area.

<sup>5</sup> LIDAR scans, DEFRA

<sup>6</sup> British Geological Survey, 1:50 000 series. Faversham England and Wales Sheet 273

<sup>7</sup> TWIST Sydney 1984 *Stock Bricks of Swale* The Sittingbourne Society: Sittingbourne, Kent

### c) Known historical background

KPs 165, 166, 184 and 185 were located within the grounds of St Mary's Primary School, south of the main buildings. For the school sites there is little to say about the history. On Jacobs 1774 map (**Fig 3a**) the area the school is occupied entirely by orchard. There is little change between then and 1842, except that Cooksditch House acquires more outbuildings, including a large barn. By 1865 (**Fig 3c**), the area to the north of East Street is still orchard whilst south of East Street the terraces of St Marys and St Johns roads are rapidly increasing. Not until the late 19<sup>th</sup>/ early 20<sup>th</sup> century does this northerly area become partly built up along the north side of East Street. The area north of these properties, however, remained as orchard right up until the early 1980s when St Marys Primary School was built, even though other schools had been built in the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century immediately to the west.

**Fig 3: the locations of KP184 below, with Orchard Place beyond the school grounds fence, and KP185 to the right, showing the tall hedge lining Orchard Place and the intact grass strip.**

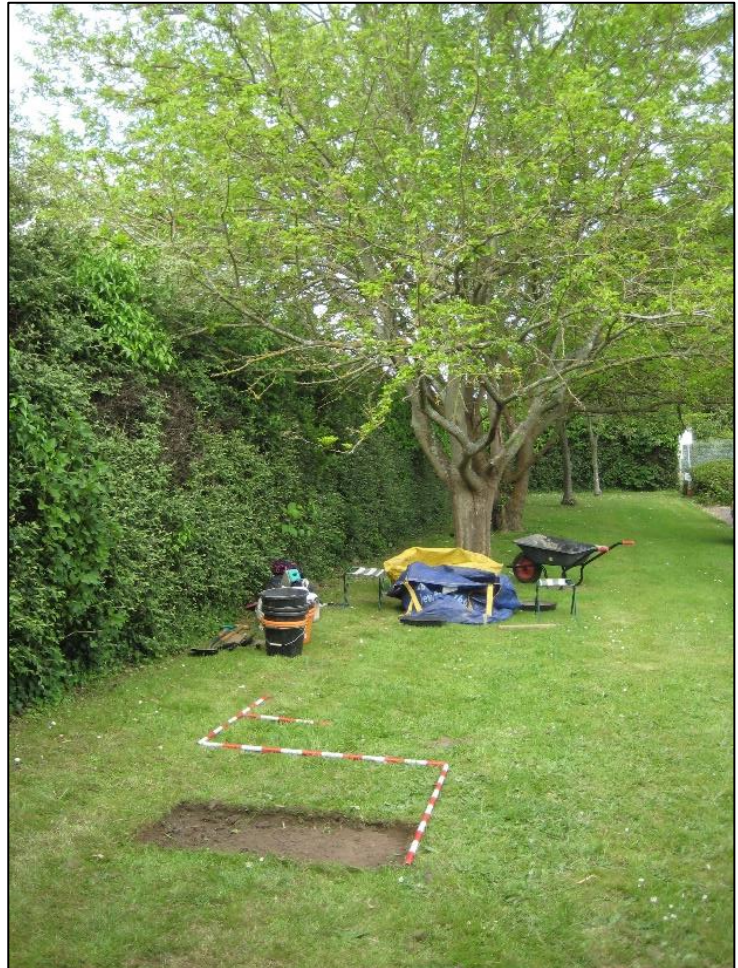
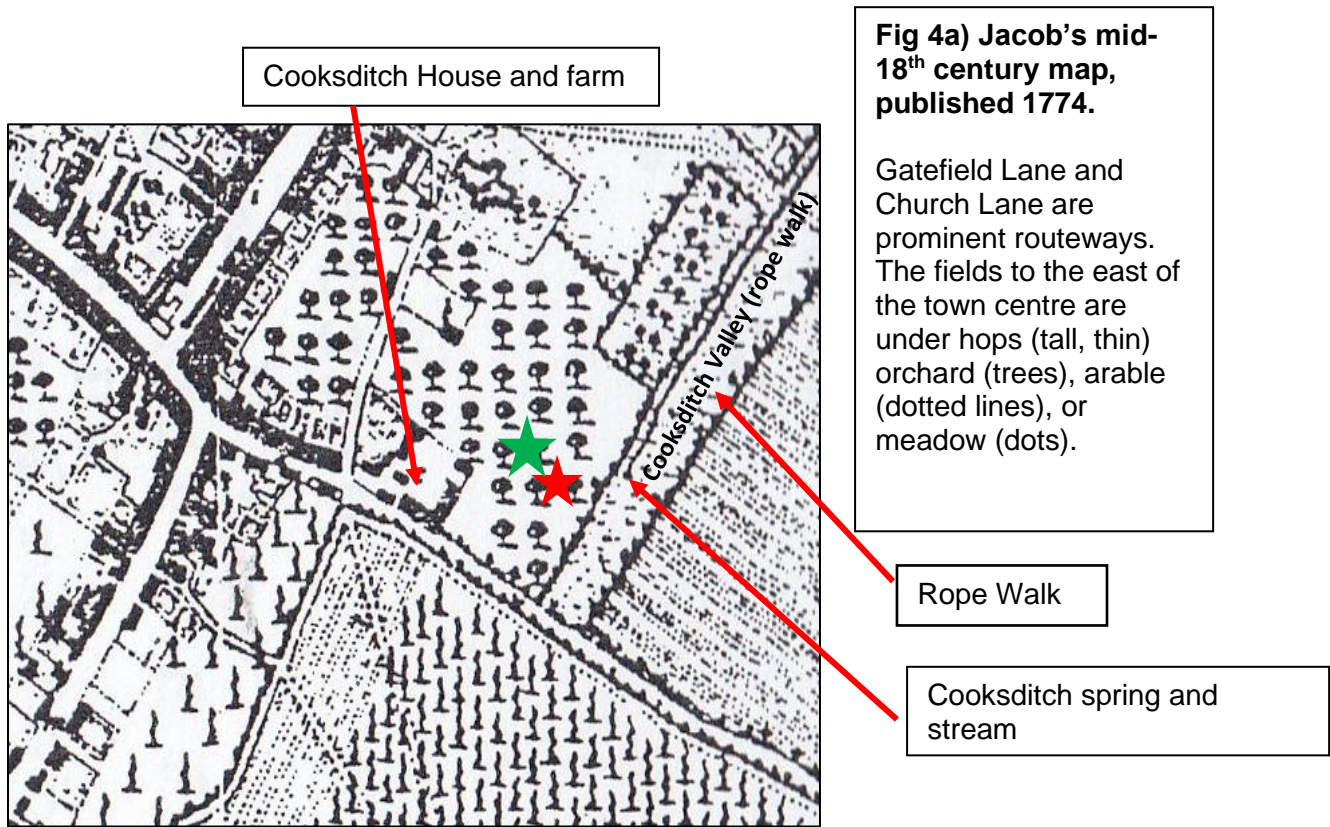
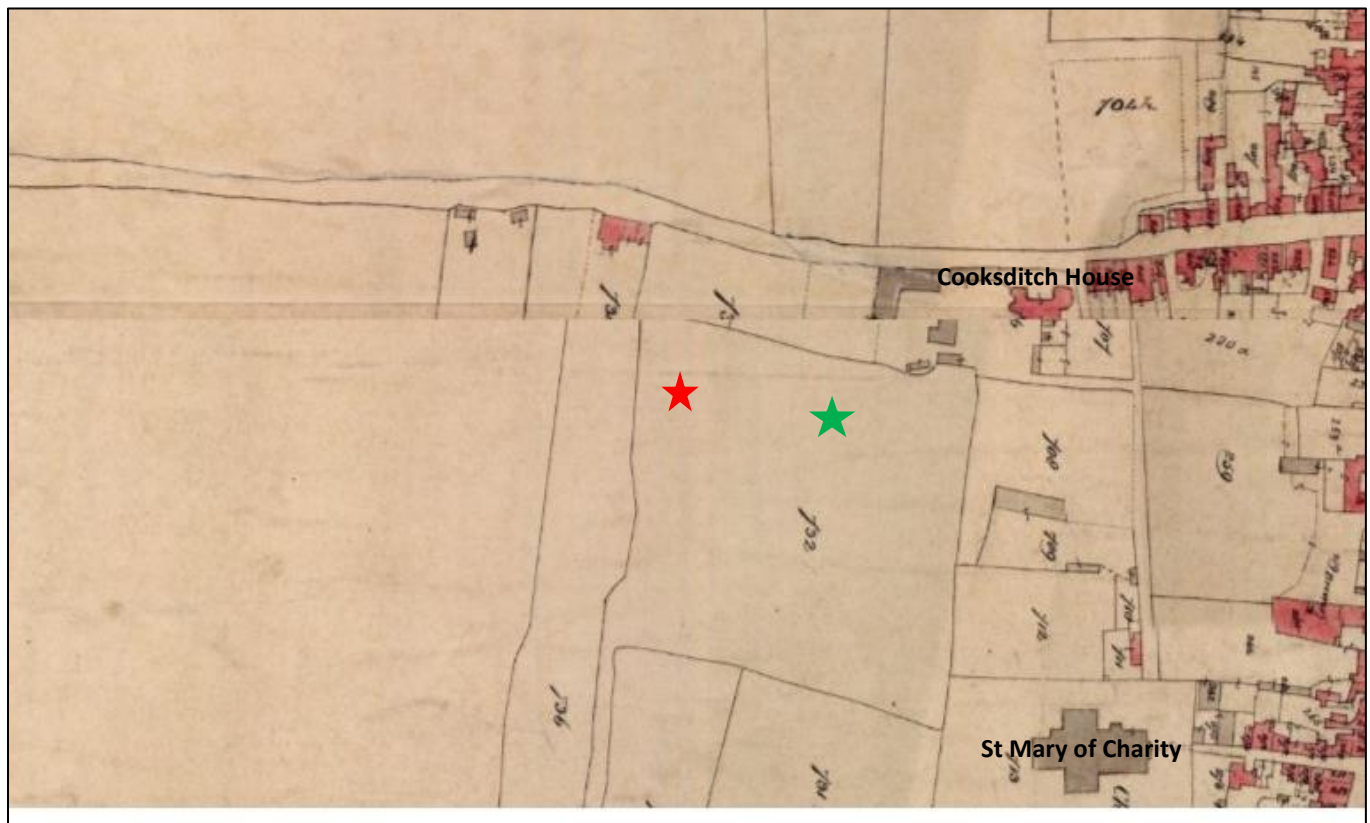


Fig 4: Map Regression 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d and 3e. KP 184

KP185

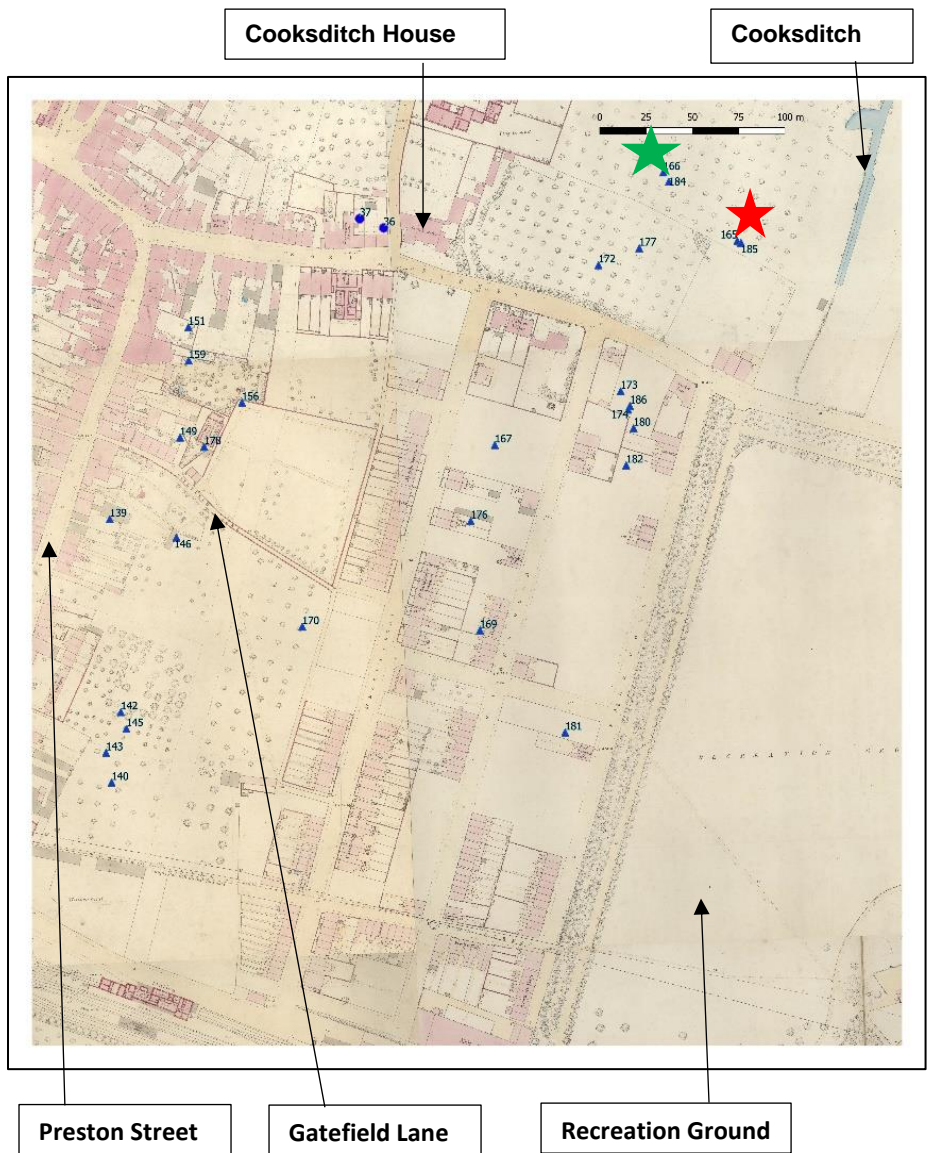


**Fig. 4b) Tithe map 1842.** In this map, north is at the bottom of the map. In all the other maps it is at the top.



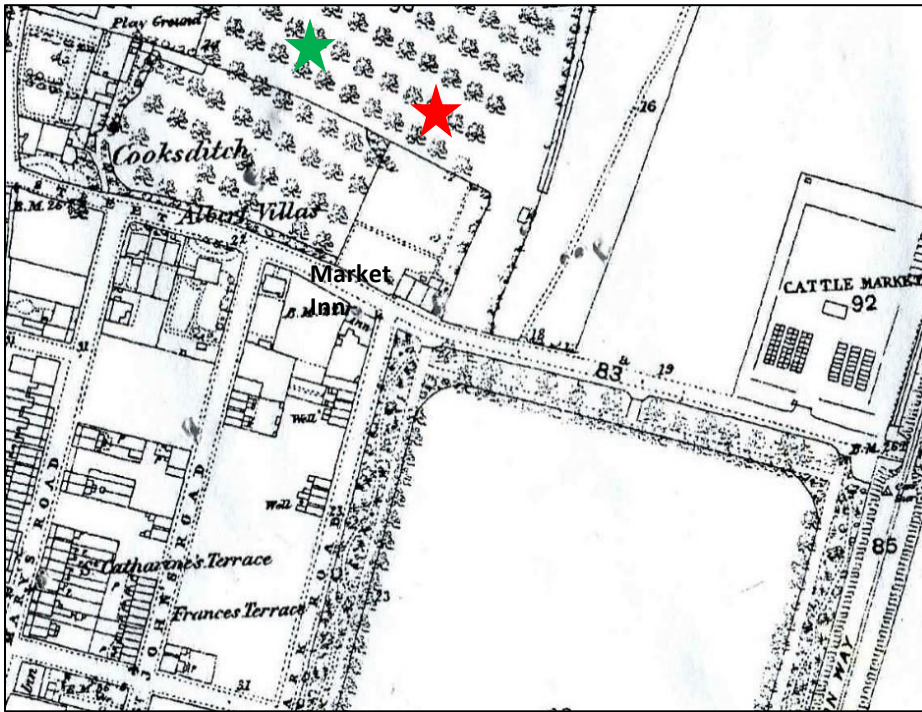
**Fig 4b continued:** This unique map shows the ownership and usage details for the fields and houses on the map. There are a number of familiar names from Faversham's past in the owner column! KPs 184 and 185 were in field 732, the Parsonage Orchard.

Number	Owner (s)	User(s)	Usage
706	Elizabeth Simpson and Charles Neame	Herself	Barn, stable, yard
707	As for 706	Herself	House, yard and premises (Cooksditch House)
708	Dean and Chapter of Canterbury	John Swinford	Orchard/ pasture
732	As for 708	John Swinford	Parsonage Orchard
734	As for 706	Herself	Cottage, granary, garden
736	Lord Sondes	Giles Hilton	Long meadow and Rope House (Cooksditch valley)
739	As for 736	Giles Hilton	Kitchen garden



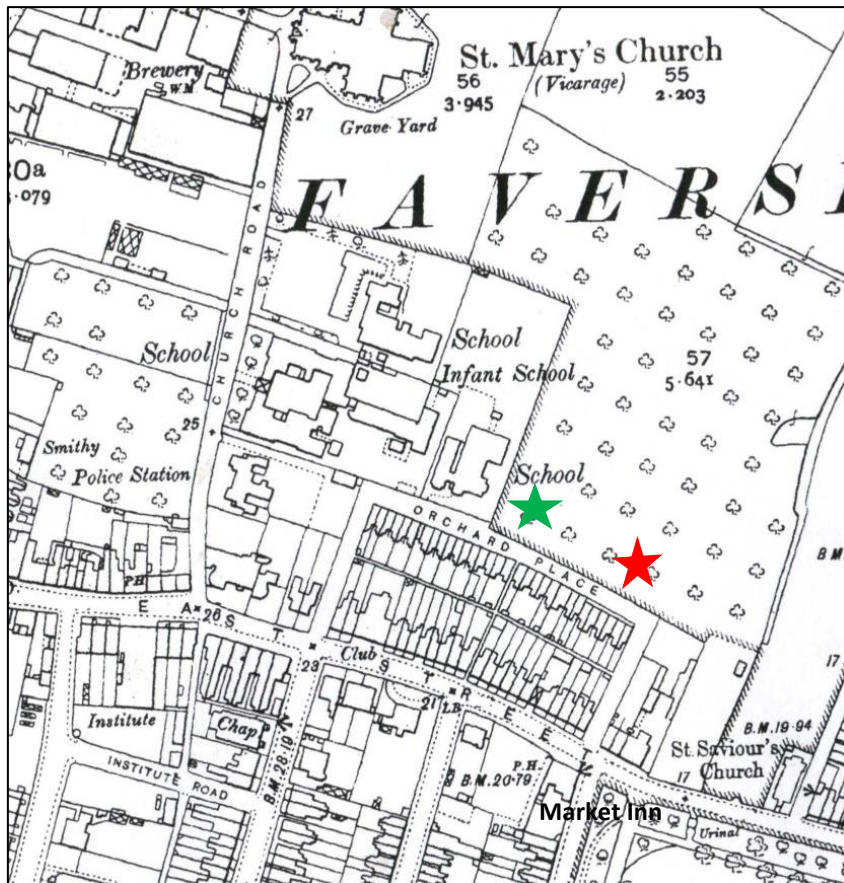
**4c) 1865 OS map, 50'' to mile.**

Now there are big changes in this eastern end of Faversham. St Marys and St Johns Roads are well under way, with many small terraces being built by different speculators. The north side of East St. and east side of Cooksditch House remain undeveloped. A Methodist chapel has been built along Gatefield Lane. The Recreation Ground has been created to the east, and the Market Inn built around 1864. The railway has arrived in the south. Newton Road, however, is just a sketch on the map'. (The numbers are FSARG pits)



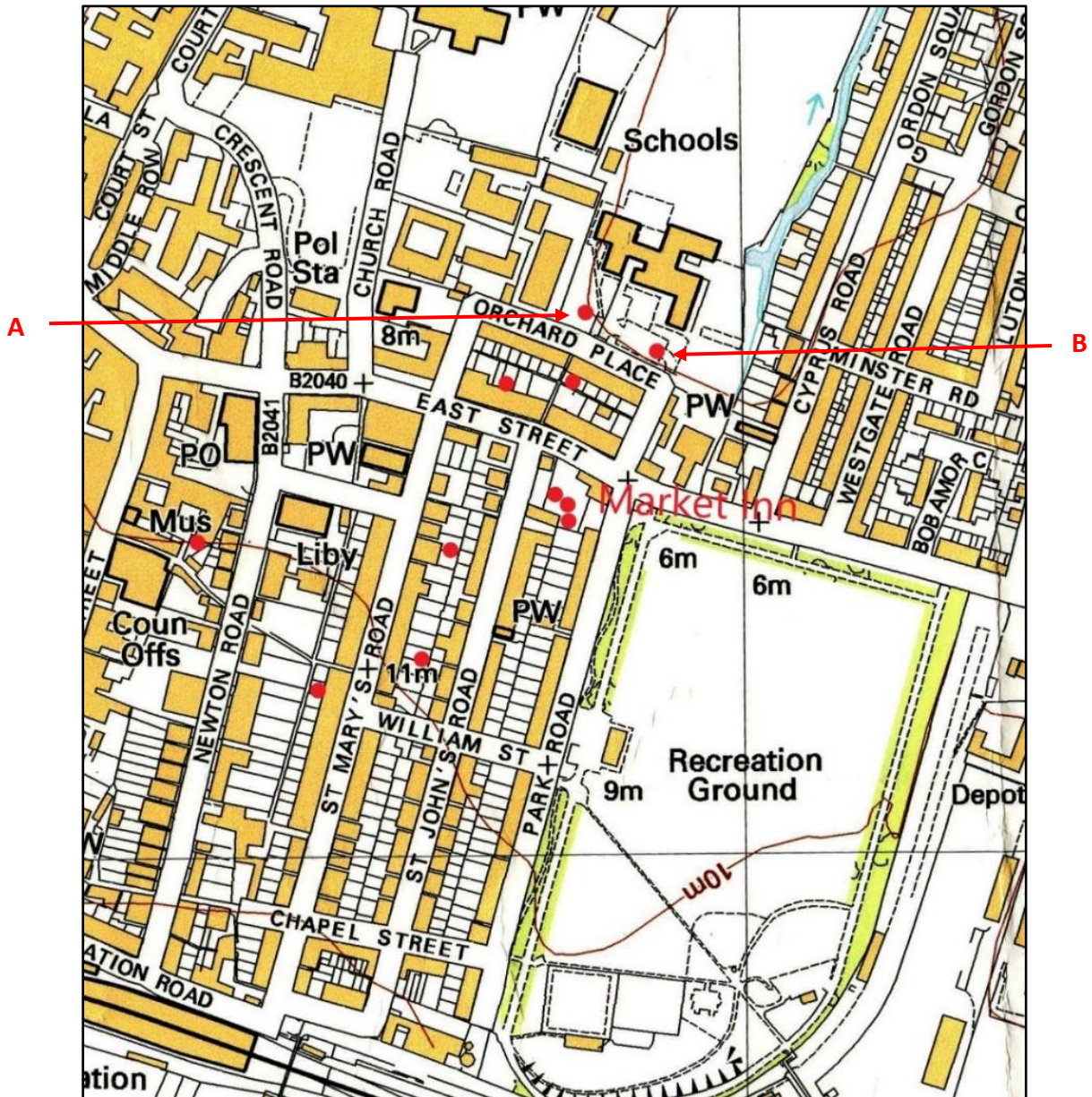
#### 4d) 1865 OS map continued: closeup on Market Inn site

The cattle market has now been established to the east. Properties are being built along the south side of East Street and a few on the north side but the space west of the Market Inn remains undeveloped. Orchard Place has yet to be built.



#### 4e) OS map 1907

There have been major changes in this area since 1865. The area containing the keyhole pits is still orchard, as it was in 1774, but is now an extremely limited area. East Street is lined with houses and Orchard Place has been created. To the west is a complex of schools in fine buildings that exist to this day (2021): next to KP184 is the William Gibbs School for Girls. Just north of Cooksditch House is the Police Station; the House itself is now hemmed in. The orchard location of the KPs 184 and 185, however, still exists.



#### 4f) 2009 OS map.

This is now a densely built-up area. with the Recreation Ground, a charity donation, and the playing fields of the new primary school and Queen Elizabeth co-ed Grammar School (only just bordering the map) the only large open spaces. Cooksditch House is almost unrecognisable. All of the keyhole pits linked to the 'Searching for the Kings Manor' project 2018-19 are marked with red dots.

#### Key:

**A:** KP165, KP184  
**B:** KP166, KP185



## PART TWO: THE EXCAVATIONS

### A) Keyhole Pit 184

#### i). Location of pit

KP184 was at the western end of the strip fronting onto Orchard St, quite close to the wall separating the school grounds from the William Gibbs building (itself a former school, now a residential Home) (see also Fig 4e.) Distances were measured to the nearest structures.

This pit was close to the site of KP165<sup>8</sup>, dug in 2018 but unfortunately abandoned at a depth of 35cm due to heavy rainfall for several days.



**Fig 5: the location of KP184**

The William Gibbs wall is just behind the large trees to the left.

#### ii). The procedures

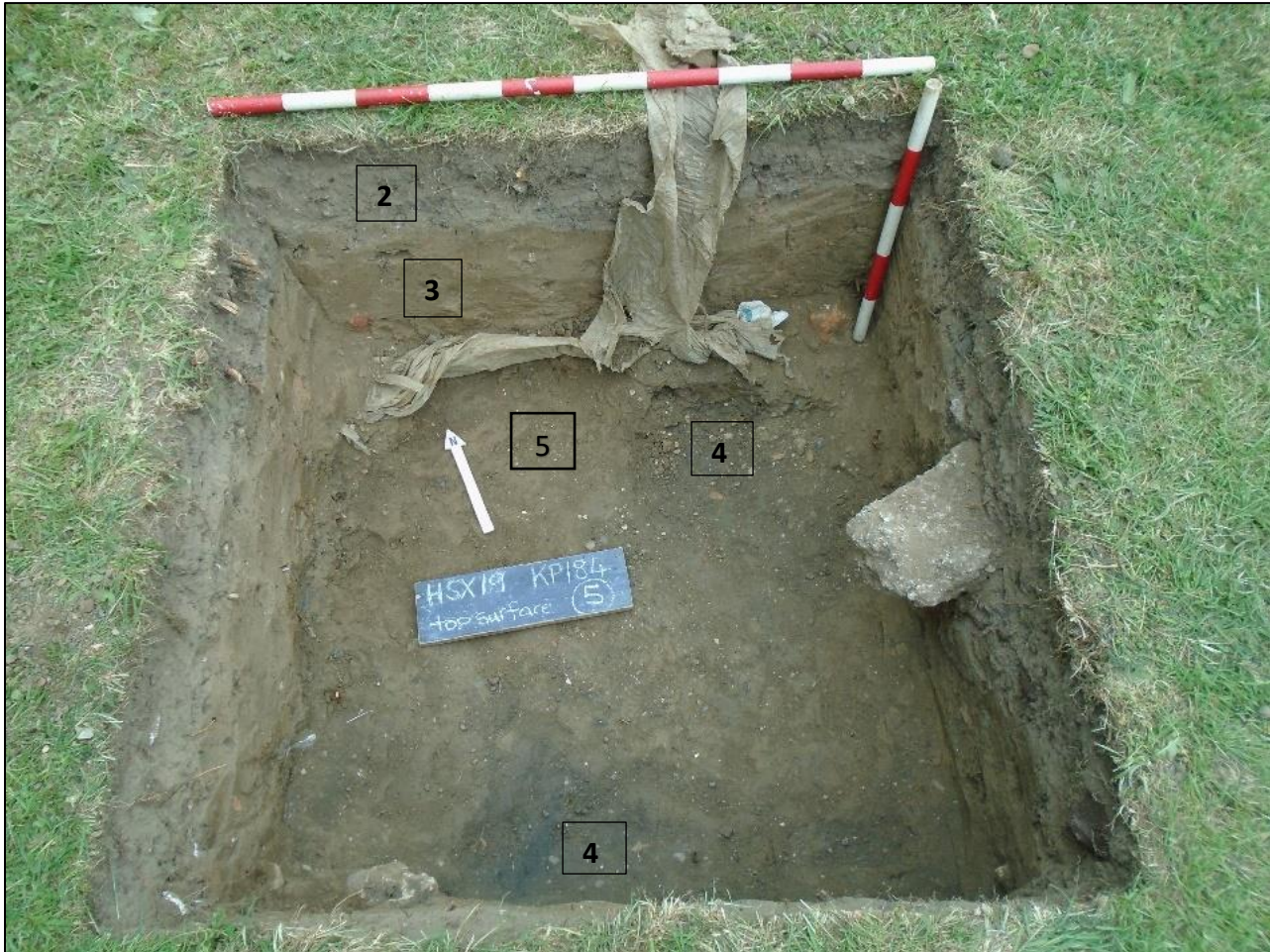
A one metre square was pegged out using the planning square and the area delineated marked with string. The position of the square was recorded by measuring to mapped corners of the property. Turf was removed carefully from the square, rolled and set aside in plastic bags in the shade of the trees. The pit was then hand excavated using single contexts, each of which was fully recorded. The keyhole was excavated to the maximum depth of 0.8 metres. All excavated soil was sieved. Finds were set aside for each context and special finds were given three dimensional coordinates, where possible, to pinpoint the exact find spot. Any features revealed were carefully recorded. Finally, the spoil was put back in, tamped down, watered and the turf replaced.

#### iii). The findings

After the turf was removed (context [1]) the first 21cm deep layer [2] was mattocked out with finds set aside by eye - KP165 had suggested that this upper layer was make-up down to at least a depth of around 35cm. At around 20cm, however, the colour and texture changed (see Fig 6) and brick and tile content decreased, so a new layer context [3] was decided. This continued to be mattocked down, leaving several

<sup>8</sup> Op.cit. 'Searching for the Kings Manor' KPs 165, 166, 172, 177

concrete items sticking from the wall of the pit. [3] shaded into a greyish layer containing building debris such as a large plastic bag and a piece of modern tile, and into context [4].



**Fig 6: excavation underway**

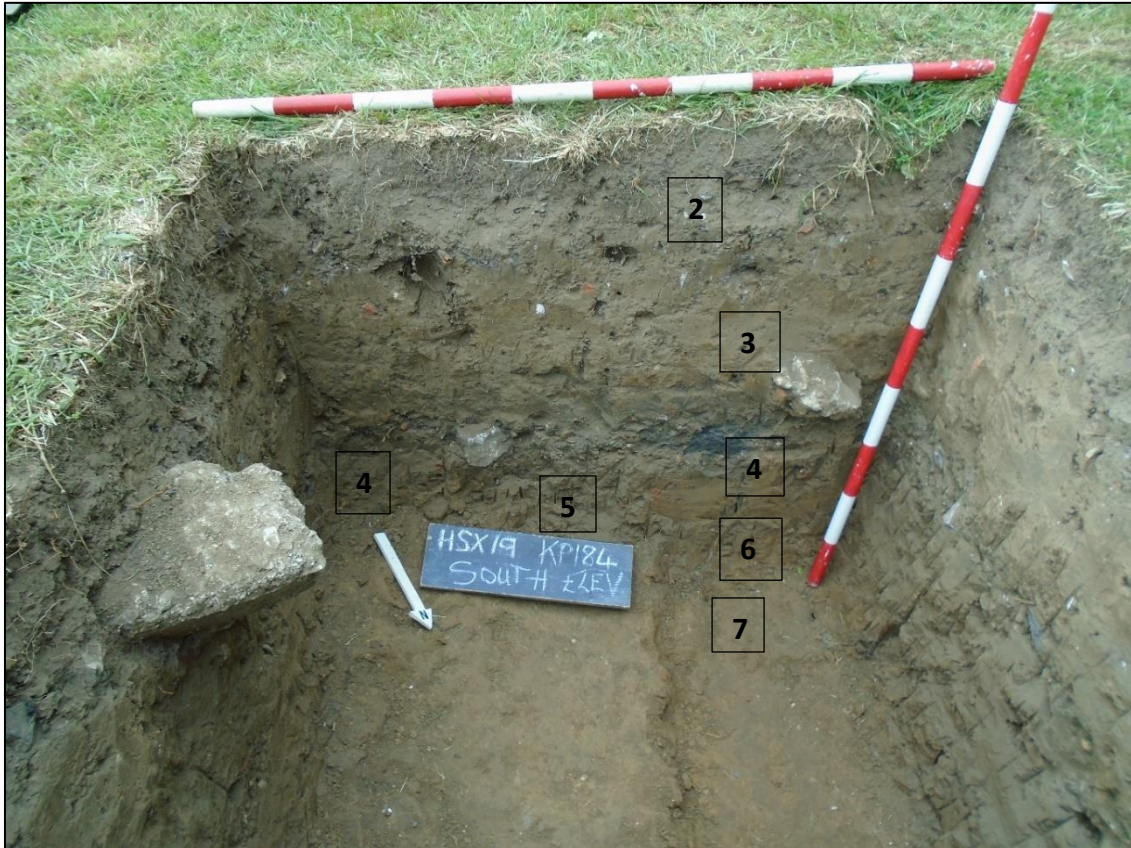
This shows KP184 at a depth of around 0.5 metre. The 'protruding' context [5] can clearly be seen with the darker, looser [4] context (s) either side. The plastic bag is between [4]/[5] and [3]. The [4] layer above [5] has been removed, where it existed.

Very soon, a new context [5] emerged running east-west across the pit with [4] either side of it. [5] was harder than [4] which was quite a loose deposit. To begin with, it was thought that the two separated [4] deposits could be fill in shallow pits cut into [5], rather than the same layer but it became clear that the separation was more likely due to chance irregularities. As [4] and [5] were removed a continuous horizontal layer [6] was exposed. This was heavy clay, impossible to trowel and removed in spade chunks (see fig x) which were then broken down for finds. Some of the chunks were red-stained ( see Fig x). [6] contained substantial amounts of worked flint and heat stressed flint ('pot boilers').

At depth of 67 cm a sondage was opened at the western end of the pit stretching across 40 cm and taken down to a depth of 80cm. The soil here was softer and more orange in colour – typical brickearth. It only contained a tiny amount of worked and heat stressed flint.

One interesting point, however, is that contexts [2], [3], [4] and [5] all yielded pottery sherds from the High Medieval period (all Tyler Hill products) and little from the modern period. Context [2] even had a sherd of early-Mid Saxon grass tempered pottery. Clearly the dump layers contained soil excavated probably from foundation digging. [5], intriguingly, had a sherd of late Iron Age pottery (Blacksand Medway ware) and a sherd of Roman pot – though also some early modern pottery as well.

The relationships between the contexts can be seen very clearly in the on-site section drawings of all four elevations in **Appendix 2**.



**Fig 7a) Above**  
 The southern elevation at the end of excavation with contexts labelled .  
 See Appendix 2 for detailed sections



**Fig 7b) Context [6] left**  
 This curious claggy deposit, often red-stained by iron-containing water (see above), does seem to be the surface layer onto which dumping took place. Although only a thin layer, [6] contained a lot of worked flints and 'pot boilers'. The underlying [7] brickearth layer, a familiar deposit that underlies most of Faversham, was undamaged.

#### iv). Interpretation

The uppermost layers, contexts [2] to [4] are clearly relatively very recent dumps of construction materials, involving both modern items such as breeze block and modern tile and earlier red and yellow brick presumably from demolitions of earlier buildings. The plastic builders bag, on the boundary between [3] and [4] at around 45 cm down is a very telling item – see **Fig 6**. The surface onto which dumping is made seems to be the top of [6], : in [6] flint artefacts were common – 52 worked flints and 44 heat stressed flints, which are large amounts for a small-scale excavation like this. Even [5] contains breeze block and modern tile fragments, as well as a few sherds of modern pottery.

In **Fig 5**, the slope of the grassy strip down to the roadway is obvious. The top of [6] probably represents the level of the ground before the building works started in this area, with the scatter of small abraded medieval pottery sherds suggesting that before this plot was used for orchard it was a ploughed area, the pottery being midden scatter. In medieval times middens were used for composting fields, so bits of discarded pottery became scattered across the ploughed lands.

### B) Keyhole Pit 185

#### i). Location of pit

KP185 was located exactly parallel to and one metre to the east of the HSX18 Keyhole Pit 166 location, i.e. on the stretch of land at the edge of the school grounds next to Orchard Place. This grassy strip sloped gently down to the car park and was chosen in 2018 because it seemed to be the most likely place in the school grounds to be free from post 1980 (i.e. school building) interventions. The 2018 findings from KP166 confirmed this expectation in yielding interesting prehistoric finds and a possible feature. Distances were measured to the nearest structures, as in 2018. See **Fig 1 (cover)** which shows the location of KP185 and also uses the ranging poles to show its relationship to KP166 one metre away.

#### ii). The procedures

A 1 by 0.5 metre trench was pegged out using the planning square and the area delineated marked with string. The position of the trench was recorded by measuring to mapped corners of the surrounding area. Turf was removed carefully from the rectangle, rolled and set aside in plastic bags. The pit was then hand excavated using single contexts, each of which was fully recorded. The keyhole was excavated to a depth of 1.3 metres. All excavated soil was sieved meticulously. Finds were set aside for each context. Any features revealed were carefully recorded. Finally, the spoil was put back in, tamped down, watered and the turf replaced.

#### iii). The findings

The removal of the turf layer, context [1], revealed a brown clayey sand context [2], so firm that it had to be loosened with a fork before trowelling. As finds were scarce even at the uppermost layer sieving was important. All flint was set aside. Although [2] contained only a small number of pottery sherds, these were very wide ranging in date and included 2 sherds of modern white pottery, 1 piece of post medieval stoneware, 2 pieces of medieval Tyler Hill, 1 piece of leached mid-medieval shelly ware and 1 piece of organic tempered early-mid Anglo-Saxon pottery. There were tiny amounts of clinker, glass and clay pipe but the finds as a whole were overwhelmingly dominated by flints, worked flint (2.5 kg), heat stressed flint (0.2 kg) and natural flint (1.4 kg).

At 42cm down the soil became more yellow and large flint nodules were visible scattered across the pit. This became the start of context [3], which would run down to around 53 cm.



**Fig 8: Context 3 becoming visible – note the stones emerging and the roots running across.**

Finds were even more sparse in context [3] compared with [2]. 3 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery were found, also a rusty nail and a tiny fragment of coal but nothing else except for worked flint (0.3kg) and heat stressed flint (0.1kg), far less than in [2]. Context [4] below [3], had no non-flint finds except for a tiny sherd of Romano-British pottery and a small piece of sandstone. In the lower part of [4] were many large flints packed closely together - around 0.5kg of possibly worked flints and heat stressed flints were accompanied by around 6 kg of flints that showed no sign of working.

Context [4] ended at around 60cm down when the flints ran out quite suddenly and were replaced by a layer with a distinctly brickearth matrix. It contained no finds other than flints. Most of the flints were small fragments, identified as shatter flakes, with 4 just possibly crude flint tools. Two large nodules were also present: both had limited locations of relatively recent flaking. **Fig 9** shows the top and bottom surfaces of context [4].



**Fig 9: On the left: the top of context [4], showing the mass of flints emerging. How deep into KP185 this layer occurred can be seen in Fig 11 on the next page. The picture on the right shows the base of context[4], which is also the top surface of [5]. Note the yellow colour of [5].**

The next layer [6] ran from around 90cm down to 106cm, shading into [7] from around 106 down to 123cm. This was at the lowest safety limit of excavation so context [8] was only glimpsed in a small sondage.

Context [6] contained nearly 23 kg of flint, of which 21kg was made up of large nodules some with minimal but relatively fresh flaking. 1.7kg was made up of waste flakes and a number of flint tools. These were 11 neatly made microliths and 5 more slightly larger mesolithic items such as an awl and a mini scraper. There were also a number of much cruder heavier items, mostly large smoothers.

Context [7] was a lighter yellow-brown due to flecks of chalk in the matrix. [7] also had large amounts of flint although not as densely packed as in [6]. [7] contained 16.7 kg of flint, most of it large nodules with no human intervention. As with [6], however, there was a small amount, 0.1kg, of waste flakes and also 8 microliths and 2 slightly larger tools, all made with the skill of the mesolithic tool makers.

Finally, the glimpse of context [8] revealed a characteristic orangey-yellow of brickearth. 0.44kg of flint was found, of which only 33 grams were possible waste flakes

This was for FSARG an unusual and quite difficult pit to dig. It seemed as if the whole of Faversham's literate history, from the Romans via the Anglo Saxons, medieval folk, post medieval and modern times were crammed into the top 2 contexts, and below this a vast collection of prehistoric flint material. This will be further discussed in the next section.



**Fig 10: Above left** shows the surface of context [6]. Again the yellow-orange tint of brickearth can clearly be seen. **Above right** is the sondage that reveals a close-up glimpse of context [8] showing its relatively flint free make-up.

**Below:** KP185 at the end of excavation. The vertical ranging pole, down into [8], is measuring 1.2 plus metres. The chalk flecks in context [7] can clearly be seen at the base of the pit. The 'orangification' of the pit as natural brickearth is accessed is quite dramatic.



Scale  
 1: 10  
 F: flint  
 [x]: context number

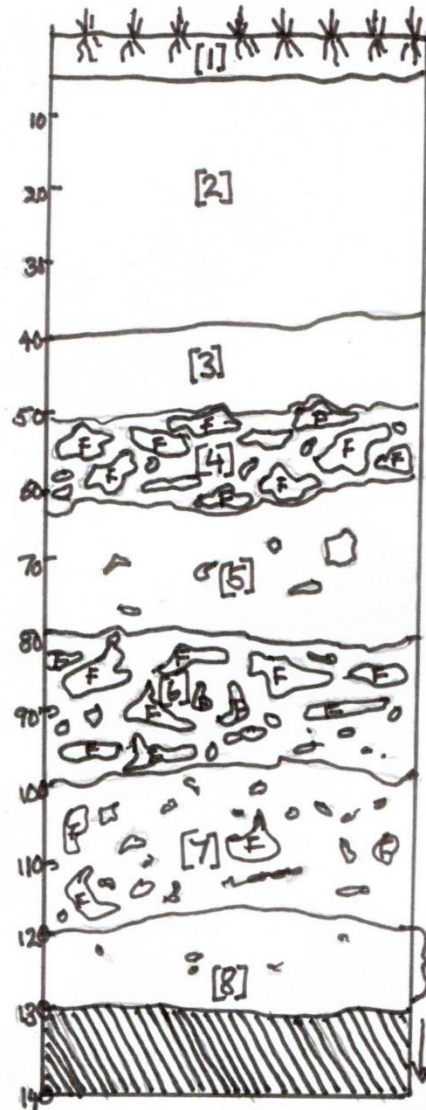


Fig 11  
 Scale section showing the northward elevation of KP185 at the end of excavations

Sondage  
 Unexcavated

Appendix 4 includes a table comparing the proportions of flint in each context relative to context volume.

iv). Interpretation

The sequence seen in Figs 10 and 11 and in the Harris Matrix Appendix 1 is almost identical to the sequence in KP166, 1 metre away and parallel, although KP185 went deeper to 1.3 metres compared with 0.9 metres for KP166. This difference in depth means that KP166 only went down as far as context [6] in KP185, touching KP185's context [7] in a few places and assuming that was the natural brickearth. As is shown above, [7] contained many large flints and some worked flints though not as densely packed as in [6]. Even the small sondage [8] contained some flints including possible waste flakes though nowhere near as many as in [4] and [6].

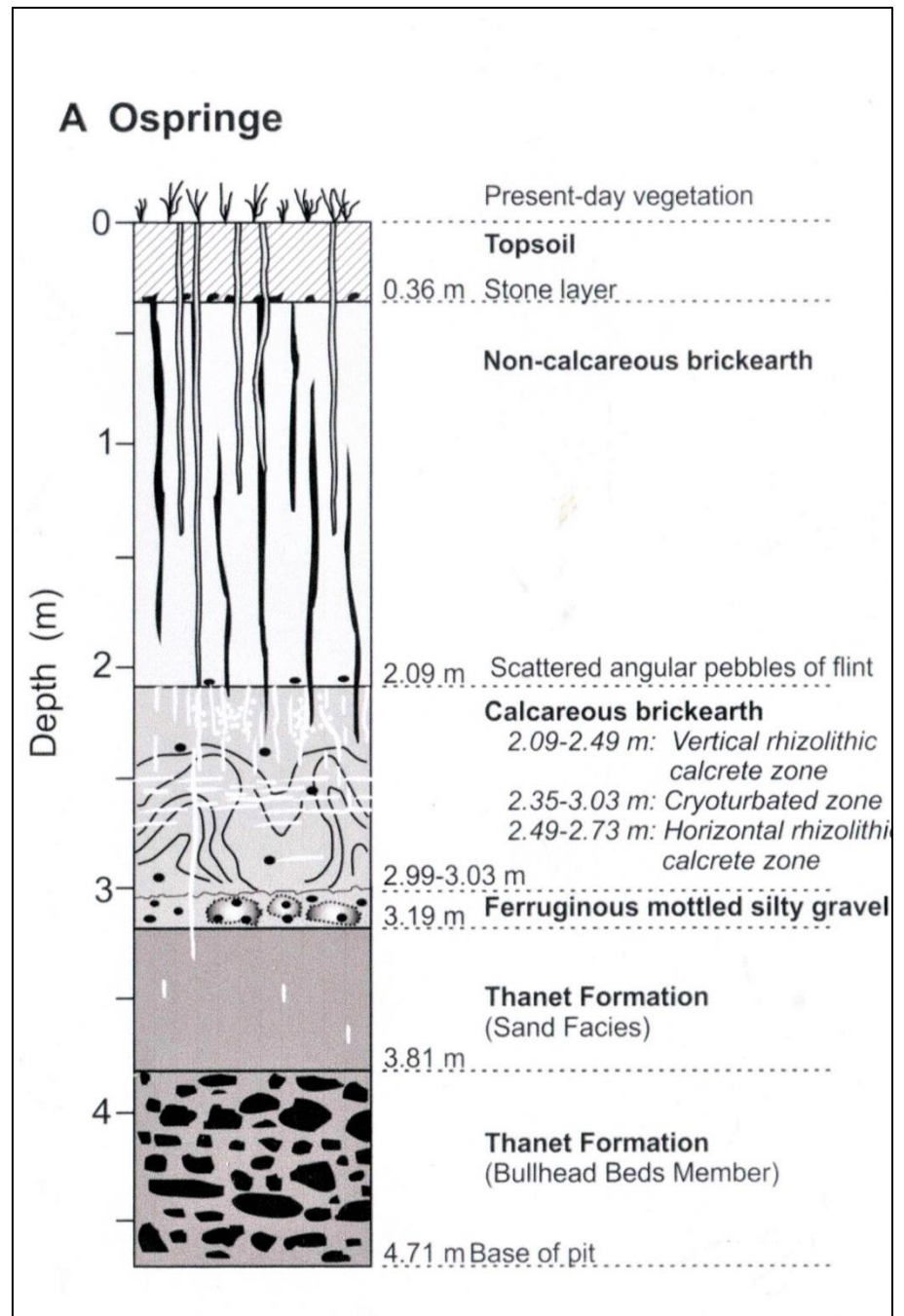
The fact that context [2] in K185 contained a small number of chronologically varied pottery sherds and [3] contained three Late Iron Age sherds suggests that this is a long-term topsoil, down to 40cm. This would match the topsoil shown in the Ospringe section in Fig 12 which is taken from an important article by Milodowski and others on the mineralogy and fabric of brickearths in Kent<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>9</sup> Milodowski et al 2015 'The mineralogy and fabric of Brickearths in Kent, UK and their relationship to engineering behaviour' Bull. Eng. Geol Eval. 74 pp 1187-1211. Available online at Springerlink.com



**Fig 12: a sample section through brickearth**

Taken from Milodowski et al, 2014.



This Ospringe section is relevant, as it refers to deposits on the east side of the Syndale valley, near where removal of brickearth for brick making had left useful vertical sections at the borders of the soil removal. The stone layer shown at this topsoil/ non-calcareous brickearth location in the Ospringe section would then correspond to context [4]. The KP185 context [5] could correspond to the non-calcareous brickearth if that section in Ospringe is compressed, the contexts [6] and [7] could correspond to the 'scattered angular pebbles of flint'. The trouble with this is that many of the flints in [6] and [7] are not angular pebbles but substantial nodules weighing 2 kilograms each. Moreover, these nodules and many of the smaller ones have cortices coated with a pale orange sandy layer (see Fig 13), typical of calcareous brickearth. Chalk flecks in context [7] have already been mentioned – see Fig 10 – and are shown in closeup in Fig 13 below.



**Fig 13**  
To left, coated large nodule, also showing trimmed ends. Below, chalk speckled deposits.



There are problems with this matching-up, of course. One is the fact that many of the flint nodules appear to have been marginally acted upon by the human hand and show signs of wear. Secondly, there are a small number of waste flakes and finished tools in [6] and in [7], all of Mesolithic age. In an article by Oxford Archaeology, however, referring to test pits dug in brickearth in the Sittingbourne area<sup>10</sup>, it is pointed out that 'the highest potential for artefacts lay at the interface between the brickearth and the gravel' (my underlining). Using the Ospringe section, perhaps [7] is approaching the 'ferruginous mottled silty gravel', although the KP185 flints cannot really be described as ferruginous (rusty) or gravelly.

There has been a fundamentally different explanation suggested by other FSARG members. The orange fine grained coating seen in **Fig 13** above is explained as coming from mortar that united the flint nodules to create a wall, demolished at a later date. In Faversham in the medieval period, mortar used in this way was characteristically shelly mortar and much more substantial than this. The most plausible comparative type would be Roman mortar, an interesting proposition. This theory would also account for the shaping of the large nodules and the presence of smaller shaped fragments to fill in the gaps. It does not account for, however, the presence of mesolithic tools mixed in with the deposits.

What is clear is that this small pit has raised a multitude of important questions about the relationship between natural and human generated processes in the Faversham area. In the town itself, we only rarely come across such relatively untouched ground, although our digging in Ospringe in 2008-9 reached prehistoric contexts at a point relatively close to the surface<sup>11</sup>. This is further discussed in the next section.

<sup>10</sup> Donnelly M 2011 *Palaeolithic Evaluation at East Hall Farm Sittingbourne*. ADS Library <http://doi.org/10.5284/1028923>

<sup>11</sup> See especially [www.faverhamcommunityarchaeology.org/investigations/OSP\\_08/OA61](http://www.faverhamcommunityarchaeology.org/investigations/OSP_08/OA61)



**Fig 14**

**This shows how deep KP185 (1.3m including the sondage) was compared to the car park level. The features in the lower half of the pit were well below the carpark level, perhaps too far down to consider them associated with a demolished/ collapsed flint wall unless the demolition/ collapse event was very early, or a pit dug to dump the remains of the wall.**

## **PART THREE: THE OVERALL FINDINGS**

### **i) Overall interpretation**

Although grouped together because of both being in the school grounds, KPs184 and 185 had little in common. KP184 was dominated by early 1980s builders dumping, as was KP165 from 2018. In KP184 it was possible to identify the original ground level and to glimpse underneath this. To dig down deep enough to compare with KP185 was clearly impossible for a keyhole. KP185 has been cautiously interpreted, with 2 major theories needing full testing.

### **ii) Final comments**

The excavation of KPs 166 and 185 in particular have done the essential task of stimulating a series of important questions about early prehistory in the Faversham area. It has reminded us that we need to know a great deal more about what was happening in the local environment to understand what happened to local people around 8,000 plus years ago. The route to understanding local sequences is to deepen our understanding of natural brickearth deposition and development processes and to take a fresh look at all of our excavations which were similar to this one: watch this space!

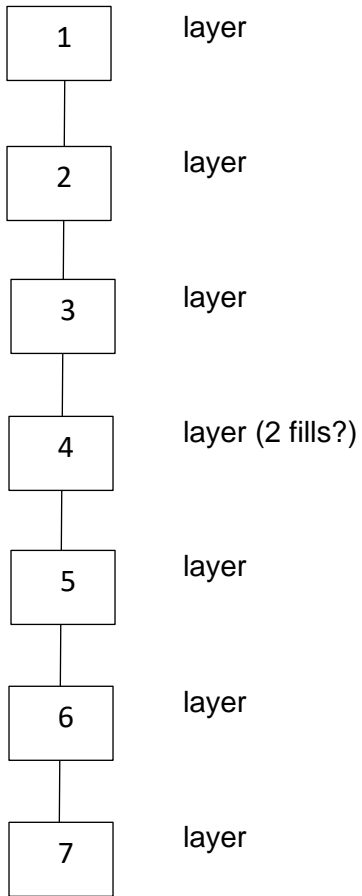
Finally, to return to our overall aim – yes, we did find the early- to mid-Anglo-Saxons. -Those early Anglo-Saxons are archaeologically very elusive folk unless they are dead and gloriously buried: two sherds of their roughly made but distinctive pottery are enough for us to cheer. The location of the Kings Manor, however, remains a mystery, although if you are interested in the Anglo-Saxons look up FSARG's important excavation OA186 at the nearby Market Inn.

### **iii) Acknowledgments**

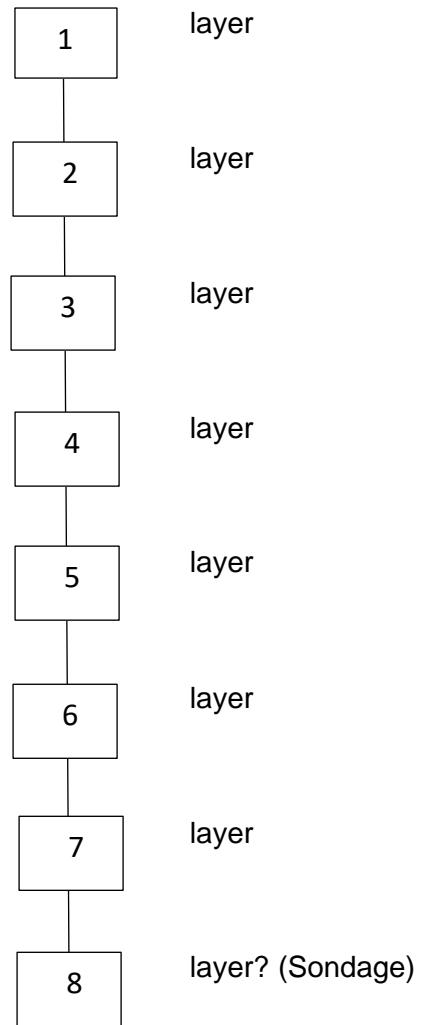
The FSARG team would like to thank the School Governors and the Children Centre staff for the chance to examine the archaeology of this area of Faversham enabling our expansion of the recorded knowledge of the early life of Faversham and its people. We especially want to thank Dean the caretaker for admitting us to the grounds during the school holidays.

**Appendix 1: Harris Matrices**

**KP184**

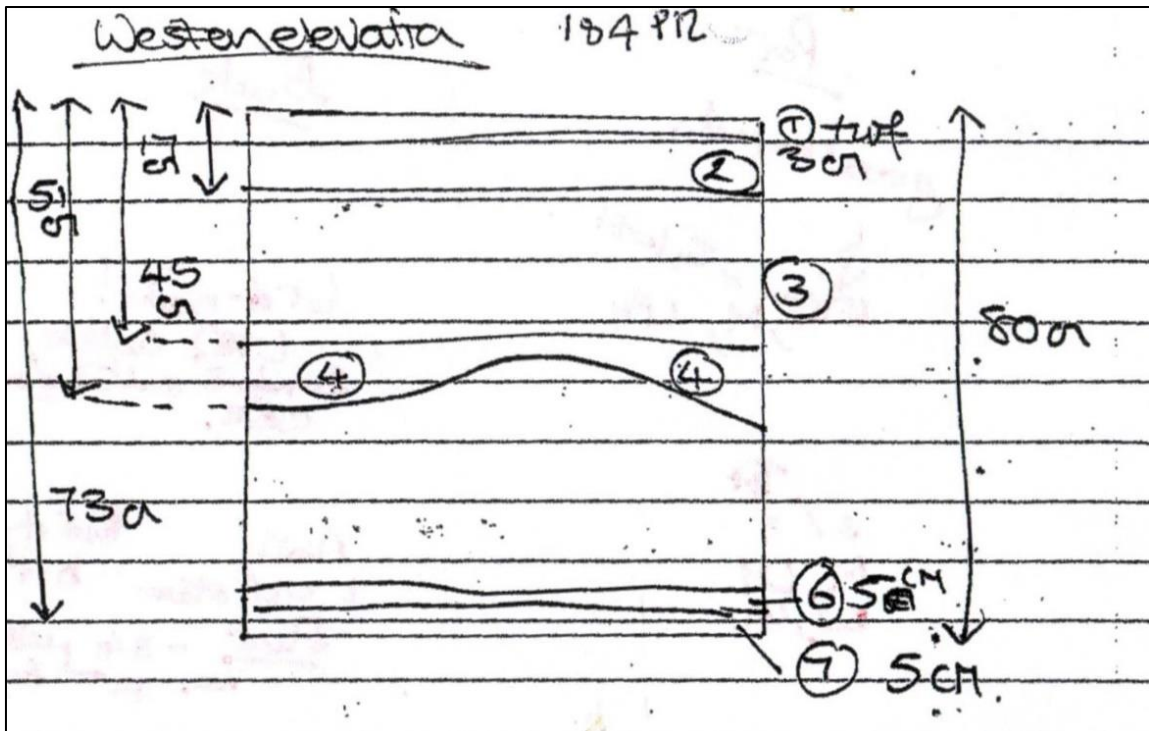
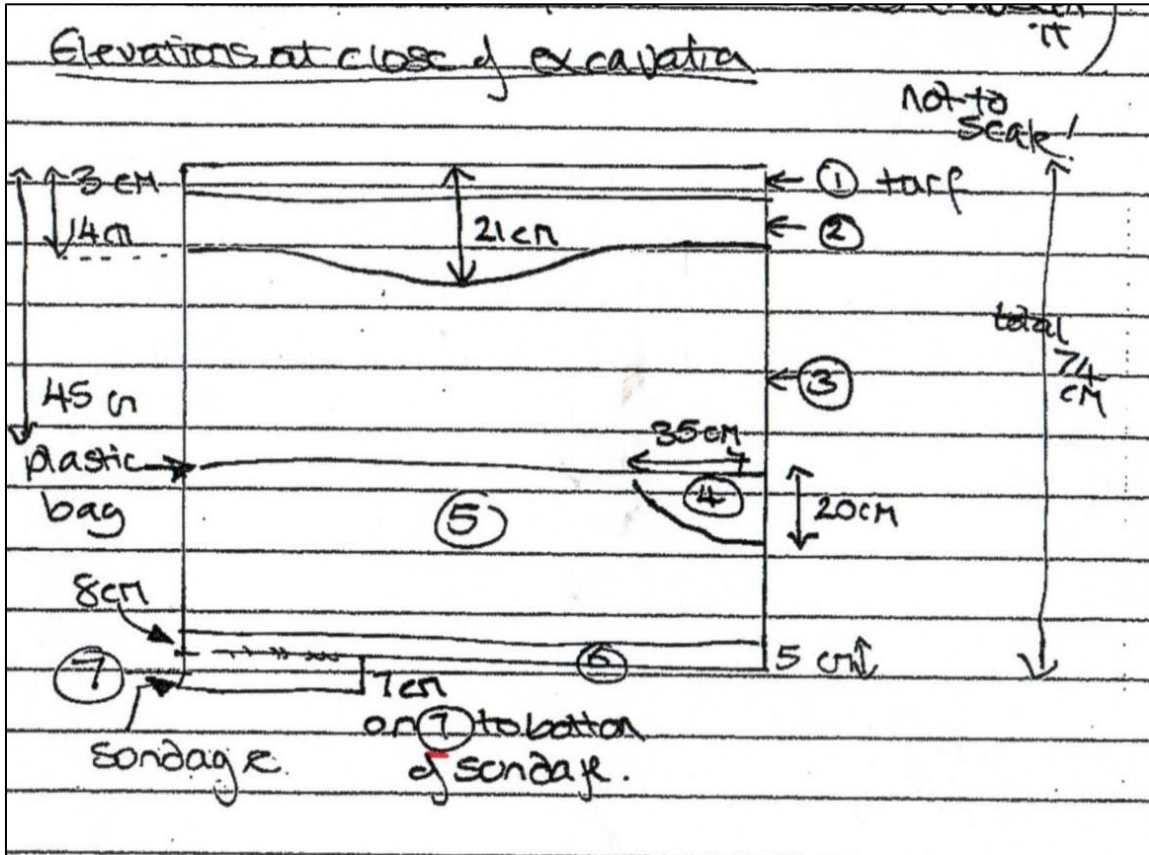


**KP185**



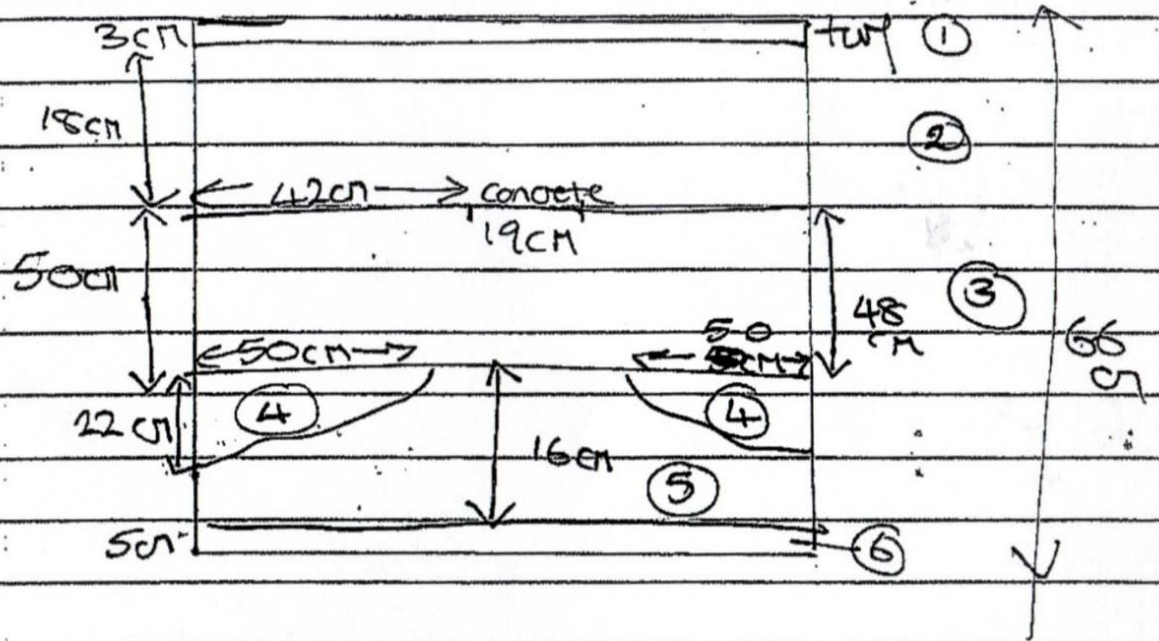
Appendix 2: Sections for KP184

These sections were hand drawn quickly on site in the site notebook and are an excellent example of how useful data can be recorded swiftly and sufficiently accurately in a small keyhole pit. The numbers in circles are context numbers

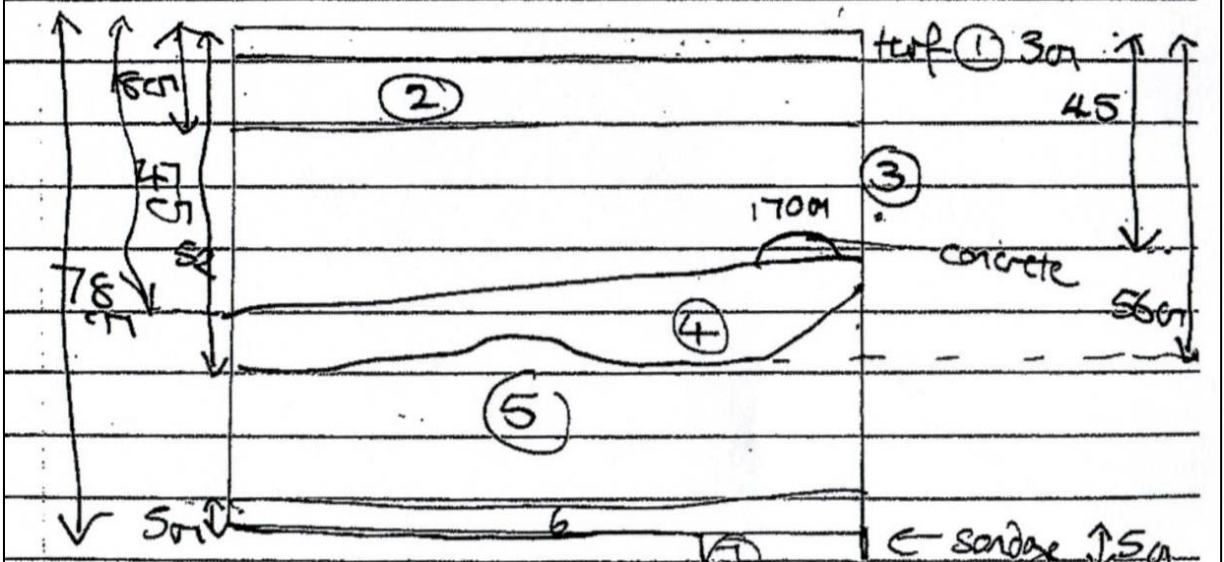


194 P11

### Eastern elevation



### Southern Elevation



## Appendix 3: Pottery Chronology

## a) KP184

FSARG : Pottery by age by spit or context , using CAT pottery classification rev 2011

Site code: ...HSX19.....Pit/ OA code: KP184.

Asbno		1178	1179	1180	1181			Archive no
CAT code	Dates (all AD)	s/c [02]	s/c [03]	s/c [04]	s/c [05]	s/c [6]-[7]	s/c	Totals
PREH*	Pre 43				2			2
R	43-410				2			2
EMS	410-700	7						7
MLS	700-850							0
LS	850-1050							0
EM	1050-1225							0
M	1225-1400	3	41	13	23			80
LM	1400-1550		23					23
PM	1550-1800							0
PM/LPM redware	1600-1900		34		3			37
LPM	1800- now	8	2		9			19
Unident			4					4
Totals		18	104	13	39	0		174

\* Supplementary sheet for more detailed breakdown, note need in box below

## Comments

02: 1 piece Tyler Hill, 1 EMS grass tempered,

03: medieval includes 2 pieces Tyler Hill

04: 2 pieces Tyler Hill

05: 1 piece Roman, 1 med decorated Tyler Hill, 1 Blacksand Medway ware MIA\_LIA



## FSARG : Pottery by age by spit or context , using CAT pottery classification rev 2011

Site code: ...**HSX19**.....Pit/ OA code: **KP185**

b) KP185

Asbno		1185	1186	1187				Archive no
CAT code	Dates (all AD)	s/c [02]	s/c [03]	s/c [04]	s/c [5]-[8]	s/c	s/c	Totals
PREH*	Pre 43		13 (LIA)					13
R	43-410	9		1				10
EMS	410-700	9						9
MLS	700-850							0
LS	850-1050							0
EM	1050-1225							0
M	1225-1400	14						14
LM	1400-1550							0
PM	1550-1800	1						1
PM/LPM redware	1600-1900	63						63
LPM	1800- now	3						3
Unident								0
<b>Totals</b>		<b>99</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>			<b>113</b>

\* Supplementary sheet for more detailed breakdown, note need in box below

<p><b>Comments</b>  [02] 1 small piece stoneware, (P Med). 2 pieces of Tyler Hill ,1 piece leached shelly ware, 1 piece organic tempered EMS,  [03] 4 pieces Late Iron age  [04] 1 small piece Roman.</p>
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## Appendix 4:

## a) KP185: Lithics frequency comparison by context

Con- text	Worked flint	Heat stressed	Masonry & other	Totals	Context depths cm	Ratio of flint by volume	
<b>01</b>	0	0	0	0	5	0	7th
<b>02</b>	2469	249	1459	4177	35	119	5th
<b>03</b>	267	124	574	965	10	96	6th
<b>04</b>	235	59	6630	6924	10	692	3rd
<b>05</b>	1136	31	4316	5483	20	272	4th
<b>06</b>	1707	0	20915	22622	20	1131	1st
<b>07</b>	7587	0	9121	16708	20	835	2nd
<b>08*</b>	33*	0	408*	441*	10*	n.a.	n.a
<b>totals</b>	<b>13.434kg</b>	<b>.463kg</b>	<b>43.423kg</b>	<b>57.32kg</b>			

X\* Context [08] is a limited sondage. All other contexts are layers spanning KP185.

b) Lithics – worked flint tools from catalogue

c) Lithics Photographs.