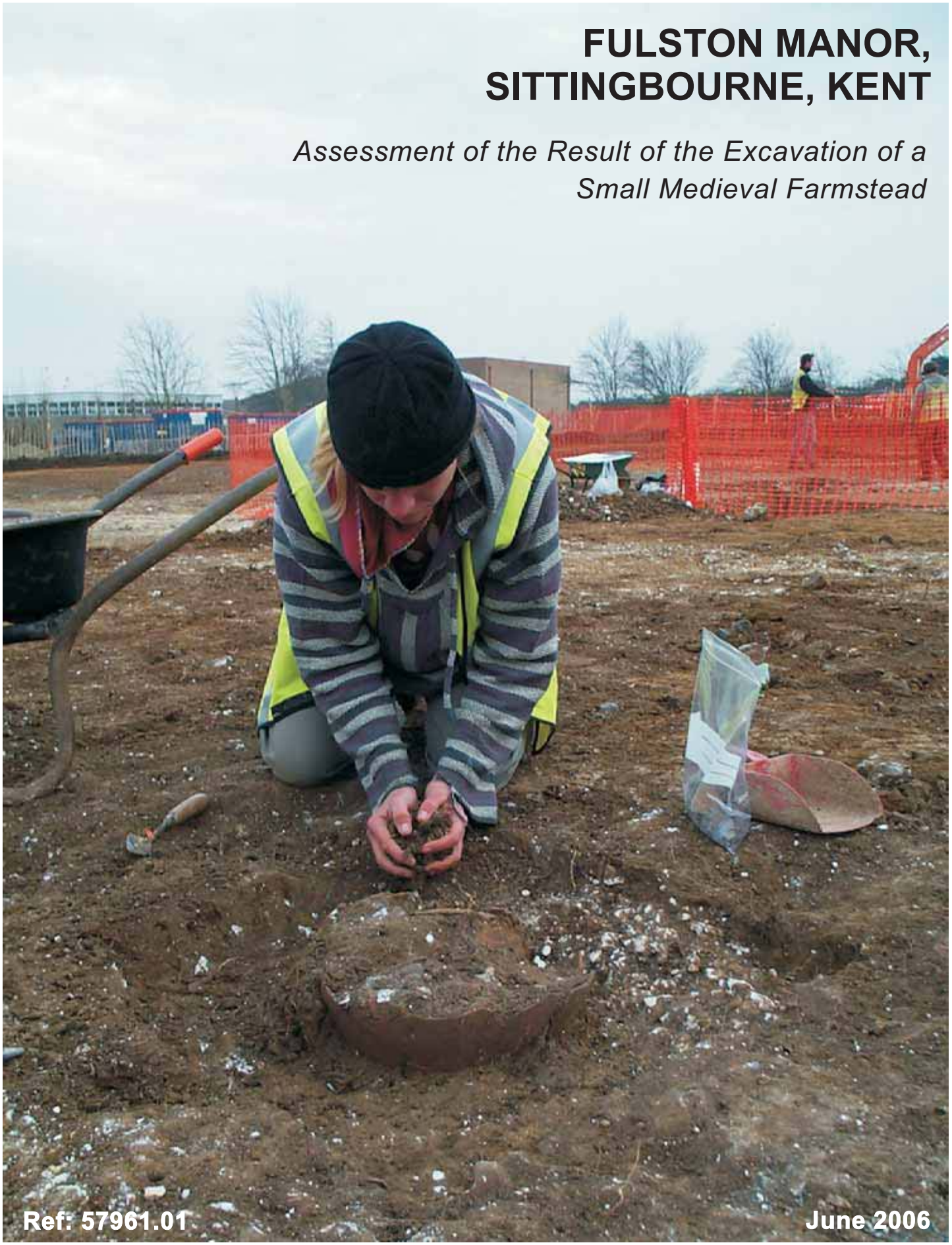
Wessex Archaeology

FULSTON MANOR, SITTINGBOURNE, KENT

Assessment of the Result of the Excavation of a Small Medieval Farmstead



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June 2006

FULSTON MANOR, SITTINGBOURNE, KENT

Assessment of the Results of the Excavation of a Small Medieval Farmstead

Prepared on behalf of
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From November 2004 to January 2005 Wessex Archaeology undertook the excavation of a small medieval farmstead at land at Fulston Manor, Sittingbourne, Kent, centred on NGR 590760 162720. The excavation was undertaken on behalf of David Wilson Homes prior to the residential development of the site. The archaeological project was undertaken as a condition of planning consent following the advice of the Heritage Conservation Group, Kent County Council.

Prior to the excavation, geophysical survey and field evaluation identified features of medieval date, suggesting a settlement at Fulston Manor. The subsequent excavation confirmed the presence of archaeological features and deposits representing the remains of a small medieval farmstead established, used and abandoned between the 11th and early 14th centuries. Excavated features included a double ditched enclosure, a number of structures, a kiln and a number of pits. An assemblage of medieval pottery was recovered, along with other finds of ceramic building material, quern or millstones, and animal bones. Environmental sample recovered remains of hulled barley, free-threshing wheat, rye and garden pea.

A small number of features and finds pre- and post-dating the medieval farmstead were also recorded, including a prehistoric ditch, residual Roman material, a late Roman or Saxon copper alloy pin and two pits, possibly of 16th century date.

The Fulston Manor medieval farmstead is one of a number of similar sites of 11th-14th century date excavated in Kent and in the wider region. Limited further analysis of the results of the Fulston Manor farmstead and comparison with similar sites in the region is proposed in order to place the site with its context and provide data on the chronology, function and pattern of settlement in north Kent in the medieval period. It is proposed that the results of the excavation will be published as an article in *Archaeologia Cantiana* in due course.

Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by David Wilson Homes Eastern. Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Brian Sutherland (David Wilson Homes), Frank Fealey (Dean and Dyball Construction), Simon Mason (Kent County Council) and all the ground crews for their assistance and co-operation. Special thanks to the staff and pupils of Fulston Manor School for the great interest they showed, and to Roger Richards, independent metal detectorist, for his time and efforts.

The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Lawrence Pontin. The fieldwork was directed by Kevin Ritchie, assisted by Gerry Bond, Elinor Brook, Laura Catlin, Jon Crisp, Clare Davies, Rebecca and Neil Fitzpatrick, Steve George, Barry Hennessy, Mark Ingram, Catherine McHarg, Alan Marshal, Nick Plunkett, Jon Powell and Jim Travers.

Cornelius Barton and Kevin Ritchie prepared this report with illustrations by Mark Roughley.

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Assessment of the Results of the Excavation of a Small Medieval Farmstead

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by David Wilson Homes to undertake the archaeological excavation of a small medieval farmstead prior to proposed development of land at Brenchley Road, Sittingbourne, Kent, centred on NGR 590760 162720 (the Site - see **Figure 1**).

1.1.2 These works were required as a condition of planning consent following the archaeological evaluation of the Site. The evaluation had identified features and deposits of a medieval date, and consequently the Heritage Conservation Group (HCG) of Kent County Council advised that an excavation be carried out.

1.1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Wessex Archaeology was approved by the HCG before work commenced. This outlined the aims and objectives of the project, which are reiterated and expanded in this report (**section 3.1**). In brief, the main aims of the excavation are to provide a firm chronology of settlement, which could then be contextualised with regional chronologies. This includes an exposition of the forms and functions of settlement and abandonment on the Site in the medieval period.

1.1.4 The excavation was carried out between 29th November 2004 and 14th January 2005.

2 THE SITE

2.1 Site description

2.1.1 The Site lies to the south-east of Sittingbourne and comprises a roughly rectangular portion of land measuring approximately 5 ha in extent.

2.1.2 It is bounded to the west by a modern housing development and to the north, east and south by open fields which were previously in use as orchards (**Figure 1**).

2.1.3 The 1:50,000 Geological Survey map shows the Site's solid geology to be the upper chalk formation of the Cretaceous period, overlain by a drift deposit of brickearth.

2.2 Historical background

2.2.1 The name Sittingbourne derives from *Sidingeburn* (*c.* 1200), meaning 'stream of the dwellers on the slope' from the Old English *side* + *-inga-* + *burna* (Ekwall 1985, 423). Records show that the Site was within the Forest

of Blean before being cleared during the creation of the manor of Fulston in the 13th century. Highsted Road to the immediate east of the Site is thought to have been a droveway associated with the manor, although this might also be represented by a track depicted on 19th-century maps bisecting the Site from the south-east corner to where the present farmhouse is located. The present farmhouse is Listed Grade II and appears to be 18th century. The farmhouse is recorded as being built directly over the remains of its late medieval precursor (Hasted 1798 in AOC 1999).

2.3 Previous archaeological work

2.3.1 As part of David Wilson Homes Ltd planning submission process, a geophysical survey followed by targeted, limited archaeological trenching evaluation work was undertaken. This work was carried out with the agreement of the HCG of Kent County Council.

2.3.2 The geophysical survey identified anomalies characteristic of archaeological remains in five areas of the Site (Stratascan 1999). Evaluation trenches were excavated in each of these areas (AOC 1999). Archaeological features dating to the 11th/12th century AD were detected in one trench, and a further archaeological evaluation was carried out in 2004 to quantify these remains.

2.3.3 The 2004 evaluation discovered there was evidence of medieval settlement in the northwest of the development area (WA 2005).

2.3.4 After consultation with Kent County Council, it was therefore decided to carry out a targeted area excavation in order to fully investigate the area (the Site).

3 THE EXCAVATION

3.1 Project Aims

3.1.1 The project aims and objectives as set out in Wessex Archaeology's specification for an archaeological excavation conform to the outline provided in the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (*MAP 2*) (English Heritage 1991). The main elements are:

3.1.2 To make a full assessment of features and artefacts from the Site in order 'to evaluate the potential of the data-collection to contribute to archaeological knowledge and to identify the further study necessary.'

- MAP 2 chapter 6.4 describes this as including
    - A factual summary characterising the quantity and perceived quality of the data contained in the site archive.
    - A statement of the archaeological potential of the data contained in the site archive
    - Recommendations on the storage and duration of the data contained in the site archive, and the timescale on which this should be achieved.

- To outline the research aims and objectives of further analysis leading to the dissemination of the data. This includes the integration of information from previous archaeological recording on the Site and the incorporation of further research that will contextualise the Site spatially (locally, regionally and nationally) and chronologically.

- To conform to the priorities detailed in English Heritage's *Research Agenda* (1997). Most specifically the project aims were to elucidate understanding within the following areas of priority:
  - Transition from medieval to post-medieval traditions (PC7)
  - Rural settlement (T3)
  - Regional chronologies (L3)

- In respect to these priorities the project aims are to provide a firm chronology of settlement, which could then be contextualised with regional chronologies. This includes an exposition of the forms and functions of settlement and abandonment on the Site in the medieval period.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All field and post excavation work was carried out in accordance with *MAP 2* and the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (2001). The excavation methodology was formulated and agreed with KCC prior to the fieldwork commencement and is outlined in the project specification (WA 2003.02).

4.2 Health and Safety

4.2.1 Health and safety considerations were of paramount importance during the completion of all works. A Health and Safety Risk Assessment was compiled by Wessex Archaeology (WA 2003.03) and all Site staff and visitors were required to study it before entering the Site area.

4.3 Excavation

4.3.1 The excavation area was located on the ground using a Total Station Theodolite, and was tied into the Ordnance Survey grid.

4.3.2 Top soil and subsoil were removed by mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the direct supervision of an archaeologist. Top soil and subsoil were stored adjacent to the excavation.

4.3.3 Machining was undertaken in spits to the top of the undisturbed natural or archaeological deposits, whichever was encountered first. Once archaeological deposits had been exposed further excavation was undertaken by hand.

4.3.4 Machine excavated material was visually examined for archaeological material and scanned with a metal detector.

4.3.5 Appropriate sampling of all the archaeological features identified in the excavation area was carried out by hand.

4.4 Recording

4.4.1 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system.

4.4.2 A drawn record of all archaeological features and deposits was compiled, including both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), with reference to a site grid/trench plan tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The OD height of all principal features and levels was calculated and plans and sections annotated with OD heights.

4.4.3 A full photographic record was maintained using colour transparencies, black and white negatives (on 35mm film) and digital photography. The photographic record illustrates both the detail and the general context of the principal features, finds excavated, and the site as a whole.

4.5 Finds

4.5.1 All artefacts have been retained from excavated contexts, except where features or deposits were clearly modern. Machine excavated spoil was examined visually and by a metal-detector for artefacts, which were retained and recorded.

4.5.2 All retained artefacts were as a minimum washed, marked, counted, weighed and identified.

4.6 Environmental

4.6.1 All bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh and the residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fraction (>5.6 mm) was sorted, weighed and discarded.

4.6.2 The flot were scanned under a x10 - x30 stereo-binocular microscope and presence of charred remains quantified (Appendix 2), in order to present data to record the preservation and nature of the charred plant and charcoal remains and assess their potential to address the project and subsidiary aims.

5 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The following section describes chronologically the stratigraphic sequence encountered on the Site.

5.2 Stratigraphic Sequence

5.2.1 The sequence of deposits recorded was fairly consistent across the site. The sequence comprised topsoil (**300**) between 0.13m and 0.37m thick, consisting of dark, greyish-brown clayey silt to silty clay loam with frequent small angular chalk and flint inclusions.

5.2.2 The subsoil consisted of mid orange brown to light yellowish brown silty clay with frequent angular/ sub-angular flint and chalk inclusions. This layer was between 0.14m and 0.33m in thickness.

5.2.3 The natural geology comprised soliflucted chalk and flint bedrock, reddish brown clay with flint and silty clay brickearth.

5.2.4 The majority of the features were shallow and contained single, undifferentiated fills. Larger features were generally clearly visible following machine stripping, but several of the smaller features only became visible after a period of weathering of the exposed surface. There were no complex stratigraphic sequences and although some relationships were apparent at surface level, others could only be determined with some difficulty through excavation.

5.3 Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age (1100 – 400 BC)

5.3.1 Residual, burnt unworked flint and some worked flints were found across the site indicating prehistoric activity in the immediate area. However only a single short, shallow gully can be attributed to this phase due to the presence of a single sherd of pottery in an otherwise empty fill. Gully **346** was located in the north-eastern corner of the Site and was aligned north-east to south-west. (**Figure 2**). This constitutes Phase 1 of activity on the Site as shown in **Figure 2**.

5.4 Romano-British

5.4.1 One sherd of pottery dating from the Romano-British period was found in a single context, and ceramic building material (CBM) of the same date was found in three other contexts across the Site, but these contexts could all be dated as medieval with confidence. The Romano-British material is probably residual, with the CBM having been deliberately collected and reused in the medieval period.

5.5 Medieval (AD 1066 - 1499)

5.5.1 The medieval features have been assigned four phases on the basis of limited stratigraphic relationships (**Figures 2** and **3**). The ceramic spot dating of the medieval features falls within three date ranges: mid 11th century to early 13th century, early 13th century to mid 14th century and later 14th century to mid 16th century. However, the ceramics from this later period are few and do not come from secure contexts and so in effect the four phases are contained within the date range of mid 11th century to mid 14th century. This is represented in **Table 1**:

Medieval Site Phase	Ceramic Spot Date Ranges
2	mid 11th century to early 13th century
3	mid 11th century to early 13th century
4	mid 11th century to early 13th century
5	early 13th century to mid 14th century

Table 1: Medieval Site stratigraphic phases and ceramic dating

Phase 2 - Mid 11th Century to Early 13th Century.

5.5.2 The earliest phase of medieval activity was confined to the centre of the excavated area. A narrow and irregular curving ditch (**341**) delineates the corner of what later became an enclosure (**5.5.6**). Stratigraphically this ditch is the earliest medieval element on the Site, but its fill did not contain dating evidence and so its relation to the later ditches forming **Enclosure 1** is uncertain.

5.5.3 After the construction of ditch **341** a double ditch (**343** and **344**) was cut on a slightly different alignment to ditch **341**. The purpose of this double ditch may have been as a corner of **Enclosure 1**, although the definitional form of the enclosure cannot be attributed to this phase. A pair of parallel ditches, (**339** and **340**) appear on a northwest to southeast alignment to the immediate north of the double ditch. Another ditch (**334**) is on the same alignment as ditch **339** and these features together may represent the drainage channels of a trackway.

5.5.4 A shallow pit (**589**) was cut *c.*6m to the east of the double ditch, possibly as a rubbish pit.

5.5.5 No other features are directly stratigraphically related to this first phase of medieval occupation, but it is likely that the tree-throw features **603**, **758** and **764**, and also **503** represent land-clearance during this phase.

Phase 3 - Mid 11th Century to Early 13th Century

5.5.6 The features assigned to this phase were dispersed across the Site. Activity became more intensified with the delineation of **Enclosure 1** and then the extension of this area into **Enclosure 2**. A building with an area of hard standing was also constructed.

5.5.7 During this phase **Enclosure 1** is defined by the construction of ditches **358**, **719**, part of **337** and either **E7800** or **338/1126**. It is probable that the enclosure existed during the previous medieval phases but it is only during phase 3 that the definition becomes certain. Two short and shallow gullies formed the enclosure's eastern boundary. Gully **E7800** was *c.*10m in length extending beyond the northern limit of the excavation and may have been contemporary with the northern enclosure ditch (**337**). Gully **338** measured *c.*14m in length (partially beneath a spread of midden type material (**345**)), and may have been contemporary with the northern ditch of **Enclosure 2** (**336**).

5.5.8 However, feature **1126** (unexcavated) is the only north-eastern corner definition for either enclosure and it is likely that it represents a ditch for **Enclosure 2** recut on the same line as for **Enclosure 1**. It is possible that ditch **1126** and the eastern section of ditch **337** are coterminous, although ditch **337** may represent part of the extension for **Enclosure 2**, as discussed below.

5.5.9 **Enclosure 2** was constructed during this phase, and represents an extension of the original enclosure. However, it would appear that both enclosures continued to be used at the same time.

5.5.10 The northern boundary of the enclosure was clearly defined by two discontinuous parallel ditches (**336** and the western parts of **337**), which

extended for *c.*70m. The inner ditch (**337**) turned southwards to the west at a 90° angle and extended beyond the limits of the excavated area.

5.5.11 Ditch **949** was also cut, probably during this phase, but the ditch is shallow and its stratigraphic relationship with the rest of the enclosure is uncertain.

5.5.12 The outer boundary ditch (**336**) extended beyond the excavation limits to the west but did exhibit a slight southward curvature. The stratigraphic relationship between ditches **337** and **336** remains unclear.

5.5.13 A small area within **Enclosure 1** contained five narrow, parallel slots (**369**) overlying pit **589** from phase 2, which may represent the remnants of small furrows for cultivation.

5.5.14 **Structure 4** was also constructed during this phase. This consisted of a wide, shallow east to west aligned depression (**457**) situated near the south-eastern corner of Site, which had a compacted metalled flint surface in its base. The structure may represent some form of track, possibly an entrance into the enclosure or an area of hard-standing for working or sheep-shearing. A ditch (**461**), situated a short distance to the west, was aligned north to south with a northern terminus, possibly as a means to control access to **Structure 4**.

5.5.15 Two pits located near the north-western corner of the enclosure contained evidence of burning. Pits **550** and **561** both contained heat affected material. Another pit (**854**) contained material apparently burnt *in situ*. A larger shallow pit (**576)** located near the centre of the excavated area also contained limited amounts of heat-affected material.

5.5.16 A short rectangular feature identified as a kiln was constructed in the centre of the Site. Kiln (**700)** was aligned north-west to south-east. The north-western half of the feature was rounded and sloped down to the centre; the south-eastern half was rectangular with vertical sides and a flat base. In the centre a bridge of in-situ burnt natural remained.

Phase 4 - Mid 11th Century to Early 13th Century

5.5.17 **Enclosures 1** and **2** both remained in use during at least part of this phase. The area of Enclosure 1 was further subdivided by the construction of an L-shaped internal ditch (342). The dry-stone wall (E703), which was recorded in the evaluation stage of work is on a near-identical alignment and probably formed part of the enclosure in this phase. Also, an additional track or drove-way was created by the construction of ditches 781 and 505. The kiln feature 700 remained in use.

5.5.18 A rectangular sunken floored structure (**Building 3**) was situated in the north-western corner of **Enclosure 2**. The main body of the building was set within cut **405** and measured *c.*7m x 3m with a north facing L-shaped opening on its eastern side (**Figure 4** and **Plate 1**). The floor of the structure lay 0.70m below present ground level. Internal deposits consisted of a fine grey silt occupation layer (**953**) consisting of silts mixed with ash and charcoal, presumably rake-out debris from the hearths (see below). The occupation layer contained pottery, bone and a large iron spike/nail. Lying above the occupation layers were several deep, mixed deposits of chalk and

silty clays, which appear to represent demolition debris (See **Plate 4**). Also within the structure were two ovens/hearths (**993** and **994**).

5.5.19 The smaller of the ovens/hearths (**994**) was located in the south-eastern corner of the structure and was a circular flint and clay lined chamber dug into the natural chalk bedrock with a narrow opening facing into the structure. A crude compacted crushed chalk wall retained the face of the natural chalk on either side of the opening. The clay and flint lining showed some evidence of being heat affected (**Plate 2**).

5.5.20 The larger oven/hearth (**993**) was located in the south-western corner of the building and comprised a sandwich of three large circular 'platforms' of heavily heat affected clay and flint measuring *c*. 2.5m in diameter with a rectangular opening slightly angled towards oven/hearth (**994**). The upper 'platform' was level with the top of the external natural chalk bedrock. The lowest 'platform' of **993** had raised edges that were angled inwards at the top, possibly indicating a domed structure. Soil deposits similar to the occupation layer within the main body of **405** were placed between (**993**) and the chalk bedrock.

5.5.21 The layout of the building, with the two hearths apparently in use contemporaneously, suggests secondary agriculture or light industrial use, as the common domestic model of the time is a single, centrally-located hearth. The lack of metalworking debris from the deposits within the building makes smithying an unlikely interpretation. Based on the environmental evidence (see below) it appears most likely that the building was a small bakery, possibly similar to the one found nearby at Manston (Perkins *et al* 1998). The pottery sherds recovered from the occupation and demolition layers suggest a date range of late 12th to early 13th Century.

5.5.22 The "L" shaped structure (see **Figure 4**) on the eastern side of the building is unusual. The cut is certainly part of the structure, with the same occupation deposits at the base and may be a point of entry to the structure, with the two circular cuts (**409** and **420**) housing circular pads of wood or stone to act as a doorstep. The large posthole (**406**) may have supported a cover or roof of some sort.

5.5.23 **Structure 4** was either replaced or extended by the construction of **Structure 5**. This consisted of a rectangular pit (**450**) approximately 5m x 10m in size and 1m deep, on a northeast-to-southwest alignment. A metalled ramp led down the southwestern side of the cut at a gentle angle, apparently to provide easy access. The presence of the ramp certainly suggests that people or animals were intended to go at least partially into **450**, but the precise function of the feature is unknown. The area of hard standing (**457**) was partially cut away, but the main part of it probably remained in use throughout this phase. The cut was filled with a series of clay and silt deposits, some of which appeared to represent deliberate backfill.

5.5.24 The positioning of **Structure 5** obliterates the stratigraphic relationships between the various ditches in the area. This suggests that the area had for some time been a focus of activity, with several phases of ditching to control access to the area.

5.5.25 A masonry feature (**315**) was also constructed during this phase. The structure was a short, rectangular section of wall (**Figure 5**) on a roughly north-to-south alignment. The 'wall' has been set firmly into a foundation cut, and is solidly-built, yet there are no associated features. In plan, **315** resembles a chimney-base, but there are no signs of post-holes or beam-slots around the masonry. The 'wall' is positioned in the corner of **Enclosure 1**.

5.5.26 The small pit **359** was dug just over 1m outside the south edge of **Enclosure 1,** apparently for the sole purpose of burying ceramic vessel **105** (see **Plate 3** and cover). The fill of the pot, (**361**) was retained but contained no residue apart from a few fish scales. The motive for burying it is unclear.

Phase 5 – Early 13th Century to Mid 14th Century

5.5.27 Following the demolition of the bakery, the enclosure ditches rapidly silted up, as is evident from the number of pits cut through the silt fills. There were at least three of these (**705**, **767** and **768**). The pits form a rough semi-circle which appears to follow the line of internal **Enclosure 1**. Whether this is a deliberate strategy is uncertain. The pits appear to have been for rubbish-dumping. It is uncertain whether the enclosures remained in use at this point.

5.5.28 More rubbish was dumped in the eastern part of the Site in feature **345**, a large midden deposit overlying the edge of the old line of **Enclosure 2**. Another pit (**802**) was also cut for rubbish dumping immediately to the north. The quantity of waste material indicates continued settlement until at least the early 14th Century.

5.6 Post-medieval

5.6.1 With the exception of two probable rubbish pits (**350** and **710**), which contained pottery of a possible 16th-century date, there are no features from this period present in the Site area.

5.7 Unphased

5.7.1 A number of features had no stratigraphic relationships with the phased structures, and contained no datable material. These include tree-throws **550** **603** and **764**, which were probably produced by land clearance in advance of the construction of **Enclosure 1.** Also undated are pits **354** and **758**. These may be contemporary with the pits described above in **5.5.27.**

5.7.2 There were also three small postholes (**305**, **307** and **309**), which formed a rough line to the west of the inner enclosure. These may have supported a small wind-break or similar structure, or been used for tethering livestock.

5.7.3 Finally there is the irregular linear feature **475**. This appears to be the remains of an ancient hedgerow. No clear stratigraphic relationships could be determined with phased features, but the fill (**476**) contained fragmentary remains of a near-complete Tyler Hill vessel dated to the 13th or 14th century, and so the hedgerow may be associated with **Structure 4**.

6 FINDS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The following section provides an assessment of the finds recovered from the excavation at Fulston Manor, an assemblage that ranges in date from prehistoric to post-medieval, with an emphasis on the medieval period.

6.1.2 All finds recovered have been quantified by material type within each context, and this information is summarised in **Table 2**. Subsequently, all this material has been visually scanned to ascertain its nature, date range and condition. Spot dates have been recorded on a context by context basis, primarily on the ceramic evidence. The finds are discussed by material type below.

Table 2: Finds totals by material type

	No.	**Wt. (g)**
Pottery	579	6090
Prehistoric	*5*	*20*
Romano-British	*1*	*11*
Medieval	*569*	*5984*
Post-Medieval	*4*	*75*
Ceramic Building Material	160	5399
Fired Clay	121	1149
Worked Flint	128	1646
Burnt Flint	142	3023
Stone	44	8040
Glass	3	9
Slag	3	40
Metalwork	50	-
Coins	*4*	-
Copper alloy	*7*	-
Iron	*38*	-
Lead	*1*	-
Animal Bone	500	5241
Shell	390	7425

6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 With the exception of a handful of prehistoric, Romano-British and post-medieval sherds, the assemblage from Fulston Manor is of medieval date, with a potential date range of 11th to 14th century. The pottery has been quantified by ware type within each context, and the presence of diagnostic sherds noted. **Table 6.2** gives a quantified breakdown of the assemblage by ware type.

Prehistoric

6.2.2 The earliest pottery from the site comprises a few sherds in coarse, flint-tempered fabrics, which can probably be dated to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age. All these sherds are heavily abraded and may well be residual in the contexts in which they occurred.

Romano-British

6.2.3 One Romano-British greyware sherd was identified in context **947**.

Table 3: Pottery totals by ware type

Date Range	Ware type	No. sherds	Weight (g)
Late Prehistoric	Flint-tempered	5	20
Roman	Greyware	1	11
Medieval	NW Kent sandy ware	98	962
	NW Kent shelly ware	313	2825
	London type ware	29	521
	Medieval Tyler Hill	129	1676
	sub-total medieval	*569*	*5984*
Post Medieval	Redware	3	69
	English stoneware	1	6
	OVERALL TOTAL	**579**	**6090**

Medieval

6.2.4 Three broad medieval ceramic phases have been defined at this stage on the basis of the pottery types present:

6.2.5 *Ceramic phase 1 (mid 11th to early 13th century):* the earliest medieval pottery from the site largely comprises sherds in coarse shelly fabrics, deriving from necked jars with everted rims; there are a smaller proportion of sandy wares in similar forms. These two types fall within ceramic traditions defined for north-west Kent (Canterbury type series, fabrics EM35, M40). The potential date range for both runs from the mid 11th to early 13th century; however, on the basis of the jar rim forms present here, which show some development from the simply everted rims of the Saxon-Norman period, a tighter date range in the later 12th to early 13th century can be suggested for at least the more diagnostic elements of this ceramic phase. At least one shelly ware jar seems to have been deliberately deposited in a complete (or almost complete) condition in pit **359**. Parallels for these early medieval forms are found widely across north-west Kent, for example at Rochester (Harrison 1972) and on several sites along the route of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link (Mepham in prep.).

6.2.6 *Ceramic phase 2 (early 13th to mid 14th century):* from the early 13th century, the shelly and sandy wares were superseded by new pottery types – sandy wares (both coarse and fine) characteristic of the Tyler Hill industry (Canterbury), London-type finewares, and sandy greywares from north-west Kent. The range of vessel types now includes fineware jugs as well as basic kitchen wares (jars and bowls). One Tyler Hill jar appears to have been deliberately deposited in a complete (or almost complete) condition

(hedgerow **476**). The development of the Tyler Hill industry is well documented, and there are good parallels for the jar and jug forms seen at Fulston Manor amongst the 13th/14th century industry (Cotter 1990/91; 2003).

6.2.7 *Ceramic phase 3 (later 14th to mid 16th century):* only a few sherds belong to this final medieval ceramic phase – fine sandy wares, probably from the later Tyler Hill industry.

Post-Medieval

6.2.8 The remaining four sherds are post-medieval, including coarse redwares and English stoneware.

6.3 Ceramic Building Material

6.3.1 The majority of the ceramic building material (CBM) consists of fragments of medieval roof tile, in a range of coarse, irregular fabrics; a few tiles are partially glazed. A few pieces may have been reused, as shown by the presence of mortar on broken edges (e.g. context **320**). Also present, however, are a few fragments of Romano-British CBM, including two combed fragments probably deriving from box flue tiles (*tubuli*) (context **424**, **601**), and there is one possible *imbrex* fragment (context **910**). The fact that more Romano-British CBM was found than pottery of the same date (although quantities overall are still small) suggests that the CBM could have been collected and reused (probably during the medieval period) from a nearby site. Certainly at least some of this material is residual – four of the contexts from which Romano-British CBM was identified also contained medieval pottery.

6.4 Fired Clay

6.4.1 Most of the fired clay consists of small, abraded fragments in soft, fine fabrics; some of these pieces have surfaces while others are completely featureless. A few fragments with wattle impressions were noted (in particular, context **858**).

6.5 Worked and Burnt Flint

6.5.1 128 pieces of worked flint were recovered. The majority of the assemblage consists of flake debitage and angular shatter, some of which has been crudely retouched or simply used in an unretouched state. The raw material appears to be pebble flint in every instance: cortex is thin and worn, and there are frequent incipient thermal cones on many pieces.

6.5.2 The number of formal tools is very small, limited to two penannular scrapers on thick sub-circular blanks (consistent with a Bronze Age date) and a pair of bladelets, one of which has been notched on the proximal end of the left dorsal margin. These may be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic. It is unlikely that any of the material is in situ, with the possible exception of four pieces from ditch **346** which may date to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age. The majority of the flint is probably contemporary with this group.

6.5.3 Burnt, unworked flint is a material type frequently associated with prehistoric activity, but which occurs here on a site which is largely of medieval date. Its origin is unknown.

6.6 Stone

6.6.1 Four fragments of off-white sandstone, possibly burnt, probably represent building material, although none of the pieces show obvious signs of working (contexts (**468** and **476**). The remaining stone comprises fragments of lava quern- or millstones, a type imported from the continent over a wide time span from the Roman to the medieval period. In this instance, on the basis of associated pottery, they are likely to be medieval.

6.7 Glass

6.7.1 The three fragments of glass recovered are post-medieval or modern in date (window, green wine bottle and clear bottle/jar).

6.8 Clinker

6.8.1 Three pieces of clinker were recovered from a medieval context (**724**).

6.9 Metalwork

6.9.1 The metalwork includes coins as well as objects of copper alloy, iron and lead. The four coins are all post-medieval (two halfpennies, one farthing, and a Norwegian 10-øre piece); all were found unstratified. Six of the seven other copper alloy objects are also demonstrably or probably of post-medieval date (two buttons, two buckles, a stud head and a plain strip); three were unstratified and three from the topsoil (**300**). The seventh object is a pin with a faceted cuboid head from a tree-throw (**304**). This is a type found in late Roman contexts (e.g. Colchester: Crummy 1983, fig. 29, 490), in Anglo-Saxon graves (e.g. Shudy Camps, Cambridgeshire: Lethbridge 1936, fig. 4, C), and in later Saxon contexts (e.g. Southampton: Hinton 1996, fig. 9).

6.9.2 The iron objects include nails, four horseshoes and objects as yet unidentified; all are at least fairly heavily corroded. The horseshoes are the only items here with any chronological implications – one example (context **816**) is a wavy-edged early medieval type, dating from the 12th or 13th century (Clark 1995, type 2) and one example (context **451**) is a later medieval type, 14th century or later (*ibid.*, type 4). The other two shoes are fragmentary and of uncertain type.

6.9.3 The single lead object, found unstratified, is a spherical weight, of unknown date.

6.10 Animal Bone

Methods

6.10.1 The potential of the assemblage to provide information about husbandry patterns, population structures and consumption practices was ascertained from the number of bones that could give information on the age and sex of animals, butchery, burning and breakage patterns. The number of bones that could provide metrical information was also counted.

6.10.2 Conjoining fragments that were demonstrably from the same bone were counted as one bone in order to minimise distortion, and therefore specimen counts (NISP) given here may differ from the absolute raw fragment counts in the finds table. There may also be some discrepancies when bone is fragile may fragment further after initial quantification. No fragments were recorded as 'medium mammal' or 'large mammal'; these were instead consigned to the unidentified category. No attempt was made to identify ribs or vertebrae (except the atlas and axis) to species, although large numbers of these bones were noted where they occurred.

6.10.3 The extent of mechanical or chemical attrition to the bone surface was recorded, with 1 indicating very poor condition, 2 poor, 3 fair, 4 good and 5 excellent. The numbers of gnawed bone were also noted. Marks from chopping, sawing, knife cuts and fractures made when the bone was fresh were recorded as butchery marks.

Condition and preservation

6.10.4 The majority of bone recovered was in moderately good condition (**Table 4**), although poorly preserved material was present in small quantities, but well preserved bone was recovered from a single ditch terminal. Sample-recovered bone was present in 21 contexts, but tiny unidentified fragments from samples have not been quantified here.

Table 4: Condition of bone specimens by period

Phase	Period	Poor	Fair	Good	Total
Phase 1	LBA/EIA	2	1	-	3
Phase 2-5	Medieval	21	279	-	300
Phase 6	Post-medieval	2	19	-	21
-	Unphased	7	167	2	176
	Total	**32**	**466**	**2**	**500**

6.10.5 Gnawing was not frequently observed (**Table 5**), visible on only 10 fragments, and loose teeth were not particularly common, perhaps indicating that the assemblage had not been unduly affected by scavenger activity or fragmentation. This is supported by the large quantity of ageable bones, although measurable bones were less common at 16% of identified specimens. Only a small proportion of bones displayed butchery marks, perhaps indicating relatively non-invasive carcass processing techniques.

Table 5: Characteristics of the assemblage by period

Phase	Period	Unidentified	Loose teeth	Gnawed	Butchery	Burnt	Measure	Age	Total
Phase 1	LBA/EIA	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Phase 2-4	Medieval	124	4	8	6	0	21	41	197
Phase 6	Post-medieval	12	0	0	1	1	1	6	21
-	Unphased	86	12	2	11	18	9	38	181
Total	**Total**	**295**	**17**	**10**	**22**	**34**	**33**	**93**	**500**

6.10.6 Sheep/goats were the most common of the domestic mammals in the medieval period, where cattle were also numerous. Equid bones, probably all

horse, were relatively common, at least as frequently observed as pig. Domestic birds were also fairly well-represented, although the numbers are biased by pit **561** which contained bones from at least six geese. Dog and cat were present but are seen in small quantities, as were the remains of badger and mole, which presumably became included incidentally. Fish bones were more common; those recovered from the pot in pit **359** may have been preserved because of their protected depositional context, but fish remains were also recovered from oven **993** (where they had been burnt and may have been waste from meals) and pit **762**. Rabbit bones were numerous, and most are from two individuals in unphased pit (**710**). These may result from later intrusion, but could reflect individuals present at the time, although as rabbits were not widespread in this period, it could suggest that this was a high status settlement.

Table 6: Species present by phase period

Phase	Period	Horse	Cattle	Sheep/ Goat	Pig	Dog	Cat	Rabbit	Badger	Mole	Bird	Fish
Phase 1	LBA/EIA	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phase 2-5	Medieval	10	14	22	10	1	1	2	2	1	30*	7
Phase 6	Post-Medieval	2	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	Unphased	7	7	31	9	0	0	20	0	1	2**	18
Total	**Total**	**19**	**24**	**55**	**22**	**1**	**1**	**22**	**2**	**2**	**32**	**25**

* Goose and fowl; ** Fowl.

6.10.7 Although a large proportion of identified bones could be aged, the absolute number of ageable bones per species is low. Neonatal sheep/goats were present, as were very young pig and fowl, indicating on-site breeding, and it is difficult to tell whether young rabbits were natural fatalities or deliberately killed. One cattle metatarsal with exostosis on the lateral shaft probably indicates infection, and one sheep/goat mandible had very overcrowded teeth.

6.10.8 Butchery marks were not particularly common, but of note was the cat mandible with several deep knife cuts across the lower aspect below the tooth row. It is hard to determine exactly what activity this resulted from, as the marks are carefully targeted and replicated. They are positioned too far forward to be from decapitation and the violence and number of cuts is excessive for tongue removal or slitting the throat, and it can only be concluded that the marks were made during an exceptional activity.

6.10.9 An unusual deposit in hearth surface oven **993** consisted principally of sheep-sized bone fragments, almost all of which were burnt, and this group of bone is difficult to interpret without further work. Another odd deposit is that in pit **561**, which contains 12 mostly complete carpometacarpals and two first phalanges tentatively identified as belonging to domestic goose. No cut marks were visible, but it is likely that these bones were removed from the upper part of the wing of six birds, and maybe deposited as waste, presumably in a single episode. The absence of the rest of the phalanges may be due to poor recovery, although this is unlikely as the context was sampled, and the bones may have been destroyed after deposition.

6.11 Shell

6.11.1 Most of the shell consists of oyster, but there are also a few whelks. The oyster shell includes examples of both left and right valves (i.e. both preparation and consumption waste), and these show no apparent segregation. One oyster shell has an apparent deliberate square central perforation. Similar perforations have been observed in oyster shells from other medieval sites, such as Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight (Wyles and Winder 2000), and on Roman sites, such as Tolpuddle, Dorset (Winder 1999). These could either have been accidental fork tine holes made during or shortly after deposition or, (seemingly less likely), they could have resulted from the use of oyster shells as temporary roof tiles (*ibid.*).

7 ENVIRONMENTAL

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Forty bulk samples were taken. Twenty-five came from early medieval 11th-14th century features. These included two ovens (**700** and **993**), the latter of which was situated in possible bakery **Building 3**. The remaining fifteen samples were mainly from unphased pits although a tree-throw and pyro-technique feature were also sampled. (See summary tables, Appendix 2 below).

7.1.2 Categories of Palaeo-environmental evidence include charred plant remains, charcoal, land snails and fish bone.

7.2 Charred Plant Remains and Charcoals

7.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; and the results are presented in Appendix 2.

7.2.2 Almost all the flots with the exception of some of the oven samples comprised of 60-100% root material. Shells of burrowing snail *Cecilioides acicula* were also high in many features. While several snails in the samples, including those from **Structure 5,** still had their periostricum demonstrating that they had recently been brought down into the features probably through soil process. This raises the possibility of intrusive material being contained in the features.

Charred plant remains

7.2.3 Charred plant remains were relatively scarce in many of the features. Given the large size of the flots and the amount of roots, exact numbers were given at the assessment level to avoid re-handling. In all but one case the majority of charred remains comprised the grains of hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum*). Grains of rye (*Secale cereale*) were low in number but present within a number of samples. No chaff remains were recovered although a single glume base of probable emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) was recovered. It is probable, given that hulled wheats are not thought to have been widely cultivated after the Roman period, that such remains are residual. All these crops are well recorded from other medieval sites in Britain (Greig 1991).

7.2.4 Grains of legumes were also common, in particular garden pea (*Pisum sativum*) although a few of bean (*Vicia faba*) were also recovered. Weed

seeds were generally sparse consisting mainly of oats (*Avena* sp.) that also may be of the cultivated variety, vetches/wild pea (*Vicia/ Lathyrus* sp.) and cleavers (*Galium aparine*). Only one sample contained substantial numbers of weed seeds, this was from oven **993**, which also contained several of corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*), hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*); all common weed seeds of medieval cornfields recorded by Gerard (Woodwood 1998). It is notable that this deposit differed from the others from the same feature. It may be that smaller material had 'trickled' down into this deposit. However, it may be that it also contains processing material from earlier stages. Such material may relate to tinder, but also it is possible that faster burning material was deliberately added as part of the baking process.

7.2.5 The more exceptional richer samples were those from sunken feature **Building 3**, in particular oven **993** and occupation layer **953**. It is notable that while many of these samples were rich in cereal remains that other samples from the same feature produced relatively few remains. Prior to baking grains are milled into flour so that the presence of grain within the ovens fuel suggests a number of possible scenarios. One is that it derives from the sieving of flour and removal of contaminants prior to baking. Another is that milling and/or the final processing of grain prior to milling was conducted within the ovens vicinity. Alternatively it is possible that waste from processing was deliberately used for fuel, or lastly that the ovens were also used for drying of grain prior to storage.

7.2.6 The unphased samples contained few remains with the exception of that from a tree-throw (**603**) and kiln **700**. Both these features contained a similar array of material to that seen in the other samples. The other features also contained grains of free-threshing wheat and barley. As free-threshing cereals are relatively rare prior to the Saxon period they are therefore unlikely to predate this period.

7.2.7 The almost total absence of free-threshing cereal chaff would seem to indicate that the crops had been threshed, winnowed and coarse sieved prior to being brought to the settlement, and as seen with the exception of one sample it would appear that they arrived in an almost totally clean state.

Charcoal

7.2.8 Charcoal was relatively rare in the sample and with the exception of the oven samples in **Building 3** few samples contained charcoal rich assemblages.

7.3 Land Snails

7.3.1 Land snails were abundant in many of the samples although several of the unphased samples, especially those from pits contained few or no land molluscs. The richest samples were those from **Building 3**, although those samples that were richer in charred plant remains generally had fewer mollusc shells. The other features with high numbers of shell were **Structure 5** and ditch **865** from **Enclosure 2**. The vast majority of these shells were from species associated with more shaded conditions, such as *Discus rotundatus, Aegopinella* sp., *Pomatias elegans, Helix aspersa, Candidula* sp., *Cochlicopa* spp. and *Clausiliidae*. As already noted the antiquity of some of

these shells given their fresh appearance and the presence of periostricum is questionable.

7.4 Marine Molluscs

7.4.1 Marine shell was present in two samples. That from pit **758** contained large amounts of degraded mussel (*Mytilus edulis*). A single shell of cockle (*Cardium*) came from spread **320**.

7.5 Bird and Fish Bone

7.5.1 Only four samples contained fish bone. These were mainly of single vertebrae, although the sample from the fill of pot **110** contained some scales.

8 ARCHAEOMAGNETIC DATING

8.1.1 Archaeomagnetic dating was used to obtain dates from the upper and lower surfaces of oven **993**. These produced a 95% probability of a date range of between AD1180 and AD1230 for the lower floor, and between AD1200 and 1230 for the upper floor. Consequently within the dating precision the oven floors were used within a probable single short time period between AD 1180 and AD1230. (Karloukovski and Hounslow 2005).

8.1.2 This essentially reiterated the evidence obtained from dating of the ceramic material.

9 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL AND PROPOSED ANALYSIS

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 Initial assessment has allowed the compilation of an outline narrative of the Site's development. Further analysis of the Site archive, finds and environmental evidence, combined with comparison to other sites in the surrounding area, has potential to refine understanding of aspects of this sequence and to place the Site in its local and regional context. The evidence from the Site appears to indicate a period of relative prosperity followed by dereliction and abandonment, but the evidence must be seen in context in order to understand the Site more fully.

9.2 Stratigraphic Sequence

9.2.1 The stratigraphic sequence provides a framework for understanding the development of the Site in itself. The basic phased stratigraphic narrative detailed above is unlikely to change greatly as a result of further analysis. In some cases more detailed study of the stratigraphic sequence may provide closer dating for some features. Further work is also required in order to integrate the records from evaluation and excavation phases of work.

9.3 Contextual Relationships

9.3.1 There are several other medieval farmsteads that have been excavated in Kent (see **10.1.3**), but there is as yet no rigorous chronology for settlement

development in the period between the 11th and 14th centuries. Further correlation between the analysis of these sites and the record from Fulston Manor has the potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding of the forms and functions of medieval farmstead settlement and the reasons for their abandonment in the 14th century.

9.3.2 The relatively short period between use and abandonment on the Site provides the potential to enhance the record of medieval settlement in Kent through to the 14th century. This in turn may have wider regional implications. A correlative interpretative analysis between the Site, other similar excavated sites in the region and the national socio-economic situation between the 11th and 14th centuries has high potential to add new information that will take forward knowledge of subjects outlined in English Heritage's *Research Agenda*, as discussed in **10.1.8-9**.

9.4 Finds

9.4.1 This is a small finds assemblage with limited potential for further analysis. Datable material (largely pottery) has already provided the chronological framework for the site, and further analysis is unlikely to refine the dating significantly. Prehistoric and Romano-British material appears largely residual on the site. The range of medieval material (pottery, ceramic building material, imported quernstones, horseshoes, animal bone marine shell) provides information on the date and nature of the site, its sources of supply and its economic basis.

9.4.2 While fairly well preserved, the faunal assemblage is small, especially when divided into phases, and a large proportion of bones are currently unphased. If these were all dated to the early medieval period, it might be possible to investigate aspects of animal husbandry and consumption further, as residuality was limited and the bones originated from discrete deposits. The bones from the firepit (**854**), if they can be securely dated, would repay further work, to determine how many individuals were present and whether they appeared to be consumption waste or whole individual/s. This would inform on the function of the feature.

9.4.3 The unusual deposits should be described in any publication; however, at present the only bones thought to be worthy of further analysis are those in particular deposits, including the mammal, fish and bird bone in pit **359**, the small pit containing the complete vessel **105**. These should be fully identified and investigated integrally with other strands of evidence including their contextual position, artefactual associations and environmental evidence in order to fully understand their deposition and elucidate their purpose.

9.4.4 As for the other material types, a basic archive record has been compiled and this, combined with the information gathered as part of this assessment phase, could be utilised for any publication text. Two or three of the more complete pottery vessels, and the more diagnostic metalwork (e.g. horseshoes) could be illustrated to support the text, in particular any further investigation of specific features such as pit **359**.

9.5 Palaeoenvironmental

Charred plant remains

9.5.1 That in most cases the samples appear to derive from full-processed cereals means that they have limited potential. Such potential as it exists is to reveal the range of cereals and legumes cultivated. The sample from oven (**993**) has more potential and further study may reveal something of the cultivation methods and the types of soil under cultivation. It is proposed to examine and quantify the sample from oven (**993**) in full. This will provide information on the ecology of the fields in which the crops were grown as well as potential information on the use of the oven and the selection of fuel to burn within it. The remaining samples, in that they contained limited numbers of remains, have already been fully quantified. All this data should then be tabulated and written in the final report.

9.5.2 The charcoal from the oven has the potential to reveal the range of wood species used as fuel used for baking, and whether any special selection of wood species was taking place. It is proposed to analyse three samples from **Building 3** –occupation layer **953** and hearth deposits **920** and **854**. This will provide a good comparison between the features and highlight any differences in the type of fuel used and their potential use.

9.5.3 The land molluscs have only a limited potential. While some may relate to the abandonment of the features, many are likely to be more recent intrusions. The land snails confirm typical humanly disturbed environments and therefore are of limited use in this context. No further work on the land snails is proposed.

9.6 Summary

9.6.1 The Site is of at least local significance, and can potentially contribute toward our understanding of medieval settlement patterns both in Kent and the region in general. The research aims detailed in **10.1** suggest how further analysis will help to elucidate the forms and functions of the Site and further our understanding of the possible reasons for its abandonment in the 14th century.

10 ANALYSIS AND PUBLICATION

10.1 Research Aims

10.1.1 The underlying research aims of the analysis and publication programme are to be addressed within a framework of the following processes:

10.1.2 *Contextualisation of the Forms and Functions of the Site and Site Abandonment.* To compare results from the Site with other Sites of similar period and nature in both the immediate local area and wider regional surrounding, and to determine the importance of the Site in the medieval period.

10.1.3 Comparative analysis will allow the Site to be seen in context. At a regional level there have been several excavations of small medieval farmsteads that would help to contextualise the Fulston Manor Site. A site in Manston consisted of a complex of buildings and agricultural ditching with similar date ranges to the Fulston features (Perkins *et al*. 1998). While a similar site in Bromley recorded ditched enclosure features and small industrial structures that were largely abandoned by the mid 14th century (Saunders *et al.* 1997). Other regional studies that look at small farmstead sites between the 11th and 14th centuries include Northfleet in Kent (Hardy and Bell 2001) and Earlswood in Surrey (Ellaby 1984). It is essential that the results and findings from these studies are integrated into further analysis of the Site use and abandonment at Fulston Manor.

10.1.4 Wider documentary research will also be essential in contextualising the functions of medieval farmsteads and the chronology of settlement patterns in the 11th-14th centuries. This will be most important for the 14th century when the Site was abandoned. Analysis of the socio-economic background to conditions in rural England at this time will aid in determining the likely reasons for abandonment. The rapid abandonment of the Site in the early to mid 14th century may suggest a reaction to either famine conditions (The Great Famine of 1315-22) or to the Black Death (from 1348). There is a comprehensive secondary historical and archaeological literature covering the effects of plague, famine and settlement abandonment in the 14th century, which will be utilised within the analysis (e.g. Beresford and Hurst 1971; Kershaw 1973; Bridbury 1977; Campbell 1991; Frank 1995; Muir 2000, 175-96; Kitsikopoulos 2002).

10.1.5 *Environmental Conditions.* To comment more fully on the range of plant and animal species exploited on the Site, and explore patterns of cultivation and consumptions. This can be further understood by contextualisation with the regional sites at Manston, Northfleet and Bromley (Perkins *et al*. 1998; Hardy and Bell 2001; Saunders *et al.* 1997)

10.1.6 *Production.* To determine the exact nature of production on Site with particular reference to the hearth and kiln structures.

10.1.7 *Regional Trade Networks.* To establish the role the Site performed in local or regional trade networks.

10.1.8 These research aims will place the project within English Heritage's Research Agenda priorities. The aims will further our understanding of the transition from medieval to post-medieval traditions (English Heritage 1997, PC7, 45) in terms of the reasons for use and abandonment of the Site. They will also help in the formation of our knowledge of rural settlement patterns (English Heritage 1997, T3, 52) and regional chronologies (English Heritage 1997, L3, 55) in the medieval period.

10.1.9 These aims will in turn support the development of key mechanisms for research at a local and regional level by enhancing weaknesses in the local archaeological record (English Heritage 1997, 29).

10.2 Proposed Publication Strategy

10.2.1 It is proposed to publish an integrated article in *Archaeologia Cantiana*. An outline structure of the proposed publication is provided below, subject to the publication guidelines of Kent Archaeological Society, followed by a brief note in *Medieval Archaeology*.

10.3 Report Outline

Report section	Word length	Illustrations
Summary	**350**	
INTRODUCTION Project background Geology topography and land-use Historical period background Archaeological background Project Aims Excavation methodology	**2500**	**1**
DISCUSSION Integrated stratigraphic narrative and Phasing scheme with assemblage/strat based Ceramics and Environmental Report	**3500**	**6**
Specialist data Selected methodologies and tabulated data	**2500**	
CONCLUSIONS	**700**	
References Documentary/cartographic sources Printed sources	**350**	
Acknowledgements	**100**	
TOTAL	**10000**	**7**

10.4 Method Statements

Stratigraphic

10.4.1 Little further stratigraphic analysis is required. The Project Manager and Project Officer will be responsible for the integration of all specialist reports into the Site narrative.

Documentary

10.4.2 Research will be undertaken into sites in the region for purposes of comparison, and to place the Site in its local and regional context. The historical background to 14th-century land abandonment will be outlined in order to contextualise the possible reasons for abandonment on the Site at this time.

Finds

10.4.3 No further analysis will be undertaken on finds.

Environmental

10.4.4 A small quantity of samples will be subjected to further analysis as detailed in **9.5** above.

10.5 Designated Project Team

The team will consist primarily of internal Wessex Archaeology staff. Wessex Archaeology reserves the right to replace any member of the named team at its discretion subject to operational requirements. The project will be managed by Lawrence Pontin. The authors of the report will be Cornelius Barton and Kevin Ritchie.

Project Manager and Editor(Draft)	LHP	Lawrence Pontin BA
Joint Author	CB	Cornelius Barton. BA, AIFA
Environmental Manager	MJA	Michael J Allen BSc PhD FSA FLS MIFA
Reports Manager	JPG	Julie Gardiner BA PhD FSA MIFA
Archiving	C But	Chris Butterworth
Animal bone	JG	Jessica Grimm
Charcoal	CC	Cathie Chisham BSc MSc PhD MIFA MEEM
Charred plant remains	CJS	Chris Stevens BSc, PhD, MIFA

10.6 Management Structure

10.6.1 Wessex Archaeology operates an integrated project management system. The team will be headed by the Project Manager and Overall Director of the fieldwork, in this case Lawrence Pontin, who will assume responsibility for the implementation and execution of the project design.

10.6.2 The Project Manager will delegate specific aspects of the project to other key staff, to both supervise others and have a direct input into the compilation of the report. They may also undertake direct liason with external consultants and specialists who are contributing to the publication report, and with the final recipient of the project archive.

10.7 Performance Monitoring and Quality Standards

10.7.1 The Project Manager will be assisted by the Reports Manager, who will help to ensure that the report meets internal quality standards as defined in Wessex Archaeology's guidelines. The overall progress will be monitored internally by the Head of Specialist Services.

10.7.2 Communication between all team members will be facilitated by project meetings as required.

10.7.3 A detailed chart will show the projected programme from commencement to delivery of a publication text. Archive deposition will take place at a later date; provision has been made in the costing for the necessary deposition grant in respect of the Wessex Archaeology archive.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT SUMMARY TABLE

Context No.	Type	Description	Keyword	Deposit
300	Layer	General site clearance	Machined off	0.2m
301	Deposit	Mid-brown silty clay	Silting/disuse	0.05m
302	Cut	Small stakehole	Construction/ use	0.05m
303	Cut	Large irregular feature	Construction/ use	0.13m
304	Deposit	Grey-brown silty clay fill of **303**	Silting/disuse	0.13m
305	Cut	Posthole	Construction/ use	0.13m
306	Deposit	Grey-brown silty clay fill of **305**	Silting/disuse	0.13m
307	Cut	Posthole	Construction/ use	0.10m
308	Deposit	Grey-brown silty clay fill of **307**	Silting/disuse	0.10m
309	Cut	Posthole	Construction/ use	0.07m
310	Deposit	Dark yellow-brown silty clay fill of **309**	Silting/disuse	0.07m
311	Group no.	-		-
312	Nat	Chalk outcrop	Natural	-
313	Nat	Chalk outcrop	Natural	-
314	Deposit	Pale brown silty clay fill of tree-throw	Silting/disuse	0.10m
315	Wall	Flint wall	Construction/ use	0.41m
316	Cut	Foundation cut for **315**	Construction/ use	0.24m
317	Deposit	Light grey-brown silty clay spread abutting wall **315**	Construction/ use	0.04m
318	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay fill of **316**	backfill	0.24m
319	Cut	Tree Throw	Land clearance	0.10m
320	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay with cbm and bone- spread abutting wall **315**	Spread/ use	0.08m
321	Cut	NW-SE ditch	Construction/ use	0.26m
322	Deposit	Dark red-brown silty clay fill of **321**	Silting/disuse	0.07m
323	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay fill of **321**	Silting/disuse	0.19m
324	Cut	NE-SW ditch cut	Construction/ use	0.09m
325	Deposit	Orange-brown silty clay fill of **324**	Silting/disuse	0.09m
326	Cut	E-W ditch	Construction/ use	0.26m

327	Cut	E-W ditch	Construction/ use	0.40m
328	Deposit	Yellow-brown chalky silt fill of **327**	Silting/disuse	0.02m
329	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay fill **327**	Silting/disuse	0.15m
330	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay fill of **327**	Silting/disuse	0.24m
331	Deposit	Dark yellow-brown silty clay fill of **326**	Silting/disuse	0.08m
332	Deposit	Pale brown clay-silt fill of **326**	Silting/disuse	0.18m
333	Cut	Ditch terminal	Construction/ use	-
334	Group	E-W ditch	Construction/ use	-
335	Group	Internal enclosure ditch	Construction/ use	-
336	Group	External enclosure ditch	Construction/ use	-
337	Group	Internal enclosure ditch	Construction/ use	-
338	Group	External enclosure ditch	Construction/ use	-
339	Group	Internal enclosure ditch	Construction/ use	-
340	Group	Internal enclosure ditch	Construction/ use	-
341	Group	Internal enclosure ditch	Construction/ use	-
342	Group	N-S enclosure ditch	Construction/ use	-
343	Group	L-shaped enclosure ditch	Construction/ use	_
344	Group	Curved ditch	Construction/ use	_
345	Group	Modern spread		-
346	Group	E-W ditch	Construction/ use	-
347	Deposit	Unexcavated		
348-349		Unassigned		
350	Cut	Large shallow pit	Construction/ use	0.34m-
351	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay fill of **350**	Silting/disuse	0.20m
352	Deposit	Yellow-brown clay fill of **350**	Silting/disuse	0.34m
353	Deposit	Dark yellow-brown fill of **350**	Silting/disuse	0.18m
354	Cut	Shallow pit	Construction/ use	0.15m
355	Cut	Dark brown silty clay fill of **354**	Construction/ use	0.15m
356	Cut	Shallow ditch	Construction/ use	0.08m

357	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay fill of ditch **356**	Silting/disuse	0.08m
358	Group	N-S ditch	Construction/ use	0.20m
359	Cut	Pit with placed deposit	backfill	0.10m
360	Deposit	Red-brown clay fill of **359**	Silting/disuse	0.10m
361	Deposit	Dark grey-brown silty clay fill of **359**	Silting/disuse	0.08m
362	Cut	Ditch terminal	Construction/ use	0.16m
363	Deposit	Dark grey brown fill of **362**	Silting/disuse	0.16m
364	Cut	NE-SW ditch	Construction/ use	0.12m
365	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay fill of **364**	Silting/disuse	0.12m
366	Cut	NE-SW ditch	Construction/ use	0.07m
367	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay fill of **366**	Silting/disuse	0.07m
368	Group	Z-shaped ditch	Construction/ use	-
400	Cut	Broad shallow pit	Construction/ use	0.21m
401	Deposit	Mid red-brown silty clay fill of **400**	Silting/disuse	0.21m
402	Cut	Refuse pit	Construction/ use	0.38m
403	Deposit	Dark grey-brown silty clay fill of **402**	Silting/disuse	0.38m
404	Deposit	Demolition deposit	Destruction/ disuse	0.58m
405	Cut	Rectangular building	Construction/ use	0.50m
406	Cut	External extension of **405**- possible porch	Construction/ use	0.37m
407	Deposit	Mid grey-brown clay-silt fill of **406**	Silting/disuse	0.22m
408	Deposit	Mid grey-brown silty clay fill of **406**	Silting/disuse	0.23m
409	Cut	Internal cut in **405** step setting	Construction/ use	0.53m
410	Deposit	Mid grey brown silty clay fill of **409**	Silting/disuse	0.25m
411	Deposit	Mid grey brown silty clay fill of **409**	Silting/disuse	0.10m
412	Cut	Posthole	Construction/ use	0.36m
413	Deposit	Demolition deposit	Destruction/ disuse	0.36m
414	Deposit	Light grey-brown chalky silt	Occupation deposit/ use	0.32m

415	Cut	Solution hole	Natural	0.32m
416	Deposit	Light grey-brown chalky silt	Occupation deposit/ use	0.32m
`417	Cut	Solution hole	Natural	0.32m
418	Deposit	Light grey-brown chalky silt	Occupation deposit/ use	0.32m
419	Cut	Solution hole	Natural	0.32m
420	Cut	External posthole		0.16m
421	Deposit	Mid yellow-brown silty clay fill of **420**	Silting/disuse	0.16m
422	Cut	Solution hole	Natural	0.32m
423-426		Void		
427	Cut	Internal posthole	Construction/ use	0.40m
428	Deposit	Pale grey-brown silty clay fill of **427**	Silting/disuse	0.40m
429-448		Void		
449	Deposit	Mid red-brown burnt clay	Heating/ use	0.03m
450	Cut	Rectangular sunken feature	Construction/ use	0.87m
451	Deposit	Dark grey-brown silty clay fill of **450**	Silting/disuse	0.20m
452	Deposit	Metalling deposit	Construction/ use	0.10m
453	Deposit	Mid grey-brown silty clay fill of **452**	Silting/disuse	0.15m
454	Deposit	Mid grey-brown silty fill of 450	Silting/disuse	0.40m
455	Deposit	Mid grey brown silty clay fill of **450**	Silting/disuse	0.10m
456	Deposit	Mid grey-brown silty clay fill of **450**	Silting/disuse	0.20m
457	Cut	E-W gully	Construction/ use	0.15m
458	Deposit	Grey flint fragments- fill of **457**		0.15m
459	Deposit	Mid grey-brown silty clay fill of **457**	Silting/disuse	0.20m
460	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay with burnt clay	Construction/ levelling	0.10m
461	Cut	N-S ditch	Construction/ use	0.38m
462	Deposit	Dark grey-brown silty clay fill **461**	Silting/disuse	0.38m
463	Cut	SE-NW linear seen in sec	Construction/ use	0.20m
464	Deposit	Dark grey-brown silty clay fill of **463**	Backfill /disuse	0.10m
465	Nat	Solution feature (not fully excavated)	Natural	NA-
466	Deposit	Green sandy fill of **465**	Natural	NA-

467	Deposit	Mid grey-brown silty clay fill of **472**	Silting/disuse	0.11m
468	Deposit	Mid grey-brown silty clay fill of **472**	Silting/disuse	0.35m
469	Nat	Solution feature	Natural	0.38m
470	Deposit	Mid grey-green sand fill of **469**	Natural	0.38m
471	Deposit	Sandy fill of **469**	Silting/disuse	0.38m
472	Cut	Rectilinear cut for metalled surface	Construction/ use	0.43m
473	Cut	Ditch terminus	Construction/ use	0.10m-
474	Deposit	Mid grey-brown silty clay fill of **473**	Silting/disuse	0.10m
475	Cut	Unexcavated cut of hedgerow	Cultivation	n/a
476	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay fill of **475**	Silting/disuse	n/a
477	Cut	Unexcavated cut of hedgerow	Cultivation	n/a
478	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay fill of **477**	Silting/disuse	n/a
479-499		Unassigned		n/a
500	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay loam-topsoil	Topsoil	0.30m
501	Deposit	Mid orange-brown silty clay – subsoil	Subsoil	0.30m
502	Deposit	Mid grey brown silty clay fill of **503**	Silting/disuse	0.46m
503	Cut	Sub circular pit cut	Construction/ use	0.46m
504	Deposit	Very dark grey silty clay fill of **505**	Silting/disuse	0.15m
505	Cut	Z-shaped gully	Construction/ use	0.15m
506	Deposit	Mixed red-brown clay deposit	Natural	-
508	Cut	N-S aligned gully	Construction/ use	0.05m
509	Deposit	Pale orange-grey silty clay fill of **510**	Silting/disuse	0.17m
510	Cut	E-W ditch	Construction/ use	0.17m
511-549		Unassigned	-	-
550	Cut	Sub circular pit with fired clay	Construction/ use	0.29m
551	Deposit	Pale brown silty clay fill of **550**	Silting/disuse	0.15m
552	Deposit	Pale beige silty sand	Silting/ disuse	0.19m
553	Cut	Posthole	Construction/ use	0.23m
554	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay fill of **553**	Construction/ use	0.23m
555	Cut	Small sub circular pit	Construction/ use	0.15m

556	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay fill of **555**	Construction/ use	0.15m
557	Cut	Shallow E-W ditch	Construction/ use	0.11m
558	Deposit	Pale brown silty clay fill of **559**	Silting/ disuse	0.11m
559	Cut	Shallow E-W ditch	Construction/ use	0.15m
560	Deposit	Pale brown silty clay fill of **559**	Silting/ disuse	0.15m
561	Cut	Sub circular pit	Construction/ use	0.47m
562	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay fill of **561**	Silting/ disuse	0.22m
563	Deposit	Mid to light brown silty clay fill of **561**	Silting/disuse	0.16m
564	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay fill of **561**	Silting/disuse	0.12m
565	Deposit	Greenish-brown clay	Silting/ disuse	0.26m
566	Group	E-W enclosure ditch	Construction/ use	0.14m
567	Group	Fill of **566**	Silting/disuse	
568	Cut	E-W gully	Construction/ use	0.14m
569	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay fill of **568**	Silting/disuse	0.14m
570	Cut	Small sub circular posthole	Construction/ use	0.18m
571	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay fill of **570**	Silting/disuse	0.18m
572		VOID		-
573	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay fill of **576**	Silting/disuse	0.53m
574		VOID		-
575	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay fill of **576**	Silting/disuse	0.32m
576	Cut	Sub circular pit	Construction/ use	0.54m
577	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay fill of **576**	Silting/disuse	0.10m
578	Deposit	Mid orange-brown silt fill of **576**	Silting/disuse	0.07m
579	Deposit	Mid brown silt fill of **576**	Silting/disuse	0.21m
580	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay fill of **576**	Silting/disuse	0.22m
581	Cut	Small posthole4	Construction/ use	0.25m
582	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay fill of **581**	Silting/disuse	0.25m
583	Cut	Sub circular pit	Construction/ use	0.19m
584	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay fill of **583**	Silting/disuse	0.15m
585	Deposit	Orange-brown silty clay fill of **583**	Silting/disuse	0.19m
586	Deposit	Mid grey brown silty clay fill of **576**	Silting/disuse	0.21m
587	Deposit	Mid orange silty clay fill of **576**	Silting/disuse	0.51m

588	Deposit	Mid orange-brown silty clay fill of **576**	Silting/disuse	0.36m
589	Cut	Irregular depression	Construction/ use	0.17m
590	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay fill of **589**	Silting/disuse	0.17m
591	Cut	Shallow N-S linear	Construction/ use	0.03m
592	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay fill of **591**	Silting/disuse	0.03m
593	Cut	Shallow N-S linear	Construction/ use	0.04m
594	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay fill of **593**	Silting/disuse	0.04m
595	Cut	Shallow N-S linear	Construction/ use	0.03m
596	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay fill of **595**	Silting/disuse	0.03m
597	Cut	Shallow N-S linear	Construction/ use	0.03m
598	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay fill **597**	Silting/disuse	0.03m
599	Cut	Shallow N-S linear		0.03m
600	Deposit	Dark grey-brown silty clay fill of **603**	Silting/disuse	0.10m
601	Deposit	Mid yellow-brown silty clay fill of **603**	Silting/disuse	0.50m
602	Deposit	Mid yellow-brown silty clay fill of **603**	Silting/disuse	0.35
603	Cut	Tree-throw	Land clearance	0.50m
604-649		Unassigned		
650	Cut	Shallow E-W ditch	Construction/ use	0.12m
651	Deposit	Mid brown silt loam fill of **650**	Silting/disuse	0.12m
652-699		Unassigned		
700	Cut	Small kiln	Construction/ use	0.30m
701	Deposit	Mid grey-brown silty clay fill of **700**	Silting/disuse	0.10m
702	Deposit	Mid grey brown silty clay fill of **700**	Silting/disuse	0.09m
703	Deposit	Pale brown clay silt fill of **700**	Silting/disuse	0.17m
704	Deposit	Mid grey-brown silt fill of **700**	Silting/disuse	0.10m
705	Deposit	Mid grey-brown silty clay fill of **700**	Silting/disuse	0.06m
706	Deposit	Pale brown silt fill of **700**	Silting/disuse	0.08m
707	Deposit	Mid orange-brown silt fill of **700**	Burning/ use	0.06m
708	Deposit	Bright orange burnt clay fill of **700**	Burning/ use	0.15m
709	Deposit	Bright red-brown burnt clay fill of **700**	Burning/ use	0.07m
710	Cut	Sub circular rubbish pit	Construction/ use	0.93m

711	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay fill of **710**	Backfill/ use	0.23m
712	Deposit	Pale brown silty clay fill of **710**	Backfill/ use	0.20m
713	Deposit	Mid orange silty clay fill of **710**	Backfill/ use	0.60m
714	Deposit	Pale grey-brown clay silt fill of **710**	Backfill/ use	0.85m
715	Cut	Natural feature	Natural	-
716	Deposit	Fill of **715**	Silting/disuse	-
717	Cut	NE-SW ditch	Construction/ use	0.20m
718	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay fill of **717**	Silting/disuse	0.20m
719	Cut	Terminal of NE-SW ditch	Construction/ use	0.24m
720	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay fill of **719**	Silting/disuse	0.24m
721	Cut	SE terminal of NW-SE ditch	Construction/ use	0.10m
722	Deposit	Dark orange-brown silty clay fill of **721**	Silting/disuse	0.10m
723	Cut	SE-NW ditch	Construction/ use	0.23m
724	Deposit	Dark orange brown silty clay fill of **723**	Silting/disuse	0.23m
725	Cut	SE-NW gully	Construction/ use	0.09m
726	Deposit	Mid orange-brown silty clay fill of **725**	Silting/disuse	0.09m
727	Cut	NW-SE ditch	Construction/ use	0.15m
728	Deposit	Mid orange-brown silty clay fill of **727**	Silting/disuse	0.15m
729-749		Unassigned		
750	Cut	E-W aligned ditch	Construction/ use	0.13m
751	Deposit	Mid orange-brown silty clay fill of **750**	Silting/disuse	0.13m
752	Cut	N-S aligned ditch	Construction/ use	0.09m
753	Deposit	Mid orange-brown clay-silt fill of **752**	Silting/disuse	0.09m
754	Cut	NW-SE ditch	Construction/ use	0.10m
755	Deposit	Mid orange-grey silty clay fill of **754**	Silting/disuse	0.10m
756	Cut	N-S ditch	Construction/ use	0.16m
757	Deposit	Mid orange-brown silty clay fill **756**	Silting/disuse	0.16m
758	Cut	Sub circular pit	Construction/ use	0.25m
759	Deposit	Mid grey-brown silty clay fill of	Silting/disuse	0.10m

		758		
760	Deposit	Mid grey-brown silty clay fill of **758**	Silting/disuse	0.10m
761	Deposit	Pale orange-brown silty clay fill of **758**	Silting/disuse	0.18m
762	Deposit	Mid orange-brown clay-silt fill of **758**	Silting/disuse	0.04m
763	Deposit	Mid grey-brown silty clay fill of **758**	Silting/disuse	0.12m
764	Cut	Tree-throw	Land clearance	0.38m
765	Deposit	Mid orange-brown clay silt fill of **764**	Silting/disuse	0.24m
766	Deposit	Mid grey-brown clay silt fill of **764**	Silting/disuse	0.17m
767	Cut	Oval pit	Construction/ use	0.59m
768	Deposit	Yellow-orange silty clay fill of **767**	Silting/disuse	0.19m
769	Deposit	Mid orange-brown clay-silt fill of **767**	Silting/disuse	0.08m
770	Deposit	Mid grey-brown clay silt fill of **767**	Silting/disuse	0.29m
771	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay fill of 767	Silting/disuse	0.13m
772-799		Unassigned		0.13m
800	Cut	N-S ditch	Construction/ use	0.23m
801	Deposit	Mid orange-brown slay-silt fill of **800**	Silting/disuse	0.23m
802	Cut	Sub rectangular rubbish pit	Construction/ use	0.14m
803	Deposit	Mid grey-brown silty clay fill of **802**	Backfill/ use	0.14m
804	Cut	Terminus of N-S ditch	Construction/ use	0.11m
805	Deposit	Mid orange-brown clay-silt fill of **804**	Silting/disuse	0.10m
806	Deposit	Very dark brown clay-silt	Silting/disuse	0.06m
807	Deposit	Mid orange-brown	Construction/ use	0.03m
808	Cut	N-S ditch	Construction/ use	0.15m
809	Deposit	Mid orange-brown clay-silt fill of **808**	Silting/disuse	0.15m
810	Cut	N-S aligned ditch cut	Construction/ use	0.24m
811	Deposit	Mid orange-brown clay-silt fill of **810**	Silting/disuse	0.24m
812	Cut	Midden	Use	0.09m

813	Deposit	Midden deposit	Use	0.09m
814	Cut	E-W trackway	Construction/ use	0.26m
815	Deposit	Metalled surface in **814**	Construction/ surfacing	0.04m
816	Deposit	Mid grey-brown silty clay fill of **814**	Construction/ surfacing	0.22m
817	Cut	Sub square pit	Construction/ use	0.32m
818	Deposit	Mid grey-brown silty clay fill of **817**	Silting/disuse	0.32m
819-849		Unassigned	-	-
850	Cut	NW-SE ditch	Construction/ use	0.30m
851	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay	Silting/disuse	0.30m
852	Cut	NW-SE ditch	Construction/ use	0.16m
853	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay fill of **852**	Silting/disuse	0.16m
854	Cut	Sub rectangular pit	Construction/ use	0.17m
855	Cut	E-W ditch	Construction/ use	0.20m
856	Deposit	Mid brown clay-silt	Silting/disuse	0.20m
857	Deposit	Black silt and charcoal fill of **854**	Silting/disuse	0.10m
858	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay with charcoal and fired clay	Backfill/ disuse	0.10m
859	Deposit	Pale grey-brown silt and ash fill **854**	Backfill/ disuse	0.11m
860	Cut	Terminal of E-W ditch	Construction/ use	0.19m
861	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay fill of **860**	Silting/ disuse	0.19m
862	Cut	Tree-throw	Land clearance	0.15m
863	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay fill of **862**	Natural	0.15m
864	Deposit	Red-brown silty clay fill of **862**	Natural	0.05m
865	Cut	Inner enclosure ditch	Construction/ use	0.22m
866	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay fill of **865**	Silting/ disuse	0.46m
867	Cut	Outer enclosure ditch	Construction/ use	0.46m
868	Deposit	Mid brown clay-silt fill of **867**	Silting/ disuse	0.47m
869	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay fill of **867**	Silting/ disuse	0.07m
870-899		Unassigned	-	-
900	Group	Demolition layer in bakery	Destruction/	0.27m

			disuse	
901	Group	Demolition layer in bakery	Destruction/ disuse	0.46m
902	Group	Demolition layer in bakery	Destruction/ disuse	0.45m
903	Group	Occupation layer in bakery	Occupation/ use	0.20m
904-913		Unassigned	-	-
914	Deposit	Clay wall in bakery	Construction/ use	0.40
915		Clay wall in bakery	Construction/ use	0.41m
916	Deposit	Mid grey-brown clay-silt fill of **405**		0.65m
917-918		Unassigned	-	-
919	Deposit	Pale grey-brown silt fill of **405**	Destruction/ disuse	0.63m
920	Deposit	Reddish-brown fired clay in **405**	Heating/ use	0.08m
921-924		Unassigned	-	-
925	Deposit	Pale grey-brown clay-silt	Occupation/ use	0.07m
926	Cut	Posthole	Cut/ construction	0.24m
927	Deposit	Pale grey-brown clay-silt	Silting/ disuse	0.24m
928-943	-	Unassigned	-	-
944	Deposit	Orange-brown clay fill of **405**	Construction/ levelling	0.05m
945	Deposit	Red-brown clay	Occupation/ use	0.08m
946	Deposit	Mid orange-brown	Occupation/ use	0.02m
947	Deposit	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Occupation/ use	0.25m
948	Deposit	Pale grey degraded chalk-disturbed natural	Natural	0.14m
949	Cut	E-W ditch	Construction/ use	0.27m
950	Deposit	Destruction debris with burnt clay	Destruction/ disuse	0.50m
951	Deposit	Pale grey-brown chalk in **405**	Destruction/ disuse	0.33m
952	Deposit	Dark red-brown silty clay fill of **405** -rake out from hearth	Occupation/ use	0.37m
953	Deposit	Pale grey brown fill of **405**	Occupation/ use	0.05m
954	Deposit	Pale grey chalky silt fill of 955	Occupation/ use	0.05m
955	Cut	Solution hole	Natural	0.05m

			erosion	
956		Pale grey chalky silt fill of solution hole	Occupation/ use	0.05m
957		Solution hole	Natural erosion	0.05m
958		Pale grey chalky silt fill of solution hole	Occupation/ use	0.05m
959		Solution hole	Natural erosion	0.05m
960		Pale grey chalky silt fill of solution hole	Occupation/ use	0.05m
961		Solution hole	Natural erosion	0.05m
962		Pale grey chalky silt fill of solution hole	Occupation/ use	0.05m
963		Solution hole	Natural erosion	0.05m
964		Pale grey chalky silt fill of solution hole	Occupation/ use	0.05m
965		Solution hole	Natural erosion	0.05m
967		Pale grey chalky silt fill of solution hole	Occupation/ use	0.05m
968		Solution hole	Natural erosion	0.05m
969		Pale grey chalky silt fill of solution hole	Occupation/ use	0.05m
970	Cut	Levelling platform in **405**	Construction/ use	
971	Group	Stake-hole fills in porch	Natural erosion	
972	Group	Stake holes in porch	Construction/ use	
973	Deposit	Wall in **405**	Construction/ use	
974	Deposit	Wall facing in **405**	Construction/ use	
975	Group	Fill of solution holes in **405**	Occupation/ use	
976	Group	Solution holes in **405**	Natural erosion	
977	Group	Fill of solution holes	Occupation/ use	
978	Group	Solution holes in **405**	Natural erosion	
979	Group	Fill of solution holes in **405**	Occupation/ use	
980	Group	Solution holes in **405**	Occupation/ use	

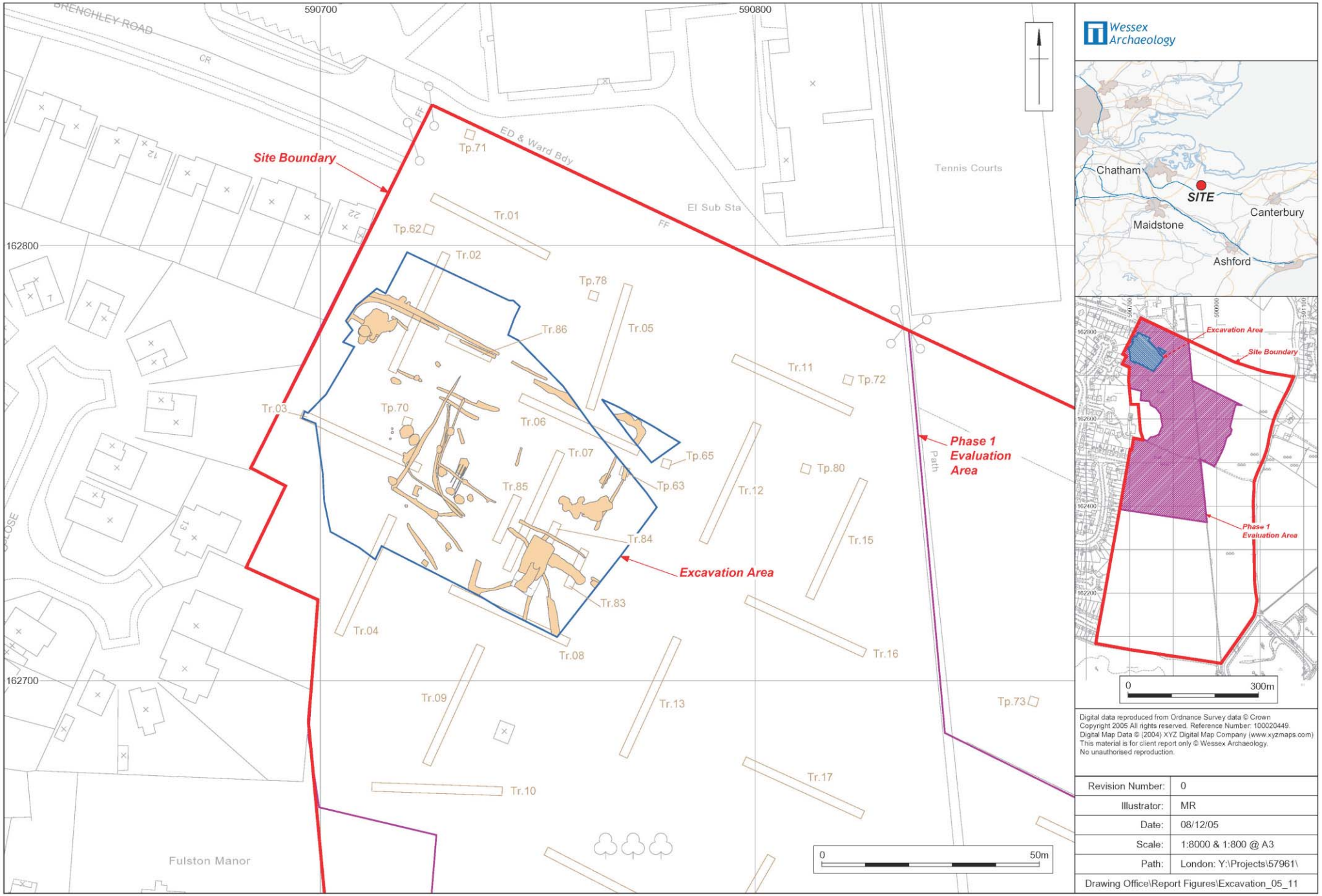
981	Deposit	Dark grey-brown silty loam in **405**	Occupation/ use	0.10m
982	Deposit	Dark red-brown silty clay	Occupation/ use	0.08m
983	Deposit	Broken flint layer in **405**	Occupation/ use	0.10m
984	Deposit	Dark red-brown fired clay layer in **405**	Construction/ use	0.25m
985	Deposit	Spread of flint nodules in **405** (hearth base)	Construction/ use	0.11m
986	Deposit	Dark red-brown burnt clay hearth floor	Construction/ use	0.10
987	Deposit	Dark red-brown burnt clay hearth floor	Construction/ use	0.08m
988	Deposit	Very dark grey burnt clay hearth floor	Construction/ use	0.08m
989	Deposit	Mid yellow-brown silty clay hearth lining	Construction/ use	0.44m
990	Deposit	Dark red-brown burnt clay hearth deposit	Construction/ use	0.10m
991	Deposit	Mid yellow-brown silty clay	Construction/ use	0.22m
992	Deposit	Layer of flint nodules in hearth	Construction/ use	0.15m
993	Group	Hearth	Construction/ use	
994	Group	Hearth	Construction/ use	
1100	Cut	Posthole	Construction/ use	0.19m
1101	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay fill of **1101**	Silting/ disuse	0.19m
1102	Deposit	Mid orange silty sand fill of **1100**	Silting/ disuse	0.10m
1103	Cut	N-S ditch	Construction/ use	0.11m
1104	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay fill of **1103**	Silting/ disuse	0.11m
1105	Deposit	Flint layer with burnt clay	Construction/ use	0.08m
1106	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay with burnt flint- fill of **1105**	Silting/ disuse	0.08m
1107	Cut	N-S ditch	Construction/ use	0.10m
1108	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay with burnt flint –fill of **1107**	Silting/ disuse	0.10m
1109	Cut	Shallow pit	Construction/ use	0.14m
1110	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay fill of	Silting/	0.11m

		1109	disuse	
1111	Deposit	Mid orange brown silty clay fill of **1109**	Silting/ disuse	0.12m
1112	Cut	E-W ditch	Construction/ use	0.13m
1113	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay fill of **1112**	Silting/ disuse	0.13m
1114	Cut	E-W linear	Construction/ use	0.13m
1115	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay fill of **1114**	Silting/ disuse	0.13m
1116	Cut	N-S ditch	Construction/ use	unex
1117	Deposit	Mid grey-brown silty clay fill of **1116**	Silting/ disuse	unex
1118	Cut	E-W ditch	Construction/ use	unex
1119	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay fill of **1118**	Silting/ disuse	unex

APPENDIX 2 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL TABLES

Feature Type	Feature No	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Root %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal notes	Charred other	Notes for table	Charcoal	-	Analysis
Mid 11th-Early 13th SFB 405														
NW quad	405	419	221	40	400	70	C	-	f-t wheat grains x6. Barley x2. Cereal indet. x15	C	Pisum sativum x10, cf. Lolium temulentum	B	Moll-t (A*) Fish (C)	
SE quad	405	417	230	40	670	60	A	-	f-t wheat x47+ rye x1. Barley x 1-5	A	2x Vicia/Lathyrus.4x Vicia/Pisum. 1x Vicia faba. 4x Pisum sativum. 1x Corylus avellana. Avena sp. x1	B	Moll-t (A) Fish- (C)	
SW quad	405	953	239	18	400	80	B	-	f-t wheat x3 Rye x2	C	Avena sp. x1, Vicia faba x1 Pisum sativum x1	-	-	
Oven	415	416	229	20	-	-	B	-	Barleyx2. f-t wheat x5.	C	-	A*	Moll-t (B)	C
Oven	415	913	231	20	75	80	C	-	Ryex1. f-t wheat x1. cereal indet. x1.	-	-	C	Moll-t (C)	
Oven	920	945	233	10	40	80	C	-	1x Barley. 1x f-t wheat	C	Persicaria sp.	C	Moll-t (C)	
Oven	-	925	234	3	20	80	C	-	f-t wheat grain	-	-	-	-	
Oven	-	990	240	10	350	10	A*	-	8x rye.70+ x f-t wheat, 3x barley, cereal indet.20	A	hazelnut x. Pisum sp.x5, parenchyma frags. Rumex crispus x1. Veronica sp. Vicia/Lathyrus x1	A*	-	C
Oven	-	981	241	10	50	80	B	-	3x f-t wheat cf. Barley x1 Cereal indet. x4	C	poss. lentil	-	-	
Posthole	427	428	227	10	50	40	-	-	-	-	*Vicia* sp. *Avena* sp.	-	-	
Ditch	867	868	238	35	125	80	C	-	f-t wheat x1.	C	*Vicia faba* x1 *Pisum sativum* x1.	C	Moll-t (A)	
Pit	561	565	211	36	150	80%	C	-	Cereal indet. x1. 6x cereal indet. 1x rye. 1xbarley	C	3 poss. pea, bean ?lentil? frg. charred earthworm cast? fungal sclerotia	B	-	
Pit	576	577	215	9	60	80	C	-	1x f-t wheat. 2x Cereal grain.	-	-	B	-	
Pit	576	578	216	36	400	80	C	-	2x f-t wheat grain	A	*Vicia faba* x1. *Vicia/Lathyrus* x2. ?flax capsule frg. x3. *Trifolium* sp. *Lolium* sp. small grass seed	B	-	
Pit	576	586	225	20	170	90	-	-	-	-	*Vicia* sp.	-	-	
Pit	576	580	226	9	120	80	-	C	1 cf. emmer glume base	C	*Galium aparine* x1.	C	Moll -t (C)	
Pit	583	584	217	18	170	50	C	-	Barley grains x1, f-t wheat grains x3	-	-	B	-	
Pot fill	sf 105	360	243	5	110	80	C	-	Barley x2. f-t wheat x1.	C	Pisum sativum x1	C	Bird (C) fish (A) Moll-t (B)	

Feature Type	Feature No	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Root %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal notes	Charred other	Notes for table	Charcoal	-	Analysis
Early 13th-Mid 14th														
Oven	854	857	222	10	300	15	A**	-	Barley still hulled 60%, f-t wheat 38% and some rye 2%. No rachises noticed in spite of high numbers of small weed seeds. prob. Pisum. cf. Vicia faba	A*	Avena . Bromus, large Vicia/Lathyrus Galium. Agrostemma. Conium maculatum. Fallopia. Stachys/Galeopsis. Lolium. Silene. Anthemis cotula. Rumex Tripleurospermum inodorum. Poa. Odontites. Veronica (flat) Chenopodiaceae	A	fish (C)	P C
Oven	854	858	223	40	500	60	A	-	28x Barley.25x f-t wheat	A	13x Avena . Galium. x4. Tripleurospermum, Rumex, Lolium. Chenopodium sp. Trifolium	-	Bone burnt	
Oven	854	859	224	35	450	90	A	-	33x f-t wheat.24x barley	C	Galium aparine x1. Vicia/Lathyrus x2. Avena x1.	-	-	
Pot fill	sf 110	476	242	10	160	80	B	-	f-t wheat x5. Barley x2.	-	-	B	Moll- (C) Fish - (B)	
Sunken Feature	450	453	206	13	60	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	Moll -t (A)	
		454	212	18	60	80%	-	-	-	-	Coal?	-	Moll -t (A)	
		456	235	40	100	80	C	-	f-t wheat grain x1	-	coal?	C	Moll-t (C)	
									UNPHASED					
Enc-ditch	865	866	237	36	250	80	B	-	f-t wheat x6. Cereal indet. x2	C	Pisum sativum x2. Bromus sp.x1	C	Moll-t (A*)	
wall mortar	-	315	228	1.5	A	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hollow	603	600	209	13	70	60	A*	C	25x f-t wheat,25x barley,5x cereal indet.1xf-t wheat rachis	-	-	C	-	
Pit	550	551	202	30	125	80	C	-	3 f-t wheat grains, 2x Hulled barley, 1x cereal indet.	C	Pisum/Vicia faba x1	C	-	
		552	203	13	50	80%	C	-	F-t wheat grainx2	-	-	C	-	
Pit	555	556	205	20	50	80%	C	-	Free-threshing wheatx6 Cereal.x4	C	-	C	-	
Pit	561	562	210	15	50	80%	C	C	Free-threshing wheat grainx1, f-t wheat rachisx1 Cereal .x1.glume base	C	charred stem indet.	C	-	
Pit	758	761	213	18	125	80	B	-	4x f-t wheat grains, 2x barley, 2x cereal indet.	C	2x Avena sp.	C	-	
Pit	758	762	214	9	1500+	5	-	-	-	-	-	B	-	
Pit	767	770	232	3	20	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Posthole	553	554	204	1	12	50	C	-	f-t wheat grain x1 Cereal indet. x1	-	-	-	-	
Pyrotechnic feature	700	704	207	14	125	80	A	-	4x barley grain.12 x cereal indet	A	Vicia/Lathyrus x2 Avena x2. wild oat floret base. Anthemis cotula x1. cf. Poa pratensis x6-8. Tripleurospermum inodorum x1, Atriplex.	-	-	
		705	208	8	150	60	A*	-	f-t wheat grain x16 Cereal indet. x1 Hordeum x26	A	Vicia/Lathyrus.x4 Avena x6.Lapsana. Fallopia convovulus x2. 3x Tripleurospermum inodorum, 3x Chenopodium album	B	-	
Spread	-	320	201	12	125	80%	C	-	Barleyx1, Tip?x1	C	Chenopodiaceae/Caryophyllaceae	C	Moll-t (C) Moll-m (C)	
Tree throw	303	304	200	11	100	80	C	-	Grain indet.	C	Chenopodiaceae/Caryophyllaceae	C	-	



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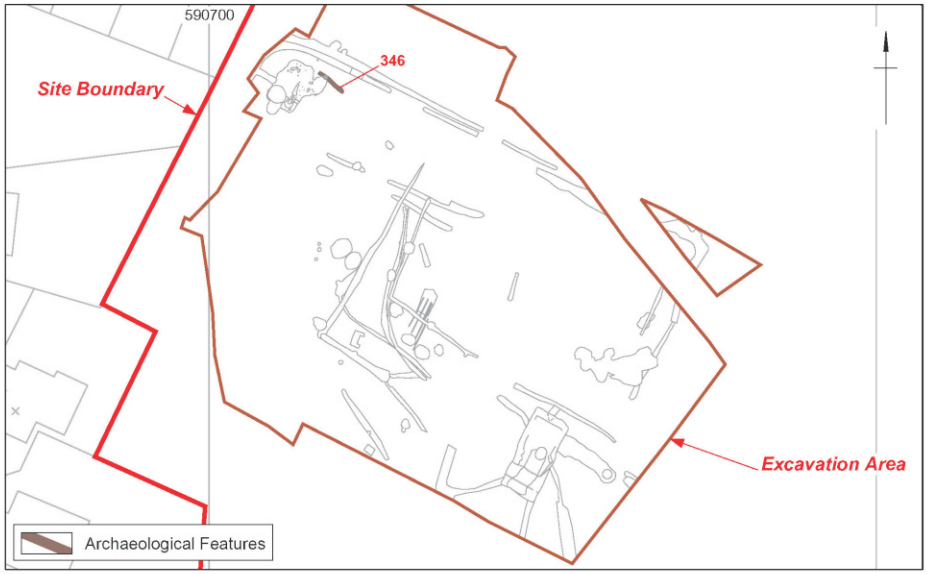
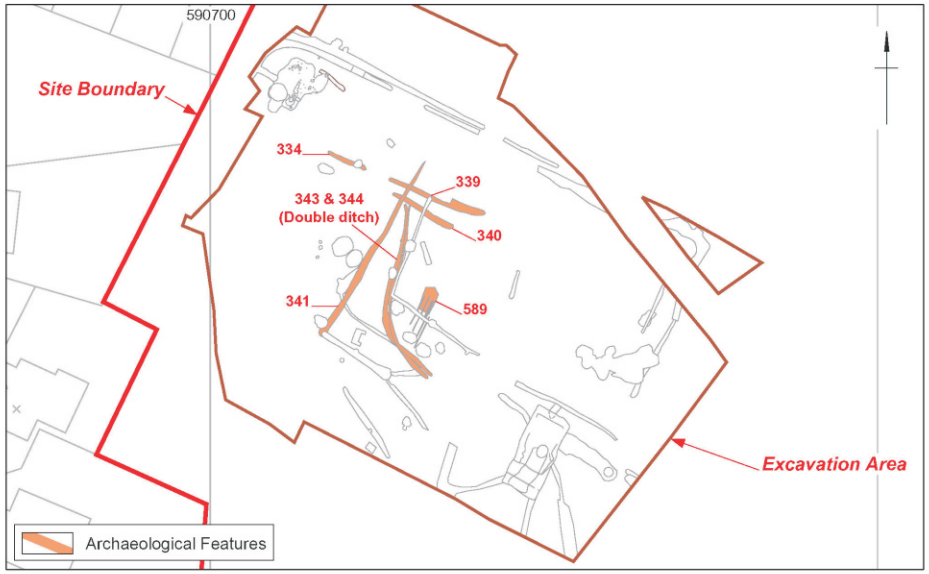
Site Location Map

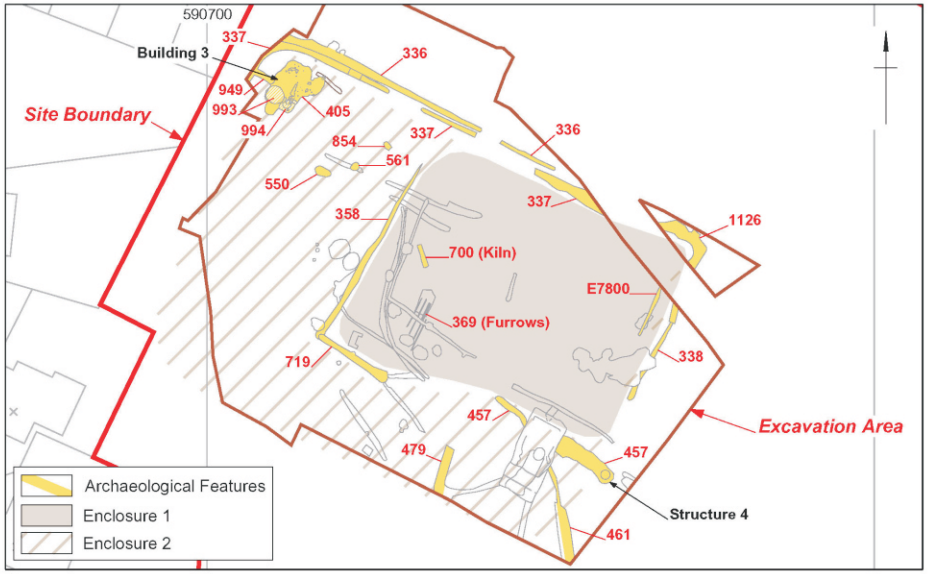
Figure 1



Phase 1 - Late Bronze Age



Phase 2 - Mid C11th - early C13th



Phase 3 - Mid C11th - early C13th

Phase 4 - Mid C11th - early C13th

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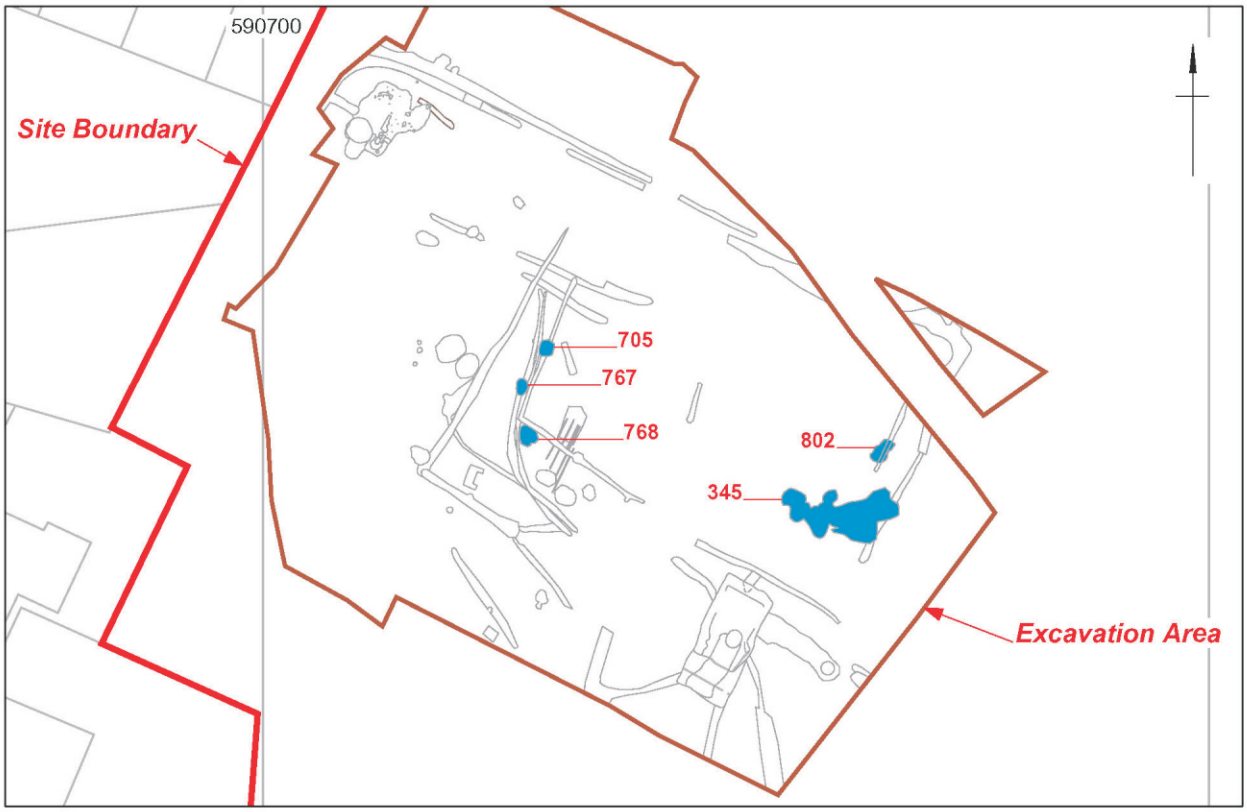
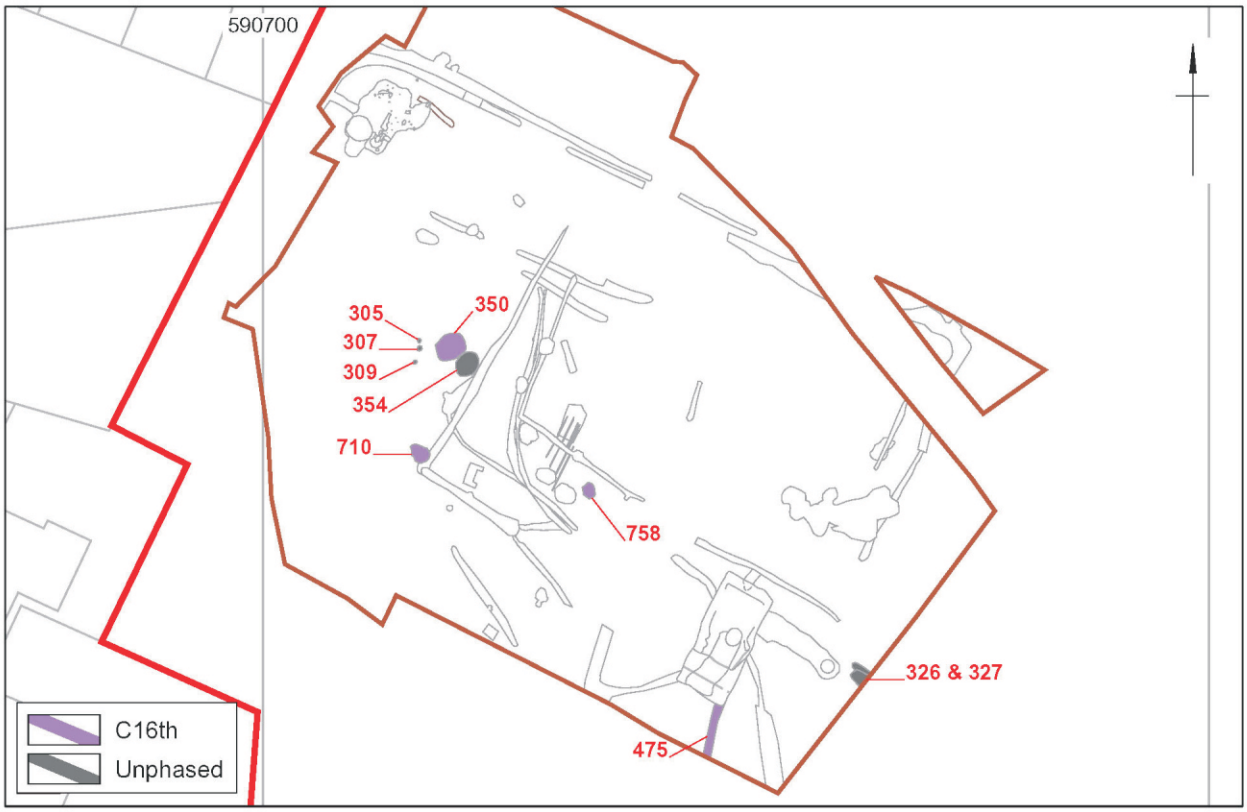
Plans showing Phases 1 - 4

Figure 2



Phase 5 - Early C13th to mid C14th



Phase 6 - C16th & Unphased Features

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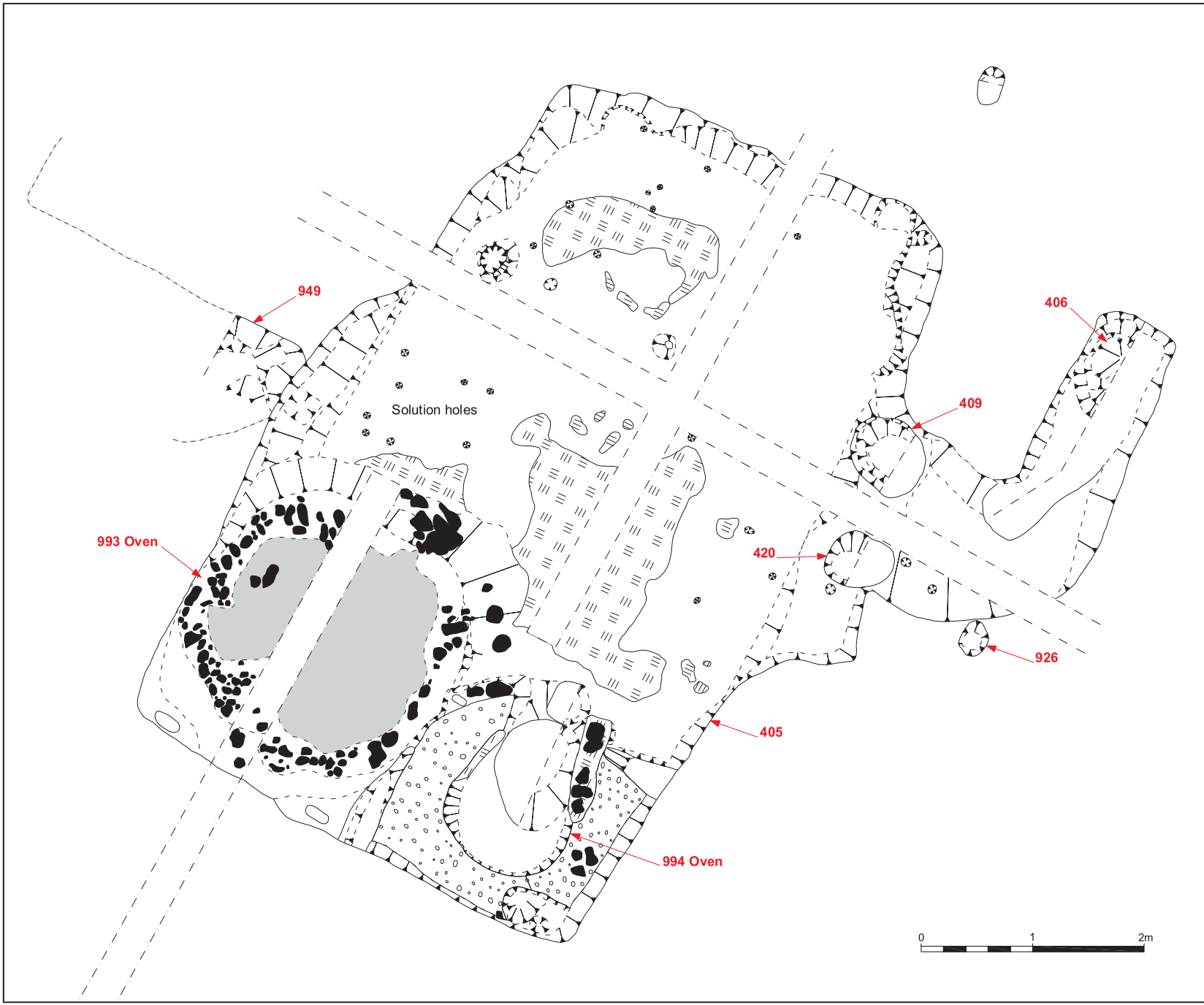
Plans showing Phases 5 & 6 and Unphased Features

Figure 3



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Fired clay surface

Clay surface

Chalk cobbles

Flint nodules

Stones

Edge of excavation

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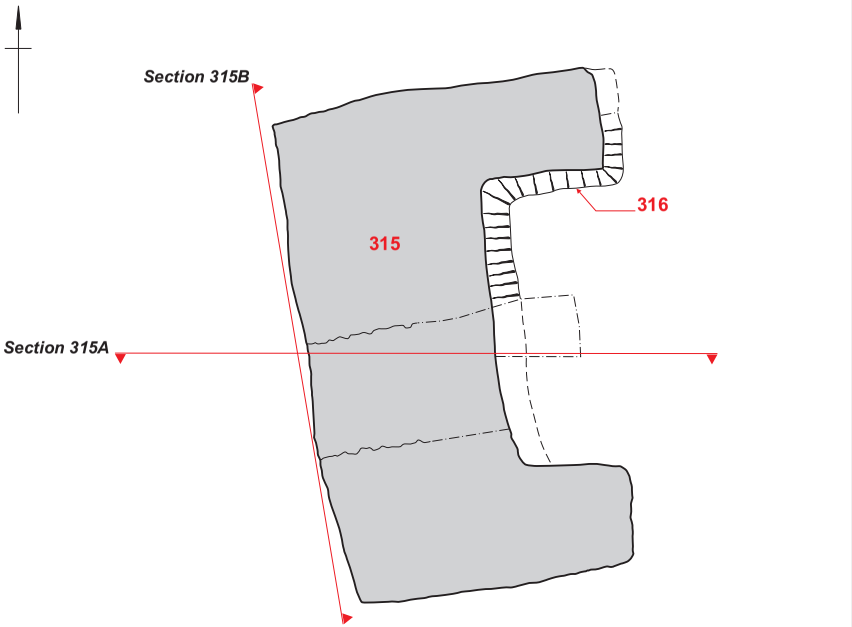
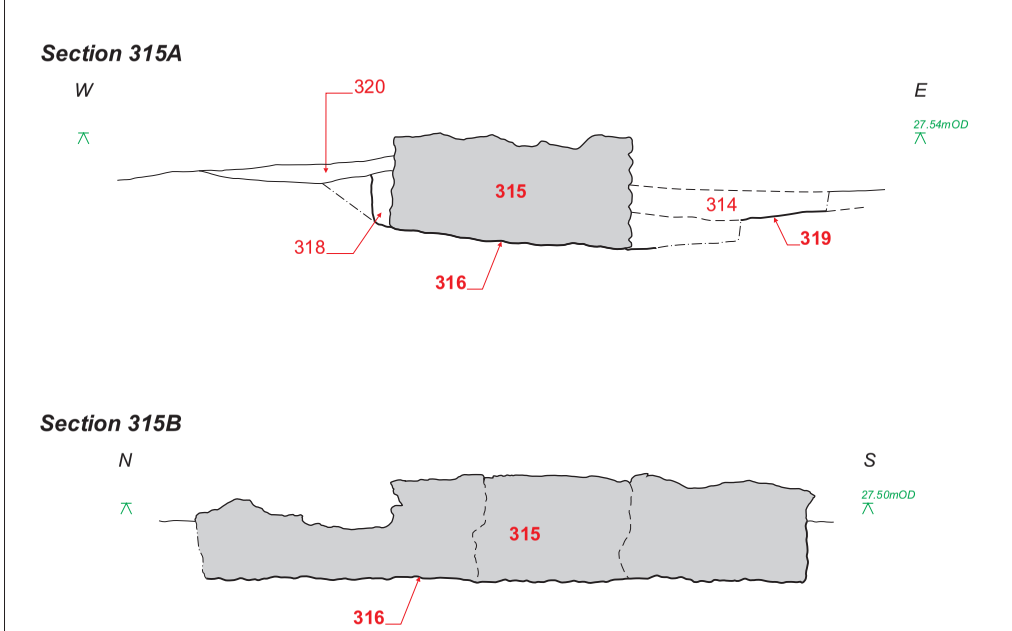
Detailed plan of Building 3

Figure 4





Feature **315** taken from west (1m scale)

Feature **315** taken from east (1m scale)

0 1m
(Scale for plan - 1:25)

0 1m
(Scale for sections - 1:20)

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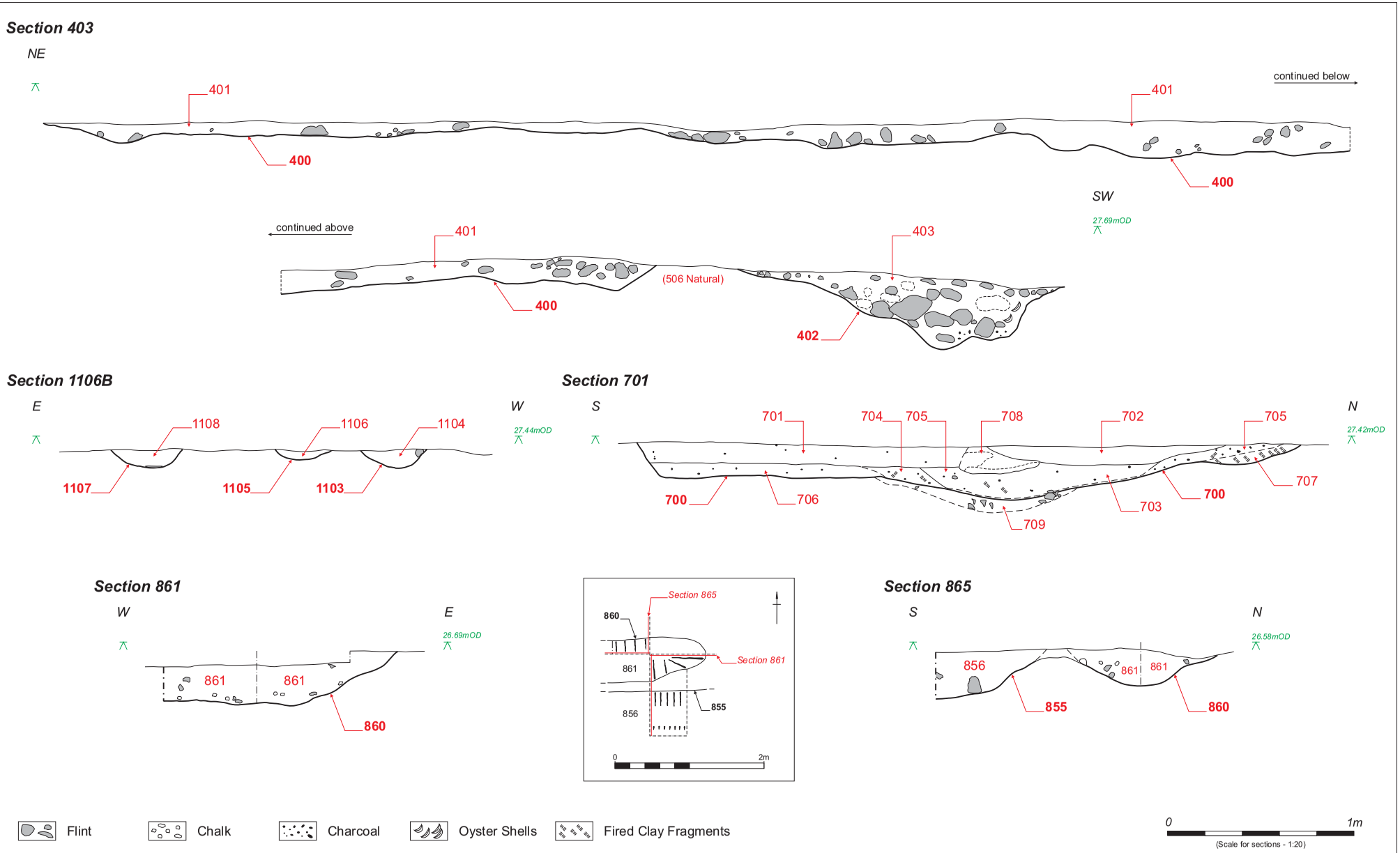
Plan and Sections of Feature **315**

Figure 5



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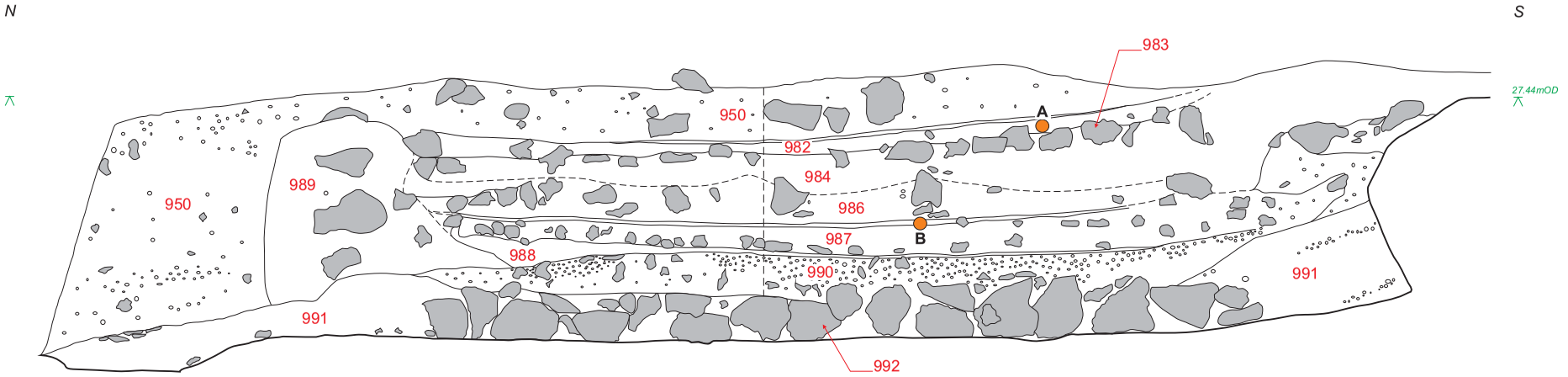
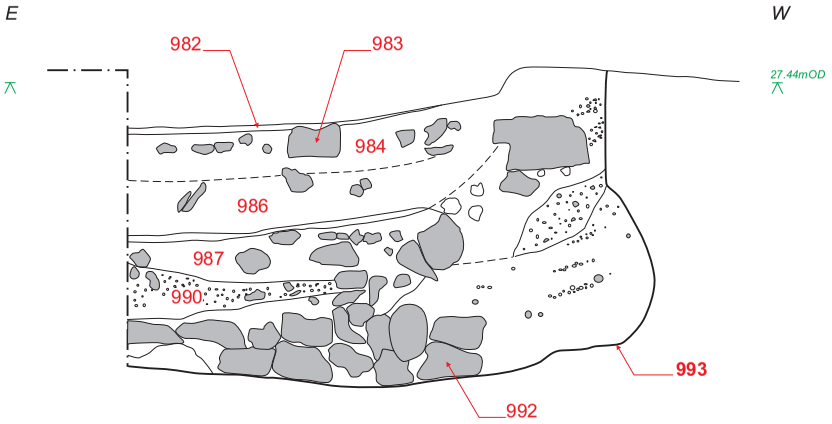
Section 4006A



Section 4006B



Flint Chalk Archaeo-Magnetic Dating Samples

0 1m
(Scale for sections - 1:20)

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Plate 1: Building 3 from north-west. Note oven **993**, oven **994** (partially excavated) and post-hole **409** excavated at left.

Plate 2: East-facing section through base of hearth **994**

Plate 3: Vessel **110** in-situ

Plate 4: Building 3 from north, showing hearth994 (partially excavated) and demolition layer in foreground

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