

Archaeological Evaluation of Land at
2 The Ramparts, Knightrider Street, Sandwich,
Kent CT13 9ER



NGR: 633359 157935

Site Code: KRS-EV-23

Planning Application: DOV/21/00496

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SWAT Archaeology

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Summary

Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at 2 The Ramparts, Knightrider Street, Sandwich, CT13 9ER. A Planning Application (21/00496) was approved by Dover District Council for the erection of: ground and first floor infill extensions, new dormer on the third floor, alterations to the first-floor terrace, extension of the existing garage incorporating gym/parking and soft and hard landscaping (existing extension and external steps to be demolished). Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation (KCCHC) advised Dover District Council (DDC) that a programme of archaeological investigations take place prior to development, therefore Dover District Council requested that an Archaeological Evaluation be undertaken in order to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development area (PDA).

The work was carried out by SWAT Archaeology in June 2023, in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological specification produced by SWAT Archaeology (SWAT Archaeology, 2021) and in discussion with the Senior Archaeological Officer at KCCHC.

The results of the evaluation identified archaeological remains within the proposed development area with archaeological deposits present within three of the four trenches. These consisted of a single linear feature, seen in both Trenches 1 and 4, that produced pottery dated the medieval period as well as two discrete features, refuse pit [104], and shallow pit [303] dating to the medieval period. A bedrock geology of Thanet Formation Sand and Silt was observed at the base of all four trenches at a depth of 0.74-0.94m below current ground level.

Archaeological Evaluation of Land at 2 The Ramparts, Knightrider Street, Sandwich, Kent CT13 9ER

Parcel NGR: 633359 157935

Site Code: KRS-EV-23

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) were commissioned by the client to carry out an archaeological evaluation at 2 The Ramparts, Knightrider Street, Sandwich, Kent, CT13 9ER. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification previously produced by SWAT Archaeology (SWAT Archaeology, 2021). The evaluation fieldwork was carried out on the 22nd and 23rd of June 2023.

1.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was implemented at the request of KCCHC to clarify the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development area (PDA) and to ascertain the impact the development may have on the potential archaeological horizon.

1.1.3 This report summarises the results of the evaluation and considers the potential impact to the archaeological resource resulting from the proposed development, in order to inform KCCHC's decision as to whether any further archaeological mitigation will be required.

1.2 Site Description, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The development area is situated within the southeastern area of the medieval town of Sandwich, a town within the Dover district of Kent situated approximately 7km northwest of the town of Deal. The site is located immediately to the southeast of St. Clement's Church and 163m northwest of Sir Roger Manwood's school. The NGR for the center of the site is 633359 157935 (Figure 1).

1.2.2 Ground levels are around 7m aOD across the site. Historical map regressions show that the PDA once formed part of the grounds of one of two town gaols, which can be seen on the 1877 OS map; following the gaol's closure in 1878 the building was demolished and replaced by residential properties. The area has since remained as residential dwellings.

1.2.3 The Geological Survey of Great Britain (1:50,000) shows that the PDA is set on bedrock geology of Thanet Formation Sand, Silts and Clays with no recorded superficial deposits within the area (British Geological Survey, accessed 23/6/23)

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The Proposed Development Area was granted planning permission (21/00496) by Dover District Council (DDC) for the erection of: ground and first floor infill extensions, new dormer on the third floor, alterations to the first-floor terrace, extension of the existing garage incorporating gym/parking and soft and hard landscaping (existing extension and external steps to be demolished) on the 16th of July 2021.

1.3.2 The Local Planning Authority (DDC) placed two conditions (5 and 7) relating to archaeology on the planning consent:

“5) No development shall take place until the applicant (or their agents or successors in title) has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

Reason: To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded. These details are required prior to the commencement of the development as they form an intrinsic part of the proposal, the approval of which cannot be disaggregated from the carrying out of the rest of the development.

and

7) No development shall take place until a foundation design has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The foundations of the proposed development shall be designed to take into account the existing root system of the Copper Beech tree in the garden of No. 1 The Ramparts adjacent to the existing garage, bridging larger roots where necessary as well as any archaeological remains identified within the archaeological works.

Reason: These details are required prior to commencement to ensure the adequate protection of the tree, archaeological remains and safeguard the visual amenity of the street scene.”

1.3.3 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation at 2 The Ramparts, Knightrider Street, Sandwich Kent, CT13 9ER, carried out by SWAT Archaeology. The evaluation, which comprised four 2m x 2m evaluation trenches, was conducted on 22nd-23rd of June 2023 according to the agreed written specification (SWAT Archaeology, 2021).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction and Wider Archaeological Landscape

2.1.1 The PDA is located in an area with very high archaeological potential. Sandwich is a settlement of historical significance. Mention of settlement in the area was first referred to in The Saxon

Chronicle which speaks of 'Lundenwic, though by 664 the name 'Sandwic' is being used to refer to the port (Parkin, E.W. 1984). Parkin suggests that *'the site of this early settlement was likely located behind the present line of Strand Street, located approximately 162m north-northwest of the PDA, where once stood the earliest quay, before the waters silted, and narrowed into the small river seen today in front of The Quay.'*

2.1.2 *'By 1080, the Domesday survey records three hundred and eighty-three properties in Sandwich making it the fourth largest town in the kingdom. The Norman invasion had a significant impact on Sandwich, this saw the recognition of the Monks of Canterbury to Port dues which led to the creation of two new suburbs after land was reclaimed on the west side of town'* (Parkin, E.W. 1984). *'One of these suburbs, on the eastern side, was that of St Clement's, located immediately to the north of the PDA. The tower of the Church of St Clement's, the only surviving part of the church of the French raids of 1216 and 1457 that destroyed most of the parish, is thought to be one of the finest examples of any parish church in England'* (Parkin, E.W. 1984).

2.1.3 *'The town continued to flourish and under the reign of Henry III the port was granted charter to the Cinque Ports, in 1260, which provided Sandwich privileges in exchange for 'Ship Service' to the Crown'* (Cinquoports.org accessed 27/6/23). *'During the 14th century the town grew further and saw the town's fortifications, walls and ramparts being constructed, much of which is still visible today. In 1457 the town was raided by the French, and although it is said the French were in Sandwich for 10 hours, much of medieval buildings of the outer parts of the town were destroyed in the heavy fighting. Following this, in 1461 the town obtained a Royal grant to repair the towns defenses* (Clarke, Helen. *et al.* 2010, page 147). The town's prosperity started to slow during the 16th century with the silting of the Wantsum, making the port more difficult to access, and London's growth as a port.

2.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations on Site

2.2.1 There have been no previous archaeological investigations within the bounds of the development area.

2.3 Archaeology Within the Immediate Area

2.3.1 There are several recorded sites on the KCCHC HER within a 500m radius of the PDA, this section will detail those sites. Due to the density of entries for the medieval period on the KCCHC HER the study radius has been reduced to within 250m of the PDA.

2.4 Prehistoric

2.4.1 Approximately 200m east-southeast of the site a small assemblage of Mesolithic/ Neolithic struck flints (KCCHC TR 35 NW 789) were recorded during a watching brief at the Sir Roger Manwood

School (Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 1993).

2.4.2 The majority of the known evidence for the Iron Age, within the study area, is located 500m southeast of the PDA at and around Poplar Farm. In 1991 Dover Archaeological group recorded pre-Roman imported pottery and Iron Age coins (KCCHC TR 35 NW 220) during a watching brief. Additionally, there are seven individual entries for Iron Age coin findspots within the immediate vicinity of Poplar Farm: KCCHC TR 35 NW 146, KCCHC TR 35 NW 145, KCCHC TR 35 NW 148, KCCHC TR 35 NW 139, KCCHC TR 35 NW 143, KCCHC TR 35 NW 159 and KCCHC TR 35 NW 150.

2.4.3 Approximately 300m east-northeast of the PDA are another two entries for Iron Age coin findspots; KCCHC TR 35 NW 34 and KCCHC TR 35 NW 48.

2.4.4 **Roman**

All four HER entries for this period are situated to the east and southeast of the site. A small amount of Roman pottery (KCCHC TR 35 NW 797) was encountered during a watching brief at the Sir Roger Manwood School (Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 1993), approximately 200m east southeast of the site.

2.4.5 450m east-southeast of the PDA an evaluation recorded pit features, some of which included sherds of Samian pottery (KCCHC TR 35 NW 203).

2.4.6 Approximately 163m east northeast of the site is a recorded findspot of an As of Philip I (KCCHC TR 35 NW 41).

2.4.7 500m southeast of the site, at Poplar Farm, Dover Archaeological Group recorded a Roman occupation site (KCCHC TR 35 NW 220).

2.5 **Anglo-Saxon**

2.5.1 Most of the recorded sites, within the study radius area, for this period are findspots and not archaeological investigations, this is likely reflective of the little development/opportunity for commercial archaeological investigation within Sandwich town itself.

2.5.2 A short distance from the site, 150m north, a large Anglo-Saxon pit was excavated during a watching brief (KCCHC TR 35 NW 249) (Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 1995).

2.5.3 Approximately 300m east-southeast of the PDA are a number of findspots dating to this period: Merovingian Gold Tremissis KCCHC TR 35 NW 861, Anglo-Norman silver penny KCCHC TR 35 NW 864, Anglo-Saxon runic stones KCCHC TR 35 NW 46, Anglo-Saxon copper 'styca' KCCHC TR 35 NW 862, Anglo-Saxon silver 'sceat' KCCHC TR 35 NW 863, Anglo-Saxon silver penny KCCHC TR 35 NW 860, and a Carolingian silver penny KCCHC TR 35 NW 869.

2.6 **Medieval**

2.6.1 Within a 250m radius of the site there are 40 entries for surviving medieval buildings.

2.6.2 The church of St. Clement, KCCHC TR 35 NW 376, located to the immediate north of the site is a

substantial parish church and one of the oldest churches within Sandwich. It dates from the latter half of the 12th century, with only the fine central tower with its internal and external arcading remaining from this period. The Chancel dates from the 13th century, the north and south chapels from the 14th century and the Nave, with its "flat roof" and angel bosses from the 15th century.

- 2.6.3 Approximately 200m east southeast of the site is the location of King's Castle, Sandwich (KCCHC TR 35 NW 7). Although the dates of the castle's foundations are unknown it is thought it went into decline around 1464. Three linear features of differing dates (KCCHC TR 35 NW 215) were excavated during an evaluation (Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 1995). It is thought that some of these features may predate the castle, however the larger features maybe contemporary and associated with the castle.
- 2.6.4 Lying 217m northeast, a quantity of ships' timbers was encountered during the laying of a main sewer (KCCHC TR 35 NW 97). These timbers are thought to date to the 15th century and were found within the outer defensive ditch of the town known as the Bulwarks, that formed part of the Medieval defenses. Also forming part of the Medieval defenses of the town Sandown Gate (KCCHC TR 35 NW 132), a protected monument, lies 170m to the northeast of the PDA.
- 2.6.5 Approximately 95m from the site 16 Medieval pits were uncovered during a watching brief (KCCHC TR 35 NW 820) by Canterbury Archaeological Trust (2007). The earliest pottery from the pits dated to AD 1100-1200 but the bulk of the material dated to AD 1250-1375. It was thought that these features represented rubbish disposal in land behind the properties fronting the road.
- 2.6.6 A series of clay floors, some showing signs of burning, ragstone post pads, beam slots and deposits of peg tile (KCCHC TR 35 NW 248) were encountered 130m north-northwest of the site during a watching brief (Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 1995). It was thought that the floor surfaces were unlikely to be earlier than the 13th century and possibly that the structure could have been destroyed/abandoned during the French raids of 1457 or after the Wantsum silted up in the 16th century.
- 2.6.7 Similarly in 2010 a sequence of clay floors, postholes, and beam slots relating to buildings of Medieval and Early post-medieval date was uncovered, 185m northwest of the site, on the Highstreet (KCCHC TR 35 NW 875).
- 2.6.8 264m northeast of the PDA was the location of 'The Great Dunghill' of the 14th-16th centuries (KCCHC TR 35 NW 916).

2.7 Post-medieval

- 2.7.1 Within a 500m radius of the site there are 409 HER entries for the post-medieval period.
- 2.7.2 It is worth noting that the PDA once formed part of the grounds of one of two town gaols, with the gaol buildings situated where the property of No. 2 The Ramparts is located. The gaol was the

second to be built within Sandwich, the other located on St Peter's Street, opened in 1829-1830. The prison comprised the central governor's house with the prisoners' buildings radiating out from it; each containing wards, cells, and airing yards for two distinct classes (Theprison.org.uk accessed 29/6/23). The Prison building can be seen on the 1877 OS map. Following the nationalisation of the prison system the gaol closed in 1878 and was demolished the following year to be replaced by residential properties.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1.1 The specific aims of the archaeological fieldwork were set out in a written scheme of investigation produced by SWAT Archaeology (SWAT Archaeology, 2021) and approved by KCCHC prior to the work starting (see below):

- *"The primary objective of the archaeological evaluation is to establish or otherwise the presence of any potential archaeological features which may be impacted by the proposed development. The aims of this investigation are to determine the potential for archaeological activity and in particular the earlier Prehistoric, Roman, Early Medieval and later archaeological activity.*
- *The programme of archaeological work should be carried out in a phased approach and will commence with evaluation through trial trenching. This initial phase should determine whether any significant archaeological remains would be affected by the development and if so, what mitigation measures are appropriate. Such measures may include further detailed archaeological excavation, or an archaeological watching brief during construction work or an engineering solution to any preservation in situ requirements.*
- *This specification sets out the requirements for trial trenching on the site and any further archaeological work, such as detailed excavation work or a watching brief, would need to be subject to further specifications."*

(Paragraphs 6.1-6.3, SWAT Archaeology, 2021)

3.1.2 Additionally, to these specific aims the archaeological evaluation aimed to:

- *Make available information about the archaeological resource within the PDA by reporting on the results of the evaluation;*
- *Place the results of the evaluation into the wider known archaeological and historical landscape;*
- *Assess the significance of the results.*

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the methodology set out in the WSI (SWAT Archaeology, 2021) and carried out in compliance with the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (CifA, 2014). This includes:

"The initial evaluation will comprise four machine excavated trenches (2m x 2m) in a layout agreed with the County Archaeologist. The area of investigation is the proposed development area (Figure 1) A suggested plan of trenching is attached (Figure 2). The Trench will be machine excavated down to the archaeological horizon or the natural geology.

There will also be an allowance of c.2m of contingency trenching which could be used if it would help address the aims set out above. Contingency trenching can be activated following agreement with the County Archaeologist. Further requirements are set out in the KCC Spec Manual for Trial Trenching Part B."

(Paragraphs 7.1 & 7.3, SWAT Archaeology, 2021)

4.2 Fieldwork

4.2.1 As stated above, four 2m x 2m trenches were excavated within the development area, targeting the proposed footprint of the garage extension. The purpose of which was to clarify the presence/absence of archaeology within the area so that the foundation design of the build can be planned accordingly to potentially factor in safeguarding of such features.

4.2.2 A 3T 360 tracked mechanical excavator with a 0.6m wide ditching bucket was used to remove the overburden in spits of no more than 200mm until the archaeological horizon was encountered or, in the case of Trench 2, until natural ground was encountered. Machine reduction of overburden was monitored at all times by an archaeologist who visually inspected spoil heaps for the purpose of finds' retrieval.

4.2.3 Where appropriate trenches or specific areas/features were subsequently hand-cleaned to reveal features in plan and carefully selected cross sections through the features were excavated to establish the character of the archaeology, relationships between features, and to obtain cultural material.

4.3 Recording

4.3.1 A complete photographic record was maintained on site that included working shots during mechanical excavation and following archaeological investigations. Additionally, the site, trenches, and specific features were photographed with a drone to help illustrate location and

context.

- 4.3.2 A complete drawn record of the evaluation trenches and excavated interventions was maintained, consisting of both plans drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10.
- 4.3.3 A single context recording system was used to record the deposits. A full list is presented *Appendix 1*. Layers and fills are identified in this report thus (100), whilst the cut of the feature is shown as [100]. Context numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes. Each number has been attributed to a specific trench with the primary number(s) relating to specific trenches (i.e., Trench 1, 101+, Trench 2 202+, Trench 3 301+).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 Communication with the Senior Archaeological Officer for Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation comprised emails with regular updates.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A total of four evaluation trenches were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision.
- 5.1.2 Figure 1 is a site location plan with Figure 2 comprising a plan showing trench locations. Figure 3 shows the trench locations overlaid with the development plan and Figures 4 to 6 are individual trench plans of trenches of archaeological interest. Figure 7 show the trench plans overlaid on historical OS maps. Plates 1-11 have been provided to supplement the text.
- 5.1.3 Appendix 1 provides the stratigraphic sequence and contextual information of the trenches.

5.2 Stratigraphic Deposit Sequence

- 5.2.1 A relatively consistent stratigraphic sequence was observed across the development area of a 0.5-0.6m thick intact topsoil sealing a 0.3-0.4m thick intact subsoil. Bedrock geology, consisting of Thanet formation sand with silts; a friable bright yellow fine sand, was observed in all trenches at a depth of 0.74-0.94m below current ground level. The only exception to the stratigraphic deposit sequence on site was a 0.1-0.18m thick modern layer of made ground, (100) and (400), situated along the southwestern part of the site, sealing the topsoil.

5.3 Archaeological Results

- 5.3.1 Archaeological features were identified in three of the four trenches, Trenches 1, 3, and 4.

Trench 1 (Plates 1, 2, and 3 and Figure 4)

- 5.3.2 Trench 1 was excavated in the northwestern corner of the site and measured 2m long x 2m wide, with a maximum depth of 0.94m before underlying geology was reached. The trench contained a pit [104] and linear feature [106].
- 5.3.3 Trench 1 was sealed by a layer of 0.18m thick modern made ground (100) consisting of a light orange friable fine sand with frequent large modern building rubble inclusions. This 'made ground' was only present on the western half of the site in Trenches 1 and 4.
- 5.3.4 Beneath this was an intact topsoil (101) a, friable mid greyish black humic loamy silt with occasional medium well rounded spheroidal flint inclusions and a thickness of 0.47m. The topsoil sealed an intact subsoil (102) comprising a 0.29m thick, friable light yellowish black sandy loam with occasional medium well rounded spheroidal flint inclusions.
- 5.3.5 The subsoil (102) sealed two archaeological features that did not interact with each other. Refuse pit [104], continued partially from the northwestern section of the trench, and the visible portion measured 0.23m+ in length, 0.50m in width and 0.55m deep. The visible portion of the pit [104] was broadly northeast-southwest orientated, semi-circular in plan with near vertical inwardly sloping sides and a flat base. Pit [104] was filled by (103) a firm light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional flecks of angular spheroidal charcoal, very occasional oyster shell fragments and bioturbation (rooting). Fill (103) produced pottery provisionally dated to the late 14th/early 15th century (AD 1375-AD 1425) as well as animal bone and occasional fragments of CBM.
- 5.3.6 To the east of pit [104] was linear [106] which again was only partially visible as it continued into the northeastern section of the trench. Feature [106] was a northwest-southeast orientated rectilinear with steep inwardly sloping sides and a shallow concave base. It is likely that this is a continuation of linear [406] seen in Trench 4. Linear [106] measured 2m+ in length, 0.50m in width and was 0.32m deep. This was infilled by (105); a friable dark grey sandy silt with occasional flecks of angular spheroidal charcoal and very occasional well rounded spheroidal flint inclusions. Fill (105) contained pottery provisionally dating between AD 1150 and AD 1250 and shell. Assuming that linear [106] is a continuation of linear [406] within Trench 4 then (105) would be the same as context (405), the primary fill of [406].
- 5.3.7 Both pit [104] and linear [106] both truncated the bedrock geology (107) of Thanet formation sand and silts; a friable bright yellow fine sand.

Trench 2 (Plates 4 and 5 and Figure 4)

- 5.3.8 Trench 2 was excavated in the northeastern corner of the site and measured 2m long x 2m wide,

with a maximum depth of 0.91m before underlying geology was reached.

- 5.3.9 The trench was sealed by an intact topsoil (200) comprised of a friable mid greyish black humic loamy silt with occasional medium well rounded spheroidal flint inclusions and a thickness of 0.61m. This in turn sealed an intact subsoil (201); a friable light yellowish black sandy loam with occasional medium well rounded spheroidal flint inclusions and a thickness of 0.30m. Beneath this was the bedrock geology (202) of Thanet formation sand and silts; a friable bright yellow fine sand.
- 5.3.10 No archaeological features were present in this trench.

Trench 3 (Plates 6 and 7 and Figure 5)

- 5.3.11 Trench 3 was located south of Trench 2 and measured 2m in length by 2m in width, with a maximum depth of 0.83m before the underlying geology was encountered. The trench contained one pit [303].
- 5.3.12 The trench was sealed by an intact topsoil (300) consisting of a friable mid greyish black humic loamy silt with occasional medium well rounded spheroidal flint inclusions and a thickness of 0.59m. The topsoil sealed an intact subsoil (301); a friable light yellowish black sandy loam with occasional medium well rounded spheroidal flint inclusions which had a thickness of 0.24m.
- 5.3.13 Beneath (301) was feature [303], a broadly northwest-southeast orientated shallow pit with gently inwardly sloping sides and a flat base. The pit continued into the northwestern and southwestern sections of the trench, with the visible portion measuring 1.07m+ in length, 0.75m+ in width and was 0.15m deep. Pit [303] was filled by (302); a friable light yellowish grey sandy silt with occasional medium well rounded spheroidal flint inclusions that produced pottery that has been dated between AD 1300 and AD 1475.
- 5.3.14 Pit [303] was cut into the bedrock geology (304) of Thanet formation sand and silts; a friable bright yellow fine sand.

Trench 4 (Plates 8 and 9 and Figure 6)

- 5.3.15 Trench 4 was located in the southwestern corner of the site, below Trench 1, measuring 2m by 2m with a maximal depth of 0.74m before the underlying geology was encountered. Trench 4 contained one archaeological feature [406]; likely to be a continuation of rectilinear [106] in Trench 1.
- 5.3.16 Trench 4 was sealed by a layer of 0.10m thick modern made ground (400) consisting of a light orange friable fine sand with frequent large modern building rubble inclusions. This layer of made ground was only present on the western half of the site, in Trenches 1 and 4.
- 5.3.17 Beneath this was an intact topsoil (401) a, friable mid greyish black humic loamy silt with

occasional medium well rounded spheroidal flint inclusions and a thickness of 0.35m, which sealed an intact subsoil (402) consisting of a 0.29m thick friable light yellowish black sandy loam with occasional medium well rounded spheroidal flint inclusions.

5.3.18 The subsoil (402) sealed a rectilinear feature [406] that was northwest-southeast orientated with steep inwardly sloping sides and a shallow concave base, measuring 2m+ in length, 0.75m+ in width and was 0.38m deep. This feature was only partially revealed and continues into the northeastern trench section. It is likely that linear [406] is a continuation of [106] recorded in Trench 1, though [406] did contain two additional fills.

5.3.19 The upper fill of linear [406], (403) consisted of a friable light yellowish grey sandy loam with very occasional medium well rounded spheroidal flint inclusions and was 0.15m thick. This sealed fill (404), a loose mid yellowish grey sandy loam with very occasional medium well rounded spheroidal flint inclusions and had a maximum thickness of 0.19m in places. Fill (404) produced pottery dating between AD 1175 and AD 1200 and animal bone with occasional CBM and worked stone. The basal fill (405) of the feature (same as 105) consisted of a friable dark grey sandy silt with occasional flecks of angular spheroidal charcoal and very occasional well rounded spheroidal flint inclusions and had a thickness of 0.12m. Fill (405) produced pottery dating to c. AD 1200, animal bone, and shell.

5.3.20 Linear [406] was cut into the bedrock geology (407) of Thanet formation sand and silts; a friable bright yellow fine sand.

6 FINDS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Finds retrieved during the evaluation included pottery, animal bone, and shell deposits. Quantification and spot dating (where appropriate) is included below.

6.2 Quantification and spot dating of the pottery assemblage

6.2.1 The following text is supplemented by tabulated data provided in Appendix 2, which includes 62 sherds; 48 from approximately 22 dateable vessels with the total assemblage weighing 1,269g.

6.2.2 Period codes employed for the ceramics are detailed in Table 1 below.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date (circa)</i>
Early medieval	EM	AD 1050 - 1200
Medieval	M	AD 1200 - 1375
Late medieval	LM	AD 1375 - 1525
Notes	<i>Dating></i> : To/or later. / : Or/or indicating a preference within a broader range.	

Table 1 Period Codes employed(ceramics)

Methodology

6.2.3 The sherds were examined in good light using a hand lens of x10 magnification and were catalogued on a context, total quantity, bulk weight (calculated to the nearest gram), period, ware type, estimate of the number of vessels per ware, condition, and date preference basis. They are listed in date order from the earliest to the latest. No information about the contexts or their stratigraphic relationships was known unless stated. In the notes, the pieces are typically plain or less diagnostic body sherds unless stated otherwise.

6.2.4 All dates given are *circa*. It should also be noted that:

- All form and decorative pieces are noted and described in the catalogue and their presence is highlighted by the inclusion of the word 'DRAW' (which does not mean that such pieces necessarily need to be drawn for archive level reporting or for publication).
- The material has been bagged by period and separated into DRAW-ables (which do not necessarily need to be drawn for archive or final site reports or publication) and body sherds.

Period-based review: listings and notes

6.2.5 Below is the basic data that was compiled during the cataloguing process, which is to be included or inform the summaries and the assessment that will be produced for the subsequent assessment report. It is included here to aid the site analysis process prior to the production of said report.

Early Medieval to Medieval, AD 1150/1175 to AD 1200/1250

<i>Relationship</i>	<i>In contexts</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	<i>Vessels</i>
Contemporary	(105) [106], (404) (405) [406].	17	7
Total		17	7

Ditch

Canterbury sandy ware

[106] + [406] same feature, focus AD 1175-1200? The reduced wares could date slightly later than AD 1200 perhaps, but most typically prior to this. The 1 (large) rim within the upper fill of this feature would typically be pre AD1200 AD /1225 at latest. Consider depth of feature (infilling time) and specific horizons of recovery, if possible.

(105) [106]. 3 sherds 3 vessels. Small body. 2 wheel-thrown reduced, AD 1175-1200. 1 oxidised, AD 1150-1250. Contemporary?

(404) [406]. 12 sherds ?2 vessels. 11 sherds ?1 cooking pot, rim to lower body + base, fresh, AD 1175-1200.

(405) [406]. 2 small sherds 2 vessels. 1 reduced, 1 oxidised. Contemp

Late Medieval, 1375 to 1475/1500 BC

<i>Relationship</i>	<i>In contexts</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	<i>Vessels</i>
Contemporary	(103) [104].	12	6
Unclear	(302) [303].	2	2
Total		14	8

Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware

(103) [104]. Majority. Large fragment of broad base with thumbed foot-ring, ?Cant.

(302) [303]. 2 small sherds, 1 softer (?1300-1375; possibly a later soft firing?), 1 harder (incised line deco), neither significantly worn. Related? Slight pref AD 1375-1475.

?Wealden Pink Buff sandy ware

(103) [104]. 1 body.

6.3 Faunal Assessment

6.3.1 Ten well-preserved animal remains were recovered from contexts (103), (404), and (405). All contexts contained refitted fragments suggesting bones were friable upon excavation. All parts of the carcass were recorded, and cattle and sheep/ goats were identified (Table 2). A calf metatarsal was present in context 103.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Element</i>	<i>Taxon</i>
(103)	[104]	1	sacrum	cattle
(103)	[104]	1	metatarsal	cattle
(103)	[104]	1	maxillary tooth	cattle
(103)	[104]	1	unidentified fragment	large mammal
(404)	[406]	1	tibia	sheep/ goat
(404)	[406]	1	skull fragment	medium mammal

<i>Context</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Element</i>	<i>Taxon</i>
(404)	[406]	3	rib	medium mammal
(405)	[406]	1	ulna	cattle

Table 2 Summary of faunal remains

6.3.2 No further work is recommended, although if subsequent excavations take place on site, then the likelihood of recovering animal remains is high, given the good preservation. As a stand-alone assemblage there is little value in retaining it if long-term storage is an issue, though if further interventions are planned it may be worth keeping these animal remains with a view to adding them into a potentially larger assemblage.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 This report is an assessment of archaeobotanical remains in samples taken during an evaluation before development of a house and garage (SWAT Archaeology, undated ,3). All samples are undated.

7.1.2 Flot from two samples were presented for assessment (see Table 3). Both were taken from Trench 4.

Sample No.	Cut	Fill	Feature Type	Date	Initial Volume (Litres)	Sampling and Processing Comments
1	404	406	Linear	?	?	Taken from a sealed fill that also produced pottery, animal bone, CBM and worked stone
2	405	406	Linear	?	?	Also produced pottery, animal bone and shell

Table 3 Sample Register

7.1.3 The aims of this assessment are to determine the significance and potential of the plant macro-remains in the sample and to consider its use in providing information about diet, craft, medicine, crop-husbandry, feature function and environment. Recommendations will be made about any further work necessary on these samples and for future interventions at the site.

7.1.4 Environmental data is set out in Appendix 3.

7.2 Sampling and Processing Methods

7.2.1 Samples were taken by S.W.A.T. and processed by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology. Samples

were completely processed using a Siraf type flotation system with a 500-micron mesh used to collect the flot.

7.2.2 Two samples, initial volume unknown, were presented for assessment.

7.3 Assessment Methodology

7.3.1 These samples were assessed using the standard methodology outlined in the Historic England Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology (Campbell *et al.* 2011). Each flot was fully scanned under a stereo-microscope with magnification of 10-45x.

7.3.2 At assessment level the abundance of plant macro-remains is estimated unless the number of items is few (less than ten). The diversity of plant taxon types are also estimated. Level of preservation of plant macro-remains is given as identifiable to family, genus or species. Faunal remains are noted in general terms with only abundance noted.

7.3.3 Identifications were made using uncharred reference material (author's own and the Northern European Seed Reference Collection at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) and reference manuals (such as Beijerinck 1947; Cappers *et al.* 2006; Charles 1984; Jacomet 2006). Nomenclature for plants is taken from Stace (Stace 2010). Latin names are given once, and the common names used thereafter. Quantities were estimated in the following way: -

7.3.4 Codes for abundance, diversity and level of preservation as used in the tables.

Abundance

1 = 'Low' = <10

2 = 'Moderate' = 10-100

3 = 'Abundant' =>100

Diversity

1 = 'Low' = <3 taxon types

2 = 'Moderate' = 3 to 10 taxon types

3 = 'High' = >10 taxon types

Preservation

1 = *Identifiable to family*

2 = *Identifiable to genus*

3 = *Identifiable to species*

7.3.5 At assessment level full identifications are only made of significant plant macro-remains. Where given the nomenclature for the plant macro-remains follows Stace (Stace 2010).

7.3.6 The quantity of Identifiable charred wood >4mm in diameter has been noted separately from the quantity of charred wood flecks. Fragments this size are easier to break to reveal the cross-sections and diagnostic features necessary for identification and are less likely to be blown or unintentionally moved around the site (Asouti 2006, ¶ 31; Smart and Hoffman, 1988, 178-179).

Charred wood flecks <4mm diameter have been quantified but not recommended for further analysis unless twigs or roundwood fragments larger than 2mmØ were present.

7.4 Abundance, Diversity and State of Preservation of the Archaeobotanical Remains (see Table 2, Appendix)

Overview and intrusive plant macro-remains.

- 7.4.1 The samples presented for assessment produced flots of 75ml in size. Both contained modern rootlet fragments, charcoal fragments and cereal grains. One desiccated elder (*Sambucus nigra* L.) seed was found in the sample from fill (404) (sample <1>) and one modern willow (*Salix* sp.) bud was found in the sample from fill (405) (sample <2>) Due to the presence of modern rootlets these un-charred plant remains have been interpreted as intrusive or items that accidentally fell into the sample during storage or processing.
- 7.4.2 All the remaining plant macro-remains were preserved by charring. Charring occurs when plant material is heated under reducing conditions where oxygen is largely excluded leaving a carbon skeleton resistant to decay (Boardman and Jones 1990, 2; Campbell *et al.* 2011, 17).

7.5 Potential of the Archaeobotanical Remains to Contribute to Project Aims and Research Issues of Wider Significance.

- 7.5.1 The site of this evaluation has taken place in a potentially archaeologically sensitive location (Ben Found, Senior Archaeological Officer KCC, SWAT Archaeology, undated, 3) and is in an area of town that has seen limited archaeological investigations (SWAT Archaeology, undated, 3). This means that the charred plant remains in these samples definitely have local significance.
- 7.5.2 As this is the evaluation phase clearer potential and significance will be revealed during the excavation phase.
- 7.5.3 The samples assessed for this report were dominated by charcoal flecks (<4mm in size) and cereal grains with most samples containing fragments of charcoal of identifiable size (>4mm). These were the only charred plant macro-remains seen in the samples.

7.6 Recommendations for Archaeobotanical Remains Suitable for Scientific Dating if Requested

- 7.6.1 Both samples contain charcoal of identifiable size and moderate assemblages of charred cereal grains and seeds. These could be used for radiocarbon dating.

7.7 Recommendations for Future Work and Resources Required for Future Work

- 7.7.1 If excavation is to take place these samples do indicate that charred plant macro remains are present on the site so bulk soil sampling is recommended to continue.
- 7.7.2 Further work on these two samples could be charcoal analysis for radiocarbon dating and a full

recording and analysis of the rest of the charred plant remains in the flots. It will be necessary to know the initial volumes of both samples.

7.8 Acknowledgements

7.8.1 Thanks are due to Natalia Garrett and Dr Paul Wilkinson of Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company for providing background information.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Overview

8.1.1 The archaeological evaluation at the 2 The Ramparts, Knightrider Street, Sandwich, Kent has demonstrated the presence of archaeological activity within the extent of the proposed development area. Natural geology was encountered across the site at an average depth between 0.74 and 0.94m below the existing ground surface.

8.1.2 Archaeological features encountered within the trenches included two pits and two exposed sections of what appears to be the same ditch. With regards to dating, the earliest phases of activity recorded on site are associated with the mid-12th/early 13th century and consists of a northwest-southeast orientated ditch recorded in Trench 1 and Trench 4. This date is of interest as it places the ditch within an archaeological landscape contemporary (or close to) the construction and expansion of St. Clement's Church to the northwest (Figure 7) and with the town's granted charter to the Cinque Ports by Henry III in AD 1260.

8.1.3 Similarly, the two pits recorded within Trench 1 and Trench 3 seem to be reasonably contemporary in date, albeit c.150 years after the early ditch mentioned above.

8.1.4 Features within the trenches appear to represent agrarian settlement rather than domestic or industrial, with linear ditches representing former field boundaries and possible agricultural enclosures. The possibility of ecclesiastical association should also not be ruled out.

8.1.5 No evidence for any associated substantial structures and/or domestic activity was found within the site.

8.2 Proposed Development and Archaeological Impact

8.2.1 As part of the planning conditions attached to consent the applicant (or their representatives) were required to submit a finalised foundation design (Condition 7, CON/23/00516/A). Details submitted show that the foundation design will consist of a raft 250mm deep, deepening to 450mm below external and load bearing walls. Archaeological features recorded within the three positive trenches all show that the surviving upper archaeological horizon is at a depth of at least 0.74m (Trench 4) increasing to 0.94m within Trench 1. This means that proposed excavation levels will be a maximum of 0.29m above the upper archaeological horizon.

- 8.2.2 Services and drainage details are unknown at the time of preparing this report.
- 8.2.3 Development proposals are therefore considered unlikely to impact on archaeological remains. The nature and scope of any further archaeological mitigation will need to be determined in consultation with the Senior Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council.

8.3 Conclusions

- 8.3.1 This evaluation has assessed the archaeological potential of land intended for development. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Principal Archaeological Officer and Planning Officer of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with any future development proposals.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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- 9.1.2 Specialist support was provided by Paul Hart (ceramics) and Matilda Holmes (Faunal).
- 9.1.3 The fieldwork was undertaken by Alistair McKeever. The report was written by Dan Worsley MA, edited by David Britchfield BA (Hons) MCIfA. The project was managed by Dr Paul Wilkinson PhD MCIfA.

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11 APPENDIX 1 – CONTEXTUAL DATA

Trench 1			
Dimensions: 2m x 2m Trench alignment: N/A			
Ground level: 7.02m aOD			
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
(100)	Made Ground	Layer of made ground sealing the topsoil (101); a light orange friable fine sand with frequent large modern building rubble inclusions.	0.00-0.18
(101)	Topsoil	Friable mid greyish black humic loamy silt with occasional medium well rounded spheroidal flint inclusions, evenly distributed.	0.18-0.65
(102)	Subsoil	Friable light yellowish black sandy loam with occasional medium well rounded spheroidal flint inclusions, evenly distributed.	0.65-0.94
(103)	Fill of Pit [104]	Firm light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional flecks of angular spheroidal charcoal, very oyster shell fragments and bioturbation (rooting). Produced pottery, animal bone and CBM.	L:0.23m+ W:0.5m D0.55m
[104]	Cut of Pit	Cut of refuse pit, NE-SW orientated, of the half that was exposed it was semi-circular in plan with near vertical inwards sloping sides and a flat base.	L:0.23m+ W:0.5m D0.55m
(105)	Fill of linear [106]	Friable dark grey sandy silt with occasional flecks of angular spheroidal charcoal and very occasional well rounded spheroidal flint inclusions. Likely a continuation of linear [406], same as (405). Produced pottery and shell.	L:2+ W:0.3+ D:0.32
[106]	Cut of Linear	NW-SE orientated rectilinear with steep inwards sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Likely a continuation of linear [406].	L:2+ W:0.3+ D:0.32
(107)	Natural	Thanet formation sand with silts, friable bright yellow fine sand.	0.94m+

Trench 2			
Dimensions: 2m x 2m Trench alignment: N/A			
Ground level: 7.01m aOD			
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
(200)	Topsoil	Friable mid greyish black humic loamy silt with occasional medium well rounded spheroidal flint	0.00-0.61

Trench 2			
Dimensions: 2m x 2m Trench alignment: N/A			
Ground level: 7.01m aOD			
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
		inclusions, evenly distributed.	
(201)	Subsoil	Friable light yellowish black sandy loam with occasional medium well rounded spheroidal flint inclusions, evenly distributed.	0.61-0.91
(202)	Natural	Thanet formation sand with silts, friable bright yellow fine sand.	0.91+

Trench 3			
Dimensions: 2m x 2m Trench alignment: N/A			
Ground level: 6.91m aOD			
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
(300)	Topsoil	Friable mid greyish black humic loamy silt with occasional medium well rounded spheroidal flint inclusions, evenly distributed.	0.00-0.59
(301)	Subsoil	Friable light yellowish black sandy loam with occasional medium well rounded spheroidal flint inclusions, evenly distributed.	0.59-0.83
(302)	Fill of Pit [303]	Friable light yellowish grey sandy silt with occasional medium well rounded spheroidal flint inclusions. Produced pottery.	L:1.07+ W:0.74+ D:0.24
[303]	Cut of Pit	Shallow pit, broadly orientated NW-SE. The visible half of the feature is ovate in plan with gentle inwards sloping sides and flat base.	L:1.07+ W:0.74+ D:0.24
(304)	Natural	Thanet formation sand with silts, friable bright yellow fine sand.	0.83+

Trench 4			
Dimensions: 2m x 2m Trench alignment: N/A			
Ground level: 6.97m aOD			
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
(400)	Made Ground	Layer of made ground sealing the topsoil (401); a light orange friable fine sand with frequent large modern building rubble inclusions.	0.00-0.1
(401)	Topsoil	Friable mid greyish black humic loamy silt with occasional medium well rounded spheroidal flint	0.1-0.45

Trench 4		Dimensions: 2m x 2m Trench alignment: N/A	
		Ground level: 6.97m aOD	
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
		inclusions, evenly distributed.	
(402)	Subsoil	Friable light yellowish black sandy loam with occasional medium well rounded spheroidal flint inclusions, evenly distributed.	0.45-0.74
(403)	Fill of linear [406]	Friable light yellowish grey sandy loam with very occasional medium well rounded spheroidal flint inclusions.	L:2+ W:0.75+ D:0.15
(404)	Fill of linear [406]	Loose mid yellowish grey sandy loam with very occasional medium well rounded spheroidal flint inclusions. Produced Pot, animal bone, CBM and worked stone.	L:2+ W:0.75+ D:0.19
(405)	Fill of linear [406]	Friable dark grey sandy silt with occasional flecks of angular spheroidal charcoal and very occasional well rounded spheroidal flint inclusions. Likely a continuation of linear [106], same as (105). Produced pot, animal bone and shell.	L:2+ W:0.75+ D:0.12
[406]	Cut of linear	NW-SE orientated rectilinear with steep inwards sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Likely a continuation of linear [106].	L:2+ W:0.75+ D:0.38
(407)	Natural	Thanet formation sand with silts, friable bright yellow fine sand.	0.74+

12 APPENDIX 2 – CERAMIC DATA

Context		Total sherds		Total weight	
<i>Context</i>	Information on the nature of the context if known.				
<i>Start</i>	Likely commencement date of the context based on the pottery evidence.				
<i>End</i>	Likely end date of the context based on the pottery evidence.				
<i>Dating</i>	Implications.				
<i>Notes</i>	Highlighting elements, wares and issues of particular note.				
<i>Count</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Wear</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
(103) [104]		12 sherds		208 g	
<i>Context</i>	Pit.				
<i>Start</i>	Likely after 1375 AD and potentially after 1425 AD.				
<i>End</i>	Nothing certainly or need date after 1475/1500 AD.				
<i>Dating</i>	Little specific data beyond fabric and firing. All except 1 ?Wealden product appear fairly compact and well fired, more typically M>LM, with some preferences for the LM. 1 fusing fabric likely LM. Wealden products are not common in East Kent until the 15th century AD (Macpherson-Grant <i>pers. comm.</i>), which would suit the current suggested LM focus for this group. Perhaps review, in light of any subsequently recovered additional finds.				
<i>Notes</i>	1 base with a thumb-pressed foot-ring, ?Canterbury product (review), with edge breaks showing some post-discard burning. Other small plain body sherds. Generally compact, 1 fusing. DRAW: 1 thumbed foot-ring base and lower body (possibly not worth drawing).				
<i>Count</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
6	EM>M	?Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	1	F*	1300/1375-1475 AD
	Small to large reduced sherds, 3 conjoin to a large section of base with a thumb-filled foot-ring (large diameter vessel), base interior showing a dark greeny-brown glaze, which potentially does not rise too far up the vessel wall. 1 body sherd at least conjoins to form a view of the lower body angle. Burnt residues on interior, exterior sooted. *Some edge breaks sooted and re-fired. DRAW.				
2	M>LM	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	1	F	1300/1375-1475 AD
	Small and medium body, thick walled, reduced exterior, pale buff interior.				
1	M>LM	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	1	F	1300/1375-1475 AD
	Medium walled.				
1	LM	?Wealden type pink buff sandy	1	M	1400-1525/1550 AD
	Small, pale orange throughout, wheel-thrown, exterior very worn but edges fairly sharp, not compact.				
1	LM	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	1	F	1425-1475/1500 AD
	Small, grey-black exterior, compact.				
1	LM	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	1	L	1425-1500/1525 AD
	Small, grey, dark ?greenish glaze on exterior, fabric fused but doesn't appear very hard.				

(105) [106]		3 sherds			22 g
<i>Context</i>	Linear. (105) likely = (405) and [106] = [406].				
<i>Start</i>	Likely after 1150 AD and probably after 1175 AD.				
<i>End</i>	Nothing certainly later than 1250 AD and if all are contemporary then possibly by around 1200 AD or shortly after*.				
<i>Dating</i>	The reduced sherds are wheel-thrown and likely date after 1150/1175 AD, while their firing would be more common pre 1200 AD. The oxidised sherd could date broadly between 1150-1250 AD. None are significantly worn, but * consider their relative vertical distribution, if possible, re whether these sherds could be direct contemporaries, or were widely separated within a gradually accruing deposit. See (405).				
<i>Notes</i>	Small body sherds, none significantly worn. 2 reduced, both sooted (?from cooking pots), 1 of these potentially with some burnt residues.				
<i>Count</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
1	EM>M	Canterbury sandy	1	C L	1150-1250 AD
	Small, medium-walled, dull orangey surfaces. Very sparse chalk and ?shell.				
2	EM	Canterbury sandy	2	L	1175-1200 AD
	Small, 1 medium walled wheel-thrown, sandwiched, sooted. 1 thin-walled, ?spalled, sooted, ?burnt residues.				
(302) [303]					
		2 sherds			15 g
<i>Context</i>	Pit.				
<i>Start</i>	Probably after 1300 and potentially after 1375 AD.				
<i>End</i>	None significantly worn, though the sherds are few and sizes small, so their relationship to the context is unclear on current evidence. Nothing certainly after 1475 AD, however.				
<i>Dating</i>	Little specific data beyond the fabric and firing. 1 softer fired sherd might typically date slightly earlier than the harder fired, though accidental earlier harder or later softer firings can occur. Both have some slight wear. Slight preference for a date within the LM, but speculative.				
<i>Notes</i>	Small sherds, 1 softer fired, 1 harder. DRAW: 1 decorated body (not worth drawing).				
<i>Count</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
1	M	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	1	L	1300-1375 AD
	Small, dark brown surfaces, sooted exterior, compacting but soft.				
1	LM	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	1	C L	1375-1475 AD
	Small body, orange surfaces, exterior shows 3 off-vertical incised grooved lines, glazed. Interior notably shows 3 finer incised horizontal lines, compact, sandwiched. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
(404) [406]					
		12 sherds			357 g
<i>Context</i>	Above (405), linear.				

<i>Start</i>	Likely after 1175 AD.				
<i>End</i>	Possibly by 1200 AD or shortly after. Nothing that need date later is present, though consider the horizon of the fairly fresh vessel within the overall depth of (404).				
<i>Dating</i>	The majority potentially derive from a single wheel-thrown reduced cooking pot, which is chipped but otherwise fairly fresh, the combination of the traits suggesting a likely production date between around 1175-1200 AD and unlikely significantly later. Its length of use-life/curation is unknown, but the inside does not look particularly abraded/worn and the rim top appears similarly undamaged.				
<i>Notes</i>	Several large sherds from a single cooking pot, some conjoining to a near complete profile, with an EM style rim, thumb-pressed strip and sparse spots of glaze, on a wheel-thrown reduced ware. 1 other small body sherd with a dull oxidised surface. DRAW: 1 rim to lower body profile, plus base (full profile possibly reconstruct/estimate-able).				
<i>Count</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
1	EM>M	Canterbury sandy	1	C L	1150/1175-1200/1225 AD
	Small body, 1 dull orangey surface.				
11	EM	Canterbury sandy	?1	C F	1175-1200 AD
	2 large rims, 2 small to medium base, rest medium to largish sized medium to thinnish-walled body sherds, grey-black with sooted exterior. 2 body shows a vertical thumb-pressed strip, 1 of these conjoining with a rim to form a deep rim to lower body profile. Rim is a thickened clubbed short everted, angled slightly upwards; 1 rim sherd shows a vertical thumb-pressed strip which starts just below the concave neck. 1 base shows some spots of a dark yellow-brownish looking glaze. Wheel-thrown. DRAW.				
(405) [406]			2 sherds		4 g
<i>Context</i>	Basal fill of linear. (405) likely = (105) and [406] = [106].				
<i>Start</i>	Likely after 1150 AD.				
<i>End</i>	Nothing certainly after 1275 AD*, but if contemporary** then potentially by around 1200 AD or shortly after. *Consider also the contents of (404).				
<i>Dating</i>	Little specific data, but more likely after 1150 AD and nothing certainly after 1275 AD. 1 reduced example would be more common pre 1200 AD, the other could date more widely. **Consider their relative vertical distribution, if possible, plus the thickness of the deposit, re whether the 2 have potential to be contemporaries.				
<i>Notes</i>	Small medium-walled plain body sherds, not significantly worn.				
<i>Count</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
1	EM	Canterbury sandy	1	L	1150-1200 AD
	Small, reduced.				

14 APPENDIX 3 – ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Sample No.	Cut	Fill	Feature Type	Date	Initial Volume (Litres)	Flot volume (Litres)	CHARRED - GRAINS			CHARRED - Seeds			CHARCOAL FLECKS >4mm	CHARCOAL FLECKS <4mm	MODERN/INTRUSIVE - Rootlets	MODERN - Miscellaneous	DESICCATED - Seeds			FAUNA - Terrestrial mollusca	Potential for analysis - Charcoal?	Potential for analysis - General Macros?	Potential for dating?
							abundance	diversity	preservation	abundance	diversity	preservation	abundance	abundance	abundance	abundance	abundance	diversity	preservation		Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No
1	404	406	Linear	?	?	0.075	2	1	2	-	-	-	2	3	2	-	1	1	3	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comments CHD: grains of free-threshing type wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum</i>) and oat (<i>Avena sp.</i>), DES: 1 elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.) seed																							
2	405	406	Linear	?	?	0.076	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	-	-	-	1	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comments: CHD: grains of free-threshing type wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum</i>) and oat (<i>Avena sp.</i>), seeds of legume and dock (<i>Rumex sp.</i>), MOD - willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>) bud																							

Table 4 Flot Contents

Abundance

- 1 = 'Low' = <10
- 2 = 'Moderate' = 10-100
- 3 = 'Abundant' =>100

Diversity

- 1 = 'Low' = <3 taxa types
- 2 = 'Moderate' = 3 to 10 taxa types
- 3 = 'High' = >10 taxa types

Preservation

- 1 = Identifiable to family
- 2 = Identifiable to genus
- 3 = Identifiable to species

CHD = Charred

DES = DESICCATED

MOD = Modern



Plate 1 Plan photo of Trench 1 showing pit [104] and linear [106]



Plate 2 Plan of pit [104] looking northwest



Plate 3 Plan of linear [106] looking northeast



Plate 4 Plan of Trench 2



Plate 5 Sample section of Trench 2



Plate 6 Plan of Trench 3 showing pit [303]



Plate 7 Plan of pit [303] looking west northwest



Plate 8 Plan of Trench 4 showing linear [406]



Plate 9 Plan of linear [406] looking northeast

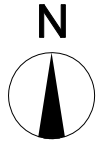
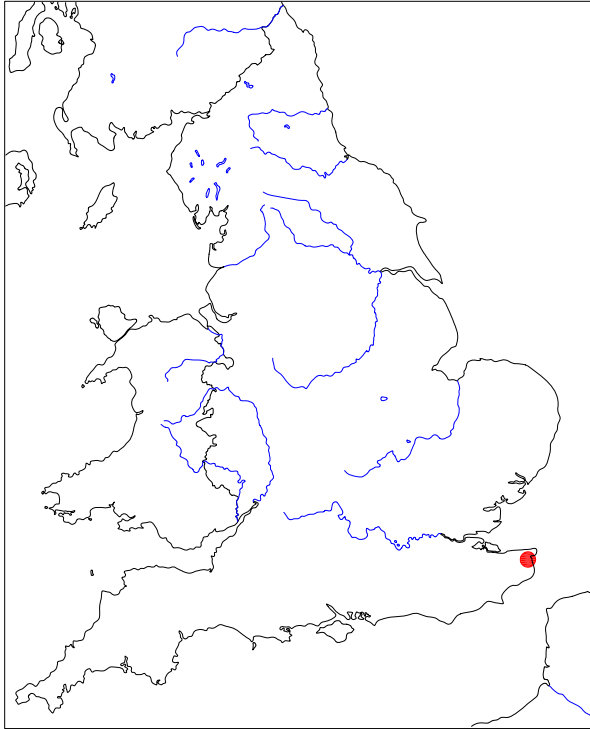


Plate 10 Aerial view of site the site looking west northwest

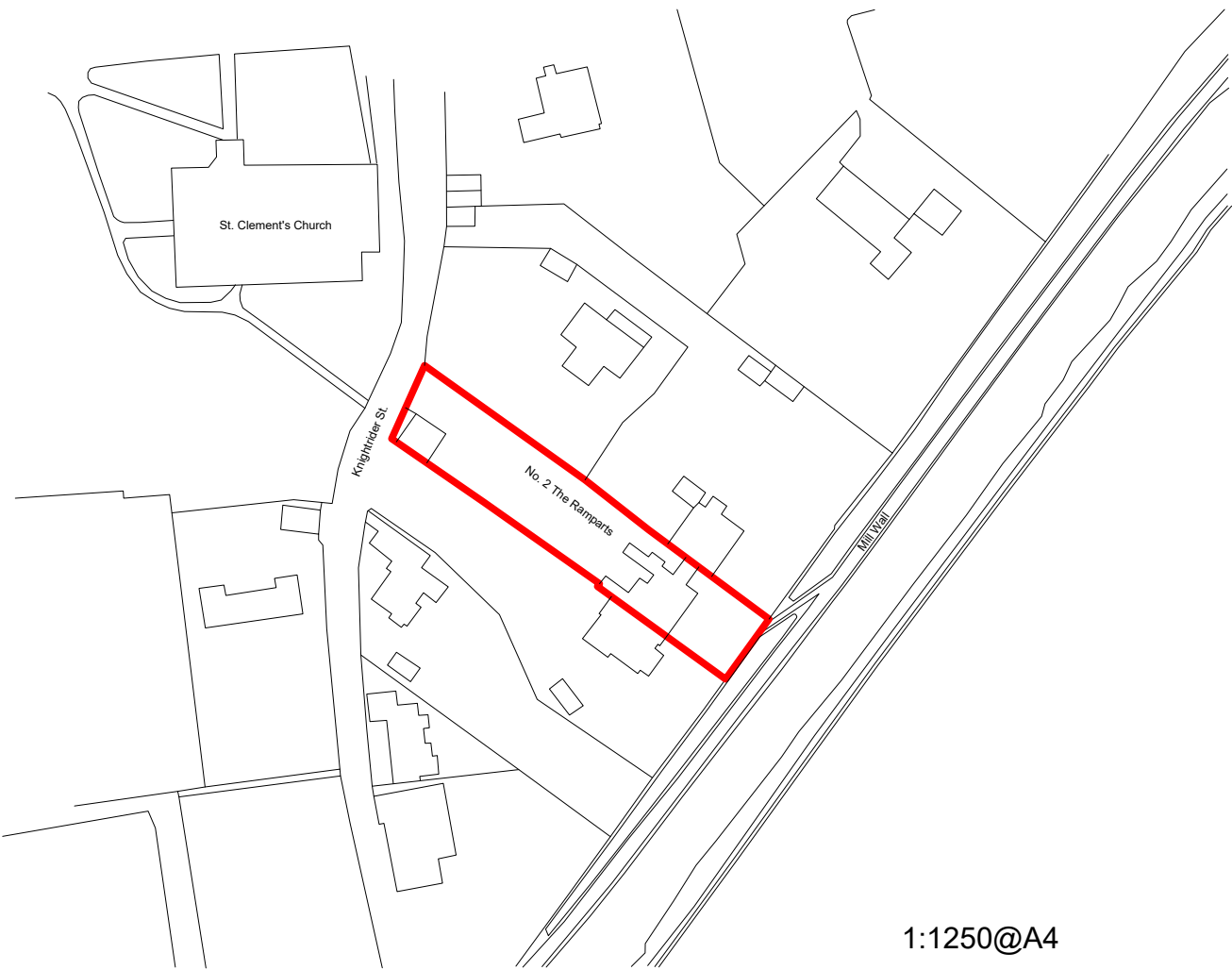
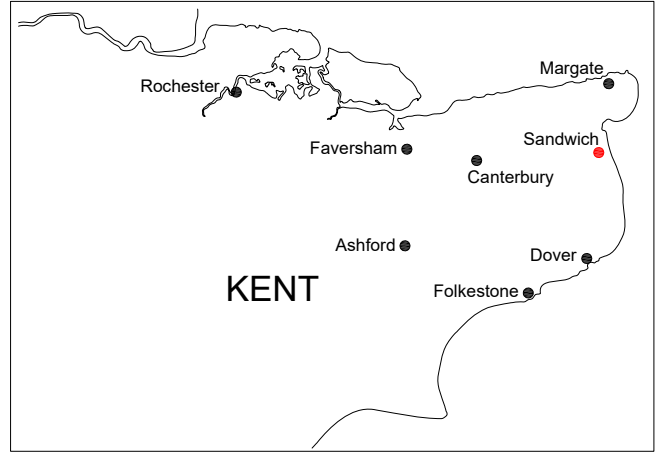


Plate 11 Aerial view of site looking northeast

NOT TO SCALE



NOT TO SCALE



1:1250@A4



Figure 1: Site Location Plan

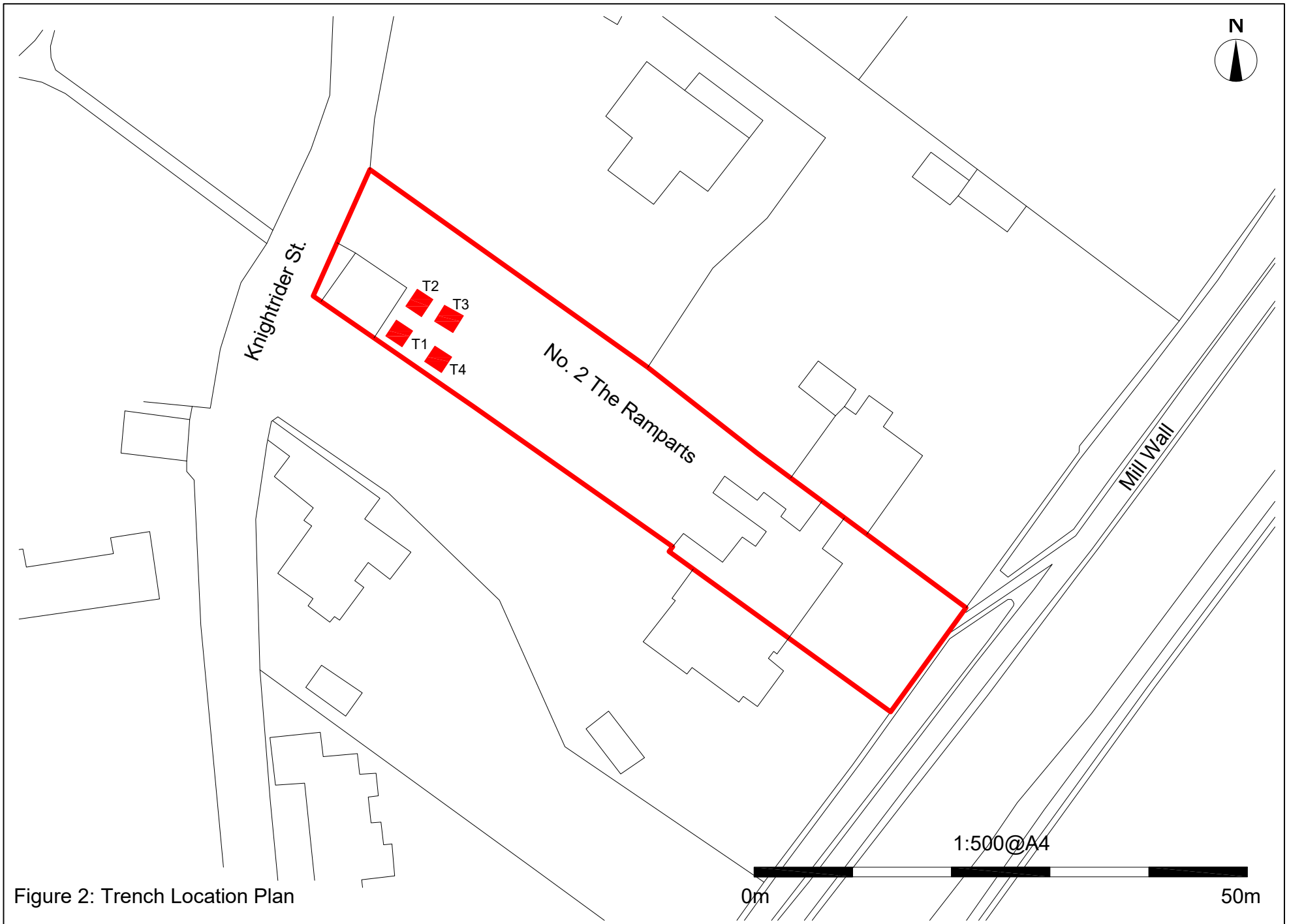


Figure 2: Trench Location Plan

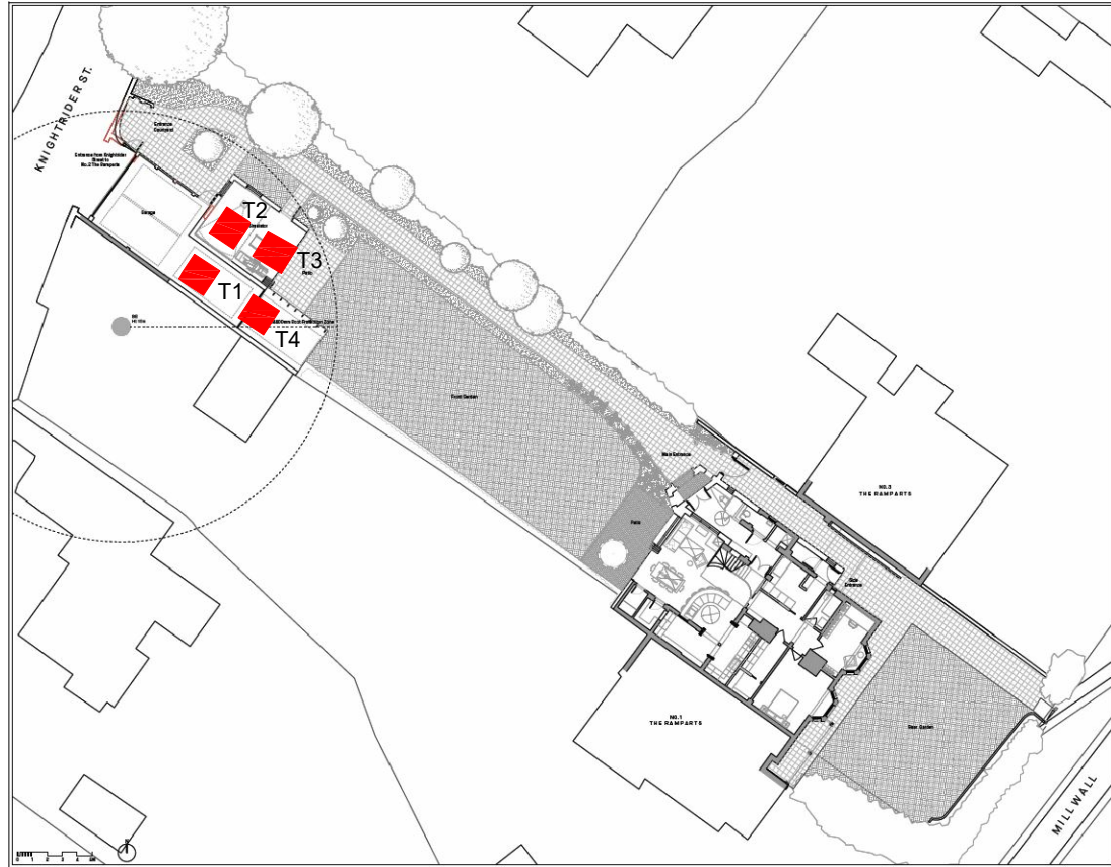
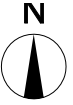
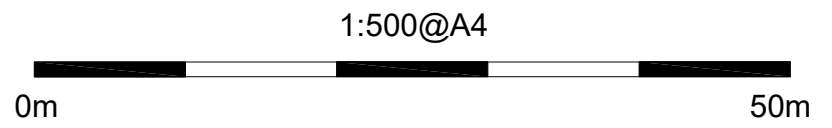


Figure 3: Trench Location Plan and Development Plan



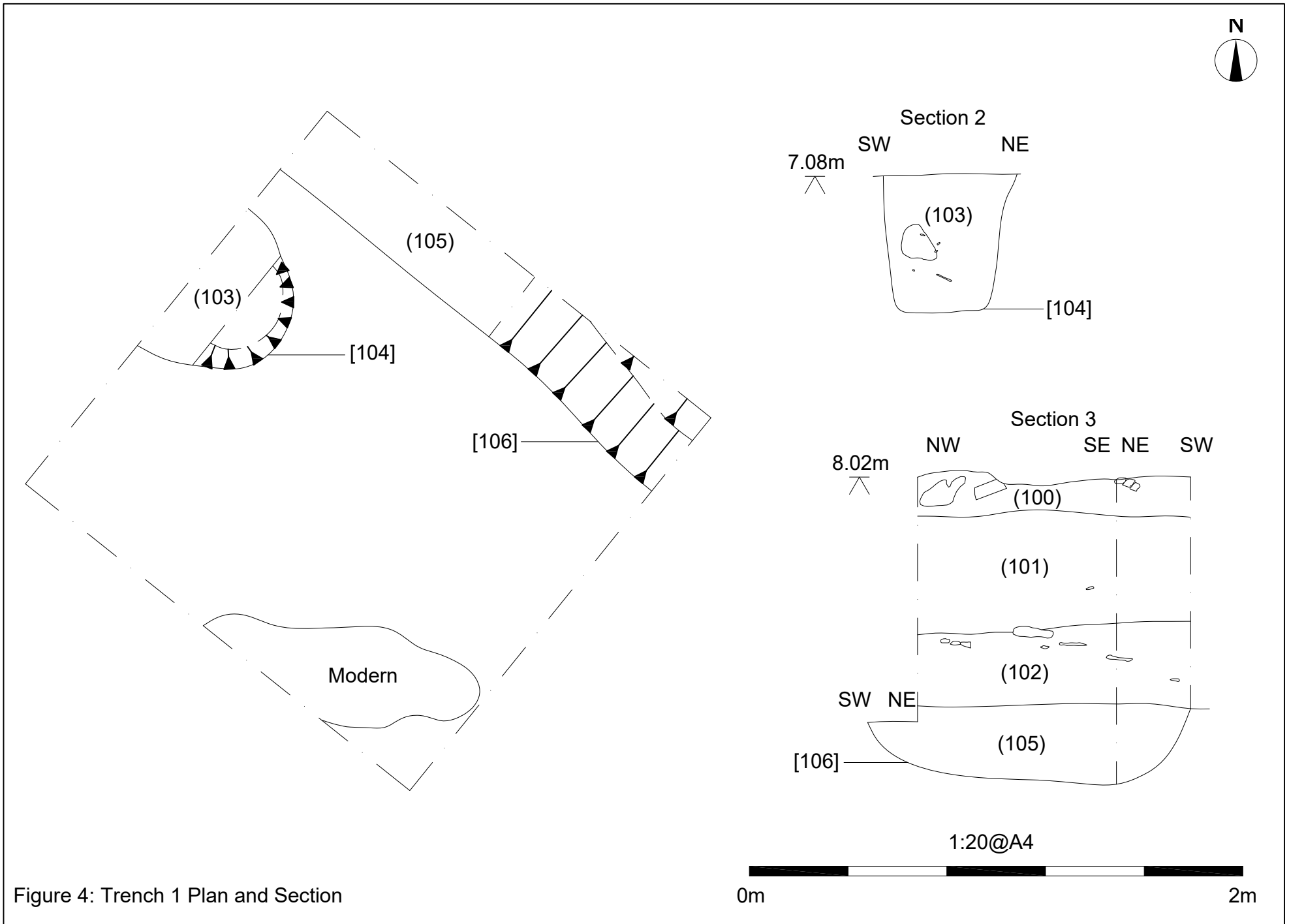
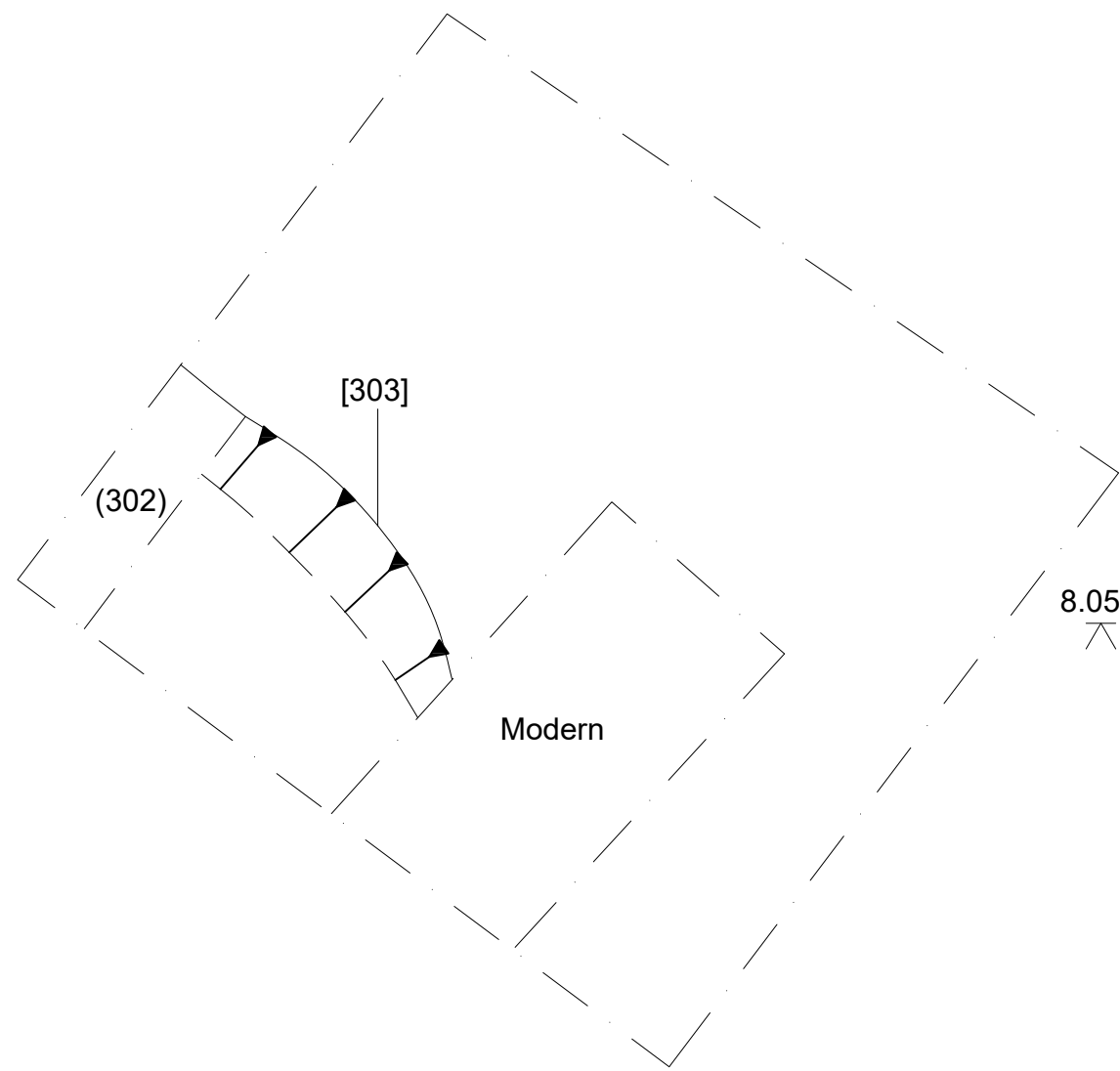
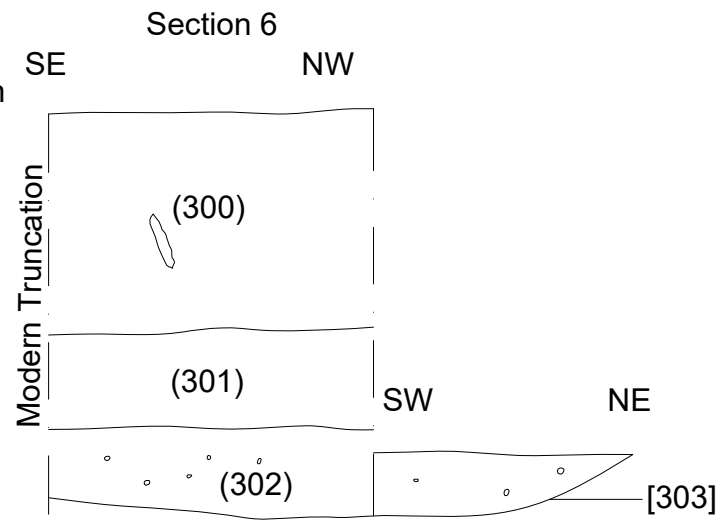


Figure 4: Trench 1 Plan and Section



8.05m



1:20@A4



Figure 5: Trench 3 Plan and Sections

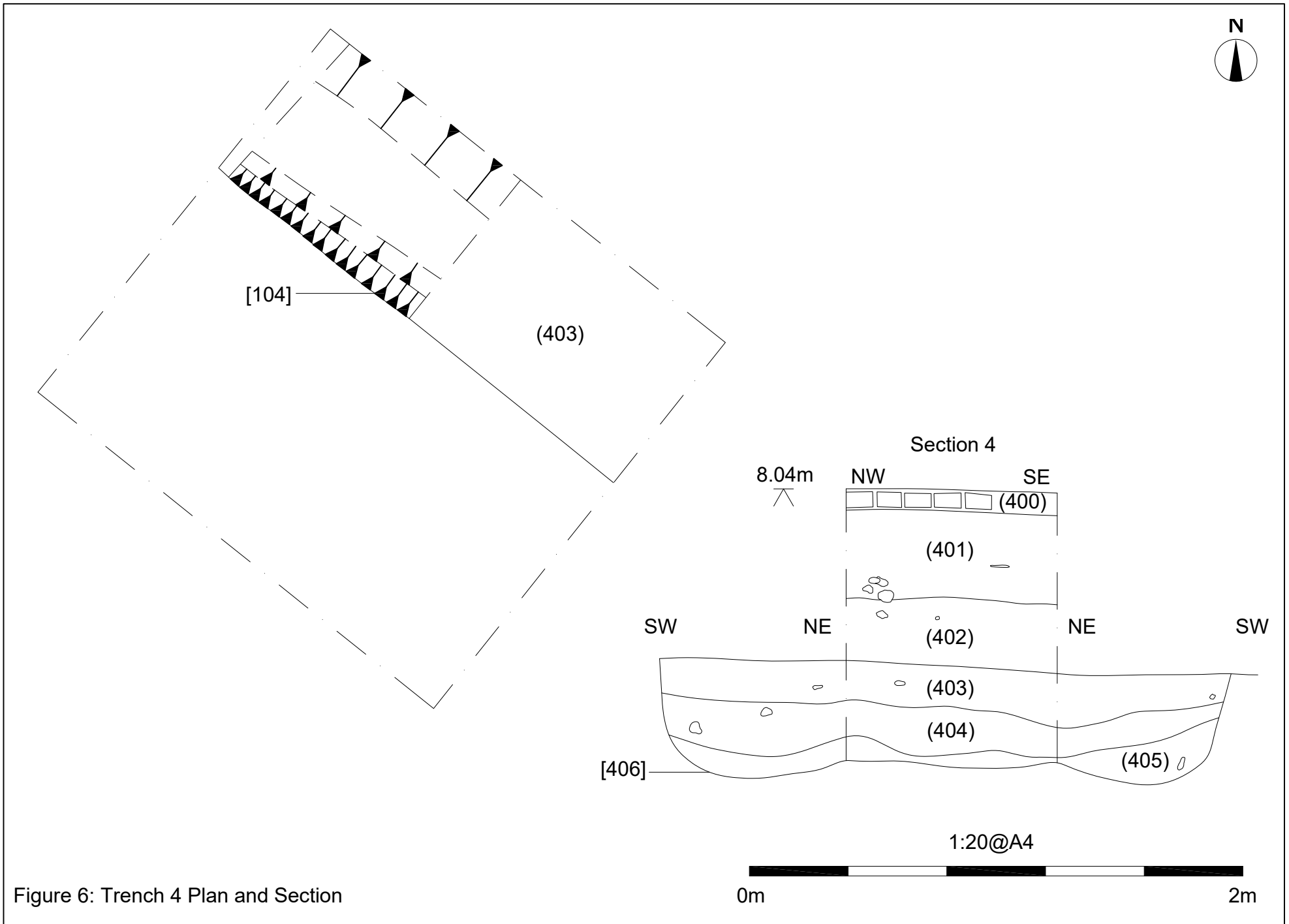


Figure 6: Trench 4 Plan and Section

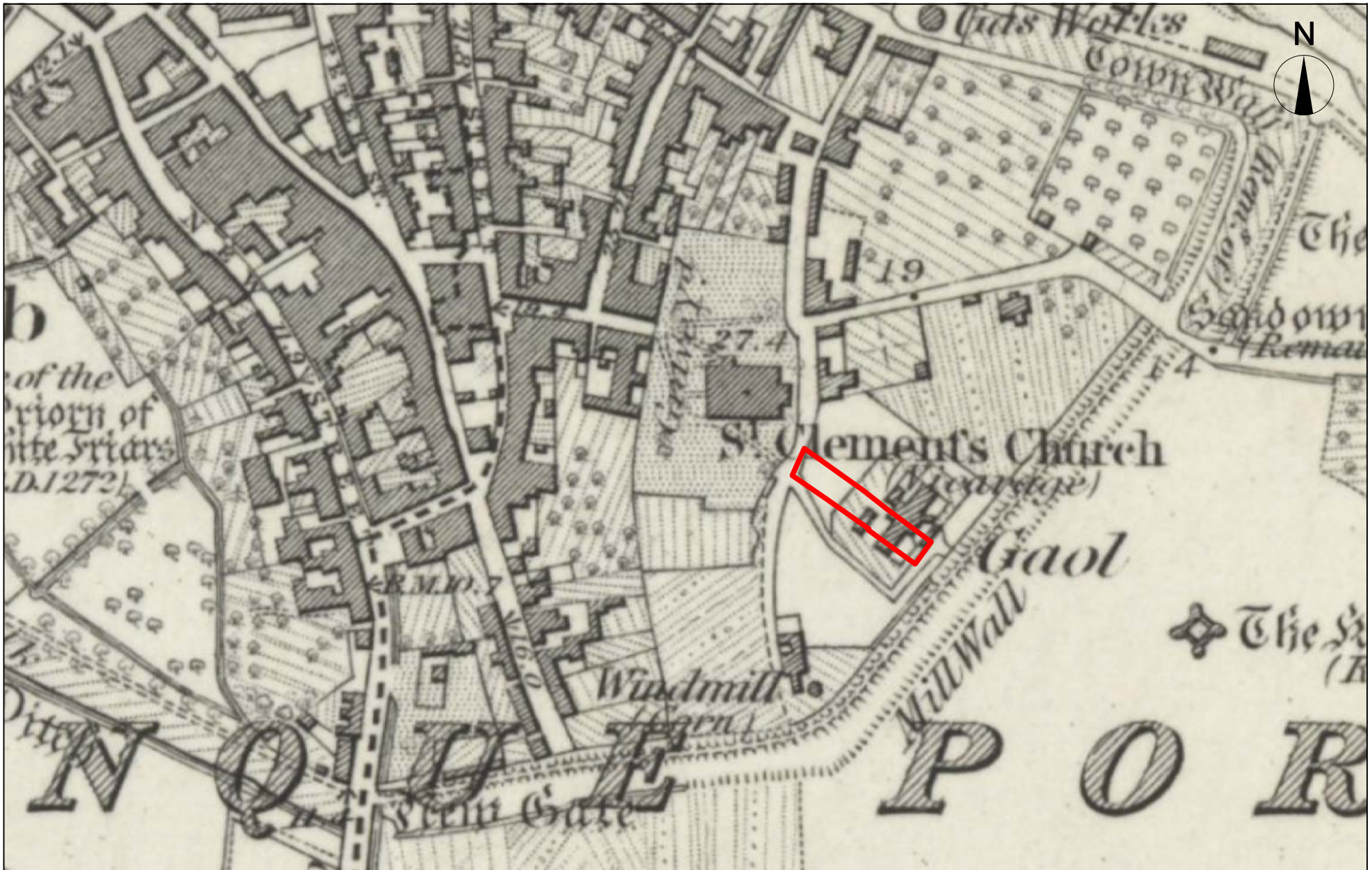


Figure 7: 1877 OS Map

1:2500@A4

