F·S·A·R·G
The Faversham Society
Archaeological Research Group

Community Archaeology

HSX19, July 2019

Preliminary report for OA186, Market Inn, 42 East Street, Faversham, Kent

Grid Reference: TR01884 61223

Excavating Open Area OA186.

Finds processing for Open Area OA186.

1. Introduction

This excavation took place because of important finds made by FSARG in 2018 in the garden of the Market Inn. These are fully outlined in the Report *Hunt for the Saxon Royal Manor: keyhole excavations at the Market Inn'* available on the FSARG website www.community-archaeology.org.uk. The most important of the three Keyhole pits at the Market Inn was KP174, a trench 2m by 0.8m. OA (open area) 186 was a much larger excavation (as can be seen in the cover picture) focussed on and containing KP174.

Since the first year of its research activities in 2005, FSARG has been, on and off, seeking Faversham's Anglo-Saxon ancestors. We know that they were not ordinary people: the early Anglo-Saxon cemetery[1], discovered and looted around 1860-70 when the railway was being built and followed by brickearth excavation for brick making, is said to be the wealthiest in Kent.[2] Experts have assumed on circumstantial grounds that Early Anglo-Saxon Faversham was a centre for metalworking[3] and glass working[4], around AD450 to AD700. The findings of 2018 KP174 provided the first apparent physical evidence for this.

This is a brief preliminary account of the outcomes from OA186. Although we are reasonably confident in the phasing of this site (see **p 23**), much more information can be gained from the finds and this will lead to a need for comparisons with other similar age sites in Kent. A much more detailed report will hopefully appear in 2020.

> **Please note that Section 2 a, b and c is a slightly modified reproduction of this section in the KP174 report. The same is true for the Map Regression. If you have read this KP174 report, then this section could be omitted.**

2. Geographical and historical background

a) Geography

The land between the Westbrook and Cooksditch valleys is a slope running down from 24m altitude at Watling Street to the south to 9m at St Marys church and 7m at Standard Quay in the north, a total distance of 1.5km. This slightly higher ground falls away to either side, westward to the Westbrook Valley and Creek and eastward to the Cooksditch, both streams running south to north. The Cooksditch nowadays rises in a spring to the east of St Marys School and runs down past the Abbey Barns, to join Faversham Creek at Iron Wharf, Grid Reference TR 02354 62131. There is some evidence that the Cooksditch originally rose near St Catherines church[5] reference TR 01683 60755, and was cut short by the creation of the Recreation Ground in 1862. The LIDAR map created by aerial survey using laser beams shows the variation in relief in a unique and special way.

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[1] ROACH SMITH C 1871 *A Catalogue of Anglo Saxon and other Antiquities discovered at Faversham and Bequeathed by William Gibbs of that Town to the South Kensington Museum* Eyre and Spottiswood: London
[2] RICHARDSON A 2019 pers.comm.
[3] HARRINGTON S & M WELCH 2014 *The Early Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms of Southern Britain: Beneath the Tribal Hidage* Oxbow books: Oxford,
[4] EVISON V 2008 *A catalogue of Anglo-Saxon Glass in the British Museum* BM Research Publications 167: London
[5] FSARG website community-archaeology.org.uk/ archaeological investigations / Preston a most peculiar parish 2013-15/ Preston Farm report p5E

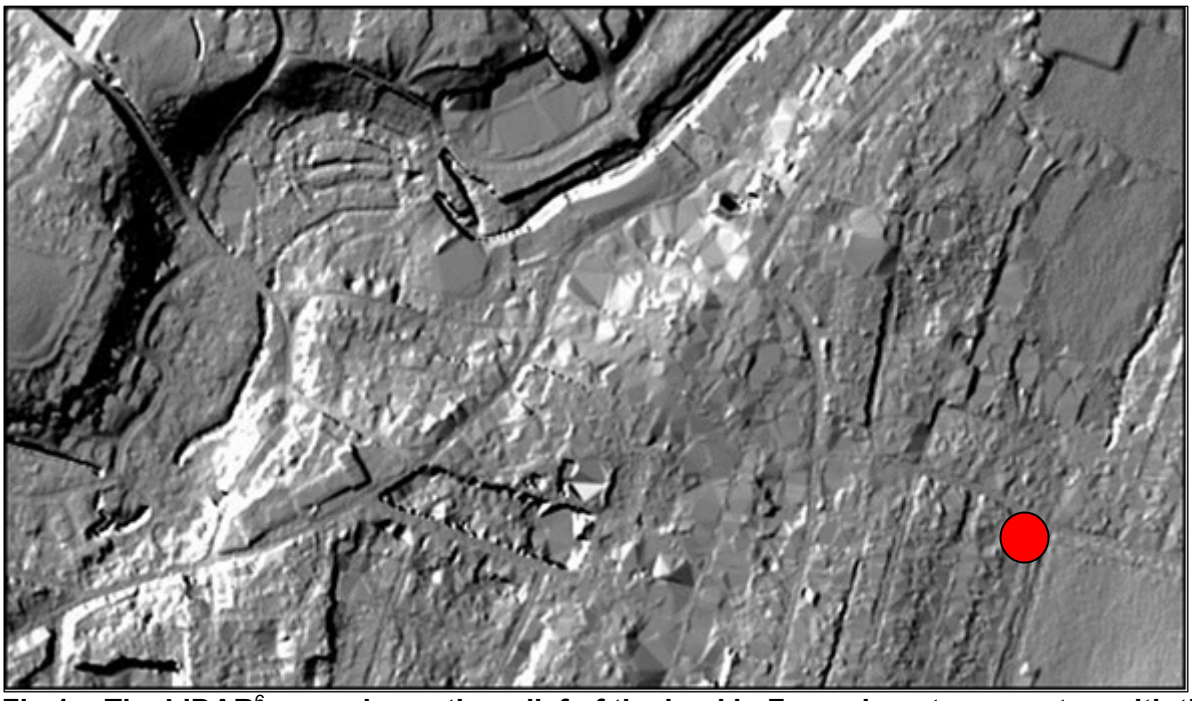


Fig 1a: The LIDAR[6] map shows the relief of the land in Faversham town centre, with the 'dug off' areas for brickearth and chalk showing up very clearly. The location of the Market Inn is shown by the red circle.

b) Geology

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

In this part of Faversham, the superficial deposits are mainly distinctive yellow-brown Head Brickearth, often overlying a gravel superficial deposit. The Kentish Stock brick industry flourished in the Faversham area between around 1850 and 1920, and large areas around and in the town under later housing development have been 'dug off', removing all except the most recent and most ancient archaeology.[7] In the LIDAR map shown in **Fig 1a**, the large 'excavations' in the lower centre are 'dug off' areas. Central areas have, however, escaped this destruction due to their pre-1860 enclosure of plots.

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

[6] LIDAR map of the Faversham area. DEFRA.
[7] TWIST Sydney 1984 *Stock Bricks of Swale* The Sittingbourne Society: Sittingbourne, Kent

Key:

Orange:	*Head Gravels*
Yellow:	*Head Brickearth*
Blue:	*Thanet Sands*
Light Green:	*Chalk*
Cream:	*Alluvium*

Fig 1b: Geological map of central Faversham, the same area as in Fig 1a.[8] The distinctive Davington Plateau (blue and orange) and Stonebridge Ponds (cream) areas can easily be identified in Fig 1a. The Market Inn sites are grouped closely together and shown in red.

c) Known historical background

The Market Inn is a handsome building, built in 1865 on the corner of East Street and Park Road. The land was originally part of the Cooksditch House estate and was purchased by Henry Shepherd and John Mares in 1863. It stands close to the former site of the Cattle Market, which is nowadays occupied by Bob Amor Close (see **Fig 3e**). At the rear of the property on the other side of the car park is a row of garages, formerly stables presumably for farmers visiting the cattle market.[9]

The Market Inn has an unusually large garden. Part of it is used for the local Bat and Trap layout but there is also the equivalent of a building plot adjacent to this (**Fig 3e**), surprisingly undeveloped for this part of Faversham but very handy for archaeologists. In recent times, most of the land in East Faversham was owned by the family at Cooksditch manor (now Cooksditch House)[10] and in the 19th century plots were sold off for housing development (see Map Regression). For reasons not yet clear, this plot has remained undeveloped and now forms part of the Market Inn's curtilage.

[8] British Geological Survey, 1;50 000 series. Faversham: England and Wales Sheet 273
[9] STEVENS P. 2005 *Faversham's Historic Pubs and Breweries* Faversham paper 92 Faversham Society.
[10]

Fig 2: Map regression for location of OA186 over the years.

a) Jacob's mid-18th century map, published 1774.

Gatefield Lane and Church Lane are prominent routeways. The fields to the east of the town centre are under hops (tall, thin) orchard (trees), arable (dotted lines), or meadow (dots). St Mary of Charity is in the north. Cooks Ditch rises next to the blue star.

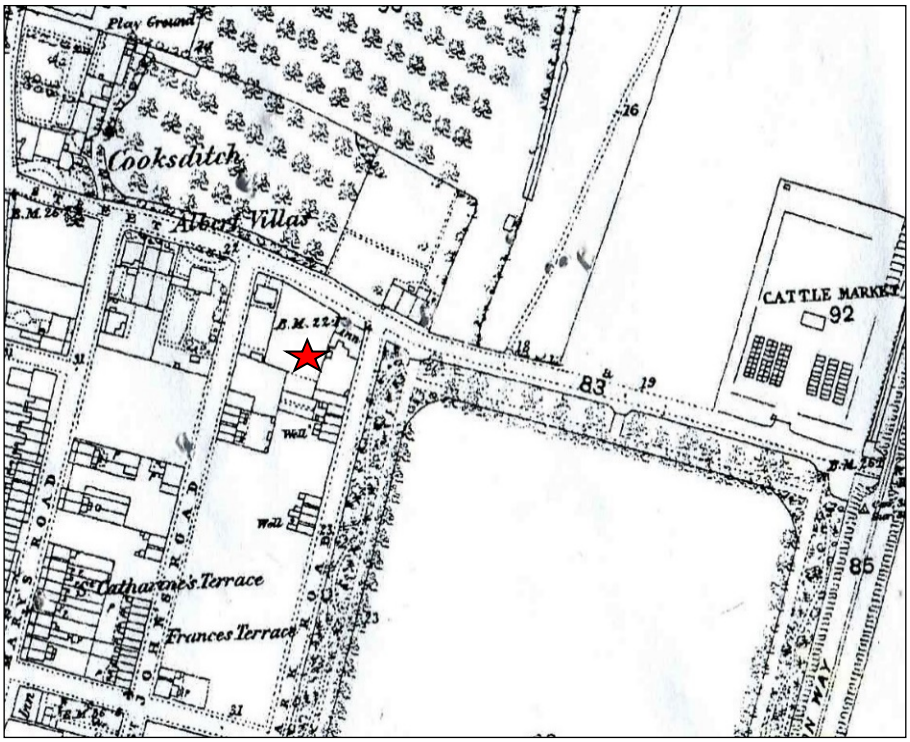
Red star denotes the location of OA186 on all of the maps.
On the 1774 map only: Green star = Cooksditch House.
Purple star= Shooting Meadow. Blue star= Rope Walk.

b) Tithe map 1842.

This lists owners, tenants and land use. There have been few changes in land use since 1774, just one new building near the south end of the Rope Walk. The land use is listed as mostly meadow and orchard. Notice Cooksditch House with its distinctive large bay windows and some large farm buildings.

c) 1865 OS map, 6” to mile.

There are big changes in this eastern end of Faversham. St Marys, St Johns and Park Roads are well under way, with many small terraces being built by different speculators. Houses have been built along both sides of East Street, up to Cooksditch House. The railway has arrived. A Methodist chapel has been built along Gatefield Lane. The Recreation Ground has been created to the east. Newton Road, however, is just a sketch on the map and the Crescent, of course, does not exist.



d) 1865 OS map close-up of Market Inn.

Here can be seen the beginnings of the Cattle Market, just outside the town to the east. The Market Inn itself can clearly be seen: the empty plot next to it does not seem to be part of the Inn’s land at this stage. The Recreation Ground is fully established.

e) 1906 OS map (2500 to 1, or 25.344 inches to 1 mile), close-up on the Market Inn site.

St Saviour's Church (the Tin Chapel) has been built, the first full size building on the little floodplain of the Cooks Ditch. The rest of the area is densely built up, except for the Recreation Ground, the valley of the Cooks Ditch and the orchard to the north. The plot next to the Market Inn, however, remains strangely undeveloped – not even as a garden or an orchard. This is what has saved the early archaeology from disruption: elsewhere in Faversham housebuilding and demolition, rubbish dumping, gardening, industrial activity, have disrupted early deposits and make the earlier archaeology very complicated.

f) 2006 OS map

This is now a solidly built-up area. with the Recreation Ground and the school playing fields the only large open spaces. Note the pattern of modern roads (Bob Amor Close) on the site of the former cattle market. Crescent Road was built in the 1960s. St Marys Junior School, built in the 1980s, displaces the 1906 orchard.

The red dots show the locations of the Keyhole Pit excavations in 2018. The green rectangle highlights the location of OA186, on top of the site of KP174.

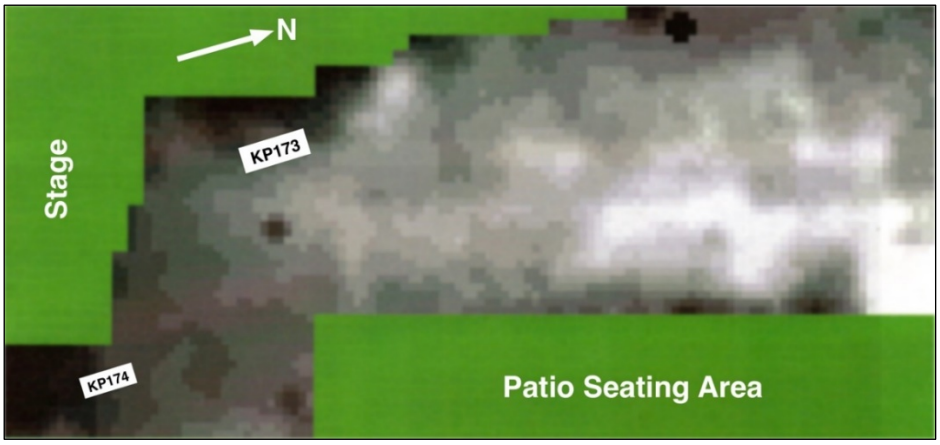
3. Location of pit

KP174 was in an area hemmed in by a fence and path line to the East, the wall of the M & J Supplies warehouse to the South and the stage built for garden performances at the Market Inn to the West. The main part of the OA186 area was outlined as being 1m from each of these boundaries and was 8m x 2m to begin with, stretching much further north than KP174. On the sixth day of excavation, a 2m x 4m extension was added to the north west of the original pit, its location limited by the stage and the need for a 1m pathway between trench and stage. The final shape of the OA186 pit and the locations of the 2018 keyholes KP173 and KP174 are shown in **Fig 3a** and **Fig 4**.

4. The procedures

a) Resistivity surveying

The whole field had been resistivity surveyed in 2018, see **Fig 3a**, and then used to decide on the locations for KPs173 and 174. There were specific areas that needed to be avoided such as the light (dry) area in the image where the ground had been significantly disturbed around the time that an extension was built onto the pub. **Fig 3b** shows an aerial view in 1927.



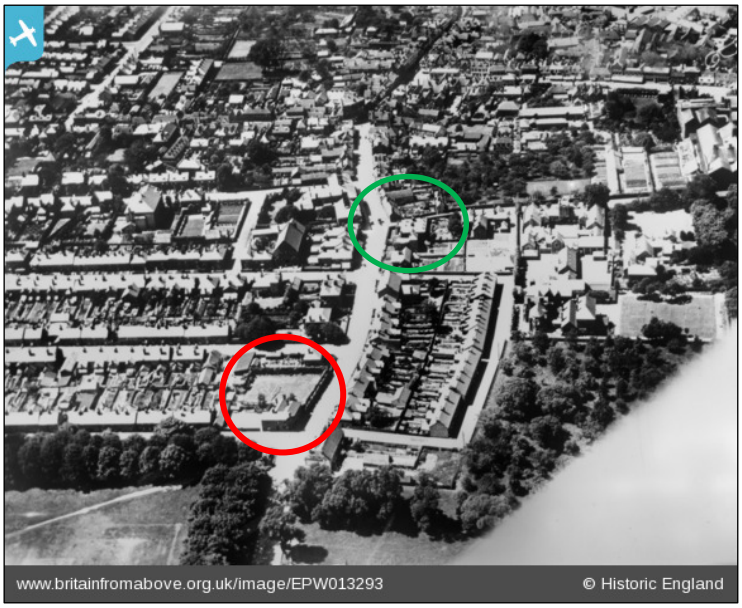


Fig 3a: (above)
Resistivity survey of the plot adjoining the Market Inn.

Fig 3b: (left)
1927 aerial photograph of the eastern end of Faversham town. The Recreation Ground can be seen in the lower left corner. The Market Inn and its adjoining empty plot are circled in red, Cooksditch House in green.

Fig 4a: Plan of site showing surroundings.

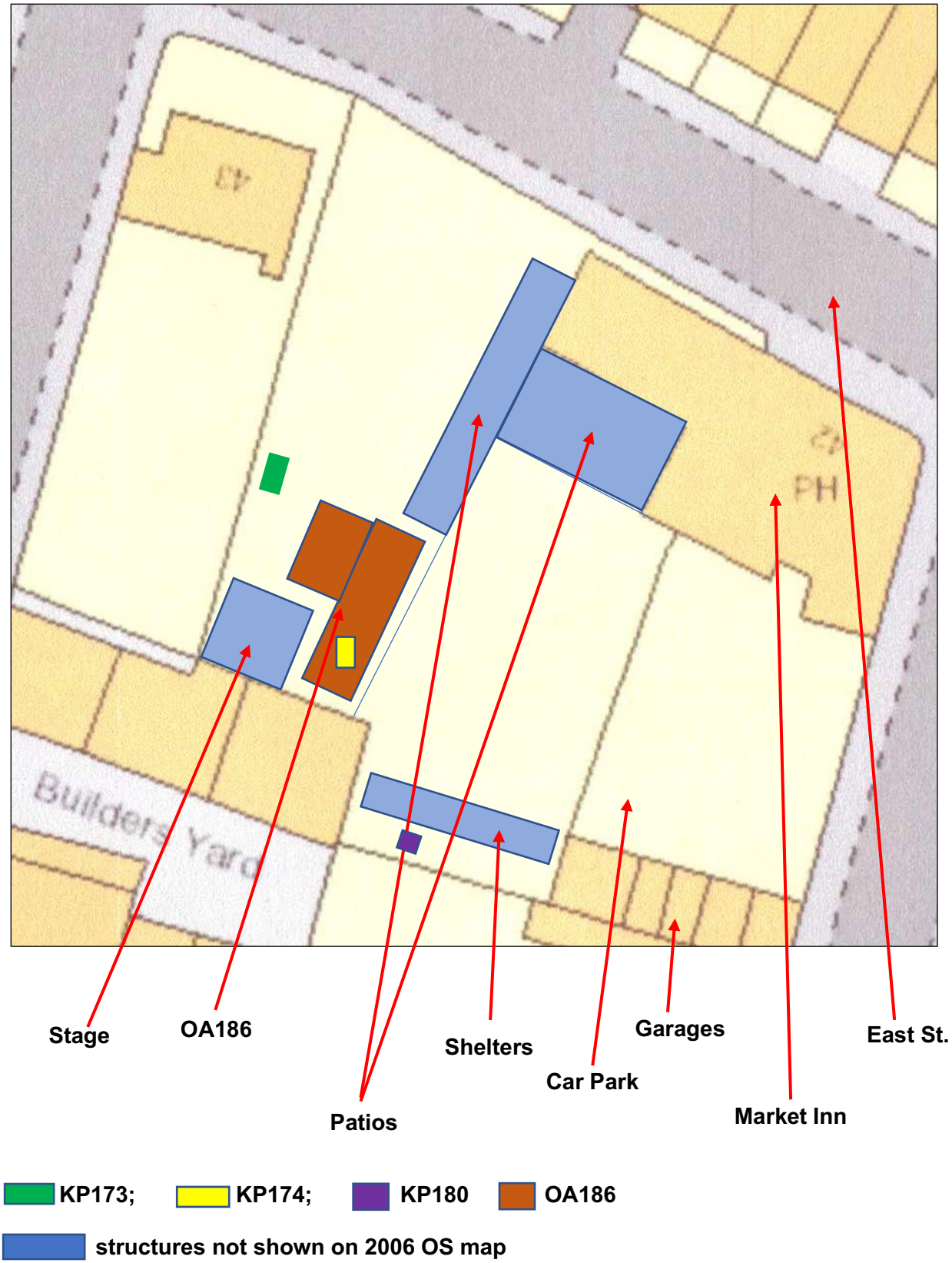


Fig 4b: Google Earth Photo of site – matches Fig 4a.

The location of OA186 was linked, as shown above, to KP174 and therefore occupied an area of high water-retention in the South East of the plot, that becomes less (drier) towards the North West. No areas of low water-retention (shown white on the georesistivity map) were explored, for reasons explained above.

During the 2019 season, a resistivity survey of the Bat and Trap took place. Any excavational follow up of this data would have to take place over the winter period to avoid upsetting the regular Bat and Trappers. This will be reported on in next year's detailed account.

b) Levelling

A temporary benchmark was set up within the garden and linked through to a permanent benchmark - this can be a challenging task as public benchmarks are not surviving very well in these digital times. Levels are obtained using a dumpy and the height of the land calculated. The levels are then marked in on the surveys, plans and sections.

c) Excavation procedure

Turf was removed carefully from the original area, rolled and set aside in plastic bags under covering sheets to retain moisture.

The pit was then hand excavated using single contexts, each of which was fully recorded. The keyhole was excavated to the maximum safety depth of 1.2m. Most excavated soil was sieved meticulously, with some upper layers rough sieved. The spoil was scanned regularly using a metal detector and stored in builders' bags for the season.

Finds were set aside for each context and special finds were given three dimensional coordinates, where possible, to pinpoint the exact find spot. Any features revealed were carefully recorded. A square metre

in the important pit-wide context [17] was set aside for detailed analysis and excavated in 5cm spits, with each spit being recorded meticulously: this was an attempt to test any variation by depth in this seemingly homogenous layer context.

Finally, the spoil was put back in, mechanically tamped down, watered and the turf replaced. Although a large area was excavated (compared with our usual keyholes) no machinery was used for excavation, all soil movement was carried out using spade, trowel, bucket, wheelbarrow and muscle.

5. The findings

a) The contexts

Beneath the turf was a layer of dark silty clay [02] throughout the whole trench, including the extension. Swiftly revealed at the extreme south end of the trench were two rather crude rectangular concrete plinths [03] / [04] and [05] / [06], each with a stub of a wooden post embedded in the centre (**Fig 5**). Between these plinths was a row of square post hole running north-south [09] to [13]. Context [02], as with K174, contained a variety of finds: pottery sherds, mostly redware and 19th century, small pieces of animal bone and oyster shell, small pieces of coal, glass, slate and tile. Particularly noteworthy were a scatter of clay pipe fragments and several small, crude lead sack seals, hessian netting and string which was sometimes still attached to the seal (**Fig 6**). Apart from the post holes and plinths, no features were observable. Interestingly the profile of last year's excavation of KP174 did not show up at all in context [02], although it was very clear in the layers below.

Fig 5: Concrete plinths.

Fig 6: Seal and string.

Context [17] covered the whole of the pit, including the extension opened later in the week (**Figs 7** & **8**). It was removed gradually, after dealing with a line of postholes [24] to [30] at the north end of the area and several minor depressions (see **Appendix 1**, **Harris Matrix** for details). Context [17] was rich in a wide variety of finds. Most of these were post medieval / early modern – redware pottery, German stoneware, early English Delft, with several small sherds of late medieval Tyler Hill pottery. Animal bone, oyster shell, industrial residues, brick and tile, clay pipe fragments were also common. An attractive find was a very good condition Nuremburg jeton, dated to around AD1600. More unexpected, though, was some early Anglo-Saxon pottery and a surprisingly large number of worked flints (see **Appendix 4**).

Fig 7: On the left, the exposure of Context [17]'s surface across the whole pit. The outline of KP174 is visible. On the right, viewed from the northern end, Context [17[in the middle of being removed. The sharp disjunction between Contexts [2] and [17] can be seen in the side of the trench.

The interface between [17] and its underlying layer was marked, at around 40cm down, throughout the open area. [22], the new layer, was paler and harder than [17]. As [17] was removed across the pit, [22] was shown to cover the whole area except, conspicuously, a large 2m x 2m square in the centre which was crammed with animal bone (**Fig 8**). Part of this square ran into the western side of the open area which is why it was decided to extend that side where possible, the stage being a barrier (see **Fig 4a**).

Fig 8: The red lines enclose the newly revealed animal bone dump. In the background, the extension is being completed with [17] nearly completely removed except for a sample square metre in the corner. The re-opened KP174 cavity is in the foreground.

After this, effort was mainly targeted at removing the fill of the square (?) pit and investigating various interventions into [22]: [22] was not itself removed. The small interventions will be dealt with first.

a) At the NE end, a large circular hole, 34cm diameter, with stones in the base was found, half sectioned by being up against the eastern wall.

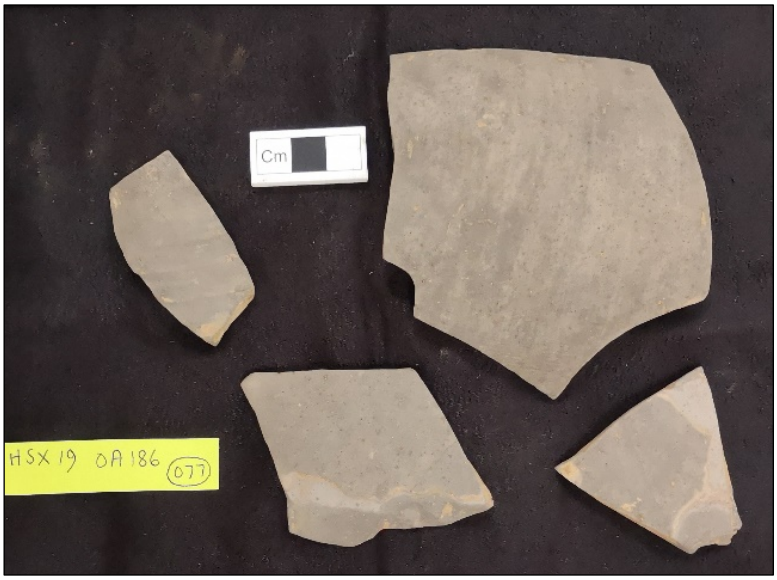
b) Two test pits were dug into [22] away from the bones area. The western one yielded nothing at all, but at a depth of 25cm from the top of [22] the eastern one revealed 4 large but delicate pieces of Roman pottery (London Grey Ware) obviously from a single pot (**Fig. 9a**).

c) Just to the south of the Roman pottery pit a small void was spotted – when investigated, it proved to hold 33 hobnails from a Roman sandal, arranged as they would have been in the leather shoe (**Fig 9b**). This was given context numbers [88] / [89] as the shoe had created its own void, although this is not a classic cut / fill situation.

The square, bone-bearing feature was marked out with string: the string cut across the KP174 slot on the south side of the large dump. The context number [65] was allocated to the bone layer with a subdivision made a little later into 65A, 65B, 65C and 65D (this division was purely for convenience rather than related to actual context interfaces). The [65] contexts were then carefully removed, yielding 31.516kg of bone and 0.9kg of shell, mostly oyster. Some other contexts below the ‘sealed top’ of the bone pit also contained some animal bone and are discussed below.

The removal of the main bone layer revealed a complex dirt surface to the east, south and north of the pit. This seemed to be a dumped earth surface rather than any kind of cut. Nevertheless, it was given a 'cut' context number of [95]. Time did not allow removal of this surface in the eastern half of the pit.

The removal of the backfill in the trench of KP174, which had been excavated to a depth of 1.15m meant that two sections were seen cutting down at right angles through the southern edge of the square pit. The western side of KP174 revealed in section some interesting contexts below the main bone level on the western side of the main excavation.



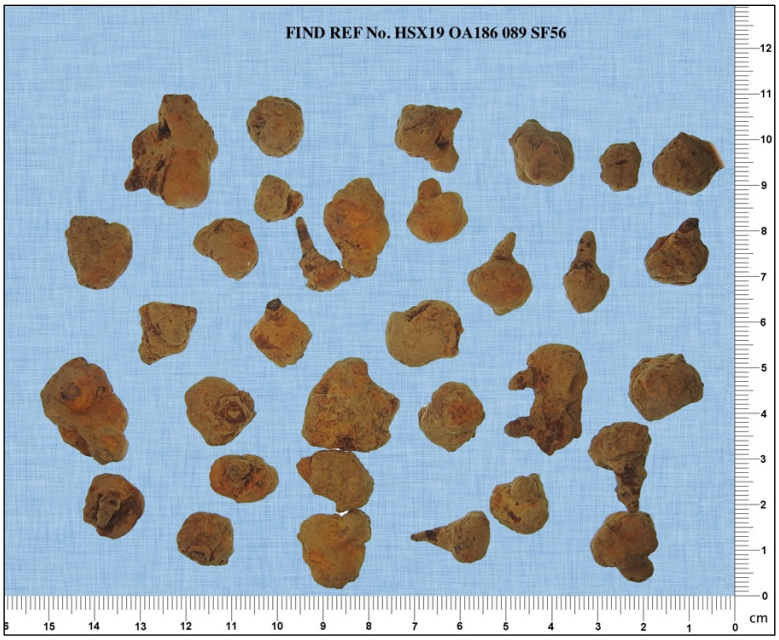


Fig 9a:
Left, Early Romano-British London Grey Ware pottery.

Fig 9b:
Below left, 33 Hob Nails, from a Roman leather shoe, as below on a reconstruction of a shoe from Vindolanda.

Fig 10: The pale surface in the top background is that of [22].

The bone dump can clearly be seen as a square here, with the edge of KP174 cutting across the boundary. In the side section of the main trench, context [02] overlies [17] and the bone context [65] is just emerging. At this point, an extension to OA186 is being created to explore the probable continuation of context [65].

In the lower parts of the main bone context [65], nodules of bloomery slag and red baked clay had been turning up. When the backfill of KP174 was removed, the section created showed these finds were highly concentrated in the area *underneath* the main bone level on the western side of the pit. The upper two below-the-bone contexts, although small, were very high in slag (3.68kg in [84] and 1.247kg in [71]) and baked clay content, sometimes with the red clay and slag fused together (**Fig 11**).

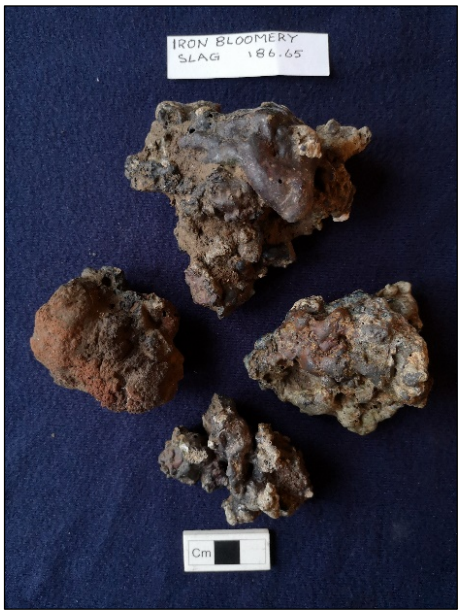
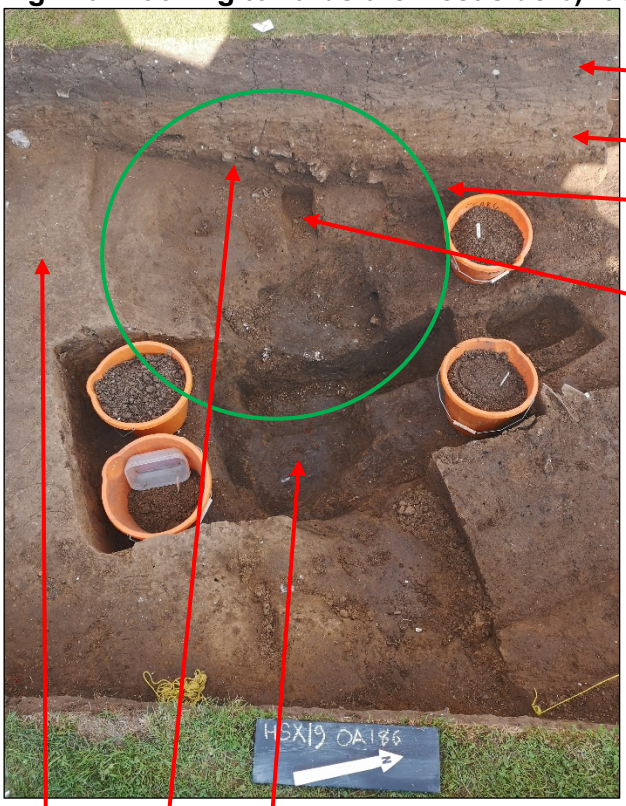


Fig 11:
Left: Bloomery slag from [84] and right, baked clay from the same context.

The very careful removal of these two fill contexts and the one below [72] (1.015kg of slag) revealed that they had occupied a domed cavity [97] with a flat floor. At the top of the back of the bowl was a channel [92] going *under* the main bone layer as revealed in the side of the trench: to the north was a narrower channel coming into the bowl at a lower level. **Fig 12** shows this in photograph format: this feature will be discussed in the interpretation section. Excavation ceased at this point due to shortage of time.

Fig 12a: Looking towards the west side b) looking down from the west side.



Context [2]

Context [17]

Context [65]

Outflow

In these two views of the dissected bloomery site, the area of interest is outlined in **green**. The unsightly trench cutting through is the 2018 excavation KP174 that cut at right angles across the east-west edge of the dump: its contents are backfill. The downward trajectory of context [65], full of bones, is very clear in (a). The steep sides of the bloomery shown in (b).

Lowest level of [17]

[65]

Bloomery floor

Bellows inlet

Outlet hole

b) The Harris Matrix (Appendix 1)

The Harris Matrix in **Appendix 1** shows the relationship between the contexts in terms of time sequence, and it may seem odd to readers unfamiliar with this way of showing a time sequence that context [22], although shown up until now as topping out only around 40cm down from the turf level is now appearing at the bottom of the sequence. This is because the bone and slag contexts have been sunk *into* [22], therefore were created at a later date than the [22] level itself. The only points at which excavation went beneath the surface of [22] were in the keyhole pit 174 which bottomed out at a depth of 1.15m and in some of the test pits sunk into [22] to find out about its character. In all cases, the pale surface of [22] was underlain by what looks like natural brickearth, yellowy brown in colour (e.g. as shown in **Fig 18**). The exceptions were the Grey Ware Roman pot and the hobnails, which were almost certainly deliberately buried in dug pits, although no cuts for these pits were detectable. This 'natural' context would provide an underlay for [22] but the evidence for this is not quite strong enough.

c) Finds

The most immediately striking portion of the finds assemblage is the animal bone, mostly from context [65]. This is partly because of its sheer quantity crammed into a small area and partly because of the fascinating types of animal involved.

Fig 13: (Left) A male pig jaw with tusks – maybe wild boar? (Right) A cattle skull from KP174.

Figs 14a & **b** shows the main types of bone by number and by weight coming from the following animals: CER = deer (red deer and roe deer), BOS = cattle, SUS = pig (possibly wild boar), EQU = horse, OVI = sheep / goat, MIN = small animals (birds, hare, wolf and very small mammals). Unidentified bone has been set aside – it mostly consists of a large number of very small fragments and would distort **Fig 14a's** graph in particular.

Fig 14a: Graph showing comparison by numbers of bones (see above for key).

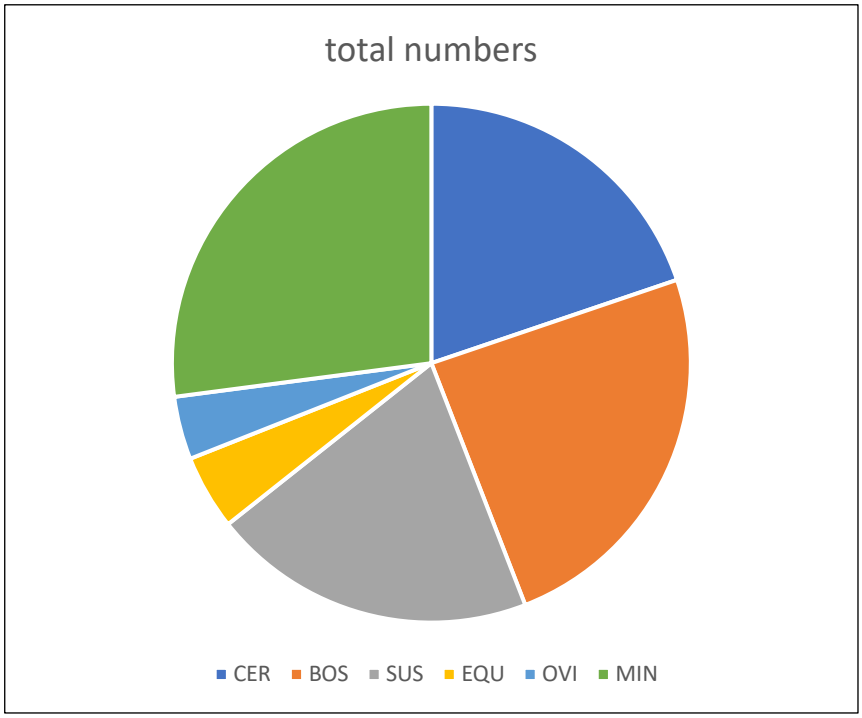
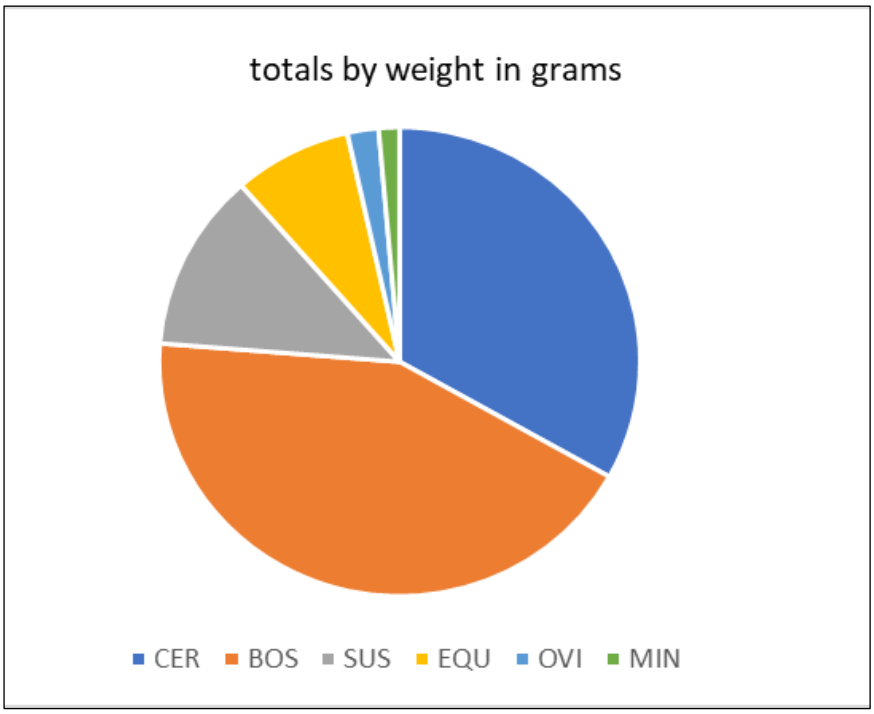


Fig 14b: Graph showing comparison by weight of bones (see above for key).



The reason for using two approaches is well illustrated by the small animals category MIN (**green**). In the first graph MIN scores high because of numerous bones but in the second graph the relatively tiny weight of each bone compared with cattle or deer, means that the MIN category hardly registers.

The significance of these particular distributions of types of animals will be discussed in the interpretation section.

The other abundant type of specialised find is the slag and baked clay combination. This has been described with its associated features in the earlier section and will be returned to in the Interpretation section.

The pottery and other special finds are indispensable for dating these contexts. For the pottery, the largest overall category by weight was EMS (Early to Middle Saxon) with 1,623g. Redware (16th - 19th century) came second with 940g and was entirely in the upper contexts [2] and [17]. For the [65]s, the animal bone dominated contexts, 95% of the pottery was EMS, with some residual Roman. The slag / baked clay-bearing contexts of [71], [78], [79], [80], [83] and [84] contained only EMS and Roman pottery, with the Roman pottery all pre-AD250 date.

The EMS main types are shown in the graph and photos in **Figs 15** and **16**.

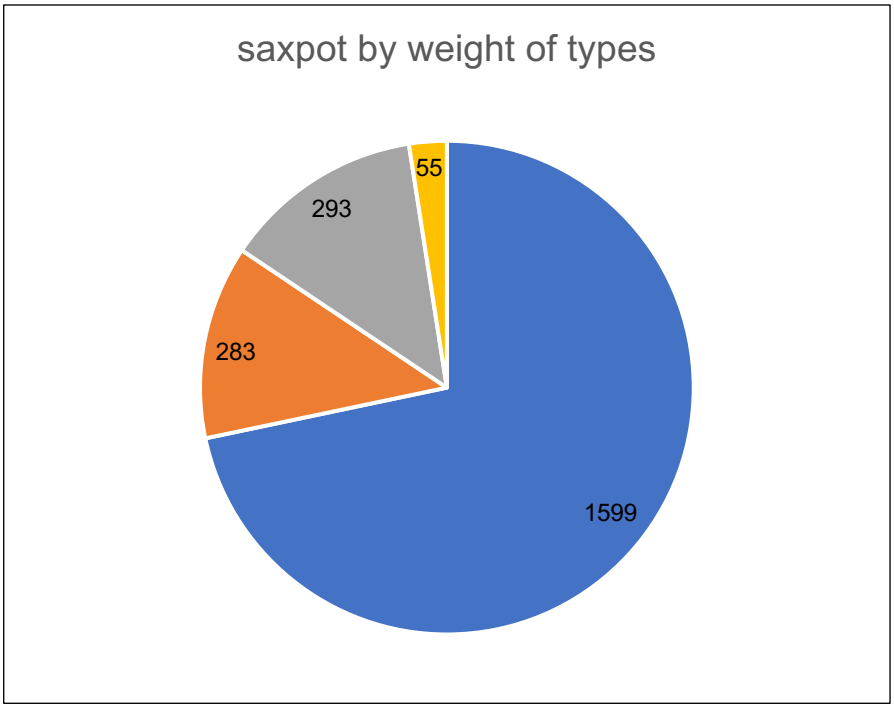


Fig 15: EMS pot from OA186 and KP174; Weight in grams
Blue: organic tempered **Orange: sand tempered**
Grey: imported wares **Yellow: shell or grit tempered**

The highly distinctive organic tempered pottery is easily identified, although ranging in colour from pinkish beige to black, and from thin to substantial: the surfaces are marked by seed, stem and leaf shapes (see **Fig 16b**). Next in frequency was sandy ware, much less distinctive and sharing a character with several local prehistoric wares. Of the remaining sherds, some were tempered with grit, others with shell. All of these local wares were hand made. Then, quite startling in contrast, being wheel thrown and relatively sophisticated, were what must be Frankish wares from Northern Europe[11]: this is one of the many aspects of this assemblage that needs further work.

[11] JERVIS B 2011 *Assessment of the Pottery recovered from Excavations at Lyminge, Kent Pottery* assessment report for Lyminge Research Project, Reading University

a.

b.

c.

Fig 16: Examples of Early Anglo-Saxon pot from OA186: Only (d) is wheel thrown.

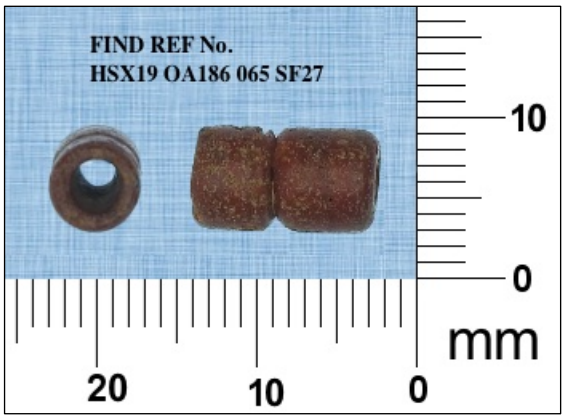
a) **sandy ware**
b) **organic tempered ware**
c) **organic tempered with rim**
d) **imported ware, probably from Rhineland**.

d. outside

d. inside

Particularly important small finds were a red glass bead, [65B] identical to one from the Faversham Anglo-Saxon cemetery[12]: an end section of a double-sided composite comb with two iron rivets, probably made from antler [80]: a carved bone pin, early to mid-Anglo Saxon [80]: 2 examples of diseased animal bone [65]: two examples of animal bone with possible runic engravings [65]. From KP174 in 2018 came an elegant little pin beater (mid Saxon?). There were also several pieces of daub with flat whitewashed surfaces and one with a wattle impression [65]. Roman special finds included the 33 hobnails mentioned on **p 14** [88 / 89]: part of a box flue tile [65] and a Roman tegula [83]. There are also a number of intriguing small metal objects of uncertain purpose, mostly in the [65] contexts that need much more research. Some of the Small Finds listed above are shown in **Fig 17**. A full list can be found in **Appendix 3.**

[12] GUIDO M 1999 *The Glass Beads of Anglo Saxon England AD400-700 Boydell* Press: Woodbridge, Suffolk for the Society of Antiquaries, London. Plate 6 8iv



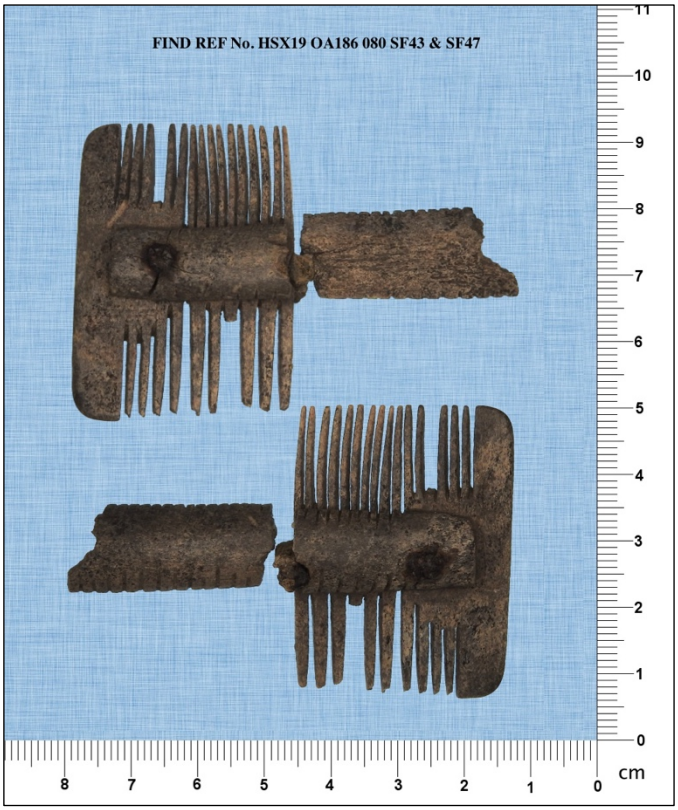


Fig 17: Small finds

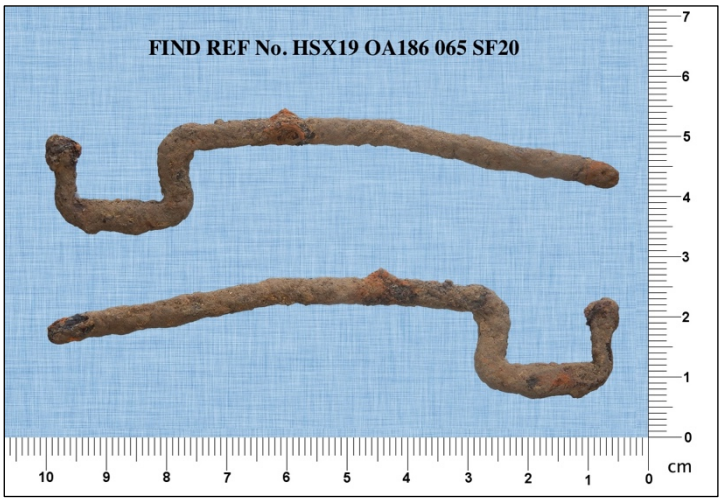
Above, left: a red glass bead identical to one from the Kingsfield cemetery.

Above right: a complete carved bone pin.

Left: part of a double composite comb, probably made of antler.

Below: two of those mystery iron objects that need further study.

See Appendix 3 for full list of Small Finds.



Finally, as nearly always in Faversham excavations, there are many finished flint tools, 84 in total – see **Appendix 4: Lithics** for more details. Again, as is common in the Faversham area, most of the tools were Mesolithic with a fair minority of Late Neolithic. 70% of these finished items were found in context [17], the post-medieval / early modern layer, with the other 30% scattered through a variety of contexts. Again, these need to be further analysed, mapped and added to the Faversham-wide lithics database.

6. Interpretation

The overall sequence with the OA186-KP174 excavation is mostly straightforward and can be seen in terms of phases. The main problems come with pinning down dates, explaining some of the apparent events and linking the assemblage to contemporary places in Kent.

Phase 1 (earliest) prehistoric pre AD43.

Large quantities of flint tools were found in context [17], presumably residuals from the spoil arising from the excavation of the iron smelting pit and were mainly Mesolithic and Late Neolithic. The only prehistoric pottery found was a small amount also in [17].

As has been pointed out above, [22] was only excavated in very limited places. Although no flint tools were found in the exposed natural-looking brickearth at the base of, for example, KP174 or in the small test pits dug to examine the character of [22] (see **Fig 18**), the frequency of flints in such deposits is very patchy anyway. Only through removal of all the deposits down to and including [22] could prehistoric activity be plotted and understood.

Fig 18:

This test pit was dug into [22] to find out more about this context. About 10-15cm down, the pale and dry [22] deposit gives way to what looks like the familiar natural brickearth, a common superficial deposit of the Faversham area.

There were no finds from this test pit.

Phase 2: Romano-British AD43- late 200s.

Roman occupation period pottery, tegula fragments and tesserae were found in several contexts (17, 65, 71), almost certainly as outcomes of raiding ruined Roman sites rather than as chance 'residual' outcomes. A near complete Roman pot (London Grey Ware made in SE England in the 2nd century AD[13]) and a set of 33 shoe hobnails, however, were found in undisturbed locations in [22] during limited test pitting, and cannot possibly be seen as outcomes of Anglo-Saxon looting: in a number of ways these

[13] TYERS P A 2014 (latest) in www.potsherd.net/atlas/Ware>LOND

items look like a burial deposit but as the location of these finds was next to the edge of the excavation where a concrete path runs along, investigating this hypothesis was impossible.

The nearest known Romano British villa lies 500m to the north TR 0208 6173[14], with another possibly to the north east near Clapgate Spring TR 0271 6140[15]. The northerly villa went out of use around AD270, and all of pottery and tile found in OA186 and KP174 belongs to this earlier Roman occupation period (Samian etc) (**Fig 19**).

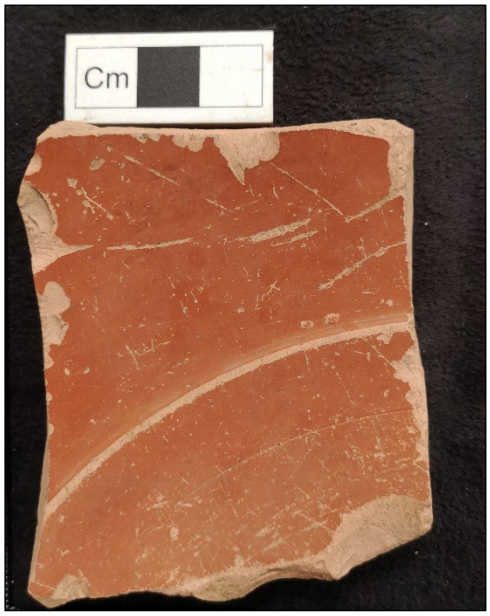


Fig 19: A battered sherd of Samian ware found in context [71].

Phase 3: Early Anglo Saxon AD550-700

a) Earliest: Iron smelting bell shaped bloomery.

That there was at least one bloomery on this site is certain, from the sheer quantity of slag, charcoal and red baked clay sometimes still fused to the slag. The slag is clearly a typical, bloomery product – see **Fig 11**. The bloomery itself is less familiar, being possibly bell shaped – see **Appendix 5** - and although it seems to be set into a slope, this could be an illusion, as the presence of the stage structure at ground level prevented excavation behind the cavity. Certainly, the section drawn from the side of the trench shows the animal bone cascading down across the top of the bloomery cavity (**Fig 12a**).

A more serious question relates to the date of the bloomery itself. Although we would love it to be early Anglo Saxon and be the first actual evidence for iron working in the 'Town of Fabricators' i.e. Febresham[16] we must acknowledge a possibility that this is an earlier Romano-British furnace. The lack of evidence for Romano-British presence apart from a scatter of much worn early Roman pottery and a few fragments of building material helps the dating problem, as well as the fact that all of the Roman material on the site dates to the first 3 centuries of Roman Britannia. Much comparative work on iron bloomeries, however, needs to be done by us before we can be sure.

[14] PHILP B 1968 *Excavations at Faversham 1965: the Royal Abbey, Roman Villa and Belgic Farmstead*. KARG First Research Report: Crawley
[15] KCC HER Notified 1995 TR06 SW211 near Clapgate Spring
[16] Document of King Coenwulf in AD811 mentions the 'Kings little town of Febresham'

b) Followed by demolition of bloomery and infilling of cavity.

No traces of red baked clay were found as part of an existing structure, but were instead mingled with the slag and charcoal, implying a deliberate and thorough demolition. The small fills in contexts [71], [84], [72] contained lots of slag, clay and charcoal but also some early Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds and animal bone.

c) Final stage: dumping.

Huge quantities of butchered animal bone and lots of broken pottery of early Anglo-Saxon date (7th century, if the Canterbury dating is applicable[17]) were tipped into the hole. A bone pin (**Fig 17**) and an early mid Anglo-Saxon double composite comb (**Fig 17**) were found in the dump matrix.

One other question for this early Anglo-Saxon site relates to the dump pit itself. The size and shape of this dump area when first uncovered was the same as an SFB. An SFB is a 'sunken feature building', a very well-known type of outbuilding found clustered around Great Hall sites in this early-mid Anglo-Saxon period.[18] **Fig 20** shows the typical archaeological remains of an SFB, along with a reconstruction. When an SFB went out of use, its square sunken floor area was often used to dump rubbish.

This hopeful identification lost its power as we excavated the dump. For one thing, a corner of the possibly square pit was inaccessible under the stage – for all we knew, the dump could stretch onwards under there. Secondly, we did not find any sign of the typical SFB pair of post holes. This latter, however, might have been because the bone dump was on top of what might have been a preceding earth dump which we did not have time to remove. However, if this was an SFB it must have been a very deep one and positioned (unintentionally?) on a disused bloomery. Without a return to excavation, it is hard to see how this hypothesis can be addressed.

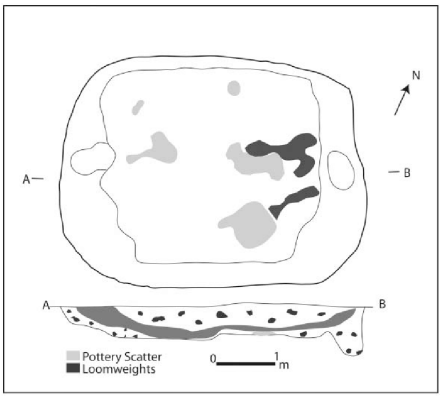


Fig 20: Plan of an SFB with post holes either side of the sunken area.[19] On the right, a reconstructed SFB from West Stow Village.

The animal bone itself does strongly suggest that this is the debris from a local Lord's Hall, maybe even a Royal Hall - by AD811, around 100 / 150 years after this dump was created, Febresham (Faversham) is described in a document as the 'Kings little town'.[20] The sheer quantity of deer implies organised hunting, a typical Lord's activity, and this interpretation would be enhanced if we identify wild boar amongst the pig bones (see **Fig 14**). The cattle remains also suggest a high-status feasting type

[17] JERVIS B 2011 op.cit
[18] WIKIPEDIA: 'West Stow Village' is a good basic introduction to SFBs
[19] Plan of grubenhäus 105 at Mucking. Redrawn by Ben Jervis from Hamerow 1993
[20] Coenwulf op.cit

residence nearby, and the small proportion of sheep / goat also suggests that we are not dealing with the debris from a peasant's hut.

Phase 4: AD750 to 1500.

This phase seems to be a long period of minimal activity. There is no evidence for mid Anglo-Saxon activity (no Ipswich ware, for example though we have found this 8th century ware not far away in Faversham[21]). Neither is there anything here for late Anglo-Saxon activity, although we know that Faversham was an active market town by Domesday. The same absence seems true for most of the Medieval period: most of the small Tyler Hill pottery fragments, very common in the Faversham area, were in context [17]. In fact, the spoil from the Anglo-Saxon digging for the pit seems to have been incorporated directly into [17] with no intervening deposits, hence the large numbers of worked flints in [17] and the presence of small amounts of slag and Early Anglo-Saxon pottery. It seems as if there was almost no deposition between the end of [22] and the beginning of [17]. This gap can clearly be seen in the pottery chronological distribution across the fill / layer contexts in **Appendix 2**.

Phase 5: Post medieval / early modern AD 1550-1860?

This is context [17]. Rural activity during this period is denoted by post holes. It was probably hop growing or orchard for much of the time – see Jacobs 1774 map. This is supported by the abundance of sack seals and hessian sacking remnants, probably used in hop pockets. The clay pipe remnants and the redware pottery point to the habits of the workers, though it is interesting to have found fragments of classier German Bellarmine and Westerwald stoneware. The presence on this rural site of a good condition Nuremburg Jeton (from around AD1600, used by merchants in an abacus-style calculating system) is a puzzle!

Phase 6. **Another empty phase, maybe 1860-1910?**

It is possible that, once No. 43 East Street had been built next door to the West, and the Market Inn built next door to the East, that this plot (as it had become) lay unused for a short time until it was taken into the care of the Market Inn. This is very difficult to spot archaeologically but is strongly suggested by the Map Regression (**Fig 2**).

Phase 7: AD1910? -2018. A surface layer [02] and turf [01] were added to give a smooth finish for the pub garden. Plinths were created for post bases, though later in this phase the poles and associated fence were dismantled, covered with turf and forgotten. The stage was built.

Phase 8: AD2018 onwards. Keyhole Pits KP173 and KP174 were dug in 2018, with exciting results.

[21] See for example, KP141 Kent Lodge in TC16 on FSARG website **www.community-archaeology.org.uk**

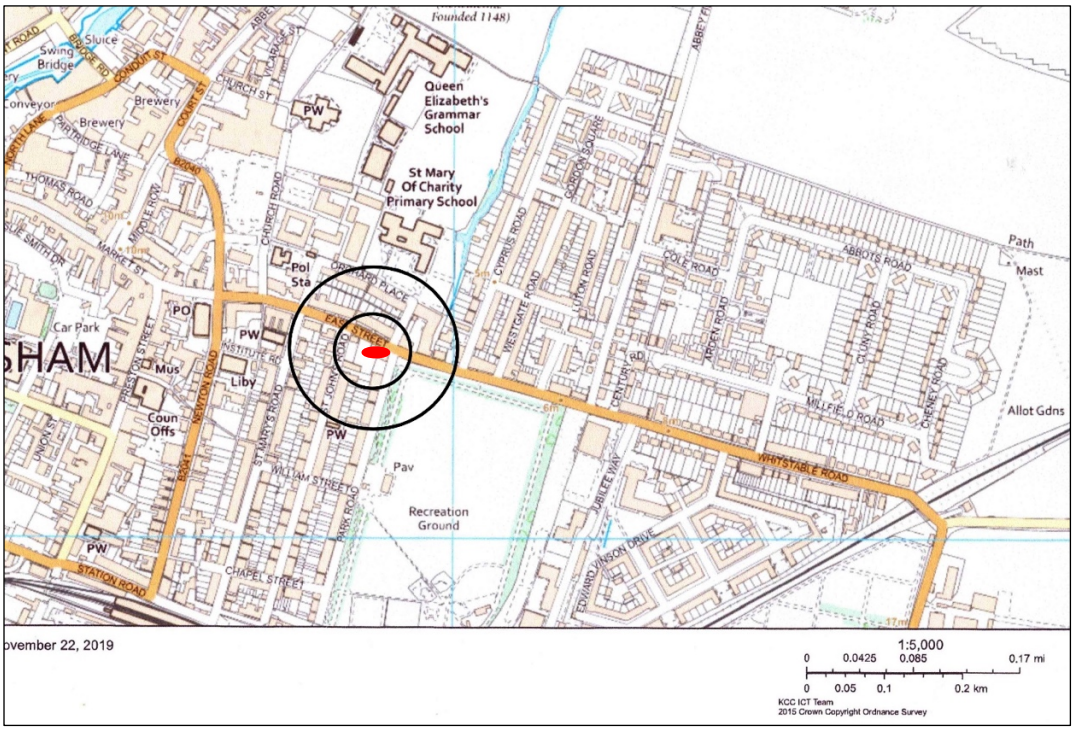
General conclusions at this early stage.

Clearly this is an almost completely undisturbed rubbish dump, piled on top of a disused iron smelting bloomery site. The latest date for this dump is around AD 700 and is possibly earlier. Jervis in his study of the early to mid-Anglo-Saxon pottery at Lyminge[22] states that in Canterbury, organic tempered ware can be 'tightly dated to the 7th century' (AD600-699). By the Mid Anglo-Saxon (AD750-899) period of trade emporia, the spread of Christianity and rise of Kings this site seems to have gone out of use and stayed rural for the next 1,200 years. So, what can this mean?

This is not a peasants' rubbish dump – the sheer quantity of deer and what is probably wild boar, of imported Frankish pottery and the use of bone combs and pins imply that this is the dump from a Hall, one of the Beowulf style feasting Halls[23] where the powerful entertained their followers. Maybe it was the folk buried in those richly decorated Kingsfield graves that feasted on the roast meats? In other cases, where similar 'feasting' deposits have been found, the Hall tradition seems to have evolved by the early 700s to a religious site, as at Lyminge[24] and Christchurch College, Canterbury[25]. This does not seem to have happened in Faversham. *Much needs to be done to check this out* – detailed comparisons with, for example, Lyminge which has been studied in depth for the last seven years and the rubbish dumps discovered at Christchurch College, Canterbury. A full report will be published later on in 2020.

Meanwhile we can continue to hunt for the Lord's Hall – how far away do you think that the servants in the Lord's Hall would carry the leftovers from the feasts - all those half-eaten joints, waste bones, all that broken pottery- to a rubbish pit? We have asked this question of our many visitors at the OA186 site. Some say, 'chuck it out of the window!' Others say around 50m at most, others say up to but not beyond about 100m. So, **Fig 21** shows two circles, one with 50m diameter, one with 100m from the site of OS186. Somewhere within that radius, we hypothesise, is the site of the Lord's Hall. These ideas will be followed through fully in next year's account.

Fig 21: How far would *you* be prepared to carry the feasting rubbish? 50m? 100 metres?



[22] JERVIS B 2011 op.cit.
[23] WILKINSON P & G MUSSETT 1998 *Beowulf: some topographical considerations by PW and Beowulf and the Sheppey Legend by GM* Faversham Society Paper **64**: Faversham
[24] lymingearchaeology.org/the-project
[25] KCC HER 1983-1996 TR15 NE1457 Anglo-Saxon pits and occupational evidence

6. Final comments (for now!)

The 2019 project was the first time that FSARG had devoted a whole summer season to the same site. There was a splendid turnout every day, and everyone was prepared to work very hard as member of the team, from opening up the site in the morning to the almost religious ceremony of covering it again in the evening. An estimate of 30 tons of material was moved by hand during this dig, a major achievement in itself.

Now, though, is the time for a great deal of post excavation work – one thing we are sure of is that this is a site whose significance goes beyond Faversham into the early history of Kent and maybe wider still.

7. Acknowledgments

Within the work done by the whole FSARG team, special mention should be made of John Clarkstone with his invaluable mapping and surveying of the site**:** Mike Tillman for his updating of procedural instructions and his very special skill in photographing the small finds: Maureen Wale for her extremely well organised and skilful management of finds processing and recording. Overall, though, it was the superb teamwork that made this all possible.

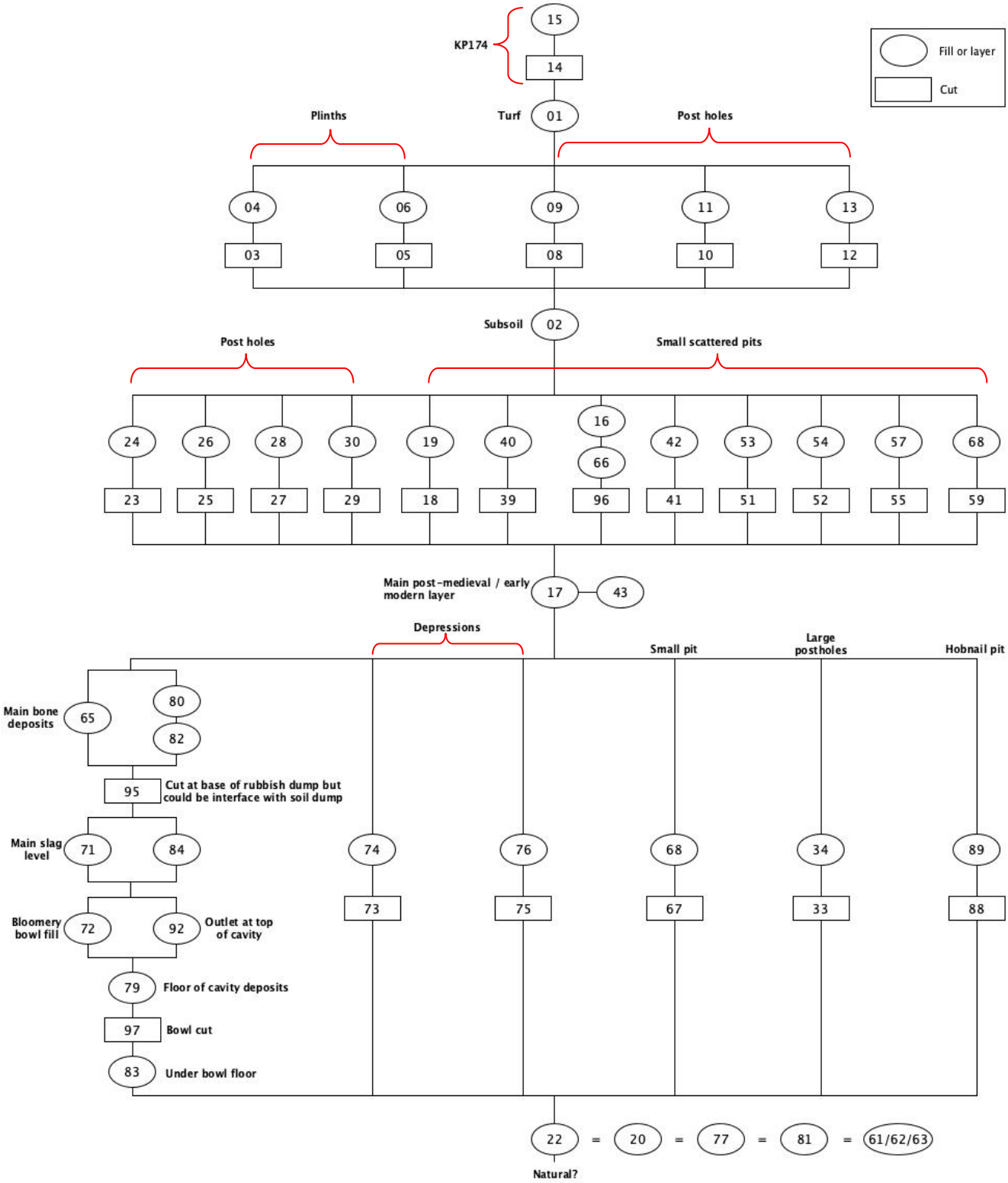
We also owe a continuing debt of gratitude to Dave and Sue who run the Market Inn and who have shown non-stop interest and support from 2018 onwards. Also, to Shepherd Neame, the Faversham Brewers who own the Market Inn and whose ground we are digging up. Finally, thanks to all those people who came to visit especially over the weekend in the middle when we took part in the Council for British Archaeology's National Festival of Archaeology. It was great to meet you all, and witness so much interest, enjoyment, and learning – it's the main reason that, speaking personally, I have done archaeology for so many years.

Dr Pat Reid

November 2019.

Fig 22: The last days of OA186.

Appendix 1: Harris Matrix for OA186.



Appendix 2: Pottery in broad age categories.

OA186												
Context	**Pre**	**Ro**	**EMS**	**MS**	**LS**	**EM**	**M**	**LM**	**PM**	**RED**	**LPM**	**Totals by Context (g)**
02			18				1		48	144	12	**223**
16									12		3	**15**
17	4	15	116				34		69	775	67	**1129**
22		129	49									**178**
64		13	11								1	**25**
65		1	566				12	12				**591**
65A		1	15									**16**
65B		3	227									**230**
65C		1	312						22			**335**
65D		5	39				6					**50**
74										1		**1**
76			5				9					**14**
83			2									**2**
84			41									**41**
89		5	23									**30**
68			18							20		**38**
71		48	109									**162**
72		2	12				2					**17**
78												**14**
79		5	59									**64**
81		10	1									**11**
Totals by Chronology	**4**	**238**	**1623**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**64**	**12**	**151**	**940**	**83**	**3186**

KP174													
Context	**Pre**	**Ro**	**EMS**	**MS**	**LS**	**EM**	**M**	**LM**	**PM**	**RED**	**LPM**	**Unident**	**Totals by Context (g)**
20	2								2	60	26	**4**	**94**
03	23	4	189				13		3	59			**291**
04		39	166				4		11	20			**240**
09	7	45	26				2			7		**19**	**106**
Totals by Chronology	**32**	**88**	**381**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**19**	**0**	**16**	**146**	**26**	**23**	**731**

Key to tables

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

A more detailed breakdown of pottery types will be provided in the forthcoming volume.

Appendix 3: Small Finds

Small Finds Reference Number	Context	Simple Name	Material(s)	Count	Weight (g)	Condition	Completeness	Typological Date - Earliest	Typological Date - Latest
HSX19 OA186 002 SF1	02	Sack seal	Lead	1	3	Good	Complete	1750?	1928
HSX19 OA186 002 SF2	02	Pipe / cigarette holder mouthpiece	Bone / Ivory	1	1.71	Very Good	Complete	1910	1970
HSX19 OA186 002 SF3	02	RAF Button	Copper Alloy	1	2.78	Good	Complete	1918	1952
HSX19 OA186 002 SF4	02	Sack seal with string	Lead	1	4.5	Fair	Complete	1957	
HSX19 OA186 002 SF5	02	Sacking	Hemp or String	1	8	Fair	Partly Complete	1600	1928
HSX19 OA186 017 SF6	17	Key	Iron	1	38.2	Corroded	Complete	1350	1550
HSX19 OA186 017 SF7	17	Fishing line weight (sinker)	Lead with iron insert	1	10.5	Fair	Mostly Complete	0	1995
HSX19 OA186 017 SF8	17	Small piece of metal	Iron?	1	1	Very Poor	Partly Complete	43?	410?
HSX19 OA186 002 SF9	02	Sack seal with string	Lead and plastic string	1	3.03	Fair	Lead Complete	1957	
HSX19 OA186 002 SF10	02	Sack seal with thread	Lead	1	3	Good	Complete	1700?	1928
HSX19 OA186 002 SF11	02	Sack seal	Lead	1	2.85	Good	Complete	1700	1950
HSX19 OA186 002 SF12	02	Sack seal	Lead	1	2.6	Good	Complete	1700	1950
HSX19 OA186 002 SF13	02	Square decorative fitting for leather or wood	Copper Alloy (bronze)	1	2.6	Fair	Mostly Complete	0	1900
HSX19 OA186 017 SF14	17	Metal Sphere	Lead	1	18.9	Good	Complete		1850
HSX19 OA186 065 SF15	65	Unidentified metal object	Iron	1	30.2	Good	Complete(?)	0	1600?
HSX19 OA186 017 SF16	17	Metal waste	Lead	1	2.9	Fair	Complete	0	2019
HSX19 OA186 017 SF17	17	Black micro bead	Glass or Jet	1	<1	Good	Complete	100	1990
HSX19 OA186 017 SF18	17	Nuremburg Jeton	Copper Alloy	1	?	Fair / Good	Complete	1586	1635
HSX19 OA186 065 SF19	065	Part of Mortar	Pottery	1	See SF44	Good	Partly Complete		
HSX19 OA186 065 SF20	065A	Metal Object	Iron	1	8.23	Corroded	Poss Part Only	700	1100
HSX19 OA186 065 SF21	065A	Daub / baked clay with finished surface	Clay	1	24.6	Good	Partly Complete	100BC?	AD100
HSX19 OA186 065 SF22	065D	Tessara	Sandstone	1	10.3	Good	Complete	43	410
HSX19 OA186 065 SF23	065C	Hinge	Iron	2	11.91	Corroded; 2 breaks,1 attached	Unknown		
HSX19 OA186 065 SF24	065C	Baked clay with finished surface	Ceramic	1	25.7	Good	Partly Complete	0?	1100
HSX19 OA186 065 SF25	065C	Floor / Tile fragment / part of bloomery furnace	Ceramic	1	13	Good	Partly Complete	AD	410
HSX19 OA186 065 SF26	065C	Short chisel with worn head and short point	Iron	1	23	Some Corrosion	Mostly Complete	0	1950
HSX19 OA186 065 SF27	065B	Glass bead	Glass	1	0.71	Good	Complete	400	700
HSX19 OA186 017 SF28	017	Straight pins	Copper Alloy	2	40	Corroded	1) Complete 2) Part		1850
HSX19 OA186 065A SF30	065A	Daub with whitewash	Clay	1	35.4	Good	Partly Complete		
HSX19 OA186 065 SF31	065	Metal Objects	Iron	2	15.02	Corroded	Complete		
HSX19 OA186 065 SF33	065D	Possible metal mould	Iron Slag	1	11.5	Good	Partly Complete	600	800
HSX19 OA186 065 SF34	065D	Fragment of Roman tile	CBM	1	125.4	Good	Partly Complete	43	410
HSX19 OA186 017 SF35	017	Bone fragments	Bone	2	6.51	Good			
HSX19 OA186 065 SF36	065C	Painted Daub	Clay	2	18.8	Good	Partly Complete	600?	700?
HSX19 OA186 065D SF37	065D	Roman floor tile	CBM	1	4	Poor	Partly Complete		

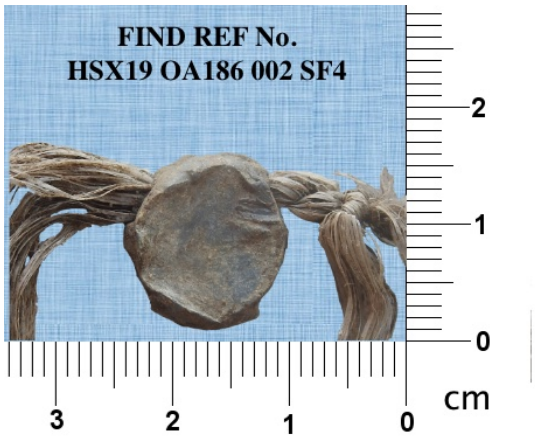
HSX19 OA186 065 SF38	065C	Roman Hypocaust (Box Flue) tile	CBM	1	149	Fair	Fragment		
HSX19 OA186 065 SF39	065B	Lace end Chape	Copper	1	<1	Good	Partly Complete	0	1900
HSX19 OA186 065D SF40	065D	Horse Metapodial	Bone	1	3.8	Good	Mostly Complete		
HSX19 OA186 065A SF41	065A	Quernstone Fragment	Kentish Ragstone	1	116.5	Fair	Partly Complete	0	1200
HSX19 OA186 065D SF42	065D	Inscribed Bone Fragment	Bone	1	22	Good	Complete	450	700
HSX19 OA186 080 SF43	080	Bone Comb	Bone, iron	3	13	Quite Good	Partly Complete	400	800
HSX19 OA186 065 SF44	065	Possible part of Mortar? Or flagon?	Pottery	2	110	Broken but as made	Unknown	600	800
HSX19 OA186 065 SF45	065	2 pieces of animal bone, one with diseased patch	Bone	2	179	Good	Partly Complete		
HSX19 OA186 065 SF46	065	Small bone pin	Bone	1	1.38	Very Good	Complete	500	700
HSX19 OA186 084 SF48	084	Nail / Rivet / Fastening	Iron	1	5	Quite Good	Partly Complete		
HSX19 OA186 087 SF49	087	Pottery	CBM	1	3	Good	Partly Complete		
HSX19 OA186 065B SF50	065B	Whitewashed daub fragment	Daub	1	27	Quite Good	Partly Complete	600	800
HSX19 OA186 065B SF51	065B	Piece of Slag with Daub	Daub and Slag	1	5	Poor	Partly Complete	600	700
HSX19 OA186 065 SF52	065	Metal Object, Harness Fastening?	Iron	1	6	Fair	Partly Complete	600	700
HSX19 OA186 065 SF53	065	Pin	Iron	1	3	Poor	Nearly Complete		
HSX19 OA186 065B SF54	065B	Bone Metapodial possibly deer	Bone	1	152	Fair	Partly Complete	600	800
HSX19 OA186 065 SF55	065	Wattle impression on daub	Daub	1	14	Good	Partly Complete	600	700
HSX19 OA186 089 SF56	089	Hob Nails	Iron	37	73	Rusted	Mostly Complete	46	400
HSX19 OA186 081 SF57	081	Metal Object	Iron	1	1	Corroded	Mostly Complete	43	400
HSX19 OA186 071 SF58	071	Copper Alloy Fragment	Copper Alloy	1	0.73	Poor	Fragment		
HSX19 OA186 083 SF61	083	Roman Tegula	CBM	1	148.6	Good	Fragment	43	410
HSX19 OA186 065C SF63	065C	Tessera?	CBM	1	10	Fair	Partly Complete		

Small Finds Photos

HSX19 OA186 002 SF1

HSX19 OA186 002 SF2

HSX19 OA186 002 SF3



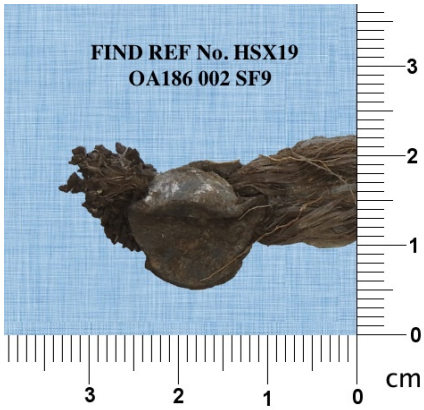
HSX19 OA186 002 SF4

HSX19 OA186 002 SF5

HSX19 OA186 017 SF6

HSX19 OA186 017 SF7

HSX19 OA186 017 SF8



HSX19 OA186 002 SF9

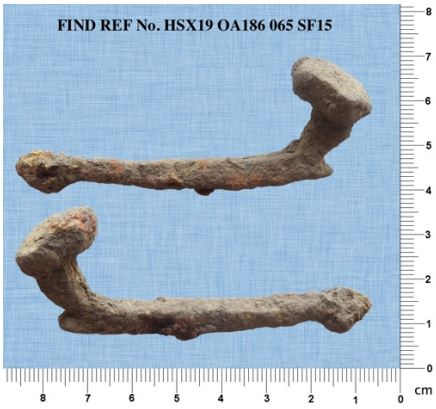
HSX19 OA186 002 SF10

HSX19 OA186 002 SF11

HSX19 OA186 002 SF12

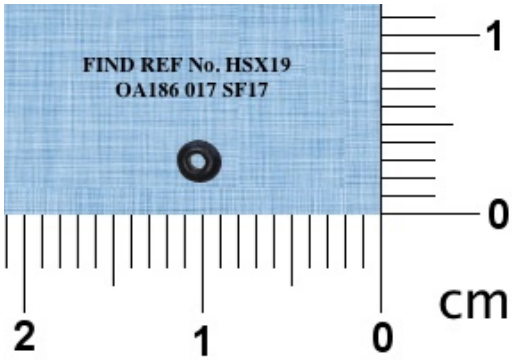
HSX19 OA186 002 SF13

HSX19 OA186 017 SF14



HSX19 OA186 065 SF15

HSX19 OA186 017 SF16



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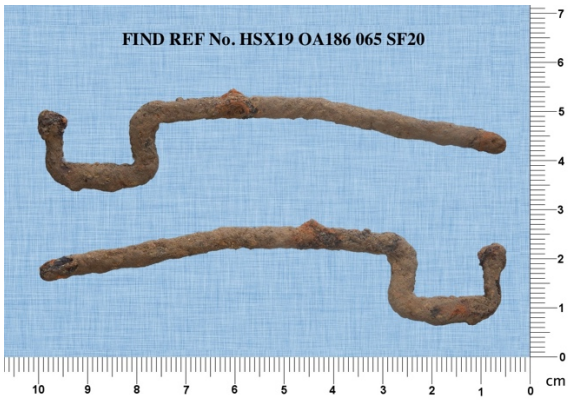
HSX19 OA186 017 SF18

HSX19 OA186 065 SF19 & SF44



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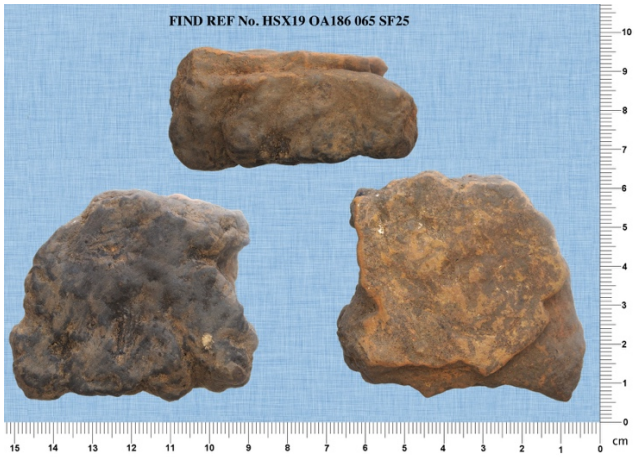
HSX19 OA186 065 SF22

HSX19 OA186 065 SF23

HSX19 OA186 065 SF24



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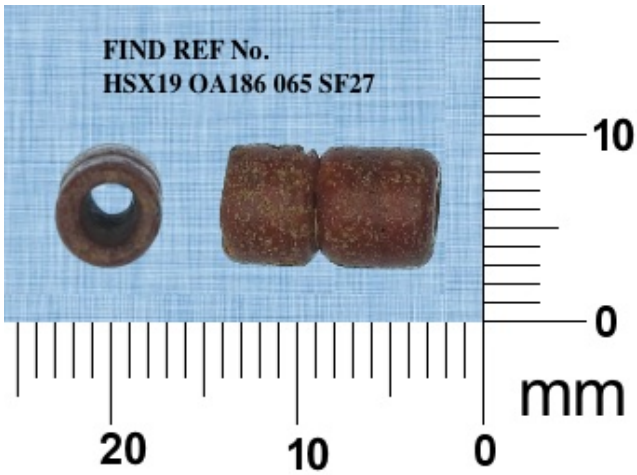

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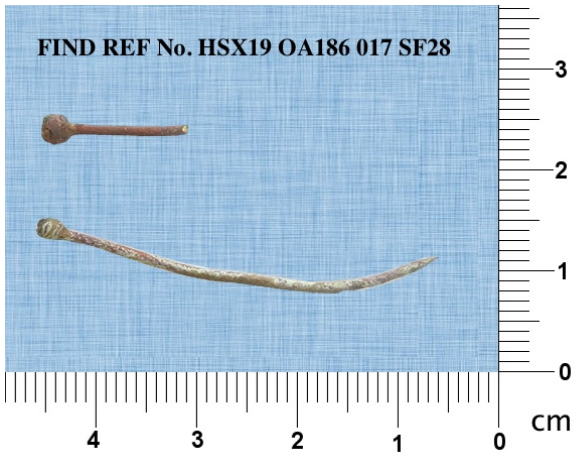

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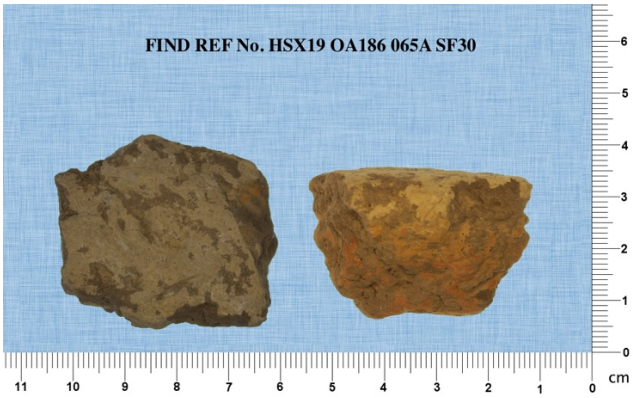

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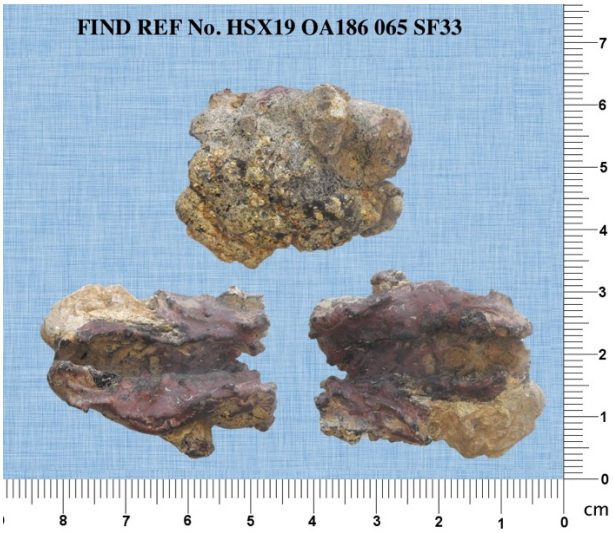
HSX19 OA186 065 SF31

HSX19 OA186 065 SF32



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HSX19 OA186 017 SF35

HSX19 OA186 065 SF36

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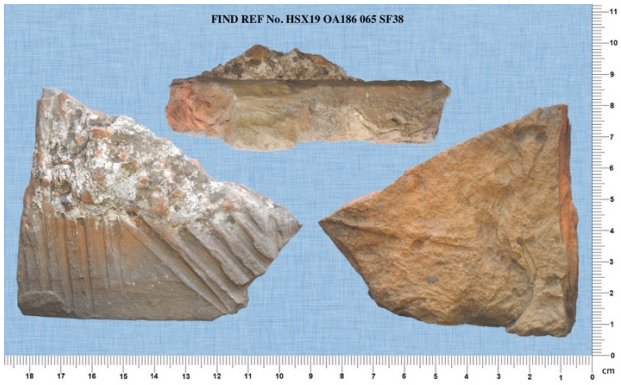

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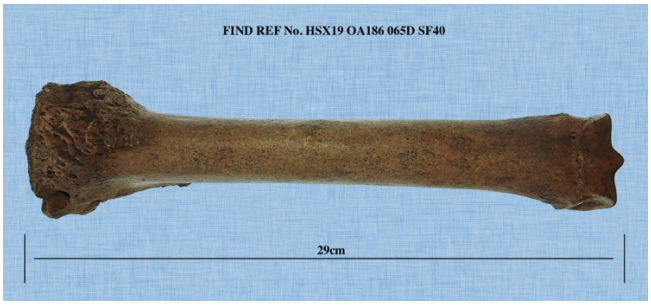

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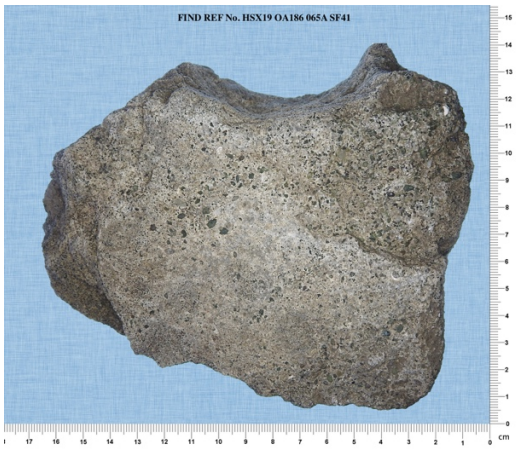

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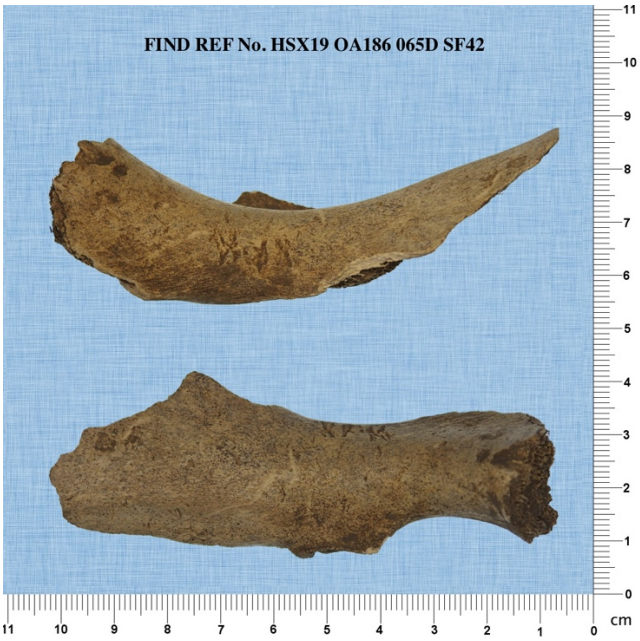

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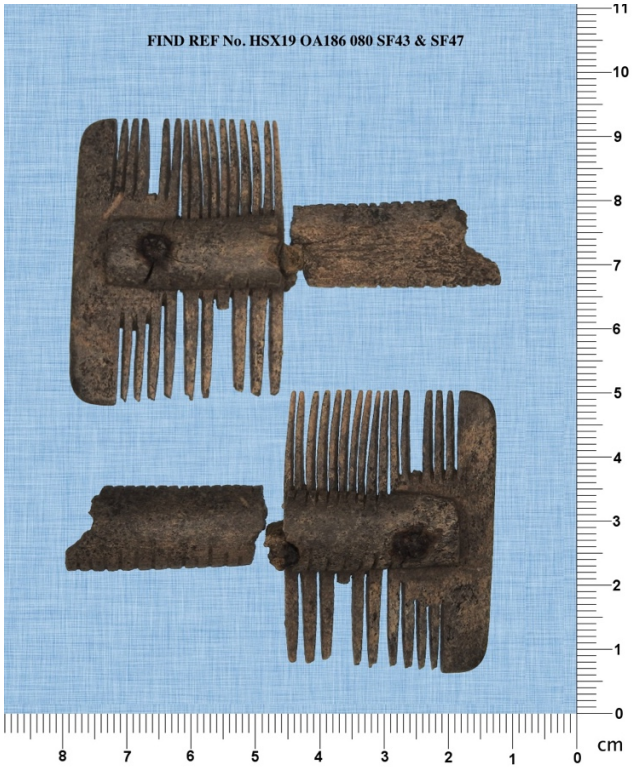


HSX19 OA186 080 SF43 & SF47

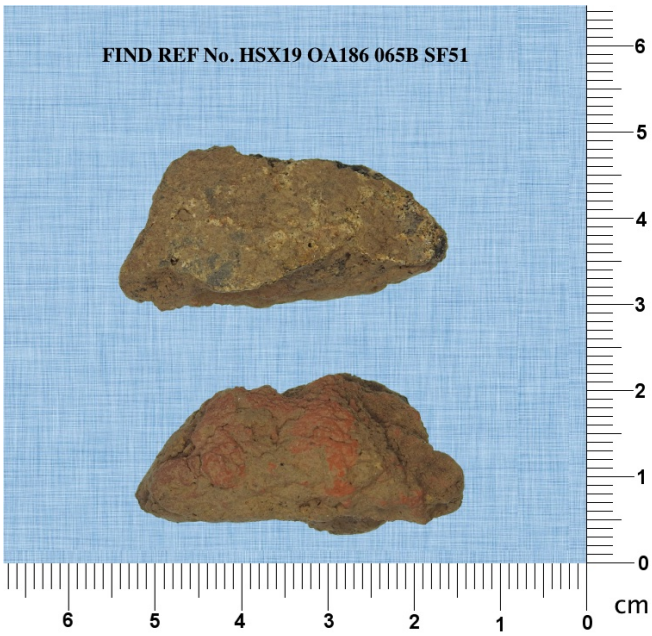
HSX19 OA186 065 SF45

HSX19 OA186 065 SF46

HSX19 OA186 084 SF48

HSX19 OA186 087 SF49

HSX19 OA186 065B SF50



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HSX19 OA186 065 SF52

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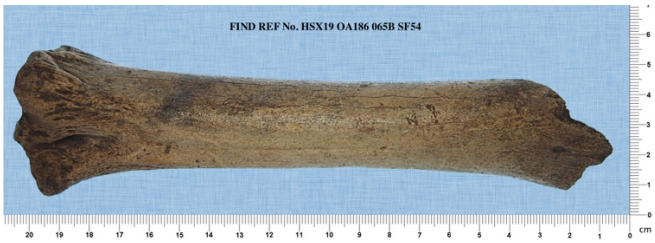

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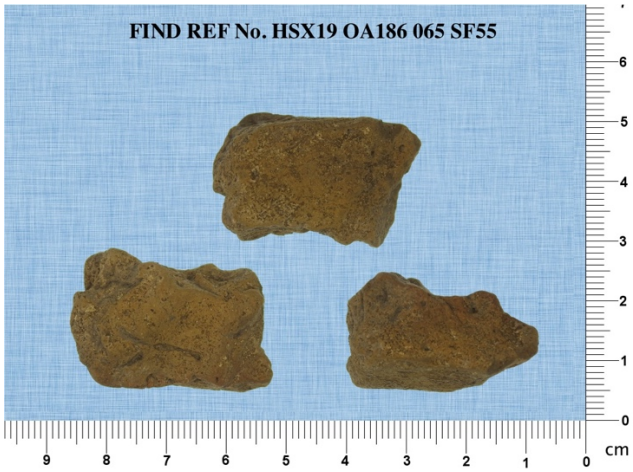

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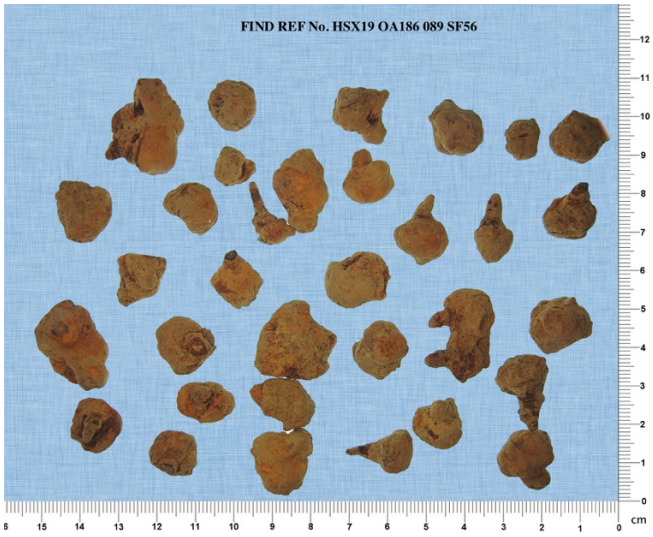

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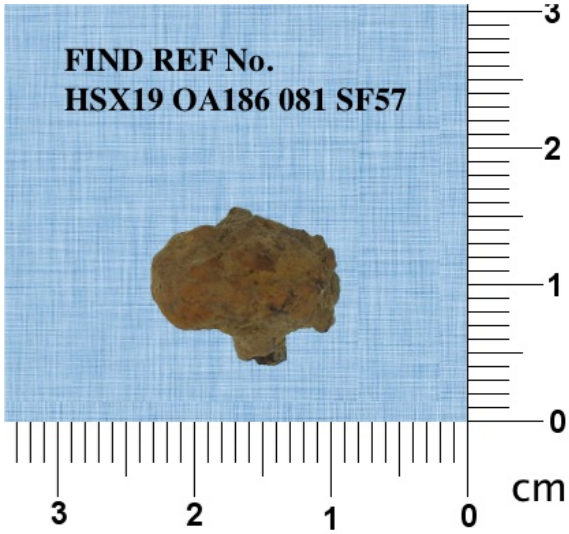

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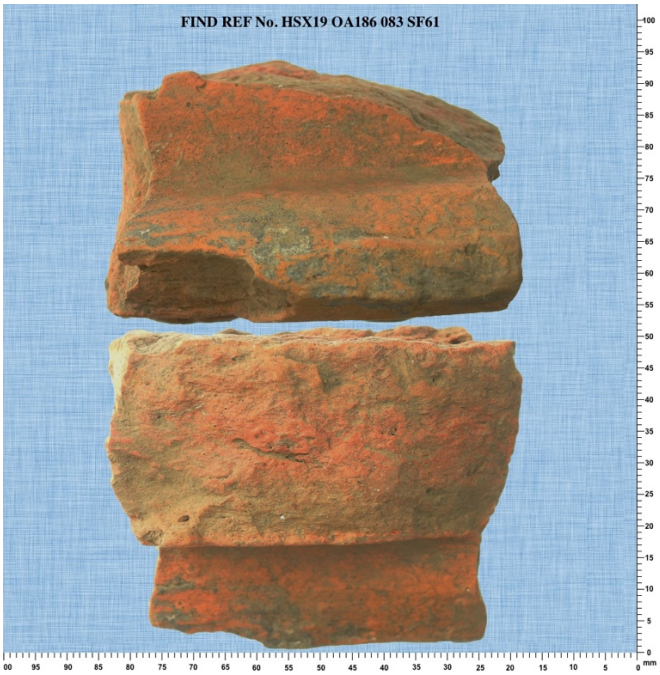


HSX19 OA186 083 SF61

HSX19 OA186 065C SF63

Appendix 4: Lithics.

Key to dating:

P:	Upper Palaeolithic	40,000BC– 10,000BC
M:	Mesolithic	10,000BC – 4000BC
N:	Neolithic	4,000BC – 2,300BC
BA:	Bronze Age	2,300BC – 800BC
IA:	Iron Age	800BC – AD42

E: early **M:** middle **L:** late

These North European dates are very broad and not necessarily completely right for the Faversham area – for example, up until about 15,000 years ago this area was too cold for human settlement and the Upper Palaeolithic people lived down in what is now SW France and N Spain over the worst of the last Ice Age.

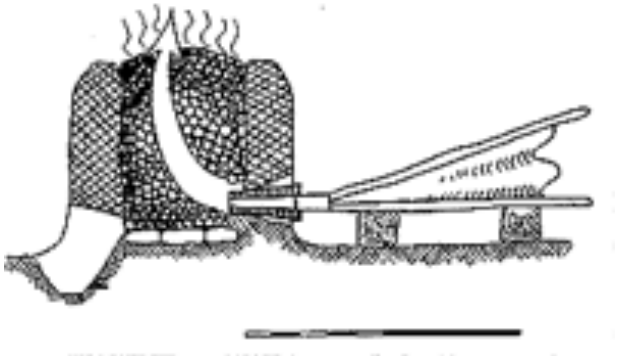
This data will be fully entered into the Faversham Lithics website.

Basic Lithics - OA186					
Context	**Type**	**Qualifier 1**	**Typological Date Earliest**	**Typological Date Latest**	**Period**
17	arrowhead	tranchet type	LN	EBA	N
17	microlith	4 sided	LM	LM	M
17	scraper	thumbnail	EN	LN	N
17	burin	dihedral	EM	EM	M
17	crusher	notched	EM	LM	M
17	core	discoidal	EN	EN	N
17	burin	micro?	EM	LM	M
17	point	curved back	UP	UP	UP
17	burin	dihedral	UP	UP	UP
17	utilised flake	crude	M	N	?
17	piercer	maybe burin?	LBA	LBA	BA
17	arrowhead	leaf shaped	EN	EN	N
17	microlith	triangular	MM	MM	M
17	microlith	flat based	M	M	M
17	scraper	double ended	EN	MN	N
17	arrowhead	oblique	LN	LN	N
17	scraper	side and end	N	N	N
17	scraper?	carinate	UP	UP	UP
17	microliths: 27	3 long, 11 triangle, 9 rect. 4 individual.	MM	LM	M
17	x	x	x	x	x
17	awl	piercer?	LBA	LBA	BA
17	burin	small	EM	LM	M
17	microliths 2	1: 4 sided, 1: toothed	EM	LM	M
17	tranchet adze	crude version	EM	LM	M
17	point		N	N	N
17	scraper	Nose/ rounded projection	BA	BA	BA
17	scraper	thumbnail	M	M	M
17	borer	small	M?	M?	M?
17	point	Horsham	M	M	M
17	arrowhead	oblique	LN	LN	N
17	blade	cutter	M	M	M
17	awl	small	M	M	M
17	scraper	thumbnail	LN	EBA	N
17	arrowhead	chisel	LN	EBA	N
17	scraper	carinate	UP	UP	UP
17	scraper	complete	EMP	MP	MP
17	knife	very small	M	M	M
17	microlith	4 sided	M	M	M
17	scraper	side and end	M	M	M
17	scraper	nose	BA	BA	BA
17	arrowhead	Tranchet type	LN	LN	N

17	burin		M	M	M
17	hand axe??	unifacial (flake)	LP	LP	LP
17	scraper	side, small	M	M	M
17	point	Horsham	M	M	M
17	scraper		M	M	M
17	knife	large flake	EN	EN	N
17	utilised flake	I denticulated side	M?	M?	M?
17	core remnant?		N?	N?	N?
17	notched tool		M	M	M
17	scraper	both ends	M	M	M
17	scraper	end (on square flake)	LBA	LBA	BA
17	awl	or piercer - pronounced point	M	M	M
17	arrowhead	leaf shaped	EN	EN	N
17	blade	rectangular, small	M	M	M
17	meche de foret?		M	M	M
17	burin?	dihedral	M	M	M
17	scraper	side, small	N?	N?	N?
17	scraper	round	M	M	M
22	microlith	triangular	M	M	M
60	point	3 sided, small	M	M	M
65B	awl?	small	M	M	M
65B	scraper	flake based	N?	N?	N?
65B	microlith	end of blade	M	M	M
65B	knife	small	N?	N?	N?
65B	knife	small	M	M	M
65B	microlith	4 sided	M	M	M
65B	microlith	triangular	M	M	M
65B	knife?		BA	BA	BA
65B	microliths 2	both toothed	M	M	M
65B	microawl	small	M	M	M
65B	awl	very pointed	BA	BA	BA
65B	microlith	on blade, 4 sided	M	M	M
65C	awl		LBA	LBA	BA
65D	microlith	4 sided but with small point on one side	M	M	M
65D	microlith	triangular	M	M	M
65D	microlith	4 sided	M	M	M
76	microlith	triangular	M	M	M
76	point		M	M	M
76	scraper	large	M	M	M
76	microliths 2	large for micros, both toothed	M	M	M
89	microliths 2	triangular	M	M	M
89	arrowhead	transverse	LN	LN	N
89	core	multiple levels	N	N	N
17	scraper	thumbnail	LN	LN	N

Basic Lithics - KP174					
Context	**Type**	**Qualifier 1**	**Typological Date Earliest**	**Typological Date Latest**	**Period**
2	awl	notched	M	M	M
3	scraper	broken flake	M	M	M
3	microlith	toothed	M	M	M
4	piercer	crude	P	P	P
4	knife	blade	M	M	M
4	microlith	horned	M	M	M
4	blade		M	M	M
2	microlith	toothed	M	M	M
9	chopper		LBA	LBA	BA
9	knife		LBA	LBA	BA

Appendix 5: A possible Anglo-Saxon bloomery for the Market Inn site.



A Bell-shaped Furnace with extraction from the side. Perhaps the Market Inn Bloomery was actually free standing?

Taken from: Regia Anglorum's website: **regia.org/research/life/ironwork.htm**