

**Lower Thames Crossing
6.3 Environmental Statement
Appendices
Appendix 6.8 – Trial Trenching
Reports (Volume E)**

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Lower Thames Crossing

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Land Parcels 80 and 81,
Land West of Thong Lane, Thong, Kent

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Summary

Oxford Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Balfour Beatty on behalf of LTC to undertake a trial-trench evaluation of Land Parcels 80-81, 84, 96 and 102 of the Lower Thames Crossing Pre-enabling Works. These land parcels are located west of Thong Lane and the hamlet of Thong and north of the A2 within the county of Kent (NGR 566833, 170598). It was not possible to access Land Parcels 84 and 102, and previous impacts made evaluation of Land Parcel 96 unnecessary, leaving Land Parcels 80 and 81 available for evaluation. The evaluation comprised 379 trenches and was completed between the 21st May 2020 and 14th August 2020.

The evaluation provided evidence for Neolithic worked flint, including one spread of flint on a buried land surface in the base of a dry valley sealed by colluvium. A molluscan assemblage from a buried soil in another trench in the dry valley indicated an old woodland environment of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date. Several other groups of flint in fairly fresh condition came from pits scattered across the site, one also including pottery of early Neolithic date, and radiocarbon dated to 3640-3365 cal BC at 95% confidence. Other residual groups in later pits, a sinkhole or quarry and a ditch show other former foci of Neolithic activity. Some of the flintwork could alternatively be later Mesolithic.

The earliest dated feature is a pit of middle Bronze Age date in the southern part of the site, and a NW-SE boundary crossing the southern end of the site may have been dug in the late Bronze Age. Another significant linear boundary on the western side of the site was formed by two parallel ditches 4-6m apart and aligned NNW-SSE along the north edge of the main dry valley that lay north of Claylane Wood. The larger ditch was on the downslope side, and the smaller ditch had gaps along its line. The pattern of fills shows that the spoil had been upcast to form a bank between the two ditches. This boundary may also have its origins in the late Bronze Age, although dating was limited, and only a small proportion of the primary fills was excavated. Pottery suggests that it continued in use throughout the early Iron Age, and middle Iron Age pottery was found in the top in one trench. Beyond the end of the cropmark of these ditches to the south, the western ditch continued southward as a smaller ditch with a bank on the east (upslope) side to the edge of another dry valley running in from the ENE.

Where the cropmark ended, a pair of smaller ditches continued ENE along the northern edge of the second dry valley across several trenches, but then appeared to stop. Where the dry valley ended, another pair of large ditches—this time representing successive, intercutting boundaries—continued eastwards and effectively formed a boundary between the plateau areas to the north and south.

North of these boundaries on the flat upland plateau, and on the east side of the site, there was a concentration of pits and postholes of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age date. Two of the pits contained briquetage in some quantity, one radiocarbon dated to 535-365 cal BC at 95% confidence, suggesting that salt manufacturing was taking place on the site during these periods. Middle Iron Age activity on the site was sparser, but included a pit south of the boundaries described above, together with a rectangular or square enclosure at the very NE corner of the site.

late Iron Age activity is difficult to distinguish from early Roman activity, and no definitively late Iron Age features were found. A B-shaped pair of linked enclosures was found west of the focus of earlier Iron Age pits and postholes, and pottery from some of its ditches suggested an origin in the mid-1st century AD, while a cremation burial found within the enclosure was accompanied by two brooches dating AD 20-80. A second cremation burial to the north-east of the enclosure contained several iron nails and may indicate that the cremated remains were placed in a box. Activity within and around the enclosure continued into the 2nd-3rd centuries AD. Within the enclosure, several pits contained Roman roof and flue tiles and brick. Only one

feature contained late Roman pottery, indicating that activity had all but ceased by this time. A probable trackway extended south from the northern end of the site towards the focus of Roman occupation, and at the very north-western edge of the site was a cremation-burial pit containing an adult interred with three pottery vessels, including a samian dish suggesting a date of *c* AD 70-100/110. This was probably related to an early Roman farmstead excavated below the Gravesend suburb of Hillside to the west of the site.

There was no evidence of activity on site during the Saxon period and medieval remains were limited to a few quarries near to the settlement at Thong. Post-medieval activity was mostly limited to field boundaries. In the 20th century, the site was occupied by Gravesend airfield, and several structures peripheral to the taxiway were found. Evidence of the main runway and airfield structures was very slight, limited to a couple of features in a single trench.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Steve Lawrence. The fieldwork was directed by Mark Dodd and supervised by Anna Moosbauer, who was supported by Adrian Arenas, Eilidh Barr, Jordan Bendell, Jeremy Clutterbuck, Rory Coduri, Jessica Domiczew, Fanny Dubuc, Lara Tonizzo Feligioni, Dan Firth, Victoria Green, Barbara Graham, Alex Gray, George Gurney, Jack Heathcote, Joao Heitor, Agata Kowalska, Aurore Di liberto, Chloe Merrett, Nat Pacholek, Rebecca Pridmore, Sendek, Benjamin Slader, Tim Street, Ioannis Thanos and Zsuzsanna Veres. Geoarchaeological recording was carried out by Christoff Heistermann and Agata Kowalska. Site survey was undertaken by Rachel Alexander and Caroline Souday and digitising was carried out by Benjamin Brown, Aidan Farnan, Gary Jones, Conan Parsons and Charles Rousseaux.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project details/scope of work

- 1.1.1 The Lower Thames Crossing Project is located between the A2 in Kent and the M25 in the London Borough of Havering. It will extend through a tunnel underneath the River Thames and emerge on the northern side of the river at East Tilbury. From the North Portal, the road will connect with the M25 at Junction 29 via the A13 and pass in between North and South Ockendon. The development of the project is being managed by LTC, a partnership between Highways England and a consultancy joint venture set up to oversee the scheme.
- 1.1.2 A programme of archaeological trial trenching was started in the Essex part of the scheme in November 2019. A scheme-wide specification for trial-trenching was written by LTC (Highways England 2018), and in July 2019 LTC commissioned Balfour Beatty to deliver the pre-enabling works. Balfour Beatty appointed Oxford Archaeology (OA) to prepare a project-wide written scheme of investigation for the scheme, which (at the request of the Key Archaeological Stakeholders) is divided into two parts, one for the Kent section (OA 2019, revised 2020), the other for Essex and Havering.
- 1.1.3 Following completion of the project-wide WSIs, OA was also instructed to prepare a series of site-specific or group site-specific WSIs for approval by the key archaeological stakeholders in advance of trial trenching to inform the Development Consent Order (DCO). A detailed WSI for Land Parcels 80, 81, 84, 96 and 102, which are located west of Thong Lane and the hamlet of Thong within the county of Kent (NGR 566833, 170598), was prepared and approved prior to the trial trenching (OA 2020). The WSI detailed the archaeological background and potential, indicated the archaeological aims and objectives appropriate to the investigation of these land parcels and set out the methodology by which LTC's archaeological contractor (Oxford Cotswold Archaeology) should implement the requirements for archaeological trial trenching. At the time of fieldwork, only Land Parcels 80 and 81 were available for evaluation.
- 1.1.4 The fieldwork was undertaken between the 25th May and 14th August 2020, and in accordance with the provisions of the WSI, and with local and national planning policies. All work also followed the MoRPHE Project Manager's guide (Historic England 2015a), and the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The archaeological works adhered to the standards and guidance for archaeological evaluation, excavation and archiving (CIfA 2014a; CIfA 2014b).
- 1.1.5 The work was monitored by Highways England, by Casper Johnson of Kent County Council Heritage Conservation Service and by the Historic England Science Advisor for the South-East of England. The LTC Consultant for Palaeolithic archaeology, Francis Wenban-Smith, also visited the site.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The land parcels, also referred to as the 'site' hereafter, are bounded to the east by Thong Lane and several houses to the west of this road, to the south by the A2 and to the west and north by a suburb of Gravesend (Fig. 1). A farm track bisects the centre of the site on a NE-SW alignment, but land ownership is divided differently between the western and eastern sides of the site along boundaries orientated NNE and then NNW, although cultivation appears to cross these boundaries. Land Parcel 81, which is made up of four parts, covers most of the western half of the site whereas the eastern half of the site is all within Land Parcel 80.
- 1.2.2 The bedrock geology of this land parcel is mixed. Most of the site overlies Thanet Sand, although chalk occurs in a north-south strip within the centre, and in the north-west and very north-east corners of the site. A small area in the very south-east corner overlies Lambeth group gravels. The superficial geology of the land parcel includes several ribbons of Head Diamicton (BGS 2020).
- 1.2.3 Most of the site consists of agricultural land, while the south-western part of Land Parcel 81 is covered by Claylane Wood. The central and south-western part of Land Parcel 80 comprises several pasture fields to the west of Thong. A recent pond is located in the south-western part of Land Parcel 80 adjacent to the A2. In the surrounding 1km, land use consists of a mixture of agricultural use, woodland and urban development associated with the suburbs of Gravesend and the hamlet of Thong.
- 1.2.4 The site is situated partly on a slope and terrace of chalk and Thanet Sand associated with the upland part of the North Downs. The upland area located towards the south of the site increases to a height of 75-80m aOD in the area of Claylane Wood, and c 95m aOD at the south-western corner of the site adjacent to Thong Lane and the A2. There is a gradual and steady slope down from this, to c 55m aOD at the western edge of the site and c 70m aOD at the northern edge of the site. One dry valley is indicated by the topographical map (OA 2020, fig. 4) within the western part of the site and Head Diamicton appears to have accumulated in this area. Further possible dry valleys are indicated by other areas of Head Diamicton within the site.

1.3 Previous investigations

- 1.3.1 A watching brief took place within the site during the excavation of the Chalk to Shorne gas main in 1970. This watching brief recorded an undated V-shaped ditch at NGR 566500, 170600 within Land Parcel 81 and this is noted below within the undated section (Kent Archaeological Society 1970, 187). In addition, a fieldwalking survey was undertaken within the site in 1999 prior to the construction of the Shorne-to-Farningham gas pipeline (Network Archaeology 1999). The fieldwalking survey recorded finds within a 40m wide strip, 20m either side of the route of the proposed pipeline within Land Parcels 80 and 81. The results of this fieldwalking survey are noted below.

- 1.3.2 In the early 21st century a number of archaeological investigations were undertaken prior to and during the construction of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link (hereafter HS1) and during the A2 Pepperhill-to-Cobham widening scheme (Booth *et al.* 2011; Allen *et al.* 2012). One of the A2 investigations (Pond D North) was located within the southern part of the site and another (Pond D South) was located just to the south of the site on the southern side of the A2. The results of both of these excavations are discussed below.

1.4 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.4.1 The chronological summary of known archaeology given below is taken from the detailed WSI for Land Parcel 80/81 (OA 2020). The site is located on the slopes and the terrace of the North Downs, where Holocene features, findspots and cropmarks have been identified. In addition, a geophysical survey of the site and surrounding area was conducted in 2019 (Headland Archaeology 2019). The geophysical survey did not include the wooded areas, nor did it quite extend to the eastern limits of Land Parcel 80 adjacent to the village of Thong, as the limits of the scheme have been extended since the survey was carried out. The greyscale plot of the results of this survey are shown on Figures 2-6. The cropmarks have been recorded by the National Mapping Programme, including cropmark data and airfield data for Gravesend Airport. These cropmarks are also shown on Figures 2-6.
- 1.4.2 **Late Upper Palaeolithic.** No late Upper Palaeolithic finds have been recorded within the site or within 1km of it. The nearest material of this date was found farther west during the A2 improvements (Allen *et al.* 2012). The Palaeolithic specialist appointed to the project has noted the potential of dry valley deposits to contain upper Palaeolithic material, particularly where the valleys join.
- 1.4.3 **Mesolithic.** A small number of Mesolithic or early Neolithic flint blades were found during the Pond-D excavation as part of the A2 widening scheme (Allen and Donnelly 2009). This excavation took place within the pond adjacent to the A2, within Land Parcel 80 of the site.
- 1.4.4 A Mesolithic tranchet axe was reportedly found within the south-western part of the site. This axe was found within a landfill prior to 1977 and was recorded by Kent archaeologist, RF Jessop, but it is unclear whether this tranchet axe was found *in situ* or was dumped. The grid reference for this find is 566500, 170500, now within Claylane Wood (Land Parcel 81), but 20th-century OS maps do not show a landfill site at Claylane Wood, so the location and provenance of this Mesolithic tranchet axe is uncertain.
- 1.4.5 Another Mesolithic tranchet axe was found in a dry valley just east of the hamlet of Thong, and c 150m east of the site. The location is close to a ribbon of Head Diamicton. It has been suggested that colluviation in the chalk downlands may have disturbed any Mesolithic evidence on the higher ground, sealing remains in the valleys below (Reynier 2005, 91).
- 1.4.6 In 1999 a fieldwalking survey took place within the site and further north in advance of the Shorne-to-Farningham gas pipeline. Although no Mesolithic finds were recovered from within the site, a handful of Mesolithic worked

flints were found within a field c 500m east of the site (Network Archaeology 1999, Appendix 3).

- 1.4.7 In the wider area, a large assemblage of struck flints, some clearly Mesolithic, were recovered by fieldwalking in Shorne Woods Country Park 1km to the east, and a group of Mesolithic struck flints was excavated from the top of a dry valley on the line of the A2, 1.3km to the south-west.
- 1.4.8 **Neolithic.** A discoidal core of worked flint dating to the Neolithic was found within the eastern part of the site, Land Parcel 80 (NGR 567288, 170389) during the fieldwalking survey for the Shorne-to-Farningham gas pipeline (Network Archaeology 1999, Appendix 3).
- 1.4.9 As mentioned above, a small number of Mesolithic or early Neolithic flint tools and blades were found in Pond D within Land Parcel 80 during the A2 Pepperhill-to-Cobham improvement scheme (Allen and Donnelly 2009).
- 1.4.10 In the wider area, a massive early Neolithic posthole and a surrounding flint scatter were found 1.2km to the west during the A2 Pepperhill-to-Cobham improvement scheme (Allen *et al.* 2012, 9-13).
- 1.4.11 **Neolithic to early Bronze Age.** A large number of ring ditches were recorded as cropmarks in the fields to the north-east of the site and one to the north-west of the site. Many of these were clearly sited on the edge of the dry valleys that traverse the area, particularly Southern Valley. The closest ring ditch to the site was located c 200m west and was excavated in 1994 (Philp and Chenery 1998). The ring ditch was 23m diameter with a ditch 1.5-2.0m wide. No finds came from the lower fills, but late Iron Age pottery came from the upper fills, and was believed to derive from an adjacent site of this date. An assemblage of 120 struck flints, most dated as late Neolithic/early Bronze Age, was recovered as residual finds in later features to the east of the ring ditch (*ibid.*, 30).
- 1.4.12 Another ring ditch located 350m east of the site was excavated in 1970. This barrow had two concentric ditches, the internal one was 12.8m diameter and the external one was recorded as c 19.5m diameter. A few fragments of bone and pottery were found in the ditches, but these were too small to be identified. The topsoil of the centre of the barrow was stripped but there was no sign of a burial (Allen 1971, 226-7).
- 1.4.13 Within the surrounding 1km area, a small group of struck flints and scraps of Beaker and early Bronze Age pottery were found in a hollow 500m to the west during excavation in advance of the A2 Pepperhill-to-Cobham improvement scheme, and pits and other finds of similar date from 1200m to the west of the site (Allen *et al.* 2012, 16-19). In the wider area to the south-east, a scheduled late Neolithic to Bronze Age bowl barrow (**SM1011011**) is situated in Ashenbank Wood, and an early Bronze Age ring ditch was found at Cobham during construction of High Speed 1 (Garwood 2011).
- 1.4.14 **Later Bronze Age and Iron Age.** During the 1999 fieldwalking survey of the site, over 20 worked flints were recorded within Land Parcel 80 of the site and were tentatively dated to the mid-later Bronze Age. In addition, over 10 worked flints and over 50 pieces of burnt flint were collected from

the same field but these could only be broadly dated as 'prehistoric' (Network Archaeology 1999, Appendix 3).

- 1.4.15 In 2009 a scatter of 437 worked flints were found within Land Parcel 80 at the southern edge of the site during the excavation of Pond D North for the widening of the A2. Many of these flints were Bronze Age, and likely to date to the middle and late Bronze Age. This excavation took place on a slightly raised knoll adjacent to the A2 (Allen *et al.* 2012, 52-5). A small collection of struck flint, also dated to the Bronze Age, was recovered 90m to the south of the site in Pond D South.
- 1.4.16 A large concentration of cropmarks recorded in the fields to the north-east of the site, which were interpreted as enclosures of possible Bronze Age and Iron Age date. The closest of these, a rectilinear enclosure, was located c 500m east of the site. In the wider area, a middle Bronze Age enclosure was excavated 1.2km to the west during the A2 Pepperhill-to-Cobham improvement scheme (Allen *et al.* 2012, 19-36), and middle Bronze Age pits and flint scatters were recovered between 500m and 1km to the south-west during excavation in advance of HS1 (Barclay and Bull 2006).
- 1.4.17 No features or finds of early or middle Iron Age date have been recovered from the site, but late Iron Age activity is evident in two areas. The Kent HER recorded a series of cropmarks outside the north-west corner of the site as Bronze Age, but when part of this complex was excavated in advance of development at Hillside, a late Iron Age/early Roman settlement was recorded (Philp and Chenery 1998). The site comprised a complex of trackways, enclosures, pits and four-post structures, and cropmarks show that this continues into Land Parcel 81. A complex of ditches and a few pits of later Iron Age date were also found at Pond D North within Land Parcel 81 at the very south end of the site, although as at Hillside, much of the activity could also date to the early Roman period (Allen *et al.* 2012, 185-8).
- 1.4.18 Early Iron Age activity is known within the wider area from a group of pits with structured deposits and four-post structures found 900m to the south-west along the line of the A2 Pepperhill-to-Cobham improvement scheme (*ibid.*, 138-46; Barclay and Bull 2006), and early and middle Iron Age activity 1.5km to the north-east from excavations in advance of the Shorne-to-Faversham gas pipeline (Network Archaeology pers. comm.).
- 1.4.19 **The Roman period.** Evidence of Romano-British activity within the site, and in close proximity to it, comprises excavated features, cropmark features and findspots.
- 1.4.20 The route of Roman Watling Street was located just south of the site, close to the A2. This road appears to have been the focus for a number of Roman settlements, including the scheduled villa at Cobham Park 1.4km south-east of the site. One late Age/Roman settlement was excavated within the southern part of the site, another extended into the western part of the site and another lay just south of the site.
- 1.4.21 Activity at the Pond-D excavation continued from the late Iron Age into the early Roman period, with an extension to the west, including a large V-profiled ditch. A mass of human bones and artefacts including weapons was

found in Claylane Wood during the 19th century and was described as the site of an engagement between Britons and Romans. This was interpreted by the HER as an Anglo-Saxon cemetery, but it is possible that it was of Roman date.

- 1.4.22 An area of indistinct earthworks was noted immediately to the west of the Roman enclosure, and a geophysical survey to the east revealed a ditch running parallel to Watling Street, with a subdivision running between them. These earthworks and ditch may be unrelated to the activity found in Pond D, but ditches from this certainly continued both west and eastwards, so this additional evidence may be associated, possibly suggesting that further Roman activity will be found adjacent within the site.
- 1.4.23 The settlement recorded at Hillside, which was interpreted as an early Roman farmstead, also continued into the early Roman period and into the 2nd century AD, and a trackway and at least one enclosure belonging to this extends into the north-west corner of the site (Philp and Chenery 1998).
- 1.4.24 In addition, a rectilinear enclosure whose interior was peppered with discrete features was recorded by geophysical survey within the eastern part of the site. A further enclosure and associated linear features were also recorded from the NMP cropmark data and the geophysical survey in the north-eastern corner of the site. These enclosures may be Roman or Iron Age in date.
- 1.4.25 During an archaeological evaluation prior to the construction of HS1, late Iron Age/early Roman activity was recorded c 200m south of the site in the form of three substantial ditches, two gullies and two discrete features. Six sherds of Iron Age/early Roman pottery were found within three of the ditches (OA 1998).
- 1.4.26 A number of Roman finds have been recorded in close proximity to the site. The closest to the site was a copper-alloy lid in the shape of a bird, which was found at the southern edge of the site and dated by the British Museum as 'Roman'. Nearby, a late Roman coin of the House of Constantine (AD 330-335) was found c 150m south of the site. A late 1st-century flagon was found c 150m west of the site during building works. Several mid-late Roman finds have been found east of Thong Lane, including a Roman coin of Valerian II (AD255-258), a later 2nd-century disc brooch and a Roman coin of Magnentius (AD350-353).
- 1.4.27 **The medieval period.** Very little Anglo-Saxon activity is known within the site, but a probable waterhole found during the excavation of Pond D North at the south edge of Land Parcel 81 was radiocarbon-dated to the 5th century AD (Allen *et al.* 2012, 488-91).
- 1.4.28 In 1825 a large number of human bones ('three wagon loads') along with spearheads, leather and armour were found within an entrenchment or vallum in Claylane Wood (Land Parcel 81) within the south-western part of the site. The HER records this entry as a possible Anglo-Saxon cemetery but the dating and character of this cemetery is far from certain, and it is possible that this was the site of a mass grave.
- 1.4.29 The original source of information for this cemetery is from the Gentleman's Magazine, which states that '*the discovery of these relics, Roman and*

British, mingled together, clearly demonstrates that here an engagement took place' (Gentleman's Magazine 1847, 591). The bones were collected and thrown into a nearby fosse (ditch) and the vallum, where the bones were found was thrown over and levelled. Some of the pieces of armour and weapons were gifted to Gravesend Museum c 1825 but are now lost.

- 1.4.30 The LiDAR data for the site does not indicate any major entrenchment or embankment within Claylane Wood, but the account clearly states that the vallum was thrown down and presumably the ditch also levelled. The date of the bodies and associated finds remains uncertain. The preservation of leather might suggest a much-more recent date, although there are deposits of clay within Thanet Sand that might have preserved it. Given its proximity to Watling Street, any date from the early Roman period onwards is possible, and a late Iron Age date cannot be ruled out.
- 1.4.31 The nearest late Saxon settlement to the site was at Henhurst, which may have been located in the vicinity of Watling Street and just south of the site. Henhurst had six households in 1086 with only one ploughland attributed to it (Palmer 2019) which was roughly equivalent to 120 acres or 48.5ha. The precise location of this settlement is unknown, although it is likely to have been located in the vicinity of the modern hamlet of Henhurst and Henhurst Road.
- 1.4.32 No features or finds of certain later medieval date are known from the site. During the later medieval period Watling Street formed the parish boundary between Shorne to the north and Cobham to the south. The exception was the area of Claylane Wood and fields to the north-west, which were in the parish of Cobham. The site, therefore, lay mostly in the parish of Shorne. Watling Street continued in use as a routeway during the later medieval period, and Thong Lane and Henhurst Road may date from the later medieval period.
- 1.4.33 The closest later medieval settlement to the site was the hamlet of Thong located just east of the site along Thong Lane. Thong may date from at least the late 12th century, as Gilbert of Glanvil confirmed the tithes of Rundale and Thuange (now Thong) to the church of Rochester during the reign of King Henry II (1154-1189). The landholdings of the church of Rochester in Thong continued until the dissolution when they were surrendered to the crown. In the late 17th century, after the restoration, this land was given back to the Dean and Chapter of Rochester (Hasted 1797). There are several clusters of later medieval findspots located just outside the site to the north-east and south-east. These finds are located east and west of Thong Lane indicating possible areas of later medieval settlement activity.
- 1.4.34 The NMP cropmark data and the 2019 geophysical survey identified a number of possible medieval features within Land Parcels 80 and 81 including three trackways and an enclosure (Headland Archaeology 2019). The trackway is orientated north-west to south-east before heading eastwards towards the settlement of Thong. A circular cropmark associated with trackway may be a building located adjacent to the trackway. This trackway appears to be on the same alignment as the 20th-century road associated with Gravesend Airport to the north. However, the trackway does not appear on the 19th- and 20th-century mapping and may be

roughly following the topography of a dry valley. This trackway may have also continued south-westwards towards Watling Street as another trackway was recorded by the NMP cropmark data within Claylane Wood. Another short section of trackway was also recorded in Claylane Wood. The HER considered these to be post-medieval in date but they may in fact be medieval in date.

- 1.4.35 The enclosure was recorded in Land Parcel 80 by the 2019 geophysical survey just north of the trackway as it continues towards Thong. This sub-rectangular enclosure has inner partitions and an area of disturbance that may be the remains of a building. The enclosure also has a large number of discrete features likely to be pits. This enclosure is not shown on the Shorne Tithe map of 1842 (CTR 336A) or on the later 19th-century OS maps. This enclosure may be a possible medieval farmstead as it is located on a trackway heading eastwards towards Thong and north-westwards towards Gravesend (then Gravesham) and Milton. Both Gravesham and Milton were founded by the late 11th century and are recorded in the Domesday Survey (Palmer 2019).
- 1.4.36 The eastern part of the site may have been part of the manor of Randall during the later medieval period. The Randall manor house was located 800m east of the site. It was excavated in the 1960s and more recently between 2005-2015 by the Shorne Woods Archaeology Group (SWAG). The manor was gifted to William de Quartermer in 1165 and to Henry de Cobham in 1202. Thereafter the manor remained with the Cobham family. The archaeological excavation dated the aisled hall to c 1230 and later additions to the 14th and 15th centuries. The manor may have been demolished in the 1580s and stone used to build Cobham Hall (Smalley 2015).
- 1.4.37 The south-western part of the site (Claylane Wood) may have been part of the manor of Henhurst in the later medieval period. This manor was in existence by the late 11th century, as mentioned above. The manor was owned by Gotcelin de Hænherste before passing to Hubert de Burgh during the reign of Henry III (1216-1272). During the reign of Edward I, the manor was passed from Edmond Pakenham to the priory of Leeds in Kent until the dissolution. After this, the manor was granted to Sir George Brooke who himself gifted the manor to Sir George Harpur of Sutton Valence during the reign of King Edward VI (1547-1553) (Hasted 1797).
- 1.4.38 The later medieval settlement of Henhurst Dale was located on the south side of Watling Street. In 2007 OA carried out an excavation less than 100m from the site, finding several medieval enclosures, pits and a sunken floored building and oven dated to the 11th-13th century (Allen *et al.* 2012, Pond D South, 525-35). Henhurst Dale is labelled (but with no associated features) on the OS map of 1872 but this place name is not shown on the OS map of 1898. There may have also been medieval settlement farther south along Henhurst Road, where the post-medieval settlement of Henhurst is located.
- 1.4.39 **Post-medieval period.** During the post-medieval period, the landscape of the site primarily comprised agricultural land located adjacent to the settlements of Thong and Henhurst. The roads in the vicinity of the site that are on the shown on the 1842 tithe map of Shorne, the 1845 tithe map of

Cobham and the later 19th-century OS maps include Thong Lane, Henhurst Road and Watling Street. There was also a road located just west of Claylane Wood heading north, then north-west into Denton parish. One listed building is located just east of the site, the 17th century (or earlier) Grade II listed White Horse Cottage (**1083901**) located west of Thong Lane. Cobham Park remained an important estate in this area during the post-medieval period and this is located south-east of the site. A tithe barn was located immediately adjacent to the site on the east, and this may have been Mounken barn surveyed in 1649, belonging to the dean and chapter of Rochester (Halstead 1797, 455).

- 1.4.40 The Shorne Tithe map of 1842 (CTR 336A) indicates that the majority of the site was owned by the Trustees of the Earl of Darnley. The Cobham Tithe map of 1845 (CTR 96A) shows that the Trustees of the Earl of Darnley also owned some parts of Claylane Wood and several arable fields around it. The Darnley family held Cobham Hall and a large estate in this area including the manor of Randall. A road cut through Land Parcels 80 and 81 in the centre of the site and this headed north-westwards towards Gravesend. This road can also be seen on the OS map of 1897. Most of the fields of the site were used for arable purposes apart from a pasture field located within the south-eastern part of the site (Land Parcel 84) and a small pasture field just west of Thong (centre of land Parcel 80). In addition, two large ponds were located just east of the site. The 1869 OS map labels the western pond as 'New Fish Pond' and the easterly pond as 'Old Fish Pond'. The later 19th-century OS maps show that a boat house was located on the eastern edge of the Old Fish Pond and by the early 20th century a new boathouse was constructed on the south side of the 'New Fish Pond'. These ponds are still extant and now form part of grounds associated with the Inn on the Lake Hotel.
- 1.4.41 The Cobham Tithe map of 1845 (CTR 96B) shows that Claylane Wood had several different owners including the Earl of Darnley (discussed above) along with Adam Park, Thomas Baker and Thomas Colyer. There were also several fields to the south and west of the woods that were in arable use as hop fields. The tithe map and later OS maps show that several cottages were located just north of the A2 and along the southern boundary of the site (Land Parcel 98). This cottage was described as pightle and cottage in the ward schedule and belonged to Medhurst Troughton. The word pightle means a small field or enclosure. These cottages appear on the OS maps of 1872 and 1897 but are not shown on mapping after this so they must have been demolished.
- 1.4.42 Several other possible post-medieval features have been recorded within the site and in close proximity to the site. A possible post-medieval sand pit is recorded by the HER within Claylane Wood. This is recorded close to two earthworks that were possibly medieval trackways. Alternatively, these trackways could be post-medieval in date as one of them is in alignment with a trackway shown on the later 19th-century mapping. Another 19th-century footpath was recorded by NMP mapping data within the northern part of the site and this one zig-zagged across the site before heading north-westwards towards Gravesend. This trackway may have replaced the possible medieval trackway located just to the south after the possible

medieval farmstead had gone out of use. Nearby and c 200m south of the site, a late 18th-century brickworks was found during the Channel Tunnel Rail Link excavations.

- 1.4.43 Gravesend Airport occupied a substantial area of land and it extended southwards into the area of the site (Land Parcel 81). The airfield was utilised as RAF Gravesend during the Second World War and had an associated U-shaped road system that extended southwards into the site. The western side of this U-shaped road is still extant as a tarmacked road within Land Parcel 81. Several anti-aircraft batteries were located around the vicinity of the airfield, just outside the boundary of the site. RAF campsites were sited to the south of the A2 and further Second World War structures, including several roadblocks were located in the vicinity, but not within the site. An aircraft-crash site is recorded within or to the south of the site to the south of the airfield.
- 1.4.44 The construction of Gravesend Airport, modern ploughing and woodland areas may have disturbed or truncated archaeological remains within the site.
- 1.4.45 **Undated features and cropmarks.** The geophysical survey and NMP data identified several potential archaeological features within the area of the site. This includes a ditch, a rectangular enclosure, another partial enclosure, a trackway and enclosure with possible remains of a building. These features have been discussed above and may be later prehistoric/Roman or medieval in date.
- 1.4.46 During the excavation of the Chalk-to-Shorne gas main in 1970, an undated V-shaped ditch was recorded at NGR 566500, 170600 within Land Parcel 81 (Kent Archaeological Society 1970, 187). It is possible that this ditch may have been Roman in date given the proximity to Watling Street and also to the late Iron Age/Roman enclosures that were found c 500m south-east and adjacent to Watling Street.

The HER records an undated trackway within the north-western part of the site. Due to limited information, it is unknown if this entry is referring to trackway associated with the later prehistoric cropmarks to the north-west, to the curvilinear cropmarks identified from the geophysical survey or the modern road associated with Gravesend Airport.

2 Project Aims

2.1 General aims

2.1.1 The general project aims of the project were as follows:

- i. To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains along the line of the scheme, and the extent of any areas where remains appear likely to be absent;
- ii. In areas where archaeological remains are known or suspected, to clarify the reliability of the cropmark or geophysical survey evidence;
- iii. In areas where no archaeological remains are indicated by aerial or geophysical survey, to clarify whether this apparent absence of remains is genuine;
- iv. To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy, and in particular, to investigate areas where topography indicates the likelihood of deep deposit sequences for evidence of buried archaeological horizons and palaeo-environmental sequences;
- v. Where remains are present, to determine the period(s) represented, the extent, state of preservation and character of the archaeological remains;
- vi. To establish the range and state of preservation of archaeological artefacts, and through their recovery and examination, to establish the potential for information about the economy, status and contacts of past inhabitants of the scheme footprint;
- vii. To determine whether palaeo-environmental remains are preserved, and, where these are found, to determine their types (eg charred plant remains, waterlogged remains, molluscan remains), state of preservation and potential for environmental information. This will be achieved through the recovery of samples from sedimentary sequences and archaeological features suitable for assessment of a range of palaeo-environmental remains (eg charred and waterlogged plant remains, charcoal, insects, pollen, diatoms, ostracods/foraminifera and molluscs) and scientific dating (eg radiocarbon and OSL dating);
- viii. To investigate and record the extent, character and chronology of the sedimentary sequences, in particular those immediately adjacent to and in floodplains, contained within palaeochannels or in dry valleys, and to use the data to refine existing geoarchaeological (predictive) deposit models.
- ix. To place any identified archaeological remains into their local and, where appropriate, regional or national context, and to assess the implications of any such discoveries for our current understanding of settlement and landscape change in the area, including an assessment of the associations of any remains with reference to the historic landscape;
- x. To provide sufficient information to enable the LTC archaeological advisor, in consultation with the Key Archaeological Stakeholders, to determine the significance of the archaeological assets identified within the land parcel;

- xi. To provide a report upon the discoveries to inform the environmental statement (ES) supporting the Development Consent Order (DCO) and support the preparation of a further archaeological mitigation strategy for the Enabling Works and Construction phases of the scheme;
- xii. Following the DCO, to deposit the report in the public domain, and to generate an accessible and useable archive which will allow future research of the evidence to be undertaken.

2.2 Specific objectives

2.2.1 The specific project objectives were as follows:

- xiii. To conduct the programme of archaeological investigation within the general research parameters and objectives defined by the South East Research Framework (SERF), <http://www.kent.gov.uk/leisure-and-community/history-and-heritage/south-east-research-framework>. All of the aims will not be repeated here, as many can only be addressed effectively during further archaeological mitigation. The aims set out below are those thought appropriate to trial trenching.
- xiv. To clarify whether the geophysical survey results and the cropmark survey provide an accurate representation of the range, quantity and types of archaeological features present within the site, and whether changing geology has obscured evidence of features in some areas;
- xv. To clarify whether sites or finds of late Upper Palaeolithic or Mesolithic date exist within hollows or on the surface below subsoil in the plateau areas of the site, and if so, to define the date of these (particularly within the Mesolithic period), the extent of any concentrated activity areas and their character.
- xvi. To investigate the potential for buried or eroded sites of late Upper Palaeolithic, Mesolithic or later prehistoric date below colluvium in dry valleys within the site, and to investigate the contribution of human activity to colluviation in later prehistory and the Roman period.
- xvii. To clarify the potential for well-preserved deposits in these protected locations, whether structural, buried land surfaces with associated activity, or environmental deposits.
- xviii. To investigate the evidence for Neolithic and early Bronze Age activity elsewhere within the site, whether features, artefact scatters or burials.
- xix. To clarify the extent and character of later Bronze Age and Iron Age activity within the site, including small-scale and low density sites, to establish their chronological duration, and the relationships between activities taking place in adjacent geographic zones (Champion 2019, Environment, Settlement distribution and Wider Context).
- xx. To confirm whether the enclosures indicated by cropmarks and/or geophysical survey evidence are of Roman date and establish the character and duration of use.
- xxi. For the early medieval period, to look for further evidence of activity within the site, and in particular alongside Watling Street.

- xxii. To determine whether anything survives of the cemetery believed to exist within Claylane Wood, and if so, to clarify its date, extent, character and status.
- xxiii. To look for evidence of medieval origins of the scattered farmsteads and hamlets of the post-medieval period across the area of the scheme.

3 Methodology

3.1 Constraints

- 3.1.1 Several constraints limited the area of the land parcels available for trial trenching. There were two areas of woodland within the site, Claylane Wood on the south-west within Land Parcel 81, and a smaller area of woodland at the southern end of Land Parcel 84. These areas were not appropriate for trenching. Outside the woodland areas there are two ecological constraints within Land Parcel 80, one just north of Claylane Wood within Land Parcel 81, three straddling the boundary between Land Parcels 81 and 98, and one further ecological constraint wholly within Land Parcel 98 on the north side of Claylane Wood. A 30m-exclusion zone will be put in place around each of these, within which no trenching can take place.
- 3.1.2 It was not possible to obtain access to the south-western corner of Land Parcel 81 south of Claylane Wood, or to a strip occupied by horse paddocks along the south-east edge of Land Parcel 80. As a result, six of the proposed trenches in the former area (**Fig. 2; Fig. 6**, Trs 416-421) and twenty two in the latter area (**Fig. 2; Fig. 4** Trs 226-247) could not be excavated.
- 3.1.3 Within the area that was available, there were services and geophysical anomalies that were believed to indicate unexploded ordnance within the northern part of the site. Two gas pipes bisected the site on an east-west and roughly NE-SW alignment. The location of other below-ground services are not currently known. There was one high-level pylon that bisected Land Parcel 80 and several overhead lines that bisect the southern and south-eastern parts of the site. There were also a number of services located just south of the site along the course of the A2 and along Thong Lane. Most of the areas covered by such constraints were taken account of during the preparation of the trench layout in the WSI, but 16 trenches proposed in the WSI (Trs 20, 22-23, 28-30, 51, 224-225 and 361 in Land Parcel 80 and Trs 317, 339, 363, 401 and 406 in Land Parcel 81) were not excavated due to constraints only found on site, most by the UXO survey.

3.2 Methodology for the evaluation

- 3.2.1 The total area of land parcels 80 and 81 was 76.91ha, and the total area of constraints, consisting of areas of services, hedgerows, woodland, ecological and other constraints was 22.55ha, leaving 54.36ha available for investigation. A total of 421 trenches were proposed, but 16 of these were in inaccessible areas and 28 were removed on site. The archaeological trial trenching comprised a total of 379 trenches, most measuring 30m x 2m, and constituting just over a 4% sample of the area. The location of the trenches is shown on **Figure 2**.
- 3.2.2 The trench design was developed to target cropmark and geophysical features and otherwise to provide even coverage of the blank areas (**Fig. 2**). In addition, lines of trenches at closer intervals were placed to provide transects across the dry valleys.

- 3.2.3 A number of trenches were subsequently enlarged, some to reveal more of features partly revealed, others in order to either investigate deeper features or to investigate Holocene colluvial and Pleistocene slope deposits/bedrock sequences within the dry valleys.
- 3.2.4 The details of the methodology followed can be found in the detailed WSI (OA 2020). In summary, all trenches were located using a Global Positioning System (GPS) prior to machine excavation. The trenches were excavated using a tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under constant archaeological supervision.
- 3.2.5 Most trenches were excavated to the surface horizon of the underlying geological deposits or to a maximum safe working depth of 1m. Where deeper sediment sequences were encountered within the dry valleys, a selection of the trenches were stepped out and excavated to 2m deep to investigate colluvial sequences and identify whether features and/or artefact scatters were preserved within or beneath the colluvium, and if any *in situ* buried soils/land surfaces could be detected.
- 3.2.6 Particular attention was paid to the investigation of buried soil horizons. Where these were found or suspected, the whole of the trench was deepened, not simply sondages at one or both ends, in order to examine a larger area of the surface of the buried soil.

Revealed features were hand cleaned and sampled by hand excavation. They were recorded as outlined in the approved WSI. All finds were bagged by context throughout the evaluation and were recovered for further investigation. The colluvial sequences were recorded by geoarchaeologists, and mollusc incremental samples and a range of other samples as appropriate were taken in consultation with the KCC monitoring archaeologist and the LTC consultant for Palaeolithic archaeology.

4 Results

4.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 4.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological features and other remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A together with descriptions of the soil deposits. The finds and environmental reports are presented in Appendices B and C.
- 4.1.2 Context numbers reflect the trench numbers unless otherwise stated. The first numerals of a context number repeat the trench number whilst allowing for a maximum range of 100 individual records for any one trench. Thus, pit 102 is a cut within Trench 1, while ditch 304 is a cut within Trench 3. Also Trench 1 has a potential record number range of 100-199, while Trench 3 has a range of 300-399.
- 4.1.3 Trench numbers for Land Parcel 80 were issued first, so comprise Trench 1 to Trench 247, while those for Land Parcel 81 run from Trench 148 to Trench 421. In both land parcels, numbering of trenches was attributed roughly from north to south, ie Trenches 1-10 were at the northern end of Land Parcel 80 and trench 247 was in the south, while trenches 248-254 were at the north end of Land Parcel 81 and 421 in the south.
- 4.1.4 The distribution of the known cropmarks is shown on **Figure 2** along with the trench layout for the site, and more-detailed overviews of the overall site are shown on **Figures 3-6**. Further detailed plans of the trenches which contained archaeological features are shown on **Figures 7-53** (odd numbers) and **Figures 54-62** (even numbers). Selected sections are shown on **Figures 8-52** (even numbers) and **Figures 55-63** (odd numbers). The plans and sections for each group of trenches are displayed on successive pages for ease of reference. The plans generally display trenches in ascending order, but are restricted by the page format, so that trenches next in sequence sometimes appear on the next but one figure. Occasionally trenches spanning the boundary between Land Parcels 80 and 81 appear on one figure, and so include a trench much higher or lower in the numbering sequence. Please refer to the contents, where the trenches shown on each figure are listed.
- 4.1.5 Trenches that contained colluvial sequences were in the main described by a geoarchaeologist, unless there were either features exposed in relation to the colluvium, or there were horizons with finds suggesting buried surfaces. Where this was not the case, the colluvium is dealt with in the appended Geoarchaeological report (Appendix D), which includes detailed recording of eight transects across dry valleys. The figure showing the location of the transects and the detailed transects themselves are shown after the figures dealing with archaeological features.

4.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 4.2.1 The soil sequence across the site mainly comprised natural deposits of either orange-brown silty sand (Thanet Sands) or the underlying chalk bedrock. Within the dry valleys these were variously overlaid by Holocene colluvium (hillwash/ploughwash) and Pleistocene slope deposits (see geoarchaeological report for full details). Numerous patches of Pleistocene silt, usually distinguished by their orange-brown colour, were found in hollows and gullies in the surface of the chalk. Some of these features were investigated to confirm this identification, and these are illustrated, but not described in detail, below.
- 4.2.2 A subsoil layer (largely c 0.1-0.3m thick) of mid-brown silty sand was encountered in the majority of trenches and this overlay the natural geology. This may be the relict remains of a former ploughsoil which has been eroded, probably by the modern ploughing. Within the dry valleys, the colluvial deposits consisted of greater depths of hillwash/former ploughsoil, often over 1m deep in total. Subsoil and natural were overlain by a topsoil/ploughsoil which was a dark grey-brown silty clay or silty sand and was 0.2-0.4m thick.
- 4.2.3 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good and conditions remained dry throughout the majority of the excavations.

4.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 4.3.1 Archaeological features were located in up to 136 trenches, comprising Trenches 1, 2, 4, 5, 11, 35, 41, 47, 50, 52, 64, 65, 76-82, 86- 98, 102-106, 108, 109, 112-116, 118, 120, 127, 128, 131, 133, 134, 141-144, 151, 152, 154, 155, 158-160, 164-166, 172, 175-178, 181, 186, 187, 189, 192, 194-196, 199, 200, 204, 209, 210-218, 248, 253, 258, 267, 270, 281, 283, 296, 306, 309, 310, 315, 316, 319-324, 329, 330, 333, 338, 353, 358, 360, 364, 365, 368, 370, 371, 374, 378, 386, 387, 390, 396, 400, 402, 407, and 412-415.
- 4.3.2 Apart from the northern and western fringes the archaeological features were distributed throughout the site. The density of features is greater in the eastern half of the site; other concentrations tend to correspond to the cropmark and geophysical evidence.

4.4 Trenches 1-5 and 47 (Figs 7 and 8)

- 4.4.1 **Trench 1** was located to cross the south-west side of a cropmark enclosure in the north-east corner of the site (**Fig. 7**). The trench exposed a ditch (102), a pit (107) and a natural feature.
- 4.4.2 Ditch 102 (Section 100, **Fig. 8**) was aligned NW-SE and corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly. The ditch measured 1.6m in width and at least 0.78m in depth and contained five fills (103-5 and 109-10). Two sherds of LBA/IA pottery and a retouched flint were recovered from fill 104 and two Iron Age sherds in fill 109. Charred wheat was identified in a sample (S16) taken from fill 110.

- 4.4.3 Inside the enclosure at the north-eastern end of the trench was circular pit 107, which measured 0.47m in diameter and 0.32m deep. It had a single fill (108) that produced 16 sherds of late Bronze Age/Iron Age (LBA/IA) pottery together with some animal bone including a large pig canine that may have been worked. A sample (S11) from fill 108 contains a legume and a speedwell seed.
- 4.4.4 **Trench 2** lay south-west of Trench 1, and was orientated SW-NE to cross one clear linear geophysical anomalies at right angles, and to look for the possible continuation of another. The trench contained five ditches (203, 207, 209, 211 and 214), one pit (205) and a spread (218). All five ditches were aligned NW-SE with the two westernmost ditches (211 and 214) corresponding with the clear linear geophysical anomaly (**Plate 1**).
- 4.4.5 Ditch 214 measured at least 2m wide and 0.56m deep and contained three fills (215-17). A sherd of LBA/IA pottery was recovered from its lowest fill (217). It was recut as ditch 211 that measured 1.52m wide and 0.60m deep and contained two fills (212-3) (Section 202, **Fig. 8**). Its lower fill (212) contained Roman pottery dated to AD 100-200 and an animal tooth. Tile and fired clay fragments were recovered from its upper fill (213), together with a single sherd of intrusive post-medieval pottery.
- 4.4.6 Two small ditches 207 and 209, contiguous but not intercutting, lay 2-3m to the east. The ditches measured 0.54m and 0.26m wide respectively, both were 0.16m deep, and each contained a single fill (208 and 210), neither of which contained finds.
- 4.4.7 Cut by both sets of ditches, but apparently confined to the area between them, was a 0.16m-thick spread of silty clay (218) that contained frequent flints and stones but no finds. This perhaps indicates a disturbed area formed by the passage of animals, ie a trackway alongside ditch 214, later defined on both sides by ditches.
- 4.4.8 Some 2m farther east was another shallow ditch (203), which was aligned with a linear geophysical anomaly further to the north (Section 200, **Fig. 8**). It measured 1.18m wide and 0.22m deep and contained a single fill (204). A sherd of undiagnostic pottery, probably of prehistoric date, and animal bones were recovered from the fill.
- 4.4.9 Circular pit 205, located just west of ditch 214, measured 0.60m in diameter and 0.16m in depth and contained a single chalky fill (206) that had no finds.
- 4.4.10 **Trench 4** was located north of Trench 2 and west of Trench 1, and was targeted upon a cropmark and geophysical linear feature possibly representing a further enclosure related to the enclosure investigated in Trench 1. Trench 4 exposed one ditch (403) and a posthole (407).
- 4.4.11 Ditch 403 was aligned NE-SW and corresponded with the geophysical anomaly (**Plate 2**). The ditch measured 1.6m wide and 0.74m deep and contained three fills (404-6) (Section 400, **Fig. 8**). Its earliest fill (404) contained middle Iron Age pottery and a large number of animal bones including possibly articulated cattle vertebrae and ribs. Subsequent fill 405 contained LBA/IA pottery and animal bones, whereas its uppermost fill

(406) contained early-middle Iron Age pottery and a pig mandible. Overall, the finds indicate a middle Iron Age date.

- 4.4.12 Oval posthole 407 was located to the north of ditch 407, within the postulated enclosure, and was cut into a natural patch of soil. It measured 0.32m across and 0.29m deep and contained two fills (408-9). Fill 408 was probably that of a postpipe, and contained six sherds of LBA/IA pottery.
- 4.4.13 **Trench 5** lay south of Trench 2 and contained a single gully (503) that was aligned NE-SW. It measured 0.34m wide and 0.09m deep and contained a single fill (504) but no finds.
- 4.4.14 **Trench 47** lay south-east of Trench 5 close to the east edge of Land Parcel 80 (**Fig. 7**), and was targeted upon two linear geophysical anomalies that possibly represented continuations of those seen in Trench 2, although interference from a large service trench between them made this uncertain. The trench contained three parallel NW-SE aligned ditches (4703, 4705 and 4707), none of which contained finds.
- 4.4.15 Ditch 4707 corresponded with the western geophysical anomaly. It measured 1.36m across and 0.52m deep and contained a single fill (4708) but no finds (Section 4702, **Fig. 8**). This may represent a continuation of ditches 211 or 214 in Trench 2.
- 4.4.16 Ditch 4703 was located just over 5m east of ditch 4707, and corresponded with the other, faint geophysical anomaly. It measured 1.08m wide and 0.46m deep and contained a single fill (4704) without finds. This may represent the other side of a possible track, and perhaps corresponded to ditch 203 in Trench 2.
- 4.4.17 Ditch 4705 was positioned between ditches 4703 and 4707. It measured 0.82m wide and 0.20m deep and contained a single fill (4706). This may relate to ditches 207 and 209 in Trench 2. The geophysical anomalies of these ditches could not be traced further to the south-east on Figs 3 and 7.

4.5 Trenches 35-41 (Figs 9 and 10)

- 4.5.1 **Trench 35** lay in the northern part of Land Parcel 80 towards the western edge, and was positioned to investigate what remained of the airfield taxiway (Fig. 3). It contained a ditch (3503) and a pit (3505).
- 4.5.2 Ditch 3503 was aligned east-west across the north-east end of the trench, and measured 0.41m wide and 0.20m deep. It contained a single fill (3504) containing modern brick fragments.
- 4.5.3 Pit 3505 lay in the centre of the trench. It was irregular in plan, measuring roughly 0.58m across and 0.25m deep. Its fill (3506) also contained modern brick fragments. As this feature coincided with the edge of the airfield taxiway, the pit may relate to this.
- 4.5.4 **Trench 41** lay nearly 90m ENE of Trench 35, and contained two ditches (4103 and 4105).
- 4.5.5 Ditch 4103 (Section 4200, **Fig. 10**) was aligned NNE-SSW and measured 0.94m across and 0.37m deep. It contained a single fill (4104) without finds.

- 4.5.6 North-south aligned ditch/gully 4105 measured 0.30m in width and 0.13m deep and cut the subsoil. It contained a single fill (4106) and is assumed to be modern.

4.6 Trenches 49-55 and 62-65 (Figs 11 and 12)

- 4.6.1 These trenches all lay along the east side of Land Parcel 80 around the north-west edge of the village of Thong (Fig. 3).
- 4.6.2 **Trench 50** was situated close to the east edge of the site to investigate a north-south geophysical anomaly. No archaeological features corresponding to the anomaly was found, but the north-east end of the trench contained an east-west aligned ditch (5003). It measured 0.75m wide, 0.26m deep and contained a single fill (5004) without finds. The south-west half of the trench contained a layer of colluvium (5005) at the base, which also appeared (numbered 4903) in the south end of Trench 49 to the west. This was not removed.
- 4.6.3 **Trench 52** lay west of Trench 49, and contained a single ditch aligned north-west to south-east (5203, oblique Section 5200, **Fig. 12**). It measured 0.95m wide and 0.31m deep and had a single fill (5204) that was without finds.
- 4.6.4 **Trench 63** contained a SE-NW aligned ditch/gully (6303) that was 0.48m wide. This was on the same line as ditch 6503 in Trench 65, so was not excavated here.
- 4.6.5 **Trench 64** contained an east-west aligned furrow (6403). It measured 1.38m wide, 0.12m deep and contained a single fill (6404).
- 4.6.6 **Trench 65** contained a SE-NW aligned ditch/gully (6503). It measured 0.46m wide and 0.20m deep (Section 6500, **Fig. 12**). The ditch contained a single fill (6504) from which LBA/EIA pottery was recovered, together with four flint flakes. The flint was in good condition, so flint and pottery may be a contemporary group. This feature was also picked up in Trench 63 some 35m to the north-west. It is on roughly the same alignment as ditch 5203 in Trench 52, but is not quite in line, and ditch 5203 is probably not a continuation, as Trench 54 in between showed no trace of either ditch.

4.7 Trenches 76-80, 84 and 89-93 (Figs 13 and 14)

- 4.7.1 This group of trenches lay on the east side of Land Parcel 80, just south-west of Trench 65 (Fig. 3).
- 4.7.2 **Trench 76** contained a single east-west aligned ditch (7603). It measured 0.50m wide and 0.13m deep (Section 7600, **Fig. 14** and **Plate 3**), and had a single fill (7604) from which several small sherds of Roman pottery dated AD 180-240 were recovered. No continuation of this ditch was seen either in Trench 75 to the west, which was blank, or in Trench 77 to the east.
- 4.7.3 **Trench 77** lay east of Trench 76, and contained a single ditch (7703) on a NE-SW alignment. The ditch measured 0.71m wide and 0.14m deep (Section 7700, **Fig. 14**), and contained a single fill (7704) from which much Roman pottery (495g) of later 2nd- or early 3rd-century date was recovered, together with fragments of fired clay. Although not at right angles, ditches

7603 and 7703 were of similar depth and profile, and contained finds of similar date, so are probably related.

- 4.7.4 **Trench 78** lay east of Trench 77, and was located to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly thought to represent one side of a trackway and several large discrete anomalies possibly indicating pits (**Fig. 13**). No trace of a ditch corresponding to the linear anomaly was found, but the trench did locate one pit (7803) corresponding to an anomaly. In addition eight postholes or small pits were revealed, two of which (7813 and 7817) were excavated, the others being 7820-7825, and one ditch or gully (7819).
- 4.7.5 Pit 7803 was circular and measured 1.6m in diameter and 0.80m deep with near-vertical sides and a flat base (Section 7800, **Fig. 14** and **Plate 4**). It contained nine fills (7804-7812), all of which included charcoal. Pottery dated to the LBA/IA was recovered from fills 7805, 7807, 7809 and 7811 and pottery of Iron Age date was recovered from its uppermost fill (7812). A sample (S17) taken from fill 7811 contains charred wheat and possibly barley, together with grass seeds and charred goosefoot. A small quantity of fired clay and animal bone was also recovered from this fill. In addition, several pieces of residual worked flint of Neolithic or earlier date were recovered from fills 7805 and 7811, including a scale-flaked knife and an adze/axe sharpening flake.
- 4.7.6 The postholes comprised one cluster of three and three more-isolated examples, spaced between 7m and 7.5m apart. Posthole 7813 (Section 7801, **Fig. 14**) was circular and measured 0.44m in diameter and 0.30m in depth. It had three fills (7814-16), the uppermost of which (7816), contained a sherd of LBA/IA pottery. Posthole 7817 was oval, measuring 0.20m across and 0.13m deep. It contained a single fill (7818) that had charcoal flecks but no finds.
- 4.7.7 An unexcavated ditch or gully on a south-north alignment was found at the very eastern end of the trench, and was numbered 7819. It terminated within the trench to the south, but continued beyond it on the north. This feature was not excavated. Ditches on the projected line of 7819 were seen in Trenches 79 and 91 to the north and south respectively. Ditch 7906 was on a different alignment, and is probably not a continuation, but ditch 9107 was also aligned N-S, so could represent another part of the same boundary.
- 4.7.8 **Trench 79** lay north of Trench 78 and was placed to check whether two parallel linear geophysical anomalies that possibly represent a trackway continuing north-east, and to straddle a discrete geophysical anomaly (possibly a pit) at its west end (**Fig. 13**). The trench exposed two ditches (7904 and 7906), one posthole (7902) and two pits (7908 and 7910), 7908 lying within the discrete anomaly at the west end. Ditch 7906 was on the approximate line of the eastern trackway ditch, but was at right angles to 7904, and was probably related to this instead.
- 4.7.9 Ditch or gully 7904 was aligned NW-SE and measured 0.44m wide and 0.12m deep, while ditch or gully 7906 was aligned NE-SW, and measured 0.42m wide and 0.12m deep (Section 7902, **Fig. 14**). Both ditches had a

- single yellowish grey soft sandy silt fill (7904 and 7907), and neither contained any finds.
- 4.7.10 Circular posthole 7902 measured 0.22m in diameter and 0.12m deep, and had a single, sterile fill (7903).
- 4.7.11 Pit 7908 was much smaller than the discrete geophysical anomaly, which was enhanced by the recent cast iron objects visible in its surface (not recovered). Pit 7910 was only partly exposed in the side of the trench, and had an irregular outline suggesting a tree-throw hole, so neither was excavated.
- 4.7.12 **Trench 80** lay east of Trench 79 (**Fig. 13**). It contained a possible cremation burial (8003), two ditches (8011 and 8013), three unexcavated pits (8006, 8007 and 8009) and a possible posthole (8005). A third ditch (8008) remained unexcavated.
- 4.7.13 Cremation burial 8003 (**Plate 5**) survived as a heavily disturbed, shallow elongated pit measuring 1.32m long, 0.32m wide and 0.08m deep. The base of the pit was heat-affected. It contained one charcoal-rich fill (8004) with calcinated human bone and burnt flint fragments. A small quantity of human bone was present, and the age and size of the individual is unknown (see *human bone* report). Two samples taken from the fill (S12 and S13) are rich in oak charcoal including a possible roundwood/pith fragment that could be sampled for radiocarbon dating. Several iron nails were recovered from the fill (SF5-7 and SF14), feasibly from a wooden box that had contained or accompanied the cremated remains. This suggests a late Iron Age or Roman date for the burial.
- 4.7.14 Ditch 8011 was aligned NW-SW and measured 0.60m wide and 0.42m deep with a V-profile (Section 8002, **Fig. 14**). It contained a single fill (8012) without finds. Ditch 8011 was recut by U-shaped ditch 8013, which measured 0.82m wide and 0.32m deep (Section 8002, **Fig. 14**). It contained two fills (8014 and 8015), the earlier of which produced a large quantity of Roman pottery dated to AD 180-270, together with a flint scraper. Its upper fill (8015) also contained Roman pottery dated to AD170-250 and a tile fragment.
- 4.7.15 Posthole 8005 measured 0.30m in diameter and 0.10m deep. It contained a single fill (8010) from which a sherd of LBA/IA pottery was recovered.
- 4.7.16 **Trench 88** lay south-west of Trench 77, and was located to examine a curving geophysical anomaly thought to represent the north side of a trackway and a large discrete anomaly just outside a probable enclosure (**Fig. 3; Fig. 13**). The trench exposed a recut ditch (8807 and 8809) corresponding to the curving anomaly, a possible holloway (8803) corresponding to the large discrete anomaly, and one possible posthole (8811).
- 4.7.17 Curvilinear ditch 8807 was the earlier phase of the north side of a track that was seen to the north in Trench 78. It survived 0.42m wide and 0.10m deep and contained a single fill (8808) with frequent flint pebbles (Section 8802, **Fig. 14**). There were no finds.

- 4.7.18 Ditch 8807 was recut as ditch 8809 which measured 0.68m wide and 0.12m deep (Section 8802, **Fig. 14**) and also contained a single pebble-rich fill (8810). This produced a single sherd of Roman pottery dated to AD 50-110.
- 4.7.19 To the south-west, holloway or trackway 8803 was contained within a shallow sided and linear cut, measuring at least 5.5m wide and up to 0.37m deep (Section 8800, **Fig. 14**). It contained a 0.06m thick and compacted surface of sub-rounded flint pebbles (8804) at its base in which degraded fragments of animal bone were observed (not retained). The surface was overlain by a compact silt (8805), up to 0.06m thick. A second surface of compacted mixed sand and pebbles (8806) was laid over the silt and contained a fragment of iron slag.
- 4.7.20 Oval posthole or small pit 8811 lay north of the curving ditches, and measured 1.4m across and 0.14m deep. It contained a single fill (8812) that was without finds.
- 4.7.21 **Trench 89** lay east of Trench 88, and was located to investigate several discrete geophysical anomalies possibly representing pits (Fig. 13). The trench contained two pits (8902 and 8913), both corresponding to anomalies, and a posthole (8910). A further four postholes or small pits (8906-8909) were not excavated.
- 4.7.22 Only part of pit 8902 was exposed within the trench, the geophysical anomaly suggesting that it was oval and up to 2.5m long and 2m wide. The exposed east end projected for 0.71m into the trench, and was 0.62m deep with very steep sides and a flat base (Section 8900, **Fig. 14**). It contained three successive fills (8903-8905), the lowest containing LBA/IA pottery and the uppermost (8905) pottery dated to the LBA or EIA. A quantity of burnt flint was also recovered from fills 8904 and 8905. A sample (S20) taken from fill 8904 contains charred wheat and barley.
- 4.7.23 Oval pit 8913 was of similar dimensions to 8902, measuring 2.64m across and 0.65m in depth, and also contained three fills (8914-8916). Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from its earliest fill (8914), and pottery dated to the LBA/EIA from both of the other fills, most in the uppermost (8916). One small intrusive RB sherd was also recovered from the pit.
- 4.7.24 Oval pit/posthole 8910 formed a north-south alignment with three unexcavated pits/postholes, 8909 to the south and 8906 and 8907 to the north. These four postholes were in two pairs 3m apart, with a much larger gap between 8910 and 8907. Posthole 8910 measured 0.80m across and 0.24m deep and contained two fills (8911 and 8912), including a possible postpipe (8912). Pottery dated to the Iron Age was recovered from fill 8911. A sample (S22) taken from fill 8911 contains wheat, barley, and possible oat together with weeds. A smaller posthole (8908) lay not far south of 8910, between it and 8909. This was not excavated.
- 4.7.25 **Trench 90** lay north-east of Trench 89, and was laid out to include several discrete geophysical anomalies that might represent archaeological features (**Fig. 13**). The trench contained six pits, four of which (9005, 9009, 9011 and 9016) were excavated and two (9014 and 9015) were not, a posthole (9007), and a ditch (9002). Pit, 9014, 9009 and 9011 corresponded with geophysical anomalies, though one other anomaly within the trench

area was not represented by a feature. Circular pits 9005 and 9011, together with unexcavated pit 9015, formed a cluster close to the northern side of ditch 9002.

- 4.7.26 Pit 9005 measured 0.79m in diameter and 0.11m deep and contained a single fill (9006) that contained LBA/IA pottery and burnt flint.
- 4.7.27 Pit 9011 measured 0.61m in diameter, was 0.46m deep with near-vertical sides and a sloping base (Section 9004, **Fig. 14** and **Plate 7**). It contained two fills (9012 and 9013). Its lower fill (9012) contained LBA/IA pottery together with a lump of fired clay and some burnt flint. A sample (S26) taken from the fill shows that it contains charred grain, together with dock seeds and a hazelnut shell. Its upper fill (9013) was charcoal/ash rich, indicating either a dump from a hearth or burning *in situ*. Sample (S27) shows that charcoal comprises a mix of diffuse and ring porous fragments and also contains a hazelnut shell. Fill 9013 included a large quantity of burnt flint and pottery dated to the LBA/IA. To clarify the broad date-range offered by the pottery, a charred twig from 9012 was submitted for radiocarbon dating, and returned a result of 525-365 cal BC (Beta-576529; 2350 ± 30 BP), indicating that the pit dated to the later part of the early Iron Age.
- 4.7.28 Circular pit 9009 measured 0.55m in diameter and 0.15m deep and had a single fill (9010) that contained LBA/IA pottery, burnt flint, fired clay fragments and a flint scraper.
- 4.7.29 Square pit 9016 measured 0.81m in diameter and 0.11m deep. It had a single fill (9017) that contained a large quantity of burnt flint. Pottery dated to the LBA/IA and animal bone was recovered from the fill.
- 4.7.30 Ditch 9002 was aligned north-south and measured 1.11m in width and 0.31m deep and contained two fills (9003 and 9004). Both fills contained LBA/IA pottery, burnt flint and flint flakes. In addition, an iron blade, possibly a knife or razor (SF8), was recovered from its upper fill (9003).
- 4.7.31 A large quantity of late Bronze pottery was recovered from the surface of unexcavated pit 9014 (=9018). Briquetage sherds, some with possible internal limescale/salt staining, were also retrieved together with scraps of fired clay.
- 4.7.32 **Trench 91** was located east of Trench 90 in an area of the site that contained a large number of pit-like geophysical anomalies (**Fig. 13**). The two strongest circular anomalies corresponded to pits 9115 and 9122, but a longer curving anomaly did not correspond to an archaeological feature. Trench 91 contained 17 pits or postholes, of which four (9103, 9105, 9109 and 9111) were investigated, together with a ditch/gully (9107). The dense concentration of postholes, of which two NE-SW alignments (eg 9103, 9105 and 9116) were discernible, suggested the presence of structures or fences.
- 4.7.33 Circular posthole 9103 measured 0.50m in diameter and 0.09m deep and contained a single fill (9104) from which LBA/IA pottery was recovered.
- 4.7.34 Circular posthole 9105 measured 0.28m in diameter and 0.25m deep and contained a single fill (9106). It contained two sherds pottery of uncertain date and fragments of burnt clay.

- 4.7.35 Oval posthole 9109 measured 0.56m across and 0.10m deep and contained a single fill (9110).
- 4.7.36 Circular posthole 9111, located at the eastern end of the trench, measured 0.40m in diameter and 0.20m deep (Section 9104, **Fig. 14**). It contained three fills (9112-9114) with evidence for a postpipe (9114), a charcoal-rich deposit that contained early Iron Age pottery. Sample (S24 and S25) from fills 9112 and 9114 contain charred grain.
- 4.7.37 Ditch/gully 9107 did not correspond to a geophysical anomaly. It measured 0.66m wide, 0.16m deep and contained a single fill (9108). Pottery, possible of LBA/IA date, was recovered together with a flint flake. The ditch was in line with a similar feature found in Trench 78 to the north (7819).
- 4.7.38 **Trench 92** lay south of Trench 91, largely outside the area covered by the geophysical survey, though it was found to contain numerous small pits or postholes (**Fig. 13**). A total of 35 features were revealed, of which three (postholes 9202, 9204 and 9206) were investigated.
- 4.7.39 Circular posthole 9202 formed part of an alignment of postholes at the southern end of the trench. It measured 0.50m in diameter and 0.13m and contained a single fill (9203) that produced a sherd of pottery of LBA/IA date.
- 4.7.40 Circular posthole 9204 was within a group of postholes in the centre of the trench. It measured 0.41m in diameter, 0.24m deep and contained a single fill (9205) that produced sherds of (LBA)/EIA pottery. A sample (S18) taken from its fill contains charred grain in good condition. A second posthole within this group (9206) was oval, measuring 0.43m across and 0.19m deep (Section 9202, **Fig. 14**). It contained two fills (9207 and 9208), the latter of which (9208) contained many fired clay/?hearth fragments. Fill 9208 was probably the fill of a post-pipe.
- 4.7.41 Further LBA/IA pottery was recovered from the surfaces of unexcavated postholes 9223, 9230, 9232 and 9237; a CBM fragment also came from 9223. Similar pottery came from the surface of the only large pit (9209).
- 4.7.42 **Trench 93** lay east of Trench 91 and outside the area of geophysical survey (**Fig. 13**). It contained two ditches (9303 and 9306), one unexcavated pit (9305), and a possibly post-medieval flint-wall foundation (Structure 9307).
- 4.7.43 Ditch 9303 may have formed the north-east part of an enclosure and measured 0.98m in width and 0.28m deep (Section 9300, **Fig. 14**). It contained a single fill (9304) from which sherds of Roman pottery dated to AD50-120 together with burnt flints were recovered.
- 4.7.44 The second ditch (9306) ran NW-SE from west side of ditch 9303, the relationship removed by a later pit (9305, unexcavated). It contained a single fill (9310) from which Roman pottery dated to AD43-100 was recovered.
- 4.7.45 Wall foundation 9307 was aligned NE-SW and measured 1.37m wide and 0.18m deep. It was constructed on the surface of the natural clay with large flint nodules (9308) with no mortar bonding apparent (**Plate 9**). No cut for the wall was apparent. Overlying the wall was soil similar to the subsoil (9309). This contained a clay pipe fragment together with prehistoric and Roman pottery.

4.8 Trenches 81, 82, 86, 87, 96, 97 and 98 (Figs 15 and 16)

- 4.8.1 This group of trenches were dug to the west of Trenches 79 and 88 and extended up to the western edge of Land Parcel 80 (**Fig. 3**).
- 4.8.2 **Trench 81** lay on the west edge of the land parcel, and was laid out to intersect an east-west aligned linear geophysical anomaly. The trench contained a large ditch (8103) in the corresponding position, which measured at least 2.3m wide and at least 0.72m deep, but was not bottomed. The exposed cut contained two fills (8104 and 8105), the lower of which contained occasional charcoal, but there were no finds. This is the same as ditch 8202 in Trench 82 to the east.
- 4.8.3 **Trench 82** lay east of Trench 81 and was positioned to expose the same east-west geophysical anomaly as in Trench 81 (**Fig. 15**). This was revealed southern end of the trench as ditch 8202. It measured 3.05m wide and remained unexcavated. A sherd of pottery of possible Roman date and a fragment of Roman tile were recovered from the surface of the ditch. This feature probably corresponds to 8703 in Trench 87 to the east.
- 4.8.4 **Trench 86** lay south of Trench 82 and was orientated east-west over an area of discrete geophysical anomalies (**Fig. 15**). The trench revealed three features at the eastern end, all running parallel, north-south. Two of these were shallow linear features just over 2m apart (8603 and 8605, **Plate 6**), the third was a modern footpath just to the west (8602, not excavated).
- 4.8.5 Linear feature 8603 measured 2.90m in width and 0.12m deep and contained a single fill (8604) that produced Roman CBM fragments and an iron horseshoe of post-medieval date.
- 4.8.6 Ditch/gully 8605 measured 0.90m wide and 0.06m deep. It contained a single fill (8606), from which part of a possible iron horseshoe and a roofing tile fragment of medieval/post-medieval date were recovered.
- 4.8.7 **Trench 87** lay east of Trench 82, and was oriented north-south to investigate two linear geophysical anomalies orientated WNW just north-west of the B-shaped enclosure (**Fig. 15**). The trench contained a trackway/holloway (8703) and a possible small ditch (8702), both of which were aligned with the linear geophysical anomalies.
- 4.8.8 Trackway/holloway (8703) was aligned WNW-ESE and measured 4.2m in width and 0.40m in depth (Section 8701, **Fig. 16**). The base of the feature was lined with compact flint gravel and sand (8705), 0.15m thick, above which a 0.27m thick deposit of sandy clay had accumulated (8704). Two small sherds of pottery of possible medieval date were recovered from this deposit together with fragments of iron slag. This feature is probably a continuation of feature 8803 in Trench 88 to the east and feature 8203 to the west.
- 4.8.9 Ditch 8702 ran parallel and immediately to the south of the holloway. It measured 0.77m wide and 0.22m deep and contained a single fill (8706) that was without finds.
- 4.8.10 **Trench 96** lay south-east of Trench 87, and was located to intersect three linear geophysical anomalies that appeared to represent the east side of a B-shaped enclosure and two internal divisions within it, and a discrete

anomaly thought to represent a pit (**Figs 3 and 15**). The trench contained six ditches including those corresponding with the geophysical anomalies, four of which (9605, 9609, 9611, 9615) were excavated, and five pits and postholes, of which three (9603, 9613 and 9617) were excavated. None of the pits corresponded with the location of the discrete geophysical anomaly. Ditches (9620 and 9622), pit 9620 and small pit or posthole 9619 were not excavated.

- 4.8.11 The northernmost ditch (9605, **Plate 8**) was aligned north-south and probably represented one phase of the east side of the enclosure, although the greyscale survey plot is not smoothly continuous here. It measured 1.2m wide, 0.53m deep and contained two fills (9606 and 9607) (Section 9601, **Fig. 16**). Its lower fill (9606) contained a number of iron hobnails (9608, SF15) that were fused together suggesting that a shoe had been discarded into the ditch. In addition, some iron waste was also recovered from the fill. Its upper fill (9607) contained much Roman pottery dated to AD 150-200, fired clay (including furnace lining) and slag.
- 4.8.12 South-west of ditch 9605 were ditches 9620 and 9622, the first parallel to 9605, the second forming a right angle with it. These corresponded closely to the locations of the geophysical survey linear ditches, and probably formed the south-east corner of the northernmost part of the B-shaped enclosure in one phase. Both features were cut by unexcavated pit or ditch 9621.
- 4.8.13 Located immediately to the south were two intercutting, east-west aligned ditches (9611 and 9615). The earlier ditch (9611) measured 1.40m wide and 0.38m deep and contained a single fill (9612) that contained post-medieval pottery and roofing tile fragments. The later ditch (9615), presumably a recut, measured 2.1m wide and 0.58m deep. It contained a single fill (9616) that produced pottery and CBM of Roman date.
- 4.8.14 Located near to the south of the trench, east-west ditch 9609 corresponds with the southern side of a second enclosure revealed by the geophysical survey. The ditch measured 1.1m in width and 0.36m in depth and contained a single fill (9610) that produced pottery of late Iron Age or early Roman date (50 BC-AD 100).
- 4.8.15 Circular posthole 9617 measured 0.29m in diameter and 0.04m deep and had a single fill (9618) without finds.
- 4.8.16 Circular pit/posthole 9603 located nearby to the south of posthole 9617 measured 0.47m in diameter and 0.07m deep. It contained a single fill (9604) from which Roman pottery dated to AD 50-150 was recovered.
- 4.8.17 Feature 9613 was an irregular soilmark 2.1m across and 0.58m deep, and contained pottery, tile and a fragment of slag from its single fill of mixed compacted clays (9614). The pottery was mostly Roman, as was the tile, but included one 3g post-medieval sherd and one possibly post-medieval tile fragment. This feature may be either a Roman or a post-medieval pit or quarry.
- 4.8.18 **Trench 97** was located south-west of Trench 96, and was intended to investigate a structure associated with the WW2 airfield together with a north-south linear geophysical anomaly crossing the B-shaped enclosure,

and possibly forming another phase of its west side (**Fig. 3; Fig. 15**). The trench contained a cremation burial (9703), two pits (9705 and 9707), the remains of a modern building (Group 9716) corresponding to the WW2 structure, and an unexcavated feature (9717).

- 4.8.19 Cremation pit 9703 was located at the northern end of the trench, which had to be extended to expose its full extent. The pit was sub-rectangular, measuring 0.94m long by 0.66m wide and 0.24m deep. It was filled with charcoal-rich silt (9704) that contained a small quantity of cremated human bone and two copper-alloy brooches (sf13/39 and sf14) of late Iron Age/early Roman date. Brooch sf13/39 probably dates to AD 20-80 and brooch sf14, of bow type, dates to AD 25-80. The cremated remains have tentatively been identified as belonging to an adult female. Samples (S39 and S90) taken from the fill produced large charcoal-rich flots including roundwood.
- 4.8.20 The cremation pit lay in the edge of the trench and close to the location of a discrete geophysical anomaly, and another similar anomaly lay to the south, so the trench was extended to see if another burial might be present, but no archaeological feature was found.
- 4.8.21 The centre of the trench was occupied by the remains of a modern structure (Group 9716), possibly related to the airfield (**Fig. 3**). Parts of the concrete foundations of its east, west and north walls were exposed (9714 and 9712) (**Plate 23**). The structure measured 8.0m (east-west) and at least 2.10m north-south and was floored with brick (9710). This structure was not removed, so it was not possible to excavate the north-south ditch shown by the geophysical survey to extend beneath it. On its east side, the structure partly overlay pit 9715, which was not excavated, and pit 9707.
- 4.8.22 Oval pit 9707, which corresponded to a geophysical anomaly, measured 1.50m across and 0.26m deep (Section 9702, **Fig. 16**). It contained a charcoal-rich fill (9708) that produced early Roman pottery dated to AD 50-70 and a tooth fragment. A sample (S84) taken from the fill contains legumes and poorly preserved grain.
- 4.8.23 Pit 9705 was located towards at the east end of the trench and remained partially under the southern baulk. The exposed part was 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep, with a single fill (9706) that contained a sherd of LBA/IA pottery.
- 4.8.24 **Trench 98** lay south of Trench 86 and west of Trench 97 (**Fig. 15**). It caught part of a NW-SE ditch (9805) at the very northern end, and caught the edges of two pits (9806 and 9807) on the eastern side. South of these features, the trench uncovered the arc of a curving ditch (9803). Only the curvilinear ditch 9803 was excavated, and was 0.96m wide and 0.15m deep, with a single fill (9804) that did not produce any finds.

4.9 Trenches 94, 95, 104-106, 108 and 114-116 (Figs 17 & 18)

- 4.9.1 This block of trenches lay on the east side of Land Parcel 80 west of the village of Thong and south of Trench 92 (**Fig. 3**).
- 4.9.2 **Trench 94** lay south of Trench 92 and beyond the area of geophysical survey. It contained four pits: 9410, 9414, 9415 and 9420, the last two of which were excavated, a ditch terminus (9406) and eight postholes: 9402, 9404, 9408, 9409, 9411, 9413, 9416 and 9417, the first two of which were excavated.
- 4.9.3 Circular pit 9415 measured 5.25m in diameter and 0.70m deep, its size suggesting a quarry pit (Section 9403, **Fig. 18**). It contained two fills (9418 and 9419), the later of which (9418) contained pottery dating to the early-middle Iron Age.
- 4.9.4 Seemingly cut by 9415 to its north was feature 9420, irregular in plan, which contained a single fill (9421) that included rooting (Section 9403, **Fig. 18**). This was possibly a tree-throw hole.
- 4.9.5 East-west aligned ditch 9406 terminated at its western end, immediately to the east of pit 9420. It measured 1.8m wide, 0.24m deep and contained a single fill (9407) without finds.
- 4.9.6 Circular posthole 9404 formed part of a possibly north-south alignment. It measured 0.38m in diameter and 0.12m deep. Its single fill (9405) contained a Roman brick and fired clay fragments including a triangular weight, which date to the Iron Age or early Roman period.
- 4.9.7 Circular posthole 9402 was located towards the north end of the trench and to the west of the possible posthole alignment. It measured 0.35m in diameter and 0.12m deep and contained a single fill (9403).
- 4.9.8 **Trench 95** lay west of Trench 94 and south of Trench 90, and was positioned to investigate two linear geophysical anomalies: one orientated N-S and the other NNW-SSE (**Fig. 17**; **Fig. 3**). The trench did not reveal an archaeological feature corresponding to the NNW-SSE anomaly, although a large feature (9517) did match the location of a broader anomaly on the line of the N-S ditch. The trench also exposed a another ditch (9504) and eleven postholes scattered throughout the trench, four of which (9502, 9506, 9508 and 9510) were excavated. The other seven postholes (9512-16, 9519 and 9520) were not excavated.
- 4.9.9 Feature 9517 measured 3.10m wide and 0.44m deep and was somewhat irregular (Section 9504, **Fig. 18**). It contained a single fill (9518) from which LBA/IA pottery, a possible flint flake and fragments of fired clay were recovered.
- 4.9.10 North-south aligned ditch 9504 (Section 9500, **Fig. 18**) measured 1.04m wide and 0.14m deep with a single fill (9505) without finds. It was cut by posthole 9502, which was 0.38m in diameter and 0.18m deep, and whose fill (9503) contained LBA/IA pottery.
- 4.9.11 Circular posthole 9506 measured 0.32m in diameter and 0.18m deep and contained a single fill (9507).

- 4.9.12 Circular posthole 9508 was 0.28m in diameter and survived 0.08m deep, with a single silty fill (9509) that had no finds.
- 4.9.13 Located further to the north, circular posthole 9510 measured 0.39m in diameter and 0.12m deep and contained a single fill (9511) that produced LBA/IA pottery.
- 4.9.14 **Trench 104** lay south-west of Trench 95 (**Fig. 17**). It contained two ditches (10403 and 10406) and the remains of a modern footpath (10405). East-west aligned ditch 10403 measured 0.45m wide and 0.10m deep and contained a single sterile fill (10404). No continuation of ditch 103 was seen in Trench 105 to the east.
- 4.9.15 **Trench 105** lay in an area of amorphous geophysical anomalies, several of which were crossed by the north-south trench (**Fig. 17**). It contained one ditch terminus (10512), four pits/postholes (10503, 10506, 10508 and 10510) and a possible quarry (10515, not unexcavated).
- 4.9.16 The eastern terminus of ditch 10512 measured 0.91m wide and 0.34m deep, and contained two fills (10513 and 10514), the lower of which (10513) produced LBA/IA pottery. A sample (S35) taken from fill 10513 contains charred grain, a legume and sedge seeds.
- 4.9.17 Located towards the north of the trench, circular pit 10503 measured 1.76m in diameter and 0.45m deep, with gently sloping sides leading to a pointed base (Section 10500, **Fig. 18**). It contained two fills (10504 and 10505), the lower of which (10504) produced early Iron Age pottery and the upper fill (10505) LBA/IA pottery together with fired clay fragments. At the northern end of the trench, part of a large feature (10515) was exposed, but was not excavated. This corresponds to a extensive, irregular geophysical anomaly possibly representing a quarry or group of intersecting pits.
- 4.9.18 Circular pit or posthole 10506 measured 0.50m in diameter and 0.14m deep and contained a single fill (10507), but no finds. Circular pit or posthole 10508 measured 0.38m in diameter and 0.15m deep and contained a single fill (10509) that contained flecks of fired clay. Circular pit or posthole 10510 measured 0.34m in diameter and 0.06m deep and contained a single, sterile fill (10511).
- 4.9.19 **Trench 106** lay east of Trench 105, and almost entirely outside the area of the geophysical survey (**Fig. 17**). It contained one large pit (10603), eight small pits or postholes, of which one (10607) was excavated, and a possible tree-throw hole (10605). The distribution of pits/postholes suggests the presence of one or more structures or fences.
- 4.9.20 Sub-circular pit 10603 measured 2.46m across and 0.26m deep. Its fill (10604) contained a sherd of post-medieval pottery and fired clay fragments.
- 4.9.21 Circular pit or truncated posthole 10607 measured 0.56m in diameter and 0.04 deep and contained a single fill (10608) without finds.
- 4.9.22 Possible tree-throw hole 10605 contained a single fill (10606) that produced LBA/IA pottery and fired clay fragments.
- 4.9.23 **Trench 108** lay south of Trench 103 in an area of large but discrete geophysical anomalies (**Fig. 17**). The trench contained one very large pit

- (10803) and an east-west aligned ditch (10804) that cut through it (**Plate 10**).
- 4.9.24 Pit 10803, possibly oval, measured at least 11.85m across and 0.42m deep, its size suggesting a quarry (Section 10801, **Fig. 18**). It contained three fills (10805, 10806 and 10807=10808). Its earliest fill (10805) contained Roman pottery dated to AD 160-220, CBM fragments (including tegula and box tile fragments), animal bone and an oyster shell. Its upper fill (10807=10808) contained significant quantities of pottery dated to AD 210-250, Roman brick and tegulae, together with a large amount of animal bone. Also recovered from the upper fill were glass fragments from a Roman prismatic bottle dating to AD 43-300, oyster shells, iron nails (SF10) and a copper-alloy harness mount (SF9) of 2nd/3rd-century AD date. A sample (S38) taken from this fill has a large charcoal flot, together with some wheat grain, together with grass seeds and charred goosefoot seeds
- 4.9.25 Ditch 10804 cut pit 10803 and measured 1.20m wide and 0.28m deep (Section 10801, **Fig. 18**). Its single fill (10809) contained a large quantity of Roman pottery dated to AD 230-350, together with CBM and animal bone.
- 4.9.26 **Trench 114** lay south-east of Trench 108, and contained a NE-SW aligned gully/ditch (11405) at the east end (**Fig. 17**). The gully measured 0.46m wide and 0.11m wide. It contained one fill (11406) from which an iron sheet was recovered (SF17) together with a small sherd of Roman pottery.
- 4.9.27 **Trench 115** lay east of Trench 114, and was laid out to cross two linear geophysical anomalies that appeared to represent the north sides of two intersecting enclosures (**Fig. 17**; **Fig. 3**). The trench exposed two large inter-cutting ditches (11503 and 11504) that corresponded with the geophysical anomalies (Section 11500, **Fig. 18** and **Plate 11**).
- 4.9.28 The earlier ditch (11503) was the northerly of the two, which belonged to the more westerly enclosure. It measured 2.32m in width and at least 0.80m deep, and contained four fills (11505-08). The earliest fill exposed in the bottom (11506) contained early-middle Iron Age pottery, fired clay fragments, burnt flint and a small quantity of animal bone. A sample (S1) taken from this fill has a large charcoal-rich flot likely to be species-diverse with a mix of ring, semi-ring and diffuse porous fragments present. Its main upper fill (11508) contained pottery of possible later Iron age date together with a flint core.
- 4.9.29 The later ditch (11504) measure 2.38m wide, 0.70m deep and contained three fills (11509-11). Its middle and upper fills (11510 and 11511) both contained LBA-IA pottery, though Roman pottery dated to AD 50-100 was also present in fill (11511).
- 4.9.30 **Trench 116** lay SSW of Trench 114, and like it had colluvium below the subsoil, in this case covering the full extent of the trench. The trench was widened along most of its length to allow for excavation to greater depth, exposing a ditch (11606) aligned NNE-SSW cutting one of the colluvial layers.
- 4.9.31 A sequence of colluvial fills was exposed within the deepened trench (see **Transect 1**). The lowest of these was 11605, which contained worked flint (SF1245-6). This was overlain by 11604, which included sparse charcoal

flecks, but was otherwise free of inclusions. Ditch 11606 was cut into colluvial fill 11604 and measured 0.83m wide and 0.10m deep. It had a single fill (11607) that produced pottery of possible LBA/IA date and a quantity of worked flint. The flint comprised nine pieces and included pieces of probable different periods including a possible axe/adze sharpening flake. and in part was overlain in turn by 11603, which contained a worked flint (SF1247). Both the ditch and layer 11604 were overlain by a further colluvial fill 11603, which contained a worked flint (SF1247). The final colluvial fill below subsoil was 11602, which was without finds.

4.10 Trenches 102, 103, 109, 112, 113, 118 and 121 (Figs 19 and 20)

- 4.10.1 This group of trenches lay west of Trenches 108, 114 and 116 described above, and extended to the western edge of Land Parcel 80 (Fig. 3).
- 4.10.2 Trench 102 lay south-west of Trench 97, and was located to cross the line of a N-S geophysical anomaly and two possible E-W linear anomalies forming the western and southern sides of a B-shaped enclosure. The trench located a N-S ditch corresponding to the anomaly, and found a ditch corresponding to the more southerly faint E-W anomaly. Overall, the trench contained four ditches (10203, 10205, 10207 and 10210) and, at the very northern end, a small pit (10209) that was not excavated.
- 4.10.3 North-south aligned ditch 10207 was V-profiled and measured 1.06m wide and 0.64m deep (Section 10202, **Fig. 20**). It contained a single fill (10208) that produced Roman pottery dated to AD 43-150 and Roman CBM fragments (including tegula) together with fired clay fragments, animal bone and an iron nail. This ditch corresponded with a geophysical anomaly belonging to an enclosure.
- 4.10.4 The southern side of this enclosure, may have been denoted by ditch 10210, with which a faint geophysical anomaly was in line. It measured 0.92m wide, 0.54m deep and contained a single fill (10211) from which animal bone and a sherd of pottery of probable Roman date was recovered.
- 4.10.5 East-west aligned ditch 10205 apparently abutted the west side of ditch 10207. It measured 1.06m wide, 0.64m deep and contained a single fill (10206) from which a quantity of animal bone was recovered.
- 4.10.6 Ditch 10203 was located at northern end of the trench west of the enclosure indicated by the geophysical survey, and running on an ENE-WSW alignment. It measured 0.61m wide and only 0.11m deep, and contained a single fill (10204) that did not contain finds.
- 4.10.7 **Trench 103** lay east of Trench 102 and west of Trench 104 (**Fig. 3; Figs 17 and 19**), and was orientated E-W just inside the B-shaped enclosure. It contained three ditches (10303, 10305 and 10307), one pit (10309) and two unexcavated features (10311 and 10312) of modern date.
- 4.10.8 North-south aligned ditch (or pit) 10303 was at the east end of the trench (**Fig. 17**), and measured 2.30m wide and 0.21m deep. It had a single fill (10304) that produced a large amount of Roman pottery dated to AD 130-250, CBM fragments (including box flue, imbrices and tegulae) together with

animal bone (including a worked fragment), iron nails (SF16) and oyster shells.

- 4.10.9 Ditch 10307 (Section 10302, **Fig. 20**) measured 0.68m wide, 0.53m deep and appeared to form a right-angled corner. It contained a single fill (10308) that produced a fragment of CBM, animal bone and an iron nail. This ditch may have belonged to a small enclosure, but no continuation was visible in any of the adjacent trenches or in the geophysical survey.
- 4.10.10 Ditch 10307 apparently cut NE-SW aligned ditch 10305, which measured 0.79m wide and 0.10m deep. It contained a single fill (10306) that produced Roman pottery dated to AD 130-300, animal bone and an oyster shell.
- 4.10.11 Circular pit or posthole 10309 was also cut by ditch 10307 and measured 0.39m in diameter and 0.15m deep (Section 10302, **Fig. 20**). It contained a single fill (10310) that produced Roman pottery dated to AD 50-200.
- 4.10.12 **Trench 109** lay south of Trench 102 and west of Trench 108, and was located to expose a large discrete anomaly and the continuation of linear anomaly extending south to north. The trench exposed a north-south aligned ditch (10902) and a large pit (10904) corresponding to the anomalies.
- 4.10.13 Ditch 10902 (Section 10900, **Fig. 20**) measured 1.05m wide, 0.43m deep and contained a single fill (10903) from which LBA/IA pottery, worked and burnt flint were recovered.
- 4.10.14 Pit 10904 was approximately circular, measuring c 8.5m in diameter, and in the slot excavated into its east side it was 1.04m deep with a vertical side and a flat bottom (Section 10902, **Fig. 20**). It contained four fills (10905-8). The earliest exposed fill was a compact yellow-brown clayey silt against the upper side, whose almost vertical inside edge suggests that it was infill against a wooden retaining structure around the edge, now completely decayed. Over the base was a friable yellow-brown silt (10905), and this was overlain by a more compact version (10906), both of which contained Roman pottery dated to AD 43-120, fragments of tegula, brick, imbrex and animal bone, together with a number of iron nails (SF18-20). In the middle of the top the uppermost fill (10908) comprised compacted chalk, either deliberate levelling/capping or a slumped surface.
- 4.10.15 **Trench 112** lay south-west of Trench 109, and was orientated NE-SW both to investigate a linear broad geophysical anomaly at right angles, and a faint discrete anomaly adjacent (**Fig. 3**). The trench contained a large pit (11208) corresponding to the discrete anomaly (**Fig. 19**), while the band proved to be a colluvial deposit (11202) that covered the full length of the trench. The trench also revealed one narrow ditch (11204) and a posthole (11206).
- 4.10.16 Pit 11208 at the north-east end of the trench measured at least 6.60m across and at least 0.92m deep (Section 11201, **Fig. 20**). It contained six fills (11209-14), the latest of which (11214) contained a quantity of worked flint and a small sherd of Roman pottery. This may have been a quarry pit.
- 4.10.17 Ditch 11204 was orientated NW-SE and measured 0.52m in width, 0.08m deep and contained a single fill (11205), but no finds.
- 4.10.18 Circular posthole 11206 measured 0.36m in diameter and 0.16m deep and contained as single sterile fill (11207).

- 4.10.19 **Trench 113** lay south of Trench 109, and contained a large quarry pit (11303) at the north-east end that was unexcavated. There was also a layer of colluvium further south-west, but this was not further investigated.
- 4.10.20 **Trench 117** contained a sequence of colluvial fills below ploughsoil, and the trench was deepened in an attempt to understand and date the sequence (see **Transect 1**). All the fills (11701-11704) were variations on yellowish-brown sandy silt, but while 11701 contained flecks of chalk and small flints and 11703 was more clayey and contained small flints, the middle fill 11702 was darker and had few natural inclusions, but contained a sherd of Roman pottery and a struck flint. The lowest fill exposed (11704) was lighter in colour, but was not bottomed. Four struck flints came from the surface of this layer.
- 4.10.21 **Trench 118** lay west of Trench 117 (**Fig. 19**), and was also located over colluvial deposits, to examine which it was widened at both ends. Below ploughsoil there were two thin layers of olive-brown silt (11801 and 11802), the upper with flint and chalk inclusions, the lower more clayey and virtually free of inclusions. Natural chalk (11812) was revealed below these at the western end.
- 4.10.22 Cut into the chalk was a large, oval and shallow pit (11803), which measured 2.81m across and 0.31m deep, and was excavated in opposing quadrants numbered 11803 and 11805. There was only a single fill, which was numbered 11804 and 11806 in the respective quadrants. Fill 11804 contained Roman pottery dated to AD 50-270, together with a fragment of fired clay.
- 4.10.23 At the east end the colluvial sequence was deeper (**Transect 1**). Below 11802 was an olive-brown sandy silt with rare flints (11807), and below this a virtually stone-free variant (11808). This overlay a greyish-brown silt with flints and rare charcoal (11809), which in turn overlay a firm brown clayey silt with rare flints and manganese staining (11810). Fills 11808-11810 contained LBA/IA pottery, worked and burnt flint. Below the colluvial sequence was a yellowish-brown sandy silt (11811) that was not bottomed.
- 4.10.24 **Trench 121** lay SSE of Trench 117, and also revealed colluvial deposits along its whole length, numbered 12102 on the west and 12103 on the east. There were no archaeological features visible, and this trench was not further investigated.

4.11 Trenches 119, 120, 127, 128 and 387 (Figs 21 and 22)

- 4.11.1 These trenches lay south of Trench 118 and south-east of Trench 121, and straddled the west side of Land Parcel 80 and the east edge of Land Parcel 181 (**Fig. 3**).
- 4.11.2 **Trench 119** lay on the west edge of Land Parcel 180, and was located to investigate geophysical anomalies on a NW-SE and NE-SW alignment. Bands of clayey silt were exposed corresponding to these crossing the natural chalk, but were of geological origin.
- 4.11.3 **Trench 120** lay south-east of Trench 118, and was positioned to investigate a discrete geophysical anomaly (**Fig. 3; Fig. 21**). The trench contained two

circular pits (12003 and 12005), the latter corresponding to the geophysical anomaly. Neither pit was completely exposed by the trench.

- 4.11.4 Pit 12005 measured at least 3.80m in diameter and at least 0.64m deep and may have been a quarry. The exposed part was sectioned and contained two fills (12006 and 12007), the earlier of which (12006) produced a small sherd of pottery of uncertain date.
- 4.11.5 Pit 12003 at the south-east end of the trench measured at least 1.70m in diameter, was 0.28m deep and contained a single fill (12004). There were no finds.
- 4.11.6 **Trench 127** lay south-east of Trench 387 at the western edge of Land Parcel 80, in an area of amorphous geophysical anomalies of varying strength. It contained a series of pits (12704, 12717, 12721, 12723 and 12724), of which the first two were excavated, and two possible ditches (12703 and unexcavated feature 12722). Several of the revealed features corresponded to geophysical anomalies.
- 4.11.7 Pit 12704 (Section 12700, **Fig. 22** and **Plate 12**) measured at least 4.0m across and over 0.80m deep and contained five fills (12711-5). A sherd of pottery of medieval date, animal bone and an oyster shell were recovered from upper fill 12714.
- 4.11.8 This pit cut ditch or pit 12703, which had a straight edge running NNE-SSW just inside the trench edge, and may have continued south beyond pit 12717 and beyond the end of the trench. A small part of feature 12703 was also excavated (Section 12700, **Fig. 22**), and contained six fills (12705-12710), none of which contained finds.
- 4.11.9 Pit 12717 (**Plate 12**) measured at least 4.20m across, 0.42m deep and contained three fills (12718-20), none of which contained finds. Its intersection with 12703 was not excavated, so their relationship is unclear. Pits 12704 and 12717 may have been quarries.
- 4.11.10 **Trench 128** lay east of Trench 127, and contained a large quarry pit (12802) measuring at 6.0m across and at least 1.70m deep. It contained a single fill (12803) from which a sherd of medieval pottery and a fired clay fragment was recovered.
- 4.11.11 **Trench 387** lay south-west of Trench 119 at the east edge of Land Parcel 81 (**Fig. 21**), and contained a large sub-rectangular pit (38702) at the south end, which measured 10.2m across and was at least 0.90m deep, but was not bottomed. There were three silty clay fills (38703-5), none of which contained any finds. This feature may have been a quarry.

4.12 Trenches 122, 123, 131, 133 and 134 (Figs 23 and 24)

- 4.12.1 This block of trenches lay east and south of Trench 121 in Land Parcel 80, and in area with only scattered discrete geophysical anomalies (**Fig. 4; Fig. 23**). Only the trenches towards the south contained archaeology, Trenches 122-126 and 129-130 being blank.
- 4.12.2 **Trench 122** lay east of Trench 121, and was located to intersect one such anomaly, which proved to be colluvium filling a hollow (12202 over 12203), and was without finds. **Trench 123** lay east of Trench 122, and also crossed

a geophysical anomaly, which proved to be a pair of parallel bands of silt (12302 and 12303) of geological origin.

- 4.12.3 **Trench 131** lay south of Trenches 123 and 124 (**Fig. 23**), and contained five possible postholes (13102, 13104 and 13107-13109), the first two of which were excavated, together with small pit (13110), which was not excavated. The fills of all the postholes were brown-grey or grey-brown silt, but pit 13110 had a darker fill. There was also a pit-like soilmark 13106, which was excavated, but proved to be natural.
- 4.12.4 Posthole 13102 measured 0.16m in diameter, 0.09m deep and contained a single fill (13103) without finds.
- 4.12.5 Posthole 13104 measured 0.26m in diameter, 0.16m deep and contained a single fill (13105).
- 4.12.6 **Trench 133** was situated south-west of Trench 131 (**Fig. 23**), and contained a recut small ditch (13304 and 13306) at the west end (Section 13300, **Fig. 24**).
- 4.12.7 The earlier ditch (13304) measured 0.32m in width, 0.22m deep and contained a single sterile fill (13305).
- 4.12.8 Ditch (13306), which cut the west side of 13304, measured 0.44m wide and 0.26m deep. It contained two fills (13307 and 13308), the later of which (13308) produced scraps of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery.
- 4.12.9 **Trench 134** lay south-east of Trench 133. It contained a possible trackway (13404, 13407, 13410), a shallow linear (13413) and a pit or possible ditch terminus (13415).
- 4.12.10 The possible trackway (13404=13407) was aligned NE-SW and may have measured a total of 2.50m in width. A section cut along its east side (Section 13400, **Fig. 24**) revealed it was up to 0.36m in depth and contained a surface of large, compacted flints on its base (13405=13408). A fragment of Roman brick was recovered from this surface. Above the surface was a compacted silt deposit (13406=13409) that contained large modern brick fragments, an iron nail, and a riveted iron sheet fragment.
- 4.12.11 A narrow linear feature 13410 (Section 13400, **Fig. 24**) cut into the track, was 0.46m wide and 0.32m deep and contained two fills (13411 and 13412). This may have been a wheel rut.
- 4.12.12 Ditch terminus 13415 measured 1.1 wide, 0.20m deep and contained a single fill (13416). This had an uncertain relationship with the track, and may have predated it, or may have been related to its early use.
- 4.12.13 East-west aligned ditch/gully 13413 predated the trackway. It measured 0.60m wide, 0.16m deep and contained a single fill (13414) that was without finds.

4.13 Trenches 140-143 and 150-152 (Figs 25 and 26)

- 4.13.1 This group of trenches lay east of Trench 134 on the east side of Land Parcel 80 and south-west of the village of Thong and the paddocks to its west (**Fig. 4**). Trenches 140 and 150 on the west were blank, the remainder contained archaeological features.

- 4.13.2 **Trench 141** lay east of Trench 140, and contained a large pit (14103) and a shallow ditch (14106).
- 4.13.3 Ditch 14106 was aligned approximately NW-SE, and was 0.71m wide and 0.16m deep with a single fill (14107) from which a flint flake was recovered. This ditch continued eastwards in Trench 142 as ditch 14210, and probably also in Trench 143 as ditch 14305.
- 4.13.4 Oval pit 14103, which cut the ditch, measured 3.70m across and at least 0.71m deep. It contained two fills (14104 and 14105), both of which contained a few sherds of Roman pottery dated to AD 120-300 and twelve residual worked flints including flakes and blades of probable earlier Neolithic date.
- 4.13.5 **Trench 142** lay east of Trench 141, and contained a ditch (14210) and two pits, 14203 to the north and 14212 to the south of the ditch (**Fig. 25**).
- 4.13.6 Circular pit 14203 measured 2.1m in diameter and 0.84m deep. It contained three fills (14207-9), the earliest of which (14207) contained sherds of middle Iron Age pottery and a piece of worked flint. This had the appearance of a classic Iron Age storage pit.
- 4.13.7 Circular pit 14212 (Section 14202, **Fig. 26**) measured 1.34m in diameter and 0.50m deep with a bowl-profile. It contained two fills (14213 and 14214), the later of which (14214) contained a flint bladelet core, a crested flake and a flake.
- 4.13.8 Ditch 14210, which cut pit 14212 (Section 14202, **Fig. 26**), measured 0.50m wide, 0.20m deep and contained a single fill (14211) but no finds.
- 4.13.9 A layer of colluvium (14215) was exposed in the central part of the trench when this was extended. Trench 142 was recorded in detail geoarchaeologically, and formed part of a north-south transect together with Trenches 153-156 and 187 (Geoarchaeological report, **Transect 7**).
- 4.13.10 **Trench 143** lay east of Trench 142, and contained two ditches (14305 and 14307) and a pit (14303). A colluvial layer (14301) was also found along the south edge of the trench where this was extended at the west end.
- 4.13.11 Ditch 14305 aligned approximately NW-SE and may have been the same as ditch 14210 in Trench 142 and ditch 14106 in Trench 41. It measured 0.70m wide and 0.26m deep and contained a single fill (14304) without finds..
- 4.13.12 A very narrow ditch or gully 14307 ran approximately north-south until cut by pit 14303, and measured 0.27m wide and 0.19m deep. It contained a single sterile fill (14308). This feature did not continue north of the pit or ditch 14305, so presumably ended before or at a junction with the larger ditch.
- 4.13.13 Irregular shaped pit 14303 measured at least 7.0m across, 0.28m deep and cut both ditches. It contained a single fill (14304) but no finds.
- 4.13.14 **Trench 151** lay some way south of Trench 141 due to an underground service trench, and south-east of Trench 140. It contained a pit (15105) and a ditch terminus (15108) below a layer of colluvium (15107) and cut into a layer of brickearth (15102).

- 4.13.15 Oval pit 15105 (Section 15101, **Fig. 26**) measured 2.20m across, 0.42m deep and contained a single dark grey-brown silty sand fill with occasional charcoal (15106) from which a sherd of Roman pottery was recovered.
- 4.13.16 Ditch 15108, whose southern terminal lay within the trench, was 0.60m wide and 0.20m deep and contained a single sterile fill (15104).
- 4.13.17 **Trench 152** lay east of Trench 151 and blank Trench 153, and contained up to six ditches and one pit (15215), all sealed by a layer of colluvium (15201). Four of the ditches (15203, 15205, 15207, 15209) were closely-spaced on a north-south alignment, and two intercutting ditches further east (15211 and 15213) were aligned NNE-SSW.
- 4.13.18 Ditch 15203 was slightly curving as it crossed the trench. It measured 0.52m wide, 0.32m deep and contained a single sterile fill (15204). Ditch 15205 west of 15203 was somewhat irregular in plan and profile, but was 0.35m wide and 0.30m deep with a single fill (15206), again without finds.
- 4.13.19 Ditch 15207 lay west of 15205, and also terminated within the trench on the south. It measured 1.1m wide and 0.30m deep, and had a single fill (15208) from which struck flint was recovered.
- 4.13.20 The westernmost ditch (15209) of this group also had a southern terminus within the trench. It measured 0.68m wide and 0.28m deep. It contained a single fill (15210) from which animal bone fragments were recovered.
- 4.13.21 Ditch 15211 was shallow and flat-bottomed, and was truncated on the east by a recut (Section 15204, **Fig. 26**). It measured 1.2m in width, 0.20m deep and contained a single fill (15212). Ditch 15213, which recut 15211 slightly further west, measured 0.96m wide and 0.26m deep and contained a single fill (15214). Neither ditch contained finds.
- 4.13.22 Oval pit 15215, which cut the east side of ditch 15211 (Section 15204, **Fig. 26**), measured 1.44m across, 0.34m deep and contained a single sterile fill (15216).
- 4.13.23 Trenches **150-153**, together with Trenches **148** and **149** (**Fig. 4**) all contained colluvium, and were recorded in detail as a transect by a geoarchaeologist. The soil sequence is presented in **Transect 6** in the Geoarchaeological report, Appendix E. No finds were associated with the colluvium in the trenches that did not contain archaeological features. The archaeological features sealed by the colluvium included the Roman sherd from pit 15105.

4.14 Trenches 154, 155, 164, 165 and 166 (Figs 27 and 28)

- 4.14.1 This group of trenches lay south of Trenches 151 and 152 on the east side of Land Parcel 80, and just west of the line of paddocks down the east side of the field (Fig. 4). There was a scatter of discrete geophysical anomalies in this area, some of which coincided with the trenches, but in most cases these did not correspond to archaeological features. Many of the trenches lay within a dry valley and contained colluvium, and the sedimentary sequence in Trenches **154-156**, together with Trenches **142** and **153** to the north and Trench **187** to the south, was recorded in detail (**Fig. 4**; Geoarchaeological report, **Transect 7**).

- 4.14.2 **Trench 154** lay south of Trench 153, and contained two colluvial deposits (15401 over 15408), the latter overlying a pit (15403) and a ditch (15406) aligned approximately north-south (**Fig. 27**).
- 4.14.3 Oval pit 15403 (Section 15401, **Fig. 28**) measured 1.7m across, 0.67m deep and contained two fills (15404 and 15405), neither of which had finds.
- 4.14.4 Ditch 15406 measured 0.80m wide, 0.20m deep and contained a single fill (15407). There were no finds.
- 4.14.5 **Trench 155** lay south of Trench 154, and had a single colluvial deposit (15501) below topsoil and over a WNW-ESE aligned ditch (15503). The ditch measured 0.60m wide and 0.24m deep and had a single sterile fill (15504). The geophysical survey has a hint of a geophysical anomaly on the line of this ditch (**Fig. 27**), but no continuation was found in Trench 166 to the east.
- 4.14.6 **Trench 164** lay west of Trench 154 and was located over two discrete geophysical anomalies (**Fig. 27**), both of which corresponded to archaeological features, namely a large pit or ditch terminus (16404) and a modern pit (16406).
- 4.14.7 Feature 16404 measured 2.1m wide, 0.30m deep and contained a single fill (16405). There were no finds.
- 4.14.8 Irregular shaped pit 16406 measured at least 3.0m across and 1.0m deep. It contained three fills (16407-9), the middle fill of which (16408) contained post-medieval pottery, fired clay and modern brick.
- 4.14.9 **Trench 165** was located east of Trench 154 (**Fig. 27**), and contained an oval pit (16504). The pit measured 1.18m across and 0.18m deep with curving sides and a flattish base, and contained two fills (16505 and 16506) (Section 16500, **Fig. 28**). A flint blade was recovered from upper fill 16505.
- 4.14.10 **Trench 166** lay south of Trench 165 and east of Trench 155 (**Fig. 27**), and contained two parallel ditches (16603 and 16605) aligned NE-SW.
- 4.14.11 Ditch 16603 was the more northerly, and measured 1.05m wide and 0.25m deep. It contained a single fill (16604) from which heated flints or 'pot boilers' were recovered. There was a faint trace of a geophysical linear anomaly continuing NE from this trench up to the paddock boundary. No corresponding continuation was visible to the south-west.
- 4.14.12 Ditch 16605 just 2.5m to the south measured 0.45m wide, 0.10m deep and had a single, sterile fill (16606). There was no geophysical anomaly corresponding to this feature.

4.15 Trenches 144, 158, 159, 160, 172, 175 and 176 (Figs 29 and 30)

- 4.15.1 This block of trenches spanned the western side of Land Parcel 80 west of Trenches 161 and 171 and south of the gas main (**Fig. 4**). This was an area of sparse, discrete geophysical anomalies (**Fig. 29**).
- 4.15.2 **Trench 144** lay against the western edge of Land Parcel 80, and contained one circular pit (14402). The pit measured 2.2m in diameter, 0.68m deep

and contained two fills (14403 and 14404). Struck flint including a platform bladelet core and a flake was recovered from the upper fill (14404).

- 4.15.3 **Trench 158** lay south-west of Trench 144 and straddled the boundary between Land Parcels 80 and 81. It contained two small ditches/gullies (15805 and 15907), both aligned NNE-SSW parallel to the boundary between the land parcels, and one pit (15803) further west.
- 4.15.4 Ditch 15805 was the more westerly ditch and closest to the land parcel boundary. It measured 0.48m wide, 0.11m deep and contained a single fill (15806). There were no finds.
- 4.15.5 Ditch 15807 lay around 5m to the east, measured 0.86m wide and 0.16m deep (Section 15802, **Fig. 30**). It contained a single fill without finds (15808).
- 4.15.6 Circular pit 15803 measured 1.30m in diameter and 0.34m deep. It contained a single, soft, light greyish-brown silty sand fill (15804). This was without finds, and its character may indicate that it was filling a hole in the natural.
- 4.15.7 **Trench 159** lay east of Trench 144 and was located to investigate several discrete geophysical anomalies (**Fig. 29**). It contained two parallel, straight-sided features aligned NW-SE (15903 and 15905).
- 4.15.8 Feature 15903 measured 2.24m wide, 0.22m deep and contained a single sterile fill (15904). This corresponded to a discrete geophysical anomaly (**Fig. 29**).
- 4.15.9 Ditch/gully 15905 measured 0.40m wide, 0.23m deep and contained a single fill (15906). There were no finds. No continuation of this feature was seen either to the west or east.
- 4.15.10 **Trench 160** lay south-east of Trench 159, and overlay two discrete geophysical anomalies (**Fig. 29**), one of which corresponded to a large pit (16004). Only part of this feature lay within the trench, but it measured at least 3.0m across and was 0.28m deep. The exposed part contained two fills (16005 and 16006), and a flint flake was recovered from the upper fill. The other anomaly did not correspond to a feature.
- 4.15.11 **Trench 172** lay south-east of Trench 160 (**Fig. 29**), and contained a small north-south aligned ditch (17203) at the east end. The ditch (Section 17200, **Fig. 30**) measured 0.65m wide, 0.20m deep and contained a single fill (17204) but no finds.
- 4.15.12 **Trench 173** lay west of Trench 172 and contained a large natural feature that was investigated by cut 17303.
- 4.15.13 **Trench 175** was located some way west of Trench 173 beyond empty Trench 174, and a similar distance south of Trench 144. It contained a large circular posthole (17503). The posthole measured 0.53m in diameter and 0.32m deep (Section 17500, **Fig. 30**). It contained two fills, 17504 being packing around a central postpipe 17505 measuring 0.20m in diameter. There were no finds to date this feature.

- 4.15.14 **Trench 176** lay on the west edge of Land Parcel 80, north-west of Trench 175 and south of Trench 158. It contained one pit (17607) and two adjacent circular postholes (17603 and 17605).
- 4.15.15 Oval pit 17607, possibly a ditch terminus, measured at least 2.2m across and was 0.36m deep (Section 17602, **Fig. 30**). It contained a single fill (17608) from which much early Iron Age pottery, a fragment of Roman CBM (intrusive?) and a quantity of work flint was recovered.
- 4.15.16 Posthole 17603 (Section 17600, **Fig. 30**) measured 0.26m in diameter, 0.18m deep and contained a single fill (17604).
- 4.15.17 Posthole 17605 measured 0.20m in diameter, 0.08m deep and contained a single fill (17606).

4.16 Trenches 186, 187, 189 and 204 (Figs 31 and 32)

- 4.16.1 This group of trenches lay on the east side of Land Parcel 80 against the edge of the line of paddocks down the east side of the parcel, and south of Trenches 168, 169, 155 and 166 (**Fig. 4**). This was an area of scattered discrete geophysical anomalies (**Fig. 31**), of which only a few that coincided with trenches had corresponding archaeological features. A band of colluvium extended SSW across the area, appearing in Trenches 156, 157, 187 (here very thinly), 188, 203 and 202. Struck flints were recovered from the surface of colluvium 18802. Trench 187 formed the south end of a north-south transect across the dry valley (**Fig. 4**; see Geoarchaeological report, **Transect 7**).
- 4.16.2 **Trench 186** lay on the east edge of the area close to the paddock boundary, and contained a small ditch/gully (18603) on a NNE-SSW alignment. The gully measured 0.40m wide and 0.13m deep, and contained a single sterile fill (18604).
- 4.16.3 **Trench 187** lay west of Trench 186, and contained a north-south aligned ditch (18703) below a thin layer of colluvial subsoil (18701). It measured 0.70m wide and 0.37m deep with sloping sides and a pointed base (Section 18700, **Fig. 32**) and contained two fills (18704 and 18705), neither of which contained finds. The ditch was however cut through at least part of the subsoil (18701), so is presumably of recent date.
- 4.16.4 **Trench 189** lay west of colluvium-filled trenches 188 and 157, and contained a small NW-SE aligned ditch (18903). The ditch measured 0.70m wide, 0.26m deep and contained a single sterile fill (18904).
- 4.16.5 **Trench 204** lay south-west of Trench 187, and contained a large pit (20403) that corresponded to a geophysical anomaly. It measured at least 8.0m across and had three fills (20404-6) (Section 20401, **Fig. 32**). A sherd of pottery of possible middle Iron Age date, animal bone and an iron latch hook of post-medieval type (SF22) were recovered from its upper fill (20404). A sample (S95) taken from this fill contains charcoal and charred legume and grain fragments together with charred goosefoot seeds.

4.17 Trenches 177, 178, 179, 181, 192, 194, 195 and 196 (Figs 33 and 34)

- 4.17.1 This group of trenches lay at the south end of Land Parcel 80 on the west, south of Trenches 176, 175 and 174, and was crossed by the line of a large geophysical anomaly running NW-SE (**Fig. 4**).
- 4.17.2 Trench 177 lay adjacent to the boundary between Land Parcels 80 and 81, and was located to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly, which corresponded to a large ditch (17713). The trench also contained a posthole (17722).
- 4.17.3 Ditch 17713 was aligned NW-SE and corresponded with the linear geophysical anomaly. It measured 4.6m wide, at least 1.2m deep (Section 17701, **Fig. 34**), and to the depth exposed contained eight fills (17714-21). Small fragments of prehistoric pottery were recovered from several fills: pottery dating to the later Bronze Age from one of the earliest excavated fills (17720), middle Bronze Age to early Iron Age sherds from the middle fills including 17708 (=17716) and possibly middle Iron Age sherds from uppermost fill 17710 (=17714). Worked flint flakes were also recovered from fills 17706, 17708 and 17710.
- 4.17.4 Posthole 17722 was revealed in the north side of the ditch, and was at least 0.7m deep and 0.24m in diameter (Section 17701, **Fig. 34**). its fill (17723) was very similar to adjacent ditch fill 17719, and it is uncertain whether the posthole was earlier than the ditch, or was contemporary, as the fills of both were indistinguishable. It is perhaps more likely that the posthole was contemporary, and that the post was removed while the ditch was still largely open, prior to the deposition of fill 17719.
- 4.17.5 **Trench 178** lay east of Trench 177 (**Fig. 33**), and contained a single NE-SW aligned ditch (17803). The ditch (Section 17800, **Fig. 34**) measured 0.90m wide, 0.32m wide and contained a single fill (17804) but no finds. A ditch of similar size and on the same alignment (19605) was found to the south-west in Trench 196, and is probably a continuation.
- 4.17.6 **Trench 179** was situated east of Trench 178, and revealed colluvium along its full length (**Fig. 133**). A sequence of three colluvial sandy silts (17901-3) was revealed below ploughsoil, none of which contained finds.
- 4.17.7 **Trench 181** lay east of Trench 179 beyond blank Trench 180 (**Fig. 33**) and south of Trench 172 (**Fig. 4**; **Fig. 29**). It contained a single ditch (18103) on a SSW-NNE alignment that measured 0.66m wide and 0.16m deep and contained a single sterile fill (18104). This ditch was broadly in line with ditch 17203 in Trench 172 to the north, and of similar dimensions (see **Fig. 30**), so may have been a continuation. The ditch in Trench 172 was similarly undated. No continuation of this ditch appeared in Trench 192 to the south.
- 4.17.8 **Trench 192** lay south of Trench 181, and contained a circular pit (19203). The pit measured 2.0m in diameter and was at least 1.0m deep with vertical sides (Section 19200, **Fig. 34**). The exposed part contained five fills (19203-7). Its middle fill (19205) produced a sherd of Roman pottery, dating to AD 50-270. Worked flint comprising 11 flakes of later prehistoric date and a

piece of irregular waste were recovered its fills, and a fragment of fired clay was recovered from the earliest fill (19207).

- 4.17.9 **Trench 194** lay south of Trench 179 and south-east of Trench 178 astride the linear NW-SE geophysical anomaly (**Fig. 33**), which corresponded to ditch 19404. The ditch (Section 19401, **Fig. 34**) measured c 2.5m wide and at least 0.89m deep. Two fills were exposed (19405 and 19406), neither of which contained finds.
- 4.17.10 Circular posthole 19402 lay immediately adjacent to the north-east side of the ditch. It measured 0.35m in diameter, 0.09m deep and contained a single sterile fill (19403).
- 4.17.11 **Trench 195** lay between Trenches 177 and 194, and also targeted the linear NW-SE geophysical anomaly, with corresponded with ditch 19507 (**Fig. 33**). A second ditch at right angles (19503) lay to the south, together with a tree-throw hole (19505).
- 4.17.12 Ditch 19503 (Section 19500, **Fig. 34**) was aligned NE-SW and measured 0.75m wide, 0.13m deep and contained a single fill (19504) but no finds.
- 4.17.13 Ditch 19507 measured 2.0m in width. It represented the continuation of ditch 19404 to the south-east and ditch 17713 to the north west, so was not excavated.
- 4.17.14 Tree-throw hole 19505 was irregular, measuring 0.45m across and 0.13m deep. It contained a single fill (19506) from which small fragments of later prehistoric pottery were recovered.
- 4.17.15 **Trench 196** lay west of Trench 195 and south of Trench 177, and contained two NE-SW aligned and parallel ditches (19605 and 19607) together with a pit (19603).
- 4.17.16 Ditch 19605 (Section 19601, **Fig. 34**) measured 1.0m wide, 0.24m deep and contained a single fill (19606). It is on the same line and alignment as ditch as ditch 17803 in Trench 178 located to the north, and is probably a continuation.
- 4.17.17 Ditch 19607, which lay 4m west of 19605, measured 0.92m wide, 0.28m deep and contained a single fill from which a flint flake was recovered.
- 4.17.18 Oval pit 19603 (Section 19600, **Fig. 34**) measured 0.71m across, 0.14m deep and contained a single fill (19604) but no finds.

4.18 Trenches 199, 200, 211, 212, 213, 214 and 215 (Figs 35 and 36)

- 4.18.1 This group of trenches lay at the south end of Land Parcel 80, east of the balancing pond and Trench 196. This area included a continuation of the linear NW-SE geophysical anomaly seen further to the north-west.
- 4.18.2 **Trench 199** lay south of Trench 192 and south-east of Trench 194 (see **Fig. 33**). It crossed the linear NW-SE geophysical anomaly, which proved to correspond to a large ditch (19903).
- 4.18.3 The ditch (Section 19901, **Fig. 36**) measured 2.0m wide, 0.75m deep and contained two fills (19904 and 19905). Worked flint, including a blade and three flakes together with heated flint 'pot boilers' were recovered from its

upper fill (19905). The worked flint is of a mixed date suggesting that the assemblage is predominantly residual.

- 4.18.4 **Trench 200** lay east of Trench 199, and contained a shallow north-south aligned ditch and a natural hollow. The fill of the hollow (20003), which was only 0.14m deep, contained a single flint flake. The ditch (20004) measured 2.02m wide and 0.18m deep and contained a single sterile fill (20005). This was interpreted on site as a hedge line, although no continuation was seen in Trench 215 to the south.
- 4.18.5 **Trench 211** lay south of Trench 200 and south-east of Trench 199, and clipped the line of the linear NW geophysical anomaly also crossed in Trench 199, which here corresponded to ditch 21105 (**Fig. 35**). A small ditch 21107 recut the edge of 21105, and the trench also revealed a pit or natural feature (21103).
- 4.18.6 Ditch 21105 was aligned NW-SE and the edge was exposed at the northern end of the trench. The ditch measured at least 0.60m in width and was at least 0.23m deep, with a single sterile fill (21104) in the small part exposed (Section 21101, **Fig. 36**). This may correspond to ditches 21003 and 19903 to the south-east and north-west respectively.
- 4.18.7 Ditch 21107, possibly recutting the south edge of ditch 21105, measured 0.86m wide and was 0.29m deep (Section 21101, **Fig. 36**). It contained two fills (21108 and 21109) but no finds.
- 4.18.8 Pit 21103 lay further south, and was circular, 1.1m in diameter and survived only 0.1m deep, with a single sterile fill (21104).
- 4.18.9 **Trench 212** lay west of Trench 211 and south of Trench 199, and contained a single circular pit (21203) at the west end. This measured 0.88m in diameter and 0.29m deep and contained a single chalky fill (21204) with frequent charcoal, but no finds.
- 4.18.10 **Trench 213** lay west of Trench 212, and contained a single east-west aligned ditch (21304) that was exposed below a 0.35m thick colluvial layer (21303) (Section 21300, **Fig. 36**) that contained a flint flake. The ditch measured 2.58m wide, at least 0.46m deep and contained three fills (21305-7), of which the middle fill 21306 contained frequent burnt flint and charcoal. A sample (S4) produced a large charcoal-rich flot. The charcoal is in good condition and several stem/twig fragments are present suitable for radiocarbon dating.
- 4.18.11 **Trench 214** lay west of Trench 213, and contained a small tree-throw hole (21403) that measured 0.41m across and 0.06m deep, with a single dark grey-black silty sand fill. There were no finds.
- 4.18.12 **Trench 215** lay south of Trench 211 on the south edge of the site, and crossed the line of a short linear geophysical anomaly aligned NE-SW, which provide to correspond to a ditch (21503). The trench also contained a fire pit (21505).
- 4.18.13 The ditch (Section 21501, **Fig. 36**) measured 1.20m wide, 0.38m deep and contained a single fill (21504). There were no finds.
- 4.18.14 The fire pit (21505) was truncated during machining, and was only seen in the south section of the trench. It measured 1.7m across and 0.23m deep,

and had a single fill (21506) containing charcoal and ash (Section 21502, **Fig. 36**).

4.19 Trenches 209, 210, 216, 217 and 218 (Figs 37 and 38)

- 4.19.1 This group of trenches lies at the south end of Land Parcel 80, east of Trenches 211 and 215, and includes the linear NW-SE geophysical anomaly continuing from further NW, together with a second linear anomaly running from the south up to it on a SW-NE alignment (**Fig. 4**; **Fig. 37**). Both geophysical anomalies corresponded to archaeological features.
- 4.19.2 Trenches 202-204 appear both on **Figure 31** and **37**, and have already been described with the other trenches shown on **Figure 31** above.
- 4.19.3 Trench 209 lay south of colluvium-filled Trench 202, and contained two pits (20903 and 20905).
- 4.19.4 Circular pit 20903 measured 0.72m in diameter, 0.18m deep and contained a single sterile fill (20904).
- 4.19.5 Pit (or ditch) 20905 was only recorded in section on the east side and near to the middle of the trench. In section it was 2.32m long and 0.34m deep, and contained a single fill (20906). There were no finds.
- 4.19.6 **Trench 210** lay west of Trench 209, and contained a large ditch (21003) corresponding to the linear NW-SE geophysical anomaly (see ditches 19903 and 21105, **Fig. 35**, and 21803, **Fig. 37**).
- 4.19.7 The ditch measured 1.90m wide and 0.53m deep (Section 21000, **Fig. 38**). It contained two fills (21004 and 21005), the earlier of which (21004) produced flint flakes of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date.
- 4.19.8 **Trench 216** lay south of Trench 210, and was crossed by a SW-NE linear geophysical anomaly (**Fig. 37**). The trench contained a small NE-SW aligned ditch (21603) immediately west of the linear geophysical anomaly, but no larger ditch corresponding to the anomaly was present, unlike in Trench 217 (see below). Ditch 21603 was 0.50m wide, 0.19m deep (Section 21600, **Fig. 38**) and contained a single fill (21604) but no finds.
- 4.19.9 **Trench 217** lay north-east of Trench 261 (**Fig. 37**), and straddled a linear geophysical anomaly aligned SW-NE, which corresponded to large ditch (21703=21706). The ditch was revealed below a 0.47m thick deposit of colluvium (21710) that underlay the subsoil (Section 21700, **Fig. 38**).
- 4.19.10 The ditch measured up to 4.0m wide and at least 0.68m deep, and contained at least three fills (numbered 21704 and 21705 on section 21700 and 21706-08 within cut 21706). Worked flint was recovered from fills 21704 and 21707-8 together with furnace lining and slag from upper fill 21708. The flint comprised ten flakes which are of typical later prehistoric appearance and two blades. This ditch had apparently ended before Trench 216 to the south-west, where only a narrow ditch was present.
- 4.19.11 **Trench 218** lay east of Trench 217 (**Fig. 37**), and straddled the linear NW-SE geophysical anomaly, which here corresponded to large ditch (21803).
- 4.19.12 The ditch measured 3.65m wide and 1.4m deep (Section 21800, **Fig. 38**), and contained five fills (21804-8). Pottery dated as probably LBA/IA was recovered from one of the upper fills (21807) and worked flint of probable

earlier Neolithic date was recovered from fills 21806-8. The flint, presumably residual, was in good condition and comprised 14 flakes, three blade forms, a piece of irregular waste, a multi-platform flake core (possibly keeled), a microdenticulate (on a distal trimming blade), an end scraper and a backed knife. The condition of the assemblage suggests that an early Neolithic feature was disturbed by the digging of the ditch.

4.20 Trenches 248 and 258 (Figs 39 and 40)

- 4.20.1 These trenches are two of a group situated in the north-west corner of Land Parcel 81, in an area with a sparse number of discrete geophysical anomalies (**Fig. 5; Fig. 39**). All of the other trenches (249-251, 259-265 and 274) were devoid of archaeology.
- 4.20.2 **Trench 248** lay in the very north-west corner, and contained a cremation burial (24803, **Plate 13**), and a small ditch (24810).
- 4.20.3 Cremation pit 24803 was sub-rectangular and measured 0.83m across and 0.31m deep (Section 24801, **Fig. 40**). The pit contained three pottery vessels including a complete abraded Samian dish (24807) dated to AD 70-110, a complete small globular bowl (24808) dated AD 80-180 and part of a jar with a possible graffito on its exterior (24809) dated AD 50-200. A quantity of cremated bone had been placed mainly on the north side of the pit, and was directly covered by the backfill of the pit (24804). A sample (S9) taken from this fill contains a large quantity of calcined bone in the residue, together with a limited flot consisting mostly of unidentifiable charcoal fragments. The cremated/calcined bone came from to an adult human, possibly aged 30-34, but only represented a small fraction of what would be expected from a complete adult cremation (see human bone report).
- 4.20.4 Ditch 24810 was aligned NE-SW and measured 0.66m wide and 0.55m deep. It had a single fill (24811) that did not contain finds.
- 4.20.5 **Trench 258** lay halfway across Land Parcel 81 east of a linear geophysical survey boundary ditch and south of Trench 251 (**Fig. 5; Fig. 39**). It contained a small oval pit (25803), which was 0.84m across and 0.24m deep and had a charcoal-rich fill that contained burnt flint (28304). A sample (S5) taken from the fill shows that the flot includes some ring porous charcoal.

4.21 Trenches 11 and 253 (Figs 41 and 42)

- 4.21.1 These trenches lay at the north end of the site and straddled the boundary between Land Parcels 81, and 80, east of blank Trenches 252 and 267 and west of Trench 13 (**Fig. 5**). This was an area of scattered, discrete geophysical anomalies not considered to be archaeological. There were also several linear anomalies within this area, but these were believed to be mostly modern; the few that coincided with trenches mostly proved not to correspond to archaeological features.
- 4.21.2 **Trench 11** lay on the west side of Land Parcel 80 south of Trench 12 (**Fig. 41**), and contained a small north-south aligned ditch (1103). The ditch measured 0.48m wide, 0.22m deep and contained a single sterile fill (1104).

- 4.21.3 An area of soil initially thought to represent colluvium was found at the western end of the trench, and corresponded with a large sub-rectangular feature identified by the geophysical survey that was around 14m north-south and 11m east-west. The trench was widened to allow investigation of the north-east quadrant, and a sequence of six fills (1105-11) was recorded down to the limit of excavation at 2m below ground, but did not reach the bottom. At the base of the exposed sequence layers 11010 and 11011, which contained charcoal, were probably parts of the same layer, but were separated, so were numbered separately. Animal bones and worked and burnt flints were recovered from several of these layers. The worked flint totals 24 pieces comprising 12 flakes, three bladelets, four pieces of irregular waste, four sieved chips and a backed knife. The assemblage is predominately earlier prehistoric, with a few pieces of later prehistoric date. This feature may represent a natural sinkhole, a shaft, a recent quarry or a bomb crater, though there are no recent finds to support the last interpretation.
- 4.21.4 Trench 253 was located next to the northern edge of Land Parcel 81 east of blank trenches 261 and 262 (**Fig. 5**; **Fig. 41**). It contained a slightly curving ditch running WSW-ENE (25303), with a probable terminus at its east end. The ditch (Section 25300, **Fig. 42**) measured 1.96m wide, 0.23m deep and contained four fills (25304-7). Later Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the bottom fill (25307), and varying quantities of charcoal were present in the other three fills.
- 4.21.5 This ditch corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly that indicated that it continued westwards, curving slightly along its alignment, and may also have continued to the north-east. Other geophysical anomalies towards the eastern end of the trench did not correspond to archaeological features.

4.22 Trenches 267, 270 and 281 (Figs 43 and 44)

- 4.22.1 These trenches lay on the east side of Land Parcel 81 some way south of blank Trench 256 (**Fig. 5**). This was an area containing several large discrete geophysical anomalies in addition to a scatter of smaller ones.
- 4.22.2 **Trench 267** lay south of Trench 256, and contained two small sub-circular pits (26703 and 26705) (**Fig. 43**).
- 4.22.3 Pit 26703 measured 0.45m in diameter, 0.19m deep and contained a single sterile fill (26704).
- 4.22.4 Pit 26705 (Section 26701, **Fig. 44**) was 0.70m in diameter and 0.19m deep and contained two fills (26706 and 26707). A total of 31 worked flint pieces was recovered comprising 15 flakes, six blade forms, five of which were narrow bladelets, a crested flake, retouched bladelet and eight pieces of irregular waste. The character of the struck flint is early prehistoric, and probably early Neolithic. Pottery from two vessels was also recovered from charcoal-rich upper fill 26706; there were no sherds diagnostic of date, but the fabrics were not usual for the later prehistoric period, and the pottery could belong to the early Neolithic Plain Bowl tradition. In order to clarify whether this was an early Neolithic feature, charred hazelnut shell from 2606 was submitted for radiocarbon dating, and returned a date range of

3640-3365 cal BC at 95% confidence (Beta-576528; 4700 ± 30 BP), which confirms an early Neolithic date for the pit.

- 4.22.5 **Trench 270** lay south of Trench 267, and contained a north-south aligned gully (27003), which measured 0.27m wide and 0.07m deep and contained a single fill (27004). There were no finds, but it cut the subsoil, indicating that it was post-medieval in date.
- 4.22.6 **Trench 281** lay east of Trench 270 right against the boundary between Land Parcels 80 and 81, and was located to cross a large geophysical anomaly around 10m north-south by 8m east-west, which corresponded to large pit (28102). The trench also revealed a small ditch (28106).
- 4.22.7 Pit 28102 was cut obliquely by the trench. The exposed feature measured at least 9.20m across, and was at least 0.65m deep with a shelving side (Section 28100, **Fig. 44**). There were three fills (28103-5) in the exposed upper part of the feature; Roman pottery was recovered from the lowest exposed fill (28103) and prehistoric pottery from fills 28104 and 28105.
- 4.22.8 Ditch 28106 was aligned NNE-SSW, and was 0.64m wide and 0.15m deep with a single sterile fill (28107). This ditch did not correspond to a geophysical anomaly, although it ran parallel to a broader linear anomaly around 6m further east.

4.23 Trenches 283 and 296 (Figs 45 and 46)

- 4.23.1 This group of trenches lies in the centre north of Land Parcel 81, south-west of Trench 281 (**Fig. 5**), and in an area that contains scattered discrete geophysical anomalies, with only a few larger discrete anomalies (**Fig. 45**).
- 4.23.2 **Trench 283** lay south-west of Trench 281, and contained a large sub-rectangular pit (28303) that corresponded with a large feature on the geophysical survey (**Fig. 45**). The pit measured c 7.40m in length, up to 3m wide (including the anomaly outside the trench) and 0.58m deep, and contained three fills (28304-6) (Section 28300, **Fig. 46**). A large amount of early Iron Age pottery and animal bone, including roe deer, was present in its upper, charcoal-rich fills (28304-5). Sample (S8) from fill 28305 has a large and diverse flot containing charcoal from a range of woody species. Grain is in poor condition, though a quantity of hazelnut shell fragments and seeds of bedstraws dock and sedge family are also present. Largely fresh worked flint flakes of late prehistoric date were recovered from fills 28304 and 28306. They comprised eight flakes, four pieces of irregular waste, a denticulate on a side trimming flake and a retouched fragment.
- 4.23.3 **Trench 296** lay at the south-west corner of this group of trenches, and contained a circular pit (29603). The pit was 1.04m in diameter, 0.14m deep and had a single fill that contained a quantity of burnt flint and charcoal.

4.24 Trenches 306, 309, 310, 315 and 316 (Figs 47 and 48)

- 4.24.1 This group of trenches lay on the west side of Land Parcel 81 and west of Trench 396 (**Fig. 5**). The area included one linear cropmark and geophysical anomaly aligned NW-SE to the north, and NNW-SSE further south, as well as short lengths of another running parallel to its east (**Fig. 47**).

- 4.24.2 **Trench 306** lay at the northern end of the group, and was excavated across the line of the NNW-SSE linear geophysical anomaly, which corresponded to large ditch (30604). A pit (30607) was found to the south-east, which may possibly equate to a discrete geophysical anomaly.
- 4.24.3 Ditch 30604 measured at least 2.0m wide, at least 0.84m deep and contained two fills (30605-6). Fragments of unidentifiable bone were recovered from its upper fill (30606), but there were no other finds.
- 4.24.4 Rounded pit 30607 (Section 30601, **Fig. 48**) measured at least 3.7m across and at least 0.76m deep. It contained three fills (30608-10), none containing finds.
- 4.24.5 **Trench 309** lay south of Trench 306. The linear geophysical anomaly crossing Trench 306 may have ended or changed direction, but due to strong interference this cannot be established for certain. To the south of this, there was a NNE-SSW length of linear anomaly that was crossed by Trench 309, where this anomaly corresponded to ditch (30905). A narrow ditch (30903) ran parallel just over 4m to the east, and terminated within the trench (**Fig. 47**).
- 4.24.6 Ditch 30905 (Section 30901, **Fig. 48**) ditch measured 1.70m wide and 0.60m deep with a wide V-profile, and had four fills (30906-9), none containing finds.
- 4.24.7 Ditch terminus 30903 measured 0.42m wide and 0.39m deep and contained a single, sterile fill (30904).
- 4.24.8 **Trench 310** lay south of Trench 309, and also crossed the line of the linear geophysical anomaly and the intermittent parallel anomaly to the east, both of which appeared to correspond with cropmarks. The western anomaly corresponded to a large north-south aligned ditch (31003), and the eastern anomaly to a natural feature (31008) but which was offline from the cropmark.
- 4.24.9 The ditch measured 3.08m wide, was at least 0.66m deep (Section 31000, **Fig. 48**) and the exposed upper part contained four fills (31004-7). Pottery dating to the early-middle Iron Age was recovered from its uppermost fill (31007).
- 4.24.10 **Trench 315** lay south-west of Trench 310, and was located to investigate a rectangular cropmark believed to relate to the WW2 airfield, of which no trace was found (**Fig. 47**).
- 4.24.11 The trench contained a NE-SW aligned ditch (31503) at its north-west end cut by a hedgerow (31506) (Section 31500, **Fig. 48**). The ditch measured 1.0m wide and at least 0.56m deep with a V-profile, and contained two fills (31504 and 31505), neither producing finds.
- 4.24.12 **Trench 316** lay south of Trench 310 and was located to cross the linear geophysical anomaly, which here corresponded to large NNW-SSE ditch (31603).
- 4.24.13 The ditch was 2.38m wide and at least 0.88m deep with a V-profile (Section 31600, **Fig. 48**). On site it was believed that the ditch had been recut (cut 31606), fills 31604 and 31605 belonging to the original ditch, the recut

containing the uppermost four fills (31607-10), but these are probably all fills of the original ditch. None of the fills contained finds.

4.25 Trenches 319, 320, 321, 322, 323 and 324 (Figs 49 and 50)

- 4.25.1 These trenches lay on the west edge of Land Parcel 81 south-west of Trench 315 (**Fig. 5**), and within a complex of cropmarks and geophysical anomalies belonging to a settlement partly excavated under the housing development outside the site to the west (**Fig. 5; Fig. 49**). The central axis of this system was a slightly curving boundary running WNW-ESE. Due presumably to a plotting error, the location of the cropmark ditches was several metres north of the geophysical linear anomalies.
- 4.25.2 **Trench 319** lay towards the eastern end of the central boundary ditch group, and was orientated at right angles to it. The trench exposed ditches corresponding to two of the geophysical anomalies, the more northerly of which (31903) terminated just short of the eastern edge of the trench, and was excavated. The more southerly (31906), which terminated on the west within the trench, was not excavated.
- 4.25.3 Ditch 31903 (Section 31900, **Fig. 50**) was 1m wide and 0.2m deep and had two fills (31904-5), but there were no finds.
- 4.25.4 **Trench 320** was located west of Trench 319 to cross the cropmark and geophysical central ditch group (**Fig. 49**). That part of the trench coinciding with the cropmark boundary ditch group contained a large modern feature (32003), while the geophysical linear anomaly did not correspond to an archaeological feature. The trench also revealed a circular posthole (32005) further to the south.
- 4.25.5 Posthole 32005 (**Plate 14**) measured 0.32m in diameter, 0.11m deep and contained a single fill (32006).
- 4.25.6 The modern feature (32003), probably once forming a track within the modern airfield, measured 8.76m across and up to 0.20m deep and contained a single fill (32006).
- 4.25.7 **Trench 321** lay WNW of Trench 320, and was placed to cross the central cropmark and geophysical boundary, and to investigate a rectangular cropmark feature believed to belong to the WW2 airfield. No trace of the rectangular feature had survived, but the trench contained a ditch (32102) corresponding to the geophysical anomaly. Ditch 32102 measured 1.65m wide and 0.12m deep, and contained a single fill (32103), but there were no finds (Section 32100, **Fig. 50**).
- 4.25.8 **Trench 322** lay north of Trench 321, and crossed a NE-SW cropmark and geophysical linear anomaly, which corresponded to a ditch (32203). A second ditch (32208) not indicated by cropmark or geophysical anomaly was found further north-east, but this was not further investigated.
- 4.25.9 Ditch 32203 (Section 32200, **Fig. 50**) was cut obliquely by the corner of the trench, and its full width was not exposed, but from the geophysical anomaly it was approaching 2m across. The ditch was 0.33m deep and contained four fills (32204-7). A fragment of fired clay was recovered from fill 32205.

- 4.25.10 **Trench 323** lay west of Trench 321 near the edge of the site, and was located to investigate three cropmark ditches, two belonging to the enclosure system, the third, which ran E-W, thought possibly to relate to the airfield (**Fig. 49**). A linear geophysical anomaly was faintly visible 2m east of the NE-SW cropmark ditch, the offset probably due to a plotting error. No trace of the airfield feature was found, but the NE-SW faint geophysical anomaly corresponded to a narrow ditch (32303). This ditch measured 0.74m wide, 0.14m deep and contained a single sterile fill (32302).
- 4.25.11 **Trench 324** lay south of Trench 323, and contained a NE-SW aligned ditch (32402) measuring 0.73m wide and 0.13m deep (Section 32400, **Fig. 50**), with a single fill (32403) that did not contain finds. This ditch is on the same line as ditch 32303, and is of very similar proportions, so was almost certainly a continuation.

4.26 Trenches 329, 330 and 338 (Figs 51 and 52)

- 4.26.1 This group of trenches lay south of Trench 316 in the centre of Land Parcel 81, and all three were located to investigate two NNE-SSW linear cropmarks and geophysical anomalies (**Fig. 5**; **Fig. 51**), which were continuations of a long boundary investigated in Trenches 310 and 316 further north.
- 4.26.2 **Trench 329** contained two NW-SE aligned and parallel ditches (32903 and 32904) corresponding to the cropmarks/geophysical anomalies, but neither was investigated further (**Fig. 51**). The western ditch (32903) represents the continuation of ditch 31603 (Trench 316) to the north and ditch 33812 to the south (Trench 338). The eastern ditch (32904) continues to the south as ditch 33003 (Trench 330).
- 4.26.3 **Trench 330** lay south of Trench 329, and crossed not only the eastern NNW-SSE linear cropmark, but also a smaller curving cropmark to the east (**Fig. 51**). The trench contained two ditches (33003 and 33006). Ditch 33003 represents the continuation of ditch 32904 to the north, and is part of the NNW-SSE major linear cropmark/geophysical anomaly, while ditch 33006 did not correspond to the curving cropmark, and represented a ditch not represented as a cropmark or geophysical anomaly.
- 4.26.4 Ditch 33003 (Section 33000, **Fig. 52** and **Plate 15**) measured 3.0m wide and at least 0.70m deep. There were two fills (33004-5) in the exposed depth, neither of which contained finds.
- 4.26.5 Ditch 33006 lay nearly 12m east of ditch 33003, and ran parallel to it. It was 0.80m wide, 0.15m deep and contained a single sterile fill (33007).
- 4.26.6 **Trench 338** lay south of Trench 330, and contained two parallel ditches (33802/33807 and 33812) corresponding to the western and eastern NNW-SSE linear cropmarks and geophysical anomalies (**Fig. 51**).
- 4.26.7 Ditch 33802 was 2.22m wide and 0.88m deep and contained four fills (33803-6) (Section 33802, **Fig. 52**; **Plate 17**). It was suggested on site that the top fill (33808) may have sat within a shallow recut (33807) as it lay to one side of the main ditch, but this is due to the collapse of chalk into the ditch from the SW side, where a bank must have stood. None of the fills contained any finds.

- 4.26.8 Ditch 33812 (Section 33803, **Fig. 52; Plate 16**) measured 2.50m wide, 1.06m deep and contained five fills (33814-18), none of which had finds. This ditch also showed clear evidence of chalk coming into the ditch, this time from the NE side, indicating a bank on this side. This indicates either that there were two banks in the area between these parallel ditches or (more likely) that there was a single bank occupying the space between the ditches.

4.27 Trenches 333 and 349 (Fig. 53)

- 4.27.1 These two trenches lay within a group of trenches immediately north of Claylane Wood close to the south-western corner of Land Parcel 81 (**Fig. 5; Fig. 53**). This area lay within a large dry valley running westwards out of the site, and most of the trenches contained colluvial sequences. The geophysical survey showed a scatter of discrete geophysical anomalies and at the south end a couple of linear anomalies, none thought to be of archaeological origin.
- 4.27.2 **Trench 333** lay towards the north end of the group, south of blank trenches 332 and 326 (Fig. 53). It contained an oval tree-throw hole (33303) 2m long and 0.8m wide with irregular sides and base and a single sterile fill.
- 4.27.3 Trenches 341, 342, 343, 347 and 345 all ran along the dry valley (**Fig. 5; Fig. 53**) and contained colluvial fills that were recorded in detail (Geoarchaeological report, **Transect 4**). There were, however, no finds to date the sequence here.
- 4.27.4 **Trench 349** lay at the southern edge of the site close to Claylane Wood, and contained a colluvial sequence with buried soils (34902=34905 and 34904) at the base. An assemblage of 19 worked flints lying flat in distinct horizons was recorded within these soils. The comprised 17 flakes, two blades and an end of flake scraper (SF1049-54, SF1127-35). The flints are in relatively good condition and were likely to represent a largely cohesive early assemblage of later Mesolithic or early Neolithic date.
- 4.27.5 Samples 44 to 50 were taken as 5cm increments through buried soil layers 34904 and 34905. Flots contain small quantities of charcoal and a few molluscs. Sample 44 also included a damaged wheat grain, and a charred goosefoot seed is present in sample 49.
- 4.27.6 Together with Trenches 342 and 334, both of which contained colluvial sequences, this trench was recorded in detail in the Geoarchaeological report, and is illustrated as **Transect 5**. Although it did not contain finds, **Trench 334** contained a buried soil horizon (33405) at the base of the colluvium, and the molluscan assemblage from this was indicative of a mid-Holocene (later Mesolithic) old woodland assemblage.

4.28 Trenches 353, 358 and 360 (Figs 54 and 55)

- 4.28.1 These trenches lay south-east of Trench 338 in the eastern part of Land Parcel 81, and east of the NNW-SSE linear cropmarks traced further north (**Fig. 5; Fig. 54**). The area lay upon Thanet Sand, and was typified by variations in the natural (Trenches 351, 353-4, 357-8 and 362), most being silty sands or sandy silts, but also patches of silty clay.

- 4.28.2 **Trench 353** exposed part of a large pit (35303) at the west end of the trench. (Section 35300, **Fig. 55** and **Plate 18**).
- 4.28.3 Pit 35303 measured at least 2.5.m across, was over 0.64m deep and contained five fills (35304-8). Its earliest fill (35304) was charcoal-rich and contained middle Bronze Age pottery, a fired clay slab and worked flint flakes. A sample (S36) taken from the fill contains grain in poor condition, several legume fragments, hazelnut shell fragments and bedstraw seeds. Pottery of later Bronze Age date was recovered from fills 35304-5, together with worked flint. The flint assemblage comprised nine, largely fresh flints of late prehistoric date. Eight were hard-hammer struck with at least two being quite typical of later industries. One bullhead beds flint blade form is anachronistic, but does show old recorticated surfaces suggesting the scavenging of earlier material.
- 4.28.4 **Trench 358** lay south-west of Trench 353 and contained a soil spread (35804) below the ploughsoil at its east end, which was only 0.10m deep and was sterile, so was possibly natural.
- 4.28.5 **Trench 360** lay south of Trench 358 and contained a pit (36002) that corresponded with the eastern edge of a large oval geophysical anomaly (**Fig. 54**). The pit (Section 36001, **Fig. 55** and **Plate 19**) measured at least 5.0m across, at least 0.63m deep and contained two fills (36003-4), neither of which contained finds.
- 4.28.6 **Trench 359**, which lay west of Trench 360, was positioned to cross the NNW-SSE linear cropmark seen further north (**Fig. 5**), but the trench did not find a ditch corresponding to the cropmark, so is not illustrated in detail.

4.29 Trenches 364, 365, 368, 370, 371, 374 and 378 (Figs 56 and 57)

- 4.29.1 This block of trenches lay in the eastern side of Land Parcel 81, south of Trenches 360 and 362 (**Fig. 5**). The area it covered included a further length of the NNW-SSE linear cropmark and geophysical anomalies seen farther north-west, here running NW-SE, together with a pair of parallel ditches leading ENE from the south end of the NW-SE cropmarks (**Fig. 5**; **Fig. 56**).
- 4.29.2 **Trench 364** lay close to the boundary between Land Parcels 80 and 81, and contained two ditches (36402 and 36407) in line with one another, and two elongated narrow pits (36405 and 36406) between them (**Fig. 5**; **Fig. 56**). All four features formed an ENE-WSW alignment that corresponded with the line of one of the parallel cropmarks and geophysical anomalies (see ditches 36507 and 37002 for its continuation westwards). The gaps between the feature could suggest entrances at these points.
- 4.29.3 Only the western terminus of ditch 36402 was investigated (Section 36400, **Fig. 57**), which was 0.64m wide and 0.40m deep with two fills (36403 and 36404). Pottery of LBA/IA date was found within the upper fill (36404) together with fragments of fired clay, animal bone and a tiny scrap of CBM.
- 4.29.4 **Trench 365** lay west of Trench 364, and crossed both of the ENE-WSW geophysical anomalies, which here corresponded to parallel ditches (36502 and 36507), also revealed in Trenches 370 and 364 (**Fig. 56**).

- 4.29.5 The southern ditch (36502) measured 1.68m wide, 0.72m deep and contained four fills (36403-6) (Section 36500, **Fig. 57**). A sherd of pottery dated to LBA/IA was recovered from its upper fill (36406).
- 4.29.6 The northern ditch (35507) measured 1.14m wide, 0.42m deep and contained two fills (36408-9), but produced no finds.
- 4.29.7 **Trench 370** lay south-west of Trench 365, and was located to cross both of the WSW-ENE parallel cropmarks and geophysical anomalies in this area, which corresponded to ditches (37002 and 37011).
- 4.29.8 The northern ditch (37002) measured 1.5m wide and 0.72m deep and contained eight fills (37003-10) (Section 37000, **Fig. 57**; **Plate 20**). Pottery dated to the LBA/EIA and animal bone was recovered from upper fill 37009.
- 4.29.9 The southern ditch (37011) measured 1.92m wide and 0.36m deep and contained two fills (37012-13) (Section 37001, **Fig. 57**).
- 4.29.10 **Trench 371** lay west of Trench 370, and was positioned to cross the line of a NW-SE linear cropmark and geophysical anomalies. The eastern linear anomaly corresponded to a ditch (37102 recut as 37104) with a ditch terminus (37103) adjacent; the western cropmark and anomaly corresponded to a ditch (37111), and three pits (37119 and 37123-4).
- 4.29.11 The western ditch 37111 (Section 37102, **Fig. 57**) measured 1.80m wide, at least 0.80m deep and contained seven fills (37112-8). It cut pit (37119) (probably the same as unexcavated pit 37123), which measured at least 3.50m across, at least 0.54m deep and contained three fills (37120-22). No finds came from either feature.
- 4.29.12 Part of a further pit or posthole (37124) lay just west of pit 37123, but was not further investigated.
- 4.29.13 The eastern ditch (37102) was least 0.32m wide and 0.16m deep with a single fill (37105), and was recut as ditch 37104 (Section 37100, **Fig. 57**; **Plate 21**), which measured 0.92m wide and 0.50m deep, and had three fills (37108-10). There were no finds.
- 4.29.14 Possible ditch terminus 37103 ran parallel to the west of ditch 37104 before terminated to the north. It measured 0.72m wide, 0.28m deep and contained two fills (37106-7).
- 4.29.15 **Trench 368** lay north-west of Trench 371. Here the NW-SE linear cropmark, had ended, but the linear geophysical anomalies were visible continuing NW, and the trench crossed the lines of both of these (**Fig. 56**). The south-western anomaly corresponded to a ditch (36803) and the north-eastern anomaly to a ditch terminus or pit (36802), both of which remained unexcavated, as these linear anomalies were excavated in Trench 371 to the south.
- 4.29.16 **Trench 373** lay south-west of Trench 371 towards the base of a dry valley (**Fig. 6**), and like Trench 372 to its north-east was filled by colluvium. The colluvial sequence was recorded in detail (Geoarchaeological report, **Transect 3**), and 11 struck flints were found in the colluvial deposits.
- 4.29.17 **Trench 374** lay south of Trench 371 and south-west of Trench 370, and was positioned to investigate a cropmark thought to represent a building associated with the WW2 airfield. The trench duly revealed the remains of

- a brick-built building, and also contained a NW-SE aligned ditch (37408) further to the east (**Fig. 56**). The brick building was not investigated in detail.
- 4.29.18 Ditch 37408 measured 1.20m wide and was at least 0.54m deep with three exposed fills (37409-11) (Section 37400, **Fig. 57**). Pottery dating from the LBA/IA was recovered from fills 37409-10. Although beyond the end of the NW-SE linear cropmark, the ditch is on the same alignment and line, and probably represents a continuation of this. The fills appeared to be entering the ditch predominantly from the NE side, suggesting that there may have been a bank on this side.
- 4.29.19 **Trench 378** lay south-east of Trench 374, and contained two adjacent ditches aligned NNW-SSE in the centre of the trench (37805 and 37807), both of which terminated before the north-west edge of the trench, and two pits (37803 and 37809). Pit 37809 was not excavated.
- 4.29.20 Ditch 37805 measured 0.80m wide, 0.32m deep and contained a single fill (37804).
- 4.29.21 Ditch 37807 was immediately west of ditch 37803 and terminated in line with it. The ditch was 0.40m wide and 0.32m deep and contained a single fill (37808). Neither ditch contained finds. Although not on the same alignment, the projected line of these ditches coincides with ditch 37408, and probably represents a continuation of this boundary.
- 4.29.22 Pit 37803, apparently cut by both ditches, measured 1.10m across and 0.10m deep. It contained a single fill (37804) from which pottery of Iron Age date was recovered.
- 4.29.23 Trenches 378, 379, 380, 381 and 382 formed a transect across part of a large dry valley extending to the north, and were recorded in detail as a geoarchaeological sequence (see Geoarch report, **Transect 2**). Trenches 378 and 379 lay on the slope of the valley, and only contained 0.6m of sterile colluvium below topsoil over natural. Trench 380, though lower down, contained only up to 0.7m of colluvium, but this overlay slope wash deposits that included a horizon with charred material suitable for radiocarbon dating. In contrast, Trenches 381 and 382 in the base of the valley contained some 1.4m of colluvium, five deposits in 381 and three in 382 (where the sequence was not bottomed). Ten struck flints and a fragment of later prehistoric pottery were recovered from the colluvium in Trench 382, and 89 struck flints and 14 sherds or scraps of prehistoric pottery from Trench 381.

4.30 Trenches 386, 390, 396 and 400 (Figs 58 and 59)

- 4.30.1 This group of trenches lay towards the southern end of Land Parcel 81, just south of a footpath from Claylane Wood to Thong, and south of Trench 378 and west of Trench 387 (**Fig. 6**). A broad linear geophysical anomaly crossed this area from SE to NW, and this represented a dry valley in which colluvium had accumulated, as seen in Trenches 389, 388 and 400 (**Fig. 58**).
- 4.30.2 **Trench 386** lay west of Trench 387, and like it clipped a large discrete geophysical anomaly. This corresponded to a large pit (38602), of which 0.91m was exposed, and this was 0.68m deep with bulging, convex sides

and a slightly sloping base (Section 38600, **Fig. 59**), and contained five loose, chalky fills (3863-7), all without finds.

- 4.30.3 **Trench 390** lay west of Trench 386 on the opposite side of the dry valley visible as a broad linear geophysical anomaly (**Fig. 58**). Trench 390 contained a NW-SE aligned ditch (39003) and a tree-throw hole.
- 4.30.4 The ditch (Section 39000, **Fig. 59**) measured 0.91m wide, 0.16m deep and contained a single sterile fill (39004).
- 4.30.5 **Trench 391** lay south of Trench 390, and was placed to investigate a large discrete geophysical anomaly in the southern part (**Fig. 58**). The anomaly corresponded to a large area of colluvial soils (39103 and 39104) thought to be filling a large sinkhole of geological origin. Another area of colluvium (39101) was found at the northern end, Neither was investigated further.
- 4.30.6 **Trench 396** lay south of Trench 391 and contained two ditches (39603 and 39605) and a natural feature (39607).
- 4.30.7 North-south aligned ditch 39603 measured 0.62m wide, 0.22m deep and contained a single fill (39604) (**Plate 22**).
- 4.30.8 Ditch 39605 extended east-west at a right-angle to ditch 39603 suggesting a rectangular enclosure (Section 39601, **Fig. 59**). The ditch measured 0.60m wide, 0.30m deep and contained a single fill (39606). Neither ditch contained any finds. These two ditches were at right angles, and were of very similar dimensions, suggesting that they may have been parts of one enclosure.
- 4.30.9 West of Trenches 391 and 396 was a sequence of trenches (Trenches 392-395) that ran obliquely down the western slope of the dry valley against the edge of Claylane Wood (**Fig. 6**). These are not illustrated in detail here, but were recorded geoarchaeologically, and are shown in the Geoarchaeological report (**Transect 3**). Later prehistoric pottery was recovered from the base of the colluvium in Trench 394, and from the top of the sequence in Trench 393, while struck flint came from both the upper and lower parts of the sequence in Trench 392 close to Trench 381.
- 4.30.10 **Trench 400** lay south-east of Trench 388, and mostly within the NW-SE dry valley, so that much of the trench exposed colluvium (**Fig. 58**). South of this the trench contained an NW-SE aligned ditch (40003) that was 0.60m wide, 0.12m deep and contained a single sterile fill (40004).

4.31 Trenches 402, 407 and 414 (Figs 60 and 61)

- 4.31.1 These trenches lay at the very southern end of Land Parcel 81 just east of Claylane Wood (**Fig. 6**).
- 4.31.2 **Trench 402** at the north end lay on the edge of an area of geophysical disturbance caused by a major buried service. Trench 402 contained a large, irregular, possible quarry pit (40203) and a natural feature (40212).
- 4.31.3 Pit 40203 measured a least 9.1m across, though the spur investigated was only 1.94m wide. This was excavated to a depth of 1.02m (Section 40200, **Fig. 61**). It contained six fills (40204-9) which comprised alternating layers of reddish brown silt and reddish grey chalky silt. There were no finds. It is

unclear if the feature formed part of a chalk quarry or whether it represented a natural sinkhole.

- 4.31.4 **Trench 407** lay south of Trench 402, and contained a large sub-rectangular pit (40702). The pit measured at least 8.4m across, at least 1.0m deep and contained a single fill (40703) that did not produce finds. This was probably a quarry pit.
- 4.31.5 **Trench 414** lay south-east of Trench 407, and contained a north-south aligned ditch (41403) and a quarry pit (41405).
- 4.31.6 Ditch 40203 measured 0.63m wide, 0.28m deep and contained a single sterile fill (41404).
- 4.31.7 Pit 41405 measured over 5.10m across, at least 0.66m deep and contained a single fill (41406). There were no finds.

4.32 Trenches 412, 413 and 415 (Figs 62 and 63)

- 4.32.1 These trenches lay at the very southern end of Land Parcel 80, east of Trench 414 and west of Trench 177, and included a continuation of the NW-SE linear geophysical anomaly crossing Land Parcel 80 further east.
- 4.32.2 **Trench 412** lay across the line of the NW-SE linear geophysical anomaly, and contained two NW-SE aligned ditches (41203 and 41206).
- 4.32.3 The southern ditch (41203) was slightly curvilinear, and measured 0.90m wide and 0.38m deep with two fills (41204-5). There were no finds.
- 4.32.4 Ditch 41206 to the north was large, measuring 5.32m wide and at least 0.60m deep with shelving sides at the top (Section 41201, **Fig. 63**). It contained a single fill (41207) from which pottery dating to the late Iron Age or early Roman period was recovered. The ditch may have been the northward continuation of unexcavated ditch 17705 in Trench 177.
- 4.32.5 **Trench 413** lay east of Trench 412 and north of the linear NW-SE geophysical anomaly. There were two circular postholes (41303 and 41305) in the middle of the trench, and a straight-edged feature (41307) that was only partly exposed at the north end of the trench, and was not further investigated.
- 4.32.6 Posthole 41303 (Section 41300, **Fig. 62**) was 0.38m in diameter and 0.20m deep and contained a single sterile fill (41304).
- 4.32.7 Posthole 41305 was located immediately to its north-east suggesting the two postholes were associated. It measured 0.34m in diameter, was 0.09m deep and contained a single fill (41306). Again there were no finds.
- 4.32.8 **Trench 415** lay south of Trench 412, and contained a small, NW-SE aligned ditch (41503). The ditch (Section 41501, **Fig. 62**) measured 0.48m wide, 0.26m deep and contained a single fill (41504), from which ten worked flints were recovered. The assemblage comprises eight flakes, a double side scraper and a cubic blade core that are usually late Mesolithic or more likely, early Neolithic in date alongside typically later flakes, most of which were fresh, and so may date the feature.

4.33 Finds summary

- 4.33.1 **Late prehistoric pottery.** Some 980 sherds (5.4kg) of prehistoric pottery were recovered from 123 contexts across 53 trenches. Apart from the assemblage from pit 26705, which belongs to the early Neolithic Plain Bowl tradition, the assemblage broadly dates from the middle Bronze Age to the middle Iron Age and is not generally well preserved. One assemblage of definitely middle Bronze Age date from pit 35303 was identified, and another assemblage from pit 9014 included a fragment of what may have been a hooked-rim jar, a form generally associated with the post-Deverel-Rimbury transition between the middle and late Bronze Age.
- 4.33.2 Otherwise, owing to the fabrics common to both the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age, and the relative scarcity of diagnostic sherds, it was not possible to attribute many of the assemblages to one or other period specifically. Those groups that did contain enough diagnostic forms were all early Iron Age, and no assemblages certainly of late Bronze Age or earliest Iron Age date were identified. Some of the pits in Trenches 90-92 could have been of these periods, although the one example from which charcoal was radiocarbon dated gave a date range of 525-365 cal BC at 95% confidence, which accords with the end of the early Iron Age (see *Radiocarbon report* below). There was considerably less of the glauconitic wares and slack forms characteristic of the middle Iron Age. Overall, the focus of the later prehistoric pottery assemblage seems to be within the early Iron Age period.
- 4.33.3 Both pits 9014 and 9011 in Trench 90 included substantial groups of briquetage, perhaps indicating a focus of salt-making here in the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age.
- 4.33.4 **Roman and post-Roman pottery.** Some 894 sherds of pottery of weighing about 8kg were recovered from the evaluation. The assemblage spans the late Iron Age and Roman period, but the emphasis is on the middle Roman period (*c* AD 120/30-250/70) which accounts for nearly 62% of the assemblage with only one group dating to the late Roman period (*c* AD 230-350). One notable exception are the vessels deposited with the cremation burial in Trench 248, which date as early as AD70-120. In addition, only three contexts contained medieval sherds.
- 4.33.5 The condition of the pottery was mixed and fragmented, and apart from the cremation burial in Trench 248 was largely concentrated in the eastern part of the site, particularly Trenches 77, 80, 96, 103 and 108. This may point to multiple settlement foci in the east or a more-extensive cemetery located away from settlement to the north-west.
- 4.33.6 The presence of imported samian and amphora wares and the diverse range of vessel functions identified suggest that the settlement's inhabitants enjoyed varied and continentally derived 'foodways'.
- 4.33.7 **Ceramic building material.** A total of 96 fragments weighing 10.6kg was recovered and is largely Roman in date, the remaining material of which is modern. The assemblage was largely from Trench 108 but also with moderate quantities from nearby trenches 103 and 109. This includes

Roman box flue and tegula tiles suggesting the presence of a building or buildings with a ceramic roof and a hypocaust in the vicinity.

- 4.33.8 **Fired clay.** A small quantity of fired clay amounting to 273 fragments weighing 1.8g was recovered. Most fragments are amorphous, with only thirteen fragments from Trenches 102, 164 and 353 being assigned a function.
- 4.33.9 **Worked flint.** A large assemblage of 564 struck flints and 1169 fragments of burnt unworked flint weighing 6421g was recovered. The struck flint was widely dispersed across the evaluation area but did show clear concentrations and many pieces were recovered from colluvial horizons. The flints represent a range of periods but were concentrated in the Neolithic period and later Bronze Age-Iron Age.
- 4.33.10 **Metals.** There were 102 small finds weighing a total of 1.1kg. They comprised five objects of copper alloy, one piece of lead alloy and 96 pieces of iron.
- 4.33.11 Most of the iron comprises nails or nail fragments that can range in date from Roman to post-medieval. A group of nails came from a cremation pit in Trench 80, indicating either the former presence of a box or that structural wood was reused on the cremation pyre. Iron objects of Roman date include a number of hobnails from Trench 96 and a curved iron rod with a loop, possibly a handle, from Trench 108. A large horseshoe of post-medieval/early modern date was recovered from Trench 86
- 4.33.12 The copper-alloy objects include two brooches found with the cremation burial in Trench 97 and date to c AD 20-80. A Roman horse-harness mount in the form of a horse's head and possibly of military origin was found in Trench 108 and dates to the 2nd or 3rd century AD. A French Tournai jetton dating from c AD 1415-97 was found in Trench 92.
- 4.33.13 A lead spindle whorl was found in Trench 377, and may be of any date between Roman and early post-medieval.
- 4.33.14 **Glass.** A single shard of blue-green Roman glass weighing 6g was recovered from trench 108, possibly from a prismatic bottle of 1st to 3rd century AD date.
- 4.33.15 **Clay pipe.** A single piece of clay pipe bowl weighing 2g was recovered from Trench 93, but cannot be more closely dated than to the late 17th-19th century AD.
- 4.33.16 **Stone.** No worked stone was found. Burnt stone came from Trenches 90 and 213.
- 4.33.17 **Slag.** A small quantity (1114g) of iron slag were recovered from seven contexts, largely from Trenches 87, 96 and 109 and 217.

4.34 Environmental and osteological summary

- 4.34.1 **Human bone.** Three un-urned cremation burials containing cremated bone were found, in Trenches 80, 97 and 248. The second of these is either late Iron Age or early Roman, the third is early Roman, and the first Roman or later in date. A fourth deposit containing unburnt disarticulated bone came from a ditch in Trench 306.

- 4.34.2 The amount of cremated remains is small but where identifiable belong to adults, one of whom may have been female. The cremated bone in Trench 248 was well burnt, with the vast majority of remains indicating a pyre temperature of over 600°C. The bone from Trench 97 showed evidence of a slightly more uneven cremation process. The undated cremation from Trench 8 contained an individual who may have had a condition such as hyperostosis frontalis interna, or a button osteoma.
- 4.34.3 **Animal bone.** A total of 735 animal bone fragments weighing 5.95kg was recovered from the site. Preservation at the site was fair to poor. The identifiable bone largely derived from cattle, horse, sheep/goat and less frequently pig, with very few bird bones or bones from wild mammals present. A few small mammal bones were in notably good condition and are likely to be intrusive. Several cattle vertebrae from a middle Iron Age ditch in Trench 4 included an axis and atlas as well as cervical and thoracic vertebrae and ribs that were probably articulated, representing a partial skeleton. A large pig canine tooth from a late Bronze Age/Iron Age pit in Trench 1 has unusual wear and is possibly worked.
- 4.34.4 **Charred plant remains.** Fifty-five samples were taken, and the site offers good potential for the recovery of charred remains from a range of features, although the condition of the sampled material is highly variable, grain in some flots being unidentifiable whilst in others the condition is fair to good. Cereal chaff is rare.
- 4.34.5 Several samples have abundant charcoal from a variety of wood species and in many cases short-lived material with good potential for radiocarbon dating is present. This material includes cereal grain, hazelnut shell and roundwood charcoal.
- 4.34.6 **Molluscs.** Terrestrial molluscs were present in samples from across the site but were relatively abundant only in those from Trenches 11 and 320.
- 4.34.7 **Shell.** Marine shell in fair or good condition, weighing 279g in total, was recovered. The remains are of European flat oyster and possible cockle.
- Mollusca.** Snails were not generally present over much of the site, as soils developed upon the Thanet Sand that underlies most of the site are not conducive to the preservation of calcareous snail shells. In the area of site that sat upon chalk and in the bottoms of the dry valleys, however, snails were better preserved. Only a few deposits containing substantial quantities of snails were found, but one of these (in Trench 334) provided good evidence for a closed woodland environment of middle Holocene character.

5 Discussion

5.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 5.1.1 The archaeological features were reasonably well defined against the underlying Thanet Sand and Chalk bedrock, and site conditions were generally good.
- 5.1.2 There was a generally good correlation between the cropmarks recorded by aerial survey, the geophysical survey and the exposed archaeological features. This was particularly true of the parallel linear features that crossed the western side of the site and the linear that spanned the southern side, as well as several smaller enclosures present along the eastern side of the site. With regard to the large discrete features identified during the geophysical survey, there was some correlation with the larger pits, quarries and sinkholes, and some smaller pits also correlated with geophysical anomalies.

5.2 Interpretation

- 5.2.1 **Geoarchaeology.** Land Parcels 80 and 81 occupy an undulating chalk-upland landscape with large dry valleys. These have collected deep soil sequences that have also been targeted as part of the evaluation. Excavation initially ceased at 1m deep exposing soil sequences in the base and sides of the dry valleys. These trenches have been assessed by the geoarchaeological specialists of OA and LTC's geoarchaeological consultants, Francis Wenban-Smith and Martin Bates, and selected trenches were excavated to 2m deep.
- 5.2.2 Seven transects have been examined and recorded in detail, recovering snail samples were possible and taking OSL cores and samples to recover material for radiocarbon dating as appropriate. In Trench 334, part of Transect 5 in the south-west of the site, layers 33407 and 33409 close to the base of the deposit sequence, which were overlain by chalky slope deposits, may represent the remains of a buried soil of late glacial date partly reworked by slope processes. This was the only possible instance of an allerd soil exposed within LTC80-81.
- 5.2.3 **Neolithic (and Mesolithic).** No features of Mesolithic date, and only one pit of Neolithic date, were identified with certainty, but several other pits containing only flintwork of early prehistoric character were identified. The definite Neolithic pit was 26705, which contained over 30 flints and 15 sherds of pottery possibly of Plain Bowl of early Neolithic date. A date range of 3640-3365 cal BC at 95% confidence was obtained on charred hazelnut shell from the fill. There were also clear concentrations of early flintwork within some of the later features, for example pit 14103, ditch 21805 and the very large feature in Trench 11, implying foci of Neolithic or Mesolithic activity in the immediate vicinity. The feature in Trench 11 has been variously interpreted as a natural sinkhole, a quarry or a bomb crater, and although the excavated fills contain probable later-prehistoric pottery (the fragments were too small to be certain of their date), there were no finds of

recent date to support the last two interpretations. The possibility must also be borne in mind that this might have been a prehistoric quarry or shaft, although very much larger than usual for these types of feature, and if not a quarry, may perhaps have been a particularly large sinkhole. Such features can contain horizons of early prehistoric material at depth, and as the feature in Trench 11 was not bottomed, it is possible that early prehistoric horizons exist lower down, as was the case at Cannon Hill in Maidenhead (Bradley *et al.* 1975-6).

- 5.2.4 Within the dry valleys, buried soil 34903 lay below a considerable depth of colluvium and contained an early assemblage of flintwork, and this may well indicate a Neolithic or late Mesolithic horizon, with the potential for *in situ* knapping events in the vicinity. A scrap of pottery tentatively identified as later prehistoric on the basis of fabric also came from this horizon, but was too small to be confidently dated. A mollusc assemblage from a similar buried-soil horizon in Trench 334 within the same dry valley indicated closed woodland likely to be of one of these periods. A little charred material was also recovered, providing a possible opportunity for radiocarbon dating. Just to the south of the site, an element of Neolithic activity was also identified in the assemblage recovered from the excavation of Pond D on the A2 Pepperhill-to-Cobham road scheme (Allen *et al.* 2012).
- 5.2.5 Trenches 373 and 381 also produced a significant number of flints from colluvial sequences, though it now seems likely that these are derived from higher upslope, as they are associated with later prehistoric or Roman pottery. The Neolithic material towards the south of the site augments previous information from just beyond its limits, where an element of Neolithic activity was also identified in the assemblage recovered from the excavation of Pond D on the A2 Pepperhill-to-Cobham road scheme (Allen *et al.* 2012).
- 5.2.6 **Later Bronze Age to early Iron Age.** The only feature clearly of middle Bronze Age date was a large pit 35303 towards the southern end of the site, which was not bottomed. The interpretation of this is therefore uncertain, though its size may indicate that it was a waterhole rather than a pit.
- 5.2.7 The evaluation has shown that the NW-SE linear feature revealed by the cropmark and geophysical surveys that traverses the southern end of the site corresponded to a substantial ditch revealed in Trenches 177, 194, 195, 199, 210, 211, 218 and 412. The ditch, measuring up to 5.3m wide and 1.4m deep, was revealed for a length in excess of 160m and is likely to represent a major land boundary. Material from the ditch was sparse, though pottery from its lower fills suggests that it may date from the late Bronze Age and may have been open into the early Iron Age. The ditch fills also include numerous pieces of worked flint of later Bronze Age date, and more has been recovered from the surrounding trenches, particularly in 217 and 218, Together with the pit in Trench 353, and the collection of later Bronze Age flintwork already known from excavation at Pond D on the A2 Pepperhill-to-Cobham road scheme (Allen *et al.* 2012, 52-55), these suggest a widespread area of later Bronze Age activity in this area.

- 5.2.8 The broadly NNW-SSE double-ditched cropmark that crosses the western part of the site along the northern edge of a dry valley was revealed in fourteen of the trenches (Trenches 306, 309, 310, 316, 317, 329, 330, 338, 359, 368 and 371). The ditches comprised a large ditch on the SSW (downslope) side measuring up to 3.1m across and 1.08m deep, and a slightly smaller ditch measuring up to 2.2m wide and 0.88m deep on the NNE (upslope) side. This double-ditched feature probably represents a major land boundary between the high ground and the dry valley.
- 5.2.9 Evaluation suggested that the boundary represented by the ditch on the SSW may have continued SSE, though reduced in size, beyond the cropmark through Trenches 374 and 378, ending at the edge of another dry valley. The fills suggested a former bank on the eastern (upslope) side of the ditch in 374.
- 5.2.10 The distance between the two ditches remained fairly constant, at between 4-6m, though the smaller ditch was absent in one or two of the trenches, ie it appears to have been discontinuous. In Trench 338, chalk was clearly visible slumping in from the NNE side of the larger ditch and from the SW side of the smaller ditch, implying that there was a bank between the two. The discontinuous nature of the eastern ditch may have been to allow access to the bank from the plateau on that side.
- 5.2.11 If the spoil from both ditches formed part of a single bank, then this would have been a low wide bank, as (even allowing for subsequent truncation) the spoil is unlikely to have been sufficient to allow a bank of more than 2m high in the centre, being lower once it had settled. A sizeable posthole was also found towards the top of the NNE side of the larger ditch in Trench 177, and could perhaps indicate a support for the bank on its downslope side, but there was no indication in the ditch fills that this had revetted upcast spoil, and such postholes were not seen in any of the other exposures of the ditch, while the location partway down the ditch side also argues against a revetment. The posthole here may instead have provided a localised support, or perhaps have supported one side of a wooden crossing point.
- 5.2.12 It is alternatively possible that there were separate banks for each ditch in the intervening space, with a narrow passage between them, but the spreading of the banks would soon have rendered this unusable. Parallel ditches this distance apart are also commonly interpreted as indicating track or droveways. A probable trackway consisting of smaller, paired ditches was revealed by the geophysical survey extending east from the southern end of the cropmark double-ditch, and corresponding ditches were exposed in Trenches 370, 365 and 364. It is not impossible that trackways also functioned as land boundaries along the dry valley edge, the track being along the top of the bank, but returning to ground level across the plateau to the east.
- 5.2.13 The trackway continuing east again followed the high ground north of a smaller dry valley running WSW into the larger dry valley. This trackway was not traced east of Trench 364, but may have been heading for a concentration of pits and postholes in Trenches 78 and 89-95 towards the

eastern edge of the site that produced late Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery, and appears to represent a settlement focus.

- 5.2.14 There was a further pair of west-east ditches on the geophysical survey beyond the end of the smaller dry valley, but these were on slightly different alignments and crossed one another partway along. Both ditches were uncovered in Trench 115, and were both substantial; the earlier one had early-middle Iron Age pottery in the lowest exposed fill, the other contained LBA/IA pottery and also early Roman pottery in its upper fill. This may have continued the natural boundary provided by the dry valley, and have marked the southern limit of this settlement zone, but was clearly not a continuation of the double ditches running NNW-SSE.
- 5.2.15 While it is possible that, taken in conjunction with the natural topography, these ditches formed a virtually continuous boundary on the southern and south-western sides of a plateau area, this does not constitute a continuous defence, and the varying character of these boundaries, together with their very broad dating on present evidence, argues against their belonging to a single unified phase of construction. The later ditch returned southwards at an angle of 90 degrees, so may alternatively have belonged to an enclosure.
- 5.2.16 Pits 9011 and 9014 also contained a sizeable quantity of briquetage from salt production. Late Bronze Age briquetage was found during the HS1 works at Cobham Park only 2km to the south-east in quantities sufficient to suggest that part of the salt-making process was being carried out some way from the coast only 2km to the south-east (Davis and Barclay 2006), and early Iron Age briquetage in even greater quantity at Tollgate 1.5km to the south-west during the HS1 works and the A2 Pepperhill-to-Cobham road scheme (Barclay and Bull 2006; Morris 2012), so these pits fit a wider pattern of salt-making in later prehistory in this area.
- 5.2.17 Pits 28303, 8913, 17607 and 10503 each contained reasonable assemblages of pottery that are more likely, on diagnostic grounds, to be of early Iron Age date. Three of these pits also lay in the same part of the site as Trenches 90-92, suggesting that this area remained a focus of activity in the early Iron Age.
- 5.2.18 The postholes within Trenches 78 and 89-95 consisted both of dense clusters and more scattered groups. Some linear alignments were evident, and four-post structures could also be postulated within the denser groups, but no clear roundhouse structures. Given the narrow width of the evaluation trenches this is not surprising, and it is likely that wider excavation would reveal both structures and/or animal pens within this area of the site.
- 5.2.19 **Middle Iron Age.** Assessment of the later prehistoric pottery strongly suggests that the middle Iron Age assemblage is relatively small, implying a marked reduction in activity on the site during this period. The only feature that can be dated to the middle Iron Age with any degree of certainty is ditch 403, which formed part of an enclosure revealed as a cropmark and was situated close to the north-eastern corner of the site. The only other notable assemblages of middle Iron Age pottery came from the top fill of ditch

11508, which is likely to be early Iron Age in origin, and from the upper fill of pit 9415. All three features lie in the eastern side of the site, and may alternatively indicate that the focus of activity during the middle Iron Age was located further east. On the A2 Pepperhill-to-Cobham road scheme to the west, nucleation of settlement took place west of Tollgate Junction in the middle Iron Age (Allen *et al.* 2012), and it is possible that the same was also occurring here.

- 5.2.20 **Late Iron Age/early Roman.** There are few features dating to the late Iron Age, suggesting the decline in activity that occurred from the middle Iron Age may have continued, though it is often difficult to distinguish between late Iron Age and early Roman features in the absence of imported wares. Sherds from saucepan-type jars found in Trenches 97 and 108 certainly suggest some features belonging to the mid-1st century AD, a strong indication that the B-shaped enclosure found by geophysical survey in the middle of the eastern side of the site was first established in this period. Other groups of pottery suggest that occupation was then continuous through the late 1st and 2nd centuries AD.
- 5.2.21 It is possible that the cremation burial with two brooches dated AD 20-80 from Trench 97 within the enclosure was of late Iron Age rather than early Roman date; a late Iron Age burial including a bronze-bound bucket and brooches was found west of Tollgate some 3km to the south-west (Allen *et al.* 2012). If not, then it clearly belongs in the early Roman period. A second cremation burial to the north-east in Trench 80 contained iron nails, indicating a later Iron Age or later date, and perhaps indicating that the cremation burial had been placed in a wooden box. The burial pit had signs of burning on the sides, indicating either a *bustum* burial, where the individual is cremated directly above their final resting place, or that the cremated remains had been gathered up from the pyre and deposited into the pit while still very hot. Although some way from the B-shaped enclosure, the funerary feature may have been associated with it.
- 5.2.22 The cremation in the north-west corner of the site (24803) was, however, of late 1st-century AD date, as it was interred with three vessels of Flavian date including a samian ware dish. Given the location of the cremation burial, it is unclear whether this was an isolated burial or part of a cemetery located beyond the limits of the site to the north and west. It is likely to have belonged with the Roman settlement below the adjacent Gravesend suburb at Hillside, which was interpreted as an early Roman farmstead (Philp and Chenery 1998). A trackway and at least one enclosure belonging to this settlement was thought to extend into the north-west corner of the site and the area of Trenches 319-22. A pair of undated ditches found in Trench 319 and an undated ditch in Trench 321 do roughly correspond with the trackway, as revealed by the geophysical survey.
- 5.2.23 The presence of three Roman cremations on a site of this size is not unusual, but it is notable that all three appear to have been of some status, one being accompanied by at least a pair of brooches, one by three pottery vessels including an imported dish, and the third possibly buried within a wooden box. Although Trench 97 was extended slightly adjacent to the cremation burial, neither Trench 80 nor Trench 248 were, and it is therefore

not known whether any of these burials were isolated instances, or formed part of cemeteries. While it is unlikely that any belonged to large cemeteries, small, family burial groups are common in the earlier Roman period, and thus more burials may exist adjacent to any or all of these within the site.

- 5.2.24 **Middle/late Roman.** The ceramic evidence suggests that the main focus of activity during the Roman period occurred between c AD 120/30-250/70, with only one group of pottery (in ditch 10804) dated to the late Roman period (c AD 230-350). Again, this activity was confined to the eastern side of the site and associated with the B-shaped linked enclosures identified by the geophysical survey. The enclosures corresponded with ditch 10207 to the west and with ditch 9605 to the east.
- 5.2.25 A group of pits or quarries, notably 10904, 10808 and 10303, together with enclosure ditch 10207, each contained significant quantities of Roman building material including tegulae, imbrices and box-flue tile fragments. This strongly suggests that a substantial Roman building with a hypocaust once existed within the vicinity, though no structural remains of this date were found during the evaluation. It is likely that the inhabitants of this building were of some status. Other finds of note relating to this settlement found in pit 10803 were part a prismatic glass bottle dating to AD 43-300 and a copper-alloy harness mount (SF9) of 2nd/3rd-century AD date. The latter is of a type normally associated with the Roman army, perhaps indicating a military or official state presence in the area at this time.
- 5.2.26 A trackway of Roman date revealed in Trenches 2 and 47, and corresponding to two linear geophysical features aligned NNW-SSE, may have led to the enclosure and the putative Roman building from its north side.
- 5.2.27 **Medieval.** No Saxon features or finds came from the site, and only four sherds of medieval pottery. A series of intercutting quarry pits found in Trench 127 and a large pit quarry in adjacent Trench 128 both contained a single sherd of medieval pottery. Both quarries were presumably extracting the underlying chalk for construction or possibly agricultural purposes. Their proximity to similar pits in Trenches 108 and 109 that contained Roman finds could imply that the sherds, obtained from upper fills, may be intrusive in features of Roman origin, or could alternatively indicate that all of these pits were quarries of medieval date, those in Trenches 108 and 109 having disturbed the Roman building. All of these pits lay towards the eastern edge of the site, close to the medieval hamlet of Thong.
- 5.2.28 **Post-medieval.** Similarly, evidence for post-medieval activity prior to construction of the Gravesend airfield is also slight, reflecting the agricultural use of the site during his period. One notable feature was a 1.37m-wide flint-built wall foundation (9307) located against the eastern edge of the site. The only dating evidence consisted of a 17th-century or later clay-pipe fragment found in soil above the surviving remains, perhaps the base of a robber trench or subsoil remanets. Alternatively, the clay-pipe fragment may be intrusive, and the wall could have formed part of a much earlier building, perhaps of medieval or Roman date.

- 5.2.29 The remains of a track associated with 19th/20th-century brick fragments was found in Trench 134, either associated with the airfield of earlier farmland.
- 5.2.30 The northern expanse of Land Parcels 80/81 corresponds with the southern extent of the former RAF Gravesend airfield. Many of the trench locations coincide with part of the taxiway and parking areas, although removal of these seems to have been thorough, with only two trenches showing any features that may represent remains associated with the taxiway, Two peripheral structures to the south and south-east have however been located, of which that in Trench 97 had concrete foundations and a brick floor.

5.3 Evaluation objectives and results

- 5.3.1 **Aims i-iii.** This evaluation established the presence of archaeological remains and investigated their character through stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental evidence. The evaluation also confirmed or otherwise the geophysical and cropmark evidence. In addition, the evaluation investigated the apparently blank areas where no cropmarks had been identified.
- 5.3.2 **Aim xiii.** The archaeological evaluation was conducted within the general research parameters and objectives defined by the South East Research Framework (SERF) (<http://www.kent.gov.uk/leisure-and-community/historyand-heritage/south-east-research-framework>).
- 5.3.3 In terms of the specific objectives of the evaluation:
- 5.3.4 **Aim xiv.** The geophysical survey results and the cropmark survey provided a fairly accurate representation of the range, quantity, and types of archaeological features present within the site.
- 5.3.5 **Aims xv-xvi.** Although finds of late Upper Palaeolithic date were absent, there were widespread early prehistoric (Neolithic or later Mesolithic) worked flints, and it is likely that some activity of the Mesolithic activity was present at the site. A variety of later finds were found within colluvial deposits, indicating that some colluviation was of later prehistoric, Roman and post-Roman date.
- 5.3.6 **Aim xvii.** A least one buried-soil horizon containing Neolithic flintwork was revealed within the colluvial deposits of a dry valley, and this may indicate little disturbed activity of this date in this part of the site. No *in situ* knapping scatters or land surfaces with preserved hearths or floors were found within the limited areas examined at depth, nor were any above-ground features preserved.
- 5.3.7 Only a few deposits within the dry-valley sequences contained well-preserved molluscs, but these provide additional broad-dating information, and allow for environmental reconstruction at points within the colluvial sequences. In places, charred deposits also provided potential for radiocarbon dating. No waterlogged deposits were found in these sequences, nor anywhere else in the site, although it must be remembered that excavation of the deeper features was limited to 2m, and often to only 1m.

- 5.3.8 **Aim xviii.** Elsewhere, no features or deposits that could be unequivocally dated to the Neolithic or early Bronze Age were found, although one pit contained both Neolithic flintwork and pottery that could be of early Neolithic date. Even if the finds in these contexts are residual, there is sufficient flintwork and pottery in later features to indicate activity of the Neolithic and early Bronze Age periods on the site.
- 5.3.9 **Aim xix.** Many of the larger enclosures on the site have been shown to be late prehistoric in date, likely to date to the late Bronze Age and/or the early Iron Age. Evidence of activity within these enclosures, however, is limited. One linear boundary, possibly of later Bronze Age origin, was found crossing the southern end of the site, and a group of ditches and trackways following the edge of the dry valleys across the middle of the site form a virtually continuous boundary of probable late Bronze Age/early Iron Age date, perhaps helping to mark out a plateau area to the north. On this plateau, a concentration of pits and postholes indicate a probable settlement focus of the same date, and finds of briquetage suggests salt manufacturing during the late Bronze Age and possibly the early Iron Age.
- 5.3.10 Clearly middle Iron Age activity appears to be less common, but does include a square or rectangular enclosure in the NE corner of the site, a type also dated to this period in other sites evaluated close by to the north-east.
- 5.3.11 **Aim xx.** Roman activity is largely confined to the eastern side of the site, within and around a pair of linked enclosures. Activity here began in the late Iron Age/early Roman period and expanded during the middle Roman period, but had largely ceased by the late Roman period. This includes the likely presence of a substantial building with a hypocaust somewhere within the vicinity of the site. Two definite cremation burials of early Roman date, and a third also probably belonging to the Roman period, were found, with each appearing to be of relatively high status, although varying in character.
- 5.3.12 **Aim xxi.** The evaluation produced no evidence of early medieval activity on the site, although no trenches were excavated immediately adjacent to the A2 (former Watling Street).
- 5.3.13 **Aim xxii.** No evidence that might be associated with the bones and armour found within Claylane Wood, and recorded as an Anglo-Saxon cemetery by the HER, was found, though no trenches were able to be dug at the south-western end of Claylane Wood, and the area to the south-east alongside the A2 has mostly already been disturbed by development.
- 5.3.14 **Aim xxiii.** The evaluation produced only very limited evidence for medieval activity on the site in the form of quarries on the eastern side, closest to the medieval hamlet of Thong.

Appendix A Trench Tables

Trench 1							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench revealed one ditch and a pit. Consisted of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer			0.41	Ploughsoil. Mid-greyish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk rubble and flints.		
101	Layer				Natural. Light greyish yellow weathered chalk with occasional flint nodules.		
102	Cut		1.6	0.78	Ditch		
103	Fill	102	0.5	0.32	Primary Fill. Loose, mid-brown sandy silt chalk		
104	Fill	102	1.4	0.64	Deliberate Backfill. Firm, dark brown sandy silt chalk.	Pot, flint	LBA/IA
105	Fill	102	0.76	0.32	Deliberate Backfill. Firm, light brown sandy silt chalk.		
106	Cut		1.3		Natural Feature		
107	Cut		0.47	0.32	Pit		
108	Fill	107	0.47	0.32	Deliberate Backfill. Dark greyish brown silty clay, friable with fragmented flint, rounded pebbles, chalk fragments, as well as pottery possible animal bone and fired clay.	Pot, bone	LBA/IA
109	Fill	102	1	0.26	Secondary Fill. Dark brown sandy silt	Pot	IA
110	Fill	102	0.6	0.26	Secondary Fill. Mid-reddish brown sandy silt	Pot	Prehis
Trench 2							
General description						Orientation	E-W
						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1

Trench contained three ditches, two gully's, one pit and a spread. Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying the natural geology of silty chalk					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
200	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, loose silt.		
201	Layer			0.17	Subsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty clay, friable		
202	Layer				Natural. Mid-yellow brown, silty chalk, friable.		
203	Cut		1.18	0.22	Ditch		
204	Fill	203	1.18	0.22	Deliberate Backfill. Dark grey brown, silty chalk, loose	Pot, bone	Prehistoric?
205	Cut		0.6	0.16	Pit		
206	Fill	205	0.6	0.16	Secondary Fill. Dark brown grey, silty chalk, friable.		
207	Cut		0.54	0.16	Ditch		
208	Fill	207	0.54	0.16	Secondary Fill. Mid-brown grey, silty chalk, friable.		
209	Cut		0.26	0.16	Ditch		
210	Fill	209	0.26	0.16	Secondary Fill. Mid-brown grey, silty chalk, friable		
211	Cut		1.52	0.6	Ditch		
212	Fill	211	0.32	1.06	Secondary Fill. Mid-brown grey, silty clay, compact	Pot, tooth	Roman (AD120-200)
213	Fill	211	1.52	0.26	Deliberate Backfill. Dark brown grey, silty chalk, friable	Pot	AD1600-1900
214	Cut		2.8	0.56	Ditch		
215	Fill	214	2.48	0.56	Secondary Fill. Dark brown grey, silty chalk, friable		
216	Fill	214	0.16	0.12	Secondary Fill. Mid-orange brown, silty chalk, firm		
217	Fill	214	0.48	0.29	Deliberate Backfill. Dark grey brown, silty chalk, soft, frequent charcoal-sample 10	Pot	LBA/IA
218	Layer		2.12	0.16	Other Layer. Spread. Mid-		

					brown grey, silty clay, friable. Frequent flint and stones		
Trench 3							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by subsoil and topsoil					Length (m)		23
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
300	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, loose silt.		
301	Layer			0.34	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown, silty clay, friable		
302	Layer				Natural. Mid-grey white, silty chalk, friable.		
303	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown orange, silty clay, friable.		
Trench 4							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench contains one ditch and post-hole. Consists of ploughsoil overlaying natural geology of chalk and sand.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
400	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown, loose silt.		
401	Layer				Natural. Mid-white brown silty chalk, loose.		
402	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange brown silt sand, loose.		
403	Cut		1.6	0.74	Ditch		
404	Fill	403	1	0.26	Deliberate Backfill. Dark brown grey, silty clay, firm. High quantity of animal bone.	Pot, bone	MIA
405	Fill	403	1.46	0.3	Deliberate Backfill. Mid-brown grey, loose silty clay.	Pot	LBA/IA
406	Fill	403	1.6	0.18	Deliberate Backfill. Dark grey brown, friable silty clay.	Pot	EIA-MIA
407	Cut		0.32	0.29	Posthole		

408	Fill	407	0.32	0.29	Post-pipe. Mid-brownish grey. Sandy clayey silt. Firm. Occasional chalk rubble. Fragments of pot.	Pot	LBA/IA
409	Fill	407	0.1	0.2	Primary Fill. Yellowish brown to brown sandy clayey silt with occasional chalk.		

Trench 5

General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench revealed one gully. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
500	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown, loose silt.		
501	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown, silt sand, friable.		
502	Layer				Natural. Mid-yellow white, chalk, loose.		
503	Cut		0.34	0.09	Ditch		
504	Fill	503	0.34	0.09	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt		

Trench 6

General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
600	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, loose.		
601	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown white, silty chalk, loose.		

Trench 7

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.41

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
700	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
701	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange brown sandy silt with frequent chalk		
702	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown, silty chalk, loose		

Trench 8

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt and chalk	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.28

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
800	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
801	Layer			0.18	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt		
802	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange brown sandy silt		
803	Layer				Natural. Pale yellow white chalk		

Trench 9

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying various natural geology.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.6

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
900	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, loose silt		
901	Layer			0.23	Subsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, loose		
902	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown orange, silty sand, loose.		
903	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown, silty chalk, loose		

Trench 10

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sand and chalk	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.1

						Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1000	Layer		2.1	0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, loose.		
1001	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown orange, silty sand, loose		
1002	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown, silty chalk, loose		
1003	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown orange, silty sand, loose		
Trench 11							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contained one gully. Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1100	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey, brown, loose silt		
1101	Layer			0.23	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown, sandy silt, friable Subsoil in shallow part of trench		
1102	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown, silty chalk		
1103	Cut		0.48	0.22	Ditch. Gully, single fill		
1104	Fill	1103	0.48	0.32	Secondary Fill		
1105	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid-greyish brown, sandy-clayey silt, friable, rare solid chalk Covered by topsoil, top colluvial layer in deep part of trench		
1106	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Colluvium 2 - covered by 1105, mid-grey brown sandy silt with frequent chalk flecks	Pot, bone, BF	IA or med
1107	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Colluvium 3 - covered by 1106, mid-grey brown sandy silt, few inclusions	bone	

1108	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Colluvium 4 - overlain by 1107, mid-grey brown sandy silt, frequent flint nodules	Pot	LBA/IA
1109	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Colluvium 5 - overlain by 1108, mid-grey brown sandy silt, frequent chalk flecks and chunks of chalk	bone, BF	
1110	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Colluvium 6 - overlain by 1109, dark grey brown sandy silt, very fine with no inclusions other than charcoal and infrequent chalk flecks Not bottomed as 2m limit of excavation reached	Pot, bone, BF	LBA/IA
1111	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Possibly same layer as 1110 but appear separate in section (divided by dip of 1109)		

Trench 12

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of chalk and sand natural overlain by ploughsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1200	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark, greyish brown, sandy, clayey silt.		
1201	Layer				Natural. Reddish brown silty sandy clay with chalk and flints.		

Trench 13

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.64

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1300	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
1301	Layer			0.26	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt		
1302	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown, silty chalk, loose.		
1303	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown orange, silty sand, loose		

Trench 14

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by subsoil and topsoil					Length (m)	32
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	1

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1400	Layer			0.34	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, friable silt		
1401	Layer			0.45	Subsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty clay, friable		
1402	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown orange, silty clay, friable		

Trench 15

General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by subsoil and ploughsoil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.74

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1500	Layer		2.1	0.34	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, friable with rooting and rounded stone inclusions		
1501	Layer		2.1	0.4	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown silty sand, friable with occasional chalk inclusions		
1502	Layer		2.1		Natural. Light orange brown, silty sand with mid-brownish white chalk patches, firm		

Trench 16							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying the natural geology of sand.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1600	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, loose silt		
1601	Layer			0.62	Subsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, loose		
1602	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown orange, silty sand, loose.		
Trench 17							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of sand/chalk natural overlain by subsoil and ploughsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1700	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, friable silt		
1701	Layer			0.29	Colluvial Layer. Mid-grey brown, silty clay, friable		
1702	Layer			0.39	Other Layer. Mid-red brown, silty clay, friable		
1703	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown yellow, silty clay, friable		
Trench 18							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of sand natural overlain by subsoil and ploughsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.78
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1800	Layer		2	0.33	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt, some flints		
1801	Layer		2	0.45	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt, some flints		
1802	Layer		2		Natural. Light orange brown sandy silt, some flints		

Trench 19							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by subsoil and ploughsoil.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1900	Layer		2.1	0.32	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, friable, rooting and fragmented stone inclusions		
1901	Layer		2.1	0.12	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown, silty sand, occasional fragmented and rounded stone inclusions, friable		
1902	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid-orangeish brown silty sand with mid-brownish white patches of chalk. Firm		
1903	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange brown with mottled mid-grey green, silty sand, friable		

Trench 20							
General description					Orientation		
					Length (m)		
					Width (m)		
					Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

Trench 21							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlaying natural geology of sandy silty clay with chalk.					Length (m)		26
					Width (m)		2.2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2100	Layer			0.36	Ploughsoil. Dark, greyish brown sandy, clayey silt.		
2101	Layer				Natural. Reddish brown silty clay with white chalk patches.		

Trench 22								
General description						Orientation		
						Length (m)		
						Width (m)		
						Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
Trench 23								
General description						Orientation		
						Length (m)		
						Width (m)		
						Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
Trench 24								
General description						Orientation		
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt						NE-SW		
						Length (m)		30
						Width (m)		2
						Avg. depth (m)		0.48
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
2400	Layer		2	0.38	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt			
2401	Layer		2	0.26	Subsoil. Mid-orangish brown, sandy silt			
2402	Layer				Natural. Light orangish brown, sandy silt			
Trench 25								
General description						Orientation		
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by subsoil and topsoil.						E-W		
						Length (m)		30
						Width (m)		2.1
						Avg. depth (m)		1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
2500	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt			
2501	Layer		2	0.58	Colluvial Layer. Mid-orange brown sandy silt			
2502	Layer		2		Natural. Mid-brown orange sandy silt			

Trench 26							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying the natural geology of sand						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2600	Layer			0.31	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, loose silt		
2601	Layer			0.29	Subsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, loose		
2602	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown orange with patches of chalk, silty sand, loose.		
Trench 27							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.92
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2700	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
2701	Layer			0.16	Other Layer. Mid-greyish brown, firm, slightly clayey sandy-silt, rare flint pebbles		
2702	Layer			0.19	Colluvial Layer. Firm, mid-greyish brown, clayey-sandy silt, common chalk inclusions, rare charcoal		
Trench 28							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 29							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	

						Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
Trench 30								
General description						Orientation		
						Length (m)		
						Width (m)		
						Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
Trench 31								
General description						Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil overlaying natural geology of chalk						Length (m)		30
						Width (m)		2.1
						Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
3100	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown, loose silt			
3101	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown white, silty chalk, loose.			
Trench 32								
General description						Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil overlaying natural geology of chalk						Length (m)		30
						Width (m)		2.1
						Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
3200	Layer			0.33	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, loose silt			
3201	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown, silty chalk, loose			
3202	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown orange, silty sand, loose			
Trench 33								
General description						Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of chalk/sand natural overlain by ploughsoil.						Length (m)		30
						Width (m)		2.1
						Avg. depth (m)		0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
3300	Layer		2.1	0.32	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown silt			

					sand, loose, rooting and flint fragments		
3301	Layer		2.1	0.02	Natural. Mid-white brown, silty chalk with flint fragments, firm		
3302	Layer				Natural. Dark orange brown, silty chalk		
Trench 34							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of sand natural overlain by subsoil and ploughsoil.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.52
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3400	Layer		2.1	0.27	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown silty sand, loose, rooting and fragmented stone inclusions		
3401	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt		
3402	Layer				Natural. Patchy mid-orange brown silty sand and white chalk		
Trench 35							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench contained one gully. Consisted of chalk/sand natural overlain by ploughsoil.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.24
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3500	Layer			0.18	Ploughsoil. Dark brown, friable silt		
3501	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown white, silty chalk		
3502	Layer				Natural. Dark orange brown, silty chalk.		
3503	Cut		0.41	0.2	Ditch		
3504	Fill	3503	0.41	0.2	Secondary Fill	Brick	Modern
3505	Cut		0.58	0.25	Pit. Fill is dark brown, silty chalk		
3506	Fill	3505	0.58	0.25	Deliberate Backfill. Mid-greyish brown clayey silt with CBM	Brick	Modern

Trench 36							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying the natural geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.57
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3600	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
3601	Layer			0.32	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt		
3602	Layer				Natural. Patchy mid-orange brown sandy silt and white chalk		
Trench 37							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of sand natural overlain by subsoil and ploughsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.68
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3700	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
3701	Layer			0.36	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions		
3702	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange brown sandy silt with frequent flint inclusions		
Trench 38							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of sand natural overlain by subsoil and ploughsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.97
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3800	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
3801	Layer			0.62	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt with some flint inclusions		
3802	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange brown		

					sandy silt with patches of chalk and frequent flint inclusions		
Trench 39							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of sand natural overlain by subsoil and ploughsoil.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3900	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
3901	Layer			0.67	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt		
3902	Layer				Natural. Mid-yellow orange sandy silt		
Trench 40							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of sand/chalk natural overlain by subsoil and ploughsoil.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4000	Layer		2.1	0.39	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey crown, silty sand		
4001	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty clay		
4002	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange brown, silty chalk, friable		
Trench 41							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench contained two ditches. Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4100	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, loose silt		
4101	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid-orange grey, silty sand, friable		
4102	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange grey, silty sand, loose		

4103	Cut		0.94	0.37	Ditch. Single fill		
4104	Fill	4103	0.94	0.37	Secondary Fill. Single fill		
4105	Cut		0.3	0.13	Ditch. Heavily truncated gully		
4106	Fill	4105	0.3	0.13	Secondary Fill. Single fill		
Trench 42							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by subsoil and ploughsoil					Length (m)		20
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4200	Layer			0.34	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, loose silt		
4201	Layer			0.54	Subsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, friable		
4202	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown orange, silty sand, loose		
Trench 43							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying the natural geology of sand					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4300	Layer		2	0.34	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt		
4301	Layer		2	0.59	Colluvial Layer. Mid-orange brown sandy silt		
4302	Layer		2		Natural. Mid-brown orange sandy silt		
Trench 44							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.86
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4400	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
4401	Layer			0.55	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt		

4402	Layer				Natural. Mid-red brown sandy silt with patches of gravel		
Trench 45							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.9
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4500	Layer			0.29	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
4501	Layer			0.52	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt		
4502	Layer				Natural. Patchy orange brown sandy silt and chalky yellow sand		
Trench 46							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt					Length (m)		22
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4600	Layer			0.34	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
4601	Layer			0.63	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt		
4602	Layer				Natural. Patchy orange brown sandy silt and chalky yellow sand		
Trench 47							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench revealed three NW-SE ditches. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.71
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4700	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
4701	Layer			0.39	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown silty sand		

4702	Layer				Natural. Mid-red orange silty sand with patches of gravel		
4703	Cut		1.08	0.46	Ditch		
4704	Fill	4703	1.08	0.46	Secondary Fill. Mid-greyish brown, sandy silt		
4705	Cut		0.82	0.2	Ditch		
4706	Fill	4705	0.82	0.2	Secondary Fill. Mid-greyish brown, sandy silt		
4707	Cut		1.36	0.52	Ditch		
4708	Fill	4707	1.36	0.52	Secondary Fill. Mid-greyish brown, sandy silt		

Trench 48

General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.86
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4800	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
4801	Layer			0.55	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown silty sand		
4802	Layer				Natural. Mid-red orange silty sand with patches of gravel		

Trench 49

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by subsoil and topsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.67
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4900	Layer		2.1	0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, friable with rooting, rounded stones and fragmented flint inclusions.		
4901	Layer		2.1	0.32	Subsoil. Dark orangeish brown with fragmented flint and chalk inclusions, friable		

4902	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mottled mid-orange brown with mid-blueish grey,, clay with gravel patches, firm		
4903	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Light brown grey, silty clay, firm		

Trench 50							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5000	Layer		2.1	0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown silty sand, friable with rounded stone inclusions		
5001	Layer		2.1	0.1	Subsoil. Mid-yellow brown silty sand with fragmented chalk inclusions		
5002	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mottled mid-orangey brown with mid-greyish blue, clay with gravel patches.		
5003	Cut		0.75	0.26	Ditch. NW-SE running at eastern end of the trench. Steep concave sides and a narrow concave base		
5004	Fill	5003	0.75	0.26	Secondary Fill. Mid-grey brown silty sand with rounded stone inclusions. Most likely backfilled through disuse		
5005	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Light brown grey, silty clay, firm		

Trench 51							
General description					Orientation		
					Length (m)		
					Width (m)		
					Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

Trench 52							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench revealed one ditch. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of mid-brown silty clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.55
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5200	Layer		2.2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey silty clay.		
5201	Layer		2.2	0.2	Subsoil. Firm, mid-brown sandy clay.		
5202	Layer		2.2		Natural. Mid-brown silty clay.		
5203	Cut		1	0.31	Ditch		
5204	Fill	5203	1	0.31	Secondary Fill. Compact, mid-greyish brown silty clay.		
Trench 53							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.46
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5300	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, loose silt.		
5301	Layer			0.18	Subsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, friable		
5302	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown orange, silty sand, friable		
Trench 54							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.38
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5400	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
5401	Layer			0.11	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown silty sand		
5402	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange grey clayey silt		
Trench 55							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.7

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5500	Layer		2	0.34	Ploughsoil. mid-grey brown sandy silt		
5501	Layer		2	0.27	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt		
5502	Layer		2		Natural. Mid-brown orange sandy silt, frequent flints, some chalk		
Trench 56							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.54
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5600	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
5601	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown clayey silt		
5602	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange brown clayey silt and mid-blue grey clayey silt		
Trench 57							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5700	Layer			0.22	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, friable silt		
5701	Layer			0.21	Colluvial Layer. Mid-greyish brown, sandy clayey silt		
5702	Layer			0.17	Colluvial Layer. Firm, dark greyish brown, slightly clayey sandy-silt, common chalk inclusions		
5703	Layer				Natural. Thanet Sand, greenish brown sand		
Trench 58							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of sand natural overlain by ploughsoil.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.69
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5800	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		

5801	Layer			0.39	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt		
5802	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange grey sandy silt		
Trench 59							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlaying natural geology Geoarch					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5900	Layer		2.1	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-grey brown silty sand, loose with rotting and fragmented flint inclusions		
5901	Layer		2.1	0.2	Subsoil. Mid-greyish brown, firm sandy-clayey silt, rare chalk flecks and occasional rounded flint pebbles		
5902	Layer		2.1	0.5	Natural. Thanet Sand, dark yellowish grey, sandy clay, occasional rounded flint pebbles and large angular flint		
Trench 60							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlaying natural geology of chalk					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		2
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6000	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, friable silt		
6001	Layer			0.45	Subsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty clay, friable		
6002	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Dark grey brown, silty sand, firm		
6003	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid-brown grey, silty sand, firm		
Trench 61							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt Geoarch					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.96
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6100	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		

6101	Layer			0.59	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt		
6102	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange brown silty sand with patches of orange gravel		
Trench 62							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of sandy silt.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6200	Layer		2.1	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-grey brown silt sand, rooting and small stone inclusions		
6201	Layer		2.1	0.15	Subsoil. Light/mid-brown silty sand.		
6202	Layer		2.1		Natural. Soft, mid-brownish grey sandy silt.		
6203	Cut		2		Natural Feature		
Trench 63							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench contains one unexcavated ditch. Consists of sand natural overlain by ploughsoil.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6300	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, loose silt		
6301	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, friable		
6302	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange brown, silty sand, firm		
6303	Unexcavated feature		0.48		Ditch. Same as [6503]. Fill is a dark brown grey, silty sand, firm		
Trench 64							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench revealed one furrow. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.77
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6400	Layer			0.29	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
6401	Layer			0.46	Subsoil. Mid-yellow brown sandy silt		

6402	Layer				Natural. Mid-yellow grey sandy silt with patches of orange gravel		
6403	Cut		1.38	0.12	Plough Furrow		
6404	Fill	6403	1.38	0.12	Secondary Fill. Mid-greyish brown, sandy silt	pot, flint	LBA/IA
Trench 65							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench revealed one SE-NW gully. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.53
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6500	Layer			0.29	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
6501	Layer			0.24	Subsoil. Mid-yellow brown sandy silt		
6502	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange grey sandy silt		
6503	Cut		0.46	0.2	Ditch		
6504	Fill	6503	0.46	0.2	Secondary Fill. Mid-greyish brown, sandy silt	Pot	LB/EIA
Trench 66							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of sand natural overlain by sandy silt subsoil and ploughsoil.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.51
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6600	Layer		2	0.33	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt. Some flint.		
6601	Layer		2	0.19	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt. Some flint.		
6602	Layer		2		Natural. Mid-yellow brown sandy silt.		
Trench 67							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.77
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6700	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
6701	Layer			0.39	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown clayey silt		

6702	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange grey clayey silt		
6703	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
6704	Layer			0.43	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown clayey silt		
6705	Layer				Natural. Dark orange grey clayey silt		
Trench 68							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6800	Layer			0.42	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
6801	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange brown silty sand with frequent rounded stones		
Trench 69							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of sand natural overlain by thin subsoil and ploughsoil					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.47
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6900	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt		
6901	Layer		2	0.12	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt		
6902	Layer		2		Natural. Mid-brown orange sandy silt		
Trench 70							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench contained remains of old modern footpath. Consists of sand natural overlain by ploughsoil. Frequent large flint nodules.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.86
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7000	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid-greyish brown, sandy silt, frequent small flints and pebbles		
7001	Layer		2	0.25	Subsoil. Mid-orangey brown, sandy silt, occ. small flint, pebble		
7002	Layer		2		Natural. Mid-orangey brown, sandy silt w. patches greenish brown clayey silt		

7003	Cut		4.23	0.53	Other Cut. Cut of footpath		
7004	Fill	7003	4.23	0.53	Tertiary Fill. Hard packing of footpath		
Trench 71							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of sand natural overlain by ploughsoil					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.33
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7100	Layer		2	0.32	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt		
7101	Layer		2		Natural. Mid-red brown sandy silt		
Trench 72							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of sand and chalk natural overlain by ploughsoil.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.43
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7200	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, loose silt		
7201	Layer			0.19	Subsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, friable		
7202	Layer				Natural. Light white, silty chalk, loose		
7203	Cut				Quarry. Unexcavated possible quarrying - visible fill mid-grey brown, silty sand, friable		
Trench 73							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlaying natural geology of clay					Length (m)		15
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7300	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, friable silt		
7301	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange brown, silty clay, friable		
Trench 74							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2

							Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
7400	Layer			0.35	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt with modern rubble (possible from the previously existing airfield).			
7401	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish greyish brown silty sandy clay.			
Trench 75								
General description						Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlaying natural geology of clay						Length (m)		30
						Width (m)		2
						Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
7500	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, friable silt			
7501	Layer				Natural. Mid-yellow brown, silty clay, friable			
7502	Cut		0.46	0.05	Natural Feature. Fill is a mid-brown grey, silty clay, firm			
Trench 76								
General description						Orientation		E-W
Trench contains one small ditch. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of chalk						Length (m)		30
						Width (m)		2
						Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
7600	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown, friable silt			
7601	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty clay, friable			
7602	Layer				Natural. Light orange yellow, silty clay, friable.			
7603	Cut		0.5	0.14	Ditch			
7604	Fill	7603	0.5	0.14	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown, silty clay, compact	Pot/FC	Roman (AD180-240)	
Trench 77								
General description						Orientation		N-S
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of clay						Length (m)		30
						Width (m)		2
						Avg. depth (m)		0.55
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	

7700	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, friable silt		
7701	Layer			0.28	Subsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty clay, friable		
7702	Layer				Natural. Light brown yellow, silty clay, friable		
7703	Cut		0.71	0.14	Ditch		
7704	Fill	7703	0.71	0.14	Secondary Fill. Dark brown grey, silty clay, friable	Pot, FC	Roman (2-3C?)

Trench 78

General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench revealed one big pit, two postholes, one unexcavated linear, and a further six unexcavated postholes or pits. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
7800	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt.		
7801	Layer			0.22	Subsoil. Mid- brown sandy silt.	Pot	LBA/IA
7802	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown sandy silty clay.		
7803	Cut		1.6	0.8	Pit		
7804	Fill	7803	0.46	0.06	Primary Fill. Soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt.		
7805	Fill	7803	0.34	0.05	Primary Fill. Soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt.	Pot, flint	LBA/IA
7806	Fill	7803	0.26	0.2	Secondary Fill. Compact, greyish yellow clayey sandy silt.		
7807	Fill	7803	0.7	0.18	Deliberate Backfill. Compact dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt.	Pot	LBA/IA
7808	Fill	7803	0.74	0.14	Secondary Fill. Firm greyish yellow silty clay.		
7809	Fill	7803	0.44	0.06	Deliberate Backfill. Firm mid-brownish grey sandy silt.	Pot	LBA/EIA
7810	Fill	7803	0.72	0.14	Deliberate Backfill. Compact dark brownish grey sandy clayey silt.		
7811	Fill	7803	1.4	0.26	Deliberate Backfill. Compact mid-brownish grey sandy silt with yellow clay patches.	Pot, bone, FC, flint	LBA/IA
7812	Fill	7803	1.6	0.22	Deliberate Backfill. Compact dark grey sandy silt.	Pot	IA

7813	Cut		0.44	0.3	Posthole		
7814	Fill	7813	0.2	0.06	Deliberate Backfill. Soft, mid-greyish brown sandy silt.		
7815	Fill	7813	0.3	0.12	Deliberate Backfill. Compact dark grey sandy silt.		
7816	Fill	7813	0.44	0.14	Deliberate Backfill. Compact dark greyish brown sandy silt.	Pot	LBA/IA
7817	Cut		0.2	0.13	Posthole		
7818	Fill	7817	0.2	0.13	Deliberate Backfill. Soft, mid-brownish grey sandy silt.		
7819	Unexcavated feature		0.28		Ditch. Dark brown sandy silt with yellow patches.		
7820	Unexcavated feature		0.28		Posthole. Dark greyish brown sandy silt.		
7821	Unexcavated feature		0.33		Posthole. Dark greyish brown sandy silt.		
7822	Unexcavated feature		0.3		Posthole. Dark greyish brown sandy silt.		
7823	Unexcavated feature		0.25		Posthole. Possible cremation? Dark greyish brown sandy silt.		
7824	Unexcavated feature		0.27		Posthole. Dark greyish brown sandy silt.		
7825	Unexcavated feature		0.29		Pit. Dark greyish brown sandy silt.		

Trench 79

General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench contains two pits, one posthole and two ditches. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.64
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
7900	Layer		1.8	0.35	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey, silty loam, friable		
7901	Layer		1.8	0.4	Subsoil. Mid-greyish brown silty clay soft		
7902	Cut		0.18	0.12	Posthole		
7903	Fill	7902	0.18	0.12	Secondary Fill. Light yellowish grey silty sand, soft		
7904	Cut		0.44	0.12	Ditch. Small gully, likely drainage		
7905	Fill	7904	0.42	0.12	Secondary Fill. Mid-yellowish grey silty sand soft		
7906	Cut		0.34	0.11	Ditch. Small gully, likely drainage		

7907	Fill	7906	0.34	0.11	Secondary Fill. Mid-yellowish grey silty sand soft		
7908	Unexcavated feature		0.68		Pit. Modern pit containing cast iron objects		
7909	Layer		1.8		Natural. Mid-greyish yellow, silty sand soft		
7910	Unexcavated feature		0.6		Pit. Irregular shaped pit, possibly a tree throw		
Trench 80							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench contains one possible cremation, three ditches (one unexcavated), three unexcavated pits and a possible posthole. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.57
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8000	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, friable silt		
8001	Layer			0.26	Subsoil. Mid-brown grey, silty sand, loose		
8002	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange brown, silty clay, firm		
8003	Cut		0.32	0.08	Cremation Cut	Fe nails	
8004	Fill	8003	0.32	0.08	Cremation Deposit. Soft, dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional pebbles and burnt flints. Contains frequent charcoal and burnt bones.		
8005	Cut		0.3	0.1	Posthole		
8006	Unexcavated feature		0.49		Pit. Fill is a dark brown grey, silty clay, firm		
8007	Unexcavated feature		0.31		Pit. Fill is a dark brown grey, silty clay, firm		
8008	Unexcavated feature		1.57		Ditch. Fill is a dark brown grey, silty clay, firm		
8009	Unexcavated feature		0.34		Pit. Fill is a dark brown grey, silty clay, firm		
8010	Fill	8005	0.3	0.1	Deliberate Backfill. Soft, dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt with pebbles and charcoal.	Pot	LBA/IA
8011	Cut		0.6	0.42	Ditch		
8012	Fill	8011	0.6	0.42	Secondary Fill. Firm, light greyish brown, sandy, clayey silt.		
8013	Cut		0.82	0.32	Ditch		
8014	Fill	8013	0.68	0.21	Deliberate Backfill. Firm, mid-greyish brown, clayey silt.	Pot, flint	Roman (AD180-270)
8015	Fill	8013	0.82	0.12	Deliberate Backfill. Firm, mid-brown sandy silt.	Pot, CBM	Roman (AD170-250)

Trench 81							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt and flint gravel.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8100	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, friable silt		
8101	Layer			0.39	Subsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty clay, friable		
8102	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange brown, silty clay, firm		
8103	Cut		2.3	0.72	Ditch. Partially excavated by machine. Width and depth are not fully exposed. Same as cut seen in trenches 88 and 87. Photo numbers 1523 to 1528 (camera 37d)		
8104	Fill	8103	2.32		Secondary Fill. Upper fill from machine exposed section of ditch. Firm, light greyish brown, clayey sand, occasional, small ($\leq 0.05\text{m}$) sub angular flint.		
8105	Fill		2.3	0.2	Secondary Fill. Lower fill of machine exposed section. Firm, dark yellowish brown, clayey sand, occasional charcoal flecks and small ($\leq 0.05\text{m}$) sub-angular flint		
Trench 82							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt and flint gravel.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8200	Layer			0.31	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, friable silt		
8201	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown orange, silty clay, friable		
8202	Unexcavated feature		3.05		Ditch. Dark brown grey, silty clay, friable. Pot collected from surface	Pot, CBM	Roman

Trench 83							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt and flint gravel.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.55
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8300	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt.		
8301	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Mid- brown silty sand with chalk flecks and gravel.		
8302	Layer				Natural. Brownish greyish yellow sandy silt with gravel and flint patches.		
Trench 84							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay with gravel patches.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.55
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8400	Layer			0.35	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt.		
8401	Layer				Natural. Brownish greyish yellow silty clay with gravel patches.		
Trench 85							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Comprises of natural geology overlain by topsoil.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8500	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt		
8501	Layer		2	0.1	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt		
8502	Layer		2		Natural. Mid-brown orange sandy silt, some gravel		
Trench 86							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench contains one ditch, a spread and a footpath. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.55

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8600	Layer			0.4	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy silt with sparse CBM fragments		
8601	Layer				Natural. Mid-yellowish brown sandy clay with patches of flint gravel		
8602	Unexcavated feature		1.4		Modern. Bed of pebbles, residual old footpath, east end of the trench		Modern
8603	Cut		2.9	0.12	Ditch. Half slot		
8604	Fill	8603	2.9	0.12	Secondary Fill. Mid-greyish brown sandy silt	CBM	
8605	Cut		0.9	0.06	Ditch		
8606	Fill	8605	0.9	0.06	Secondary Fill. Mid-greyish brown sandy silt	Iron, CBM	Medieval/post-medieval

Trench 87

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench contains a trackway/ holloway and a possible small ditch. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of clay	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8700	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt		
8701	Layer				Natural. mid-greyish yellow sandy silt with gravel and flint patches.		
8702	Cut		0.7	0.22	Ditch. linear, NW-SE, Initially investigated as a ditch terminus, (s. 8700)		
8703	Cut		4.2	0.4	Other Cut. trackway/Holloway		
8704	Fill	8703	7	0.27	Secondary Fill. Firm mid-greyish brown sandy clay.	Pot, slag	Roman?/Medieval?
8705	Fill	8703	2.2	0.15	Placed Deposit. Firm flint gravel with sparse reddish brown sand		
8706	Fill	8702	0.7	0.22	Secondary Fill. mid-brownish grey clayey sand		
8707	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. mid-yellowish brown clayey silt with a line of chalk toward the lower interface		

Trench 88

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench contains two ring ditches, one pit and a holloway. Consists of ploughsoil overlaying natural geology of clay	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2

						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
8800	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Mid-brownish grey, sandy silt, common flint pebbles		
8801	Layer				Natural. Compact, light orangey yellow, sandy clay, rare flint pebbles		
8802	Layer				Natural. Compact, Mid-brownish orange sandy clay with very common mixed gravels		
8803	Cut		5.5	0.37	Other Cut. Cut of metalised trackway		
8804	Fill	8803	5.5	0.06	Other Fill. Compact, mid-brownish grey silty sand mixed with flint pebbles		
8805	Fill	8803	1.86	0.08	Other Fill. Compact, dark yellowish brown silty sand		
8806	Fill	8803	5.5	0.25	Other Fill. Compact mid-brownish grey silty sand mixed with flint pebbles		
8807	Cut		0.42	0.1	Ditch. Truncated ditch cut, recut by [8809]		
8808	Fill	8807	0.42	0.1	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown sandy silt with very common flint pebbles		
8809	Cut		0.68	0.12	Ditch. Recut of [8807]		
8810	Fill	8809	0.58	0.12	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown sandy silt with very common flint pebbles	Pot	Roman (AD50-110)
8811	Cut		1.4	0.14	Posthole. Truncated cut of possible posthole		
8812	Fill	8811	1.4	0.14	Secondary Fill. Mixed dark yellowish brown and dark greyish brown silty sand, with patches of fine orange gravel		

Trench 89

General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench contains 7 pits and postholes. Consists of ploughsoil overlaying natural geology of silty sand					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
8900	Layer			0.31	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, friable silt		
8901	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown orange, silty clay, firm		

8902	Cut		0.71	0.62	Pit		
8903	Fill	8902	0.5	0.83	Deliberate Backfill. Dark grey brown, silty clay, firm	Pot	LBA/IA
8904	Fill	8902	0.62	1	Deliberate Backfill. Mid-brown grey, silty clay, friable	Pot, burnt flint	LBA/IA
8905	Fill	8902	0.66	1.08	Deliberate Backfill. Light brown grey, silty clay, friable	Pot, burnt flint	LBA/EIA
8906	Unexcavated feature		0.38		Pit. Fill is a dark brown grey, silty clay, firm		
8907	Unexcavated feature		0.48		Pit. Fill is a dark brown grey, silty clay, firm		
8908	Unexcavated feature		0.32		Posthole. Fill is a dark brown grey, silty clay, firm		
8909	Unexcavated feature		0.51		Pit. Fill is a dark brown grey, silty clay, firm		
8910	Cut				Pit		
8911	Fill	8910			Secondary Fill. Light grey brown, silty clay, firm	Pot	IA
8912	Fill	8910			Post-pipe. Dark brown grey, silty clay, firm		
8913	Cut		2.64	0.65	Pit		
8914	Fill	8913	1.2	0.34	Primary Fill. Mid-grey orange silty clay, compact, frequent rounded stones and flint	Pot	EIA
8915	Fill	8913	1.22	0.24	Secondary Fill. Mid-orange grey silty clay, moderately compact, frequent small rounded stones and flint	Pot	LBA/IA
8916	Fill	8913	2.64	0.28	Tertiary Fill. Mid-grey brown silty clay, friable, frequent rounded stones and flint	Pot	LBA/EIA

Trench 90

General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench contains five pits, one posthole and one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil overlaying natural geology of silty clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
9000	Layer		2.1	0.33	Topsoil. Dark grey brown, clayey silt, friable.		
9001	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid-brown yellow, clayey silt, friable		
9002	Cut		1.11	0.31	Ditch. Ditch running N-S at SE end of TR		

9003	Fill	9002	0.98	0.08	Tertiary Fill. Dark grey brown, clayey silt, friable	Pot, burnt flint	LBA/IA?
9004	Fill	9002	0.92	0.24	Secondary Fill. Mid-yellow brown, clayey silt, friable	Pot, burnt flint	LBA/IA
9005	Cut		0.79	0.11	Pit. 1 of 2 circular pits west of ditch 9002. Only this one of the 2 excavated. Other one is 9015.		
9006	Fill	9005	0.79	0.11	Secondary Fill. Mid-grey brown, clayey silt, friable	Pot, burnt flint	LBA/IA
9007	Cut		0.23	0.11	Posthole. Small circular posthole in SE end of trench.		
9008	Fill	9007	0.23	0.04	Other Fill. Mid-grey brown, clayey silt, friable		
9009	Cut		0.55	0.15	Pit. Small circular pit NW of 9007		
9010	Fill	9009	0.55	0.15	Other Fill. Mid-grey brown clayey silt friable	Pot, burnt flint	LBA/IA
9011	Cut		0.61	0.46	Pit. Charcoal filled pit in SE end of trench next to 2 pits and ditch.		
9012	Fill	9011	0.3	0.31	Other Fill. Lower fill of pit 9011 with charcoal. Sample 26.	Pot, burnt flint, FC	EIA C14 date of 525-365 cal BC
9013	Fill	9011	0.26	0.15	Other Fill. Burning in situ charcoal/ash deposit at top of pit 9011. Sample 27.	Pot, burnt flint	LBA/IA
9014	Unexcavated feature		1.18		Pit. Recorded in section subsequently, so new records created (see below). Rectangular/square pit that goes under bulk at NW end of trench. Photos taken 1418-1422. L: 1.65m W: 1.18m. Dark black brown clayey silt with charcoal and flint inclusions. Pot, fired clay, burnt flint and a bone recovered.	Pot, ?briquetage	LBA?
9015	Unexcavated feature		0.7		Pit. Cut of circular pit in very close proximity to ditch 9002 and pits 9005, 9011. L: 0.75m	Pot	LBA/IA

					W: 0.70m. Mid-grey brown clayey silt with charcoal and flint inclusions. Pot recovered.		
9016	Cut				Pit		
9017	Fill	9016		9.3	Placed Deposit. Dark grey, full of burnt flint.	Pot	LBA/IA
9018	Layer			0.4	Other Layer. Layer of fired clay	Pot, Briquetage, FC	LBA?

Trench 91

General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained one ditch and many pits/postholes. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of silty clay		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.55

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
9100	Layer				Topsoil	CBM	
9101	Layer				Subsoil		
9102	Layer				Natural		
9103	Cut				Posthole		
9104	Fill				Secondary Fill	Pot	LBA/IA
9105	Cut				Posthole		
9106	Fill	9105			Deliberate Backfill	Pot, FC	?
9107	Cut				Ditch		
9108	Fill	9107			Secondary Fill	Pot, flint	LBA/IA?
9109	Cut				Pit		
9110	Fill	9109			Secondary Fill		
9111	Cut				Posthole		
9112	Fill	9111			Placed Deposit		
9113	Fill	9111			Secondary Fill		
9114	Fill	9111			Placed Deposit	Pot	EIA
9115	Unexcavated feature		1.62		Pit. Dark grey brown fill		
9116	Unexcavated feature		0.37		Pit. Mid-brown grey fill	Pot	
9117	Unexcavated feature		0.7		Pit. Mid-brown grey fill		
9118	Unexcavated feature		0.22		Posthole. Mid-grey brown fill		
9119	Unexcavated feature		0.33		Posthole. Mid-grey brown fill		
9120	Unexcavated feature		0.24		Posthole. Mid-grey brown fill		
9121	Unexcavated feature		0.53		Pit. Mid-grey brown fill		
9122	Unexcavated feature		0.39		Pit. Mid-grey brown fill		
9123	Unexcavated feature		0.37		Pit. Mid-grey brown fill		
9124	Unexcavated feature		0.33		Pit. Mid-grey brown fill		

9125	Unexcavated feature		0.57		Pit. Mid-grey brown fill		
9126	Unexcavated feature		0.52		Pit. Mid-grey brown fill		
9127	Unexcavated feature		0.41		Pit. Mid-grey brown fill		
9128	Unexcavated feature		0.54		Pit. Mid-grey brown fill		
Trench 92							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench contains multiple pits/postholes. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
9200	Layer			0.35	Topsoil. Mid-brownish grey clayey silt	Pot, CBM	Post-med
9201	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid-yellowish grey silty clay		
9202	Cut				Posthole		
9203	Fill	9202			Deliberate Backfill. Dark brown grey, silty clay, friable	Pot	LBA/IA?
9204	Cut				Posthole		
9205	Fill	9204			Deliberate Backfill. Dark brown grey, silty clay, friable	Pot	(LBA)/IA
9206	Cut				Posthole		
9207	Fill	9206			Placed Deposit. Dark brown grey, silty clay, friable		
9208	Fill	9206			Deliberate Backfill. Dark grey brown, silty clay, friable	FC	
9209	Unexcavated feature		2.09		Pit. Dark brown grey, silty clay, friable	Pot	LBA/IA
9210	Unexcavated feature		0.19		Posthole. Dark grey brown, silty clay, friable		
9211	Unexcavated feature		0.22		Posthole. Dark grey brown, silty clay, friable		
9212	Unexcavated feature		0.3		Posthole. Dark brown grey, silty clay, friable		
9213	Unexcavated feature		0.41		Posthole. Mid-brown grey, silty clay, friable		
9214	Unexcavated feature		0.53		Posthole. Light grey brown, silty clay, friable		
9215	Unexcavated feature		0.2		Posthole. Dark brown grey, silty clay, firm		
9216	Unexcavated feature		0.24		Posthole. Mid-brown grey, silty clay, friable		
9217	Unexcavated feature		0.34		Posthole. Dark grey brown, silty clay, firm		
9218	Unexcavated feature		0.42		Posthole. Dark brown grey, silty clay, firm		
9219	Unexcavated feature		0.33		Posthole. Mid-brown grey, silty clay, friable		

9220	Unexcavated feature		0.24		Posthole. Dark grey brown, silty clay, firm		
9221	Unexcavated feature		0.28		Posthole. Dark grey brown, silty clay, firm		
9222	Unexcavated feature		0.18		Posthole. Dark brown grey, silty clay, friable		
9223	Unexcavated feature		0.23		Posthole. Mid-grey brown, silty clay, friable	CBM	
9224	Unexcavated feature		0.47		Posthole. Mid-grey brown, silty clay, firm		
9225	Unexcavated feature		0.48		Posthole. Dark brown grey, silty clay, friable		
9226	Unexcavated feature		0.26		Posthole. Dark brown grey, silty clay, friable		
9227	Unexcavated feature		0.18		Posthole. Mid-grey brown, silty clay, friable		
9228	Unexcavated feature		0.31		Posthole. Dark brown grey, silty clay, friable		
9229	Unexcavated feature		0.32		Posthole. Mid-grey brown, silty clay, friable		
9230	Unexcavated feature		0.27		Posthole. Dark grey brown, silty clay, firm	Pot	LBA/IA
9231	Unexcavated feature		0.15		Posthole. Dark brown grey, silty clay, firm		
9232	Unexcavated feature		0.28		Posthole. Mid-grey brown, silty clay, firm	Pot	LBA/IA
9233	Unexcavated feature		0.42		Posthole. Dark brown grey, silty clay, friable		
9234	Unexcavated feature		0.58		Pit. Mid-brown grey, silty clay, friable		
9235	Unexcavated feature		0.21		Posthole. Mid-grey brown, silty clay, firm		
9236	Unexcavated feature		0.27		Posthole. Dark brown grey, silty clay, friable		
9237	Unexcavated feature		0.25		Posthole. Dark brown grey, silty clay, firm	Pot	LBA/IA
9238	Unexcavated feature		0.19		Posthole. Light grey brown, silty clay, friable		
9239	Unexcavated feature		0.31		Posthole. Mid-grey brown, silty clay, firm		
9240	Unexcavated feature		0.49		Posthole. Dark brown grey, silty clay, firm		
9241	Layer				Natural. Light brown yellow, silty clay, firm		

Trench 93

General description						Orientation		N-S
Trench contained two ditches, one pit, and one flint wall foundation. Consists of natural substrate overlain by subsoil and ploughsoil.						Length (m)		30
						Width (m)		2
						Avg. depth (m)		0.75
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
9300	Layer		2	0.28	Topsoil. Dark grey brown, friable silt.			
9301	Layer		2	0.2	Subsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty clay, friable			

9302	Layer		2	0.15	Natural. Mid-brown yellow, silty clay, firm		
9303	Cut		0.98	0.28	Ditch. Cut of curvilinear. Slot excavated at NW-SE alignment at N end of trench Curves south towards large pit and ditch.		
9304	Fill	9303	0.98	0.28	Secondary Fill. Mid-grey brown, clayey silt, friable	Pot	Roman (AD50-120)
9305	Unexcavated feature		1.18		Pit. Unexcavated pit. In plan after briefly sprayed looks like pit cuts both ditches 9303 and 9306. Fill is mid-grey brown, clayey silt, friable with charcoal and flint inclusions. L (N-S): 4.90m W (E-W): 1.18m. No surface finds present.		
9306	Cut		0.6	0.32	Ditch		
9307	Cut		1.3	0.18	Construction Cut. Post med flint wall cut. Looks like a deliberate placement of flint but no cut really visible as flints just seems to have been covered by subsoil.		
9308	Fill	9307	1.3	0.18	Placed Deposit. Placement of large flints in the subsoil and on top of the natural.		
9309	Fill	9307	1.3	0.18	Other Fill. Same as 9301 subsoil just formed over the top of possible flint wall deposit 9308 and infilling possible cut 9307.	Pot, claypipe	LBA/IA
9310	Fill	9306	0.6	0.32	Secondary Fill. Mid-grey brown, silty clay, firm	Pot	Roman (AD43-100)

Trench 94

General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench contained several pits/postholes and one ditch terminus. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.65
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9400	Layer			0.5	Topsoil. Mid-greyish brown sandy silt		
9401	Layer				Natural. Light orangey brown clayey sand		
9402	Cut		0.35	0.15	Posthole. West extended part of trench		

9403	Fill	9402	0.35	0.15	Deliberate Backfill. Dark brown clayey sand with charcoal flacks		
9404	Cut		0.38	0.12	Posthole. Southern part of the original trench		
9405	Fill	9404	0.38	0.12	Deliberate Backfill. Dark greyish brown clayey sand with fired clay and charcoal flacks	FC	Roman
9406	Cut		4.7	0.24	Ditch. Ditch terminus		
9407	Fill	9406	4.7	0.24	Secondary Fill. Mid-greyish brown clayey sand		
9408	Unexcavated feature		0.45		Posthole at southern end		
9409	Unexcavated feature		0.3		Posthole. southern part of the original trench, east of possible unexcavated pit [9410]		
9410	Unexcavated feature		0.75		Pit. Southern end of original trench, W of unexcavated posthole [9409]		
9411	Unexcavated feature		0.6		Posthole. Southern part of original trench, Lays under the eastern edge		
9412	Unexcavated feature		2		Pit. Southern part, between the original trench and the western extension		
9413	Unexcavated feature		0.3		Posthole. Central part of the original trench, between 9412 and 9406		
9414	Unexcavated feature		2.4		Pit. Western extension of the trench, lays under the West edge		
9415	Cut		5.25	0.7	Pit. Possible quarry pit revealed when trench was widened		
9416	Unexcavated feature		0.4		Posthole. Northern part of the trench, in the centre		
9417	Unexcavated feature		0.2		Posthole. Small and quite dark, northern part of the eastern extension, toward the corner		
9418	Fill	9415	5.25	0.7	Secondary Fill. Mid-brownish grey silty sand soft	Pot	EIA/MIA
9419	Fill	9415	1.3	0.14	Secondary Fill. Dark brownish grey silty sand soft		
9420	Cut		0.66	0.36	Pit. Irregular pit with rooting, possibly a tree throw.		
9421	Fill		0.66	0.36	Secondary Fill. Mid-yellowish grey, silty sand, soft		

Trench 95							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench contained two ditches and several pits/postholes. Consists of ploughsoil overlaying natural geology of silty clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
9500	Layer			0.4	Topsoil. Mid-greyish brown sandy silt		
9501	Layer				Natural. Mid-orangey brown sandy clay		
9502	Cut		0.38	0.18	Posthole. Posthole cut in ditch fill (9505)		
9503	Fill	9502	0.38	0.18	Deliberate Backfill. Dark brown clayey sand	Pot	LBA/IA
9504	Cut		1.02	0.14	Ditch. Linear, N-S, SW part of trench		
9505	Fill	9504	1.02	0.14	Secondary Fill. Mid-reddish brown clayey sand		
9506	Cut		0.32	0.08	Posthole. Residual		
9507	Fill	9506	0.32	0.08	Deliberate Backfill. Friable dark brown clayey sand		
9508	Cut		0.28	0.08	Posthole. Residual?		
9509	Fill	9508	0.28	0.08	Deliberate Backfill. Friable dark brown clayey sand		
9510	Cut		0.39	0.12	Posthole. Posthole or small pit,		
9511	Fill	9510	0.39	0.12	Deliberate Backfill. Dark brown clayey sand, sparse fired clay lumps and few charcoal flecks	Pot	LBA/IA
9512	Unexcavated feature		0.23		Posthole		
9513	Unexcavated feature		0.18		Posthole		
9514	Unexcavated feature		0.46		Posthole		
9515	Unexcavated feature		0.36		Posthole		
9516	Unexcavated feature		0.24		Posthole		
9517	Cut		3.1	0.44	Ditch. Linear, NW-SE, edges uneven		
9518	Fill	9517	3.1	0.44	Secondary Fill. Mid-greyish brown clayey sand	Pot, FC, flint, CBM	LBA/IA?
9519	Unexcavated feature		0.26		Posthole		
9520	Unexcavated feature		0.3		Posthole		

Trench 96							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench contains six ditches and five pits/postholes. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9600	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, loose silt.		
9601	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty clay, friable		
9602	Layer				Natural. Mid-yellow orange, silty clay, firm		
9603	Cut		0.47	0.07	Pit		
9604	Fill	9603	0.47	0.07	Primary Fill. Mid-grey brown silty clay, moderately compact	Pot	Roman (AD50-150)
9605	Cut		1.2	0.53	Ditch		
9606	Fill	9605	1.2	0.17	Primary Fill. Mid-orange grey silty clay, compact		
9607	Fill	9605	1.2	0.4	Secondary Fill. Mid-grey brown silty clay, moderately compact	Pot, FC, slag, hobnails	Roman (AD150-200)
9608	Fill	9605			Other Fill. Context number given to small find 15 from fill 9606, collection of hobnails probably from a shoe	Iron	
9609	Cut		1.1	0.36	Ditch		
9610	Fill	9609	1.1	0.36	Primary Fill. Mid-grey brown silty clay, moderately compact	Pot	LIA/ER
9611	Cut		1.4	0.38	Ditch		
9612	Fill	9611	1.4	0.38	Primary Fill. Mid-grey brown silty clay, compact	Pot, CBM	Post-medieval
9613	Cut		2.1	0.58	Natural Feature		
9614	Fill	9613	2.1	0.58	Primary Fill. Mixed orange grey and grey brown silty clay, compact	Pot, CBM	Post-medieval
9615	Cut		1.13	0.66	Ditch		
9616	Fill	9615	1.13	0.66	Primary Fill. Mid-grey brown with occasional splodges of orange brown, moderately compact	Pot, CBM	Roman
9617	Cut		0.27	0.04	Posthole		
9618	Fill	9617	0.27	0.04	Primary Fill. Mid-grey brown silty clay, compact		
9619	Unexcavated feature				Posthole. Mid-grey brown silty clay		
9620	Unexcavated feature				Pit. Dark grey brown silty clay		
9621	Unexcavated feature				Ditch. Mid-grey brown silty clay		

9622	Unexcavated feature				Ditch. Mid-grey brown silty clay		
Trench 97							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench contains a cremation, the remains of a building (two walls and a floor surface), two pits and an unexcavated feature. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of sandy clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9700	Layer			0.38	Topsoil. Friable, mid-greyish brown, sandy silt, common small flint pebbles, rare CBM		
9701	Layer			0.13	Subsoil. Friable, mid-yellowish brown, silty sand, very common small flint pebbles		
9702	Layer				Natural. Firm, light yellowish brown, clayey sand with occasional patches of sub-rounded gravel		
9703	Cut		1.1	0.24	Cremation Cut. in-situ cremation		
9704	Fill	9703	1.1	0.24	Cremation Deposit. loose mid-greyish black charcoal mixed with small amount of black silt	Cu alloy brooches, burnt bone	LIA/early Roman
9705	Cut		0.5	0.3	Pit. shallow sub-oval feature, partially laying under SW edge of the trench		
9706	Fill	9705	0.5	0.3	Secondary Fill. friable mid-greyish brown clayey silt with common chalk	Pot	LBA/IA
9707	Cut		1.5	0.26	Pit. possible waste pit in the central part of the trench, cut by SE wall [9713] (9714)		
9708	Fill	9707	1.5	0.27	Deliberate Backfill. friable dark greyish brown clayey silt with charcoal and pot fragments	Pot	Roman (AD50-70)
9709	Cut		8		Other Cut. Demolition/destruction of the building 9716		
9710	Layer				Floor Surface. Uneven surface paved in bricks, fragments of concrete and rubble		Modern
9711	Cut		0.8		Construction Cut. For NW wall (9712). Not excavated		Modern
9712	Structure		0.45		Wall. Concrete foundation of NW wall		Modern
9713	Cut			0.07	Construction Cut. For SE wall (9714)		Modern

9714	Structure			0.07	Wall. Concrete foundation of SE wall		Modern
9715	Unexcavated feature		0.5		Pit. Subrounded feature, friable blackish brown clayey silt, rich in charcoal. Central part of the trench, near the southern side, cut by [9713]		
9716	Group				Structure. building in the central part of the trench. Consist in two walls and a floor surface		Modern

Trench 98

General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench contains two ditches and two pits. Ploughsoil overlaying natural geology of clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.55
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9800	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil		
9801	Layer		30	0.11	Subsoil		
9802	Layer				Natural		
9803	Cut		0.96	0.15	Ditch		
9804	Fill	9803	0.96	0.15	Primary Fill		
9805	Unexcavated feature		1.4		Ditch. NW-SE aligned, partially exposed		
9806	Unexcavated feature		1.5		Pit. Only partially exposed. Mid-grey brown sandy silt.		
9807	Unexcavated feature		1.25		Pit. Partially exposed. Fill is a mid-grey brown, silty clay, friable		

Trench 99

General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9900	Layer			0.35	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt.		
9901	Layer				Natural. Reddish greyish brown silty sandy clay.		

Trench 100

General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2

						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
10000	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt.		
10001	Layer				Natural. Reddish brown silty clay.		

Trench 101							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
10100	Layer			0.35	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt.		
10101	Layer				Natural. Light Brownish greyish yellow silty clay.		
Trench 102							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench contains four ditches and one unexcavated features. Ploughsoil overlying natural brown clay geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
10200	Layer		30	0.39	Topsoil		
10201	Layer		30	0.22	Subsoil		
10202	Layer		30		Natural		
10203	Cut		0.61	0.11	Ditch		
10204	Fill	10203	0.61	0.11	Primary Fill		
10205	Cut		0.76	0.34	Ditch		
10206	Fill	10205	0.77	0.34	Primary Fill	Bone	
10207	Cut		1.06	0.64	Ditch		
10208	Fill	10207	1.06	0.64	Primary Fill	Pot, CBM, bone, FC	Roman (AD43-150)
10209	Unexcavated feature				Pit. Dark brown grey fill		
10210	Cut		0.92	0.54	Ditch. possibly the return of 10207		
10211	Fill	10210	0.92	0.54	Secondary Fill. Mid-greyish brown, sandy clay, firm		

Trench 103							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench contains four ditches, one modern feature and one pit. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10300	Layer		2	0.34	Topsoil		
10301	Layer		2	0.15	Subsoil		Roman (AD120-200)
10302	Layer				Natural		
10303	Cut		1.71	0.21	Ditch		
10304	Fill	10303	1.71	0.21	Primary Fill	Pot, CBM, bone, iron, shell	Roman (AD130-250)
10305	Cut		0.79	0.1	Ditch		
10306	Fill	10305	0.79	0.1	Primary Fill	Pot, bone, shell	Roman (AD130-300)
10307	Cut		0.68	0.53	Ditch	Pot	Roman (AD50-200)
10308	Fill	10307	0.68	0.53	Primary Fill	CBM	
10309	Cut		0.41	0.15	Pit		
10310	Fill	10309	0.41	0.15	Primary Fill		
10311	Unexcavated feature		0.09		Other Cut. Small narrow cut with wood inlaid crossing another similar cut		
10312	Unexcavated feature		0.57		Other Cut. Possible ditch feature, part of modern concentration		Modern?
Trench 104							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench contained two ditches and the remains of a modern footpath. Consists of natural geology overlain by subsoil and ploughsoil.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10400	Layer		2.1	0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown silty sand, friable with rooting and rounded stone inclusions		
10401	Layer		2.1	0.1	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown, silty sand, friable with rounded		

					stones and fragmented chalk inclusions.		
10402	Layer				Natural. Mottled light yellowish orange with mid-yellowish grey, clay, firm		
10403	Cut		0.45	0.1	Ditch. Dark yellowish brown		
10404	Fill	10403	0.6	0.1	Secondary Fill. Dark yellowish brown		
10405	Layer		3.2		Floor Surface. Pebble surface of former footpath		
10406	Unexcavated feature		0.6		Ditch. Small ditch running NW-SE, cut by modern footpath. Mid-grey brown sandy silt fill.		

Trench 105

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench contains one ditch terminus, four pits and one possible ditch. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of clay.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10500	Layer		30	0.4	Topsoil		
10501	Layer		30	0.11	Subsoil		
10502	Layer				Natural		
10503	Cut		1.76	0.45	Pit		
10504	Fill	10503	1.76	0.3	Primary Fill	Pot, FC	LBA/IA
10505	Fill	10503	0.84	0.19	Secondary Fill	Pot	EIA
10506	Cut		0.5	0.14	Pit		
10507	Fill	10506	0.5	0.14	Primary Fill		
10508	Cut		0.38	0.15	Pit		
10509	Fill	10508	0.38	0.15	Primary Fill		
10510	Cut		0.34	0.06	Pit		
10511	Fill	10510	0.34	0.06	Primary Fill		
10512	Cut		0.91	0.34	Ditch. Terminus		
10513	Fill	10512	0.91	0.34	Primary Fill	Pot	LBA/IA
10514	Fill	10512	0.36	0.18	Secondary Fill		
10515	Unexcavated feature		2.85		Ditch. Fill is a dark brown grey, silty clay, friable. Continues under the N LOE		

Trench 106							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench contains 3 excavated pits and 8 unexcavated pits. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10600	Layer		2.1	0.26	Topsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, friable with rooting and rounded pebble inclusions.		
10601	Layer			0.04	Subsoil. Mis orange brown silty sand with occasional rounded pebble inclusions		
10602	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange brown clay with patches of silty gravel, occasional fragmented flint inclusions, firm		
10603	Cut		2.46	0.26	Pit. Sub circular in plan, partially hidden by bulk. Gentle concave sides and flattish base. Possible dumping pit		
10604	Fill	10603	2.46	0.26	Secondary Fill. Mid-grey brown, clay with fired clay, pottery and rounded pebble inclusions, firm	Pot, FC	Post-medieval
10605	Cut		0.56	0.12	Tree Throw. Irregular sides and base.		
10606	Fill	10605	0.56	0.12	Secondary Fill. Mid-grey brown silty clay, firm with some fired clay inclusions.	Pot, FC	LBA/IA
10607	Cut		0.45	0.04	Pit. Small pit near Western end of trench, nearby unexcavated pits. Shallow sides and flat base		
10608	Fill	10607	0.31		Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown silty clay, friable with rounded stone inclusions		
10609	Unexcavated feature		0.32		Pit. Found at eastern end of trench, next to		

					10610. Dark grey brown silty clay, with rounded stone inclusions.		
10610	Unexcavated feature		0.3		Pit. Found next to 10609 at eastern end of trench. Dark grey brown silty clay with rounded stone inclusions		
10611	Unexcavated feature		0.27		Pit. Partially hidden by bulk, situated on southern edge of trench. Dark grey brown in colour with a few rounded stone inclusions		
10612	Unexcavated feature		0.21		Pit. Mid-grey brown silty clay, occasional flint inclusion		
10613	Unexcavated feature		0.26		Pit. Dark greyish brown silty clay, occasional flint inclusion		
10614	Unexcavated feature		0.24		Pit. Light brownish yellow, silty clay, occasional flint inclusion		
10615	Unexcavated feature		0.37		Pit. Dark grey brown, silty clay, with occasional flecks of charcoal		

Trench 107

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by topsoil.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.3

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10700	Layer		2.1	0.26	Topsoil. Mid-grey brown silty sand, friable with rooting and rounded stone inclusions		
10701	Layer		2.1	0.06	Subsoil. Mid-brownish orange, silt sand, friable with occasional rounded stone inclusion		
10702	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange brown, silty sand with patches of clay,		

					firm, gravel inclusions		
Trench 108							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench revealed one large pit and one linear. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology brown clayey silt.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10800	Layer		2.2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Clayey silt, dark brown.		
10801	Layer		2.2	0.08	Subsoil. Mid-brown clayey silt.		
10802	Layer		2.2		Natural. Light brown clayey silt.		
10803	Cut		11.85	0.42	Pit		
10804	Cut		1.2	0.28	Ditch		
10805	Fill	10803	6.2	0.24	Deliberate Backfill. Compact mid-greenish silty clay.	Pot, CBM, bone, shell	Roman (AD160-220)
10806	Fill	10803	2.4	0.2	Deliberate Backfill. Firm mid-greenish brown chalky silt.		
10807	Fill	10803	4.3	0.16	Deliberate Backfill. Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt.		Roman (AD210-250)
10808	Fill	10803	1	0.2	Deliberate Backfill. Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt.	Pot,CBM, bone, glass, shell, metal	Roman (AD120-150)
10809	Fill	10804	1.2	0.28	Deliberate Backfill. Soft dark brown clayey silt.	Pot, CBM	Roman (AD230-350)
Trench 109							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench contains one ditch and a pit. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10900	Layer		2.1	0.28	Ploughsoil. Topsoil overlying natural geology and 2 archaeological features.		
10901	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid-brown yellow, clayey silt, compact with gravel, flint,		

					pebble and chalk inclusions.		
10902	Cut		1.05	0.43	Ditch		
10903	Fill	10902	1.05	0.43	Secondary Fill. Mid-yellow brown, clayey silt, friable	Pot, flint	LBA/IA
10904	Cut		8.5	1.04	Other Cut. Cut of large Roman feature, possible pit or occupation layers.		
10905	Fill	10904	1	0.43	Secondary Fill. Mid-grey brown, clayey silt, friable.	Pot,CBM, bone	Roman (AD43-120)
10906	Fill	10904	2.1	0.23	Secondary Fill. Mid-grey brown, clayey silt, compact. Chalk surface?	Pot,CBM, bone	Roman
10907	Fill	10904	2.1	0.25	Secondary Fill. Mid-yellow brown, clayey silt, compact		
10908	Layer		0.6	0.5	Other Layer. Mid-greyish white, silty clay with chalk inclusions, firm		

Trench 110

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11000	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy clayey silt.		
11001	Layer				Natural. Light brown grey, sandy clay with gravely patches.		
11002	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey, silty clay, friable		

Trench 111

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11100	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt.		

11101	Layer				Natural. Yellowish grey silty clay.		
Trench 112							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench contains one ditch, one pit and possible quarry pit. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of clay					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11200	Layer			0.6	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt		
11201	Layer				Subsoil. Reddish grey sandy silt with sparse chalk fragments		
11202	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Brownish grey silty clay		
11203	Layer				Natural. Yellowish grey sandy clay		
11204	Cut		0.52	0.08	Ditch		
11205	Fill	11204			Secondary Fill		
11206	Cut		0.36	0.16	Posthole		
11207	Fill	11206			Secondary Fill		
11208	Cut		3.44	0.92	Pit. Full extent not exposed/not bottomed		
11209	Fill	11208	0.27	0.92	Secondary Fill		
11210	Fill	11208	1.26	0.6	Secondary Fill		
11211	Fill	11208	1.16	0.48	Secondary Fill		
11212	Fill	11208	2.1	0.92	Secondary Fill		
11213	Fill	11208	1.78	0.92	Secondary Fill		
11214	Fill	11208	1	0.92	Secondary Fill. Concentration of worked flint and pot frag found during section clean up.	Pot, flint	Roman
Trench 113							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench contains one large quarry pit. Consists of sand natural overlain by colluvium and ploughsoil.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.9	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11300	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, loose silt.		

11301	Layer			0.44	Subsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty clay, friable		
11302	Layer			0.29	Colluvial Layer. Dark grey brown, silty clay, friable		
11303	Unexcavated feature		10.55		Quarry. Uneven in plan. Fill is a dark brown grey, silty clay, friable.		
11304	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown orange with grey patches, silty clay, friable		

Trench 114

General description		Orientation	E-W
Trench contains one gully. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlaying natural geology of clay		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.44

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11400	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown clayey sandy silt friable flint and chalk Inc. Covers natural for 17m from E end and covers subsoil/colluvium for rest of trench (14m). Depth is 0-0.28m (0.28 total)		
11401	Layer		2	0.43	Subsoil. Mid-yellow brown clayey sandy silt. L: 14m from W end. Depth is 0.28-0.43m (0.15 total)		
11402	Layer		2	0.5	Colluvial Layer. Mid-grey brown, clayey sandy silt friable. Depth 0.43-0.50m (0.07m total). Thin layer of colluvium with common chalk flecks below subsoil 11401 and above colluvium 11403. L: 11.5m from W end of trench		
11403	Layer		2	0.78	Colluvial Layer. Mid-grey brown clayey silt friable occ flint rare chalk. Depth		

					0.50-0.78m (0.28m total) L 14m from W end of trench		
11404	Layer		2	0.38	Natural. Light brown grey silty clay compact common flint. Depth 0.28-0.38 (0.10m total). L: 17m from E end.		
11405	Cut		0.46	0.11	Ditch. Cut of shallow gully at E end of tr114. Hard to see in plan after weathering.		
11406	Fill	11405	0.46	0.11	Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch 11405. Possibly Roman Fe object 17 found in the fill and 1 piece of degraded pot.	Pot, iron	Roman

Trench 115

General description

Orientation

WNW-
ESE

Trench revealed two large enclosure ditches. Trench consists of plough soil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light brown clayey sandy silt.

Length (m)

28

Width (m)

2

Avg. depth (m)

0.51

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11500	Layer			0.37	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
11501	Layer				Subsoil. Mid- brown clayey silt		
11502	Layer				Natural. Light brown-orange sandy clayey silt		
11503	Cut		2.32	0.8	Ditch		
11504	Cut		2.38	0.7	Ditch		
11505	Fill	11503	1.5	0.4	Primary Fill. Soft, light greyish brown sandy silt.		
11506	Fill	11503	0.7	0.07	Deliberate Backfill. Soft, dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions.	Pot,FC,bone	E-M IA
11507	Fill	11503	1.4	0.16	Secondary Fill. Soft, light-mid- greyish brown sandy silt.		
11508	Fill	11503	2.7	0.6	Deliberate Backfill. Firm, mid-greyish brown, clayey sandy silt.	Pot,flint	E-M IA?

11509	Fill	11504	1.4	0.1	Primary Fill. Soft, light greyish brown sandy silt.		
11510	Fill	11504	2.28	0.54	Deliberate Backfill. Firm, mid-brown clayey silt.	Pot	LBA/IA
11511	Fill	11504	1.48	0.5	Deliberate Backfill. Firm, light-mid-brown clayey silt.	Pot	Roman (AD50-100)
Trench 116							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contains a ditch. Consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil and colluvial layer						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11600	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown, sandy silt		
11601	Layer			0.12	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellowish brown sandy silt with very occasional chalk and small stones		
11602	Layer			0.48	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellowish brown, slightly clayey silt, friable. Occasional pebbles, natural flint and gravel, charcoal and chalk flecks inclusions.		
11603	Layer			0.6	Colluvial Layer. Light yellowish brown. Yellowish grey. Sandy clayey silt. Rare flint pebbles. Charcoal flecks.	Flint	
11604	Layer			0.19	Colluvial Layer. Firm. Yellowish grey sandy silt. Homogenous. Very rare charcoal flecks. Almost stone free.		
11605	Layer			0.28	Other Layer. Firm. Mid-yellowish brown. Homogenous. Bands of darker sandy silt.	Pot, flint	?
11606	Cut		0.83	0.1	Ditch. Ditch/water channel cutting		

					colluvium 11604 on N-S alignment.		
11607	Fill	11606	0.83	0.1	Secondary Fill. Mid-brown grey, clayey sandy silt, friable.	Pot, flint	LBA/IA
Trench 117							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil and a colluvial layer.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11700	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
11701	Layer			0.38	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellowish to greyish brown sandy silt with very occasional chalk and small flints.		
11702	Layer			0.38	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellowish brown, slightly sandy clayey silt. Homogenous.	Pot	Roman (AD120-250)
11703	Layer			0.53	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellowish brown, slightly clayey silt with occasional pebbles and natural flint inclusions, friable		
11704	Layer			0.11	Colluvial Layer. Light yellowish brown. Slightly sandy silt. Not bottomed colluvium.		
Trench 118							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench contained one large, shallow pit. Consists of natural geology overlain by colluvial layers and ploughsoil.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11800	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
11801	Layer			0.17	Colluvial Layer. Mid-olive brown. Slightly sandy clayey silt.		

					Common flints and very rare chalk inclusions.		
11802	Layer			0.14	Colluvial Layer. Mid-olive brown. Clayey silt. Rare flints pebbles.		
11803	Cut		2.8	0.31	Pit. Possibly for chalk extraction		
11804	Fill	11803	2.8	0.31	Secondary Fill. Mid-greyish brown, sandy silt, soft	Pot, FC	Roman (AD50-270)
11805	Cut		2.8	0.31	Pit. Same as 11803		
11806	Fill	11805	2.8	0.31	Secondary Fill. Same as 11804, mid-greyish brown, sandy silt soft		
11807	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Mid-olive brown. Clayey sandy silt. Rare flints.		
11808	Layer			0.28	Colluvial Layer. Mid-olive brown. Clayey sandy silt. Almost stone free.	Pot, flint	MBA/IA
11809	Layer			0.22	Colluvial Layer. Mid-greyish brown. Sandy silt with flints and rare charcoal fragments.	Pot, flint	LBA/IA
11810	Layer			0.15	Colluvial Layer. Mid-brown. Firm. Rare flints. Manganese nodules present.	Pot, flint	LBA/IA
11811	Layer				Other Layer. Yellowish brown sandy silt.		
11812	Layer				Natural. Chalk. Cryptoturbated. Recorded in the western part of the trench.		

Trench 119

General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of plough soil and subsoil overlying banded natural of chalk and clayey sand.					Length (m)	0.3	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11900	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Mid-greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		

11901	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid-reddish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions		
11902	Layer				Natural. Bands of light grey chalk		
11903	Layer				Natural. Mid-greyish brown clayey silt with flint inclusion.		

Trench 120

General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench contains two pits. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying clay sand natural.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.7

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12000	Layer		2.3	0.32	Ploughsoil. Mid-brownish grey silty clay.		
12001	Layer		2.2	0.16	Subsoil. Mid-brown silty clay.		
12002	Layer		2.2		Natural. Light brown clay/ mid-grey silty clay.		
12003	Cut		0.8	0.28	Pit. Poss pit, feature partly under LOE.		
12004	Fill	12003	0.8	0.28	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid-brownish grey silty clay.		
12005	Cut		0.78	0.64	Pit		
12006	Fill	12005	0.78	0.32	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid-brown silty clay.	Pot	?
12007	Fill	12005	0.78	0.36	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid-brown silty clay.		

Trench 121

General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	1

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12100	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
12101	Layer			0.34	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellow brown sandy silt with occasional medium rounded stones		

12102	Layer			0.25	Other Layer. Redeposited Thanet Sand. Mid-orange grey, friable, silty sand		
12103	Layer				Other Layer. Mid-yellowish brown, friable, sand silt. Not bottomed		
Trench 122							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying colluvium and natural sand geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12200	Layer				Ploughsoil. Mid-brown clay silt.		
12201	Layer				Natural. Mid-yellow brown clay sand.		
12202	Layer		10	0.2	Colluvial Layer. Light brown clay silt with chalk flecks.		
12203	Layer		4	0.3	Colluvial Layer. Mid-brown clay silt.		
Trench 123							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench consists of plough soil and subsoil overlying banded geology caused by a corrugation in the Thanet sand.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12300	Layer		2	0.31	Ploughsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt with infrequent small flints		
12301	Layer		2	0.39	Natural. Mid-grey brown sandy silt.		
12302	Cut		1.8	0.6	Natural Feature. Mid-red orange sandy silt with bands of blue grey sandy silt, no inclusions.		
12303	Cut		1.5	0.6	Natural Feature. Mid-yellow brown clay sand.		

Trench 124							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural sand geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12400	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid-brown clay silt.		
12401	Layer				Natural. Mid-yellow brown clay sand.		
Trench 125							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of plough soil overlying banded sand natural.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12500	Layer		2.1	0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark brown sandy silt.		
12501	Layer		2.1		Natural. Orange-brown clayey sandy silt.		
Trench 126							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of plough soil and subsoil overlying banded sand natural.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.85
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 127							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench revealed possible series of quarry pits, a possible ditch and natural features. Trench consists of plough soil and subsoil overlying the white natural chalk.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12700	Layer				Ploughsoil. Dark brown silty clayey sand.		
12701	Layer				Subsoil. Mid-brown silty sand.		
12702	Layer				Natural. White chalk.		
12703	Cut		0.9	0.88	Ditch. Uncertain function. Could be edge of a quarry pit too.		
12704	Cut		4	0.8	Quarry		

12705	Fill	12703	0.4	0.12	Deliberate Backfill. Mid-brown silty chalky sand.		
12706	Fill	12703	0.45	0.18	Deliberate Backfill. Loose, yellow-white chalk.		
12707	Fill	12703	0.45	0.18	Deliberate Backfill. Mixed, mid-brown and light brown silty, chalky sand.		
12708	Fill	12703	0.44	0.26	Deliberate Backfill. Light brown and yellow silty, sandy chalk.		
12709	Fill	12703	0.4	0.26	Deliberate Backfill. Mid-brown, silty sand.		
12710	Fill	12703	0.4	0.26	Deliberate Backfill. Mid-brown, silty sand.		
12711	Fill	12704	0.32	0.14	Secondary Fill. Loose, yellow-white chalk.		
12712	Fill	12704	1.14	0.22	Secondary Fill. Mid-brown, silty sand.		
12713	Fill	12704	1.2	0.24	Secondary Fill. Mid-brown, silty sand.		
12714	Fill	12704	2.88	0.54	Deliberate Backfill. Mid-brown silty sand. May contain disarticulated human bones.	Pot, bone, shell	Medieval
12715	Fill	12704	3.5	0.22	Deliberate Backfill. Dark-brown silty clayey sand.		
12716	Fill	12703	0.1	0.18	Secondary Fill. Light brown, silty, chalky sand.		
12717	Cut		3.2	0.42	Quarry		
12718	Fill	12717	0.65	0.14	Secondary Fill. Brown, silty, clayey sand.		
12719	Fill	12717	0.65	0.24	Deliberate Backfill. Loose, yellow-white chalk.		
12720	Fill	12717	0.65	0.42	Deliberate Backfill. Mid-brown, silty, chalky sand.		
12721	Unexcavated feature		2.7		Quarry. Mid-brown, silty, chalky sand.		

12722	Unexcavated feature		2		Ditch. Yellow chalk and brown silty sand. Uncertain function.		
12723	Unexcavated feature		1.8		Pit. Dark brown, silty sand. Uncertain function.		
12724	Unexcavated feature		0.8		Pit. Mixed, light brown chalky sand.		

Trench 128

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contains one quarry pit. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural sand geology					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	1

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12800	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid-brown clay silt.		
12801	Layer			0.21	Colluvial Layer. Mid-greyish brown clay sand silt with chalk and flints.		
12802	Cut		6	1.7	Quarry. Not fully exposed by extended trench. Not bottomed.		
12803	Fill	12802	6	1.7	Secondary Fill. Mid-grey brown sandy silt, frequent chalk and flint inclusions. Contained 2x pot fragments.	Pot, CBM	Medieval
12804	Layer			1.12	Natural. Mid-greyish olive sandy silt.		
12805	Layer			0.2	Other Layer. Yellowish red silty sand with flint modules.		
12806	Layer				Natural. Chalk bedrock.		

Trench 129

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. consists of plough soil overlying silty sand natural					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12900	Layer		2.1	0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark brown sandy silt.		

12901	Layer				Natural. Orange-brown, clayey sandy silt with gravely patches.		
Trench 130							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of plough soil overlying silty sand natural.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13000	Layer		2.1	0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark brown sandy silt.		
13001	Layer				Natural. Orange-brown, silty, clayey sand with gravely patches.		
Trench 131							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench contained a number of small pits or areas of bioturbation. Consists of plough soil overlying silty sand natural.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13100	Layer			0.29	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt		
13101	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange brown sandy silt with gravels		
13102	Cut		0.16	0.09	Posthole		
13103	Fill	13102	0.16	0.09	Secondary Fill. Mid-brownish grey sandy silt.		
13104	Cut		0.26	0.19	Posthole		
13105	Fill	13104	0.26	0.19	Secondary Fill. Mid-brownish-grey sandy silt.		
13106	Cut		0.85	0.14	Natural Feature. Bioturbation		
13107	Unexcavated feature		0.16		Posthole. Greyish brown sandy silt.		
13108	Unexcavated feature		0.2		Posthole. Greyish brown sandy silt.		
13109	Unexcavated feature		0.19		Posthole. Greyish brown sandy silt.		
13110	Unexcavated feature		0.5		Pit. Dark brown, sandy silt. Possible pit?		
Trench 132							

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying silty sand natural.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13200	Layer			0.34	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt		
13201	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange brown sandy silt with gravels		
Trench 133							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contained 2 linears. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt and gravel.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13300	Layer				Ploughsoil. Dark brown, silty, clayey sand		
13301	Layer				Subsoil. Mid-brown silty sand.		
13302	Layer				Natural. Yellow-orange silty clayey sand and patches of flint-gravel		
13303	Void						
13304	Cut		0.32	0.22	Ditch		
13305	Fill	13304	0.32	0.22	Deliberate Backfill. Dark brown, silty sand		
13306	Cut		0.44	0.26	Ditch		
13307	Fill	13306	0.24	0.09	Deliberate Backfill. Yellow-brown, patchy, silty sand		
13308	Fill	13306	0.44	0.17	Secondary Fill. Mid-brown, silty sand.	Pot	Prehistoric
Trench 134							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench revealed post-medieval ditch(es) or a trackway and a shallow linear and a pit or possible ditch terminus (uncertain).Trench consists of plough soil and subsoil overlying brown colluvial layer and natural geology of light brown-grey clayey sandy silt.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13400	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown silty clay	Iron	

13401	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown silty clay		
13402	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Brownish grey sandy clayey silt		
13403	Layer				Natural. Light brown-orange sandy clayey silt.		
13404	Cut		0.44	0.36	Ditch. Boundary ditch or trackway		
13405	Fill	13404	0.36	0.16	Deliberate Backfill. Brown, clayey sandy silt.	CBM	Roman?
13406	Fill	13404	0.44	0.2	Deliberate Backfill. Mid-brown, clayey sandy silt with chalky patches.	CBM,pot	Modern
13407	Cut		0.5	0.3	Ditch. Boundary ditch or trackway		
13408	Fill	13407	0.6	0.12	Deliberate Backfill. Mid-brown, sandy silt.		
13409	Fill	13407	0.5	0.2	Deliberate Backfill. Brownish grey, sandy, chalky, silt.	CBM	Modern
13410	Cut		0.46	0.32	Ditch. Boundary ditch or trackway		
13411	Fill	13410	0.32	0.1	Deliberate Backfill. Yellow-white chalk.		
13412	Fill	13410	0.46	0.22	Deliberate Backfill. Brown, sandy, chalky silt.		
13413	Cut		0.35	0.04	Ditch		
13414	Fill	13413	0.35	0.04	Secondary Fill. Light brown, sandy silt.		
13415	Cut		1.1	0.2	Pit. Pit or ditch terminus?		
13416	Fill	13415	0.6	0.16	Deliberate Backfill. Mid-yellowish-brown, sandy silt.		
13417	Fill	13415	1.2	0.06	Deliberate Backfill. Dark brown sandy silt.		

Trench 135

General description

Orientation

N-S

Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of plough soil overlying silty sand natural.

Length (m)

30

Width (m)

2

Avg. depth (m)

Context No.

Type

Fill Of

Width (m)

Depth (m)

Description

Finds

Date

13500	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt		
13501	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange brown sandy silt with gravels		
Trench 136							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural sand geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13600	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid-brown clay silt.		
13601	Layer				Natural. Mid-yellow brown clay sand.		
Trench 137							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural sand geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13700	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid-brown clay silt.		
13701	Layer				Natural. Mid-yellow brown clay sand.		
Trench 138							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural sand geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13800	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid-brown clay silt.		
13801	Layer				Natural. Bands of mid-yellow brown and mid-green grey clay sand.		
Trench 139							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of plough soil and colluvium overlying natural geology of chalk.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		1

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13900	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark olive grey. Sandy silt. Firm.		
13901	Layer			0.2	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellowish brown. Slightly clayey sandy silt firm. Common chalky inclusions and flints.	CBM	Modern
13902	Layer			0.39	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellowish brown. Slightly clayey sandy beaches. Common flints. Chalky inclusions recorded.		
13903	Layer			0.7	Other Layer. Olive grey. Silty sand. Thanet sand.		
13904	Layer			0.3	Other Layer. Yellowish reddish sand with flints. Bullhead deposit.		
13905	Layer			0.23	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellowish brown/grey. Sandy silt. Charcoal present.		
13906	Layer			0.2	Other Layer. Light grey yellow. Sandy silt. Stone less		
13907	Layer			0.2	Other Layer. Mid-reddish yellow. Clayey sand with rounded flints.		
13908	Layer			0.28	Other Layer. Mid-greyish yellow. Sandy silt with pale yellow pages of silty sand.		
13909	Layer			0.12	Other Layer. Reddish yellow sandy clay with flints.		
13910	Layer				Natural. Chalk		
13911	Layer			0.37	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellowish brown. Slightly clayey sandy silt. Flints and chalk inclusions. Possible same as 13901		

13912	Layer			0.38	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellowish brown. Slightly clayey sandy silt. Common flints and chalk. Possibly same as 13902		
13913	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellowish brown. Slightly clayey sandy silt. Frequent chalk inclusions and common flints.		
13914	Layer			0.42	Colluvial Layer. Mid-greyish brown. Slightly clayey sandy silt. Common chalk inclusions. Very rare flints.		
13915	Layer			0.1	Colluvial Layer. Mid-greyish brown. Slightly clayey sandy silt. Homogenous. Almost stone free.		

Trench 140

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by subsoil and ploughsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.88
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14000	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
14001	Layer			0.45	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt		
14002	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange grey sandy silt		

Trench 141

General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contains one pit and one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of sandy clay						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.84
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14100	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
14101	Layer			0.58	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt		

14102	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange grey sandy silt		
14103	Cut		3.7	0.71	Pit		
14104	Fill	14103	1.47	0.72	Primary Fill. Speckled mid-grey brown and orange silty clay, compact	Pot, flint	Roman (AD43-100)
14105	Fill	14103	3.7	0.36	Secondary Fill. Mid-orange brown silty clay, compact	Pot, flint	Roman (AD120-300)
14106	Cut		0.71	0.18	Ditch		
14107	Fill	14106	0.71	0.18	Primary Fill. Mid-orange brown silty clay, compact	Flint	

Trench 142

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consists of a ploughsoil overlying a subsoil, a colluvial layer, and a natural of sandy clay. Contained two large pits and a ditch.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	1

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14200	Layer			0.34	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
14201	Layer			0.6	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt with occasional small stones		
14202	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange grey sandy silt		
14203	Cut		2.1	0.84	Pit. Storage		
14204	Void						
14205	Void						
14206	Void						
14207	Fill	14203	1.8	0.26	Secondary Fill. Mid-mottled greyish brown, clayey sans, soft	Pot, flint	MIA
14208	Fill	14203	0.5	0.08	Primary Fill. Light reddish brown, silty sand, soft		
14209	Fill	14203	2.1	0.42	Secondary Fill. Dark mottled greyish brown, clayey silt, soft		
14210	Cut		0.5	0.26	Ditch		
14211	Fill	14210	0.5	0.26	Secondary Fill. Light brownish grey, sandy clay, soft.		

14212	Cut		1.34	0.5	Pit. Possibly for storage		
14213	Fill	14212	0.7	0.08	Primary Fill. Light brownish grey, sandy clay, soft.		
14214	Fill	14212	1.34	0.5	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown, sandy clay, soft.	Flint	
14215	Layer		6	0.54	Colluvial Layer. Mid-greyish brown, sandy silt, soft		
Trench 143							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contains one pit and two ditches. Consists of ploughsoil overlaying colluvium and natural geology of sandy clay						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14300	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
14301	Layer			0.68	Colluvial Layer. Mid-grey brown sandy silt with an alignment of fragments of chalk approx. 0.2 m from the upper interface (visible on the S-side of the extension of the trench)		
14302	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange grey sandy clay with occasional small stones		
14303	Cut		7	0.28	Pit. large irregular pit, shallow, in the central part of the extension		
14304	Fill	14303	7	0.28	Secondary Fill. mid-orangey brown sandy silt		
14305	Cut		0.7	0.26	Ditch. linear that runs NW-SE across the extension, parallel to the long side of the trench		
14306	Fill	14305	0.7	0.26	Secondary Fill. Friable mid-orangey brown sandy silt		
14307	Cut		0.27	0.19	Ditch. Small linear that runs N-S from the S-		

					edge of the trench toward the centre		
14308	Fill	14307	0.27	0.19	Secondary Fill. Friable mid-orangey brown sandy silt		
Trench 144							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench contains one pit. Consists of sandy silt, gravel and silty clay natural overlain by ploughsoil.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.2	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14400	Layer		2.1	0.2	Topsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt with rooting inclusions, friable		
14401	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid-brown orange silty gravel, firm.		
14402	Cut		2.2	0.68	Pit		
14403	Fill				Secondary Fill		
14404	Fill	14402			Secondary Fill	Flint	
14405	Cut				Modern		
14406	Fill	14405			Secondary Fill		
14407	Layer				Natural. Dark brown grey, silty clay, friable		
Trench 145							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying colluvial layers and natural geology of sandy silt.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	2	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14500	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, silt		
14501	Layer			0.23	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellowish brown, clayey silt.		
14502	Layer			0.53	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellowish brown, sandy silt, friable, frequent chalk and small pebble inclusions	Pot	Medieval
14503	Layer			0.64	Colluvial Layer. Dark brown, sandy silt, friable, frequent		

					small size natural flints and pebbles		
14504	Layer			0.13	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellowish brown sandy silt clay.		
14505	Layer				Other Layer. Mid-brown yellow. Sandy silt. Stoneless. Not bottomed.		

Trench 146

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and possible colluvium overlying natural geology of sandy silt					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14600	Layer			0.18	Ploughsoil. Friable, dark greyish brown, sandy silt, common flint pebbles		
14601	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Friable, dark orange brown, clayey sand		
14602	Layer			0.19	Colluvial Layer. Firm, mid-reddish yellow, clayey sand	Iron	
14603	Layer				Natural. Friable, light greenish grey, with light orangey patches of clayey sand		

Trench 147

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying colluvial layers and natural geology of sandy silt					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	2

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14700	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, silt		
14701	Layer			0.5	Subsoil. Mid-yellowish brown, clayey silt common stones, flint and pebbles.		
14702	Layer			0.25	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellowish brown, sandy silt, friable, frequent chalk and pebbles		

14703	Layer			0.5	Colluvial Layer. Dark brown, sandy silt, friable.		
14704	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Mid-grey brown/orange, sandy silt, friable. Frequent small size pebbles in it	Pot	LBA/IA
14705	Void						

Trench 148

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of natural sand overlain by colluvial deposits, sealed by ploughsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14800	Layer		2	0.28	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt.		
14801	Layer		2	0.34	Colluvial Layer. Mid-red brown sandy silt, some pebbles and chalk flecks.		
14802	Layer		2		Natural. Mid-brown orange and light grey sandy silt.		

Trench 149

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of natural geology overlain by ploughsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14900	Layer		2	0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt.		
14901	Layer		2		Natural. Light orange and grey sandy silt.		

Trench 150

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of colluvial deposits overlain by ploughsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

15000	Layer		2	0.33	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt		
15001	Layer		2	0.57	Colluvial Layer. Mid-orange brown sandy silt		
15002	Layer		2		Natural. Mid-brown orange sandy silt		
15003	Void						

Trench 151							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench contains one pit and one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying colluvial layer and natural geology of sandy silt					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15100	Layer			0.31	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, silty sand, friable		
15101	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, friable		
15102	Layer			0.11	Other Layer. Mid-brown yellow, silty sand, friable. Possibly brick Earth- not bottomed		
15103	Cut		0.6	0.2	Ditch		
15104	Fill	15103	0.6	0.2	Secondary Fill. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, friable		
15105	Cut		0.62	0.42	Pit		
15106	Fill	15105	0.62	0.42	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown, silty sand, friable	Pot	Roman
15107	Layer			0.39	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellow brown, silty sand, friable		
Trench 152							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench contains six ditches and one pit. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying colluvium and natural geology of sand.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.2
					Avg. depth (m)		1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

15200	Layer		4	0.36	Ploughsoil. Mid-brownish grey, soft, silty loam		
15201	Layer		4	0.32	Subsoil. Mid-reddish brown, silty sand, soft.		
15202	Layer		4		Other Layer. Possible brickearth- not bottomed. Light reddish brown, sandy silt, soft.		
15203	Cut		0.94	0.34	Ditch. Shallow, possibly for drainage		
15204	Fill	15203	0.94	0.34	Secondary Fill. Mid-reddish grey, silty sand, soft		
15205	Cut		0.35	0.3	Ditch. Very irregular, possibly and animal burrow.		
15206	Fill	15205	0.35	0.3	Secondary Fill. Mid-brownish grey, silty sand, soft		
15207	Cut		1.1	0.3	Ditch. Moderately sized boundary.		
15208	Fill	15207	1.1	0.3	Secondary Fill. Mid-brownish grey, sandy silt, soft	Flint	
15209	Cut		0.68	0.24	Ditch. Possible field boundary		
15210	Fill	15209	0.68	0.24	Secondary Fill. Mid-brownish grey, sandy silt, soft	Bone	
15211	Cut		1.2	0.2	Ditch. Purpose unclear		
15212	Fill	15211	1.2	0.2	Secondary Fill. Mid-brownish grey, sandy silt, soft		
15213	Cut		0.94	0.26	Ditch. Possible recut of 15211		
15214	Fill	15213	0.94	0.26	Secondary Fill. Mid-brownish grey, silty sand, soft		
15215	Cut		1.44	0.34	Pit. Purpose unclear		
15216	Fill	15215	1.44	0.36	Secondary Fill. Mid-		

					brownish grey, sandy silt, soft		
15217	Layer		4	0.48	Colluvial Layer. Mid-brownish grey, silty sand, soft		
Trench 153							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of light yellowish brown sandy clayey silt.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.2	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15300	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark brown sandy clayey silt.		
15301	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid-brown sandy silt.		
15302	Layer			0.35	Colluvial Layer. Mid-brown silty clayey sand.		
15303	Layer				Natural. Yellowish brown sandy clayey silt.		
Trench 154							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench contains one pit and one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.7	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15400	Layer		30	0.34	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, friable silt		
15401	Layer		30	0.62	Colluvial Layer. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, friable		
15402	Layer				Other Layer. Mid-brown yellow, silty sand, friable		
15403	Cut		1.7	0.68	Pit		
15404	Fill	15403	1.7	0.5	Primary Fill		
15405	Fill	15403	1.17	0.28	Secondary Fill		
15406	Cut		0.8	0.21	Ditch		
15407	Fill	15406	0.8	0.21	Primary Fill		
15408	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Greyish		

					yellow sandy silt. Possible colluvium		
Trench 155							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.8
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15500	Layer		30	0.31	Topsoil		
15501	Layer		30	0.58	Subsoil		
15502	Layer				Natural		
15503	Cut		0.6	0.24	Ditch		
15504	Fill	15503	0.6	0.24	Primary Fill		
Trench 156							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying colluvium and natural geology of sand.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.2
					Avg. depth (m)		1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15600	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid-olive grey sandy silt.		
15601	Layer			0.34	Colluvial Layer. Mid-greyish yellow. Sandy silt homogenous. Flint present		
15602	Layer			0.35	Other Layer. Yellowish brown slightly clayey sandy silt.		
15603	Layer			0.34	Other Layer. Mid-grey. Clayey silty sand. Homogenous. Stone less		
15604	Layer			0.67	Natural. Clayey sand. Olive grey. Oxidation. Thanet sand.		
Trench 157							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying colluvium.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.2

						Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15700	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Mid-olive grey sandy silt with flint pebbles.		
15701	Layer			0.25	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellowish brown. Sandy silt. Chalk inclusions in upper part. Flint pebbles common.		
15702	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Yellowish brown sandy silt. Firm. Rounded and angular Flint pebbles common. Not bottomed. Possible colluvium.		

Trench 158

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contains two ditches and one pit. consists of a silty sand overlain by a subsoil and ploughsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15800	Layer		2.1	0.36	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey, silty loam, friable		
15801	Layer		2.1	0.12	Subsoil. Mid-reddish brown silty sand, soft		
15802	Layer		2.1		Natural. Light reddish brown, silty sand, soft		
15803	Cut		1.3	0.34	Pit. Small pit, purpose unclear. Possibly just a variation in natural		
15804	Fill	15803	1.3	0.34	Secondary Fill. Light brownish grey, silty sand, soft		
15805	Cut		0.48	0.11	Ditch. Likely small drainage gully		
15806	Fill	15805	0.48	0.11	Secondary Fill. Mid-		

					brownish grey, silty clay, soft		
15807	Cut		0.86	0.16	Ditch. Slightly curvilinear		
15808	Fill	15807	0.86	0.16	Secondary Fill. Mid-greyish brown, silty sand, soft		
Trench 159							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench contains two ditches. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of sand					Length (m)	22	
					Width (m)	2.2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15900	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Mid-brownish grey silty clay		
15901	Layer			0.17	Subsoil. Mid-greyish orange silty clay		
15902	Layer				Natural. Mid-orangey brown clay with orangey sandy patches.		
15903	Cut		2.24	0.22	Ditch		
15904	Fill	15903			Secondary Fill		
15905	Cut		0.4	0.23	Ditch		
15906	Fill	15905			Secondary Fill		
Trench 160							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench contains one pit. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of sand					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16000	Layer				Natural. Pale greyish yellow, orange in areas of river pebble and gravel inclusions. Silty clay.		
16001	Layer			0.4	Subsoil. Pale yellowish brown, silty clay		
16002	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay		

16003	Cut		0.8	0.24	Pit. Shallow pit containing small flint flake in its upper layer.		
16004	Fill	16003	1.2	0.1	Other Fill. Possible spread from pit, friable, silty clay, yellowish brown. Bounded by pebbles		
16005	Fill	16003	0.8	0.25	Secondary Fill. Plastic slightly friable silty clay, light greyish orange, many medium sized pebble and flint inclusions.		

Trench 161

General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of light, yellowish greyish sandy clayey silt.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.2	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16100	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark brown sandy clayey silt.		
16101	Layer			0.35	Subsoil. Mid-brown sandy silt.		
16102	Layer			0.35	Colluvial Layer. Reddish brown silty clayey sand.		
16103	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish greyish brown sandy clayey silt.		

Trench 162

General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying colluvial layer and natural geology of clayey silt					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.2	
					Avg. depth (m)	1.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16200	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, silty sand, friable		

16201	Layer			0.42	Colluvial Layer. Olive yellow, sandy silt, firm	Pot	Roman
16202	Layer			0.38	Colluvial Layer. Mid-grey yellow, sandy silt, firm		
16203	Layer			0.34	Colluvial Layer. Dark grey yellow, sandy silt, firm		
16204	Layer				Other Layer. Thanet sand		
16205	Layer				Other Layer. Possible brickearth. Mid-orange brown, sandy silt.		

Trench 163

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying colluvial layer and natural geology of clayey silt					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	1.5

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16300	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, silty sand, friable		
16301	Layer			0.35	Colluvial Layer. Mid-grey yellow, sandy silt, firm		
16302	Layer			0.37	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellow brown, silty sand, firm		
16303	Layer			0.56	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellow brown, sandy silt, firm		
16304	Layer			0.19	Colluvial Layer. Mid-grey brown, sandy silt, friable	Pot	LBA/IA
16305	Layer				Other Layer. Mid-orange brown, sandy silt, firm. Possibly Brickearth		

Trench 164

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contains a ditch and a pit. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying colluvial layer and natural geology of clayey silt					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.2

						Avg. depth (m)	0.95
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16400	Layer		6	0.21	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey, silty loam, friable		
16401	Layer		6	0.3	Subsoil. Mid-reddish brown, silty sand, soft		
16402	Layer		6	0.36	Colluvial Layer. Mid-brownish grey, sandy clay, soft		
16403	Layer		6		Natural. Light Olive yellow, clayey sand, soft		
16404	Cut		2.1	0.3	Ditch		
16405	Fill	16404	2.1	0.3	Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown, sandy clay, soft		
16406	Cut		3	1	Pit. Post med	CBM	
16407	Fill	16406	1.6	0.24	Primary Fill. Dark brownish black, sandy silt, soft.		
16408	Fill	16406	2	0.5	Secondary Fill. Mid-brownish grey, clayey sand, soft	Pot, CBM, FC	Post-medieval/modern
16409	Fill	16406	2	0.58	Secondary Fill. Mid-brownish grey, clayey sand, soft.		
16410	Void						
Trench 165							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contains a single pit. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying colluvial layer and natural geology of sandy silt						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16500	Layer		2.1	0.2	Topsoil. Mid-greyish brown, silty sand, with rooting inclusions and rounded stones, friable		
16501	Layer		2.1	0.27	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown silty sand, friable with		

					rounded stone inclusions		
16502	Layer		2.1	0.25	Colluvial Layer. Dark orange brown, silty sand with flecks of chalk and rounded stone inclusions, friable		
16503	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mottled mid-orange brown with mid-grey white, silty sand, loose		
16504	Cut		1.64	0.33	Pit		
16505	Fill	16504	1.18	0.12	Primary Fill	Flint	
16506	Fill	16504	1.64	0.33	Secondary Fill		
Trench 166							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench contains two ditches. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.9	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16600	Layer		2.1	0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, friable.		
16601	Layer		2.1	0.6	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown silty sand, friable with occasional rounded stone inclusions		
16602	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mottles mid-orangey brown with mid-grey white patches, loose.		
16603	Cut		1.05	0.25	Ditch. Linear ditch east-west containing flint blade and burnt flint.		
16604	Fill	16603	1.05	0.25	Secondary Fill. Mid-yellowish brown sandy silt, firm	Flint pot boilers	
16605	Cut		0.45	0.1	Ditch. Shallow linear ditch		

					east-west no finds		
16606	Fill	16605	0.45	0.1	Secondary Fill. Mid-yellowish brown sandy silt firm		
Trench 167							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by subsoil and ploughsoil.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.7	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16700	Layer		2.1	0.29	Topsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, friable with rooting and rounded stone inclusions		
16701	Layer		2.1	0.22	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellowish orangey brown silty sand, friable with rounded stone inclusions		
16702	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mottled mid-orange brown with mid-whiteish grey patches, silty sand, loose		
Trench 168							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying colluvial layer and natural geology of sandy silt					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16800	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Mid-olive grey. Sandy silt. Common flints.		
16801	Layer			0.13	Colluvial Layer. Firm. Mid-brown yellow. Rare flints.		
16802	Layer			0.2	Colluvial Layer. Mid-brown yellow. Sandy silt.		

					Chalk inclusions.		
16803	Layer			0.12	Colluvial Layer. Mid-brown yellow. Sandy silt.		
16804	Layer			0.18	Other Layer. Greyish yellow. Sandy silt.		
16805	Layer			0.34	Other Layer. Olive grey. Slightly clayey silt sand.		
16806	Layer			0.5	Natural. Pale olive grey. Clayey sand.		

Trench 169

General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of yellowish grey sandy silty clay.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.7	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16900	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark brown sandy clayey silt.		
16901	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Mid-brown sandy clayey silt.		
16902	Layer				Natural. Yellowish grey sandy silty clay.		

Trench 170

General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of light brown grey sandy silty clay					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17000	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Friable, mid-greyish brown, sandy silt, rare small flint pebbles		
17001	Layer				Natural. Firm, light brownish grey, sandy silty clay		

Trench 171							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17100	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty sandy clay.		
17101	Layer			0.05	Subsoil. Mid/light brown silty sandy clay.		
17102	Layer			0.4	Colluvial Layer. Mid-brown silty sandy clay.		
17103	Layer				Natural. Greyish yellow silty clay.		
Trench 172							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench contains one ditch. Ploughsoil overlying natural geology of brown clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17200	Layer			0.34	Topsoil		
17201	Layer			0.16	Subsoil		
17202	Layer				Natural		
17203	Cut		0.65	0.2	Ditch		
17204	Fill	17203	0.65	0.2	Primary Fill		
Trench 173							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17300	Layer		2	0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown clayey sandy silt		
17301	Layer		2	0.23	Subsoil. Mid-yellowish brown clayey sandy silt friable with chalk/flint inclusions.		

17302	Layer		2	0.17	Natural. Mid-brown yellow clayey sandy friable with flint and orange sandstone inclusions		
17303	Cut		2	0.5	Natural Feature. Cut of large natural feature probably a hollow or channel. Not fully excavated due to depth. Full length is 4.40m and 3.96m exc. W: 2m and 1m exc		
17304	Fill	17303	1	0.48	Other Fill. Mid-brown grey clayey sandy silt soft. Rare flint inclusions. Sterile.		
17305	Fill		1	0.48	Other Fill. Light brown grey clayey sandy silt friable with orange mottling and orange sandstone inclusions.		

Trench 174

General description						Orientation	E-W
Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of grey sandy clay and yellowish brown sandy silt.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17400	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt.		
17401	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Mid-brown sandy silt.		
17402	Layer				Natural. Yellowish grey sandy silty clay and yellowish brown sandy silt.		

Trench 175							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench contains one posthole. Consist of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of sand					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17500	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, loose silt		
17501	Layer			0.19	Subsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, friable		
17502	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange brown with grey clay patches, silty sand, friable		
17503	Cut		0.53	0.32	Posthole		
17504	Fill	17503	0.42	0.32	Deliberate Backfill. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, firm		
17505	Fill	17503	0.2	0.25	Post-pipe. Dark grey brown, silty sand, friable		
Trench 176							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench contains one pit and two postholes. Consists of a ploughsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty sand.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17600	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Friable, silty sand, common flint pebbles		
17601	Layer			0.26	Subsoil. Firm, mid-orangey brown, clayey sand		
17602	Layer				Natural. Firm, mid-brownish orange, sand with occasional manganese flecks		
17603	Cut		0.26	0.18	Posthole		
17604	Fill	17603	0.26	0.18	Secondary Fill. Dark brownish black, sandy clay, soft		

17605	Cut		0.2	0.08	Posthole		
17606	Fill	17605	0.2	0.08	Secondary Fill. Dark brownish black, sandy clay, soft		
17607	Cut		0.9	0.36	Pit. Possibly a ditch terminus.		
17608	Fill	17607	0.9	0.36	Primary Fill. Light greyish olive, sand silt, soft	Pot, CBM, flint	EIA
17609	Void						
Trench 177							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench contains one ditch and a posthole. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
17700	Layer			0.22	Ploughsoil. Mid-brownish grey sandy silt.		
17701	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid-brown sandy silt.		
17702	Layer				Natural. Yellow sandy silt.		
17703	Void						
17704	Void						
17705	Void						
17706	Void					Pot	LBA/IA
17707	Void						
17708	Fill		1.1	0.5	Secondary Fill. Same as (17716)	Pot, flint	MBA-EIA
17709	Void					Pot	LBA/IA
17710	Fill		2.28	0.42	Secondary Fill. Same as (17714)	Pot, flint	MIA?
17711	Void						
17712	Void					Pot	?
17713	Cut		4.6	1.12	Ditch		
17714	Fill	17713	2.8	0.41	Primary Fill		
17715	Fill	17713	2.37	0.38	Secondary Fill		
17716	Fill	17713	1.98	0.12	Tertiary Fill		
17717	Fill	17713	1.54	0.26	Other Fill		
17718	Fill	17713	1.26	0.43	Other Fill		
17719	Fill	17713	0.95	0.53	Other Fill		
17720	Fill	17713	1.31	0.36	Other Fill	Pot	Later BA?

17721	Fill	17713	0.25	0.11	Other Fill		
17722	Cut		0.32	0.64	Posthole		
Trench 178							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench revealed one ditch. consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.41
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17800	Layer			0.33	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty sand		
17801	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid-orangish brown, silty sand		
17802	Layer				Natural. Mid-yellowish brown, silty sand		
17803	Cut		0.9	0.32	Ditch		
17804	Fill	17803	0.9	0.32	Secondary Fill. Mid-orangish brown, silty sand		
Trench 179							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying colluvium and natural geology of sand.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		1.15
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17900	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, loose silt		
17901	Layer			0.22	Colluvial Layer. Light grey brown, thick clayey sand, friable.		
17902	Layer			0.42	Colluvial Layer. Mid-orange brown, silty sand, loose		
17903	Layer			0.68	Colluvial Layer. Dark grey brown, silty sand, loose		
17904	Layer			0.15	Natural. Light grey olive. Sandy clay		

Trench 180							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of sand natural overlain by colluvium, subsoil and ploughsoil. Trench slopes gently downward to the west where it is deepest.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.79
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18000	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt.		
18001	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid-grey brown silty sand with chalk flecks and pebbles.		
18002	Layer			0.4	Colluvial Layer. Mid-grey brown silty sand, rare pebbles.		
18003	Layer				Natural. Mottled orange and brown sand.		
Trench 181							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil and sub soil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18100	Layer				Natural. Mid-yellowish brown sandy silt		
18101	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid-yellowish brown sandy silt		
18102	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt		
18103	Cut		0.66	0.16	Ditch. Small ditch, no finds		
18104	Fill	18103	0.66	0.16	Secondary Fill. Fine sandy silt, friable and soft, mid-yellowish brown, almost identical to natural.		

Trench 182							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of a ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying a natural of sandy silt.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.8
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18200	Layer		2.1	0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey, silty loam, friable		
18201	Layer		2.1	0.16	Subsoil. Mid-orangeish brown, sandy silt, firm		
18202	Layer		2.1	0.3	Colluvial Layer. Light yellowish brown, sandy silt, soft. Possibly colluvium, as it is slightly darker than the natural.		
18203	Layer		2.1		Natural. Light yellowish brown, sandy silt, firm		
18204	Cut		1.08	0.32	Natural Feature. Possible ditch that was tested. Simply a variation in the geology.		
18205	Cut		1.45	0.17	Natural Feature. Possible ditch that was tested. Was revealed to be a geological feature.		
Trench 183							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of sandy silt					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18300	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt.		
18301	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid-brown silty sandy clay		

					with chalk flecks.		
18302	Layer			0.35	Colluvial Layer. Mid-brown silty sandy clay.		
18303	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish grey sandy clayey silt.		
Trench 184							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.8
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18400	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty sandy clay.		
18401	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid-brown silty sandy clay with chalk flecks.		
18402	Layer			0.4	Colluvial Layer. Mid-brown sandy clayey silt.		
18403	Layer				Natural. Yellowish grey sandy silt.		
Trench 185							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of greyish yellow sandy clayey silt.					Length (m)		0.85
					Width (m)		2.2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.85
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18500	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt.		
18501	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid-brown sandy silt.		
18502	Layer			0.35	Colluvial Layer. Mid-brown sandy clayey silt.		
18503	Layer				Natural. Greyish yellow sandy clayey silt.		

Trench 186							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench contains one linear. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.65
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18600	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, silt		
18601	Layer			0.37	Subsoil. Mid-orangey brown, clayey silt		
18602	Layer				Natural. Light grey yellow/orange, sandy silt		
18603	Cut		0.4	0.13	Ditch. Small gully		
18604	Fill	18603	0.4	0.13	Secondary Fill. Mid-brown, sandy silt		
Trench 187							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench revealing one N-S ditch. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.9
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18700	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, silt		
18701	Layer			0.56	Subsoil. Mid-orangey brown, sandy silt		
18702	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange yellow, sandy silt		
18703	Cut		1.6	0.9	Ditch. N-S linear, mostly machined away		
18704	Fill	18703	0.7	0.35	Secondary Fill. Mid-grey brown, sandy silt		
18705	Fill	18703	1.6	0.56	Secondary Fill. Mid-orangey brown, sandy silt		

Trench 188							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of sandy silt. Trench slopes gently downward the hillside to NW.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.8
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18800	Layer				Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt.		
18801	Layer				Subsoil. Mid-brown sandy clayey silt.		
18802	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid-brown sandy clayey silt.		
18803	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish grey sandy silt.		
Trench 189							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench contains one ditch. Plough soil overlaying natural geology of silty clay/sand					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18900	Layer			0.31	Topsoil		
18901	Layer			0.49	Subsoil		
18902	Layer				Natural		
18903	Cut		0.7	0.26	Ditch		
18904	Fill	18903	0.7	0.26	Primary Fill		
Trench 190							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of sand natural overlain by ploughsoil					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19000	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt.		
19001	Layer				Natural. Mottled brown and light brown clay sand.		

Trench 191							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of sand natural overlain by ploughsoil					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.49
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19100	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt.		
19101	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid-brown sandy silt.		
19102	Layer				Natural. Mottled light yellow and light reddish brown sand.		
Trench 192							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench contained one pit. Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of sandy silt.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19200	Layer		2.1	0.32	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, loose		
19201	Layer		2.1	0.4	Subsoil. Mid-yellow orange silty sand, friable, with rounded stone inclusions		
19202	Layer		2.1	0.02	Natural. Mid-yellowish orange, silt, friable.		
19203	Cut		2	1	Pit		
19204	Fill	19203	1.25	0.63	Secondary Fill		
19205	Fill	19203	1.58	0.9	Secondary Fill	Pot, flint	Roman (AD50-270)
19206	Fill	19203	1.2	1	Secondary Fill. Not bottomed	Flint	
19207	Fill	19203	1.7	1	Secondary Fill. Not bottomed	Flint	
Trench 193							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2

						Avg. depth (m)	0.82
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19300	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
19301	Layer			0.46	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt		
19302	Layer				Natural. Mid-yellow orange sandy silt		

Trench 194

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contains one posthole and one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying colluvial layers and natural geology of sand						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19400	Layer			0.19	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, friable silt		
19401	Layer			0.18	Subsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, friable		
19402	Cut		0.35	0.09	Posthole		
19403	Fill	19402	0.35	0.09	Secondary Fill. Dark brown grey, silty sand, friable		
19404	Cut		2.5	0.89	Ditch		
19405	Fill	19404		0.4	Secondary Fill. Light brown grey, silty sand, friable		
19406	Fill	19404		0.49	Secondary Fill. Mid-brown grey, silty sand, friable		

Trench 195

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench contains two ditches and one tree throw. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying the natural geology of chalk.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.05
						Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19500	Layer				Topsoil. Mid-grey brown silty clay, loose, with rooting and		

					small rounded inclusions		
19501	Layer				Subsoil. Mid-yellow orange, silty clay, friable, occasional sub angular stones		
19502	Layer				Natural. Mottled mid-yellowish orange with mid-whiteish grey patches. Silty clay with rare fragmented stone inclusions		
19503	Cut		0.75	0.13	Ditch		
19504	Fill	19503	0.75	0.13	Secondary Fill. Mottled mid-grey brown with orange and greyish blue patches. Friable, no inclusions.		
19505	Cut		0.45	0.14	Tree Throw. Irregular shape sides and base		
19506	Fill	19505	0.45	0.13	Secondary Fill. Mid-grey brown fill of three throw with pot and stone inclusion	Pot	Late preh.
19507	Unexcavated feature		2		Ditch. Continuation of ditch from trench 177, unexcavated		

Trench 196

General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench revealed two linears and one pit. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.05	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19600	Layer			0.19	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty sand		
19601	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid-orangish brown, silty sand		

19602	Layer				Natural. Mid-yellowish brown with mixed orangish patches, silty sand		
19603	Cut		0.71	0.14	Pit		
19604	Fill	19603	0.71	0.14	Deliberate Backfill. Light orangish brown with frequent charcoal inclusions, silty sand		
19605	Cut		1	0.24	Ditch		
19606	Fill	19605	1	0.24	Secondary Fill. Mid-orangish brown, silty sand		
19607	Cut		0.92	0.28	Ditch		
19608	Fill		0.92	0.28	Secondary Fill. Mid-orangish brown, silty sand		

Trench 197

General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.56	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
19700	Layer		2.1	0.2	Topsoil. Mid-grey brown silty sand, loose, rooting with fragmented flint and rounded pebble inclusions		
19701	Layer		2.1	0.45	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown, silt sand, friable with occasional rounded pebble and fragmented flint inclusion		
19702	Layer		2.1	0.5	Natural. Mottled mid-greyish blue and mid-yellowish orange, silty		

					sand with clay patches, friable		
19703	Layer			0.2	Occupation Layer. Mid-grey black silty sand, friable with moderate fragmented flint and charcoal inclusions.		
Trench 198							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19800	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
19801	Layer			0.64	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt		
19802	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange grey sandy silt		
Trench 199							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench contains one ditch. Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy chalk.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.44
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19900	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, silty clay, loose		
19901	Layer			0.19	Subsoil. Mid-brown grey, silty sand, loose		
19902	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown orange, sandy chalk, loose		
19903	Cut		2	0.75	Ditch		
19904	Fill			0.24	Secondary Fill		
19905	Fill				Secondary Fill	Flint	

Trench 200							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench revealed one ditch/hedge and one geological layer. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.43
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20000	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty sand		
20001	Layer			0.14	Subsoil. Mid-orangish brown, silty sand		
20002	Layer				Natural. Mid-yellowish-brown with orangish patches		
20003	Layer		5	0.14	Colluvium?. Mid-yellowish brown with greyish patches, silty sand, variation in the natural.	Flint	
20004	Cut				Ditch		
20005	Fill	20004			Secondary Fill. Mid-yellowish brown. Sandy silt		

Trench 201							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of sand natural overlain by ploughsoil					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20100	Layer		2	0.32	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt		
20101	Layer		2		Natural. Mid-brown orange and light brown yellow sandy silt		

Trench 202							
General description					Orientation		E-W
					Length (m)		30

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlaying natural geology of sand						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20200	Layer			0.31	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
20201	Layer			0.4	Colluvial Layer. Mid-orange brown sandy silt with chalky inclusions and flint pebbles. Thicker towards East.		
20202	Layer				Other Layer. Mid-yellow orange sandy silt. Possibly redeposited Thanet sand. Almost stone free. Not bottomed		

Trench 203

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of sand natural overlain by colluvium, subsoil and ploughsoil						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20300	Layer			0.29	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
20301	Layer			0.16	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt		
20302	Layer			0.55	Colluvial Layer. Mid-orange brown sandy silt with rare small rounded stones and chalk flecks		
20303	Layer				Natural. Light yellow orange sandy silt		

Trench 204								
General description						Orientation		E-W
Trench contains one quarry pit. consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt						Length (m)		30
						Width (m)		2
						Avg. depth (m)		0.94
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
20400	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt			
20401	Layer			0.28	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt			
20402	Layer				Natural. Light yellow orange sandy silt			
20403	Cut		8	0.67	Quarry			
20404	Fill	20403	0.98	0.56	Secondary Fill	Pot, iron, bone	MIA?	
20405	Fill	20403	0.98	0.43	Secondary Fill			
20406	Fill	20403	1.95	0.51	Primary Fill			
20407	Layer			0.4	Colluvial Layer. Rory Coduri recorded this colluvium in section at the end of last week (ending 07.08.2020) but it wasn't recorded on digital database			
Trench 205								
General description						Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by subsoil and topsoil.						Length (m)		30
						Width (m)		2.1
						Avg. depth (m)		0.9
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
20500	Layer		2.1	0.24	Topsoil. Mid-grey brown silty sand, friable with rooting and rounded stone inclusions			
20501	Layer		2.1	0.12	Colluvial Layer. Mid-orangey brown silty			

					sand with rounded stone inclusions, friable.		
20502	Layer		2.1	0.3	Colluvial Layer. Mid-brown sandy silt with rare angular flint pebbles		
20503	Layer				Natural. Slightly chalky, sandy silt, rare rounded and angular flint pebbles		
20504	Layer			0.13	Colluvial Layer. Firm, mid-greyish brown, sandy clayey silt, common angular and sub-rounded flint,		
20505	Layer				Natural. Mid-yellowish brown, sandy clayey silt, with patches of chalk		

Trench 206

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of sand natural overlain by subsoil and ploughsoil						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20600	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark brown grey sandy silt.		
20601	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid-brown silty sand.		

Trench 207

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. It consists of sand natural layer overlaid by clayey sand colluvium, both sealed by plough soil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20700	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid-olive grey. Sandy		

					silt. Common round Flint pebbles. Abrupt contact.		
20701	Layer			0.4	Colluvial Layer. Light brown yellow. Sandy silt. Loose. Rare chalky inclusions and common rounded flint pebbles.		
20702	Layer				Other Layer. Light brown yellow. Sandy silt. Common rounded to angular flint pebbles. Possible slope deposit. Not bottomed.		

Trench 208

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. It consists of a layer of colluvium sealed by plough soil						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20800	Layer			0.23	Ploughsoil. Friable, mid-greyish brown, silty sand, occasional flint pebbles		
20801	Layer			0.32	Colluvial Layer. Friable, mid-orangey brown, clayey sand with common degraded chalk inclusions		
20802	Layer			0.08	Colluvial Layer. Friable, mid-orangey brown, clayey sand, no chalk		

20803	Layer					Natural. Firm, mid-brownish orange, clayey sand, rare flint pebbles		
Trench 209								
General description						Orientation	N-S	
Trench contains two pits. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of sand						Length (m)	30	
						Width (m)	2	
						Avg. depth (m)	0.8	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
20900	Layer			0.36	Ploughsoil. Mid-greyish brown clayey silt			
20901	Layer			0.37	Subsoil. Mid-brownish orange sandy silt			
20902	Layer				Natural. Mid-brownish orange sandy silt			
20903	Cut		0.72	0.18	Pit			
20904	Fill	20903	0.72	0.18	Secondary Fill			
20905	Cut		2.24	0.34	Pit. Only visible in baulk section			
20906	Fill	20905	2.24	0.34	Secondary Fill			
Trench 210								
General description						Orientation	E-W	
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of sandy silt						Length (m)	30	
						Width (m)	2	
						Avg. depth (m)	0.54	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
21000	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt			
21001	Layer			0.22	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt			
21002	Layer				Natural. Light yellow orange sandy silt			
21003	Cut		1.9	0.53	Ditch. Large boundary			

21004	Fill	21003	1.4	0.36	Secondary Fill. Light orangey grey, sandy silt	Flint	Late Neo/EBA
21005	Fill	21003	1.9	0.22	Secondary Fill. Mid-brownish grey, sandy silt		

Trench 211

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench contains one pit and two ditches. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of sand						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
21100	Layer			0.23	Ploughsoil. Mid-brownish grey sandy silt		
21101	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid-greyish orange clayey silt		
21102	Layer				Natural. Mid-brownish orange sandy silt		
21103	Cut		1.1	0.1	Natural Feature. Possible pit, probably natural		
21104	Fill	21103	1.1	0.1	Secondary Fill		
21105	Cut	21103	0.6	0.23	Ditch		
21106	Fill	21105	0.6	0.23	Secondary Fill. Mid-brownish grey sandy silt		
21107	Cut	21103	0.86	0.29	Ditch		
21108	Fill	21107		0.16	Secondary Fill. Mid-brownish bluish/grey sandy silt		
21109	Fill	21107		0.19	Secondary Fill. Mid-brownish grey sandy silt		

Trench 212

General description						Orientation	E-W
						Length (m)	30

Trench contains one pit. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying the natural geology of sandy chalk.						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
21200	Layer			0.34	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
21201	Layer			0.17	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt		
21202	Layer				Natural. Mid-yellow orange sandy silt		
21203	Cut				Pit		
21204	Fill	21203			Secondary Fill. Mid-brown grey, loose, sandy chalk with frequent charcoal flecks		

Trench 213

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench revealed one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying one colluvial layer and natural geology of silty sand.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.74

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
21300	Layer		2	0.31	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
21301	Layer		2	0.42	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt		
21302	Layer		2		Natural. Mid-orange grey sandy silt. Excavated to 1m depth in section 21301 and is mid-grey with orange mottling, Thanet sand.		
21303	Layer		2	0.35	Colluvial Layer. Mid-greyish brown, sandy silt		
21304	Cut		2.58	0.46	Ditch. Base not excavated in		

					section 21300, >1m. Base excavated in opposite section (W facing) as 21300 was collapsing due to drying out and cracking.		
21305	Fill	21304	2.58	0.46	Deliberate Backfill. Light orangish yellow mixed with whitish patches, silty sand		
21306	Fill	21304	1.88	0.06	Deliberate Backfill. Dark greyish brown, silty sand, frequent charcoal and burnt stone. Sample no 4.		
21307	Fill	21304	1.94	0.14	Tertiary Fill. Mid-greyish brown, sandy silt		

Trench 214

General description		Orientation	E-W
Trench revealed a small treethrow. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.58

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
21400	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
21401	Layer			0.38	Colluvial Layer. Mid-greyish brown, clayey-sandy silt, chalky inclusions		
21402	Layer			0.29	Other Layer. Redeposited Thanet Sand, soft, light yellowish brown with charcoal flecks		

21403	Cut		0.41	0.06	Tree Throw		
21404	Fill	21403	0.41	0.06	Primary Fill. Dark grey black silty sand		
Trench 215							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench revealing one NE-SW linear ditch and one fire pit. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.83
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
21500	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
21501	Layer			0.46	Subsoil. Mid- orange brown sandy silt		
21502	Layer				Natural. Pale orange grey sandy silt		
21503	Cut		1.2	0.38	Ditch. NE- SW linear		
21504	Fill	21503	1.2	0.38	Secondary Fill. Light brownish grey, sandy silt		
21505	Cut		1.7	0.23	Pit. Fire pit		
21506	Fill	21505	1.7	0.23	Deliberate Backfill. Dark black, silt and charcoal		
Trench 216							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.55
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
21600	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
21601	Layer			0.22	Subsoil. Mid- orange brown sandy silt		
21602	Layer				Natural. Light yellow orange sandy silt		
21603	Cut		0.5	0.19	Ditch		

21604	Fill	21603	0.5	0.19	Primary Fill		
Trench 217							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil overlaying 2 layers of colluvium and natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.89	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
21700	Layer		2	0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
21701	Layer		2	0.3	Colluvial Layer. Mid-orange brown sandy silt		
21702	Layer		2	0.36	Natural. Light orange grey sandy silt		
21703	Cut		1.17	0.35	Ditch. Large NE-SW ditch, not fully excavated due to depth and the trench not being extended far enough. Slot against bulk and under colluvium layers 21702 and 21710.		
21704	Fill	21703	1.17	0.35	Secondary Fill. Mid-yellow brown, clayey sandy silt, friable.		
21705	Fill	21703	0.23	0.12	Tertiary Fill. Light yellowish grey, Sandy silt, soft.	Flint	
21706	Cut		2.48	0.68	Ditch. Slot dug to try determine width of ditch, 2.5m excavated and is still wider going NW. Same as 21703		

21707	Fill	21706	2.28	0.39	Secondary Fill. Mid-grey brown, clayey sandy silt, friable.	Slag/furnace, Flint	
21708	Fill	21706	2.48	0.29	Secondary Fill. Mid-yellow brown, clayey sandy silt.	Pot, flint	?
21709	Fill	21706	0.64	0.06	Tertiary Fill. Light yellowish grey, clayey sandy silt, friable		
21710	Layer		2	0.42	Colluvial Layer. Mid-grey brown, redeposited Thanet sand, soft, with chalk inclusions. Overlies ditch 21703.		

Trench 218

General description		Orientation	N-S
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of sand.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	1

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
21800	Layer			0.33	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
21801	Layer			0.56	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt		
21802	Layer				Natural. Light yellow orange sandy silt		
21803	Cut		3.65	1.4	Ditch. Large boundary		
21804	Fill	21803	0.7	0.12	Primary Fill. Light greyish brown, soft, silty sand.		
21805	Fill	21803	2.5	0.24	Secondary Fill. mid-greyish brown, soft, silty sand		
21806	Fill	21803	2.1	0.16	Secondary Fill. Mixed mid-brownish	Flint	

					grey and light greyish brown, soft, silty sand.		
21807	Fill	21803	2.4	0.2	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown, soft, silty sand	Pot	LBA/IA?
21808	Fill	21803	3.65	0.7	Secondary Fill. Mid-greyish brown, silty sand, soft.		
21809	Fill	21803	0.4		Primary Fill. Mid-greyish brown, silty sand, soft.	Flint	

Trench 219

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of sandy gravel natural overlain by colluvium, subsoil and ploughsoil. Trench is located at the base of a gentle slope that rises to the south.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.9
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
21900	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid-to dark grey brown, sandy silt		
21901	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid-to light brown silty sand.		
21902	Layer			0.38	Colluvial Layer. Mid-to dark brown silty sand with rare small pebbles.		
21903	Layer				Natural. Light reddish brown sand and gravel.		

Trench 220

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of sand and gravel natural overlain by colluvium, subsoil and ploughsoil. Colluvial deposit is thickest at the southwest end of the trench as the ground level rises to the south.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.9
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
22000	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt.		
22001	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid-brown silty sand.		

22002	Layer			0.48	Colluvial Layer. Mid-to dark brown silty sand.		
22003	Layer				Natural. Mixed light grey and brown, sand and gravel.		

Trench 221

General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of sand natural overlain by colluvium, subsoil and ploughsoil, trench is deepest at the NW end, towards the base of the slope.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.82	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
22100	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
22101	Layer			0.16	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt		
22102	Layer			0.39	Colluvial Layer. Mid-orange brown sandy silt, with occasional flint and small stones		
22103	Layer				Natural. Mid-red orange sandy silt		

Trench 222

General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
22200	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
22201	Layer			0.42	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt		
22202	Layer				Natural. Light yellow orange sandy silt		

Trench 223							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. It consists of sand natural layer overlaid by plough soil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
22300	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
22301	Layer			0.34	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt		
22302	Layer				Natural. Light orange grey sandy silt		
Trench 224							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 225							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 226							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 227							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

Trench 228							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 229							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 230							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 231							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 232							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 233							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

Trench 234							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 235							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 236							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 237							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 238							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 239							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

Trench 240							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 241							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 242							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 243							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 244							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 245							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

Trench 246							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 247							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 248							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench contained one pit with three pots, and a gully. Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of clay						Length (m)	23
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.95
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
24800	Layer		2.1	0.27	Ploughsoil. Mid-greyish brown, clayey silt		
24801	Layer		2.1	0.24	Subsoil. Mid-orangey brown, clayey silt		
24802	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid-brownish orange, silty clay		
24803	Cut		0.83	0.31	Cremation Cut. Pit containing 3 pots (R.A. # 1-3), 100% exc. sample # 9		
24804	Fill	24803	0.83	0.31	Deliberate Backfill. 100% exc. - not visible in sections, sample # 9	Bone	
24805	Fill				Other Fill. Fill of RA # 2 pot (jar), mid-greyish brown, poss. silty? photo # 840-45		

24806	Fill				Other Fill. Fill of RA # 3 pot (smashed), light yellowish brown, silty sand, photo # 840-45		
24807	Structure				Other Structure. intact ceramic plate (RA no. 1)	Pot	Roman (AD70-110)
24808	Structure				Other Structure. intact ceramic jar (RA no. 2)	Pot	Roman (AD80-180)
24809	Structure				Other Structure. broken poss. cremation urn/ceramic vessel	Pot	Roman (AD40-200)
24810	Cut		0.66	0.55	Ditch. Gully disappearing under ramp		
24811	Fill	24810	0.66	0.55	Secondary Fill. Single fill		

Trench 249

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by subsoil and ploughsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.8
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
24900	Layer		2.1	0.4	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, friable, with rooting and fragmented flint inclusions		
24901	Layer		2.1	0.4	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown with occasional fragmented flint inclusions		
24902	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid-orange brown silty sand with patches of mid-brown white, chalk patches, firm		

24903	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid-orange brown silty sand, with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 250							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by subsoil and ploughsoil					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
25000	Layer		2.1	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, friable with rooting and fragmented flint inclusions		
25001	Layer		2.1	0.3	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown, silty sand, friable with medium flint inclusions		
25002	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid-orangey brown with brownish white patches, silty sand with chalk patches, firm		

Trench 251							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by subsoil and ploughsoil.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
25100	Layer		2.1	0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, friable		
25101	Layer		2.1	0.32	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown, silty sand with fragmented		

					flint inclusions		
25102	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid-orange brown, silty sand with patches of mid-brownish white chalk, firm		
Trench 252							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
25200	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt		
25201	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt, some chalk flecks		
25202	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown orange sandy silt, some chalk lenses, frequent flint		
Trench 253							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench contains one ditch terminus. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of chalk.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
25300	Layer		2.1	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-grey brown silty sand, friable with rooting and small fragmented flint inclusions		
25301	Layer		2.1	0.3	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown, silty sand, friable with fragmented flint inclusions		
25302	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid-orange brown		

					with brownish white patches, silty sand with chalk patches, firm		
25303	Cut		1.96	0.26	Ditch. Shallow ditch under subsoil		
25304	Fill	25303	1.98	0.08	Secondary Fill. Dark reddish brown, sandy clay		
25305	Fill	25303	1.1	0.16	Secondary Fill. Mid-brownish orange, sandy clay		
25306	Fill	25303	1.1	0.06	Secondary Fill. Dark blackish brown, silty clay	Pot	Later BA
25307	Fill	25303	0.6	0.05	Primary Fill. Light yellowish grey, chalky clay		

Trench 254

General description						Orientation	Nw-se
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by subsoil and topsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
25400	Layer			0.33	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt		
25401	Layer			0.13	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt		
25402	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown orange sandy silt, some chalk lenses		
25403	Void						

Trench 255

General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by ploughsoil.						Length (m)	10
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

25500	Layer		2.1	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-grey brown silty sand, rooting and fragmented flint inclusions, friable		
25501	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid-orangey brown, sandy silt with mid-brownish white patches of chalk, firm		

Trench 256

General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by topsoil and subsoil.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
25600	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt		
25601	Layer			0.07	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt		
25602	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown orange sandy silt, some chalk lenses		

Trench 257

General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
25700	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
25701	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown silty sand		
25702	Layer				Natural. Patchy orange brown silty sand and yellow white chalk with flint inclusions		

Trench 258							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench revealed one pit. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.62
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
25800	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
25801	Layer			0.24	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown silty sand		
25802	Layer				Natural. Patchy orange brown silty sand and yellow white chalk with flint inclusions		
25803	Cut		0.84	0.24	Pit		
25804	Fill	25803	0.84	0.24	Deliberate Backfill. Dark greyish brown with freq charcoal inclusions, sandy silt	Burnt flint	
Trench 259							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by subsoil and topsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
25900	Layer		2.1	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-grey brown silty sand, friable, with rooting and fragmented flint inclusions.		
25901	Layer		2.1	0.2	Subsoil. Mid-orangey brown, silty sand, friable with occasional flint inclusions		
25902	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid-orangey brown silty sand, with mid-brownish white chalk		

						patches, firm with medium flint inclusions		
Trench 260								
General description						Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by subsoil and topsoil.						Length (m)	30	
						Width (m)	2.1	
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
26000	Layer		2.1	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, rooting with fragmented flint inclusions			
26001	Layer		2.1	0.25	Subsoil. Mid orangey brown silty sand, friable with flint inclusions			
26002	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid-orangey brown with brownish white, silty sand with chalk patches, firm			
Trench 261								
General description						Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by topsoil						Length (m)	30	
						Width (m)	2.1	
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
26100	Layer		2.1	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, friable with rooting and fragmented flint inclusions.			
26101	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid-orange brown with brownish white patches, silty sand with chalk patches, firm			

Trench 262							
General description						Orientation	E-w
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural substrate covered by subsoil and topsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.27
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
26200	Layer		2.1	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-grey brown silty sand, friable with rooting and fragmented stone inclusions		
26201	Layer		2.1	0.35	Natural. Mid-orange brown, with brownish white, silty sand with patches of chalk, firm		
Trench 263							
General description						Orientation	N-s
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by subsoil and topsoil						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
26300	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt		
26301	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt		
26302	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown orange sandy silt, some chalk lenses		
Trench 264							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by subsoil and topsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
26400	Layer		2.1	0.34	Topsoil. Mod grey brown, silty sand, friable, with rooting and fragmented		

					flint inclusions.		
26401	Layer		2.1	0.3	Subsoil. Mis orangey brown, silty sand, with fragmented flint inclusions		
26402	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid-orangey brown with brownish white, silty sand with patches of chalk, firm		
Trench 265							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by ploughsoil.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.38
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
26500	Layer		2.1	0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, rooting and small stone inclusions, friable.		
26501	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid-orange brown silty sand with mid-brownish white chalk, firm		
Trench 266							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
26600	Layer		2.1	0.27	Topsoil. Mid-grey brown silty sand, friable with rooting and fragmented flint inclusions.		
26601	Layer		2.1	0.32	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown silty sand with		

					fragmented flint inclusions.		
26602	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid-grey brown silty sand with mid-brown white chalk patches, firm		
Trench 267							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench contained two pits. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of chalk.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
26700	Layer		2	0.23	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional chalk and roots		
26701	Layer		2	0.14	Subsoil. Mid-Greyish brown, sandy silt, form, occasional chalk and flint		
26702	Layer				Natural. Light Greyish yellow, Sandy silt, compact, Frequent chalk, occasional flint		
26703	Cut		0.45	0.19	Pit		
26704	Fill	26703	0.45	0.19	Other Fill. Mid-brown sandy silt. Homogenous and firm. No inclusions and no finds recorded		
26705	Cut		0.7	0.19	Pit		
26706	Fill	26705	0.7	0.13	Deliberate Backfill. Dark blackish brown. Sandy silt. Firm. Common charcoal. Flints and pottery fragments recorded.	Pot and flint	Early Neolithic, C14 date of 3640-3365 cal BC

26707	Fill	26705	0.7	0.07	Primary Fill. Dark brown. Sandy clayey silt. No inclusions. Firm.		
Trench 268							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Mid-greyish brown silty ploughsoil covering chalky natural with silty pockets					Length (m)	20	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
26800	Layer		2.1	0.4	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty sand with rooting and fragmented flint inclusions, friable.		
26801	Layer		2.1	0.2	Subsoil. Mid-orangeish brown, silty sand, with fragmented flint inclusions, friable.		
26802	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid-brownish orange, silty sand, with mid-brownish white chalk patches, firm		
Trench 269							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and overlaying natural geology of chalk and reddish brown silty clay and light yellowish brown clay.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
26900	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt.		
26901	Layer				Natural. Reddish brown silty clay with small patches of chalk		
26902	Void						

Trench 270							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained one gully. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and brick earth overlaying natural geology of sandy chalk.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
27000	Layer		2.1	0.31	Ploughsoil. Mid-greyish brown, sandy silt		
27001	Layer		2.1	0.3	Subsoil. Depth is greater than - trench over 1m, mid-orangey brown sandy silt		
27002	Layer		2.1		Natural. Sandy silt / patches silty chalk, frequent flints		
27003	Cut		0.27	0.07	Ditch. Modern gully, single fill		
27004	Fill	27003	0.27	0.07	Secondary Fill		
27005	Layer			0.4	Other Layer. Brick earth, mid-red orange, silty sand with flint inclusions, friable.		
Trench 271							
General description						Orientation	Ne-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. natural geology covered by subsoil and topsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
27100	Layer		2.1	0.23	Topsoil. Mid-grey brown silty sand, friable, rooting and fragmented flint inclusions		
27101	Layer		2.1	0.07	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown silty sand with fragmented flint inclusions, friable		

27102	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid-orange brown with brownish white patches, silty sand with chalk patches, firm		
Trench 272							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
27200	Layer		2.1	0.27	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, friable with rooting and rounded stone inclusions		
27201	Layer		2.1	0.21	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown, silty sand with fragmented flint and stone inclusions		
27202	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mottled mid-orange brown with mid-brownish white sandy silt with patches of chalk, firm		
27203	Void						
Trench 273							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
27300	Layer		2.1	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt with rooting and fragmented flint inclusions		

27301	Layer		2.1	0.2	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown silty sand with fragmented flint inclusions		
27302	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mod orange brown with brownish white patches, silty sand with chalk patches, firm		

Trench 274

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by subsoil and topsoil						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
27400	Layer		2.1	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, friable with rooting and small fragmented flint inclusions		
27401	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid-orange brown with brownish white patches, silty sand, with chalk patches, firm, flint inclusions		

Trench 275

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and overlying natural geology of reddish brown sandy silty clay and yellowish brown clay.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
27500	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark brown silty sandy clay.		
27501	Layer			0.22	Subsoil. Mid-brown/orange silty clay.		
27502	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange brown		

					sandy clay with chalk patches.		
27503	Layer				Natural. Mid-yellow brown, silty sand, loose		
Trench 276							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and overlying natural geology of sandy silty clay and chalky patches.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
27600	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey sandy silt.		
27601	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid-brown sandy clay.		
27602	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown-orange silty sandy clay.		
Trench 277							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by subsoil and ploughsoil					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
27700	Layer		2.1	0.27	Ploughsoil. Mid-orange brown, silty sand, friable with rooting and rounded stones		
27701	Layer		2.1	0.28	Subsoil. Mid-orangish brown, silty sand, friable with occasional flecks of chalk.		
27702	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid-orangish brown with patches of brownish white, silty sand with patches of chalk, flint		

						inclusions, firm		
Trench 278								
General description						Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of sandy silt						Length (m)	30	
						Width (m)	2	
						Avg. depth (m)	0.95	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
27800	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand			
27801	Layer		2.1	0.3	Other Layer. Firm, clayey sandy silt, mid-greyish brown, rare angular flint pebbles			
27802	Layer			0.23	Other Layer. Brick earth, mid-red orange, silty sand, large quantities of flint inclusions.			
27803	Layer				Natural. Thanet Sand, firm, sandy clay, greyish green			
27804	Void							
27805	Void							
27806	Void							
27807	Void							
Trench 279								
General description						Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by subsoil and topsoil.						Length (m)	30	
						Width (m)	2.1	
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
27900	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt			
27901	Layer			0.09	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt			
27902	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange brown sandy silt, some chalk lenses			

Trench 280							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by subsoil and topsoil						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
28000	Layer		2.1	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, friable		
28001	Layer		2.1	0.08	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown, silty sand, friable with rounded stones and fragmented flint inclusions.		
28002	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid-orange brown silty sand with patches of mid-brownish white chalk. Firm		
Trench 281							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench revealed one pit at N end of the trench and small ditch in S part . Ploughsoil overlying natural geology of brown silty chalky clay.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
28100	Layer		2.2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark brown, clayey silt		
28101	Layer		2.2		Natural. Mid-brown silty chalky clay		
28102	Cut		9.2	0.65	Pit. Not fully excavated.		
28103	Fill	28102	3.6	0.4	Secondary Fill. Soft, mid-brown sandy silt.	Pot	Roman
28104	Fill	28102	3.6	0.5	Secondary Fill. Friable, mid-greyish brown sandy silt.	Pot	Prehistoric
28105	Fill	28102	2.28	0.42	Secondary Fill. Soft, light/mid-brown sandy silt.	Pot	Prehistoric

28106	Cut		0.64	0.15	Ditch		
28107	Fill	28106	0.64	0.15	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid-brown sandy silt.		
Trench 282							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by subsoil and ploughsoil.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
28200	Layer		2.1	0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty sand with rooting and fragmented flint inclusions		
28201	Layer		2.1	0.15	Subsoil. Mid-orangish brown silty sand with large patches of gravel inclusions, firm		
28202	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid-orange brown silty sand, friable with mid-brownish white patches, chalk, firm		
28203	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid-orangey brown with gravel inclusions, friable silty sand.		
Trench 283							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench revealed a large pit. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil and natural geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
28300	Layer			0.22	Ploughsoil. Mid-greyish brown sandy silt. Firm. Occasional chalk and		

					flints. Rooting.		
28301	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid-greyish brown sandy silt. Firm. Occasional chalk and flints.		
28302	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Reddish brown sandy silt clay mixed with occasional chalk rubble. Firm and homogenous. Snail shells recorded.		
28303	Cut		1.9	0.58	Pit. Total length c 7.50m. Excited width 1.90m		
28304	Fill	28303	1.9	0.24	Secondary Fill. Greyish brown sandy silt. Firm. Occasional charcoal. Pottery and bones recorded. Occasional chalk and flint rubble. Bioturbated by earthworms.	Pot, bone, flint	EIA
28305	Fill	28303	1.9	0.14	Deliberate Backfill. Greyish black sandy clayey silt. Firm. Abundant charcoal. Organic. Fragments of pottery, bones and antler recorded.	Pot, bone	EIA
28306	Fill	28303	1.9	0.22	Tertiary Fill. Mid-yellowish brown sandy silt. Homogenous and firm. Occasional flint nodules and rare chalk rubble.	Flint	

Trench 284							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural substrate covered by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.48
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
28400	Layer		2.1	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-grey brown silty sand, friable with rooting and fragmented chalk and flint inclusions		
28401	Layer		2.1	0.14	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown silt sand, friable with rounded and fragmented flint inclusions.		
28402	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid-orange brown with brownish white patches, silt sand with chalk patches. Firm		
Trench 285							
General description					Orientation		N-s
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by topsoil and subsoil.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
28500	Layer		2.1	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-grey brown, silt sand, friable, with rooting chalk and fragmented flint inclusions		
28501	Layer		2.1	0.05	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown, silty sand, friable with fragmented flint inclusions		
28502	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid-orange brown with brownish white		

						patches, silty sand with chalk patches, firm		
Trench 286								
General description						Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by topsoil						Length (m)	30	
						Width (m)	2.1	
						Avg. depth (m)	0.34	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
28600	Layer		2.1	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-grey brown, silt sand, friable with rooting and chalk, fragmented flint inclusions			
28601	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid-orange brown silt sand with brownish white chalk patches, firm			
Trench 287								
General description						Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by subsoil and topsoil.						Length (m)	30	
						Width (m)	2.1	
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
28700	Layer		2.1	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-grey brown, silt sand, loose with chalk and rooting inclusions			
28701	Layer		2.1	0.15	Subsoil. Mid-orangey brown silt sand, friable with fragmented flint inclusions			
28702	Layer				Natural. Light orange brown silty sand with brown white chalk patches, firm			

Trench 288							
General description						Orientation	N-s
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil overlaying natural geology of chalk						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
28800	Layer		2.1	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-grey brown, silt sand, friable, with rooting and chalk inclusions		
28801	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid-brown white, chalk with silt patches, firm		
Trench 289							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlaying natural geology of chalk and sand.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
28900	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, loose silt		
28901	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown, silty chalk, loose.		
28902	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown orange, silty sand, loose.		
Trench 290							
General description						Orientation	N-s
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by subsoil and topsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
29000	Layer		2.1	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt, friable, rooting and fragmented chalk and flint inclusions		
29001	Layer		2.1	0.05	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown, silty		

					sand, friable with rounded and fragmented stone inclusions		
29002	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid-orange brown with brownish white patches, silty sand with chalk patches. Firm with soft patches		
Trench 291							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.81	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
29100	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
29101	Layer			0.45	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt		
29102	Layer				Natural. Patchy orange brown sandy silt and chalk with frequent flint inclusions		
Trench 292							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil overlaying the natural geology of chalk					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
29200	Layer		2.1	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, friable, with rooting and fragmented flint inclusions		
29201	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid-orangey brown silty sand with mid-brownish		

					white chalk patches, firm		
Trench 293							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
29300	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
29301	Layer				Natural. Patchy orange brown silty sand and yellow white chalk with flint inclusions		
Trench 294							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.48
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
29400	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
29401	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown silty sand		
29402	Layer				Natural. Patchy mid-orange brown silty sand and yellow white chalk with frequent flint inclusions		
Trench 295							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand					Length (m)		25
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
29500	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		

29501	Layer					Natural. Patchy yellow white chalk and orange brown silty sand with frequent flint inclusions		
Trench 296								
General description						Orientation	E-W	
Trench contained one pit. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying the natural geology of chalk						Length (m)	19	
						Width (m)	2.1	
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
29600	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt			
29601	Layer			0.29	Subsoil. Mid-orangish brown, sandy silt			
29602	Layer				Natural. Mid-yellowish brown, sandy silt and chalk patches			
29603	Cut		1.04	0.14	Pit			
29604	Fill	29603	1.04	0.14	Deliberate Backfill. Dark greyish brown with freq charcoal, sandy silt			
Trench 297								
General description						Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by subsoil and ploughsoil						Length (m)	30	
						Width (m)	2.1	
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
29700	Layer		2.1	0.26	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown silty sand, friable with rooting and fragmented flint inclusions			
29701	Layer		2.1	0.1	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown silty sand, friable with occasional fragmented			

					flint inclusions.		
29702	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid-orange brown silty sand, occasional flint inclusion		
29703	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mottled mid-orange brown with mid-brownish white, chalk, firm		
Trench 298							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by subsoil and ploughsoil					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
29800	Layer		2.1	0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty sand with rooting and fragmented flint inclusions.		
29801	Layer		2.1	0.01	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown silty sand with occasional fragmented flint and chalk inclusion		
29802	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange brown, silty sand, friable		
29803	Layer				Natural. Light brown yellow, silty chalk, loose		
Trench 299							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of chalk.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
29900	Layer			0.18	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, loose silt.		
29901	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid-grey brown,		

						silty chalk, friable		
29902	Layer					Natural. Light brown white, silty chalk, friable		
29903	Cut		0.8	0.12		Natural Feature		
29904	Layer					Natural. Mid-orange brown, silty sand, friable		
29905	Void							
Trench 300								
General description						Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of chalk						Length (m)	30	
						Width (m)	2.1	
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
30000	Layer		2.1	0.27	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, friable, with rooting and fragmented flint inclusions			
30001	Layer		2.1	0.03	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown, silty sand, friable with fragments of chalk inclusions			
30002	Layer		2.1		Natural. Light yellow brown, silty chalk, friable			
30003	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown orange, silty sand, loose			

Trench 301								
General description						Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of chalk						Length (m)	30	
						Width (m)	2.1	
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
30100	Layer		2.1	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty			

					sand with rooting and fragmented flint inclusions, friable		
30101	Layer		2.1	0.5	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown silty sand, friable with fragmented chalk inclusions		
30102	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid-orange brown, silty sand with patches of mid-brownish white chalk, firm		
30103	Layer		2.1	0.27	Ploughsoil. Mid-orange brown, silty sand, friable, with rooting and fragmented flint inclusions		

Trench 302

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of sand and chalk natural overlain by ploughsoil. Frequent large flint nodules.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
30200	Layer		2	0.32	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt		
30201	Layer		2		Natural. Mid-brown orange sandy silt, some chalk, frequent flints		

Trench 303

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by subsoil and topsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

30300	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, loose silt		
30301	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown, friable silty chalk		
30302	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange brown, silty chalk, friable		

Trench 304

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of sand and chalk natural overlain by ploughsoil. Frequent large flint nodules.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
30400	Layer		2	0.31	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt		
30401	Layer		2		Natural. Mid-red brown sandy silt, some chalk		

Trench 305

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.						Length (m)	20
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
30500	Layer			0.23	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
30501	Layer				Natural. Yellow white chalky sand with flint inclusions		

Trench 306

General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contains one ditch and one pit. Consists of chalk and sand natural overlain by subsoil and ploughsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.39

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
30600	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, loose silt		
30601	Layer			0.38	Subsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty clay, firm		
30602	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown, silty chalk, loose		
30603	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown orange, silty sand, loose.		
30604	Cut		2.1	1	Ditch. NW/SE ditch cut. Excavation stopped at 1m.		
30605	Fill	30604	0.78	0.4	Primary Fill. Light yellowish grey sandy chalk		
30606	Fill	30604	2	0.84	Secondary Fill. Mid-orangey brown sandy silt	Bone	
30607	Cut		3.6	0.76	Pit. Sub rounded pit partially under baulk		
30608	Fill	30607	1.44	0.06	Primary Fill. Light yellowish grey, sandy chalk		
30609	Fill	30607	0.68	0.16	Secondary Fill. Dark orangey brown, sandy silt		
30610	Fill	30607	1.74	0.78	Deliberate Backfill. Mid-yellowish brown, sandy silt		

Trench 307							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consist of chalk natural overlain by subsoil and ploughsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
30700	Layer			0.19	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
30701	Layer			0.22	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown silty sand		
30702	Layer				Natural. Yellow white chalky sand with flint inclusions		
30703	Cut		2.1	0.14	Natural Feature		
Trench 308							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand						Length (m)	22
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
30800	Layer			0.29	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
30801	Layer				Natural. White chalk with occasional flint inclusions		
Trench 309							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contains one ditch and a terminus. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil (W end only) overlaying natural geology of chalk.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
30900	Layer			0.18	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, loose silt		
30901	Layer			0.28	Subsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty		

					chalk, loose. Only at W end.		
30902	Layer				Natural. Light brown white, silty chalk, loose		
30903	Cut		0.42	0.34	Ditch		
30904	Fill	30903	0.42	0.34	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown, silty chalk, friable.		
30905	Cut		1.7	0.6	Ditch		
30906	Fill	30905	0.2	0.14	Secondary Fill. Mid-brown grey, silty chalk, loose		
30907	Fill	30905	0.8	0.18	Secondary Fill. Light grey brown, silty chalk, friable		
30908	Fill	30905	1.14	0.1	Secondary Fill. Mid-grey brown, silty chalk, friable.		
30909	Fill	30905	1.7	0.22	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown, silty chalk, friable		

Trench 310

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench revealed one ditch. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil (W part only) overlaying natural geology of chalk.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
31000	Layer		2.2	0.22	Ploughsoil. Friable, dark greyish brown silty sand.		
31001	Layer		2.2	0.24	Subsoil. Friable, mid-greyish brown sandy silt		

31002	Layer		2.2		Natural. Light grey chalk.		
31003	Cut		3.08	0.66	Ditch		
31004	Fill	31003	0.5	0.2	Secondary Fill. Firm, light greyish brown sandy silt.		
31005	Fill	31003	0.68	0.24	Secondary Fill. Friable, light greyish brown sandy silt.		
31006	Fill	31003	1.64	0.34	Secondary Fill. Friable, mid-brown sandy silt.		
31007	Fill	31003	2.3	0.64	Deliberate Backfill. Soft, mid- brown sandy silt.	Pot	E-M IA
31008	Cut		2		Natural Feature		

Trench 311

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by subsoil and ploughsoil						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
31100	Layer		2.1	0.27	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, loose with rooting and fragmented stone and flint inclusions.		
31101	Layer		2.1	0.4	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown silty sand, friable, with fragmented flint and chalk inclusions		
31102	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid-brown white, chalk, firm		

Trench 312							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of chalk						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
31200	Layer			0.21	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
31201	Layer				Natural. White chalk with flint inclusions		
Trench 313							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of chalk						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.23
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
31300	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
31301	Layer				Natural. White chalk with occasional flint inclusions		
Trench 314							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
31400	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
31401	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown silty sand		
31402	Layer				Natural. Grey white chalky sand with flint inclusions		

Trench 315							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench consists of one ditch truncated by possible hedgerow. Natural chalk overlain by subsoil and ploughsoil.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.73	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
31500	Layer			0.21	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
31501	Layer			0.43	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown silty sand		
31502	Layer				Natural. Grey white chalky sand with flint inclusions		
31503	Cut		1	0.56	Ditch		
31504	Fill	31503	1	0.22	Secondary Fill. Mid-greyish brown sandy silt. Friable. Occasional chalk rubble and flint nodules. No find recorded.		
31505	Fill	31503	1.05	0.48	Secondary Fill. Mid-brownish grey sandy silt. Friable. Common chalk rubble and occasional flints. No finds recorded.		
31506	Cut		0.92	0.22	Hedgerow		
31507	Fill	31506	0.92	0.22	Other Fill. Light brownish grey. Sandy silt mixed with chalk rubble.		
31508	Fill	31503	0.7	0.24	Other Fill. Light greyish brown. Sandy silt. Common		

					chalk rubble. Mixed by rooting.		
Trench 316							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of chalk					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
31600	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid-greyish brown, clayey silt		
31601	Layer		2.2	0.1	Subsoil. Mid-orangey brown, clayey silt		
31602	Layer				Natural. Solid chalk with mid-yellowish brown, chalky sand patches		
31603	Cut		2.38	0.88	Ditch. Cut of ditch containing recut [31606]		
31604	Fill	31603	0.88	0.08	Primary Fill. Light brownish white sandy degraded chalk		
31605	Fill	31603	1.02	0.18	Secondary Fill. Light yellowish grey, mixed silty sand and degraded chalk		
31606	Cut		2.38	0.86	Ditch. Ditch recut, narrow, square base and wide top		
31607	Fill	31606			Deliberate Backfill. Light yellowish grey, silty sand with very		

					common large flint inclusions		
31608	Fill	31606	1.32	0.06	Deliberate Backfill. Light yellowish brown, fine gravel		
31609	Fill	31606	1.94	0.24	Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown, mixed sandy silt and degraded chalk		
31610	Fill	31606	2.34	0.34	Secondary Fill. Mid-orangey brown, sandy silt		
31611	Layer		0.9	0.12	Other Layer. Patch of dark greyish brown sandy clay, probably due to decayed organic material (31611) No finds Pics taken: 1103-1106		

Trench 317

General description

Orientation

Length (m)

Width (m)

Avg. depth (m)

Context No.

Type

Fill Of

Width (m)

Depth (m)

Description

Finds

Date

Trench 318

General description

Orientation

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of chalk natural overlain by ploughsoil.

Length (m)

30

Width (m)

2

Avg. depth (m)

0.3

Context No.

Type

Fill Of

Width (m)

Depth (m)

Description

Finds

Date

31800

Layer

2

0.3

Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt

31801	Layer		2		Natural. Light grey white chalk		
Trench 319							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench contains one ditch terminus, and one unexcavated ditch. Consists of chalk natural overlain by ploughsoil.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.33
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
31900	Layer		2.1	0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid-Greyish Brown, sandy silt, occasional chalk and frequent roots inclusions		
31901	Layer		2.1	0.6	Subsoil. Light Greyish Brown, sandy silt, occasional chalk and flint		
31902	Layer		2.1		Natural. White, mainly Chalk, occasional flint nodules		
31903	Cut		1	0.2	Ditch. Linear in plan, gradual sloping and shallow sides, undulating base		
31904	Fill	31903	1	0.14	Secondary Fill. Mid-brown, sandy silt, loose with occasional chalk and flint		
31905	Fill	31903	1	0.06	Primary Fill. Light yellowish brown clayey silt, friable with frequent chalk forms varying of sizes		

31906	Unexcavated feature		1		Ditch. Light brown grey, silty sand, friable with rounded stone and fragmented flint inclusions.		
Trench 320							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench contains one modern feature and one posthole. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying the natural geology of chalk.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.9	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
32000	Layer		2.1	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-grey brown silty sand, friable with rooting and fragmented chalk inclusions		
32001	Layer		2.1	0.6	Colluvial Layer. Light olive brown sandy clayey silt, with chalk inclusions		
32002	Layer		2.1		Natural. Light orangey brown, silty sand with brownish white chalk patches, firm		
32003	Cut		2	0.28	Modern. Cut of possible airfield track		
32004	Fill	32003	2	0.28	Other Fill. Light greyish brown, gravelly sand, small patches of dark yellow gravel		
32005	Cut		0.32	0.11	Posthole		
32006	Fill	32005	0.32	0.11	Primary Fill. Mid-grey brown		

					silty clay with frequent medium flints		
32007	Layer			0.23	Colluvial Layer. May have been surveyed as section 32000		
32008	Layer			0.26	Other Layer. Dark brownish grey clayey silt, frequent small chalk pebbles capped by pebble surface. Buried plough soil.		
32009	Layer			0.2	Other Layer. Coombe Rock		
32010	Layer			0.21	Other Layer. Coombe Rock		
32011	Layer			0.48	Other Layer. Coombe Rock		
32012	Layer			0.05	Natural. Weathered Chalk Bedrock		
Trench 321							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil overlaying the natural geology of chalk						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
32100	Layer			0.38	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
32101	Layer				Natural. White chalk with frequent chalk inclusions		
32102	Cut		1.65	0.12	Ditch		
32103	Fill	32102	1.65	0.12	Primary Fill. Mid-		

					greyish brown silty sand, loose, very frequent chalk pieces varying of size		
Trench 322							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Probable quarry pit and potential remnant of a massively truncated ditch						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
32200	Layer		2.1	0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid-greyish brown, chalky silt		
32201	Layer		2.1	0.15	Subsoil. Mid-yellowish brown, chalky silt		
32202	Layer				Natural. Chalk		
32203	Cut			0.59	Quarry. Partially exposed in trench, 4 fills		
32204	Fill		1.46	0.23	Secondary Fill		
32205	Fill	32203	1.21	0.33	Secondary Fill	FC	
32206	Fill	32203	0.51	0.17	Secondary Fill		
32207	Fill	32203	0.3	0.19	Primary Fill		
32208	Cut				Ditch. Potentially an almost completely truncated out ditch remnant. Shadow in plan but too minimal to record in section when excavated. Photo # 1081-85		

Trench 323							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of chalk						Length (m)	25
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.27
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
32300	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
32301	Layer				Natural. White sandy chalk with occasional flint inclusions		
32302	Fill	32303	0.74	0.14	Secondary Fill. Mid-greyish brown silty sand, loose with chalk varying of sizes		
32303	Cut		0.74	0.14	Ditch. Curvilinear in plan, gradual sloping and shallow sides, undulating base		
Trench 324							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of chalk						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.29
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
32400	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
32401	Layer				Natural. White chalk with occasional flint inclusions		
32402	Cut		0.73	0.13	Ditch		
32403	Fill	32402	0.73	0.13	Secondary Fill. Mid-greyish brown silty clay. Friable.		

					Occasional Flint's nodules and chalk rubble. No finds recorded.		
Trench 325							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
32500	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
32501	Layer				Natural. White chalk with frequent flint inclusions		
Trench 326							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by subsoil (only N end) and ploughsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
32600	Layer		2.1	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-grey brown, sandy silt, with rooting and flint inclusions, friable		
32601	Layer		2.1	0.4	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown, silt sand, fragmented flint and chalk inclusions, friable		
32602	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid-orange brown with patches of brownish white, silty sand with chalk patches, firm		

Trench 327							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of chalk natural overlain by ploughsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
32700	Layer		2	0.32	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt		
32701	Layer		2		Natural. Light grey white chalk		
Trench 328							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
32800	Layer			0.29	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
32801	Layer				Natural. White chalk with occasional flint inclusions		
Trench 329							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contains two parallel ditches. Consists of natural geology covered by ploughsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
32900	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, loose silt		
32901	Layer			0.11	Subsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty chalk, friable		
32902	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown white, silty chalk, friable		
32903	Unexcavated feature		2.15		Ditch. Fill is mid-grey		

						brown, silty chalk, friable		
32904	Unexcavated feature		3.22			Ditch. Same as [33003]. Fill is a dark grey brown, silty chalk, friable		
Trench 330								
General description						Orientation	E-W	
Trench contains 2 ditches. Consists of ploughsoil overlaying natural geology of chalk						Length (m)	30	
						Width (m)	2.1	
						Avg. depth (m)	0.34	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
33000	Layer				Ploughsoil. Dark brown sandy silt			
33001	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid-reddish brown sandy silt, visible only at the E end of the trench			
33002	Layer				Natural. White chalk with occasional flint inclusions			
33003	Cut		3	0.7	Ditch. Same as 33802			
33004	Fill	33003	3	0.7	Secondary Fill			
33005	Fill	33003		0.32	Primary Fill			
33006	Cut		0.8	0.15	Ditch			
33007	Fill	33006			Secondary Fill			
Trench 331								
General description						Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand						Length (m)	30	
						Width (m)	2	
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
33100	Layer			0.23	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand			

33101	Layer			0.29	Subsoil. Mid-yellow brown silty sand		
33102	Layer				Natural. Chalk with patches of grey sand and flint inclusions		
Trench 332							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
33200	Layer			0.23	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
33201	Layer			0.17	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown silty sand		
33202	Layer				Natural. White chalk with flint inclusions		
Trench 333							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench contained one tree throw. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of chalk					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
33300	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown silty sand, friable.		
33301	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid-brown orange, silty sand, loose		
33302	Layer				Natural. Light brown white, chalk, loose		
33303	Cut		2	0.8	Tree Throw. Oval in plan, irregular		

					sides and undulating base		
Trench 334							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of chalk natural overlain by colluvium and ploughsoil.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
33400	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt.		
33401	Layer			0.09	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellowish grey, sandy silt. Plough wash.		
33402	Layer			0.16	Colluvial Layer. Light grey, sandy silt.		
33403	Layer			0.35	Colluvial Layer. Light brownish grey, sandy silt.		
33404	Layer			0.18	Colluvial Layer. Light brownish grey, sandy silt.		
33405	Layer			0.22	Colluvial Layer. Light grey, clayey silt.		
33406	Layer			0.31	Colluvial Layer. Light whiteish grey, clayey silt. Coombe rock?		
33407	Layer			0.05	Colluvial Layer. Light brownish grey, sandy silt. Eroded former soil?		
33408	Layer			0.04	Colluvial Layer. Light grey,		

					clayey silt. Eroded chalk?		
33409	Layer			0.06	Colluvial Layer. Dark grey, clayey sandy silt. Eroded former soil?		
33410	Layer			0.4	Colluvial Layer. Light grey, silt. Coombe rock?		
33411	Layer			0.14	Other Layer. Mid-blackish grey, silt. Friable.		
33412	Layer			0.13	Colluvial Layer. Pale grey. Slightly clayey silt with gradual chalk inclusions.		

Trench 335

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of chalk						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
33500	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
33501	Layer				Natural. White chalk with occasional flint inclusions		

Trench 336

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of chalk						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
33600	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark grey		

						brown silty sand		
33601	Layer			0.1		Subsoil. Mid-orange brown silty sand		
33602	Layer					Natural. White chalk with occasional flint inclusions		
Trench 337								
General description						Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of chalk						Length (m)	30	
						Width (m)	2	
						Avg. depth (m)	0.42	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
33700	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand			
33701	Layer				Natural. White chalk with occasional flint inclusions			
Trench 338								
General description						Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench revealed two ditches. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.						Length (m)	30	
						Width (m)	2.1	
						Avg. depth (m)	0.25	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
33800	Layer		2.1	0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark brown sandy silt			
33801	Layer		2.1		Natural. Light grey chalk			
33802	Cut		2.22	0.88	Ditch			
33803	Fill	33802		0.16	Secondary Fill. Friable mid-grey brown clay silt with frequent chalk fragments and rare small flints			
33804	Fill	33802		0.14	Secondary Fill. Friable, light yellow			

					brown clay silt with frequent chalk pieces and rare small flints		
33805	Fill	33802		0.24	Secondary Fill. Friable light grey brown clay silt with frequent chalk and occasional small and medium sized flints		
33806	Fill	33802		0.1	Secondary Fill. Firm light grey brown clay silt with frequent chalk and occasional flint		
33807	Cut		1.9	0.34	Ditch		
33808	Fill	33807		0.34	Secondary Fill. Friable mid-grey brown clay silt occasional chalk flecks		
33809	Void						
33810	Void						
33811	Void					Pot	LBA/IA?
33812	Cut		2.5	1.06	Ditch		
33813	Cut		2.4	0.56	Ditch		
33814	Fill	33812	0.5	0.19	Secondary Fill. Light yellow white, silty chalk, friable		
33815	Fill	33812	0.58	0.2	Secondary Fill. Mid-green brown, loose silt.		
33816	Fill	33812	0.56	0.07	Secondary Fill. Mid-grey brown, loose, silty chalk.		
33817	Fill	33812	1.1	0.34	Secondary Fill. Firm, light/mid-brown		

					sandy, chalky silt.		
33818	Fill	33813	2.4	0.56	Secondary Fill. Mid-brown, sandy silt, soft		
33819	Void						
33820	Void						
33821	Void						
33822	Void						
33823	Void						
33824	Void						
33825	Void						

Trench 339

General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

Trench 340

General description						Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of natural substrate overlain by colluvial layers and ploughsoil.						Length (m)		27
						Width (m)		2.1
						Avg. depth (m)		2
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
34000	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, loose silt			
34001	Layer			0.45	Subsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty chalk, friable			
34002	Layer				Natural. Light white, silty chalk, loose			
34003	Layer			0.23	Colluvial Layer. Mid-brown white, silty chalk, loose			

Trench 341

General description						Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and other layers overlaying the natural geology of chalk						Length (m)		30
						Width (m)		2

							Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
34100	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Topsoil			
34101	Layer				Subsoil. From Colluvium			
34102	Layer			0.14	Colluvial Layer			
34103	Layer			0.36	Other Layer			
34104	Layer			0.19	Buried soil			
34105	Layer			0.18	Buried soil			
34106	Layer			0.25	Natural. Brick Earth			
34107	Layer			0.16	Natural. Brick Earth			
34108	Layer				Natural. Head Deposit			

Trench 342

General description		Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of chalk and sand natural overlain by colluvium and ploughsoil		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	1

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
34200	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, loose silt		
34201	Layer			0.49	Subsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty chalk, friable		
34202	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Dark grey brown, silty chalk, firm	Pot	?
34203	Layer				Natural. Mid-red brown with chalk patches, silty clay, friable		

Trench 343

General description		Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of sand/gravel natural overlain by colluvium and ploughsoil.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	1.3

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
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34300	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, loose silt		
34301	Layer			0.6	Subsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty chalk, friable		
34302	Layer			0.14	Colluvial Layer. Mid-red brown, silty clay, firm		

Trench 344

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlaying natural geology of chalk						Length (m)	17
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	1.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
34400	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, friable silt		
34401	Layer			0.36	Subsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty chalk, friable		
34402	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown white, silty chalk, loose		

Trench 345

General description						Orientation	NW-Se
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of sand natural overlain by colluvium and ploughsoil						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
34500	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Friable Mid-greyish brown silty sand		
34501	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Friable, Mid-brownish orange, silty sand		
34502	Layer			0.22	Colluvial Layer. light reddish		

					brown silty sand containing worked flints (West Rand of the trench)		
34503	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Light reddish brown silt. Pockets of small gravels including natural flint.		
Trench 346							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and a colluvial layer overlying natural geology of silty sand					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.71	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
34600	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
34601	Layer			0.34	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown silty sand		
34602	Layer				Natural. Chalky sand with flint inclusions		
34603	Layer			0.23	Colluvial Layer. Light yellow orange, silty sand, loose		
Trench 347							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.84	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
34700	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
34701	Layer			0.5	Subsoil. Mid-orange		

					brown silty sand		
34702	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange brown silty sand with patches of chalk and flint inclusions		
Trench 348							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of sand/gravel natural overlain by colluvium and ploughsoil.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
34800	Layer		2.1	0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, friable, rooting and fragmented flint inclusions		
34801	Layer		2.1	0.2	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown silty sand, friable with fragmented flint inclusions		
34802	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid-orangey brown with brownish white patches, silty sand with chalk patches. Firm		
34803	Layer			0.2	Colluvial Layer. Dark brown orange, silty sand, loose		
Trench 349							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying a colluvial layer of silty sand					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

34900	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey, sandy silt.		
34901	Layer			0.1	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellowish brown, sandy silt.		
34902	Layer			0.2	Buried soil. Same as context (34905). Light yellowish brown silt. Palaesol (Ae) Horizon.	Flint	
34903	Layer			0.17	Colluvial Layer. Mid-olive brown, clayey silt.		
34904	Layer			0.25	Buried soil. Mid-brown sandy silt. Palaesol, (Ah) Horizon.	Flint	
34905	Layer			0.2	Buried soil. Light yellowish brown silt. Palaesol (Ae) Horizon.		
34906	Layer			0.32	Natural. Mid-brown clayey silt. Brickearth (Bt) Horizon.		
34907	Layer			0.24	Natural. Mid-brown clayey sand. Brickearth.		
34908	Layer			0.4	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellowish brown, sandy silt.		

Trench 350

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of sand natural overlain by ploughsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

Trench 351							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural layer (chalk)						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
35100	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark brown sandy silt		
35101	Layer				Natural. Chalk		
35102	Cut		4.6	0.7	Natural Feature. Initially investigated as linear or partially exposed pit, located near middle of trench, it is revealed to be a patch of residual ploughsoil in a natural feature		
Trench 352							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of sand natural with gravel and chalk overlain by ploughsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 353							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contains one pit. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of clay and sand						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
35300	Layer			0.31	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, friable silt		
35301	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange brown, silty clay, friable		
35302	Layer				Natural. Light brown yellow,		

					silty friable clay,		
35303	Cut		2.5	0.64	Pit. Cut of pit partially exposed in western end of trench		
35304	Fill	35303	0.82	0.1	Deliberate Backfill. Friable, Dark blackish brown, silty sand, charcoal rich	Pot	MBA
35305	Fill	35303	1.08	0.32	Secondary Fill. Friable, dark yellowish grey, clayey sand, occasional charcoal occasional flint pebbles	Flint	
35306	Fill	35303	0.52	0.18	Deliberate Backfill. Friable, Dark blackish brown, silty sand, charcoal rush, rare burnt flint, rare angular flint	Flint	
35307	Fill	35303	1.76	0.32	Deliberate Backfill. Firm, clayey sand, mixed mid-yellowish grey and mid-yellowish brown, occasional flint pebbles and angular flint		
35308	Fill	35303	1.64	0.14	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid-greyish brown, silty sand, occasional flint pebbles		

Trench 354

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying the natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.34

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
35400	Layer			0.16	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey friable clay silt		
35401	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Mid-red brown firm silt clay, with		

					occasional chalk flecks		
35402	Layer				Natural. Mid-yellow brown firm clay with chalk and flint pieces		
35403	Layer			0.2	Natural. mid-orange, loose, sand, with occasional large flint nodules. Possibly a variation of the Thanet Sand formation and therefore the same as 35404 and 35405		
35404	Layer			0.38	Natural. mid-green grey, friable, sandy silt. Possibly a variation of the Thanet Sand formation and therefore the same as 35405 and 35403		
35405	Layer			0.36	Natural. mid-orange, loose, sand, with occasional large flint nodules. Appears to be a possible variation of the Thanet Sand formation and therefore same as 35403 and 35404		
35406	Layer			0.52	Buried soil. dark grey brown, friable, silty sandy clay, with occasional chalk flecks and rare flint nodules.		
35407	Layer				Natural. Light yellow white, firm, chalk, with occasional flint nodules. Natural bedrock of Lewes formation chalk		

Trench 355							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural geology covered by subsoil and ploughsoil						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
35500	Layer		2.1	0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown silty sand, friable with rooting and rounded pebble inclusions		
35501	Layer		2.1	0.1	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown silty sand, friable with rounded stone inclusions		
35502	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mottles mid-orange brown with mid-brownish white, silty clay and chalk, firm		
Trench 356							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology, natural geology covered by subsoil and topsoil						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.27
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
35600	Layer		2.1	0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid-greyish brown silty sand, friable with rooting and rounded stone inclusions		
35601	Layer		2.1	0.7	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown silty clay, friable with rounded stone inclusions		
35602	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mottled mid-orange brown with mid-greenish grey, silty clay with gravel patches, firm		

Trench 357							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural layers (sandy clay, chalk)						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
35700	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt		
35701	Layer			0.4	Natural. Light reddish brown sandy clay		
35702	Layer				Natural. Chalk, exposed in the E end of the trench under 35701		
35703	Cut		6.6	0.5	Natural Feature. linear feature located in the E end of the trench, partially lying under its S edge. Oriented NE-SW. No finds. One fill.		
35704	Fill	35703	6.6	0.5	Secondary Fill. deposit gradually formed between two different natural. Geology.		
Trench 358							
General description						Orientation	E-,W
Trench contains one spread. Consists of ploughsoil overlaying natural geology of chalk.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
35800	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Loose, mid-greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional small flint pebble inclusions and rare chalk flecks		
35801	Layer				Natural. Degraded chalk with common		

					medium to large flint nodules. Later mostly visible at western end of trench, but persists in patches at the eastern end.		
35802	Layer				Natural. Friable, mid-brownish orange, sandy clay, rare small degraded chalk inclusions and rare small flint pebbles. Layer present in centre of and eastern end of trench.		
35803	Layer				Natural. Firm, light greenish grey, clayey sand with patches of light grey small sub rounded sandstone gravel. Layer initially interpreted as archaeology, but testing revealed it to be a natural layer at the eastern intersection of (35801) and (35802) which undercut (35802).		
35804	Layer		3	0.1	Other Layer. Appears to be a spread		

Trench 359

General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlaying natural geology of chalk					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
35900	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Loose, mid-greyish brown, sandy silt, common small chalk and small to		

					medium flint pebbles inclusions		
35901	Layer				Natural. Solid chalk with patches of degraded chalk and large flint nodules		
Trench 360							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench contained one pit. Consisted of ploughsoil overlaying natural geology of chalk					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.33	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
36000	Layer			0.32	Topsoil. Top soil. Medium greyish black clayey silt with frequent chalk inclusion < 40mm		
36001	Layer				Natural. Natural. Light yellowish white chalk.		
36002	Cut		5	0.63	Pit. Cut of possible quarry pit. Stepped and 25% due to large size. 1m depth to the bulk so had to stop excavation. Partially exposed into bulk.		
36003	Fill	36002		0.8	Primary Fill. Primary fill of possible quarry pit. Medium yellowish white degrades chalk.		
36004	Fill	36002	5	0.62	Secondary Fill. Secondary fill of possible quarry pit. Medium blackish brown silty clay with frequent sub angular chalk inclusions <40mm		

Trench 361							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of chalk natural overlain by ploughsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.39
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 362							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlaying natural geology of clay and chalk						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
36200	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, loose silt		
36201	Layer				Natural. Light brown white, silty chalk, friable		
36202	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown orange, silty clay, firm		
Trench 363							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 364							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contains two ditch terminus and two pits. Consists of ploughsoil overlaying natural geology of silty clay.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.31
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
36400	Layer		2	0.31	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt, some flint.		
36401	Layer		2		Natural. Mid-yellow/orange brown sandy silt.		
36402	Cut		0.38	0.4	Ditch		
36403	Fill	36402	0.58	0.26	Secondary Fill. Mid-brown		

					grey, silty sand, loose		
36404	Fill	36402	0.58	0.18	Deliberate Backfill. Dark grey brown, silty clay, friable	Pot, CBM	LBA/IA
36405	Unexcavated feature		1.49		Pit. Oval in plan. Fill is a dark brown grey, silty clay, friable. Possibly part of an entrance		
36406	Unexcavated feature		1.64		Pit. Oval in plan. Fill is a dark brown grey, silty clay, friable. Possibly part of an entrance		
36407	Unexcavated feature		0.52		Ditch. Terminates towards the E. Fill is a dark grey brown, silty clay, friable. Possibly part of an entrance		

Trench 365

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench contains two ditches. Consists of ploughsoil overlaying natural geology of chalk and clay						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
36500	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt, some flints.		
36501	Layer				Natural. Light brown white, silty chalk, loose.		
36502	Cut		1.68	0.72	Ditch		
36503	Fill	36502	0.78	0.26	Secondary Fill. Light white brown, silty chalk, friable		
36504	Fill	36502	1.06	0.12	Secondary Fill. Light grey brown, silty chalk, friable		
36505	Fill	36502	1.46	0.2	Secondary Fill. Mid-grey brown, silty chalk, friable		
36506	Fill	36502	1.68	0.26	Secondary Fill. Dark grey	Pot	LBA/IA

					brown, silty chalk, friable		
36507	Cut		1.14	0.42	Ditch		
36508	Fill	36507	1.14	0.42	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown, silty clay, compact		
36509	Layer				Natural. Light brown orange, silty clay, compact		

Trench 366

General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
36600	Layer			0.31	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
36601	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt with chalk inclusions		
36602	Layer				Natural. Mottled orange and grey sandy silt		

Trench 367

General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of chalk natural overlain by ploughsoil.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
36700	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt, some chalk and flint.		
36701	Layer		2		Natural. Brown white chalk, some flint.		

Trench 368

General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench contains one ditch and one ditch terminus. Consists of ploughsoil overlying mixed natural geology of chalk and sand					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

36800	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, loose silt		
36801	Layer				Natural. Light white, silty chalk, loose		
36802	Unexcavated feature		1.2		Ditch. Terminus. Fill is a mid-grey brown, silty chalk, loose		
36803	Unexcavated feature		0.87		Ditch. Fill is a dark grey brown, silty chalk, friable		
36804	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown orange, silty sand, loose		

Trench 369

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of chalk and sand natural, overlain by colluvium and sealed by ploughsoil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	1

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
36900	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt.		
36901	Layer			0.63	Colluvial Layer. Mid-greyish brown. Sandy silt. Common chalk inclusions.		
36902	Layer			0.23	Other Layer. Pale greyish yellow. Slightly clayey sandy silt. Brickearth-slope deposit. Not bottomed.		

Trench 370

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench revealed 2 linears. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
37000	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
37001	Layer				Natural. Chalk with patches of orange brown		

					sandy silt, flint inclusions		
37002	Cut		1.5	0.72	Ditch		
37003	Fill	37002	0.3	0.04	Primary Fill. Firm, mid-brown chalky silt.		
37004	Fill	37002	0.34	0.12	Primary Fill. Compact white chalk.		
37005	Fill	37002	0.52	0.15	Secondary Fill. Compact, light brown sandy chalky silt.		
37006	Fill	37002	0.74	0.14	Secondary Fill. Compact, mid/light brown sandy chalky silt.		
37007	Fill		0.7	0.1	Secondary Fill. Compact, mid-brown sandy silt.		
37008	Fill	37002	0.44	0.1	Secondary Fill. Compact, mid-brown sandy silt.		
37009	Fill	37002	1.4	0.3	Deliberate Backfill. Soft, dark brown, sandy silt.	Pot	LBA/EIA
37010	Fill	37002	0.12	0.12	Deliberate Backfill. Compact, mid-brown sandy silt.		
37011	Cut		1.92	0.36	Ditch. Cut of linear. Two fills, a secondary and a primary. Moderately steep conclave sides to a rounded base.		
37012	Fill	37011	1.35	0.13	Primary Fill. Primary fill. Compact light yellowish white degraded chalk.		
37013	Fill	37011	1.92	0.23	Secondary Fill. Friable medium greyish brown sandy silt. Inclusions of sub angular chalk flint <40 mm.		

Trench 371							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench revealed three linear ditches, one terminus and series of quarry pits (min. three). Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of white chalk.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.28
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
37100	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt.		
37101	Layer				Natural. White chalk with reddish/orange clayey patches.		
37102	Cut		0.32	0.16	Ditch		
37103	Cut		0.72	0.28	Ditch. Possible ditch terminus.		
37104	Cut		0.92	0.5	Ditch		
37105	Fill	37102	0.32	0.16	Secondary Fill. Soft/loose, mid-brown sandy silt.		
37106	Fill	37103	0.52	0.06	Primary Fill. Compact, light yellowish brown silty chalk.		
37107	Fill	37103	0.72	0.22	Secondary Fill. Soft, mid-brown sandy clayey silt.		
37108	Fill	37104	0.6	0.22	Secondary Fill. Soft/firm, mid/dark brown sandy clayey silt.		
37109	Fill	37104	0.36	0.26	Deliberate Backfill. Firm, dark brown sandy clayey silt with flints.		
37110	Fill	37104	0.6	0.26	Deliberate Backfill. Soft, dark brown sandy clayey silt.		
37111	Cut		1.8	0.8	Ditch		
37112	Fill	37111	0.3	0.26	Primary Fill. Friable, light brown sandy silt with chalk.		
37113	Fill	37111	0.26	0.18	Deliberate Backfill. Compact dark brown sandy clayey silt.		
37114	Fill	37111	0.68	0.14	Deliberate Backfill. Loose, light brownish grey sandy,		

					chalky silt with flints.		
37115	Fill	37111	1.2	0.22	Secondary Fill. Soft, mid-brown sandy silt with chalk and snail shells.		
37116	Fill	37111	0.64	0.18	Secondary Fill. Firm/ compact, dark brown sandy clayey silt.		
37117	Fill	37111	1.7	0.4	Deliberate Backfill. Compact/ soft, mid-brown sandy clayey silt.		
37118	Fill	37111	0.36	0.2	Secondary Fill. Friable/ loose yellowish brownish white silty chalk.		
37119	Cut		0.3	0.54	Quarry. Possible quarry pit.		
37120	Fill	37119	0.3	0.2	Primary Fill. Friable/ loose, yellowish white chalk.		
37121	Fill	37119	0.3	0.14	Secondary Fill. Loose/ friable light yellowish brown sandy chalky silt.		
37122	Fill	37119	0.3	0.18	Secondary Fill. Soft mid-brown sandy chalky silt.		
37123	Unexcavated feature		1.6		Quarry. Possible quarry pit.		
37124	Unexcavated feature		0.78		Quarry. Possible quarry pit.		

Trench 372

General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench consists of chalk and sand natural overlain by colluvium and sealed by ploughsoil					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
37200	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown. Firm. Sandy silt.		
37201	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellowish brown sandy		

					silt with chalky inclusions.		
37202	Layer			0.15	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellowish brown. Firm. Slightly clayey sandy silt.		
37203	Layer			0.2	Other Layer. Firm. Slightly clayey sandy silt. Mid-yellowish brown. Brickearth. Not bottomed.		
37204	Layer			0.2	Other Layer. Light greyish brown. Slightly clayey sandy silt with frequent chalk inclusions and flints. Upper part of Coombe rock. Not bottomed.		
37205	Layer				Other Layer. Coombe Rock at the base of the trench		

Trench 373

General description

Orientation

NE-SW

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of clayey silt with gravels and flint

Length (m)

30

Width (m)

2

Avg. depth (m)

1

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
37300	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. dark grey brown sandy silt.		
37301	Layer			1	Colluvial Layer. Mid-reddish brown silty sand containing frequent worked flints, surviving at lowest end of trench (SW).	Pot	?
37302	Layer				Natural. Mid-red/orangey brown, clayey silt with frequent gravels and natural flint inclusions. Reached after deep		

					excavation (about 1.30m deep)		
37303	Layer			0.1	Other Layer. Light reddish brown, silty sand. Very occasional small natural flint inclusions. Brickearth		
37304	Layer			0.16	Colluvial Layer. Mid-greyish brown. Firm sandy silt with flints and chalky inclusions.		
37305	Layer			0.34	Colluvial Layer. Mid-greyish brown. Friable. Slightly clayey sandy silt with flints.		
37306	Layer			0.19	Colluvial Layer. Mid-reddish brown. Friable. Clayey sandy silt. Homogenous. Same as 37301		
37307	Layer			0.24	Other Layer. Mid-reddish brown. Firm. Sandy silt with poorly sorted flints, patches of chalk at the base. Same as 37302.		
Trench 374							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contained building remains and one ditch. Consisted of ploughsoil overlaying natural geology of chalk						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
37400	Layer			0.36	Topsoil. Friable dark greyish black sandy silt with frequent chalk flint and pebbles.		
37401	Layer				Natural. Compact mid-brownish white sandy chalk		
37402	Cut		1.17		Construction Cut.		

					Construction cut for square like building structure. Modern.		
37403	Structure	37402	0.86		Other Structure. Square like modern structure, unexcavated however lies on a modern made ground layer.		
37404	Structure		0.4		Wall. Base of a wall structure. Not cut into the ground, laid upon it as a foundation.	CBM	Modern
37405	Cut		0.41		Construction Cut. Construction cut for partially exposed wall leading into the bulk.		
37406	Structure	37405	0.3		Wall. Partially exposed wall leading into the bulk east of the building structures.		
37407	Layer		2		Other Layer. Layer of made ground. Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with rubble throughout, brick taken with markings on.		
37408	Cut		1.2	0.54	Ditch. E end of trench		
37409	Fill	37408	1	0.36	Secondary Fill. Mid-greyish brown sandy silt	Pot	LBA/IA
37410	Fill	37408	1.08	0.2	Secondary Fill. Light yellowish brown sandy silt rich in chalk	Pot	LBA/IA?
37411	Fill	37408	0.6	0.1	Primary Fill. Light yellowish brown degraded chalk		

Trench 375							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consists of chalk and sand natural overlain by colluvium and sealed by subsoil and ploughsoil						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	1.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
37500	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, friable silt		
37501	Layer			0.23	Colluvial Layer. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, friable with chalky inclusions.		
37502	Layer			0.22	Colluvial Layer. Mid-greyish brown slightly clayey sandy silt with chalky inclusions. Less stony than above.		
37503	Layer			0.13	Other Layer. Dark yellow brown, slightly clayey sandy silt, firm. Large Flint nodules and pebbles.		
37504	Layer			0.3	Other Layer. Chalky Coombe rock.		
Trench 376							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of patchy chalk and sand natural overlain by subsoil and ploughsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
37600	Layer		2	0.29	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt, some flint		
37601	Layer		2	0.49	Subsoil. Mid-red brown sandy silt		
37602	Layer		2		Natural. Mixed brown white chalk and mid-red brown sandy silt. Some flint nodules.		

Trench 377							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying shallow colluvial deposits onto natural geology of chalk.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.82
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
37700	Layer			0.21	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt	Lead	
37701	Layer			0.59	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt with frequent rounded stones		
37702	Layer				Natural. Patchy white chalk with flint inclusions		
37703	Layer			0.2	Colluvial Layer. Mid-to dark brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal flecks and frequent small pebbles.		
37704	Layer			0.16	Colluvial Layer. Mid-to light brownish grey sandy silt. Frequent small pebbles and chalk flecks. Interface with natural. Only present in lowest 7m of the trench.		
Trench 378							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench contains two terminus and two pits. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of chalk					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
37800	Layer			0.33	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, friable silt		
37801	Layer			0.6	Subsoil. Dark brown silty clay		
37802	Layer				Natural. Light white brown, silty chalk, friable		
37803	Cut		1.1	0.1	Pit		

37804	Fill	37803	1.1	0.1	Secondary Fill. Friable Dark reddish brown silty clay	Pot	IA
37805	Cut		0.8	0.32	Ditch. Cut into ditch and pit		
37806	Fill	37805	0.8	0.32	Secondary Fill. Friable dark brown silty clay		
37807	Cut		0.4	0.32	Ditch. Cut into ditch		
37808	Fill	37807	0.4	0.32	Secondary Fill. Friable dark brown clay		
37809	Unexcavated feature		0.54		Pit. Circular in plan. Fill is a light grey brown, silty chalk, friable		

Trench 379

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of chalk and sand natural overlain by colluvium and sealed by ploughsoil						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
37900	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, loose silt		
37901	Layer			0.41	Colluvial Layer. Mid-grey brown, silty sand, friable		
37902	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Dark grey brown. Sandy silt.		
37903	Layer			0.13	Other Layer. Light grey yellow. Clayey sandy silt. Frequent gravel.		
37904	Layer				Natural. Reddish clayey silt with chalk patches.		

Trench 380

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying colluvium						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

38000	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, loose silt		
38001	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellowish brown, sandy silt. friable. Stony.		
38002	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellowish brown, sandy silt.		
38003	Layer			0.3	Other Layer. Light yellowish brown. Sandy silt.		
38004	Layer			0.26	Other Layer. Light yellowish brown. Sandy silt. Homogenous.		
38005	Layer			0.32	Other Layer. Compact. Reddish brown. Sandy clayey silt. Poorly sorted flints. Head deposit		
38006	Layer			0.12	Other Layer. Compact. Pale yellowish grey. Chalk inclusions. Coombe Rock		
38007	Layer		1.3	0.14	Other Layer. Mixed dark blackish brown and mid-brownish yellow sand with rare small flint pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks.		
38008	Layer			0.52	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellowish brown. Slightly clayey sandy silt. Flints and chalk inclusions recorded. Same as 38001		
38009	Layer			0.11	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellowish brown, sandy silt. Chalk inclusions.		

					Same as 38002		
Trench 381							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of clayey silt with occasional gravel and flints					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
38100	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. dark grey brown sandy silt.		
38101	Layer			1	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellowish grey brown silty sand approximately 1m deep with many work flints at surface. Test for flints.	Pot	IA?
38102	Layer			0.8	Colluvial Layer. Mid-grey yellow/brown, clayey silt with very occasional gravel and natural flints.		
38103	Layer			0.32	Colluvial Layer. Mid-brown. Slightly clayey sandy silt. Stone line recorded.		
38104	Layer			0.28	Other Layer. Mid-yellowish brown. Clayey sandy silt. Homogenous.		
38105	Layer			0.13	Colluvial Layer. Yellowish brown. Silt.		
38106	Layer			0.29	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellowish brown. Slightly clayey silt.	Pot	LBA/IA
38107	Layer			0.1	Other Layer. Olive yellow. Sandy silt. Slightly clayey.		
38108	Layer			0.05	Other Layer. Olive yellow. Slightly clayey sandy silt. Flint pebbles.		

38109	Layer			0.28	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellowish grey brown silty sand. Chalk inclusions.		
Trench 382							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and colluvium					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
38200	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt.		
38201	Layer			1	Colluvial Layer. mid-reddish brown, stoney clay silt. Not same as 37301. Few worked flints. Same as 38204	Pot	LBA/IA
38202	Layer			0.54	Colluvial Layer. Firm. Mid-yellowish brown. Sandy clayey silt. Stony. Colluvium derived from Brickearth.		
38203	Layer			0.55	Other Layer. Firm. Yellowish brown. Slightly clayey sandy silt with very rare flints and chalk flecks. Brickearth.		
38204	Layer			0.16	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellowish brown. Slightly clayey sandy silt. Chalk inclusions. Same as 3802		
Trench 383							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of sand natural overlain by colluvium and sealed by ploughsoil.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.79	

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
38300	Layer		2	0.34	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt, some natural flint and chalk.		
38301	Layer		2	0.45	Colluvial Layer. Mid-orange brown sandy silt, some flint and chalk flecks.		
38302	Layer		2		Natural. Mid-reddish brown silty sand, no inclusions. Possible Pleistocene layer.		
38303	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Brown. Clayey sandy silt. Homogenous		
38304	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Greyish brown clayey sandy silt with chalk inclusions.		

Trench 384

General description

Orientation

E-W

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of chalk natural overlain by ploughsoil.

Length (m)

30

Width (m)

2

Avg. depth (m)

0.36

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
38400	Layer		2	0.33	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown silty sand, some natural flints		
38401	Layer		2		Natural. Grey white chalk, some plough scarring		

Trench 385

General description

Orientation

N-S

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of chalk natural with some red brown sand lenses.

Length (m)

30

Width (m)

2

Avg. depth (m)

0.36

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
38500	Layer		2	0.34	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy		

					silt, some flint and chalk		
38501	Layer		2		Natural. Grey white chalk, frequent flint		
38502	Layer		2		Natural. Mid-brown orange silty sand bands with flints.		
Trench 386							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench contains a quarry pit. Consisted of ploughsoil overlaying the natural geology of chalk.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.38
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
38600	Layer		2	0.34	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown silty sand, some natural flints		
38601	Layer		2		Natural. Grey white chalk, some plough scarring		
38602	Cut		0.91	0.68	Quarry		
38603	Fill	38602	0.91	0.35	Secondary Fill. Mid-brown, loose, silty chalk		
38604	Fill	38602	0.91	0.11	Secondary Fill. Light brown grey, silty chalk, loose		
38605	Fill	38602	0.91	0.11	Secondary Fill. Mid-grey brown, silty chalk, loose		
38606	Fill	38602	0.72	0.12	Secondary Fill. Mid-brown grey, silty chalk, loose		
38607	Fill	38602	0.72	0.08	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown, silty chalk, loose		
Trench 387							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench contains one quarry pit. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying the natural geology of chalk.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
38700	Layer		2.2	0.36	Ploughsoil. Mid-greyish		

					brown silty clay.		
38701	Layer		2.2		Natural. Light grey chalk.		
38702	Cut		10.2	0.9	Quarry. Poss quarry pit, not fully excavated.		
38703	Fill	38702	3.2	0.34	Deliberate Backfill. Light brownish grey chalk with patches of silty clay.		
38704	Fill	38702	10.2	0.5	Secondary Fill. Mid-brown silty clay.		
38705	Fill	38702	6.14	0.38	Secondary Fill. Mid-greyish brown silty clay.		
38706	Cut		0.46	0.45	Natural Feature		
38707	Layer		2.2		Natural. Mid-brownish grey clayey silt.		

Trench 388

General description

Orientation

N-S

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and two colluvial layers overlaying natural geology of chalk

Length (m)

30

Width (m)

2

Avg. depth (m)

1

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
38800	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
38801	Layer			0.33	Colluvial Layer. Mid-orange brown sandy silt with frequent rounded stones. Chalk inclusions.		
38802	Layer		25	0.34	Colluvial Layer. Mid-grey brown, silty chalk, friable		
38803	Layer				Natural. Light white brown, chalk, friable. Only exposed for 5m.		

Trench 389

General description

Orientation

N-S

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of colluvium overlain by ploughsoil.

Length (m)

30

						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	2
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
38900	Layer		2	0.32	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt, some chalk and flint		
38901	Layer		2	0.12	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellowish brown sandy silt, some flint and rare chalk inclusions.		
38902	Layer		2	0.28	Colluvial Layer. Mid-brown yellowish sandy silt. Flints.		
38903	Layer			0.75	Colluvial Layer. Yellowish brown. Slightly clayey sandy silt. Very rare flints. Homogenous.		
38904	Layer			0.32	Colluvial Layer. Yellowish brown. Clayey sandy silt. Stone free.		
38905	Layer			0.19	Other Layer. Dark reddish brown. Compact. Poorly sorted flints.		
38906	Layer				Natural. Cryptoturbated chalk.		

Trench 390

General description

Trench contains one ditch and a tree throw. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of chalk.

Orientation

NW-SE

Length (m)

30

Width (m)

2

Avg. depth (m)

0.51

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
39000	Layer			0.22	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, friable silt.		
39001	Layer			0.29	Subsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty chalk, loose.		

39002	Layer				Natural. Light white chalk with orange chalk patches, silt, friable.		
39003	Cut		0.91	0.16	Ditch		
39004	Fill	39003	0.91	0.16	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown, loose, silty chalk.		
39005	Cut		1.11	0.19	Tree Throw. Fill is a mid-grey brown, silty chalk, loose		

Trench 391

General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and a thin subsoil/colluvial layer overlaying natural geology. Poss dry valley channel located at S end - base not exposed.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.51

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
39100	Layer		2	0.28	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt, some flint and chalk		
39101	Layer		2	0.3	Colluvial Layer. Mid-orange brown sandy silt, frequent chalk		
39102	Layer		2		Natural. Grey white and yellow white chalk		
39103	Layer		2	0.43	Colluvial Layer. Mid-grey brown, silty chalk, friable. Possible fill of sink hole.		
39104	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid-greyish brown. Sandy silt. Stony. Colluvium type of fill of possible sink hole.		

Trench 392

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of colluvium overlain ploughsoil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	2

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
39200	Layer		2	0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt, some flint and chalk.		
39201	Layer		2	0.65	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellowish brown sandy clayey silt, some chalk and flint.	Pot	LBA/IA
39202	Layer		2	0.2	Other Layer. Mid-brown reddish sand, with band of gravel/flint nodules at S end. Head deposit.		
39203	Layer			0.15	Other Layer. Mid-brown clayey silt sand.		
39204	Layer			0.15	Other Layer. Pale yellow. Sandy silt with chalky inclusions.		
39205	Layer			0.6	Other Layer. Clayey chalk. Coombe rock. Not bottomed.		
39206	Layer			0.19	Colluvial Layer. Mid-brown. Slightly clayey sandy silt. Rare flints, common chalk inclusions.		
39207	Layer			0.59	Colluvial Layer. Dark greyish yellowish brown. Clayey sandy silt.	Pot	LBA/IA
39208	Layer			0.34	Other Layer. Mid-yellowish grey/brown. Silty clayey sand. Homogenous.		
39209	Layer				Other Layer. Pale grey. Silty sand.		
39210	Layer			0.1	Colluvial Layer. Mid-brown grey. Sandy Clay. Recorded as patches within gravel 39202.		

39211	Layer			0.65	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellowish brown sandy clayey silt, some chalk and flint. Possibly same as 39201		
39212	Layer			0.13	Other Layer. Mid-brown silt		
39213	Layer				Other Layer. Grey laminated silt.		
Trench 393							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of colluvium overlain by ploughsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
39300	Layer		2	0.34	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt, some natural flint		
39301	Layer		2	0.22	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellowish brown sandy silt, frequent flint and chalk.	CBM	Roman
39302	Layer			0.25	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellowish brown sandy clayey silt. Flints present.		
39303	Layer			0.7	Colluvial Layer. Friable. Mid-brown. Sandy clayey silt. Homogenous		
39304	Layer			0.2	Other Layer. Mid-brown yellow. Soft sandy silt clay. Large flints at the bottom.		
39305	Layer			0.2	Other Layer. Mid-reddish brown sandy clay. Gravel.		
39306	Layer				Other Layer. Pale yellowish grey. Compact. Flint rubble.		
39307	Layer			0.11	Other Layer. Light grey		

					brown. Sandy silt. Few rounded flint pebbles.		
39308	Layer			0.36	Other Layer. Yellowish brown silt.		
Trench 394							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of colluvium overlain by ploughsoil.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
39400	Layer		2	0.33	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt, some natural flint		
39401	Layer		2	0.31	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellowish brown sandy silt, some natural flint and charcoal flecks. Chalky	Pot	Prehistoric
39402	Layer		2	0.25	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellow brown sandy silt. Flint pebbles.		
39403	Layer			0.33	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellowish brown. Clayey sand silt. Flint pebbles. Charcoal recorded.		
39404	Layer			0.28	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellowish brown. Slightly clayey sand silt. Charcoal present.	Pot	LBA/IA
39405	Layer			0.3	Other Layer. Mid-brown grey. Sandy silt clay. Almost stone free.		
39406	Layer				Other Layer. Mid-reddish brown Sandy clay with gravel.		
39407	Layer			0.14	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellowish brown. Silt.		

Trench 395							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of chalk natural overlain by colluvium and ploughsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	1.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
39500	Layer		2	0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt, some natural flint		
39501	Layer		2	0.18	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellowish brown sandy silt, frequent natural flint and chalk inclusions.		
39502	Layer		2	0.18	Colluvial Layer. Mid-yellowish brown. Slightly clayey sandy silt. Rare flints.		
39503	Layer			0.17	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellowish brown. Slightly clayey sandy silt with common chalk inclusions and rare flints.		
39504	Layer			0.13	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellowish brown. Slightly clayey sandy almost stone free.		
39505	Layer			0.27	Other Layer. Light yellowish brown. Sandy silt. Homogenous.		
39506	Layer			0.34	Other Layer. Compact. Reddish brown. Sandy silty clay with flints.		
39507	Layer			0.14	Other Layer. Pale yellow. Compact clayey silt with chalk inclusions.		
39508	Layer				Natural. Light brown white,		

					silty loose	chalk,		
Trench 396								
General description						Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench revealed two linears and a natural feature. Trench consists of plough soil overlying sandy silt subsoil and white chalk natural.						Length (m)	30	
						Width (m)	2.2	
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
39600	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt.			
39601	Layer			0.35	Subsoil. Mid-brown, chalky sandy silt.			
39602	Layer				Natural. White chalk.			
39603	Cut		0.62	0.22	Ditch			
39604	Fill	39603	0.62	0.28	Secondary Fill. Mid-brown sandy silt.			
39605	Cut		0.6	0.3	Ditch			
39606	Fill	39605	0.62	0.3	Secondary Fill. Mid-brown sandy silt.			
39607	Cut		4.6	0.3	Natural Feature. Soft, grey sandy silt and white crumbly, loose yellow-white chalk.			
Trench 397								
General description						Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of chalk natural overlain by ploughsoil.						Length (m)	30	
						Width (m)	2	
						Avg. depth (m)	0.33	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
39700	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt, some chalk and flint			
39701	Layer		2		Natural. Grey white chalk			
Trench 398								
General description						Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of chalk natural and sand natural overlain by ploughsoil.						Length (m)	30	
						Width (m)	2	
						Avg. depth (m)	0.37	

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
39800	Layer		2	0.34	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt, some natural flint		
39801	Layer		2		Natural. Grey white and yellow white chalk, frequent natural flint		
39802	Layer		2		Natural. Mid-brown silty clay		
Trench 399							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of chalk sealed by ploughsoil.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
39900	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid-grey brown sandy silt, some chalk and natural flint		
39901	Layer		2		Natural. Grey white and yellow white chalk, frequent natural flint		
Trench 400							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of plough soil overlying sandy silt colluvium and sand natural.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
40000	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt with rare flint pebbles		
40001	Layer			0.75	Colluvial Layer. Light orange brown with frequent flint and chalk gravels and occasional charcoal flecks		
40002	Layer				Natural. Mid-yellowish orange silty sand with rare flint inclusions		

40003	Cut		0.6	0.12	Ditch		
40004	Fill	40003	0.6	0.12	Secondary Fill. Light grey brown sandy silt		

Trench 401							
General description					Orientation		
					Length (m)		
					Width (m)		
					Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 402							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench contains one quarry pit. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying colluvium and natural geology of chalk.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.8
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
40200	Layer		6	0.32	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey, silty loam, soft		
40201	Layer		6	0.34	Subsoil. Mid-yellowish brown, silty sand, soft		
40202	Layer		6		Natural. Light greyish white, chalk, very loose (not compact).		
40203	Cut		1.94	1.02	Pit. Unclear if this is a chalk quarry pit or simply a natural sinkhole		
40204	Fill	40203	0.94	0.24	Secondary Fill. Mid-reddish brown, clayey silt, soft		
40205	Fill	40203	0.8	0.1	Primary Fill. Light greyish white, silty chalk, soft.		

40206	Fill	40203	0.78	0.15	Primary Fill. Light reddish grey, chalky silt, loose		
40207	Fill	40203	1.7	0.26	Secondary Fill. Mid-reddish brown, clayey silt, soft		
40208	Fill	40203	1.95	0.16	Primary Fill. Mid-whitish grey, chalky silt, soft.		
40209	Fill	40203	1.95	0.38	Secondary Fill. Mid-reddish brown, clayey silt, soft		
40210	Layer		6	0.34	Colluvial Layer. Mid-brownish grey, sandy silt, soft. Only present at Eastern end.		
40211	Layer		6		Natural. Light reddish brown, sandy clay, firm. Brick earth only seen at W end of the trench.		
40212	Cut				Natural Feature. Natural sink hole filled with Thanet sands		

Trench 403

General description	Orientation	E-W
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Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of natural chalk overlaid by colluvium, both sealed by plough soil.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.65

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
40300	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Friable, mid-greyish brown,		

					sandy silt, common small flint pebbles		
40301	Layer			0.18	Colluvial Layer. Friable, mid-yellowish brown, clayey sand with common bands of small flint pebbles and degraded chalk		
40302	Layer			0.48	Colluvial Layer. Friable, dark yellowish brown, silty sand, occasional small flint pebbles		
40303	Layer				Natural. Degraded chalk with occasional medium sized sub-rounded flint nodules		

Trench 404

General description

Orientation

E-W

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt

Length (m)

25

Width (m)

2.2

Avg. depth (m)

0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
40400	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt.		
40401	Layer				Natural. Silty sandy grey clay and brown gravel.		

Trench 405

General description

Orientation

E-W

Length (m)

30

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of grey sandy clay and orange-brown gravel.						Width (m)	2.2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
40500	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt.		
40501	Layer				Natural. Grey silty clay and brown gravel.		
40502	Void						
Trench 406							
General description					Orientation		
					Length (m)		
					Width (m)		
					Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 407							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench contains one quarry pit. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
40700	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil		
40701	Layer			1	Colluvial Layer		
40702	Cut		1.2	1	Pit		
40703	Fill	40702	1.2	1	Primary Fill		
40704	Layer				Natural		
Trench 408							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt overlying chalk bedrock.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.8
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
40800	Layer			0.29	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, loose silt		
40801	Layer			0.7	Subsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty		

					sand, friable Originally recorded as 0.17 deep, edited by jack Heathcote		
40802	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown white, silty chalk, loose.		
40803	Cut		1	0.15	Natural Feature		
40804	Fill	40803	1	0.15	Secondary Fill. Dark greenish brown, sandy clay, friable.		
40805	Layer				Natural. Light brown orange, silty chalk, friable		

Trench 409

General description	Orientation	N-S
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Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, colluvium and redeposited sand overlaying the natural geology of Thanet Sand	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
40900	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, friable silt		
40901	Layer			0.14	Subsoil. Mid-grey brown, friable, silty clay		
40902	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown orange, silty clay, friable		
40903	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown grey, silty clay, friable		

Trench 410

General description	Orientation	E-W
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Trench devoid of archaeology. It consists of gravelly clayey silt overlaid by plough soil.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
41000	Layer			0.5	Ploughsoil. Mid-greyish brown silty sandy clay.		
41001	Layer				Natural. Reddish orange gravel.		
41002	Layer				Natural. Grey sandy clay.		
Trench 411							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. It consists of clayey silt natural layer overlaid by plough soil.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
41100	Layer			0.31	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, friable silt		
41101	Layer			0.19	Subsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty clay, friable		
41102	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown orange, silty clay, friable		
Trench 412							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench contained two ditches. Comprises natural geology overlain by subsoil and ploughsoil.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
41200	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt with chalk inclusions.		
41201	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Friable medium orangey brown sandy clay		
41202	Layer				Natural. Friable Medium orangey		

					brown sandy clay with gravel inclusions.		
41203	Cut		0.9	0.38	Ditch. Cut of curvilinear feature. Possible gully, running south to North curving North West into the bulk.		
41204	Fill	41203	0.6	0.16	Secondary Fill. Fill of gully. Light blueish grey clay firm, at the base of the feature.		
41205	Fill	41203	0.9	0.26	Secondary Fill. Medium greyish brown friable silty clay. No finds.		
41206	Cut		5.32	0.6	Ditch. Cut of large ditch running north south. Excavated to 1 m deep and continuing.		
41207	Fill		5.32	0.6	Secondary Fill. Friable mid-brownish grey silty clay.	Pot	LIA/ER

Trench 413

General description

Orientation

N-S

Trench revealed two postholes and a ditch. Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology

Length (m)

30

Width (m)

2.2

Avg. depth (m)

0.5

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
41300	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. mid-brown grey sandy silt		
41301	Layer			0.37	Subsoil		

41302	Layer				Natural. Mid-red brown clay sand		
41303	Cut		0.38	0.2	Posthole		
41304	Fill	41303		0.2	Tertiary Fill. Mid-grey brown sandy silt		
41305	Cut		0.34	0.09	Posthole		
41306	Fill	41305		0.09	Tertiary Fill. Mid-grey brown silty sand		
41307	Unexcavated feature		1		Ditch. Linear E-W. Fill is a light brown grey, silty sand, friable		

Trench 414

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contains one ditch and one quarry pit. Consists of ploughsoil overlaying various natural geology of chalk and clay						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
41400	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, friable silt		
41401	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid-grey brown, silty chalk, friable		
41402	Layer				Natural. Light brown white, silty chalk, loose		
41403	Cut		0.63	0.28	Ditch		
41404	Fill	41403	0.63	0.28	Primary Fill		
41405	Cut		1.73	0.66	Quarry. Pit		
41406	Fill	41405	1.73	0.66	Primary Fill		
41407	Layer				Natural. Mid-brown orange, silty clay, friable		

Trench 415							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench revealed one small ditch. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
41500	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
41501	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Mid-orange brown sandy silt		
41502	Layer				Natural. Mid-orange grey sandy silt		
41503	Cut		0.48	0.26	Ditch		
41504	Fill	41503	0.48	0.26	Secondary Fill. Soft, mid-greyish brown sandy silt.	Flint	Later prehistoric?
41505	Cut		3.8	0.2	Natural Feature		

B.1. Prehistoric pottery

By Tim Allen

Introduction

- B.1.1 Some 980 sherds (5372g) of prehistoric pottery were recovered from 123 contexts across 53 trenches (Table 1). With the exception of one assemblage from pit 26705, which is of early Neolithic date, all the material could be accommodated within the date range c 1600-50 BC, covering the middle Bronze Age to middle Iron Age. Three sequential periods were represented by diagnostic material: the middle Bronze Age (c 1600-1150 BC), the early Iron Age (c 600-350 BC) and middle Iron Age (c 350-50 BC). While no material could certainly be assigned to the late Bronze Age and earliest Iron Age phase (1150-650 BC), similarities in fabrics and some forms between the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age means that spot-dating based on limited material and little contextual information is often quite broad and many date ranges include the late Bronze Age.
- B.1.2 The mean sherd weight (MSW) of under 5.5g is low for later prehistoric assemblages. This however includes material recovered from sieved samples, and also later prehistoric pottery found as residual material in Roman contexts, which is usually fragmented. Although the material is not generally well-preserved, there are some contexts in which groups of larger, better-preserved sherds are present.
- B.1.3 This section does not consider late Iron Age pottery, which is dealt with alongside the Roman material in Appendix B.2 below. Assemblages from the adjacent A2 Pepperhill-to-Cobham improvement scheme (Brown and Couldrey 2012) showed that middle Iron Age and late Iron Age forms both appear in pit groups dated by potin coins to 1st century BC, so there is an overlap in ceramic traditions. For this evaluation, assemblages containing grog-tempered sherds and forms of late Iron Age character have been considered in the Roman pottery assessment below.

Methodology

- B.1.4 All sherds were counted and weighed by context group. Fabrics were assigned by macroscopic examination supplemented by use of a x 10 or x 20 hand lens. All potentially diagnostic indicators such as rim or base forms, carinations and other body forms, firing colour where clearly deliberate, decoration and surface treatments, but as the pottery was generally very fragmented, rim angles were often impossible to determine. A table giving a full list of contexts in which prehistoric pottery occurred, together with a count, weight, fabric and form details where relevant can be found in the archive.

Fabrics

- B.1.5 Calcined flint was the dominant fabric, followed by shell (including a vesicular fabric likely to have originally contained shell). Calcined flint and shell also occurred together, and some shell-tempered sherds also included chalk. Some vesicular sherds contained voids that probably represent burnt-out organic temper. Quartz temper was less common, and was generally limited to the black sandy wares of the

middle Iron Age. Some of these included glauconitic sand. Occasional grog-tempered sherds were also recorded.

- B.1.6 Fabrics can be compared with those of nearby later prehistoric assemblages at the A2 Pepperhill to Cobham widening scheme (Brown and Couldrey 2012) and the adjacent sections of HS1 (Champion 2011; Barclay and Bull 2006; Askew 2006; Davis and Barclay 2006), and more widely with the assemblage from Highstead (Couldrey 2007). Calcined flint (CF) was the dominant local fabric during the later Bronze Age, but was supplemented by shell (Sh) in some cases. It continues to dominate during the earlier Iron Age and into the middle Iron Age. Shell temper on its own appears locally towards the end of the late Bronze Age and continues throughout the Iron Age, becoming more common as calcined flint declines. Grog temper (G), sometimes with added flint, is found in assemblages of the transitional mid-late Bronze Age, and also very occasionally in the early Iron Age, but thereafter only reappears in the late Iron Age. Quartz sand (S) was a very minor component of assemblages of the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age, but became predominant in the later middle Iron Age. Vesicular fabrics, representing both dissolved shell temper and organic temper (O), are a minor component throughout the period. Flint-tempered or vesicular body sherds could therefore date to the late Bronze Age or Iron Age; shelly fabrics are more likely to be Iron Age, and sandy handmade fabrics most likely to date to the middle Iron Age. Both sandy and shelly fabrics continue into the late Iron Age, although grog temper becomes the predominant fabric in the latter half of the 1st century BC.
- B.1.7 A group of 15 sherds weighing 105g from two vessels was recovered from pit 26705. There were no sherds diagnostic of form, but the fabrics were somewhat different from those characteristic of the later prehistoric period on the site. One vessel fabric was very poorly sorted calcined flint with a little sand and organic temper, the other a sandy fabric with occasional calcined flint and voids, either organic or from shell. This assemblage was found together with over 30 struck flints of Neolithic character, and following radiocarbon dating of charred hazelnut shell from the pit fill, which returned a date range of 3630-3372 cal BC (see Radiocarbon Report below), it is clear that the pottery assemblage represents Plain Bowl of the early Neolithic period (I am grateful to Alex Davies for providing a second opinion on this group, and identifying the possible earlier prehistoric date).

Forms

- B.1.8 A middle Bronze Age assemblage of 25 CF-tempered sherds weighing 424g was recovered from fills 35304 and 35305 in pit 35303. These included two body sherds from a thick, straight-sided vessel with a horizontal fingertip- impressed cordon, another with a slight boss, and two thinning upright rims, the thicker one slightly beaded. A rimsherd and bodysherd from an upright CF-tempered vessel with a simple flattened rim in context 25306 is also probably of middle or late Bronze Age date, although an assemblage of this size (2 sherds weighing 14g) is insufficient to date the context with confidence.
- B.1.9 Some 117 CF-tempered sherds weighing 496g were recovered from the surface and top fill of pit 9014 (contexts 9014 = 9018), and a further 10 sherds weighing 38g from layer 9017 below. Of those from 9014=9018, 75 sherds weighing 406g were briquetage, but among the pottery were two rimsherds of either a wide flaring bowl or (more likely) an inturned squared simple rim, possibly from a hook-rimmed jar. Such

jars date to the transition between the middle and late Bronze Age, so it is possible that pit 9014 and layer 9018 are of later Bronze Age date. The sherds from context 9017 below included a tapered flat rim and an oxidised sherd with a smoothed exterior.

- B.1.10 An assemblage of 37 CF-tempered sherds weighing 131g was recovered from fills 9012-3 of pit 9011. The largest fragment was part of the rounded rim and side of a large oxidised overfired vessel, a wide shelving straight-sided bowl. This is a classic briquetage form, very like those found along the A2 to the west (Morris 2012). The fabric, which is shell and CF-tempered, is different to those found in the early Iron Age pits there, and may indicate an earlier, late Bronze Age date for this example. Late Bronze Age briquetage was found at Cobham Golf Course during the HS1 excavations to the south-east (Davis and Barclay 2006). Other forms were limited to a small fragment of a slack shoulder. There was also a soft black sherd with smoothed surfaces.
- B.1.11 Pit 7803 contained five fills that produced pottery (7805, 7807, 7809, 7811 and 7812), which together totalled 37 CF-tempered sherds weighing 131g. These included two flat-topped expanded rims, one with fingertip impressions, and one or more bases with coarse abundant CF. These indicate a late Bronze Age or early Iron Age date, but although expanded rims are more common in the early Iron Age, it is not possible to be more precise.
- B.1.12 The most significant assemblage from a single feature was that from fills 28304 and 28305 in pit 28303 which consisted of 94 CF-tempered sherds weighing 999g. The assemblage included the profile of a thin-walled red hemispherical bowl with a simple inturning tapered rim and a crude omphalos base, sherds from smoothed angular shouldered jars, a more rounded shouldered jar, a smoothed angular bowl with a sharp carination above a rounded body, and a sherd from a thin flaring rim. One body sherd was vertically-wiped. This group is probably of early Iron Age date, although hemispherical bowls are also found in late Bronze Age assemblages.
- B.1.13 Another sizeable group, although more fragmented, came from fills 8914-8916 in pit 8913, which together produced 103 sherds weighing 451g. This also included a sherd from a thin walled cup or bowl with a tapered rim, angular shoulder sherds and flaring rims (2), and also contained a slackly shouldered jar with a rounded rim, an upright concave (grooved) rim and two sherds from an expanded footing base. Because of the base, this group can more confidently be ascribed to the early Iron Age. Fills 8903-8905 of another pit in this trench (8902) contained 33 largely CF-tempered sherds weighing 151g that included thin-walled iron-rich oxidised sherds, a base with much CF on the exterior in a vesicular fabric and a flaring, slightly rolled rim. Bases with added flint are found from the late Bronze Age, but also continue in the earliest and early Iron Age, and this group is also probably early Iron Age.
- B.1.14 An assemblage of 22 CF-tempered sherds weighing 151g from fill 17608 of pit 17607 was notable for a group of smoothed sherds from the rim of a flaring black bowl with a tapered rim that was both flat and rolled in places. There was also a sherd that was either from the base, or the carination of a shouldered jar in a very similar fine-tempered fabric, and a body sherd with vertical wiping. Similar flaring bowls are known from the earliest and early Iron Age at Highstead (Couldrey 2007, figs 82, 87).
- B.1.15 Fills 10504 and 10505 in pit 10503 contained 26 CF-tempered sherds weighing 157g. The only forms in 10504 were a flat-rimmed jar with a slight shoulder and a shoulder

sherd from a coarse-tempered jar with fingertipping, but fill 10505 included a thin smoothed sherd with oxidized surfaces and a reduced core that appears to have been part of a lid, with a curving body and an angled flat tapered rim. Lids are not common, but were found on the adjacent A2 site to the west (Brown and Couldrey 2012), and although not recognized as such, may also be present at Highstead. The rim is likely to be of earliest or early Iron Age date, and the other forms are consistent with this.

- B.1.16 An assemblage of 71 sherds weighing 395g came from fills 11506 and 11508 in ditch 11503. Fill 11506 included both CF-tempered and CF and shell-tempered sherds, which are common in the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age locally (Brown and Couldrey 2012, 191-2). The sherds in 11506 include thin oxidised and black sherds, the latter belonging to flaring rounded rims, together with a coarser flat-topped expanded rim on a convex neck. The forms in 11508 comprise a flat-topped everted rim, a smoothed everted base and a combed sherd in a grog and organic fabric. The last would be more usually dated to the later middle or late Iron Age, but overall these forms suggest an assemblage of the later early Iron Age.
- B.1.17 A group of 26 sherds weighing 149g, mostly CF-tempered, came from fill 9418 in pit 9415. These included a reverse S-shaped rim of a thin-walled vessel with fine temper, smoothed black fine sherds including an omphalos base and a fragment of a large bead rim. There were also small vesicular sherds indicating organic temper, possibly intended as briquetage, although not hard-fired. This assemblage probably dates to the later early (or middle) Iron Age.
- B.1.18 A group of 13 sherds weighing 130g was recovered from fills 404-406 in ditch 403. This was a mix of fabrics consisting of sherds with CF, CF and shell, sand, sand and chalk and organic temper. The sandy sherds were black and smoothed, and although no diagnostic forms were present, the fabrics suggest a middle Iron Age date for this small group.

Discussion

- B.1.19 One early Neolithic Plain Bowl pit assemblage has been identified, and has been confirmed by radiocarbon dating of hazelnut shell from the pit fill, giving a date range of 3640-3365 cal BC at 95% confidence. early Neolithic activity was recorded on the A2 and HS1 schemes, but pottery was very limited. Without the diagnostic rim forms, this material can easily be confused with later Bronze Age (particularly middle Bronze Age) pottery, although on larger excavations the distinction is likely to be clearer. Radiocarbon dating will continue to be important in establishing the scale of early Neolithic ceramic activity.
- B.1.20 One middle Bronze Age pit assemblage has also been identified, but otherwise clearly middle Bronze Age material was relatively scarce.
- B.1.21 No unequivocally late Bronze Age/earliest Iron Age assemblages have been identified, as the potentially diagnostic vessels were too fragmented to be certain. Despite this, a number of the larger pottery groups could belong either to the late Bronze Age or to the earlier part of the Iron Age. The same is true of the earliest Iron Age.
- B.1.22 An association between pottery and briquetage is evident in Trench 90, and this may represent a focus of salt processing within the site. Radiocarbon dating of a charred twig from the lower fill of pit 9011 provided a date range of 525-365 cal BC at 95% confidence, showing that the pit was of late early Iron Age date, and it is probable

that both the pottery and the salt processing was also of that date. The same date range was found in pits containing briquetage along the A2 Pepperhill-to-Cobham widening scheme (Allen *et al.* 2012).

- B.1.23 A number of smaller groups from contexts such as 108, 9006, 9511, 9518, 10903, 31007 and 37804, had forms (thin flaring rims, flat-topped expanded rims or fingertip impressions) or fabrics (CF or shell) that suggested a date in the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age, but given the small size of these groups, or of the sherds in them, it is not possible to be certain that they are not residual. Similarly, the groups of small black, smoothed sherds from 14207 and 16808 suggest an early or middle Iron Age date, but are too few and small to be certain. As a result, the spot-dates provide a date for the pottery, but not necessarily for the contexts in which they were found. They do, however, demonstrate the general distribution of activity of these periods within the site.
- B.1.24 Middle Bronze Age activity appears to be limited. Although late Bronze Age and early Iron Age material cannot always be distinguished, the overall impression is of a preponderance of early Iron Age activity within the prehistoric material, with a much smaller middle Iron Age presence.

B.2. Roman and post-Roman pottery

By Edward Biddulph

Introduction and methodology

B.2.1 Some 894 sherds of pottery, weighing c 8kg, were recovered from the evaluation. Each context-group was sorted into fabrics, which were quantified by sherd count and weight in grammes. Forms were identified by rim and quantified by minimum number of vessels (MV) and estimated vessel equivalents (EVE), which measure the surviving percentage of the rim circumference (thus, 0.25 EVE equals 25%). Fabrics were assigned codes devised by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT nd), which are applicable to a large extent in other parts of Kent. Fabrics not represented in the series were given OA codes (Booth nd). Forms were assigned OA codes and supplemented where possible by codes from regional typologies – Monaghan (1987) for North Kent and Thameside wares, Webster (1996) for samian wares, and the Camulodunum/Colchester series (Cam; Hawkes and Hull 1947) for grog-tempered ware, as well as the occasional oddity. Forms and fabrics are quantified in Tables 1 and 2.

Fabric	Description	Count	Weight (g)	MV	EVE
FLINT	Prehistoric flint-tempered fabrics	26	126		
B1	Fine grog-tempered ware (SOB GT)	6	42	1	0.1
B2	Coarse grog-tempered ware (SOB GT)	14	196		
B5.1	Grog and shell tempered fabric	1	18	1	0.03
B6	Shell-tempered fabric	4	34		
B9	Coarse sandy fabric	10	202	1	
LIAB1	Late Iron Age flint-tempered fabric	3	24		
LR2.1	Late Thameside sandy grey wares	58	481	5	0.32
M30	North Kent white slipped fine oxidised ware mortarium (fabric as R18.1)	3	77	1	0.07
M50	Oxidised mortarium	1	11		
O	Miscellaneous oxidised fabrics	2	14		
R100	Un sourced reduced wares	3	24		
R13	Dorset black-burnished ware (DOR BB 1)	1	7		
R14	North Kent black-burnished wares (CLI/COO BB 2)	31	577	11	0.73
R15	Verulamium-region white ware (VER WH)	1	55		
R16	North Kent fine grey ware (UPC FR)	264	1378	5	2.51
R17.1	North Kent fine orange ware	21	54		
R17.2	North Kent fine red ware	2	16		
R18.1	North Kent white slipped fine oxidised ware	76	514		
R42	South Gaulish samian ware (LGF SA)	5	125	1	1
R43	Central Gaulish samian ware (LEZ SA 2)	4	31	1	0.04
R46.1	Un sourced samian ware	1	1		
R50	South Spanish amphora fabric	4	92		

Fabric	Description	Count	Weight (g)	MV	EVE
R56	South Gaulish amphora fabric	11	1124		
R63	Colchester/Kent buff ware mortarium	1	46	1	0.06
R68	Patch Grove grog-tempered ware (PAT GT)	10	139		
R69	South Essex/North Kent shell-tempered ware	44	378	2	0.07
R73	Fine reduced ware	5	75	1	1
R73.3	Early Thameside sandy grey ware	226	1753	13	1.29
R74.1	Orange sandy wares	7	29		
R74.2	Red sandy wares	13	52	1	0.03
R8.1	Orange fine sandy wares	1	4		
R8.2	Red fine sandy wares	17	48	1	0.1
R8.3	Buff fine sandy wares	3	48		
R98	Un sourced amphora fabric	1	59		
Z	Indeterminate pottery	2	2		
Z20	Medieval wares	4	57	2	0.08
Z30	Post-medieval wares	8	112	3	0.21
Total		894	8025	51	7.64

Table 1: Quantification of Roman fabrics (MV minimum number of vessels; EVE estimated vessel equivalent; codes in brackets from Tomber and Dore 1998)

Type	Description	Type	EVE
C	Jar		0.79
CC	Narrow-necked jar/flask	Monaghan 1B	1
CD	Medium mouthed jar	Monaghan 3H	0.59
CE	Squat, necked jar	Cam 229	0.1
CH	Bead-rimmed jar	Monaghan 3B	0.11
CJ	Lid-seated jar	Monaghan 3L2	0.05
CK	Everted rim 'cooking-pot'-type jar	Monaghan 3J	1.6
CU	'Saucepan'-type jar	Cam 254/255	0.09
ED	Globular beaker	Monaghan 2I	1
H	Bowl		0.08
HB	Straight-sided bowl	Monaghan 5A4	0.11
HC	Curving-sided bowl	Monaghan 4A5/4B1	0.04
I	Bowl/dish		0.21
IA	Straight-sided bowl/dish	Monaghan 5A2/5E1	0.33
J	Dish		0.1
JA	Straight-sided dish	Monaghan 5D/5F1	0.19
JB	Curving-sided dish	Dragendorff 36	1.12
KB	Collared mortarium		0.07
KC	Hammerhead mortarium		0.06
		Total	7.64

Table 2: Quantification of Roman pottery forms, with concordance (Monaghan 1987; Hawkes and Hull 1947; Webster 1996)

Assemblage Composition

- B.2.2 Twenty-six sherds in coarse flint-tempered fabrics were recovered from Trenches 2, 76, 93, 96, 115 and 385. No forms could be identified, but all of these were Bronze Age or Iron Age sherds that were residual in Roman-period groups. These have now been added to the prehistoric pottery report.
- B.2.3 Three groups, from Trenches 96, 118 and 412 were dated to the late Iron Age or early Roman period (c 50 BC-AD 100/50). The groups contained wares of late Iron Age/early Roman tradition – grog-tempered ware (B1/2), shell-tempered fabrics (B6) and sandy fabrics (B9) – but no pottery that must date after c AD 43. One form was recorded: a jar with corrugated neck (Cam 229).
- B.2.4 Pottery from groups dated to the early Roman period (c AD 43-120/50), recovered from Trenches 14, 88, 93, 97, 102, 109, 115 and 248, accounted for 12.5% of the assemblage by sherd count. The pottery of this phase was dominated by three fabrics: Thameside grey ware (R73.3), shell-tempered ware (R69) and North Kent fine grey ware (R16). Fabric R73.3 was present largely as body sherds, with only one rim, that of a jar, being recorded. Fabric R69 was available as a lid-seated jar (Monaghan 1987, type 3L2) and a bead-rimmed jar. A small, globular bowl (Monaghan 1987, type 4A5 or 4B1) was seen in fabric R16. Other wares diagnostic of the period included grog-tempered wares (B1, B5.1), sandy fabric B9, Patch Grove ware (R68), Verulamium-region white ware (R15), and South Gaulish samian ware (R42). A saucepan-type jar was recorded in fabric B5.1, a bead-rimmed jar was present in B9, while a Drag. 36 dish (SF1) was recorded in fabric R42. The last was one of three vessels from a cremation in Trench 248, the other two vessels being a globular beaker (SF2; Monaghan 1987, type 2I) in fabric R16, and a flagon (SF3; precise form unknown) in North Kent white-slipped oxidised ware (R18.1). The three vessels together give a date for deposition of c AD 70-100/10.
- B.2.5 Pottery from groups dated to the middle Roman period (c AD 120/30-250/70) accounted for 61.6% by sherd count. The pottery was recovered from Trenches 2, 77, 80, 96, 103, 108 and 117. North Kent fine grey ware (R16) was the most important fabric, measured by sherd count and EVE. Forms included everted rim ‘cooking-pots’ (Monaghan 1987, type 3J), a necked jar (Monaghan 1987, type 3H), which was near-complete, but very fragmented, and a pedestal base, probably from a jar. Thameside grey ware (R73.3 and LR2.1) also made an important contribution; jar forms 3J and 3H were represented. North Kent black-burnished ware (R14) was available as plain-, bead-, and grooved-rimmed dishes (Monaghan 1987, types 5E, 5D, and 5F, respectively), as well as dishes with incipient bead and flanges (Monaghan 1987, type 5A). Fine grey ware (R73) was well-represented by EVE, but this is owing to the presence of a flask (Monaghan 1987, type 1B) with a complete rim. A collared mortarium was recorded in North Kent white-slipped oxidised ware (M30). Mortaria are not attested in Monaghan’s (1987) survey of the North Kent/Thameside industry, but the class is not unknown, an example in North Kent fine oxidised ware being recorded at Wingfield Bank, Northfleet. A buff-ware (R63) hammerhead mortarium was also recorded. Continental wares were represented by the base of a Dressel 2-4 Gaulish amphora (R56), body sherds of a South Spanish amphora (R50), and a Drag. 30 or 37 decorated bowl in Central Gaulish samian ware (R43).
- B.2.6 Just one group, from context 10809, was dated to the late Roman period (c AD 230-350). The group was dated by a dropped flange bowl (Monaghan 1987, type 5A4) in

Thameside grey ware (LR2.1). Several jars were recorded, but none could be identified to precise type. The top of one rim sherd had been scored with four notches after firing. A sherd of Dorset black-burnished ware (R13) was also present.

- B.2.7 Groups dated to the medieval or post-medieval periods took a 7% share of the assemblage, but most of the pottery was residual, being of Roman date. The post-Roman period largely comprised body sherds in glazed earthenware. Jars, a bowl, and a dish were recorded. Only three contexts contained medieval sherds: fill 8704 in feature 8703 and quarry fills 12714 and 12803.

Chronological summary

- B.2.8 The assemblage spanned the late Iron Age to post-medieval period. Most of the pottery, however, belonged to the Roman period. There may have been limited pottery deposition in the late Iron Age, but no groups could be dated exclusively to this period, and it is possible that all deposition dated after *c* AD 43. Nevertheless, the presence of, say, saucepan-type jars (one in Trench 97, another in Trench 108) points to deposition before *c* AD 70. Activity during the Flavian period is indicated by one of the vessels from the cremation group in Trench 248, a Drag. 36 samian ware dish. Most groups date to the middle Roman period. One group (10808) was dated to the second quarter of the 2nd century, but most of the pottery appears to have been deposited after *c* AD 150/60. The pottery from two groups, both from Trench 108, suggests deposition during the 3rd century or later. Neither group need date after *c* AD 350. Pottery deposition in the medieval and post-medieval periods was low-level and probably of an incidental nature.

Condition and distribution

- B.2.9 The condition of the pottery was mixed. The mean sherd weight (MSW; weight divided by the number of sherds) was 9g, while the mean rim percentage or mean EVE (EVE divided by MV) was 0.15 EVE. This suggests a well fragmented assemblage, but one that included vessels whose fragments that had not been entirely separated and distributed across the site or beyond. Apart from the three cremation-group vessels (one of which, a flagon, had been recovered largely complete, but fragmented), two vessels – jars in Trenches 77 and 80 – were near-complete, but highly fragmented, both having a MSW of just 5g. One of the vessels, though, had a complete rim. Such cases suggest a limited level of redeposition after initial breakage and that, despite the highly fragmented character of the assemblage, the pottery was generally found close to areas of use and the settlement core.
- B.2.10 Pottery deposition was concentrated in the eastern part of the site, with Trenches 77, 80, 96, 103 and 108 producing some of the largest amounts. Trench 248, in which the cremation group was exposed, was located in the north-west corner of the site, away from the main areas of pottery deposition. This may point to multiple foci of settlement in the area or a more extensive cemetery located away from settlement.
- B.2.11 The most significant areas of site in terms of pottery deposition and foci of activity are shown in Fig. 64 (the scattergram below), which plots the relationship between MSW and mean EVE by trench (the ‘best-preserved’ pottery having both a relatively high MSW and relatively high mean EVE). Clearly Trenches 77, 80, and 248 stand out, having relatively high values, but other trenches, such as Trenches 96, 103 and 412 are also worth highlighting. The highest MSW was recorded for Trench 92, but this was due to a single, but relatively heavy sherd of post-medieval earthenware.

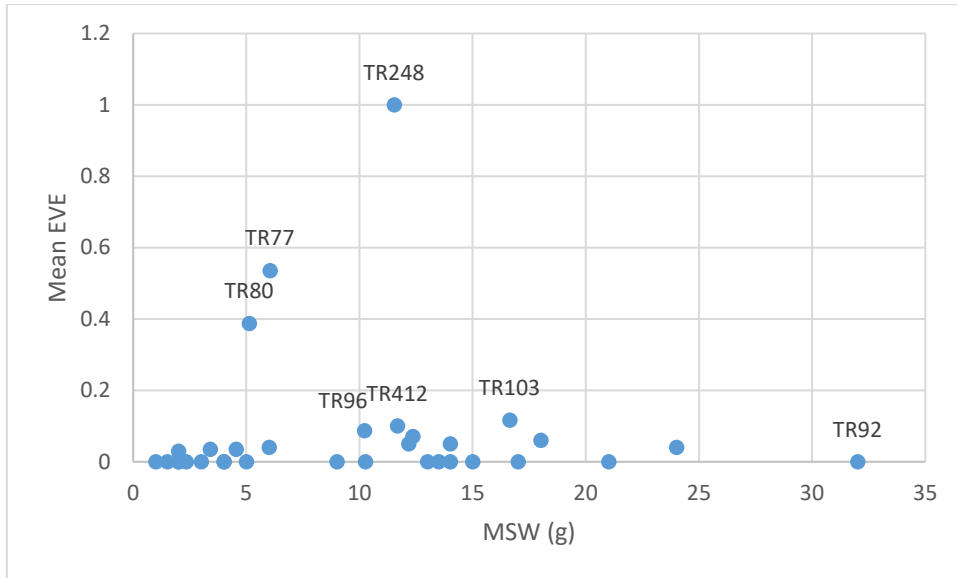


Figure 64: Scattergram showing relationship between MSW and mean EVE by trench

Status

- B.2.12 Site status or function is difficult to determine from the relatively small assemblage, but it is worth noting the presence of imported amphorae and samian, which suggests that the site was included in long-distance supply networks and presumably benefited from its proximity to Watling Street. A diverse range of vessel functions were also recorded, with jars and mortaria for cooking, dishes for dining, and flagons and beakers for drinking being represented. These suggest that the settlement's inhabitants enjoyed varied and continentally derived 'foodways'.

B.3. Ceramic building material

By Ruth Shaffrey

Introduction

- B.3.1 Some A total of 199 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing 14kg, was found during evaluation in Land Parcels 80 and 81. This was examined by eye and with a x10 magnification hand lens. Fabric descriptions were made of all fragments that could be assigned a function, and broadly dated where possible. Full details can be found in an excel spreadsheet in the project archive.
- B.3.2 The assemblage has been divided into material that is Roman in date, is modern, or is of indeterminate date.

Function and dating

- B.3.3 Roman material accounts for 96 fragments (10.6kg, Table 3). The largest proportion of the Roman CBM was found in Trench 108 (49 fragments, 6.7kg) with moderate quantities from Trenches 103 and 109 (13 fragments, 1.3kg and 18 fragments, 1.6kg respectively). Small quantities of Roman period CBM was also recovered from trenches 86, 92, 94, 96, 102, 134, 164, 176 and 393.

Date	Count	Weight (g)
Roman	96	10,629
Modern	4	1579
Indeterminate	99	1744
Total	199	13,952

Table 3: CBM quantification by date

- B.3.4 Where possible, the CBM was assigned to a functional category and a summary of the Roman material is given in Table 4. Roman assemblage, 38 fragments are of roofing material comprising 16 fragments of tegulae (3.4kg, mostly from trench 108) and 22 fragments of imbrices (2kg all from trenches 102, 103, 108 and 109). Two tegulae have traces of signature marks (10805, 10208).

Type	Count	Weight (g)
Box/flue	3	274
Brick	8	1643
Brick/flat	4	551
Flat	36	2350
Flat/indeterminate	7	369
Imbrex	22	2028
Tegula	16	3414
Total	96	10,629

Table 4: Quantification of Roman CBM by type

- B.3.5 A total of three fragments of box flue tiles were recovered from contexts 10304 and 10805. The two fragments from context 10805 have keying in a wavy pattern on one face. The fragment from context 10304 has combed keying on one surviving face and part of a square or rectangular vent measuring >55mm x >30mm.

- B.3.6 The remaining fragments are mainly flat and probably from tegulae tile, or brick, but none are sufficiently complete to establish dimensions.
- B.3.7 Four fragments of brick from contexts 13406, 13901 and 37407 are modern in date.

Fabric

- B.3.8 The Roman period CBM varies little in its composition and ranges from a finely sandy matrix (77%) to a silty matrix with sand inclusions (23%). Occasionally there are cream or ferruginous pellets present in what otherwise appears to be the same two matrices. Other inclusions are rare, with only small flint fragments occasionally present. No tile of the 'Eccles' fabric were observed.

Discussion

- B.3.9 The quantities of Roman CBM are not large but hint at the presence of a building or buildings with a ceramic roof and a hypocaust somewhere in the vicinity.
- B.3.10 The fragments of indeterminate form can now be discarded but those that can be assigned to period and date should be retained due to the potential for further analysis.

B.4. Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

- B.4.1 A total of 29 pieces of stone were retained and submitted for analysis. These were examined with a x10 magnification hand lens for signs of use.
- B.4.2 None of the stone is worked or shows any signs of having been utilised. Fragments from contexts 9010 (1 fragment, 26g) and 21306 (25 fragments, 361g), however, are blackened from having been burnt. One piece of stone is a ferruginous sandstone, probably from the Thanet Beds and the rest are pieces of sandstone and are likely to be from the local Head deposits.
- B.4.3 All the stone can be discarded.

B.5. Fired clay

By Ruth Shaffrey

Introduction

- B.5.1 A total of 273 fragments of fired clay, weighing 1.8kg, was found during evaluation of Land Parcels 80 and 81 (Table 5). The fired clay was examined by eye and full details can be found in an excel spreadsheet in the project archive.

Function and dating

- B.5.2 Thirteen fragments of structural fired clay were recovered from three contexts (16408, 10208, 35304). Each had evidence for at least one flat face, but none were sufficiently complete for function to be assigned.
- B.5.3 The remaining fired clay comprises small amorphous fragments for which function could not be determined. Fragments from contexts 9018, 19207 and 32205 are heavily blackened from exposure to fire.

Type	Count
Amorphous	250
Amorphous and heavily blackened	10
Structural	13
Total	273

Table 5: Summary of fired clay

Discussion

- B.5.4 The structural fired clay from Trench 102 is in the area of a Romano-British enclosure, and is probably associated with buildings or oven-type structures. Trench 164 also contained Romano-British CBM. The material from Trench 393 is associated with scraps of prehistoric pottery, but in a colluvial deposit, so may well be redeposited.
- B.5.5 The small amorphous fired clay fragments can be discarded but the structural pieces and those that are heavily burnt should be retained.

B.6. Flint

By Mike Donnelly

Introduction

- B.6.1 A large assemblage of 564 struck flints and 1169 fragments of burnt unworked flint weighing 6421g was recovered from this evaluation. The struck flint was widely dispersed across the evaluation area but did show clear concentrations of flintwork including many pieces recovered from colluvial horizons. The flints represented a wide range of periods but were concentrated in the Neolithic period and later Bronze Age-Iron Age. This was an identical situation to what was found immediately south of the evaluation area during the A2 road widening scheme (Allen *et al.* 2012). A breakdown of the material is given in Table 6 below.

Methodology

- B.6.2 The artefacts were catalogued according to OA South's standard system of broad artefact/debitage type (Anderson-Whymark 2013; Bradley 1999), general condition noted and dating was attempted where possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Open Office spreadsheet. During the assessment additional information on condition (rolled, abraded, fresh and degree of cortication), and state of the artefact (burnt, broken, or visibly utilised) was also recorded. Retouched pieces were classified according to standard morphological descriptions (e.g. Bamford 1985, 72-7; Healy 1988, 48-9; Bradley 1999). Technological attribute analysis was initially undertaken and included the recording of butt and termination type (Inizan *et al.* 1999), flake type (Harding 1990), hammer mode (Onhuma and Bergman 1982), and the presence of platform edge abrasion.

Category type	Count
Flake	386
Blade	30
Bladelet	16
Blade index	10.65% (46/432)
Irregular waste	40
Janus flake	1
Axe working flake	2
Axe/adze sharpening flake	1
Sieved chip 10-2mm	17
Core rejuvenation flake	1
Crested flake	2
Core single platform bladelets	2
Core other blade/lets	3
Core single platform flakes	4
Core multi-platform flakes	8
Core levallois non-discoidal flakes	1
Core on a flake	1
Core tested nodule	1
Core fragment	4
Scraper end	7
Scraper side	2
Scraper side & end	1
Scraper other	3
Awl	2
Spurred piece	1
Notch	4

Category type	Count
Microdenticulate	3
Denticulate	7
Knife backed	1
Knife scale-flaked	2
Knife other	1
Retouched blade	2
Retouched flake	6
Retouched other	1
Retouched miscellaneous	1
Total	564
Burnt unworked	1169/6421g
No. burnt (%)	31/564 (5.50%)
No. broken (%)	167/547 (30.53%)
No cores/related debitage (%)	27/547 (4.94%)
No. retouched (%)	44/547 (8.04%)

Table 6: Breakdown of the struck flint by type

Provenance

- B.6.3 A breakdown of the provenance of the flints is given in Table 7 below. The majority of the flintwork was recovered from colluvial and other soil/subsoil horizons (320/564, 56.74%) while features accounted for most of the remainder (236/564, 41.84%) as well as eight examples from voided/unknown contexts (1.41%). Most of the flints from soil horizons were from colluvium (249/320, 77.81%) with 20 from buried soils, 12 from subsoil and 11 from other horizons. Topsoil contained just 27 pieces, a remarkably low number for an evaluation scheme, while only one flint was designated as coming from the natural.

Category type	Count	Percentage
Pits	128	22.70
Ditches	99	17.55
Postholes	7	1.24
Cremation pit	2	0.35
Features	236	41.84
Colluvium	249	44.15
Buried soil	20	3.55
Other layers	11	1.95
Topsoil	27	4.79
Subsoil	12	2.13
Natural	1	0.18
Layers	320	56.74
Voided/unknown	8	1.41
Total	564	[100]

Table 7: The flint assemblage by context type

- B.6.4 Pits dominated the material from features (128/236, 54.24%) closely followed by ditches (99/236, 41.95%) with only a very few flints in other features, consisting of seven from postholes (7/236, 2.97%) and two from a cremation pit fill (8004, 0.85%). Several pits contained moderate assemblages that may potentially be contemporary with the age of the feature. These included pit 26705 (31 pieces) and pit 14103, (21 pieces) both possibly Neolithic in date; pit 19203 (12 flints), pit 28303 (14 flints) and pit 35303 (nine flints) could all be later prehistoric in date.

- B.6.5 Ditches yielded several significant assemblages as well. Ditch 21803 had the largest assemblage of 21 flints from three of its fills (21806-8) and included several blades and blade tools indicative of a Neolithic date but may well be residual. Nearby ditches 21703 and 21706 both had six flints comprising in each instance five flakes and a blade. Ditch 11605 contained nine flints of mixed date including an axe working flake while ditch 6503 had just four flints but all were typically very later prehistoric in form and may indicate an *in situ* assemblage.
- B.6.6 The colluvial horizons contained a very significant quantity of flintwork, but given the nature of the evaluation process and the mechanisms through which colluvial material accumulates, it is extremely difficult to tie different horizons together beyond any single trench, so these layers will be discussed on a trench by trench basis.
- B.6.7 Colluvial material yielded flints in 17 trenches varying between one and 94 lithics but most came from seven closely related trenches (373, 381-382 and 392-4) that together contained 204 of the 249 flints from colluvial horizons (81.92%). One other cluster was found around trenches 116-118 (20 flints).
- B.6.8 Colluvium can accumulate material from many periods so often only gives a general indication of a deposit's age. Trench 11 contained 24 flints including four bladelet forms and a backed knife in poor condition. The assemblage indicates probably earlier Neolithic activity alongside later pieces. Trenches 116-118 yielded 20 flints comprising 17 flakes, a bladelet, a piece of irregular waste and a concave end scraper. Most of these flints suggest later prehistoric activity.
- B.6.9 The main colluvium concentration in trenches 373-394 contained a mix of material including 15 blade/bladelet forms alongside 152 flakes for a low blade index of 8.98% (Ford 1987) but one that does still suggest some Neolithic or earlier activity diluted by a large flake assemblage of later prehistoric date. Eight cores were present accounting for 3.92% of the assemblage, all of which were flake orientated, while tools were common (8.33%) with 17 examples consisting of five scrapers, three retouched flakes, three notches, two denticulates and several tool types represented by single examples. There were no core rejuvenation flakes, core tablets or crested pieces, and this, along with the lack of blade cores and only minimal amounts of earlier tool forms, suggests that much of the material is later prehistoric in date.
- B.6.10 Buried soils accounted for 20 flints, 19 of which originated from trench 349 with the twentieth piece coming from nearby trench 345. These 20 flints comprised 17 flakes, two blades and an end of flake scraper. The flints were in relatively good condition and probably represent a largely coherent early assemblage, probably of Neolithic date.

Raw material and condition

- B.6.11 Flint was the sole material represented here and came with a wide variety of cortical states indicating a range of sources was exploited. Thin, granular or abraded cortex typical of some North Downs material dominated and was found on 185 (46.48%) of the 398 cortical pieces. More typical chalk cortex occurred on 120 examples (30.15%), 54 of which were heavily weathered (13.57% of the overall cortical pieces) indicating a secondary source. Bullhead Bed material accounted for just nine examples (2.26%) while thermal (58/398, 14.57%) and rolled surfaces (24/398, 6.03%) were quite common, and most probably obtained from local gravel deposits

or clay-with-flints. There were also two pieces whose cortex was of an indeterminate nature (0.50%).

Category Type	Topsoil/ subsoil	%	colluvium	%	Buried soil	%
Fresh	3	7.69	68	27.76	10	50
Light	22	56.41	115	46.94	8	40
Moderate	7	17.95	49	20	1	5
Heavy/very heavy	1	2.56	8	3.27	0	
Plough damaged//rolled	6	15.39	5	2.04	1	5
Total	39	[100]	245	[100]	20	[100]
Category Type	Pits	%	Ditches	%	Total	%
Fresh	54	50.94	44	45.83	185	36.06
Light	43	42.16	42	45.65	237	46.20
Moderate	5	4.90	5	5.43	69	13.45
Heavy/very heavy			1	1.09	10	1.95
Plough damaged//rolled					12	2.34
Total	102	[100]	92	[100]	513	[100]

Table 8: Condition of the flints in different context types

- B.6.12 The flints were mostly either lightly edge-damaged (185/513, 36.06%) or fresh material (185/513, 46.20%) with 69 pieces displaying moderate (13.45%) levels of edge-damage, 10 with heavier edge-damage (1.95%) and 12 that were clearly plough-damaged (2.34 %).
- B.6.13 Cortication was largely light (387/512, 75.58%) moderate (70/512, 13.67%) with lessor amounts displaying no cortication (31/512, 6.05%) or heavy/very heavy levels (24/512, 4.69%).
- B.6.14 Overall, the condition of the material suggests an assemblage that includes lightly disturbed pieces alongside several small in situ assemblages, ie most likely contemporary with the features in which they were found. Flints from differing contextual locations show marked variability in degrees of damage indicating that they probably entered these contexts through very differing means. Pits, the buried soil identified, and ditch assemblages are the freshest feature groups and while the first two are unsurprising, ditch assemblages being in good condition is. This would strongly imply that many of these assemblages are contemporary with the features they were recovered from. Topsoil/subsoil material was in poor condition which is to be expected and colluvial material has also given a quite poor set of results. Therefore, it appears unlikely that any of the colluvium assemblages represent in situ knapping at a hiatus in colluviation and are all largely redeposited

Key contexts

- B.6.15 Pit 14103 contained 12 flints, all of which displayed light levels of edge damage. The flints consisted of seven flakes, four blades/lets and an axe/adze working flake. One flake was typically squat and later prehistoric in form but otherwise this made up a

good group of probable earlier Neolithic date and the one squat flake may simply be an outlier in an otherwise regular flake and blade assemblage.

- B.6.16 Pit 14212 was located close to pit 14103 and contained just 3 flints: a cubic bladelet core, crested flake and a flake, two of these classic early forms, and while these may simply be surface material associated with the early activity in trench 141 making its way into a later pit, 14212 could represent a pit of early date.
- B.6.17 Pit 26705 contained 31 flints from fill 26706, 27 of which were found in a bulk sample which does suggest that this feature may have had a fairly significant assemblage overall. The 31 lithics comprised 15 flakes, six blade forms, five of which were narrow bladelets (28.57% blade index Ford 1987), a crested flake, retouched bladelet and eight pieces of irregular waste. The flints were either fresh (59.09%) or lightly damaged (40.91%) with a clear majority of the former; 19 were broken (61.29%) and nine burnt (29.03%) including the sole tool, the retouched blade. The lack of tools and cores indicates a balanced type of assemblage, and may indicate the dumping of knapping debris in the pit.
- B.6.18 Pit 7803 contained just three flints but two were of note and were early in date. One was a very fine scale-flaked knife, the second an adze/axe sharpening flake. These may belong to widely separated periods such as the early Mesolithic and late Neolithic, but both could also be Neolithic. The third flint was an undiagnostic waste flake.
- B.6.19 Pit 19203 contained 12 flints comprising 11 flakes and a piece of irregular waste. Half were fresh and the remainder had low levels of edge damage. Several of the flakes were very typical of late prehistoric knapping with squat forms, hard-hammer bulbs, plain or cortical platforms with untrimmed platform spurs. This assemblage is likely to be contemporary with the feature and represent later prehistoric activity (middle or late Bronze Age into the Iron Age).
- B.6.20 Pit 28303 contained 13 fresh flints and one with moderate damage. The assemblage was recovered from three pit fills, most coming from the middle fill 28305. There were eight flakes, four pieces of irregular waste, a denticulate on a side trimming flake and a retouched fragment. This assemblage contained largely undiagnostic forms, but the lack of blades and crudity of the tools does suggest another potentially coherent later prehistoric assemblage.
- B.6.21 Pit 35303 contained nine largely fresh flints from three fills (35305-7 with 3, 4 and 2 flints respectively). Eight of the nine were hard-hammer struck with at least two being typical of later industries. One bullhead beds flint blade form is anachronistic but does show old recorticated surfaces, perhaps indicating the scavenging of earlier material.
- B.6.22 Ditch 21803 contained 21 flints from three of its fills (21806-8, with two, 12 and 7 flints respectively). The flints consisted of 14 flakes, three blade forms, a piece of irregular waste, a multi-platform flake core (possibly keeled), a microdenticulate (on a distal trimming blade), an end scraper and a backed knife. Overall, the assemblage appears to be quite typically earlier Neolithic in date, especially with the very well-made finely-toothed microdenticulate. The ditch is not believed to be of this age, so the lithics are probably residual. They are, however, in relatively good condition, with 13 lightly damaged and 7 fresh pieces, so cannot have been heavily reworked, suggesting early activity in the immediate vicinity.

- B.6.23 Ditches 21703 and 21706 were found in the same trench close to ditch 21805, with one of the two possibly representing a continuation of 21805. Each ditch contained six flints, and both had five flakes and a single blade form. Ditch 21703 had five lightly damaged flints to one fresh example while ditch 21706 had two lightly damaged and four fresh pieces. Only one of the flints was typically later prehistoric in appearance.
- B.6.24 Ditch 6503 contained just four flakes, but all were typically later prehistoric in character and were in very good condition suggesting that these flints may be contemporary with the feature.
- B.6.25 Ditch 11606 contained 9 pieces but these included pieces of probable different periods including a possible axe/adze sharpening flake. Most of the flakes were potentially later prehistoric in date, perhaps indicating a group contemporary with the silting of the ditch.
- B.6.26 Ditch 17703 contained seven flints comprising five flakes, a core rejuvenation flake and a retouched flake. The rejuvenation flake is probably Neolithic or earlier in date while the remainder of the assemblage, which was largely in fresh condition, could be later prehistoric, contemporary with the later Bronze Age pottery also found in this ditch.
- B.6.27 Ditch 19903 contained six pieces consisting of a blade, a core fragment, three flakes and a piece of irregular waste. However, this group appeared to be of mixed date and condition suggesting a predominantly residual assemblage.
- B.6.28 Ditch 41503 contained 10 flints from fill 41504 that included some early forms alongside typically later flakes, most of which were fresh in terms of surface condition. Its assemblage consisted of eight flakes, a double side scraper and a cubic blade core that are usually late Mesolithic or more likely, early Neolithic in date. The scraper is undiagnostic, while there were a few squat flakes that are typical of later industries.
- B.6.29 A succession of colluvial fills within a large feature in Trench 11 yielded 24 flints comprising 12 flakes, three bladelets, four pieces of irregular waste, four sieved chips and a backed knife. The flints tended to exhibit light to fresh surface condition with just two moderately damaged pieces, and represent a well-preserved group. The flints were recovered from several layers, but are unlikely to have been subject to much movement after deposition, so may have been used very close by. The knife is likely to be Neolithic or early Bronze Age in date while the bladelets could belong here as well but could be of Mesolithic date and it is also worth mentioning that none of the flakes were later prehistoric in appearance.
- B.6.30 The colluvial assemblage in trenches 116-118 was also in relatively good condition (10 fresh and nine lightly damaged pieces) so it may also have suffered little from redeposition. It comprised 20 flints made up of 17 flakes, a bladelet, a piece of irregular waste and a hollow/concave side scraper. Only one of the flakes was classically late in appearance and the only definite early form was the bladelet. While the assemblage could possibly be a largely contemporary, later prehistoric group (an early assemblage would have more thin flakes and blades) it could equally be of mixed date.
- B.6.31 Flint in trenches 373-394 represented both the largest and most disturbed assemblage from colluvium, only flints from topsoil/subsoil being in worse condition. The assemblage totalled 204 flints and was dominated by lightly damaged pieces

(94) but had almost as many moderately damaged flints (46) as fresh examples (48) as well as containing heavily damaged (7) and rolled examples (5). There were 152 flakes and 15 blade forms giving it a blade index of 8.98%. This is relatively high, and could suggest a middle-late Neolithic industry, but is more likely to represent a largely flake-based industry alongside a smaller collection of blades of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date.

- B.6.32 The remainder of the assemblage from 373-394 consisted of 11 pieces of irregular waste, a janus flake (often called a biface blank but also a rare intentional or accidental knapping product), eight flake cores and 17 tools. Although the colluvium was excavated in grid squares and spits, no bulk samples were taken.
- B.6.33 All of the cores were related to flake production and consisted of four single platform flake cores, two multi-platform flake cores, one tested nodule and one core fragment. The total lack of core dressing pieces (core tablets, core rejuvenation flakes and crested pieces) indicates that the cores are likely to be Neolithic or later in date, and most probably post-date the early Neolithic. The 17 tools represent (8.33%) of the assemblage, and comprised five scrapers, three retouched flakes, three notches, two denticulates and several tools represented by individual examples. Typical later forms included a hollow scraper on a short squat flake, a spurred piece a denticulate on a thermal chunk and some very simple notches. Early forms included a retouched blade, a microdenticulate and one of the end scrapers on an inner blade blank.
- B.6.34 Buried soils accounted for 20 flints, 19 of which originated from trench 349 with the twentieth piece coming from nearby trench 345. These 20 flints comprised 17 flakes, two blades and an end of flake scraper. The flints are in relatively good condition and include some pieces typical of Neolithic activity, while there are no definitively later pieces. This may indicate a surface spread of Neolithic date.
- B.6.35 Topsoil/subsoil material represented the most heavily edge damaged material as would be expected. The material from the topsoil was clearly much more damaged, but the flints from the subsoil, even though noticeably fresher, were still in worse condition than any of the colluvial or feature-based groups. The single flint from the natural was also in poor condition and it is more likely that this piece came from the base of the subsoil. Flints from these horizons generally represent palimpsests of all flint-related activity on site and this is the case here. Blades accounted for 8% of the blade and flake blanks, very similar to the figure obtained from the colluvium and cores included both blade (2) and flake varieties (3) including one levallois core, typically seen as being late Neolithic in date but also being a recurrent component in very late Mesolithic assemblages (Donnelly 2019; Donnelly et al. 2019). Tools accounted for 25% of the assemblage, which is almost certainly a product of recovery bias, as they would stand out more easily against the background of natural and often shattered flint in these soil horizons. This also accounts for the relatively high frequency of cores (12.5%). The tools included some early forms alongside crude later tools but mostly comprised undiagnostic pieces and lacked forms such as arrowheads/microliths that help to clarify the periods represented here.

Discussion

- B.6.36 Early prehistoric flintwork made up a limited component of the total assemblage but there were clearly concentrations of early material in layers or features that could indicate early features or areas that could potentially have *in situ* knapping events. Pit 26705 has been confirmed as early Neolithic by radiocarbon dating of hazelnut

shell from the fill, but early flintwork, and blades in particular, were also present in pits 14103, 14212 and 14402, as well as in ditch 21805. Although the flints in pit 14103 were residual, the material from Trenches 141 and 142 still shows a concentration of early activity on this edge of the site. Similarly, despite possibly later pottery within the large feature in Trench 11, the concentration of early flints suggest another focus of activity in its immediate vicinity. Additionally, buried soil 34903 also had a typically early assemblage, and this sealed context is a good candidate for an early prehistoric land surface. In all of these instances the early material is probably of Neolithic date, but as this identification is based on pieces such as cubic blade/let cores and well-made microdenticulates that are also present in the later Mesolithic, some of these assemblages could alternatively be of Mesolithic date. The early material matches similar activity identified immediately adjacent to the evaluation area during the A2 scheme (Donnelly in Allen et al 2012) and it is very probable that further works in this area would encounter significant assemblages of early date, including (in the dry valley bottoms) potentially in situ knapping events.

- B.6.37 Undiagnostic flakes and other forms of debitage were the most common elements of the overall assemblage here, and were generally associated with later forms indicating that the majority of the assemblage is of later prehistoric character (middle Bronze Age or later in date). Very often this took the forms of small collections of flakes or flake cores, which is very typical of assemblages in periods that are less reliant on flint than earlier. The adjacent A2 Pepperhill to Cobham road scheme and HS1 works did also encounter some very flint-rich middle Bronze Age features (Allen et al. 2012; Booth et al. 2011), and the same would most probably be true should further works commence here.
- B.6.38 In many instances we see groups of flintwork lacking core dressing pieces or anything resembling blade cores but with large numbers of simple flake cores. These assemblages also yielded a range of tool forms including scrapers, retouched flakes, notches and denticulates that are often quite basic in their primary knapping but well made in terms of secondary retouch. The exact date of these assemblages is unclear, and it is possible that many could be residual Bronze Age activity in Iron Age features, but may also represent Iron Age industries.
- B.6.39 While Iron Age flintworking was once seen as controversial (Saville 1981; Humphrey and Young 1999), it is becoming more accepted (McLaren 2008; Donnelly 2018). Here, the potential for the recovery of good assemblages from isolated Iron Age features could allow for a significant and statically valid assemblage to be recovered for comparison with middle-late Bronze Age assemblages from here or from the extensive adjacent infrastructure schemes mentioned above.
- B.6.40 The colluvial sequences at LTC80T have yielded a substantial number of struck flints, and there is little doubt that the total lithic assemblage contained in these deposits would be considerable. In Land Parcels 80 and 81 no definite *in situ* activity has been observed from the evaluation, but one buried soil with a potentially early assemblage has been identified, and given that the evaluation has only examined a small percentage of the total area, there is certainly potential for survival of in situ knapping events associated with buried soils or indeed at standstill points within the colluvial sequence.

Recommendations

- B.6.41 Buried soils within the dry valleys should be investigated more fully during any further works and treated as containing potentially *in situ* knapping floors, which should become evident after full exposure and a surface clean to map out any concentrations of flintwork. A detailed methodology should be put in place for this, and a strategy for managing what may prove to be a very large assemblage. Test pitting on a set grid followed, if necessary, by full excavation of *in situ* knapping events should also be considered.

B.7. Metal finds

By Anni Byard

- B.7.1 The evaluation yielded 102 small finds weighing a total of 1093.4g. This comprised five objects of copper alloy (134.5g), one piece of lead alloy (85g) and 96 pieces of iron (958.9g). These are detailed in Table 9 below.
- B.7.2 The copper alloy objects comprise three brooch fragments from a cremation pit in Trench 97, of which two may belong to the same brooch dating from c AD 20-60 (sf13, sf39), and another dating c AD 25-80. An incomplete horse harness mount (sf9) in the form of a horse's head on roundel was recovered from Trench 108 (quarry pit 10803) and probably dates from the second or third century AD. This artefact is of rare form and may be associated with the Roman military (see also NMS-73D817 on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database and Menzel 1960, no. 468). The final copper alloy object is a French Tournai jetton or counting token (sf11), dating from c AD 1415-1497 and recovered from Trench 92.
- B.7.3 The lead object (Trench 377, sf12) is a complete spindle whorl and is undecorated, making dating difficult without comparative dating. It is of a form used between AD 43 and c AD 1650.
- B.7.4 Most of the iron are fragments of, or occasionally complete, nails. These range in date from probable Roman to post-medieval while a number are of uncertain dating. A collection of hobnails found in Trench 96, some of which are fused together, may be post-medieval or early modern in date rather than Roman. A large carthorse or oxen horseshoe of post-medieval / early modern date was recovered from Trench 86. Incomplete iron bars and sheet fragments from several trenches are of uncertain date. A curved iron rod with loop at one terminal (Trench 108, sf10) may be the remains of a bucket or casket handle and is of Roman date. Similar objects have been identified as single-snaffle bits for a horse bridle and although this object was found in the same feature as the horse-headed mount detailed above, the form and size of this example suggests a handle is more likely (pers. comm. Dr. Rena Maguire).

Recommendations

- B.7.5 All metalwork should be retained. The iron should be x-rayed to enable clearer identification of form, while the copper alloy objects should be cleaned and conserved. Should further work take place on the site it is recommended that these finds be considered alongside future discoveries and that at a minimum the handle, spindle whorl, brooches and the horse-headed mount should be illustrated and included in any resulting report or publication.

Context	SF no.	Material	Count	Weight (g)	Object	Date	Description
8004	5	Fe	5	10.6	Nail		Probable nail fragments
8004	6	Fe	1	4.4	Nail		Complete nail in very good condition.
8004	7	Fe	1	1.4	Nail		Nail fragment
8004	14	Fe	1	5	Nail		Nail fragment

Context	SF no.	Material	Count	Weight (g)	Object	Date	Description
8604		Fe	1	260	Horseshoe	Post-med	Large incomplete carthorse or ox shoe.
9003	8	Fe	1	57.8	indet.		Expanding flat bar, possibly a knife or razor?
9201	11	Cu alloy	1	6.9	Jetton	1415-1497	Tournai stock crown jetton with fictitious legend based on AVE MARIA GRACIA
9606		Fe	2	53.5	Waste		Iron waste
9608	15	Fe	34	36	Hobnails		Collection of hobnails, some corroded in pairs/triples.
9704	13	Cu alloy	1	10	Brooch	AD 20-60	Fragmentary brooch (large), rosette style plate. Spring casing, catch, part of pin and remains of plate survives.
9704	14	Cu alloy	1	4	Brooch	AD 25-80	Incomplete and corroded bow brooch
9704	39	Cu alloy	1	3	Brooch	AD 43-200	Spring coil from a early Roman brooch
10208		Fe	1	13.5	Nail	Roman	Incomplete nail shaft, probably Roman
10304	16	Fe	12	225	Nails		Large hand forged nails, some with large square heads. Encrusted
10308		Fe	1	7	Nail	Roman?	Nail
10807	9	Cu alloy	1	25.6	Harness mount	2nd-3rd C	Incomplete cast harness mount with circular boss and two integral rivets on reverse. Upper side of mount is a horse's head.
10807		Fe	5	22	Nails	Roman	Nail fragments, probably Roman
10808	10	Fe	1	35	Handle	Roman	Incomplete hand forged bucket or casket handle. Circular rod with looped end.
10808		Fe	2	9.2	Nail	Roman?	Nail and fragment
10809		Fe	4	24	Nails	Roman	Type 1b nails
10905	18	Fe	1	7.2	Nail	Roman?	Nail fragment

Context	SF no.	Material	Count	Weight (g)	Object	Date	Description
10905	20	Fe	1	0.7	Nail	Roman?	Nail fragment
10905		Fe	1	3.5	Nail	Roman?	Possible type 1b nail
10905		Fe	7	19.8	Nails	Roman?	Nail fragments, probably Roman
10906	19	Fe	1	3.5	Nail		Nail fragment
11406	17	Fe	1	1.8	indet.		Curved sheet possibly with rivet hole (raised), uncertain date or function, very fragmentary
11500		Fe	1	10	Nail		T-headed nail, incomplete
11522		Fe	1	6	Bar		Tapered iron sheet, slight raised edge
13100		Fe	1	4	Nail		Nail fragment
13100		Fe	1	3.5	Nail		Probable nail fragment
13400		Fe	1	15.5	Bar		Incomplete iron bar
13400		Fe	1	21.6	Bar		Incomplete iron bar
13400		Fe	1	3.5	Nail		Probable nail fragment
13406		Fe	1	11	Nail	Post-med	Cut nail
13409		Fe	1	16	Sheet		Amorphous flat iron sheet, uncertain if rivets are present
14602		Fe	1	56	Rod		Rectangular sectioned rod, possible nail
20404	22	Fe	1	4.9	Hook	Post-med	Latch hook (e.g. window), complete
37700	12	Pb alloy	1	85	Spindle whorl	AD 43-1650	Complete, well-formed spindle whorl. Undecorated.
38504		Fe	1	6	Nail	Post-med	Nail

Table 9: Metal objects by context, material, count, weight and date

B.8. Glass

By Anni Byard

- B.8.1 A single shard of blue-green glass weighing 6g was recovered from trench 108. This may be from a square or prismatic bottle and although not closely datable on its own, examples of similar vessels found in Britain mostly date from the first to third century AD.

Recommendations

- B.8.2 The Roman glass should be retained. Should further work take place on the site, it is recommended that the glass be considered alongside further discoveries and illustrated or photographed and included in any resulting report or publication.

B.9. Clay pipe

By Tim Allen

- B.9.1 Only a single clay pipe stem was recovered from context 9309, a soil layer overlying a wall foundation. The fragment is not closely dateable.

B.10. Slag

By Tim Allen

- B.10.1 Small quantities of slag were recovered from contexts 8704, 8706, 9607, 9614, 16407 and 21708. Almost all of this appears to be smithing slag. What may be furnace lining was recovered from 21708, although the fragment was not sufficiently large to be confident of this identification.

C.1. Animal bone

By Rebecca Nicholson

Introduction

- C.1.1 A total of 735 animal bone fragments weighing 5.95kg was recovered from the site (Table 10), most of which were collected by hand. Environmental samples were also taken and were sieved at 10mm, 4mm, 2mm and 0.5mm fractions: these produced a relatively small number of identifiable specimens. Features on the site were dated based on associated ceramic finds as late Bronze Age/early Iron Age, middle Iron Age, late Iron Age/Romano-British, Romano-British, medieval or post-medieval.
- C.1.2 All material from dated contexts was recorded in full, with the aid of the OA skeletal reference collection and standard identification guides, using a diagnostic zone system (Serjeantson 1996). Bone condition was recorded on a semi-quantitative scale of 1 (as fresh) to 5 (extremely poor, corroded and crumbly). Where condition was difficult to score (eg burnt bone and teeth) condition was recorded as 0 (Blank in Fig. 64). Few bones were complete enough to permit measurement, but where possible these are available in archive and follow von den Driesch 1976. Tooth wear was recorded following Grant (1982). Full records will be available with the site archive.

Description

- C.1.3 Bone preservation varies depending on trench and period (Fig. 64), but was typically fair–poor, with bones recorded to conditions 4 or 5 particularly common in prehistoric (including late Bronze Age and Iron Age) and medieval deposits, the latter comprising bone in extremely poor condition from medieval quarry fill 12714. The identifiable bone mostly derived from cattle, horse, sheep/goat and, less frequently, pig with very few bird bones or bones from wild mammals present. A few small mammal bones were in notably good condition and are likely to be intrusive (eg mole *Talpa europaea* bones from gridded context 38101). Fragments of unworked roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) antler were recovered from early Iron Age context 28305. A juvenile badger (*Meles meles*) radius from colluvium 1107 (sample 28) is in fair condition and is not obviously modern. The bone is possibly suitable for radiocarbon dating if warranted but as badger setts are dug into the ground the bone may, of course, be intrusive.
- C.1.4 Cattle (*Bos taurus*) is the most common domestic animal identified, present in every main period (Table 10). Horse (*Equus caballus*) is the next most frequently represented animal, and fragments of indeterminate large mammal bone is abundant and present in almost every context, which may be an indication that bone preservation at the site is skewed towards the preservation of larger, more robust specimens. This is also suggested by a relatively high proportion of loose teeth. Also present is pig (*Sus domesticus*) and caprine (sheep [*Ovis aries*] and/or goat [*Capra hircus*]).

- C.1.5 There is little butchery evidence, although high levels of fragmentation in some contexts may reflect the smashing of long bones from marrow in some cases, but levels of bone preservation are not sufficient to draw definitive conclusions.
- C.1.6 Most of the ageing information comes from cattle and horse remains, mainly from fusion data. Ages can be broadly extrapolated using Habermehl (1975). All recovered horse epiphyses were fused, indicative of adult animals. An unfused cattle proximal femur in Romano-British context 10807 indicates an animal of under 3.5 years, while a fused distal femur in late Bronze Age/Iron Age context 108 indicates an older animal, of >4 years. A fused cattle distal tibia in early Iron Age context 28305 indicates an animal older than around 2.5 years. A cattle mandible from Romano-British context 10805 has a wear stage of 46 (after Grant 1982) indicating an elderly/senile animal, but unworn or little worn loose teeth in several contexts suggests younger animals were also present, in the Iron Age at least. Two caprine distal metapodials from Romano-British context 10304 were fused, indicating animals of over 20 months. A pig mandible from early-middle Iron Age context 406 is from an adult animal.
- C.1.7 Several cattle vertebrae from middle Iron Age ditch fill 404, included an axis and atlas as well as cervical and thoracic vertebrae and ribs which were probably articulated, potentially a “special deposit”. A large pig canine tooth from late Bronze Age/Iron Age context 108 has unusual wear and is possibly worked.

Conclusions

- C.1.8 Bone is clearly present in the areas excavated, but condition is variable and poor in some deposits. This should be borne in mind should further excavation and bone recording take place: it is possible that assemblages will be biased towards remains from larger animals and care should be taken to recover small bones where present.
- C.1.9 The assemblage has been fully recorded, and while little can be read into such a small assemblage the results would be worth considering alongside any future excavations at the site.

Recommendations for discard and retention of material

- C.1.10 The assemblage should be retained to be considered alongside that from any future excavations at the site.

	Pre-historic	LBA/EIA	LBA /IA	LBA /IA?	EIA	EIA/MIA	IA	IA?	MIA/MIA?	LIA /ERB?	RB	RB?	Medieval	P-med	P-med?	unphased	Total
Cattle	1		39		4				11		14					4	75
Sheep/goat			1		1	2			1		3						8
Pig			2			1					1						4
Horse	2									3	1				8	1	15
Roe deer					1												1
Badger																1	1
Rat																2	2
Mole									4								4
Vole																5	5
Mouse/ vole																1	1
Shrew																2	2
Large mammal			33		6				69	44	179				57	34	422
Medium mammal			4			1	1		1		4	3	51	3			68
Small mammal																6	6
Mammal	7	3		3	30		1	2	14		33				5	20	118
Bird indet	1															1	2
Frog/toad																1	1
Total	11	3	79	3	42	4	2	2	100	47	235	3	51	3	72	78	735

Table 10: Number of identified animal bone specimens (NISF) by period

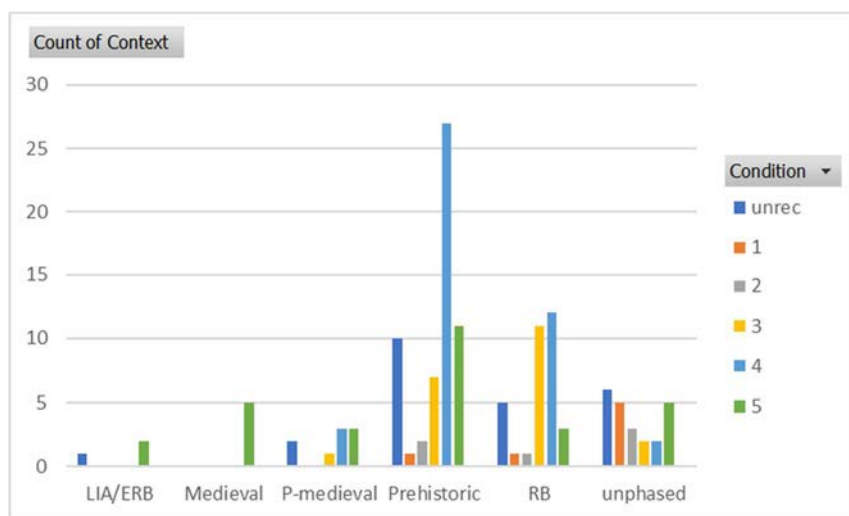


Figure 65: Condition of identified animal bone specimens (1: as fresh – 5: extremely poor, corroded and crumbly) by number of contexts and broad period

Context	Count	Weight (g)
106	12	5
108	10	238
109	2	3
204	1	56
212	1	4
213	12	296
217	3	27

Context	Count	Weight (g)
404	96	1083
405	29	159
406	4	36
1106	1	22
1107	1	2
1109	13	9
1110	4	1
2404	4	2
7811	36	8
8708	1	1
9012	2	2
9014	4	38
9017	8	51
9610	47	57
9708	7	3
10208	60	285
10211	26	79
10304	11	214
10306	1	13
10308	1	2
10805	6	448
10807	170	1785
10808	31	426
10809	4	37
10905	3	6
10906	5	11
11506	5	2
12714	51	46
15210	3	34
16408	3	5
20404	3	10
28304	1	27
28305	41	402
36404	3	3
37009	3	5
37804	2	5
38101	4	3

Table 11: Total number and weight of specimens from each context

C.2. Human Remains

By Lauren McIntyre

Introduction

- C.2.1 Three deposits containing cremated bone (8004, 9704 and 24804) and one containing unburnt disarticulated bone (30606) that may possibly be human were recovered during excavations at land west of Thong Lane. All three deposits containing burnt human bone were horizontally truncated by ploughing.
- C.2.2 Deposit 8004 (samples 12-14) was unurned. This context was the single fill of shallow, elongated earth cut pit 8003, in Trench 80. Burnt flint fragments and three iron nails were also recovered from this fill, and the base of the pit was heat affected. This feature is currently undated.
- C.2.3 Deposit 9704 (samples 39 and 70) was unurned. This context was the single fill of shallow, sub-rectangular earth cut pit 9703 in Trench 97. Fill 9704 was charcoal rich and contained two copper alloy brooches. The presence of these brooches indicates that this feature is of late Iron Age or early Roman date.
- C.2.4 Deposit 24804 (sample 9) was unurned. This context was the single fill of earth cut pit 24803 in Trench 248. This pit contained three pottery vessels (24807, 24808 and 24809). The burnt bone was in a discrete concentration at the north side of the pit. The pottery vessels date the burial to the early Roman period.
- C.2.5 Two fragments of unburnt disarticulated bone were recovered from deposit 30606, the upper fill of NW-SE ditch 30607 in Trench 306, but due to the poor condition of the bones, and the limited amount surviving, it was not possible to determine whether the unburnt bone fragments from deposit 30606 were animal or human. The bones from ditch 30607 will not be discussed further in this report.

Methodology

- C.2.6 The deposits were processed by wet sieving which sorted them into fractions of >10mm, 10-4mm, 4-2mm and 2–0.5mm. The bone from the >10mm, 10–4mm and 4-2mm fractions was separated from the extraneous material (e.g. stones). Where the unsorted 4-2mm sieve fraction weighed over 100g, a 20g sample of material was sorted and an estimated bone weight calculated based upon the proportion of cremated bone present in the 20g sample. The estimated weights are included in the total weights presented below.
- C.2.7 The smallest fraction sizes (2-0.5mm) were not sorted but were rapidly scanned for identifiable skeletal remains and artefacts. Estimations of the proportions of bone present within the 2-0.5mm fractions were made visually and recorded in the archive. All bone was analysed to record colour, weight, and maximum fragment size. Total bone weights do not include bone from the 2-0.5mm fraction.
- C.2.8 Each fraction was examined for identifiable bone elements and the presence of pyre and/or grave goods. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) present was estimated based on the identification of repeated elements and/or the presence of juvenile and adult bones in the same deposit. Where possible, estimation of age and sex was attempted following published methods (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994).

Results

C.2.9 A summary of total bone weight, colour, age and sex estimation is given in Table 12.

Context	Samples	Total weight (g)	Colour	Age	Sex	Non-metrics/ pathology/ burnt and unburnt animal bone
8004	12, 13, 14	82.8	White 95%, grey 5%, blue <1%	U	U	Dense done nodules on endocranial surface – osteoma or HFI?
9704	39, 70	128.7*	White 65%, grey 25%, black 5%, blue 5%	U	F?	-
24804	9	380.7*	White 95%, grey 5%, blue <1%	Prime adult (26-35 yrs)	U	-

Key: U = unknown; F?? = possible female; HFI = hyperostosis frontalis interna. Note: Where indicated with *, weights include estimated weights from the 4-2mm fractions

Table 12: Cremated bone, osteological summary

Roman period

C.2.10 **Bone weight.** Summaries of the bone weights for the Roman deposits (9704 and 24804) are presented in Tables 13 and 14. Both deposits weighed less than the typical weight range for archaeologically recovered cremation burials (600-900g; McKinley, 2013). Both deposits were from features which had been truncated by ploughing; the extent of truncation was unclear. The lower bone weights may suggest that truncation was extensive, though conversely, the low bone weights may indicate that the whole of the cremated individuals had not been buried in the features.

Sample	Skeletal Element (g)								Total
	Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unid. Long Bone	Unid. Hand/ Foot	Unid. Joint Surface	Unid. Other	
39	26.7	4.5	3.2	2.4	10.1	1.2	6.1	65.0*	119.2g* (92.6%)
70	0.2	0.2	0	1.5	0.4	0.1	1.5	6.0	9.5g (7.4%)
	26.9g (20.9%)	4.7g (3.7%)	3.2g (2.5%)	3.9g (3.0%)	10.5g (8.2%)	1.3g (1.0%)	6.6g (5.1%)	71.0g (55.2%)	128.7g* (100%)

Note: Where indicated with *, weights include estimated weights from the 4-2mm fractions

Table 13: Context 9704 - summary of bone weights

Sample	Skeletal Element (g)								Total
	Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unid. Long Bone	Unid. Hand/ Foot	Unid. Joint Surface	Unid. Other	
Bulk excavated	27.3	1.4	12.8	79.3	53.4	0	4.0	28.3	206.5g (54.2%)
9	3.5	3.3	0	6.4	36.2	0.5	7.3	105.0	174.2g* (45.8%)
	41.6g (10.9%)	4.7g (1.2%)	12.8g (3.4%)	86.9g (22.8%)	89.6g (23.5%)	0.5g (0.1%)	11.3g (3.0%)	133.3g (35.0%)	380.7g (100%)

Note: Where indicated with *, weights include estimated weights from the 4-2mm fractions

Table 14: Context 24804 - summary of bone weights

C.2.11 **Fragmentation.** A summary of fragmentation per deposit is presented in Table 15. Fragment size ranged from 48.2mm (a fragment of ulna shaft; 9704) to 50.9mm (femoral shaft; 24804). The largest proportion of bone fragments came from the >10mm fraction in deposit 24804 (59.1%), and the 10-4mm fraction in 9704 (48.5%). A large proportion of bone also came from the 10-4mm fraction in deposit 24804. The remainder of bone fragments from 9704 were evenly distributed between the >10mm and 4-2mm fractions.

Context	Weight (g)	>10mm	10-4mm	4-2mm	Max. frag. size
9704	128.7	35.2g	62.4g	31.1g*	42.8mm ulna shaft
24804	380.7	225.0g	127.6g	28.1g	50.9mm femoral shaft

Note: Where indicated with *, weights include estimated weights from the 4-2mm fractions

Table 15: Summary of fragmentation

C.2.12 Moderate proportions of cremated bone were also present in the 2-0.5mm residue (Table 16), although the total bone weights could not be estimated.

Context	Total 2-0.5mm fraction weight (g)	% cremated bone (based on visual assessment)
9704	206.4	25%
24804	236.8	50%

Table 16: 2-0.5mm fraction proportional bone content

C.2.13 **Skeletal representation.** Summaries of skeletal representation are presented in Tables 13 and 14. Of the identified fragments, bone from the skull was the most frequently observed in deposit 9704 (26.9g, 23.8% of the total bone weight). Bone from the lower limbs was most frequently identified in deposit 24804 (86.9g, 22.8%). A high proportion of skull fragments is often noted during the analysis of cremated bone, as the skull vault is more easily identified than other bones, even within the smaller fractions. Bone fragments from the axial skeleton and upper limbs were also identified in smaller proportions in both deposits.

C.2.14 Most of the bone recovered from both deposits could either not be identified to a specific bone or anatomical region and was therefore 'unidentified'. Smaller proportions of unidentified bone pertained to the hands/feet, but most of the unidentified bone was either from the upper/lower limbs or could not be assigned to an anatomical region. Proportions of unidentified bone were 55.2% (9704) and 35.0% (24804). It is unsurprising that a higher proportion of unidentified bone was observed in cremation 9704, as this had a higher level of fragmentation than the bone in 24804.

C.2.15 Most unidentified bone was from the 4-2mm fraction. Where the 4-2mm sieve fraction weighed over 100g (9704 sample 39 and 24804 sample 9), only a 20g sample was sorted (see methodology, above), and estimated bone weights calculated based upon the proportion of cremated bone found in that sample (Table 17). Cranial vault fragments were identified in the 20g sample from 9704 (sample 39) and one fragment of tooth root was identified in the 20g sample from 24804 (sample 9). Small quantities of charcoal and pottery were also found in the 20g sample from 9704. These were separated out, weighed, and an estimated total weight calculated separately (Table 17). This pottery may derive from ceramic vessels found within pit 24803.

Context	Sample	Material	Total 4-2mm fraction weight (g)	Weight (g) from sorted 20g sample	Proportional bone content of 20g sample	Estimated bone weight (g) for total 4-2mm fraction
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9704	39	Cremated bone	150.2	3.5	17.5%	26.3
		Charcoal		0.1	0.5%	0.8
		Pottery		0.1	0.5%	0.8
24804	9	Cremated bone	175.4	3.2	16.0%	28.1

Table 17: 4-2mm fraction summary

- C.2.16 **Efficiency of cremation.** Most cremated bone fragments from deposit 24804 were white in colour (95%). This indicates a generally efficient cremation process with most bones being burnt at a temperature above 600°C. This is a common observation in archaeological cremation burials (McKinley, 2006: 84). The remainder of bone fragments in both deposits were grey and blue. The colour of cremated remains from 24804 indicates that most of the corpse was placed in a location on the pyre where maximum and consistent heat and oxygen supply was available (McKinley, 2013: 158).
- C.2.17 Most bone fragments from 9704 were white in colour (65%), although the proportion was much lower than in deposit 24804. Higher proportions of bone fragments were coloured grey (25%), black (5%), and blue (5%), indicating that these areas were less affected by the heat of the pyre. This shows that the burning process in this instance was somewhat uneven. This may have been due to a number of reasons, including these areas of the corpse being further away from the heat source or insulated from oxygen and heat because of thicker areas of soft tissue and/or objects/clothing on the corpse (McKinley 1989, 65; McKinley 2013, 158).
- C.2.18 **Demography.** The two deposits of cremated bone each consisted of a minimum of one individual, based upon the number of discrete deposits and observable, identifiable skeletal elements.
- C.2.19 Two fragments of orbital margin were observable in deposit 9704 (sample 39). Both fragments exhibited a sharper margin, more in keeping with a possible female individual. As only one trait was available, these estimations are tentative.
- C.2.20 Sexing methods must be employed with caution to burnt human bone. In unburnt adult skeletons, typical accuracy for sex assessment from morphological traits is 90-95% when using the pelvis, and 80% when using the skull (Krogman and İşcan, 1986). Therefore, sexual dimorphism in the cranium is more variable than in the pelvis, and sex determination more accurate when utilising multiple traits, preferably from the pelvic bones. When applying these observations to burnt material, there is the added complication of potential for bone shrinkage and warping because of dehydration, which may influence the size and morphology of sexually dimorphic traits.
- C.2.21 Osteological indicators of age were very limited. One small fragment of auricular surface from deposit 24804 was in keeping with an age of 30-34 years (Lovejoy *et al.* 1985), placing this individual in the prime adult age category (26-35 years). This estimation is cautious as the observed auricular surface was not complete.
- C.2.22 **Non-metric traits and pathology.** No non-metric traits or evidence of pathology were observed in either deposit.

C.2.23 **Pyre goods and debris.** Cremation burials occasionally include fragmentary objects that have been burnt on the pyre and included in burial with the bone/ash deposit (Philpott, 1991: 8). No evidence of pyre goods was found in either of the two deposits.

C.2.24 Small quantities of charcoal were present in deposit 9704 (Table 17), but more was evident in the unexcavated part of the pit in the side of the trench. Charcoal was completely absent from deposit 24804.

Undated

C.2.25 **Bone weight.** A summary of bone weights from deposit 8004 is presented in Table 18. The deposit weighed less than the typical weight range for archaeologically recovered cremation burials (600-900g; McKinley, 2013). The deposit was both horizontally truncated by ploughing, and heavily disturbed, so it is unclear how much of the original deposit has been lost as a result.

Sample	Skeletal Element (g)								Total
	Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unid. Long Bone	Unid. Hand/ Foot	Unid. Joint Surface	Unid. Other	
12	7.8	10.4	0	0	2.7	0.4	0.9	23.8	46.3g (55.9%)
13	2.8	1.1	0	0.3	5.9	0.4	0.2	22.4	33.1g (40.0%)
14	0	0	0	0	1.1	0	0.1	2.0	3.4g (4.1%)
	10.6g (12.8%)	11.5g (13.9%)	0g (0%)	0.3g (0.4%)	9.7g (11.7%)	0.8g (1.0%)	1.2g (1.4%)	48.2g (58.2%)	82.8g (100%)

Table 18: Context 8004 - summary of bone weights

C.2.26 **Fragmentation.** The largest fragment in deposit 8004 measured 45.4mm (unidentified long bone shaft). The largest proportion of bone fragments came from the 10-4mm (51.9%, 43.0g). Almost a third of this deposit derived from the 4-2mm fraction (31.6%, 26.2g), and a smaller proportion from the >10mm fraction (16.4%, 13.6g).

C.2.27 **Skeletal Representation.** A summary of skeletal representation is presented in Table 18. Of the identified fragments, those from the skull were found most frequently.

C.2.28 Most of the bone from deposit 8004 could not be identified. Smaller proportions of unidentified bone pertained to the hands/feet and joint surfaces, but most of the unidentified bone was either from the upper/lower limbs or could not be assigned to an anatomical region. Most of the unidentified bone was from the 10-4mm sieve fraction.

C.2.29 **Efficiency of cremation.** Most cremated bone fragments from deposit 8004 were white in colour (95%; Table 12). Like deposit 24804, this indicates a generally efficient cremation process. The remainder of bone fragments were grey and blue.

C.2.30 **Demography.** The deposit could all belong to one individual, based upon the non-repetition of bones among the identifiable skeletal elements. No evidence of age or sex was present.

C.2.31 **Non-metric traits and pathology.** No non-metric traits were observed.

- C.2.32 One fragment of cremated bone from 8004 (sample 13) exhibited two small dense bone nodules, located on the surface of one fragment of cranial vault. The largest of these measured 5.5mm long, 4.3mm wide and 1.0mm thick. The small size of the affected vault fragment precluded confident identification of the precise bone, other than possible frontal bone. Additionally, it was unclear whether the nodules were located on the endocranial or ectocranial surface.
- C.2.33 Possible diagnoses for these bone nodules include button osteoma and hyperostosis frontalis interna (HFI). Button osteomas are benign primary bone tumours are composed of mature lamellar bone and are more frequent in males than females (Aufderheide and Rodríguez-Martin 1998, 375). They are most usually found on the skull, e.g. frontal and parietals, and whilst they are predominantly found on the outer table they can also be located on the inner table (ibid, 375). Osteomas can also be found post-cranially, but less frequently (ibid, 375). The development of HFI is thought to be linked with hormonal factors e.g. changes in pituitary hormones, and the condition has a strong association with older females, although males can also be affected (ibid, 418; Brickley and Mays 2019, 561).

Pyre Goods and Debris

- C.2.34 No evidence of pyre goods was found.
- C.2.35 Small quantities of charcoal were present in the 4-2mm sieve fraction.

Summary and Discussion

- C.2.36 The assemblage comprised two unurned deposits of Roman date (24804 and 9704) and one unurned deposit of Iron Age or later date (8004).
- C.2.37 The bones from each of the two deposits of Roman date could have belonged to one individual, though the unidentified bones could include those from others. The individual from 9704 was a possible female of unknown age, while the individual in 24804 was a prime adult of unknown sex. Overall, one deposit was well burnt, with the vast majority of remains indicating a pyre temperature of over 600°C. The other showed evidence of a slightly more uneven cremation process. No pathology was observed.
- C.2.38 Deposit 24804 was below the expected weight range for archaeological cremation burials (600-900g; McKinley 2013, 154), but had also suffered an unknown degree of ploughing truncation. However, this deposit did have associated finds (three ceramic vessels), suggesting that it represent the remains of a formal funerary deposit as opposed to a cremation related deposit such as pyre debris. Deposit 24804 is also too large to be a “token” deposit; at 380.7g, it exceeds the typical <100g weight of “token” burials in the UK (ibid, 154). As such, it is most likely that deposit 24804 represents the remains of a heavily truncated unurned primary cremation burial, with the three ceramic vessels as grave goods. It is smaller than the 584g mean weight observed for urned cremations from nearby Cemetery II at Mucking (Lucy *et al* 2016, 345), and the 1069g weight of untruncated urned cremation burial 6725, discovered on the Pepperhill to Cobham road scheme, site D (Gibson in Allen *et al* 2012, 454). However, as previously stated, this could be due to substantial ploughing truncation.
- C.2.39 At 128.7g, deposit 9704 is considerably smaller than expected for a primary cremation burial, but still exceeds the expected weight for a “token” burial, despite truncation. As such, this deposit could be either a very heavily truncated unurned

primary cremation burial, or an unusually large “token” burial. The two copper alloy brooches are interpreted as grave goods in both scenarios.

- C.2.40 Undated deposit 8004 comprised at least one individual of unknown age and sex. Like 24804 and 9704, this deposit was also well burnt, with most of the bone being fully calcined. Small nodules of dense bone on one cranial vault fragment were pathological and may suggest that the individual had a condition such as hyperostosis frontalis interna, or a button osteoma. However, there was insufficient evidence to gain a confident diagnosis. The presence of burnt flint fragments and the feature itself being heat affected may suggest that this is some sort of pyre site.
- C.2.41 Given that further ground investigation works will be undertaken in the area of Thong Lane it is recommended that these remains are retained for future research.
- C.2.42 The assemblage is currently held at OA under Ministry of Justice burial licence 19-0317. This licence is valid until the 22nd of December 2024. Should it need to be deferred further, this should be done by application to the Ministry of Justice.

C.3. Environmental Samples

By Richard Palmer

Introduction

- C.3.1 Fifty-five bulk samples were taken from a range of features and deposits during the evaluation, primarily for the retrieval and assessment of Charred Plant Remains (CPR) and the recovery of bones and artefacts.
- C.3.2 Additionally, a number of other samples were taken from sediment sequences, including smaller incremental samples for mollusc recovery, samples for OSL dating and monoliths for further soil investigation (geoarchaeology). Methodology and results for these samples are covered in the geoarchaeological report (Appendix D).

Method

- C.3.3 The samples were processed in their entirety at OA using a modified Siraf-type water flotation machine. The flots were collected in a 250µm mesh and residues in a 500µm mesh and dried. The residue fractions were sorted by eye and with the aid of a magnet while the flot material was sorted using a low power (x10) binocular microscope to extract cereal grains and chaff, smaller seeds and other quantifiable remains.

Results

- C.3.4 Bulk (CPR) sample and flot data is presented in Table 19, which provides the relative abundance of each of the main flot components. Many of the flots contained the burrowing mollusc *Cecilioides acicula* which may be intrusive and as such lacks ecological significance. This snail is not included in the relative abundance scores.
- C.3.5 **Trench 1.** Sample 11 from fill 108 of pit 107 produced a limited flot with all recovered material being <4mm in size. Apart from the charcoal, recovered CPR consists of a <2mm legume and a speedwell (*Veronica* sp.) seed. Bone, burnt flint and pottery were recovered from the residue.
- C.3.6 Sample 15 from fill 109 of ditch 102 produced a limited flot. Grain is in poor condition and no identification is possible. Bone and burnt flint were recovered from the residue.
- C.3.7 Sample 16 from fill 110 of ditch 102 produced a limited flot. Grain was identified as wheat (*Triticum* sp.). Burnt flint and pottery were recovered from the residue.
- C.3.8 **Trench 2.** Sample 10 from fill 217 of ditch 214 produced a limited flot. Recovered grain is indeterminate and a fragment of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*) is present. Fragments of bone, burnt flint and pottery were recovered from the residue.
- C.3.9 **Trench 11.** Six samples (28 to 33) covering colluvial layers 1105 to 1110 were taken from this trench. Charcoal and large numbers of terrestrial molluscs are present in all samples. *Discus rotundatus* and *Vallonia* sp. are common to all the samples with other species being present in many, but not all, of them. Grain in sample 28 is not further identifiable and samples 32 and 33 both contain unquantified indeterminate grain fragments. The various residues produced bone, pottery, burnt flint and burnt stone.
- C.3.10 **Trench 78.** Sample 17 from fill 7811 of pit 7803 produced a good sized flot. Recovered grain is often fragmentary and damaged but wheat (*Triticum* sp.) was

positively identified as was possible barley (cf *Hordeum vulgare*). The weed assemblage includes grass seeds (Poaceae) and charred goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) seeds. Burnt flint and pottery were extracted from the residue.

- C.3.11 **Trench 80.** Three samples (12, 13 and 14) were taken from fill 8004 of cremation 8003. Samples 12 and 13 produced good quantities of charcoal which is typically ring porous. Charcoal from sample 13 includes oak (*Quercus*) and a possible roundwood/pith fragment which is likely to be suitable for radiocarbon dating. Sample 14 produced little material. Small quantities of burnt flint and fired clay were recovered from the residues and each spit produced calcined bone. Some iron was also recovered from sample 14.
- C.3.12 **Trench 89.** Sample 20 from fill 8904 of pit 8902 produced a modest flot. Grain is a mix of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Pottery and burnt stone were recovered from the residue.
- C.3.13 Sample 21 from fill 8905 of pit 8902 produced a small flot. Grain is damaged, distorted and often fragmentary hindering the possibility of identification. A large quantity of burnt flint was recovered from the residue.
- C.3.14 Sample 22 from fill 8911 of pit 8910 produced a good sized flot. Recovered grain is a mix of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and possible oat (cf *Avena* sp.). Condition of the grain is often poor with some specimens being damaged. Weeds include bedstraws (*Galium* sp.) and sedges (*Carex* sp.). Pottery was recovered from the residue.
- C.3.15 **Trench 90.** Sample 26 from fill 9012 of pit 9011 produced a large flot. The charcoal is a mix of diffuse and ring porous fragments and the grain is a mix of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), oat (*Avena* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). The lack of floret bases for the oat means that it is not possible to determine if it is wild (*A. fatua*) or domestic (*A. sativa*) type. Fragments of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*) were also recovered along with dock seeds (*Rumex* sp.). Bone, burnt flint and pottery were recovered from the residue.
- C.3.16 Sample 27 from fill 9013 of pit 9011 produced a large flot. The majority of the flot is charcoal with a mix of diffuse and ring porous fragments. A single hazelnut fragment is present whilst the grain is distorted and indeterminate. A large quantity of burnt flint was recovered along with some fragments of fired clay.
- C.3.17 **Trench 91.** Sample 24 from fill 9112 of posthole 9111 produced a limited flot with no material >4mm. The grain is in poor condition with many specimens damaged or fragmented though several were identified as wheat (*Triticum* sp.).
- C.3.18 Sample 25 from fill 9114 of posthole 9111 produced a large flot. Grain is a mix of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) with wheat being more common.
- C.3.19 No artefacts were recovered from the residue of sample 24; sample 25 produced a few sherds of pottery.
- C.3.20 **Trench 92.** Sample 18 from fill 9205 of posthole 9204 produced a modest flot. Ring porous fragments are present in the charcoal assemblage whilst the grain assemblage consists of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), oat (*Avena* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) all in fair to good condition. A fragment of hazelnut shell was also recovered. Burnt flint and pottery were recovered from the residue.

- C.3.21 Sample 19 from fill 9208 of posthole 9206 produced a large flot, most of which is modern roots. No material >4mm was recovered and the grain was determined to be wheat (*Triticum* sp.). A fragment of fired clay was recovered from the residue.
- C.3.22 **Trench 94.** Sample 37 from fill 9405 of posthole 9404 produced a small flot. Recovered grain is not further identifiable due to damage and fragmentation. Pottery was recovered from the residue.
- C.3.23 **Trench 95.** Sample 34 from fill 9511 of posthole 9510 produced a limited flot consisting of a little charcoal and a few molluscs. Pottery was recovered from the residue.
- C.3.24 **Trench 97.** Sample 84 from fill 9708 of pit 9707 produced a limited flot. Grain is in poor condition and possible wheat (cf *Triticum* sp.) and a couple of legumes were also observed. Bone, pottery and burnt stone were recovered from the residue.
- C.3.25 Samples 39 and 70 from fill 9704 of cremation 9703 both produced large charcoal rich flots. Sample 39 is the main sample from the feature and 70 is the remaining material sampled after extension of the trench. Both flots contain 100+ >4mm charcoal fragments with both diffuse and ring porous woods present. No obvious pieces of small roundwood were seen in sample 39 but several fragments clearly originated from roundwood. Sample 70 contains possible roundwood and both samples offer potential for further identification work and include material suitable for radiocarbon dating. Calcined bone was recovered from both samples along with burnt stone. In addition, sample 39 produced fired clay and a copper alloy fragment.
- C.3.26 **Trench 105.** Sample 35 from fill 10513 of ditch 10512 produced a modest flot. Grain is a mix of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and oat (*Avena* sp.) with some specimens in poor condition or fragmented. Other CPR include a legume <2mm and some sedge seeds (*Carex* sp.). Burnt flint and pottery were recovered from the residue.
- C.3.27 **Trench 108.** Sample 38 from fill 10807 of pit 10803 produced a large charcoal rich flot. Diffuse and ring porous fragments are present in the charcoal assemblage and some fragments are highly vitrified resulting in complete fusion of internal features hindering identification of those fragments. Damaged wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain is also present along with grass seeds (Poaceae) and charred goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) seeds. Bone and pottery were recovered from the residue.
- C.3.28 **Trench 115.** Sample 1 from fill 11506 of ditch 11503 produced a large charcoal rich flot. Charcoal is likely to be species-diverse with a mix of ring, semi ring and diffuse porous fragments present. Grain is indeterminate and a hazelnut shell fragment and charred goosefoot seeds are also present. Bone, burnt flint, pottery and fired clay were all present in the residue.
- C.3.29 Sample 2 from fill 11510 of ditch 11504 produced a limited flot. The residue produced burnt flint and pottery.
- C.3.30 **Trench 116.** Sample 132 from layer 11605 produced a limited flot containing some ring porous charcoal, wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and bedstraw seeds (*Galium* sp.). Pottery and burnt stone were recovered from the residue.
- C.3.31 **Trench 196.** Sample 3 from fill 19604 of pit 19603 produced a limited flot consisting of a little charcoal and a hazelnut shell fragment. No artefacts were recovered.

- C.3.32 **Trench 204.** Sample 95 from fill 20404 of quarry 20403 produced a limited flot. Apart from charcoal recovered charred material consists of legume and grain fragments and charred goosefoot seeds. Bone and pottery were recovered from the residue.
- C.3.33 **Trench 213.** Sample 4 from fill 21306 of ditch 21304 produced a large charcoal rich flot with many fragments >4mm in size. The charcoal is in good condition and several stem/twig fragments are present. A large quantity of burnt stone was recovered from the residue.
- C.3.34 **Trench 218.** Samples 82 and 83 from fills 21806 and 21807 of ditch 21803 respectively produced limited flots lacking material of interpretative value. Pottery was recovered from the residue of sample 83.
- C.3.35 **Trench 248.** Sample 9 from fill 24804 of pit 24803 produced a limited flot mostly of unidentifiable charcoal fragments <2mm in size. A large quantity of calcined bone was recovered from the residue.
- C.3.36 **Trench 258.** Sample 5 from fill 25804 of pit 25803 produced a limited flot consisting of some ring porous charcoal and further charcoal fragments <2mm in size. Burnt flint was recovered from the residue.
- C.3.37 **Trench 267.** Sample 7 from fill 26706 of pit 26705 produced a small charcoal dominated flot as well as indeterminate grain in poor condition and hazelnut shell fragments. Flints and pottery of possibly early Neolithic date were recovered from the residue.
- C.3.38 **Trench 283.** Sample 8 from fill 28305 of pit 28303 produced a large and diverse flot that is likely to contain charcoal from a range of woody species. Grain is in poor condition but it is likely to be a mix of wheat (cf *Triticum* sp.), oat (cf *Avena* sp.) and barley (cf *Hordeum vulgare*). A quantity of hazelnut shell fragments and seeds of bedstraws (*Galium* sp.), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and members of the sedge family (Cyperaceae) were also recovered. Bone, flint and pottery were extracted from the residue.
- C.3.39 **Trench 296.** Sample 6 from fill 29604 of pit 29603 produced a limited flot consisting of charcoal fragments of various sizes. A large quantity of burnt flint was recovered from the residue.
- C.3.40 **Trench 320.** Sample 41 from layer 32008 produced a flot predominantly consisting of terrestrial molluscs (snails). Possible worked flint was recovered from the residue.
- C.3.41 **Trench 349.** Samples 44 to 50 were taken as 5cm increments through buried soil layers 34904 and 34905. Flots were limited with most producing small quantities of charcoal often <4mm in size and a few molluscs. Sample 44 also included a damaged wheat grain (*Triticum* sp.) and a charred goosefoot seed was present in sample 49. Most residues produced little material, but some burnt stone was recovered from a couple of samples and pottery was recovered from sample 47.
- C.3.42 **Trench 353.** Sample 36 from fill 35304 of pit 35303 produced a limited flot. Grain is in poor condition and include possible wheat (cf *Triticum* sp.). Several legume fragments are also present. Hazelnut shell fragments and bedstraw seeds were also identified. Burnt flint and pottery were recovered from the residue.

- C.3.43 **Trench 380.** Sample 93 from layer 38007 produced a limited flot consisting mostly of charcoal, some of which is ring-porous. A hazelnut shell fragment and a charred bud were also identified. No artefacts were recovered from the residue.

Discussion

- C.3.44 In general, the site offers good potential for the recovery of charred remains from a range of features although the condition of recovered material is highly variable with grain in some flots being unidentifiable whilst in others the condition is fair to good. Cereal chaff is rare. Terrestrial molluscs were present in samples from across the site but were relatively abundant only in those from Trench 11 and Trench 320.
- C.3.45 Several samples have abundant charcoal from a variety of wood species and in many cases short-lived material which has good potential for radiocarbon dating is present. This material includes cereal grain, hazelnut shell and roundwood charcoal.

Early Neolithic

- C.3.46 One sample, 7, comes from a pit potentially of early Neolithic date. Although the flot is small, it does include hazelnut shell, poorly-preserved grain and charcoal, offering potential for scientific dating.

Middle Bronze Age

- C.3.47 One sample, 36, has a middle Bronze Age date. The poor condition of the material limits interpretation though the presence of hazelnut shell offers potential for refined dating.

Late Bronze Age/Iron Age

- C.3.48 Sixteen samples are spot dated as late Bronze Age/Iron Age covering a variety of features across the site. Cereals including wheat and barley are present in samples from across the site, but in many cases the condition of the grain coupled with the scarcity of cereal chaff hinders further identification. Hazelnut shell is present in some samples. Sample from fill 7811 in pit 7803 would be worth further consideration; as well as common cereal grain, the flot includes a small quantity of charred goosefoot seeds that may indicate another cultivar. Samples 24 and 25 come from possible placed deposits in post-hole/pit 9111, and these would be worth further consideration in any future post-excavation phase of work. Pit fills 8904, 8905 and 8911 also produced significant quantities of cereal remains as did the samples from two post-holes in Trench 92. All would merit consideration as part of a post-excavation assessment if the site is further excavated.

Iron Age

- C.3.49 Four samples fall into this period with early Iron Age sample 8 producing a grain rich flot with hazelnut also present. Continuity of cultivation and wild resource exploitation appear to be present from the late Bronze Age to the early Iron Age. The rest of the Iron Age samples were small, or charcoal dominated, limiting further interpretation.

Roman

- C.3.50 Four samples are spot dated as Roman two of which, 39 and 70, originate from cremation 9703. These two samples are charcoal rich and identification and analysis of the charcoal should be considered if further excavation takes place in this area.

The other two samples have fairly limited in interpretative value, containing only grain in poor condition and occasional weed seeds.

Undated

C.3.51 The remaining samples are currently undated although some have potential for radiocarbon dating. These samples do not differ significantly from those that have been spot-dated and many should fit into the current date ranges.

Recommendations for retention/dispersal

C.3.52 The flots warrant retention until all works on site are complete but further work is not expected to be required at this time.

Sample no.	Context	Trench	Feature/Deposit	Date	Sample vol. (L)	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
1	11506	115	1150 3	EIA	40	80	++++	+		+	+	+	10YR 6/4 sandy silt loam
2	11510	115	1150 4	LBA/I A	40	25	++				+		10YR 5/6 sandy clay
3	19604	196	1960 3		9	5	+					+	10YR 5/4 sandy silt loam
4	21306	213	2130 4		22	150	++++				++		10YR 5/4 loamy sand
5	25804	258	2580 3		20	18	++						10YR 3/4 sandy loam
6	29604	296	2960 3		20	20	++						10YR 4/6 sandy silt loam
7	26706	267	2670 5	Early Neo?	20	24	+++	+			+	++	10YR 4/4 loamy sand
8	28305	283	2830 3	EIA	40	75	+++	++	++	+	+	+++	10YR 3/4 sandy silt loam
9	24804	248	2480 3		40	15	+						10YR 4/6 loamy sand
10	217	2	214	LBA/I A	20	20	++	+			+	+	10YR 4/4 loamy sand
11	108	1	107	LBA/I A	20	25	++			+	++	+	10YR 3/3 sandy loam
12	8004	80	8003		2	14	+++						10YR 4/3 sandy silt loam
13	8004	80	8003		10	50	+++			+			10YR 4/3 sandy silt loam
14	8004	80	8003		6	14	+						10YR 5/4 loamy sand
15	109	1	102		3	25	+	+	+		+		10YR 4/3 silt loam

Sample no.	Context	Trench	Feature/Deposit	Date	Sample vol. (L)	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
16	110	1	102	Pre	26	25	+	+			++		10YR 4/3 sandy silt loam
17	7811	78	7803	LBA/I A	30	50	+++	+++	++	+		+	10YR 4/4 sandy silt loam
18	9205	92	9204	LBA/I A	3	24	+++	+++	+			+	10YR 4/4 clay loam
19	9208	92	9206	LBA/I A	4	75	++	++					10YR 4/3 silt loam
20	8904	89	8902	LBA/I A	3	35	++	++			+		10YR 4/4 sandy silt loam
21	8905	89	8902	LBA/I A	1	25	+++	++			+		10YR 4/4 sandy loam
22	8911	89	8910	IA	4	50	++	+++		++	++		10YR 4/6 sandy silt loam
24	9112	91	9111		2	16	+	+++					10YR 5/4 sandy loam
25	9114	91	9111	LBA/I A	4	60	+++	+++	+				10YR 4/3 silt loam
26	9012	90	9011	LBA/I A	30	75	+++	++		+		+	10YR 3/4 sandy silt loam
27	9013	90	9011	LBA/I A	6	75	+++	+	+	+		+	10YR 2/1 sandy loam
28	1107	11	1107		10	25	++	+			+++ +		10YR 4/6 silt loam
29	1108	11	1108		40	16	++				+++		10YR 4/4 sandy silt loam
30	1109	11	1109		40	12	++				+++		10YR 4/3 sandy loam
31	1110	11	1110		40	30	+++				+++		10YR 4/3 silt loam
32	1105	11	1105		4	10	+				+++		10YR 4/6 loamy sand
33	1106	11	1106		10	5	+				+++		10YR 4/6 sandy loam
34	9511	95	9510	LBA/I A	4	24	++				++		10YR 6/4 sandy silt loam
35	10513	105	1051 2	LBA/I A	16	35	+++	+++		+		+	10YR 4/3 sandy loam
36	35304	353	3530 3	MBA	16	16	+	++		+		++	10YR 4/4 sandy silt loam
37	9405	94	9404	LBA/I A	7	20	++	+					10YR 4/4 sandy silt loam

Sample no.	Context	Trench	Feature/Deposit	Date	Sample vol. (L)	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
38	10807	108	1080 3	MIA- RB	40	75	+++	+		+			10YR 4/3 sandy silt loam
39	9704	97	9703	RB	24	375	++++						10YR 5/4 sandy silt loam
41	32008	320	3200 8		4	22	++				+++		10YR 5/3 sandy loam
42	32007	320	3200 7		3	10	++				++		10YR 5/3 loamy sand
44	34904	349	3490 4		8	16	+	+			++		10YR 4/6 loamy sand
45	34904	349	3490 4		9	10	++				+		10YR 4/6 loamy sand
46	34904	349	3490 4		4	5	++						10YR 5/6 loamy sand
47	34904	349	3490 4		4	10	++				++		10YR 6/6 loamy sand
48	34905	349	3490 5		4	10	+				++		10YR 6/6 loamy sand
49	34905	349	3490 5		4	10	++		+	+	++		10YR 6/6 loamy sand
50	34905	349	3490 5		4	5							10YR 5/6 loamy sand
51	34906	349	3490 6		9	5	++						10YR 5/6 loamy sand
70	9704	97	9703	RB	20	400	++++						10YR 5/4 loamy sand, 150ml assessed
82	21806	218	2180 3		30	5	+		+		+		10YR 5/4 sandy loam
83	21807	218	2180 3	LBA/I A	32	10	++				++		10YR 4/6 loamy sand
84	9708	97	9707	RB	8	20	+	+	+			+	10YR 5/4 loamy sand
93	38007	380	3800 7		32	18	+++				++	+	10YR 4/4 loamy sand
95	20404	204	2040 3	MIA?	8	25	+++			+	+	+	10YR 5/4 loamy sand
132	11605	116	1160 5		32	12	+++	+	+	+	+		10YR 4/6 loamy sand

Key: +=present (up to 5 items), ++=frequent (5-25), +++=common (25-100), ++++=abundant (100+)

Table 19: Assessment of bulk CPR samples

C.4. Shell

By Rebecca Nicholson

- C.4.1 Marine shell in fair or good condition, weighing 279g in total, was recovered by hand during the evaluation excavation. The remains are of European flat oyster (*Ostrea edulis* L.) and possible cockle (cf *Cerastoderma* sp.). Details are provided in Table 20 below. Illustrations of bristleworm (*Polydora ciliata* (Johnston)) tunnels and sponge (*Cliona celata*) boring are given in Winder (2011).
- C.4.2 Beyond confirming that shellfish were eaten, interpretation is limited both by the small numbers of shells and their generally poor condition.

Context	Weight (g)	Description
9614	17	One very large oyster valve hinge, indeterminate side. One smaller hinge, indeterminate side, poor condition.
10304	118	Four right oyster valves, one complete the others incomplete, in poor condition. One large left valve, hinge only, in poor condition. Three partial valves of indeterminate side. Also oyster shell fragments.
10306	10	One oyster left valve, fair condition, incomplete
10805	10	One partial ?left valve with slight orange staining.
10807	54	Two right and two left oyster valves, incomplete and in poor condition. One left valve has extensive <i>Polydora ciliata</i> tunnelling externally.
12714	69	One partial very large oyster left valve with large triangular hinge; one large incomplete oyster right valve; one oyster valve indeterminate side, hinge and small part of body only, extensively damaged by sponge (cf <i>Cliona celata</i>) holes. One small valve of indeterminate side, hinge and small part of body only. Oyster shell fragments.
37800	1	Small fragment of clam shell, probably cockle (cf <i>Cerastoderma</i> sp.)

Table 20. Marine shell by context, weight and description

Recommendations for retention/dispersal

- C.4.3 The shells have been recorded and, as a small assemblage, have minimal research value. They do not warrant retention in the archive.

C.5. Radiocarbon Dating

By Rebecca Nicholson

- C.5.1 Two samples of charred material were submitted for AMS radiocarbon determination to the Beta Analytic laboratory. These were: an indeterminate charred twig fragment with 1-2 annual rings and including both bark & pith, from Sample 26, context 9012, the lower fill of a pit; and two small fragments of charred hazelnut shell from Sample 7, context 26706, also the fill of a pit. The reported results (Table 21) are conventional radiocarbon ages (Stuiver and Polach 1977).
- C.5.2 The Conventional Radiocarbon Ages were corrected for total fractionation effects and where applicable, calibration was performed using BetaCal3.21, HPD method: INTCAL13 (Bronk Ramsey 2009; Reimer *et al.* 2013) Reported results are accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 Testing Accreditation PJLA #59423 standards and all chemistry was performed in the Beta Analytic laboratory. Conventional Radiocarbon Ages and sigmas are rounded to the nearest 10 years following the recommendations of the 1977 International Radiocarbon conference. When counting statistics produce sigmas lower than +/- 30 years, a conservative +/- 30 BP is cited for the result. The reported $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values were measured separately in an IRMS (isotope ratio mass spectrometer) and are not the AMS $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ which would include fractionation effects from natural, chemistry and AMS induced sources. All are within acceptable ranges for the materials.

Lab. reference	Sample	Context	Material	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰)	Radiocarbon Age (BP)	Calibrated date (at 95.4%)
Beta - 576528	7	27606	Charred hazelnut shell	- 27.2	4700 +/- 30	3471 - 3372 cal BC (57.3%); 3532 - 3488 cal BC (21.7%) 3630 - 3583 cal BC (16.4%)
Beta - 576529	26	9012	Twig Charcoal	-27.5	2350 +/- 30	515 - 375 cal BC

Table 21 Radiocarbon sample details and calculated age ranges

C.6. Geoarchaeology and Mollusc assessment

By Liz Stafford

Introduction

- C.6.1 The geoarchaeological component of the evaluation on land west of Thong Lane, Kent (Land Parcels 80 and 81) comprised the targeted recording and sampling of the deep sedimentary sequences exposed in the trenches to supplement standard archaeological recording. As outlined in the WSI, one of the principal objectives of the evaluation trenching was to investigate the archaeological potential of the Holocene colluvial sequences contained within dry valleys, to identify whether features and/or artefact scatters are preserved within or beneath the colluvium and if any *in situ* buried soils/land surfaces can be detected. The evaluation also intended to provide preliminary information on the nature, depth, and distribution of the Holocene colluvium in advance of a second phase of purposive test-pitting intended to evaluate the underlying Pleistocene/Palaeolithic potential of the sedimentary sequences.
- C.6.2 The area under investigation (Land Parcel 80/81) has been previously reviewed as part of the scheme-wide Palaeolithic and Quaternary Deposit Model (PQDM) (Wenban-Smith and Bates 2020). It falls within zone PQ-6, the dip-slope of the North Downs, characterised geologically by Thanet Sand and Chalk bedrock with Head contained within three inter-connecting dry valleys, and intermittently across slopes and plateau surfaces. The BGS does not map any spreads of Thames Terrace Gravels across the site. The preliminary Palaeolithic potential was assessed as being low to moderate.

Geoarchaeological background

- C.6.3 On a broad level, dry valleys or ‘coombes’ are a characteristic feature of the chalklands and occur in large numbers on the North Downs in Kent. The morphology of the valleys is described by Kerney *et al.* (1964) ranging from significant landscape features, in places breaching the Downs escarpment, to smaller funnel-like features. The valleys exhibit a high degree of variability, inferring a complex history of formation and subsequent infilling. Several workers have emphasized the role of fluvial action and spring sapping to explain their formation (Sparks and Lewis 1957; Small 1970), though periglacial processes, frost shattering and solifluction, are also cited (Kerney *et al.* 1964). It is most likely a combination of processes that are responsible, the emphasis of each varying according to local environmental conditions (Ballyntayne and Harris 1994; Jones 1981). The deposits contained within the valleys are largely ‘colluvial’ in origin. They often show a twofold division between material of Pleistocene periglacial origin (most commonly of late Devensian date) forming the lower part of the sequences, and later deposits, predominantly hillwash/ploughwash of Holocene age.
- C.6.4 The periglacial deposits frequently comprise coarse flint and chalk rubble, or ‘coombe rock’, resulting from frost-shattering of bedrock under intensely cold climates (Ballyntayne and Harris 1994, Kerney 1963), often overlain by finer chalk silts and muds (including eroded aeolian silt/loess) deposited by solifluction processes. Intercalated buried soils have occasionally been recorded indicative of periods of increased slope stability and climatic amelioration. During the late glacial period, the Bølling-Allerød or Windemere interstadial (warm period) occurred c 14,690 to 12,890

BP (late Upper Palaeolithic). This warm period was followed by a period of intense climatic deterioration where temperatures may have returned to arctic conditions during the Younger Dryas (Loch Lomond) stadial. During this period the Bølling-Allerød soils were frequently either completely removed, or sometimes reworked downslope, appearing within laminated/thinly bedded sediment bodies or as soil clasts within chalk silt solifluction deposits. Much of the work on dry valleys in Kent has been concentrated on the sedimentology and biostratigraphy of the late glacial deposits. Work was carried out in the 1960s, on the west side of the Medway gap at Holborough and Upper Halling (Kerney 1963; Preece 1998) Further south sites include Brook, Dover Hill and Castle Hill (Kerney *et al.* 1964), and Holywell Coombe near Folkstone (Preece and Bridgland 1998). Late glacial buried soils have been identified at a number of these sites.

- C.6.5 Following from the Younger Dryas there was then a gradual amelioration of climate marking the onset of the Holocene (*c* 11,700 BP). Here, soil formation under more stable/vegetated conditions occurred on the surface of the late glacial deposits, under mid-Holocene climax woodland, prior to deforestation, this resulted in the formation of (argillic) brown earths. As opposed to natural environmental processes inferred from earlier sequences, the overlying Holocene colluvial deposits formed largely as a result of anthropogenic activities - forest clearance and ensuing arable cultivation from the later prehistoric period onwards, increasing the susceptibility of soils to erosion through the breakdown of structure and loss of nutrients. Soil creep, deflation and particularly rill and gully erosion (including gravel lags and fans) are processes which effectively truncated much of the extent of the earlier woodland soils in valley situations, both down-slope and particularly down-axis. If buried sufficiently quickly by sediment, however, these former soils can sometimes be preserved, at least in part (remnant B horizon/subsoil), often at more sheltered break of slope locations. Upslope, the thinner soils eroded by ploughing tended to be transformed into shallow Rendzina profiles over chalk. The valley colluvium may show a reverse profile whereby the lower part tends to be more humic (eroded topsoil), followed by a stoney colluvium with much chalk and flint as the soils upslope became thinner and the plough began cutting into the underlying chalk bedrock.
- C.6.6 A useful review of the geoarchaeology of Holocene colluvial sequences which includes several examples from Kent is the Southern Regional Review of Geoarchaeology: Colluvium (Wilkinson 2009), along with Past and Present Soil Erosion. Archaeological and Geographical Perspectives (Bell and Boardman 1992). Investigation of several comparable dry-valley sequences on the Chalk and Thanet Sand have been carried out in recent years in this part of North Kent associated with developer funded archaeology, most notably for High Speed One (HS1) eg. Tollgate, Wrotham Road (Giorgi and Stafford 2006) and the Ebbsfleet Valley (Wenban-Smith *et al.* 2020). Further afield sequences were examined at Nashenden Valley, White Horse Stone, Boarley Farm (Giorgi and Stafford 2006), and Holywell Coombe (Preece and Bridgland 1998).

Method

- C.6.7 The trenches were initially excavated to a maximum of 1m BGL, or less than that where clear Pleistocene Head or bedrock was exposed, or where archaeological scatters and features were detected. Trenches across the site containing colluvial deposits were initially inspected and recorded by a geoarchaeologist. Following this, a selection of trenches was excavated to a maximum of 2m BGL. This mostly

occurred where the base of the Holocene colluvium had not been reached and generally coincided with a swathe of Head deposits mapped by the BGS within three dry valleys. Due to the large number of trenches and programme restrictions, it was not possible to carry out deeper excavations in all trenches, the selection of trenches was intended to cover a representative selection in each valley sequence. Where buried soils were identified, the full length of the trench was deepened to examine the surface for archaeological remains, rather than one or more sondages to record only their sedimentary characteristics/geoarchaeological potential.

- C.6.8 The recording of the sediments comprised the detailed geoarchaeological logging of one of more 1-2m wide sections in each of the trenches, the number depending on the complexity of the sequences. Each section was allocated a section number and located relative to the National Grid and Ordnance Datum. The sediment sequences were recorded from ground surface on a geoarchaeological log proforma with each layer allocated a unique context number on sequences containing archaeological finds/features or where samples were taken. Preliminary interpretations of associated depositional processes were also recorded on the logs.
- C.6.9 Sediment recording followed Historic England guidelines (2015b) and following (Jones et al. 1999) typically included a description of texture, compaction, colour, clast size and abundance, bedding structures and other inclusions (eg. charcoal), post-depositional features (eg. rooting, mottling, mineralisation), and the nature of sediment contacts (eg abrupt, diffuse, irregular).
- C.6.10 Sampling of the sediment sequences was carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011) and was very targeted to allow for one representative colluvial sequence from each valley through 2L incremental samples (mainly to assess mollusc preservation) and monoliths across any potential buried soils or suspected land-surfaces. Priority was given to any artefact rich contexts where larger 10-40L bulk samples were also recovered often in spits for assessment of charred plant remains (CPR) and recovery of micro-artefacts (see Palmer this report). Along with the monoliths, OSL samples were also taken from these sequences to allow for further analysis and dating should this be required. Where sampling was carried out, the log proforma was accompanied by a measured section drawing on permatrace marking the position of the samples.
- C.6.11 A site visit during the evaluation was attended by Francis Wenban-Smith (LTC Palaeolithic specialist) and Liz Stafford (OA Geoarchaeology Manager) to observe the sedimentary sequences exposed in the trenches, discuss formation processes and key objectives and strategies for further excavation and recording.
- C.6.12 Following the completion of fieldwork, the lithological information from the logs was entered into geological modelling software (Rockworks17) to allow the identification and broad correlation of a series of sediment facies. This enabled the creation of digital transects illustrating the key deep trench profiles across the main valley sequences and the location of corresponding samples (Figs 66 and 67-74).

Results

- C.6.13 Overall, 168 trenches were inspected by the onsite geoarchaeologist with initial observations recorded on the trench inventory. Based on these initial findings 67 detailed geoarchaeological logs were produced, 45 of which exceed a depth of 1m BGL. Hand augering of the base of the trench was carried out on 9 sequences. The

results are presented below and are discussed in relation to each of the three main valleys.

C.6.14 Several broad sediment facies were recorded across the valley sequences, and are summarised as follows:

- i. Topsoil – modern sandy ploughsoils
- ii. Colluvium – later prehistoric and historic ploughwash. Soils eroded from upslope. Mid-grey brown sandy silts frequently crudely bedded with variable often poorly sorted clast content (chalk and flint) and reworked artefactual material., a product of rill and gully erosion and sheetwash.
- iii. Gravel fan deposits – coarse clast supported layers of cobbles and pebbles within colluvium derived from larger rill and gully erosion.
- iv. Buried soils – potential stabilisation horizons, intercalated or at the interfaces of the colluvium, fine-grained slope deposits and/or chalky silts.
- v. Fine-grained slope deposits – Sheetwash (?), pale yellowish brown sands and silts, generally stone free or with limited clasts content, gravel stringers. Brickearth type deposits potentially of both Pleistocene, late glacial-early Holocene date derived from erosion of loess and/or Thanet Sand.
- vi. Gravelly Head deposits – variable cold climate Pleistocene solifluction deposits dominated by poorly sorted flint and chalk gravel, often within a stiff (decalcified) reddish brown clay matrix.
- vii. Fine chalky silts – cold climate calcareous solifluction deposits of Pleistocene date (Coombe Rock). Sometimes crudely stratified with laminations and lenses of chalk pellets indicative of pulsed input
- viii. Coarse chalk and flint gravel – cold climate frost shattering of bedrock followed by mass movement under intense cold climate conditions during the Pleistocene (Coombe Rock).

C.6.15 Where possible it is useful to make the distinction between later Holocene colluvium (hill wash/ploughwash) and Pleistocene-early Holocene slope deposits, which together are grouped as 'Head' by the BGS and during geotechnical investigations. However, it is recognised that this is not always possible in the field, particularly with earlier Holocene prehistoric sequences, deposits that derive from reworked Thanet Sand, or those that present as reddish brown argillic horizons (reworked tertiaries? solution residue? or remnant Bt horizons). Key archaeological horizons may occur at the interface between the base of the Holocene colluvium and the earlier slope deposits/bedrock, where artefact scatters (LUP, Mesolithic/Neolithic, Bronze Age) may be preserved, sometimes in association with buried soils. Buried soils (and artefact scatters) may also occur within the Holocene colluvium.

C.6.16 Sampling was carried out on eight sequences detailed in Table 22 below. The monoliths and OSL samples have been retained should further work be required.

Trench	Bulk	Monolith	OSL	Series	Total
116	1	1	1	1	4
118		1	4	7	12
139			4	7	11
320	2	1			3
334		5	5	14	24
349	8	1		5	14
381			1		1
392			6	11	17
Total	11	9	21	45	86

Table 22: Summary of sampled colluvial sequences

Transect 1: Trenches 116, 117, 118 (Fig. 68; see Fig. 67 for key to deposits)

- C.6.17 Trenches 116, 117 and 118 were located to investigate the axis fills of a small narrow W-E aligned valley toward the centre of the site at the interface between Thanet Sand and Chalk bedrock geology. All three trenches were deepened after initially being excavated to 1m BGL to investigate the depth of colluvium recorded here (Plates 24-26). The colluvium averaged 1.5 to 1.7m thick (including Topsoil), overlying fine-grained slope deposits (reworked Thanet Sand?). Hand augering in the base of Trench 118 revealed the latter to extend to c 1.8m BGL where it overlay chalk gravel.
- C.6.18 Pottery spot dated to the RB period was recovered from the upper part of the colluvial sequence (layer 11702,) and ditch 11606 containing LBA/IA pottery and mixed period worked flint was located within layer 11602. Occasional worked flint was recovered from the lower parts of the colluvial ploughwash, alongside sherds of LBA/IA pottery. This indicates the colluvial ploughwash at this location dates to no earlier than the later prehistoric period. In Trench 116 assessment of bulk sample <132> (11605) produced a limited flot of charcoal, charred wheat and bedstraw seeds. Pottery and burnt stone were also recovered from the residue (see Palmer, this report). This indicates a potential occupation horizon associated with the upper part of the sandy slope deposits underlying the colluvial ploughwash.
- C.6.19 A series of samples processed for molluscs from Trench 118 proved unproductive with no shell preservation. A series of x4 OSL samples were recovered from Trench 118 and have been retained along with x2 monoliths from the lower colluvial interface in Trenches 118 and 116 should further work be required.

Transect 2: Trenches 381, 382, 380, 379, 378 (Fig. 69)

- C.6.20 Trenches 381, 382, 380, 379, 378 provide a W-E transect across the junction the valley described above and a larger N-S aligned valley to the west. The transect extends onto the higher ground of the west facing slope but the east facing slope is located beyond the limit of the Land Parcel. Here the bedrock geology is Chalk. The colluvium was deepest in Trench 381, located on the N-S valley axis, reaching depths of c 1.7m BGL (Plate 27), thinning markedly eastwards upslope. In Trenches 379 and 378 the colluvium measured c 1m in thickness. The colluvium overlay fine-grained slope deposits that appear to form a wedge at the base of the slope. In Trench 380 these deposits were recorded to a maximum thickness of c 0.9m. The basal deposits recorded in Trenches 381, 380, 378 and 379 are formed of gravelly Head, overlying chalk gravel at 1.78m BGL in Trench 380 (Plate 28).
- C.6.21 The colluvium in Trench 381 contained frequent worked flint and occasional pottery sherds of LBA to IA date. In Trench 380 sample <93> from a darker irregular patch 38007 (Plate 29), within the fine-grained slope deposit 38004, beneath the colluvium produced a flot containing charcoal, a charred bud and a hazelnut shell fragment which may be suitable for radiocarbon dating. In addition, an OSL sample was recovered from similar deposits in Trench 381.

Transect 3: Trenches 395, 394, 393, 392, 381, 382, 373 (Fig. 70)

- C.6.22 Trenches 395, 394, 393, 392 and 373 provide a transect S-N along the same valley axis perpendicular the Transect 2 and overlapping with it towards the north end, although Trenches 395, 394, 393 and 392 skirt the east facing slope where the deposits are slightly shallower. Section 39201 in particular was included to

demonstrate the continuation of the coarse gravelly Head deposits (Plate 30) beneath the fine-grained slope deposits in Section 39202 (Plate 31) to the NW as requested by the LTC Palaeolithic Archaeologist.

- C.6.23 In Transect 3, as in Transect 2 the colluvium recorded in the base of the valley was deepest in Trench 381 to c 1.7m BGL, although thicknesses of 1m-1.5m were noted down valley. The colluvium overlay fine-grained slope deposits and gravelly Head deposits with chalk gravel recorded in Trenches 395, 394 and 393. In Trench 392 a wedge of chalky silt was recorded at the higher SW end of the trench (Section 39201) overlain by gravelly head deposits (Plate 30).
- C.6.24 In addition to Trench 381 (described above), the colluvium in Trenches 393, 392, 382 and 373 also contained worked flint. This was frequent in Trench 373 (Plate 32) associated with layer 37301/6. Occasional sherds of LBA/IA pottery were also recorded.
- C.6.25 A series of samples processed for molluscs from Trench 392 (Section 39202) proved unproductive with no shell preservation. A series of x6 OSL samples have been retained from the full sequence should further work be required.

Transect 4: Trenches 341, 342, 343, 347 and 345 (Fig. 71)

- C.6.26 Trenches 341, 342, 343, 347 and 345 provide an E-W transect along the axis of the same valley, c 200m NW of Transect 3. Here, the colluvium extended to c 0.7-1.3m BGL. Coarse gravel fan deposits probably deriving from larger rill and gully erosion were noted in Trenches 341, 342 and 343. Within Trench 341 beneath the gravel deposits darker colluvium may be related to erosion of topsoil material or soil formation occurring coeval to sedimentation. The colluvium overlay fine-grained slope deposits and gravelly Head deposits (Plate 33). Chalk gravel was recorded in Trench 342 at c 1.2m BGL, and bedrock at c 2m BGL (Plate 34).

Transect 5: Trenches 349, 342 and 334 (Fig. 72)

- C.6.27 Trenches 349, 342 and 334 provide a S-N transect across the valley perpendicular to Transect 4. Here, the colluvium extended to c 1m BGL, although shallowed at the northern end of Trench 334 on the rising south facing slope of the valley. The colluvium was deepest in Trench 349 at 1.32m BGL where it overlay fine grained slope deposits to 2.11m BGL and gravelly Head at 2.26m BGL (Plate 35). The base of the colluvium at 0.97-1.32m was darker, which like Trench 341 may be related to erosion of topsoil material or soil formation occurring coeval to sedimentation in layer 34904. The underlying layer 34902/5, which exhibited a diffuse lower contact, may represent the remnants of an in situ buried soil formed on the surface of fine-grained slope deposits. Along with finds of worked flint in these lower levels, bulk samples contained charcoal which may be suitable for radiocarbon dating.
- C.6.28 In Trench 334 (Section 33400) a possible buried soil 33405 was identified at the base of the colluvium at c 1m BGL directly overlying chalk silt. Towards the base of the chalk silt two further humic layers, 33407 and 33409, may represent the remnants of a late glacial buried soil although the disturbed and laminated structure of the deposits suggests a degree of reworking by slope processes (Plate 36). An equivalent horizon was detected in Section 33402 (Plate 37).
- C.6.29 A series of samples collected from Trench 349 did not contain any mollusc shell. However, shell was found to be preserved in the series of samples collected from Trench 334 (Table 23). Shell was found to be generally poorly preserved in the chalk

silts, intercalated soils and the underlying chalk rubble (33406/8, 33407, 33409, 3410). The assemblage was dominated by *Pupilla muscorum* which is consistent with cold climate conditions and unstable bare surfaces. The presence of *Trochoidea geyeri*, present in two samples from 33406/8, is of stratigraphic importance. It is a species now extinct in Britain and its modern geographical range is Central European. It is characteristic of dry open calcareous areas with short vegetation and rocks. It has been recorded from a number late glacial sequences in Kent (Kerney 1963) and was also found at White Horse Stone (Stafford 2006). There was a marked change in the molluscan assemblages in the buried soil 33405. Here shell was much more abundant. The assemblages were dominated by shade demanding species indicative of woodland conditions. The assemblage was dominated by *Discus rotundatus* and *Carychium tridentatum*, with lesser quantities of Zonitidae and Clausiliidae. The character of the assemblage is suggestive of the latter part of the mid-Holocene Molluscan Zone d. At Holywell Coombe this is dated from c 6650-6280 cal BC to sometime before 4690-4270 cal BC (Preece and Bridgland 1998, 1999), although it is possible the latter date range could extend into the Neolithic depending on the timing and extent of woodland clearance locally. *Acicula fusca* and *Vertigo pusilla* are present in layer 33405, considered to be indicator species of undisturbed/old woodland. A shady environment with leaf litter is indicated. However, the range of taxa is generally low for closed (climax) woodland, the assemblage lacks the diversity, eg the absence of *Ena montana* and a number of other species. This may suggest some disturbance or localised clearances as evidenced by the small number of open-country species. The assemblages from the overlying colluvium are of open country character, post-woodland clearance, and consistent with Molluscan Zone f (ibid.).

- C.6.30 A series of x5 OSL samples were recovered from Trench 334 and have been retained along with a series of monolith samples from Trenches 349 and 334 should further work be required.

Sample	65	66	67	68	69	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
Context	33401	33402	33403	33403	33404	33404	33405	33406	33406	33406	33407	33409	3410	33408
Vol. processed (L)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Taxa														
OPEN COUNTRY														
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>	+	++	+											
<i>Vallonia</i> spp.	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+	+				+	+		
<i>Helicella Itala</i>	+	+++	+++	+++	+++									
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	++	++	++	+++	++	+	+		+
Helicidae											+			
<i>Cf. Truncatellina cylindrica</i>				+	+	+	+							
<i>Trochoidea geyeri</i>										+				+
<i>Candidula</i> sp.		+	+											
CATHOLIC														
<i>Trochulus hispidus</i>	+	+	+		+	+	+							
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.			+		+	+	+		+		+	+		+
<i>Punctum pygmaea</i>			+	+			+							
<i>Monacha</i> sp.	+	+	+	+										
<i>Vitrina</i> sp.														+
SHADE-DEMANDING														
<i>Pomatias elegans</i>	+	+		+		+	+							
<i>Acicula fusca</i>						+	+							
<i>Carychium</i> sp.	+	+		+		+++	+++	+	+					
<i>Vertigo pusilla</i>							+							
<i>Acanthinula aculeata</i>			+			+	+							
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>			+			+++	+++	+						
Zonitidae		+	+	+	+	+	+	+						
Clausiliidae	+					++	++							
Totals	80	>100	>100	>100	>100	>100	>100	25	65	27	9	6	-	5

Table 23: Mollusc assemblages from Trench 334

Transects 6 and 7: Trenches 148, 149, 150, 151, 153, 152 and 142, 153, 154, 155, 156, 187 (Figs 73 and 74)

C.6.31 Two transects have been produced to illustrate the sequences across a spread of Head mapped by the BGS, potentially filling a basin-like feature on the higher ground SW of Transect 1. The feature appeared to be relatively shallow in terms of colluvial infill. Up to c 1m of colluvium filled the basin overlying fine-grained sand and silt deposits, variously described as Thanet Sand, in places potentially reworked as slope deposits. The variable nature of the Thanet Sand made positive identification difficult. The colluvium was generally quite sandy and appeared to offer little palaeoenvironmental potential. No clear buried soils were identified. Several archaeological features of likely later prehistoric or RB date were identified beneath the colluvium, truncating the underlying sands.

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Appendix E Abbreviations and Glossary

ADS Archaeology Data Service. Digital archaeological archive

CDM Construction Design Manual. Health and safety guidance for the construction industry

CPD Continuing Professional Development

ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

DBA Desk Based Assessment. Detailed assessment of archaeology and other aspects of the historic environment

DCO Development Consent Order

EIA Environmental Impact Assessment. Detailed study of environmental impacts as directed under the The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 following on from EU Directive EIA Directive (85/337/EEC)

ES Environmental Statement. The principal environmental report detailing environmental impacts within an EIA

GPS Global Positioning System

HER Historic Environment Record

LTC Lower Thames Crossing

MCIfA Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

MoRPHE Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment

NMP National Mapping Programme. A study of aerial photographs and digitisation of resulting data into GIS. Originally funded by Historic England

OASIS Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations.
The OASIS project brings together a number of strategic partners: the Archaeology Data Service, Historic England, Historic Environment Scotland, and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales under the umbrella of the University of York

OCN Old County Number. Historic England's reference for material that is not readily-available online and may represent historic archaeological work that consists of paper archives or has yet to be formally reported on

PINS Planning Inspectorate

RAMS Risk Assessment Method Statement

SMC Scheduled monument consent

TDR Trusted Digital Repository

UKIC United Kingdom Institute for Conservation

WSI Written Project of Investigation. A detailed method statement for archaeological work

WSL – Western Southern Link
The Western Southern Link (WSL) is an alternative for Short List Routes 2, 3 and 4 to the south of the River Thames.

Appendix F Site Summary Details

Site name:	Land west of Thong Lane
Site code:	LTC80T20
Grid Reference	NGR 566833, 170598
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	25th May 2020 to the 14th August 2020 (12 weeks)
Area of Site	95.56ha

Location of archive:

The archive from Land Parcels 80 and 81 will form part of the overall trial trenching scheme archive. This will be deposited in a repository consistent with the standards required by the Museums and Galleries Commission following completion of the archaeological phase of this project. This may either be with the local receiving museum in Kent or, if no such repositories are available, with a repository for the whole project designated by LTC. LTC retain the overall responsibility for the successful deposition of the project archive.

Currently, the archive is held at Oxford Archaeology's head office, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, Oxfordshire, OX2 0ES. Oxford Archaeology will store the archive for LTC for a maximum period of 2 years following the completion of the project. If the storage of the archive at OA's office extends past this period, an extension to the storage period and final deposition timetable will be reviewed by OA and LTC and agreed with the major stakeholders.

Summary of Results:

Oxford Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Balfour Beatty on behalf of LTC to undertake a trial-trench evaluation of Land Parcels 80-81,84, 96 and 102 of the Lower Thames Crossing Pre-enabling Works. These land parcels are located west of Thong Lane and the hamlet of Thong and north of the A2 within the county of Kent (NGR 566833, 170598). It was not possible to access Land Parcels 84 and 102, and previous impacts made evaluation of Land Parcel 96 unnecessary, leaving Land Parcels 80 and 81 available for evaluation. The evaluation comprised 379 trenches and was completed between the 21st May 2020 and 14th August 2020.

The evaluation provided evidence for Neolithic worked flint, including one spread of flint on a buried land surface in the base of a dry valley sealed by colluvium. A molluscan assemblage from a buried soil in another trench in the dry valley indicated an old woodland environment of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date. Several other groups of flint in fairly fresh condition came from pits scattered across the site, one also including pottery of early Neolithic date, and radiocarbon dated to 3640-3365 cal BC at 95% confidence. Other residual groups in later pits, a sinkhole or quarry and a ditch show other former foci of Neolithic activity. Some of the flintwork could alternatively be later Mesolithic.

The earliest dated feature is a pit of middle Bronze Age date in the southern part of the site, and a NW-SE boundary crossing the southern end of the site may have been dug in the late Bronze Age. Another significant linear boundary on the western side of the site was formed by two parallel ditches 4-6m apart and aligned NNW-SSE along the north edge of the main dry valley that lay north of Claylane Wood. The larger ditch was on the downslope side, and the smaller ditch had gaps along its line. The pattern of fills shows that the spoil had been upcast to form a bank between the two ditches. This boundary may also have its origins in the late Bronze Age, although dating was limited, and only a small proportion of the primary fills was excavated. Pottery suggests that it continued in use throughout the early Iron Age, and middle Iron Age pottery was found in the top in one trench. Beyond the

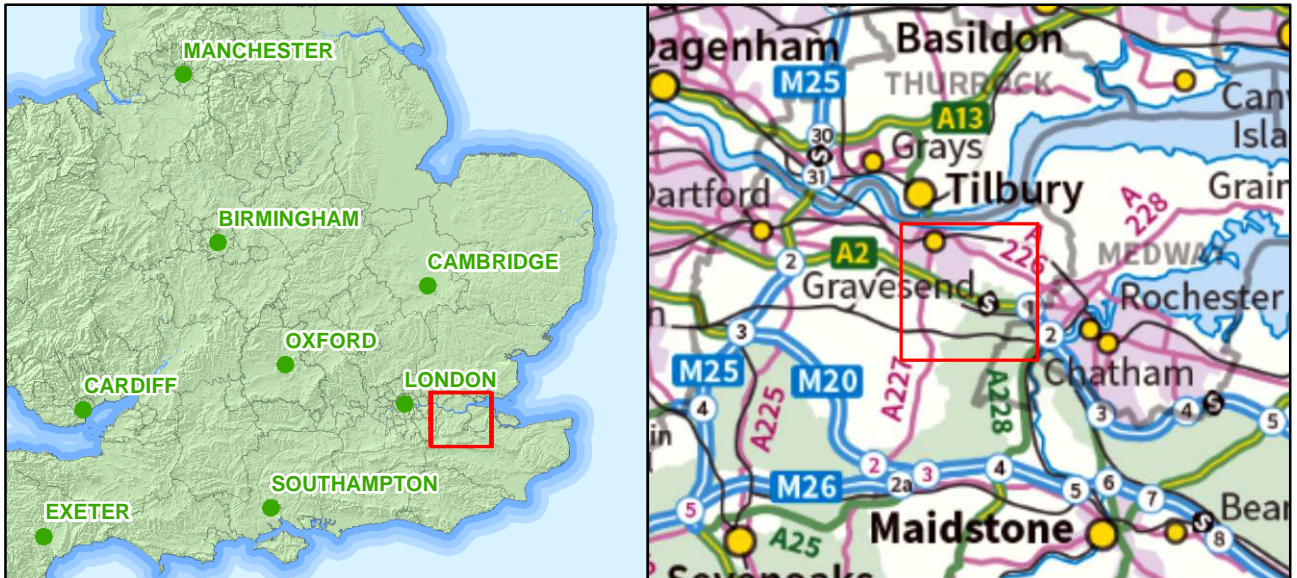
end of the cropmark of these ditches to the south, the western ditch continued southward as a smaller ditch with a bank on the east (upslope) side to the edge of another dry valley running in from the ENE.

Where the cropmark ended, a pair of smaller ditches continued ENE along the northern edge of the second dry valley across several trenches, but then appeared to stop. Where the dry valley ended, another pair of large ditches—this time representing successive, intercutting boundaries—continued eastwards and effectively formed a boundary between the plateau areas to the north and south.

North of these boundaries on the flat upland plateau, and on the east side of the site, there was a concentration of pits and postholes of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age date. Two of the pits contained briquetage in some quantity, one radiocarbon dated to 535-365 cal BC at 95% confidence, suggesting that salt manufacturing was taking place on the site during these periods. Middle Iron Age activity on the site was sparser, but included a pit south of the boundaries described above, together with a rectangular or square enclosure at the very NE corner of the site.

Late Iron Age activity is difficult to distinguish from early Roman activity, and no definitively late Iron Age features were found. A B-shaped pair of linked enclosures was found west of the focus of earlier Iron Age pits and postholes, and pottery from some of its ditches suggested an origin in the mid-1st century AD, while a cremation burial found within the enclosure was accompanied by two brooches dating AD 20-80. A second cremation burial to the north-east of the enclosure contained several iron nails and may indicate that the cremated remains were placed in a box. Activity within and around the enclosure continued into the 2nd-3rd centuries AD. Within the enclosure, several pits contained Roman roof and flue tiles and brick. Only one feature contained late Roman pottery, indicating that activity had all but ceased by this time. A probable trackway extended south from the northern end of the site towards the focus of Roman occupation, and at the very north-western edge of the site was a cremation-burial pit containing an adult interred with three pottery vessels, including a samian dish suggesting a date of c AD 70-100/110. This was probably related to an early Roman farmstead excavated below the Gravesend suburb of Hillside to the west of the site.

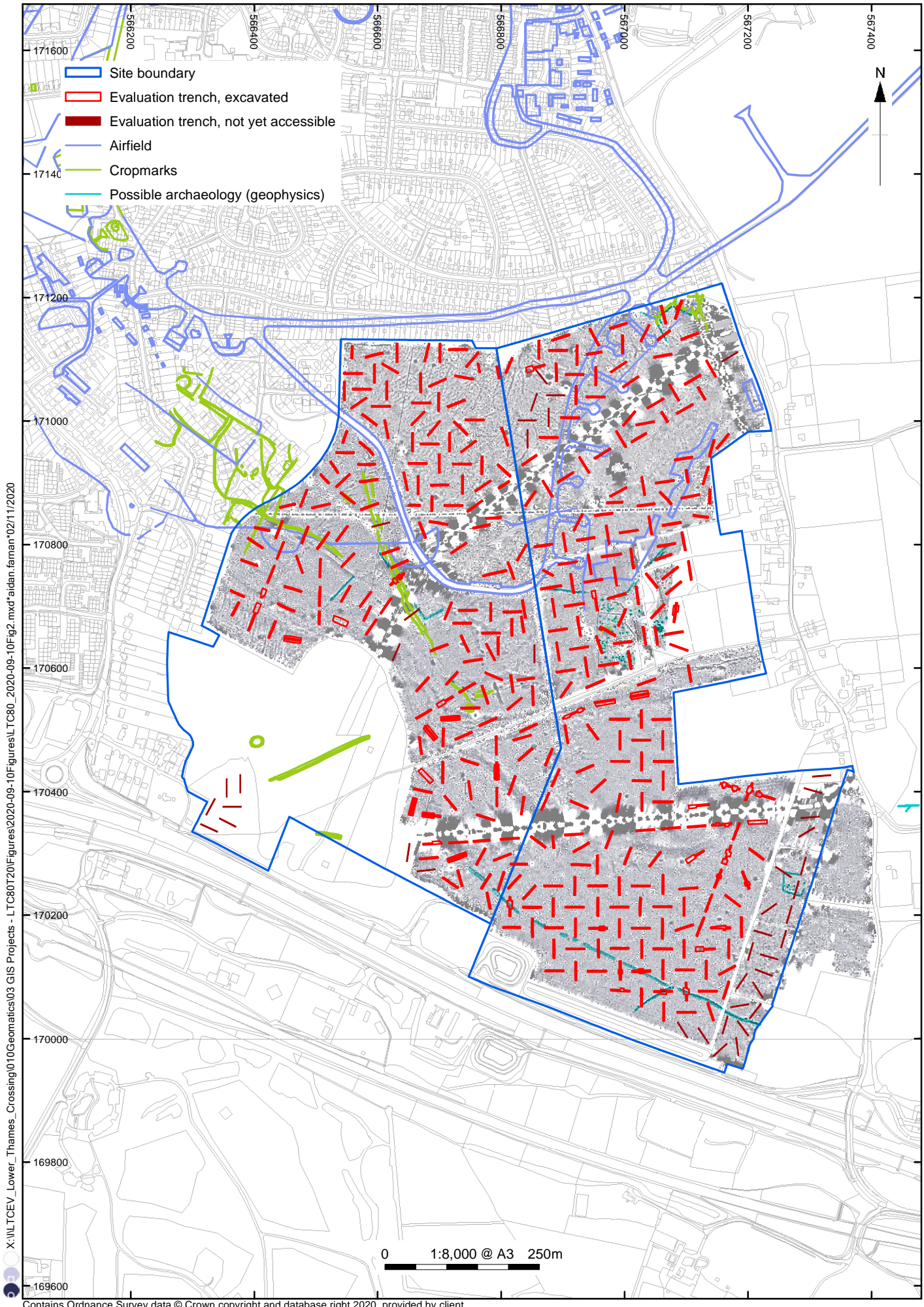
There was no evidence of activity on site during the Saxon period and medieval remains were limited to a few quarries near to the settlement at Thong. Post-medieval activity was mostly limited to field boundaries. In the 20th century, the site was occupied by Gravesend airfield, and several structures peripheral to the taxiway were found. Evidence of the main runway and airfield structures was very slight, limited to a couple of features in a single trench.



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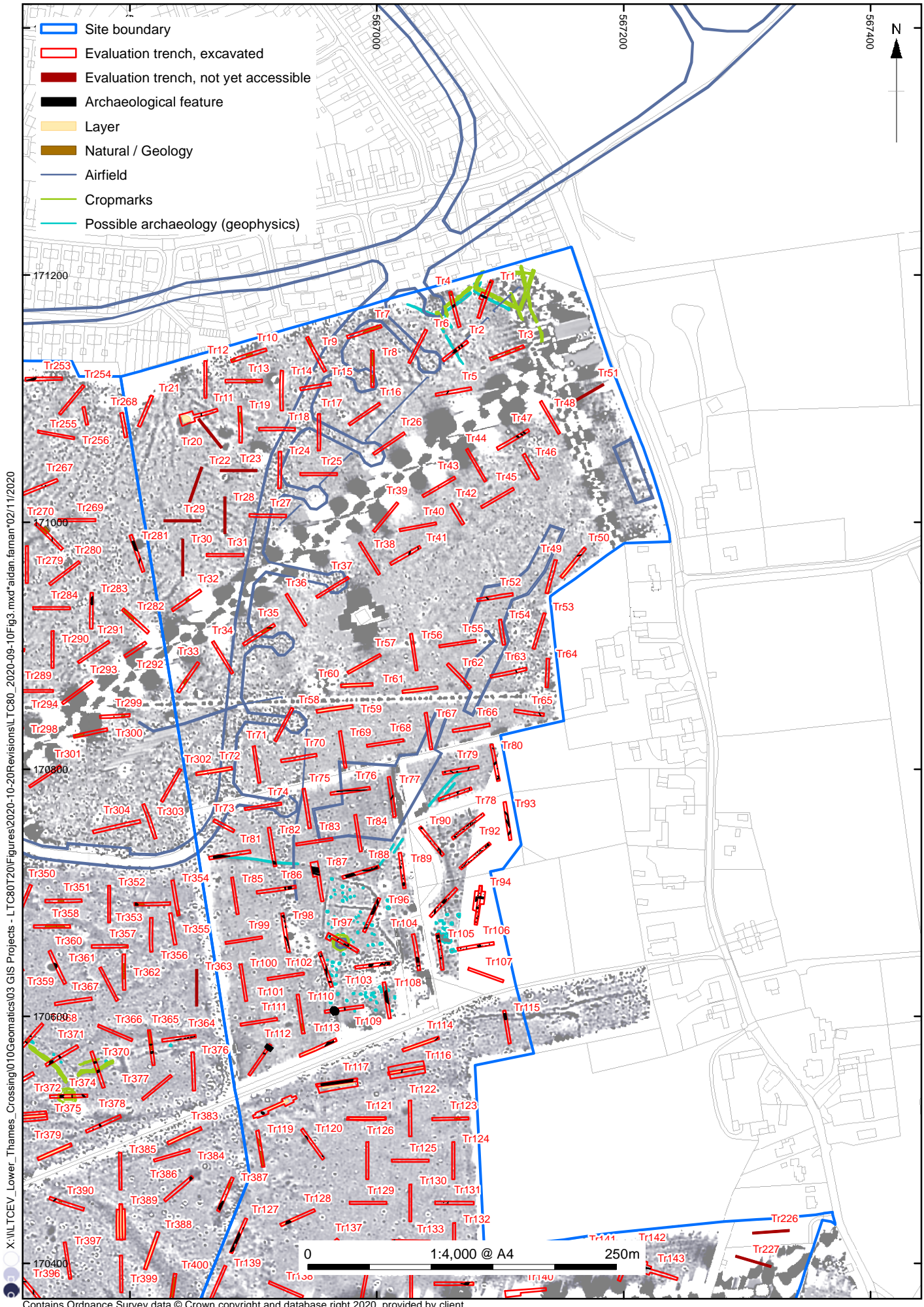
Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
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Figure 1: Map showing the location of Land Parcels 80 and 81



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Figure 2 : Plan of trench layouts and cropmark/geophysical features



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Figure 3: Plan of trench layouts, cropmark features and archaeological features (Land Parcel 80 north)

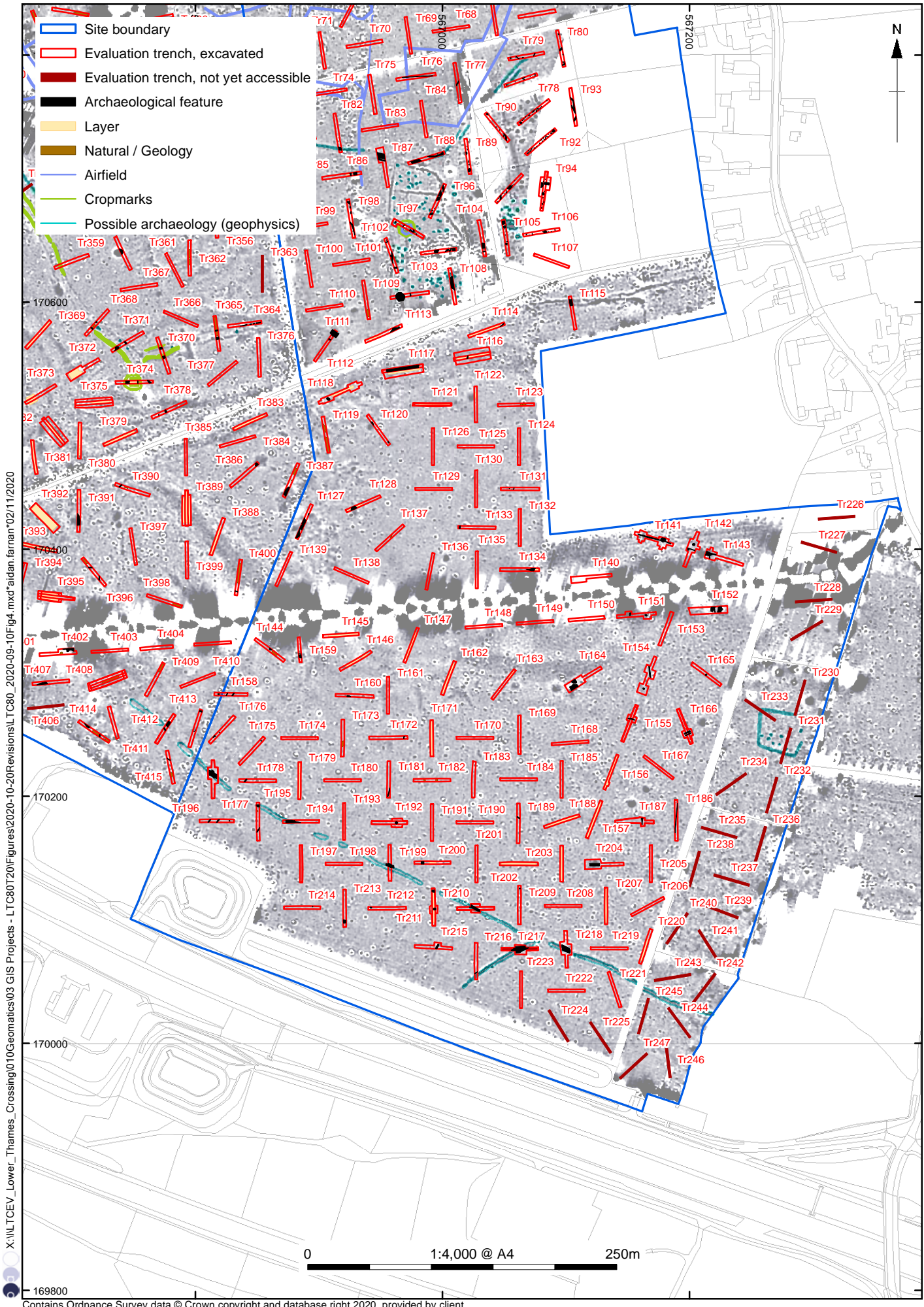
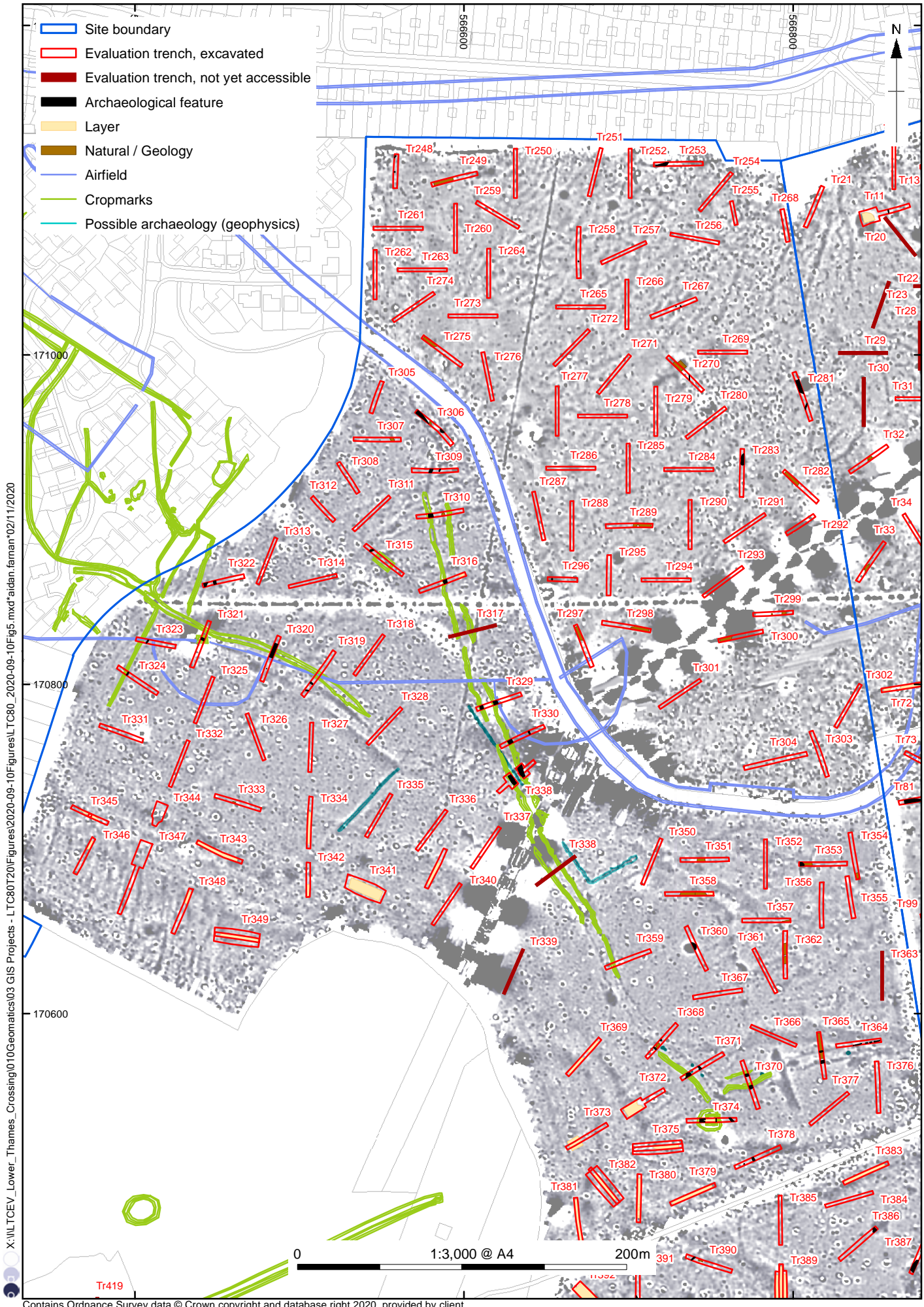
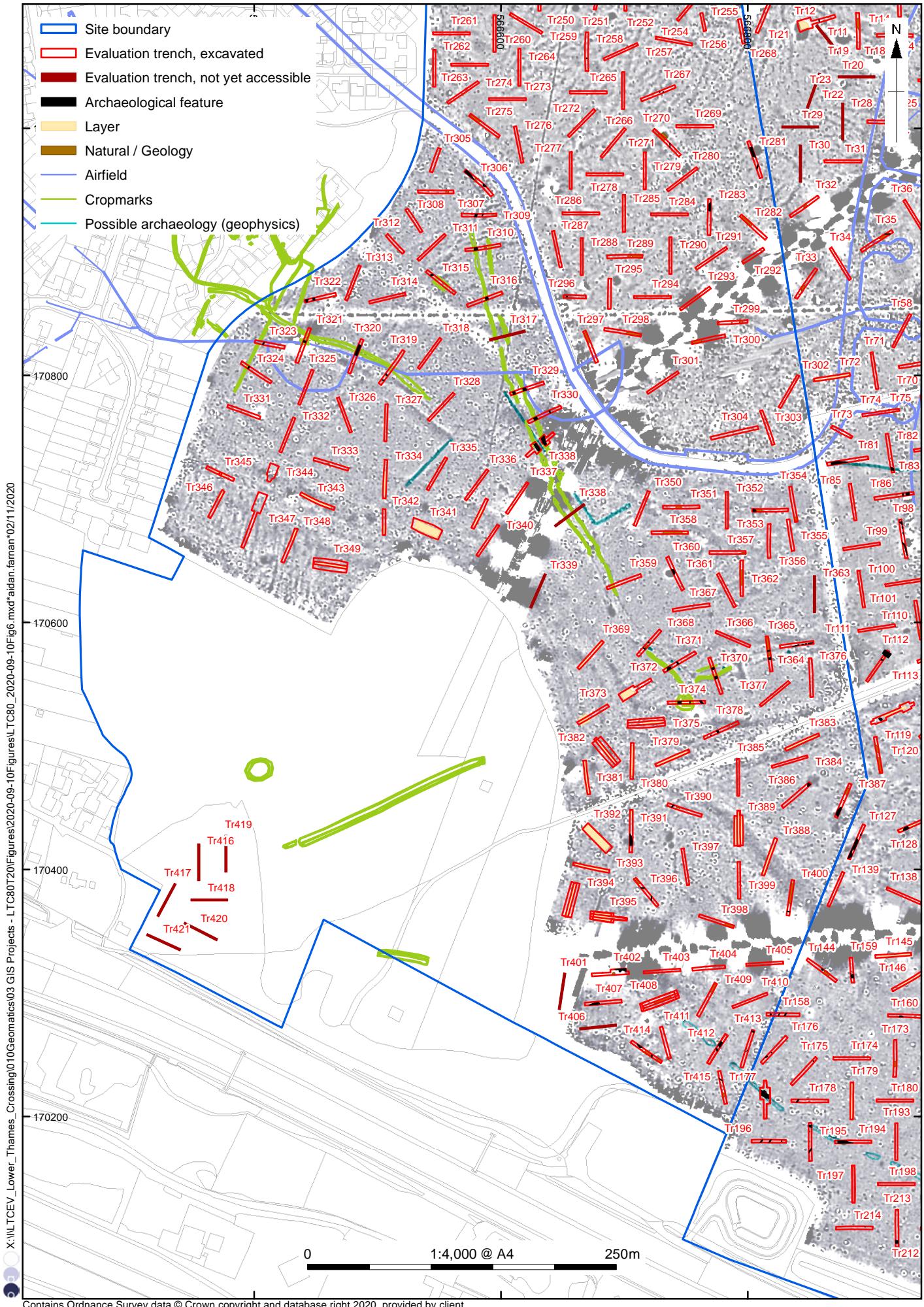


Figure 4: Plan of trench layouts, cropmark features and archaeological features (Land Parcel 80 south)



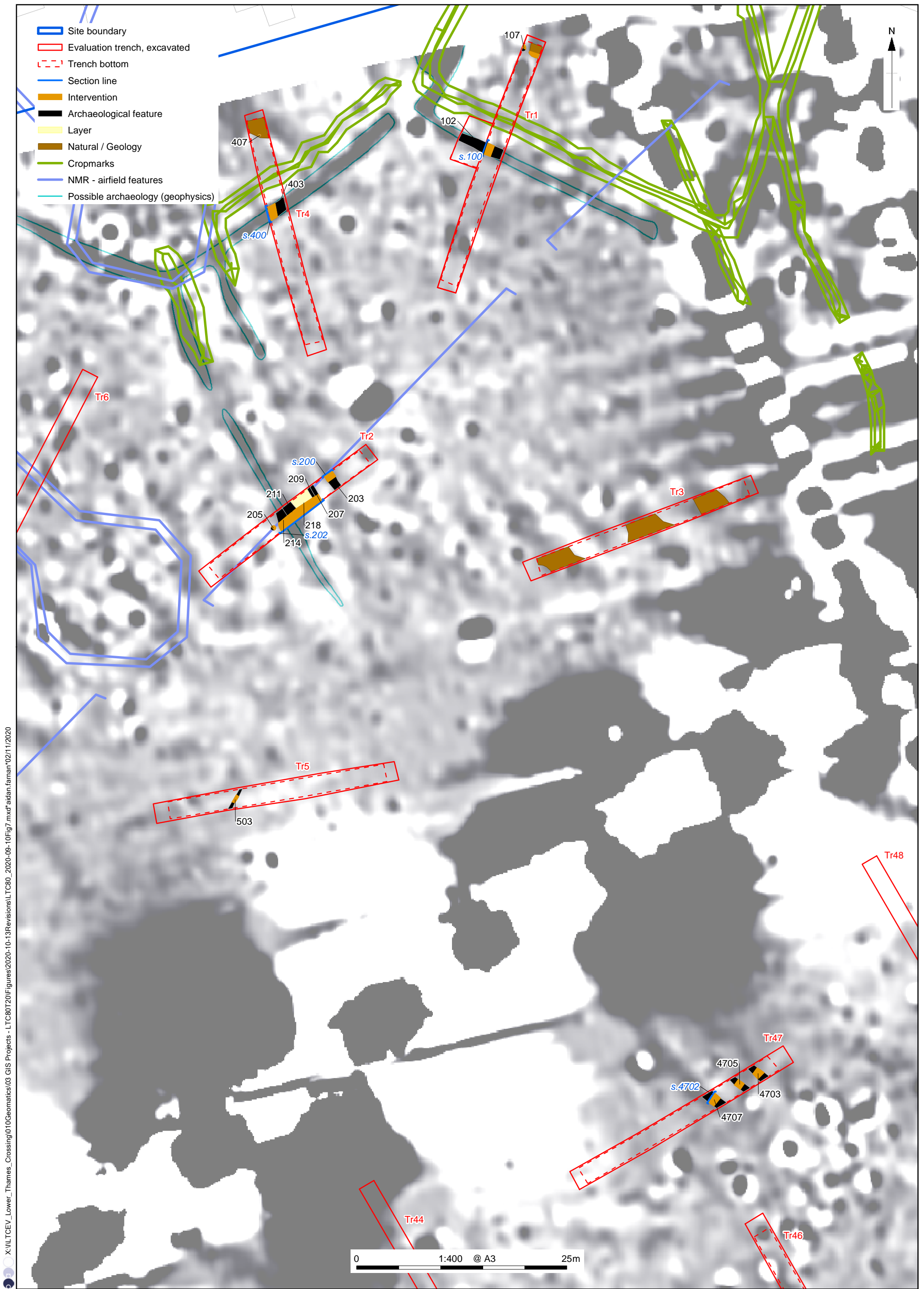
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Figure 5: Plan of trench layouts, cropmark features and archaeological features (Land Parcel 81 north)



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Figure 6: Plan of trench layouts, cropmark features and archaeological features (Land Parcel 81 south)



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Figure 7: Plan of Trenches 1, 2, 4, 5 and 47

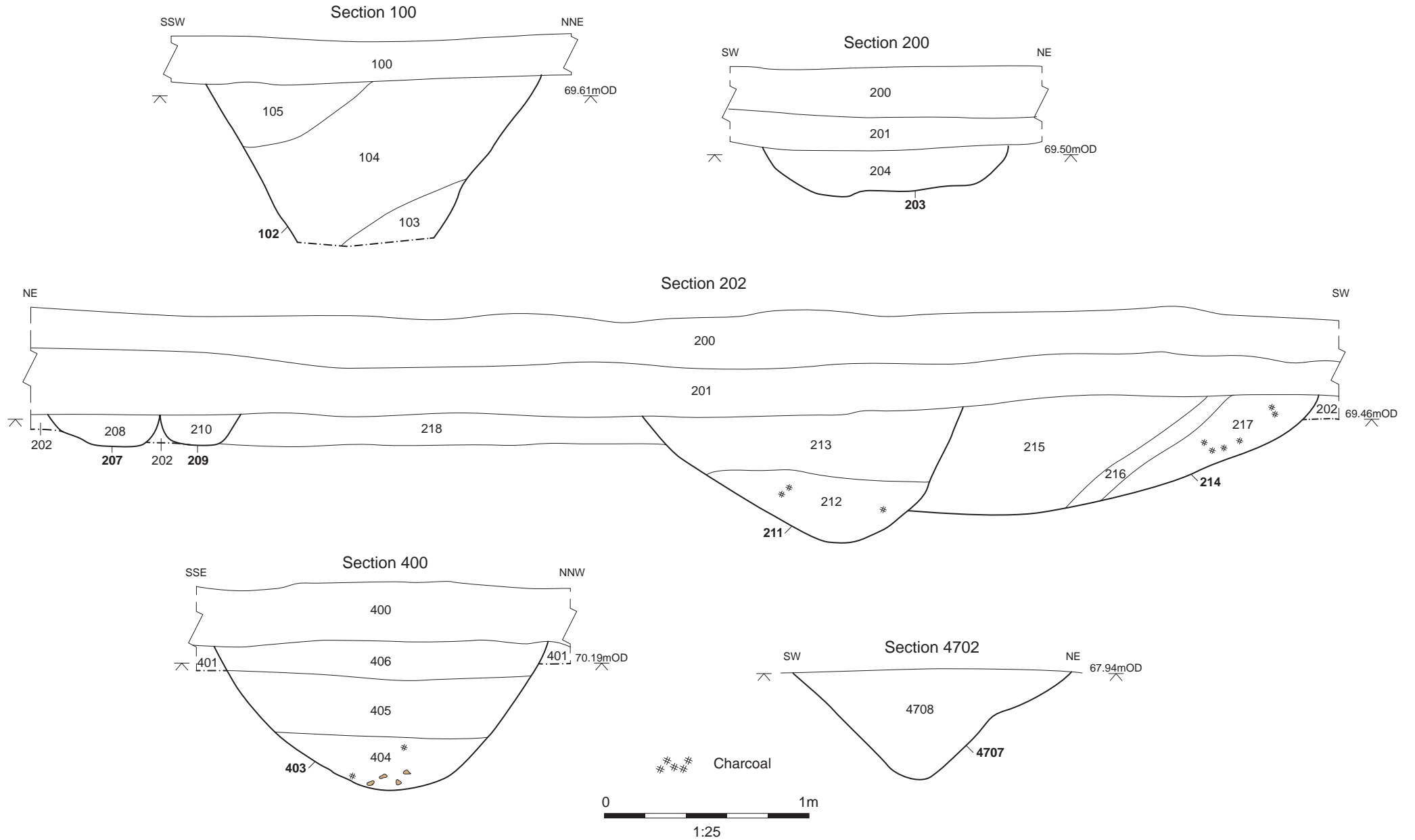
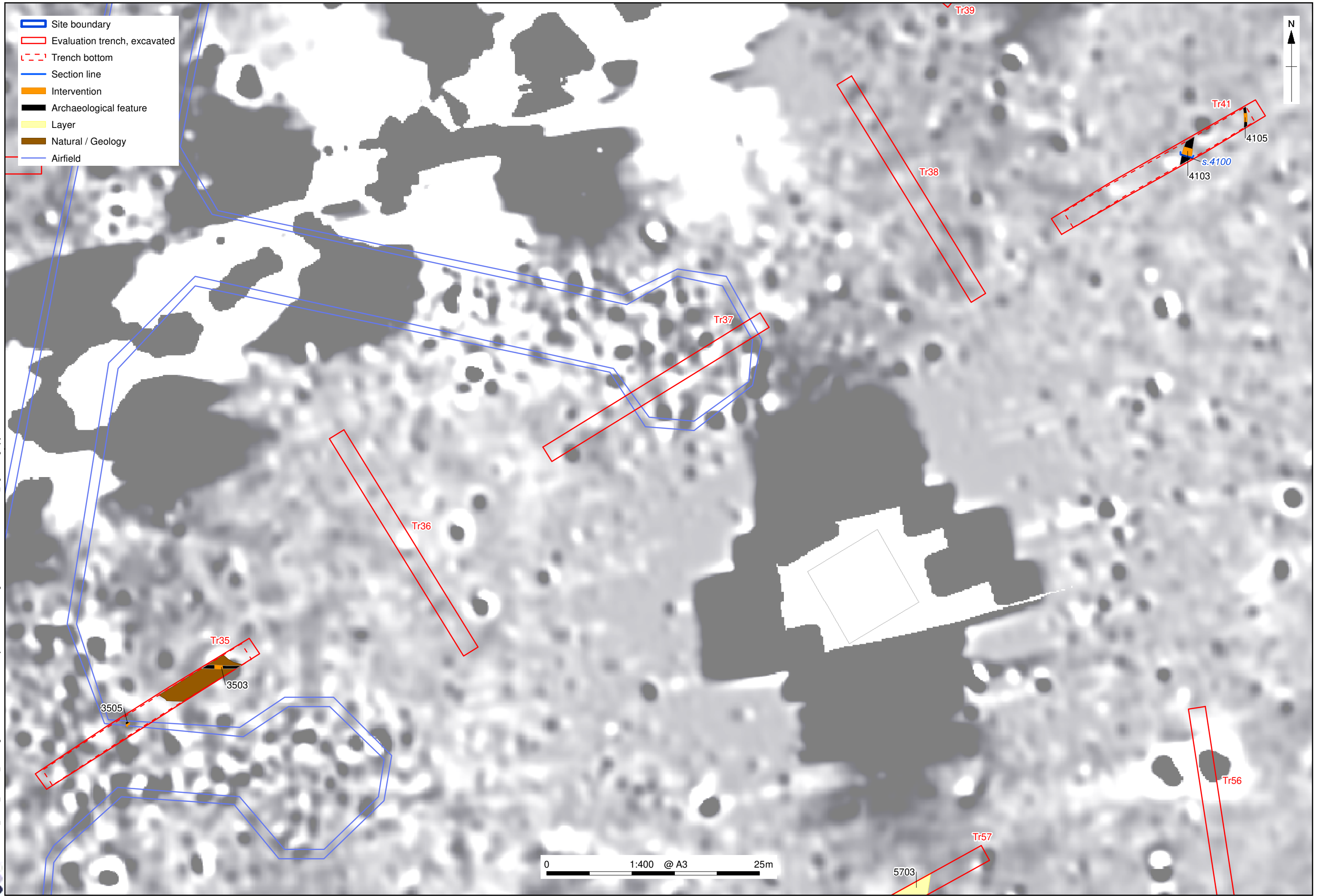


Figure 8: Sections (Trenches 1, 2, 4 and 47)

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Figure 9: Plan of Trenches 35 & 41

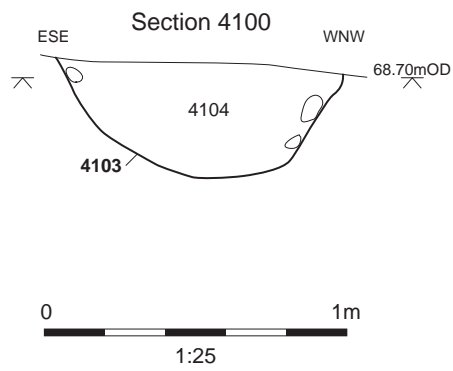
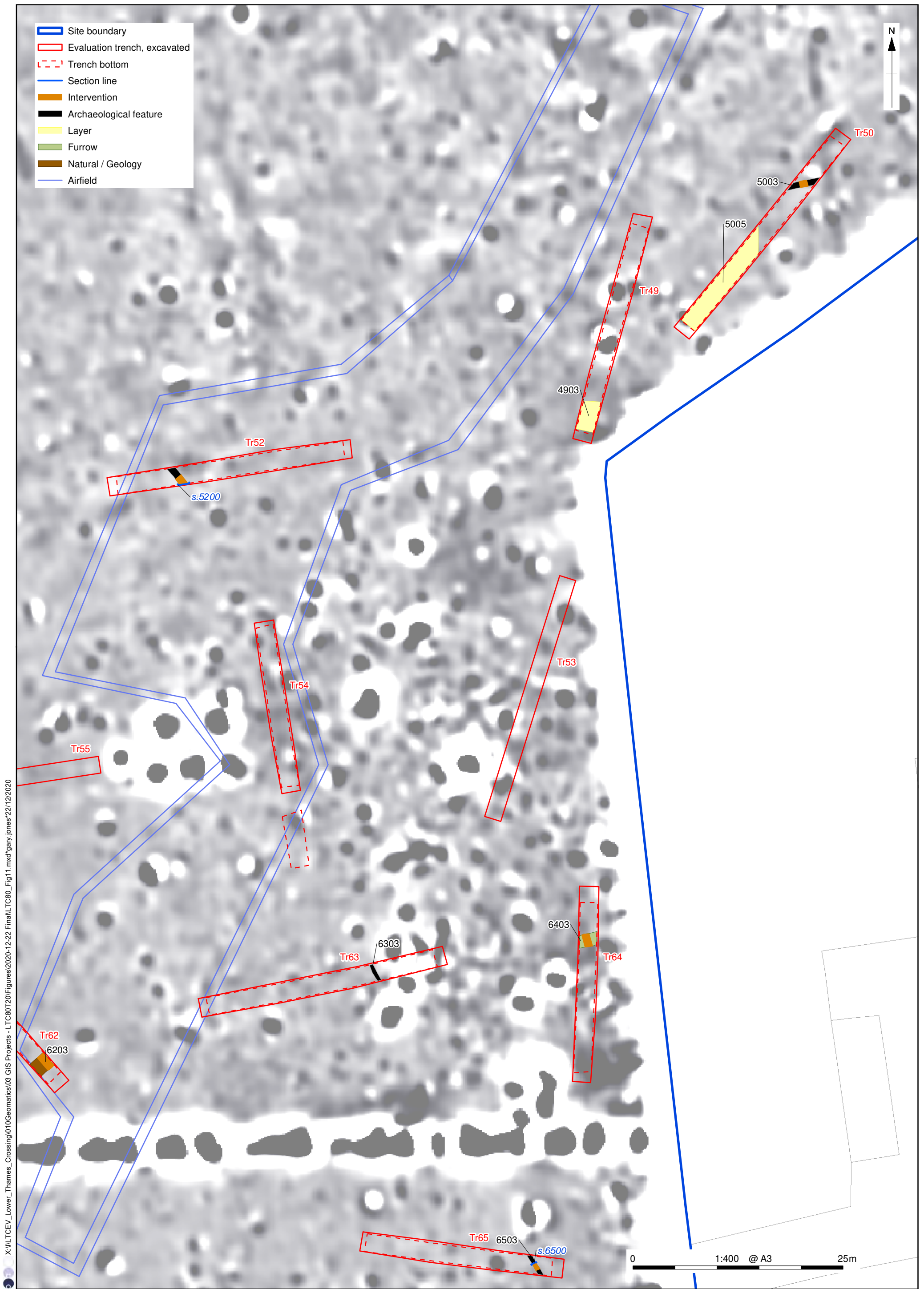


Figure 10: Sections (Trench 41)



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Figure 11: Plan of Trenches 48, 49, 62, 63, 64 & 65

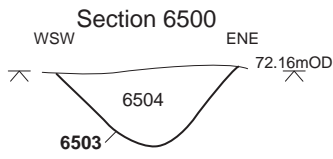
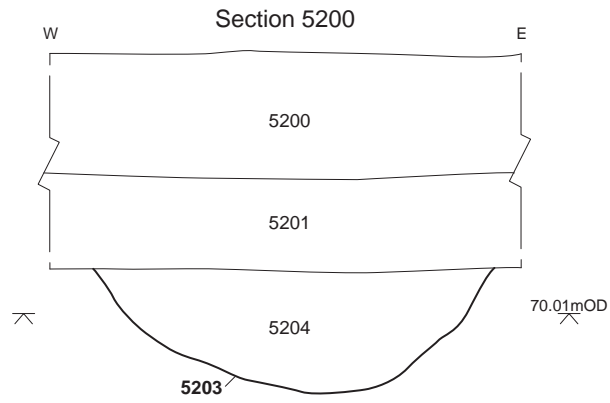
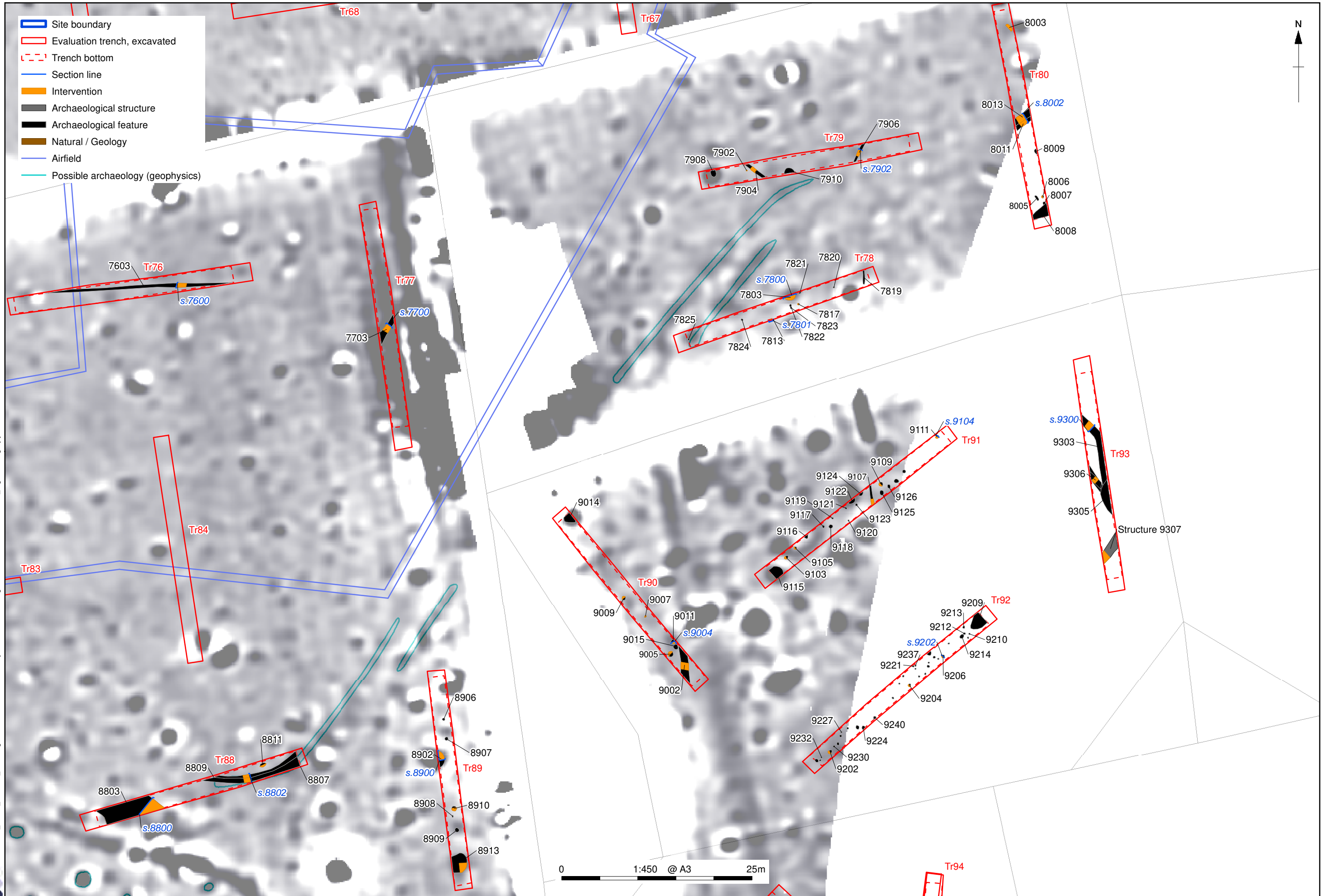


Figure12: Sections (Trenches 52 and 65)

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Figure 13: Plan of Trenches 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92 & 93

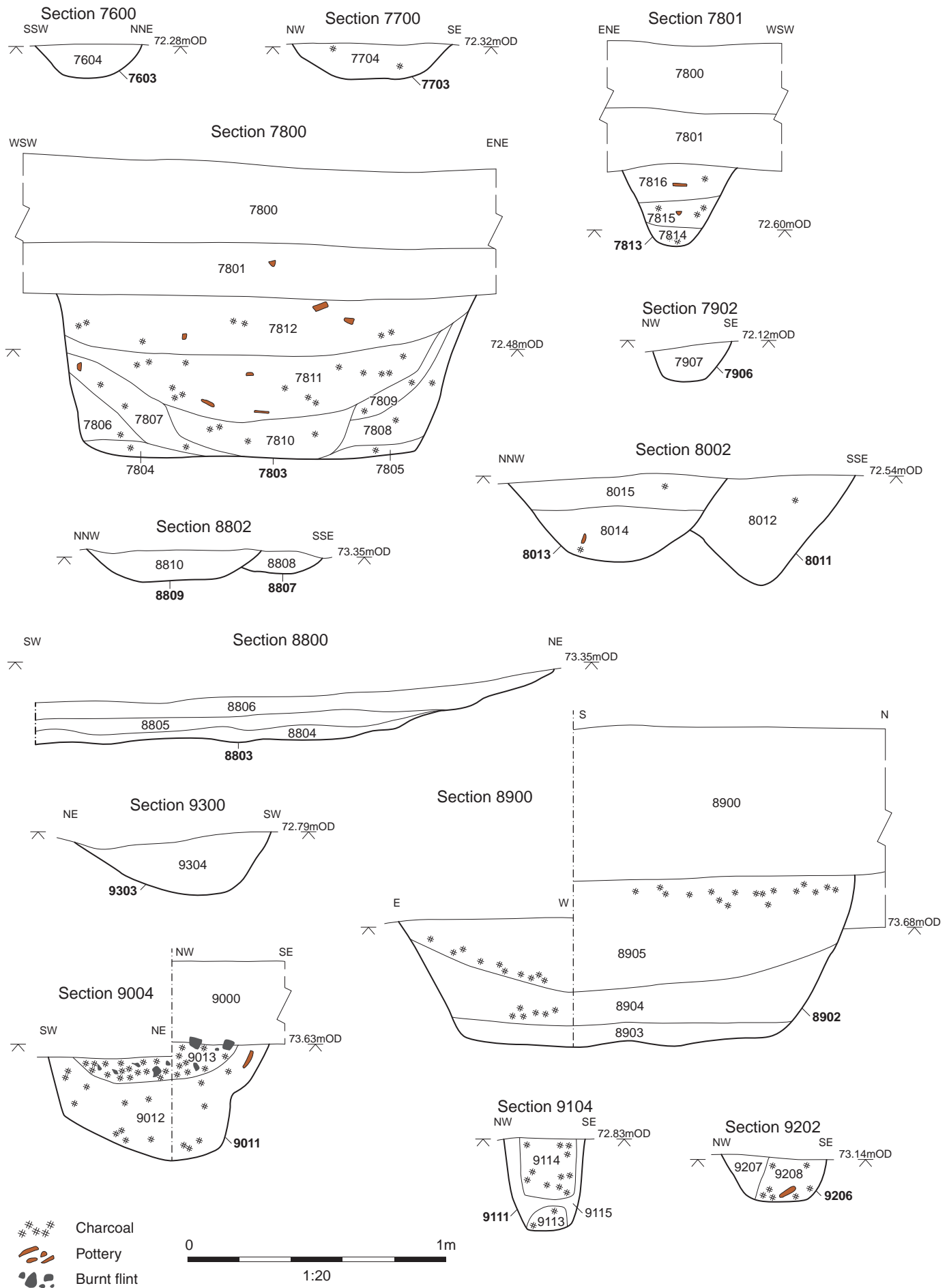
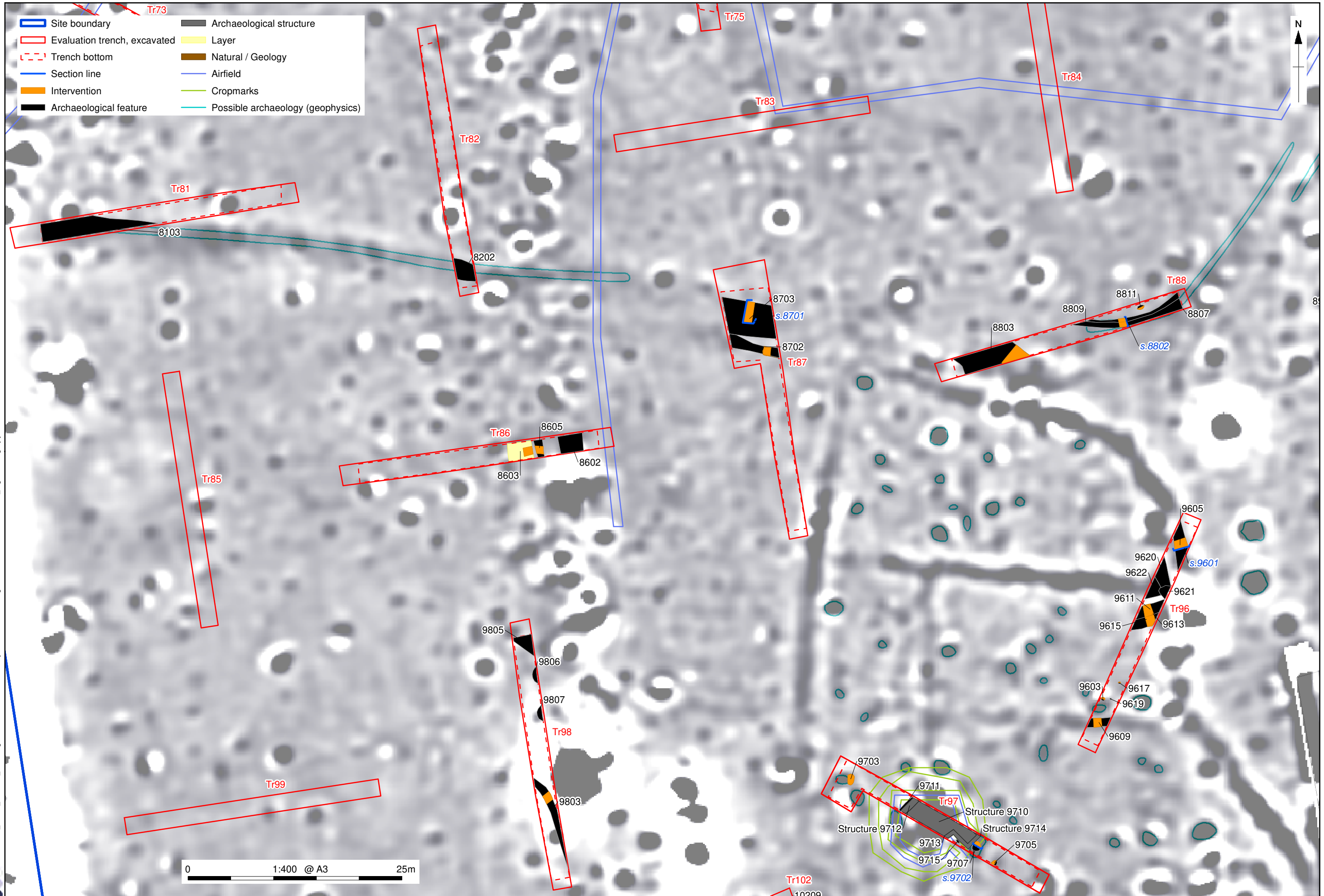


Figure 14: Sections (Trenches 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92 and 93)



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Figure 15: Plan of Trenches 81, 82, 86, 87, 88, 89, 96, 97 & 98

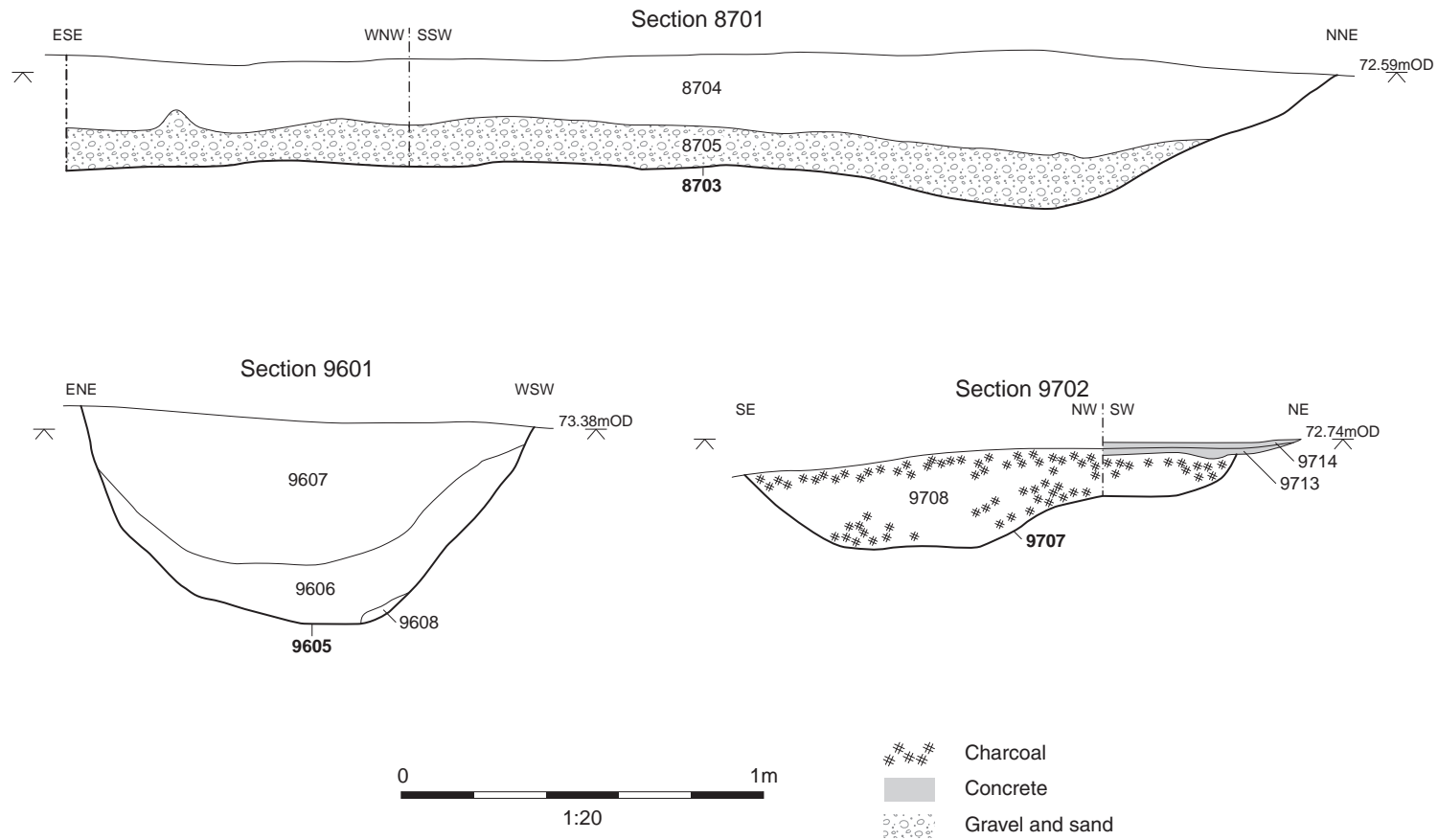
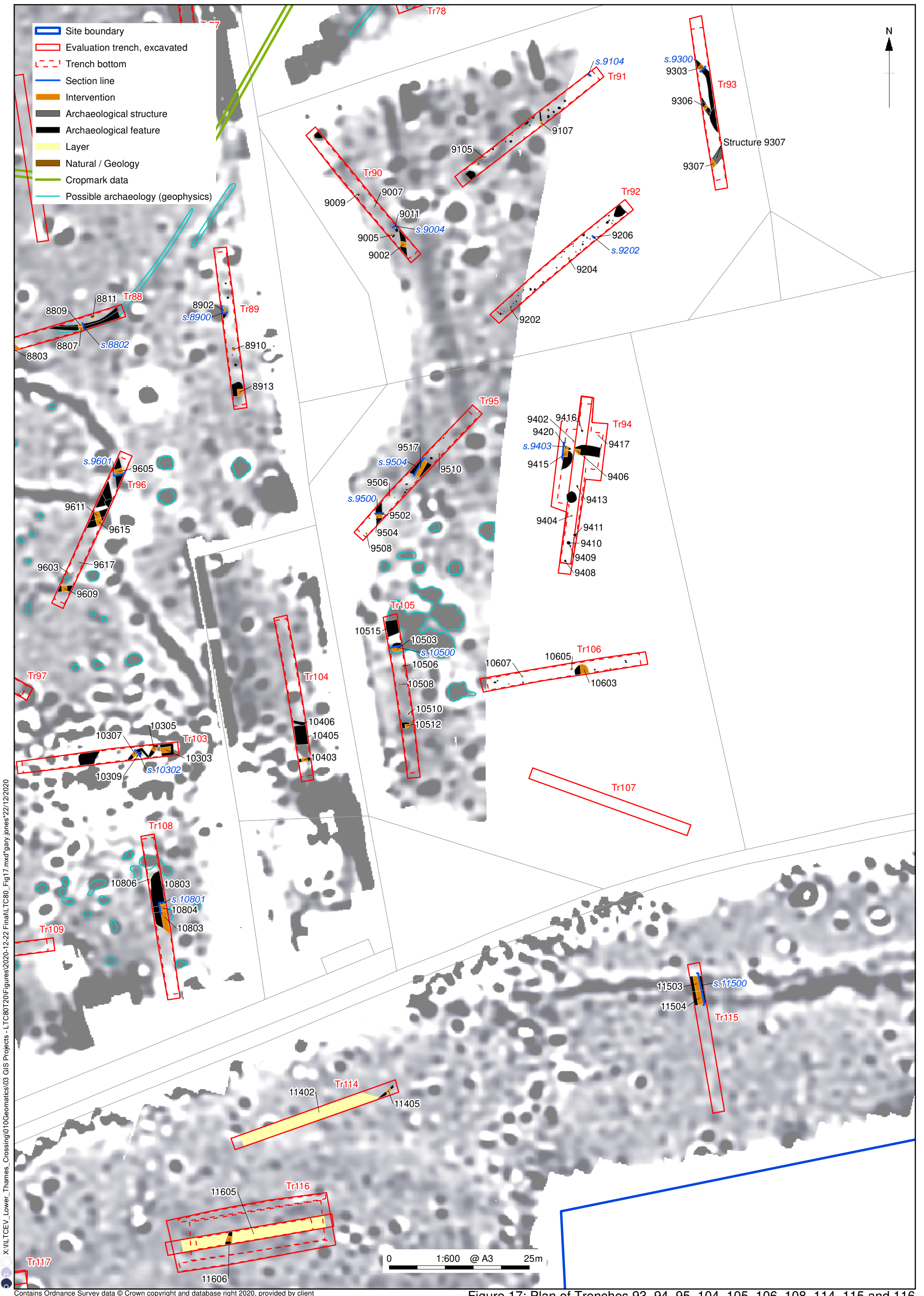


Figure 16: Sections (Trenches 87, 96 and 97)



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Figure 17: Plan of Trenches 93, 94, 95, 104, 105, 106, 108, 114, 115 and 116

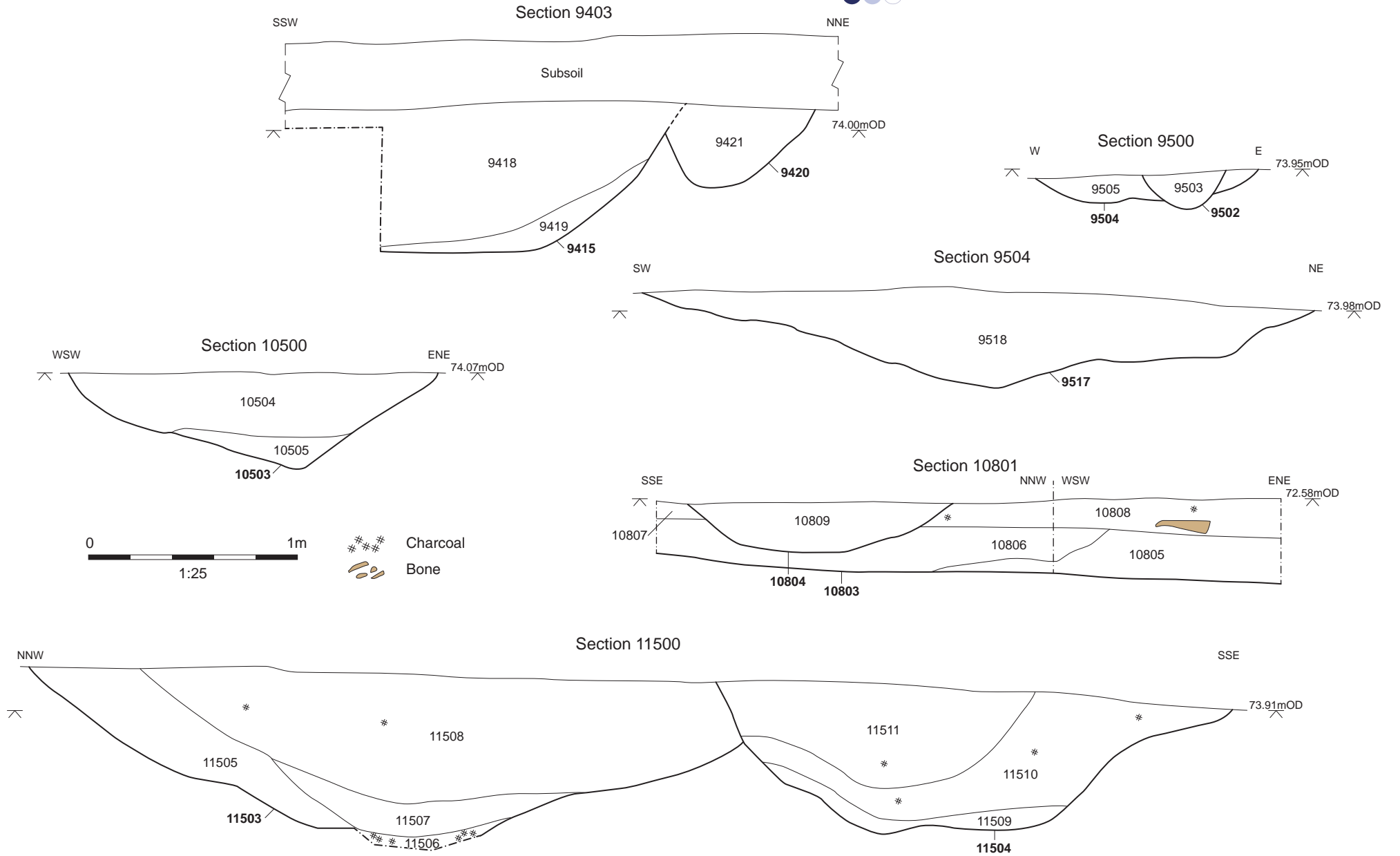
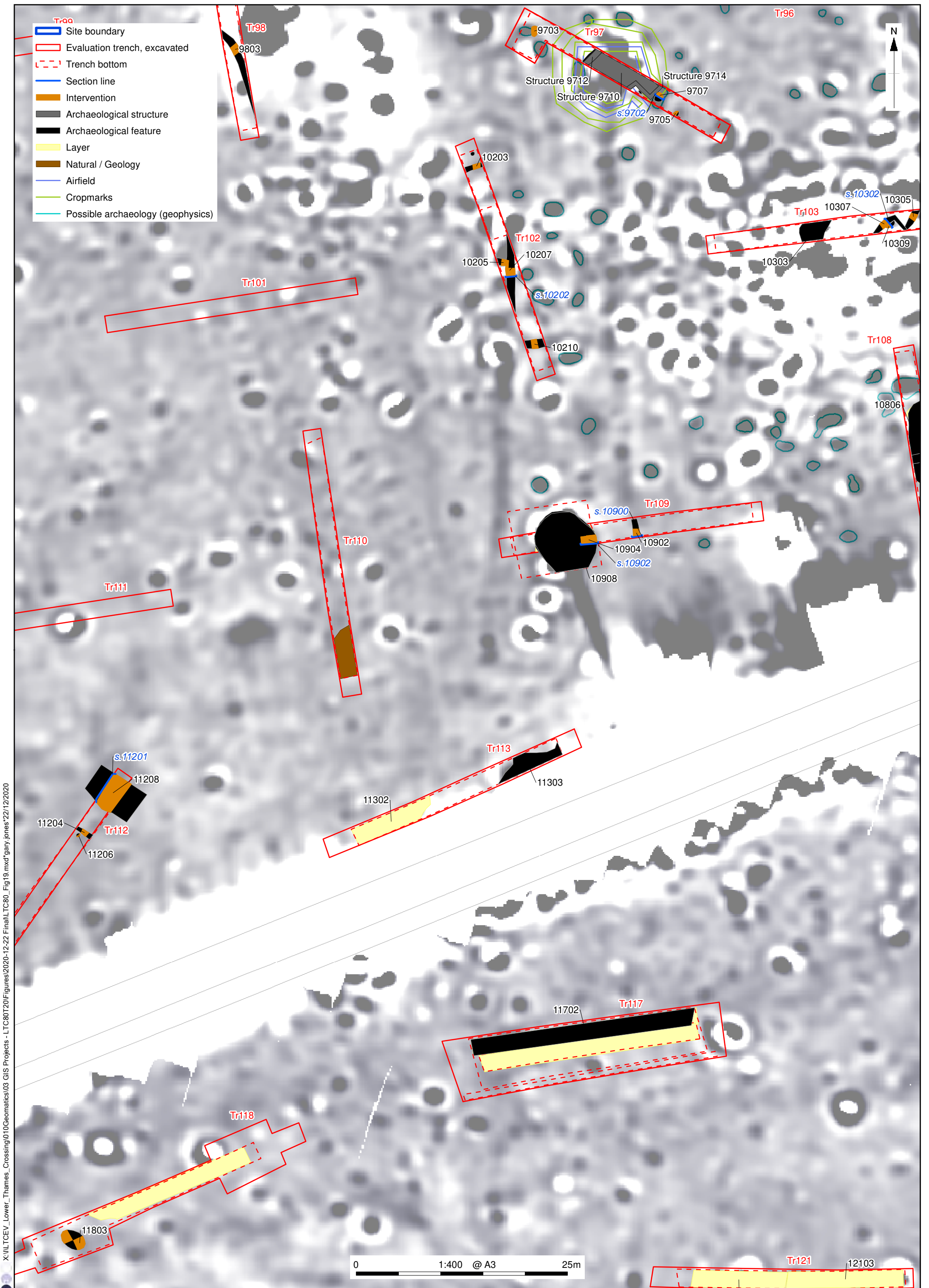


Figure 18: Sections (Trenches 94, 95, 105, 108 and 115)



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Figure 19: Plan of Trenches 97, 98, 102, 103, 109, 112, & 113

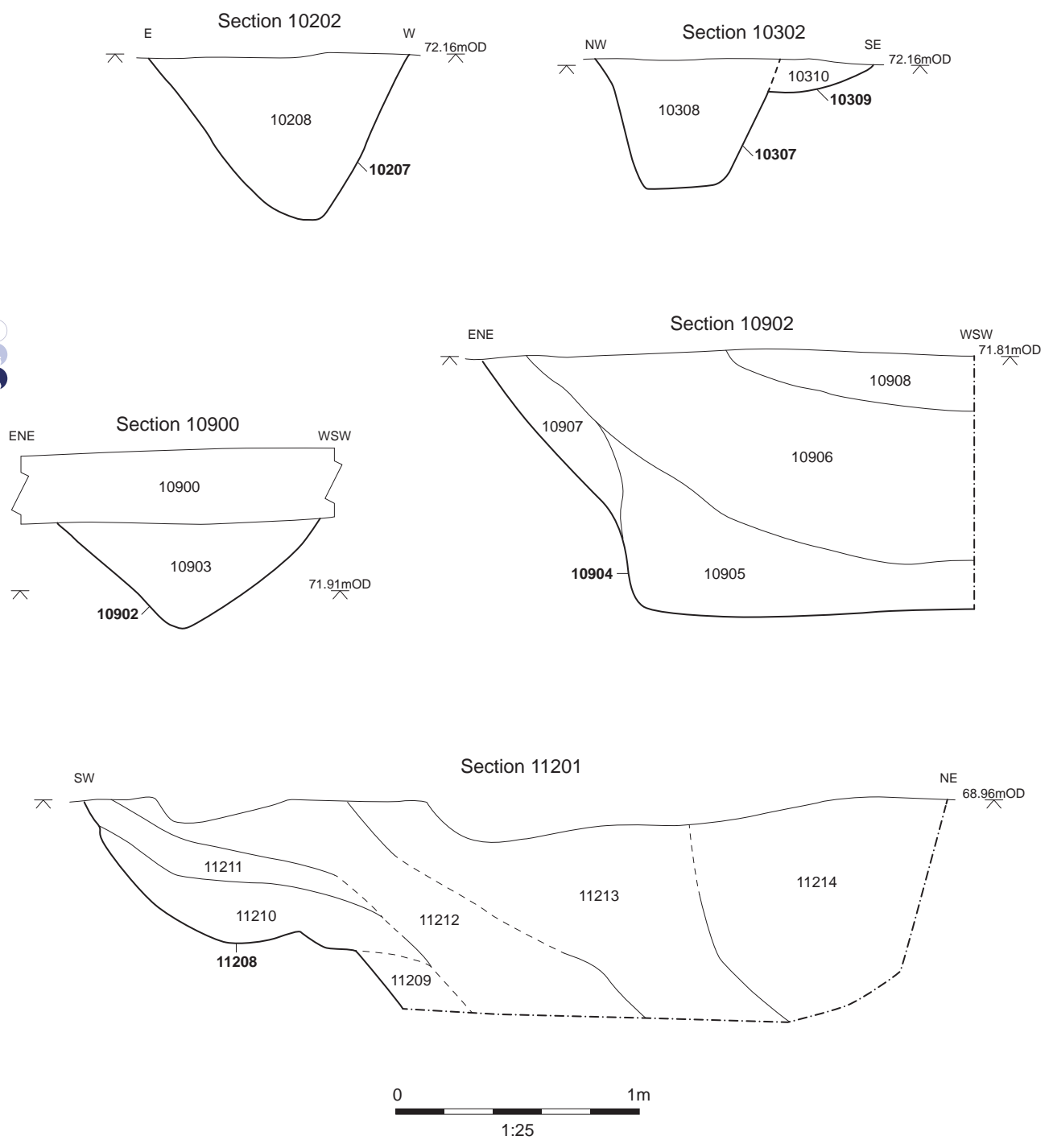
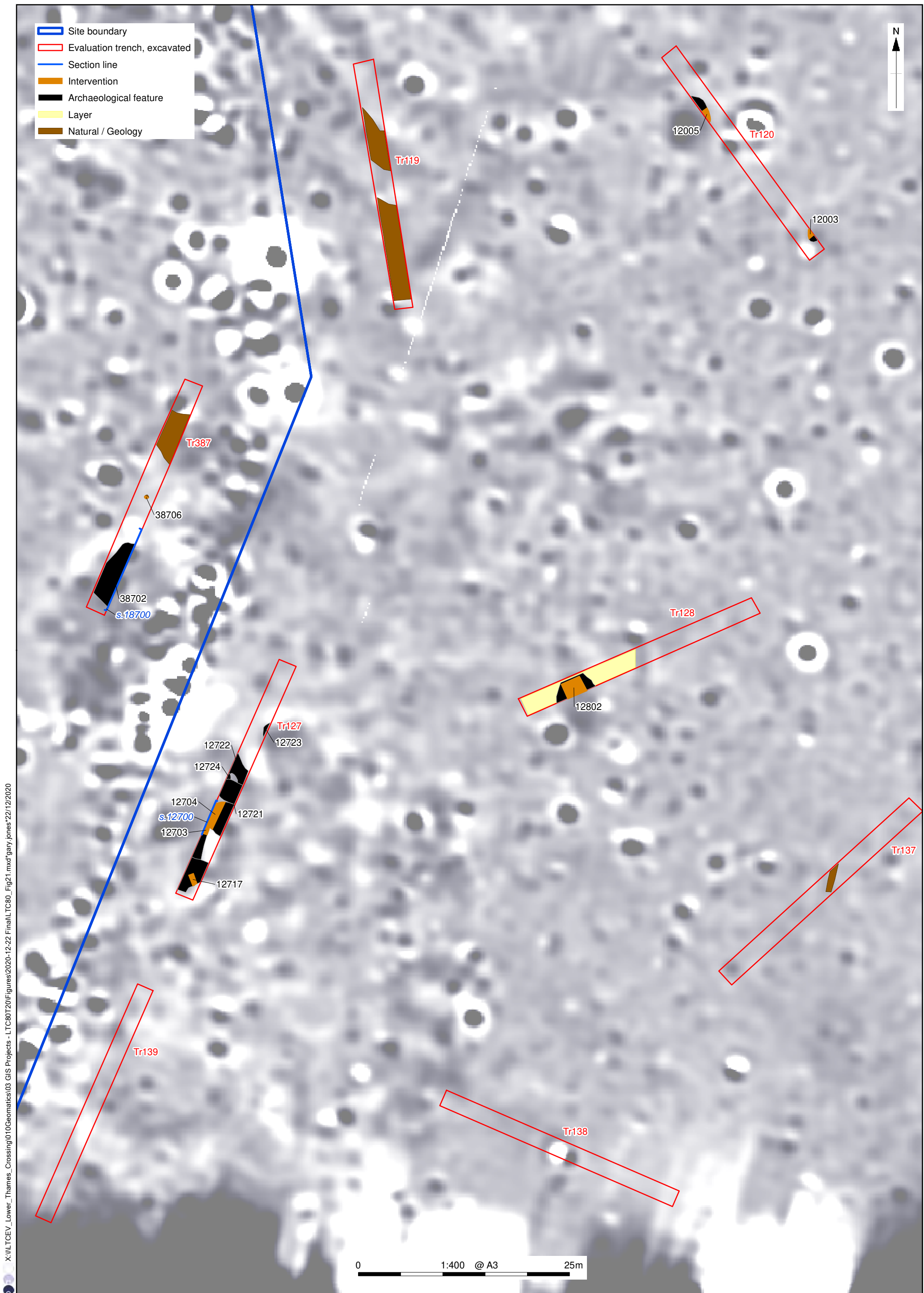


Figure 20: Sections (Trenches 102, 103, 109 and 112)



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Figure 21: Plan of Trenches 119, 120, 127, 128, 139 & 387

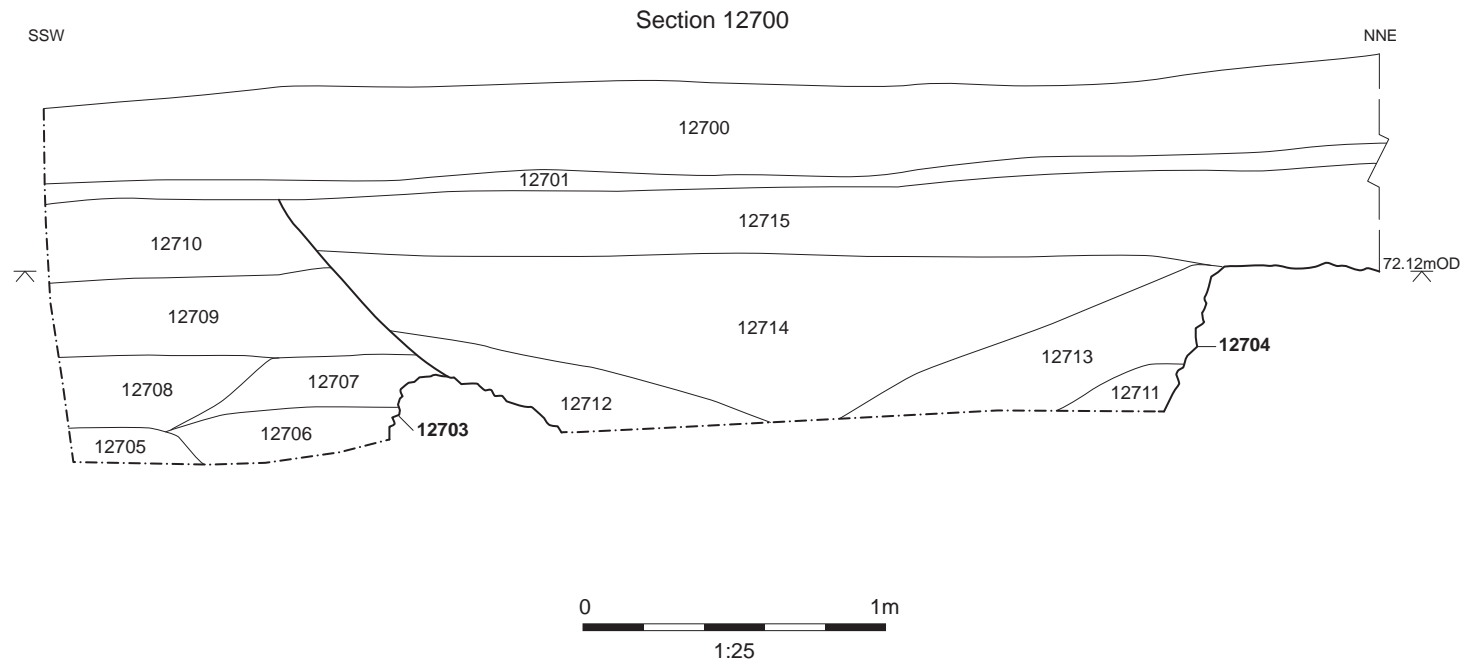
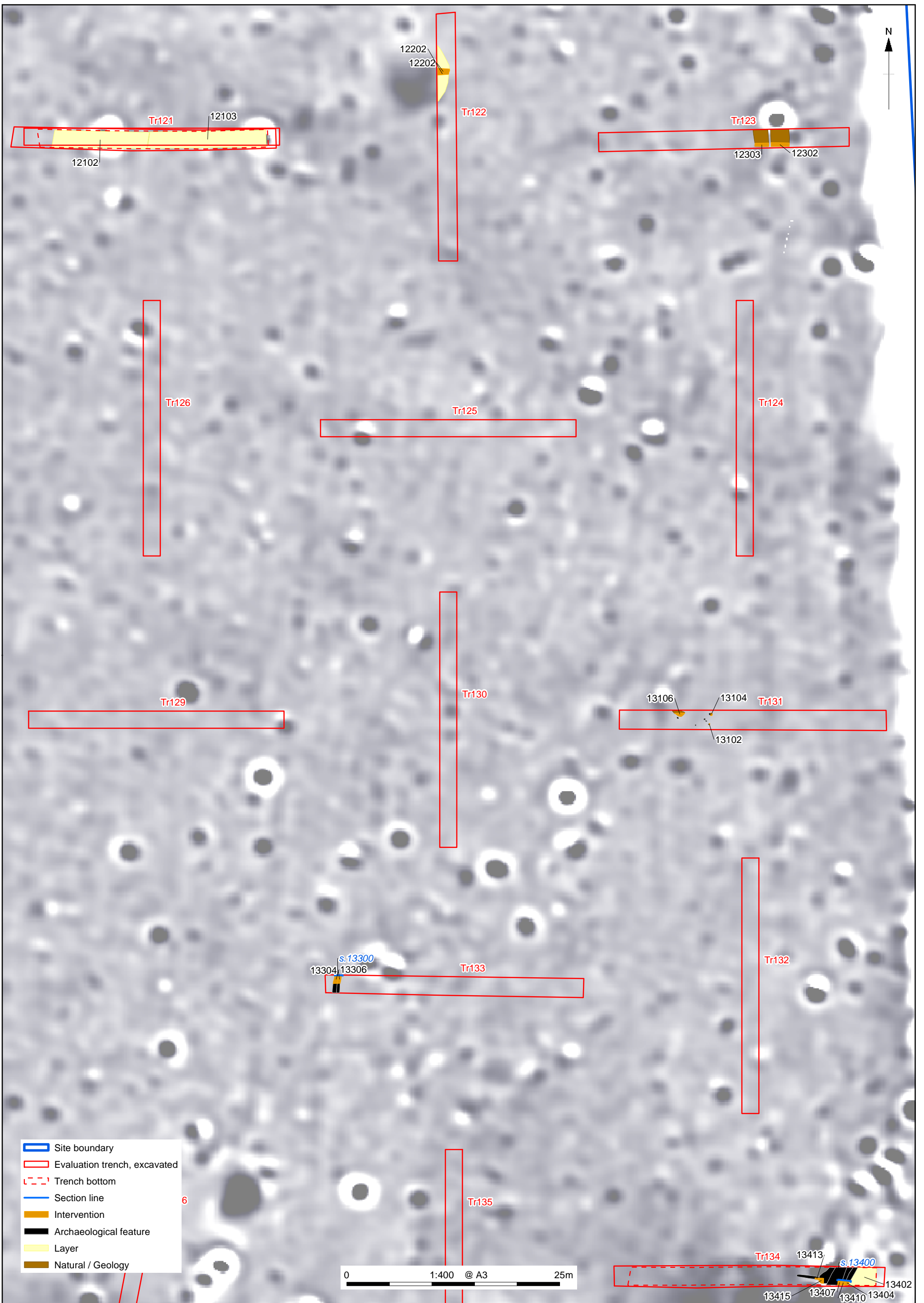


Figure 22: Section (Trench 127)



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Figure 23: Plan of Trenches 122, 131, 133 & 134

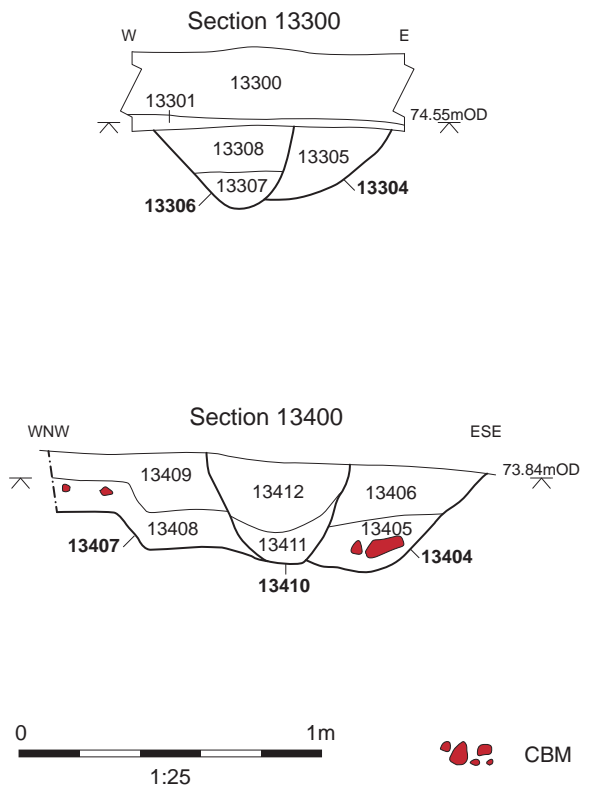
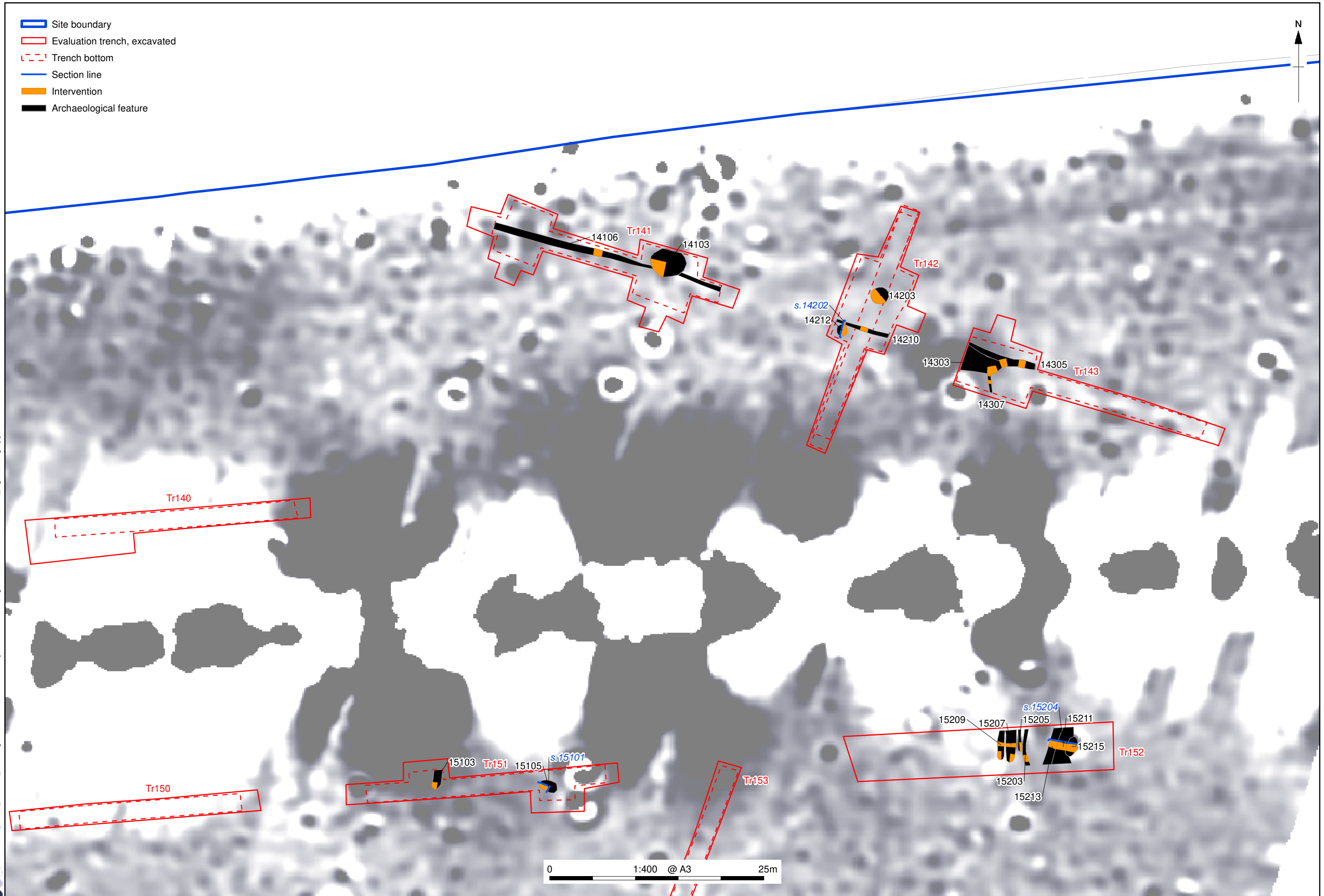


Figure 24: Sections (Trenches 133 and 134)

- ▬ Site boundary
- ▬ Evaluation trench, excavated
- - - Trench bottom
- ▬ Section line
- Intervention
- Archaeological feature



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Figure 25: Plan of Trenches 141, 142, 143, 151 & 152

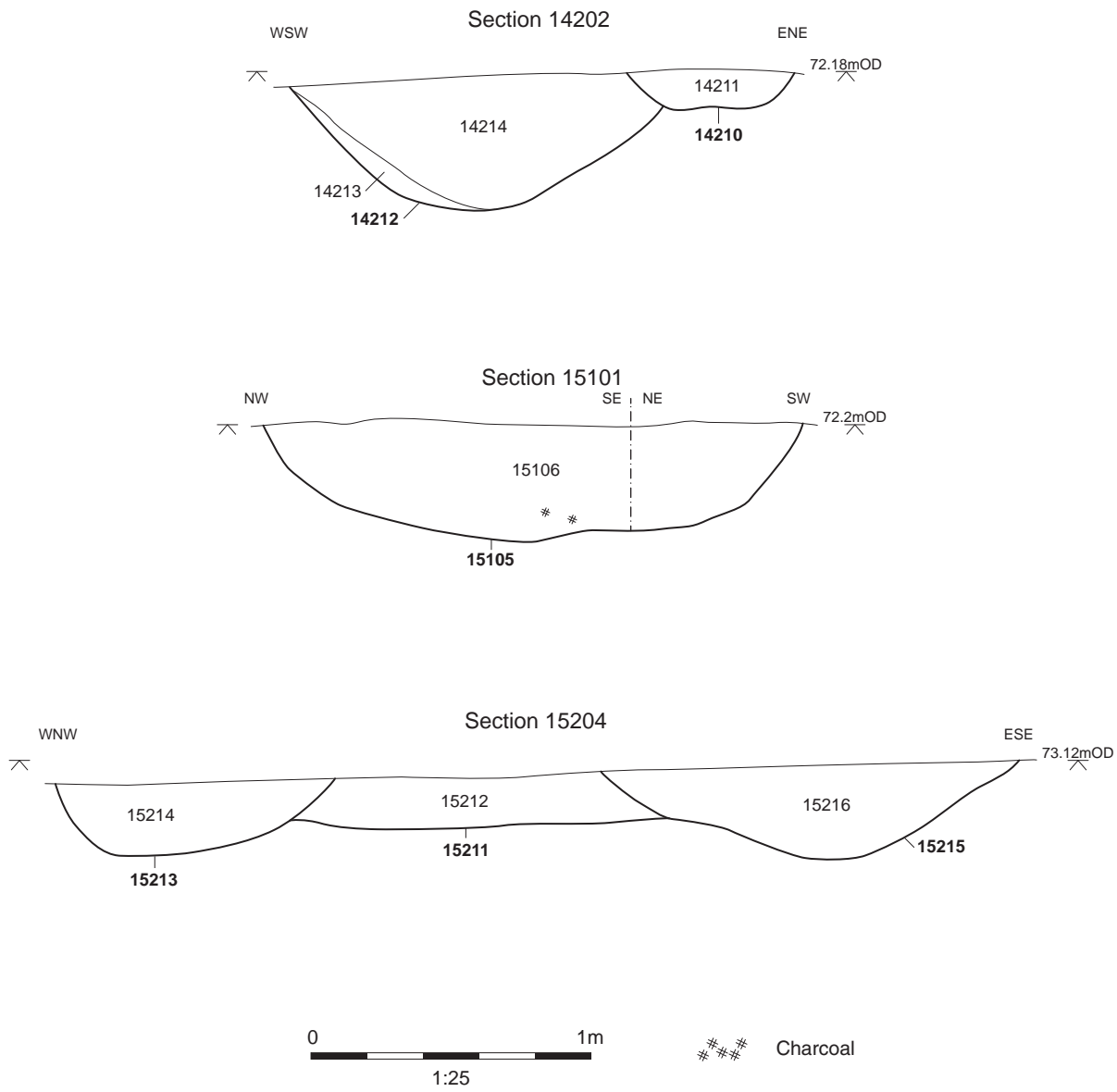
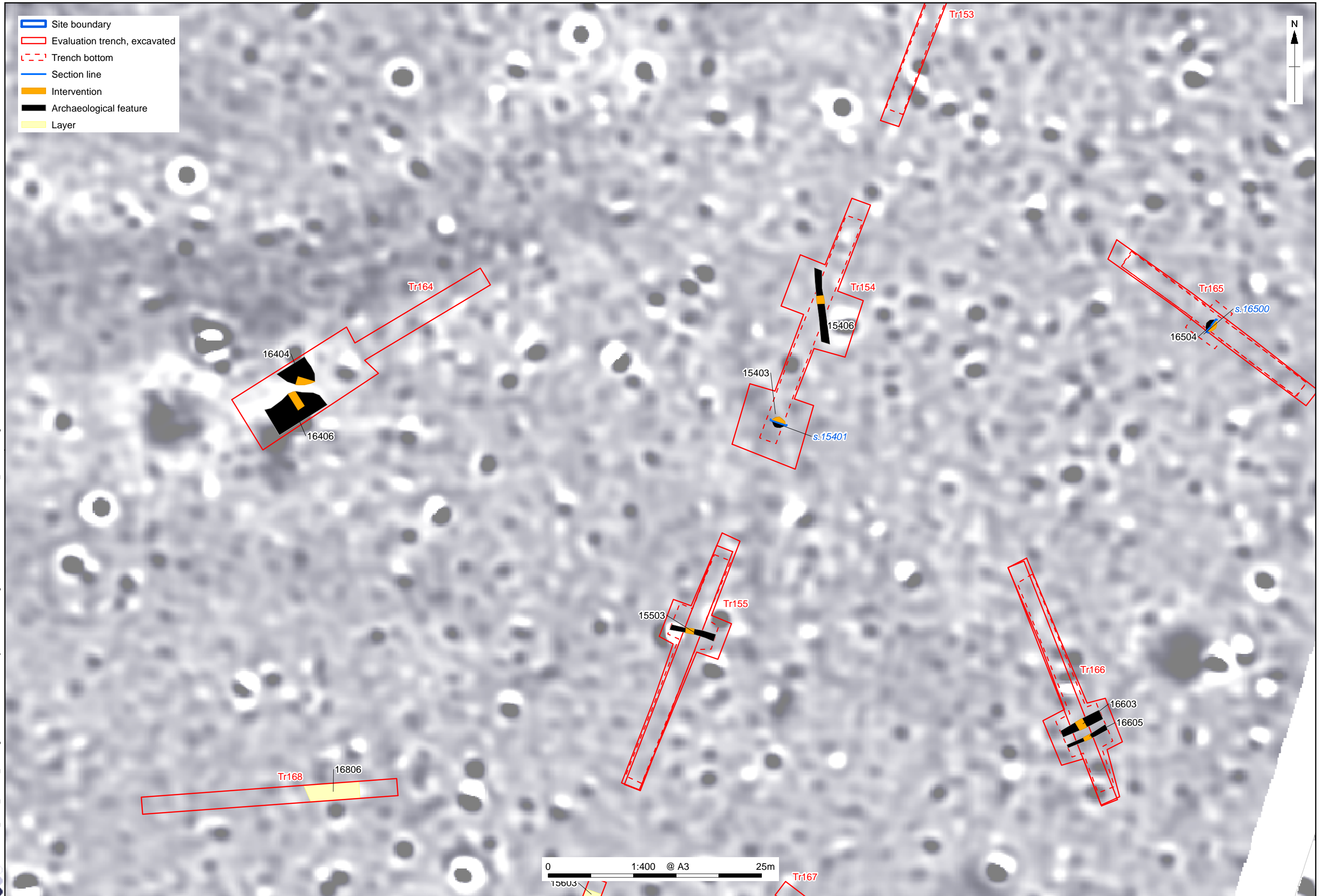


Figure 26: Sections (Trenches 142, 151 and 152)

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Figure 27: Plan of Trenches 154, 155, 164, 165 & 166

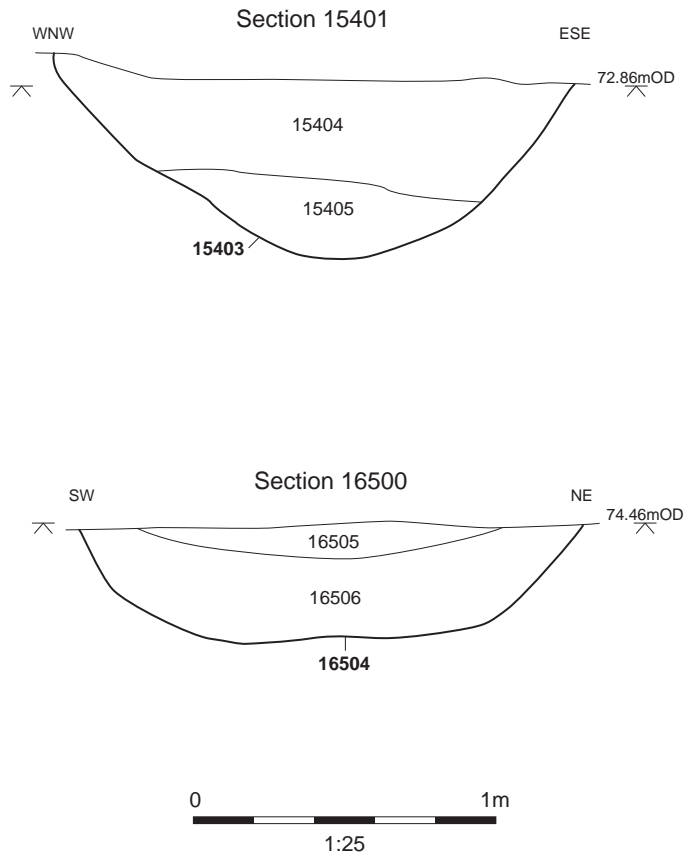
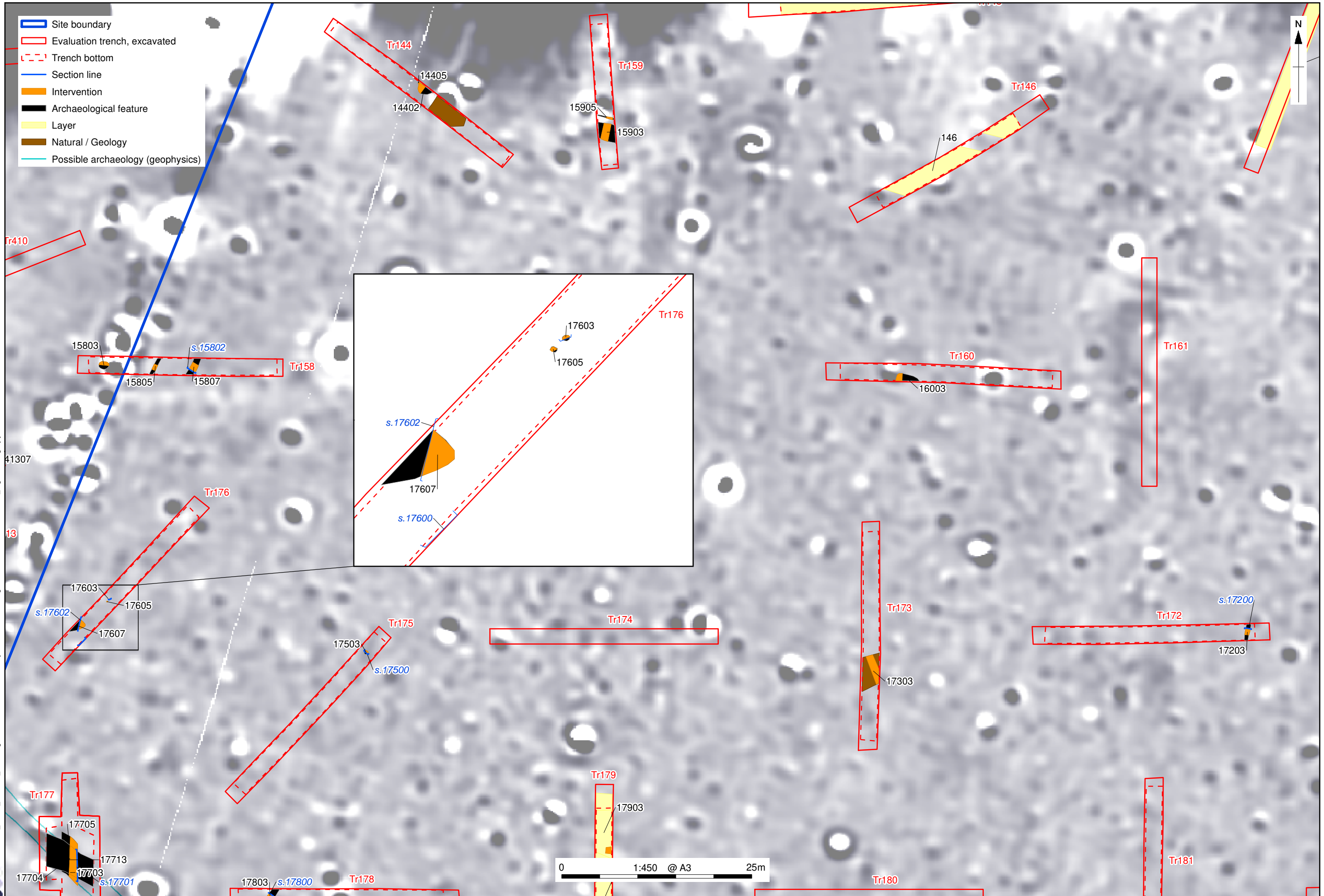


Figure 28: Sections (Trenches 154 and 165)

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Figure 29: Plan of Trenches 144, 158, 159, 160, 172, 175 & 176

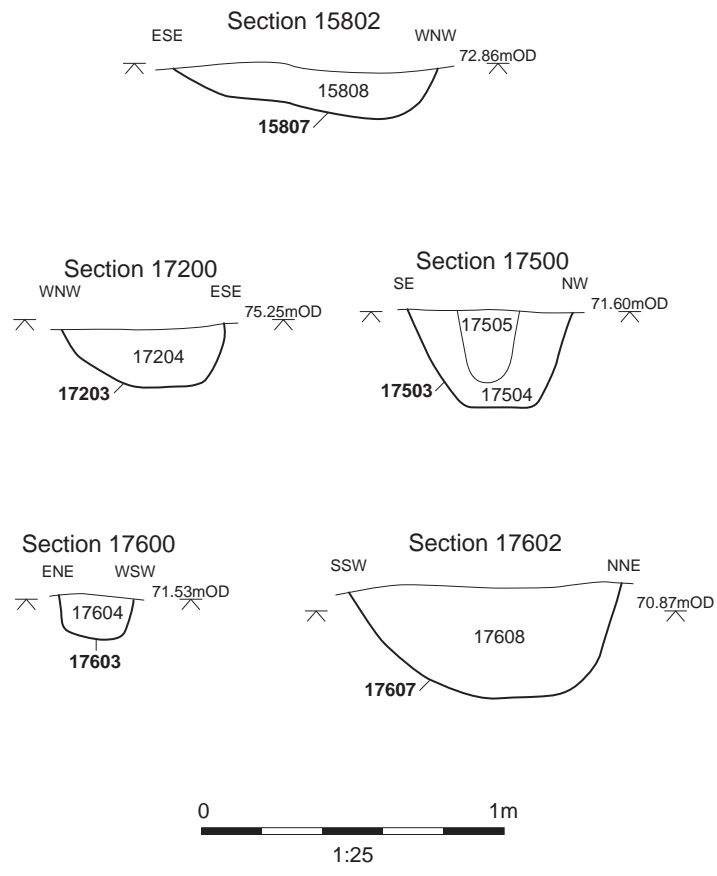
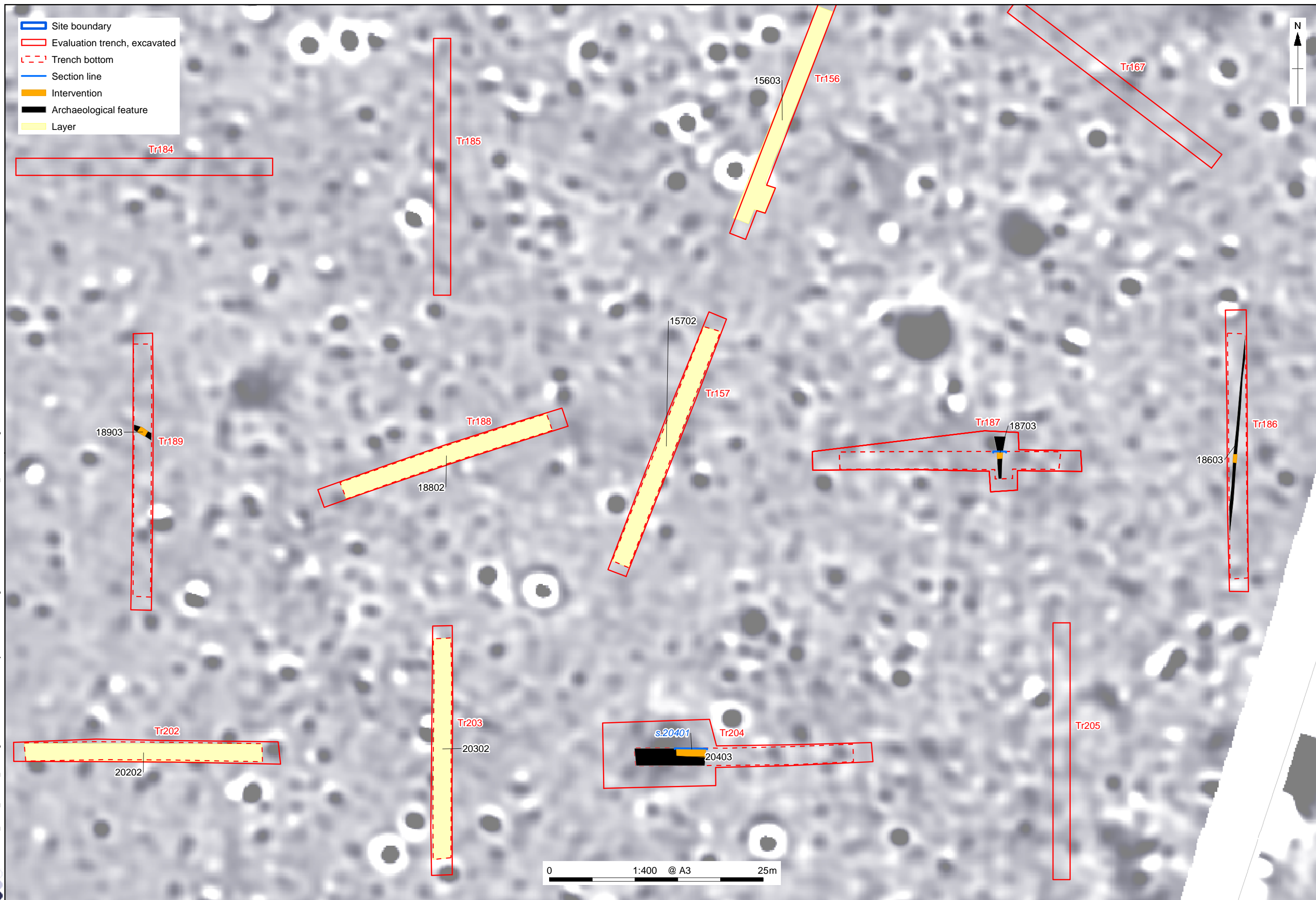


Figure 30: Sections (Trenches 158, 172, 175 and 176)

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Figure 31: Plan of Trenches 186, 187, 189 & 204

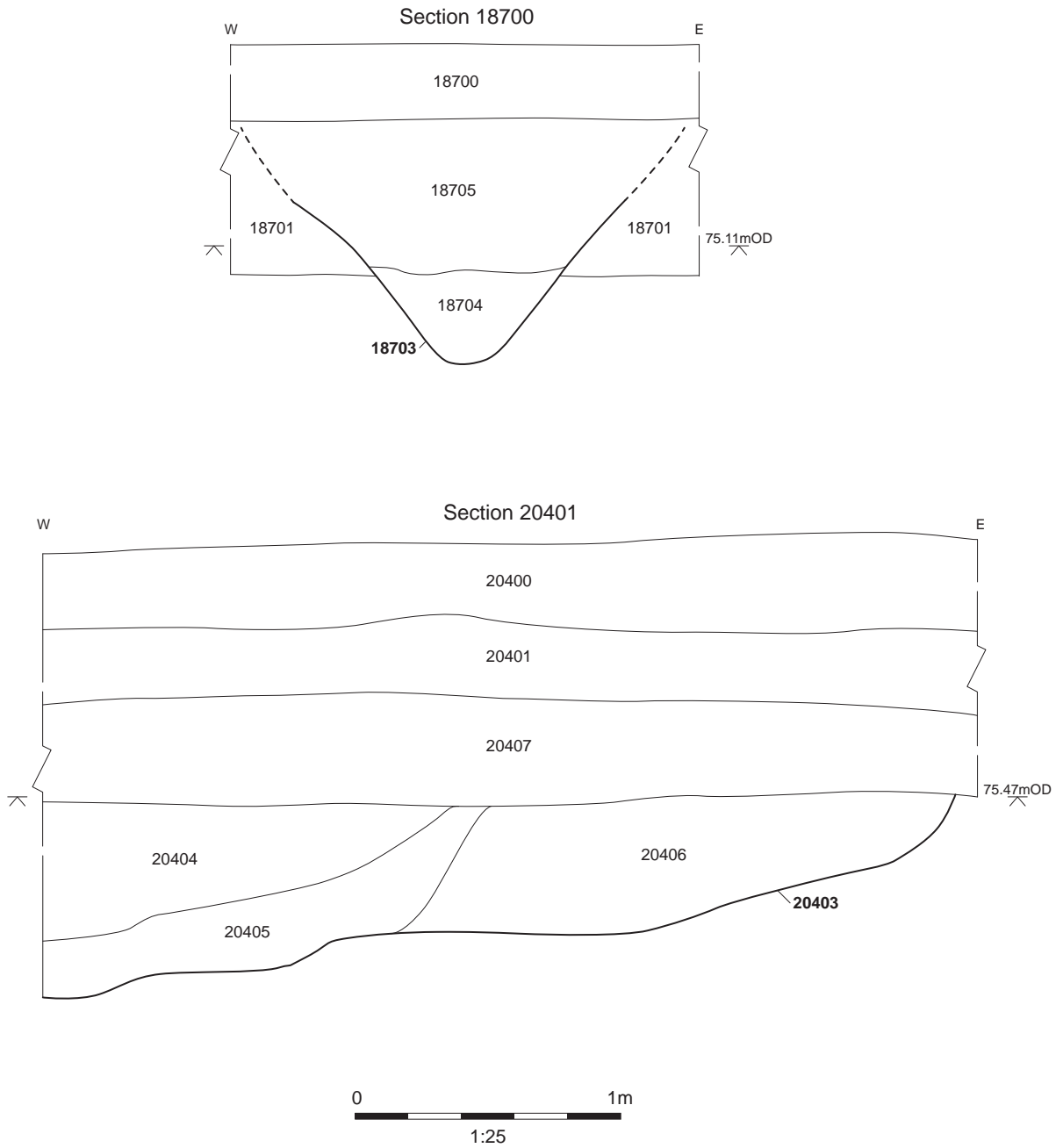
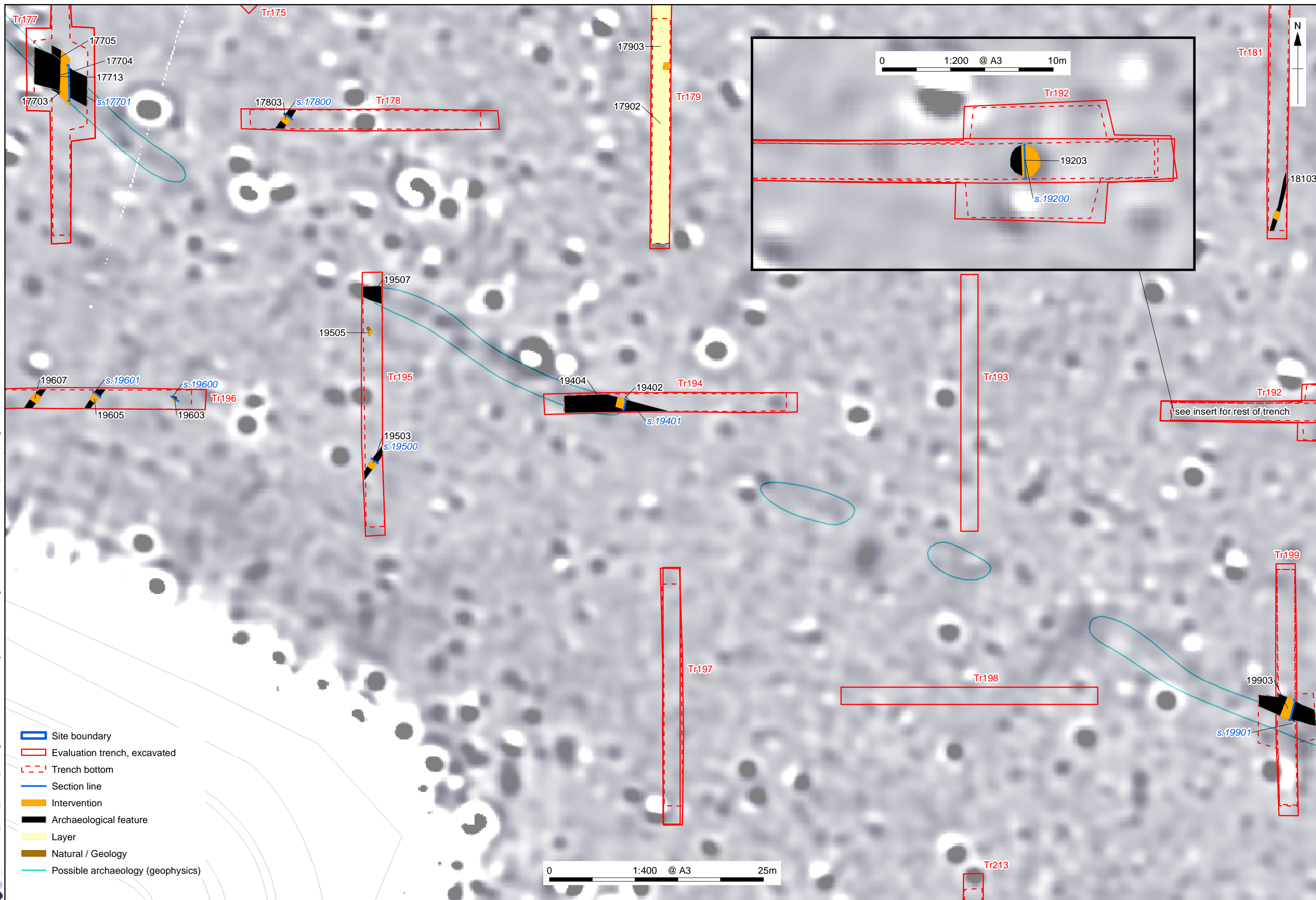


Figure 32: Sections (Trenches 187 and 204)

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Figure 33: Plan of Trenches 177, 178, 179, 181, 192, 194, 195 & 196

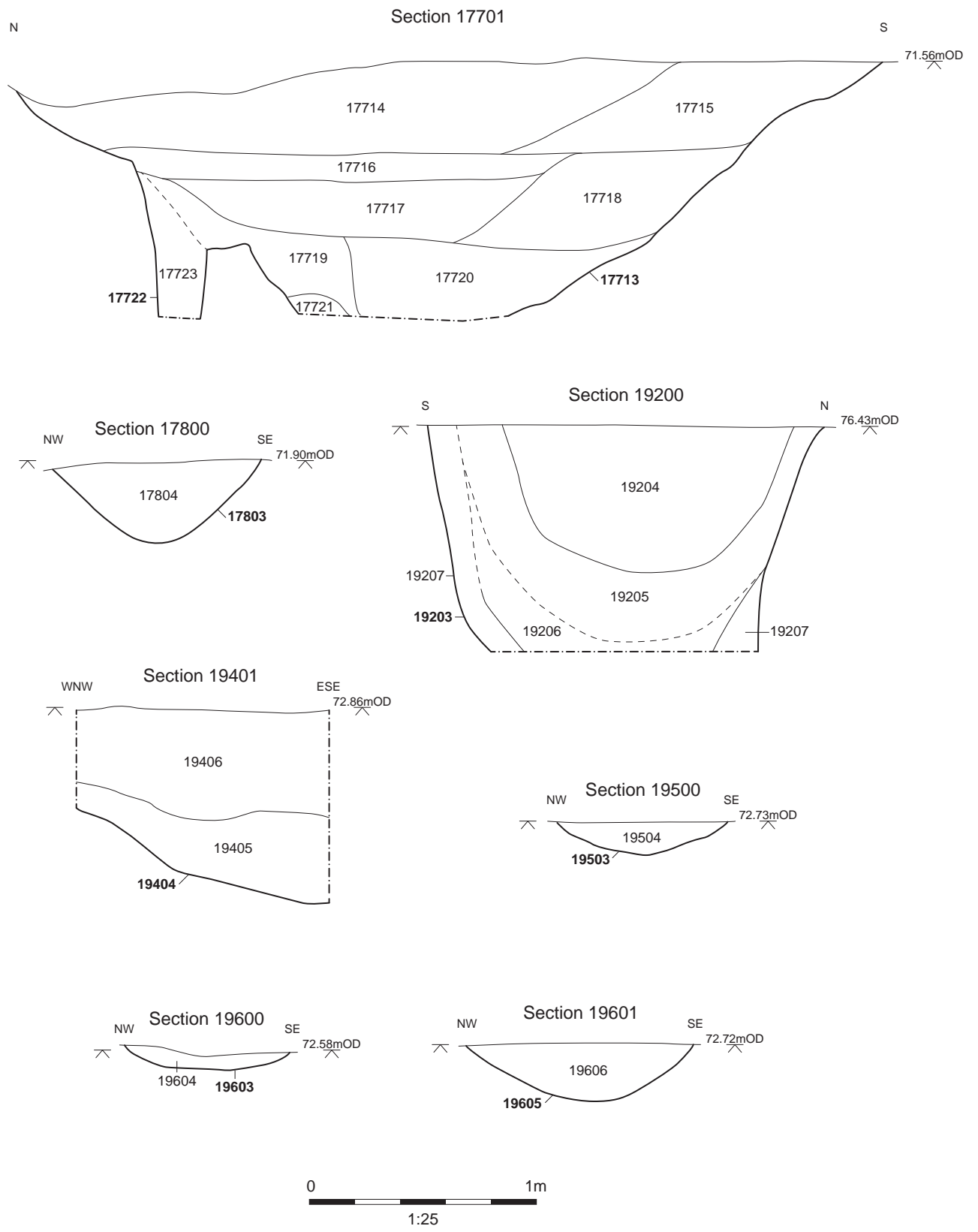
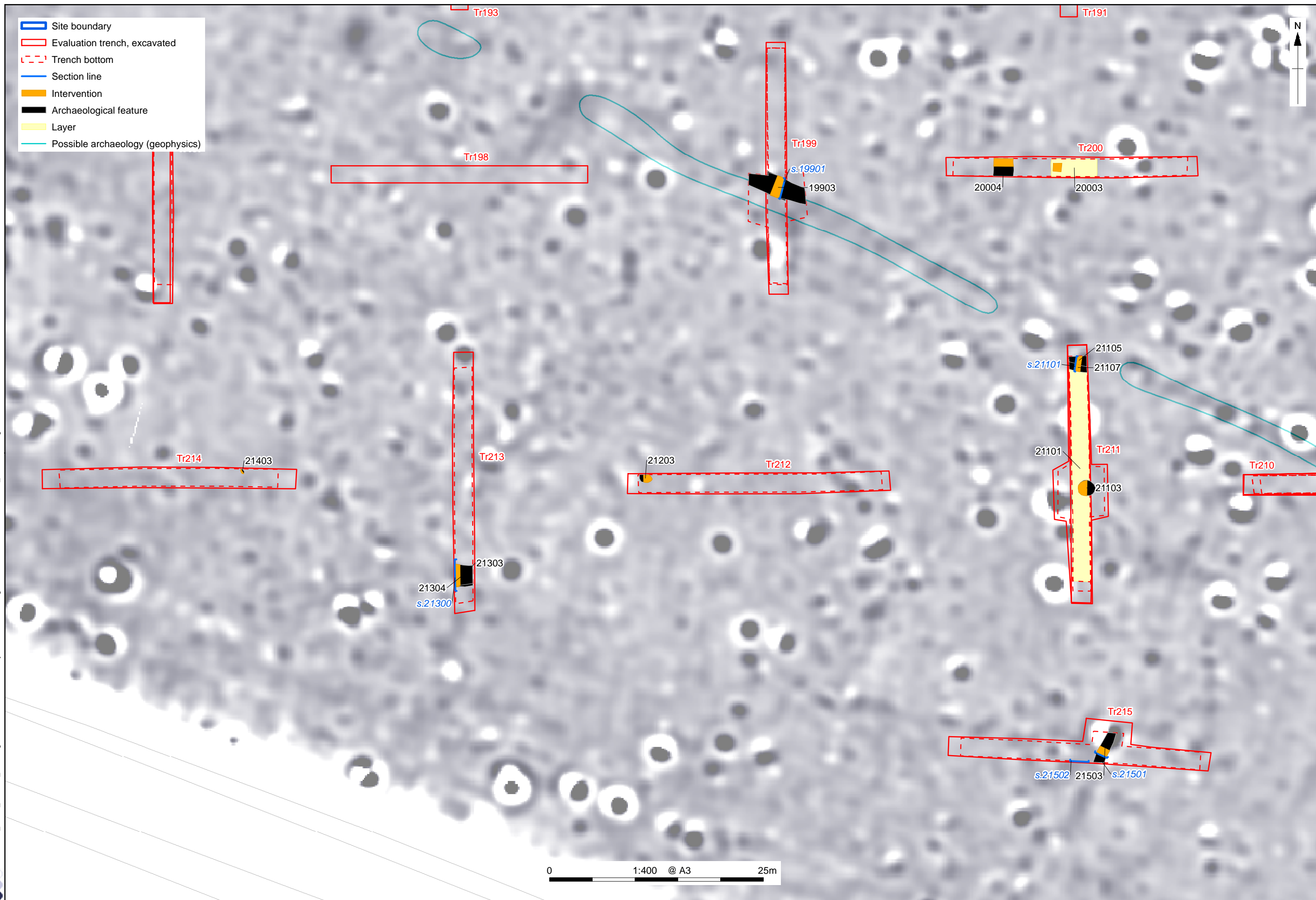


Figure 34: Sections (Trenches 177, 178, 192, 194, 195 and 196)

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Figure 35: Plan of Trenches 199, 200, 211, 212, 213, 214 & 215

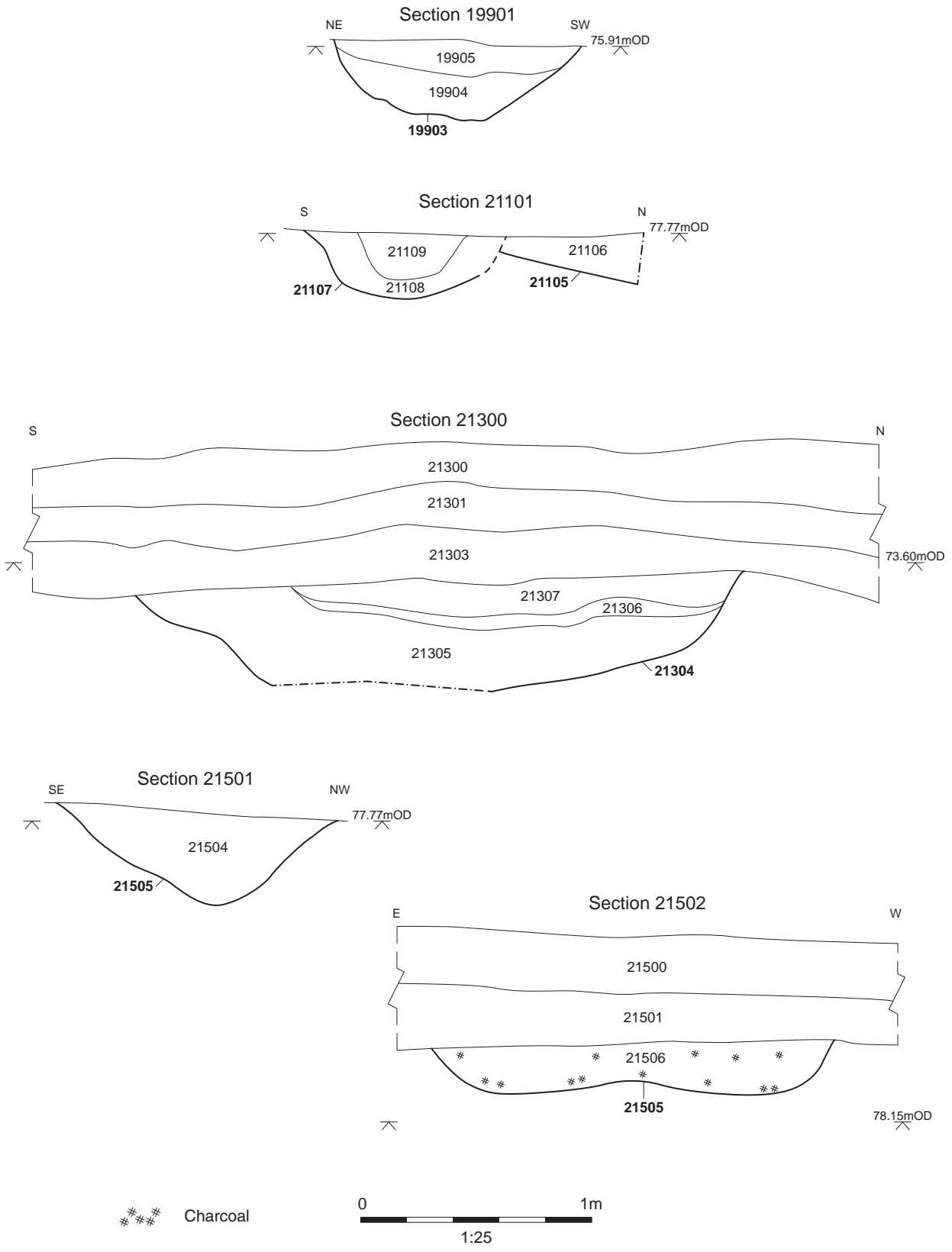
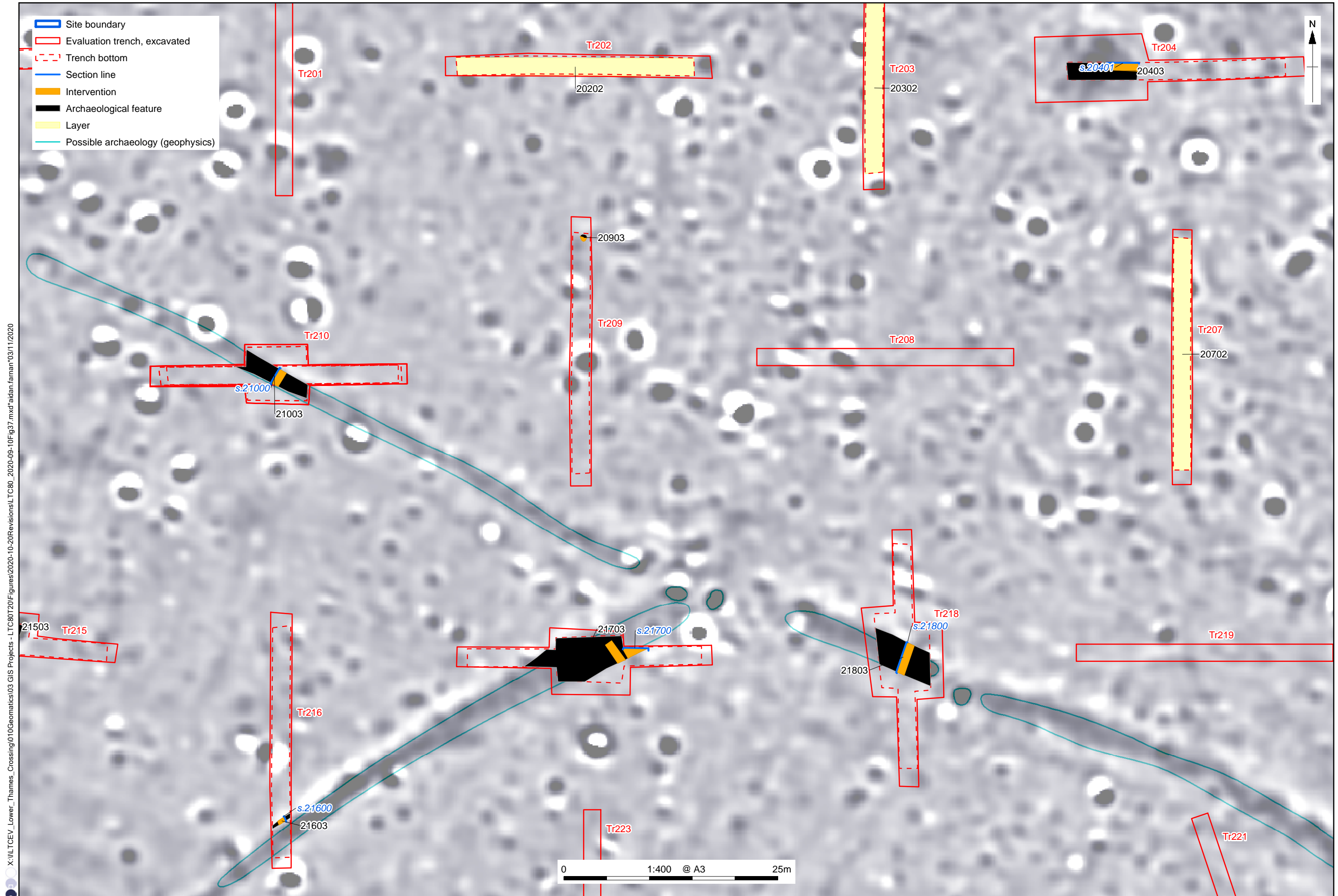


Figure 36: Sections (Trenches 199, 211, 213 and 215)



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Figure 37: Plan of Trenches 209, 210, 216, 217 and 218

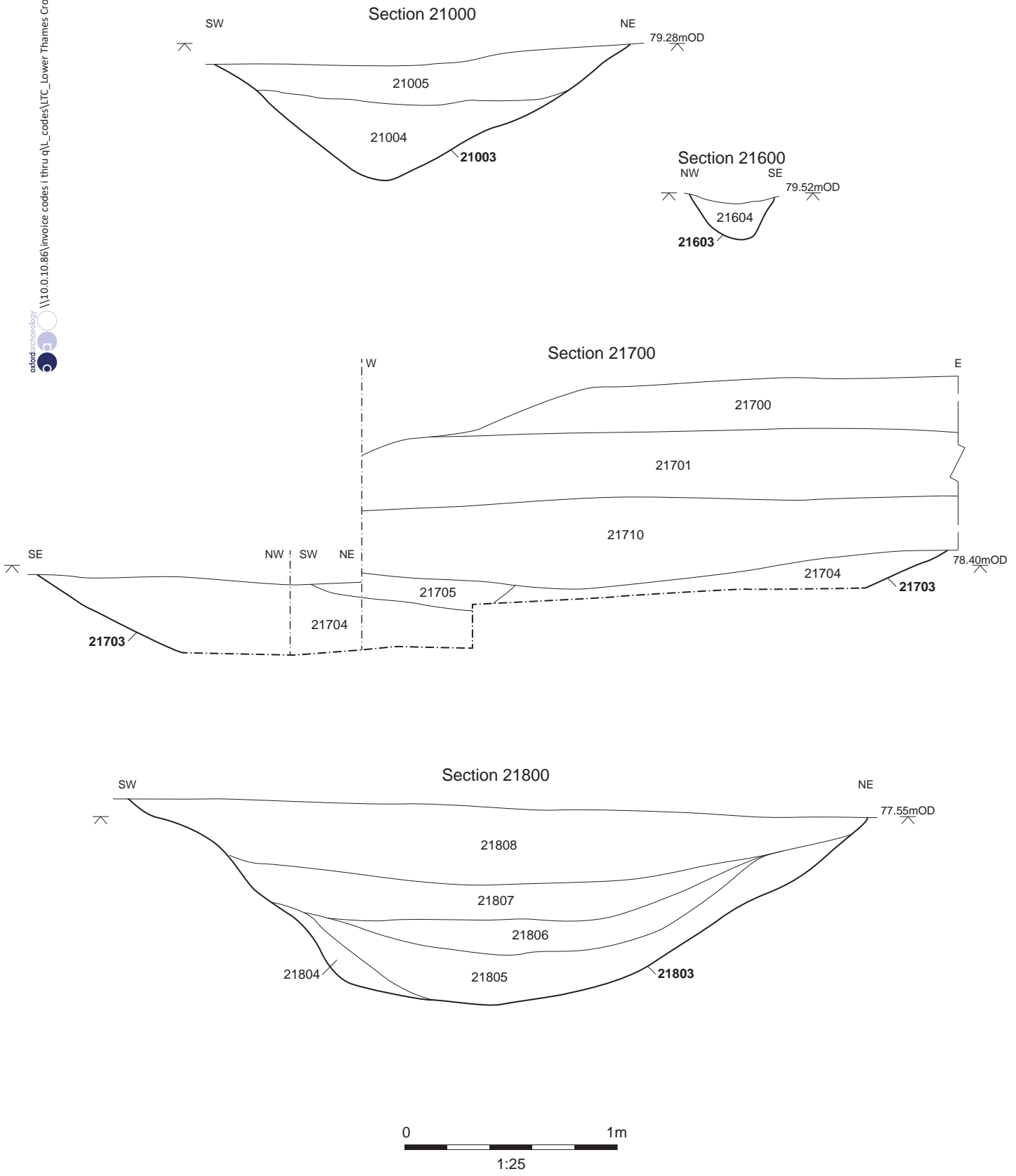
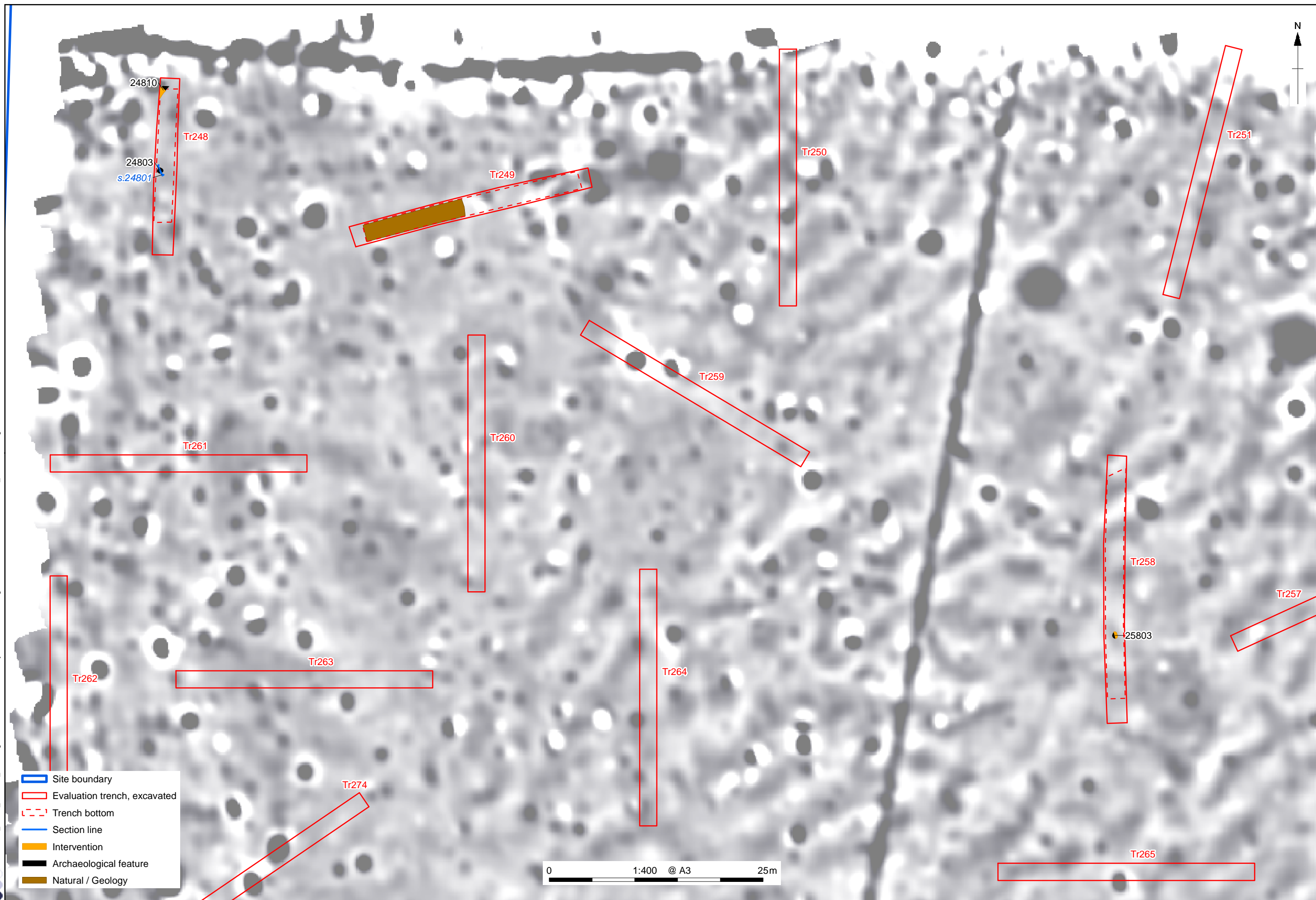


Figure 38: Sections (Trenches 210, 216, 217 and 218)

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Figure 39: Plan of Trenches 248, 249, 250, 251 & 258

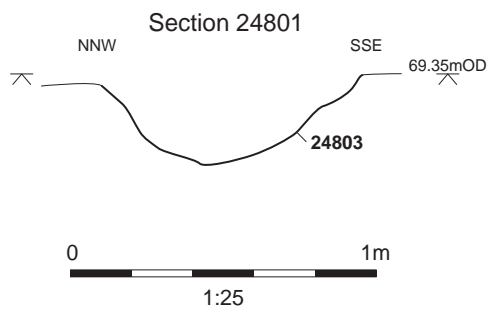
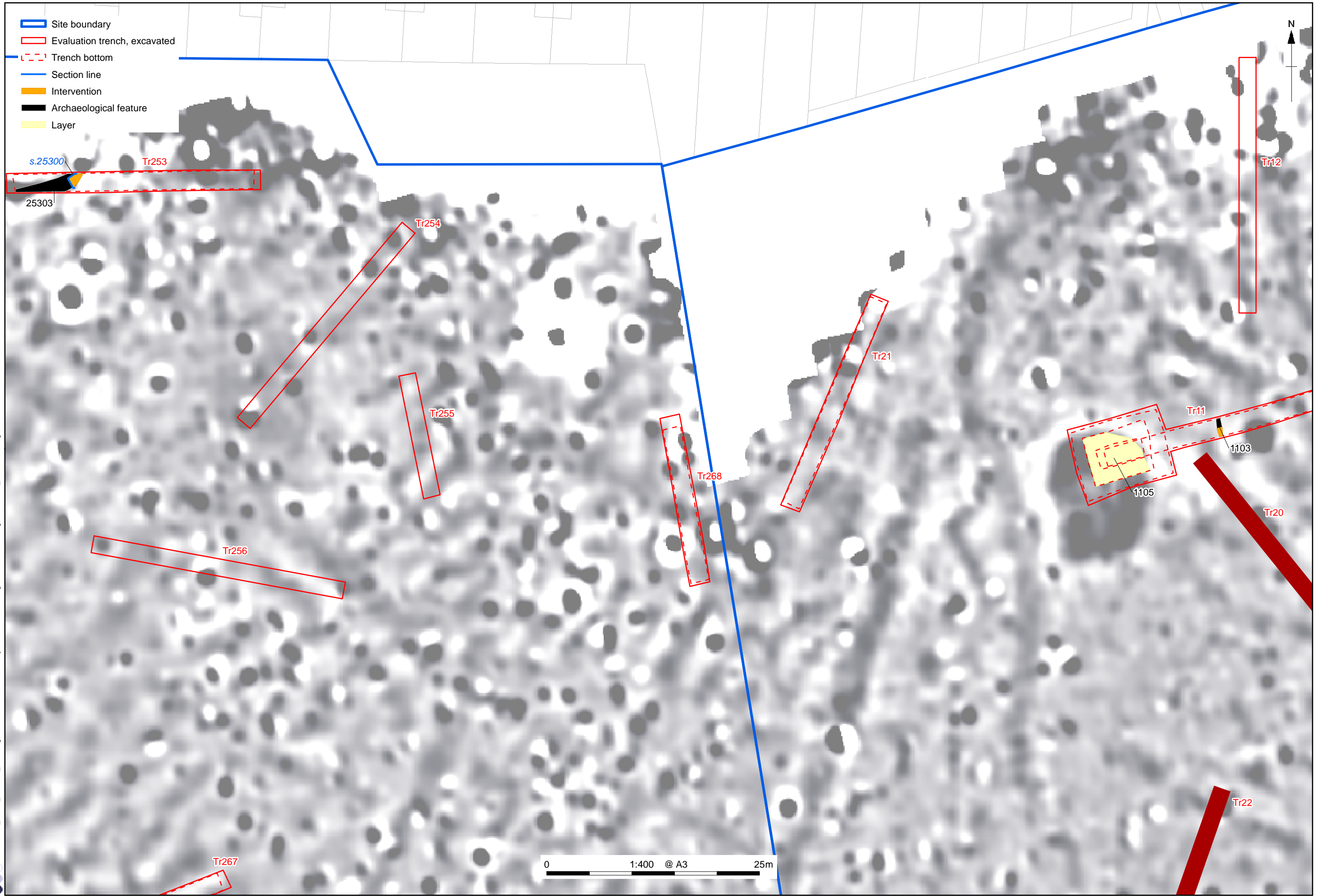


Figure 40: Sections (Trench 248)



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Figure 41: Plan of Trenches 11 & 253

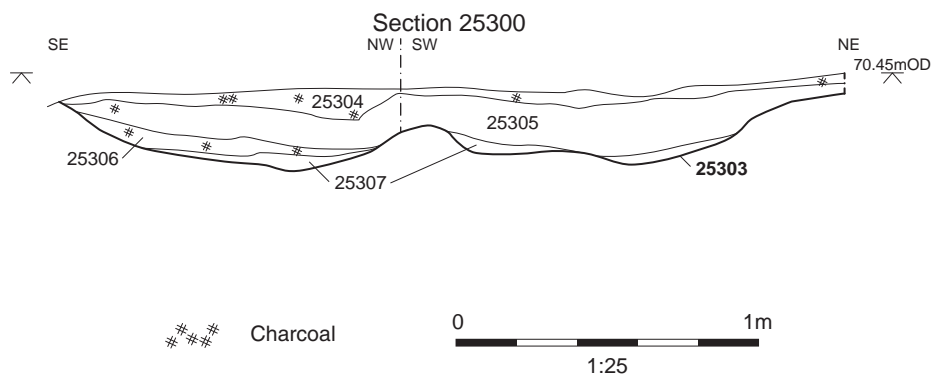
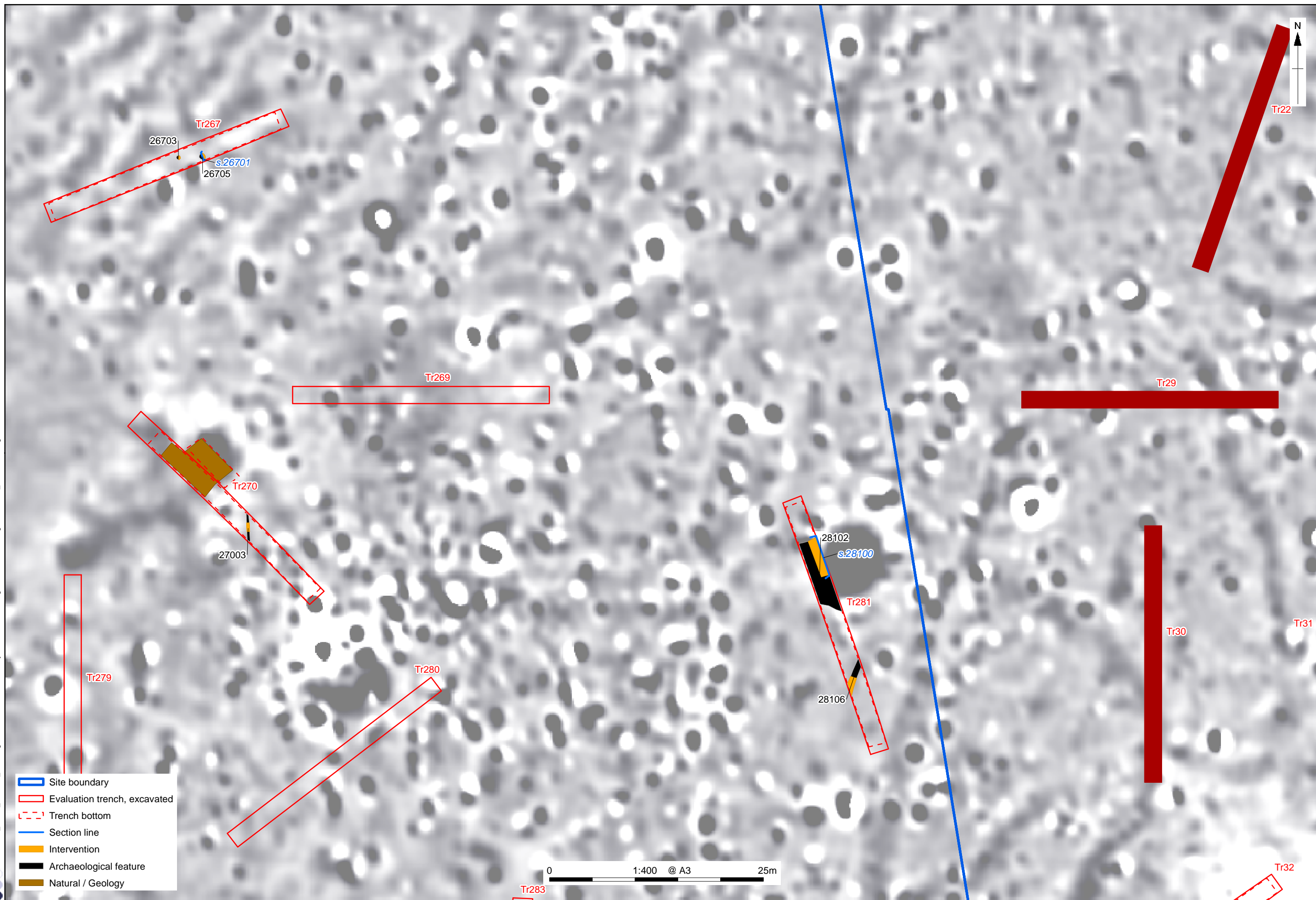


Figure 42: Section (Trench 253)

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Figure 43: Plan of Trenches 267, 270, & 281

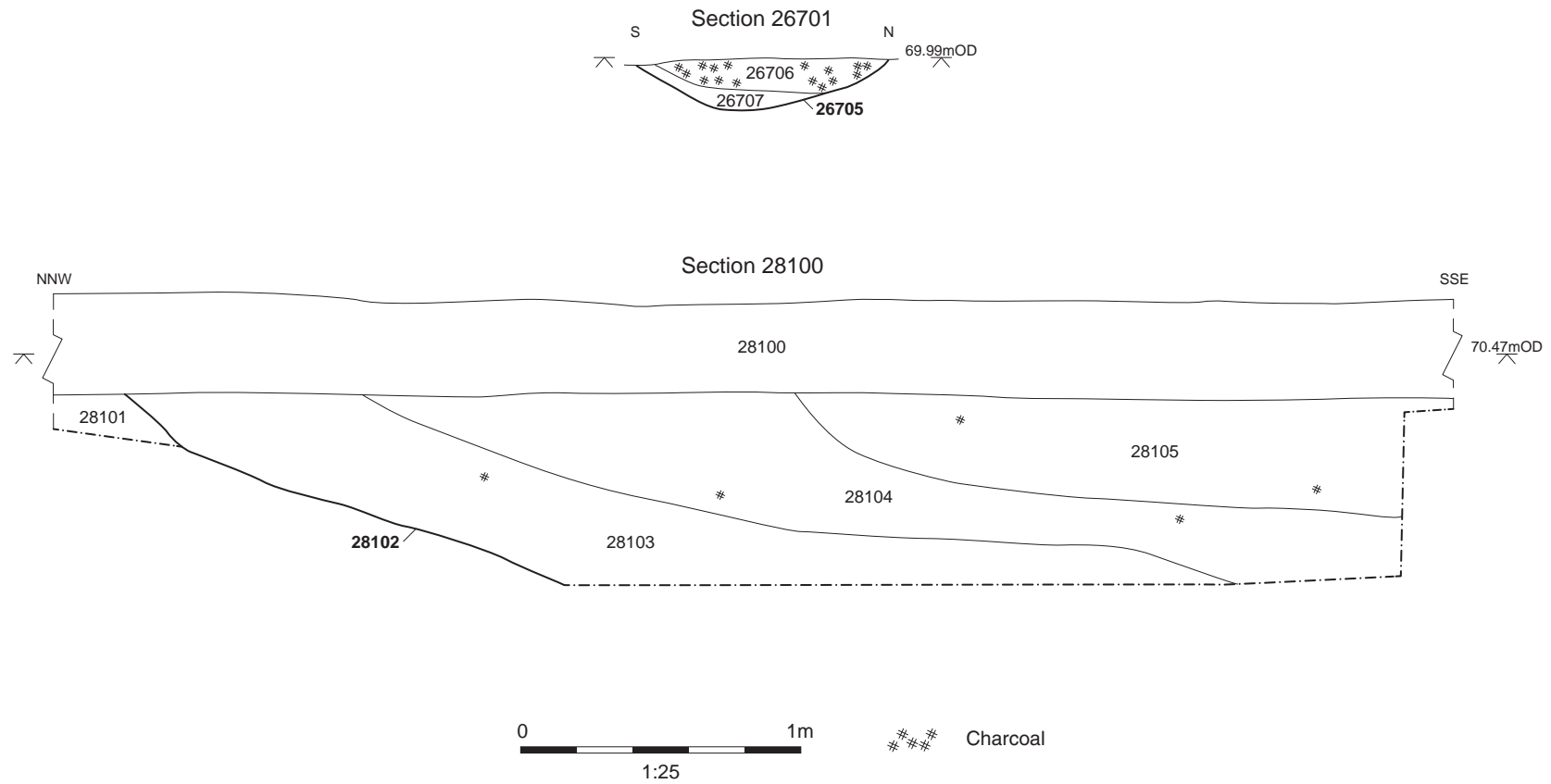
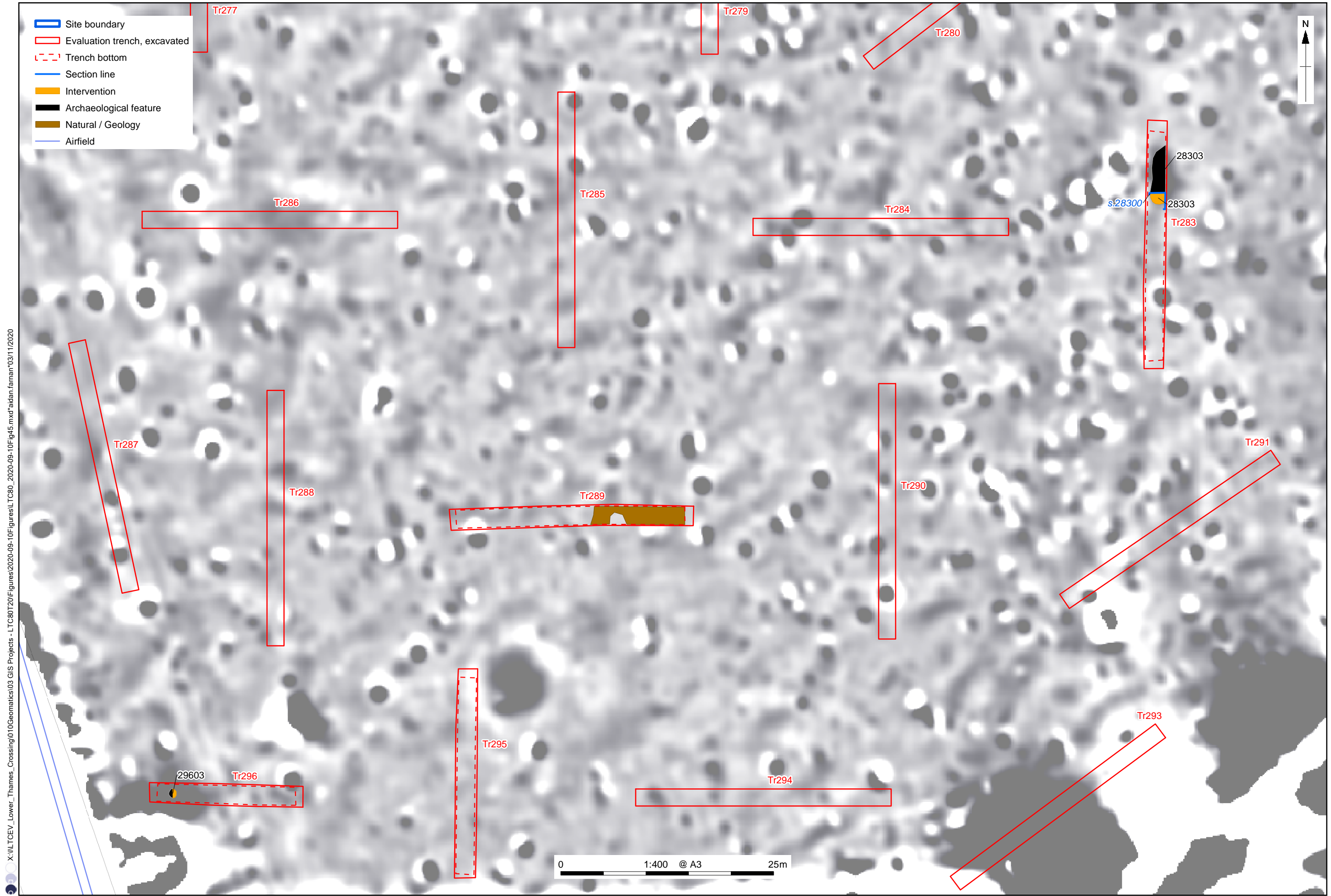


Figure 44: Sections (Trenches 267 and 281)



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Figure 45: Plan of Trenches 283, 289 & 296

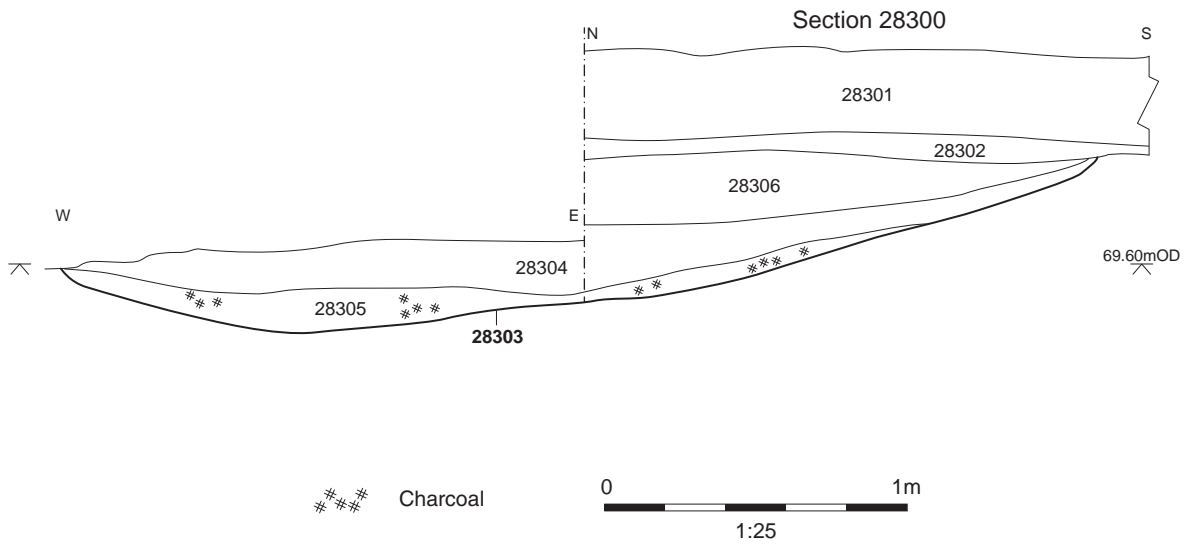
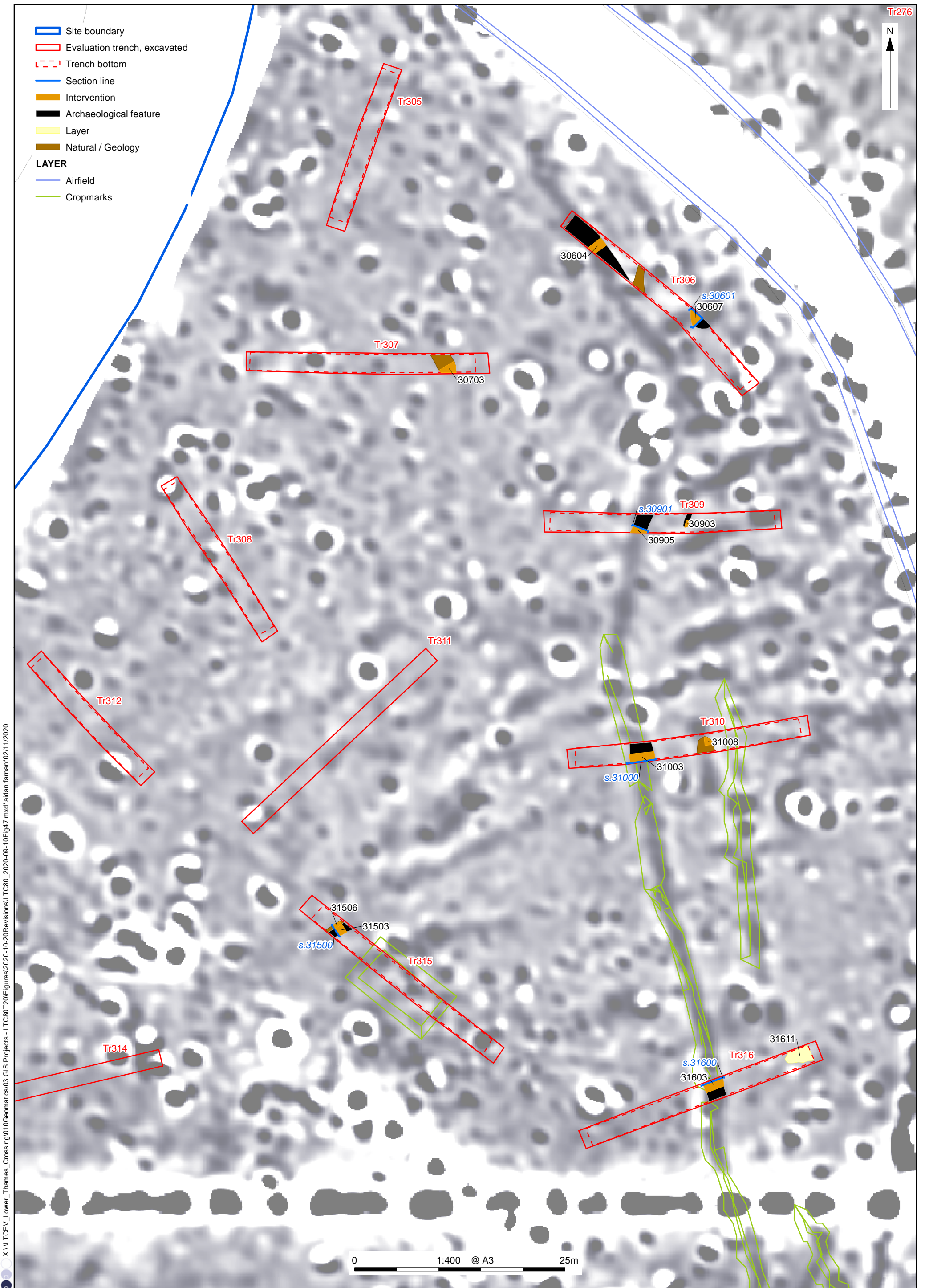


Figure 46: Section (Trench 283)



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Figure 47: Plan of Trenches 306, 309, 310, 315 & 316

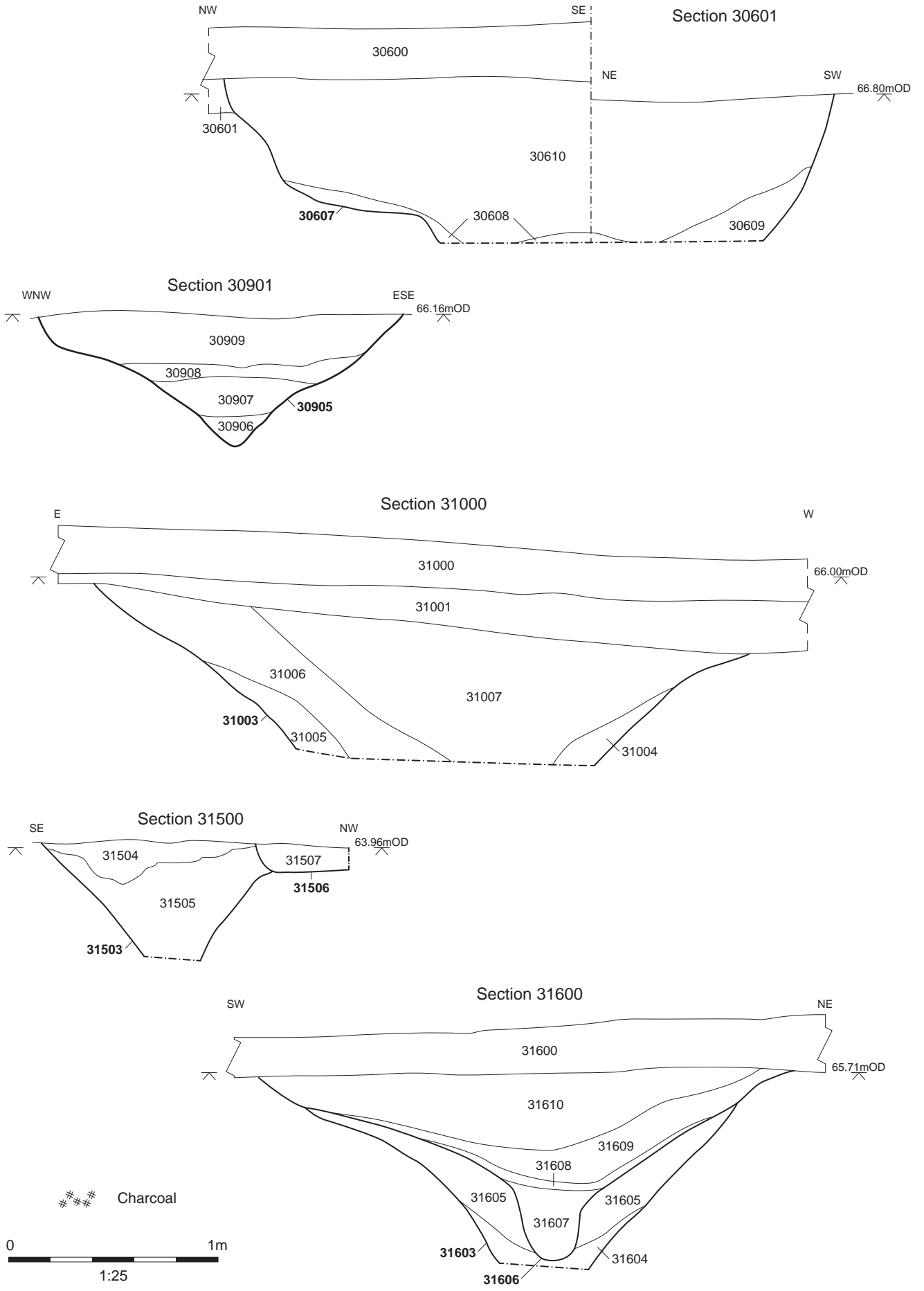
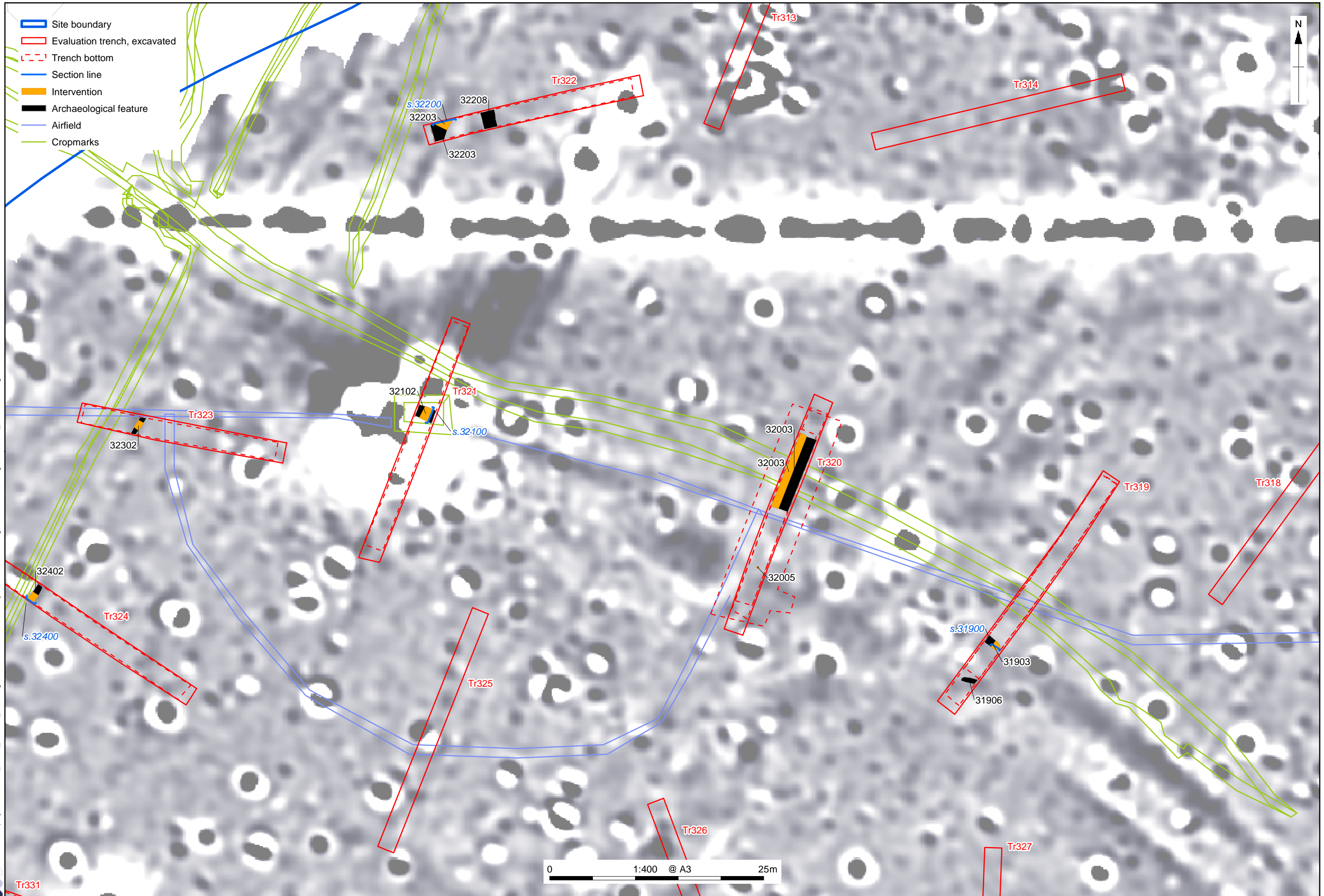


Figure 48: Sections (Trench 306, 309, 310, 315 and 316)



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Figure 49: Plan of Trenches 319, 320, 321, 322, 323 & 324

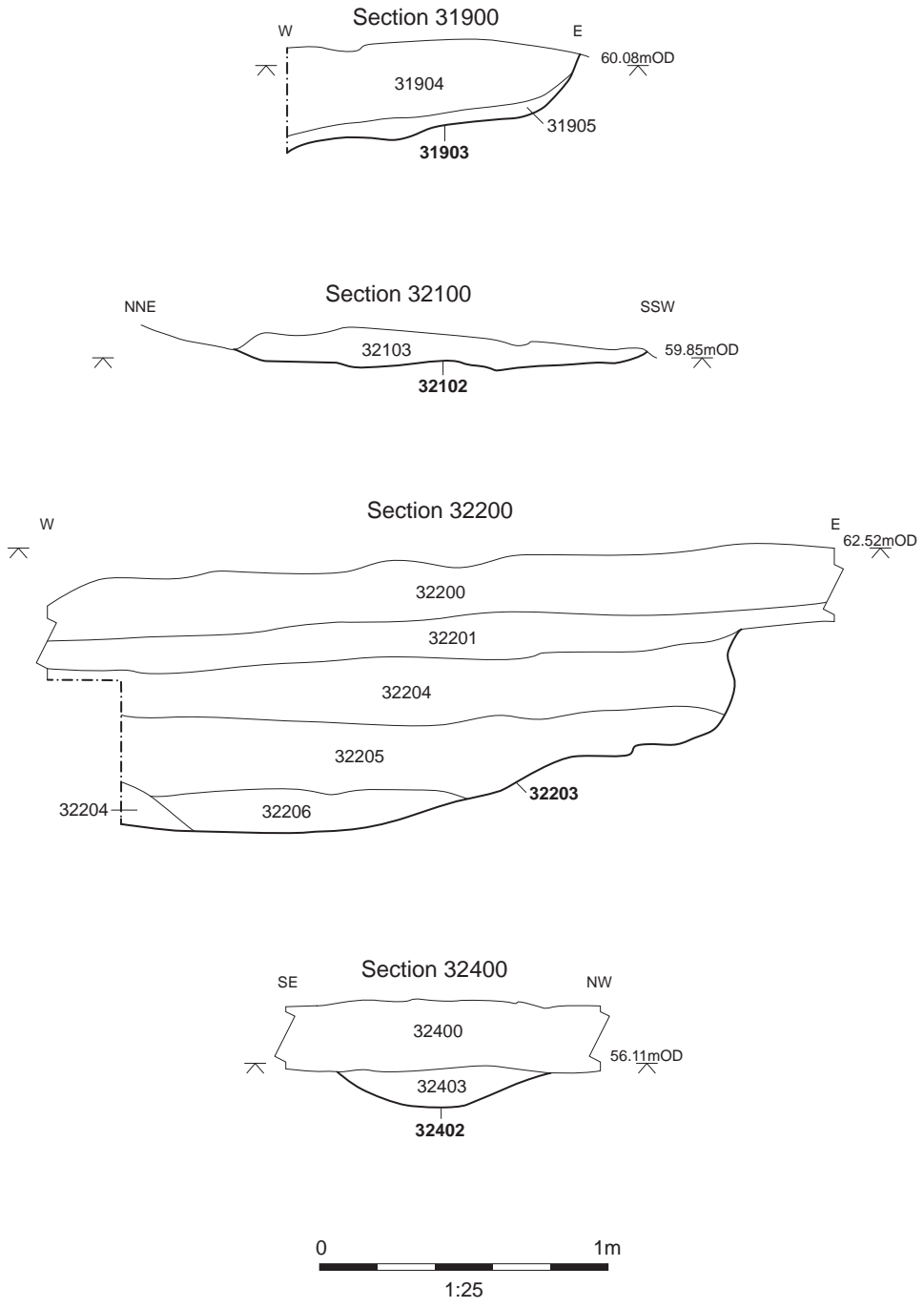
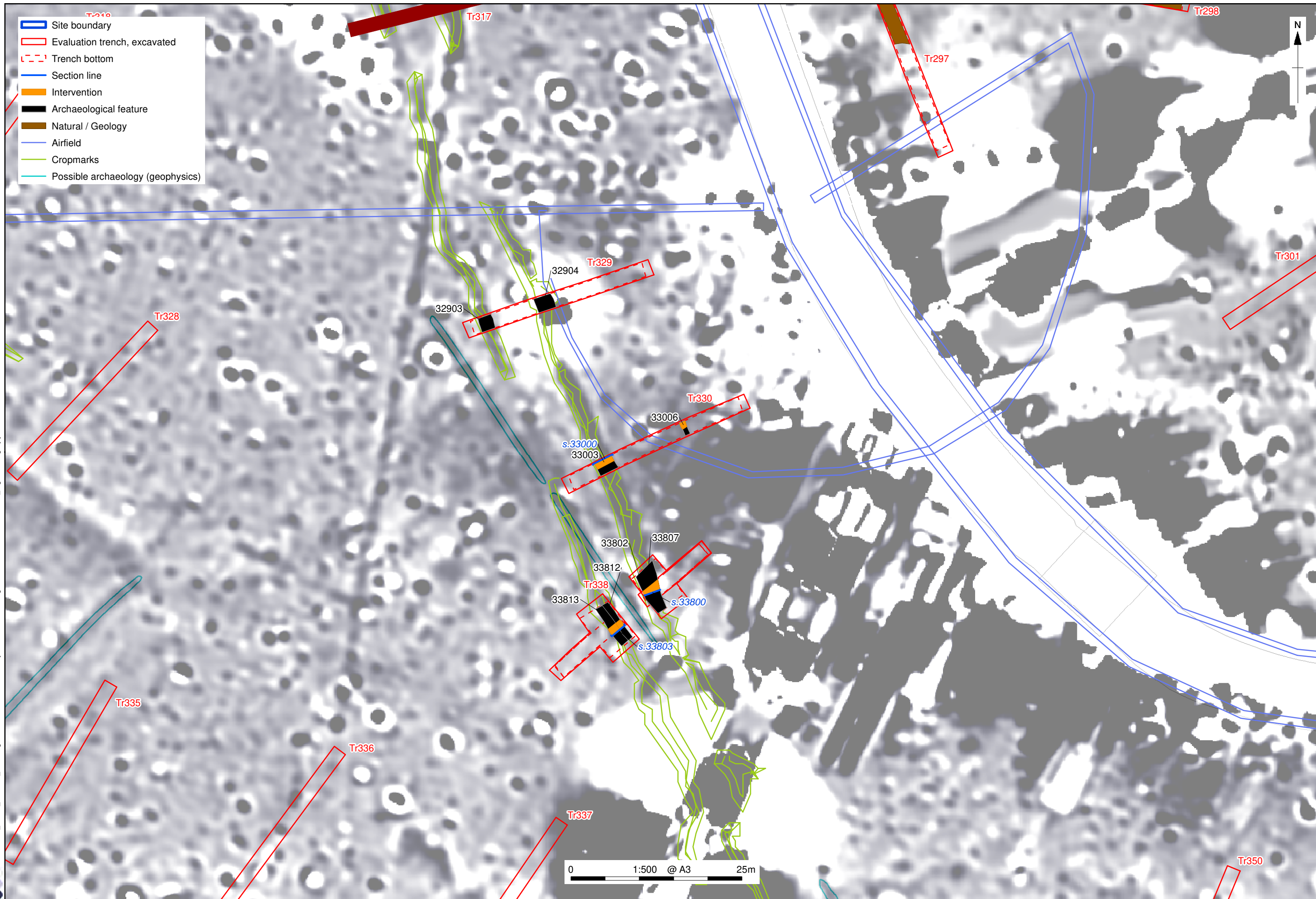


Figure 50: Sections (Trench 319, 321, 322 and 324)

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Figure 51: Plan of Trenches 329, 330 & 338

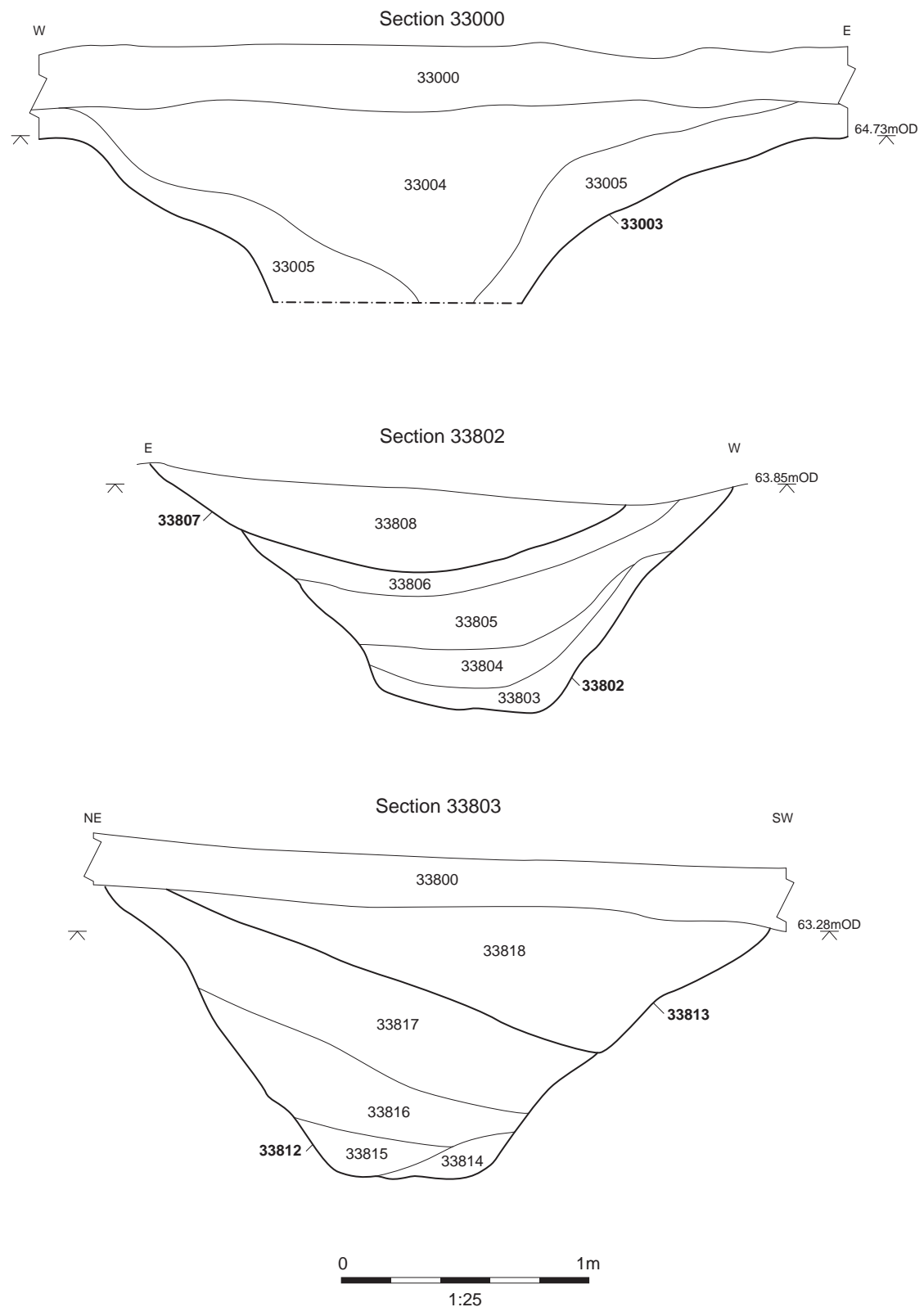
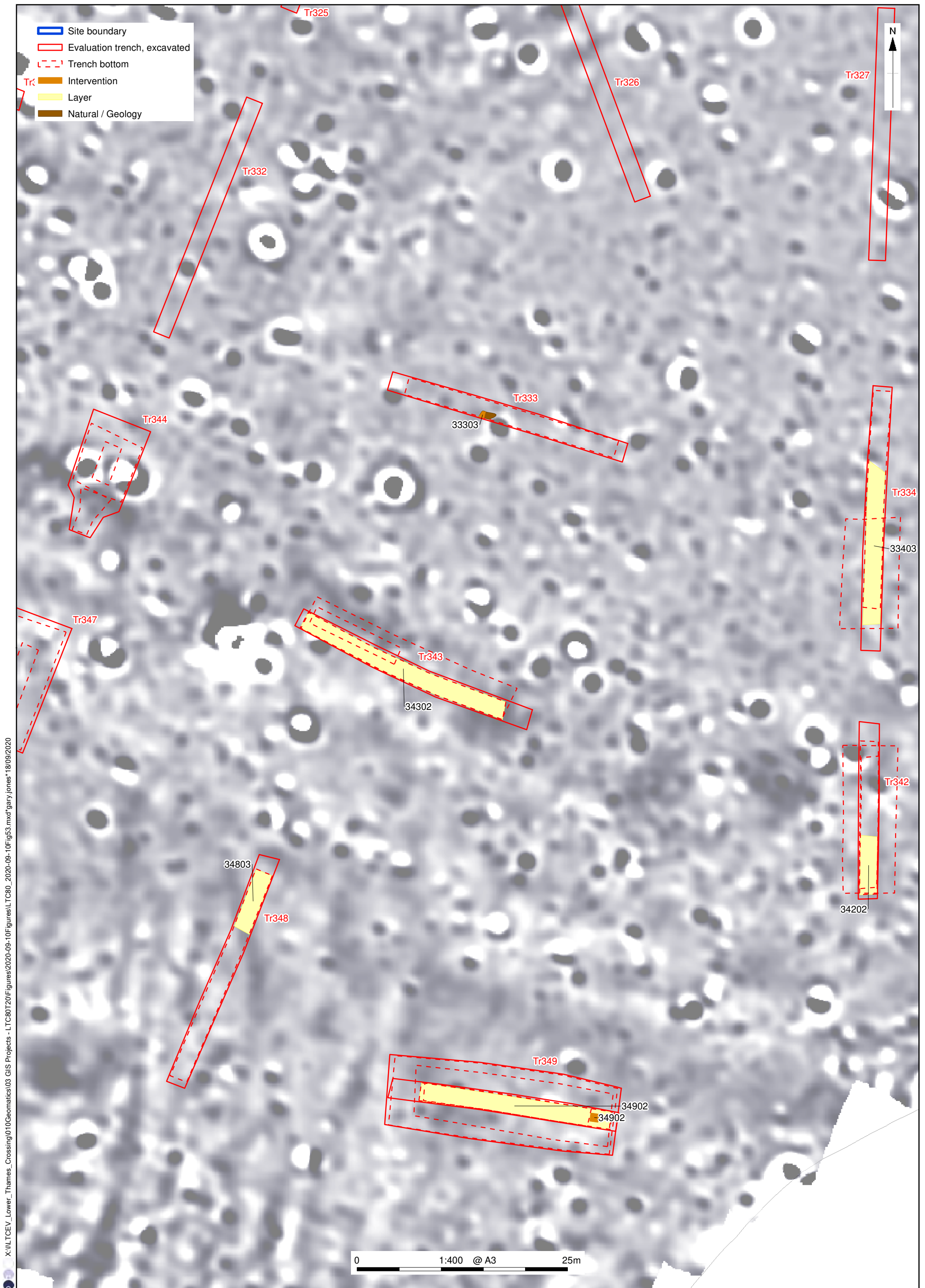


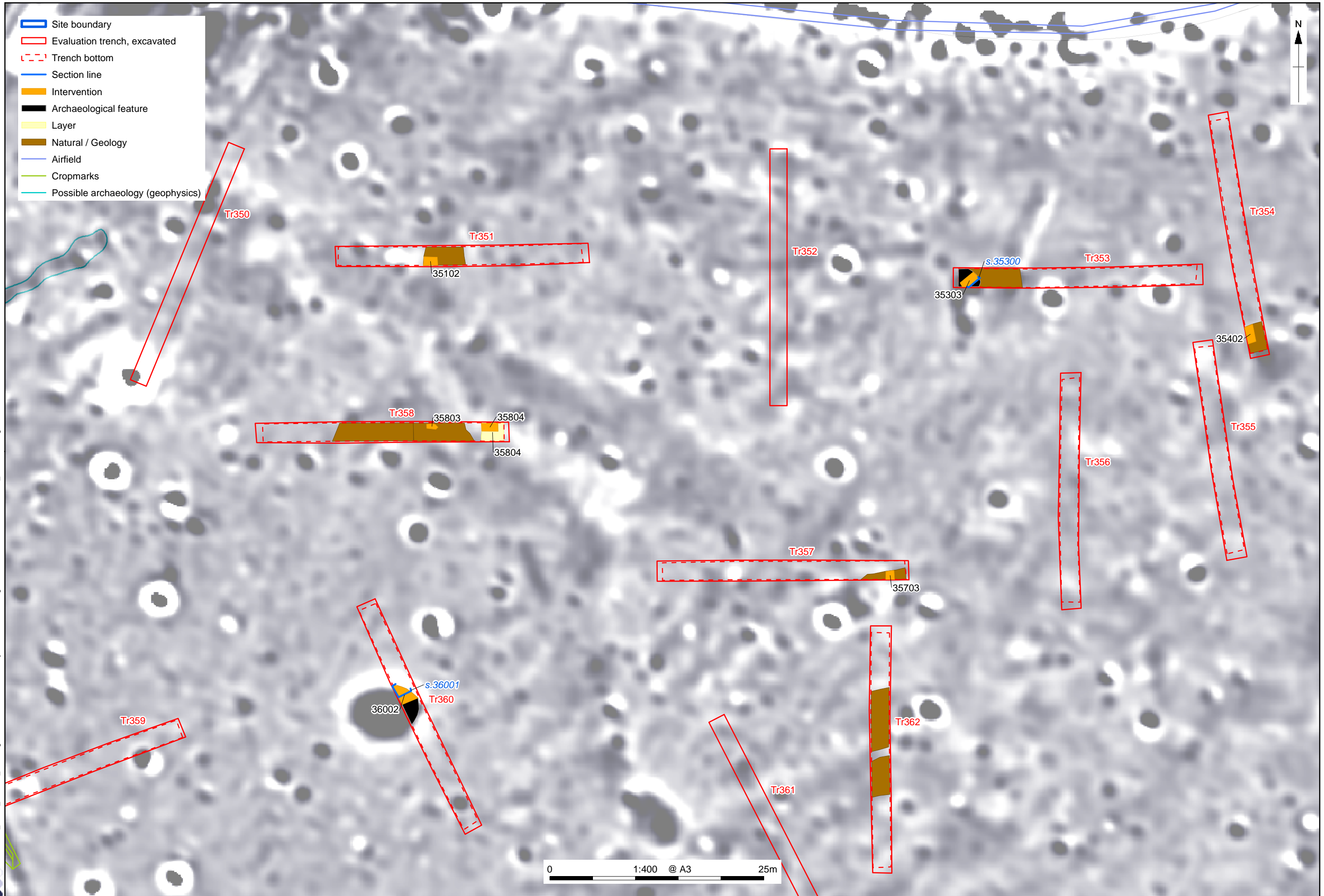
Figure 52: Sections (Trench 330 and 338)



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Figure 53: Plan of Trenches 333, 334, 342, 343, 348 & 349



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Figure 54: Plan of Trenches 353, 358 and 360

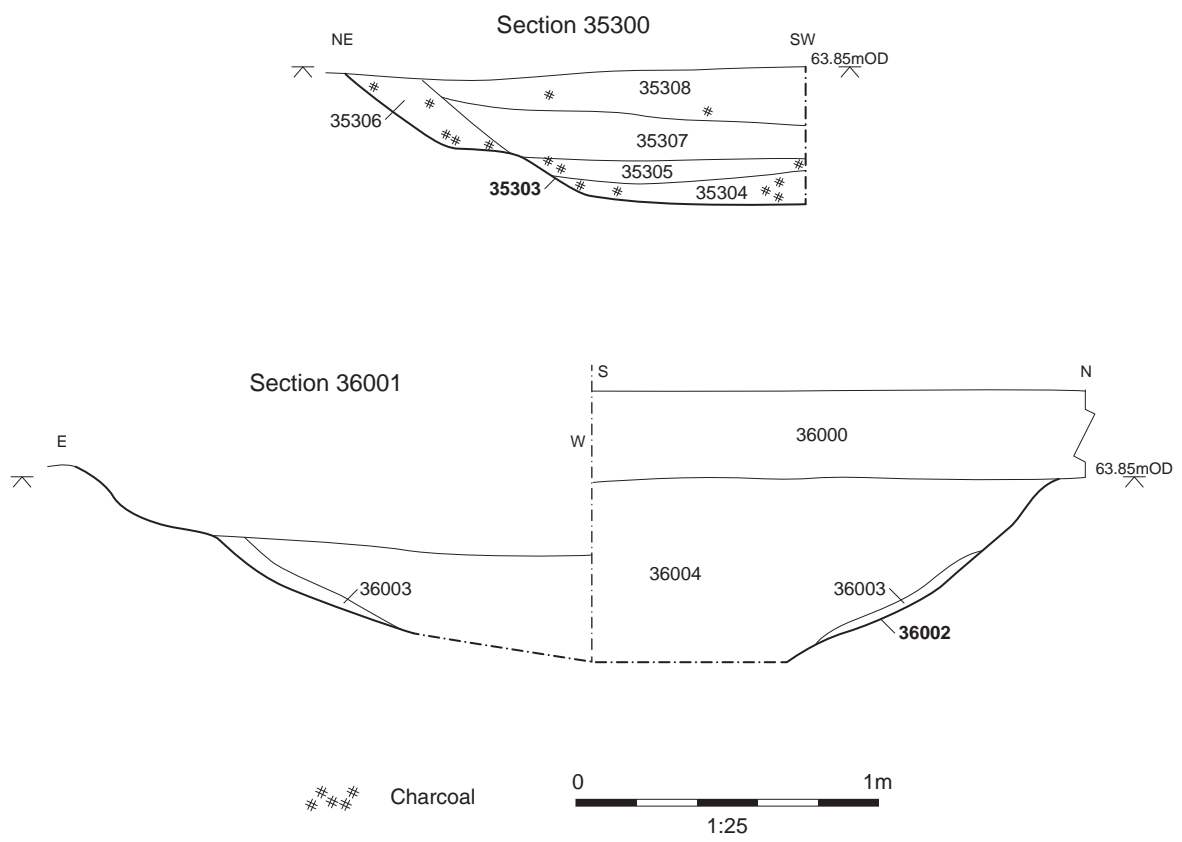
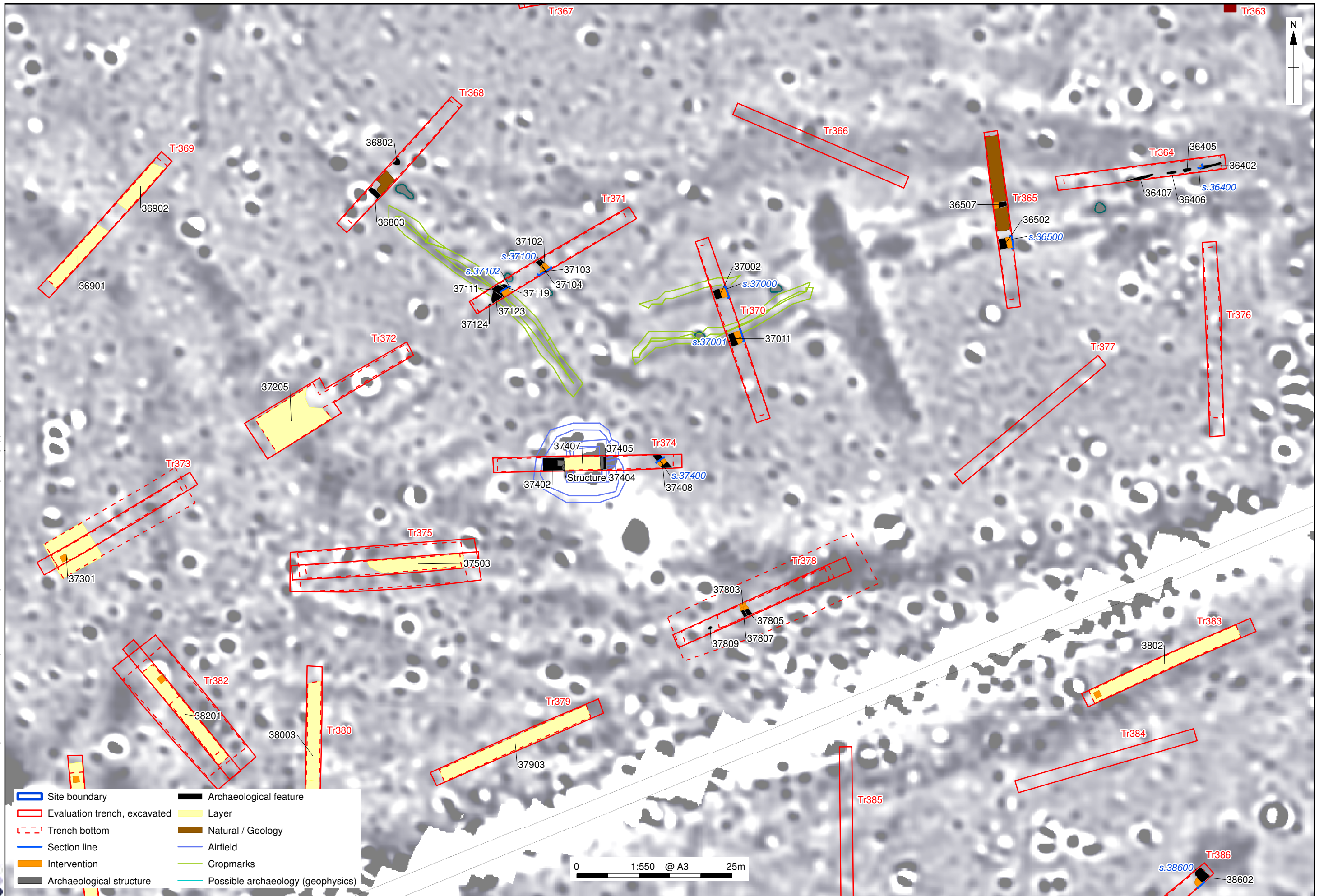


Figure 55: Sections (Trench 353 and 360)

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Figure 56: Plan of Trenches 364, 365, 370, 371, 372, 374, 375, 378 & 383

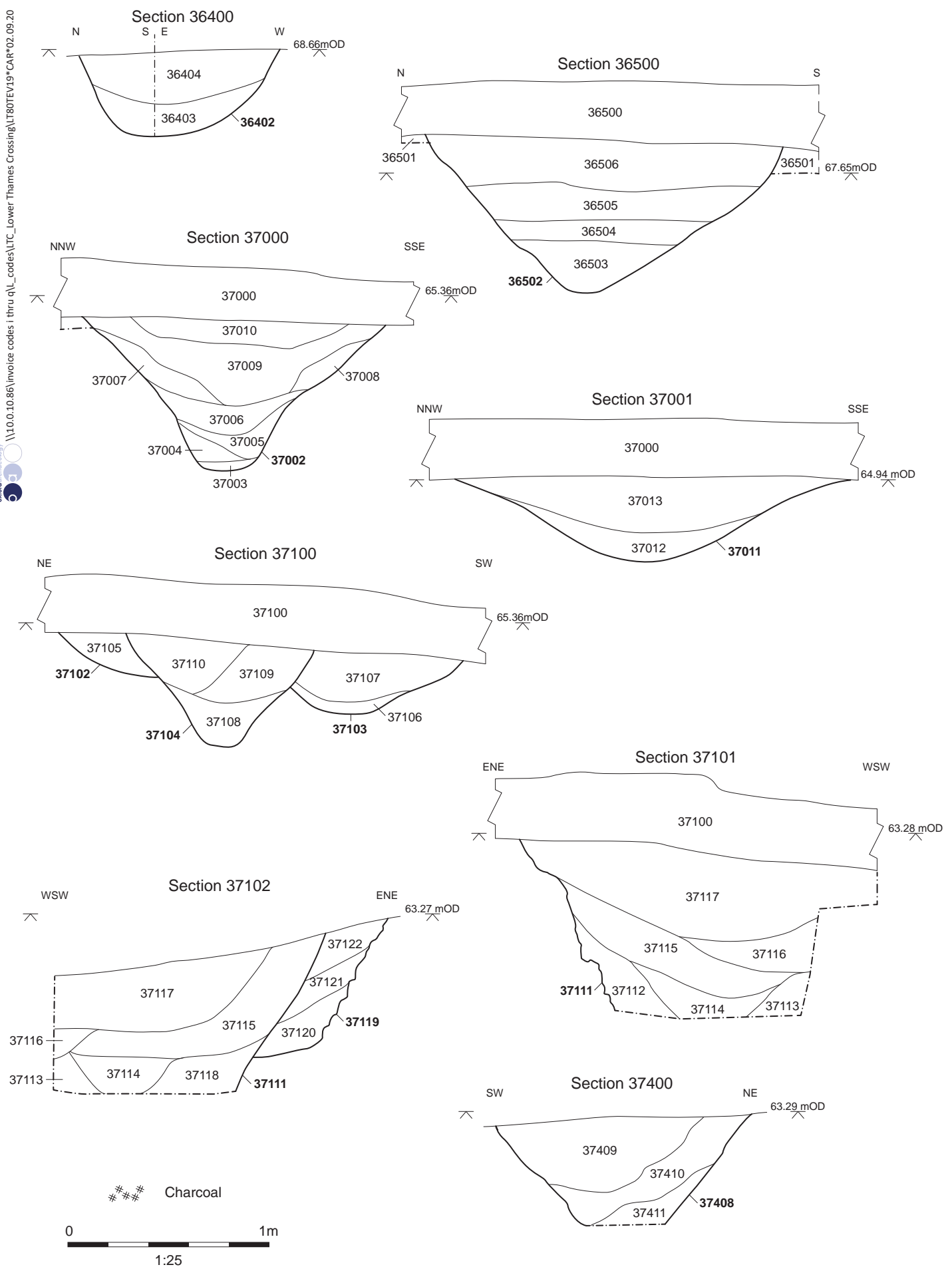
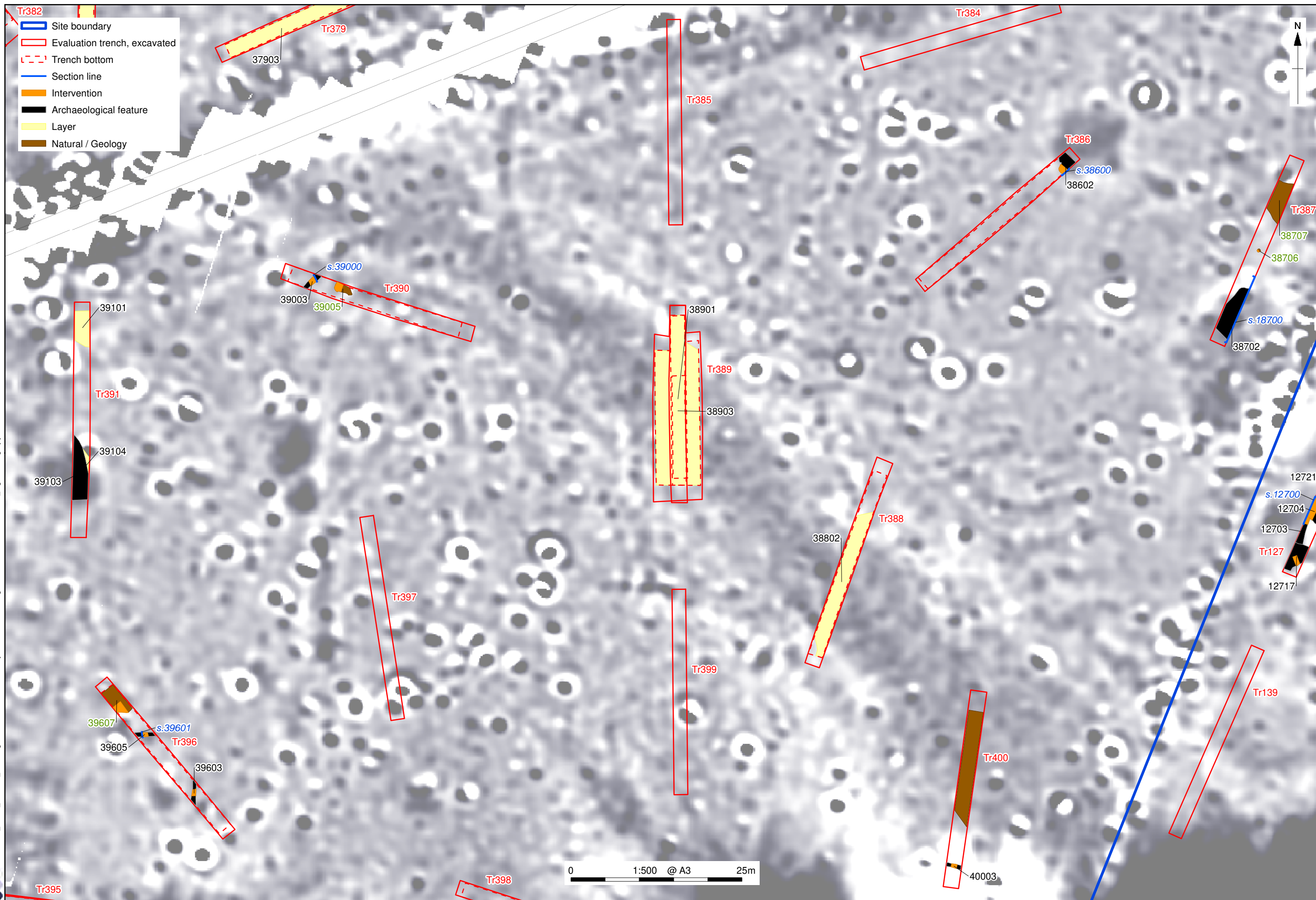


Figure 57: Sections (Trenches 364, 365, 370, 371 and 374)

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Figure 58: Plan of Trenches 386, 388, 389, 390, 391, 396 & 400

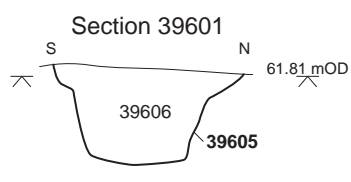
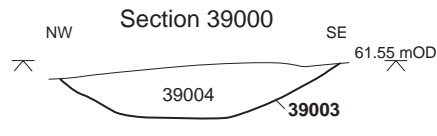
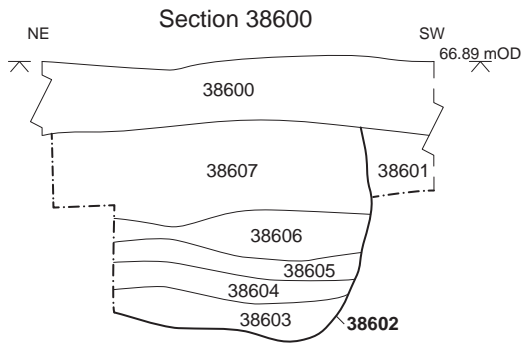


Figure 59: Sections (Trenches 386, 390 and 396)

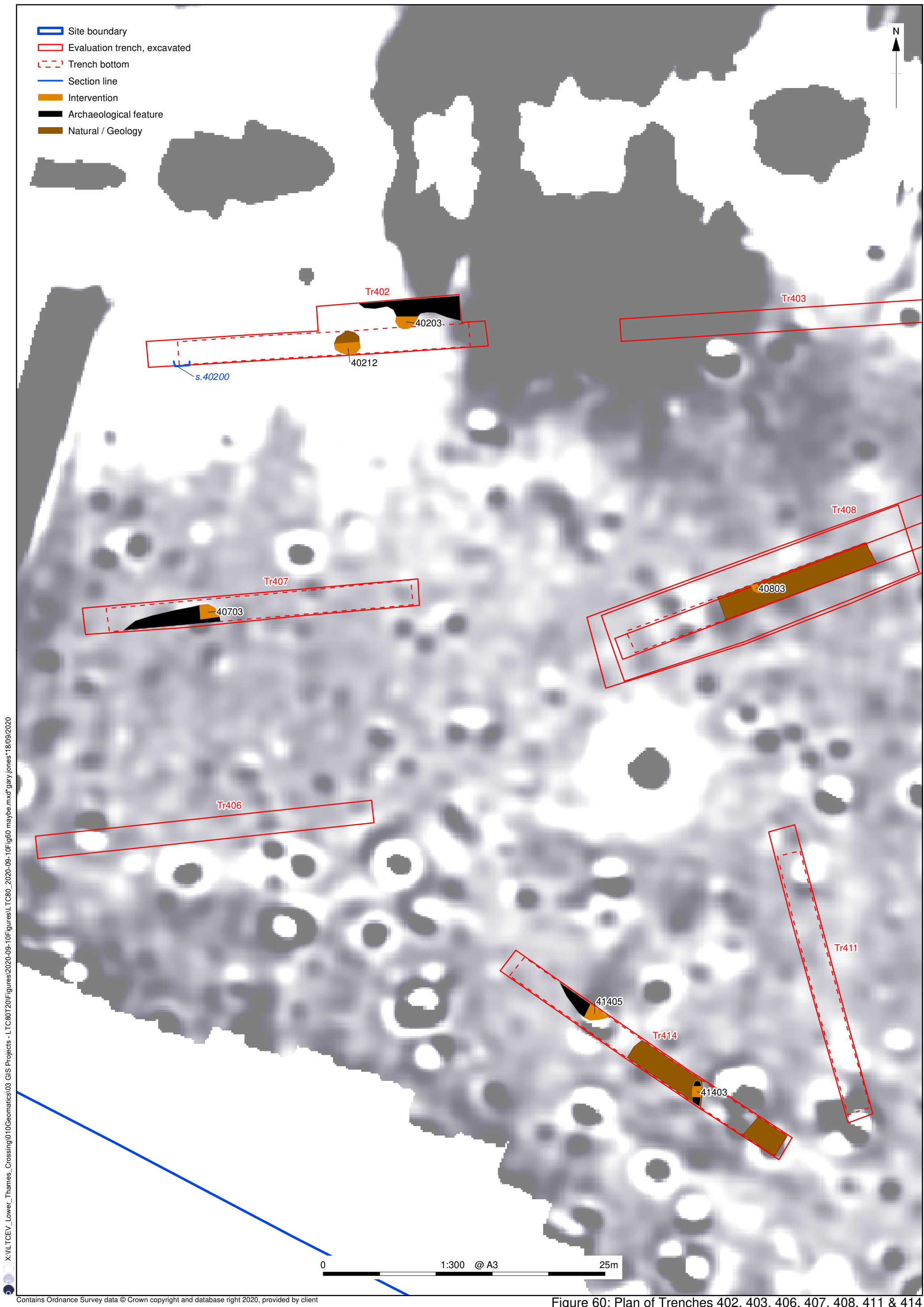


Figure 60: Plan of Trenches 402, 403, 406, 407, 408, 411 & 414

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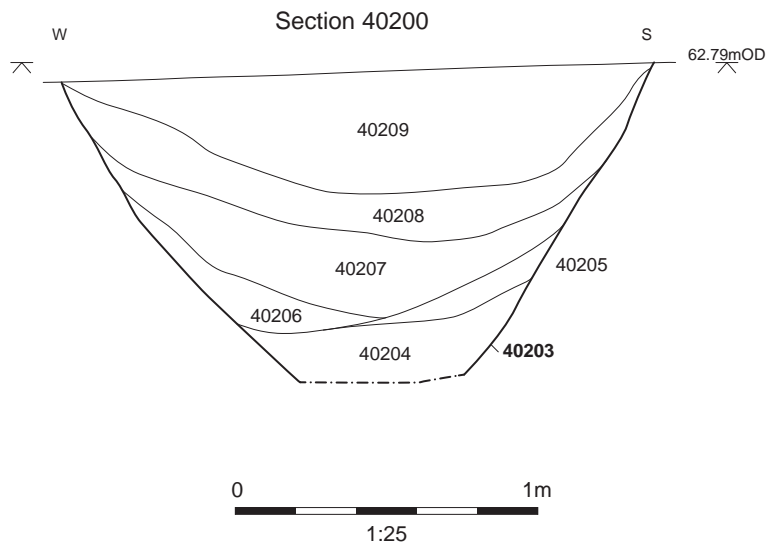


Figure 61: Sections (Trench 402)

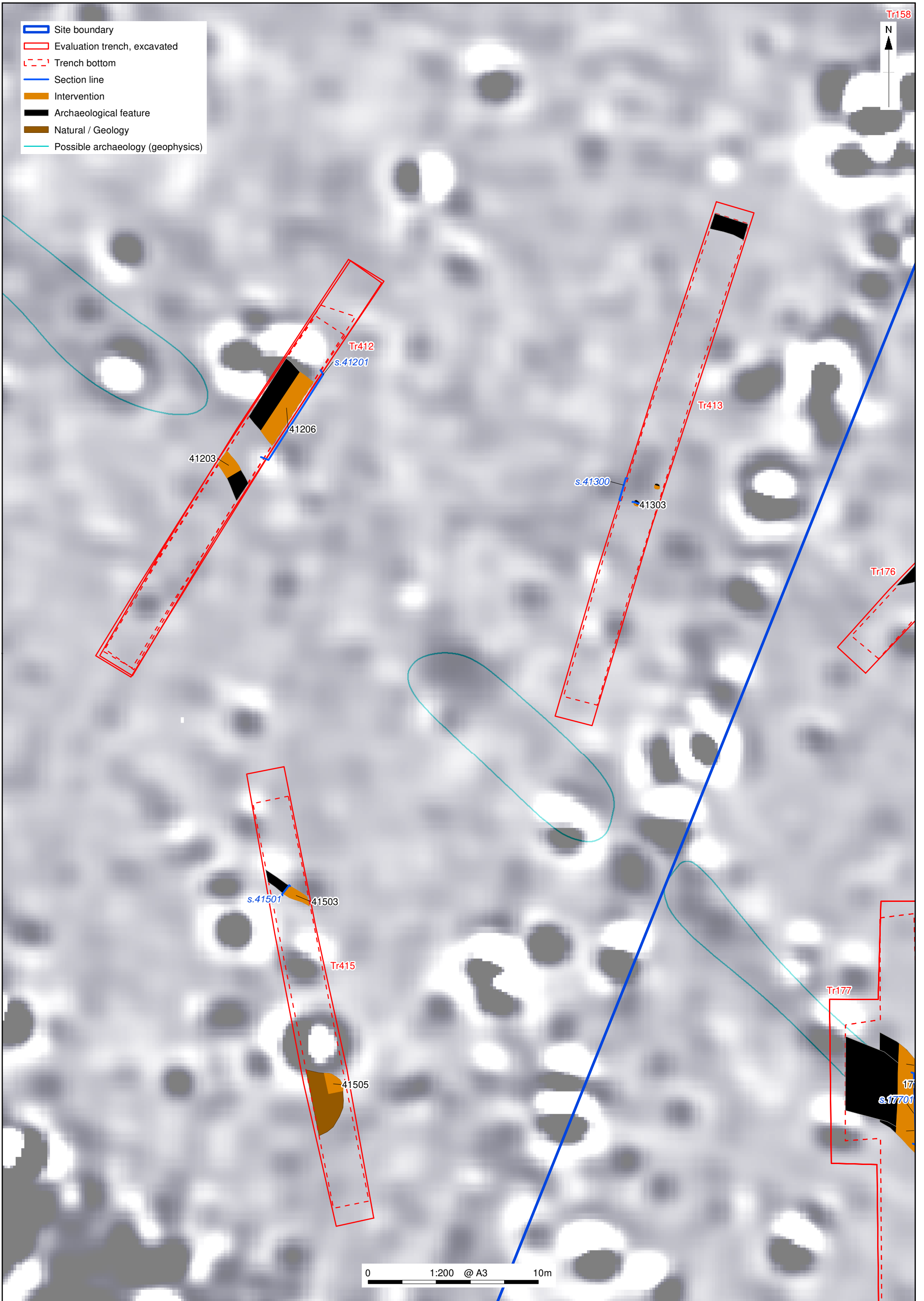


Figure 62: Plan of Trenches 412, 413 & 415

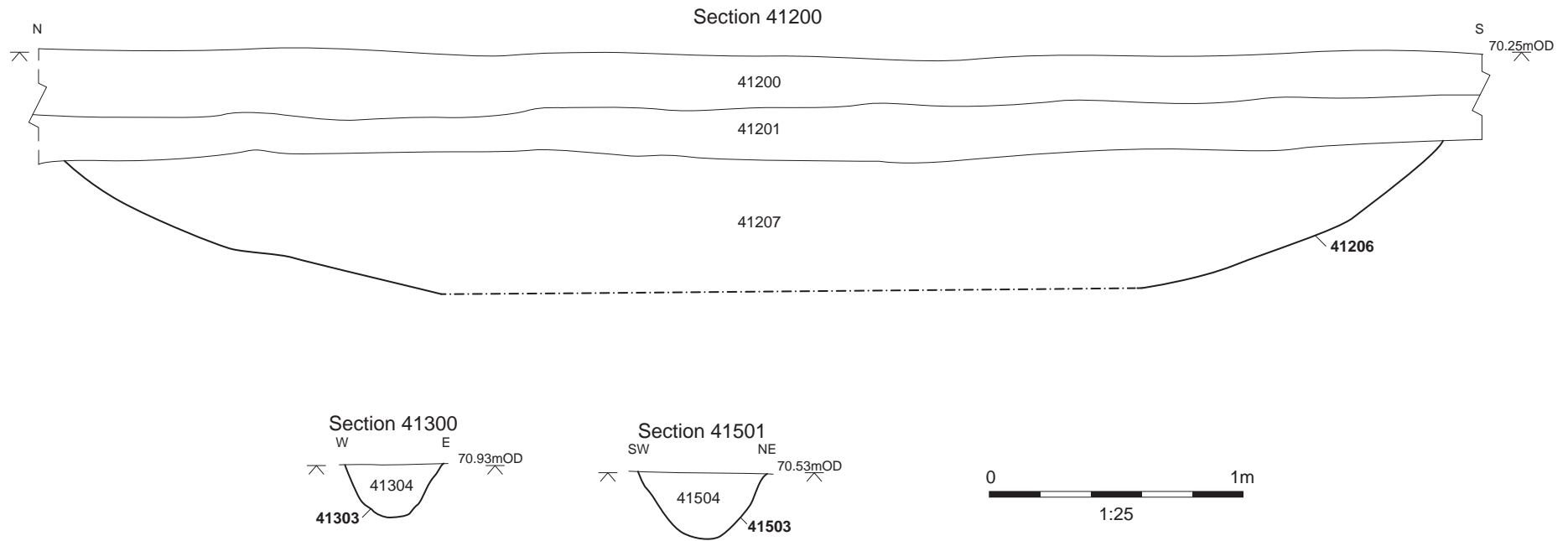
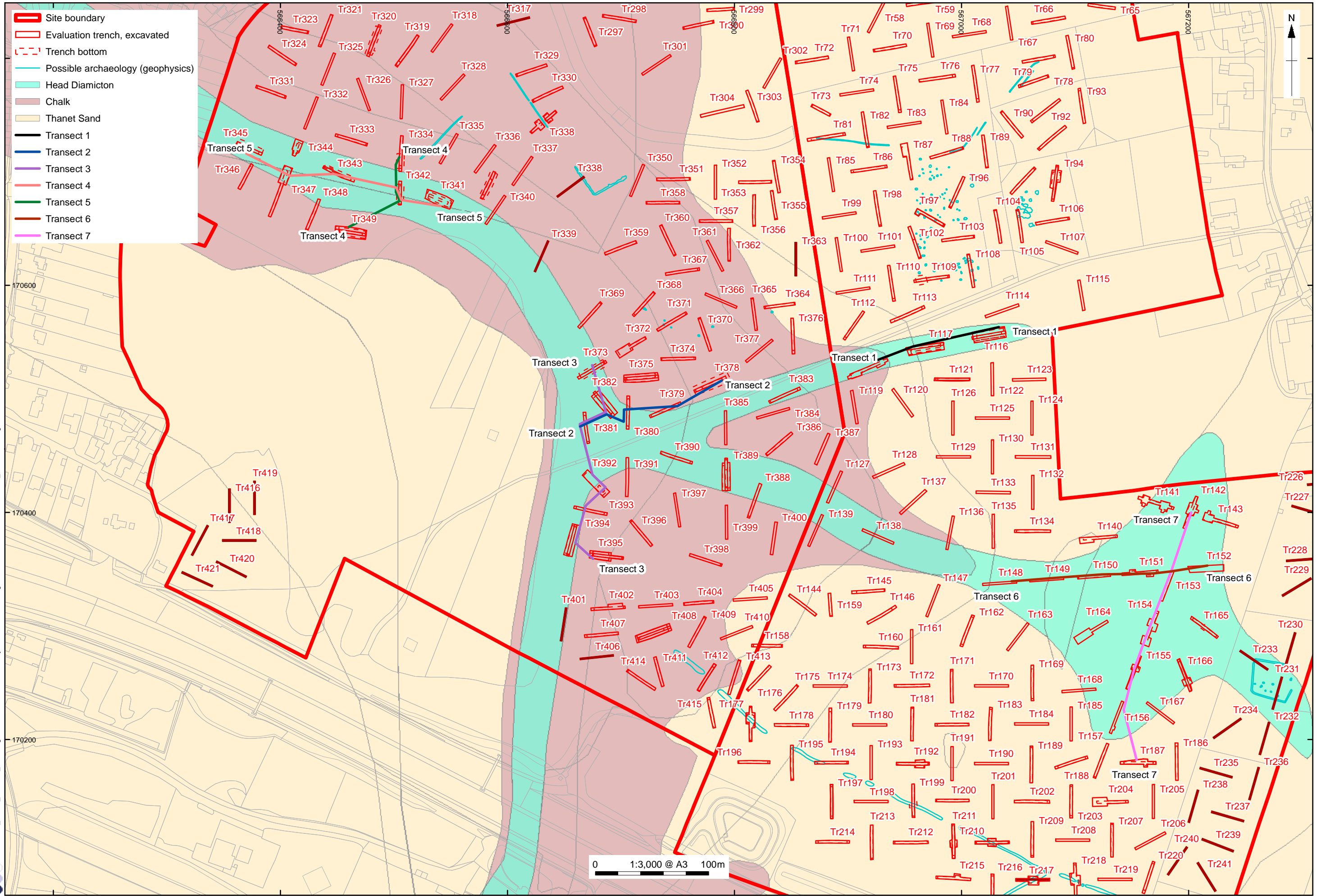


Figure 63: Sections (Trenches 412, 413 and 415)



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Figure 66: Geoarchaeological transects

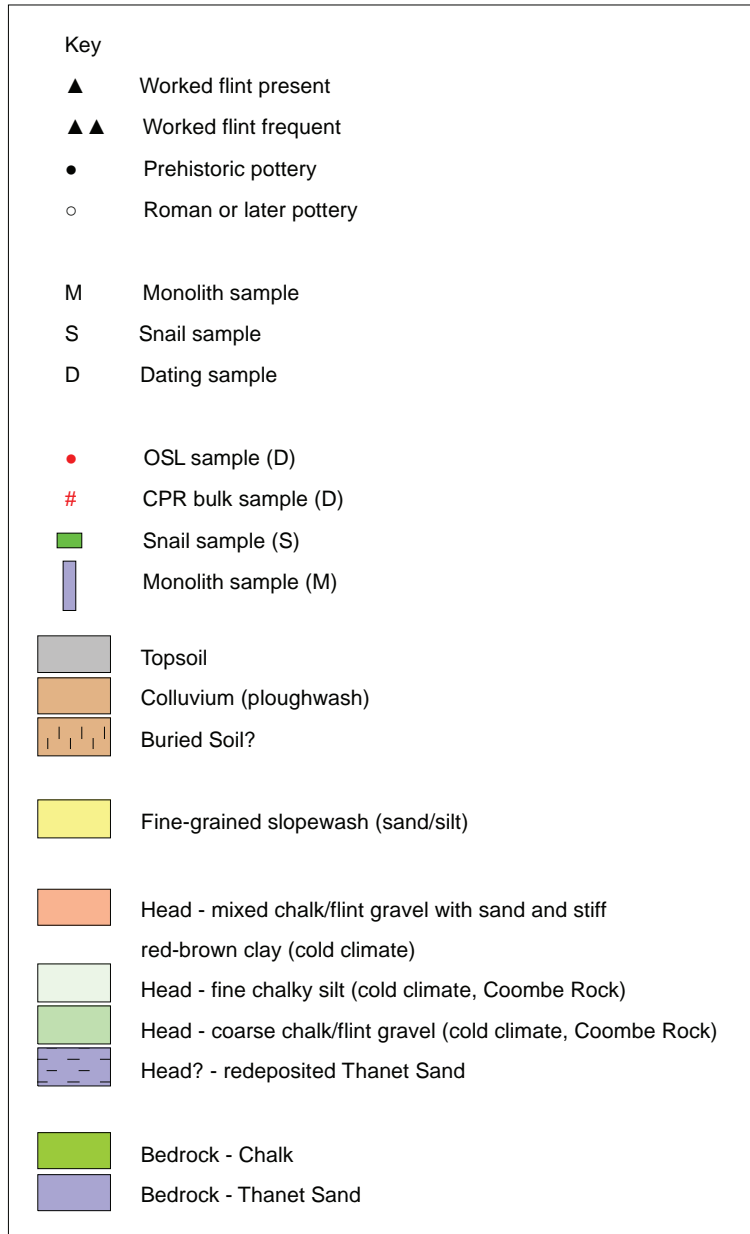
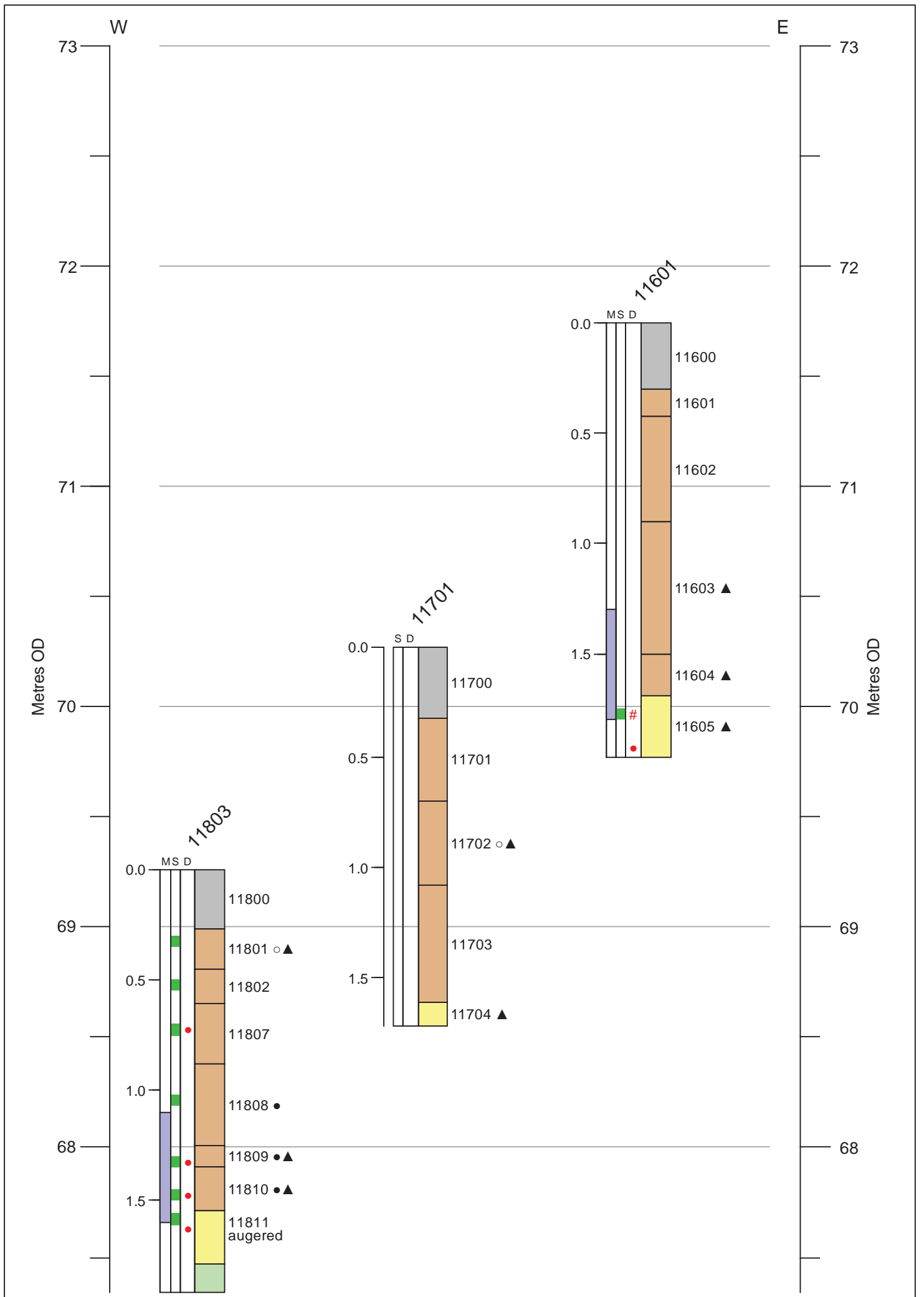


Figure 67: Key to deposits represented in the transects



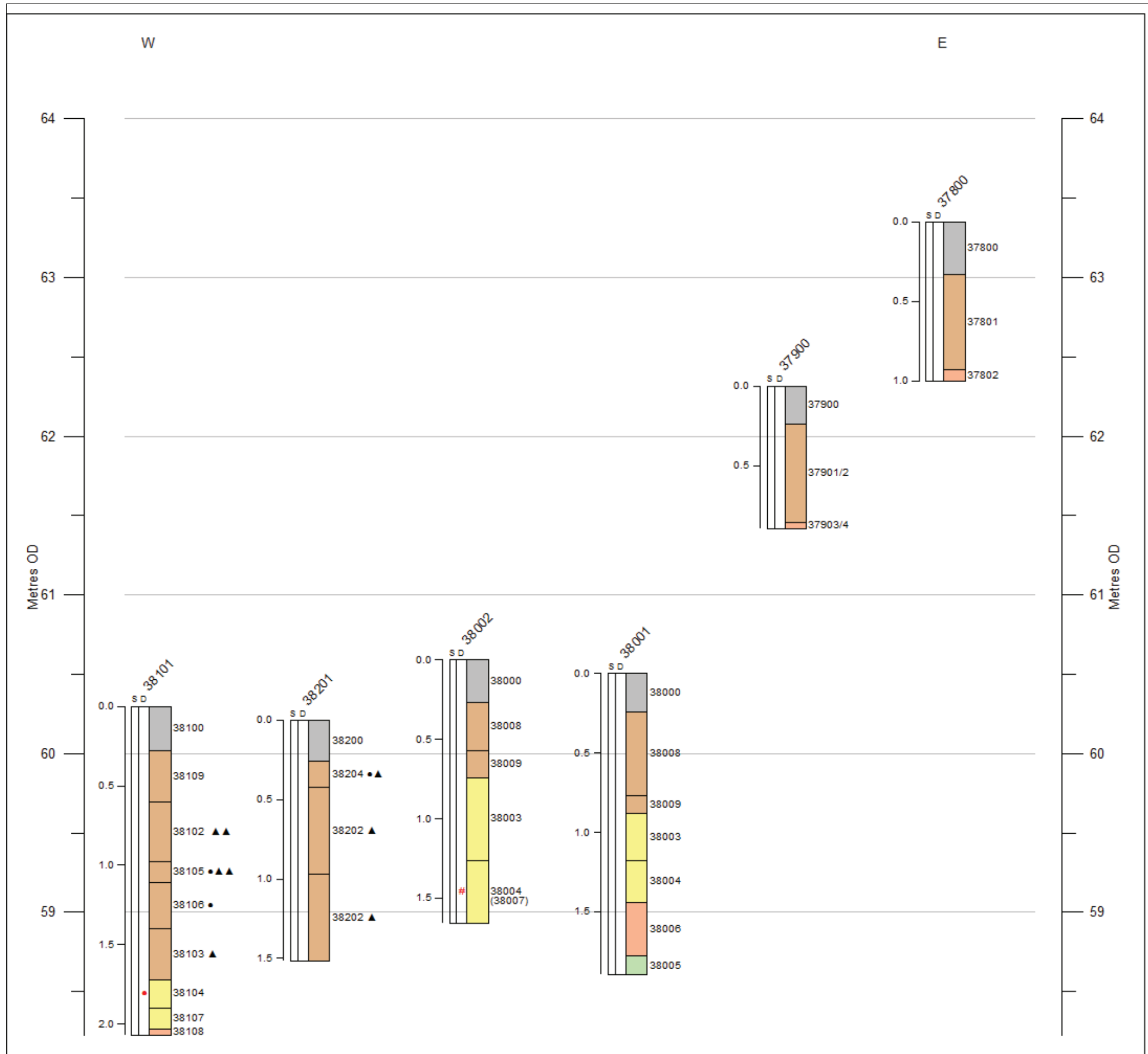


Figure 69: Geoarchaeological Transect 2 through Trenches 378, 379, 380, 382 and 381

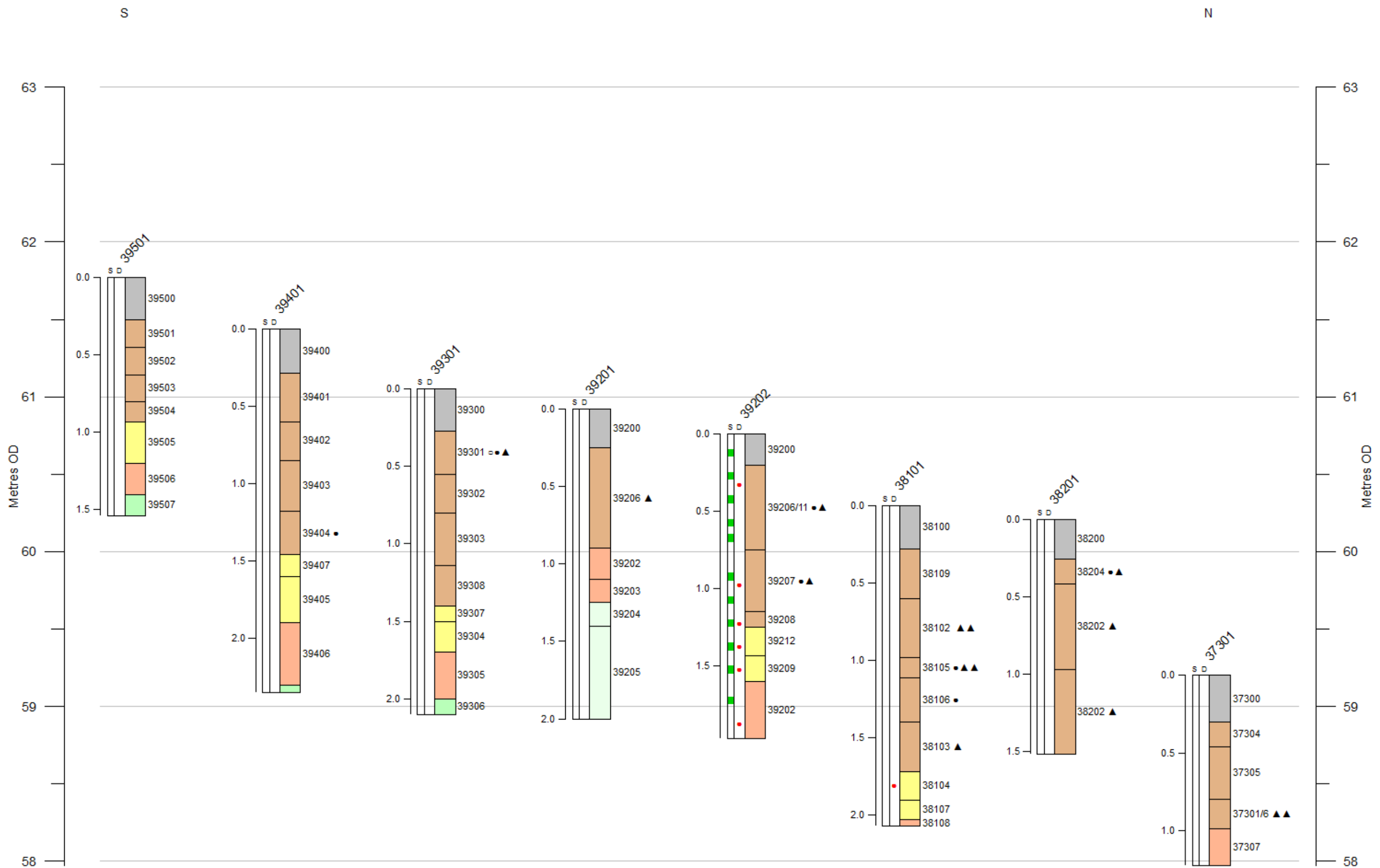


Figure 70: Geoarchaeological Transect 3 through Trenches 373, 382, 381 and 392-395

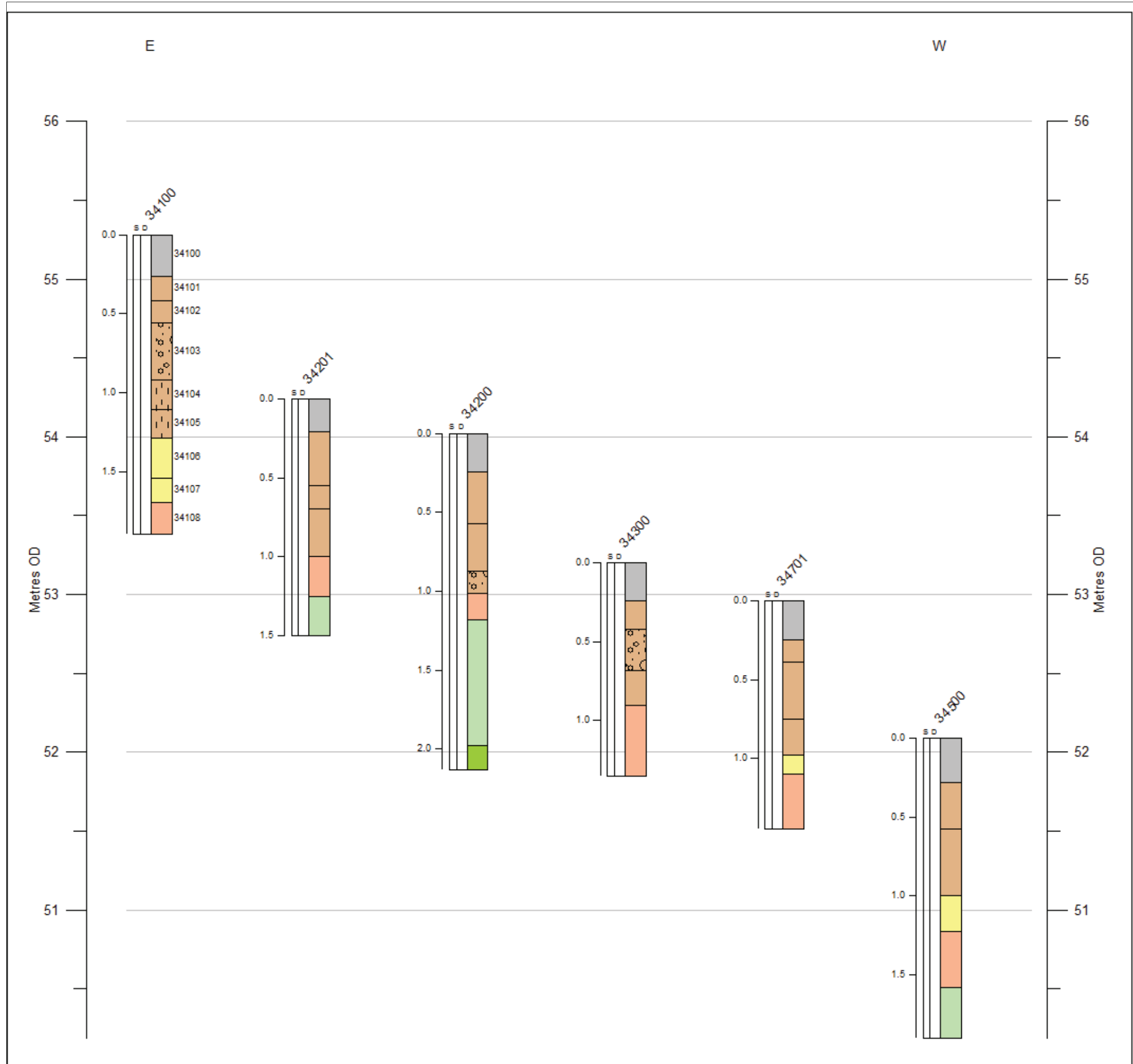


Figure 71: Geoarchaeological Transect 4 through Trenches 341-343, 347 and 345

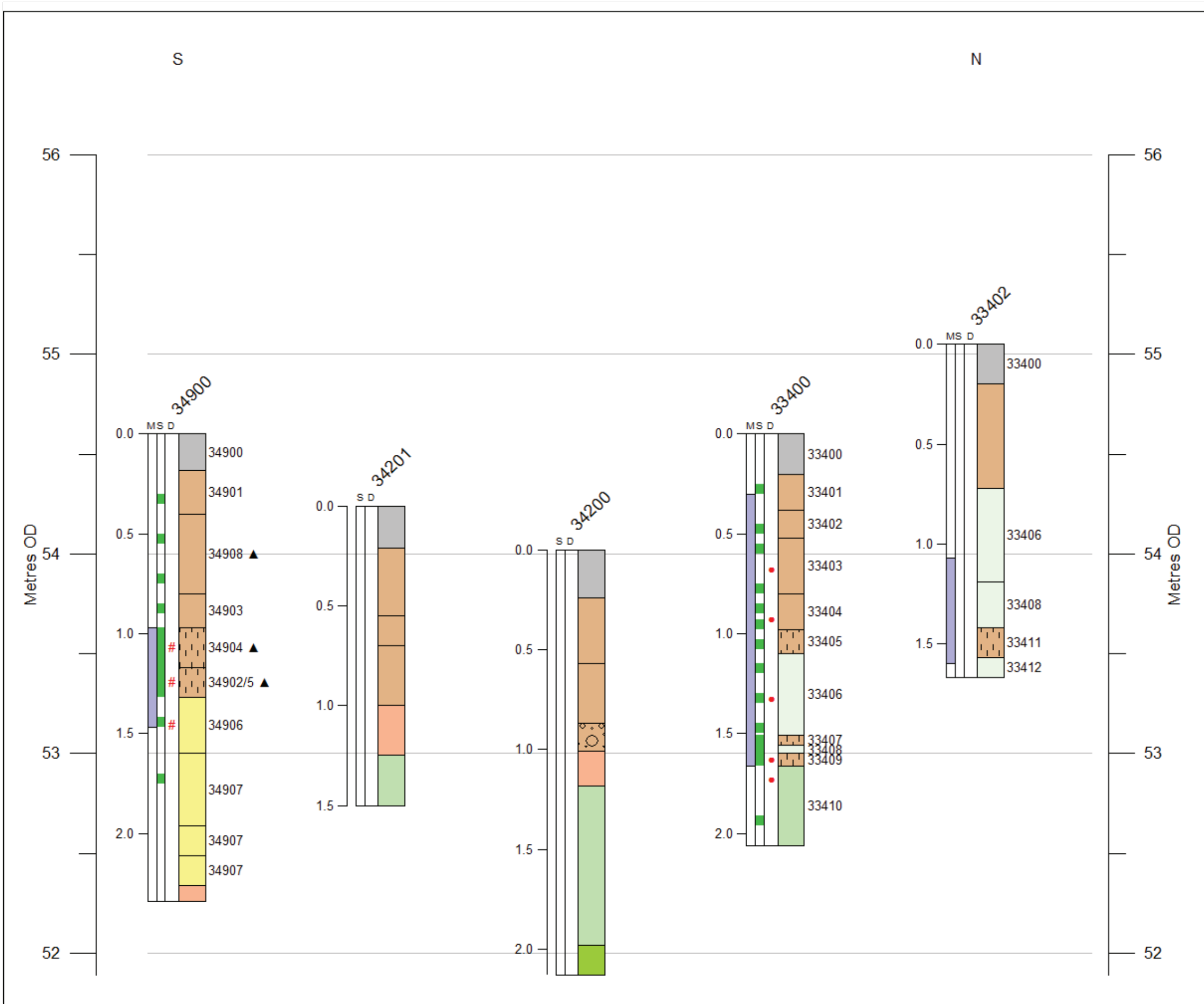


Figure 72: Geoarchaeological Transect 5 through Trenches 349, 342 and 334

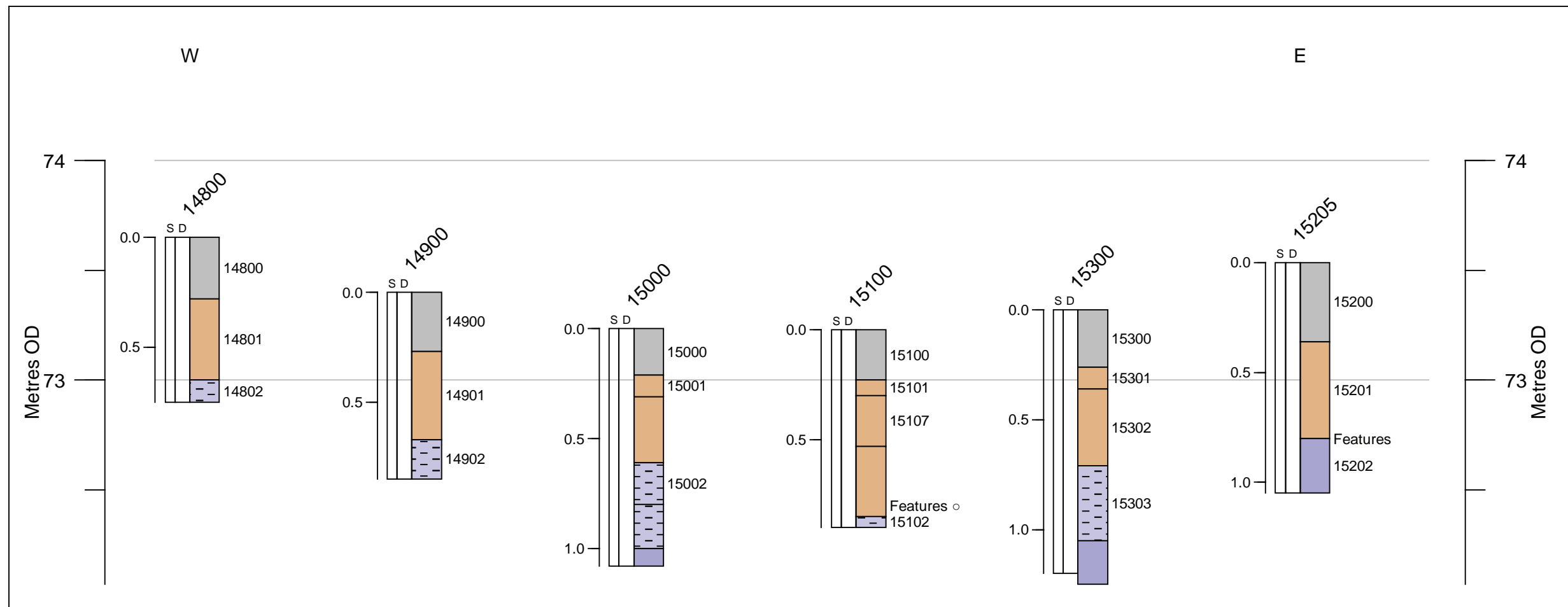


Figure 73: Geoarchaeological Transect 6 through Trenches 148-151, 153 and 152

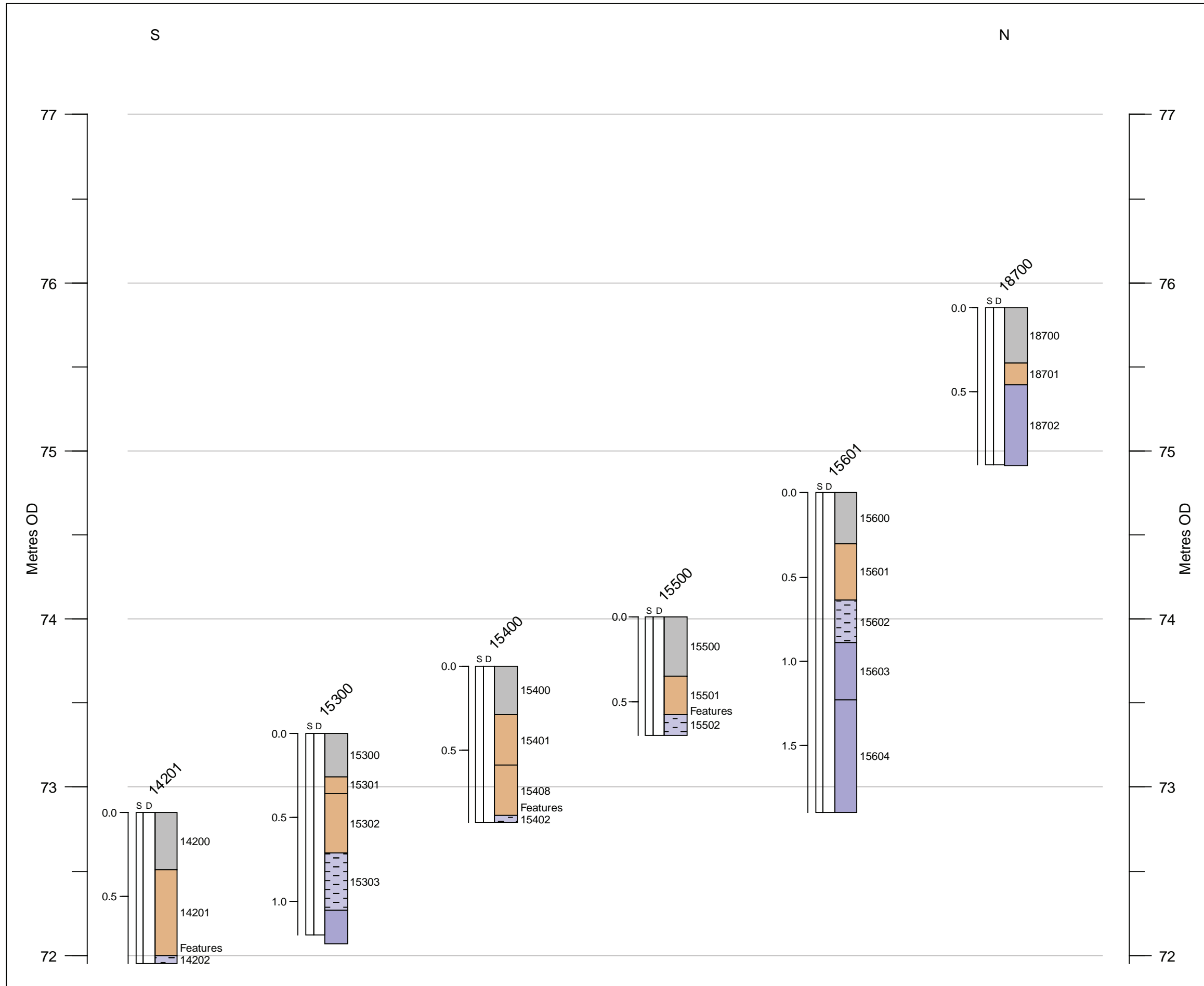


Figure 74: Geoarchaeological Transect 7 through Trenches 142, 153-156 and 187



Plate 1: Ditches 203, 207, 209, 211, and 214, pit 205 and spread 218, facing south-east



Plate 2: Ditch 403, facing west



Plate 3: Ditch 7603, facing north-west



Plate 4: Pit 7803, facing north-west



Plate 5: Possible cremation 8003, facing south-west



Plate 6: Ditches 8011 and 8013, facing south-west



Plate 7: Pit 9011, facing north-west



Plate 8: Ditch 9605, facing east



Plate 9: Wall foundation 9307 looking north-east



Plate 10: Pit 10803 and ditch 10804, facing north-west



Plate 11: Ditches 11503 and 11504, facing north-east



Plate 12: Pits 12704 and 12717, facing north-east



Plate 13: Cremation pit 24803 with pots, facing north-west



Plate 14: Posthole 32005, facing north-east



Plate 15: Ditch 33003, facing west



Plate 16: Ditch 33812, facing south-east



Plate 17: Ditch 33802, facing south-west



Plate 18: Pit 35303, facing north-west



Plate 19: Pit 36002, facing south



Plate 20: Ditch 37002, facing south



Plate 21: Ditches 37102, 37103, and 37104, facing south-east



Plate 22: Ditch 39603, facing south-east



Plate 23: Trench 97 showing concrete foundations and brick floor of airfield building, facing south-east



Plate 24: Location of monolith <130> and OSL sample <129>, through lower colluvial deposits, Section 11601, Trench 116



Plate 25: Colluvial deposits in Section 11701, Trench 117



Plate 26: Colluvial deposits in Section 11803, Trench 118



Plate 27: Colluvial deposits in Section 38101, Trench 381



Plate 28: Colluvial deposits overlying fine-grained slope deposits, with gravelly Head and chalk gravel at the base, Section 38001, Trench 380



Plate 29: Dark irregular patch 38007, within fine-grained slope deposits 38004, containing charcoal, a charred bud and a hazelnut shell fragment (bulk sample <93>)



Plate 30: Colluvial deposits overlying gravelly Head and chalky silt, Section 39201, Trench 392



Plate 31: Colluvial deposits overlying fine-grained slope deposits and gravelly Head, Section 39202, Trench 392



Plate 32: Colluvial deposits overlying gravelly Head, Section 37301, Trench 373



Plate 33: Colluvial deposits and gravel fan (eroded) soil overlying fine-grained slope deposits and gravelly Head, Section 34100, Trench 341



Plate 34: Chalk gravel and bedrock exposed in the base of Section 34200, Trench 342



Plate 35: Colluvial deposits and possible palaeosol formed on fine-grained slope deposits, Section 34900, Trench 349



Plate 36: Monolith samples <59> and <60> through (eroded) late Glacial palaeosol horizon, Section 33400, Trench 334



Plate 37: Late Glacial palaeosol horizon at the base of Section 33402, Trench 334

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