

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

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

Infrastructure Planning (Applications:
Prescribed Forms and Procedure)
Regulations 2009

Volume 6

DATE: October 2022

Planning Inspectorate Scheme Ref: TR010032
Application Document Ref: TR010032/APP/6.3

VERSION: 1.0

Lower Thames Crossing

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COVER SHEET

Title:	Archaeological Evaluation Report for Trial Trenching of Land Parcels 54 and 126 Land North of North Ockendon, London Borough of Havering
Project Name:	Lower Thames Crossing Enabling Works
Ref No:	HE540039-BAL-GEN-GEN-REP-HER-00040
Revision No:	P01
Review Date:	01/12/2021
Status:	S2 – For Information
No. of Pages	139

Rev	Date of Issue	Revision Status	Originator	Checker	Approver
P01	01/12/2021	S2	Conal Mundy	Jack Fletcher	Emily Erswell



Lower Thames Crossing

Archaeological Evaluation Report for Trial Trenching of
Land Parcels 54 and 126
Land North of North Ockendon, London Borough of Havering

Document Number: HE540039-BAL-GEN-GEN-REP-HER-00040

November 2021



Revision	Production Date	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved for release by	Sections revised
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Summary

Oxford Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Balfour Beatty to undertake a trial trench evaluation of Land Parcels 54 and 126 of the Lower Thames Crossing pre-enabling works. Land Parcels 54 and 126 are located c 1km east of Upminster, in the historic parish of Great Warley, now subsumed into the London Borough of Havering. Land Parcel 54 is centred on NGR 559057, 186917 and Land Parcel 126 on NGR 558939, 186215. The evaluation comprised 74 trenches (25 in Land Parcel 54 and 49 in Land Parcel 126). Work in Land Parcel 54 was undertaken between the 17th August and the 30th September 2021 and in Land Parcel 126 between the 9th September and the 1st October.

The earliest activity was represented by a small assemblage of five struck flints of Mesolithic or early Neolithic origin and five pieces of burnt flint. Although very few, these occurred in three adjacent trenches at the south edge of the evaluated area, and so could indicate a wider area of activity in the vicinity.

A total of 27 trenches revealed archaeological features with the highest concentration identified at the south end of Land Parcel 126, coinciding with an area of higher ground. Two distinct, and much smaller foci of features were also identified in the northern and southern parts of Land Parcel 54. Most of the features comprised a combination of ditches, and pits generally dated to the late Iron Age/early Roman and Roman periods; evidence for late Bronze Age/early Iron Age and medieval lower intensity activity was also recorded.

The results of the evaluation suggest that the site lay close to an area of late Iron Age and Roman settlement. Remains within the site principally comprised medium-sized ditches, mostly forming a north-south and east-west system concentrated in the southern portion of Land Parcel 126. Some larger ditches may indicate more substantial enclosures. Scattered pits were also present, and the recovery of animal bones, charred plant remains and quern fragments as well as pottery, CBM and fired clay suggest that activity was not simply agricultural. Activity within the site noticeably decreased in the middle and late Roman periods.

Evidence of post-Roman activity was generally scant and corresponded with the higher ground area of intense Roman occupation in the central and south-eastern portions of Land Parcel 126. Features dated to this period comprised three ditches constructed on two different alignments: NE-SW and east-west. Post-Roman and medieval material comprised a single early/mid Saxon sherd and small assemblage of 11th to 12th century sherds. The site probably formed part of adjacent manors within Great and Little Warley and Cranham.

Post-medieval activity within site included a field boundary shown on 19th century historic mapping, and part of four fields belonging to Clay Tye Farm. The post-medieval and modern pottery recovered from site was probably related to agricultural activity such as manuring associated with this farm.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Cotswold Archaeology would like to thank the client, Balfour Beatty, for commissioning this project and managing the site safety and attendances. Thanks are also extended to the Historic Environment Consultants (Richard Havis and Katie Lee-Smith) of Place Services for Essex County Council advising the Borough of Thurrock, for monitoring and providing advice throughout the project.

The project was managed for Oxford Cotswold Archaeology by Steve Lawrence. The fieldwork was directed by Mark Dodd, with supervision by Dan Firth, Nigel Byram and Edmund Cole, and was supported by Tom Bruce, Rose Britton, Anna Lound, Josie Francis, Mel Harvell, Jack Easen, Stephen Foster, Ashley Joynes, Ben Slader, Adrienne Morris, Chloe Groves, Ciar Boyle Gifford, David East, Dominic Allen, Gemma Deaney, Georgina Matthews, Harry Mixer, Josie Francis, Kamil Prus, Kerree Foster, Mar Roige-Oliver, Marionna Sandin Catacora, Molly Vowles, Sam Oxley, Tanja Peter, Tom Hayes and Tomasso Rossi. Site survey was undertaken by Caroline Souday, Elodie Powell and Lily Andrews and digitising was carried out by Gary Jones, Benjamin Brown and Simon Batsman.

Thanks are also extended to the teams of Oxford Cotswold Archaeology staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Natasha Dodwell and Carlotta Marchetto, processed the environmental remains under the management of Rebecca Nicholson, and organised the digital images, security copied the records and prepared the archive under the management of Nicola Scott and supervision of Jody Bloom.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project details and 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 run underneath the River Thames through a tunnel and emerge on the northern side of the river at East Tilbury. From the north portal the road will run to the M25 at Junction 29 via the A13 and pass between North and South Ockendon. The development of the project is 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 began 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 (hereafter OA) to prepare a project-wide written scheme of investigation (WSI) for the scheme, which (at the request of the key archaeological stakeholders) is divided into two parts, one for the Kent section, the other for Essex and Havering (Oxford Archaeology 2019a, 2019b).
- 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 (WSI O) was created for Land Parcels 52-54 and 126-127 prior to the trial trenching (Oxford Archaeology 2021). WSI O details the archaeological background and potential within these land parcels along with the archaeological aims and objectives appropriate to the investigation of these land parcels by trenching. The WSI also set out the methodology for the evaluation. This WSI was approved by Adam Single, the Historic Environment Advisor to the Greater London Archaeological Advisor for the Borough of Havering, prior to the start of the fieldwork.
- 1.1.4 Oxford Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned as Balfour Beatty's archaeological contractor to undertake the evaluation in accordance with the approved WSI and local and national planning policies. Access to Land Parcels 52-3 and 127 was not possible at the time of trenching, so this trial trench evaluation report provides the results of the works in Land Parcels 54 and 126 only. Access in Land Parcel 54 was also limited to western half of the parcel only.
- 1.1.5 The fieldwork in Land Parcel 54 was completed between the 17th August and the 30th September 2021 and was completed in Land Parcel 126 between the 9th September and the 1st October 2021. All work adhered to the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015a) and the *Code of conduct* of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (CIfA 2014a, revised 2019). It also followed the *Standard and guidance for*

archaeological evaluation and the Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (ClfA 2014b updated 2020; ClfA 2014c updated 2020).

- 1.1.6 The work was monitored by Adam Single of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service covering the Borough of Havering.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 Land Parcels 54 and 126 are located c 1km east of Upminster (Fig. 1) in the historic parish of Great Warley, which has now been subsumed into the London Borough of Havering. Land Parcel 54 is centred on NGR 559057, 186917 and Land Parcel 126 on NGR 558939, 186215. Both land parcels are irregular in plan; Land Parcel 54 broadly square with its western boundary tapering to the north and Land Parcel 126 broadly rectangular in its southern half. Together they cover an area of 21.59ha. Land Parcel 54 is bounded to the north by St Mary's Lane, Clay Tye Road to the east, the soft estate of the M25 to the west and agricultural fields to the south. A tributary of the Mar Dyke river also flows between the two land parcels. Moving to the south, Land Parcel 126 is bounded by agricultural fields to the north, residential green space, dwellings and Clay Tye Road to the east, green space and light industrial units to the south, then woodland and green space to the west, adjacent to the M25. These land parcels are hereafter referred to as the 'site'.
- 1.2.2 The bedrock geology of these land parcels is London Clay Formation (clay, silt and sand). The superficial geology is mixed, although the majority of the site is situated in an area of Head Clay (clay, silt, sand and gravel) located on the slopes of the Mar Dyke river valley. The colluvial layer of Head was formed by fine-grained materials collecting on the slopes and at the base of the slope. There are also alluvial deposits within Land Parcel 54 associated with a tributary of the Mar Dyke river that flows between the two land parcels (BGS 2019). There are no superficial deposits of Head located within the southern half of Land Parcel 126, which corresponds to an area of steeper slopes associated with the upland river terrace to the south.
- 1.2.3 The site is situated on the lower slopes and in a tributary valley of the Mar Dyke basin, and lies at a height of between 5m and 10m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The site is currently in agricultural use; Land Parcel 54 is partly in pastoral use and serving as green open space, and 126 is in arable use.

1.3 Previous investigations

- 1.3.1 No known below-ground archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the site. Several investigations have, however, taken place within the wider study area surrounding the site.
- 1.3.2 During the M25 widening scheme a number of areas were excavated adjacent to the site. An unaccompanied later Bronze Age cremation was found, along with an undated ditch and a post-medieval ditch during the excavation of a pond to the north-west of Land Parcel 126. Six undated ditches and two undated postholes were also recorded during the

excavation of another pond to the north-west of Land Parcel 54 (Oxford Archaeology 2021).

- 1.3.3 Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit undertook two fieldwalking surveys adjacent to the wider site in 1998 and 2001. One, at Great Barn, located 0.4km west of Land Parcel 126 identified prehistoric and Roman finds.

1.4 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.4.1 The chronological summary of known archaeology given below is taken from WSI O (Oxford Archaeology 2021). As noted, the site is situated on the slopes of the Mar Dyke river valley where Holocene prehistoric features, findspots and cropmarks have been identified. The cropmarks that have been recorded within and around the site are those mapped by the Aerial Investigation and Mapping report (Place Services, 2019).
- 1.4.2 **Palaeolithic.** No Palaeolithic finds have been recorded within 1km of the site.
- 1.4.3 **Mesolithic.** No certain Mesolithic flints have been recorded within the site or the study area, although bladeliike flakes that could have been of Mesolithic date were found adjacent to the M25 some 300m to the north during the OA excavations for the M25 Improvements.
- 1.4.4 **Neolithic and early Bronze Age.** No certain Neolithic or early Bronze Age features or finds have been recorded within the site. Several struck flints of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date were found at Upminster Bund c 1km north of the site during the M25 Improvements, and others of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date from trial trenching in Land Parcels 55 and 56, also to the north of the site.
- 1.4.5 A number of cropmark features have been recorded on the terrace of higher ground located c 1.5km south-west of the site. This includes the cropmarks of two ring ditches. It is possible that these features are the remains of Bronze Age round barrows.
- 1.4.6 **Late Bronze Age and Iron Age.** No finds or features of this date have been found within the site.
- 1.4.7 Three pits of probable later prehistoric date were found during trial trenching for the M25 widening scheme to the north of the site in Land Parcel 56 and later prehistoric pottery was also recovered from a ditch in the same land parcel.
- 1.4.8 As noted above also, a later Bronze Age cremation was found just west of Land Parcel 126 during the M25 widening scheme, and another at Upminster Bund c 250m north-west of the site. The Upminster Bund cremation was radiocarbon-dated to 1270-1050 cal BC at 95% confidence (SUERC-43695; 2949 ± 29 BP). It lay alongside an interrupted NW-SE pit alignment that contained fragments of late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pottery, although this pottery may have been residual.
- 1.4.9 Prehistoric finds have been recorded nearby during two fieldwalking surveys at Broadfields Farm c 1km west of Land Parcel 126 and at Great Barn located 0.4km west of Land Parcel 126. The Broadfields Farm survey found a single prehistoric flint flake and a large amount of burnt

flint. The Great Barn survey recorded three sherds of prehistoric pottery and a small flint scraper. The Broadfields Farm flint was found on the slope of a terrace and the cremation and finds at Great Barn were located within the upper Mar Dyke floodplain. Both the late Bronze Age cremation and the prehistoric finds were all found adjacent to the tributary which emerges at Hobbs Hole and runs down to the Mar Dyke.

- 1.4.10 It appears likely that later prehistoric activity took place on the terrace to the south, as a number of cropmarks have been recorded in this area. A cluster of cropmarks have also been recorded 0.8km south-west of the site and just west of the spring line at Hobbs Hole. This included the two ring ditches mentioned above, which may represent the remains of hut circles rather than barrows. In addition, a linear ditch was recorded adjacent to ring ditch and may be an associated boundary. Other cropmarks recorded just west of Hobbs Hole, c 1.5km south-west of Land Parcel 126 include a number of ditches which may represent field systems or trackways and another possible enclosure.
- 1.4.11 **The Roman period.** No Roman finds or features have been found within the site.
- 1.4.12 The projected route of an east-west Roman road, from London to Bradwell-on-Sea on the east Essex coast, is projected through the northern edge of Land Parcel 54. The B187 Saint Mary's Lane now follows part of the same alignment.
- 1.4.13 During a fieldwalking survey at Great Barn, located 0.4km west of Land Parcel 126, two sherds of badly abraded late Roman pottery were found along with a piece of Roman brick. During another fieldwalking survey at Broadfields Farm, c 1km west of Land Parcel 126, six sherds of Roman pottery were recorded. These Roman finds were recorded in areas where prehistoric finds have also been recorded, close to the upper Mar Dyke tributary. This perhaps indicates that there may have been some Roman activity, perhaps a small settlement, close to the spring line at Hobbs Hole.
- 1.4.14 Roman finds were also recorded c 1km south-west of Land Parcel 126 on the upland terrace.
- 1.4.15 **The medieval period.** No Saxon features or finds have been recorded within the site, and only limited evidence of Saxon activity has been found in the area surrounding it.
- 1.4.16 Documentary evidence suggests that the area was occupied during the late Saxon period. The site probably formed part of a number of manors within Great and Little Warley and Cranham. The Domesday Book records that Great and Little Warley had 45 households, and Cranham had 29 households. A mixed agrarian economy is indicated with ploughlands (arable land), woodland and pasture listed within the three Great and Little Warley manors and ploughlands, meadow and woodland listed within the two Cranham manors.
- 1.4.17 The roads within this part of the scheme appear to have a roughly north-south and east-west alignment and this could relate to the formation of the parishes or the use of more ancient droveways. The medieval road

network is probably much the same as is shown on the OS First edition of 1805, as the area remained undeveloped into the 20th century. First Edition mapping shows several major roads within the study area including the north-south road from Puddle Dock to North and South Ockendon (now the B186). The major east-west road through the study area was the road from Upminster to East and West Horndon (the B187 and now a lane to the east). Another east-west road (Fen Lane) linked North Ockendon to the village of Bulphan.

- 1.4.18 The major areas of settlement in this northern area in later medieval period may have been focused on the medieval parish churches and manor houses, although this part of Essex is generally characterised by a settlement pattern of dispersed farms and hamlets. The medieval churches that were located within the wider area included St Mary's Church, Great Warley, located c 1km north-east of the site and Cranham Church located c 2km west of the site.
- 1.4.19 The medieval Cranham Church was built in the 13th century and was rebuilt between 1873 -1875. It is likely that a medieval settlement was located around the parish church and a medieval windmill was located nearby. Cranham Hall, a Grade II Listed (1358508) manor house, was located south of the church and this was built in the late 16th-early 17th century and later remodeled.
- 1.4.20 The late Saxon and later medieval settlement of Great Warley may have been located c 1km north-east of the site. The original church of Great Warley was demolished in the early 20th century and it is possible that the settlement of Great and Little Warley mentioned in the Domesday survey was established around this church. It is likely that Great Warley later became a linear dispersed settlement that developed along a NW-SE aligned road (now the B186), with another part of the settlement established 1km north-east of the scheme.
- 1.4.21 A late Saxon manor may have been in the vicinity of Franks Manor located 500m north-west of Land Parcel 126. Franks Manor was established prior to 1066 and the Grade II listed 15th-17th century manor house is extant (1079879). Franks manor house may have been surrounded by a moated ditch and this feature was recorded by the aerial survey. In addition, ridge and furrow earthworks have been recorded just north of Warley Franks Manor (1079879) and these open fields may have belonged to this manor in the medieval and post-medieval period.
- 1.4.22 Another medieval house in the parish of Great Warley is recorded on the eastern edge of Land Parcel 126, known as Cleytye in 1525 and later as Clay Tye. This house may have given its name to the north-south Clay Tye Road just to the west.
- 1.4.23 The HER notes that a possible medieval fishpond, mill and dam is located at Hobbs Hole Grove c 1.5km north of the site and c 600m west of the Great Warley settlement. The grove was formed by a lake created by an L-shaped dam which abutted the steeply rising side of the valley in which it sits. The grove may have been the site of a medieval mill or a fish-pond, and part of this possible fishpond was recorded just south-west of this grove in the footprint of the M25. The aerial survey found no trace of these

features; however, the area is covered in woodland, which may have impeded the survey.

- 1.4.24 **Post-medieval period.** During the post-medieval period the road network in the wider area probably continued without significant change from that of the later medieval period. In relation to the principal estates and farms of this period, the land parcels covered by WSI O were located within the estate of Franks Manor, Clay Tye Farm and Broadfields Farm. Franks Manor, in the parish of Great Warley was altered and extended in the 18th and 19th century and in the mid 19th century this estate was owned by Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Clay Tye Farm in the same parish was owned in the 19th century by the trustees of St Thomas's Hospital in London. Broadfields Farm in the parish of Cranham was owned by Sir Thomas G. Apreece between 1833-1842 when it was sold to St. George's Hospital in London.
- 1.4.25 Broadfields Farm now forms part of the Thames Chase Forest Centre and it is possible that the post-medieval farmhouse has been incorporated into the modern visitor centre. The 17th century barn and stable block of Broadfields Farm are still extant and are Grade II Listed (1358548).
- 1.4.26 Land Parcel 54 was part of the post-medieval estate associated with Franks Manor. It was located either side of St Mary's Lane and formed part of five regular arable fields. The field boundaries within Land Parcel 54 appear to be the same as those that appear on the 1835 tithe map. During the M25 widening scheme six linear ditches were recorded just west of Land Parcel 54, five on an ENE-WSW alignment and the other, northernmost ditch, on the same alignment as an extant ditch. These ditches were undated but were probably medieval or post-medieval in date.
- 1.4.27 In 1835 Land Parcel 126 formed part of four fields associated with Clay Tye Farm. The two northern fields were used for pasture and the two southern ones for arable. The field boundaries shown on the 1835 tithe map and the c 1886 OS map have now been removed.
- 1.4.28 **Modern.** A limited number of modern heritage assets have been recorded within the wider area.
- 1.4.29 During the Second World War a heavy anti-aircraft gun site was located 0.9km south-east of Land Parcel 126.
- 1.4.30 **Undated features and cropmarks.** There are three undated finds recorded at Broadfields Farm and at Great Barn. These were found as part of the fieldwalking surveys conducted at both farms.

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 were known or suspected, to clarify the reliability of the cropmark or geophysical survey evidence;
- iii. In areas where no archaeological remains were 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 were 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 were preserved, and, where these were found, to determine their types (eg, charred plant remains, waterlogged remains, molluscan remains), state of preservation and potential for environmental information. This was achieved through the recovery of samples from sedimentary sequences and archaeological features suitable for assessment of a range of palaeoenvironmental 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 parcels;
- xi. To provide reports 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 revised East of England Research Framework (ed Medlycott 2011);
- xiv. To determine whether any Palaeolithic remains relating to the former Ockendon Channel or associated deposits were present within the area of the site likely to be disturbed by construction;
- xv. To attempt to identify the character of the channels of the Mar Dyke river tributary crossed by the scheme, and to date them;
- xvi. To attempt to identify any areas within the river valley tributary crossed by the scheme that may have been used for activity in the past, and if found, to characterise the type, date and complexity of activity upon and associated with them;
- xvii. To look for evidence of waterlogged archaeological artefacts whether structures or objects, and if found, to establish their state of preservation, date and character;
- xviii. To establish the extent, depth and complexity of colluviation and alluviation within and to the north of the Mar Dyke valley tributary, and to determine whether buried archaeological activity was preserved beneath or within them;
- xix. To establish the date, extent and state of preservation of any such buried activity, and to relate it to activity on the higher ground;
- xx. To look for evidence of domestic activity of earlier prehistoric date, including any that may be associated with the possible monuments suspected from cropmarks to the south-west of the site;
- xxi. To look for evidence of further later Bronze Age or Iron Age activity on the higher ground, including evidence of further burials and for further activity adjacent to the Mar Dyke tributary as suggested by the previous fieldwalking surveys;
- xxii. To look for evidence of the projected Roman roads and ancient trackways within the site;

- xxiii. To identify the date of any linear features which may be recorded within the site and confirm if these were medieval or post-medieval in date.

3 Methodology

3.1 Constraints

- 3.1.1 Several constraints limited the area of WSI O available for trial trenching. These comprised unexploded ordnance (UXO), an electrical substation and associated power lines, and ecological constraints.
- 3.1.2 **Services.** An overhead power line runs from Warley electrical substation east of the site into Land Parcel 126, where it turns south-west across the parcel and continues over the M25 and across the south-east corner of Land Parcel 127. Another overhead line runs due west from the substation across the middle of Land Parcel 126, crossing the line running south-west on its west edge.
- 3.1.3 Below-ground services run north-south along the B186, and a spur from one of these runs west around the housing alongside and across Land Parcel 126. Several services, both below and above ground, follow the line of the B127 across the north end of Land Parcel 54.
- 3.1.4 **Unexploded ordnance.** The UXO survey classified the site as having a low potential for unexploded ordnance. However, three unexploded bombs have been mapped within Land Parcel 54, and the trench layout was designed to avoid these immediate areas of risk.
- 3.1.5 **Ecological constraints.** Great crested newts were known in ponds adjacent to all of the land parcels, and a licence from Natural England was required for the trenches planned within the north-western part of Land Parcel 54. Land Parcels 53 and 127 were also subject to a license but no access was granted for works in these parcels.
- 3.1.6 Two other ecological constraints are located along the western edge of Land Parcel 126. A 30m buffer was required around these two constraints, and no trial trenching took place within these buffers.
- 3.1.7 All constraints above were taken into account when designing the detailed trench layout.
- 3.1.8 **Areas of limited or no impact upon archaeology.** In arriving at a strategy for evaluation, consideration was also been given to the potential archaeological impact to each land parcel through the construction of the proposed scheme. As a result, a number of areas that will not feature significant impact, for example those used only be used for relocation of reptiles or other species, were excluded from trenching following agreement with the key archaeological stakeholders. This applies to most of Land Parcel 53, the eastern part of Land Parcel 54 and the southern and western parts of Land Parcel 127.
- 3.1.9 In accordance with the safe system of work established by Balfour Beatty, excavation was ceased at a maximum depth of 1m below ground level. This affected a small number of the larger features that were not excavated to full depth within this constraint, although there was an option to widen trenches to allow deeper excavation where it was deemed appropriate to inform the evaluation results.

3.2 Methodology for the evaluation

- 3.2.1 The total area of Land Parcel 54 was 11.8ha, and Land Parcel 126 was 9.7ha. The area available for investigation excluding areas of services, hedgerow and other constraints was approximately 4ha in Land Parcel 54, and 7.2ha in Land Parcel 126. The archaeological trial trenching in Land Parcel 54 comprised a total of 25 trenches (5-29), most of which measured 30m x 2m, representing a 3.8% sample of the area available for trenching. A total of 49 trenches (56-104) measuring 30m x 2m were excavated in Land Parcel 126 and covered a 4% of the area accessible. The location of the trenches is shown on Figure 2.
- 3.2.2 No cropmark features were identified within Land Parcel 54 or Land Parcel 126 by the aerial investigation and mapping report (Place Services 2019). Lidar data showed modern ploughing in both Land Parcel 54 and 126, and a north-south aligned field boundary through Land Parcel 126, which was identified in Trench 83. The trench design included trenches targeting the areas closest to the known boreholes with alluvium in Land Parcel 54, and trenches at right angles to the orientation of the Mar Dyke tributary. A proportion of the trenches have been aligned at right angles to the orientation of the valley slope. Otherwise, trenches were laid out to provide an even coverage of the site and to avoid any large gaps within the limits of the constraints (Fig. 2).
- 3.2.3 The design included the excavation of 14 Palaeolithic test-pits (6 in Land Parcel 54 and 8 in Land Parcel 126), but this element of the evaluation was not undertaken in this phase of fieldwork following consultation and agreements with the key archaeological stakeholders.
- 3.2.4 Trenches 1-4 located to the north of St Mary's Lane were not accessible in this phase of work.
- 3.2.5 Trenches 7-11, 13 and 14 within Land Parcel 54 were excavated to a maximum depth of 2m and stepped accordingly to allow geoarchaeological investigations. Additional geoarchaeological recording was carried out in 1m deep trenches in Land Parcel 126, comprising Trenches 56, 58, 60, 63, 64, 67, 73, 75, 84 and 94.
- 3.2.6 In Land Parcel 54, Trenches 5-7, 10-18, 23, and 26-8 and 48 were moved from their proposed location to avoid ecological exclusion zones. In Land Parcel 126, Trench 60 was relocated to avoid site compound, and Trenches 67-8, 72, 75-9 and 81 were moved to avoid ecological constraints and service exclusion zones.
- 3.2.7 All trenches were located using a global positioning system (GPS) prior to machine excavation. All trenches were excavated using a tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket and operated under constant archaeological supervision.
- 3.2.8 Revealed features were using hand tools where appropriate and sampled by hand excavation. They were recorded as outlined with the approved WSI. All finds were bagged by context throughout the evaluation and were recovered for further investigation.

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 remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits, and a summary of the finds, can be found in Appendix A. Finds data are tabulated and reported upon in Appendix B, and environmental materials in Appendix C.
- 4.1.2 Context numbers reflect the trench numbers unless otherwise stated. The first numerals of a context number reflect the trench number whilst allowing for a maximum range of 99 individual records for any one trench. For example, pit 102 is a cut within Trench 1, while ditch 304 is a cut within Trench 3.
- 4.1.3 An overview of the results for the site is shown on Figure 2, and slightly more detailed views of Land Parcel 54 and Land Parcel 126 in Figures 3-5. Further detailed plans and sections of the trenches that contained archaeological features are shown on Figures 6-21.

4.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 4.2.1 The ploughsoil measured between 0.1m and 0.5m thick, the variation in depth probably resulting from mixed agricultural activities across the site. In parts of the site this overlay a subsoil layer measuring between 0.04m and 0.26m thick. A 0.4m thick alluvial deposit was recorded in some of the low-lying trenches in Land Parcel 54. Colluvium was present in the northern portion of Land Parcel 126 and measured up to 0.45m thick. The underlying natural geology was recorded as mid yellowish to reddish-brown silty clay in most of the trenches of Land Parcel 54 and mid reddish- or greyish-brown clay in Land Parcel 126.
- 4.2.2 The fieldwork was undertaken in late summer and was accompanied by a period of generally good weather with only negligible disruption from sporadic heavy rainfall; the investigations were carried out with no disruptions. However, the archaeological features were not easily identifiable against the natural geology, which typically comprised London clay and was generally overlain by shallow head deposits. The trenches were left open for a reasonable period of time, allowing them to weather out so as to identify all archaeological remains present on site.

4.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 4.3.1 Archaeological features were revealed in 27 of the Trenches: 6, 9–10, 14, 19–21, 24, 28, 64, 69, 72, 78, 83, 85, 87–88, 91–93, 96–99, and 101–104. Natural features were identified, tested, and recorded in Trenches 9–11, 20–21, 24 and 103. The predominant concentration of archaeological features was in the southern portion of Land Parcel 126, coinciding with an area of higher ground south of the Mar Dyke tributary. Two distinct foci of features were also identified in the northern and the southern parts of

Land Parcel 54. Features mostly comprised a combination of ditches and pits of various size, dated to the late Iron Age/early Roman and Roman periods.

- 4.3.2 Generally, the southern half of Land Parcel 54 and the northern half of Land Parcel 126 had the lowest concentration of archaeological features.
- 4.3.3 All other trenches were devoid of archaeology, and descriptions of these are limited to the trench tables in Appendix A.

4.4 Trenches 6, 9, 10, 11 and 14 (Figs 3, 6 and 12)

- 4.4.1 Trenches 6, 9, 10, 11 and 14 were located in the northern half of Land Parcel 54 (Fig. 3). Trenches 6, 9 and 14 exposed three parallel, east-west aligned ditches (Fig. 6, 603, 909 and 1403).
- 4.4.2 **Trench 6** lay in the north-west corner Land Parcel 54 and was orientated NW-SE. Ditch 603 ran across the centre of the trench and was around 1.2m wide and 0.15m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 12; Plate 1). It contained a single, naturally formed fill with no finds.
- 4.4.3 **Trench 9** was located just south of Trench 6 and was orientated NW-SE. Ditch terminus 909 was recorded at the south-eastern end of the trench, and the ditch continued beyond the end of the trench. The ditch was 1.1m wide and 0.3m deep, with steep sides and a concave base, and its single fill (910) contained a small assemblage of Roman pottery (Fig. 12; Plate 2). Environmental sample <1> was taken from the fill, but did not produce any charred plant remains or charcoal. An oval soilmark (907) immediately west of the ditch terminus was also investigated, but proved to be very shallow and of natural origin.
- 4.4.4 **Trenches 7, 8, 10 and 11** all contained an olive-brown silty clay alluvial deposit below topsoil and subsoil, but this horizon was sterile and no archaeological features were revealed below it. In Trench 10 linear geological anomaly 1008 was originally thought to be the eastern continuation of ditch 909, but excavation revealed the natural origin of the anomaly. Another similar natural feature (1104) was also recorded in Trench 11.
- 4.4.5 **Trench 14** was orientated north-south and lay 50m south-east of Trench 9. Ditch 1403 was identified in the northern half of the trench, and was orientated roughly east-west. It measured 0.9m wide and 0.7m deep, and had steep sides and flat base (Figs 6 and 12). The single naturally silted fill (1404) contained a small amount of Roman pottery.
- 4.4.6 The three parallel ditches were morphologically dissimilar, but their similar east-west orientation could suggest that they formed part of the same Roman field/enclosure system.

4.5 Trenches 19, 24 and 28 (Figs 3, 7 and 12)

- 4.5.1 A concentration of three pits and a posthole was identified in the southern half of Land Parcel 54, in Trenches 19, 24, and 28 (Fig. 3; Fig. 7, 1903, 2403, 2802 and 2804).
- 4.5.2 **Trench 19** was located on the west side of the land parcel and was orientated roughly north-south. Sub-oval pit 1903 was identified at the

southern end of trench. This was 0.48m long and 0.08m deep, with moderately steep sides and flat base, and contained a single, naturally formed fill with no finds (Fig. 12).

- 4.5.3 **Trenches 20, 21 and 22.** Trench 20 contained a natural feature (2003) and Trench 21 to its east several further natural features, two of which (2103 and 2104) were tested. Trench 22 contained a layer of olive-brown silty clay alluvium, but this was sterile, and no features were revealed below it.
- 4.5.4 **Trench 24** lay south-east of Trench 19, and was aligned north-south (Fig. 7). It contained pit 2403, which was circular in plan and measured 0.5m in diameter and 0.28m deep, with almost vertical sides and a concave base (Fig. 12; Plate 3). The single fill (2404) contained occasional charcoal flecks but no other finds. Natural feature 2405 was also tested.
- 4.5.5 **Trench 28** was orientated east-west and was located on the southern edge of Land Parcel 54, 15m south of Trench 24 (Fig. 7). Pit 2802 and posthole 2804 were identified in the western end of Trench 28. Pit 2802 was sub-oval in plan, approximately 1m long and 0.70m wide, and was 0.16m deep with moderately steep sides and an irregular base (Fig. 12; Plate 4). The single fill (2803) contained rare charcoal flecks and a small amount of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery.
- 4.5.6 Posthole 2804 was oval in plan, and was 0.55m long, 0.45m wide and 0.2m deep with an asymmetric profile, the north side being steep and the south side gently sloping (Figs 7 and 12; Plate 5). It had a single fill (2805) that contained occasional charcoal, CBM and late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery.
- 4.5.7 Although undated, pits 1903 and 2403 may be associated with the same occupation phase as late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pit 2802. If the CBM in posthole 2804 is intrusive, this could also be of later prehistoric date, but if not, the pottery must be residual.

4.6 Trench 62 (Figs 4, 8 and 12)

- 4.6.1 **Trench 62** lay in the north-eastern corner of Land Parcel 126 on an east-west orientation (Fig. 4). Two parallel ditches, both aligned north-south some 4m apart, a pit and a pit or tree-throw hole were identified in the eastern half of the trench (Fig. 8, 6202, 6206, 6204 and 6208).
- 4.6.2 Ditch 6202 was 1.1m wide and 0.22m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 12); its single fill (6203) contained a small amount of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery. Ditch 6206 lay 4m to the east and parallel to ditch 6202. This was 1.38m wide and 0.3m deep, with moderately sloping sides and uneven base (Fig. 12; Plate 7). The single fill (6207) contained late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery. This ditch truncated a shallow pit 6208, of which only the northern part lay within the trench. This was rectangular, measured 2.7m east-west, and was 0.14m deep (Figs 8 and 12). Its single fill contained no dating evidence.
- 4.6.3 Pit or tree-throw hole 6204 lay closer to the centre of the trench, and was also only partly revealed within the trench (Fig. 8). The exposed part was at least 1.4m long, 1.3m wide and was 0.5m deep, with steep sides and

an uneven/concave base (Fig. 12; Plate 6). No finds were recovered from the single fill, and it may potentially have been a tree-throw hole.

- 4.6.4 Ditches 6202 and 6206 were of comparable size, and dating evidence and alignment suggest that they probably belonged to the same later prehistoric phase of the site. They may possibly have bounded a trackway or driveway, but unfortunately no other trenches coincided with their projected alignment.

4.7 Trenches 69 and 78 (Figs 4, 9 and 12)

- 4.7.1 These trenches were part of a group in the north-western corner of Land Parcel 126 (Fig. 4). Trenches 69 and 78 each exposed one isolated and undated feature, a posthole and a ditch respectively (Fig. 9, 6902 and 7803).
- 4.7.2 **Trench 69** lay in the north-west part of Land Parcel 126 and was orientated west-east. Oval posthole 6902 was identified at the centre of the trench, and was 0.4m long, 0.35m wide and 0.11m deep with an asymmetric profile, sloping on the south-western side and steep on the north-eastern side; the base was concave (Fig. 12; Plate 8). The single fill did not yield any finds.
- 4.7.3 **Trench 78** was located 55m south of Trench 69 and was orientated NE-SW. Ditch 7803 ran north to south through the eastern half of the trench. It was 1.04m wide and 0.23m deep with steep sides and an uneven base (Fig. 12). No finds were recovered from the single greyish-brown fill, which was very similar to the surrounding natural (Plate 9). No trace of a continuation was seen on the projected line of this feature in Trench 81 to the south. The nature of this feature remains unclear, and it might alternatively be of geological origin.
- 4.7.4 In the absence of dating evidence, these isolated features cannot be associated with any of the surrounding groups of features.

4.8 Trenches 72 and 83 (Figs 4 and 10-12)

- 4.8.1 Trenches 72 and 83 lay in the northern part of Land Parcel 126. They each contained a single ditch (Fig. 10, 7202 and Fig. 11, 8302).
- 4.8.2 **Trench 72** was orientated north-south in the north-eastern area of Land Parcel 126 (Fig. 10). Ditch 7202 was recorded in the central part of the trench. It was aligned east-west and measured 1.24m wide and 0.34m deep, with moderately steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 12; Plate 10). The single clay fill (7203) contained mid to late Roman pottery.
- 4.8.3 This ditch had similar morphology to ditch 9302 in the southern part of the land parcel, and finds of the same date. Although 200m apart, they possibly belonged to the same mid/late Roman phase of activity within site.
- 4.8.4 **Trench 83** was orientated east-west and lay at the north-eastern edge of the dense focus of archaeological features identified in the southern portion of Land Parcel 126. North-south aligned ditch 8302 was recorded in the western half of the trench, which perfectly corresponded with a field boundary depicted on the 1888-1913 OS map (Fig. 11). This feature was

0.59m wide and 0.26m deep, with moderately steep sides and a flattish base (Fig. 12; Plate 11). One post-medieval pottery sherd was recovered from 8303, the single fill of this feature. Evidence for post-roman activity within the site was also recovered in Trenches 92, 97 and 104.

4.9 Trench 85 (Figs 5, 13 and 18)

- 4.9.1 **Trench 85** was located at the north-western edge of the southern part of Land Parcel 126, and at the periphery of the dense southern focus of features. The trench was aligned east-west, and two gullies aligned north-south, 8502 and 8505, were recorded in the central portion of the trench. Gully 8502 was 0.95m wide and 0.14m deep with steep sides and a flat base, and contained two fills, the upper of which was recorded as a possible deliberate backfill (Figs 13 and 18). No finds were recovered.
- 4.9.2 Gully 8505 measured 0.45m wide and 0.17m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. The single fill (8506) contained undated fragments of CBM of indeterminate form (Figs 13 and 18; Plate 12).

4.10 Trenches 87, 88, 91, 93 and 96 (Figs 5, 14, 15, 17 and 18)

- 4.10.1 Trenches 87, 88, 91, 93 and 96 lay in the south-eastern part of Land Parcel 126. Trenches 87, 91, 93 and 96 exposed five ditches, four of which were dated to the Roman period, and the fifth to the early-middle Saxon period. Trench 88 exposed one undated pit 8802 and a late Iron Age/Roman pit 8804 (Figs 14 and 15, 8702, 8802, 8804, 9102, 9106 and 9602).
- 4.10.2 **Trench 87** was east-west orientated and exposed north-south ditch 8702 (Fig. 14). This was 1.5m wide and 0.45m deep, with moderately steep sides and a flat base. The single fill (8703) contained a small amount of animal bone, charcoal, and Roman pottery (Fig. 18; Plate 13). No continuation of this ditch was seen in Trench 97 further south.
- 4.10.3 **Trench 88** was located to the east of Trench 87, on a north-south alignment (Fig. 14). Pits 8802 and 8804 were recorded at the north end of the trench. Pit 8802 was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.40m across and 0.09m deep, with moderate to steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill contained occasional charcoal. Pit 8804 was not fully exposed within the trench, but appeared to be roughly oval in plan, and was at least 0.84m long, 0.54m wide and 0.11m deep, with gently sloping sides and a narrow flat base (Fig. 18; Plate 14). Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery was recovered from its single fill (8805). These two pits can only be associated tentatively with the features in Trenches 87, 91, 93 and 96, as pit 8804 may belong to an earlier phase of activity in the area.
- 4.10.4 **Trench 91**, some 50m south-west of Trench 87, was orientated east-west and revealed ditch 9102 crossing the east end of the trench on a north-south orientation (Fig. 15). Ditch 9102 was only partially exposed; the visible part was at least 0.82m wide and was 0.43m deep, with a gently sloping western side and a flat base. It contained three fills. The basal, clay fill (9103) contained occasional charcoal flecks. This was overlain by

a silty clay fill (9104) with some animal bone and broadly-dated Roman pottery. The uppermost fill (9105) was sterile (Fig. 18; Plate 15).

- 4.10.5 Parallel to ditch 9102 was ditch 9106. This measured 0.3m wide and 0.22m deep, and had moderately steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 18). It contained a single fill with occasional animal bone and an early or middle Saxon pottery sherd. No continuations of either ditch were seen in Trench 101 further south.
- 4.10.6 **Trench 93** lay east of Trench 91 and south of Trench 88 and was orientated east-west (Fig. 17). Ditch 9302 lay in the eastern half of the trench and was aligned north-south. It measured 0.46m wide and 0.5m deep, and had moderately steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 18). There was only one fill (9303), which produced a residual Mesolithic or Neolithic flint flake, and abundant mid to late Roman pottery.
- 4.10.7 **Trench 96** was located south of Trench 91 and lay on a north-south orientation (Fig. 15). It exposed ditch 9602, which was aligned NE-SW. This feature was 1.05m wide and 0.2m deep, with steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 18; Plate 16). The single fill (9603) contained occasional charcoal, a residual Mesolithic or Neolithic flint core, and Roman pottery. This ditch was similar in size and profile to ditch 9203 in Trench 92 to the north-east, and was close to its projected line, so despite their slightly different orientations, it may have been part of the same linear feature. If so, pottery in 9203 would indicate a medieval date for this ditch (see below). No continuation of ditch 9602 was seen in Trench 100 to the south-west.

4.11 Trenches 92, 97 and 104 (Figs 5, 16, 18, 19 and 21)

- 4.11.1 These trenches lay within the southern part of Land Parcel 126, and within the area of greatest density of archaeological features. All three trenches contained ditches containing finds of medieval date (Fig. 16, ditches 9202 and 9703 and Fig. 19, ditch 10415), along with earlier features dated to the early Iron Age and Roman periods.
- 4.11.2 **Trench 92** was laid out on a north-south alignment (Fig. 16). Ditch 9202 was identified at the southern end of the trench and was aligned ENE-WSW. It was 1.06m wide and 0.24m deep, with steep sides and a flat base, and had a single fill (9203) that contained occasional charcoal, some CBM fragments, middle Roman pottery and medieval pottery of 12th-13th century date (Fig. 18). Environmental sample <3> was taken from the fill, and contained moderate quantities of charcoal fragments larger than 2mm and cereal grains, including both wheat and free-threshing wheat, together with a few charred hazelnut shell fragments.
- 4.11.3 This ditch was similar in size and profile to ditch 9602 to the south-east, although the latter ditch was on a slightly different alignment, and it is possible that they were parts of the same linear feature.
- 4.11.4 Ditch 9204 ran east-west through the northern half of the trench, and measured 2.8m wide and 0.3m deep, with gently sloping sides and an uneven base (Figs 16 and 18). Its single fill (9205) contained occasional animal bone and mid to late Roman pottery.

- 4.11.5 **Trench 97** lay 20m south of Trench 92, on an east-west alignment (Fig. 16). Ditch 9702 was identified at the eastern end of the trench and was only partially exposed. It was aligned NE-SW and the exposed part of the ditch measured 1.96 wide and at least 0.84m deep, with a gently sloping north-western side, but was not bottomed (Fig. 18). The single fill (9703) contained occasional animal bone, a residual flint core of Mesolithic or Neolithic date, some undated CBM, and a mixed assemblage of pottery comprising abundant middle Roman pottery and occasional 11th-12th century medieval sherds. No continuation of this feature was seen in the trenches to the north-east or south-west, and it is possible that this feature was not a ditch but a large pit.
- 4.11.6 **Trench 104** lay 50m south-east of Trench 97, at the south-eastern corner of Land Parcel 126, and was orientated approximately north-south (Fig. 19). A cluster of features, comprising pits 10403, 10405 and 10407, all truncated by pit 10409, was identified towards the centre of the trench. Pits 10403, 10405 and 10407 were all sub-circular in plan and measured between 0.53m and 0.84m across; 10405 was 0.33m deep, 10407 around 0.6m deep, and 10403 was 0.84m deep (Fig. 21 sections 10401 and 10402). Their single fills yielded no finds.
- 4.11.7 Pit 10409 was only partly exposed within the trench, continuing both west and east of the trench. The exposed part measured over 5m from north to south and was 0.66m deep with a steep or near-vertical south side and a gently sloping northern side and a flattish but irregular base (Fig. 21). It contained three fills: the basal fill (10410) was sterile, but the middle fill (10411) yielded late Iron Age/early Roman pottery and fired clay and the uppermost fill (10412) Roman pottery and small fragments of CBM.
- 4.11.8 Ditch 10413 crossed the southern half of the trench on a NW-SE alignment (Fig. 19). It measured 1.2m wide and 0.39m deep and had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base (Fig. 21; Plate 17). The single fill (10414) contained a small amount of Roman pottery.
- 4.11.9 Ditch 10415 ran east-west through the trench south of ditch 10413 (Fig. 19). The deeper part exposed in the base of the trench was around 1.5m wide and 0.36m deep with a flattish base, but in section a shallower feature continued south and the overall width was at least 2.7m, although the edges of the cut were not clearly identified (Fig. 21; Plate 18). The single fill (10416) contained occasional Roman pottery and medieval pottery of 11-12th century date. Environmental Sample <7> was taken from the fill, and contained small numbers of charcoal fragments larger than 2mm in size, together with low quantities of wheat cereal grains, potential free-threshing wheat grains and hulled wheat glume fragments and spikelet forks. A small number of oat/brome grass seeds were also observed.
- 4.11.10 Either of ditches 10206 and 10211 in Trench 102 some 67m further west could represent a continuation of ditch 10415, as both are very close to its projected line, and both are broad and shallow.

4.12 Trench 98, 99, 102 and 103 (Figs 5 and 17-21)

- 4.12.1 Trenches 98, 99, 102, and 103 were located at the south end of Land Parcel 126, and exposed the highest concentration of Roman features on site, together with an early Iron Age pit, a late Iron Age ditch, a modern ditch 9802 and undated pits.
- 4.12.2 **Trench 98** was oriented north-south and exposed ditch 9802 and pit 9804 (Fig. 17). Ditch 9802 was 2.73m wide and 0.46m deep with gently sloping sides and a flattish base (Fig. 18; Plate 19). Its single fill (9803) contained residual Roman pottery and 19th century pottery. No trace of a continuation of this ditch was seen on its projected line in Trench 96 to the west.
- 4.12.3 Pit 9804 to the south was roughly oval in plan, measuring 1.63m long, 1.17m wide and 0.22m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 18; Plate 20). Fragments of bone, Roman pottery and fired clay were recovered from its single, naturally formed, fill (9805).
- 4.12.4 **Trench 99** lay approximately 15m east of Trench 98 on an east-west alignment (Fig. 17). Pits 9902, 9906 and 9908 were recorded at the centre and in the western half of the trench respectively. Pit 9902 was only 0.6m across and 0.18m deep, while pits 9906 and 9908 were of similar depth although 9908 was partly cut away by pit 9906, which was the largest pit, measuring 1.9m long and 0.6m deep (Fig. 18). No finds were recovered from any of these pits.
- 4.12.5 Ditch 9904 extended north-south through the western half of the trench. It was 3.84m wide and 0.68m deep, with a stepped profile, the upper part of the ditch having gently sloping sides and a flat base, the lower part having steeper sides, particularly on the west, and a concave base (Fig. 18). Occasional animal bone and fired clay fragments and abundant Roman pottery were recovered from the single silty clay fill (9905). Environmental sample <2> was taken from the fill, and contained a few charcoal fragments larger than 2mm, together with cereal grain fragments of hulled wheat (emmer or spelt), glume fragments, vetch/wild pea seeds and hazelnut shell fragments. No trace of a continuation of this ditch was seen on its projected line in Trench 89 to the north, but ditch 9802, which was perpendicular to 9904 and slightly further north, had a similar profile and was also broad, so could possibly have been a return.
- 4.12.6 **Trench 102** was aligned north-south and located to the south-west of Trench 98 (Fig. 19). This trench exposed the highest concentration of features within Land Parcel 126, comprising a middle Iron Age pit, an undated pit and a gully and four ditches aligned either east-west or ENE-WSW. Ditch 10206 was possibly late Iron Age in date, whilst the remainder were of Roman date.
- 4.12.7 Pit 10203 was only partially exposed on the western edge of the northern half of the trench. It measured 1.14m from north to south and at least 0.63m from east to west, and was 0.54m deep, with steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 20). There were two fills: the basal fill of this feature (10205) contained animal bone fragments, and the overlying fill 10204) yielded middle Iron Age pottery along with a small amount of bone.

- 4.12.8 Gully 10208 was located 1m south of pit 10203 on an ENE-WSW alignment. It measured 0.32m wide and 0.27m deep, had steep sides and an irregular base, and contained two fills (Fig. 20 section 10202; Plate 21). Roman pottery was recovered from the basal fill (10210), and animal bone was found in the overlying fill (10209). Gully 10208 truncated the northern side of ditch 10215, and pit 10217 the southern side (Fig. 20 section 10205).
- 4.12.9 Ditch 10215 ditch was at least 0.9m wide and 0.34m deep and had sloping sides and a rounded base. Its single fill (10216) contained a small amount of animal bone and occasional sherds of Roman pottery. Environmental Sample <6> from fill 10216 contained a small number of cereal grains, hulled wheat glume fragments, vetch/wild pea seeds and stinking chamomile seeds, plus a few charcoal fragments.
- 4.12.10 Pit 10217 was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.69m across and 0.32m deep, and had steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (10218) that contained occasional charcoal but no other finds.
- 4.12.11 Ditch 10213 was parallel to ditch 10215 and some 10m south of it. It was 1.14m wide and 0.43m deep, with very steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 20). The single silty clay fill (10214) contained occasional bone fragments and Roman pottery. Environmental Sample <5> from fill 10214 contained small numbers of charcoal fragments larger than 2mm, charred vetch/wild pea seeds and hazelnut shell fragments.
- 4.12.12 Ditch 10206 lay around 2m south of ditch 10213, and appeared also to be running broadly east-west, though perhaps a little more southwards as it ran west. It measured 1.68 wide and 0.22m deep, and had a saucer-shaped profile, with gently sloping and curved sides and a rounded base (Fig. 20). Its single fill (10207) contained late Iron Age/early Roman pottery and small fragments of fired clay.
- 4.12.13 Ditch 10211 was the southernmost in this trench, only 1m south of ditch 10206, and was aligned ENE-WSW. It measured 1.34m wide and 0.16m deep, with moderately steep sides and a broad flat base (Fig. 20). Its single fill (10212) yielded occasional charcoal, fragmented fired clay and Roman pottery. Either of ditches 10206 or 10211 could be a continuation of ditch 10415 in Trench 104, 67m to the east.
- 4.12.14 **Trench 103** lay on an east-west alignment, to the immediate east of Trench 102 (Fig. 19). One ditch terminus or pit 10302 and a possible pit 10305 were recorded in the western half of the trench. Ditch terminus or pit 10302 was much wider at the north side of the trench, tapering as it ran south, so may have been a large pit rather than a ditch (Fig. 19). It measured at least 5m east-west and 2m north-south, and was 0.94m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. There were four fills: 10304, 10303, 10308 and 10308 from bottom to top (Fig. 21; Plate 22). Occasional animal bone was recovered from both fills 10304 and 10303, and occasional Roman pottery and fired clay from fill 10303. Environmental Sample <4> from fill 10303 contained a few charcoal fragments alongside a few clover/medick seeds.

4.12.15 Pit 10305 was located 1.2m east of ditch 10302 and had an irregular shape in plan. It was 2.3m wide and 0.18m deep, with gentle to moderately sloping sides and an irregular base (Fig. 21). Its fill contained one Roman sherd. The irregular morphology of this feature led to the suggestion on site that this may have been of natural rather than man-made origin.

4.13 Trench 101 (Figs 5, 19 and 20)

4.13.1 Trench 101 was aligned east-west, and a concentration of features of the middle Iron Age, and of the medieval/post-medieval periods, was recorded at the western end of the trench (Fig. 19). The trench was extended northwards at this end to expose the full extent of a group of intercutting pits.

4.13.2 In the western half of Trench 101 intercutting pits 10107, 10110 and 10112 were recorded. They were circular or sub-circular in plan and had similar morphological characteristics. The earliest pit, 10107, lay in the centre of the group, and was cut by pit 10110 on the west and 10112 on the east (Fig. 20). It measured at least 1.8m in diameter and almost 1m deep, and had gently sloping sides and a concave base. There were two fills, the lower of which (10108) yielded occasional middle Iron Age pottery, fired clay lumps and shell, whereas the overlying fill (10109) was sterile.

4.13.3 Pit 10110 to the west measured 0.6m deep and up to 2.7m in diameter, but was cut at the east edge by pit 10112 (Fig. 20). It also had gently sloping sides and a concave base, but only one fill (10111), which contained early Iron Age pottery and a 5g lump of amorphous CBM.

4.13.4 The latest pit was 10112, which was 2m in diameter and 0.5m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile, and had two fills (Fig. 20). Roman pottery, medieval pottery and two small fragments of amorphous CBM were recovered from the basal fill (10113), which was overlain by a very dark silty clay (10114) that contained much charcoal, animal bone fragments, a very little fired clay and a little late Iron Age/early Roman and modern pottery. Environmental Sample <8> was taken from fill 10113, and contained a small quantity of charred hulled wheat cereal grains alongside a small number of vetch/wild pea seeds, together with moderate amounts of charcoal larger than 2mm.

4.13.5 It is difficult to establish the dates of these three features, as according to their finds, pit 10107 is middle Iron Age, pit 10110 perhaps Roman (due to the CBM) and pit 10112 of recent date. Given their similar character, it is likely that the modern pottery is intrusive, and that the three pits to belong to the later Iron Age or Roman period; it is also possible that the very small lumps of CBM in pits 10110 and 10112 were in fact overfired lumps of fired clay, so that all three features could be middle to late Iron Age. These pits have tentatively been interpreted as clay extraction pits.

4.13.6 North-south aligned ditches 10103 and 10105 were recorded west of the intercutting pit group at the west end of Trench 101 (Fig. 19). These ditches lay immediately adjacent to one another, but did not intercut. Ditch 10103 was 1.55m wide and 0.33m deep, with moderately sloping sides

and a concave base (Fig. 20; Plate 23). Occasional bone, fired clay and late Iron Age/early Roman pottery were recovered from the single fill (10104).

- 4.13.7 Ditch 10105 was parallel to ditch 10103 on the west, and measured 2.3m wide and 0.56m deep, with sloping sides and a pointed base (Fig. 20; Plate 23). It had a single fill (10106), which contained occasional CBM, animal bone, late Iron Age/early Roman and post-medieval pottery. These two ditches possibly represented two different phases of post-medieval activity within the site, the late Iron Age pottery from ditch 10103 probably being residual.

4.14 Finds summary

- 4.14.1 **Pottery.** A total of 241 sherds (1799g) of prehistoric and Roman pottery were recovered from the evaluation. The earliest pottery recovered from site dated to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age (77 sherds; 358g). Pottery dating to this period was recovered from Trenches 28, 62, 92, 93, 97, 98, 101, 102 and 103. A total of 12 sherds (82g) of middle to late Iron Age date was found in Trenches 99, 101, 102 and 103.
- 4.14.2 The late Iron Age or early Roman periods were represented by 57 sherds (723g) found in Trenches 87-8, 91-3, 96-9 and 101-4. Two rim sherds from straight-sided bowls, which dated to the 2nd to earlier 3rd centuries AD, were recorded in Trenches 92 and 97. Late Roman period material comprised two body sherds from Trenches 72 and 93. The bulk of the assemblage could only be assigned a broadly Roman date (89 sherds; 701g).
- 4.14.3 Thirteen sherds (73g) of post-Roman pottery were recovered. The earliest sherd in the assemblage was a small, abraded fragment (4g) of early/middle Saxon pottery from Trench 91. The majority of sherds dated to the 11th to 12th centuries and were recovered from Trenches 92, 97 and 101, and 104. One body sherd of post-medieval Essex redware was found in Trench 83. Modern pottery comprised a tiny fragment of a possible plate rim from Trench 98, a body sherd from Trench 106, and a small fragment of a porcelain saucer from Trench 101.
- 4.14.4 **Ceramic building material.** A total of 12 fragments of undated ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 298g were recovered from Trenches 28, 85, 97, 101 and 104.
- 4.14.5 **Fired clay.** Twenty five undated fragments of fired clay, weighing 331g, were recovered from Trenches 98, 99, 101, 102, 103 and 104.
- 4.14.6 **Worked flint.** A small assemblage of five struck flints (187g) and five pieces of burnt, unworked flint (73g) was found in Trenches 93, 96, 97 and 101. These dated to the Mesolithic or the early Neolithic period.
- 4.14.7 **Stone.** Two featureless fragments (7g) identified as Mayen lava were recovered from a Roman deposit in Trench 99.

4.15 Environmental summary

- 4.15.1 **Charred plant remains.** A total of eight samples were assessed from Trenches 9, 92, 99, 101, 102, 103 and 104, primarily for the assessment

of charred plant remains. The quantity and quality of the charred remains was relatively low. Roman ditch 9904 and Roman/medieval pit 10112 produced the most amount of charcoal, with further identification of the charcoal being possible. There was an indication of some possible crop processing activity in the vicinity of ditch 10415. The richest assemblage in terms of cereal remains was recorded from medieval ditch 9203.

- 4.15.2 **Animal bone.** A total of 190 fragments (2955g) were recovered via hand excavation and the processing of bulk soil samples from the fill of 16 ditch and pit features dating broadly from the late Iron Age to the Roman period (Trenches 91, 92, 93, 96, 97, 98, 99, 101, 102 and 103). The material was highly fragmented and 78% of the assemblage was unidentifiable to species level. However, it was possible to confirm the presence on site of cattle, sheep/goat and horse. Three dog teeth were also recovered and gnaw marks were present throughout the assemblage, indicating that dogs were a common presence on site.
- 4.15.3 **Shell and Molluscs.** A single fragment of oyster shell was recovered from context 10108, the fill of a pit containing middle Iron Age pottery in Trench 101. The recovery of shell from Iron Age features is still relatively uncommon but is also known from north and east Kent at this period. Also from Trench 101, a single columella fragment of probable whelk was recovered from context 10113.

5 Discussion

5.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 5.1.1 The archaeological features were reasonably well defined against the underlying head and clay and other mixed deposits, although several deposits and features were sample excavated to establish if they were of geological or archaeological significance. The investigations were carried out in late summer in good ground conditions and with no major weather disruptions. The archaeological features were not immediately identifiable against the London clay natural substrate. The trenches were left open for a reasonable period of time, allowing them to weather out so as to identify all archaeological remains present on site.
- 5.1.2 All trenches were excavated, with the exception of Trenches 1-4 to the north of St Mary's Lane in Land Parcel 54. As noted in section 2.2.6 a number, of trenches in Land Parcels 54 and 126 were moved due to environmental and service constraints.
- 5.1.3 A small number of features were not fully excavated as they extended below the safe working depth of 1m below ground level.
- 5.1.4 No cropmarks were identified within Land Parcel 54 or Land Parcel 126 and no geophysical prospection data were available, so the correlation between cropmark survey, geophysical data and archaeological investigation results could not be assessed. The fact that features did not show as cropmarks was probably because they were backfilled with the deposits into which they were dug, making them very unlikely to create cropmarks.
- 5.1.5 There was a good correspondence between 19th Century historic mapping and linear features in Land Parcel 126.
- 5.1.6 The alluvial/colluvial deposits encountered in the northern portions of Land Parcels 54 and 126 respectively were excavated and did not overlay any features.
- 5.1.7 Archaeological remains across the site was generally truncated by ploughing, although excavated features were mostly preserved to a reasonable depth.

5.2 Interpretation

- 5.2.1 **Palaeolithic.** No evidence of Palaeolithic activity was encountered within site.
- 5.2.2 **Mesolithic/Neolithic.** Evidence of early prehistoric activity included a Mesolithic or early Neolithic assemblage of five struck flints and five pieces of burnt, unworked flint recovered from Trenches 96, 97 and 101.
- 5.2.3 All these flints are residual, recovered in association with pottery of Roman or medieval date. Although the assemblage was very small, it occurred in three adjacent trenches at the south end of the site, perhaps indicating a small activity area in the immediate vicinity, which may also

include contemporary features, although it is equally likely that this was a surface scatter since reworked.

- 5.2.4 **Late Bronze Age/iron Age.** Evidence of late Bronze Age/early Iron activity comprised a moderate assemblage of pottery, concentrated in the southern portion of Land Parcel 126, in Trenches 92-3, 97-8 and 101-3. Features of this period included four pits (10107, 10110, 10112 and 10203) and a ditch (9204). Prehistoric pottery was also recovered as residual material from Trenches 93, 97-8 and 103, showing that the activity was quite widespread here.
- 5.2.5 Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age features were also identified in the north-east corner of Land Parcel 126 in Trench 62, and in the southern part of Land Parcel 54, in Trench 28. The features identified in Trench 62 comprised two parallel ditches (6202 and 6206) and a pit; the ditches may perhaps have defined the course of a drove way, but the pit may indicate a different function. Trench 28 revealed the remains of a medium-sized pit (2802) and a posthole (2804). No clear evidence of early Iron Age structures was identified, but as both of these trenches lay on the edge of the evaluated area they may indicate more extensive areas of activity of this period in the vicinity. The activity of the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age here complements the late Bronze Age cremations previously identified during the widening of the M25 north-west and west of the site (see section 1.4.8 above; Biddulph and Brady 2015).
- 5.2.6 Low intensity activity within site continued into the middle to late Iron Age period and was represented by pottery recovered from the southern end of Land Parcel 126, in Trenches 99 and 101-3, but no feature contained sufficient material to be dated firmly to the middle Iron Age period.
- 5.2.7 Features containing only pottery of potentially late Iron Age date in the south-eastern portion of Land Parcel 126 comprise two pits and two or three ditches in Trenches 88 (pits 8802 and 8804), 101 (ditches 10103 and 10105) and 102 (ditch 10206). The late Iron Age pottery from ditch 10105 was possibly residual, as the ditch also contained a very small (4g) sherd of post-medieval pottery, although this may instead have been intrusive. There was also late Iron Age pottery in the middle fill of pit 10409, overlain by a fill containing Roman pottery.
- 5.2.8 As both late Iron Age fabrics and forms survive into the middle of the 1st century AD, it is possible that the absence of early Roman pottery from these features may be fortuitous, and that they date after the Roman conquest. It is, however, more likely that the evidence of late Iron Age activity indicates a continuation of the early and middle Iron Age activity in this same area, and belongs to a distinct phase prior to the early Roman period, although much overwritten by the continuing and more concentrated activity of the Roman phase of occupation.
- 5.2.9 **Late Iron Age/Roman.** The transitional phase of late Iron Age into Roman activity was identified in the south-eastern area of the site, with isolated features also identified in the northern half of Land Parcel 126 and the northern half of Land Parcel 54. This period was characterised by intensive activity in the form of a series of ditches in Trenches 87-8, 91, 93, 96-9 and 102-4, and pits in Trenches 98 and 99. However, the main

phase of occupation could only be dated broadly to the Roman period, as the bulk of the pottery assemblage does not allow more precise dating.

- 5.2.10 A notable concentration of features was recorded in Trench 102, in which a substantial field/farmstead boundary was identified in the form of three east-west aligned, parallel ditches which were possibly representative of three distinct phases of occupation from the late Iron Age/Roman into the Roman period.
- 5.2.11 The Roman ditches in the southern portion of Land Parcel 126 appear to have included field/enclosure systems on more than one alignment. The principal alignment was perhaps north-south by east-west, as ditches 8702, 9102, 9106 and 9302 were all aligned north-south, and ditches 10206, 10213 and 10215 and possibly were perpendicular, and possibly belonged to the same phase. ENE-WSW aligned ditches 9602 and 10208 possibly defined a second alignment, although ditches on this alignment also included ditch 9202 that contained medieval pottery. Large ditches in Trenches 99 and 98 might instead represent parts of a smaller but more substantial enclosure. A series of pits of various sizes and morphology were present in this area: 9804, 9902, 9906, 9908, 10403, 10405, 10407 and 10409, and since many of these contained a variety of finds including animal bone, probably indicate a domestic focus very close by. A few were interpreted as small clay quarries, possibly dug to assist in the construction of low-status buildings in the vicinity, but no structural remains were recorded that dated to the Roman period, and the assemblage of CBM recovered only comprised low quantities of material.
- 5.2.12 Away from the main south-eastern focus of activity there was evidence for peripheral land use, provided by additional boundary/drainage features. These were present in two separate locations, one 80m to the north of the main focus of activity in Trenches 72 (ditch 7202), and the second, in the northern portion of Land Parcel 54, in Trenches 6, 9, and 14, which formed a distinct focus of broadly Roman period activity, 800m north of the Land Parcel 126 focus. The principal focus of settlement activity lay on the more freely draining sand and gravels, on the higher ground to the south, but more marginal areas were also utilised and exploited during the Roman period.
- 5.2.13 The two foci of activity in the southern half of Land Parcel 126 and the northern half of Land Parcel 54 corresponded with areas of higher ground, at some distance from the course of Mar Dyke tributary that divides Land Parcel 54 from Land Parcel 126.
- 5.2.14 The concentration of agricultural features in the southern portion of Land Parcel 126 suggests the presence of a possible farmstead, which probably extended on higher ground, to the south of Land Parcel 126. Field surveys carried out 0.4km west of Land Parcel 126 at Great Barn recorded Roman finds, including a little late Roman pottery along with a piece of Roman brick (see section 1.4.13 above). As at Land Parcel 126, these Roman finds were recorded in areas where prehistoric finds have also been recorded, close to the upper Mar Dyke tributary.
- 5.2.15 The smaller focus of Roman activity in the northern part of Land Parcel 54, which comprised three east-west aligned ditches, lies immediately to

the south of the B187 Saint Mary's Lane, which is on the projected route of an east-west Roman road from London to Bradwell-on-Sea on the east Essex coast.

- 5.2.16 **Middle Roman and late Roman.** Activity within the site noticeably decreased in the middle and late Roman periods. The middle Roman period is represented by a very small quantity of 2nd to early 3rd century pottery from two distinct linear features in Trenches 92 and 97. A more isolated, late Roman ditch was recorded in Trench 78, and a very small amount of mid-3rd to 4th century pottery was also recovered from Trenches 72 and 93.
- 5.2.17 **Post-Roman/medieval.** One single sherd of early/mid Saxon pottery was recovered from a narrow gully in Trench 91, along with three even smaller sherds of Roman pottery. This feature may well have been of Anglo-Saxon date. It was not a boundary ditch, as it was curving at the south side of the trench, but its full extent was not exposed, so its function is unclear. Although an isolated occurrence in the evaluation, it demonstrates the presence of activity of this period within the site.
- 5.2.18 The majority of the post-Roman pottery comprises a handful of 11th to 12th century sherds from Trenches 92, 97, 101 and 104 in the central and south-eastern part of Land Parcel 126, and largely corresponded with the higher ground south of the Mar Dyke tributary that had also been the focus of Roman activity. The three features recorded for this period comprise ENE-WSW ditch 9202, pit or ditch 9707 and east-west ditch 10415.
- 5.2.19 **Post-medieval/modern.** Subsequent activity within site was represented by a north-south aligned ditch 8302 that contained 16th to 18th century pottery and correlated with a field boundary defined on 19th century historic mapping. Sporadic evidence for post-medieval/modern agricultural use of the land was also found in ditches 9803, 10105 and pit 10112. This pottery was probably conveyed onto site as result of extensive manuring, since there is no evidence for intensive post-medieval activity with site.
- 5.2.20 During the M25 widening scheme, six medieval or post-medieval ditches, probably associated with Franks Manor were recorded just west of Land Parcel 54, but no further evidence of medieval or post-medieval activity was encountered in the evaluation of this land parcel.

5.3 Evaluation objectives and results

- 5.3.1 This evaluation established the presence of archaeological remains and investigated their character by analysing artefacts and environmental evidence. No geophysical survey information was available, and no cropmark evidence was identified by the 2019 aerial survey in Land Parcel 54 and Land Parcel 126 (Place Services 2019). The evaluation primarily investigated putative blank areas of the site since no geophysical anomalies or cropmarks had been identified.
- 5.3.2 In terms of specific objectives, no Palaeolithic test pits were excavated within site, and the evaluation did not find any remains of this period.

- 5.3.3 Two foci of archaeological features were identified on higher ground, 100m to the north and 400m to the south of the Mar Dyke tributary. Sparse, late Bronze Age/early Iron Age activity was recorded on higher ground in the southern half of Land Parcel 126 and also on low-lying areas closer to the Mar Dyke tributary. No waterlogged remains were recovered from any of the features. Alluvial/colluvial deposits were encountered in the northern portions of Land Parcels 54 and 126, in areas devoid of archaeological remains. None of the features identified were cut into or obscured by the 0.45m thick colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 5.3.4 Sporadic activity within Land Parcels 54 and 126 began in the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age and continued thereafter through the middle and late Iron Age periods. A phase of more intensive occupation began in the late Iron Age/early Roman period and began to decrease from the mid Roman period onwards. Limited evidence of medieval and post-medieval activity was also identified in the southern portion of Land Parcel 126.
- 5.3.5 Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age features comprised ditches, pits, and a possible north-south aligned driveway.
- 5.3.6 The late Iron Age and Roman periods were mostly represented with rectilinear enclosures concentrated in the south-eastern area of Land Parcel 126, with the majority of the pottery coming from early Roman and broadly dated Roman enclosures/boundaries.
- 5.3.7 Features of medieval date were found in the south of Land Parcel 126.
- 5.3.8 Post-medieval pottery was recovered from features identified in the south of Land Parcel 126. One post-medieval ditch, which corresponded to a field boundary shown on 19th Century historic maps, was identified in the centre of Land Parcel 126.

Appendix A Trench Tables

Trench 5								
General description						Orientation		NE SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.						Length (m)		30
						Width (m)		2
						Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
500	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey friable clay silt			
501	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish brown clay with reddish brown clay and gravel patches. Head deposit			
Trench 6								
General description						Orientation		NW-SE
Trench contains a single E-W aligned ditch. Consisted of topsoil and a thin subsoil/interface overlying the natural geology of clay.						Length (m)		30
						Width (m)		2
						Avg. depth (m)		0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
600	Layer			0.09	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey friable clay silt			
601	Layer			0.26	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown firm silty clay			
602	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish brown firm clay			
603	Cut		1.23	0.15	Ditch			
604	Fill	603		0.15	Other Fill. Mid yellowish brown firm silty clay			
Trench 7								
General description						Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and thin subsoil overlying alluvium which overlies clayey head deposits and London Clay						Length (m)		30
						Width (m)		6
						Avg. depth (m)		0.55
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
700	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt loam			
701	Layer			0.04	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay. Thin subsoil / interface			
702	Layer			0.4	Alluvial Layer. Mid olive brown silty clay			
703	Layer			0.04	Other Layer. Mid to dark greyish brown silty clay. Possible stabilisation horizon or			

					weathered layer from clay particle translocation		
704	Layer			0.2	Other Layer. Light yellowish brown, mottled silty clay. Head deposit.		
705	Layer			0.4	Natural. Mid yellowish to reddish brown silty clay. Weathered London Clay		
706	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish to reddish brown silty clay. London Clay bedrock		

Trench 8

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and a thin subsoil/interface overlying a possible alluvial deposit that overlies clayey head deposits and London Clay bedrock	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	6
	Avg. depth (m)	0.65

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
800	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt loam		
801	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay.		
802	Layer			0.16	Alluvial Layer. Mid yellowish brown silty clay. Possible oxidised alluvial layer		
803	Layer			0.4	Alluvial Layer. Mid olive brown silty clay. Possible alluvial layer		
804	Layer			0.1	Natural. Mid yellowish brown silty clay. Head deposit		
805	Layer			0.18	Natural. Light yellowish brown mottled silty clay. Head deposit		
806	Layer			0.09	Natural. Mid to dark olive brown silty clay. Head deposit		
807	Layer			0.45	Natural. Mid yellowish to reddish brown silty clay. Weathered London Clay		
808	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish to reddish brown silty clay. London Clay bedrock		

Trench 9

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench revealed a single natural feature, and the terminus of a NE-SW aligned ditch. Consisted of topsoil and a thin subsoil overlying clayey head deposits and London Clay bedrock	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	6
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
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900	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt loam		
901	Layer			0.04	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay. Thin subsoil / interface		
902	Layer			0.34	Natural. Light yellowish brown mottled silty clay. Head deposit		
903	Layer			0.09	Natural. Light blueish grey silty clay		
904	Layer			0.1	Natural. Mid reddish brown silty clay		
905	Layer			0.5	Natural. Mid reddish brown silty clay. Weathered London Clay bedrock		
906	Layer				Natural. Mid reddish brown silty clay. London Clay bedrock		
907	Cut		1.34	0.08	Natural Feature. natural undulation in the clay geology		
908	Fill	907	1.34	0.08	Other Fill. Mid greyish brown firm clay. Infill of a small undulation in the natural geology		
909	Cut		1.1	0.3	Ditch		
910	Fill	909	1.1	0.3	Other Fill. Mid grey brown firm clay	Pot	RB

Trench 10

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench revealed two natural features. Consisted of topsoil and thin subsoil overlying clayey head deposits and London Clay bedrock						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	6
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1000	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt loam		
1001	Layer			0.06	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
1002	Layer			0.14	Natural. Mid to dark yellowish brown silty clay. Weathered head deposit or possible alluvium		
1003	Layer			0.12	Natural. Light yellowish brown, mottled, silty clay. Head deposit		
1004	Layer			0.1	Natural. Light blueish grey, slightly mottled, silty clay. Head deposit		
1005	Layer			0.5	Natural. Mid yellowish to reddish brown silty clay. Weathered London Clay		
1006	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish to reddish brown silty clay. London Clay bedrock		

1007	Cut				Natural Feature. Tree throw		
1008	Cut				Other Cut. Appeared linear investigated and revealed to be interface of two geologies. Lines up with linear feature recorded in trench 9.		
1009	Fill	1008			Other Fill. Mid brownish grey firm silty clay		

Trench 11

General description						Orientation			
Trench devoid of archaeology, three potential features were investigated but proved to be natural. Consisted of topsoil and a thin subsoil/interface overlying alluvium to the eastern end and natural deposits of head clay and London clay.						WNW-ESE			
						Length (m)		30	
						Width (m)		6	
						Avg. depth (m)		0.4	

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1100	Layer			0.22	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt loam		
1101	Layer			0.04	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
1102	Layer			0.14	Alluvial Layer. Mid olive brown silty clay		
1103	Cut				Natural Feature. Investigated as a linear feature, proved to be natural		
1104	Cut				Natural Feature. Investigated as a linear feature, proved to be natural		
1105	Cut				Natural Feature. investigated as a possible feature but proved to be natural		
1106	Layer			0.1	Other Layer. Dark yellowish brown silty clay.		
1107	Layer			0.14	Other Layer. Dark grey silty clay. Weathered horizon		
1108	Layer			0.3	Natural. Variable mid to light yellowish brown silty clay. Head deposit		
1109	Layer			0.04	Natural. Mid yellowish to reddish brown silty clay. Head deposit		
1110	Layer			0.28	Natural. Variable mid blueish grey to light olive brown silty clay. Head deposit		
1111	Layer			0.3	Natural. Mid yellowish to reddish brown silty clay. Weathered London Clay		
1112	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish to reddish brown silty clay. London Clay bedrock		

Trench 12							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil and the natural geology of clay.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1200	Layer			0.27	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey friable clay silt		
1201	Layer			0.09	Subsoil. Mid reddish brown firm silty clay		
1202	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish brown firm clay with reddish brown clay and gravel patches. Head deposit		
Trench 13							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying head deposits which overlie London Clay bedrock						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	6
						Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1300	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clay silt		
1301	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
1302	Layer			0.34	Natural. Compact mid olive brown silty clay. Head deposit		
1303	Layer			0.7	Natural. Firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay. Head deposit		
1304	Layer			0.4	Natural. Compact, mid reddish brown silty clay. Weathered London Clay Bedrock		
1305	Layer				Natural. Compact mid reddish brown silty clay. London Clay bedrock		
Trench 14							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench revealed a single E-W aligned ditch. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1400	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Dark grey friable silty clay		
1401	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid reddish brown silty clay		
1402	Layer				Natural. Mid greyish brown firm clay with		

					mid red brown clay and mid blue grey patches. Head deposit		
1403	Cut		0.9	0.7	Ditch		
1404	Fill	1403	0.9	0.7	Other Fill. Mid greyish brown firm silty clay	Pot	RB
1405	Layer				Natural. Compact mid olive brown silty clay. London Clay bedrock underlying clayey head deposit (1402)		
Trench 15							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1500	Layer			0.22	Topsoil. Dark grey friable silty clay		
1501	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid reddish brown firm silty clay		
1502	Layer				Natural. Mid greyish brown firm clay with mid red brown clay and gravel patches. Head deposit		
Trench 16							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying the natural geology of silty clay.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1600	Layer			0.36	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey friable clay silt		
1601	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish brown firm silty clay. Head deposits		
Trench 17							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying the natural geology of head deposits and the London clay bedrock						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1700	Layer			0.42	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey friable clay silt		
1701	Layer			0.4	Natural. Mid yellowish brown firm silty clay. Head deposits		
1702	Layer				Natural. Mid greyish brown firm clay. London clay bedrock		

Trench 18							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying the natural geology of silty clay.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1800	Layer			0.34	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey friable clay silt		
1801	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish brown firm silty clay. Head deposits		
Trench 19							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench revealed a single small pit at the southern end. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural head deposits and the bedrock geology of London clay						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1900	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Firm dark greyish brown, clayey slit. Mod pebbles, rare chalk fragments and freq plant rooting. Poorly sorted inclusions.		
1901	Layer			0.42	Natural. Firm light-Mid yellow brown clayey silt. Head deposit. Inclusions poorly sorted, rare pebbles, freq powdery calcareous patches.		
1902	Layer			0.19	Natural. Mid yellowish brown firm silty clay. Weathered London clay. Inclusions= rare pebbles, freq powdery calcareous patches, poorly sorted.		
1903	Cut		0.4	0.08	Pit. Sub oval pit near southern end of tr 19. Break of slope top imperceptible, shallow concave side, break of slope base gradual and a flat base.		
1904	Fill	1903	0.4	0.08	Other Fill. Firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay. Rare stone inclusions.		
1905	Layer				Natural. Compact, mid reddish brown silty clay. Freq white powdery calcareous patches. Rare pebbles. London clay		

Trench 20							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench revealed a single natural feature. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural head deposits and the bedrock geology of London clay.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2000	Layer			0.33	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey friable clay silt		
2001	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish brown firm silty clay. Head deposits		
2002	Layer				Natural. Mid greyish brown firm clay. Bedrock geology of London clay		
2003	Cut				Natural Feature		
Trench 21							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural head deposits and the bedrock geology of London clay.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2100	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt with poorly sorted inclusions. Mod- freq pebbles and chalk frags. Freq plant rooting.		
2101	Layer			0.24	Natural. Firm mid olive brown clay silt weathered head deposit. With poorly sorted infrequent pebbles and plant rooting.		
2102	Layer			0.19	Natural. Firm light-mod yellowish brown clay head deposit. Moderator sorted few pebbles.		
2103	Cut				Natural Feature		
2104	Cut				Natural Feature		
2105	Layer			0.27	Natural. Soft mid yellowish brown, silty clay with mod sorted inclusions. Rare pebbles and freq calcareous patches.		
2106	Layer				Natural. Compact mid reddish brown silty clay with mod-well sorted inclusions. Freq white powdery calcareous patches and rare pebbles.		

Trench 22								
General description						Orientation		
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural head deposits and the bedrock geology of London clay.						E-W		
						Length (m)		30
						Width (m)		2
Avg. depth (m)		0.32						
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
2200	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt. Inclusions = mod-freq pebbles and chalk fragments. Freq plant roots poorly sorted.			
2201	Layer			0.22	Natural. Firm, mid olive brown clayey silt. Weathered Head deposit. Inclusions mod sorted= Infrequent pebbles and plant rooting and frequent iron flecks.			
2202	Layer			0.24	Natural. firm, light yellowish brown clayey silt. Poorly sorted inclusions= infrequent pebbles, frequent iron mottling, often appearing in larger patches.			
2203	Layer			0.18	Natural. Soft, mid yellowish brown silty clay. Weathered London clay with moderately-well sorted inclusions, rare pebbles and frequent fe mottling.			
2204	Layer				Natural. Compact, mid reddish brown silty clay with well sorted inclusions= freq white powdery calcareous patches and rare pebbles.			
Trench 23								
General description						Orientation		
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying the natural geology of silty clay head deposits						E-W		
						Length (m)		30
						Width (m)		2
Avg. depth (m)		0.35						
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
2300	Layer			0.35	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey friable clay silt			
2301	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish brown silty clay. Head deposit			

Trench 24							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench revealed a single posthole. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural head deposits and the bedrock geology of London clay.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2400	Layer			0.35	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey friable clay silt		
2401	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish brown firm silty clay. Head deposits		
2402	Layer				Natural. Mid greyish brown firm clay. London clay bedrock geology		
2403	Cut		0.5	0.28	Posthole		
2404	Fill	2403	0.5	0.28	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish grey clay with rare charcoal flecks		
2405	Cut				Natural Feature. Poss. ditch, likely natural striation.		
Trench 25							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural head deposits and the bedrock geology of London clay						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2500	Layer			0.33	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey friable clay silt.		
2501	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish brown firm silty clay. Head deposit		
2502	Layer				Natural. Mid brownish grey firm clay		
Trench 26							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying the natural geology of head deposits and the bedrock geology of London clay						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2600	Layer			0.38	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey friable clay silt		
2601	Layer			0.43	Natural. Mid yellowish brown firm silty clay. Head deposits		
2602	Layer				Natural. Mid greyish brown firm clay. London clay bedrock		

Trench 27							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural head deposits and the bedrock geology of London clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2700	Layer			0.42	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey friable clay silt		
2701	Layer			0.33	Natural. Mid yellowish brown firm silty clay. Head deposits		
2702	Layer				Natural. Mid greyish brown firm clay. London clay bedrock		
Trench 28							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench revealed two small pits? Consisted of topsoil overlying the natural geology of clay silt.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.38
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2800	Layer			0.38	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey friable clay silt		
2801	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish brown firm silty clay. Head deposits		
2802	Cut		0.59	0.16	Pit. Mid-sized pit with undulating base, could be natural feature or heavily root-disturbed.		
2803	Fill	2802	0.59	0.16	Primary Fill. Mottled mid-grey/mid orange clay with charcoal flecks.	Pot (much)	Late BA-early IA
2804	Cut		0.4	0.2	Posthole. Possible deep, narrow posthole with disturbance around rim.		
2805	Fill	2804	0.4	0.2	Primary Fill. Mottled mid-grey/light orange clay with some charcoal flecks.	Pot, CBM	Late BA-early IA?
Trench 29							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural head deposits and the bedrock geology of London clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		3
					Avg. depth (m)		0.41
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2900	Layer			0.41	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey friable clay silt		
2901	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish brown firm silty clay. Head deposits		

2902	Layer				Natural. Mid greyish brown firm clay. London clay bedrock		
Trench 56							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil overlying the natural geology of clay						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.27
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5600	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown friable clay silt		
5601	Layer			0.24	Natural. Mid olive brown silty clay. Head deposit		
5602	Layer				Natural. Compact mid reddish brown silty clay. Weathered London Clay		
Trench 57							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology Consists of ploughsoil overlying clay natural						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5700	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark blackish brown silty clay		
5701	Layer				Natural. Light brown clay		
Trench 58							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology Consists of ploughsoil overlying clay						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5800	Layer			0.22	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown clay silt.		
5801	Layer				Natural. Mid greyish brown silt clay.		
5802	Layer			0.14	Colluvial Layer. Mid greyish brown silt clay.		
5803	Layer			0.08	Colluvial Layer. Mid olive brown silt.		
5804	Layer			0.04	Other Layer. Mid yellowish brown silt clay.		
5805	Layer			0.2	Colluvial Layer. Mid greyish brown silt clay.		

Trench 59								
General description						Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil overlying the natural geology of clay						Length (m)		30
						Width (m)		2
						Avg. depth (m)		0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
5900	Layer			0.36	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey friable clay silt			
5901	Layer				Natural. Mid greyish brown firm clay			
Trench 60								
General description						Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil overlying the natural geology of clay						Length (m)		30
						Width (m)		2
						Avg. depth (m)		0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
6000	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown clay silt.			
6001	Layer			0.46	Colluvial Layer. Mid greyish brown silt clay.			
6002	Layer			0.04	Buried soil. Dark greyish brown clay silt.			
6003	Layer				Natural. Mid greyish brown silt clay.			
Trench 61								
General description						Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil overlying the natural geology of clay						Length (m)		30
						Width (m)		2
						Avg. depth (m)		0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
6100	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey friable clay silt			
6101	Layer				Natural. Mid greyish brown firm clay			
Trench 62								
General description						Orientation		E-W
Consists of ploughsoil overlying clay natural						Length (m)		30
						Width (m)		2
						Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
6200	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark blackish brown silty clay			
6201	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish brown clay			

6202	Cut		1.1	0.22	Ditch		
6203	Fill	6202	1.1	0.22	Primary Fill. Mid grey brown silty clay, compact with occasional small fragmented stones	Pot	Late BA-early IA
6204	Cut		1.7	0.5	Tree Throw. Tree throw.		
6205	Fill	6204	1.7	0.5	Primary Fill. Mid yellowish brown clay		
6206	Cut		1.38	0.3	Ditch. Ditch running N-S Truncates pit [6208].		
6207	Fill	6206	1.38	0.3	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish grey clay.	Pot	Late BA-early IA
6208	Cut		2.7	0.14	Pit. Small circular pit, not visible in plan. Cut by ditch [6206]		
6209	Fill	6208	2.7	0.14	Secondary Fill. Greyish brown clay with black grey lenses		

Trench 63

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology Consists of ploughsoil overlying clay natural						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6300	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark blackish brown silty clay		
6301	Layer				Natural. Mixed grey and brown London clay with white inclusions		

Trench 64

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of ploughsoil overlying clayey head deposits and weathered London Clay.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6400	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt		
6401	Layer			0.22	Natural. Mid olive brown silty clay. Head deposit		
6402	Layer				Natural. Mid reddish brown silty clay. Weathered London Clay		
6403	Void						

Trench 65

General description						Orientation	N-S
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Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6500	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
6501	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
6502	Layer				Natural. Mid greyish brown clay		
Trench 66							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of clay.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6600	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay.		
6601	Layer			0.3	Natural. Clay head deposit.		
6602	Layer			0.4	Natural. London clay.		
Trench 67							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology consisting of ploughsoil overlying clayey head deposits and weathered London Clay						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6700	Layer			0.22	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, clayey silt		
6701	Layer			0.22	Natural. Mid yellowish brown silty clay. Head deposit		
6702	Layer				Natural. Mid reddish to yellowish brown silty clay. Weathered London Clay		
Trench 68							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil overlying the natural geology of clay						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6800	Layer			0.34	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey friable clay silt		

6801	Layer				Natural. Mid greyish brown firm clay		
Trench 69							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Consisted of ploughsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6900	Layer			0.34	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey friable clay silt		
6901	Layer				Natural. Mid reddish brown firm clay		
6902	Cut				Posthole		
6903	Fill	6902			Secondary Fill		
Trench 70							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7000	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
7001	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
7002	Layer				Natural. Mid greyish brown clay		
Trench 71							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, consisting of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7100	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey, silty clay.		
7101	Layer				Natural. Mid reddish brown clay.		
Trench 72							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

7200	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay.		
7201	Layer				Natural. Mid orangey brown clay.		
7202	Cut		1.24	0.34	Ditch. E/ESE-W/WNW orientation. Possibly for drainage. Break of slope top imperceptible. Gradual convex sides, break of slope base imperceptible and flat base.		
7203	Fill	7202	1.24	0.34	Secondary Fill. Single fill. Firm mid greyish green clay, with rare small pebbles.	Pot	Late RB

Trench 73

General description						Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying the 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	Finds	Date	
7300	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown clay silt.			
7301	Layer			0.43	Colluvial Layer. Mid brownish grey clay silt.			
7302	Layer				Natural. Mid greyish brown silt clay.			

Trench 74

General description						Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of ploughsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.						Length (m)		30
						Width (m)		2
						Avg. depth (m)		0.28
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
7400	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey friable clay silt			
7401	Layer				Natural. Mid reddish brown firm clay			

Trench 75

General description						Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil overlying the natural geology of head deposits which in turn overlie London Clay.						Length (m)		30
						Width (m)		2
						Avg. depth (m)		0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
7500	Layer			0.36	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey friable clay silt			
7501	Layer				Natural. Clay head			

					deposit		
7502	Layer				Natural. London clay		
Trench 76							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil overlying the natural geology of clay						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7600	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey friable clay silt		
7601	Layer				Natural. Mid reddish brown firm clay		
Trench 77							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7700	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey friable clay silt		
7701	Layer			0.14	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown firm silty clay		
7702	Layer				Natural. Mid reddish brown firm clay		
Trench 78							
General description						Orientation	ENE-WSW
Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay. Contained one possible ditch likely to be a natural feature [7803] s.7800						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7800	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey friable clay silt		
7801	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown firm silty clay		
7802	Layer				Natural. Mid greyish brown firm clay		
7803	Cut		1.04	0.23	Natural Feature. Possible ditch running NE-SW, but most likely natural		
7804	Fill	7803	1.04	0.23	Primary Fill. Mid greyish brown clay with orange flecking. May be natural.		
Trench 79							

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil overlying the natural geology of clay						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7900	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey friable clay silt		
7901	Layer				Natural. Mid reddish brown firm clay		
Trench 80							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, consisting of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of clay.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8000	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay.		
8001	Layer				Natural. Mid reddish brown clay.		
Trench 81							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology Consists of ploughsoil overlying clay natural						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8100	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark blackish brown silty clay		
8101	Layer				Natural. Light brown clay		
Trench 82							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology Consists of ploughsoil overlying clay natural						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8200	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark blackish brown silty clay		
8201	Layer				Natural. light brown clay		
Trench 83							
General description						Orientation	E-W

Consists of ploughsoil overlying clay natural						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8300	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark blackish brown silty clay		
8301	Layer				Natural. light brown clay		
8302	Cut		0.59	0.26	Ditch. N-S aligned ditch, poss drainage ditch. Bs top gradual, moderately concave sides, bs base gradual, flat base.		
8303	Fill	8302	0.59	0.26	Secondary Fill. Firm, dark brownish grey clay, rare stone inclusion.	Pot	Post-medieval, C16-18

Trench 84

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology Consists of ploughsoil overlying clay ey head deposits and London Clay bedrock						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8400	Layer			0.14	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt		
8401	Layer			0.2	Natural. Light yelloish brown silty clay head deposit		
8402	Layer				Natural. Mid reddish brown silty clay. London Clay bedrock		

Trench 85

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying clay natural						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8500	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark blackish brown silty clay		
8501	Layer				Natural. Light brown clay		
8502	Cut		0.95	0.14	Ditch. Shallow gully running NE-SW		
8503	Fill	8502	0.77	0.14	Primary Fill. Light brown clay with grey flecking		
8504	Fill	8502	0.5	0.08	Secondary Fill. Mid blackish brown clay		
8505	Cut		0.45	0.17	Ditch. Small gully running N-S		

8506	Fill	8505	0.45	0.17	Secondary Fill. Mid grayish brown clay with orange flecking	CBM	
Trench 86							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology Consists of ploughsoil overlying clay natural						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8600	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark blackish brown silty clay		
8601	Layer				Subsoil. Light brown clay		
Trench 87							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying clay natural						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8700	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark blackish brown silty clay		
8701	Layer				Natural. Light brown clay		
8702	Cut		1.5	0.45	Ditch. Ditch oriented N-S		
8703	Fill	8702	1.34	0.43	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish grey with fine mineral iron inclusions.	Pot	RB
Trench 88							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying clay natural						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8800	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark blackish brown silty clay		
8801	Layer				Natural. Light brown clay		
8802	Cut		0.33	0.09	Pit. Shallow		
8803	Fill	8802	0.33	0.09	Deliberate Backfill		
8804	Cut		0.4	0.11	Pit		
8805	Fill	8804	0.4	0.11	Secondary Fill	Pot	Late IA-early RB
Trench 89							
General description						Orientation	E-W

Trench devoid of archaeology Consists of ploughsoil overlying clay natural						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8900	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark blackish brown silty clay		
8901	Layer				Natural. light brown clay		
Trench 90							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology, consisting of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of clay.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9000	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay.		
9001	Layer				Natural. Mid reddish brown clay		
Trench 91							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of clay.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9100	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay.		
9101	Layer				Natural. Mid reddish brown clay.		
9102	Cut		0.82	0.43	Ditch		
9103	Fill	9102	0.82	0.06	Primary Fill. Light yellowish brown clay. Initial erosion		
9104	Fill	9102	0.82	0.11	Tertiary Fill. Mid grey and yellowish brown. Clay. Silting of ditch.		
9105	Fill	9102	0.82	0.27	Secondary Fill. Light yellow brown. Clay.	Pot, Animal bone	RB
9106	Cut		0.3	0.22	Ditch		
9107	Fill	9106	0.3	0.22	Secondary Fill. Mid yellow brown. Clay	Pot, Animal bone	RB & early/middle Saxon
Trench 92							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of clay.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2

						Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9200	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay.		
9201	Layer				Natural. Mid orangey brown clay.		
9202	Cut		1.06	0.24	Ditch		
9203	Fill	9202	1.06	0.24	Deliberate Backfill. Mid grey-brown clay, compact, Sample <3>	Pot	Middle RB, medieval mid-12th to mid-13th C
9204	Cut		2.8	0.3	Ditch. Ditch running E-W		
9205	Fill	9204	2.8	0.3	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown clay with orange flecking	Pot, Animal bone	Late RB

Trench 93

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying clay natural						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9300	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark blackish brown silty clay		
9301	Layer				Natural. Light brown clay		
9302	Cut		0.46	0.5	Ditch. N-S Boundary ditch. Break of slope top gradual, sides steep concave, break of slope base imperceptible, base flat.		
9303	Fill	9302	0.46	0.5	Secondary Fill. Single fill. Firm, mid greyish brown with orange flecking. Clay with occ charcoal, small pebbles and limestone. Very similar to the natural!	Pot, A Bone, Fe nail, Flint	Late RB

Trench 94

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology Consists of ploughsoil overlying clayey head deposits and London Clay bedrock						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9400	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt		
9401	Layer			0.16	Natural. Light yellowish brown silty clay head deposit		

9402	Layer				Natural. Mid reddish brown silty clay. London Clay bedrock		
Trench 95							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9500	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey friable clay silt		
9501	Layer			0.11	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown firm silty clay		
9502	Layer				Natural. Mid reddish brown firm clay		
Trench 96							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench consisted of ploughsoil overlying the natural geology of clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.25
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9600	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay.		
9601	Layer				Natural. Mid reddish brown clay.		
9602	Cut				Ditch		
9603	Fill	9602			Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown silty clay, compact	Pot, Flint core, Animal bone	RB
Trench 97							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying clay natural					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9700	Layer			0.45	Ploughsoil. Dark blackish brown silty clay		
9701	Layer				Natural. Light brown clay		
9702	Cut		1.96	0.84	Ditch. Ditch oriented NE-SW.		
9703	Fill	9702	1.96	0.84	Secondary Fill. Mid grey clay.	Pot, CBM, Flint core, Animal	Middle RB & medieval 11th to mid-12th C

						bone	
Trench 98							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying clay natural						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9800	Layer			0.5	Ploughsoil. Dark blackish brown silty clay		
9801	Layer				Natural. Light brown clay		
9802	Cut		2.37	0.46	Ditch		
9803	Fill	9802	2.37	0.46	Primary Fill. Mid greyish brown compact clay, rare subangular stones and charcoal inclusions	Pot, Animal bone	RB & post-medieval, C19th
9804	Cut				Pit		
9805	Fill	9804			Primary Fill. Mid greyish brown compact clay with occasional subangular stones	Pot, FC	RB
Trench 99							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying clay natural						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9900	Layer			0.5	Ploughsoil. Dark blackish brown silty clay		
9901	Layer				Natural. Light brown clay		
9902	Cut		0.64	0.26	Pit		
9903	Fill	9902	0.64	0.26	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid bluish grey, silty clay		
9904	Cut		3.84	0.68	Ditch		
9905	Fill	9904	3.84	0.68	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown with orange mottling .Silty clay, compact. Sample <2>	Pot, FC, lava quern, Animal bone	early RB
9906	Cut		0.5	6	Pit		
9907	Fill	9906	0.5	0.6	Secondary Fill. Firm, Light/mid blueish grey, silty clay		
9908	Cut		0.4	0.54	Pit		
9909	Fill	9908	0.4	0.54	Secondary Fill		

Trench 100							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10000	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey friable clay silt		
10001	Layer			0.09	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown firm silty clay		
10002	Layer				Natural. Mid reddish brown firm clay		
Trench 101							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench revealed two ditches and three pits. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10100	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey friable clay silt		
10101	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown firm silty clay		
10102	Layer				Natural. Mid reddish brown firm clay		
10103	Cut		1.5	0.33	Ditch		
10104	Fill	10103			Secondary Fill. Light brownish grey, silty clay.	Pot, FC, Animal bone	Late IA-early RB
10105	Cut		2.3	0.56	Ditch		
10106	Fill	10105			Secondary Fill. Light brownish grey, silty clay.	Pot, Animal bone	Late IA-early RB & Post-medieval, late 17th to 19th C
10107	Cut				Pit		
10108	Fill	10107			Other Fill	Pot, FC, Oyster shell (x 1)	Middle-late IA
10109	Fill	10107			Other Fill		
10110	Cut				Pit		
10111	Fill	10110			Secondary Fill	Pot, CBM	Early Iron Age?
10112	Cut				Pit		
10113	Fill	10112			Other Fill	Pot, CBM, Animal bone, whelk (x1)	RB & medieval, 11th-mid-12th C
10114	Fill	10112			Other Fill	Pot, FC, Animal bone	Late IA-early RB & Post-medieval, 19th to early 20thC

Trench 102							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench unveiled three ditches, two pits and one gully. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
10200	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey friable clay silt		
10201	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown firm silty clay		
10202	Layer				Natural. Mid reddish brown firm clay		
10203	Cut		0.9	0.4	Pit		
10204	Fill	10203	0.33	0.15	Primary Fill. Firm, Mid yellowish brown, silty clay	Animal bone	
10205	Fill	10203	0.59	0.34	Primary Fill. Mid brownish grey silty clay	Pot, Animal bone	Middle IA
10206	Cut		1.68	0.22	Ditch		
10207	Fill	10206	1.68	0.22	Primary Fill. Firm, Mid brownish grey, silty clay	Pot, FC	Late IA-early RB
10208	Cut		0.32	0.27	Ditch		
10209	Fill	10208	0.32	0.18	Primary Fill. Firm, yellowish brown, silt clay, moderate charcoal flecks	Pot	RB
10210	Fill	10208	0.32	0.09	Secondary Fill. Hard, medium yellowish brown, silt clay.	Animal bone	
10211	Cut		1.34	0.16	Ditch		
10212	Fill	10211	1.34	0.16	Primary Fill. Firm, med greyish brown, silt clay, occasional charcoal flecks	Pot, FC	RB
10213	Cut		1.14	0.43	Ditch		
10214	Fill	10213	1.14	0.43	Primary Fill. Hard, med greyish brown, silt clay. Sample <5>	Pot, Animal bone	RB
10215	Cut		0.92	0.34	Ditch		
10216	Fill	10215	0.92	0.34	Primary Fill. Hard, med greyish brown, silt clay, occasional pottery, animal bone and charcoal flecks Sample <6>	Pot, Animal bone	RB
10217	Cut		0.69	0.32	Pit		
10218	Fill	10217	0.69	0.32	Primary Fill. Hard, dark blackish grey, silt clay, occasional charcoal flecks	Animal bone	
Trench 103							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying clay natural.						Length (m)	30

						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10300	Layer			0.5	Ploughsoil. Dark blackish brown silty clay		
10301	Layer				Natural. Light brown clay		
10302	Cut		2.04	0.92	Ditch. Full extent unknown- obscured by trench in plan		
10303	Fill	10302	0.9	0.8	Secondary Fill. Light greyish blue silty clay. Sample <4>	Pot, FC	RB
10304	Fill	10302	2.04	0.92	Primary Fill. Light brown clay		
10305	Cut		2.3	0.18	Natural Feature. Possible tree bowl		
10306	Fill	10305	2.3	0.18	Primary Fill. Firm Light bluish grey silty clay	Pot	RB
10307	Cut		0.84	0.2	Pit		
10308	Fill	10307	0.84	0.2	Primary Fill. Mid yellowish brown silty clay.		
10309	Fill	10302	1.06	0.1	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown silty clay		

Trench 104

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying clayey head deposits and London Clay bedrock. Trench moved 2m to north to avoid exclusion zone. One land drain. 1x geotech section (10400). One clear ditch, one possible ditch and an accumulation of pits.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10400	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt		
10401	Layer			0.14	Subsoil. Light yellowish brown silty clay with some gravel and some blue clay. Head deposit		
10402	Layer				Natural. Mid reddish brown silty clay. London Clay bedrock		
10403	Cut				Pit		
10404	Fill	10403			Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown silty clay no inclusions		
10405	Cut				Pit		
10406	Fill	10405			Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown silty clay no inclusions		
10407	Cut				Pit		
10408	Fill	10407			Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown silty clay no inclusions		
10409	Cut				Pit		

10410	Fill	10409			Secondary Fill. Mid orange-brown silty clay no inclusions		
10411	Fill	10409			Secondary Fill. Mid greenish grey silty clay no inclusions	Pot, FC	Late IA-early RB
10412	Fill	10409			Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown silty clay no inclusions	Pot, CBM	RB
10413	Cut		1.2	0.39	Ditch. Moderate sides with clear break of slope at base. 1m section.		
10414	Fill	10413	1.2	0.39	Secondary Fill. Friable/firm mid greyish brown silty clay. <5% small gravel inclusions.	Pot	RB
10415	Cut		2.7	0.36	Ditch. Unclear shape in plan, assumed linear. Extent unknown. Irregular base.		
10416	Fill	10415	2.7	0.36	Secondary Fill. Friable, mottled greyish brown and light greyish brown silty clay. <5% small gravel inclusions. Sample <7>	Pot	RB & medieval 11th to mid-12th C

B.1 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

By Pete Banks

Introduction

- B.1.1 A total of 241 sherds (1799g) of pottery are recorded from the evaluation. The pottery has been recorded direct to an Excel spreadsheet from which Appendix B (Table 1) is derived and which forms part of the project archive. The pottery was examined by context, using a x10 binocular microscope. The fabrics are described in accordance with the Historic England guidelines (Barclay et al. 2016), the National Roman Fabrics Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998) and the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group guidelines (PCRG 2010). Late Iron Age and Roman pottery fabrics and forms were assigned codes from OA's standard recording system for material of that date (Booth 2019). A concordance with the London fabric series has also been provided where possible. Forms identified by rim were given codes from Museum of London's (MOLA 2019) system.
- B.1.2 Each context group was quantified by sherd count and weight (grammes), and any rims present were additionally quantified by estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), which measures the percentage of rim circumference that survives (thus, 0.3 equals 30%). The total was 0.74 EVEs from a minimum of 11 vessel identified by rim (MNV). Pottery data by context is provided in Table 1.
- B.1.3 Defined on the basis of the two principal inclusion types (alpha, in order of importance) followed by an indicator of fineness (numeric on a scale of 1-5, fine-moderate-coarse). The following prehistoric fabrics are noted:
- A3 Moderate quartz sand fabric
 - AC3 Moderate quartz sand fabric with calcareous inclusions
 - AF3 Moderate quartz sand and flint-tempered fabric
 - AM1 Fine quartz sand and micaceous fabric
 - AAS3 Moderate quartz sand and shell-tempered fabric
 - AV3 Moderate quartz sand with organic inclusions
 - V3 Moderate organic-tempered fabric
 - B3 Moderate glauconitic sandy fabric
 - F3 Moderate flint-tempered fabric
 - FG3 Moderate flint and grog-tempered fabric
 - FV3 Moderate flint-tempered fabric with organic voids
- B.1.4 The following form identified by rim are recorded:
- C114 Jar with flat-topped out-sloping rim
 - HC100 Curved sided bowl with plain rim
- B.1.5 The following late Iron Age and Roman fabrics are (NRFRC codes in brackets):

- C10 Shell-tempered ware
- E10 Late Iron Age/early Roman organic-tempered ware
- E13 Late Iron Age/early Roman grog and organic-tempered ware
- E30 Late Iron Age/early Roman quartz sand-tempered ware
- E40 Late Iron Age/early Roman shell-tempered ware
- E45 Late Iron Age/early Roman shelly grog-tempered ware
- E80 Late Iron Age/early Roman grog-tempered ware (SOB GT)
- E810 Late Iron Age/early Roman grog and sand-tempered fabrics
- F56 Much Hadham oxidized red-slipped ware (HAD OX)
- O20 Sandy oxidised ware
- O80 Coarse Roman grog-tempered ware
- R10 Fine micaceous reduced ware
- R20 Sandy reduced coarse ware
- R30 Medium sandy reduced ware
- S20 La Graufesenque South Gaulish samian ware (LGF SA)

B.1.6 The following form identified by rim was recorded (London type series in brackets):

- D Jar/bowl with out-curved rims (2/4T)
- 500 Jar/bowl with hooked rims (2/4T)
- D710 Jar/bowl with everted rims (2/4)
- HB200 Straight sided bowl (4MX)
- HB400 Straight sided bowl (4MX)

Context	Count	Weight (g)	MNV	EVEs	Fabric Code	London Fabric Series	Comments	Spot date
910	1	5			R20		Un sourced sandy black fired ware	AD40-410
1404	1	6			R10	FMIC	Un sourced sandy micaceous grey ware	AD40-410
2803	11	73			F3		Flint-tempered fabric	LBA-EIA
2805	9	14			F3		Flint-tempered fabric	LBA-EIA
6203	1	3			F3		Flint-tempered fabric	LBA-EIA
6207	6	9			F3		Flint-tempered fabric	LBA-EIA
7203	1	1			F56	MHAD	HAD OX Hadham oxidised ware	C3-C4
8703	8	25			R10	FMIC	Un sourced sandy micaceous grey ware	AD40-410
8703	1	1			E80	GROG	Un sourced grog-tempered ware	
8703	1	18	1	0.08	R30		Un sourced sandy grey ware	
8805	1	77			E13		Un sourced grog-tempered ware with organic inclusions	LIA-ER
9105	1	2			R10	FMIC	Un sourced sandy micaceous grey ware	AD40-410
9105	1	1			R30		Un sourced sandy grey ware	
9105	1	3			E40	SHEL	Un sourced shell-tempered ware	
9107	1	1			R20		Un sourced black fired sandy ware	AD40-410

Context	Count	Weight (g)	MNV	EVEs	Fabric Code	London Fabric Series	Comments	Spot date
9107	1	2			R10	FMIC	Unsourced fine micaceous reduced ware	
9107	1	4			E80	GROG	Unsourced grog-tempered ware	
9203	1	3			O20	OXID	Unsourced sandy oxidised ware	AD100-300
9203	1	11	1	0.05	R30		HB400-Unsourced sandy grey ware	
9203	1	1			E30	ERSA	Unsourced sandy ware	
9203	1	4			E810	GROG	Unsourced sandy grog-tempered ware	
9203	1	7			FV3		Flint-tempered fabric with organic voids	
9205	3	27			FV3		Flint-tempered fabric with organic voids	AD200-400
9303	16	74			F3		Flint-tempered fabric	
9303	1	7			F56	MHAD	HAD OX Hadham red-slipped ware	
9303	3	17			E80	GROG	Unsourced grog-tempered ware	
9603	2	8			E80	GROG	Unsourced grog-tempered ware	AD40-410
9603	1	1			R30		Unsourced sandy grey ware	
9603	1	3	1	0.05	E80	GROG	Unsourced grog-tempered ware	
9703	1	5			F3		Flint-tempered fabric	AD100-300
9703	1	3			R30		Unsourced sandy grey ware	
9703	1	5	1	0.07	R30		Unsourced sandy grey ware	
9703	1	3	1	0.15	R10	FMIC	Unsourced sandy micaceous grey ware	
9703	2	25			O80	GROG	Unsourced grog-tempered ware	
9703	1	4			O20	OXID	Unsourced sandy oxidised ware	
9703	3	22			R30		Unsourced sandy grey ware	
9703	1	9			F3		Flint-tempered fabric	
9703	1	3			E45	GROGSH	Unsourced shelly grog-tempered ware	
9703	1	5	1	0.07	R10	FMIC	Unsourced sandy micaceous grey ware	
9703	1	9	1	0.11	R30		HB200 - Unsourced sandy grey ware	
9703	1	5	1	0.05	R30		Unsourced sandy grey ware	
9803	2	4			R10	FMIC	Unsourced fine micaceous reduced ware	AD40-410
9803	1	2			O20	OXID	Unsourced sandy oxidised ware	
9803	2	8			E80	GROG	Unsourced grog-tempered ware	
9803	1	2			F3		Flint-tempered fabric	
9803	1	3			FV3		Flint-tempered fabric with organic voids	
9803	1	3			E45	GROGSH	Unsourced shelly grog-tempered ware	
9803	1	5			E40	SHEL	Unsourced shell-tempered ware	
9803	1	3			E10	VEGE	Unsourced organic-tempered ware	
9805	1	4			O20	OXID	Unsourced sandy oxidised ware	AD40-410
9805	1	1			R30		Unsourced sandy grey ware	
9805	1	1			R20		Unsourced black fired sandy ware	
9905	1	1			S20	SAMLG	LGF SA South Gaulish samian ware	MC1-EC2
9905	1	79			O20	OXID	Unsourced sandy oxidised ware	
9905	2	26			R30		Unsourced sandy grey ware	

Context	Count	Weight (g)	MNV	EVEs	Fabric Code	London Fabric Series	Comments	Spot date
9905	1	5			E810	GROG	Un sourced sandy grog-tempered ware	
9905	5	71			E45	GROGSH	Un sourced shelly grog-tempered ware	
9905	2	21			E80	GROG	Un sourced grog-tempered ware	
9905	1	12	1	0.05	A3		HC100 - Sandy fabric	
10104	3	272			E45	GROGSH	Un sourced shelly grog-tempered ware	LIA/ER
10104	1	2			FV3		Flint-tempered fabric with organic voids	
10104	1	6			AC3		Sandy calcareous fabric	
10104	3	9			E40	SHEL	Un sourced shell-tempered ware	
10104	7	142			R10	FMIC	Un sourced fine micaceous reduced ware	
10106	5	57			R10	FMIC	Un sourced fine micaceous reduced ware	LIA-ER
10106	5	28			E45	GROGSH	Un sourced shelly grog-tempered ware	
10106	1	9	1	0.05	AM1		C114 - Fine micaceous sandy fabric	
10108	3	22			AV3		Sandy organic-tempered fabric	MIA-LIA
10108	1	2			AF3		Quartz sand and flint-tempered fabric	
10111	1	3			AS3		Sand and shell-tempered fabric	EIA
10111	2	6			FV3		Flint-tempered fabric with organic voids	
10111	1	17			AF3		Quartz sand and flint-tempered fabric	
10113	3	13			AF3		Quartz sand and flint-tempered fabric	AD40-410
10113	2	4			R30		Un sourced sandy grey ware	
10113	1	10	1	0.06	R20		Un sourced sandy black fired ware	
10113	4	34			F3		Flint-tempered fabric	
10113	2	9			A3		Sandy fabric	
10114	7	26			E45	GROGSH	Un sourced shelly-grog-tempered ware	LIA-ER
10205	1	2			V3		Organic-tempered fabric	MIA
10205	5	14			AF3		Quartz sand and flint-tempered fabric	
10205	2	9			F3		Flint-tempered fabric	
10205	1	3			FG3		Flint and grog-tempered fabric	
10205	2	26			B3		Glauconitic sandy fabric	
10207	1	3			E45	GROGSH	Un sourced shelly grog-tempered ware	LIA-ER
10209	2	7			E810	GROG	Un sourced sandy grog-tempered ware	AD40-410
10209	2	2			E10	VEGE	Un sourced organic-tempered buff ware	
10212	1	4			E80	GROG	Un sourced grog-tempered ware	AD40-410
10212	2	7			O20	OXID	Un sourced sandy oxidised ware	
10214	2	17			O80	GROG	Un sourced grog-tempered ware	AD40-410
10214	1	3			R30		Un sourced sandy grey ware	
10216	1	4			C10	SHEL	Un sourced shell-tempered ware	AD40-410
10216	11	27			R20		Un sourced black fired sandy ware	

Context	Count	Weight (g)	MNV	EVEs	Fabric Code	London Fabric Series	Comments	Spot date
10216	2	6			AF3		Quartz sand and flint-tempered fabric	
10216	1	7			F3		Flint-tempered fabric	
10303	4	12			R30		Unsourced sandy grey ware	AD40-410
10303	1	8			E45	GROGSH	Unsourced shelly grog-tempered ware	
10303	1	4			FV3		Flint-tempered fabric with organic voids	
10303	1	6			F3		Flint-tempered fabric	
10303	1	71			O80	GROG	Unsourced grog-tempered ware	
10303	1	2			AV3		Sandy organic-tempered fabric	
10306	1	2			O20	OXID	Unsourced sandy oxidised ware	AD40-410
10411	1	7			E45	GROGSH	Unsourced shelly grog-tempered ware	LIA-ER
10412	2	9			E80	GROG	Unsourced grog-tempered ware	AD40-410
10412	1	42			C10	SHEL	Unsourced shell-tempered ware	
10412	1	5			O20	OXID	Unsourced sandy oxidised ware	
10412	1	6	1	0.05	C10	SHEL	Unsourced shell-tempered ware	
10414	3	5			O20	OXID	Unsourced sandy oxidised ware	AD40-410
10414	2	9			E80	GROG	Unsourced grog-tempered ware	
10414	1	2			E40	SHEL	Unsourced shell-tempered ware	
10416	1	6			R10	FMIC	Unsourced micaceous sandy grey ware	AD40-410
10416	1	9			C10	SHEL	Unsourced shell-tempered ware	
10416	4	14			R10	FMIC	Unsourced sandy micaceous grey ware	
10416	2	5			R30		Unsourced sandy grey ware	
10416	1	6			E80	GROG	Unsourced grog-tempered ware	

Table 1: Summary and quantification of the prehistoric and Roman pottery by context

Key: EVE estimated vessel equivalent; MNV minimum number of vessels; EIA early Iron Age; MIA middle Iron Age; LIA/ER late Iron Age/early Roman

Prehistoric

B.1.7 The earliest pottery recovered from site dated to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age (77 sherds; 358g). Flint tempered-fabrics (F3), some with inclusions of grog (FG3), quartz sand (AF3) or organic voids (FV3) accounted for over 30% of the number of sherds. A flat-topped, everted rim (C114) made in a fine micaceous sandy fabric (AM1) is recorded from Trench 101. Two sherds from Trenches 101 and 103 are decorated with fingertip shoulder impressions, a style of decoration commonly associated with the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age in southern Britain (Barrett 1980). The use of flint as an additive to pottery fabrics is known from parts of the Neolithic, Bronze Age and early Iron Age; based on the characteristics of firing and the style of some decorated sherds a late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date is considered most likely. Pottery dating to this period was recovered from Trenches 28, 62, 92, 93, 97, 98, 101, 102 and 103.

B.1.8 A total of 12 sherds (82g) of pottery are recorded in organic tempered fabric (V3) and sandy fabrics (A3/B3), some with calcareous (AC3), shell (AS3) or organic (AV3) inclusions. A bowl with a simple upright rim (HC100) is recorded from Trench 99. The vessel type is one commonly associated with middle to late Iron Age

activity. the remainder of the sherds do not exhibit diagnostic features but a middle to late Iron Age date is considered most likely for this material. Pottery dating to this period was recovered from Trenches 99, 101, 102 and 103.

Late Iron Age and early Roman

- B.1.9 A total of 57 sherds (723g) are dated to the late Iron Age or early Roman periods. Fabrics largely comprise grog (E80) and shelly grog-tempered (E45) wares, although grog-tempered fabrics with quartz sand (E810) or organic inclusions (E13), early Roman sandy wares (E30), shell-tempered (E40) and organic-tempered fabrics (E10) are also recorded. An out-curved rim (E80) is recorded from Trench 96. Two sherds (E13/E45) with stabbed/impressed lozenges, a style of decoration commonly dated to the late Iron Age or early Roman period, are recorded from Trenches 88 and 99. A plain rim made in South Gaulish samian (La Graufesenque) is recorded from Trench 99. The rim is small and the form could not be determined with any certainty, but a date during the mid-1st to early 2nd centuries is likely (Webster 1996, 2). Material dating late Iron Age and early Roman periods is recorded from Trenches 87, 88, 91-3, 96-9 and 101-4.

Middle Roman

- B.1.10 Two rim sherds from straight-sided bowls (HB), one with a beaded rim and one with a bead and flange rim, made in unsourced sandy grey ware fabrics (R30), are recorded from Trenches 92 and 97. Bowls of this type are most common during the 2nd to earlier 3rd centuries AD.

Late Roman

- B.1.11 Two featureless body sherds, made in Hadham oxidised ware (F56), date to the late Roman period (c mid-3rd to 4th centuries AD), and are recorded from Trenches 72 and 93.

Roman

- B.1.12 The bulk of the assemblage could only be assigned a broadly Roman date (89 sherds; 701g). Fabrics include sandy reduced (R10/R20/R30) and oxidised (O20) coarsewares, Roman grog-tempered wares (O80) and shell-tempered wares (C10). Although a small number of everted, out-curved and hooked rims are recorded profiles are not well preserved and it is not possible to determine vessel form with any certainty. The remainder of the assemblage did not exhibit any diagnostic features.

Discussion

- B.1.13 The pottery includes elements dating to the prehistoric and Roman periods. Much of the late prehistoric pottery was residual in features containing later material.
- B.1.14 Overall, the assemblage is in poor condition; the mean sherd weight values (weight divided by sherd count) for the Prehistoric (4.6g) and late Iron Age to Roman groups (9.8g) are moderately low. The fragmented nature of the pottery suggests that the pottery had been subjected to some disturbance.
- B.1.15 The origin of the late Iron Age and Roman pottery could not be positively identified, however, the majority is likely to be of local production. Some indication of this is from the heavily micaceous wares, which most likely utilised clays including siliclastic sediments, obtainable locally from the Thanet formation (BGS 2020).

B.1.16 Due to its small size and the scarcity of diagnostic sherds it is not possible to provide any further meaningful commentary on the assemblage.

Conservation, discard and retention of material

B.1.17 The pottery reported on here has the potential to inform future research through re-analysis and thus it is recommended that all the pottery is retained. This follows the advice set out in the 'Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology' (PCRG, SGRP, MPRG 2016).

B.2 Post-Roman Pottery

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

B.2.1 Thirteen sherds (73g) of post-Roman pottery were recovered from nine contexts in this area (Table 2).

B.2.2 Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). Where possible, sherd families were recorded, and a minimum number of vessels (MNV) was recorded for each context. Cross-fitting was only attempted where particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. All fabric codes were assigned based on the MOLA post-Roman fabric series (early Anglo-Saxon – Cowie and Blackmore 2008, table 68; medieval and later – MOLA 2014). A x20 microscope was used for fabric identification and characterisation. Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG classifications (1998). The results were input directly onto an MS Access database (available in the archive).

B.2.3 The following post-Roman fabrics were noted:

- CHAF Early/middle Saxon chaff-tempered ware
- SSW Essex medieval coarse shell and sandy wares
- EMSS Essex medieval shelly wares
- EMSX Essex medieval sandy wares
- PMREX Post-medieval Essex redwares
- ENGS English brown-glazed stonewares
- ENPO Porcelain
- REFW Refined white earthenware

Context	Count	Weight (g)	MNV	Eves	Fabric Codes	Comments	Spot Date
8303	1	3	1		PMREX		C16-C18
9107	1	4	1		CHAF		E/M Saxon
9203	1	13	1	0.05	SSW	Jar - Everted, flat-topped rim, everted tip	MC12-MC13
9703	1	4	1		EMSS		C11-MC12
9703	1	2	1		EMSX		C11-C12
9703	1	10	1		EMSS		C11-MC12
9703	2	13	2		EMSX		C11-C12
9803	1	1	1		REFW	Plate – everted?	C19+
10106	1	4	1		ENGS		LC17-C19
10113	1	13	1		EMSS		C11-MC12
10114	1	3	1	0.15	ENPO	Toy - everted	C19-EC20
10416	1	3	1		EMSS		C11-MC12

Table 2: Summary and quantification of the post-Roman pottery by context

B.2.4 The earliest sherd in the assemblage was a small, abraded fragment (4g) of early/middle Saxon chaff-tempered ware (CHAF) which was recovered from ditch fill 9107.

- B.2.5 The majority of sherds were variations of Essex sandy and shelly/sandy wares (fabrics SSW, EMSS, EMSX), recovered from ditch fills 9203, 9703 and 10416, and pit fill 10113. Most were abraded body sherds but there was a damaged rim of everted type with a flat-topped everted tip, probably from a jar, in 9203 (*cf.* Blackmore and Pearce 2010, fig. 24, no. 70).
- B.2.6 A single body sherd (3g) of post-medieval Essex redware (PMREX) was found in ditch fill 8303. The internal glaze appeared unfused and there is a possibility that the sherd was a waster or second.
- B.2.7 Modern pottery comprised a tiny fragment of ?plate rim in refined factory-made whiteware (REFW) from ditch fill 9803, a body sherd of English brown-glazed stoneware (ENGS) from ditch fill 10106, and a small fragment of a porcelain saucer (ENPO) from a toy tea set in pit fill 10114.
- B.2.8 Apart from a small concentration of early medieval pottery in Trench 97, most of this assemblage was widely distributed and probably represents manuring of open fields using household waste and 'night soil', rather than any intensive activity in the medieval and post-medieval periods.

B.3 Ceramic building material

By Pete Banks

Introduction

B.3.1 A total of 12 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 298g are recorded, these are listed and summarily categorised in Table 3 below.

Ceramic building material

B.3.2 The assemblage of CBM is highly fragmented and comprises pieces of indeterminate form (12 fragments) from Trenches 28, 85, 97, 101 and 104. The CBM is made in oxidised fine and medium sandy fabrics, some with clay pellet or calcareous inclusions. Due to an absence of diagnostic features, it was not possible to date the CBM with any certainty. Fragments from three deposits (9703, 10113 and 10412) were associated with quantities of Roman pottery and similar dating is probable for this material.

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Date	Fabric	Description
2805	1	4	Undated	Oxidised fine sandy fabric with clay pellets	Amorphous lumps
8506	2	5	Undated	Oxidised fine sandy fabric some with clay pellets	Amorphous lumps
9703	3	25	Undated	Oxidised fine or medium sandy fabrics with clay pellets or calcareous inclusions	Amorphous lumps
10111	1	5	Undated	Oxidised fine sandy fabric with clay pellets	Amorphous lumps
10113	2	12	Undated	Oxidised fine sandy fabric some with clay pellets	Amorphous lumps
10412	1	16	Undated	Oxidised fine sandy fabric with clay pellets	Amorphous lumps

Table 3: Catalogue of ceramic building material

B.3.3 The ceramic building material assemblage is small and indicative of low levels of activity that required this type of material.

Retention and discard

B.3.4 The CBM assemblage may be discarded.

B.4 Fired clay

By Pete Banks

Introduction

- B.4.1 A total of 25 fragments of fired clay, weighing 331g, are recorded. They are summarised in Table 4 below.
- B.4.2 The fired clay assemblage is made in soft fired, oxidised fine or medium sandy fabrics, some with clay pellet, calcareous, flint, micaceous or organic inclusions. As a result the assemblage is in poor condition and no discernible forms could be identified. The fired clay assemblage is recorded from Trenches 98, 99 and 101-4.

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Item date	Fabric
9805	2	28	Undated	Oxidised medium sandy fabrics with flint or organic inclusions
9905	2	9	Undated	Oxidised fine sandy fabrics some with clay pellets
10104	3	62	Undated	Oxidised fine sandy fabrics with clay pellets
10108	2	12	Undated	Oxidised fine sandy fabrics with mica
10114	1	18	Undated	Oxidised fine sandy fabrics with clay pellets
10114	2	23	Undated	Oxidised medium sandy fabrics with organic inclusions
10207	2	15	Undated	Oxidised fine sandy fabrics with clay pellets
10212	1	13	Undated	Oxidised fine sandy fabrics with mica
10303	4	61	Undated	Oxidised fine sandy fabrics some with clay pellets or mica
10411	6	90	Undated	Oxidised fine sandy fabrics with clay pellets, flint, calcareous or organic inclusions

Table 4: Catalogue of fired clay

Retention and discard

- B.4.3 The fired clay assemblage may be discarded.

B.5 Flint

By Jacky Sommerville

Introduction

- B.5.1 A small assemblage of five struck flints (187g) and five pieces of burnt, unworked flint (73g) was hand-recovered from Trenches 96, 97 and 101 (Table 5).

Methodology

- B.5.2 The artefacts were recorded according to broad debitage/artefact type as defined by Butler (2005) and catalogued into an MS Excel spreadsheet. Dating was attempted, where possible.

Category Type	Number
Flake	2
Core	2
Shatter	1
Total	5
Burnt unworked	5/73g

Table 5: Summary of flint assemblage by type

Raw material and condition

- B.5.3 All of the lithics were made using flint. Cortex is present on four items and it is abraded/'chattered' on three of these, indicating the use of gravel flint, and is chalky on one, which suggests a chalk or clay-with-flints source. The nearest chalk bedrock is located approximately 6km to the south (BGS 21).
- B.5.4 All of the flints are residual, having been recovered in association with pottery of Roman or medieval date.

Discussion

- B.5.5 The flake from fill 9303 of ditch 9302 displays indications of having been removed using a 'soft' hammer, which is a feature of Mesolithic and early Neolithic core reduction. The cores comprise a multi-platform type from fill 9603 of ditch 9602 and a single-platform type from fill 9703 of ditch 9702. Both had been used to produce flakes. The cores, shatter and the other flake are not chronologically diagnostic types and only broad prehistoric dating is possible for these items.

B.6 Stone

By Pete Banks

Introduction

- B.6.1 Two featureless fragments (7g) identified as Mayen lava are recorded from Trench 99 (Roman-dated deposit 9905). The stone assemblage is summarised in Table 6 below. Lava from the Mayen region of Germany was the common source of querns and millstones in the Roman and medieval periods.

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Item date	Fabric	Description
9905	2	7	Undated	Lava	Amorphous lumps

Table 6: Summary of stone material

Retention and discard

- B.6.2 The stone assemblage may be discarded.

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Emma Aitken

Introduction

- C.1.1 A total of eight samples were assessed from the evaluation primarily for the assessment of charred plant remains.

Method

- C.1.2 The samples were processed in their entirety at Cotswold Archaeology using a water flotation machine. The flots were collected in a 250µm mesh and heavy 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.1.3 Sample and CPR flot data is summarised in Table 7 and any dates discussed within this report have been obtained through the spot dating of finds (see Banks, this report).
- C.1.4 **Trench 9.** Sample 1 from fill 910 of Roman ditch 909 contained no charred plant remains or charcoal.
- C.1.5 **Trench 92.** Fill 9203 (sample 3) of Roman ditch 9202 contained moderate quantities of charcoal fragments that are larger than 2mm and cereal grains, including those of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type). A small number of charred hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*) fragments were also observed.
- C.1.6 **Trench 99.** Sample 2 from fill 9905 of Roman ditch 9905 contained a small numbers of charcoal fragments larger than 2mm in size, cereal grain fragments, hulled wheat (emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*)) glume fragments, vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) seeds and hazelnut shell fragments.
- C.1.7 **Trench 101.** Sample 8 from fill 10113 of Roman/medieval pit 10112 contained moderately small quantity of charred hulled wheat cereal grains alongside a small number of vetch/wild pea seeds. Charcoal was noted in moderate quantities and was larger than 2mm in size.
- C.1.8 **Trench 102.** Sample 5 from fill 10214 of Roman ditch 10213 contained small numbers of charcoal fragments larger than 2mm, charred vetch/wild pea seeds and hazelnut shell fragments.
- C.1.9 Sample 6 from fill 10216 of Roman ditch 10215 contained a small number of cereal grains, hulled wheat glume fragments, vetch/wild pea seeds and stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) seeds. A low level of charcoal fragments was also observed in the sample.

C.1.10 **Trench 103.** Sample 4 from fill 10303 of Roman ditch 10302 contained a small number of charcoal fragments alongside a few clover/medick (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.) seeds.

C.1.11 **Trench 104.** Fill 10416 (sample 7) of Roman/medieval ditch 10415 contained moderately small amount of charcoal fragments that are larger than 2mm in size. Moderately low quantities of wheat cereal grains, potential free-threshing wheat grains and hulled wheat glume fragments and spikelet forks were also noted in the assemblage. A small number of oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.) seeds were observed.

Discussion

C.1.12 The only mode of preservation evidence in the sample contexts and features is charring, with the quantity and quality of the charred remains being relatively low. Sample 2 from Roman ditch 9904 and sample 8 from Roman/medieval pit 10112 produced the most amount of charcoal, with further identification of the charcoal being possible.

C.1.13 The weed seeds noted in the assemblages are typical of those found alongside crop waste material. Due to the general sparsity of remains, it may suggest that these features are located away from the main areas of activity/occupation during the Roman period. There is an indication of some possible crop processing activity in the vicinity of ditch 10415. The richest assemblage in terms of cereal remains recorded from ditch 9203, would be more compatible with a post-Roman date when free-threshing wheat became the predominant wheat in this part of Britain. This may suggest that there was some later activity/occupation in this part of the site.

Sample	Context	Trench	Feature/Deposit	Date	Sample vol. (L)	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Notes
1	910	9	Ditch 909	R	32	30	-	-	-	-	-
2	9905	99	Ditch 9904	R	18	40	++	+	+	+	-
3	9203	92	Ditch 9202	R	18	55	+++	+++	-	+	-
4	10303	103	Ditch 10302	R	36	60	+	-	-	+	-
5	10214	102	Ditch 10213	R	20	20	+	-	-	+	-
6	10216	102	Ditch 10215	R	12	30	+	+	+	+	-
7	10416	104	Ditch 10415	R/Med	18	30	++	++	++	+	-
8	10113	101	Pit 10112	R/Med	24	7	+++	++	-	+	-

Table 7: Assessment of CPR flots

Key: +=present (up to 5 items), ++=frequent (5-25), +++=common (25-100), ++++=abundant (100+). (R=Roman, R/Med=Roman/medieval)

Recommendations

C.1.14 The flots warrant retention until all works on site are completed but further analysis of the flots described here is not merited at this time.

C.2 Animal Bone

By Andy Clarke

Introduction

- C.2.1 Animal bone amounting to 190 fragments (2955g) were recovered via hand excavation and the processing of bulk soil samples from the fill of 16 ditch and pit features dating broadly from the late Iron Age to the Roman period (Table 8).
- C.2.2 The assemblage was identified using the Cotswold Archaeology reference collection. The condition of the material was assessed according to weathering stage where 0 indicates excellent preservation and 5 very poor preservation (Behrensmeyer, 1978). Where damage was present and re-fitting was possible, fragments were counted as a single bone.

Context	Cut	Count	Weight	Feature Type	Condition	Species	Element	Side	Phase
9105	9102	1	250	Ditch	3	Horse	Metapodial		AD40-410
9107	9106	7	5	Ditch	3	Indent.			AD40-410
9205	9204	1	9	Ditch	4	Cattle	Molar		AD200-400
9205	9204	1	10	Ditch	4	Cattle	Molar		AD200-400
9205	9204	1	25	Ditch	4	Cattle	Tibia	Left	AD200-400
9205	9204	1	10	Ditch	4	Cattle	Tarsal		AD200-400
9205	9204	28	65	Ditch	4	LM	LB		AD200-400
9303	9302	1	17	Ditch	3	S/G	Tibia	Left	AD200-400
9603	9602	7	15	Tree throw	3	MM	LB		AD40-410
9703	9702	1	13	Ditch	4	Cattle	Molar		AD100-300
9703	9702	1	4	Ditch	4	Cattle	Metapodial		AD100-300
9703	9702	1	39	Ditch	4	Cattle	Metapodial		AD100-300
9703	9702	1	6	Ditch	4	S/G	Molar		AD100-300
9703	9702	4	14	Ditch	4	LM	LB		AD100-300
9803	9802	1	3	Ditch	4	Dog	Canine		AD40-410
9803	9802	1	1	Ditch	4	Dog	Premolar		AD40-410
9803	9802	1	1	Ditch	4	Dog	Premolar		AD40-410
9803	9802	6	27	Ditch	4	MM	LB		AD40-410
9803	9802	20	28	Ditch	4	Indent.			AD40-410
9905	9902	1	176	Ditch	2	Cattle	Radius	Right	MC1-EC2
9905	9902	1	36	Ditch	2	Cattle	Ulna	Right	MC1-EC2
10104	10103	1	45	Ditch	3	Cattle	Astragalus	Right	LIA/ER

Context	Cut	Count	Weight	Feature Type	Condition	Species	Element	Side	Phase
10104	10103	1	10	Ditch	3	Cattle	Molar		LIA/ER
10104	10103	1	11	Ditch	3	Cattle	Femur	Left	LIA/ER
10104	10103	1	6	Ditch	3	Horse	Incisor		LIA/ER
10104	10103	20	36	Ditch	3	Indent.			LIA/ER
10106	10105	1	135	Ditch	3	Cattle	Humerus	Left	LIA/ER
10106	10105	1	8	Ditch	3	Cattle	Molar		LIA/ER
10106	10105	1	5	Ditch	3	Cattle	Molar		LIA/ER
10106	10105	1	6	Ditch	3	Cattle	Molar		LIA/ER
10106	10105	1	6	Ditch	3	S/G	Molar		LIA/ER
10106	10105	1	115	Ditch	3	Horse	Metacarpal	Left	LIA/ER
10106	10104	10	39	Ditch	3	Indent.			LIA/ER
10113	10112	1	8	Pit	3	S/G	Radius	Right	AD40-410
10113	10112	1	5	Pit	3	MM	LB		AD40-410
10114	10112	1	66	Pit	3	Cattle	Mandible	Left	LIA/ER
10114	10112	20	45	Pit	4	Indent.			LIA/ER
10204	10202	1	6	Ditch	4	MM	LB		
10205	10202	1	19	Ditch	5	Cattle	Skull		MIA
10205	10202	1	25	Ditch	5	Cattle	Calcaneous	Left	MIA
10205	10202	1	17	Ditch	5	Cattle	Femur		MIA
10205	10202	1	64	Ditch	5	Horse	Metapodial		MIA
10205	10202	5	17	Ditch	5	Indent.			MIA
10210	10208	1	14	Ditch	3	Cattle	Pelvis		
10210	10208	6	32	Ditch	3	Indent.			
10216	10215	1	62	Ditch	4	Cattle	Tibia	Right	AD40-410
10216	10215	1	8	Ditch	4	Cattle	Molar		AD40-410
10216	10215	2	14	Ditch	4	Indent.			AD40-410
10217	10218	1	19	Ditch	5	Cattle	Molar		
10217	10218	1	64	Ditch	5	Horse	Metapodial		
10304	10303	9	15	Ditch	4	Indent.			
10305	10303	1	237	Ditch	3	Horse	Metatarsal	Left	AD40-410
10305	10303	1	78	Ditch	3	Horse	Astragalus	Left	AD40-410
10305	10303	1	109	Ditch	3	Horse	Calcaneous	Left	AD40-410
10305	10303	1	165	Ditch	3	Horse	Tibia	Left	AD40-410

Context	Cut	Count	Weight	Feature Type	Condition	Species	Element	Side	Phase
10305	10303	1	121	Ditch	3	Horse	Femur	Left	AD40-410
10305	10303	1	134	Ditch	3	Horse	Femur	Right	AD40-410
10305	10303	1	200	Ditch	3	Horse	Pelvis	Right	AD40-410
10305	10303	1	235	Ditch	3	Horse	Pelvis	Left	AD40-410

Table 8: Summary of animal bones by context

S/G = sheep/goat; LM = large size mammal; MM = medium size mammal; Indent. = indeterminate; LB = long bone shaft fragment

Description

- C.2.3 The material was highly fragmented and only moderately well preserved, a combination of factors resulting in 78% of the assemblage being unidentifiable to species level. However, it was possible to confirm the presence on site of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) and horse (*Equus caballus*) with each of these species identified almost exclusively from meat-poor skeletal elements such as the bones of the lower limbs and feet. Three dog teeth (*Canis familiaris*) were also recovered and gnaw marks were present throughout the assemblage, indicating that dogs were a common presence on site.

	MIA	LIA/ER	MC1-EC2	AD100-300	AD200-400	AD40-410	Undated
Cattle	3	8	2	3	4	2	2
Sheep/goat		1		1	1	1	
Horse	1	2				9	1
Dog						3	
Medium mammal						13	
Large mammal				4	28		
Total Mammal	9	61	2	8	33	58	19
Total NISP	4	11	2	4	5	28	3

Table 9: Number of identifiable species by period (NISP)

- C.2.4 The remains of cattle were most common with 24 fragments (772g) recovered. As stated, the majority were bones low in meat yield. However, meat rich bones such as the humerus, femur or pelvis were also recovered, many of which displayed clear cut chop marks that strongly suggests an origin in butchery waste.
- C.2.5 A total of 13 fragments of horse bone (1778g) were recovered, almost all of which were identified as partial metapodials. One, recovered from ditch fill 10205, had been cut and deliberately polished, suggesting that bone working was taking place on or near the site. Of note among the horse bone were the nine fragments recovered from ditch fill 10303. They were extensively damaged but clearly identifiable as the partial remains of the pelvis, left and right femurs, a tibia, tarsals and a metatarsal. It is possible that these bones originate from the same individual but there was no indication that this was a deliberate, articulated deposit. Horse meat did not normally form a large part of the Roman diet, but it was occasionally consumed (Cool 2009), so it is perhaps more likely that these fragments also represent butchery waste.

C.2.6 Sheep/goat was identified from only four fragments (37g), none of which showed any evidence of butchery practice.

C.3 Shell and Molluscs

By Emma Aitken

- C.3.1 A single fragment of oyster shell (*Ostrea edulis*), part of a left-hand valve, was recovered from context 10108, Trench 101. Also from Trench 101, a single columella fragment of probable whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) was recovered from context 10113.
- C.3.2 Molluscs were noted in five samples (see Table 10) recovered from the site and include the open country species *Vallonia* sp. and *Pupilla muscorum*. These species are common in open grassland and arable environments. A potential *Galba truncatula* mollusc shell was noted in sample 5 and this is a species which thrives in areas subject to seasonal flooding and desiccation.

Sample	Context	Trench	Feature/Deposit	Date	Molluscs
3	9203	92	Ditch 9202	R	+ (<i>Vallonia</i>)
4	10303	103	Ditch 10302	R	+ (<i>Vallonia</i>)
5	10214	102	Ditch 10213	R	++ (<i>Pupilla</i> ; <i>Vallonia</i> ; cf. <i>Galba</i>)
6	10216	102	Ditch 10215	R	+ (<i>Vallonia</i>)
7	10416	104	Ditch 10415	R/Med	+ (<i>Vallonia</i>)

Table 10. Assessment of molluscs from samples

D.1 Geoarchaeological Report

By Thomas Bruce with Elizabeth Stafford

Introduction

- D.1.1 The geoarchaeological component of the evaluation comprised the targeted recording of sedimentary sequences exposed in trenches to supplement standard archaeological recording. As stated in the WSI, the specific objectives of the evaluation include identifying the character of the channels of the Mar Dyke River tributary; to establish the extent, depth and complexity of colluviation and alluviation within and to the north of the Mar Dyke valley tributary; and to determine their age and whether buried archaeological activity is preserved beneath or within them.
- D.1.2 The area under investigation is located in the upper reaches (floodplain and slopes) of the Mar Dyke basin adjacent to the M25, a region dissected by Mar Dyke tributaries. One, larger, tributary flows eastwards (from Uxbridge) between Land Parcels 54 and 126, while a smaller tributary is located to the north of Land Parcel 52, flowing south-east. The BGS maps the underlying bedrock geology as London Clay with much of the site blanketed by superficial clayey Head deposits. Alluvium is noted to be present on low-lying ground, particularly within the vicinity of the larger west to east tributary to the south of Land Parcel 54 and north of Land Parcel 126. Alluvium is also noted to the north-eastern corner of Land Parcel 54, extending southwards along the entire eastern edge. The southern part of Land Parcel 126 is located on higher ground that corresponds with areas of steeper slopes associated with an upland terrace and deposits here are noticeably shallower.
- D.1.3 Land Parcels 54 and 126 were the only sites accessed and worked on at this time, mostly on the slopes and higher ground blanketed by Head, just above the mapped alluvial areas. The area under investigation has been previously reviewed as part of the scheme-wide Palaeolithic and Quaternary Deposit Model (PQDM) (Wenban-Smith and Bates 2020). Land Parcel 54 falls within PQ-22b and PQ-27 and Land Parcel 126 falls within PQ-24. PQ-22b is characterised as valley floor alluvium or Head deposits, or a mixture of both with London Clay throughout. The Head in PQ-27 was noted to contain possible isolated patches glacial till of the Lowestoft Formation with glacio-fluvial outwash present beneath. There is a spread of Head deposits in PQ-24 with occasional bedrock highs poking through (Wenban-Smith and Bates 2020). The preliminary Palaeolithic potential was assessed as being low to moderate.

Method

- D.1.4 The trenches were initially excavated to a maximum of 2m depth BGL, or less where it was clear that Pleistocene deposits or underlying bedrock were exposed, or where archaeology was present. It became apparent after the first few trenches had been excavated that the weathered top of the London Clay bedrock was present at <1m depth BGL, and all further trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 1m BGL once this had been established. Eighteen trenches, including twenty-three sections, were selected as a representative sample of sedimentary sequences occurring throughout the site.

- D.1.5 The recording of the sediments comprised the detailed geoarchaeological logging of one or more 1m wide sections in each of the selected trenches. Each section was allocated a section number and located relative to the National Grid and Ordnance Datum. Table 11 summarises the location, elevation and total depth of the sections recorded. The sediment sequences were recorded from ground surface on a geoarchaeological log proforma with each layer allocated a unique context number. Preliminary interpretations of associated depositional processes were also recorded on the logs. The main lithostratigraphic units recorded by depth for each geoarchaeological section is presented in Table 12 at the end of this report.
- D.1.6 Sediment recording followed Historic England guidelines (2015b) and Jones *et al* (1999), which typically included a description of texture, compaction, colour, clast size and abundance, bedding structures and other inclusions (e.g. charcoal), post-depositional features (e.g. rooting, mottling, mineralisation), and the nature of sediment contacts (e.g. abrupt, diffuse, irregular).

Trench	Section	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m OD)	Total Depth (m BGL)
7	700	558981.3	186998.4	8.01	1.74
	701	558967.6	186996.2	8.02	1.78
8	800	559010.8	187011.4	7.82	1.78
	801	559005.5	186992.7	7.72	1.94
9	900	558940.3	186968.7	8.12	1.70
	901	558937.8	186965.4	8.10	1.70
10	1000	558970.8	186971.3	7.89	1.86
11	1100	559013.5	186970.9	7.74	1.48
	1101	558995.4	186968.1	7.96	1.88
13	1300	558974.0	186933.3	7.90	1.92
	1301	558961.5	186933.6	7.80	1.96
19	1900	558915.1	186804.5	8.73	0.81
21	2100	558981.7	186821.9	8.31	0.87
22	2200	559015.4	186822.4	8.07	0.88
56	5600	559088.7	186387.0	9.55	0.90
58	5800	559167.9	186387.3	9.23	0.96
60	6000	559049.9	186377.1	9.33	0.84
64	6400	558951.1	186309.9	9.51	0.88
67	6700	559055.5	186309.4	10.76	1.06
73	7300	558877.7	186267.8	9.76	0.81
84	8400	559042.9	186183.0	12.64	0.34
94	9400	559019.5	186066.9	14.48	0.40
104	10400	559017.3	186000.3	15.48	0.42

Table 11: Summary of geoarchaeological sections

Results

D.1.7 Overall, the following sediment facies were identified throughout the site:

- **Topsoil / Ploughsoil** – modern clayey silt topsoils and ploughsoils, commonly with a thin subsoil / interface.
- **Alluvium (possible)** – homogenous, fine-grained olive brown silty clay deposits that appear visually distinct from underlying Head deposits.
- **Head** - variable, fine-grained light yellowish brown silty clay deposits with frequent post-depositional weathering features, often with clear horizons of weathering within them.
- **Weathered London Clay** - well sorted, fine-grained silty clay deposits. Lighter in colour than underlying London Clay with frequent post-depositional weathering features.
- **London Clay bedrock**

Alluvium

D.1.8 Alluvium is mapped by the BGS in the north-eastern corner of Land Parcel 54. Trench 8 (Plate 24) was the only trench to extend into this zone and contained possible alluvial deposits. Further possible alluvium was also identified in Trenches 7 (Plate 25), 10, 11 (Plate 26) and 22 (Plate 27), which are all located on the eastern part of Land Parcel 54. Sections logged in these trenches revealed that olive brown silty clays with rare coarse-grained inclusions were present directly beneath the ploughsoil and overlay clayey Head deposits. They are visually distinct from the underlying light yellowish brown silty clay Head deposits and relatively homogenous, however, due to the variable nature of Head deposits encountered throughout site, it is difficult to determine whether these are truly alluvial deposits or if they are, in fact, part of the extensive Head deposits present or are weathered Head deposits. For example, similar mid to dark olive brown silty clay Head deposits are described in Trenches 13, 56, 58, 60 and 64, and beneath light yellowish brown Head deposits within Trenches 8 and 11. These Head deposits do vary slightly from the possible alluvium, but they highlight the similarities between these deposits and the difficulties in interpretation.

D.1.9 The possible alluvial deposits vary in thickness from 0.06m in Trench 11 to 0.48m in Trench 7 and seem to increase in thickness from west to east. If these deposits are alluvial then they are likely to be of Holocene age and lain down by overbank flooding marginal to small Mar Dyke tributaries beyond the current site.

Head

D.1.10 Head deposits are widespread throughout the site and consist of variable fine-grained light yellowish brown, mid reddish brown and mid to dark olive brown silty clay to clayey silt deposits (e.g. Trenches 9 (Plate 28) and 67 (Plate 30)). They occur directly beneath the ploughsoil and often contain frequent iron mottling and other post-depositional weathering features. Patches of blueish grey clay were present in several locations within Head deposits (e.g. Trench 7, Plate 25) and formed discontinuous horizons (e.g. Trenches 9 (Plate 28), 11 (Plate 26) and 10), which could be associated with differential weathering, clay translocation or gleying. They generally contain low amounts of coarse-grained material, however stony patches do occur, such as in Trench 21 (Plate 29). The Head deposits vary in

thickness from 0.14m in Trench 104 (Plate 31), on the southern slopes of Land Parcel 126, to 0.6m in Trench 11 to the northern part of Land Parcel 54.

London clay

- D.1.11 The top of the weathered London Clay was observed between 0.44m BGL (Trench 73) and 0.92m BGL (Trench 11). The deposits are homogenous throughout site and are unstratified, largely stoneless, yellowish to reddish brown silty clays with infrequent white calcareous patches. There were occasional signs of cryoturbation (ice wedges) and frequent post-depositional weathering features and deposits tended to be lighter in colour than deeper underlying London clay deposits. The weathered London clay deposits are present throughout site, except for the higher ground to the south of Land Parcel 126.

Discussion

- D.1.12 The geoarchaeological investigations undertaken as part of the evaluation of Land Parcels 54 and 126 revealed that extensive Head deposits are present throughout the site. These deposits form part of a shallow stratigraphic sequence and occur directly below the ploughsoil, overlying weathered London Clay bedrock to a maximum depth of 0.92m BGL. The Head is likely to be of Pleistocene age, although the upper parts of the sequence may be early-mid Holocene (weathered into the Head) with evidence of bioturbation (worm burrows, rooting), and modern plough truncation present. Archaeological activity occurred beneath the ploughsoil and truncated the Head deposits.
- D.1.13 Possible thin alluvial deposits were noted to the north-east corner and eastern side of Land Parcel 54, matching locations on BGS superficial geology maps. These deposits are homogenous, fine-grained and differ slightly from other olive brown deposits identified in other parts of site as Head deposits. They appear to increase in thickness from west to east with possible charcoal flecks present in very small quantities. This evidence would suggest they are alluvial in origin, however, due to the extensiveness, variability and similarity of other Head deposits present throughout site, it is difficult to be certain that these deposits are alluvium or a variation within, or weathering of, the Head deposits. These deposits are not extensive across Land Parcel 54, are relatively shallow and are marginal to the main alluvial zones that occur beyond the current evaluation trenches. Archaeological remains could potentially lie buried beneath this possible alluvium, although no signs of activity were recorded within the immediate vicinity or directly associated with the deposits during the evaluation.
- D.1.14 Most of the archaeological activity was identified on the area of higher ground to the south of Land Parcel 126. Deposits here were particularly shallow and consisted of ploughsoil overlying thin Head deposits that covered London Clay to a maximum depth of 0.42m BGL. No colluviation or alluviation was noted to be present so it is unlikely any activity has been buried or masked. Archaeological activity occurred directly beneath the ploughsoil and truncated the thin Head deposits.
- D.1.15 In terms of palaeo-environmental potential, the sediments encountered in this evaluation appeared wholly oxidised and inorganic with no evidence of waterlogging so offer no real potential for analysis of biological remains to aid landscape reconstruction (e.g. plant macrofossils, pollen). Equally the potential for radiocarbon dating is considered low.

Trench	Section	Depth - Top (m BGL)	Depth - Bottom (m BGL)	Lithology	Interpretation	Context
7	700	0.00	0.20	Clayey Silt Loam	Topsoil	700
7	700	0.20	0.24	Silty Clay	Subsoil / Interface	701
7	700	0.24	0.72	Silty Clay	Possible Alluvium	702
7	700	0.72	0.80	Silty Clay	Weathering Horizon	703
7	700	0.80	1.20	Silty Clay	Weathered London Clay	705
7	700	1.20	1.74	Silty Clay	London Clay Bedrock	706
7	701	0.00	0.26	Clayey Silt Loam	Topsoil	700
7	701	0.26	0.30	Silty Clay	Subsoil / Interface	701
7	701	0.30	0.54	Silty Clay	Possible Alluvium	702
7	701	0.54	0.72	Silty Clay	Head	704
7	701	0.72	1.10	Silty Clay	Weathered London Clay	705
7	701	1.10	1.78	Silty Clay	London Clay Bedrock	706
8	800	0.00	0.20	Clayey Silt Loam	Topsoil	800
8	800	0.20	0.30	Silty Clay	Subsoil / Interface	801
8	800	0.30	0.70	Silty Clay	Possible Alluvium	803
8	800	0.70	0.79	Silty Clay	Head	804
8	800	0.79	0.90	Silty Clay	Head	805
8	800	0.90	1.20	Silty Clay	Weathered London Clay	807
8	800	1.20	1.78	Silty Clay	London Clay Bedrock	808
8	801	0.00	0.22	Clayey Silt Loam	Topsoil	800
8	801	0.22	0.30	Silty Clay	Subsoil / Interface	801
8	801	0.30	0.42	Silty Clay	Possible Alluvium	802
8	801	0.42	0.54	Silty Clay	Possible Alluvium	803
8	801	0.54	0.72	Silty Clay	Head	805
8	801	0.72	0.81	Silty Clay	Head	806
8	801	0.81	1.26	Silty Clay	Weathered London Clay	807
8	801	1.26	1.94	Silty Clay	London Clay Bedrock	808
9	900	0.00	0.20	Clayey Silt Loam	Topsoil	900
9	900	0.20	0.24	Silty Clay	Subsoil / Interface	901
9	900	0.24	0.32	Silty Clay	Head	902
9	900	0.32	0.46	Silty Clay	Head	904
9	900	0.46	1.22	Silty Clay	Weathered London Clay	905

Trench	Section	Depth - Top (m BGL)	Depth - Bottom (m BGL)	Lithology	Interpretation	Context
9	900	1.22	1.70	Silty Clay	London Clay Bedrock	906
9	901	0.00	0.20	Clayey Silt Loam	Topsoil	900
9	901	0.20	0.24	Silty Clay	Subsoil / Interface	901
9	901	0.24	0.58	Silty Clay	Head	902
9	901	0.58	0.67	Silty Clay	Weathered Head	903
9	901	0.67	1.20	Silty Clay	Weathered London Clay	905
9	901	1.20	1.70	Silty Clay	London Clay Bedrock	906
10	1000	0.00	0.20	Clayey Silt Loam	Topsoil	1000
10	1000	0.20	0.26	Silty Clay	Subsoil / Interface	1001
10	1000	0.26	0.36	Silty Clay	Weathered Head	1002
10	1000	0.36	0.48	Silty Clay	Head	1003
10	1000	0.48	0.58	Silty Clay	Head	1004
10	1000	0.58	1.12	Silty Clay	Weathered London Clay	1005
10	1000	1.12	1.86	Silty Clay	London Clay Bedrock	1006
11	1100	0.00	0.22	Clayey Silt Loam	Topsoil	1100
11	1100	0.22	0.27	Silty Clay	Subsoil / Interface	1101
11	1100	0.27	0.40	Silty Clay	Possible Alluvium	1102
11	1100	0.40	0.54	Silty Clay	Weathered Horizon	1107
11	1100	0.54	0.84	Silty Clay	Head	1108
11	1100	0.84	1.14	Silty Clay	Weathered London Clay	1111
11	1100	1.14	1.48	Silty Clay	London Clay Bedrock	1112
11	1101	0.00	0.22	Clayey Silt Loam	Topsoil	1100
11	1101	0.22	0.26	Silty Clay	Subsoil / Interface	1101
11	1101	0.26	0.32	Silty Clay	Possible Alluvium	1106
11	1101	0.32	0.58	Silty Clay	Head	1108
11	1101	0.58	0.64	Silty Clay	Head	1109
11	1101	0.64	0.92	Silty Clay	Head	1110
11	1101	0.92	1.22	Silty Clay	Weathered London Clay	1111
11	1101	1.22	1.88	Silty Clay	London Clay Bedrock	1112
13	1300	0.00	0.20	Clayey Silt Loam	Topsoil	1300
13	1300	0.20	0.26	Silty Clay	Subsoil / Interface	1301
13	1300	0.26	0.60	Silty Clay	Head	1302
13	1300	0.60	1.30	Silty Clay	Weathered	1303

Trench	Section	Depth - Top (m BGL)	Depth - Bottom (m BGL)	Lithology	Interpretation	Context
					London Clay	
13	1300	1.30	1.74	Silty Clay	Weathered London Clay	1304
13	1300	1.74	1.92	Silty Clay	London Clay Bedrock	1305
13	1301	0.00	0.20	Clayey Silt Loam	Topsoil	1300
13	1301	0.20	0.24	Silty Clay	Subsoil / Interface	1301
13	1301	0.24	0.60	Silty Clay	Head	1302
13	1301	0.60	1.38	Silty Clay	Weathered London Clay	1303
13	1301	1.38	1.80	Silty Clay	Weathered London Clay	1304
13	1301	1.80	1.96	Silty Clay	London Clay Bedrock	1305
19	1900	0.00	0.24	Clayey Silt Loam	Topsoil	1900
19	1900	0.24	0.62	Clayey Silt	Head	1901
19	1900	0.62	0.81	Silty Clay	Weathered London Clay	1902
19	1900	0.81	0.81	Silty Clay	London Clay Bedrock	1905
21	2100	0.00	0.20	Clayey Silt	Topsoil	2100
21	2100	0.20	0.41	Clayey Silt	Weathered Head	2101
21	2100	0.41	0.60	Silty Clay	Head	2102
21	2100	0.60	0.87	Silty Clay	Weathered London Clay	2105
21	2100	0.87	0.87	Silty Clay	London Clay Bedrock	2106
22	2200	0.00	0.24	Clayey Silt	Topsoil	2200
22	2200	0.24	0.46	Clayey Silt	Possible Alluvium	2201
22	2200	0.46	0.70	Clayey Silt	Head	2202
22	2200	0.70	0.88	Silty Clay	Weathered London Clay	2203
22	2200	0.88	0.88	Silty Clay	London Clay Bedrock	2204
56	5600	0.00	0.30	Clayey Silt	Ploughsoil	5600
56	5600	0.30	0.54	Silty Clay	Head	5601
56	5600	0.54	0.90	Silty Clay	Weathered London Clay	5602
58	5800	0.00	0.22	Clayey Silt	Ploughsoil	5800
58	5800	0.22	0.36	Silty Clay	Interface / Head	5802
58	5800	0.36	0.44	Silty Clay	Head	5803
58	5800	0.44	0.48	Silty Clay	Head	5804
58	5800	0.48	0.68	Silty Clay	Head	5805
58	5800	0.68	0.96	Silty Clay	Weathered London Clay	5801
60	6000	0.00	0.28	Clayey Silt	Ploughsoil	6000
60	6000	0.28	0.74	Silty Clay	Head	6001
60	6000	0.74	0.78	Silty Clay	Weathered	6002

Trench	Section	Depth - Top (m BGL)	Depth - Bottom (m BGL)	Lithology	Interpretation	Context
					Horizon	
60	6000	0.78	0.84	Silty Clay	Weathered London Clay	6003
64	6400	0.00	0.28	Clayey Silt	Ploughsoil	6400
64	6400	0.28	0.50	Silty Clay	Head	6401
64	6400	0.50	0.88	Silty Clay	Weathered London Clay	6402
67	6700	0.00	0.22	Clayey Silt	Ploughsoil	6700
67	6700	0.22	0.44	Silty Clay	Head	6701
67	6700	0.44	1.06	Silty Clay	Weathered London Clay	6702
73	7300	0.00	0.28	Clayey Silt	Ploughsoil	7300
73	7300	0.28	0.71	Clayey Silt	Head	7301
73	7300	0.71	0.81	Silty Clay	Weathered London Clay	7302
84	8400	0.00	0.14	Clayey Silt	Ploughsoil	8400
84	8400	0.14	0.34	Silty Clay	Head	8401
84	8400	0.34	0.34	Silty Clay	London Clay Bedrock	8402
94	9400	0.00	0.24	Clayey Silt	Ploughsoil	9400
94	9400	0.24	0.40	Silty Clay	Head	9401
94	9400	0.40	0.40	Silty Clay	London Clay Bedrock	9402
104	10400	0.00	0.28	Clayey Silt	Ploughsoil	10400
104	10400	0.28	0.42	Silty Clay	Head	10401
104	10400	0.42	0.42	Silty Clay	London Clay Bedrock	10402

Table 12: Geoarchaeological lithostratigraphy

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Appendix F 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

CIfA 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 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 G Site Summary

Site name:	Lower Thames Crossing Land Parcels 54 and 126 Land North of North Ockendon, Havering
Site code:	NOK21
Grid Reference	Land Parcel 54 NGR 559057, 186917; Land Parcel 126 NGR 558939, 186215
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	Seven weeks between 17th August and 1st October 2021
Area of Site	Land Parcel 54, 11.8ha; Land Parcel 126, 9.7ha

Location of archive:

The archive from Land Parcels 54 and 126 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 Greater London 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 arrangements for the deposition of the archive have not been completed by this time, an extension to the storage period and final deposition timetable will be reviewed by OA and LTC and agreed with the Key Archaeological Stakeholders.

Summary of Results:

Oxford Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Balfour Beatty to undertake a trial trench evaluation of Land Parcels 54 and 126 of the Lower Thames Crossing pre-enabling works. Land Parcels 54 and 126 are located c 1km east of Upminster, in the historic parish of Great Warley, now subsumed into the London Borough of Havering. Land Parcel 54 is centred on NGR 559057, 186917 and Land Parcel 126 on NGR 558939, 186215. The evaluation comprised 74 trenches (25 in Land Parcel 54 and 49 in Land Parcel 126). Work in Land Parcel 54 was undertaken between the 17th August and the 30th September 2021 and in Land Parcel 126 between the 9th September and the 1st October.

The earliest activity was represented by a small assemblage of five struck flints of Mesolithic or early Neolithic origin and five pieces of burnt flint. Although very few, these occurred in three adjacent trenches at the south edge of the evaluated area, and so could indicate a wider area of activity in the vicinity.

A total of 27 trenches revealed archaeological features with the highest concentration identified at the south end of Land Parcel 126, coinciding with an area of higher ground. Two distinct, and much smaller foci of features were also identified in the northern and southern parts of Land Parcel 54. Most of the features comprised a combination of ditches, and pits generally dated to the late Iron Age/early Roman and Roman periods; evidence for late Bronze Age/early Iron Age and medieval lower intensity activity was also recorded.

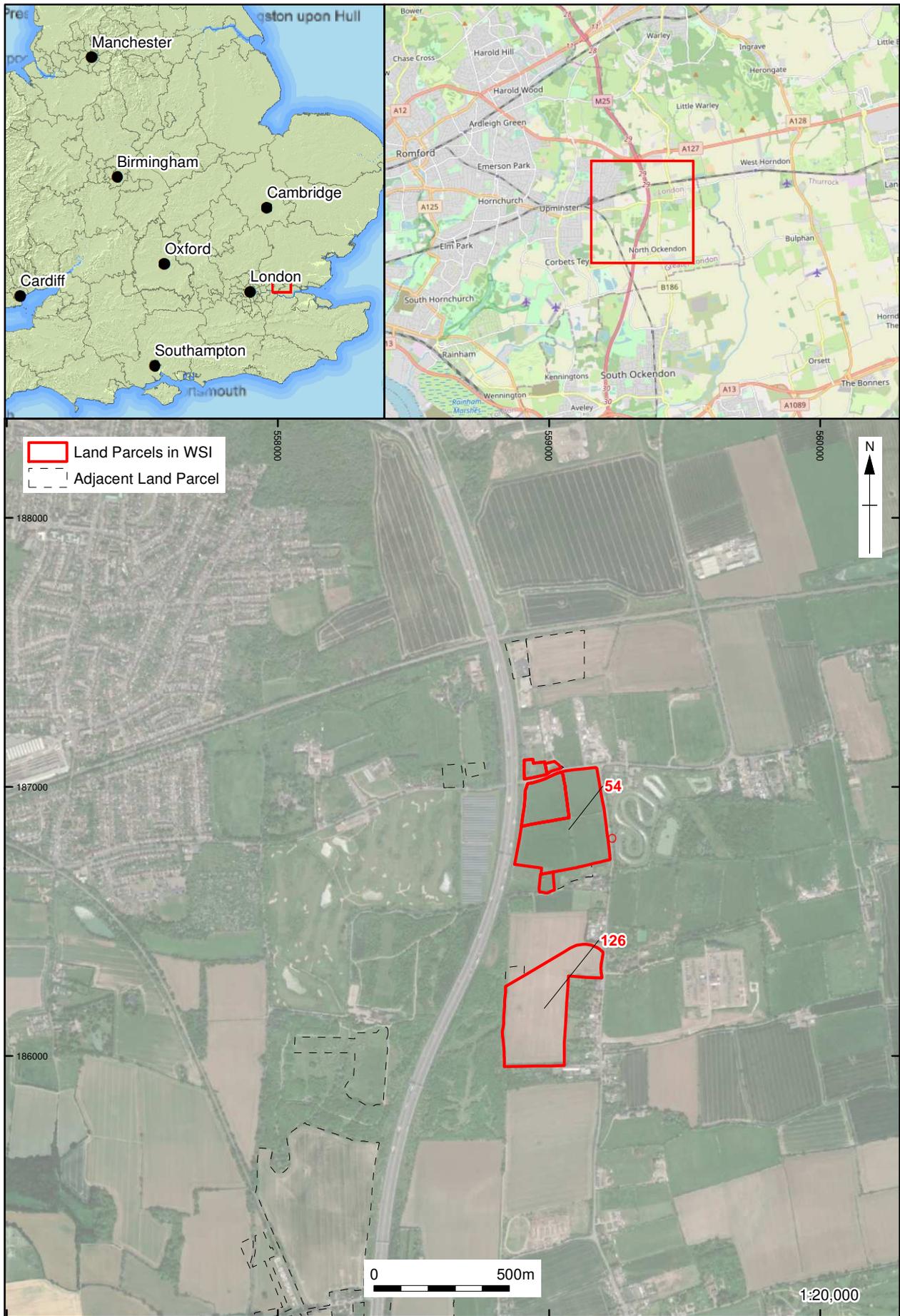
The results of the evaluation suggest that the site lay close to an area of late Iron Age and

Roman settlement. Remains within the site principally comprised medium-sized ditches, mostly forming a north-south and east-west system concentrated in the southern portion of Land Parcel 126. Some larger ditches may indicate more substantial enclosures. Scattered pits were also present, and the recovery of animal bones, charred plant remains and quern fragments as well as pottery, CBM and fired clay suggest that activity was not simply agricultural. Activity within the site noticeably decreased in the middle and late Roman periods.

Evidence of post-Roman activity was generally scant and corresponded with the higher ground area of intense Roman occupation in the central and south-eastern portions of Land Parcel 126. Features dated to this period comprised three ditches constructed on two different alignments: NE-SW and east-west. Post-Roman and medieval material comprised a single early/mid Saxon sherd and small assemblage of 11th to 12th century sherds. The site probably formed part of adjacent manors within Great and Little Warley and Cranham.

Post-medieval activity within site included a field boundary shown on 19th century historic mapping, and part of four fields belonging to Clay Tye Farm. The post-medieval and modern pottery recovered from site was probably related to agricultural activity such as manuring associated with this farm.

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Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA,

Figure 1: Site location

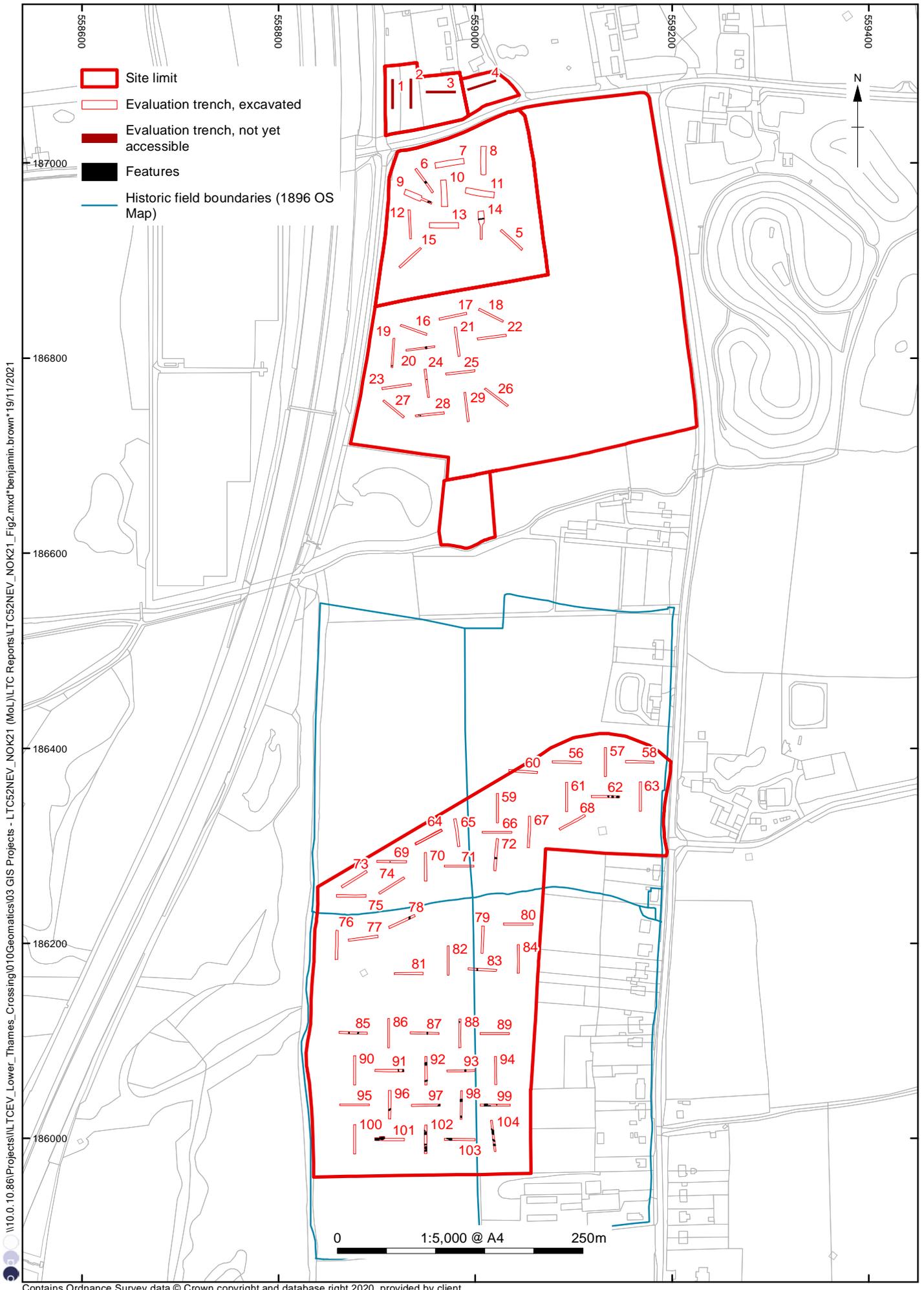
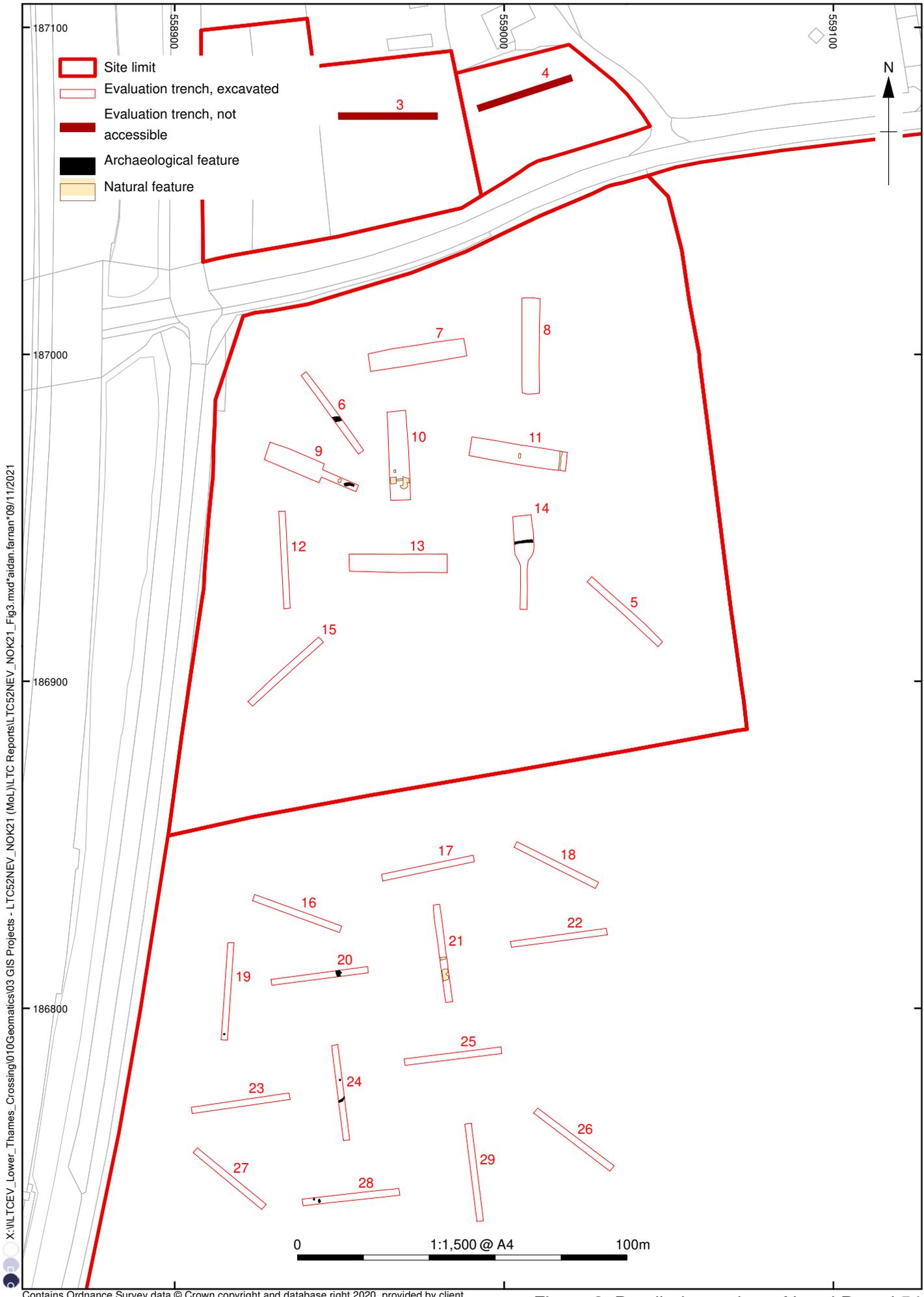


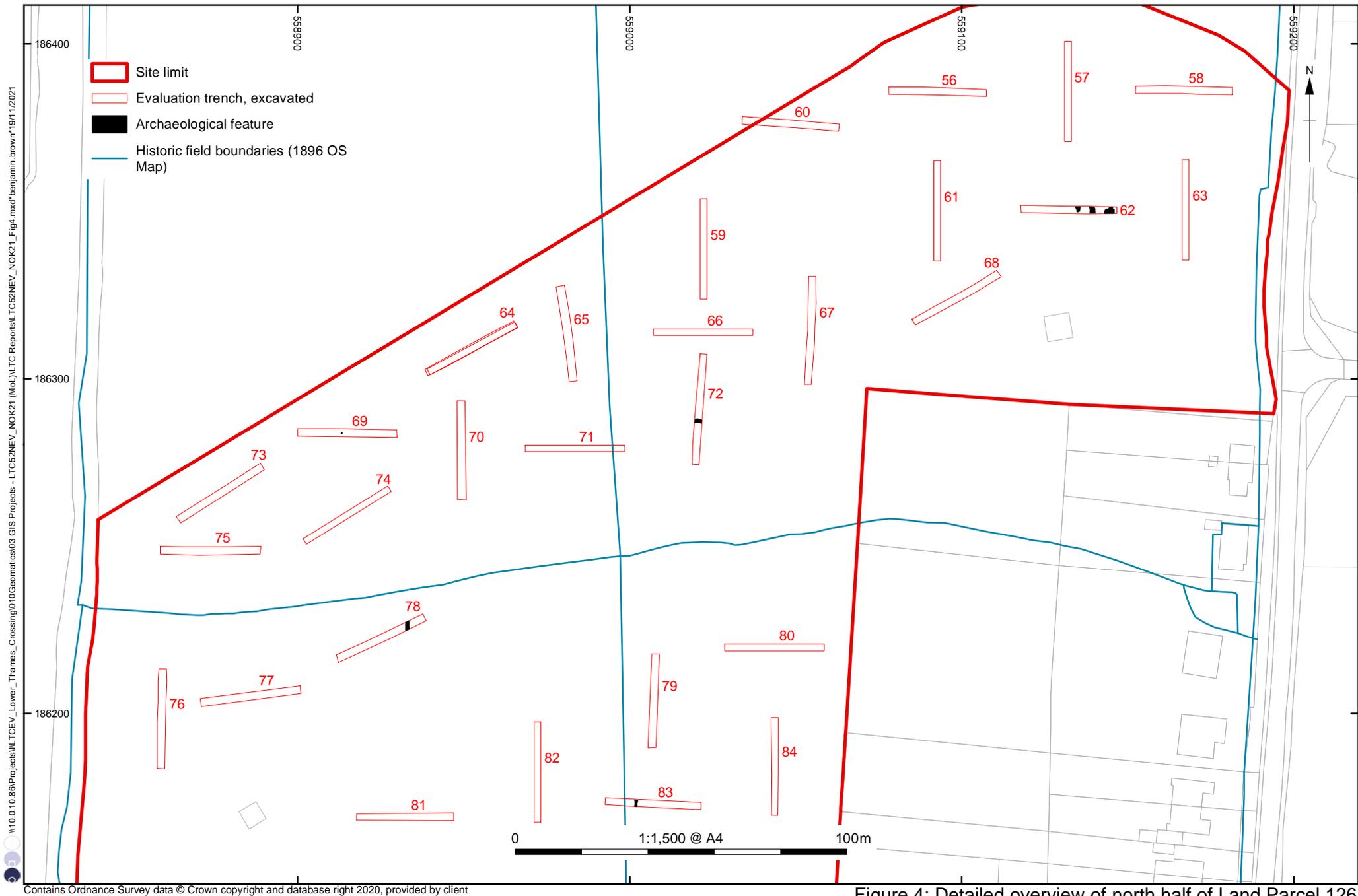
Figure 2: Plan of trenches and archaeological features for Land Parcels 54 and 126



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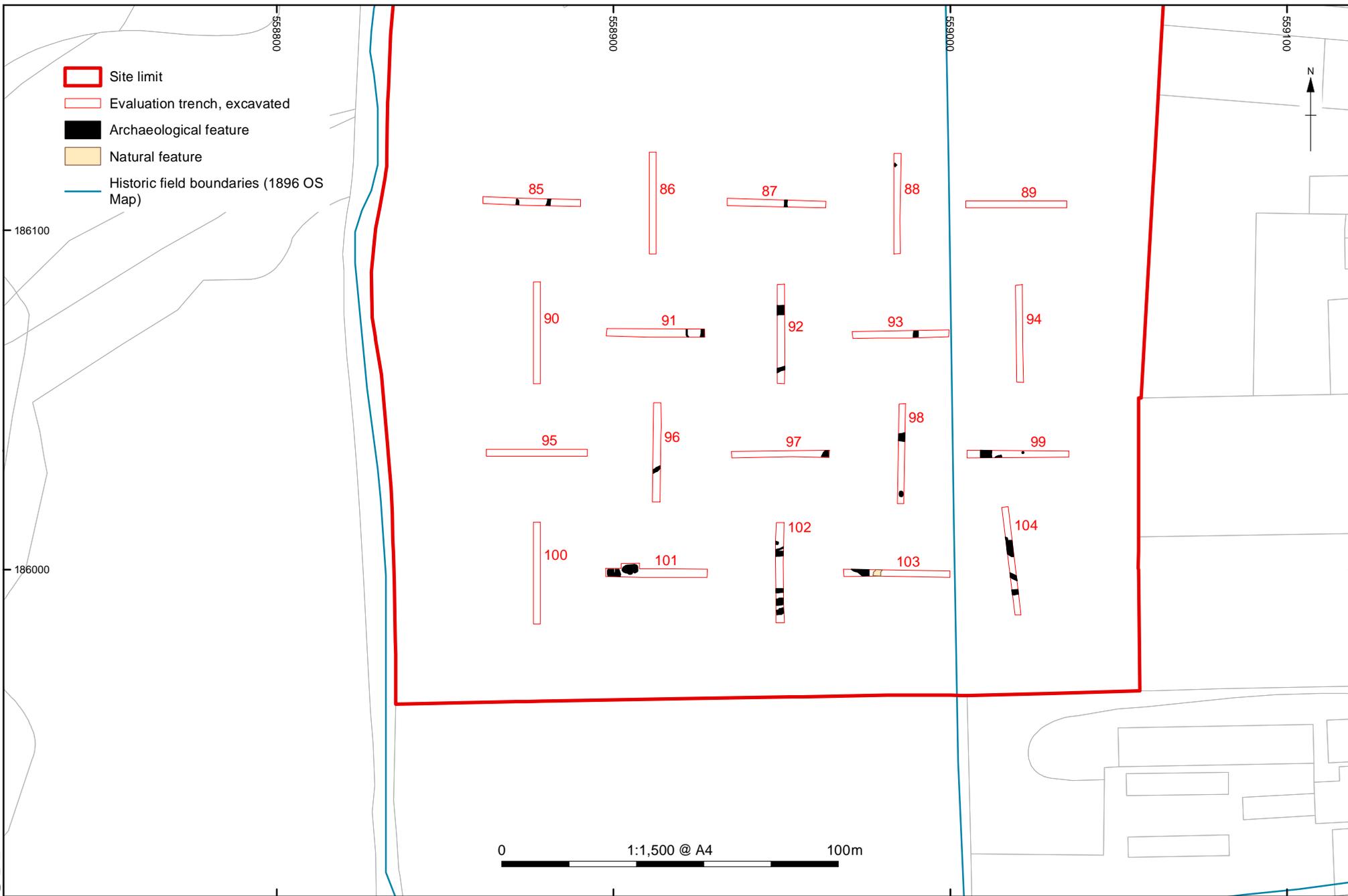
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Figure 3: Detailed overview of Land Parcel 54



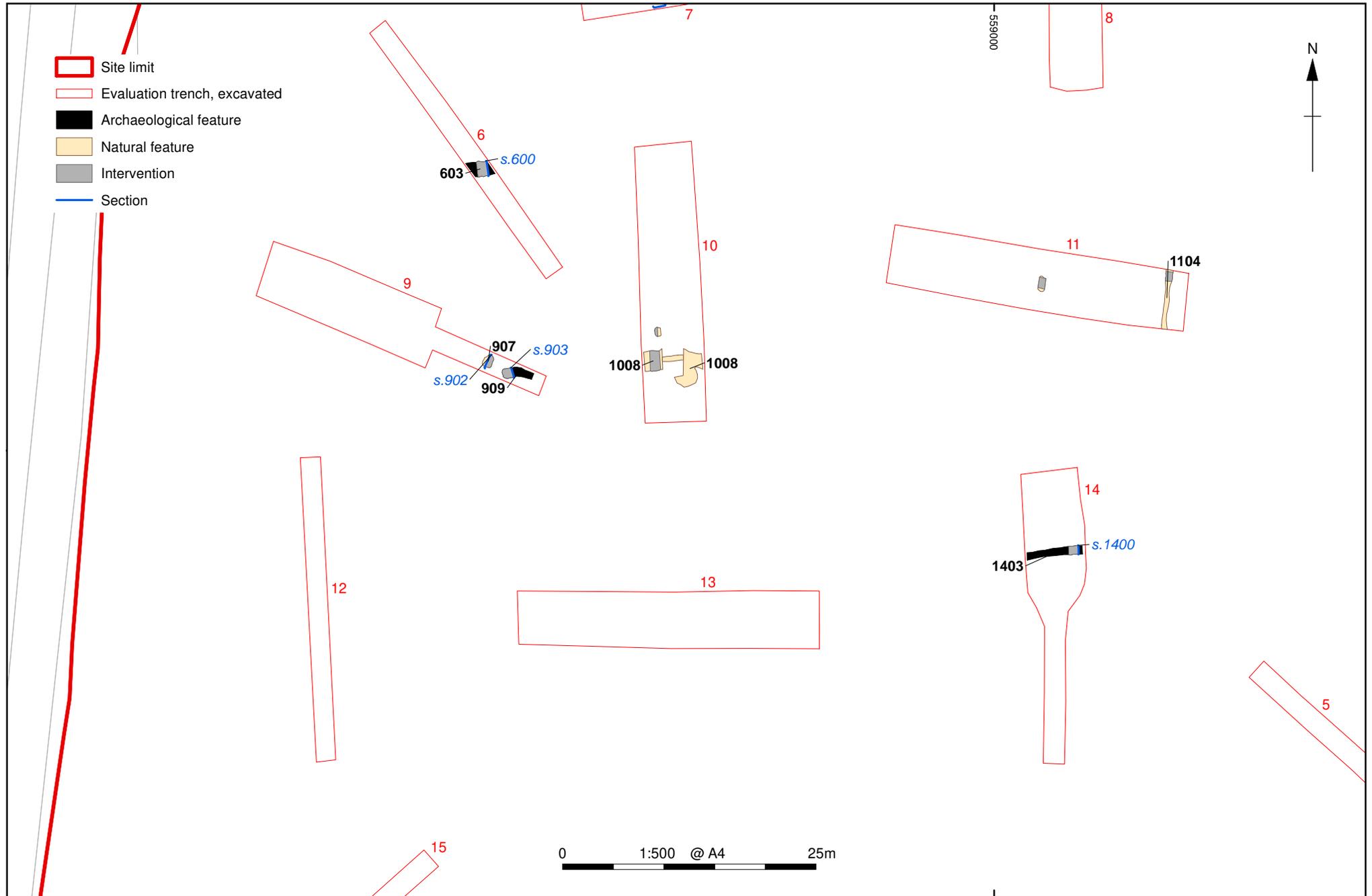
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Figure 4: Detailed overview of north half of Land Parcel 126



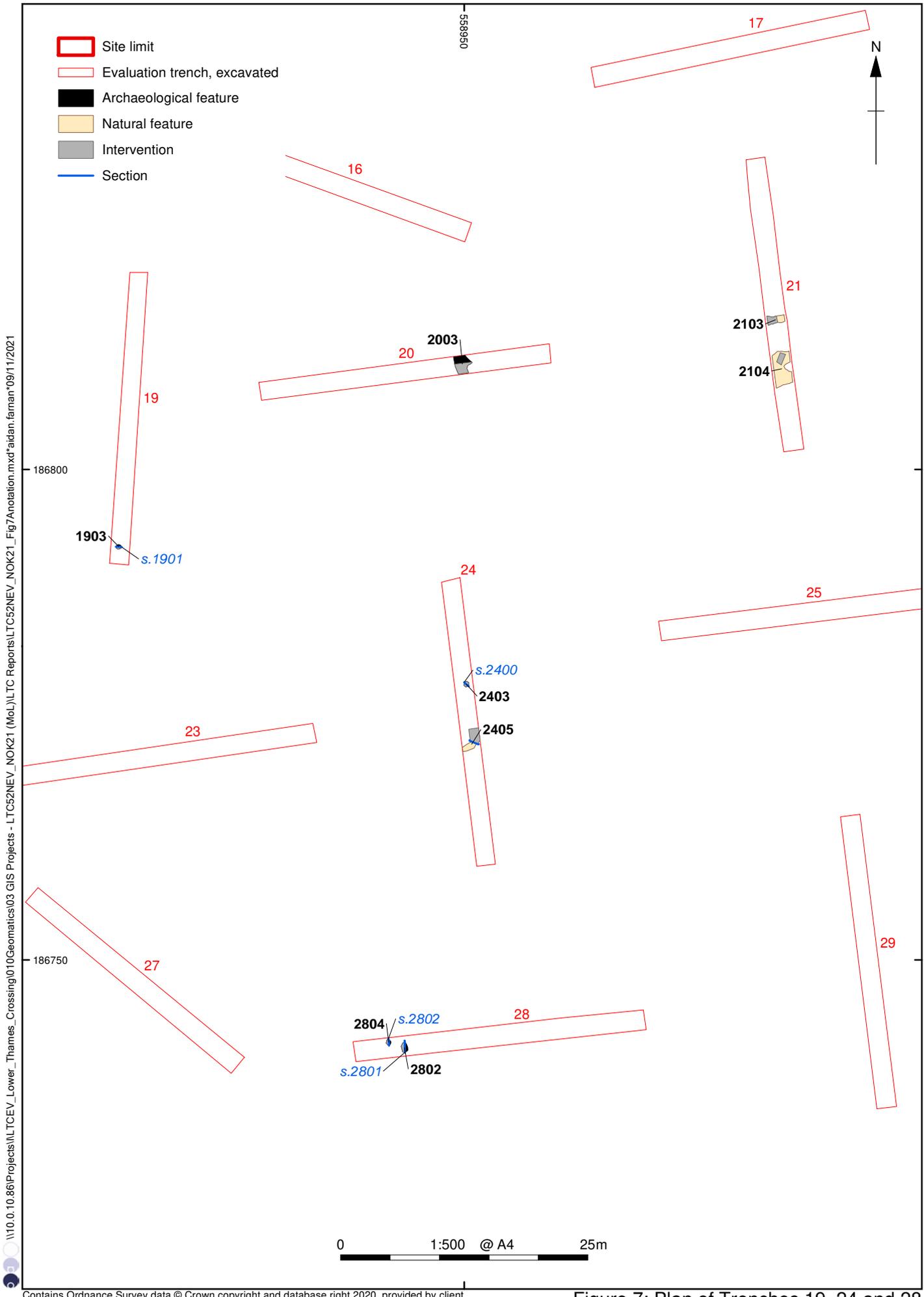
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Figure 5: Detailed overview of south half of Land Parcel 126



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Figure 6: Plan of Trenches 6, 9-11 and 14



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Figure 7: Plan of Trenches 19, 24 and 28

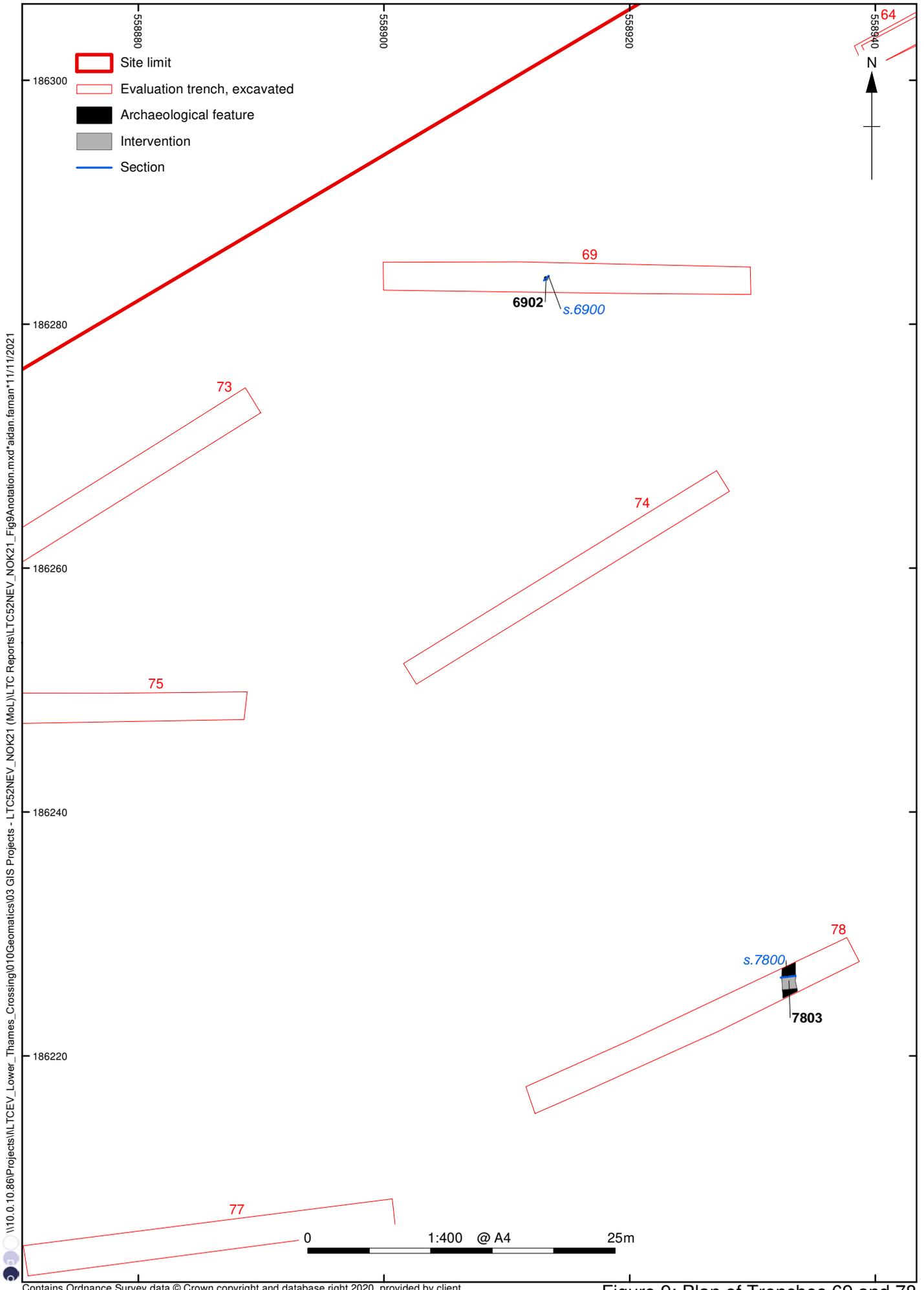


Figure 9: Plan of Trenches 69 and 78

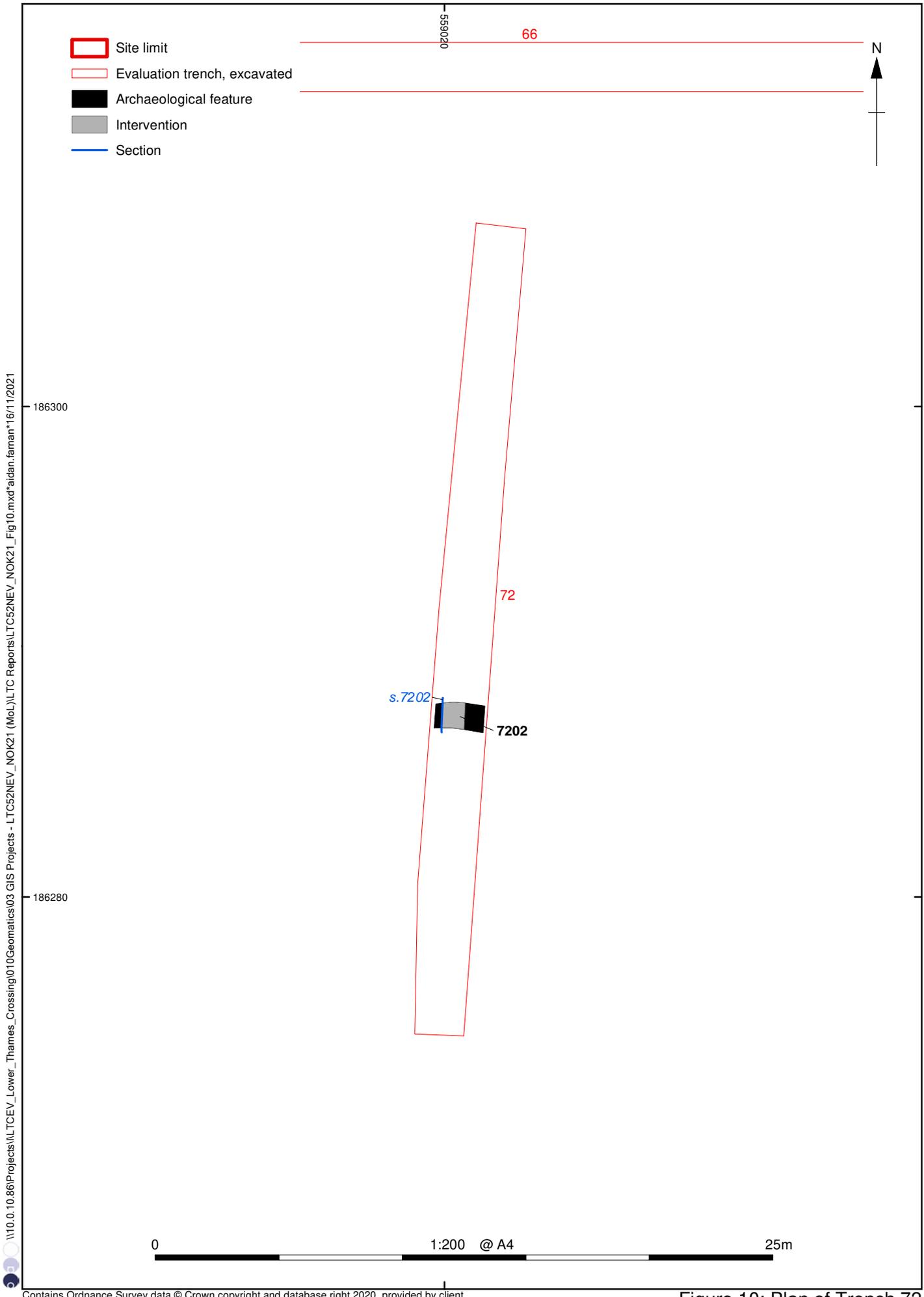
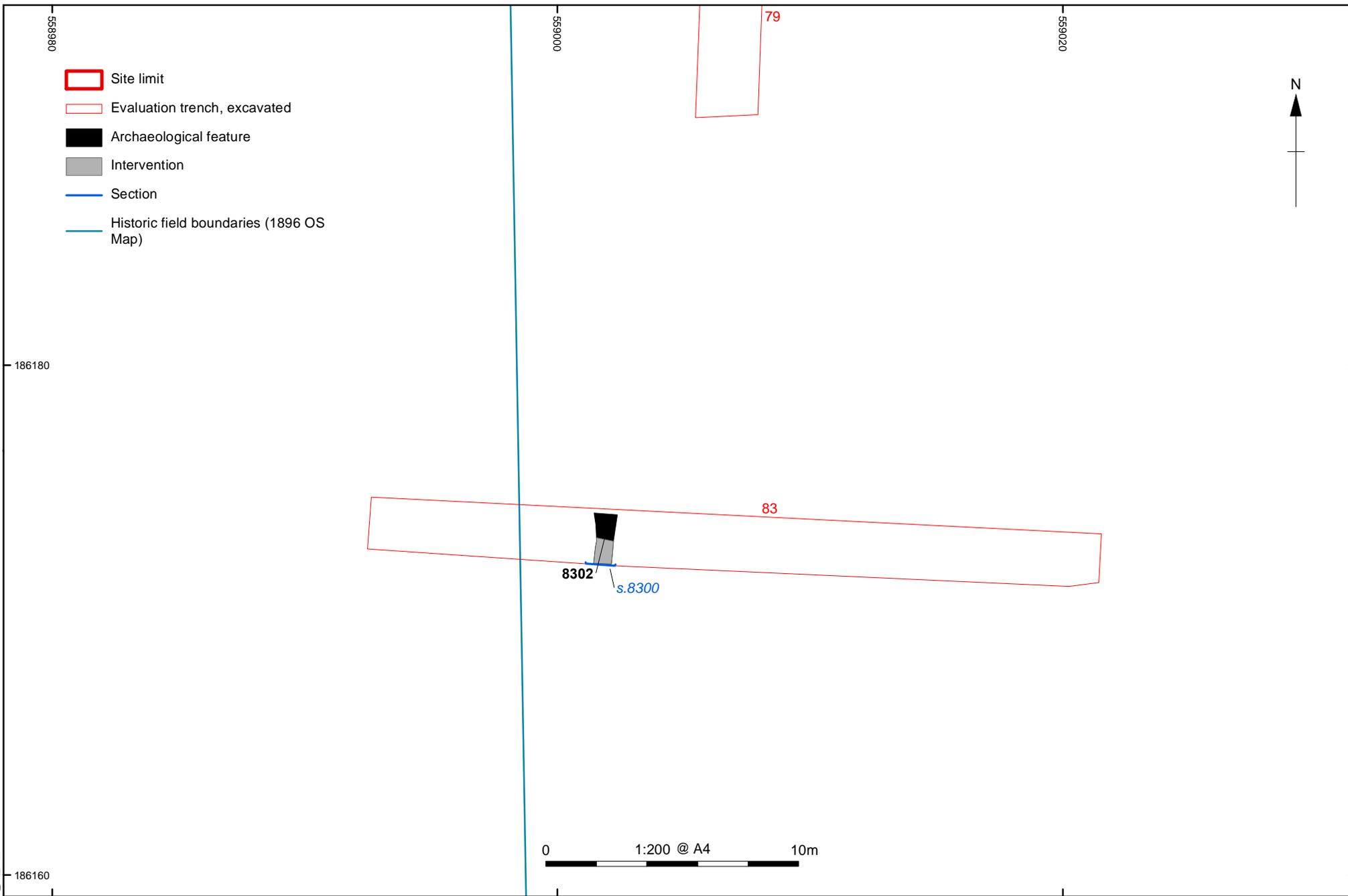


Figure 10: Plan of Trench 72



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Figure 11: Plan of Trench 83

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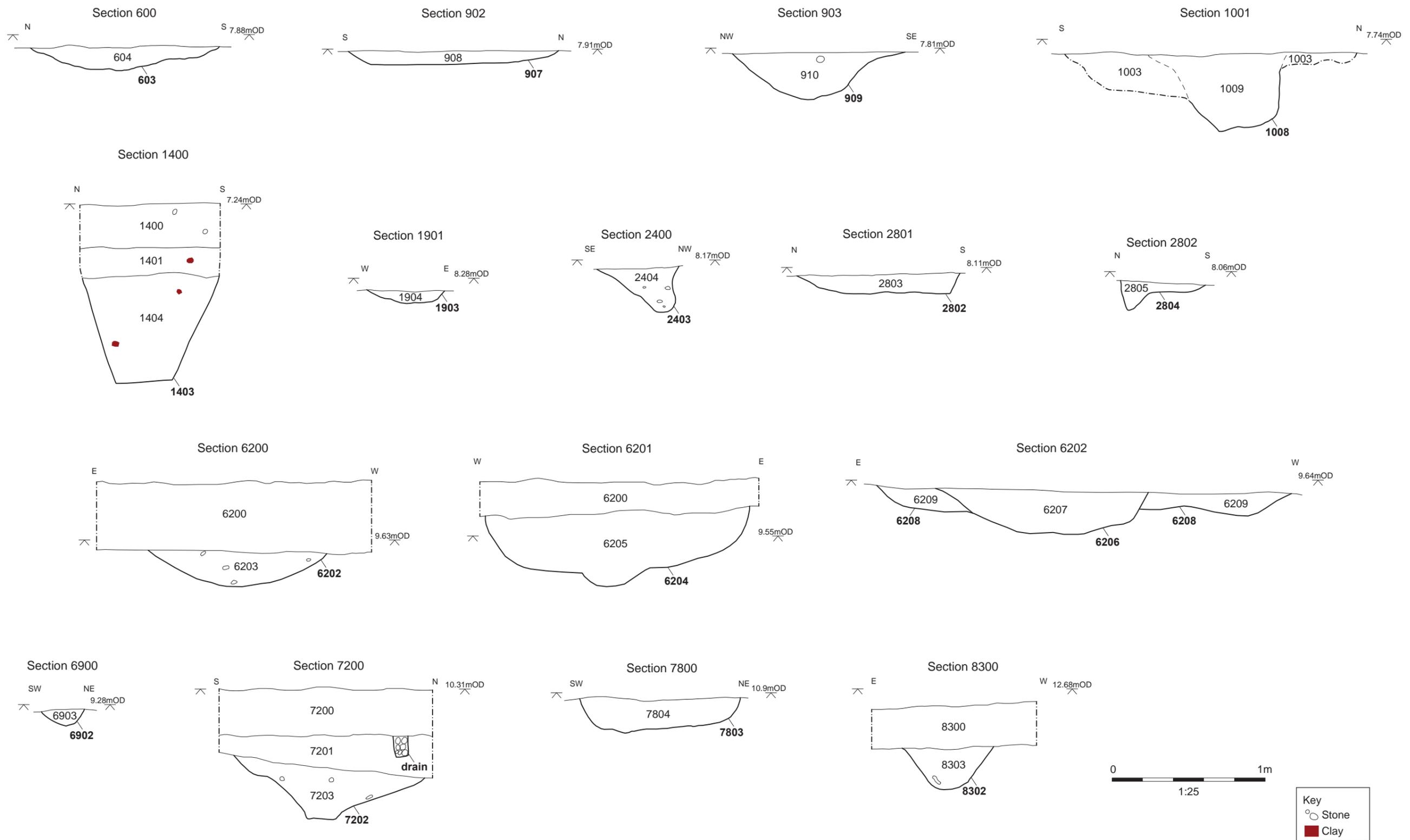
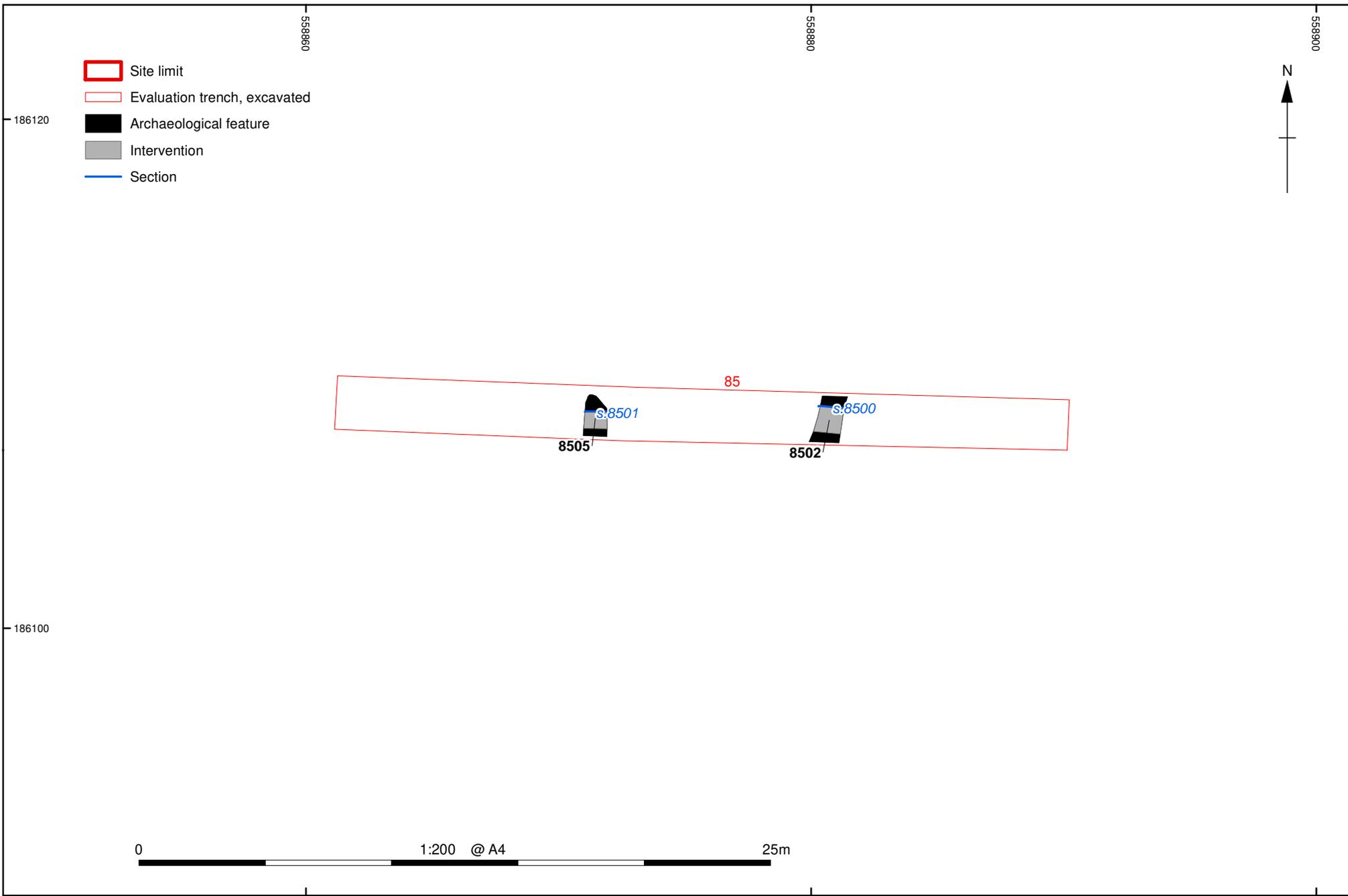


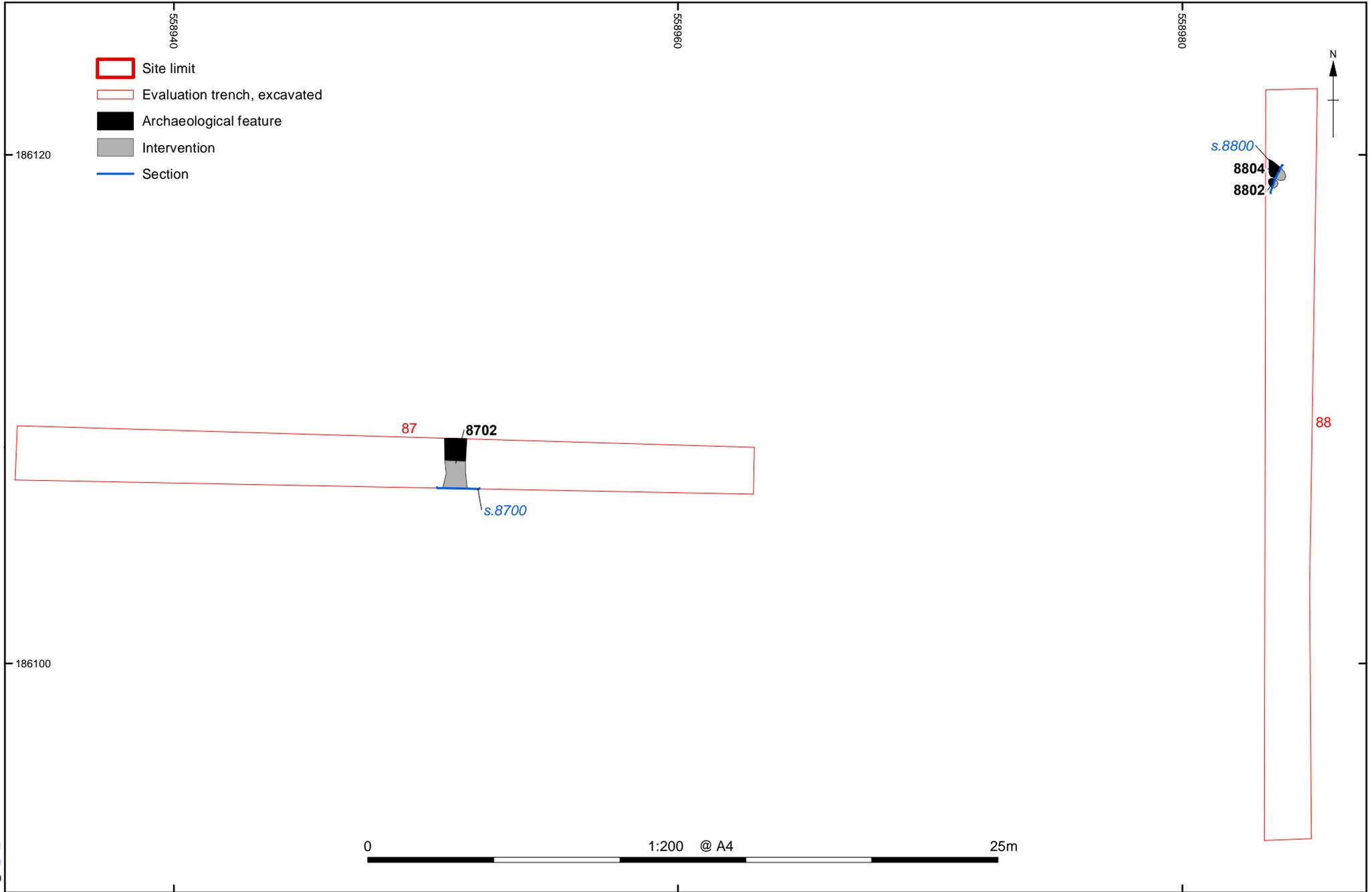
Figure 12: Sections (Trenches 6, 9, 10, 14, 19, 24, 28, 62, 69, 72, 78 and 83)



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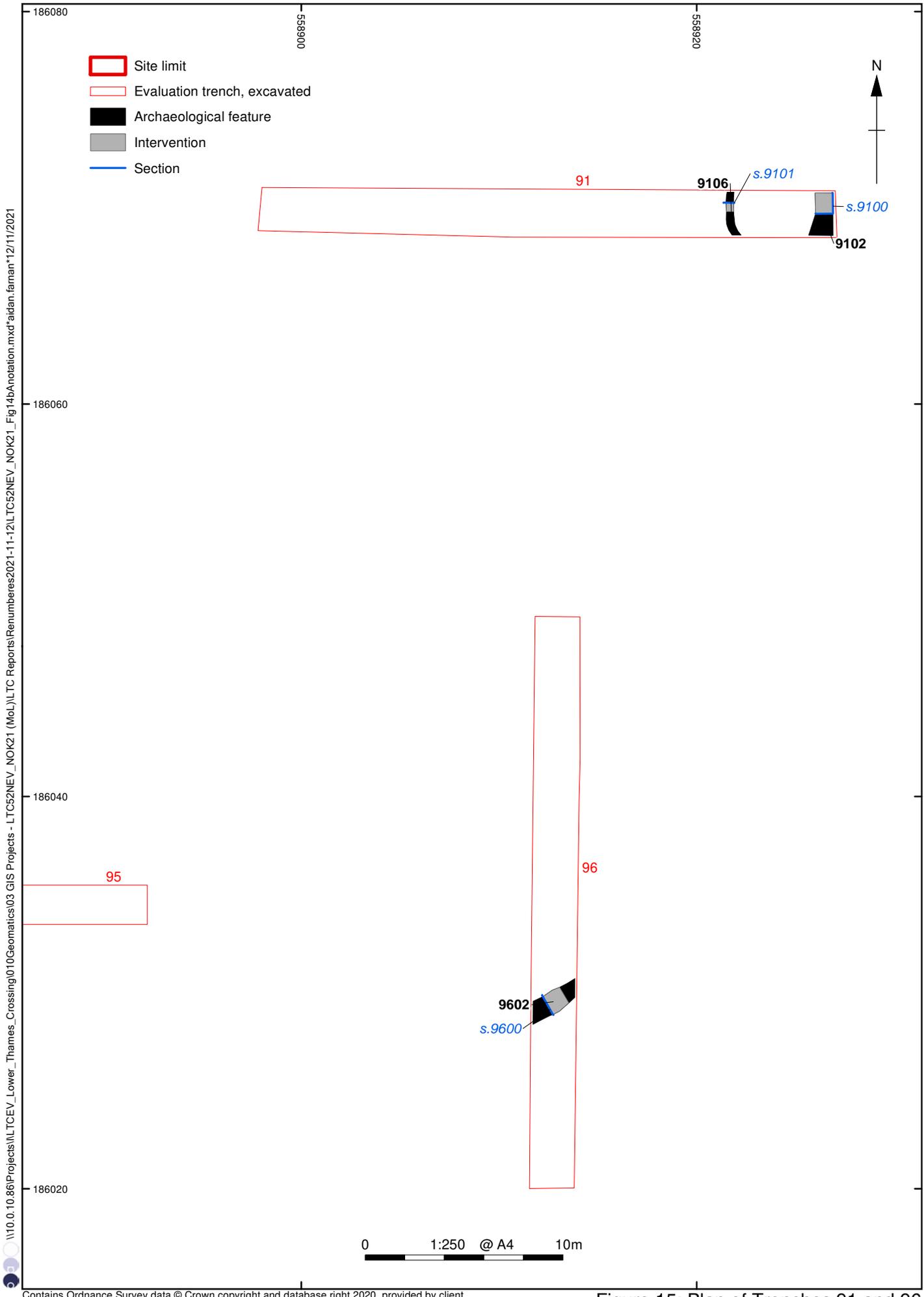
Figure 13: Plan of Trench 85

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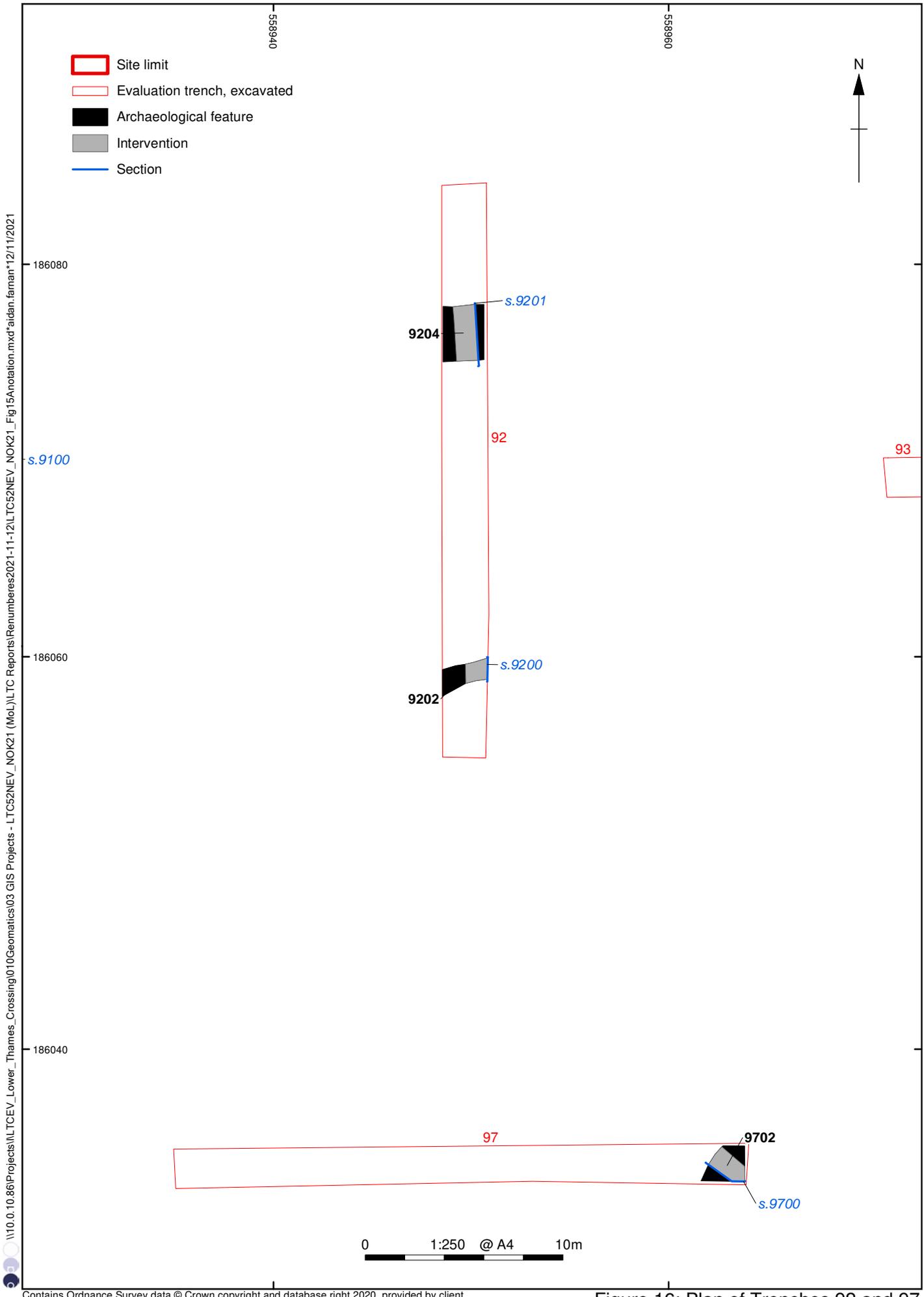
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Figure 14: Plan of Trenches 87 and 88



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Figure 15: Plan of Trenches 91 and 96



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Figure 16: Plan of Trenches 92 and 97

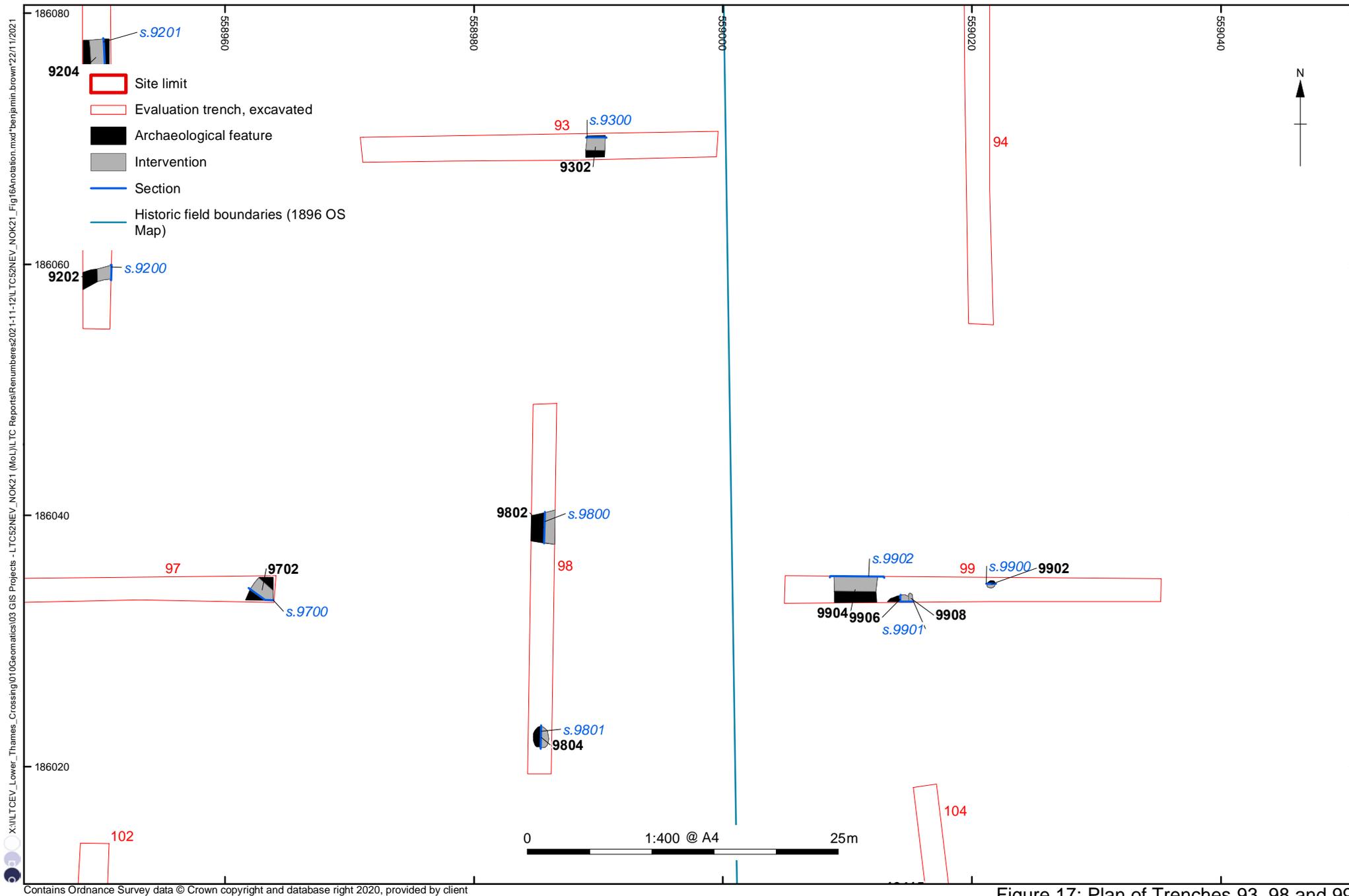


Figure 17: Plan of Trenches 93, 98 and 99

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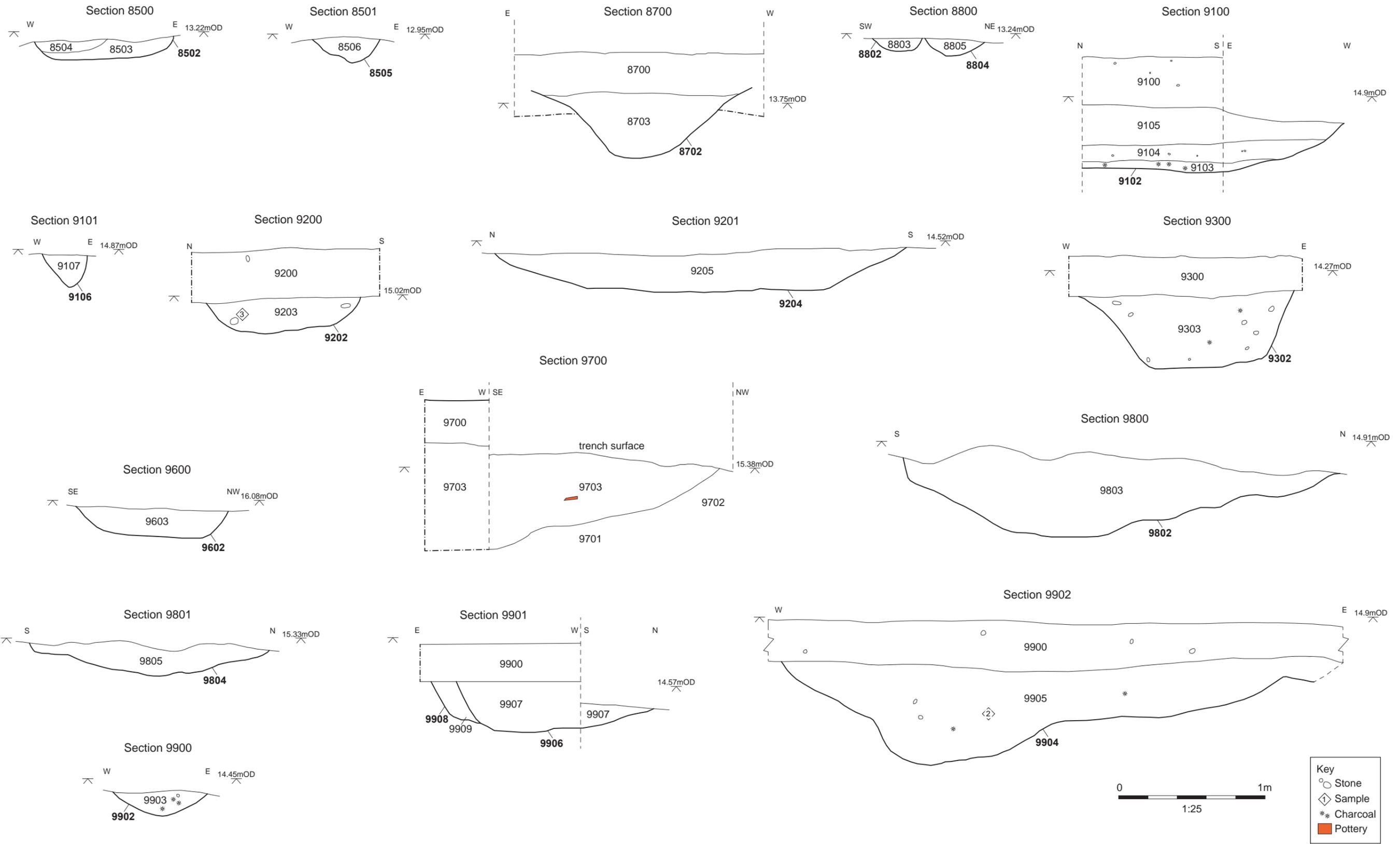
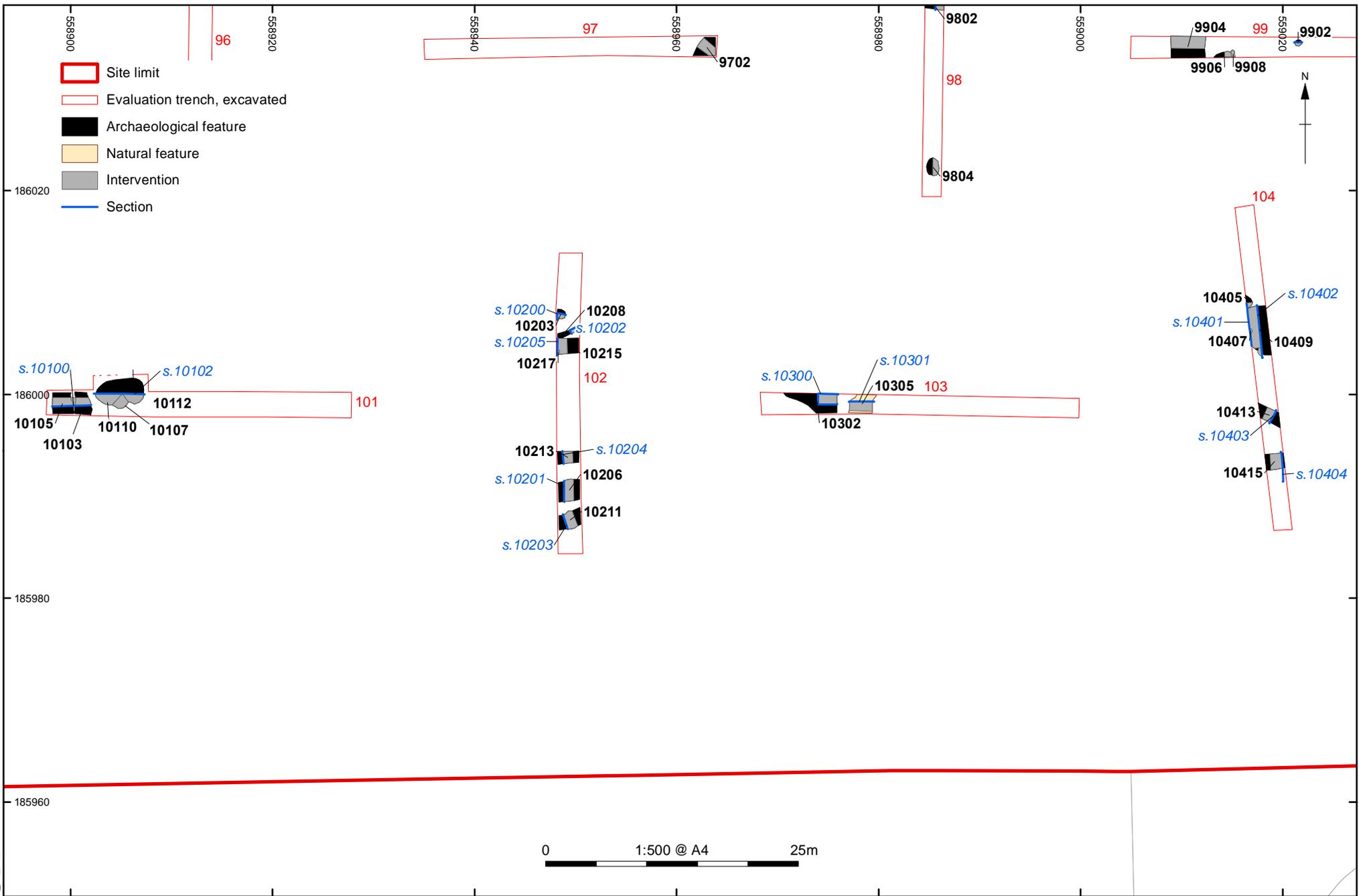


Figure 18: Sections (Trenches 85, 87-8, 91-3 and 96-9)

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Figure 19: Plan of Trenches 101-104

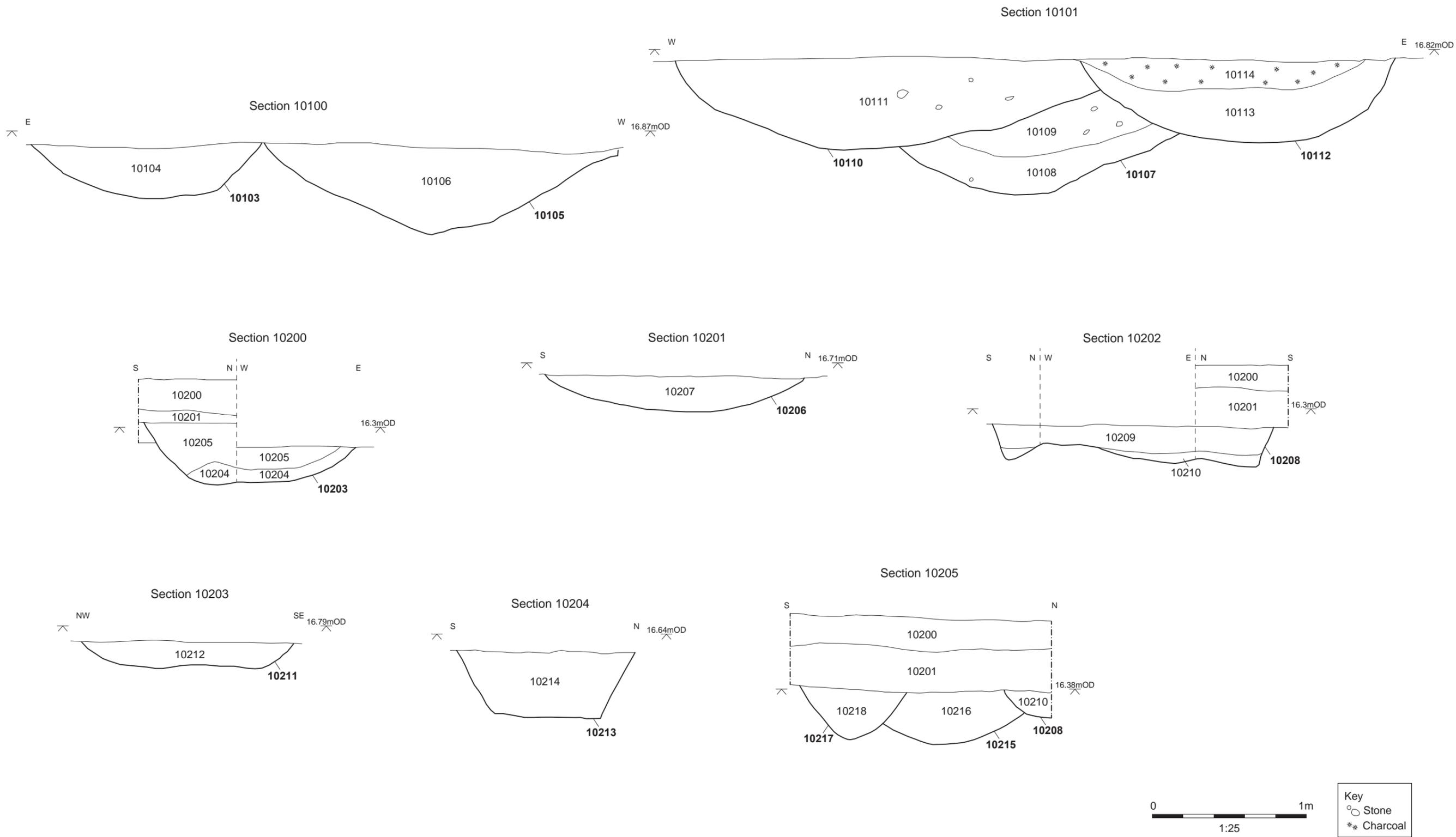


Figure 20: Sections (Trenches 101 and 102)

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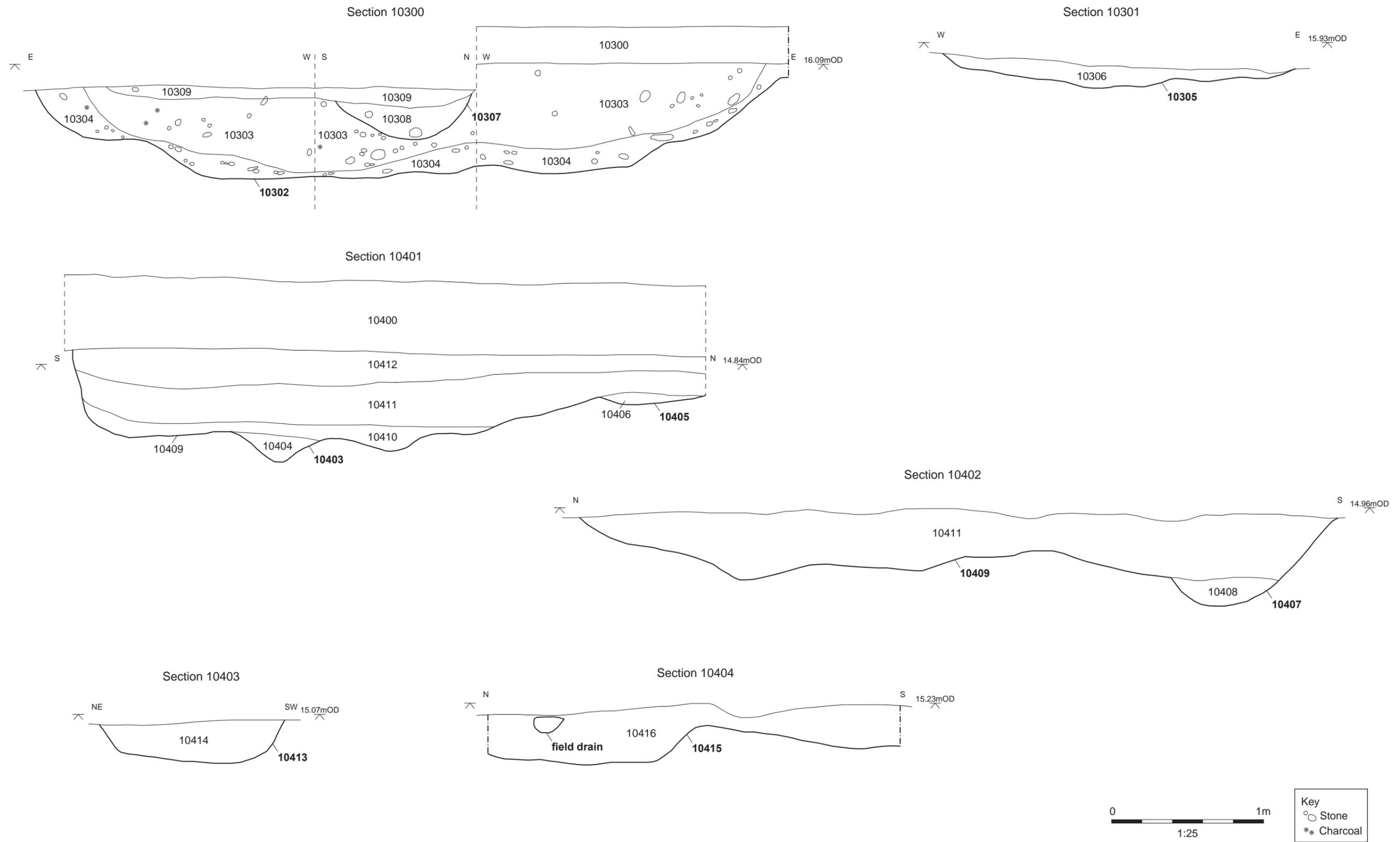


Figure 21: Sections (Trenches 103 and 104)



Plate 1: Ditch 603 looking east



Plate 2: Ditch 909 looking north-east

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Plate 3: Pit 2403 looking south-west



Plate 4: Pit 2802 looking east



Plate 5: Pit 2804 looking east



Plate 6: Pit 6204 looking north



Plate 7: Ditch 6206 looking north



Plate 8: Posthole 6902 looking north-west



Plate 9: Ditch 7803 looking north-east



Plate 10: Ditch 7202 looking west



Plate 11: Ditch 8302 looking south



Plate 12: Gully 8505 looking north



Plate 13: Ditch 8702 looking south



Plate 14: Pits 8802 and 8804 looking north-west



Plate 15: Ditch 9102 looking south



Plate 16: Ditch 9602 looking west

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Plate 17: Ditch 10413 looking east



Plate 18: Ditch 10415 looking east



Plate 19: Ditch 9802 looking north-west



Plate 20: Pit 9804 looking north-west



Plate 21: Gully 10208 looking north-west



Plate 22: Ditch 10302 looking north



Plate 23: Ditches 10103 and 10105 looking north-west



Plate 24: Trench 8, Section 801, showing possible alluvium and patches of grey clay above and below light yellowish brown Head deposits in the upper step. The top of the weathered London Clay can also be seen towards the bottom of the upper step



Plate 25: Trench 7, Section 701, showing possible alluvium, patches of grey clay within the Head deposits, and the top of the weathered London Clay in the upper step



Plate 26: Trench 11, Section 1100, showing possible alluvium and irregular, discontinuous grey clay within the Head deposits on the upper step. The top of the weathered London Clay can also be seen on the step



Plate 27: Trench 22, Section 2200, showing possible alluvium overlying Head deposits and the top of weathered London Clay

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Plate 28: Trench 9, Section 901, showing variable Head deposits containing patches of grey clay and a weathered horizon of light blueish grey silty clay. The top of the weathered London Clay can also be seen in the upper step

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Plate 29: Trench 21, Section 2100, showing stony patches within Head deposits overlying weathered London Clay



Plate 30: Trench 67, Section 6700, showing Head deposits overlying weathered London Clay

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Plate 31: Trench 104, Section 10400, showing shallow Head deposits over London Clay on the southern slopes of Land Parcel 126

COVER SHEET

Title:	Archaeological Evaluation Report for Trial Trenching of Land Parcels 71, 72 and 75 Land east of Gravesend and either side of the A226, Chalk, Kent
Project Name:	Lower Thames Crossing Enabling Works
Ref No:	HE540039-BAL-GEN-GEN-REP-HER-00029
Revision No:	P03
Review Date:	17/12/2021
Status:	S2 – For Information
No. of Pages	587

Rev	Date of Issue	Revision Status	Originator	Checker	Approver
P01	17/02/2021	S2	Sam Ashton	Jack Fletcher	Emily Erswell
P02	22/03/2021	S2	Jack Fletcher	Sam Ashton	Emily Erswell
P03	17/12/2021	S2	Conal Mundy	Jack Fletcher	Emily Erswell



Lower Thames Crossing

Archaeological Evaluation Report for Trial Trenching of
Land Parcels 71, 72 and 75
Land east of Gravesend and either side of the A226, Chalk, Kent

Document Number: HE540039-BAL-GEN-GEN-REP-HER-00029

December 2021



Revision	Production Date	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved for release by	Sections revised
1.0	February 2021	Mark Dodd and Charlotte Howsam Oxford Archaeology	Tim Allen and Steve Lawrence Oxford Archaeology		
1.1	March 2021	Mark Dodd and Charlotte Howsam Oxford Archaeology	Tim Allen and Steve Lawrence Oxford Archaeology		Summary, 1.1.4, 1.3, 4, 5, B.3, C.6, D and F
2.1	December 2021	Tim Allen Oxford Archaeology	Steve Lawrence Oxford Archaeology		see below
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Summary

Oxford Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Balfour Beatty to undertake a trial trench evaluation of Land Parcels 71, 72 and 75 for the Lower Thames Crossing Pre-Enabling Works. Land Parcel 71 lay on the north side of the A226 linking Gravesend to Rochester, and Land Parcels 72 and 75 on the south, 72 west of 75. The site lies c 300m ESE of the village of Chalk within Gravesham district in the county of Kent (NGR 562736 181588). The site sits upon a chalk plateau cut across by several dry valleys running NNE towards the floodplain of the river Thames, and was under cultivation prior to evaluation. The evaluation was completed over two phases of fieldwork between 30th April to 25th September 2020, and from 17th September to 8th October 2021. The latter phase was limited to Land Parcel 71 north.

The proposed evaluation comprised 565 trenches, but due to restricted land access, only 508 of the trenches could be excavated. Of these, a total of 233 trenches revealed archaeological features. Within Land Parcels 71 and 72 these were dominated by enclosures situated on the chalk plateau, although there was a concentration of medieval features at the north end of Land Parcel 71, and there were several small dry valleys with colluvial deposits containing artefacts and sealing buried features or soil horizons. Archaeological features were most numerous in Land Parcel 75, where a late prehistoric and Roman site extended 100m south from the A226, from which high status pottery and evidence of former buildings was recovered. A dry valley crossed by the settlement area proved to contain a well-preserved Roman road resurfaced on numerous occasions.

The major dry valley ran the whole length of Land Parcel 75, and proved to contain deep sequences of Pleistocene, Late Glacial and Holocene deposits. Struck flints of middle Palaeolithic date came from derived gravel deposits, interspersed in two trenches with late Upper Palaeolithic (LUP) slope deposits containing fresher flintwork. Other LUP slope deposits had diagnostic molluscan assemblages. A Mesolithic *in situ* flint scatter incorporating burnt areas or 'hearths' on the upper slopes of the valley was dated to the mid-6th millennium cal BC. Other trenches on the east side of the valley also contained significant assemblages of Mesolithic flint, indicating a focus of Mesolithic activity here. Little Neolithic activity was identified, but a burnt mound buried below colluvium was associated with an assemblage of struck flint of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date and a sherd of Beaker pottery. Three ring ditches all produced flint assemblages consistent with an early Bronze Age date, and one a sherd of Biconical Urn. One unurned cremation at the south end of the site was also radiocarbon-dated to the end of the early Bronze Age.

Middle and late Bronze Age activity was sparse, although a fair proportion of the struck flint was of later prehistoric date. An unurned cremation was radiocarbon-dated to the middle Bronze Age, and one group of pits in the dry valley, buried below a buried soil and a deep deposit of colluvium, which included later Bronze Age pottery, was also radiocarbon-dated to the middle Bronze Age. This may indicate a sealed and well-protected horizon. A pit containing middle Bronze Age sherds and a ditch with a sizeable assemblage of struck flint and some pottery of later prehistoric character were found close to the floodplain at the north end of the site. Late Bronze Age or earliest Iron Age activity was confirmed by radiocarbon-dating of a deposit of charcoal and burnt flint in a hollow adjacent to the (probably) earlier burnt mound.

A sub-rectangular enclosure was dated to the early-middle Iron Age, and there were two major ditched land boundaries to the south of similar date. Trackways that continued in use in the Roman period may have originated in the Iron Age, with groups of later prehistoric pits alongside one of these. A rectilinear enclosure on the south edge of the site was of middle Iron Age origin, continuing into the late Iron Age and Roman periods, and another rectilinear enclosure in Land Parcel 71 was of late Iron Age/early Roman date. Two further enclosures in Land Parcel 72, one sub-square, the other the shape of an inverted bell, were dated to the Roman period. A partial neonate inhumation burial was also found, but was not dated.

A rectilinear enclosure of Roman date was found straddling Land Parcels 72 and 75 just south of the Gravesend-Rochester road, whose ditches included early-middle Roman pottery and CBM suggesting that a high status building lay within it. Other features in this area suggest that this enclosure probably overlies a late Iron Age settlement focus. Numerous metal finds have previously been recovered from this area, together with a late Roman cemetery, supporting interpretation as a significant settlement of long duration. This settlement was associated with a trackway that was preserved as an upstanding causeway across the base of the dry valley to the east of the enclosure.

Medieval activity was limited to the north end of Land Parcel 71, where pits and ditches were found adjacent to the Lower Higham Road at the edge of the Thames floodplain. A post-medieval quarry or denehole was found further south within this land parcel. Post-medieval linear boundaries, some evident on historic maps, were confirmed running through Land Parcels 72 and 75 along the plateau above the large dry valley, and another double boundary or narrow trackway ran across a dry valley in Land Parcel 71 towards the Thames floodplain.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Cotswold Archaeology would like to thank the client, Balfour Beatty, for commissioning this project and managing the site safety and attendances. Thanks are also extended to the archaeological curators Casper Johnson and Lis Dyson of Kent County Council for monitoring and providing advice throughout the project.

The project was managed for Oxford Cotswold Archaeology by Steve Lawrence. The fieldwork was directed by Mark Dodd, and supervised in 2020 by Victoria Green and Ben Slader, who were supported by Anna Moosbauer, Chloe Merrett, Nat Pacholek, Joao Heitor, Francesco Cantanzaro, Jordan Bendall, Alice Golton, Alex Gray, Alex Capon, Douglas Kirk-Bellamy, Max Jacobs, Stephanie Matthews, James McCallum, Jana Smirnova, Mat Ferron, Susie Ferron, Tim Street, Charlotte Brown, Eilidh Barr, Jessica Domiczew, Rory Coduri, Martha Carruthers, Hannah Epicheff, Jacopo Gelmi, Tom Lawrence, Meagan Mangum and Barbara Grahame. The 2021 trenching was supervised by Timothy Sperring and Tom Bruce, assisted by Ben Slader, Tara Schug, Harlie Mason, Rose Britton, Charlotte Brown, Ciar Boyle Gifford, Danika Beale, David East, Josie Francis, Kamil Prus and Marionna Sandin Catacora. The geoarchaeological investigations were carried out under the supervision of Liz Stafford by Christof Heistermann, Agata Kowalska, Jason Stewart and Tom Bruce. Site survey was undertaken in 2020 by Caroline Souday and Rachel Alexander, and in 2021 by Lily Andrews and Elodie Powell, and digitising was carried out by Caroline Souday and Charles Rousseaux.

Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Leigh Allen and Geraldine Crann, processed the environmental remains under the management of Rebecca Nicholson, and prepared the archive under the management of Nicola Scott.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project details and scope of work

- 1.1.1 The Lower Thames Crossing (LTC) Project is located between the A2 in Kent and the M25 in the London Borough of Havering. It will run underneath the River Thames through a tunnel and emerge on the northern side of the river at East Tilbury. From the North Portal the road will run to the M25 at Junction 29 via the A13 and pass between North and South Ockendon. The development of the project is managed by LTC, a partnership between Highways England and a consultancy joint venture set up to oversee the scheme.
- 1.1.2 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 (hereafter OA) to prepare a project-wide written scheme of investigation (WSI) for the scheme, which (at the request of the key archaeological stakeholders) is divided into two parts, one for the Kent section, the other for Essex and Havering (Oxford Archaeology 2019a, 2019b).
- 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 was created for Land Parcels 71 (south), 72, 75, 85, 86 and 101 prior to the trial trenching, and this described the archaeological background and potential within these land parcels (Oxford Archaeology 2020). This WSI was updated and reissued to include the northern part of Land Parcel 71 ahead of a second phase of trial trench evaluation in 2021 (Oxford Archaeology 2021).
- 1.1.4 The WSIs indicated the archaeological aims and objectives appropriate to the investigation of these land parcels by trial trenching, and set out the methodology. The WSIs were approved by Casper Johnson of Kent County Council, prior to the start of the fieldwork. Oxford Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned as Balfour Beatty's archaeological contractor to undertake the evaluation in accordance with the approved WSIs and local and national planning policies.
- 1.1.5 Fieldwork within Land Parcels 71 south, 72 and 75 was completed between the 30th April and the 25th September 2020. Fieldwork in Land Parcel 71 north was completed between 17th September and 8th October 2021. All work 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).
- 1.1.6 The work was monitored by Casper Johnson of Kent County Council Heritage Conservation Service, and was visited by Francis Wenban-Smith, consultant on the Palaeolithic for LTC, who advised on the appropriate measures for the evaluation of potential palaeolithic deposits. The Historic England Science

Advisor for the South East of England was engaged with the project via the regular stakeholder meetings.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 Land parcels 71, 72 and 75 are part of the areas covered by WSI T, and are located east of Chalk and Gravesend and either side of the A226 Rochester Road (Fig. 1) within the county of Kent (centred on NGR 567938, 172207). In addition to these land parcels, WSI T also included two further land parcels to the west, 85 and 86, but access to these land parcels for evaluation, one of which is a golf course, was not possible. A further small land parcel, 101, lay to the east of 75, but access to this was also not possible. The western edge of Land Parcel 72 was still under crop during the 2020 evaluation, and access to this was therefore denied. The combined area available for evaluation for both phases of fieldwork was 75.03 ha.
- 1.2.2 Land parcel 71 is a narrow rectangular area north of the A226 that widens out at the north, where it ends at the Horton road, and is bounded by open fields on the west and east. Land parcels 72 and 75 form a polygon whose north-east side was the A226, bordered on the north-west by the village of Chalk, and east of Land Parcel 71 by the Church of St Mary and Gravesend Crematorium. On the south-east and south side the limits of Land Parcel 75 are also bounded by further open fields. The west side, and the southern part of the north-west side, are bounded by Southern Valley golf course and north of this by an open field.
- 1.2.3 The bedrock geology within the area of this WSI is mixed, with chalk underlying the majority of the site but with two small areas of Thanet Sand underlying the northern part (BGS 2019). The superficial geology of the land parcel includes a small area of Taplow and Lynch Hill gravel within the northernmost part of Land Parcel 71, and several ribbons of north-east to south-west aligned Head Diamicton crossing the site further south (Fig. 2).
- 1.2.4 Land parcels 71, 72 and 75 are all agricultural land. North of the A226 Land Parcel 71 was part of an arable field, while south of the A226 the central part of the site comprises three arable fields and part of several more. Within 1km of the site the land use is mixed, with agricultural use and also with urban development associated with Gravesend, Chalk and Shorne.
- 1.2.5 The area of Land Parcels 71, 72 and 75 is situated partly on a slope and terrace of chalk associated with the upland area of the North Downs. The upland area rises to a height of 61-66m aOD. This lies largely to the south of the site, but a plateau extends north-eastwards into the site. The slopes fall steadily northwards down to 1m aOD at the northern limit of the site on the edge of the north Kent marshes. A dry valley runs south-west to north-east across the south-eastern part of the site, and two smaller dry valleys lie to the west of this within the northern part of the site. All are aligned SSW-NNE. The dry valleys contain the accumulated deposits of Head Diamicton (Fig.2).

1.3 Archaeological background

- 1.3.1 The background to the archaeology of the site is set out in both the project-wide Written Scheme of Investigation for Kent (Oxford Archaeology 2019a) and in detailed WSI T (Oxford Archaeology 2020 and 2021). A gazetteer of

sites within and adjacent to the scheme was created, some of which are within or adjacent to the site. A chronological summary of known archaeology taken from these documents is given below.

- 1.3.2 Land parcels 71, 72 and 75, also referred to as the 'site' hereafter, are 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 2019). Cropmarks have been recorded by the National Mapping Programme, including cropmark data and airfield data for Gravesend Airport. The data from the National Mapping Programme has been combined with the interpretation of the results of the 2019 geophysical survey and are described in more detail below.
- 1.3.3 Several archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the area of the site including a watching brief during the excavation of the Chalk and Shorne Gas Main in 1970 (Arch. Cant 85: 1970, 185) and a fieldwalking survey, excavation and watching brief in 1999 during the installation of the Shorne to Farningham Gas Pipeline (Network Archaeology 1999). The positions of the Chalk and Shorne Gas Main and Shorne to Farningham Gas Pipeline are shown by the geophysical survey greyscale plot (Figs 3, 5 and 6). The Chalk and Shorne Gas Main had been recorded by the NMP and matches the geophysical data showing a linear area of disturbance.
- 1.3.4 The final report relating to the Shorne to Farningham Gas Pipeline excavation carried out by Network Archaeology has not yet been published, but Engineering Archaeological Services, who are undertaking the post-excavation report have provided CAD plans and information to Kent HER. A concentration of both Iron Age and Roman features were found during the 1999 excavation, including part of a Roman inhumation cemetery.
- 1.3.5 Two Bronze Age barrows have also been excavated within the area of the site in 1899 (Payne 1900) and in 1971 (Allen 1971).
- 1.3.6 **Late Upper Palaeolithic.** No finds have been recorded within the site or within a 1km radius, the nearest activity being on the line of the A2 some 3km to the south-west.
- 1.3.7 **Mesolithic.** Two Mesolithic struck flints were found in 1999 during fieldwalking along the route of the Shorne to Farningham Gas Pipeline in Land Parcel 75 (Network Archaeology 1999, Appendix 3). A fragment of worked flint found along the eastern boundary of the site was dated as Mesolithic to Bronze Age.
- 1.3.8 Two axes were found 800-900m south and south-west of the site in the vicinity of dry valleys. It has been suggested that colluviation on the chalk downland may have disturbed any Mesolithic evidence on the higher ground, sealing remains in the valleys below (Reynier 2005, 91).
- 1.3.9 Outside the scheme, and just about 1km to the south-east, several thousand struck flints of probable Mesolithic date have been recovered from fieldwalking in Shorne Woods Country Park, showing that large foci of activity do exist in the area (Allen 1970; Mayfield 2012).
- 1.3.10 **Neolithic.** No Neolithic finds have been recorded within the site.

- 1.3.11 A Neolithic causewayed enclosure is reputed to have existed near Chalk and c 250m north-west of the site, although no archaeological evidence of such a monument has been found. In the wider area early Neolithic features were found at the south-western limit of the scheme, some 2km distant, and a mortuary enclosure at Tollgate, some 3km away.
- 1.3.12 **Neolithic to Early Bronze Age.** More than 30 late Neolithic or early Bronze Age flints and a larger number of undated flints were recorded within Land Parcel 75 during fieldwalking for the Shorne to Farningham Gas Pipeline (Network Archaeology 1999, Appendix 3). A Neolithic worked flint was also recorded 0.1km east of the site.
- 1.3.13 The site contains two excavated Bronze Age barrows. In 1899 George Payne fully excavated a barrow in Land Parcel 75. This was 18.6m in diameter, the ditch being 4.5m wide and surrounding the remnants of a chalk mound. A primary crouched inhumation was found in the centre, and five additional crouched burials in the ditch, two of which were covered by a thick layer of flints. Finds comprised a few fragments of pottery, many animal bones and a worked stone object (Payne 1900, 86-90).
- 1.3.14 A barrow in Land Parcel 86 was identified as a cropmark and was excavated in 1970. This barrow had two concentric ditches, 12.8m and 19.5m in diameter. The inner ditch was c 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep, the outer one varied between 0.9-2.1m wide and from 0.3-1.2m deep. A few undiagnostic fragments of pottery were found in the ditch. The topsoil over the centre of the barrow was stripped but there was no sign of a primary burial. It appears that only two slots were excavated across the ditches (Allen 1971, 226-227).
- 1.3.15 The site also contains several other potential ring ditches/barrows as identified by the NMP cropmark data within Land Parcels 72, 85 and 86 (Figs 3-6). Features consistent with the locations of ring ditches were identified by the geophysical survey (Headland Archaeology 2019). Many of these are clearly sited on the edge of the dry valleys that traverse the area, particularly Southern Valley (Fig. 6).
- 1.3.16 Another ring ditch was recorded as a cropmark 150m north-east of and outside the site. The ring ditch was c 13m diameter and a sub-circular dark patch within it may represent one or more pits/grave cuts. A scatter of smaller features south-east of the ring ditch may be further external pits. Some 800m south-west of the site, another ring ditch possibly of early Bronze Age date was found and partly excavated at Hillside in advance of housing development (Philp and Chenery 1998, fig. 6). Scattered residual Neolithic or early Bronze Age flints were found over the 200m to the east during rescue excavation.
- 1.3.17 It is possible that the northern part of the site (and the low-lying land further north) contains prehistoric evidence within colluvial and alluvial sequences. An archaeological investigation within the marshland 1.2km north-west of the site at the Lion Business Park, Gravesend, revealed evidence of late Neolithic to early Bronze Age activity within the lower alluvial sequence.
- 1.3.18 **Later Bronze Age and Iron Age.** No later Bronze Age finds have been recovered from the site but Iron Age material has come from the eastern part (discussed below). In 1982 a rescue excavation on the site of a sports field for the Thamesview School east of Thong Lane found late Iron Age features

comprising a 7.5m diameter ring ditch, two or three hearths, late Iron Age pottery, an assemblage of animal bone, a fragment of human bone, a loom weight and a bronze brooch. This site is unpublished and the Kent HER holds the only information. Two cropmark sub-circular enclosures have been identified in Land Parcel 72, and a third, together with a subrectangular enclosure in Land Parcels 85 and 86. All these are interpreted as of late Bronze Age or Iron Age date. Several other rectilinear arrangements of ditches and one circular feature have also been similarly interpreted, although one feature may be a ring ditch of earlier date. Enclosures were also identified by the geophysical survey within Land Parcel 72 consistent with the cropmark data (Headland 2019). Most of these settlements are sited on the higher ground between, or at the edge of, the dry valleys that traverse the area.

- 1.3.19 There are several possible later prehistoric trackways within the north-eastern part of the site which were identified by the geophysical survey, and numerous metal finds of Iron Age date have also been recorded in this area.
- 1.3.20 Arcs of ditch at the south end of the site and on the west, together with a possible incomplete enclosure, may also represent later prehistoric settlement. A number of other linear cropmarks and a cluster of pits in the north-western part of the site may be associated with later Bronze Age and Iron Age activity, as may large pits within a ditched enclosure here.
- 1.3.21 A particular concentration of Iron Age metal finds was recorded by metal detecting within the eastern part of the site. This includes copper alloy, silver and gold coins and a bronze bucket. This part of the site is just south of the A226 on the north-western slope of a dry valley and in the vicinity of a possible prehistoric trackway. The geophysical survey here shows one major sinuous ditch running north from the trackway, and lengths of curving ditch possibly representing enclosures on either side, as well as a concentration of possible discrete features. This may indicate an unenclosed later prehistoric settlement, perhaps similar to that found west of Tollgate on the A2 (Allen *et al.* 2012). Less than 100m to the west there are rectilinear enclosures south of the A226 (Headland Archaeology 2019, fig. 18). The number of prehistoric metal objects is significant, and appears to indicate a particularly important later prehistoric focus at this location, although its nature is as yet unclear.
- 1.3.22 At Chalk just north-west of the site, a housing development revealed a ditch of 1st century AD date, possibly very late Iron Age. This site later developed into a Roman villa (Johnston 1972, 112-5).
- 1.3.23 An open later Iron Age settlement comprising four-post structures, pits and possibly a circular enclosure was found at Hillside south of Riverview 750m south-west of the site (Philp and Chenery 1998).
- 1.3.24 **The Roman period.** Evidence of Romano-British activity within the site and close proximity to the site comprises an excavated Roman cemetery and part of a Roman settlement, extensive rectilinear cropmark features, trackways and findspots. Cropmark features interpreted as evidence of Romano-British activity, comprising enclosures and linear features, are focused toward the centre and south of the site (Land Parcels 72, 86). The Roman enclosures are adjacent to enclosures that may have originated in the Iron Age possibly indicating the expansion of a later prehistoric site in the Roman period, and these sites are likely to belong to one focus of settlement. Others of the

enclosures attributed to the Roman period may also prove to have prehistoric origins.

- 1.3.25 Another cropmark complex, also confirmed by geophysical survey, lies immediately south of the A226 Rochester Road, south of St Mary's Church and within the eastern part of the site (Land Parcel 75). This complex comprises two linked square enclosures, each one consisting of a main enclosure and a concentric outer square. East of these are various smaller curvilinear cropmarks and possible discrete features, which it was suggested above may have been Iron Age. All of these correspond to a substantial concentration of Romano-British artefactual evidence, comprising numerous late Roman coins and other metal finds, together with ceramic building materials. The clustering of these find spots suggest that the NGRs have not been individually recorded although it is likely the finds were from this general area. A gas pipeline passed through this area in 1970, and confirmed an extensive area of Roman features (Arch. Cant 85: 1970, 185).
- 1.3.26 Slightly further east, ditches forming possible enclosures and a trackway were evident from cropmarks and geophysical survey, and fieldwalking in advance of the Shorne to Faversham Gas Pipeline, which passes through this area, retrieved more Roman pottery and tile (Network Archaeology 1999). The excavation that followed found Iron Age and Roman ditches, gullies and pits, cobbled surfaces and a Roman cemetery of inhumations and cremations. The evidence indicates a significant and well-preserved Roman settlement that may include one or more buildings. A linear ditch and trackway suggests that this settlement was linked to the complex of enclosures etc to the SSW discussed above.
- 1.3.27 On the north side of the A226 and just east of the large cropmark enclosure complex and Roman cemetery within Land Parcels 72 and 75, a trackway is recorded on the HER. This trackway is located running parallel to the A226 on the north side. Several Roman finds have been found adjacent to this including Romano-British urns, a fibula brooch and a samian vessel. This trackway may represent either a medieval or even a Roman precursor to the modern road.
- 1.3.28 It is possible that this trackway belonged to a Roman road running along the approximate line of the A226 that linked the enclosed settlement to a villa or shrine with a hypocausted room and a cellar found at Chalk c 100m north-west of the site and just north of the A226 (Allen 1959; Johnston 1972). Occupation at the Chalk villa appears to have begun either in the very late Iron Age or early Roman period. Three Roman kilns were also recorded 0.5km north of the site and others destroyed without record (Allen 1954; 1959, 220). A late Roman cemetery also lay in this area, from which nine burials were recorded. A fourth kiln was later found during excavation of a gas pipeline (Arch. Cant 85: 1970, 185).
- 1.3.29 Two Roman finds were located in the southern part of the site (Land Parcel 86) including a Roman coin of Valerian II (AD 255 AD to 258) and a later 2nd century disc brooch. A brass coin of Constantius (early 4th century) was also found c 50m east of the site. Three pieces of late Roman pottery were found c 200m north-west of the site and each of them had graffiti. Five small Roman pots were also found at the western edge of the site although no additional

information is recorded on the HER. These finds spots suggest mid to later Roman activity across an extensive area.

- 1.3.30 An early Roman settlement consisting of a driveway and a series of enclosures was partly investigated at Hillside south of Riverview, located 800m south-west of the site (Philp and Chenery 1998), and a further cropmark enclosure was located nearby.
- 1.3.31 The route of Roman Watling Street ran below, or close to, the modern route of the A2 just over 1km south of the site. This road appears to have been the focus for a number of Roman settlements.
- 1.3.32 **The medieval period.** Only limited evidence of early medieval activity has been found within the area of the site. Early medieval metal finds, one specified as late Saxon, the other dated only as Saxon, have been recovered from south of the A226 close to St Mary's Church, which is possibly the site of a late Saxon church. It is likely that there was formerly a settlement around the church, and this may have lain to the south close to the A226, particularly if this was in origin a Roman road. One of the finds here could alternatively indicate an early medieval pagan burial prior to the establishment of the church, or could possibly only be chance losses by travellers between Gravesend and Rochester. A penny of Coenwulf was also found at East Court Farm 100m east of the site to the north of St Mary's Church, and may instead suggest that the Saxon settlement was located north of the church, along Church Lane. Two late 8th century Saxon silver coins were also found c 200m north-west of the site and adjacent to the A226.
- 1.3.33 There is also documentary evidence that there may have been Saxon activity in this area. The Domesday Survey (1086) indicates that there may have been one late Saxon settlement located in close proximity to (or within) the site. The settlement of Chalk had 24 households, 7 ploughlands, 16 acres of meadow, one mill and one church (Palmer 2019). The precise location of this settlement is unknown although it is likely to have been located in the vicinity of the modern village of Chalk. As recorded in the survey, these settlements appear to have been well-established, and may have been founded before the Norman Conquest in AD1066.
- 1.3.34 The Grade II* listed Church of St Mary, the parish church of Chalk, is now isolated east of the modern settlement. It is located just north of the site on the north side of the A226, and has late 11th century elements, which makes it likely that this is the church recorded in Domesday, suggesting that it may be located on the site of an even earlier, pre-conquest church. Saxon metal finds have been recovered from the south side of the A226 Gravesend road south of St Mary's church and within the area of the site. The presence of these metal objects may indicate Anglo-Saxon burials, or of settlement activity, succeeding the substantial Roman settlement, and Anglo-Saxon settlement or burials on such sites is not unusual. Alternatively, the objects could relate to later Saxon settlement around the church.
- 1.3.35 The majority of the site was situated within the parish of Chalk and the south-eastern parts within the parish of Shorne. The parishes of Chalk and Shorne are both orientated roughly north-south with access at the northern end to the Thames foreshore. These parishes also incorporate an elevated area of land either side of the A226 Gravesend road which sloped northwards towards

marshland and the coastline. The elevated ground was historically used for arable farming whilst the marshland was used for seasonal pasture. As mentioned previously, Chalk had a Saxon foundation and Shorne was partly owned by the Crown during the later medieval period (Hasted, 1797). Due to the rural nature of the area the road layout in the area of site shown on the 1840 tithe map and the late 19th century OS maps is likely to have originated in the medieval period. The A226 and Church Lane are likely to be at least medieval in origin due to their proximity to the Church of St Mary which dates to the late 11th century or even earlier.

- 1.3.36 In the late 11th century the manor of Chalk was split into two, East Chalk and West Chalk. There were two further medieval manors within the parish of Chalk called Raynehurst and Tymberwood; the site of the medieval manor house of Felborough may have been Filborough Farm which is located north-east of the site. The extent of the medieval manors of East and West Chalk are suggested by a map dated 1759 showing outlying portions of the Cobham Hall estate, held in the Medway Archives (U565/P7). This map shows that the manor of West Court (West Chalk) extended eastwards within the site to a field boundary which began at the Gravesend Road and continued south then south-west to Thong Lane. The northern part of this boundary is still extant and defines the eastern edge of Land Parcel 85 and is preserved as a raised bank. The western extent of the Manor of East Chalk is shown on the 1759 map as a roughly NE-SW aligned road located south-west of St Mary's Church within Land Parcels 72 and 86 of the site. The Chalk Tithe map of 1840 suggests that part of Philborough Farm may have been located between the Manor of West Court and East Chalk.
- 1.3.37 A further extant field boundary located 0.5km south-east of the NE-SW aligned road marks the parish boundary between Chalk and Shorne and also the former eastern boundary of the manor of East Chalk. This boundary is also shown on a road on the 1759 map and as a trackway on the Chalk Tithe map of 1840.
- 1.3.38 The medieval settlement of West Chalk most likely lay beneath the modern village of Chalk and adjacent suburbs of Gravesend. The medieval settlement of East Chalk was probably located in the vicinity of St Mary's Church, whose earliest standing masonry is contemporary with the time at which the manors were divided. A cluster of findspots dating from the 13th-16th-centuries have been recovered from south of the A226 Rochester road and c 200m south of St Mary's Church within the north-eastern part of the site. This is an area where earlier medieval findspots have been recorded. These findspots may indicate the location of a linear roadside settlement or farmstead associated with St Mary's Church and the lost East Chalk settlement.
- 1.3.39 Further settlement activity may have been located north-east of the site along Church Lane. A possible trackway or field boundary was recorded by the NMP linking St Mary's Church with East Court to the north and continuing towards the Higham Road. This possible boundary or trackway is located c 200-300m east of the site, and if it were a trackway, may have been the focus for medieval settlement activity. The medieval manor house of East Court may have been located in the same area as the post-medieval East Court Farmhouse located c 200m east of the site. Later medieval finds have also

been located either side of the A226 although these isolated finds might be have been lost or discarded by travellers on the road.

- 1.3.40 Four linear field boundary banks were observed as cropmarks within the north-western part of the site, one in Land Parcel 85 and three in Land Parcel 72 of the site. None of these are shown on the Chalk Tithe map of 1840 or later OS maps and so these may represent an earlier field layout, possibly even medieval field boundaries. It is almost certain that the site was in use as agricultural land associated with the parishes of Chalk and Shorne during the medieval period. The majority of the site would have been part of the manors of East Chalk, West Chalk and Felborough.
- 1.3.41 **Post-medieval period.** During the post-medieval period the landscape of the site primarily comprised agricultural land located adjacent to the village of Chalk and agricultural land located at the north-western edge of the parish of Shorne. The roads in the vicinity of the site that are on the shown on the 1840 tithe map and the later 19th century OS maps include Thong Lane just west of the site, Gravesend Road (now the A226) which bisects the northern part of the site, Higham Road to the north of the site, Petticoat Lane (now Castle Lane) just north-west of the site and Church Lane located just north-east of the site. The Gravesend to Stroud road (now the A226) became turnpiked in 1711. A milestone located 0.2km east of the site may date from the 18th or 19th century. Several post-medieval listed buildings are situated close to the site including the Grade II listed 18th century East Court Farmhouse, a Grade II listed Filborough Farmhouse and a Grade II listed 18th century barn at Filborough Farm. Cobham Park remained an important estate in this area during the post-medieval period and this is located south of the site.
- 1.3.42 The historic core of the village of Chalk was located 400m north-west of the site. The closest post-medieval buildings to the site were the Lisle Castle public house and three cottages to the east of Petticoat Lane (now Castle Lane), which appear on the 1840 tithe map and one of the cottages appears on the OS map of 1897, but were demolished by the later 20th century. The tithe map of 1840 shows that St Mary's Church was isolated within its triangular area of land and no post-medieval buildings had been constructed around it.
- 1.3.43 The medieval manors of East and West Chalk (West Court) were reunited in the later 16th century when Sir John Brook alias Cobham of Cobham Hall was granted the manors of East and West Chalk by King James I. The Earls of Darnley resided at Cobham hall until 1957 after which the main Cobham manor became a boarding school (Cobham Hall 2019). The medieval manors of Raynehurst and Tymberwood, with Clam-lane and Felborough passed to the Cottingham family in the 18th century before sold to several different owners (Hasted, 1797).
- 1.3.44 The Chalk Tithe map of 1840 indicates the use and ownership of the different fields of the site in the mid-19th century. The majority of the site was in use as arable land. The land parcel north of the A226 was part of long, thin strip fields with two NNE-SSE aligned field boundaries. The map of 1759 and the tithe map of 1840 show that a number of field boundary's within the site were removed by the mid-19th century and larger arable fields were created. One

field boundary at the very south of the site was noted during the walkover as a low bank and this is likely to be post-medieval in date.

- 1.3.45 The scheme area contains evidence for post-medieval industrial activity including quarrying, and brickmaking. Quarry pits were located both within the central and southern part of the site. Several large chalk pits and a smaller one were also located in the western part of the site. It is evident that resources of clay, chalk, and sand were all exploited. Some of these quarries could also have been of earlier origin.
- 1.3.46 Gravesend Airport occupied a substantial area of land south-west of the site. The airfield was utilised as RAF Gravesend during the Second World War and the eastern part of this airfield was located within the south-western part of this site. Several anti-aircraft batteries were located around the vicinity of the airfield, and a light anti-aircraft battery identified as a square cropmark surrounded by a circular feature by the NMP cropmark survey was located in the south-western part of Land Parcel 86. This battery was probably destroyed by the construction of the Southern Valley Golf Course. A building known as Polperro located just outside the site and south of the A226 was used as an anti-aircraft headquarters during the Second World War and was probably the location for the co-ordination of the local batteries. Further Second World War structures, including several road blocks, also lay just outside the area of the site. A Hawker Hurricane and a B24J Liberator crashed during the Second World War and the crash sites are recorded as being in a field just west of the site, and east of Thong Lane.
- 1.3.47 **Undated features and cropmarks.** Numerous undated cropmark features, comprising ditches, enclosure and pits, have been identified across the area of the site. The majority of these features are concentrated within the central area, where similar features of prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval date have been identified, and suggestions as to their possible date have been made in the period descriptions above.
- 1.3.48 One undated sub-rectangular enclosure was identified north of the A226 by the geophysical survey. This may represent a later prehistoric or Roman settlement enclosure, or may be the site of a medieval or an early post-medieval farmstead or manor. It does not appear on historic maps, so is certainly earlier than this, but there are too many possibilities to attribute it with confidence to any particular period.

2 Project Aims

2.1 General aims

2.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation 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 palaeoenvironmental 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 on 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 outlined in the 2020 WSI were as follows:

- xiii. 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;
- xiv. 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.
- xv. Within dry valley bottoms and sides, to look for buried archaeological horizons and finds scatters within the colluvial (or alluvial) sequence. This is likely to be particularly relevant for sites of the late Upper Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, but sites of later periods may also survive buried beneath colluvium or Head deposits, or eroded from upslope.
- xvi. To clarify the potential for well-preserved deposits in these protected locations, whether structural, buried land surfaces with associated activity, or environmental deposits.
- xvii. To investigate the activity carried out around burial monuments of the early Bronze Age, whether peripheral burial, deposits related to visits, or reuse for burial or other purposes in later periods.
- xviii. To further clarify the density and range of sites of the later Bronze Age and Iron Age from the North Downs down to the floodplain of the Thames, including small-scale and low density sites, and the relationships between activities taking place in these geographic zones (Champion 2019, Environment, Settlement distribution and Wider Context).
- xix. In particular, to clarify the character and duration of use of the site that has produced significant quantities of metalwork just south of the A226 on the east side of the central section of the scheme in Kent.
- xx. To confirm the Roman date and establish the character and duration of use of the enclosures indicated by cropmark and/or by geophysical survey evidence within the scheme.

- xxi. To further characterise the Roman settlement just south of the A226, and to investigate its chronological relationship to other settlements within the area of the site and in adjacent areas.
- xxii. To investigate whether any evidence of a Roman road or trackway exists alongside the current A226. This feeds into Research Aim 4 of the SERF for the Roman period.
- xxiii. To clarify whether further Roman burials exist within the site, and to date and characterise these (using artefactual and/or scientific dating). This feeds into Research Aim 7 of the SERF for the Roman period.
- xxiv. To determine whether early medieval burials are located within the area of the site, and in particular in the vicinity of St Mary's Church south or north of the A226.
- xxv. To establish whether there was early medieval settlement overlying the Roman settlement south of the A226, and if so, to determine its spatial relationship to the earlier Roman settlement.
- xxvi. To determine whether pre-Domesday settlement extended south from the vicinity of St Mary's Church into the area of the scheme, and if so, to characterise this and establish the duration of occupation into the later medieval period.
- xxvii. To establish whether the trackways and boundaries attributed to the medieval period by the HER are genuinely of this date, and in particular, to investigate the antiquity of the north-south trackways and boundaries that may have divided the manors of East and West Chalk and Felborough.
- xxviii. To establish whether the alignment of any medieval trackways supports the hypothesis of droveways linking the chalk plateaus and the floodplain within the several parishes within the area of the site.
- xxix. To look for evidence of medieval origins at the various enclosures known from cropmarks and geophysical survey within the area of the site, and in the vicinity of hamlets or farms of the post-medieval period close to the boundaries of the site.
- xxx. To establish the date of the post-medieval field boundaries that have been identified within the site, and establish whether these are in fact of earlier origin.
- xxxi. To investigate the environs of early post-medieval standing buildings for evidence of associated buildings and other structures that would enhance our understanding of the layout, functions and development of these sites.
- xxxii. To investigate and record the preservation of the WWII airfield remains in relation to the known map evidence, and to record any additional structures that may be associated.

3 Methodology

3.1 Constraints

- 3.1.1 Within those parts of Land Parcels 71, 72 and 75 that were available for investigation, several constraints limited the area of the site available for trial trenching. Overhead constraints comprised one high level pylon with five pylon bases and a high voltage overhead line bisecting the eastern part of the site, and another high voltage line crossing the very eastern part of the site.
- 3.1.2 A high voltage line bisects the northern part of the site. An underground telecoms line is located along the A226 and two gas mains cross the site to the south of the A226.
- 3.1.3 These constraints were taken into account when preparing the detailed trench layout for the land parcel. Exclusion zones have generally been applied for services as follows: gas main (30m), high voltage (HV) overhead power lines (15m), buried HV electrical mains (10m), lower voltage electrical services (5m), water mains (5m). Further alterations to the layout were implemented where other buried services were found by Zetica's geophysical survey immediately prior to trenching.
- 3.1.4 In accordance with the safe system of work established by Balfour Beatty, excavation generally ceased at a maximum depth of 1m below ground level. As it was known that the trenches would include transects across dry valleys, however, some trenches were stepped out and excavated to 2m to allow the excavation, recording and sampling of the deeper deposit sequences.

3.2 Methodology for the evaluation

- 3.2.1 Excluding the areas that could not be accessed, and areas of services, hedgerows and other constraints, the area available for investigation was 75.03 ha. The archaeological trial trenching comprised a total of 508 trenches, most measuring 30m x 2m, representing a minimum 4% sample of the area available for trenching. As 63 trenches were deepened and widened, the actual percentage sample is, however, higher. The location of the trenches is shown on Figure 2.
- 3.2.2 The trench design was developed to target features identified by the geophysical survey (Headland 2019), the cropmarks and findspots or areas identified in the Kent HER, and otherwise to provide even coverage of the blank areas. Due to the constraints, to the features to be targeted, and the presence of several dry valleys, the trenches were not laid out on a standard grid, but were spaced to avoid any large gaps, and to cover all underlying geologies. Particular attention was paid to trenching the ring ditches and their immediate surroundings, as well as to the rectilinear enclosures, the linear features and the discrete cropmark features. Following consultation with the KCC Archaeological Stakeholders, trenches were also aligned at right angles to the orientation of the dry valleys to provide cross-sections at closer intervals than normal, and at intervals along the base of the valleys to ensure that the sediment sequences here were characterised (Fig. 2).

- 3.2.3 All trenches were located using a Global Positioning System (GPS) prior to machine excavation. All trenches were excavated using a tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under constant archaeological supervision.
- 3.2.4 Revealed features were hand cleaned and sampled by hand excavation. They were recording as outlined with the approved WSI. All finds were bagged by context throughout the evaluation and were recovered for further investigation.

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 remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits, and a summary of the finds, can be found in Appendix A. Finds data are tabulated and reported upon in Appendix B, and environmental materials in Appendix C.
- 4.1.2 Context numbers reflect the trench numbers unless otherwise stated, for example pit 407 is a cut within Trench 4, while ditch 502 is a cut within Trench 5.
- 4.1.3 An overall trench plan is shown on Figure 2, and more detailed views of the north, west, east and south parts of the site in Figures 3-6. Further detailed plans and sections of the trenches that contained archaeological features are shown on Figures 7-82. Figures 83-99 deal with the results of the specialist assessments. Figure 83 is a graph presented in the animal bone report, and Figures 84-99 illustrate the results of the Geoarchaeological Assessment.
- 4.1.4 The evaluation was carried out in two phases, the first (in 2020) comprising Land Parcels 72, 75 and the southern end of Land Parcel 71, for which a report was prepared and issued early in 2021 (OCA 2021a), and the second (in 2021) covering the remaining northern portion of Land Parcel 71. The description dealt first with the trenches in Land Parcel 71, then those in Land Parcel 72 followed by those in Land Parcel 75, but did not describe the trenches in strict numerical order.
- 4.1.5 The results of the 2021 work are added to the previous results for this new version of the report, and the further trenches are described following those excavated in 2020 within Land Parcel 71.
- 4.1.6 To avoid having to renumber all of the figures and revise the whole of the text, the figure showing the trench layout for the northern part of Land Parcel 71 has been inserted as Figure 3b in the sequence of area plans, and the detailed figures dealing with this area have been added at the end of the existing detailed plans and section figures as figures 72-82. Additional plates relating to the 2021 trenching similarly follow on from the plates illustrated for the 2020 trenching.
- 4.1.7 The figures and plates relating to the Finds, Environmental and Geoarchaeological appendices have been renumbered to follow on. The existing finds and environmental reports have been updated, and a supplementary geoarchaeological report appended to the original report, continuing the sequence of transects already described in the original report.
- 4.1.8 A separate post-Roman pottery report has been produced for the 2021 phase of work due to the presence of medieval assemblages in these trenches, although this did not incorporate the small number of sherds of similar date from the 2020 results. These sherds remain in the Appendix B.2 report.

4.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 4.2.1 The ploughsoil measured between 0.2 and 0.4m thick across the site. In some areas this overlay a subsoil layer up to 0.36m thick. The underlying bedrock geology was chalk across the site. Mixed head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel were present in the southern, elevated portion of the site and outcrops of Pleistocene river terrace deposits recorded at the northern limit of the site bordering the Thames floodplain. Deep colluvial sequences were found in the dry valleys that covered much of the site.
- 4.2.2 Both phases of fieldwork were carried out in the summer, and as a result the excavation of the trenches was usually carried out in dry weather. It was therefore possible to excavate most of the deep features and deep colluvial sequences to 2m without encountering groundwater. Where present, archaeological features were easily identifiable against the natural geology, and the initial investigation of features of natural origin provided a solid benchmark for distinguishing these from archaeological features without the later need for excavation.

4.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 4.3.1 Archaeological features were revealed in a total of 181 of the trenches. The greatest concentration was at the north end of Land Parcel 75, where a significant later prehistoric and Roman settlement had already been identified by previous mitigation in advance of gas pipelines. There were enclosures and ring ditches identified as cropmarks or by geophysical survey on the plateau areas between the dry valleys in all three land parcels, and also a variety of linear boundaries, and most of these provided finds or environmental remains. There were also a significant number of colluvial layers and buried soils in the dry valleys that contained archaeological finds, including *in situ* and derived flint concentrations, particularly in Land Parcel 75. The range of material recovered included struck flint of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age date, and pottery of all periods from Neolithic to post-medieval, together with a wide range of other types of artefact.
- 4.3.2 Because of the size of overall area, the trenches in Land Parcels 71, 72 and 75 will be described separately, although the discussion will pull together the results from all three land parcels.
- 4.3.3 The trial trenching in Land Parcel 71 comprised Trenches 1-14 excavated in 2020 and Trenches 520-562 excavated in 2021. Archaeological features were found in 23 of the 57 trenches that were excavated: 4-7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 521, 523-5, 527-8, 530, 536, 538, 541, 545, 553, 555-6 and 560.
- 4.3.4 Land Parcel 72 was covered by Trenches 15-265. Of these Trenches 15-44, 62-5, 88-92 and 118-20 lay within the inaccessible part of the land parcel and were not excavated. Archaeological features were found in Trenches 125, 150, 155-6, 162, 168, 176, 183, 185, 187-90, 193, 196, 199, 201, 205, 211, 220, 224, 226, 232, 233, 235-40, 243, 247-9, 252 and 253.
- 4.3.5 Land Parcel 75 was covered by Trenches 266-519 of which Trenches 480-6 and 519 were not accessible as these lay under the compound and access point to the field. Archaeological features were found in Trenches 266-278, 281-2, 294-313, 315-6, 318, 323-5, 327-9, 338-9, 341, 344-6, 348-50, 357,

359-60, 362, 366, 369-70, 372, 388-9, 391, 397, 402, 412, 414, 417-9, 424, 428-9, 431, 433, 456, 464-5, 470, 477-8, 487, 489-96, 499, 505-8, 511, 515 and 517. There were no archaeological features in any other trenches, although some colluvial deposits in a few other deep trenches contained finds.

4.4 Trenches 4-7 (Figs 3, 7 and 8)

- 4.4.1 Trenches 4 and 5 were located to investigate a probable double enclosure identified by geophysical survey (Headland 2019) orientated WNW-ESE by NNE-SSW. Only the western part of the enclosures lay within the site. Trench 4 was 70m long and was reverse-L shaped, the longer arm orientated NNE-SSW, the shorter arm ESE-WNW, while Trench 5 was a standard trench that continued the NNE-SSW line of Trench 4 only 10m further south.
- 4.4.2 The NNE side of the enclosure was exposed as ditch 402, which was 1.4m wide and 0.6m deep with sloping sides and a wide, rounded base (Fig. 8, Section 400). Following a thin primary silting (403) the ditch had a single homogenous fill of dark grey-brown soft sandy silt and stones (404) that contained LIA/ERB pottery and a single struck flint.
- 4.4.3 Some 22m south of this was a parallel ditch exposed as ditch 409, which was 1.6m wide and 0.74m deep with a steeply sloping side on the north and a sloping stepped side on the SSW (Fig. 8, Section 401). This had three fills: primary silting (410) containing LBA/EIA pottery, followed by a main homogenous dark brown silty sand (411) with stones and a mix of middle Iron Age and late Iron Age or early Roman pottery, and a capping of compact brown sandy silt (412). Environmental soil sample 6 was collected from fill 411 and yielded charred wheat grains and charcoal. This ditch cut across shallow pits 405 and 407, both of which had grey-brown sandy silt fills (406 and 408 respectively), and were of very similar depth. Fill 408 contained a scrap of IA pottery and a struck flint. The ditch also cut pit 416 further east, which was only 0.5m across and 0.13m deep with a single fill that did not produce finds.
- 4.4.4 South of ditch 409 the probable SSW return side was exposed as ditch 423, which was 1.65m wide and 0.73m deep with sloping sides and a rounded base. This ditch broadened out at the top, probably due to natural erosion. Ditch 423 had two fills, the lower (424) a dark brown soft sandy silt with LIA/Early Roman pottery, the upper (425) a brown sandy silt containing Early Roman pottery. Both fills also contained stones. The homogenous nature of the fills in all three ditches suggested that they represent deliberate backfill, though the evidence of erosion suggests that the ditches may have been maintained for some time.
- 4.4.5 Pits 405 and 407 were also cut by further pits 413 and 414 south and north of ditch 409 (Fig. 8, Section 401), but only the tops of these were exposed, and neither contained finds. A group of further pits, mostly oval or elongated, were scattered across the area bounded by ditches 409 and 423; scraps of LBA/EIA pottery were recovered from the surface of 418 and 420, while Early Roman pottery came from the surface of pit 421.
- 4.4.6 **Trench 5** exposed the southern side of the enclosure running ESE, but closer to W-E than ditches 202 and 209, so that the enclosure narrowed towards the east. The ditch was numbered 502, and was slighter, 1.05m wide and 0.53m deep with sloping sides and a flat base (Plate 1). It was mostly filled by 503,

an orange-brown chalky silt, but had a central top fill of silty chalk numbered 504. Fill 503 contained a mix of early Roman and residual mid-late Iron Age sherds, many oyster shells, animal bones and slag. The finds came mostly from the upper part of the fill. Environmental soil sample 4 from fill 503 produced charred cereal grains and terrestrial mollusc shells. No finds came from 504, which was wider and deeper away from the drawn section, and was probably deliberate slighting from a bank.

- 4.4.7 **Trench 6** was orientated NNE-SSW west of Trenches 4 and 5. No continuation of ditch 502 was seen, confirming the geophysical survey, which suggested that the ditch was curving northwards towards ditch 423, and did not continue westwards. A probable ditch on broadly the same WNW-ESE alignment was found in the middle of the trench, and this was numbered 602. It was of varying width, but where sectioned was 0.95m wide and only 0.19m deep, with an irregular profile, steep on the NNE and shelving on the SSE. No finds came from its single fill.
- 4.4.8 **Trench 7** lay west of Trench 6, and was orientated WNW-ESE and contained three ditches and a pit. The easternmost ditch (705) ran N-S, and was 0.52m wide and 0.26m deep, with steep sides and a broad rounded base. It had a single dark grey-brown silt fill (706) that contained a single sherd of Iron Age pottery and animal bone. Adjacent on the west side was pit 702, which was 1.35m long and 0.8m wide with rounded corners, and was only 0.18m deep (Plate 2). It had a primary fill of soft brown sandy silt (703) on the south, and a main fill of dark grey-brown sandy silt (704), which contained charcoal, burnt bone and fragments of burnt/fired clay. Soil sample 5 was collected from 704 and produced a large quantity of charred plant remains, including wheat, barley and oat, as well as wild weed seeds and a charred cherry stone.
- 4.4.9 Further west were parallel ditches 707 and 713 on a NNE-SSW alignment. The larger ditch was 707, which was 1.12m wide and 0.62m deep with near-vertical sides and a flat base, the sides sloping at the top due to erosion (Fig. 8, Section 702). This had a sequence of five fills (708-712), those at the sides being chalky, the rest sandy silts, none of which produced any finds. Ditch 713 some 1.2m to the west was only 0.48m wide and 0.12m deep with a single sandy silt fill, and was without finds.

4.5 Trenches 9, 10, 12 and 13 (Figs 3, 9 and 10)

- 4.5.1 **Trench 9** lay south-west of Trench 7 close to the edge of Land Parcel 71, and was orientated WNW-ESE. It contained two pits at the west end, one (902) within the trench, the other (904) only just visible against the north baulk, and a larger pit (905) and two small pits or postholes (906 and 907) further east. Western pit 902 was excavated, and was 1.32m in diameter and 0.32m deep with near-vertical sides and a flattish base (Fig. 10, Section 900). The single fill (like that of all the unexcavated features) was a dark grey-brown sandy (slightly clayey) silt. There were no finds.
- 4.5.2 **Trench 10** lay east of Trench 9 and south of Trench 7, and was orientated NNE-SSW. This contained a line of ten postholes on the same orientation, the northernmost paired, whose spacing varied from less than 1m to nearly 2.5m apart, but mostly 1-1.5m apart. The features at the south end (1008 and 1009) and at the north end (1012, 1013 and 1015) were 0.24-0.35m across, while

those in the middle were 0.18m in diameter. Postholes 1002, 1004 and 1006 were excavated, and survived 0.16m, 0.13m and 0.04m deep respectively (Plate 3). The profiles of 1002 and 1004 were tapering, suggesting that these may have been stakeholes rather than postholes (Fig. 10, Section 1000). No finds were recovered from their single grey-brown sandy silt fills. At the north end of the trench adjacent to posthole 1015 was a sub-circular pit 1014, which was not excavated and did not produce finds from the surface.

- 4.5.3 **Trench 12** lay south-east of Trench 10 and south of Trench 6 close to the south end of Land Parcel 71, and was orientated NNW-SSE. It contained a single elongated pit (1202) orientated NE-SW at the N end. Pit 1202 was 1.17m long, 0.45m wide and survived only 0.16m deep, and had a flattish slightly irregular base. There were no finds from its single orange-brown silt fill, whose colour may indicate that this was a natural hollow in the chalk.
- 4.5.4 **Trench 13** lay east of Trench 12 and south of Trench 5, and was orientated between NE-SW and ENE-WSW. It revealed a single narrow ditch (1302) running on a WNW-ESE alignment, more W-E than ditch 502 to the north. Ditch 1302 was 0.6m wide and survived 0.14m deep, with sloping sides and a flattish slightly sinuous base and a single orange-brown chalky silt fill. There were no finds.

4.6 Trenches 553, 555-6 and 560 (Figs 72 and 73)

- 4.6.1 These trenches were situated north of Trenches 1-4, on ground sloping down northwards towards the Thames floodplain (Fig. 3b). There were no cropmarks in this area, and only a few geophysical anomalies, so the trenches were laid out in a standard grid aligned NNE-SSW by WNW-ESE.
- 4.6.2 **Trench 553** was orientated NNE-SSW at the north end of the group, and was crossed by a narrow linear soilmark 55303 that ran on an WNW-ESE orientation. This was a ditch 0.45m wide and 0.17m deep with steep sides and a flat bottom and a single fill of dark yellowish-brown silty clay that produced two flint flakes (Fig. 73, Section 55300). It corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly, and was probably a field boundary.
- 4.6.3 **Trench 555** was orientated WNW-ESE, and lay on the west side of the group, south-west of Trench 553. The centre of the trench was occupied by a pit (55503) that corresponded to a large geophysical anomaly. Pit 55503 measured at least 2.3m long and 2.5m wide and was dug to a depth of 1.4m (Fig. 73, Section 55500), and then augered to a depth of 2.85m, where the auger hit resistance that may indicate the bottom. The lower fill (55505), which was recovered with the auger, was a firm greyish-brown clayey silt with rare pebbles at least 1.4m deep, and this was overlain in the top 1.4m of the feature by a yellowish brown soft sandy loam (55504), again with occasional pebbles (Plate 35). Finds from the upper fill included Roman box tile, post-medieval roof tile and clinker. This feature may have been either a quarry or a sinkhole whose top was deliberately infilled.
- 4.6.4 **Trench 556** lay east of Trench 555 and was orientated NNE-SSW. It contained a single pit (55602) towards the south end of the trench that corresponded to a small geophysical anomaly, but had not been highlighted as of archaeological origin. This pit was 0.67m long, 0.60m wide and 0.10m

deep, and had a single fill of greyish-brown silty clay and charcoal, but no finds (Fig. 73, Section 55601).

- 4.6.5 **Trench 560** lay south of Trench 556 and was orientated WNW-ESE. A flint flake was recovered from the topsoil during machining. The trench revealed a single small pit (56002) in the western part of the trench. Pit 56002 was irregular in plan, and was 0.33m across and 0.05m deep, with a greyish-brown silty clay fill that included chalk lumps, charcoal and flint nodules, together with a little late medieval pottery. This may have been a tree-throw hole rather than a pit.

4.7 Trenches 538 and 545 (Figs 74 and 75)

- 4.7.1 These trenches were part of a group of eleven trenches (537-40, 542-5 and 548-50) occupying the sloping ground north of Trenches 551-4 (Fig. 3b). There was a gap between these trenches and 551-4 to the south due to an overhead cable on pylons crossing the site E-W. Neither of the two lines of trenches immediately north of the cable contained archaeological remains, and Trenches 538 and 545 lay further north, 538 towards the west side of the group and 545 on the east, where the land parcel widened eastwards.
- 4.7.2 **Trench 538** was oriented NNE-SSW and during machining a flint knife was recovered from the topsoil (53800) and a Roman brooch from the subsoil (53806). The trench contained a pit (53802) cutting a ditch (53804) (Fig. 75, Section 53800). The ditch ran on a WNW-ESE alignment, and corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly visible immediately east of the trench and also to the west. Ditch 53804 was 0.72m wide and 0.20m deep, and was filled with pale grey silty sand (53805) and occasional charcoal, together with small fragments of pottery. It was slightly curving within the trench, but the geophysical anomaly to either side suggested that it was straight.
- 4.7.3 The anomaly shared a similar alignment and line to ditch 54502 some 90m to the south-east, although the geophysical anomaly was not visible as far as Trench 545. If the ditches were parts of one feature, then the ditch must have passed just outside Trench 539, but the distance between them makes any correspondence between them tentative.
- 4.7.4 Pit 53802 was cut into the south side of ditch 53804 on the east side of the trench, and was only partly exposed within the trench. It was 0.9m across and 0.18m deep with shelving sides and a concave base, and had a dark grey silty sand and charcoal fill (53803), the charcoal concentrated on the base where it overlay the ditch (Plate 36). Four sherds of a middle Bronze Age Globular Urn were recovered from the fill.
- 4.7.5 **Trench 545** lay 90m to the south-east of Trench 238 against the southern boundary of the land parcel where it widened to the east at the north end. The trench contained three ditches and a natural feature. Ditch 54502 was orientated WNW-ESE towards the west end of the trench, and was 0.8m wide and 0.18m deep with a single fill (54503) of brownish-grey silty clay and natural flints (Fig. 75, Section 54500). This fill contained two struck flints, a core and a flake.
- 4.7.6 The northern terminal of ditch 54506 lay east of 54502, and was orientated just west of north-south. This ditch was 0.7m wide but survived only 0.08m

deep, with a fill of brown clayey silt and occasional natural flints (54507), which did not contain artefacts (Fig. 75, Section 54502).

- 4.7.7 East of ditch 54506 was ditch 54504, which crossed the trench on a NNW-SSE alignment, and was 0.85m wide and 0.11m deep (Fig. 75, Section 54501). There was a single fill of greyish-brown silty clay and natural flints (54505), which contained occasional charcoal flecks but no artefacts. At the east end of the trench was a natural soilmark (54508).

4.8 Trenches 530, 536 and 541 (Figs 76, 77 and 78)

- 4.8.1 These trenches lay north-east of Trench 545 within the dry valley that crossed the east edge of Land Parcel 71. Trenches 530 and 541 were orientated ENE-WSW at right angles to the direction of the dry valley, and were long trenches aimed at providing a transect across much of the lower part of the valley. Trench 536 ran along the base of the dry valley between them. Trenches 546 and 547 also sat within the dry valley, south of Trench 541, but did not contain any archaeological features.
- 4.8.2 **Trench 541** was 75m long, and was widened along the eastern half and at the west end to allow excavation to 2m. Eight struck flints and a fragment of burnt flint were recovered from the uppermost colluvial layer below topsoil (54101). The trench contained two ditches and two pits.
- 4.8.3 A N-S ditch (54113) was found towards the west end, and this was 1.9m wide and 0.42m deep with a brownish-grey clayey loam fill (54114) that included natural flint, charcoal and a struck flint (Fig. 77, Section 54104; Plate 37). No continuation of this ditch was seen on its projected line in Trench 546 to the south or Trench 530 to the north.
- 4.8.4 Further east along the trench patches of an extensive layer (54105) were exposed. Some 15m east of ditch 54113, and cut into this layer, a second ditch (54117) was revealed running on a NNE-SSW alignment. This ditch was 0.80m wide and up to 0.19m deep, and was filled by a greyish-brown silty clay (54118) that contained rare natural flint and charcoal (Fig. 77, Section 54106; Plate 38). Two struck flints were recovered from the fill. The projected line of this ditch met 53606, the more southerly of two ditches seen in the southern part of Trench 536, and although 53606 followed a more NE-SW alignment, it may have been a continuation of 54117.
- 4.8.5 East of ditch 54117 was a small pit (54119), also cut into layer 54105, which was oval, and measured 0.58m long and 0.42m wide (Fig. 77, Section 54108). This was 0.23m deep with sides sloping to a pointed base, and contained two fills, a pale yellowish-brown compact clayey sand (54121) overlain by a thin light brown silty sand with natural flint and charcoal (54120) in the top (Plate 39). Six flint flakes and a piece of burnt flint were recovered from 54121, and two flint flakes and a hammerstone from upper fill 54120, from which environmental sample <S240> was taken, although the charred remains recorded in this were limited to a few fragments of charcoal only.
- 4.8.6 Seen only in section adjacent to this pit, and cutting the colluvial subsoil (54101), was feature 54125, which was 1.08m wide and 0.43m deep. This had a brown silty sand fill (54126) that contained fourteen flints, Iron Age and

medieval pottery, an iron nail and post-medieval brick. The feature appeared to end at the base of the subsoil (Fig. 77, Section 54109).

- 4.8.7 Some 13m further east a pit numbered 54122 was exposed in the southern part of the widened trench, and this measured 1.86m in diameter and was 0.28m deep (Fig. 77, Section 54107). It had two fills, the lower fill (54124) a light yellowish-brown silty clay containing burnt flint, the upper fill (54123) a light brown silty clay with much natural flint and some charcoal that produced twenty one struck flints. Environmental sample <S244> taken from this fill produced few charred remains.
- 4.8.8 In the deeper central part of the trench colluvium 54102 lay below 54101, and cut into this was a shallow small pit or natural feature (54103), which was 0.36m in diameter and was 0.13m deep, and was filled with brown sandy clay with frequent pebbles (Fig. 77, Section 54100). This showed evidence of root-penetration, and it is unclear whether this was a human-made or a natural feature. There were no finds from the greyish-brown silt and pebbles of colluvium 54102.
- 4.8.9 **Trench 536** was orientated NNW-SSE along the bottom of the dry valley, and contained several layers of colluvium (53601, 53602 and 53603), of which 53602 contained three struck flints and a fragment of probably Roman CBM. The trench also contained two ditches that crossed the southern third of the trench, north of which the trench was widened to allow excavation to greater depth. These two ditches, 53605 and 53606, were found below the topsoil cutting colluvium, and ran parallel on a SW-NE alignment some 2.5m apart. Both were around 0.65m wide, but neither was excavated. One or other was probably a continuation of ditch 54117 to the south-west, and may have continued north-east as ditches 53014 and 5301 respectively.
- 4.8.10 **Trench 530** was laid out north of Trench 536, was orientated ENE-WSW, and revealed a descending sequence of colluvial (53001, 53002) and other fills (53003 and 53004). Layer 53002 produced five struck flints and layer 53003 one flint. This trench also contained three ditches. It was 75m long, and was widened along most of its length to allow access for excavation to greater depth.
- 4.8.11 A possible ditch 53016 was seen in section cutting colluvium (53001) below topsoil (Fig. 78, Section 53007), and was filled with a reddish-brown silty sand and gravel (53017). Similar possible ditches were seen in Trenches 536 and 541 to the south, but in this case there were no finds, and this may simply have been a localised variation in the colluvium.
- 4.8.12 Overlain by colluvial deposits 53009 and 53008 above that, and cut into a third colluvial deposit 53010, two ditches (53011 and 53014) ran parallel only 1m apart on a NNE-SSW alignment across the north-eastern half of the trench. Both were of similar size, 53011 being 0.87m wide and 0.34m deep, while 53014 was 1.13m wide and 0.38m deep (Fig. 78, Sections 53004 and 53006; Plates 40 and 41). Their profiles differed, however, 53011 having steep sides leading to a wide flat base while 53014 had more sloping sides and a narrower base. Both had brownish-grey silty clay fills (53012 and 53015), but while 53012 contained four struck flints, there were no finds from 53015.

- 4.8.13 The third ditch (53018) lay at the north-east end of the trench, and was aligned E-W. The full width of this features was not exposed in plan, but the exposed part was 0.8m wide and 0.20m deep (Fig. 78, Section 53008; Plate 42). This had a fill of pinkish-brown sandy silt and natural flints (53019) that produced pottery of middle Bronze Age to Iron Age date and thirty-six struck flints.
- 4.8.14 In the centre of the deepened part of the trench, and overlain by a layer of fine-grained slopewash (53003), itself below successive colluvial deposits (53002 and 53001), was a small pit numbered 53006 cut into a fine-grained brickearth-type deposit (53004). This pit was 0.35m across and 0.13m deep with sloping sides and a narrow slightly concave base, and contained a dark brown sandy clay fill (53007) with charcoal and burnt flint (Fig. 78, Section 53001; Plate 43). Environmental sample <S242> was taken from the fill and produced a small quantity of charcoal.

4.9 Trenches 523 and 527-8 (Figs 79 and 80)

- 4.9.1 These trenches formed part of a group of nine trenches west of Trenches 530 and 536, Trenches 523 and 528 bordering the north edge of Land Parcel 71 alongside Lower Higham Road (Fig. 3b).
- 4.9.2 **Trench 523** was orientated WNW-ESE, and below the subsoil it exposed a cluster of four pits in the centre of the trench, the largest continuing beyond the north edge of the trench. All four pits were cut into a colluvial layer 52303, which produced a sherd of medieval pottery and a struck flint, and all four were excavated. Pit 52306 was the southernmost, and was oval, measuring 0.61m long, 0.5m wide and 0.10m deep (Fig. 80, Section 52302). It contained a fill of brown silty sand (52307) that produced one flint flake. Pits 52304 and 52308 lay adjacent, north-west and north of pit 5306 respectively. Both were smaller than pit 52306 and were oval and of similar size, measuring 0.37m and 0.44m across and 0.06m and 0.07m deep respectively (Fig. 80, Sections 52301 and 52303). Pit 52304 had a fill of brown silty sand, while pit 52308 was filled with soft, brownish-grey silty sand. Neither contained finds. The largest pit of the group was 52310, only whose southern half lay within the trench. The exposed part was 1.42m wide and 0.44m deep, with one very steep side and the other stepped leading to a flat base (Fig. 80, Section 52304). This pit was filled with soft greyish-brown silty sand that produced a sherd of medieval pottery dating between 1175 and 1350 AD.
- 4.9.3 **Trench 527** lay south of Trench 523 and was orientated NNE-SSW. It contained a single natural feature (52703) close to its north end.
- 4.9.4 **Trench 528** lay east of Trenches 523 and 527 in the side of the dry valley, and was orientated NNW-SSE along its line. The colluvial subsoil below topsoil produced a fragment of peg tile and a struck flint. The centre of the trench was widened to allow access for excavation to greater depth. Trench 528 contained a ditch, four pits, a posthole and a tree-throw hole. Ditch 52815 crossed the very N end of the trench on a WSW-ENE alignment. It was at least 1.17m wide and was 0.30m deep, with a sloping side and flat bottom, and contained a single fill of red and yellowish-brown silty sand and natural flints. The fill (52816) contained medieval pottery and a struck flint.
- 4.9.5 Recorded as cutting the south side of the ditch against the western baulk of the trench was a tree-throw hole (52813). This had an irregular outline and

was 1.42m north-south by at least 0.70m east-west and 0.67m deep. Its silty sand fill contained later 13th-14th century medieval pottery, a medieval copper-alloy buckle and an iron nail.

- 4.9.6 South-west of the pit and just east of the tree-throw hole was a single posthole (52817), which was 0.45m across and only 0.03m deep, with a sandy silt fill but no finds. Immediately to the east of this, and south of ditch 52815, was pit 52819, which extended beyond the edge of the trench, but appeared to be oval and measured 1m wide and 0.74m deep, with vertical sides and a slightly uneven flat base (Fig. 80, Section 52807). It had two fills, the main fill (52821) being a mottled greyish-brown and orange silty sand with tiplines visible (Plate 44). This contained later prehistoric and 11th-13th century medieval pottery together with an iron nail and a struck flint. In the top of the pit was a second fill (52820), of greyish-brown silty sand, which also produced medieval pottery.
- 4.9.7 Some 5m south of this was another pit (52809), which was subcircular, measuring 0.48m across and 0.21m deep (Fig. 80, Section 52802). This had a fill of friable brownish-grey silty sand with occasional charcoal and common natural flints (Plate 45). There were no finds. At a similar distance further to the south were two more pits adjacent to one another, the larger oval pit (52807) on the west and the smaller sub-circular pit (52805) on the east. Pit 52807 was 0.97m long, 0.64m wide and 0.18m deep with a bowl-profile (Fig. 80, Section 52801), and a mottled greyish-brown and orange silty sand fill (52808) that contained one piece of animal bone, while 52805 was subcircular and measured 0.42m in diameter and 0.06m deep with a bowl-profile (Fig. 80, Section 52800), and had a pale brownish-grey silty sand fill (52806) with occasional charcoal, but no finds.

4.10 Trenches 521 and 524-5 (Figs 81 and 82)

- 4.10.1 These trenches were part of a group of nine trenches in the north-west corner of Land Parcel 71 south of Lower Higham Road, west of Trench 523 and north of Trench 538 (Fig. 3b).
- 4.10.2 **Trench 521** was orientated just north of W-E alongside Lower Higham Road, and contained a single pit below the subsoil (52101). Pit 52103 was only partly exposed within the trench, continuing north beyond the trench edge, but appeared to be circular, 2.10m in diameter and 0.60m deep. It had near-vertical sides, flaring at the top due to natural erosion, and a flattish base, and had five fills (Fig. 82, Section 52100). The lowest and middle fills (52108 and 52106) were layers of oyster shells separated by a layer of redeposited natural mottled yellow and brown soft silty sand (Plate 46). Fill 52106 yielded medieval pottery of later 13th or 14th century date. Above this was a further layer of mottled yellow and brown silty sand (52105), which contained medieval pottery of later 13th or 14th century date, a copper alloy mount of the same date and a struck flint. The final pit fill, which lay in the centre at the top, was a sterile orangey-yellow silty sand.
- 4.10.3 **Trench 524** lay south-west of Trench 521, and exposed a single circular soilmark (52403) that was 0.81m across and 0.21m deep, and was judged to be of natural origin.
- 4.10.4 **Trench 525** lay east of Trench 524 and south of Trench 521, and was orientated just east of S-N. It revealed two parallel ditches and a pit. The two

ditches (52503 and 52505), which crossed the southern half of the trench, were both on a NNE-SSW orientation, and were roughly 2.2m apart. Both ditches cut colluvial layer (52501). Ditch 52503 was 0.47m wide, while ditch 52505 was 0.73m wide, and they were respectively 0.13m and 0.08m deep with steep sides and flat bases (Fig. 82, Sections 52500 and 52501). Ditch 52503 had a single fill (52504), which was a dark greyish-brown soft silty clay fill with natural flint inclusions (Plate 47), and this produced two struck flints. Ditch 52505 had a pale brown silty sand fill (52506) that contained later prehistoric pottery and six struck flints. No continuation of either ditch was seen on their projected lines in Trench 532 to the south, but it is possible that these ditches were continued in the field beyond Lower Higham Road, where curving cropmark ditches are recorded (Fig. 2).

- 4.10.5 Pit 52507 was small and oval, measured 0.52m long, 0.4m wide and 0.07m deep, with a friable brown silty sand fill that was devoid of finds (Fig. 82, Section 52502). The base was uneven, and this shallow feature was thought possibly to be a natural depression rather than a manmade feature.

4.11 Trenches 52 and 55-7 (Figs 3, 11 and 12)

- 4.11.1 This group of trenches were positioned at the north-east edge of Land Parcel 72, close to the A226 Rochester road. All four trenches were targeted on cropmark and geophysical features indicating two sub-circular enclosures.

- 4.11.2 **Trench 55** was located on the northern side of the larger enclosure and revealed a corresponding ditch orientated NW-SE. Ditch 5502 measured 1.8m wide with steep convex sides leading down to a narrow, rounded base 1.1m deep. It contained six successive fills 5508-5503 which were typically comprised of naturally silted greyish brown silts with chalk and flint throughout. The earliest fill 5508 was mostly down the north-east edge of the ditch, but due to the silty composition was unlikely to have eroded from an associated bank. A moderate assemblage of middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from deposits 5503, 5504, 5507 and 5507 along with finds of animal and worked flint. An environmental sample (ES.8) recovered from deposit 5506 produced negligible charred remains but did contain a large number of terrestrial molluscs.

- 4.11.3 **Trench 56** was positioned on the eastern side of the larger enclosure and revealed ditch 5607 which is likely to be the continuation of 5502, although it was not excavated at this location. To the north-west of the ditch was a large shallow spread sat within a shallow cut, 5603. It measured at least 5.7m wide with an undulated base up to 0.26m deep (Fig. 12, Section 5600). It was filled with a deposit of greyish brown sandy silt, 5606, which contained Iron Age pottery and animal bone. Due to the presence of burnt flint and some charcoal flecks, the deposit was sampled for charred plant remains (ES. 11) but only produced indeterminate grains and terrestrial molluscs.

- 4.11.4 **Trench 57** was located to the south-west of Trench 56 and was placed across the two enclosures. At the north-east end of the trench ditch 5709 was recorded on a broadly E-W alignment. It had steep sides with an apparent step half way down, although the base of the feature was not reached, it measured 2.27m wide and at least 0.86m deep (Fig. 12, Section 5701; Plate 4). The earliest deposit was chalky light brown clay silt (5713) and this was overlain

by an upper fills 5714 and 5715, none of which contained any finds. The ditch was later truncated by a second ditch, 5708 which cut through the middle of 5709 and its fills. This later feature measured 1.28m wide and measured in excess of 0.8m deep, with an almost V-shape profile, although the base was not exposed. It contained three successive fills of naturally silted material, beginning with 5712, followed by 5711 and 5710. The deposits were matched with a chronological sequence of pottery with early Iron Age pottery recovered from the lowest fill 5712 and then middle Iron Age followed by late Iron Age or early Roman pottery coming from the successive two fills (5710 and 5711) respectively. Animal bone was also present through the sequence and an environmental sample from 5712 (ES. 9) produced a flot dominated by terrestrial molluscs.

- 4.11.5 Ditch 5702 was recorded at the south-west end of the trench on a NW-SE alignment. It measured 1.48m wide and 0.86m deep and was filled with three sterile, naturally silted deposits (5707, 5704 and 5703). Correlation with the geophysics demonstrates that this ditch corresponds with the smaller ring ditch that was targeted. It is however difficult to determine the relationship between the ring ditch and the larger enclosure to the north. Although the stratigraphic sequence was established between 5709 and 5708, it was uncertain due to the homogenous nature of the fills and it remains unclear which ditch belongs to which enclosure.
- 4.11.6 **Trench 52** was targeted on the western side of the larger enclosure and revealed a ditch, 5202 at the eastern end of the trench. It measured 2.36m wide and in excess of 0.9m deep with three successive fills of naturally accumulated chalky silt, 5205, 5204 and 5203 (Fig. 12, Section 5200). The upper fill, 5203 was the only deposit to yield any finds producing worked flint and four small sherds of post-medieval pottery and some glass. However it was noted that the upper fill of the ditch had been disturbed by an animal burrow, and so this material is probably intrusive.

4.12 Trenches 50-1, 70, 81 and 265 (Figs 3 and 13)

- 4.12.1 This group of trenches were located towards the north of Land Parcel 72 and consisted of a combination of targeted and evenly distributed trenches.
- 4.12.2 **Trench 50** was located to the north of the group at the top of a lynchet that had been formed along a former field boundary. At the southern end of the trench was a small pit, 5004. It measured 0.54m in diameter with a regular concave profile, 0.17m deep and contained a mixed sequence of deliberately dumped fills (5005, 5006 and 5007). Deposit 5006 was a dark grey silt filled with metalworking slag. This material was sampled (ES. 3) and produced further slag along with clinker, coal and highly vitrified charcoal. In the northern half of the trench a thick colluvium 5003 had developed against the adjacent lynchet, but no features were revealed beneath this deposit.
- 4.12.3 **Trenches 51, 70 and 81** were each targeted on a sinuous NE-SW aligned cropmark feature that bisected the parcel. In Trench 70 a corresponding linear feature was excavated. 7002 measured 3.38m wide and had a shallow undulated base up to 0.2m deep (Plate 5) and was filled with a single deposit of greyish brown chalky silt, 7003. Several pieces of post-medieval iron work and indeterminate fragments of fired clay were recovered from this deposit. It

continued through Trenches 51 and 81 where it was recorded in plan only (5102 and 8102). The form of this feature would indicate that it was probably created as a trackway or hollow way, eroded into the chalk bedrock.

- 4.12.4 **Trench 265** was situated to the east of the group and revealed several periglacial features eroded into the chalk. A possible ditch terminus or pit was also revealed, extending beyond the southern baulk of the trench. Feature 26508 measured 0.91m wide and 0.31 deep. It contained a single sterile fill (26509) of reddish-brown clay silt with frequent chalk fragments throughout, which suggests that it was not another periglacial feature as these were typically decalcified in nature.

4.13 Trenches 85, 95, 99, 110-11 and 114 (Figs 3, 14 and 15)

- 4.13.1 This group of trenches were placed in the centre of the parcel and targeted several cropmark features that converged at this location.
- 4.13.2 **Trench 85** revealed a N-S aligned feature, corresponding with the cropmark it was targeting. Ditch 8502 was 1.55m wide and just 0.14m deep with an uneven base and a sterile fill, 8503.
- 4.13.3 **Trench 95** was located to the south of Trench 85 and revealed a curvilinear ditch. Two slots were dug into this, one at the terminal (9502) and one (9504) to investigate the relationship with another feature (9506). The curving ditch measured 0.42m wide and 0.12m deep with a sterile fill of orangey brown sandy silt, and feature 9506 proved to be natural (Fig. 15, Section 9501).
- 4.13.4 **Trench 114** targeted an annular cropmark to the south of Trench 95 and revealed a corresponding curvilinear ditch 11402. It measured 0.6m wide and 0.16m deep with a regular concave profile (Fig. 15, Section 11400). Deposit 11403 was the sole fill of the ditch comprising grey brown chalky silt but contained no finds or environmental remains. The annular cropmark is about 12m in diameter, and could represent an Iron Age penannular enclosure (as could the curving ditch in Trench 95, but as both were undated this remains uncertain).
- 4.13.5 **Trenches 99, 110 and 111** revealed the continuation to the south of the probable trackway recorded in Trenches 51, 70 and 81. In Trench 99 the rutted profile was recorded as three contemporary ditches, 9902, 9904 and 9906, but in hindsight this probably does not reflect how this feature was created (Fig. 15, Section 9900). In Trench 111 it was observed as a 3.4m wide undulated hollow (11102), up to 0.3m deep. It was silted up with three fills (11105, 11104 and 11103) which produced a small amount of post-medieval and modern glass and ironwork (not retained). In Trench 110 it was recorded in plan as feature 11002.
- 4.13.6 At the western end of Trench 110 a NW-SE aligned ditch terminus was recorded (11104). It measured 0.74m wide and up to 0.12m deep with an irregular profile. It was filled with a sterile deposit of silty sand, 11005 and contained no charcoal or any artefacts, but its alignment cutting across the slope suggests it was not one of the natural periglacial features. This may be another feature related to the curvilinear features in Trenches 114 and 95 to the north-west.

4.14 Trenches 141-4 and 184 (Figs 4, 16 and 17)

- 4.14.1 These trenches were located near the centre of the parcel and targeted a rectangular cropmark and adjacent features.
- 4.14.2 **Trenches 141 and 142** were placed over the western and eastern sides of the rectangular cropmark respectively. Ditch 14102 was revealed at the centre of Trench 141. It measured 1.8m wide and 0.45m deep with a wide flat base (Fig. 17, Section 14100; Plate 6). The two lower fills 14103 and 14104 were predominately derived from the natural and perhaps upcast material, but do not indicate which side this came from. The earliest of the two 14103 produced an indeterminate fragment of fired clay. The final upper fill 14105 was notably darker and siltier in nature and produced an assemblage of animal bone and three small scraps of middle Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery.
- 4.14.3 In Trench 142 the eastern side of the enclosure was identified as ditch 14202, which had a similar profile to 14102, although slightly smaller at 1.04m wide and 0.32m deep. It contained a single fill (14203) which produced nearly 0.5kg of Roman (AD140-240) pottery, a thick iron sheet fragment and an intrusive fragment of post-medieval window glass. At the eastern edge of the ditch was a possible earlier ditch 14204 but it had been significantly truncated by 14202 and ploughing.
- 4.14.4 A third ditch 14207 was recorded at the south-east end of the trench (Fig. 17, Section 14201). It was a shallow feature, 1.3m wide and 0.1m deep with a concave profile and a sterile fill, 14208. Based on the corresponding cropmarks it continued to the south in Trench 143 and was associated with the post-medieval trackway.
- 4.14.5 **Trenches 144, 143 and 184** were positioned to the east of the rectangular enclosure and targeted the central sinuous cropmark. Features 14402 and 14405 were proven to be the shallow undulated remains of the probable trackway with post-medieval pottery recovered from the fill of 18402 (Fig. 17, Sections 14400 and 14401). Ditch 14402 was adjacent to 14405 and had an identical appearance to ditch 14207, with which it was aligned. In Trench 143 two corresponding features were recorded in plan demonstrating the continuity of these trackway and boundary across the site. Trenches 144 and 161 were also intended to investigate a linear cropmark at right angles to the trackway, but no corresponding feature was found.

4.15 Trenches 162, 176, 183 and 220 (Figs 4 and 18)

- 4.15.1 This group of trenches was located in the west of the site south of the enclosure found in Trenches 141 and 142, and were targeted upon a continuation of the post-medieval linear trackway or boundary found adjacent, which here was indicated by two parallel linear cropmarks, the larger and more westerly of which corresponded to a geophysical anomaly.
- 4.15.2 **Trenches 162, 176 and 183** all exposed a NNE–SSW aligned ditch (16203, 17603, 18303) corresponding to the western cropmark/geophysical anomaly, which also matches the location of a field boundary depicted on late 19th-century OS maps. Where excavated, it was 1.06m wide and 0.10m deep, with a single fill from which post-medieval/modern pottery and iron were recovered.

4.15.3 **Trench 220** was located immediately to the east of Trench 183 and revealed a single pit (22003). Extending beyond the west trench limit, it was 1.80m long and 0.21m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (Plate 7). It contained two fills, from which late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pottery, animal bones and fired clay were recovered. Bulk soil sample 18, collected from lower fill 22004, produced small to moderate quantities of charcoal, charred cereal grains and weed seeds, as well as further pieces of pottery and fired clay.

4.16 Trenches 150, 155-6 and 168 (Figs 4, 19 and 20)

4.16.1 These trenches were positioned in the western corner of the site and were targeted upon a cropmark enclosure, which was also indicated by a geophysical anomaly. The long axis of the enclosure was SSW-NNE, and was shaped like an inverted bell, the (slightly pointed) top of the bell on the SSW and the flattish base on the NNE. The sides diverged as they ran NNE, and both were slightly waisted. Both the cropmark and the geophysical survey indicated a break on the south-west side, which was presumably the main entrance.

4.16.2 **Trenches 150, 155, 156 and 168** were laid out to cross the north, west, east and south sides of the enclosure respectively, and each revealed a ditch in the appropriate position. The ditch (15002, 15502, 15602, 16802) was 1.00-1.64m wide and (where bottomed) up to 1.16m deep, with a steep, roughly V-shaped profile, and a sequence of up to six fills (Fig. 20, Sections 15600 and 16800; Plate 8). The ditches in Trenches 150 and 155 were not bottomed. Here the only pottery recovered was small sherds of early and middle Iron Age, but on the east and south Roman pottery was recovered from the middle fills of the enclosure ditch (15605 and 16805), the assemblage from Trench 168 being over 100 sherds of early Roman (AD50-70) date. Animal bones also came from several of the interventions. Bulk soil sample 10, collected from upper fill 16808 of ditch intervention 16802, yielded charred wheat grains and terrestrial mollusc shells.

4.16.3 Much of the Iron Age pottery was found in the upper fills of the ditch, which were very chalky, perhaps suggesting that they had been incorporated as residual material into the upcast bank when the ditch was dug.

4.17 Trenches 125, 185, 187-8 and 193 (Figs 3, 21 and 22)

4.17.1 These trenches were located towards the centre of Land Parcel 72 east of the post-medieval trackway or field boundary, and Trenches 187 and 188 were positioned to investigate linear cropmarks or geophysical anomalies aligned broadly WNW-ESE. Corresponding ditches were found in both trenches.

4.17.2 **Trench 185** revealed the remains of a single pit (18502), which was 0.62m wide, 0.14m deep and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Middle Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery was recovered from its single fill. Bulk soil sample 1, collected from the pit fill, produced charcoal and a small quantity of charred cereal grain.

4.17.3 Two natural features (18504, 18505) were also revealed within the trench but were not excavated.

- 4.17.4 **Trench 187** was positioned immediately to the north-west of Trench 185. A possible ditch terminal (18702) was located towards the centre of the trench and extended beyond the west trench limit. Its position roughly corresponds with the plotted position of the geophysical anomaly and may have formed a continuation of the ditch revealed further east in Trench 189. It was 0.84m wide, 0.14m deep and had moderately sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 22, Section 18700). It contained a single fill from which Iron Age pottery and animal bone were retrieved.
- 4.17.5 **Trench 125** was positioned to the north-west of Trench 187. Ditch 12505 crossed the north end of the trench on a NW–SE alignment and was 0.84m wide and 0.15m deep. No finds were recovered from its single fill.
- 4.17.6 A small natural feature (12503), possibly a naturally filled hollow in the underlying geology, was also encountered within the trench.
- 4.17.7 **Trench 188** was located south-east of Trench 187. A wide feature (18804) crossed the centre of the trench on a roughly E–W alignment, corresponding to the line of a linear cropmark. It was 5.2m wide and 0.58m deep, with moderately sloping, slightly stepped sides and a flattish base, but with several deeper V-profiled depressions (Fig. 22, Section 18801). No finds were recovered from its single fill. The purpose of this feature is unclear, although it is broadly parallel to the ditch in Trench 187, and may represent the remains of a boundary or trackway.
- 4.17.8 Two adjacent linear features (18802, 18803) on NE–SW alignments were recorded c 17m to the south of feature 18804. They were 0.9–1.0m wide and 0.14–0.35m deep and irregular in form, suggesting they may have been natural in origin. No finds were retrieved from their single fills.
- 4.17.9 **Trench 193** was situated to the south-west of Trench 188 and revealed a large pit of late Iron Age date. Sub-circular in plan shape, pit 19302 was 1.62m wide and 0.38m deep, with steep sides and a slightly flat base (Fig. 22, Section 19300). It contained four fills suggestive of natural erosion/slumping of the pit and infilling. Pottery, animal bone and a large part of a saddle quern were recovered from secondary fill 19306 (Plate 9). Bulk soil sample 21, collected from this fill, contained charcoal and charred wheat grains.

4.18 Trenches 224 and 226 (Figs 6 and 23)

- 4.18.1 Trenches 226 and 224 were located in the south corner of Land Parcel 72 towards the centre of the site. The trenches were not positioned to target geophysical anomalies.
- 4.18.2 **Trench 226** revealed the remains of a cremation burial (22604) in the centre of the trench (Plate 10). It comprised a sub-circular pit (22602), 0.53m wide by 0.15m deep, with steep sides and a concave, albeit uneven, base. Its single fill (22603) contained the cremated remains of an adolescent or adult individual, collected as soil samples 12–16 and 19. A highly abraded sherd of later prehistoric pottery and a tiny (2g) sherd of Roman pottery were also collected from the feature. In view of the uncertain dating, cremated bone was submitted for radiocarbon dating, and returned a date range of 1390–1120 cal BC at 95% confidence (Beta-589754; 3000 ± 30 BP), a date in the middle Bronze Age. The tiny Roman sherd is therefore believed to be intrusive. Large

quantities of charcoal and small amounts of charred grains and weed seeds were recovered from the soil samples.

- 4.18.3 **Trench 224** was situated to the north-east of Trench 226. Located in the south of the trench was sub-circular pit 22402, 0.70m wide and 0.17m deep. It had moderately sloping sides, a flat base and contained two fills. Early Iron Age pottery, worked flint and animal bone were retrieved from the pit. Bulk soil sample 20, collected from upper fill 22404, yielded several charred hazelnut shell fragments and further pieces of pottery and animal bone, as well as burnt unworked flint.
- 4.18.4 Pit 22405 was c 17m to the NNE of pit 22402 and extended beyond the east trench limit. The 0.5m-wide pit was not excavated, and no finds were recovered from its surface; however, it may be contemporary with pit 22402.

4.19 Trenches, 196, 199, 201, 205 and 211 (Figs 3, 24 and 25)

- 4.19.1 This group of trenches was located in the centre of the site, and all but the first of these were targeted upon linear cropmarks, comprising a large WSW-ENE linear with two roughly north-south linears, one abutting the south side, the other just beyond the east end of the large linear.
- 4.19.2 **Trench 211** was positioned c 56m north of Trench 224 and south of the large linear cropmark. It revealed a single pit. Sub-circular pit 21102 was 0.58m wide and only 0.10m deep, with moderately steep sides and a flat base. No finds were collected from its single fill, though it contained a large quantity of charcoal (sample 22).
- 4.19.3 **Trenches 205, 196 and 199** were located to the north-east of Trench 211 to cross the large linear cropmark, and a corresponding large ditch (20502, 19603, 19905) crossed all three trenches on an ENE-WSW alignment. The ditch was 4.50-6.04m wide and more than 0.73m deep (Plate 11). Where excavated in Trenches 196 and 199 (Fig. 25, Section 19901), it exhibited moderately sloping sides; its base was not reached as its excavation exceeded safety regulations. A sequence of four to five fills was revealed. Iron Age pottery, the largest group of middle Iron Age date, and animal bones were recovered from the middle fills of the ditch, and residual sizeable sherds of late Bronze Age pottery from deliberate backfill in the top, perhaps derived from a bank. The ditch fills also contained 16 struck flints of later prehistoric character. This ditch was not found in Trench 209 to the west, although the geophysical linear anomaly was still strong here.
- 4.19.4 No other features were encountered in Trench 205 and 196. In Trench 199, which was also laid out to intersect a linear cropmark running NNW-SSE at right angles to the end of the large ditch, a corresponding ditch was found. This was 3.06-m wide and only 0.19m deep and had an irregular base (Fig. 25, Section 19900). No finds were recovered from its single fill. This may have been a track or pathway.
- 4.19.5 **Trench 201** was situated to the south-east of Trench 196 and south-west of Trench 199, and was laid out to cross a linear and a discrete cropmark. Ditch 20102 was found crossing the centre of the trench on a NNW-SSE alignment, and may correspond to the linear cropmark, although the exposed ditch lay

nearly 8m west of the cropmark. The ditch was 1.40m wide and 0.39m deep, with sloping sides and a concave base, and contained three fills. Post-medieval pottery and an iron nail were retrieved from upper fill 20105. The ditch was not seen in Trench 202 or 289 to the south, although the cropmark continued.

4.20 Trenches 189-90, 232-3 and 235-6 (Figs 3, 26 and 27)

- 4.20.1 These trenches were positioned in the centre of the site, within the east of Land Parcel 72. The trenches were targeted upon a series of linear geophysical anomalies and cropmarks suggestive of a trackway and adjacent enclosure/field boundaries.
- 4.20.2 **Trenches 189 and 190** were crossed by a WNW–ESE and ENE–WSW aligned ditch respectively, which together formed part of the same feature, corresponding with the geophysical survey results; the possible ditch terminal recorded in Trench 187 further to the west may have also been related. The ditch (18904, 19002), which perhaps formed part of a trackway or land boundary, was 1.1–2.4m wide and 0.62–0.84m deep, with a steep-sided V-shaped profile (Plate 12). In Trench 190, the ditch contained four fills (Fig. 27, Section 19000), whilst in Trench 189 only one fill was identified. Only a small quantity of animal bone (20 fragments) was recovered, coming from the single fill of ditch 18904.
- 4.20.3 In Trench 189, a sequence of three colluvial deposits (18901–3) was observed overlying ditch 18904 and its fill, extending across the trench. No remains were recovered from these deposits, but they suggest that the ditch below them must be of Roman or earlier date, perhaps Iron Age like the parallel ditch to the south crossing Trenches 199, 196 and 205.
- 4.20.4 **Trenches 232 and 233** and were positioned to the south-east of Trench 190 and targeted upon two parallel linear geophysical anomalies/cropmarks suggestive of a trackway. Ditch 23202 crossed the centre of Trench 232 on a NW–SE alignment and formed the north-east side of a possible trackway, corresponding with the geophysical survey results. The north-west continuation of this ditch, however, was not identified within Trench 233. The ditch was 2.58m wide and 1.05m deep with steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 27, Section 23200), and contained three fills from which animal bone and worked flint were recovered (all from fill 23204).
- 4.20.5 Forming the south-west side of the possible trackway in Trench 232 was parallel ditch 23205. Its north-west continuation was recorded in Trench 233 as ditches 23303 and 23306, suggesting that the possible trackway had undergone some modifications during its use. Ditch 23205 and 23306 were unexcavated, though ditch 23303 was c 4m wide and 0.42m deep, with an undulating base. Its single fill was devoid of finds, and none were recovered from the surface of the unexcavated ditches.
- 4.20.6 A large natural feature (23305), 1.77m wide and 0.17m deep, was recorded in the south-west of Trench 233 and possibly represents the remains of a tree-throw hole. No finds were recovered from the feature.
- 4.20.7 **Trenches 235 and 236** were situated to the north-east of Trench 232 and 233, and east of Trench 190, and were located to investigate a linear cropmark and

geophysical anomaly running WNW-ESE from the junction with the possible trackway. A ditch corresponding to the cropmark crossed both trenches (23502, 23602). The ditch was c 0.7–1.0m wide and 0.32–0.48m deep, with moderately steep sides and a flat base. Two to three fills were recorded within the two ditch interventions, none of which contained any finds. The probable continuation of this ditch was also found as ditch 27308 in Trench 273 and 29902 in Trench 299 further east, where it contained Roman pottery.

- 4.20.8 The only other feature encountered within these two trenches was a large ditch terminal or pit (23606) in Trench 236, roughly corresponding with the position of a cropmark. It was 2.8m wide and 0.92m deep, and was exposed for a length of 3.6m, continuing beyond the south-west trench limit. It had steep sides and a flat base, and contained three fills, which gave the impression of initial erosion at the sides followed by one homogeneous main fill (Fig. 27, Section 23601). Early Iron Age pottery and animal bone were recovered from its main fill (23607).

4.21 Trenches 237-9, 240 and 247-9 (Figs 3, 28 and 29)

- 4.21.1 The trenches were located north of Trenches 232 and 233 and just south of the A226 close to the east corner of Land Parcel 72.
- 4.21.2 **Trenches 237, 238, 247, 248 and 249** were targeted upon a continuation of the parallel linear geophysical anomalies/cropmarks suggestive of a trackway seen in Trenches 232 and 233 further south. Archaeological features, in the form of ditches, were found corresponding with the geophysical survey results and cropmark evidence. A set of three parallel ditches delineated the possible trackway, perhaps suggesting it underwent some modifications during its use. The ditches crossed Trenches 237 and 238 on a roughly N–S alignment and then turned towards the NNE, where they were recorded in Trenches 247–9.
- 4.21.3 Forming the western side of the trackway was a 1.50–2.74m-wide ditch (23702, 23803, 24806, 24905). Ditch terminal 24705 probably also formed a part of the trackway, perhaps indicating a break. This ditch was 0.30–0.61m deep, with moderately steep sides and a slightly concave, albeit uneven, base (Fig. 29, Section 23700). It contained up to three fills from which Roman pottery and animal bones were recovered (from ditch interventions 23702 and 23803).
- 4.21.4 The eastern side of the trackway was demarcated by a 0.5–1.25m-wide ditch (23706, 24802, 24903). This ditch was not encountered in Trench 247, which is consistent with a possible break in the trackway ditches suggested by the geophysical survey results and by the fact that ditch 24705 was a terminal. In Trench 237 (Fig. 29, Section 23701), the ditch was in excess of 0.64m deep with steep sides (its base was not reached), while in Trench 248 to the north, it was only 0.14m deep with shallow sides and an uneven base. Three fills were recorded in ditch 23706 and a single fill in ditch 24802; ditch 24903 was not excavated. Prehistoric pottery was recovered from the upper fill (23709) of ditch 23706.
- 4.21.5 The central trackway ditch was defined by three inter-cutting ditches in Trench 237 (23710, 23713, 23716) and single ditches in Trenches 247–9 (24703, 24804, 24904). The inter-cutting nature of the ditches in Trench 237 is indicative of modifications to the trackway. The ditches were 0.85–1.72m wide

and, where excavated, 0.28–0.54m deep with moderately sloping to steep sides and flat to uneven bases (Fig. 29, Sections 23702). They contained one to two fills, none of which contained any finds.

- 4.21.6 The only other feature revealed by this group of trenches was a natural feature, possibly a tree-throw hole (24707), in Trench 247. It was 0.69m wide, 0.08m deep and its single fill devoid of finds.
- 4.21.7 **Trench 239** was located immediately to the east of Trench 238 and was targeted upon a N-S cropmark. No ditch corresponding to the cropmark was found, but the trench did reveal a ditch crossing the north-east end of the trench on a NW–SE alignment. Ditch 23902 was 2.06m wide, 0.22m deep and had moderately sloping sides and an uneven base. Its single fill was devoid of finds. Continuation of the ditch were not seen in Trench 240 to the south-east.
- 4.21.8 **Trench 240** was directly south-east of Trench 239 and north of Trench 236, and was targeted upon a N-S linear cropmark and geophysical anomaly. Ditch 24002 crossed the south-east end of the trench on a roughly N–S alignment, corresponding with the geophysical anomaly and cropmark. The ditch was 3.4m wide but was not excavated, and no finds were recovered from its surface; however, it may have been associated with possible ditch terminal 23606 recorded in Trench 236 to the south, which contained early Iron Age pottery.

4.22 Trenches 243 and 252-3 (Figs 3, 30 and 31)

- 4.22.1 Trenches 252, 253 and 243 were positioned north-east of Trench 240, just south of the A226 in the very east corner of Land Parcel 72. Trenches 253 and 243 were targeted upon a linear geophysical anomaly/cropmark that appeared to form the north-west side of a series of rectilinear enclosures.
- 4.22.2 **Trench 252** revealed a WNW–ESE aligned ditch that was not detected as a geophysical anomaly or cropmark. Ditch 25202 was 1.9m wide and only 0.12m deep, with gently sloping sides and an uneven base. No finds were collected from its single fill. The continuation of the ditch was not seen in surrounding trenches.
- 4.22.3 **Trenches 253 and 243** were located to the south-east of Trench 252 and revealed a NE–SW aligned ditch, corresponding with the geophysical survey results and cropmark evidence. The ditch (25302, 24302) was 2.30–2.38m wide and in excess of 1.33m deep, and where excavated had steep sides; its base was not reached due to exceeding excavation safety regulations (Fig. 31, Section 25300). Five fills were recorded within ditch 25302; ditch 24302 was recorded in plan only. Late Bronze Age and broadly prehistoric pottery were recovered from fills 25307 and 25305 respectively. No finds were retrieved from the surface of ditch 24302, though it clearly formed a continuation of ditch 25302. The southern continuation of this feature lay very close to the boundary between Land Parcels 72 and 75, so was not further investigated, but clearly ended where a ditch at right angles continued south-eastwards. This ditch, which was not quite as deep, was investigated in Trenches 276 and 277, and contained Roman finds.

4.23 Trenches 266-71 (Figs 3, 32 and 33)

- 4.23.1 This group of trenches were located in the northern corner of Land Parcel 75, adjacent to Land Parcel 72 and the A226. Each of the trenches were targeted on linear features that had been identified as both cropmarks and geophysical anomalies, which formed part of a complex of rectilinear enclosures parallel to the ditch in Trenches 253 and 243.
- 4.23.2 **Trench 266** was 10m in length and exposed a small ditch aligned NE-SW. Ditch 26604 measured 1.34m wide and 0.38m deep with a flat base and a single fill (26605) of brownish-grey, silty sand. No dating evidence was recovered but some animal bone fragments were found. A natural linear feature (26603) was also exposed to the north-west.
- 4.23.3 **Trench 267** was located to the south-west of Trench 266 and revealed two NE-SW aligned ditches, a pit and a possible trackway.
- 4.23.4 Ditch 26712 corresponded to a cropmark and geophysical anomaly, and was a continuation of the ditch found in Trench 266. It was truncated by later pits, 26709 and 26717, but survived to a width of 1.32m and 0.62m deep (Fig. 33, Section 26701). It was filled with a succession of naturally silted deposits 26713-26716. Fills 26713 and 26714 were a lighter grey brown silty clay and derived from the south-east side of the ditch, perhaps indicating the position of the bank. No pottery was recovered from the ditch but animal bone and oyster shell were found in lower fills 26714 and 26715, almost certainly indicating a Roman or later date.
- 4.23.5 Ditch 26712 was truncated to the north-east by pit 26717. This later feature was only partially exposed and could not be bottomed, but it was rectangular in shape with vertical sides, 1.82m long and at least 0.62m deep (Fig. 33, Section 26702; Plate 13). It was filled with a single episode of backfilling represented by deposit 26718. Both the pit and ditch were subsequently truncated by a possible trackway, 26709. The full extent of this feature was not exposed, but it measured at least 3.06m wide and just 0.18m deep, and had an uneven base. It was filled with a deposit of clay silt (26710) containing a fragment of Roman tegula, overlain by sandy silt (26711).
- 4.23.6 Ditch 26702 was located near the north-west end of the trench and measured 2.14m wide with steep sides at least 0.8m deep. The base of the ditch was not exposed but the upper fill sequence comprised a series of naturally silted orangey brown clay silt deposits (26703-26708). Several sherds of middle Bronze Age to Iron Age pottery were recovered from fill 26706 and early Roman (AD50-150) pottery came from the overlying deposit 26708. No continuation of this ditch was seen either in Trench 266 to the north-east or in Trench 269 to the south-west. A natural linear feature (26719) was also exposed north-west of this, and two geological soilmarks towards the south-east end of the trench.
- 4.23.7 **Trench 269** was positioned to the south-west of Trench 267 and revealed the continuation of ditch 26712 and the later trackway 26709 as 26906 and 26908 respectively. Several sherds of early Roman (AD43-150) were recovered from the single fill of ditch 26906, deposit 26907.
- 4.23.8 At the north-west end of the trench ditch 26902 was found corresponding to another linear cropmark and geophysical anomaly, running parallel to ditch

26604/26712. It measured 3.18m wide and at least 1.26m deep, but despite stepping the trench the base was not quite revealed (Fig. 33, Section 26900). The earliest fill exposed was a deposit of chalky sandy silt, derived from the erosion of the ditch sides (26910) and contained several sherds of early Roman pottery. This was overlain by a fill of brownish orange sandy silt, 26905 which covered the north-west edge of the ditch and contained several iron nails and early to middle Roman pottery. Subsequent deposits 26903 and 26904 comprised brown sandy silt and both produced pottery of early to middle Roman date. The assemblage of finds from deposit 26904 was particularly rich and also included large quantities of CBM, a copper bracelet, several iron objects and a bone pin.

- 4.23.9 **Trench 270** was situated to the east of Trenches 267 and 269. It revealed a single ditch, 27002 orientated ENE-WSW. This feature was recorded in plan only and contained an upper fill of dark grey brown, clay silt.
- 4.23.10 **Trenches 268 and 271** were located to the north-east of Trench 270 and were both targeted on a linear cropmark and geophysical anomaly aligned NW-SE. Corresponding ditches were revealed in both trenches (ditches 26803 and 27102 respectively). Across the two trenches it had a consistent profile with steep sides and a flattish base approximately 1.7m wide and 0.6m deep (Fig. 33, Section 27100). Ditch 26803 contained three successive fills, 26804, 26805 and 26806 demonstrating a process of gradual erosion and accumulation. Deposits 26805 and 26806 were both rich in early Roman pottery (AD43-70), animal bone and also three iron nails. Ditch 27102 was filled with two deposits, 27104 a light yellow brown silty sand, overlain by 27103 a greyish brown silty sand. Fill 27103 produced late Iron Age to early Roman pottery (AD1-70), a fragment of Roman CBM and animal bone.
- 4.23.11 A possible posthole or small pit, 27105 was located to the south-west of ditch 27102. It measured 0.5m in diameter with a shallow concave profile, 0.15m deep and single fill of light brown silty sand (27106). It contained a single sherd of late Iron Age or Roman pottery (400BC-AD100). Trench 275 was also targeted upon another linear geophysical anomaly marked further south-west, but no corresponding ditch was found.

4.24 Trenches 272-8 (Figs 3, 34 and 35)

- 4.24.1 This group of trenches were located south of Trenches 267 and 269, near the northern corner of Land Parcel 75 and against the boundary with Land Parcel 72. They were targeted upon the complex of cropmarks and geophysical linear features forming part of the system of rectilinear enclosures.
- 4.24.2 **Trenches 273 and 274** were positioned 20m apart on parallel NE-SW alignments and targeted the same linear features. At the north-east of each trench was a NW-SE aligned ditch, 27310 and 27402. This feature was recorded in plan only in Trench 273, but was excavated in Trench 274. Ditch 27402 measured 1.52m wide with steep sides and a flat base, 0.6m deep (Fig. 35, Section 27400). At the base of the ditch was a thin deposit of greyish brown silty sand and chalk, 27403. This was overlain by layer of light brown silty sand, 27404 which contained sherds of Iron Age pottery and a small cut nail that may be of post-medieval date and is probably intrusive. This ditch was

the return of NE-SW ditch 26604, 26712 and 26906, the last of which produced early Roman pottery.

- 4.24.3 Near the centre of Trench 273 was a large NW-SE aligned ditch, 27302. It measured 2.86m wide and in excess of 1m deep, but was not bottomed (Fig. 35, Section 27300). The exposed fills of the ditch comprised a fine naturally silted deposit at the sides (27306), followed by a series of brown sandy silt deposits, 27305-27303 which accumulated slowly following the initial stabilisation. Deposit 27304 was the main upper fill and produced a rich assemblage of finds including glass, iron-working slag, iron objects, CBM, a bone pin and a large quantity of middle Roman pottery. The overlying fill, 27303 also contained fragments of CBM, animal bone and Roman pottery. The ditch continued to the south-east in Trench 274 where it was recorded in plan as 27405. The ditch was much larger at this location and probably incorporates several intercutting features at this point, including the continuation of ditch 27802 from the south-west. Almost 300g of middle Roman pottery were recovered from the surface of 27405.
- 4.24.4 Ditch 27308 was close to the south-west end of Trench 273 and was orientated on a WNW-ESE alignment, in contrast to the majority of adjacent features. It measured 0.99m wide and 0.4m deep with moderately steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill of grey brown chalky silt (27309) contained a small scrap of early to middle Roman pottery. The continuation of this ditch was evident as a geophysical anomaly crossing Trenches 235 and 236 to the west, and (though interrupted by a gas main) probably as ditch 29902 in Trench 299 to the east, where it also contained Roman pottery.
- 4.24.5 **Trenches 272 and 275** were positioned to the west of Trench 273 and were targeted on a NE-SW aligned linear feature that appeared to be a continuation of ditch 26902 at the north-west end of Trench 269. Ditch 27202 was revealed at the centre of Trench 272 and corresponded with the targeted feature. It measured 1.62m wide and more than 0.9m deep, but was not bottomed. The earliest exposed fill was a brownish grey, clay silt 27205, this was overlain by a thin band of dark grey brown silty clay, 27206. The subsequent upper fills, 27207, 27204 and 27203 were predominantly light grey deposits of chalk and silt that appeared to be deliberately backfilled into the ditch. A small amount of animal bone was recovered from 27205, but no dating evidence was found. The ditch appeared in Trench 275, where it was recorded in plan as 27503. Trench 275 was also targeted upon a NE-SW ditch parallel to 27202/27503 further north-west, but no ditch corresponding to this was exposed, although as this lay at the very north-west end of the trench, it is possible that it does exist just beyond the end of the trench.
- 4.24.6 **Trenches 276 and 277** were located to the south-west of Trench 275 and were targeted on a NW-SE aligned linear feature that appears to form the south-west side of the complex of rectilinear enclosures, returning from the ditch seen in Trenches 253 and 243. Ditch 27602 measured 2.44m wide and 1.12m deep with steep sides and a gently rounded base, and was filled with a sequence of naturally silted deposits including 27606-27603 (Fig. 35, Section 27600; Plate 14). Oyster shell was recovered from fills 27606 and 27605 and Roman pottery and animal bone were found in upper fill, 27604. The ditch continued to the south-east and was recorded in Trench 277 as ditch 27706.

Although the full profile of the ditch was not exposed, it contained a similar sequence of upper silting and a small quantity of animal bone, but no datable artefacts.

- 4.24.7 **Trench 278** was located to the east of Trench 277 and south-west of Trench 274. It was L-shaped and targeted on two alignments of cropmark and geophysics features, one the apparent return of ditch 27202/27503, the other a linear parallel to 27202 running between the boundaries represented by ditch 27302 and ditch 27706. No ditch corresponding to the return of 27202/27503 was found, but a corresponding NE-SW ditch was found.
- 4.24.8 Ditch 27802 was 2.4m wide and 1.18m deep with steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 35, Section 27800). The lower fills of the ditch, 27803, 27807 and 27804 were reddish brown silty clay deposits representative of gradual natural silting. A small amount of animal bone and early Roman pottery were recovered from deposit 27807. The upper deposits, 27805 and 27806 comprised dark grey, ashy, silty-clay material with charcoal through and were evidently indicative of deliberately dumped waste material. The larger deposit, 27805 produced more than 3kg of Roman (AD120-150) pottery along with a good assemblage of animal bone and fired clay, including a sherd of briquetage that shows evidence of use in salt evaporation. This deposit was also sample for charred plant remains (ES. 26) and produced a large flot of field gromwell seeds, a common crop weed and possible fragments of wheat.

4.25 Trenches 281-2, 307 and 312-14 (Figs 3, 36 and 37)

- 4.25.1 This group of trenches were located on the south-west edge of the main concentration of cropmarks and geophysical anomalies in the north of Land Parcel 75. Trenches 282, 281 and 314 in particular were positioned to investigate a pair of parallel linear features orientated on a NW-SE alignment, the continuation of the possible trackway investigated in Trenches 232 and 233 to the north-west.
- 4.25.2 **Trenches 282, 281 and 314.** Trench 314 revealed a pair of NW-SE aligned ditches corresponding to the geophysical and cropmark anomaly, but no ditch corresponding to the southern cropmark was found. The earlier of the two, ditch 31403, had very steep sides and a rounded base, and survived 0.8m wide and 1.1m deep. It had a basal fill of orangey brown clay silt, 31409 overlain by a dark greyish brown clay silt 31404. Middle Iron Age and early Iron Age pottery were recovered from each fill respectively. A possible recut, ditch 31402, truncated the south-west side of the feature and measured 2.48m wide and 0.58m deep with moderately steep sides and a flat base. It contained two fills, 31405 and 31406 which both consisted of naturally silted materials. The lower fill 32405, contained three small sherds of Iron Age pottery. The continuation of this ditch was found in Trenches 281 and 282, where it was numbered 28106 and 28203 respectively, but neither ditch was excavated.
- 4.25.3 In Trench 281 a wide feature (28102) corresponded to the linear geophysical anomaly thought to represent the south-western trackway ditch. This measured 4.55m wide and 0.25m deep with a slightly uneven but largely flat base (Fig. 37, Section 28100). Two sherds of Roman (AD150-230) pottery were recovered from deposit 28103, which filled 28102. As was noted for the trackway further north-west, this is likely to be the remains of a ditch-defined

hollow way. It was also present in Trench 282 where it was planned as feature 28202, but was not excavated.

- 4.25.4 South-west of the trackway was an irregular feature 28104 measuring 2.5m in length and 1.3m wide. The profile was also irregular and appeared in places to undercut the natural, perhaps suggesting that it was a tree-throw hole. It did contain a charcoal-rich fill, 28105 from which a sample was taken (ES. 27). This was dominated by terrestrial molluscs but also produced wheat grains and hazelnut shell fragments.
- 4.25.5 **Trench 313** was excavated to the north-east of Trench 314. At the south-west end of the trench a small E-W aligned ditch corresponding to a linear geophysical anomaly was recorded in plan, and was numbered 31308. At the north-east end was a ditch and a large possible pit. Ditch 31302 was orientated NE-SE and was 0.8m wide with near-vertical sides in excess of 0.65m deep (Fig. 37, Sections 31300 and 31301; Plate 15). The base of the ditch was not exposed but the single excavated fill, 31304, produced more than 0.5kg of early Iron Age pottery, animal bone and oyster shell. It was truncated to the north-east by feature 31303 which measured 0.62m wide and was also more than 0.65m deep. It contained fill 31305 which included several sherds of late Iron Age or Roman pottery along with further animal bone and oyster shell. Although this was interpreted in the field as a pit, the full extent was not exposed, and the overall profile is unusual on this site for a pit.
- 4.25.6 Significant bioturbation and variation in the natural geology was recorded around these features but was all determined to be of natural origin.
- 4.25.7 **Trench 307** was located to the east of Trench 313. At the north-west end of the trench was a large area of dark brown sandy silt sitting within an irregular depression overlying the chalk bedrock. The records of this feature identified a pit 30707 as the earliest feature, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.24m deep, with fill 30706 comprising dark brown silty sand, later truncated by a wide shallow ditch, 30705. Ditch 30705 was 2.3m wide and 0.3m deep with a slightly concave base and a single fill dark brown sandy silt, 30704. Due to the homogenous nature of the deposits encountered and the undulated interface with the geology, it is possible that this area was disturbed by multiple broadly contemporary features that later silted up in a single event after use. A small assemblage of early Roman pottery, animal bone and an iron nail was recovered from deposit 30704.
- 4.25.8 To the south-east was a small pit or shallow truncated ditch terminus, 30702. It measured 0.52m wide and 0.18m deep with a single fill (30703) containing Iron Age pottery. The feature coincided with the continuation of the linear geophysical anomaly crossing Trench 313, and may represent an intermittent or truncated boundary that can be extrapolated to join with 31308.
- 4.25.9 Unexcavated pit 30711 was adjacent to the south, and early to middle Roman pottery and animal bone were recovered from its surface.
- 4.25.10 **Trench 312** was an L-shaped trench located to the east of Trench 314 and revealed multiple postholes and small pits and a ditch. Ditch 31210 was orientated NNE-SSW and measured 1m wide and 0.4m deep with steep sides and a narrow flat base. Its two fills 31212 and 31211 were naturally silted deposits filling the ditch. Three small sherds of early Roman pottery were

found in the earlier of the two, 31212 along with animal bone and burnt stone and a small residual scrap of Iron Age pottery was found in the upper fill 31211. The ditch had an uncertain relationship with an adjacent pit, 31208. The pit was ovoid in plan and approximately 1m wide with a concave profile 0.35m deep. It was filled with a single deposit of light brown clay silt, 31209 which contained animal bone and early Roman pottery. Pit 31215 lay immediately to the north and was left unexcavated, but a small sherd of late Iron Age or Roman pottery was retrieved from its surface.

4.25.11 In the NE-SW aligned section of the trench a total of nine discrete features were recorded, including 31214, 31206, 31216, 31217, 31218, 31219, 31220, 31204 and 31202. They were mostly sub-circular in shape and varied between 0.2m and 0.66m in diameter. The excavated examples, 31206, 31204 and 31202 were between 0.15 and 0.25m deep with shallow concave profiles more indicative of pits than postholes. They were typically filled with a deposit of grey brown silty clay and several of them produced pottery dating from the early Iron Age through to the early Roman period. These must represent either small pits or postholes, though no clear structure is evident in the narrow exposure of the trench.

4.26 Trenches 294-7, 299 and 300 (Figs 5, 38 and 39)

4.26.1 These trenches were located on the north edge of Land Parcel 75 adjacent to the A226, and east of the western gas main. They were targeted on a complex of linear features identified as cropmarks and from geophysical surveys. These were mostly less rectilinear than the group of enclosures to the west, although continuations of a few of the rectilinear enclosure ditches appear to have continued into this area.

4.26.2 **Trench 294** was situated in the north-west corner of the group, north-east of Trench 300 and north-west of Trench 295. It was targeted specifically on a pair of parallel linear cropmarks on a NW-SE alignment and some 11m apart, together with a possible curvilinear enclosure. Ditches 29411 and 29410 corresponded to the cropmark ditches, though neither was excavated, early Roman dating for 29410 already having been provided by ditches 26803 and 27102 further north-west.

4.26.3 Ditch 29404 was a narrow linear feature located between, and parallel to, ditches 29410 and 29411. It measured 0.27m wide and just 0.13m deep with a single fill (29405) of silty clay. Three pieces of undiagnostic pottery were recovered from this feature.

4.26.4 Feature 29402 was a partially exposed ditch terminus or pit located immediately to the south-west of the ditch 29410. Extending beyond the south-east baulk of the trench, 29402 was semi-circular in plan with a shallow flattish base. It was 2.3m wide and 0.2m deep, and contained a deposit brown grey silty clay, 29403, from which fragments of animal bone were recovered. Although the full limits of the feature were not visible, the cropmark and geophysics data indicate a NW-SE aligned linear feature entering the trench at this point, so 29402 may represent a ditch terminus.

4.26.5 South-west of 29402 were three possible pits, 29408, 29409 and 29406 and a N-S aligned ditch 29407. These features were recorded in plan only, but an assemblage of Iron Age pottery was recovered from 29408, and ditch 29407

correlates with a curvilinear cropmark and geophysical anomaly, and probably forms part of an enclosure.

- 4.26.6 **Trench 295** was 20m long trench, located to the south-east of Trench 294, and targeted several parallel linear cropmark and geophysical anomalies on a NNE-SSW alignment. It revealed a dense concentration of intercutting features including five ditches corresponding to the cropmarks/geophysical anomalies. Many of the features were revealed in plan but others were also recorded in section once the trench had been cleaned and the different contexts could be distinguished (Fig. 39, Section 29500).
- 4.26.7 Ditch 29515 was located towards the south-east end of the trench on a NE-SW alignment. It had moderately steep sides and concave base with a single fill, 29516. It was partially truncated along its north-west side by ditch 29513, on a broadly parallel alignment. Ditch 29513 had a slightly irregular profile, with steep sides and a narrow base, 1.66m wide and 0.59m deep. It contained a primary fill of degraded chalk (29519), overlain by deposit 29514, a brown grey silty chalk deposit containing Roman pottery and animal bone. Ditch 29511 was later truncated by a small shallow pit, 29511 which produced a small quantity of animal bone from its fill 29512.
- 4.26.8 Ditch 29509 was located near the centre of the trench and aligned NE-SW. It had moderately steep sides, was 1.78m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.58m but was not bottomed (Fig. 39, Section 29500). The upper fill (29510) of grey brown silty sand produced sherds of middle Iron Age pottery, animal bone and an iron nail. In the section of the trench, it was evident that ditch 29509 had been truncated by an E-W aligned ditch 29517. This later feature contained a deposit of dark grey silty clay (29518) which contained a small quantity of Roman pottery. Ditch 29517 had also truncated feature 29507 on its northern edge, but this only survived as a small strip close to the section, as it was also truncated on the north-west by pit 29505. It contained a deposit of dark grey brown silty clay, 0.42m thick (29508) and produced a small quantity of pottery.
- 4.26.9 Ditch 29503 was aligned NE-SW and only survived as shallow concave feature, 0.5m wide and 0.06m deep, with a single undated fill. It was presumably deeper originally but had been truncated during excavation and was also truncated by pit 29505. Feature 29505 contained a single deposit of silty chalk from which bone was recovered.
- 4.26.10 Ditch 29520 was recorded in plan at the north-west end of the trench on a NE-SW alignment. This was broadly parallel with the other linear features and also aligned with the cropmark and geophysics results targeted by this trench. Presumably these formed trackways and enclosures ditches.
- 4.26.11 **Trench 296** was located to the south-east of Trench 295, and targeted two linear geophysical anomalies running parallel on a NNE-SSW alignment. The north-western anomaly corresponded to a small ditch, 29605. It measured 0.56m wide and 0.2m deep but was heavily disturbed with plough scars and was presumably truncated as a result. It contained a single sterile fill, 29606.
- 4.26.12 Ditch 29602 corresponded to the other linear anomaly at the opposite end of the trench. It had steep sides leading to a narrow concave base, and was 1.42m wide and 0.62m deep (Fig. 39, Section 29600). It was filled with a

primary deposit 29603, overlain by a brown grey, silty chalk deposit (29604) which contained late Iron Age/early Roman pottery, bone and an iron arrowhead.

- 4.26.13 **Trench 297** was located approximately 30m to the south of Trench 296, and targeted the same linear anomalies. Ditch 29702 was located at the south-east end of the trench, and corresponded to ditch 29602 to the north. It measured 1.7m wide and 0.76m deep, but became shallower towards the south-west, suggesting that it was close to terminating (Fig. 39, Section 29700). The ditch was filled with a sterile primary deposit, 29706 overlain by a naturally silted deposit of brownish grey silty clay (29703) which produced finds of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery, bone and CBM. The south-west end of the ditch was truncated by 29704 another potential linear on the same alignment. However, its fill 29705 contained a piece of plastic suggesting this was a modern feature.
- 4.26.14 An undated posthole, 29707 was recorded approximately 16m to the west of ditch 29702. It measured 0.03m in diameter and 0.07m deep with a single fill 29708. No archaeological feature corresponding to the linear geophysical anomaly at the north-west end of the trench was identified.
- 4.26.15 **Trench 299** was located approximately 50m to the west of Trench 297. Excavated as an L-shaped trench, it was targeted on a curving linear geophysical anomaly. Excavation revealed this anomaly as ditches 29906 and 29916. Ditch 29906 was 1.15m wide with steep sides at least 0.53m deep, although the base was not reached. It was filled with a sequence of naturally silted deposits 29910, 29912, 29913, 29911 and 29907. Ditch 29915 was not excavated. The ditch was perhaps peripheral to areas of domestic or industrial activities during the accumulation of these upper fills as no artefacts were recovered from them.
- 4.26.16 Pit or posthole 29908 was immediately adjacent to ditch 29906. It was sub-circular in form with steep sides and a rounded base. It contained a light brown grey sandy silt deposit, and contained fragments of burnt flint.
- 4.26.17 A cluster of pits were revealed in the corner of the trench, within the area apparently enclosed by ditches 29906 and 29916. Pit 29904 was 1.3m long and 0.9m wide, with an undulating base just 0.15m deep (Fig. 39, Section 29901). It contained a single grey brown sandy silt fill (29905), which produced early Roman pottery and animal bone and also had fragments of burnt flint. The adjacent pits 29919, 29918, 29921 and 29914 were recorded in plan only but contained similar deposits of orange and greyish brown sandy silt.
- 4.26.18 Ditch 29902 was a small ditch located to the south-west of the pit cluster on a WNW-ESE alignment. It had a V-shape profile, 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep with a fill of greyish brown sandy silt, 29903. Both Roman pottery and animal bone were recovered from this ditch. This ditch was on the line of a linear geophysical anomaly corresponding to ditches in Trenches 235, 236 and 273 further west, and although the survey plot was interrupted by the gas main, is likely to represent a continuation of the same ditch.
- 4.26.19 In the south-west end of the trench was pit 29917, a small posthole 29915 and a pit or ditch terminal 29916. These features were all recorded but were not excavated.

- 4.26.20 **Trench 300** was located immediately to the north-west of Trench 299. It was not targeted on any cropmark or geophysical features but revealed a dense concentration of pits and linear features. None of the ditches continued into Trench 299 to the south-east.
- 4.26.21 Ditch 30010 was 1.2m wide and 0.32m deep with near-vertical sides and a wide flat base. It was filled with a light yellow brown silty clay (30011) which produced a residual sherd of middle Bronze Age pottery, late Iron Age/early Roman pottery and animal bone. Ditch 30017 was located approximately 3m to the south-west on the same NW-SE alignment. Although neither ditch was indicated by geophysics or cropmarks, they are on the same alignment as early Roman ditch 27310 = 27402 to the north-west, and one of the two (most likely 30010) is likely to represent a continuation.
- 4.26.22 Ditch 30002 was recorded just over 8m to the north-east of 30010 and was also aligned NW-SE. It was 1.32m wide and 0.14m deep with a broad slightly concave profile. It contained a single sterile deposit, 30004. A small undated pit, 30003, was truncated by the ditch and was visible beneath it.
- 4.26.23 Located between ditches 30010 and 30002 were intercutting pits, 30016 and a later possible ditch terminus, 30014 orientated on a N-S alignment. These features were left unexcavated and recorded in plan only.
- 4.26.24 Toward the north-east end of the trench was a small pit, 30006. It was circular with a diameter of 0.46m and an uneven base up to 0.11m deep. The shallow deposit contained within it appeared to have washed in naturally but contained two sherds of early Iron Age pottery (30007). A larger pit, 30008 was located approximately 3m to the north-east and extended beyond the north-west baulk. It measured at least 0.96m across and also had a shallow irregular base, 0.24m deep. It was filled with a deposit of light grey brown silty clay (30009) and produced early Roman pottery and bone.
- 4.26.25 Probable pits 30014, 30013, 30012 and a NW-SE aligned ditch, 30015 were also recorded but were not excavated.

4.27 Trenches 298 and 301-6 (Figs 3, 40 and 41)

- 4.27.1 This group of trenches was located on the north-east side of Land Parcel 75 and south of Trenches 299 and 300, close to the centre of the Roman settlement. They were located to target both cropmarks and geophysical anomalies as well as apparently blank areas.
- 4.27.2 **Trench 301** was situated immediately to the south-west of Trench 299. It was targeted on a NE-SW aligned geophysical feature and revealed a corresponding ditch, 30106, which measured 0.84m wide and 0.14m deep and had convex sides and a narrow base. It contained a single fill (30107) which produced both 1st-2nd century Roman pottery and animal bone. A small pit 30108, was revealed beneath the ditch with a sterile fill of silty sand and clay. The relationship between the two features was not observed.
- 4.27.3 To the south-east of 30106 was a large pit, that extended beyond the north-east edge of the trench. Pit 30102 was semi-circular in plan and at least 3.5m wide with steep sides and a flat base 0.68m deep (Fig. 41, Section 30100; Plate 16). Its lowest fill 30103 comprised greyish brown silty sand which incorporated fragments of burnt clay and animal bone. This was overlain by a

dark brownish grey deposit, 30104 containing a substantial assemblage of middle Iron Age pottery, a couple of early Roman sherds, bone and more burnt clay fragments. The final upper fill, 30105 was a dark grey silty sand deposit which produced early Roman pottery and bone. This was probably middle Iron Age in origin, with later material in the top.

- 4.27.4 To the north-west of ditch 30106 was a small group of postholes 30110, 30118, 30115, 30112 and 30120. They were broadly similar in size, up to 0.5m in diameter and approximately 0.3-0.4m deep. Both 30112 and 30115 showed evidence for post pipes with deposits 30114 and 30116 respectively. Posthole 30112 was the later of the two features, partially truncating 30115. Later prehistoric pottery and animal bone was recovered from postpipe deposit 30116 and the backfill (30113) of posthole 30112. The adjacent postholes contained single undated deposits.
- 4.27.5 **Trench 302** was located to the south-east of Trench 301 in an apparently blank area without any geophysical or cropmark features. However, a cluster of pits were revealed concentrated in the northern half of the trench. Pit 30216 was partially exposed and extended beyond the eastern baulk. It was sub-circular in plan, at least 1m in diameter with steep sides and a flat base 0.2m deep. It was filled with a single deposit of dark greyish brown sandy silt, 30217. Both Iron Age pottery and animal bone were recovered from this feature.
- 4.27.6 Pit 30212 was located approximately 8m to the south of 30126 and extended beyond the western edge of the trench. It was also sub-circular in plan, but considerably larger with a diameter of 2.92m, although only 0.32m deep. It had a flat base and contained a deposit of brownish grey silt, (30213) which produced a sizeable assemblage of Iron Age pottery and animal bone. In the surface of 30213 were two shallow deposits of reddish-brown clay silt, 30214 and 30125.
- 4.27.7 To the south of pit 30212 was a small group of intercutting pits. The earliest in the sequence was pit 30207 which appeared to be truncated to the north-west by pit 30208 and the south-east by 30206 (Fig. 41, Section 30201). Although all three features were filled with similar deposits of dark greyish brown silt (30209, 30210 and 30211) which made it difficult to determine the relationships. Iron Age pottery came from 30209 and 30210, and early Roman pottery from 30211. All three pits produced animal bone.
- 4.27.8 Towards the southern end of the trench was posthole, 30203. It has steep sides and a concave base 0.5m in diameter and 0.32m deep. The earlier fill (30205) contained no finds and was overlain by 30204 which produced middle Iron Age pottery and animal bone.
- 4.27.9 The other features revealed in the trench were possible postholes 30222 and 30223 and pits 30221, 30220, 30219, 30218 and 30224. These were all recorded in plan but were not excavated.
- 4.27.10 **Trench 298** was excavated to the east of 302 and revealed several linear features. Ditch 29811 was revealed at the western end of the trench on a NE-SW alignment. It had a shallow concave profile, 1.1m wide and 0.6m deep with a single fill, 29812 containing pottery and bone.
- 4.27.11 Approximately 7m to the east was a shallow irregular pit, 29813. It had a yellow brown sandy silt fill, 29814 and the appearance of a natural feature, although

a scrap of Roman pottery was recovered from its surface. It was truncated to the west by ditch 29809 which was slightly curved in plan with an irregular profile 0.7m wide and 0.19m deep. It contained a fill of grey brown silt, devoid of finds.

- 4.27.12 Near the centre of the trench was a large N-S aligned ditch, 29816 and a small pit that extended beyond the northern baulk, 29815. Although these features were both unexcavated, the ditch correlates with both cropmark and geophysics results to indicate that it formed the same boundary as ditches 30307 and 30309 to the south and ditches 29513 and 29515 to the north. Two sherds of late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pottery were recovered from the top of ditch 29816.
- 4.27.13 At the eastern end of the trench was N-S aligned ditch 29802. It measured 1.5m wide and at least 0.63m deep, although the base of the feature was not exposed (Fig. 41, Section 29800). The earliest exposed fill was 29805 which comprised an apparent dump of dark grey silty clay containing late Iron Age or Roman pottery, bone and CBM. This was overlain by a dump of chalky material 29817 and an upper fill naturally accumulated sandy silt, 29818. The corresponding geophysics and cropmark data indicate that this ditch formed part of a curved enclosure.
- 4.27.14 The ditch truncated two possible postholes (29804 and 29803) that were visible at the edges of the ditch. Deposit 29806 (the fill of 29803) produced some animal bone and also contained burnt stone. No finds were recovered from deposit 29807, the fill of 29804.
- 4.27.15 **Trench 303** was an L-shaped trench located to the south of Trench 298 and targeted on a N-S cropmark and geophysical anomaly exposed as ditch 29816 to the north, and to a cropmark perpendicular cropmark running east. In the E-W aligned arm of the trench ditches 30307 and 30309 were revealed, corresponding to the cropmark/geophysical anomaly. Ditch 30307 was a shallow V-shape ditch, 1.29m wide and 0.6m deep (Fig. 41, Section 30302). It contained a single fill of grey brown sandy silt (30308) containing early Roman pottery and animal bone. It was partially truncated to the east by 30309. This later ditch measured 1.83m wide and at least 0.63m deep, although the base was not reached (Fig. 41, Section 30302). Its lower fill, 30310 contained a sizeable assemblage of middle Iron Age pottery, animal bone and CBM. This was overlain by a possible slump of bank material (30311) down the eastern side of the ditch. The final upper fill 30312, comprised grey brown sandy silt and produced another large assemblage of middle Iron Age pottery, animal bone and CBM fragments. These ditches formed part of a boundary that extended across the settlement through Trenches 298 and 295 to north. It is possible from the geophysics that the ditch turned east, south of Trench 303 and defined the trackway that led into the main settlement.
- 4.27.16 Ditch 30305 was located to the east of 30309. It terminated within the trench and extended beyond the northern baulk on NNE-SSW alignment. The ditch was 0.48m wide and just 0.06m deep with a single fill of grey brown sandy silt (30306).
- 4.27.17 Near the corner of the trench was pit 30302. It was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base, 1.12m in diameter and 0.44m deep. The bases and

western edge of the pit were reddened from heat, perhaps indicating that *in situ* burning had taken place. The primary fill 30304 was a greyish brown sandy silt with only occasional flecks of charcoal, but a was sample for charred plant remains (Sample 126). A sizeable assemblage of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery and bone were recovered from this layer. The overlying deposit 30303 also contained several sherds of similar pottery and animal and suggests that both deposits were dumped into this pit.

- 4.27.18 The trench also revealed a NNE-SSW aligned ditch, 30319 in the north of the trench and several small pits and possible postholes, 30318, 30316, 30314, 30313 and 30317, none of which were excavated. There was no evidence for a feature associated with the E-W aligned cropmark that was targeted by the trench.
- 4.27.19 **Trench 304** was located to the south-west of Trench 303 and immediately south of Trench 302. The natural geology was not exposed along the base of this trench as it initially appeared that a buried soil horizon was preserved beneath the subsoil. However, it appears more likely that the mid to dark grey brown band of sandy silt (30401) was created through mineral leaching that had descended through the subsoil and accumulated over the natural geology and appearing to overly the archaeological features. The two sondages excavated through this material were located to investigate variations in its appearance, which were thought to indicated underlying features.
- 4.27.20 Towards the south-east end of the trench, ditch 30404 was revealed on a NE-SW alignment. It had a shallow flat profile with irregular sides and contained a single fill mid to light brown sandy silt (30405). Both early Roman pottery and some animal bone were recovered from this feature. When compared to the geophysics it appears that this ditch may have formed part of a small enclosure.
- 4.27.21 The sondage near the north-west end of the trench exposed several features (Fig. 41, Section 30401). The earliest of these was pit 30408. It had a steep irregular edge and the bottom of the feature was not exposed, but it contained at least three deposits, 30413, 30414 and 30415. These formed a sequence of naturally silted fills and were truncated by a second feature 30406. Pit 30406 measured at least 3m wide and more than 0.6m deep, although the full profile was not observed. Its earliest fill, 30412 comprised reddish brown sandy silt material and contained several sherds of middle Iron Age pottery. This was overlain by deposits 30411 and 30409 which both contained early to middle Roman pottery. Although these features were not clearly visible in plan, the geophysics results suggest that these form part of a cluster of intercutting pits.
- 4.27.22 Pit 30407 was a shallow circular pit revealed beneath 30401, to the north-west of 30408. This feature is undated but did contained some animal bone fragments.
- 4.27.23 **Trench 305** was excavated to the north-west of Trench 304. It revealed several pits and linear features. Near the centre of the trench was a WNW-ESE aligned possible ditch with a squared terminal end, 30503. It has steep sides and a broad undulated base that followed the surface of the underling chalk bedrock. It contained a single fill of greyish brown sandy silt, 30504 which produced some animal bone and several sherds of late Iron Age or

Roman pottery (50BC-AD100). The profile is slightly unusual for a ditch and given that the full extent was not exposed, may perhaps be a large pit.

- 4.27.24 To the south-west of 30503 were two small pits 30513 and 30519. These were both recorded in plan and neither had any finds at their surface. To the north-east of 30503 were two larger pits, 30505 and 30517, which both extended beyond the excavated area. Pit 30505 measured 1.58m in diameter and 0.52m deep with steep sides and an undulated base. It had been filled with a dark grey sandy silt (30506) which contained frequent charcoal fragments and nearly 1kg of early Roman pottery (AD50-100). The deposit was also sampled for charred plant remains (S. 45). Pit 30517 had a shallow concave profile 1.2m in diameter and 0.22m deep. It contained a single fill producing fragments of fired clay and late prehistoric pottery (30517).
- 4.27.25 Approximately 5m to the north-east was a small pit, 30507. It measured 0.52m in diameter and 0.34m deep with steep sides and a concave base. The lower fill 30508 produced several sherds of middle Iron Age pottery. This was overlain by an upper fill of naturally accumulated sandy silt (30509).
- 4.27.26 At the north-east end of the trench were several large pits 30510, 30511 and 30512 and a NW-SE aligned ditch 30520. These features were all recorded in plan and finds were collected from their surface. The pottery recovered suggests a range of dates for the pits with early Roman (AD43-100) pottery from 30510, middle Iron Age from 30511 and late Iron Age or Early Roman (50BC- AD100) from 30512.
- 4.27.27 The geophysical survey from this part of the site displays several anomalies that correlate with the pit features, but the ditches are not represented. They also do not appear to continue into any adjacent trenches.
- 4.27.28 **Trench 306** was positioned to the south-west of Trench 301 and immediately north-west of Trench 305. Near the centre of the trench a wide linear feature 30602, was revealed. It measured 2.86m wide and a maximum depth of 0.3m, although the base of the cut was undulated. It was filled by deposits 30603, 30604 and 30605 which represented a natural accumulation of material. The upper fills 30604 and 30605 both contained sherds of Iron Age pottery whilst animal fragments were found throughout the feature. Given the broad, shallow, and irregular nature of the feature it is likely that it represents the remains of a hollow way or trackway. This may explain why despite being detected by the geophysical survey continuing to the south-west, it was not observed in Trenches 307 or 313 which targeted the same anomaly. Presumably, the shallow undulated profile has resulted in intermittent survival across the site.
- 4.27.29 The trench also revealed several small pits to the south-east of 30602, including 30606, 30608, 30610 and 30612. These were sub-circular in plan, ranging between 0.46m and 0.79m across and up to 0.25m deep. Each contained a single fill of dark brown silty clay. Pit 30610 produced a small amount of late prehistoric pottery from its fill 30611 and fragments of animal bone were recovered from pit 30606. Pit 30612 was recorded in plan only.
- 4.27.30 At the north-west end of the trench were partially exposed features which appeared to be large pits, 30613 and 30614. The larger of the two, 30613

contained several small sherds of middle Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery and a fragment of Roman CBM at its surface.

4.28 Trenches 308-11, 315-16 and 318 (Figs 3, 42 and 43)

- 4.28.1 This group of trenches were located towards the south-west edge of the main settlement focus and also incorporated what appeared to be a convergence of three trackways based in the results of the geophysics. These possible trackway anomalies were targeted with Trenches 315, 318 and 316.
- 4.28.2 **Trench 308** was situated at the northern edge of the group, immediately south of Trench 305. Three small pits (30803, 30807 and 30805) were revealed in the north-east end of the trench. Pit 30803 was a shallow concave feature, 0.78m wide and 0.35m deep. It contained a single fill of sandy silt (30804) which produced a Nauheim derivative style brooch (AD 25-100), an iron sheet (possibly a handle sheath) and several sherds of early Roman pottery (AD1-100).
- 4.28.3 Pit 30805 was ovoid in plan and measured 1.78m along its longest axis. The feature was dug to a depth of 0.38m but could not be excavated further due to depth restrictions on safe hand excavation. The upper fill, 30806 appeared to be a deliberate backfill and contained three small sherds of early Roman pottery (AD43-150).
- 4.28.4 The third pit, 30807 was recorded in plan only and several sherds of late Iron Age or Roman pottery (50BC-AD100) were recovered from its surface.
- 4.28.5 **Trench 309** was located to the south-east of Trench 308, and was targeted upon two linear cropmarks running NE-SW. At the southern end of the trench was a NE-SW aligned ditch 30903, which corresponded to the line of one of the cropmarks. It measured 2.46m wide and was widening, perhaps turning or bifurcating, at the south end of the trench. Despite enlarging the trench to allow deeper excavation, the base of the feature was not exposed at the safe excavation limit of 0.95m (Fig. 43, Section 30901). It was filled with a sequence of naturally accumulated deposits 30925, 30904 and 30905. Although a moderate assemblage of late prehistoric pottery was recovered from the fills, this appears to have been residual based due to several fragments of Roman CBM that accompanied the pottery. Although this ditch clearly formed a substantial boundary, interference from the adjacent gas pipe means it was not identified by the geophysical survey.
- 4.28.6 Immediately to the north of ditch 30903 was a dense cluster of intercutting pits. The pits ranged in shape and size from 0.24m to 1.32m in diameter and between 0.18m and 0.32m deep (Fig. 43, Section 30900). Pits 30906, 30909 and 30912 were the earliest features in the sequence. Pit 30912 was later truncated by 30911 with 30910 truncating both 30911 and 30909. Towards the end of the sequence, pit 30908 cut through 30910 and was in turn truncated by 30907 which also truncated 30906. Pit 30912 was backfilled with two deposits of chalky material, 30921 and 30922. The earliest of these, 30921 contained three sherds of late prehistoric pottery. The deliberate backfilling of 30912 was distinctly different to the adjacent pits which mostly appeared to have silted naturally. Pit 30910 was the only other pit to contain a degraded chalk fill which was presumably spoil from the excavation of a

nearby feature. Several sherds of probably middle Bronze Age pottery were recovered from deposit 30915, the fill of pit 30908.

- 4.28.7 No ditch was found corresponding to the more northerly linear cropmark. Towards the northern end of the trench was a probable linear feature 30928, wider on the east than the west, which was not excavated, and an irregular gully 30926, also aligned east-west. Gully 30926 measured 1.6m wide with an uneven base that deepened into a central channel, 0.24m deep. It was filled with a single naturally silted deposit, 30927. Given the location and alignment of these features it is possible that either or both are associated with the hollow way evident in Trenches 348-350 running east from the settlement (see Figs 5 and 51).
- 4.28.8 **Trench 310** was located immediately south-west of Trench 309, and was also targeted upon two linear cropmarks. At the north end of the trench a probable ditch was partly exposed on a WSW-ENE alignment, but was not further investigated. and no continuation was seen either in Trench 309 to the east or Trench 311 to the west.
- 4.28.9 Near the centre of the trench were two parallel ditches on ENE-WSW alignments. The more northerly ditch, 31005, had a shallow concave profile with a single sterile fill 31006. Less than 1m north-west of the ditch was a small pit, 31003, sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It contained a dark grey brown sandy silt deposit (31004) which produced a single sherd of middle Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery.
- 4.28.10 Approximately 3.2m to the south-east of ditch 31005 was a second parallel ditch 31009. Ditch 31009 appeared to be truncating a small pit, 31010 which extended beyond the limits of the trench. Neither of these features was excavated, but it is possible that ditch 31009 corresponded to the more northerly linear cropmark, although it was several metres from its plotted line.
- 4.28.11 Close to the south-east end of the trench, feature 31007 was initially recorded as a tree-throw hole due to its irregular shape, but upon excavation seemed likely to be a ditch terminus with a shallower ditch continuing beyond it to the south-west. Apparently filled with a single deposit (31008), it is possible that both features were contemporary, the deeper and wider feature perhaps representing a sump rather than a terminus. Deposit 31008 comprised chalky grey brown, silty sand and contained two small sherds of Iron Age pottery.
- 4.28.12 **Trench 311** was located to the west of Trench 308 and north-west of Trench 310. It revealed two small pits at the northern end of the trench. Pit 31102 was roughly sub-rectangular in plan with a concave profile and 31104 was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. Both features contained sterile undated deposits of naturally silted material.
- 4.28.13 Feature 31106 was excavated near the centre of the trench but was subsequently interpreted as one of the periglacial features identified across parcels 71, 72 and 75 and visible on the geophysics greyscale plot.
- 4.28.14 **Trench 315** was positioned to the south-west of Trench 311 and targeted a NW-SE aligned linear anomaly identified both as a cropmark and by the geophysical survey.
- 4.28.15 No feature was found corresponding to the geophysical anomaly, but approximately 5m to the south-west was a shallow hollow, 31505, which

appeared to end within the trench on the north-west, but extended beyond the trench to the south-east. It measured 1.62m wide and just 0.13m deep, but within the feature was a metalled surface (Plate 17) comprising a layer of tightly packed flint pebbles in a matrix of light grey sandy silt (31506). It appears that this material was deliberately laid down to consolidate what is likely to have been a worn section of trackway.

- 4.28.16 Ditch 31503 was located at the south-west end of the trench on a NW-SE orientation. It measured 0.54m wide and up to 0.12m deep with an irregular concave profile and a single fill, 31504. It would appear that ditch 31503 and the adjacent metalled surface were the continuation of the ditched trackway recorded to the north-west through Trenches 314, 281, 282, 232 and 233. To the south-east of Trench 315, the geophysics indicates that it continued south-east towards Trench 316 and also turned to the south-west through Trench 318.
- 4.28.17 At the north-east end of the trench was a ENE-WSW aligned shallow ditch, 31507. It measured 1m wide and up to 0.21m deep with an irregular undulating base cut into the chalk. It contained a naturally silted deposit, 31508 containing several sherds of middle Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery and fragments of animal bone.
- 4.28.18 **Trench 316** lay south-east of Trench 315, and was positioned to investigate two linear cropmark features, the more northerly of which was also identified as a geophysical linear anomaly. This anomaly corresponded to ditch 31605, which was aligned E-W at the north end of the trench. Its full profile was not exposed due to the restrictions on excavation depth, but it had steep sides, was 2.2m wide and at least 0.46m deep. A single deposit, 31606 filled the exposed part of the ditch, and produced part of a neonatal skeleton but no artefactual evidence.
- 4.28.19 Parallel to this ditch only a couple of metres to the south, and also evident on the geophysical greyscale plot, was linear feature 31603. This had a moderately steep southern edge approximately 0.27m deep, but the northern side was virtually imperceptible as the topography gently sloped away, so that the base of the feature was almost flat, albeit uneven (Fig. 43, Section 31600). At its widest point, it measured 1.7m wide and was filled with a deposit of grey brown, sandy silt (31604) overlying the natural chalk bedrock. Deposit 31604 produced a few small fragments of animal bone and a single sherd of Roman pottery. Based on the corresponding geophysics, 31603 is located at the centre of the ditched trackway that continues in both directions either side of the trench. On this basis, it is almost certain that 31603 represents the remnants of a hollow way, perhaps delineated by ditch 31605.
- 4.28.20 Ditch 31609 was around 5m to the south and was aligned WSW-ENE. It had an irregular concave profile and a naturally silted fill (31614) containing a sherd of late prehistoric pottery. The adjacent features on its south side, 31608 and 31607, were geological in origin.
- 4.28.21 Ditch 31615 was recorded near the southern end of the trench on a ENE-WSW alignment. It had a slightly irregular profile and a sterile fill of orange brown, silty sand (31618). Although the relationship was not clear, it appears that it was truncated along its northern edge by parallel ditch 31616, which

had a more uniform, concave profile and contained a similarly sterile deposit, 31617.

- 4.28.22 **Trench 318** was positioned to the west of Trench 316 and south of Trench 315 where it targeted a broad NNE-SSW aligned linear geophysical anomaly and a linear cropmark. The geophysical anomaly corresponded to a 9m wide feature, 31803. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base up to 0.43m deep and was filled with a sequence of three naturally silted deposits comprising 31807, 31808 and 31804 (Fig. 43, Section 31800). Deposit 31804 produced residual fragments of an early Iron Age bipartite jar alongside early Roman sherds (AD50-110). Along the eastern edge of the hollow was ditch 31805, which was on the same line as the cropmark. It measured 1.14m wide and survived to a depth of 0.31m below the base of 31803. It contained a single deposit of naturally accumulated silty sand, 31806.
- 4.28.23 It would appear that 31803 formed a broad hollow way eroded or deliberately cut into the chalk bedrock. The corresponding geophysics results indicate that this continued to the south and north of the trench and that ditch 31805 followed the same alignment. The stratigraphic relationship between 31805 and 31803 shows that they were probably created at a similar time, with 31805 perhaps forming a drainage function before they both went out of use and silted up.

4.29 Trenches 329, 323-25 and 327 (Figs 6, 44 and 45)

- 4.29.1 This group of trenches were situated to the south-west of the main settlement focus along the line of the trackway that leads south-west from Trench 318. They also incorporate some of the area adjacent to the trackway.
- 4.29.2 **Trench 323** was located to the west of the group approximately 55m to the south-west of Trench 318. It revealed a single NE-SW aligned ditch 32302 that had steep sides and a flat base and measured 1.5m wide and 0.55m deep. At the base of the ditch was a shallow primary deposit of material eroded from the edges (32303), which contained fragments of animal bone and middle Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery, together with an assemblage of later prehistoric flintwork including a hollow scraper. This was overlain by further naturally accumulated fills, 32304 and 32305. Both upper fills also contained animal bone but also produced multiple sherds of early Roman pottery. This ditch was evident on the geophysical greyscale plot continuing south-west, but was not found in Trench 329.
- 4.29.3 **Trench 329** was positioned to the south-west of Trench 323. A single large pit was recorded at the south-east end of the trench. Pit 32902 was only partially exposed but was more than 2m across and was excavated to a depth of 0.76m although it clearly went deeper, as indicated by the steep slightly concave sides (Fig. 45, Section 32900). It was filled with a sequence of mixed deposits indicating that it had been deliberately backfilled. Artefacts recovered from the pit included residual sherds of late prehistoric pottery and middle Roman ceramics.
- 4.29.4 The position of 32902 coincides with a large discrete anomaly that extended several metres to the south-east of the trench. Given the size of the feature and the apparent rapid backfilling, it is likely that this was an extraction pit.

- 4.29.5 **Trench 324** was positioned east of Trench 323, and contained a pair of features towards the east end. Pit 32403 was a shallow circular feature with a flat base measuring 0.52m in diameter and 0.12m deep. It was filled with a deliberately dumped dark deposit of clay silt (32404) containing fragments of animal bone. Adjacent was pit 32405, which was only partially exposed on the southern edge of the trench. Pit 32405 measured at least 2m wide and 0.4m deep (Fig. 45, Section 32401). It also contained a deliberate dump of dark sandy silt material (32406). An environmental sample of this fill (ES. 44) produced a charcoal rich flint and possible charred wheat fragments. It also contained animal bone and late Iron Age or Roman pottery (50BC-AD100).
- 4.29.6 **Trenches 327 and 325** were both targeted on the broad curvilinear anomaly that relates to the hollow way in Trench 318. In each trench, a wide linear feature was revealed approximately 5m in width and orientated on a NE-SW alignment (32703 and 32502). Having established the character of this linear feature in trenches to the north-east and south-west the trackway was only recorded in plan in these trenches.
- 4.29.7 In Trench 327 a small discrete feature was recorded to the north-west of 32703. Feature 32704 was circular in plan with near-vertical sides, and was 0.6m in diameter and 0.45m deep. It was originally interpreted as a pit, but the deliberate placement of several large flint nodules against the sides and a dearth of stony material towards the centre of the fill (32705) would suggest this was actually a large posthole. At the centre of which there appears to be the faint traces of a post pipe approximately 0.3m in diameter. The fill contained a large nail and a fragment of brick, both Roman in date.

4.30 Trenches 328, 338-9 and 341 (Figs 6, 46 and 47)

- 4.30.1 This group of trenches were also targeted on the probable trackway and adjacent areas as it continued towards the south-west. At this point the geophysical trace of the hollow way is distinguishable as to two parallel features rather than the single wide anomaly seen in Trenches 327, 325 and 318.
- 4.30.2 **Trench 328** was an L-shaped trench intended to investigate the trackway, a large irregular geophysics anomaly and a curvilinear cropmark feature.
- 4.30.3 A NE-SW aligned ditch, 32846, was found towards the south-east end of the trench. This was only recorded in plan, but it corresponds with the geophysics anomaly for the trackway and is likely to be a continuation of 31805 to the north-east and 33802 to the south-west.
- 4.30.4 Further south-east was a small shallow pit, 32812. It was 0.41m in diameter and 0.05m deep with a reddish-brown fill of sandy silt. Although no dating evidence was recovered, it did contain a few pieces of burnt flint, showing that it was not of natural origins.
- 4.30.5 Near the centre of the trench a dense cluster of at least 12 intercutting pits were revealed (32824, 32821, 32827, 32844, 32836, 32839, 32841, 32834, 32832, 32802, 32803 and 32804). Varying between sub-circular and sub-rectangular, the pits ranged in size from 0.72m to 3.34m in diameter and anything up to 0.5m deep (Fig. 47, Section 32804). The fills of the pits were mixture of more naturally accumulated grey brown silts and clays and light

grey degraded chalk deposits derived from erosion and deliberate backfilling. Due to the intercutting nature of the pits they clearly represent a prolonged period of similar activity, but this is unlikely to be quarrying. Equally, the form of the pits is not particularly consistent with that of a storage function unless they have been significantly truncated since their use and there is little evidence for this. Almost every pit produced a few sherds of middle Bronze Age or early Iron Age pottery but the largest assemblage of which was from deposit 32811 in pit 32804 which contained 22 sherds (142g) of early Iron Age pottery.

- 4.30.6 Pit or ditch terminus 32814 was less than 2m to the south-east of 32846. It measured 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides and a concave base and was filled by two naturally accumulated deposits, 32815 and 32816. The earlier fill 32815 produced several sherds of Roman pottery and a small amount of residual late prehistoric pottery was retrieved from the upper deposit 32816.
- 4.30.7 Pit 32817 was located in the north-west portion of the trench, and had steep sides and a flattish base, 1.22m wide and 0.44m deep. It was filled with three deposits, 32818, 32819 and 32820 each demonstrating the deliberate backfilling of the feature. Deposit 32819 produced a small quantity of early Roman pottery (AD50-150) and a near complete iron stylus.
- 4.30.8 **Trench 338** was less than 20m to the south-west of Trench 328 and targeted the continuations of the same geophysical anomalies. Near the centre of the trench was a distinct cluster of intercutting pits. In total, 11 features were recorded (33822, 33825, 33818, 33810, 33808, 33829, 33812, 33833, 33806, 33804, 33814 and 33816) forming a well-defined linear band approximately 3m wide and orientated NE-SW (Plate 18). The individual features were varied in size and form, ranging from 0.73m to 1m in diameter and up to 0.59m deep (Fig. 47, Section 33802). The geophysics suggests that these pits continued to join those in Trench 328, parts of a large area of intercutting features. As in Trench 328, the pits in Trench 338 were filled with a combination of naturally eroded deposits and deliberately backfilled material. Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from deposits 33805 and 33809 from pits 33804 and 33808 respectively.
- 4.30.9 Ditch 33802 was almost 3m to the south-east of the pit cluster and aligned on the same orientation. It had a slightly irregular concave profile, was 1.25m wide and 0.26m deep (Fig. 47, Section 33800), and was filled with a single deposit of naturally silted, greyish brown silty sand. The corresponding geophysical anomaly shows that this ditch was a continuation of 32846. No finds were recovered from this feature.
- 4.30.10 **Trench 339** lay south-east of Trench 338 and contained four postholes, three (33903, 33905 and 33909) forming a line at 4m intervals orientated ENE, the fourth (33907) lying only 1m NNW of 33909, and possibly indicating a further line at right angles. They ranged from 0.20-0.28m in diameter and were all filled with red-brown clayey silt. Posthole 33909 was not excavated; the other three ranged in depth from 0.13m to 0.26m, posthole 33905 being 0.19m deep (Plate 19), and a sherd of later Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery was recovered from 33908, the fill of posthole 33907.

4.30.11 **Trench 341** was situated almost 40m to the south-west of Trench 338. It revealed the remnants of an ovoid pit, 34104 with steep sides and a concave base. Filled by deposits 34105 and 34107 it was only partially exposed as it extended beyond the trench and was truncated along its north-west side by ditch 34102. The later ditch was orientated NE-SE and had steep sides and a flattish base. It measured 0.91m wide and 0.44m deep and was filled with a sequence of naturally silted deposits, 34103, 34106, 34108 and 34109. Although ditch 34102 was on the same alignment as ditch 33802, it was not in line with it, and the geophysics indicates that it was a separate feature and appears to lead directly towards the pit cluster in Trench 338. The continuation of 33802 was not observed in Trench 341 and no dating evidence was recovered from either of the two features.

4.31 Trenches 366 and 369-70 (Figs 6, 48 and 49)

4.31.1 This group of trenches were situated directly south of the main settlement focus on the south-east facing slope that forms part of the dry valley along Land Parcel 75. Trench 370 was targeted on the cropmark and geophysical anomaly of a ring ditch, and Trenches 366 and 364 upon linear cropmarks. No trace of a ditch corresponding to the cropmark crossing Trench 374 was found, but the cropmarks in Trenches 366 and 370 were confirmed as features.

4.31.2 **Trench 370** revealed two wide ditches corresponding to the north-west (37002) and south-east (37015) sides of the cropmark ring ditch, which was 19m in diameter. Ditch 37002 measured 2.04m wide and despite stepping the excavations the base of the ditch was not exposed, exceeding 1.2m in depth (Fig. 49, Section 37001). The steep relatively straight sides had led to the accumulation of naturally eroded chalk bedrock forming deposits 37005 and 37006 in the base of the trench (Plate 20). Following these stabilisation events there was a distinct change in the nature of the ditch fills as they changed from chalk rubble to dark grey sandy silt deposits represented by deposits 37007, 37009, 37008, 37010, 37011 and 37012. A small amount of late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from 37012, but the underlying fill, 37011 produced numerous artefacts including worked flints, animal bone and 322g of early Bronze Age pottery. An environmental sample from deposit 37011 (ES. 57) produced a large quantity of charcoal and overall these later deposits appear to represent deliberate dumping of material, presumably from areas of adjacent activity. Together with ditch 37015, these evidently form a Bronze Age barrow with an internal diameter of 15m. However, no burials were identified in association with this monument.

4.31.3 Ditch 37004 crossed the trench on a NNW-SSE alignment, and truncated the inside edge of ditch 37002. It was 0.7m wide and 0.33m deep with steep sides and a flat base, and contained a single sterile deposit of grey brown sandy silt, 37005. A geophysical linear anomaly is visible on the greyscale plot corresponding to this anomaly, and continues to the north-west into Trench 366, where it had been identified previously as a cropmark, although the cropmark was plotted several metres west of the ditch..

4.31.4 In **Trench 366** ditch 36603 was 0.78m and 0.52m deep with a similar profile to 37004 and two natural accumulated fills, 36604 and 36605 (Fig. 49, Section

36601). A small sherd of late prehistoric pottery and some fragments of an unidentified iron object were recovered from the lower fill, 36604.

- 4.31.5 **Trench 369** was situated just over 30m to the south-west of Trench 370 and revealed numerous postholes and small pits. Pit 36903 was circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base, 0.52m in diameter and 0.2m deep. It was filled with a deposit of greyish brown sandy silt (36908) from which came a small fragment of iron nail and fragments of cattle skull.
- 4.31.6 Postholes 36910, 36905, 36906 and 36907 formed part of a cluster of postholes concentrated near the centre of the trench. They were all cut directly into the chalk bedrock and ranged between 0.12m and 0.33m in diameter and up to 0.11m deep. Filled with naturally accumulated sediments, no artefacts were recovered from any of the posthole features. Probable postholes 36921, 36920, 36919, 36918 and 3617 were also recorded but not excavated. The exposed postholes do not form a regular arc, but it is possible that they belonged to a structure around 6m in diameter. The shallow nature of the postholes would initially suggest that they had been truncated. Almost 1m of overburden was recorded in this trench overlying these features due to the accumulation of colluvium against the edge of the field, so the truncation may well have occurred in antiquity. To the south, pit-like features 36916 and 36922 were planned but were not excavated. No dateable artefacts were recovered from any of the features in this trench.

4.32 Trenches 357, 359-60, 362 and 372 (Figs 5 and 50)

- 4.32.1 This group of trenches were located in the north of Land Parcel 75, and on the lower part of the south-east facing slope. Consequently, accumulations of colluvium were recorded in each of these trenches, but no significant buried horizons were observed.
- 4.32.2 **Trench 359** was positioned at the north-east of the group. It exposed a single NW-SE aligned ditch, 35903, which was 0.54m wide and 0.28m deep with steep sides and a concave base. The fill comprised a greyish brown sandy silt devoid of finds. No cropmarks or geophysical anomalies are associated with this feature and it was not observed in Trench 351 to the west.
- 4.32.3 **Trench 357** was located to the south-west of Trench 359. Trench 357 revealed a 2.3m wide ditch 35705 on a N-S alignment. This was not further investigated, and was not picked up in Trench 372 further south.
- 4.32.4 **Trench 362** lay south-west of Trench 357, and also revealed a N-S aligned ditch 36203, which measured 0.83m wide and 0.46m deep with a concave profile cut through the brickearth. It had a lower fill of eroded sandy silt (36204), overlain by a darker grey brown deposit 36205, from which three sherds of later Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery were recovered. It was sealed by approximately 0.5m of colluvial subsoil.
- 4.32.5 **Trench 372** was positioned to the south of Trench 362 and contained a 4m wide linear feature, 37204, towards the west end. It was orientated broadly NW-SE and lay slightly east of the line of ditch 36203. Although these two features were different in size and alignment, they both corresponded with a slightly sinuous and diffuse geophysical anomaly, which might indicate that they were related.

4.32.6 **Trench 360** was located to the south-east of Trench 357 and revealed an E-W aligned ditch, 36003. It was 0.98m wide and 0.21m deep with steep sides and shallow flat base, and contained a single sterile fill (36004) derived from the soft brickearth material through which the ditch had been cut.

4.33 Trenches 344-6 and 348-50 (Figs 5, 51 and 52)

4.33.1 This group of trenches were located at the northern end of Land Parcel 75, on the south-east facing slope of the dry valley. Trenches 348, 349 and 350 were each targeted on a series of parallel cropmark and geophysical features that ran west to east down the slope. Trench 346 was positioned to investigate a circular geophysical anomaly suggesting a ring ditch, and Trenches 344 and 345 were located in an area apparently devoid of features.

4.33.2 **Trench 349** was located in the middle of the three trenches targeting the parallel linear features, halfway up the slope. It revealed a series of WNW-ESE ditches and a central hollow (Fig. 52, Section 34900). Ditch 34904 was the northernmost of the features exposed. It measured 1.57m wide and in excess of 0.4m deep with a fill of grey brown sandy silt (34905). No dateable artefacts were retrieved from this ditch but it did contain some animal bone. Less than 3m to the south was a small pit undated pit, 34912. It contained a single naturally accumulated fill, 34913.

4.33.3 Across the centre of the trench was a 6.5m linear feature, 34910. It had gently sloping edges and was more than 0.7m deep, but due to the restrictions on excavation depth, the base was not exposed. It was filled with a homogenous naturally silted deposit of brownish grey sandy silt, 34911. A small amount of late Iron Age or early Roman (50BC-AD100) pottery was recovered from this fill.

4.33.4 South of 34910 was a parallel ditch, 34906. It had moderately steep sides and measured 1.56m wide and at least 0.6m deep, although it was not bottomed. It contained a single undated fill which produced several fragments of animal bone (34907).

4.33.5 Ditch 34908 formed the southernmost of the array of ditches and had a similar profile, although the base was not observed. It measured 1.7m wide and at least 0.8m deep with a single homogenous fill 34909. Two sherds of later Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery were recovered from this deposit.

4.33.6 Together it would appear that these features formed part of a trackway or hollow way, with ditches 34904, 34906 and 34908 defining the route and perhaps performing a drainage function and 34910 representing hollow way itself. With the exception of ditch 34906, these linear features correspond perfectly with both the geophysics and cropmarks.

4.33.7 **Trench 348** was located to the west of Trench 349 and revealed a continuation of the trackway features. At the centre of the trench was a wide probable hollow way 34804, flanked on either side by parallel ditches 34803 and 34805. In this trench it is evident that the central hollow way 34804 silted up after the adjacent ditch 34805 has been filled and gone out of use.

4.33.8 **Trench 350** was positioned down the slope, to the east of Trench 349. It also revealed the presumed hollow way 35002 and exposed two adjacent ditches 35005 and 35010 on the north side. Based on the corresponding geophysics,

ditch 35010 would appear to be the continuation of ditch 34904. None of these features was excavated, but a single sherd of early Roman (AD50-120) pottery was found on the surface of the fill of ditch 35010 and some residual late Iron Age pottery was recovered alongside some post-medieval pottery from the surface of layer 35003, the fill of 35002.

- 4.33.9 A small pit (35007) was recorded within the north-east end of the trench. This was sub-circular in plan and it had a shallow flat base 1m across and 0.14m deep. The fill 35008 comprised dark sandy silt and was rich in charcoal, animal bone and early Roman pottery (AD43-70).
- 4.33.10 **Trench 346** was located to the north of Trench 350 and revealed ditches on both the east and west sides of a ring ditch. Ditch 34603 was recorded at the eastern end of the trench and measured 1.66m wide with steep sides leading to a slightly concave base, 0.92m deep (Fig. 52, Section 34600). It was filled with a slowly accumulated sequence of sterile deposits represented by 34607, 34604 and 34608. A subsequent recut of the ditch was observed along the inside edge, cutting through the upper fill 34608. Ditch 34609 had a similar profile but was smaller measuring 1.11m wide and 0.64m deep. It contained a single deposit, 34606 and produced three small fragments of animal bone. Ditch 34610 formed the western side of the ring ditch forming an internal diameter of 17m. Although no dating evidence was obtained, this is likely to be the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow.
- 4.33.11 **Trenches 344** and **345** were both excavated to the north and north-east of Trench 346. Trench 344 revealed a single undated pit 34402 extending beyond its eastern edge. Trench 345 revealed two adjacent parallel ditches 34503 and 34505, which measured 0.32m and 0.5m wide respectively and were shallow with concave profiles. Both ditches were filled with a brownish orange silty sand deposit and no finds were recovered from either feature.

4.34 Trenches 478, 487 and 489-92 (Figs 5, 53 and 54)

- 4.34.1 This group of trenches were located at the northern end of Land Parcel 75 across the lowest point of the dry valley, and east of Trenches 348-350. They were targeted on several NW-SE aligned cropmark features that traversed the width of the valley at this location.
- 4.34.2 **Trench 487** was located at the north-west of the group and was excavated to the maximum permitted depth of 2m. This trench was also examined geoarchaeologically (see Appendix C.6 and Fig. 81 Transect 9). The chalk bedrock was not exposed in this trench and the earliest deposit observed was a colluvial layer, 48712. Along the length of the trench this was overlain by a thin layer of flint pebbles, 48708 (Fig. 54, Sections 48700, 48701 and 48702; Plate 21). Deliberately laid down, the layer of stones was up to 0.2m thick with flints up to 0.1m in diameter, and was not exposed along the full length of the trench, disappearing below the exposed level towards the south end. This suggests that the layer was surfacing a broad hollow, but the full extent of deposit 48708 was not exposed to confirm this.
- 4.34.3 The flint surface was then overlain by two apparently natural silting episodes, 48706 to the north-east and 48707 to the south-east. Deposit 48706 comprised greyish brown clay silt and contained a sherd of Beaker pottery, and 48707 was a greenish grey sandy clay. The upper horizon of 48706 was

particularly stony and was overlain by a mound of rammed chalk, 48703. It measured 3.1m wide and approximately 0.25m thick with a domed upper surface (Plate 22). On the north-east edge it was overlain by a thin band of silty sand 48718 and a second layer of rammed chalk, 48717. Presumably, this was consolidation of the original surface, or a second phase of construction.

- 4.34.4 Partially overlying each side of the domed chalk surface was another layer of flints - 48705 on the north-east side and 48704 on the south-west side. It seems likely that although no longer joined, these were part of a single metalled surface laid over the chalk. Layer 48704 was approximately 5m wide and extended well beyond the chalk, dipping down to the south-east.
- 4.34.5 The overlying sequence comprised fine grained naturally silted deposits washed into the valley bottom and included deposits 48713 and 48712. In the north-east facing section a separate deposit of chalk was identified, overlying layer 48702. Layer 48711 was laid down approximately 0.7m below current ground level, creating a low domed profile 3m wide and 0.35m thick. Although a continuation of this deposit was not seen in the opposing section it is likely that this was intended to create a surface or foundation similar to 48703.
- 4.34.6 The only dating evidence recovered from the trench was the small sherd of possible Beaker pottery from layer 48706.
- 4.34.7 **Trench 489** was situated to the south-east of Trench 487 and also revealed a deeply stratified sequence of archaeology dominated by several phases of hollow way extending from Trench 487. Excavated to the maximum depth of 2m, the full depth of the sequence was not revealed but towards the edges of the trench early colluvial deposits were recorded (48943, 48913, 48905, 48922, 48917 and 48942) comprising dark brown clay silt and degraded chalk (Fig 54, Sections 48900, 48901 and 48902)..
- 4.34.8 The early colluvium was truncated by a broad gradually sloped hollow, 48916 which measured approximately 6.2m wide and more than 1m below any contemporary ground level (Plate 23). The edges of the feature were not particularly well-defined and have gradually silted up with fine clay silt deposits. The remnants of a flint pebble horizon at the base of the section, 48920, provides the most convincing example of a possible laid surface. Subsequent deposits again appeared to be naturally silted material, with the exception of layer 48923 which may represent a later phase of metalling, although it was also fragmentary in appearance.
- 4.34.9 Once 48916 had become completely silted up a second phase of activity was marked by the excavation of ditches 48945, 48934, 48936 and 48938. These varied in size and shape but appear to have been excavated at a similar time on parallel NW-SE alignments. As with the central hollow, all four ditches contain deposits indicating they silted up slowly over time. A deposit of crushed chalk (48946) was observed at the base of 48945, but as this was at the lowest depth of permitted excavation it could not be investigated further.
- 4.34.10 With ditch 48945 towards the north-east end of the trench and the remaining ditches more than 7m to the south they defined a central area that appears to have continued to serve as a trackway. This was evidenced by more horizons of flint pebble metalling with deposits 48930 and 48932. Each approximately

0.1m thick. A third layer of flint pebbles, 48908 was recorded overlying the upper fill of ditch 48945, deposit 48907. It formed a narrow strip approximately 2m wide, following the same NW-SE alignment (Plate 24).

- 4.34.11 Approximately 1m of colluvium 48901, overlay the latest phases of flint metalling, 48908 and 48932. Fragments of animal bone and a sherd of early to middle Neolithic pottery were recovered from this colluvium. Although no artefacts were retrieved in the earlier deposits it is likely that the pottery is residual.
- 4.34.12 **Trench 490** was located immediately to the south-east of Trench 489. Excavated to a depth of 2m below ground level, a deep sequence of stratification was recorded within a broad hollow, 49036 (Fig. 54, Section 49002). Taken together, 49036 and its continuation 49016 created a deep hollow more than 8m wide and over 2m deep, with a base that was deeper on the outside edges with a slightly raised plateau through the centre.
- 4.34.13 It was initially filled with a series of eroded chalk rubble deposits, 49020, 49019, 49018 and 49017 that sloped in from the north-east edge and several clay silt deposits (49032, 49031 and 49030) that had accumulated down the south-east edge. Ditch 49028 then truncated deposit 49017 and its underlying deposits. It measured 1.1m wide and at least 0.24m but extended deeper than the permitted depth of excavation. The fill of the ditch 49029, was then overlain by a light brown grey sandy silt layer, 49027, which spanned an width of 5.75m across the base of the hollow. It was then overlain by an alternating sequence of deliberately lain flint pebbles and sandy silt deposits. Three horizons of flint pebbles were recorded including 49026, 49024 and 49022. Layer 49022 was the last surface to be laid and was then sealed beneath deposits 49038, 49037 and 49021.
- 4.34.14 A large ditch, 49008 was recorded along the north-west edge truncating the final layer 49021. It measured 1.9m wide and 0.81m deep with three slowly silted fills, 49012, 49013 and 49014. A single sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from deposit 49012, the upper fill of ditch 49008.
- 4.34.15 On the opposing south-west edge of the hollow way was another ditch, 49007. Cutting through the edge of deposit 49038 it is potentially contemporary with 49008 and was also filled with a sequence of slowly accumulated material, 49035, 49034 and 49033. A third ditch, 49009 was located to the north-east of 49008 but recorded in plan only.
- 4.34.16 **Trench 491** was located to the south-east of Trench 490 on the slightly higher ground as the slope rose out of the dry valley base to the east. Consequently, a shallower sequence of deposits was exposed, and the north-east end of the trench was little more than 0.3m deep before exposing the chalk bedrock. At the south-west end of the trench the bedrock sloped away, and a deeper sequence was revealed along with the continuation of the hollow way, 49103. At this location the hollow way measured approximately 4.4m wide and 0.9m deep. Deposit 49104 was lain directly onto the base of the feature and comprised a deliberate deposit flint pebbles to form a consolidated surface at least 1.6m wide. This was overlain by a series of naturally silted deposits, 49105, 49106 and 49107. No dating evidence was recovered from any of these deposits.

- 4.34.17 **Trench 478** was situated to the north-east of Trenches 487 and 489 and was excavated to a depth of 2m into the colluvium at the base of the valley. At the south-east end of the trench ditch terminus 47803 was revealed cutting into the colluvium, 47806. It was orientated on a N-S alignment with moderately steep sides, a concave base, and a rounded end measuring 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep. It contained a single undated fill, 47804 and was sealed beneath the colluvial subsoil 47802.
- 4.34.18 Pit 47814 was located further downslope to the north-west. It was only visible in section and clearly truncated colluvium 47812. It measured 1.3m wide and 0.42m deep with moderately steep sides and flattish base. Deposits 47816 and 47815 were naturally silted sediments filling 47814. The pit was later sealed beneath colluvial layer 47809.
- 4.34.19 Both features were undated and the only artefact recovered from the trench was a small sherd of middle Bronze Age or Iron pottery from colluvium 47809.
- 4.34.20 **Trench 492** was positioned immediately to the south-west of Trench 487. Located in the valley bottom, the trench was initially machined to a depth of 1m revealing only colluvial sediments. At the base of the trench a concentration of struck flints was observed and the trench was stepped out at this horizon to allow further investigation by hand. No archaeological features were identified but several colluvial layers were recorded and any associated lithics were recovered. A total of 49 worked flints were retrieved at this single horizontal horizon from contexts 49205, 49210 and 49211. The flints from layer 49211 had a high blade index, perhaps indicating that the flints were early prehistoric. Those from 49205 and 49210 were flake-based, suggesting a Bronze Age date, and three small sherds of middle Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery were also recovered from layer 49205.

4.35 Trenches 493-5 and 499 (Figs 5, 55 and 56)

- 4.35.1 This group of trenches were situated south of Trench 492 near the northern end of Land Parcel 75 and within the base of the dry valley, except for Trench 493, which was positioned slightly further up the north-west facing slope. Both archaeologically and geoarchaeologically recording was undertaken in these trenches (see Appendix C.6 and Fig. 81 Transect 9).
- 4.35.2 **Trench 493** targeted a NW-SE aligned cropmark and revealed three corresponding ditches 49303, 49307 and 49308. Although 49307 was largely truncated by both 49308 and 49303, all three ditches had broad shallow concave profiles. The near complete profiles of 49303 and 49308 were 2.4m and 1.8m wide respectively and both approximately 0.25m deep. All three ditches contained greyish brown sandy silt deposits with fragments of chalk throughout. Two worked flints from fill 49305 of ditch 49308 were the only artefacts recovered from these ditches.
- 4.35.3 **Trench 494** was located at the north-west edge of the valley bottom, north-east of Trench 496. It was excavated to the maximum permissible depth of 2m and revealed a small cluster of pits at the base of the exposed sequence. Pit 49410 was visible in section cutting through layer 49406 and appeared to be sealed by a possible palaeosol layer, 49405 (Fig. 56, Sections 49400 and 49402; Plate 25). It measured 0.58m wide and at least 0.14m deep, continuing

beyond the base of the trench. It was filled with a deposit of burnt and cracked sarsen or sarsen-like sandstone, 49411.

- 4.35.4 Three adjacent pits, 49407, 49408 and 49409 were recorded in plan on the base of the trench but could not be excavated due to the restrictions on excavation depth. However, pit 49409 had multiple fragments (120g) of middle to late Bronze Age pottery, several shards of flint debitage and burnt sandstone at its surface. A small environmental sample (ES. 183) recovered from the surface produced a charcoal rich flot and a fragment of hazelnut shell. In order to confirm the dating, roundwood charcoal from this sample was submitted for radiocarbon-dating, and returned a date range of 1420-1230 cal BC at 95% confidence (Beta-588935; 3070 ± 30 BP), confirming a middle Bronze Age date for this feature.
- 4.35.5 **Trench 495** was located to the south-east of Trench 494. It contained a single possible posthole (49504) recorded near the centre of trench. This was sub-circular in plan, approximately 0.3m in diameter and 0.1m deep. Its fill, 49505, comprised grey brown sandy silt. No artefacts were associated with this feature.
- 4.35.6 **Trench 499** was positioned in the valley base of Land Parcel 75, approximately 75m to the south-west of Trench 494, and adjacent to Trench 496 (described below). Excavated to a depth of up to 2m it revealed the natural geology overlain by a possible palaeosol 49906 (Fig. 56, Section 49900). Across the base of the trench, various pockets of this palaeosol were observed filling undulations in the underlying natural. These were recorded separately as deposits 49911, 49912, 49913 and 49916. Worked flints of early prehistoric character were recovered from the surface of each of these deposits and five very small (2g) sherds of prehistoric pottery came from layer 49916.
- 4.35.7 Two possible unexcavated features were also recorded in plan at the base of the trench, a narrow ditch 49914 and a pit 49905. Pit 49905 was partially visible in section and was interpreted as cutting through deposit 49906. It contained an upper fill 49904, comprising greyish brown clay silt. Both features also contained numerous worked flints at their surface.
- 4.35.8 The possible palaeosol was sealed beneath colluvium 49903 and 49902 at a depth of 1.4m below ground level.

4.36 Trench 496 (Figs 5, 57 and 58)

- 4.36.1 This trench lay towards the northern end of Land Parcel 75 in the bottom of the dry valley between Trenches 499 and 494. The majority of the trench was excavated to a depth of 1.4m and a sondage at the south-east end was excavated to the maximum permitted depth of 2m. This trench was also recorded geoarchaeologically (see Appendix C.6 and Figs 81 and 82, Transects 9 and 10). Excavation revealed two pits, 49603 and 49625 and a sequence of colluvial deposits overlying an *in situ* flint scatter with hearths of later Mesolithic date. The sondage at the south-east end of the trench was excavated after pit 49603 was excavated and recorded.
- 4.36.2 The earliest deposit 49612 was recorded at the base of the sondage excavated at the south-east end and had a high proportion of flint nodules and pebbles, probably indicating a solifluction deposit. This layer was overlain by

deposit 49622 which was the lowest deposit exposed along the length of the trench to the north-west of the machined sondage. This layer was sloping across the width of the trench, and was in turn overlain by a thin possible buried soil horizon, 49621 (Fig. 58, Sections 49602 and 49606).

- 4.36.3 The buried soil horizon (49621) was exposed in plan across much of the trench and upon and within this deposit a large number of struck flints were very thickly clustered. Within this horizon were several areas of burnt soil containing burnt and struck flint. These features were numbered 49617, 49618, 49619 and 49620, and probably represent the sites of temporary hearths or fires (Fig. 57; Plate 26). Deposit 49618 was sampled for charred plant remains and charred hazelnut shell fragments from Sample 210 were submitted for radiocarbon dating. These returned a date range of 5620-5470 cal BC (Beta-576527; 6580 ± 30BP).
- 4.36.4 The buried soil horizon was gridded in 0.5m squares, and surface recovery was carried out across the whole of the exposed layer. As this was only evaluation, and following consultation with the Key Archaeological Stakeholders, three transects each consisting of four grid squares, one close to either end of the grid, the third in the middle, were excavated in spits 0.05m deep until the base of the scatter was reached (Plate 27). This varied from two to five spits, ie from 0.10m to 0.25m deep. The lower spits were dug into the underlying natural, a yellowish-brown clayey silt numbered 49622, into which flints had been carried down after deposition, presumably by worm action. Overall, a significant assemblage of late Mesolithic flint was recovered from the selected portions of the buried soil and associated hearths. A detailed analysis of this assemblage is included in Appendix B. A sherd of pottery was also recovered from layer 49621, but this is likely to have sunk through the overlying colluvial deposit, coming to rest on the flint horizon beneath.
- 4.36.5 Deposit 49621 petered out before the south-east end of the trench. where layer 49622 was overlain by successive colluvial deposits, which (in ascending order) were, 49611 = 49613, 49623 and 49627. All of these had formed in the lowest section of the trench and were only present at the south-east end. These were then followed by further colluvial deposits, successively 49610 = 49614, 49615, 49616 and 49602, which were present along the length of the trench over deposit 49621.
- 4.36.6 Towards the south-east end of the trench, and beyond the end of deposit 49621, layer 49622 was cut by pit 49624, which was 1.4m long and survived up to 0.18m deep, with steep sides and a flattish base (Fig. 58, Section 49603). It had two fills, the lower (49625) containing much charcoal, frequent stones and a few scraps of prehistoric pottery, the upper (49626) being a clean sterile silt. Deposit 49625 was sampled (ES. 200), and field maple charcoal was submitted for radiocarbon dating. This returned a date range of 1750-1540 cal BC (Beta-576526; 3380 ± 30BP). This pit was recorded as being sealed by colluvium 49610, but due to its sterile upper fill it may have been cut from a higher level and was simply not clearly visible during machining.
- 4.36.7 Pit 49603 lay 2.5m further south-east, and was sub-circular, 1.13m x 0.9m in plan and 0.32m deep with steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 58, Section 49600). It was cut through colluvium 49610 and sealed by layer 49616. There were six successive fills (49604-49609), and the lowest fill contained large flints that

had been placed in the base (Plate 28). The only find was a single flint from layer 49606.

- 4.36.8 Worked flints were recovered from all of the overlying colluvial deposits except 49515. A small sherd of early/middle Neolithic or middle Bronze Age pottery came from 49614, and a scrap of prehistoric pottery from 49611 below that.

4.37 Trenches 433, 505-6, 508, 511 and 517 (Figs 5, 59 and 60)

- 4.37.1 This group of trenches were located near the centre of the dry valley that ran along the eastern edge of Land Parcel 75, south-west of Trench 499. They were predominantly positioned towards the base of the north-west facing slope but also incorporate part of a smaller N-S aligned dry valley that joins from the south.
- 4.37.2 **Trench 506** was located close to the base of the valley. It revealed a single sterile pit 50604. It measured 0.29m in diameter and 0.1m deep with a fill of dark greyish brown silty clay.
- 4.37.3 **Trench 505** was positioned to the west of Trench 506 and revealed a ENE-WSW aligned ditch. Ditch 50504 measured 3.34m wide and in excess of 0.94m deep, although the full profile was not excavated (Fig. 60, Section 50500). The upper fills of the ditch comprised homogenous slowly accumulated deposits of clay silt, including 50505, 50506, 50507, 50508 and 50509. Fill 50505 contained a small sherd of prehistoric pottery and some burnt flint. Although its alignment did not match, it is possible that 50504 is a continuation of ditch 50721 to the south-west in Trench 507, as it is line with it.
- 4.37.4 **Trench 508** was located to the south of and slightly upslope of Trench 505. It revealed two linear features, 50807 and 50803 (Fig. 60, Section 50801). Ditch 50807 was orientated NE-SW and had a shallow concave profile 1.32m wide and 0.32m deep. It contained a deposit of greyish brown sandy silt with numerous flint nodules and an unusually high proportion of molluscs. It was truncated along its north-west edge by a parallel linear feature, 50803. This later feature was in excess of 4m wide beyond the limits of the trench and a very slightly concave base up to 0.92m deep. Deposit 50804 formed a primary fill of chalky clay at the base of the feature and was overlain by greyish brown sandy silt 50805. Deposit 50804 produced fragments of modern glass and residual fragments of prehistoric pottery and Roman CBM were recovered from fill 50805.
- 4.37.5 50803 is probably the remains of a hollow way or trackway that followed the contour of the slope. Although it was filled in relatively recently, it is not indicated on any historic maps for this area.
- 4.37.6 **Trench 511** was immediately to the south of Trench 508. It revealed a small pit, 51103 at the northern end of the trench, which measured 0.8m in diameter and was 0.08m deep with a charcoal rich fill of dark grey silty clay. An environmental sample (ES. 125) recovered from this deposit produced a large flot of grain dominated by wheat fragments. The pit also produced fragments of Roman CBM, some animal bone and fired clay.

- 4.37.7 **Trench 517** lay south-west of Trench 511 and blank Trench 513, and revealed a small possible pit, 51703. It was sub-circular in plan with a shallow concave profile 0.44m wide and 0.07m deep. It contained a deposit of greyish brown clay silt containing a moderate proportion of charcoal suggesting a dump of material. No artefacts were associated with this pit.
- 4.37.8 **Trench 433** was located to the north-west of Trench 517. It contained a small gully, 43309 that was orientated ENE-WSW. It measured 0.3m wide and 0.14m deep with a slightly irregular concave profile. It contained a sterile sandy silt fill.

4.38 Trenches 507 and 515 (Figs 5, 61 and 62)

- 4.38.1 These trenches lay near to the bottom of the large dry valley running along Land Parcel 75, where it was located to test the depth of soils in the base of the valley, and lay west and south-west of Trench 508. These trenches were recorded both archaeologically and geoarchaeologically (see Appendix C.6 and Figs 79 and 80 Transects 7 and 8).
- 4.38.2 **Trench 507** was aligned NW-SE. At the north-east end of the trench a NE-SW aligned ditch 50721, was revealed (Fig. 62, Section 50703; Plate 29). The ditch cut through colluvium 50709 and was sealed beneath layer 50702. This ditch contained four fills, numbered 50725-50722 from the bottom up and ten struck flints were recovered from the upper fill 50722. This ditch may have continuation as ditch 50504 to the north-east.
- 4.38.3 Also sealed by 50702 towards the south-east end of the trench was a large pit (50703), only part of which was exposed within the trench. This was 5.5m in length and at least 1.28m wide but was only 0.18m deep (Fig. 62, Section 50700). There were two fills, the lower (50705) a yellow silty clay with occasional charcoal, overlain by burnt stones and charcoal in a matrix of dark blackish brown soft clayey silt (50704). This deposit was sampled (ES. 93), and produced charred goosefoot seeds. A burnt struck flint was recovered from this feature.
- 4.38.4 Due to the truncation from ditch 50721, the stratigraphy cut by the ditch is divided into two sequences. To the north-west of the ditch, the succession of layers exposed (from earliest to latest) was 50720, 50729, 50728, 50727 and 50726. The second layer from the top (50727) was a dark grey-black deposit containing much burnt stone and charcoal, visible in both the section and Plate 29 continuing beyond the north-west end of the trench, and described on site as a burnt mound deposit. Although drawn as cut by ditch 50721, this may well be recut of the original ditch. It is therefore possible that the plate suggests that the burnt stone deposit was associated with the original ditch, and traces of a darker grey silt are visible on the base of the south-east side of the ditch.
- 4.38.5 On the other side of ditch 50721 the sequence of soils was very different. Here there was a sequence of deposits which yielded significant amounts of struck flint from their surface. Following a surface collection of artefacts, the deposits were machine excavated to provide a sondage through the sequence. To the south-east of the ditch the earliest deposit was 50715 followed by 50732 and 50714 then 50713, 50712, 50711, 50706, 50707 and 50709.

- 4.38.6 A 0.5m square sondage was excavated by hand through deposits 50706 to 50715 and 40litre samples were recovered from each context to sieve the sediments for flint. A large number of middle Palaeolithic to late Upper Palaeolithic/early Mesolithic flints were recovered from these layers and detailed analysis of the material recovered is included in Appendix B. Sample 230 recovered from context 50711 was also assessed for charred plant remains and produced several tiny fragments of hazelnut shell.
- 4.38.7 **Trench 515** was located to the south-east of Trench 507 at the base of a small dry valley that extended to the south from Land Parcel 75 and linked to the larger valley that ran along the length of Land Parcel 75. The trench was machine excavated to a depth of 2m below ground level to investigate the sequence of deposits in the valley base.
- 4.38.8 From the base of the trench was a sequence of potentially Pleistocene deposits comprising layers 51503-51507, 51510 and 51512 (Fig. 62, Section 51502 and 51504). As in Trench 507, examination of these contexts demonstrated that they contained concentrations of struck flint throughout the sequence. Following a process of cleaning and surface collection, a 0.5m square sondage was excavated through deposits 51502, 51503, 51511, 51507, 51506 and 51510. As in Trench 507, a 40l sample was recovered from each context and the sediments were wet sieved for artefacts. Each of these layers produced struck flints but deposit 51511 in particular produced several pieces consistent with middle Palaeolithic material. Full analysis of the flints from this trench is included in Appendix B. Environmental samples 206 and 207 from deposits 51503 and 51511 respectively both produced poor flots for charred plant remains.
- 4.38.9 Cutting through layer 51510 was a large possible hollow way or track way, 51508, which was orientated on an broadly east to west alignment and was approximately 15m wide and 0.8m deep (Plate 30). At the base of the hollow was a thin layer of flint pebbles and cobbles (51509) that were probably laid to form a surface. A fragment of flat Roman CBM was recovered from between the stones. The remainder of the hollow was filled by and sealed beneath colluvium 51502. This hollow way is considered to be the continuation of the similar feature recorded in Trench 508.

4.39 Trenches 388-9, 391 and 397 (Figs 6 and 63)

- 4.39.1 This group of trenches were situated near the centre of Land Parcel 75 on the south-east facing slope of the dry valley. Trench 391 was also recorded geoarchaeologically (see Appendix C.6 and Fig. 77 Transect 5).
- 4.39.2 **Trench 389** was located near the top of the valley, just below the lynchet that separated the adjacent field. It contained a large pit, 38902 measuring 4.8m wide and 0.82m deep. It was cut directly into the chalk bedrock and was largely filled with a backfill of crushed chalk, 38905 and 38904, with a lens of greyish brown sandy silt (38903) near the surface. No artefacts were recovered from this feature.
- 4.39.3 **Trench 391** was positioned to the south-east of Trench 389 and revealed a similar large pit cut into the chalk. Pit 39103 was only partially exposed but measured at least 3.5m wide and 0.55m deep. It was filled with an initial backfill of chalk (39106), followed by a deposit brown sandy silt (39104) and a

final deposit of chalk rubble, 39105. Towards the north of the trench was a small posthole 39111 measuring 0.24m in diameter and 0.05m deep with a single sterile fill, 39112. No dating evidence was recovered from either of these features.

- 4.39.4 **Trench 388** was approximately 60m to the east of Trench 391, towards the middle of the valley bottom. Excavated to a depth of 1m below ground level, it revealed a NNW-SSE aligned ditch cutting into colluvium 38803 and sealed beneath colluvium 38802. The ditch, 38804 measured 1.42m wide and 0.36m deep with a gently concave profile. Tipping in from the eastern side of the ditch was a primary silting deposit, 38807. This was overlain by thin band of clay silt containing frequent flecks of chalk throughout (38806). The upper fill, 38805 comprised orangey brown sandy silt and produced several fragments of Roman CBM including brick and tegula as well as middle to later Roman pottery (AD230-350). No continuation of this ditch was seen in Trench 387 to the north.
- 4.39.5 **Trench 397** lay west of Trench 391, and contained a small ditch, 39702 which although broadly N-S aligned, was slightly curved towards the west. It measured 0.64m wide and 0.15m deep with a flattish base. The fill was a sterile deposit of naturally accumulated sandy silt, 39703.

4.40 Trenches 412 and 417-18 (Figs 6, 64 and 65)

- 4.40.1 This group of trenches were located near the south-west end of Land Parcel 75 and targeted several cropmark features including a large ring ditch on the upper portion of the south-east facing slope.
- 4.40.2 **Trench 412** was positioned near the top of the slope of the dry valley, just below the lynchet that separated the adjacent gold course (Plate 31). At the south-west end of the trench ditch 41202 was aligned NNW-SSE with near vertical sides 0.7m wide and a flat base, 0.46m deep (Fig. 65, Section 41200). It contained an initial silting episode, 41203, overlain by a deposit of grey brown sandy silt, 41204. Several pieces of worked flint were recovered from deposit 41204.
- 4.40.3 At the north-east end of the trench were a series of recut ditches that corresponded with the large annular cropmark targeted by the trench (Fig. 65, Section 41202; Plate 32). The earliest feature was a short length of ditch, 41211. Approximately 2m in length it was slightly curved, following the arc of the cropmark, with steep sides and a broad, slightly concave base. It contained a deposit of light grey sandy silt and chalk (41213) without any associated finds. The western edge of the short ditch had an unclear relationship with the adjacent ditch 41212 which appeared to be filled with the same context, 41213. Ditch 41214 and its fill 41215 is believed to be the opposing edge of ditch 41212, but the relationship between them was removed by ditch 41205. This later cut had gently sloped upper edges 2.82m wide, which became near vertical towards the base, 1.06m deep. It was filled by deposits, 41206, 41207, 41208, 41209 and 41210 representing natural infilling of the ditch over time. Deposit 41207 in particular comprised numerous alternating thin lenses of chalky light grey material and then darker brown silty sediment. A total of eight worked flint flakes in fresh condition were recovered from the fills of 41205, and the presence of soft-hammer knapping tentatively

suggests a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date. A small amount of animal bone came from 41207 and 41209.

- 4.40.4 A small bulge on the inside edge of ditch 41212 was also recorded in plan to the north of the excavated slot. It is possible that this represents a second short ditch, similar to 41211, but due to the similar fills it was not clearly distinct as a separate feature without further investigation.
- 4.40.5 **Trenches 417 and 418** were positioned to the south-west of Trench 412 and both targeted the same linear cropmark. The targeted cropmark feature corresponded with ditches 41704 and 41802. In both trenches the ditch had moderately steep sides with a concave base, and was 0.45m-0.55m wide and 0.15m deep with a single fill of grey brown sandy silt. No dating evidence was recovered from either trench.
- 4.40.6 At the south-west end of Trench 417 was a small pit, 41702. It measured 0.55m in diameter and had a shallow flat base, 0.06m deep. It contained a single sterile fill of grey brown sandy silt, 41703.

4.41 Trenches 402, 414, 419 and 424 (Figs 6, 66 and 67)

- 4.41.1 This group of trenches were positioned along the lower slope of the valley at the south-west end of Land Parcel 75. Situated on perpendicular alignments to the contour of the slope, they provided transects through the colluvium, and all also targeted a linear geophysical anomaly visible on the greyscale plot running NE-SW. These trenches were recorded both archaeologically and geoarchaeologically (see Appendix C.6, Figs 74, 75 and 76 Transects 2, 3, and 4).
- 4.41.2 In each of the trenches a NE-SW aligned ditch was revealed corresponding to the geophysical linear anomaly, a single linear boundary that consisted of ditches 42405, 41918, 41409 and 40211. It varied in size along its length from 1.76m to 3.26m wide, and where excavated it was 0.88m deep in Trench 419 and more than 0.9m deep in Trench 402, and was filled with slowly accumulated deposits of sterile sandy silt (Fig. 67, Sections 41401, 41903 and 41904).
- 4.41.3 In **Trench 419** a second linear was observed in section. Ditch 41924 cut through deposit 41911 and was filled both two naturally silted deposits, 41925 and 41926. It was largely recut by a larger ditch, 41913 that was cut from the same horizon and also contained two deposits of natural silting. No dating was recovered from these ditches but five small sherds of later Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery were recovered from a possible buried soil 41906 at the base of the trench. This was overlain by successive colluvial layers 41905, 41904, 41903, 41902 but these cannot be easily equated to the horizon from which the ditches were cut as they were further upslope and onto truncated horizons.
- 4.41.4 In Trench 402 a small possible posthole 40210 was recorded in the base of the trench, but due to the depth of the excavation it was not possible to investigate further.

4.42 Trenches 428-9 and 431 (Figs 6, 68 and 69)

- 4.42.1 This group of trenches were positioned in the south-west edge of Land Parcel 75, at the base of the dry valley. All three trenches were excavated to a depth

of 2m to reveal the colluvium and associated features in the valley bottom. These trenches were recorded both archaeologically and geoarchaeologically (see Appendix C.6 and Fig. 73 Transect 1).

- 4.42.2 **Trench 431** was positioned at the centre of the valley bottom and exposed the convergence of colluvium from either side of the valley. To the south of the trench this was derived from Thanet Sand and at the northern end, the chalk bedrock. Consequently, there was significant variation in the colluvial sequence from one end to the other.
- 4.42.3 At the base of the trench (2m below ground level) several dark layers of charcoal rich sandy silt and burnt flint were exposed. These were divided into 43104 and 43106 in the southern half of the trench and 43110 in the northern half of the trench. Due to the depth of the layers only limited investigation of their relationships was permitted but it was visible in section that 43106 predated 43104, separated by a colluvium of silty sand, 43105 (Fig. 69, Sections 43100 and 43102). It is also likely that 43104 and 43110 were the same deposit, but as the centre of the trench coincided with the lowest point of the valley the overlying colluvium (43111) was not removed due to depth restrictions, and so this was not confirmed. Deposits 43104, 43106 and 43110 produced a total of 23 fresh worked flints between them, the assemblage tentatively given a late Neolithic or early Bronze Age character and a small fragment of Beaker pottery was also recovered from deposit 43110.
- 4.42.4 At the northern end of the trench was a shallow pit or natural hollow, 43113. It was cut into colluvium 43117 and was irregular in shape, measuring in excess of 1.44m wide and 0.3m deep (Fig. 69, Section 43102; Plate 33). At the base of the feature deposit 43115 represents a disturbed interface with the underlying deposit, 43117. This was overlain by a distinct dump of charcoal and burnt flint, 43112 onto which 43114 slowly accumulated, followed by colluvial deposits 43118, 43111, 43108, 43103 and 43102. Four struck flints came from layer 43112. An environment sample (ES.102) recovered from deposit 43112 produced a charcoal-rich flot but did not indicate the origins of this material. Charcoal from 43112 was submitted for radiocarbon-dating, and gave a date range of 930-810 cal BC at 95% confidence (Beta-588936; 2730 ± 30 BP). While this deposit is similar in character to the burnt mound layers further west, the dating is late Bronze Age, and so may represent a further phase of prehistoric activity here. A further three struck flint flakes came from colluvium 43108, and ten from upper colluvium 43102.
- 4.42.5 **Trench 429** was situated to the south-east of Trench 431, at the base of the north facing slope of the valley. Following removal of the topsoil and subsoil 42901, a total of 37 struck flints were recovered by hand from the surface of the underlying colluvium 42902. The trench was then deepened to 2m by machine., revealing several features at a depth of 2m cut into the natural geology 42906 and sealed beneath the colluvium 42902. Posthole 42908 measured 0.3m in diameter and 0.19m deep and contained a single deposit of reddish-brown clay silt with charcoal flecks. A possible second posthole 42912, was adjacent and measured 0.24m in diameter and just 0.05m deep. It contained a deposit of sterile reddish-brown sandy silt.
- 4.42.6 Ditch 42907 was aligned NNW-SSE and measured 0.82m wide and 0.32m deep (Fig. 69, Section 42901). It was filled with two deposits of natural silting,

42909 and 42910. Immediately to the west of the ditch was a small pit 42914 which measured 0.4m in diameter and 0.3m deep (Fig. 69, Section 42904). It had steep sides almost undercutting on the eastern edge and a rounded base. The fill 42915, comprised reddish brown clay silt with traces of degraded fired clay throughout and produced two worked flints.

- 4.42.7 On the east edge of ditch 42907 was cremation 42903 (Plate 34). This consisted of a pit (42904) 0.37m in diameter and 0.2m deep with steeply sloping sides and a single fill (42905) of dark soil, charcoal and cremated bone. Cremated bone from the burial was submitted for radiocarbon-dating, and returned a date range of 1880-1630 cal BC at 95 confidence (Beta-588938; 3440 ± 30 BP). This places the cremation at the end of the early Bronze Age/start of the middle Bronze Age. Full details of the deposit and an analysis of the bones are included in Appendix C.
- 4.42.8 **Trench 428** was immediately to the north of Trench 429 and consequently closer to the valley base. No archaeological features were revealed but the lowest observable horizon comprised patchy remnants layer of dark brownish grey clay silt with moderately frequent charcoal inclusions and burnt flint. These remains were recorded in plan as deposits 42807, 42809 and 42811. These were initially recorded as filling cut features, but their irregular form suggests these were remnants of a buried soil or midden deposit that had settled into natural undulations along the base of the trench. These were very similar to and possibly related to the buried layers of dumped material in the adjacent Trench, 431. The deposits were overlying colluvium 42805 and were sealed beneath colluvium 42804, 42803 and 42802. Several worked flints were recovered from layer 42811 with a further 58 from the colluvium 42804 and the ploughsoil.

4.43 Trenches 456, 464-5, 470 and 477 (Figs 6, 70 and 71)

- 4.43.1 These trenches were located along the southern edge of Land Parcel 75, on the north-west facing slope of the dry valley.
- 4.43.2 **Trench 470** revealed an undated ditch on a NNW-SSE alignment. Ditch 47002 was 0.82m wide and 0.31m deep with a fill of grey brown silty clay. This feature was evident as a linear geophysical anomaly on the greyscale plot, fading out west of Trench 468.
- 4.43.3 **Trench 464** was approximately 70m to the east of Trench 470 and revealed a small pit 46402. It was sub-circular in plan, 0.55m in diameter and 0.08m deep. The feature was initially recorded as a cremation due to a charcoal rich fill with fragments of calcined bone, but the material gathered from samples 40, 41 and 42 were subsequently identified as animal rather than human. No other finds were recovered from this feature.
- 4.43.4 **Trench 465** was to the east of Trench 464 on the southern limit of the land parcel. A possible pit or shallow ditch terminus (46502) was recorded at the western end of the trench. It was 0.8m wide and 0.1m deep with a flat base, filled with a light grey sandy silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.
- 4.43.5 **Trench 456** lay to the north-east of Trench 465 and was positioned on the west facing slope of a shallow valley that led into Land Parcel 75 from the south. Ditch 45614 was recorded in the section of the trench, cutting through

colluvium 45615 (Fig. 71, Section 45601). It measured approximately 1.1m wide and 0.58m deep with steep sides and a narrow, rounded base. The base of the ditch was filled with a dark grey brown deposit with frequent charcoal flecks and degraded fired clay fragments, 45613. This was overlain by a deposit of natural silting 45612, and a further lens of charcoal rich material, 45611. The final upper fill was a slowly accumulate deposit of yellow brown, sandy silt 45610. The ditch was sealed beneath colluvium 45603 and 45602. No finds were recovered from the ditch and it was not observed to continue in any adjacent trenches.

- 4.43.6 **Trench 477** was located in the south-east corner of Land Parcel 75 on a small promontory along the side of the valley. It was L-shaped and targeted a rectilinear cropmark that continued to the south across the field boundary into Land Parcel 76. The E-W aligned ditch 47706, was 1.45m wide and 0.72m deep, cutting into the chalk bedrock (Fig. 71, Section 47701). The lowest fill, 47707 comprised a chalk rubble deposit and produced a small amount of middle Iron Age pottery. This was overlain by a dark grey brown clay silt (47708) that contained worked flint and late Iron Age pottery and a chalky deposit of grey brown clay silt (47709) that also contained worked flint. The upper fill of grey brown clay silt (47710) contained residual middle Iron Age pottery alongside a fragment of Roman brick. Correlation with the cropmarks indicates that this ditch formed the northern side of a rectangular enclosure, most of which lay within adjacent Land Parcel 76 (OCA 2021c, Figs 4, 7 and 8). Middle Iron Age pottery was also recovered from the lowest fills on the east and west sides, with late Iron Age material higher up, so the date of this enclosure now seems clear.
- 4.43.7 Ditch 47702 was recorded near the eastern end of the trench and orientated N-S. It measured 1.1m wide with steep sides forming a V-shape profile, although the full profile was not exposed it measured at least 0.6m deep (Fig. 71, Section 47700). It was filled with a sequence of naturally accumulated deposits derived from the western edge of the ditch, including 47703, 47704 and 47705. Pottery dating from the early to middle Iron Age was recovered from all three deposits. This ditch lay slightly north of the expected termination of the east side of the enclosure according to the cropmark and geophysical survey data, and north of the line of the north side of the enclosure represented by ditch 47706. It did not however continue far to the north, as no continuation of this ditch was observed in the adjacent Trench 476 just 10m to the north.

4.44 Finds summary

- 4.44.1 **Prehistoric pottery.** A relatively large assemblage of prehistoric pottery, comprising 1062 sherds (8.938kg), was recovered during the evaluation of the site. The pottery is predominately Iron Age in date, spanning both the early and middle Iron Age, though a limited amount of diagnostic middle Bronze Age and late Bronze Age material is also present. The late Neolithic to early Bronze Age, early Bronze Age and early and/or middle Neolithic periods are also potentially represented by small quantities of pottery recorded within the assemblage.
- 4.44.2 **Late Iron Age, Roman and post-Roman pottery.** Some 1792 sherds of pottery (c 25kg) were recovered, spanning late Iron Age and Roman periods

with an emphasis on the late Iron Age and early Roman period. A variety of fabrics and forms of late Iron Age and early Roman pottery were identified. With large concentrations of Roman pottery recovered from trenches located in the centre of the site, the assemblage is consistent with a settlement of relatively high status. Post-Roman pottery is restricted to 12 sherds of coarse wares, mostly of 17th-century or later post-medieval date.

- 4.44.3 **Medieval and post-medieval pottery.** A total of 111 sherds of pottery was recovered, all from Land Parcel 71 north during the 2021 fieldwork phase. This assemblage and report excludes and does not consider the small number (12, 76g) of similar-dated material recovered in 2020 that is otherwise included in the late Iron Age, Roman and post-Roman pottery report.
- 4.44.4 The pottery ranged in date from the 11th to the 19th century, but nearly all of it was medieval. The assemblage consisted of domestic wares, with very few glazed sherds, and the fabrics indicate that the pottery was of relatively local origin. The earliest fabrics could conceivably indicate a late Anglo-Saxon date, but span the 11th-12th centuries, so may equally well be Norman. The bulk of the pottery is dated between the mid-13th and mid-14th centuries, with single sherds of Tudor Green (AD 1380-1500) and post-medieval red earthenware (AD 1750-1900).
- 4.44.5 **Flint.** A substantial assemblage of flint, comprising at least 3800 worked pieces and 5215 fragments (weighing c 30kg) of burnt unworked flint, was recovered. The worked flints, which include flakes, blades, cores, scrapers, microliths and piercers, are indicative of flintworking activity ranging in date from the middle Palaeolithic through to the Iron Age. Several possibly *in situ* flintworking scatters were found, and one of these is radiocarbon-dated to the 6th millennium cal BC, or the middle of the Mesolithic period. Other concentrations, particularly in the dry valleys, are also likely to be of Mesolithic date. Flints were recovered from a range of features/deposits, the majority of which were concentrated in the east of the site, demonstrating a focus of earlier and later prehistoric activity here. Later prehistoric flintwork was also found in quantity in a ditch and colluvial fills within a dry valley at the north end of Land Parcel 71.
- 4.44.6 **Fired clay.** A moderate assemblage of fired clay, comprising 488 fragments (5665g) was collected during the evaluation. Although much of the assemblage cannot be dated, diagnostic pieces are indicative of an Iron Age to Roman date. Identified material comprises fragments of structural material, portable oven or hearth furniture or objects, and briquetage vessels, furniture and structural material associated with salt production.
- 4.44.7 **Ceramic building material.** A total of 480 fragments of CBM (39.7kg) were recovered, the vast majority of which was Roman. The Roman assemblage comprises roof tile (including tegula and imbrex), brick, tesserae and indeterminate fragments, all of which is suggestive of material collected from the construction, maintenance or demolition of a nearby high-status building. A small assemblage of roof tile of medieval or post-medieval date was recovered from the north end of Land Parcel 71.
- 4.44.8 **Metals.** Ninety-four metal objects (1208.4g) were collected from the site, the majority of which are made of iron, with six copper-alloy objects recorded. Over half of the assemblage comprises iron nails of either Roman or post-

medieval/modern date. Iron tools (including a chisel and stylus), structural fittings, dress accessories and an arrowhead have also been identified, most of which are Roman in date. The Roman copper-alloy objects include an early Roman brooch, an enamelled Roman brooch of 2nd century date and a mid to late Roman bracelet. Medieval objects comprise a bar mount dated to AD 1270-1350 and a small buckle, possibly a spur buckle dated AD 1250-1400. The relative scarcity of copper alloy objects, and the absence of coins, may be a reflection of the large quantities of finds previously recovered from this site, mostly by metal-detecting.

- 4.44.9 **Glass.** A small assemblage of glass (19 pieces, 185g) was retrieved, most of which comprises 18th- to 20th-century vessel glass, together with several shards of vase and window glass of similar date. A shard of a possible bowl is of mid to late Roman date, and a glass bead may also be of Roman date, though such beads were in use into the 19th century.
- 4.44.10 **Worked bone.** Two worked bone pins were found during the evaluation, both of which are similar to pins recovered from 3rd-/4th-century Roman contexts recorded during excavations in Colchester.
- 4.44.11 **Stone.** A total of 75 pieces of stone (8366g) were recovered and retained for analysis. Of these, six fragments have been worked. Five pieces have been interpreted as querns (including both saddle and rotary), most of which are likely to be of Iron Age or Roman date. Two fragments of Mayan lava quern may be of Roman or later date. The sixth piece of worked stone is a small figurine leg of probable post-medieval/modern date. A single piece of unworked burnt stone was also identified within the assemblage. The remaining stone is unworked and unused.

4.45 Environmental summary

- 4.45.1 **Charred plant remains and charcoal.** A large number of environmental soil samples were collected for the recovery of charred plant remains and small artefact recovery, molluscs, OSL dating and flint, with monolith samples also collected for the assessment of soil micromorphology and pollen analysis. The environmental samples were collected from a range of features/deposits of different date. Charred cereal remains include wheat, barley and oat, with wild weed seeds, grasses, legumes and hazelnut shell also identified. Large quantities of charcoal were also recovered from a number of the soil samples, as well as a variety of finds of types consistent with those that were hand-collected.
- 4.45.2 **Animal bone.** A substantial assemblage of animal bone (4503 fragments, 41.541kg) was recovered, most of which derived from contexts of Roman date. Although the bones are in moderate to poor condition, a range of taxa have been identified, including cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, deer, dog, hare, domestic fowl, frog/toad and fish. Some evidence of burning, gnawing and butchery was observed in the assemblage.
- 4.45.3 **Marine Shell.** A moderate quantity of marine shell (537 valves and gastropods, plus fragments, weighing 7.76kg) was retrieved. The majority of the shell fragments have been identified as European flat oyster, though a few mussels, a single limpet and a single whelk are also present within the

assemblage. Most of the shells came from Roman contexts, but one medieval pit also contained a substantial assemblage.

- 4.45.4 **Human remains.** Two deposits of cremated bone and a partial unburnt skeleton were encountered during the evaluation of the site. One cremation burial is of middle Bronze Age date, the second cremation deposit is of early-middle Bronze Age date, and the inhumation burial is undated. The cremated remains are considered to represent two adolescent or adult individuals, whilst the partial unburnt skeleton, which is undated, is that of a neonate.
- 4.45.5 **Molluscs.** Molluscan assemblages were recovered from sediment sequences in the dry valley on the east side of the site, some of them moderately well-preserved. The assemblages included a few of Late Glacial date, one including an extinct species diagnostic of the period, and others open country assemblages dating to later prehistory and the historic period. Sizeable assemblages of molluscs from Roman features were also common, but there were also some from prehistoric features of early-middle Bronze Age, later Bronze Age or early Iron Age and middle Iron Age date, indicating good potential to inform environmental reconstruction across these periods. The samples provided good evidence of shaded environments alongside the ditches in which they occurred, suggesting that there were well-developed hedges dividing up the landscape both in later prehistory and in the Roman period.
- 4.45.6 **Geoarchaeology.** This site contained one large dry valley with tributaries, and a smaller one. The larger valley included derived gravel deposits of middle Palaeolithic date and silt deposits of late Upper Palaeolithic date, the latter associated with fresh struck flints. The silt deposits included what are commonly called brickearths. Preserved buried soils are very rarely encountered, but here there were a variety of examples, some of Late Glacial date (Trenches 419, 402), the latter below a Holocene buried soil, some (Trenches 496 and 499) associated with early prehistoric flints, and others of later prehistoric date. The site has shown that the nature of buried soils varies across the site depending on geology and past landuse; some are buried at great depth but others are preserved in hollows on the slopes and occasionally in hollows on plateau surfaces or even in tree hollows. Colluvium (here used to indicate plough-derived soils, are unsurprisingly later prehistoric or historic in date, and occur widely in the valleys and in shallower hollows across the site.

5 Discussion

5.1 Reliability of field investigation

5.1.1 A number of the larger features were not fully excavated as they extended below the safe working depth of 1m below ground level. In the case of most of the ditches, the depths of these features can be confidently extrapolated based on the profiles of the exposed parts of these features, limiting the impact of this factor, though dating of the earliest deposits was not possible. For pits, a similar degree of confidence as to likely depth is not possible, although several of the largest features were investigated using a hand-auger to sample the lower fills to a depth of up to 2.5m. This limiting factor does not adversely affect the overall reliability of the investigation with the results demonstrating the key aims of identifying and characterising the identified archaeological remains.

5.2 Interpretation

5.2.1 **Palaeolithic.** Although not strictly within the remit of this investigation, deposits containing middle Palaeolithic struck flints were found in two trenches within the dry valley, 507 and 515. In both trenches the artefacts were rolled, and were found within gravelly deposits that suggested the material was not *in situ*, but had been derived from higher up the slope. In Trench 507 there were fine slopewash deposits containing late Upper Palaeolithic (LUP) flints below the deposits containing middle Palaeolithic material, in Trench 515 the deposits were less clearly stratigraphically separated, but the different condition of the middle Palaeolithic flints from those of later date again supported this view. The material clearly indicates that middle Palaeolithic horizons are present within the site, though their precise location remains uncertain.

5.2.2 Late Upper Palaeolithic horizons were identified from the molluscan assemblages in a number of trenches, and in Trenches 507, 492 (and 515) deposits containing fresh LUP flints were found. While it is not clear whether the struck flints were *in situ* or were derived from further upslope, the material had not been moved any significant distance, and it is clear that activity was taking place close by within the site during the LUP. Sites with LUP activity are still rare in Britain, the nearest such site being in the Ebbsfleet valley, and this discovery is potentially of regional significance. Redeposited material possibly of LUP date was also found in Trench 505 and Trench 273 at the north end of the site.

5.2.3 **Mesolithic.** The majority of the Holocene flintwork from this site was of Mesolithic date, and an *in situ* occupation site with evidence of domestic occupation in the form of hearths was found in Trench 496. Only a proportion of this site was exposed in the trench, and only part of this was excavated, but this was sufficient to indicate that it is a transitional middle-late Mesolithic site with affinities to the Horsham industry, and has a radiocarbon date from one of the hearths of 5620-5470 cal BC (Appendix C.5, Table 27). The occurrence of a sherd of pottery in this same horizon is not a cause for concern, as material is likely to have been carried down through the soft colluvial fills over

time, coming to rest on the dense flint on the buried soil horizon below. *In situ* flint scatters are rare in the south-east of England, and this might be considered a regionally important discovery. Similar material in smaller quantity was found in Trenches 494 and 499 adjacent, possibly indicating a fairly widespread area of Mesolithic activity here, and the quantities of struck flint found in several other trenches in the eastern dry valley suggests that more Mesolithic foci may be discovered within the site. The concentration of Mesolithic material is consistent with the wider pattern of Mesolithic material in the area, which fieldwalking and previous discoveries suggests is focussed on the east and south-east in the area of Shorne Wood.

- 5.2.4 In a dry valley at the north end of Land Parcel 71, assemblages from both colluvial deposits and from features included blades and early-looking flakes, the flakes possibly suggesting axe-manufacture. This activity could be of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date.
- 5.2.5 **Neolithic and early Bronze Age.** Little diagnostic early Neolithic flintwork was recovered from the evaluation, and no diagnostic pottery of this period, although a few contexts (30915, 48901 and 49614) contained sherds that could have been of this date. Pit 49409 contained a flint assemblage of early prehistoric character, and this is more likely to be of early Neolithic than Mesolithic date, though given the proximity of Trench 494 to Trench 496 with its Mesolithic scatter, a Mesolithic date cannot be ruled out. In Trench 499 the struck flint suggested a Mesolithic or early Neolithic date, and here the associated scraps of pottery may indicate a Neolithic date, although these may be intrusive from the colluvial soils above.
- 5.2.6 No middle Neolithic or certainly late Neolithic pottery was found, but activity of the Beaker period was clear. A probable burnt mound was found buried within the dry valley in Trench 431, and this combined struck flint of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age character with a sherd of Beaker pottery. Although a deposit within a hollow in the same trench was radiocarbon-dated to the late Bronze Age (43112, see Appendix C. 5 Table 27), its relationship to the burnt mound remains uncertain. Burnt spreads and pits with burnt flint belonging to burnt mounds of early Bronze Age date are known in association with the Ebbsfleet River (Wenban-Smith *et al.* 2020a), and examples of late Neolithic and early Bronze Age date are known more widely across Southern Britain, for instance at the Eton Rowing Course (Allen *et al.* 2011, 398 and 451-3). If genuinely of this date, the example here appears to represent a particularly well-preserved instance, sealed as it is below colluvium. A similar set of spreads, but without any dating, were found in adjacent Trench 428, perhaps indicating a significant area of activity in the dry valley bottom here. A separate burnt stone and charcoal layer was found in Trench 507 further north-east, either associated with or cut by a ditch. This is undated, but could represent a further area of Bronze Age activity within the valley bottom. Another Beaker sherd was found in Trench 487.
- 5.2.7 Three ring ditches probably of early Bronze Age date were investigated, and in all cases the trenches were laid out to avoid any central burials. That in Trench 370 contained a fresh struck flint assemblage consistent with an early Bronze Age date, together with part of a Biconical Urn, which are usually dated to the end of the early Bronze Age. Biconical Urns are relatively rare, so this

is a significant discovery within Kent. The ring ditch in Trench 346 had a much smaller assemblage of struck flint, but its character was also consistent with an early Bronze Age date. A third ring ditch in Trench 412 is the same as that already excavated in 1899, which found five burials in the interior and in the ditch, but did not date the monument, or mention struck flint among the finds. A small assemblage of struck flint of early Bronze Age character was recovered from the ditch during evaluation. These ring ditches all appear to follow the edge of the chalk plateau overlooking the major dry valley. At the south end of the site an unaccompanied cremation within the dry valley provided a radiocarbon date of 1880-1630 cal BC at 95% confidence (Appendix C.5 Table 27), further evidence of funerary activity at the end of the early Bronze Age. Other features containing struck flint assemblages thought to date to the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age include pit 32405.

- 5.2.8 **Later Bronze Age.** Evidence of definite middle Bronze Age activity came largely from the radiocarbon-dating carried out. As discussed above, one of the cremations gave a radiocarbon date range spanning the early-middle Bronze Age transition, and bone from the other cremation (from Trench 226) gave a date range of 1390-1120 cal BC at 95% confidence, within the middle Bronze Age (Appendix C.5 Table 27). This burial was accompanied by a sherd of what may have been a bossed vessel, perhaps a token deposit, of which numerous examples are now known in cremations of this date.
- 5.2.9 A group of pits was found at depth below colluvium in Trench 494, and sherds of later Bronze Age pottery together with burnt sarsen fragments were recovered from the surface of one of these, and burnt sarsens from another pit. Roundwood (ie shortlived) charcoal from the deposit with the pottery was radiocarbon-dated to 1420-1230 cal BC, confirming a middle Bronze Age date for this group of pits. These features were sealed below a palaeosol, suggesting that a well-protected and potentially relatively undisturbed horizon of middle Bronze Age date may be present here, which would be of county or regional significance.
- 5.2.10 A pit in Trench 538 contained only four sherds of a middle Bronze Age Globular Urn, and this may also be a feature of this period. Otherwise only a single sherd of diagnostically middle Bronze Age pottery was found, and that was residual in a late Iron Age feature. Other sherds possibly of middle Bronze Age date were identified, including one group within a shallow pit in Trench 309, but no features can definitely be shown to be of this date.
- 5.2.11 Sherds from a Late Bronze Age vessel were found in the top of the ring ditch in Trench 370, and sherds from a similar vessel were found on the surface of a ditch in Trench 298. The sherds in the ring ditch presumably represent a visit to the earlier monument during this period. Late Bronze Age sites are not common in the immediate vicinity of the site (OCA2021b and c), but are known in the wider area at Cobham and further west along the A2 (Booth *et al.* 2011; Allen *et al.* 2012). A hollow in Trench 431 contained burnt flint and charcoal that was radiocarbon-dated to 930-810 cal BC at 95% confidence (Appendix C.5 Table 27), ie to the late Bronze Age-earliest Iron Age, showing that activity of this period was also present in the dry valley within the site. The relationship between this deposit and the adjacent burnt mound is unclear, although the burnt mound did contain a small assemblage of early Bronze Age finds.

- 5.2.12 Several ditches contained struck flint assemblages of later prehistoric character, notably ditch 19905, which also included some pottery of later prehistoric date, and ditch 32302, but the lowest ditch fill in 19905 included small sherds attributed to the middle Iron Age date, and the pottery from 53018 could not be dated definitely to the later Bronze Age, so these assemblages may be residual. These large ditches have some similarity to the large boundaries found in Land Parcels 80 and 81 to the south-west, some of which were thought possibly to originate in the late Bronze Age.
- 5.2.13 In the dry valley at the north end of Land Parcel 71, ditch 53018 contained an assemblage of 36 flints of later prehistoric character including cores and a hammerstone, and also contained sherds of later prehistoric date. Further assemblages of later prehistoric character were found in Trench 541, also within the same dry valley, suggesting a focus of activity of later prehistoric, and probably later Bronze Age, date here, although a little Iron Age pottery was also found within the dry valley here.
- 5.2.14 **Iron Age.** A sub-rectangular enclosure lay on gently sloping ground just south of the A226 with an entrance on the north side (ie downslope). This was investigated by Trenches 52 and 55-57, produced early and middle Iron Age pottery from the lower ditch fills, and a large internal feature also produced Iron Age pottery. The relationship between this and a circular ring ditch just to the south was uncertain, though the ring ditch was more likely to represent the earlier, undated ditch found at their intersection.
- 5.2.15 To the south and south-east of this large ditches believed to be of similar date were found, one running WSW through Trenches 19, 196 and 205, another running NNE through Trenches 236 and 240. These ditches lay on the chalk plateau, but unlike those in Land Parcels 80 and 81, did not appear to form a continuous system delineating the plateau edge. Scattered early and late Iron Age pits were found south of the large boundary ditch in Trenches 220 and 224.
- 5.2.16 Parallel ditches probably representing a trackway curved SSW, south and then south-east from the north edge of the site towards the east corner of Land Parcel 72, and passed between the linear Iron Age boundaries described above. Although some of the ditches produced Roman pottery, many others were undated or contained only Iron Age finds, so this trackway, which led down into the dry valley, may have originated in the Iron Age. A further trackway ran south through Trench 318, and here too residual early Iron Age pottery was found together with Roman pottery in the trackway ditch, so this too could have started in the Iron Age. Further south-west along this trackway on the plateau west of the dry valley, intercutting pits containing later Bronze Age to Iron Age pottery were found in Trenches 328 and 338, with some dating specifically to the early Iron Age.
- 5.2.17 Within the curving boundary several ditches in Trenches 302, 307 and 313 contained early Iron Age finds, as did pits in Trench 312, and much residual Iron Age pottery was found in Roman features in the area to the east and south-east of this. Further east there were more Iron Age ditches and pits, and it seems likely that this area was already a significant focus for activity in the Iron Age prior to the Roman settlement.

- 5.2.18 On the chalk plateau south-west of the enclosure in Trenches 52 and 55-57 two curvilinear gullies were found in Trenches 95 and 114, the latter corresponding to a circular cropmark. At 12m in diameter the cropmark gully could represent an Iron Age penannular roundhouse enclosure, as could the ditch in Trench 95, and the terminus of another similar feature was found in Trench 110 adjacent. Despite the absence of artefacts, it is possible that this represents an area of 'open' settlement of Iron Age date on the chalk plateau. Similarly, a group of undated postholes forming a rough arc in Trench 369 further east may represent an Iron Age roundhouse.
- 5.2.19 At the very south end of the site, and on the chalk plateau east of the main dry valley, a rectangular enclosure was investigated in Trench 477, producing middle Iron Age pottery at the base, and late Iron Age and early Roman pottery higher up. This matched the finds recovered from excavation of the same enclosure in Land Parcel 76 to the south (OCA 2021c). Parallel ditches are visible on the geophysical survey to the north and west, which may indicate a surrounding field system, but due to services these could not be investigated. A regular rectilinear enclosure of very similar dimensions was investigated at the north-east edge of Land Parcel 80 to the west (OCA 2021b), and this too was of similar date.
- 5.2.20 Another apparent enclosure, or at least a group of ditches at right angles, was investigated in Land Parcel 71 in Trenches 4 and 5. A number of pits were exposed, a couple of which had sherds of late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pottery on their surface, and residual early and middle Iron Age pottery was found in the enclosure ditches mixed with late Iron Age/early Roman pottery. There was therefore some level of early-middle Iron Age activity here, but the enclosure dates either to the late Iron Age or the very early Roman period.
- 5.2.21 A large quantity of late Iron Age or early Roman pottery, together with a couple of metal finds of 1st century AD date, was recovered from ditches in the north-east part of Land Parcel 75 south of the A226. As neither the pottery nor the metal finds can be identified as certainly pre-Roman, this will be included in the Roman period discussion below.
- 5.2.22 **Roman.** The activity of late Iron Age and Roman date is focussed on a group of rectilinear enclosures and trackways lying within the arc of the curving trackway, and extends from the edge of the chalk plateau downslope into the dry valley on the east. The early pottery, which includes a number of continental imports, is of high status, and this matches the metal finds recorded in the HER from this area, which include a number of Iron Age brooches and late Iron Age coins, including silver and gold denominations. As the pottery could be of immediately post-conquest date, and the late Iron Age coins continue to circulate in the early Roman period, it is impossible to be certain when this phase of settlement began, but it was clearly extensive.
- 5.2.23 The site developed through the early Roman and into the middle Roman period. The ditches of the rectilinear enclosures are substantial, and are likely to have been intended as a statement of status rather than simply drainage boundaries. Some of these included much ceramic building material, concentrated in Trenches 269 and 273 that surrounded the northernmost enclosure. Roof tiles, tesserae and a box flue tile all suggest a building of high status, but no masonry foundations were found in the evaluation. Postholes

were few, and there were no obvious posthole buildings, although in evaluation these are not easy to distinguish. While the building material may have been derived from another site nearby, this need not necessarily be the case, as Roman roofing materials and tesserae are not incompatible with timber construction.

- 5.2.24 A trackway continued east of the main settlement through Trenches 348, 349 and 350, and a surviving causeway was found in the bottom of the dry valley in Trench 387, with evidence of more widespread stone horizons to the south in the same trench. The sequence of activity was not dated, but may well have begun in prehistory.
- 5.2.25 No further evidence of the late Roman cemetery found during the construction of the gas pipeline was found, so this was presumably of limited scale. Of the three burials found on the site only one has dating evidence, and this is equivocal, as the Roman sherd in cremation pit 22606 was tiny. This burial was found towards the south end of the site, and was apparently isolated from settlement activity. The date of the second cremation is unknown. The neonate inhumation was found in the general area of late Iron Age and Roman activity, and as the burial of neonates in ditches adjacent to settlement is common in the Roman period, this burial may also have been of Roman date.
- 5.2.26 Nearly 400m south of the main Roman settlement and its surrounding enclosures, a large deposit of charred grain was recovered from Trench 511 together with Roman finds, suggesting that this had been used for crop processing. South-west of the main settlement, and on the opposite side of the dry valley, a small sub-square rectilinear enclosure was investigated in Trenches 141 and 142, and was shown to be of Roman date. On the west edge of the site, the inverted bell-shaped enclosure investigated by Trenches 150, 155, 156 and 168 appears to have been of Roman date, as Roman finds were found in the middle fills on the east and south sides, the ditch on the south containing a substantial assemblage of Roman pottery. Iron Age pottery was consistently found in the uppermost deliberate backfill, probably the slighting of the enclosure upcast bank. While it is possible that the enclosure was originally Iron Age and was later recut, the simplest explanation is that the enclosure is of Roman origin, and incorporated residual material from the topsoil when it was first constructed.
- 5.2.27 **Medieval.** Activity of this date was confined to the north end of Land Parcel 71, where several trenches just south of the Lower Higham Road contained ditches and pits containing medieval pottery. Activity appears to have begun here in the 11th-12th centuries, but most of the pottery, and the metal finds, dated from the mid-13th to mid-14th centuries AD. One tiny fragment of Tudor Green pottery was found in the southern half of the land parcel and could have been introduced via manuring onto the fields from occupation nearby, perhaps along Church Lane to the east.
- 5.2.28 **Post-medieval.** Very few features or finds of post-medieval date were found. The sinuous north-south boundary seen as a cropmark running through the middle of the site in Land Parcel 72, and linked to historic map evidence, was confirmed as post-medieval, with no evidence of medieval origins. In Land Parcel 71 a large feature in Trench 555 was either a post-medieval quarry or a denehole whose top had been infilled in the post-medieval period. At the

north end of this land parcel, a pair of parallel ditches were seen in several trenches crossing the dry valley, and may represent either a double-ditched field boundary or a narrow trackway running obliquely SSE-NNW down onto the Thames floodplain. Dating for this was varied, but included medieval pottery and post-medieval brick in one trench, so is probably of the latter date.

5.2.29 **Undated.** A few quarry pits in Trenches 391 and 389 were not dated, and may have been of Roman, medieval or post-medieval origin.

5.3 Evaluation objectives and results

5.3.1 **Aims i-iii, v and xiii.** This evaluation established the presence of archaeological remains, their state of preservation and character, and also ground-truthed the cropmark and geophysical survey evidence. It also investigated the apparently blank areas where no cropmarks had been identified. The geophysical survey proved to be a reasonable representation of the archaeology on the site except where colluvial deposits were present, although the many linear striations picked up by the survey were mostly of geological origin, and did not assist the identification of smaller archaeological features, which were generally not recognised by the survey. In a few cases what appeared to be clear archaeological anomalies did not have corresponding features, and the reasons for this are still unclear. Some of the cropmarks previously identified from aerial photographs were not genuine, but many corresponded to genuine archaeological features. The overall density of archaeology suggested by the cropmarks and geophysical survey was borne out by the evaluation, except in the dry valleys, where the archaeology was masked.

5.3.2 **Aims iv, viii, xv and xvi.** The evaluation investigated the complexity of horizontal and vertical stratigraphy, and in the dry valleys identified the presence of deep deposit sequences. These were investigated using a combination of machine and hand excavation and augering, and samples were taken to examine the sediments and clarify the sequence and date of deposition where possible. Visual observation and recording of the sequences on site and in the laboratory has enabled the identification of a number of buried archaeological horizons, and the presence of both an *in situ* finds scatter of Mesolithic date and other concentrations of struck flint in slopewash and colluvial deposits. Other potentially well-preserved horizons relating to late Upper Palaeolithic and late Bronze Age remains have also been identified. A combination of artefactual and environmental evidence, supplemented by radiocarbon dating, has been used to date the sequences. Further scientific dating using OSL is underway for some key sequences. The information has been passed to the LTC geoarchaeologist to assist him in refining existing geoarchaeological deposit models.

5.3.3 **Aim vi.** The finds have been assessed to establish their state of preservation and information potential. It is clear that the late Iron Age and Roman pottery is well-preserved, and that the late Iron Age/early Roman material is of fairly high status, including a number of continental imports indicative of the range of contacts enjoyed by the inhabitants of the site.

5.3.4 **Aim vii.** The potential for environmental remains has been investigated and assessed. No waterlogged plant or insect remains are present within the site,

but molluscan remains are evident both in dry valley deposits and in later features, as are charred plant remains including charcoal. Animal bones, particularly those of the Roman and medieval periods, are well-preserved.

- 5.3.5 **Aim xvii.** Although three potentially early Bronze Age ring ditches have been examined, and one isolated cremation dated to the end of the early Bronze Age, relatively little evidence of activity of this period, or of the later Bronze Age, has been certainly identified on the site, and nothing in the immediate vicinity of the monuments.
- 5.3.6 **Aim xviii.** As stated above, only limited evidence of middle or late Bronze Age activity has been found on the higher ground, although an isolated cremation was dated to the middle Bronze Age. Late Bronze Age features were, however, buried beneath colluvium and a preserved soil in Trench 494, and close to the floodplain in Land Parcel 71 a possible middle Bronze Age ditch was found in Trench 538, and other later prehistoric flintwork in the dry valley to the east. In the Iron Age, in contrast, a variety of evidence including enclosures, large ditched boundaries, pit groups, possible trackways and postholes have been identified across the site, and in the late Iron Age, not only pottery but also evidence of salt processing in the form of briquetage.
- 5.3.7 **Aims xix, xxi and xxii.** The evaluation has clarified the extent and date of the late Iron Age and Roman enclosure system just south of the A226, and has provided further evidence for a high status building in the vicinity. It is clear that early and middle Iron Age activity was already present in this area, and it is possible that some elements such as the trackways were already in use earlier in the Iron Age. The ditched trackways have been shown to change to raised banks covered with chalk or flint in the lowest part of the dry valley to the east. It was not however possible to trench very close to the A226, and no Roman predecessor to the extant road, nor any link between the Roman settlement and the modern road, was established. The dating of the surrounding enclosures within the site has enabled it to be related to one late Iron Age and early Roman enclosure in Land Parcel 71 to the north, and to two Roman enclosures to the south-west and west within Land Parcel 72.
- 5.3.8 **Aim xxiii.** No further late Roman inhumation burials have been found extending from the areas excavated in advance of the gas pipeline. Three human burials were found, and one cremation is very tentatively dated to the Roman period. The other cremation and the neonate inhumation are undated.
- 5.3.9 **Aims xxiv, xxv and xxvi.** No evidence of early medieval settlement or burials were found on the site, nor any evidence of pre-Domesday settlement, with the possible exception of a pit alongside Lower Higham Road in Land Parcel 71.
- 5.3.10 **Aims xxvii, xxviii, xxix and xxx.** None of the investigated trackways or boundaries provided firm evidence that they dated to the medieval period, and the north-south boundaries appear to be of post-medieval date. It is possible that the parallel ditches running across the dry valley in Land Parcel 71 represent a narrow trackway, and that this was of medieval origin, but there is no support from the evaluation for the hypothesis of droveways linking the chalk plateaus and floodplain within the area of the site. The only routeway for which evidence of medieval origins was obtained was for the Lower Higham Road that runs along the edge of the Thames floodplain, alongside which

medieval pits and ditches were found. None of the enclosures within the site proved to have early medieval or medieval origins or use.

- 5.3.11 **Aims xxxi and xxxii.** At no point did the evaluation come close to standing post-medieval buildings, so it was not possible to investigate their environs. No trace relating to the WWII airfield was found within the site. Aims ix, x and xi. This report provides an account of the discoveries, puts them into their local and regional context, and provides information to enable the LTC archaeological advisor, in consultation with the Key Archaeological Stakeholders, to determine the significance of the archaeological assets identified.

Appendix A Trench Tables

Trench 1							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural chalk and clay geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	3
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
101	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid red brown clay silt.		
102	Layer				Natural. Light yellow sand silt.		
103	Cut		2	0.6	Natural Feature		
104	Fill	103	2	0.6	Other Fill. Natural feature	<7>	
105	Void						
Trench 2							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural chalk and clay geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
200	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
201	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Mid red brown clay silt.		
202	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with bands of red brown clay.		
Trench 3							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural chalk and clay geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
300	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
Trench 4							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW, SE-NW
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk and silty sand natural.						Length (m)	70
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

400	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
401	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with bands of red brown clay.		
402	Cut		1.4	0.6	Ditch		
403	Fill	402	1.5	0.08	Primary Fill. Soft, mid-brown sandy silt.		
404	Fill	402	1.4	0.56	Deliberate Backfill. Mid/dark greyish brown, soft sandy silt.	Pot, A.bone Flint	ERO
405	Cut		1.14	0.26	Pit		
406	Fill	405	1.14	0.26	Secondary Fill. Soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt.	Flint	
407	Cut		1.1	0.23	Ditch		
408	Fill	407	1.1	0.23	Secondary Fill. Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt.	Pot, Flint	Iron Age
409	Cut		1.6	0.74	Ditch		
410	Fill	409	0.58	0.1	Primary Fill. Soft light brown sandy silt.	Pot	EIA
411	Fill	409	1.36	0.52	Deliberate Backfill. Soft, dark brown silty sand.	Pot, A.bone BF, <6>	MIA
412	Fill	409	1.6	0.16	Secondary Fill. Compact, mid brown sandy silt.		
413	Unexcavated feature		1.4	0.2	Pit. Soft, mid brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk and charcoal.		
414	Unexcavated feature		0.94	0.18	Pit. Soft, mid brown silty sand with moderate flints and occasional chalk.		
415	Cut		0.5	0.13	Pit		
416	Fill	415	0.5	0.12	Secondary Fill. Soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt.		
417	Unexcavated feature		0.26		Pit. Soft, mid-brown sandy silt with frequent chalk inclusions.		
418	Unexcavated feature		0.6		Pit. Soft, reddish-greyish brown sandy silt with frequent flint and occasional chalk inclusions.	Pot	EIA
419	Unexcavated feature		0.4		Pit. Soft dark brown sandy silt with frequent chalk and occasional flint inclusion. Maybe double feature.		
420	Unexcavated feature		0.4		Pit. Soft, dark brown silty sand with frequent chalk and flint inclusions.	Pot	EIA

421	Unexcavated feature		0.65		Ditch. Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions. Possible ditch terminus.	Pot, A.bone	LIA
422	Unexcavated feature		0.65		Pit. Soft mid brown sandy silt with frequent flint and occasional chalk inclusions.		
423	Cut		1.68	0.73	Ditch		
424	Fill	423	0.67	0.24	Deliberate Backfill. Soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt	Pot	LIA
425	Fill	423	1.68	0.5	Deliberate Backfill. Soft, mid-brown sandy silt.	Pot, A.bone, Flint	ERO
426	Cut		0.4	0.08	Natural Feature		

Trench 5

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench revealed a single ditch. 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
500	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
501	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with bands of red brown clay.		
502	Cut		1.05	0.53	Ditch. Probably Roman		
503	Fill	502	1.05	0.53	Secondary Fill. Basal fill, sampled, also in rep sec	Pot, A.bone, shell, f.clay, flint, BF Fe, <4>	ERO
504	Fill	502	0.61	0.14	Secondary Fill. Top fill		

Trench 6

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench has one linear running E-W. Consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.35

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
600	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
601	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with bands of light yellow sand.		
602	Cut		0.95	0.19	Ditch		
603	Fill	602	0.95	0.19	Primary Fill		

Trench 7							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench revealed three linear ditches and one pit. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk and silty orange sand natural.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
700	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
701	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk and light yellow sand silt.		
702	Cut		0.8	0.18	Pit		
703	Fill	702	0.7	0.08	Secondary Fill. Soft, mid-brown, sandy, clayey silt.		
704	Fill	702	0.8	0.18	Deliberate Backfill. Soft, dark greyish brown, clayey sandy silt.	Shell, A.bone f.clay, BF, <5>	
705	Cut		0.52	0.26	Ditch		
706	Fill	705	0.52	0.26	Secondary Fill. Soft, dark greyish brown clayey sandy silt.	Pot, A.bone	LIR
707	Cut		1.12	0.62	Ditch		
708	Fill	707	0.2	0.22	Primary Fill. Firm, light brown and yellow, silty, sandy chalk.		
709	Fill	707	0.41	0.1	Secondary Fill. Soft, mid-brown clayey sandy silt.		
710	Fill	707	0.4	0.1	Secondary Fill. Firm, light brownish yellow silty chalk.		
711	Fill	707	0.84	0.36	Deliberate Backfill. Soft, light/mid brown and patchy yellow silty sand.		
712	Fill	707	0.94	0.5	Deliberate Backfill. Soft, dark brown silty sand /sandy silt.	Shell, A.bone Fe	
713	Cut		0.48	0.12	Ditch		
714	Fill	713	0.48	0.12	Secondary Fill. Compact, greyish brown sandy silt.		
Trench 8							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural chalk and sand geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
800	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		

801	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk and light yellow sand silt.		
Trench 9							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench revealed three pits and two small pits or postholes. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk and silty sand natural.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
900	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
901	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with bands of red brown clay.		
902	Cut		1.32	32	Pit		
903	Fill	902	1.32	0.32	Deliberate Backfill. Soft (moist), dark greyish brown clayey, sandy silt.	Pot, A.bone shell	LIR
904	Unexcavated feature		1		Pit. Soft (moist), dark greyish brown clayey, sandy silt.		
905	Unexcavated feature		1.4		Pit. Soft (moist), dark greyish brown clayey, sandy silt.		
906	Unexcavated feature		0.36		Pit. Pit or posthole. Soft (moist), dark greyish brown clayey, sandy silt.		
907	Unexcavated feature		0.36		Pit. Pit or posthole. Soft (moist), dark greyish brown clayey, sandy silt.		
Trench 10							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench has a line of postholes running N-S. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1000	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
1001	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with bands of red brown clay.		
1002	Cut		0.2	0.16	Posthole		
1003	Fill	1002	0.2	0.16	Secondary Fill		
1004	Cut		0.16	0.13	Posthole		
1005	Fill	1004	0.16	0.13	Secondary Fill		
1006	Cut		0.17		Posthole		
1007	Fill	1006	0.16		Secondary Fill		
1008	Unexcavated feature		0.35		Posthole. Sub circular posthole, 1/10 in trench 10 running N-S.		

1009	Unexcavated feature		0.3		Posthole. Sub circular posthole, 1/10 in trench 10 running N-S.		
1010	Unexcavated feature		0.18		Posthole. Sub circular posthole, 1/10 in trench 10 running N-S.		
1011	Unexcavated feature		0.18		Posthole. Sub circular posthole, 1/10 in trench 10 running N-S.		
1012	Unexcavated feature		0.26		Posthole. Sub circular posthole, 1/10 in trench 10 running N-S.		
1013	Unexcavated feature		0.24		Posthole. Sub circular posthole, 1/11 in trench 10 running N-S.		
1014	Unexcavated feature		0.68		Pit. Sub circular pit.		
1015	Unexcavated feature		0.38		Posthole. Sub circular posthole, 1/11 in trench 10 running N-S.		
1016	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid brownish orange sandy silt.		

Trench 11

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk and clay geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1100	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
1101	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with bands of red brown clay.		
1102	Layer				Natural. Mid orangish brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		

Trench 12

General description						Orientation	SE-NW
Trench revealed a single pit. Consists of ploughsoil overlying the natural geology of chalk.						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			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
1201	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
1202	Cut		1.17	0.16	Pit. Irregular base		

1203	Fill		1.17	0.16	Secondary Fill. Single fill		
Trench 13							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural chalk and clay geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1300	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
1301	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with bands of red brown clay.		
1302	Cut		0.6	0.14	Ditch. Shallow rock-cut gully		
1303	Fill	1302	0.6	0.14	Secondary Fill. No finds		
Trench 14							
General description					Orientation	SE-NW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural chalk geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1400	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
1401	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trenches 15-44							
Trenches under crop and not accessible.							
Trench 45							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4500	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.	Fe	Post-medieval
4501	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Light brownish orange sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions.		
4502	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		

Trench 46							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4600	Layer			0.33	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
4601	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 47							
General description						Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4700	Layer			0.33	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish orange sandy silt with occasional chalk and flint inclusions.		
4701	Layer			0.09	Subsoil. Light brownish orange sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions.		
4702	Layer				Natural. Light orange white chalk with flint inclusions.		
Trench 48							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contains no archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlaying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4800	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Light greyish brown sandy silt with frequent chalk inclusions		
4801	Layer			0.03	Subsoil. Light brownish orange sandy silt		
4802	Layer				Natural. Chalk with flint inclusions		

4803	Cut		1.76	0.15	Natural Feature. Natural feature		
4804	Cut		2.04	0.36	Natural Feature. Natural gully.		
4805	Fill	4804	2.04	0.36	Secondary Fill. Mid reddish brown clayey silt.		
4806	Cut		2.28	0.18	Natural Feature. Natural gully.		
4807	Fill	4806	2.28	0.18	Secondary Fill. Mid reddish brown clayey silt.		

Trench 49

General description						Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural chalk.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4900	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
4901	Layer			0.23	Subsoil. Light orange brown sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions.		
4902	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with flint inclusions.		

Trench 50

General description						Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench contains one pit. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying the natural geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5000	Layer			0.65	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt rare chalk inclusions		
5001	Layer			0.35	Subsoil. Mid orange brown sandy silt very rare flint inclusions		
5002	Layer				Natural. Chalk with orange brown silt inclusions		
5003	Layer		23	0.6	Colluvial Layer. Mid orange brown, sandy silt.		
5004	Cut		0.54	0.17	Pit		
5005	Fill	5004		0.05	Primary Fill. Grey white chalk		

5006	Fill	5004		0.13	Deliberate Backfill. Dark grey, slag clinker and silt	<3>	
5007	Fill	5004		0.17	Secondary Fill. mid grey brown, sandy silt.		
5008	Cut		0.58	0.19	Natural Feature		
5009	Fill	5008	0.58	0.19	Primary Fill	Flint	
Trench 51							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Boundary ditch continues running N-S across trench. trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
5100	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Light greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
5101	Layer				Natural. Light orange white chalk with occasional flint inclusions		
5102	Unexcavated feature		1.9		Ditch. Part of boundary ditch that runs N-S across site and has been investigated in other trenches.		
Trench 52							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench contains a single linear. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
5200	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Light greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
5201	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
5202	Cut		1.9	0.9	Ditch. Enclosure ditch, not bottomed out		
5203	Fill	5202	2.11	0.32	Secondary Fill. Top fill	Glass, flint	Post-medieval
5204	Fill	5202	2.07	0.51	Secondary Fill. Middle fill of 3		
Trench 53							

General description						Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5300	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Light greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
5301	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 54							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk 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
5400	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
5401	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions		
Trench 55							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Two linear features at northern end. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5500	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions	CBM	Post-medieval
5501	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions		
5502	Cut		1.8	1.17	Ditch. Enclosure ditch		
5503	Fill	5502	1.58	0.32	Secondary Fill. top fill	Pot, f. clay, flint	MIA
5504	Fill	5502	1.27	0.2	Secondary Fill	Pot, A. bone	MIA

5505	Fill	5502	0.99	0.49	Secondary Fill		
5506	Fill	5502	0.51	0.34	Secondary Fill. Bone & pot laden, sample 8 (40l)	Pot, A.bone f.clay, BF, <8>	MIA
5507	Fill	5502	0.52	0.24	Secondary Fill	Pot, flint	MIA
5508	Fill	5502	1.17	1.01	Primary Fill. Basal		
5509	Cut		4	0.2	Natural Feature. Light brown clay silt.		

Trench 56

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Linear features in centre of trench. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
5600	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions		
5601	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Light brownish orange silty clay with chalk inclusions.		
5602	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions		
5603	Cut			0.25	Other Cut. Spread	Flint	
5604	Void						
5605	Fill	5603		0.25	Primary Fill	Pot, A.bone <11>, flint, BF	MIA
5606	Fill			0.26	Primary Fill. same as 5605	Pot, Fe, A.bone	Roman
5607	Unexcavated feature		1.4		Ditch. Part of enclosure ditch excavated in other trenches.		

Trench 57

General description	Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench contains three ditches, one of which is cut into another, and a natural feature. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural, which has patches of mid brownish orange silty clay and occasional flint inclusions.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.3

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
5700	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with		

					occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
5701	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions and patches of mid brownish orange silty clay		
5702	Cut		1.48	0.86	Ring Ditch		
5703	Fill	5702	1.48	0.28	Secondary Fill. Mid brown clay silt.		
5704	Fill	5702	1.06	0.66	Secondary Fill. Mid brown clay silt.		
5705	Cut		1.08	0.15	Natural Feature		
5706	Fill	5705	1.08	0.15	Secondary Fill		
5707	Fill	5702	0.39	0.28	Secondary Fill. Light brown clay silt.		
5708	Cut		1.28	0.88	Ring Ditch		
5709	Cut		2.27	0.86	Ditch		
5710	Fill	5708	1.16	0.24	Secondary Fill. Mid brown clay silt.	Pot, A.bone BF, <9>	MIA
5711	Fill	5708	1.24	0.54	Secondary Fill. Mid brown clay silt.	Pot, A.bone	LIR
5712	Fill	5708	0.9	0.52	Secondary Fill. Mid brown clay silt.	Pot, A.bone	EIA
5713	Fill	5709	0.64	0.34	Primary Fill. Light brown clay silt.		
5714	Fill	5709	0.82	0.62	Secondary Fill. Mid brown clay silt.		
5715	Fill	5709	0.59	0.53	Secondary Fill. Mid brown clay silt.		
5716	Cut		2	12	Natural Feature. Mid red brown silt clay.		
Trench 58							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying degraded chalk of natural with occasional orange bands of silty clay.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.29
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5800	Layer			0.29	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
5801	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments.		
Trench 59							

General description						Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5900	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Light greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		
5901	Layer				Natural. Light orange white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 60							
General description						Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6000	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
6001	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Light brownish orange sandy silt with frequent flint inclusions.		
6002	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 61							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying colluvium.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	6
						Avg. depth (m)	2
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6100	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions		
6101	Layer				Subsoil. Not fully excavated. Mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		

Trenches 62-65							
Trenches under crop and not accessible.							
Trench 66							
General description						Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6600	Layer			0.37	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
6601	Layer				Natural. Light greyish white chalk with rare flint inclusions.		
Trench 67							
General description						Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk 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
6700	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
6701	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 68							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6800	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
6801	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 69							

General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk 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
6900	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Light greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
6901	Layer				Natural. Light orangish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
6902	Cut		1.2	0.22	Natural Feature. Geological formation with deposit being siltier than surrounding natural, but yielded humic clay patching suggesting a non-archaeological feature.		
6903	Cut		0.45	0.05	Natural Feature. Possible patch of redeposited top soil.		
6904	Layer		14.2	0.1	Natural. Friable dark brownish grey clayey silt with very frequent small-large rounded-angular flints <150mm.		
Trench 70							
General description						Orientation	WNW-ESE
Boundary ditch runs across the trench N-S. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7000	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Light greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
7001	Layer				Natural. White chalk with occasional flint inclusions and patches of mid brownish orange clay with flint inclusions		
7002	Cut		3.38	0.2	Other Cut. Part of post med N-S cart track / field		

					boundary which has been excavated in other trenches Could be a trackway.		
7003	Fill	7002	3.38	0.2	Secondary Fill	Glass f. clay, Fe, CBM	Post-medieval
7004	Layer		0.42	0.07	Other Layer. Packing in ruts		
Trench 71							
General description						Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying degraded chalk of natural with occasional orange bands of silty clay.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7100	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
7101	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments.		
Trench 72							
General description						Orientation	EES-WWN
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying degraded chalk of natural with occasional orange bands of silty clay.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7200	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
7201	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments.		
Trench 73							
General description						Orientation	SW-NE
Trench devoid of archaeology consists of ploughsoil overlying natural chalk						Length (m)	26
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

7300	Layer		2	0.32	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional stones		
7301	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown, chalk and occasional flint nodules		

Trench 74

General description	Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and colluvium overlying chalk natural.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	1

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7400	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
7401	Layer			0.6	Colluvial Layer. Light brownish orange sandy silt with frequent flint inclusions.		
7402	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		

Trench 75

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

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7500	Layer		2	0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional stones		
7501	Layer		2	0.6	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown, sandy silt, friable, frequent chalk and occasional flint nodules		
7502	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown, chalk with occasional flint nodules		

Trench 76

General description	Orientation	S-N
Trench devoid of archaeology consists of ploughsoil overlying natural chalk	Length (m)	30

						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7600	Layer		2	0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional stones and chalk		
7601	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown, chalk with occasional flint nodules		

Trench 77

General description						Orientation	S-N
Trench devoid of archaeology consists of ploughsoil overlying colluvium						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7700	Layer		2	0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional stones		
7701	Layer		2	0.65	Colluvial Layer. Mid orangish brown, sandy silt, friable, occasional chalk and flint, poorly sorted		

Trench 78

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk 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
7800	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
7801	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions and patches of mid brownish orange silty clay		

Trench 79

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench contains no archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlaying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2

						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7900	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
7901	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
7902	Cut		1.1	0.33	Natural Feature. recorded but is a natural feature		
7903	Fill	7902	0.42	0.26	Primary Fill. Light greyish orange sandy silt with frequent chalk inclusions		
7904	Fill	7905	0.7	0.19	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish orange sandy silt with rare flint inclusions		
7905	Cut		0.74	0.19	Natural Feature. recorded but is a natural feature		
7906	Cut		1.4		Natural Feature. Natural feature, unexcavated. Fill mid brownish orange sandy silt with frequent flint inclusions		

Trench 80

General description		Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlaying natural geology of chalk with silty patches.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2.1
		Avg. depth (m)	0.52

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8000	Layer			0.42	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silt.		
8001	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk		
8002	Cut		1.58	0.22	Natural Feature. Recorded as a ditch but is natural		
8003	Fill	8002	1.58	0.22	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown, clayey silt.		
8004	Cut		1.11	0.25	Natural Feature. Mid orange brown, clayey silt.		
8005	Cut		3.4		Natural Feature. Unexcavated Natural Feature. Fill mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions		
8006	Cut		1.9		Natural Feature. Unexcavated natural feature. Fill mid brownish orange sandy silt		

					with occasional flint inclusions		
Trench 81							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Ditch running across centre of trench. Consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk 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
8100	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Light greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions		
8101	Layer				Natural. White chalk with occasional flint inclusions and patches of mid brownish orange clay with flint inclusions		
8102	Unexcavated feature		3		Ditch. Part of N-S boundary ditch which has been excavated in other trenches.		
Trench 82							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8200	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Light greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions		
8201	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional rounded flint inclusions		
8202	Layer				Natural. White chalk with occasional flint inclusions		
Trench 83							
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying degraded chalk of natural.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8300	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.	Flint	
8301	Layer				Natural. White chalk with occasional flint fragments.		
Trench 84							
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8400	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
8401	Layer				Natural. Light greyish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 85							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying degraded chalk of natural.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.33	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8500	Layer			0.33	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
8501	Layer				Natural. White chalk with occasional flint fragments.		
8502	Cut				Ditch		
8503	Fill	8502		0.14	Primary Fill		
Trench 86							
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8600	Layer			0.45	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with		

					occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
8601	Layer				Natural. Light greyish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 87							
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8700	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
8701	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trenches 88-92							
Trenches under crop and not accessible.							
Trench 93							
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying colluvium.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9300	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
9301	Layer			0.6	Colluvial Layer. Mid brownish orange sandy silt with frequent flint inclusions.		
9302	Layer				Natural. Light greyish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 94							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

9400	Layer			0.38	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
9401	Layer				Natural. Light greyish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 95							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Linear at centre of trench. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk 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
9500	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
9501	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
9502	Cut		0.43	0.12	Ditch		
9503	Fill	9502	0.43	0.12	Primary Fill. Light orange brown sandy silt with occasional angular flint inclusions.		
9504	Cut		0.5	0.12	Ditch		
9505	Fill	9504	0.5	0.12	Primary Fill. Light orange brown sandy silt with occasional angular natural flint.		
9506	Cut		0.8	0.1	Natural Feature		
9507	Fill	9506	0.8	0.1	Other Fill. Light greyish brown sandy silt with frequent rounded and angular flints.		
Trench 96							
General description					Orientation	WSW-ENE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9600	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
9601	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white		

					chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 97							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk 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
9700	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Light greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
9701	Layer				Natural. White chalk natural with frequent flint inclusions		
Trench 98							
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)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9800	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
9801	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 99							
General description					Orientation	SE-NW	
Trench contains three ditches. Consists of ploughsoil overlaying the natural geology.					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	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.	Flint	
9901	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
9902	Cut		0.52	0.12	Ditch		
9903	Fill	9902	0.52	0.12	Deliberate Backfill. Compact (dry), mid-brown, silty sand.	Fe	Post-medieval
9904	Cut		0.8	0.22	Ditch		
9905	Fill	9904	0.22	0.8	Deliberate Backfill. Compact (dry), mid-greyish brown, silty sand.	Glass, Fe, CBM	Post-medieval
9906	Cut		0.94	0.28	Ditch		
9907	Fill	9906	0.58	0.1	Secondary Fill. Compact (dry),		

					light brown, silty sand.		
9908	Fill	9906	0.94	0.18	Deliberate Backfill. Loose/crumby (dry), mid-greyish brown, silty sand.	Pot, shell, Fe, CBM	Post-medieval

Trench 100							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying 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
10000	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt		
10001	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with light brown, clay silt patches.		

Trench 101							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Comprises chalk with bands/lenses of red brown clayey silt, 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
10100	Layer			0.33	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt		
10101	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with light brown clay silt patches.		
10102	Layer		0.37	0.08	Natural. Tested area of natural variation.		
10103	Cut		1.75		Natural Feature. Unexcavated, fill mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional limestone and flint inclusions		
10104	Cut		0.78		Natural Feature. Unexcavated, fill mid brownish orange sandy silt with frequent flint inclusions		

Trench 102							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10200	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt		
10201	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with light brown patches of clay silt		

Trench 103							
General description					Orientation		S-N
Trench devoid of archaeology consists of ploughsoil overlying natural chalk					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10300	Layer		2	0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional stones and chalk		
10301	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown, chalk and occasional flint nodules		
Trench 104							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying colluvium.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10400	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional stones and chalk		
10401	Layer		2	0.6	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown, sandy silt, occasional chalk and flint nodules, poorly sorted		
Trench 105							
General description					Orientation		W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying colluvium and natural degraded chalk.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		6
					Avg. depth (m)		2
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10500	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Friable, dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments.	Flint	
10501	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments.		
10502	Layer			0.29	Colluvial Layer. Firm, mid yellowish brown sandy silt with moderate rounded-angular flints <70mm and frequent white chalk inclusions.		
10503	Layer			0.37	Colluvial Layer. Firm, dark yellowish brown silt with frequent chalk inclusions and occasional rounded-angular flints <70mm.		
10504	Layer			0.59	Colluvial Layer. Firm, dark yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional sub-angular flints <40mm and occasional small chalk pebbles.		
10505	Layer			0.2	Other Layer. Firm, brown clayey silt with occasional angular flint pebbles <25mm. BRICK EARTH. Depth of deposit unknown due to reached limit of excavation.		
10506	Layer			0.35	Other Layer. Firm yellowish brown silt. Traces of clay and fine sand. Homogenous. De calcified Brickearth.		

10507	Layer			0.09	Other Layer. Loose pale yellow silt. Frequent small sub angular chalk. Soft to friable. cryoturbated chalk/head deposit.		
Trench 106							
General description					Orientation		W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying colluvium and natural degraded chalk.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		6
					Avg. depth (m)		1.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10600	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Friable, dark brownish grey sandy silt with common angular-rounded flint pebbles.		
10601	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments.		
10602	Layer			0.25	Colluvial Layer. Firm, mid yellowish brown sandy silt with moderate white chalk inclusions <10mm, occasional angular-rounded flints <40mm, occasional burnt flint and worm burrowing.		
10603	Layer			0.52	Colluvial Layer. Firm, mid yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional-moderate small chalk inclusions, occasional angular flint pebbles <30mm and occasional worm burrowing.		
10604	Layer			0.18	Colluvial Layer. Firm, dark yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent white chalk inclusions <25mm, occasional flint sub-angular flint pebbles <20mm and occasional worm burrowing.		
10605	Layer			0.2	Other Layer. Firm, mid brownish yellow-dark yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional large angular flint pebbles <80mm, occasional small chalk inclusions and occasional worm burrowing. BRICK EARTH. Possible horizon due to clayey consistency.		
Trench 107							
General description					Orientation		W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil and natural degraded chalk with orangish geological bands of silty clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.48
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10700	Layer			0.33	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments.		
10701	Layer			0.18	Subsoil. Mid orangish brown silty clay, firm with frequent chalk flecks varying of sizes		

10702	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments.		
Trench 108							
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)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10800	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
10801	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
10802	Unexcavated feature		1.56	0.15	Natural Feature. Mid yellow brown clay silt.		
Trench 109							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying 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
10900	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
10901	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with light brown clay silt patches.		
Trench 110							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench contains one unexcavated ditch and a possible terminus. Consists of ploughsoil overlaying the natural geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.33	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11000	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
11001	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
11002	Unexcavated feature		2.9		Ditch		
11003	Cut		2.1		Natural Feature. Mid red brown clay silt. Natural feature, unexcavated.		
11004	Cut		0.74	0.12	Ditch. Possible ditch terminus.		
11005	Fill	11004	0.74	0.12	Secondary Fill. Loose/crumblly (dry), mid-brown silty sand.		
Trench 111							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil overlaying the natural geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

11100	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
11101	Layer				Natural. Compact, light grey chalk		
11102	Cut		3.4	0.3	Ditch. Modern boundary ditch.		
11103	Fill	11102	1.46	0.13	Secondary Fill. Compact light greyish brown silty sand.		
11104	Fill	11102	0.74	0.16	Secondary Fill. Compact light greyish brown silty sand.		
11105	Fill	11102	2.9	0.3	Secondary Fill. Friable, mid brown silty sand.	Glass, Fe	Post-medieval
Trench 112							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.28
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11200	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
11201	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 113							
General description					Orientation		NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11300	Layer			0.43	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
11301	Layer			0.17	Subsoil. Mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		
11302	Layer				Natural. Light orangish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 114							
General description					Orientation		NNE-SSW
Ring ditch in centre of trench. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11400	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
11401	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
11402	Cut		0.6	0.16	Ring Ditch. Partially exposed, see geophysics.		
11403	Fill	11402	0.6	0.16	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown chalky silt with chalk and flint inclusions.		

Trench 115							
General description					Orientation		WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.38
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11500	Layer			0.38	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
11501	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 116							
General description					Orientation		WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and colluvium overlying chalk natural with frequent orange bands of silty clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		6
					Avg. depth (m)		1.68
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11600	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Friable, mid-dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt with frequent angular flint pebbles.		
11601	Layer			0.23	Colluvial Layer. Firm, mid greyish brown clayey sandy silt with frequent chalk and moderate angular flint pebbles <80mm		
11602	Layer				Natural. Light greyish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
11603	Cut		10		Natural Feature. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
11604	Layer			0.23	Colluvial Layer. Firm, mid yellowish brown clayey silt with moderate angular flints <50mm and occasional chalk flecking.		
11605	Layer			0.44	Colluvial Layer. Firm, dark yellowish brown clayey sandy silt with frequent chalk flecking, with moderate sub-angular flint pebbles and cobbles <120mm. Notable line of sub-angular flints at 0.76-0.82m depth		
11606	Layer			0.2	Other Layer. Firm, dark yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk flecking. BRICK EARTH.		
11607	Layer			0.25	Other Layer. Firm, brownish yellow clayey silt (more clayey than (11606)) with occasional chalk flecking. BRICK EARTH.		
11608	Layer				Other Layer. Compacted, light brownish yellow silt with chalk, (same as (11602)). Full depth of layer unknown due to reached limit of excavation.		

Trench 117							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and colluvium overlying natural chalk					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11700	Layer			0.33	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
11701	Layer			0.83	Colluvial Layer. Light orange brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		
11702	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trenches 118-120							
Trenches under crop and not accessible.							
Trench 121							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of degraded chalk.					Length (m)		20
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.38
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12100	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
12101	Layer				Natural. Light greyish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 122							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.28
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12200	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
12201	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 123							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying 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
12300	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid to dark grey brown clay silt.		

12301	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with light brown clay silt patches.		
Trench 124							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
12400	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.	Flint	
12401	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 125							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench contains one possible ditch. Consists of ploughsoil overlaying the natural geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
12500	Layer			0.33	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
12501	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
12502	Cut		0.84	0.15	Ditch. NW-SE aligned poss linear ditch		
12503	Layer		0.29	0.18	Natural. Tested small natural hollow.		
12504	Fill	12502	0.84	0.15	Secondary Fill. Mid orange brown, clay silt		
Trench 126							
General description					Orientation		S-N
Trench devoid of archaeology consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil, natural chalk					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
12600	Layer		2	30	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional stones		
12601	Layer		2	0.1	Subsoil. Mid, brown, sandy silt, frequent chalk	A.bone	
12602	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown, chalk with occasional flint		
Trench 127							
General description					Orientation		SE-MW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying colluvium.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
12700	Layer		2	0.45	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional stones		

12701	Layer		2	0.55	Colluvial Layer. Mid yellowish brown, sandy, occasional chalk, poorly sorted		
12702	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown, chalk with occasional flint nodules and orange geological bands		
Trench 128							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying, colluvium and natural degraded chalk.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12800	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments.		
12801	Layer			0.6	Subsoil. Light brownish orange sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions.		
12802	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments		
Trench 129							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural chalk, orange geological bands and colluvium					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12900	Layer		2	0.37	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional stones		
12901	Layer		2		Colluvial Layer. Mid brown, sandy silt, friable		
12902	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown, Chalk with occasional flint and orange geological bands		
Trench 130							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology consists of ploughsoil overlying Colluvium, natural chalk And orange geological bands					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13000	Layer		2	0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, Sandy silt, occasional stones		
13001	Layer		2	0.1	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown, sandy silt, occasional chalk		
13002	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown, chalk with occasional flint and orange geological bands		
Trench 131							

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)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13100	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
13101	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 132							
General description						Orientation	SE-NW
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
13200	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
13201	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 133							
General description						Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13300	Layer			0.45	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.	Flint	
13301	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 134							
General description						Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying colluvium.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13400	Layer			0.36	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
13401	Layer		2	0.65	Colluvial Layer. Mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		
13402	Cut		30		Natural Feature. Mid brown clay silt.		
Trench 135							
General description						Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2

						Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13500	Layer			0.34	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
13501	Layer				Natural. Light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 136							
General description					Orientation		NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.38
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13600	Layer			0.38	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
13601	Layer				Natural. Light greyish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 137							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13700	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
13701	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Light orangish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions.		
13702	Layer				Natural. Light greyish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 138							
General description					Orientation		WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.55
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13800	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
13801	Void						
13802	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		

Trench 139							
General description					Orientation		WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and colluvium overlying chalk natural with frequent orange bands of silty clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		6
					Avg. depth (m)		2
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
13900	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Friable, dark brownish grey sandy silt with moderate angular flint pebbles.		
13901	Void						
13902	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions		
13903	Cut		25		Natural Feature. Mid brown clay silt.		
13904	Layer			0.29	Colluvial Layer. Firm, mid yellowish brown silt with moderate chalk finds and occasional angular flint pebbles		
13905	Layer			0.17	Colluvial Layer. Firm, dark yellowish brown clayey sandy silt with occasional angular flint pebbles and occasional rounded cobbles <250mm.		
13906	Layer			0.29	Colluvial Layer. Firm, dark yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional angular flints and moderate calcium coated worm borrowing.		
13907	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Firm, dark brownish yellow mottled dark greyish brown silt with occasional charcoal finds and frequent/common angular large flint pebbles/small flint cobbles <120mm.		
13908	Layer			0.29	Colluvial Layer. Firm, dark brownish grey clayey silt with very occasional small angular flints and significant stone lining towards bottom of deposit.		
13909	Layer			0.29	Other Layer. Compacted, light yellowish brown sandy clayey silt with frequent animal burrowing. BRICK EARTH.		
13910	Layer				Other Layer. Very firm, brownish yellow fine sandy silt, possible THANET SAND. Depth unknown due to reached limit of excavation.		
Trench 140							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		3
					Avg. depth (m)		0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date

14000	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
14001	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		
14002	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 141							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil overlaying the natural geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14100	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Compact (dry) mid greyish brown silty, clayey sand.		
14101	Layer				Natural. White-grey chalk.		
14102	Cut		1.8	0.45	Ditch		
14103	Fill	14102	0.96	0.06	Secondary Fill. Compact (dry), light brown, silty, chalky sand.	F.clay	
14104	Fill	14102	1.5	0.22	Deliberate Backfill. Very compact chalk bits with mid-brown sandy silty matrix.		
14105	Fill	14102	1.64	0.18	Deliberate Backfill. Friable (dry), dark/mid-brown silty, chalky sand.	Pot, A.bone, shell	MBA
Trench 142							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench contains two ditches. Consists of ploughsoil overlaying the natural geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.33
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14200	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown sandy silt. Some natural flint inclusions.		
14201	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with lenses/bands of mid red brown sandy silt. Some natural flint nodules.		
14202	Cut		1.04	0.32	Ditch		
14203	Fill	14202	1.04	0.32	Deliberate Backfill. Friable (dry), mid-brown, silty, chalky sand.	Pot, A.bone, shell, f.clay, glass, Fe, BF, CBM, w.stone <2>	Roman
14204	Cut		0.16	0.12	Natural Feature		
14205	Fill	14204	0.16	0.12	Secondary Fill. Dark brown, silty, chalky sand.		
14206	Cut		1.1	0.27	Natural Feature		

14207	Cut		1.3	0.1	Ditch. Possible post-med./modern		
14208	Fill	14207	1.3	0.1	Secondary Fill. Loose (dry), mid-brown silty, chalky sand.		
Trench 143							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench contains one unexcavated ditch. Consists of ploughsoil overlaying natural chalk.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14300	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown sandy silt. Some flint inclusions.		
14301	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with lenses/bands of mid red brown sandy silt. Some natural flint nodules.		
14302	Unexcavated feature		2.8		Ditch. Post-medieval boundary		
Trench 144							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW/NW-SE
L-Shaped. Trench contains two linear features. Consists of ploughsoil overlaying the natural geology.					Length (m)		60
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.31
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14400	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown sandy silt. Some natural flint inclusions.		
14401	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with lenses/bands of mid red brown sandy silt. Some natural flint nodules.		
14402	Cut		1.14	0.14	Ditch		
14403	Fill	14402	1.14	0.14	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown, clayey silt		
14404	Cut		0.48	0.1	Natural Feature. Mid orange brown, clayey silt		
14405	Cut		2.04	0.17	Ditch. Post-medieval boundary	Fe, CBM	Post-medieval
14406	Fill	14405	2.04	0.17	Secondary Fill. Grey brown, clay silt.		
Trench 145							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Comprises mix of natural chalk and bands of mid red brown sandy silt, overlain by topsoil.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14500	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown sandy silt. Some natural flint inclusions.		

14501	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with lenses/bands of mid red brown sandy silt. Some natural flint nodules.		
Trench 146							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14600	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
14601	Layer			0.45	Subsoil. Mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		
14602	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 147							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and colluvium overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14700	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
14701	Layer			0.6	Colluvial Layer. Mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		
14702	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 148							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14800	Layer			0.45	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
14801	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 149							
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE	
					Length (m)	30	

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural.						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14900	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
14901	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		

Trench 150							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Enclosure ditch at south end. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15000	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
15001	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
15002	Cut		1.55	0.65	Ditch. Curvilinear in plan, steep and convex sides and sharp break of slope		
15003	Fill	15002	0.6	0.44	Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown silty sand, loose with very frequent small chalk flecks, sub-angular stones and flints fragments varying of sizes.		
15004	Fill	15002	0.42	0.18	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown silty sand, loose with very frequent small chalk flecks, occasional sub-angular small stones and flints fragments varying of sizes.	Pot,	EIA
15005	Fill	15002	0.9	0.2	Secondary Fill. Light yellowish brown degraded chalk, loose, no inclusion visible.		
15006	Fill	15002	1.23	0.3	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown silty sand, loose with very frequent chalk fragments varying of sizes, sub-angular flints nodules and occasional shells.	Pot	MIA

Trench 151							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.9
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15100	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		

15101	Layer			0.6	Subsoil. Mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		
15102	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
15103	Cut		15		Natural Feature. Mid brown clay silt.		
Trench 152							
General description					Orientation		WSW-ENE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		1.25
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15200	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
15201	Layer			0.4	Colluvial Layer. Mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		
15202	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
15203	Layer		18	0.12	Other Layer. Light brownish yellow sandy silt, geological layer		
15204	Layer			0.1	Other Layer. Light brownish yellow silty sand, geological layer, possibly redeposited loess		
15205	Layer			0.06	Other Layer. Light yellowish orange/pink silty sand, geological layer. Extended beyond depth the trench was dug to.		
Trench 153							
General description					Orientation		NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15300	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
15301	Layer			0.6	Subsoil. Mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		
15302	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
15303	Cut		20		Natural Feature. Mid brown clay silt.		
Trench 154							
General description					Orientation		NNW-SSE
					Length (m)		30

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15400	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
15401	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		
15402	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		

Trench 155

General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural chalk.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15500	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
15501	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
15502	Cut		1	0.68	Ring Ditch		
15503	Fill	15502	0.72	0.2	Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown, sandy silt, frequent chalk and occasional flint nodules	Pot	Iron Age
15504	Fill	15502	0.84	0.12	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown, sandy silt, rare chalk and occasional roots	Pot	EIA
15505	Fill	15502	1	0.33	Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown, sandy silt, frequent chalk and occasional flint		

Trench 156

General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE	
Part of enclosure ditch running across western end of trench. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15600	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
15601	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		
15602	Cut		1.64	1.16	Ditch. Enclosure ditch, 5 fills		
15603	Fill	15602	1.39	0.18	Secondary Fill. Top fill		
15604	Fill	15602	1.64	0.51	Deliberate Backfill. Redistributed natural - from bank?		
15605	Fill	15602	1.31	0.38	Secondary Fill	Pot, A.bone	Roman
15606	Fill	15602	0.79	0.4	Primary Fill. Slump fill		
15607	Fill	15602	0.35	0.09	Secondary Fill. Basal fill		

Trench 157							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15700	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
15701	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Light brown clay silt.		
15702	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 158							
General description					Orientation		WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15800	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
15801	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		
15802	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions with bands of light orangish brown sandy silt with frequent flint inclusions.		
Trench 159							
General description					Orientation		WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.65
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15900	Layer			0.45	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
15901	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		
15902	Layer				Natural. Light orange white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 160							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

16000	Layer			0.45	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
16001	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions and bands of light orangish brown silty clay with frequent flint inclusions.		
Trench 161							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16100	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
16101	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		
16102	Layer				Natural. Light greyish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 162							
General description					Orientation		WNW-ESE
Linear running N-S across trench. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.55
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16200	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
16201	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		
16202	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions and bands of orange sandy silt with frequent flint inclusions.		
16203	Unexcavated feature		1		Ditch. Part of boundary ditch.		
Trench 163							
General description					Orientation		NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16300	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		

16301	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Light orangish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
16302	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions and bands of orangish brown clayey silt with frequent flint inclusions.		
Trench 164							
General description					Orientation		NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16400	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
16401	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		
16402	Layer				Natural. Light orange white chalk with occasional flint inclusions and patches of mid brownish orange sandy silt with frequent flint inclusions.		
Trench 165							
General description					Orientation		NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16500	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
16501	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		
16502	Layer				Natural. Light orange white chalk with frequent flint inclusions and bands of orange silt with frequent flint nodule inclusions.		
Trench 166							
General description					Orientation		NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16600	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		

16601	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		
16602	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 167							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16700	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
16701	Layer				Natural. Light greyish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions and two bands of mid brownish orange silty clay and frequent flint inclusions.		
Trench 168							
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE	
Trench has one linear. Consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk 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
16800	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
16801	Layer				Natural. Light greyish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
16802	Cut		1.1	0.95	Ditch. Part of enclosure ditch		
16803	Fill	16802	0.36	0.15	Primary Fill		
16804	Fill	16802	0.42	0.13	Secondary Fill		
16805	Fill	16802	0.52	0.15	Primary Fill	Pot, <17>	Roman
16806	Fill	16802	0.62	0.32	Secondary Fill		
16807	Fill	16802	0.12	0.15	Secondary Fill		
16808	Fill	16802	0.98	0.4	Secondary Fill	Pot, <10>	Iron Age
Trench 169							
General description					Orientation	SE-NW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural chalk geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16900	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
16901	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		

Trench 170							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17000	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
17001	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 171							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17100	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
17101	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		
17102	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 172							
General description					Orientation		WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17200	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
17201	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		
17202	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 173							
General description					Orientation		WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.65
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

17300	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
17301	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		
17302	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		

Trench 174

General description						Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17400	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
17401	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		
17402	Layer				Natural. Light orangish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions and bands of orange silty clay with frequent flint inclusions.		

Trench 175

General description						Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17500	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
17501	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		
17502	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions and bands of brownish orange sandy silt with frequent flint inclusions.		

Trench 176

General description						Orientation	WNW-ESE
Linear running N-S across trench. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

17600	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
17601	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		
17602	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
17603	Unexcavated feature		23		Ditch. Field boundary / track		
Trench 177							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17700	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
17701	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		
17702	Layer				Natural. Light orangish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 178							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.55
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17800	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
17801	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		
17802	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 179							
General description					Orientation		NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.65
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17900	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		

17901	Layer			0.33	Subsoil. Mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		
17902	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 180							
General description					Orientation		WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.8
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18000	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
18001	Layer			0.45	Subsoil. Mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		
18002	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions and bands of light brownish orange sandy silt with frequent flint inclusions.		
Trench 181							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.65
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 182							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18200	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
18201	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Light brownish orange sandy silt with frequent chalk inclusions.		
18202	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions and bands of orange brown clayey silt with frequent flint inclusions.		
Trench 183							
General description					Orientation		E-W
					Length (m)		30

Single ditch revealed. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and orangish geological bands.						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18300	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		
18301	Layer			0.42	Subsoil. Mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		
18302	Layer				Natural. Light orangish white chalk with bands of orange silty clay with occasional flint inclusions.		
18303	Cut		1.06	0.1	Ditch		
18304	Fill	18303	1.06	0.1	Primary Fill	Pot, Fe	Post-medieval
Trench 184							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contains one boundary ditch. Consists of ploughsoil overlaying the natural geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18400	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
18401	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
18402	Cut		1.74	0.13	Ditch. Post-medieval boundary		
18403	Fill	18402	1.74	0.13	Secondary Fill. Grey brown, sandy silt.	Pot, Fe, CBM	Post-medieval
Trench 185							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contains a single pit. Consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk and clay geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18500	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
18501	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
18502	Cut		0.62	0.14	Pit		
18503	Fill	18502	0.62	0.14	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Pot, BF, <1>	EIA
18504	Cut		0.75		Natural Feature. Mid red brown clay silt. Unexcavated natural feature.		
18505	Cut		0.81		Natural Feature. Mid red brown clay silt. Unexcavated natural feature		
Trench 186							
General description						Orientation	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and orangish geological bands						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1

						Avg. depth (m)	0.29
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18600	Layer			0.29	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments.		
18601	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments.		
Trench 187							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench consists of one pit. Consists of ploughsoil overlaying the natural geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18700	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
18701	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
18702	Cut		0.84	0.14	Ditch		
18703	Fill	18702	0.84	0.14	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown, silt.	Pot, A.bone	Iron Age
18704	Cut				Natural Feature. Linear natural variation near S end of trench		
18705	Cut				Natural Feature. Tested small natural hollow		
Trench 188							
General description					Orientation	SE-NW	
Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and orangish geological bands					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18800	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments		
18801	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments		
18802	Cut		0.9	0.35	Natural Feature. Cut of natural feature. Runs NE-SW. No finds.		
18803	Cut		1	0.14	Natural Feature. Cut of a natural feature that runs NE-SW. No finds.		
18804	Cut		5.2	0.58	Other Cut. Cut of possible pathway. Feature running east/west		
18805	Fill	18804	4.2	0.28	Primary Fill. Fill of possible pathway, formed by natural erosion of soil. No finds.		
Trench 189							
General description					Orientation	SW-NE	
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying colluvium and natural geology of degraded chalk. Has a boundary ditch in the centre of trench					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	6	
					Avg. depth (m)	1.6	

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18900	Layer		2	0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional stones	Flint	
18901	Layer		2	0.8	Colluvial Layer. Mid greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional stones and chalk. Poorly sorted	Flint	
18902	Layer				Colluvial Layer		
18903	Layer				Colluvial Layer		
18904	Cut		1.1	0.62	Ditch. Cut of ditch under colluvial layer.		
18905	Fill	18904	1.1	0.62	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional degraded chalk.	A.bone	
18906	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish brown brick earth		

Trench 190

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and occasional orange geological bands. The trench was extended in centre.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	6
	Avg. depth (m)	0.37

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19000	Layer		2	0.33	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty sand, loose, occasional stones		
19001	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown, chalk with orange geological bands		
19002	Cut		2.4	0.84	Ditch. Cut of ditch. Steep sides and into a sharp, v shape base. Excavated to 1m limit.		
19003	Fill	19002	0.54	0.12	Primary Fill. Compact brownish white clayey degraded chalk primary fill.		
19004	Fill	19002	0.68	0.18	Secondary Fill. Friable mid greyish brown silty clay		
19005	Fill	19002	1.34	0.24	Secondary Fill. Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt		
19006	Fill	19002	2.4	0.28	Secondary Fill. Friable mid greyish brown silty clay		

Trench 191

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and orangish geological bands.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.3

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19100	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments.		
19101	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments.		

Trench 192

General description	Orientation	SW-NE
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Trench devoid of archaeology, consists in ploughsoil overlying natural chalk						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19200	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional stones		
19201	Layer				Subsoil. Mid brownish orange, chalky silt, pieces chalk		
Trench 193							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and orangish geological bands.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19300	Layer			0.37	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments.		
19301	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments		
19302	Cut		1.62	0.38	Pit. Cut of sub-oval pit		
19303	Fill	19302	0.5	0.08	Primary Fill. Compact light yellowish brown sandy clay chalk		
19304	Fill	19302	0.48	0.2	Secondary Fill. Friable mid greyish brown silty clay		
19305	Fill	19302	0.52	0.2	Secondary Fill. Friable mid greyish brown silty clay		
19306	Fill	19302	1.12	0.3	Secondary Fill. Friable mid blackish brown silty clay	Pot, flint, BF, A.bone, w.stone, <21>	LIR
Trench 194							
General description						Orientation	S-N
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of ploughsoil overlying natural and possible colluvium in S end.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19400	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, loose		
19401	Layer		2	0.6	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown, silty clay. Occasional stones poorly sorted		
19402	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown chalk, occasional flint nodules and orange sandy silt geological bands		
Trench 195							
General description						Orientation	N-S
						Length (m)	30

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk, colluvium and frequent orangish geological bands						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.9
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19500	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments.		
19501	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments		
Trench 196							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Consists of ploughsoil overlying colluvium and natural degraded chalk with occasional orangish geological bands.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	6
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19600	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments.		
19601	Layer				Subsoil. Mid orangey brown clayey silt with occasional flint.		
19602	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown with light grey degraded chalk and occasional flints.		
19603	Cut		6.04	0.6	Ditch. Cut of ditch running east west		
19604	Fill	19603	1.76	0.24	Primary Fill. Friable light greyish brown sandy clay chalk		
19605	Fill	19603	1.32	0.48	Secondary Fill. Friable mid greyish brown silty clay		
19606	Fill	19603	1.52	0.22	Secondary Fill. Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt	Pot, A.bone	Iron Age
19607	Fill	19603	4.3	0.6	Secondary Fill. Friable mid greyish brown silty clay with very frequent degraded chalk		
Trench 197							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and occasional orangish geological bands						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19700	Layer			0.37	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments.		
19701	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments		
Trench 198							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and occasional orangish geological bands						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1

						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19800	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments		
19801	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments.		

Trench 199

General description					Orientation	N-S and W-E
Trench contains two ditches. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and occasional orangish geological bands of silty clay. Trench was extended in centre of N-S aligned part.					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.64

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19900	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments		
19901	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments.		
19902	Layer		2.1	0.2	Natural. Light yellowish brown, chalk with occasional flint nodules		
19903	Cut		3.06	0.19	Other Cut. Track/path		
19904	Fill	19903	3.06	0.19	Secondary Fill. Single fill, bone		
19905	Cut		4.65	0.73	Ditch. 4fills visible, no base at 1 m		
19906	Fill	19905	3.27	0.13	Secondary Fill		
19907	Fill	19905	4.65	0.52	Deliberate Backfill. Pot, bone, flint	Pot, flint, A.bone	LBA
19908	Fill	19905	2.7	0.25	Secondary Fill. Pot, bone, flint, no base at 1 m	Pot, flint, A.bone	MIA
19909	Fill	19905	3.48	0.59	Primary Fill. Probably basal, no base at 1m		
19910	Fill	19905	1.22	0.26	Secondary Fill. Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with very common degraded chalk and occasional flint		

Trench 200

General description					Orientation	SW-NE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil and natural chalk. Geological bands					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20000	Layer		2	0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional stones		
20001	Layer		2	0.15	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown, silty clay, frequent chalk and occasional flint		

20002	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown with patches of mid brown, chalk and orange geological bands		
Trench 201							
General description					Orientation	W-E	
Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural chalk and orange geological bands. Possible ditch 11 m from South end of trench					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20100	Layer		2	0.41	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt. Occasional stones		
20101	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown. Chalk, occasional flint and orange geological bands		
20102	Cut		1.4	0.39	Ditch. Cut of ditch		
20103	Fill	20102	0.7	0.1	Primary Fill. Compact mid brownish white clayey chalk		
20104	Fill	20102	1.18	0.22	Secondary Fill. Friable whitish brown clayey chalk		
20105	Fill	20102	1.22	0.14	Secondary Fill. Friable mid greyish brown silty clay	Pot, Fe	Post-medieval
Trench 202							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural chalk with Orangish geological bands					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20200	Layer		2	0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional stones		
20201	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown, chalk, occasional flint and orange geological bands		
Trench 203							
General description					Orientation	S-N	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil and natural chalk and orangish geological bands					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20300	Layer		2	0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional stones		
20301	Layer		2	0.29	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown, silty clay, occasional stones, flint and chalk		

20302	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown, chalk and occasional flint, orange geological bands		
Trench 204							
General description					Orientation	W-E	
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of ploughsoil overlying natural chalk and orangish geological bands					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20400	Layer		2	0.32	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional stones		
20401	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown chalk, occasional flint and orange geological bands		
Trench 205							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench contains one ditch. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and orangish geological bands.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20500	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments.		
20501	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with flint fragments		
20502	Unexcavated feature				Ditch. Same as 19603		
Trench 206							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural, with bands of silty clay					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20600	Layer			0.37	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments.		
20601	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with flint fragments.		
Trench 207							
General description					Orientation	S-N	
					Length (m)	30	

Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural chalk and geological bands.						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20700	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark Greyish Brown, silty sand, loose, occasional stones		
20701	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown, chalk with occasional flint nodules and sandy silt orange geological bands		
Trench 208							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural chalk and orangish geological bands						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20800	Layer		2	0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional stones		
20801	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown, chalk with occasional flint nodules and sandy silt orange geological bands		
Trench 209							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and orangish geological bands.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20900	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments		
20901	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with flint fragments.		
Trench 210							
General description						Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural, with bands of silty clay.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
21000	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		

21001	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid brownish orange silty clay with occasional flint inclusions.		
21002	Layer				Natural. Light orange white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 211							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural, with bands of silty clay					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
21100	Layer			0.33	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments.		
21101	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with flint fragments.		
21102	Cut		0.58	0.1	Pit. Cut of sub-circular pit		
21103	Fill	21102	0.58	0.1	Secondary Fill. Soft dark blackish brown clayey silt with charcoal flecks	<22>	
Trench 212							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of ploughsoil overlying natural chalk and orangish geological bands					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	46	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
21200	Layer		2	0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional stones and fine chalk		
21201	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown, chalk, occasional flint		
Trench 213							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural chalk and orangish geological bands and colluvium					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
21300	Layer		2	0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional stones and chalk		
21301	Layer		2	0.65	Colluvial Layer. Mid yellowish brown with manganese mottling		

21302	Layer			0.2	Colluvial Layer. Light yellowish brown with occasional flint		
21303	Layer			0.1	Other Layer. Light greenish yellow sand. Possible loess.		
Trench 214							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and orangish geological bands.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
21400	Layer			0.42	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments.		
21401	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with flint fragments.		
Trench 215							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology consists of ploughsoil overlying natural chalk and orangish geological bands					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.41	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
21500	Layer		2	0.41	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional stones		
21501	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown, chalk with frequent flint nodules and sandy silt orange geological bands		
Trench 216							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology consists of ploughsoil overlying natural chalk and orangish geological bands					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.41	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
21600	Layer		2	0.41	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional stones		
21601	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and patches of mid greyish brown, sandy silt orange geological bands, occasional flint nodules		
Trench 217							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
					Length (m)	30	

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and orangish geological bands.						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
21700	Layer			0.42	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments		
21701	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with flint fragments.		
Trench 218							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and orangish geological bands.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
21800	Layer			0.36	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments		
21801	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with flint fragments.		
Trench 219							
General description						Orientation	S-N
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural chalk and orangish geological bands.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
21900	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark Greyish brown, sandy silt, loose, occasional stones		
21901	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown, chalk with occasional flint nodules and sandy silt orange geological bands		
Trench 220							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench revealed a pit. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural chalk and orangish geological bands. Pit in middle of trench						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.67
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
22000	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey, sandy silt, loose, occasional stones		
22001	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown, chalk with occasional flint nodules,		

					sandy silt orange geological bands		
22002	Cut				Pit		
22003	Fill	22002			Primary Fill		
22004	Fill	22002			Deliberate Backfill	F.clay, flint, BF, A.bone, <18>	
22005	Fill	22002	0.7	0.21	Primary Fill. Top fill of pit, large quantity of burnt flint and charcoal	Pot, A.bone, flint, BF	LBA
Trench 221							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and orangish geological bands.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
22100	Layer			0.37	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments		
22101	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with flint fragments.		
Trench 222							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and orangish geological bands.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.52
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
22200	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, loose, occasional stones		
22201	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown, chalk with occasional flint nodules and orange geological bands		
Trench 223							
General description					Orientation		WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural with bands of orange 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
22300	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
22301	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid orangish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions.		

22302	Layer				Natural. Light orange white chalk with occasional flint inclusions and bands of orange silty clay with flint inclusions.		
Trench 224							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and orangish geological bands					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
22400	Layer			0.37	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments		
22401	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with flint fragments.		
22402	Cut		0.7	0.17	Pit		
22403	Fill	22402	0.29	0.17	Primary Fill	Pot, A.bone	EIA
22404	Fill	22402	0.37	0.13	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish yellow sandy silt with no inclusions	Pot, <20>, flint, BF	EIA
22405	Unexcavated feature		0.5		Pit. Circular pit with a Dark brownish black fill		
Trench 225							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists in ploughsoil overlying natural chalk and orangish geological bands					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.41	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
22500	Layer			0.41	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments		
22501	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with flint fragments.		
Trench 226							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and orangish geological bands.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
22600	Layer				Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions		
22601	Layer				Natural. Light orangish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions		

					and bands of orange silty clay geology.		
22602	Cut		0.53	0.15	Cremation Cut		
22603	Fill	22602	0.53	0.15	Cremation Deposit. C14 date 1390-1120 cal BC.	Pot, h.bone, <12-16, 19>, BF.	MBA
22604	Group		0.53	0.15	Cremation Burial. Consists of 22602 and 22603		
Trench 227							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists in ploughsoil overlying natural chalk and orangish geological bands					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
22700	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark Greyish brown, sandy silt, loose, occasional stones		
22701	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown, chalk with occasional flint nodules and sandy silt orange geological bands		
Trench 228							
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and occasional orangish geological bands					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
22800	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments		
22801	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with flint fragments.		
Trench 229							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural chalk and occasional orangish geology bands					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.58	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
22900	Layer		2	30	Ploughsoil. Dark brown, sandy silt, loose, occasional fine and small stones		
22901	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown, chalk, flint nodules inclusions and sandy silt orange geological band		

Trench 230							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural chalk and occasional orangish geology bands					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.76
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
23000	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark brown, sandy silt, loose, occasional fine and small stones		
23001	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown chalk, occasional flint nodules and sandy silt orangish geological bands		
Trench 231							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and occasional orangish geological bands					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.65
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
23100	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments.		
23101	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments.		
Trench 232							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench contains two ditches. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and occasional orangish geological bands of silty clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		6
					Avg. depth (m)		0.47
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
23200	Layer			0.37	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments.		
23201	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments.		
23202	Cut		2.58	1.05	Ditch		
23203	Fill	23202	0.88	0.5	Secondary Fill. Secondary fill of 23202. Possible side collapse		
23204	Fill	23202	2.84	0.96	Tertiary Fill. Tertiary fill of 23202 overlying 23203	A.bone, flint	
23205	Unexcavated feature		3.8		Ditch		
23206	Fill	23202	1.07	0.32	Primary Fill. earliest fill of 23202. Overlain by 23204 and 23203		

Trench 233							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and frequent orangish geological bands of silty clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
23300	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments.		
23301	Layer				Subsoil. Orangey brown		
23302	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments.		
23303	Cut				Ditch		
23304	Fill	23303			Primary Fill		
23305	Cut				Natural Feature		
23306	Unexcavated feature				Ditch. Unexcavated ditch		
Trench 234							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and occasional orangish geological bands of silty clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
23400	Layer			0.37	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments		
23401	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments.		
Trench 235							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and frequent orangish geological bands of silty clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.39
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
23500	Layer				Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments		
23501	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments.		
23502	Cut		1	0.48	Ditch. Linear running west/south-west. Steep sides with flat base.		

23503	Fill	23502	1	0.24	Secondary Fill. Mixture of compact coarse and fine grained sediment. Light greyish brown. Silty sand with rare chalk fragment inclusions.		
23504	Fill	23502	0.42	0.36	Secondary Fill. Mixture of compact coarse and fine grained sediment. Light greyish brown. Silty sand with moderate inclusions of chalk fragments.		
23505	Fill	23502	0.22	0.48	Secondary Fill. Mixture of compact coarse and fine grained sediment. Light greyish brown. Silty sand with frequent inclusions of chalk fragment.		

Trench 236

General description					Orientation	NW-SE and NE-SW	
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and occasional orangish geological bands of silty clay. Trench was extended in NW-SW aligned part. Ditch terminus dug to 1m after trench was widened.					Length (m)	40	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
23600	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments.		
23601	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments.		
23602	Cut		0.69	0.32	Ditch. 3 fills, no finds		
23603	Fill	23602	0.69	0.11	Secondary Fill. Top fill		
23604	Fill	23602	0.54	0.18	Deliberate Backfill		
23605	Fill		0.29	0.08	Secondary Fill. Basal fill, no finds		
23606	Cut		2.8	0.92	Ditch. Terminus, 3 fills, stepped at 1m and dug to base		
23607	Fill	23606	2.8	0.92	Secondary Fill. Not full depth, flint, pot, bone, heat altered stone	Pot, flint, BF, A.bone	EIA
23608	Fill	23606	0.99	0.65	Deliberate Backfill. Redeposited natural, not full depth		
23609	Fill	23606	0.99	0.39	Secondary Fill. Basal fill		

Trench 237

General description					Orientation	W-E	
Trench revealed 5 linear ditches, one of which truncates another two. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and occasional orangish geological bands of silty clay.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

23700	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments.		
23701	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments.		
23702	Cut		1.5	0.61	Ditch. Linear in plan, steep sides and undulating base.		
23703	Fill	23702	0.5	0.12	Primary Fill. Light yellowish grey sandy silt merges with degraded chalk, loose with frequent chalk fragments varying of sizes and occasional medium and big flint nodules.		
23704	Fill	23702	0.46	0.2	Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown sandy silt, loose with frequent small rounded pebbles, occasional small, medium flint nodules and moderate chalk flecks.	Pot	Roman
23705	Fill	23702	1.5	0.32	Secondary Fill. Light orangish brown sandy silt, loose with occasional flint fragments and stones varying of sizes, moderate chalk flecks.	A.bone	
23706	Cut		0.95	0.64	Ditch. Linear in plan, V-shaped profile, convex and steep sides, base unknown.		
23707	Fill	23706	0.26	0.14	Primary Fill. Light orangish brown sandy silt, friable with frequent chalk fragments varying of sizes.		
23708	Fill	23706	0.48	0.14	Secondary Fill. Greyish yellow sandy silt merges with degraded chalk, loose with moderate small sub-angular flint fragments, occasional small rounded stones and frequent chalk flecks.		
23709	Fill	23706	1.5	0.36	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown sandy silt, loose with frequent flint fragments mostly medium and big size, occasional small rounded stones and shells.	Pot	Prehistoric
23710	Cut		1.7	0.34	Ditch. Linear in plan, shallow and concave sides, flat base.		
23711	Fill	23710	1.7	0.14	Primary Fill. Light greyish brown sandy silt, loose, frequent small rounded pebbles and occasional large sub-angular flint fragments.		

23712	Fill	23710	1.68	0.14	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown sandy silt, loose with occasional medium sub-angular flint fragments.		
23713	Cut		1.36	0.48	Ditch. Linear in plan, steep and straight sides, flat base.		
23714	Fill	23713	1.24	0.32	Primary Fill. Mid orangish brown sandy silt, friable with occasional chalk flecks and rare medium sub-angular flint fragments.		
23715	Fill	23713	1.36	0.2	Secondary Fill. Mid orangish brown sandy silt, loose with moderate sub-angular flint nodules varying of sizes.		
23716	Cut		1.36	0.54	Ditch. Linear in plan, gradually sloping stepped sides and concave base.		
23717	Fill	23716	0.9	0.38	Primary Fill. Light greyish brown sandy silt, friable with frequent chalk fragments varying of sizes, occasional small and medium sub-angular flint nodules, occasional rounded small stones.		
23718	Fill	23716	1.36	0.18	Secondary Fill. Mid orangish brown sandy silt with occasional medium sub-angular flint fragments, chalk flecks and shells.		

Trench 238

General description					Orientation	W-E	
Two ditches. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying degraded natural chalk.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
23800	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments.		
23801	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments		
23803	Cut		1.51	0.37	Ditch. North/South Running Ditch Filled by (23804) and (23805) Also visible in Trench 247 and 237 Probably part of Boundary	Pot	ERO/MRO
23804	Fill	23803	0.07	0.33	Primary Fill. Primary Fill of ditch 23803 No finds Collapse Layer by natural processes		
23805	Fill	23803	0.1	0.43	Secondary Fill. Secondary fill of ditch 23803		

					Secondary fill formed by erosion of surrounding top soil Base of pot sherd possibly Roman		
Trench 239							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench revealed one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and occasional orange geological bands.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
23900	Layer			0.34	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments.		
23901	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments.		
23902	Cut		2.06	0.22	Ditch. Cut of ditch. Heavy rooting on each side of ditch.		
23903	Fill	23902	2.06	0.22	Secondary Fill. Friable mid orangey brown clayey silt with degraded chalk inclusions.		
Trench 240							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench contains one ditch. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
24000	Layer			0.38	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
24001	Layer				Natural. Light greyish white chalk natural with flint inclusions.		
24002	Unexcavated feature		3.40		Ditch. Grey brown sandy silt		
Trench 241							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and occasional orangish geological bands.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
24100	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments.		
24101	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey		

					degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments		
Trench 242							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and occasional orangish geological bands.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.33
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
24200	Layer			0.33	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments.		
24201	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments.		
Trench 243							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench contains one ditch. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and occasional orangish geological bands 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	Finds	Date
24300	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments.		
24301	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments		
24302	Unexcavated feature				Ditch. Ditch (same as 25302)		
Trench 244							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and occasional orangish geological bands of silty clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
24400	Layer			0.34	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments.		
24401	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments.		
Trench 245							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
					Length (m)		30

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and occasional orangish geological bands.						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
24500	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments.		
24501	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments.		

Trench 246

General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and occasional orangish geological bands of silty 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
24600	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments.		
24601	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments.		
24602	Unexcavated feature				Ditch. Same as 23606		

Trench 247

General description						Orientation	W-E
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and occasional orangish geological bands of silty clay.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
24700	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments.		
24701	Layer				Subsoil		
24702	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments.		
24703	Cut		1		Ditch		
24704	Fill	24703			Primary Fill		
24705	Cut		0.95	0.45	Ditch. Ditch terminus		
24706	Fill	24705			Primary Fill		
24707	Cut				Natural Feature		

Trench 248

General description						Orientation	W-E
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural chalk						Length (m)	30

						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
24800	Layer		2	0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional stones		
24801	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown, chalk and occasional flint nodules		
24802	Cut		2	0.14	Ditch. Cut of N-S ditch, closest Ditch to the East.		
24803	Fill	24802	2	0.14	Secondary Fill. Friable mid orangey brown clayey silt		
24804	Cut		1.72	0.28	Ditch. Cut of N-S ditch. Middle of trench.		
24805	Fill	24804	1.72	0.28	Secondary Fill. Friable mid orangey brown clayey silt		
24806	Cut		2.74	0.3	Ditch. Cut of N-S ditch, furthest to West in trench.		
24807	Fill	24806	2.72	0.3	Secondary Fill. Friable mid orangey brown clayey silt		

Trench 249

General description						Orientation	W-E
Trench contains three ditches. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural chalk.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
24900	Layer		2	0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional stones		
24901	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown, chalk with occasional flint nodules		
24902	Void						
24903	Unexcavated feature		0.5		Ditch. Mid grey brown clay silt fill.		
24904	Unexcavated feature			0.85	Ditch. Light grey brown clay silt fill.		
24905	Unexcavated feature		1.2		Ditch. Light grey brown clay silt fill.		

Trench 250

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil and natural chalk.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
25000	Layer		2	0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional stones		
25001	Layer		2	0.25	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown, sandy silt, friable, frequent chalk and flint nodules		

25002	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown, chalk with occasional flint nodules		
Trench 251							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and occasional orangish geological bands of silty clay.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
25100	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments.		
25101	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments.		
Trench 252							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and occasional orangish geological bands of silty clay.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
25200	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments.		
25201	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments.		
25202	Cut		1.9	0.12	Ditch. Cut of possible ditch. Probably natural geology but recorded.		
25203	Fill	25202	1.9	0.12	Secondary Fill. Friable mid orangey brown clayey silt. Possibly natural geology.		
Trench 253							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench contains an enclosure ditch. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural degraded chalk and occasional orangish geological bands of silty clay. Trench widened to allow feature to be dug to 1m.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
25300	Layer			0.37	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose with occasional stones and flint fragments.		
25301	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments.		

					Patches orange brown silty deposits		
25302	Cut		2.38	1.33	Ditch. 5 fills visible, no base at depth limit		
25303	Fill	25302	2.38	0.33	Secondary Fill. Top fill, no finds		
25304	Fill	25302	2.04	0.67	Deliberate Backfill. Redeposited natural		
25305	Fill	25302	1.02	0.91	Secondary Fill. Pot, flint debitage	Pot, flint	Prehistoric
25306	Layer		2.1	0.2	Subsoil. Not throughout trench, appears in patches in the balk. Chalky silt, friable, mid orangey brown.		
25307	Fill	25302	0.8	0.23	Deliberate Backfill. No finds	Pot	LBA
25308	Fill	25302	1.46	0.6	Primary Fill. Pot		

Trench 254

General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
25400	Layer			0.38	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
25401	Layer				Natural. Light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		

Trench 255

General description					Orientation	WSW-ESE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying colluvium and chalk natural.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
25500	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
25501	Layer				Natural. Light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments.		

Trench 256

General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and colluvium overlying chalk natural with frequent orange bands of silty clay.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	6	
					Avg. depth (m)	2	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
25600	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Friable, dark brownish grey sandy silt		

					with frequent small-large sub-angular/angular flints and moderate small rounded pebbles.		
25601	Layer			0.19	Colluvial Layer. Firm, mid yellowish brown sandy silt with moderate angular flint pebbles <80mm and occasional chalk finds.		
25602	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
25603	Void						
25604	Cut		20		Natural Feature. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
25605	Layer			0.14	Colluvial Layer. Firm, dark yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent small chalk pebbles and occasional rounded/sub-angular flint pebbles.		
25606	Layer			0.34	Colluvial Layer. Firm, dark yellowish brown sandy clayey silt with common angular/sub-angular flint pebbles <70mm and moderate chalk finds.		
25607	Layer			0.2	Colluvial Layer. Firm, dark yellowish brown silt with rare sub-angular flint pebbles <60mm and rare chalk finds.		
25608	Layer			0.2	Colluvial Layer. Firm dark brown sandy clayey silt with moderate angular flints <80mm and occasional chalk finds.		
25609	Layer			0.25	Other Layer. Firm, dark yellowish brown silt with moderate chalk finds, moderate chalk pebbles <80mm and occasional small angular flint pebbles. BRICK EARTH.		
25610	Layer				Other Layer. Firm, dark yellowish brown clayey silt, occasional chalk flecking above 1.7m depth and rare large angular flints <80mm. BRICK EARTH. Full depth unknown due to reached limit of excavation.		

Trench 257

General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
25700	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with		

					occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
25701	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		
25702	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 258							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
25800	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
25801	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		
25802	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 259							
General description					Orientation		WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural with frequent flint inclusions.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.33
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
25900	Layer			0.33	Ploughsoil. Light greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions		
25901	Layer				Natural. White chalk with frequent flint inclusions		
Trench 260							
General description					Orientation		WNW-ESE
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying colluvium, brickearth layer and natural degraded chalk which was only reached at Western end.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		6
					Avg. depth (m)		2
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
26000	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Friable, dark brownish grey sandy silt with moderate chalk flecks and moderate angular-rounded flint pebbles <90mm.		
26001	Layer		1	0.6	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown, sandy silt, occasional chalk and flint nodules		

26002	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown, chalk and occasional flint nodules		
26003	Layer			0.22	Colluvial Layer. Firm, mid yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent chalk inclusions, moderate angular-rounded flints <50mm, frequent small flint cobbles <120mm and frequent worm burrowing.	<29>	
26004	Layer			0.29	Colluvial Layer. Firm, mid yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent chalk inclusions, occasional sub-angular-rounded flints <120mm and occasional worm burrowing.	<30, 37>	
26005	Layer			0.25	Colluvial Layer. Firm, dark yellowish brown sandy silt with moderate chalk inclusions and moderate sub-angular-angular flint pebbles <90mm	<35>	
26006	Layer				Colluvial Layer	Pot, BF, <28, 32-3, 38>	Prehistoric
26007	Layer			0.26	Buried soil. Firm, dark yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional small <5mm chalk pebbles.	Pot	LBA
26008	Layer				Other Layer. BRICK EARTH. Possible Ae horizon.		
26009	Layer				Other Layer. BRICK EARTH. Possible Bt horizon.		
26010	Layer			1.19	Other Layer. Firm, yellowish brown silt, sandier towards top of layer and more clayey towards bottom. BRICK EARTH. Augered.	Flint, BF, <34, 36, 39>	
26011	Layer			0.18	Other Layer. Loose light yellowish brown to light brownish yellow sandy silt with frequent chalk pebbles <20mm and frequent fine chalk grains <1mm. KRYOTURBATED CHALK/KRYOTURBATED BRICK EARTH. Full depth of layer unknown due to refusal during auger sampling.		

Trench 261

General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

26100	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt		
26101	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 262							
General description					Orientation		WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of degraded chalk and colluvium in western end.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		6
					Avg. depth (m)		1.85
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
26200	Layer		2	0.33	Ploughsoil. Friable, dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt with occasional large sub-angular flints <100mm.		
26201	Layer		2		Colluvial Layer. Mid brown, sandy silt, friable, frequent chalk and occasional flint nodules		
26202	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown, chalk with occasional flint nodules		
26203	Layer			0.64	Colluvial Layer. Firm, mid yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent chalk inclusions and occasional sub-angular flint pebbles.		
26204	Layer			0.25	Other Layer. Firm, light brownish yellow silt with moderate small-large chalk inclusions and frequent sub-angular flints. HEAD DEPOSIT.		
26205	Layer			0.51	Colluvial Layer. Firm, very pale yellow silt with frequent small-large chalk inclusions, occasional nodular flints and moderate silt and chalk lensing. Full extent of layer unclear due to reached limit of excavation.		
Trench 263							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench contains no archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlaying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
26300	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
26301	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
26302	Cut		1.14	0.18	Natural Feature. recorded but is a natural feature		
26303	Fill	26302	1.14	0.18	Secondary Fill. Mid reddish brown, clayey silt		
26304	Cut				Natural Feature		

26305	Cut		1.05	0.23	Natural Feature. recorded but is a natural feature		
26306	Fill	26305	1.05	0.23	Secondary Fill. Mid reddish brown clayey silt.		
26307	Cut		0.4	0.2	Natural Feature. recorded but is a natural feature		
26308	Fill	26307	0.4	0.2	Secondary Fill. Mid reddish brown clayey silt.		

Trench 264

General description					Orientation	SE-NW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying degraded chalk of natural with orange bands of silty clay.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
26400	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown clay silt with occasional chalk and flint inclusions.		
26401	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments.		
26402	Void						

Trench 265

General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench contains three ditches, one ditch terminus and one geological feature. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
26500	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
26501	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
26502	Cut		1.25	0.23	Natural Feature		
26503	Fill	26502	1.25	0.23	Secondary Fill. Mid red brown clay silt.		
26504	Cut		1.05	0.15	Natural Feature		
26505	Fill	26504	1.05	0.15	Secondary Fill. Mid red brown clay silt.		
26506	Cut		0.85	0.13	Natural Feature		
26507	Fill	26506	0.85	0.13	Secondary Fill. Mid red brown clay silt.		
26508	Cut		0.91	0.31	Ditch. Terminus		
26509	Fill	26508	0.91	0.31	Secondary Fill. Mid red brown clay silt.		
26510	Cut		3.05	0.4	Natural Feature. Mid red brown clay silt.		

Trench 266

General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
					Length (m)	10

Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural. There are two ditches running N-S across trench.					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
26600	Layer			0.23	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
26601	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Light orange brown sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions.		
26602	Layer				Natural. Light orange white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
26603	Cut		0.5	0.13	Natural Feature		
26604	Cut		1.34	0.38	Ditch	A.bone	
26605	Fill	26604	1.34	0.38	Secondary Fill. Moderate compaction, mid brownish grey silty sand		

Trench 267

General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying degraded chalk natural with occasional orange bands of silty clay. Two deep Roman ditches, a pit and a trackway.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
26700	Layer			0.34	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		
26701	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown and light grey degraded chalk with occasional flint fragments.		
26702	Cut		2.14	0.8	Ditch. Cut of NE-SW ditch. Not bottomed.		
26703	Fill	26702	0.32	0.2	Secondary Fill. Friable mid orangey brown clayey silt with common degraded chalk.		
26704	Fill	26702	0.54	0.24	Secondary Fill. Friable mid orangey brown clayey silt with common degraded chalk.		
26705	Fill	26702	0.2	0.08	Secondary Fill. Friable mid yellowish brown sandy clay with chalk.	Shell	
26706	Fill	26702	2.04	0.36	Secondary Fill. Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate degraded chalk and occasional sub-angular flint.	Pot, A.bone	Iron Age
26707	Fill	26702	0.76	0.18	Secondary Fill. Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with very common degraded chalk	A.bone	
26708	Fill	26702	1.54	0.36	Secondary Fill. Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with very frequent degraded chalk and sub-angular flint.	Pot, Fe	ERO

26709	Cut		3.06	0.18	Other Cut. Cut of trackway NE-SW		
26710	Fill	26709	3.06	0.18	Secondary Fill. Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent degraded chalk.	Pot, CBM	Roman
26711	Fill	26709	1.4	0.1	Secondary Fill. Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional degraded chalk.		
26712	Cut		1.32	0.5	Ditch. Cut of ditch NE-SW		
26713	Fill	26712	0.68	0.08	Primary Fill. Compact light greyish brown silty clay with common degraded chalk.		
26714	Fill	26712	0.68	0.12	Secondary Fill. Friable mid brownish yellow sandy silt with very common larger degraded chalk <30mm	A.bone	
26715	Fill	26712	0.98	0.34	Secondary Fill. Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional degraded chalk.	Shell	
26716	Fill	26712	1.32	0.24	Secondary Fill. Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional sub-angular flint.		
26717	Cut		1.82	0.68	Pit. Cut of squared pit. Bottom not reached.		
26718	Fill	26717	1.82	0.62	Deliberate Backfill. Friable mid greyish brown silty clay with degraded chalk throughout	Shell	
26719	Cut		1.34	0.14	Natural Feature. Natural feature periglacial.		

Trench 268

General description					Orientation	NE-SW		
Trench contains a ditch. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)	10		
					Width (m)	2		
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
26800	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.	Fe		
26801	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Light orange brown sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions.			
26802	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions			
26803	Cut		1.78	0.58	Ditch. Cut for a NW-SE running ditch			
26804	Fill	26803	0.9	0.23	Primary Fill. Earliest fill, possible side collapse. Light brownish deposit			
26805	Fill	26803	0.8	0.2	Secondary Fill. Light grey deposit overlying 26804. Pottery, bone and shell	Pot, shell, A.bone, Fe	ERO	

					rich. One iron nail discovered		
26806	Fill	26803	1.09	0.28	Secondary Fill. Dark grey deposit overlying 26805. Bone, pot and shell rich. Two iron nails discovered	Pot, shell, A.bone, Fe, flint, BF	ERO
Trench 269							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench contains two ditches and a trackway. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology. Trench was extended so ditch could reach full depth					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
26900	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk and flint inclusions		
26901	Layer				Natural. White chalk with orange bands	Pot, Fe	Roman
26902	Cut		3.18	1.26	Ditch. NNE-SSW running ditch, part of an enclosure		
26903	Fill	26902	1.1	0.26	Primary Fill. Hard, orangey brown sandy silt	Pot, A.bone, Fe, CBM, <23>	ERO
26904	Fill	26902	2.2	0.58	Deliberate Backfill. Soft, dark brown sandy silt	Pot, shell, A.bone, f.clay, Fe, Cu, CBM, w.bone	MRO
26905	Fill	26902	0.78	0.72	Secondary Fill. Soft brownish orange sandy silt, probably collapse of natural	Pot, flint, A.bone, Fe, CBM	ERO/MRO
26906	Cut		1.9	0.72	Ditch. Ditch running N-S		
26907	Fill	26906	1.9	0.72	Primary Fill. Soft brownish grey sandy silt	Pot, shell, Fe, CBM, <25>, flint, BF	ERO
26908	Cut		3.12	0.25	Other Cut. Track way		
26909	Fill	26908	3.12	0.25	Primary Fill. Soft greyish brown sandy silt, fill of track way	Fe	
26910	Fill	26902			Primary Fill. Soft brownish grey sandy silt with chalk and flint inclusions	Pot, shell, A.bone	ERO
26911	Void						
Trench 270							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench contains a single ditch which was not excavated. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
27000	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions.		

27001	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions and orange silt bands .		
27002	Unexcavated feature		1.35		Ditch. Dark grey brown clay silt fill.		
Trench 271							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench contained one linear and one posthole. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
27100	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
27101	Layer				Natural. Light greyish white natural chalk		
27102	Cut		1.7	0.63	Ditch. Linear Roman ditch running NW-SE. Possibly part of enclosure or boundary. Contains finds.		
27103	Fill	27102	1.7	0.5	Secondary Fill. Secondary fill of Roman ditch. Formed by natural erosion and human deposits of bone, pot, flint and stone. Compact mid yellowish brown silty sand with rare chalk fragments	Pot, shell, A.bone, f.clay, CBM, flint	LIR
27104	Fill	27102	1.6	0.63	Secondary Fill. Fill of Roman ditch formed by human process of throwing away pot, bones and flint.	Pot, shell, A.bone, flint	LIR
27105	Cut		0.5	0.15	Posthole. Probably Roman pothole. Contained one piece of pottery and one fragment of shell.		
27106	Fill	27105	0.5	0.15	Secondary Fill. Secondary fill of probable Roman posthole. Formed by natural process of erosion, contained pottery and fragment of shell.	Pot, shell	LIR
Trench 272							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench contained a ditch and a natural feature. Trench consists of a natural layer of degraded chalk sealed by ploughsoil.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
27200	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand; diffused chert, flint and chalk fragments		

27201	Layer		2	0.1	Natural. Degraded chalk with diffused patches of mid brown silt and flint nodules		
27202	Cut		1.62	0.9	Ditch. Full depth of ditch uncertain due to reached limit of excavation.		
27203	Fill	27202	1.42	0.32	Secondary Fill. Compacted light brownish grey sandy silt with frequent small-medium chalk stones and frequent chalk flecking	Flint, BF	
27204	Fill	27202	0.58	0.9	Secondary Fill. Friable light greyish yellow sandy chalky silt with frequent small-medium chalk stones and frequent chalk flecking.	Flint	
27205	Fill	27202	0.64	0.4	Primary Fill. Compacted light brownish grey sandy clayey silt with moderate small-medium chalk stones with mid-dark greyish brown silty clay lensing.	A.bone, flint	
27206	Fill	27202	0.78	0.08	Secondary Fill. Friable, mid-dark greyish brown silty clay.		
27207	Fill	27202	1.02	0.54	Tertiary Fill. Compacted, light brownish grey sandy clayey silt with moderate small-medium chalk stones.		
27208	Cut		2.14	0.25	Natural Feature		

Trench 273

General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench contains one large enclosure ditch and one small possible drainage ditch. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural. Trench extended so ditch could be dug to 1m					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	6	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
27300	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions.	Fe, CBM, flint	
27301	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
27302	Cut		2.86		Ditch. Cut of enclosure ditch, full depth not reached		
27303	Fill	27302	1.49	0.2	Secondary Fill. Friable mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent pieces of chalk. Top fill of ditch, contained pot, bone, CBM, glass, flint, iron, burnt stone, bloom	Pot, Fe, A.bone, CBM, <24>	Roman
27304	Fill	27302	2.26	0.63	Secondary Fill. Large number and variety of finds recovered. Mid	Pot, shell, A.bone, glass, Fe,	MRO

					greyish brown chalky silt with occasional flint and chalk pieces	w.stone, CBM, w.bone, flint	
27305	Fill	27302	2.86	0.45	Secondary Fill. Full depth not reached. Mid yellowish brown chalky silt with frequent chalky inclusions.	Pot, shell, A.bone	Roman
27306	Fill	27302	2.45	0.75	Secondary Fill. Full depth not reached. Mid brownish orange chalky silt.		
27307	Cut	27307	0.6	0.24	Natural Feature. Glacial gully, partially excavated where cut by ditch section		
27308	Cut		0.99	0.4	Ditch. Cut for a WNW-ESE running ditch, probably part of an enclosure as seen on cropmarks		
27309	Fill	27308	0.99	0.4	Secondary Fill. Friable mid greyish brown chalky silt with occasional flint inclusions	Pot, flint	ERO/MRO
27310	Unexcavated feature		1.5		Ditch. same as 27402		

Trench 274

General description					Orientation	NE-SE	
Trench contained two boundary ditches. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.29	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
27400	Layer			0.22	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small chalk and flint inclusions.		
27401	Layer				Natural. Light greyish white chalk natural with flint inclusions.		
27402	Cut		1.52	0.6	Ditch. Linear ditch running NW-SE. Possibly enclosure or boundary, probably Roman.		
27403	Fill	27402	0.66	0.14	Secondary Fill. Fill formed by natural erosion. Compact fine grained greyish brown silty sand with rare chalk fragments.	Pot, shell, Fe	Post-medieval
27404	Fill	27402	1.52	0.48	Secondary Fill. Fill formed by natural erosion. Compact fine grained yellowish brown silty sand with regular chalk fragments.	Pot, flint	Iron Age
27405	Unexcavated feature		2	0.18	Ditch. Excavated in 273. Probably Roman. Part of an enclosure.	Pot, Fe, CBM, flint	MRO

Trench 275

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
					Length (m)	30

Trench contained a ditch and a natural feature, not excavated. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
27500	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown chalky silt		
27501	Layer				Natural. White chalk bedrock with light brown broken up silty chalk and mid brownish orange sand patches		
27502	Layer		1.2	0.2	Other Layer. Natural feature excavated as possible pit. Silty filling osolution hollow in the natural chalk		
27503	Unexcavated feature		1.5		Ditch. Ditch excavated elsewhere, light yellowish brown with freq. pieces chalk. Occ. flint		

Trench 276

General description						Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench contained a single ditch. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	10
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
27600	Layer			0.36	Ploughsoil. Loose mid-dark greyish brown		
27601	Layer				Natural. Firm light brownish yellow chalk bedrock with moderate compacted mid-light yellowish brown sandy silt patching		
27602	Cut		2.44	1.12	Ditch. NW-SE running enclosure ditch. Trench extended so full depth of ditch could be excavated.	Pot, shell, A.bone	Iron Age
27603	Fill	27602	2.44	0.22	Secondary Fill. Compacted light brownish yellow sandy silt with frequent small-medium chalk stones, moderate chalk flecking and occasional small-medium flints		
27604	Fill	27602	2.04	0.47	Secondary Fill. Compacted mid-light greyish yellow sandy silt with moderate small-medium chalk stones and occasional medium-large flints.	Pot, A.bone	LIR
27605	Fill	27602	1.55	0.45	Secondary Fill. Friable mid greyish brown sandy clayey silt with moderate small-medium chalk stones and occasional large flints.	Shell	
27606	Fill	27602	0.96	0.2	Primary Fill. Firm, dark yellowish brown clayey silt		

					with frequent small-medium sub-angular/angular flints and frequent small-medium chalk inclusions.		
Trench 277							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench contains a single ditch. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)	20	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
27700	Cut		2.37	0.89	Ditch. Enclosure ditch running NW-SE. Full depth not reached due to 1m limit. See tr 277 where ditch was excavated further.	A.bone	
27701	Layer			0.15	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
27702	Fill	27700			Secondary Fill. Mid greyish Brown silty sand, probably accumulated through natural processes		
27703	Fill	27700			Secondary Fill. Light greyish white chalk fill		
27704	Fill	27700	0.42	0.36	Primary Fill. Dark blackish brown, rare angular inclusions		
27705	Fill	27700	0.98	0.26	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown sandy silt frequent angular inclusions		
27707	Layer				Natural. Light greyish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions		
Trench 278							
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE/NE-SW	
Trench contains an enclosure ditch. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk natural. Trench was extended so ditch could be bottomed.					Length (m)	38	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
27800	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions.		
27801	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
27802	Cut		2.57	1.18	Ditch. Cut of enclosure ditch		
27803	Fill	27802	0.4	0.55	Primary Fill. Initial collapse of feature edge. Light silty		

					clay with frequent chalk inclusions.		
27804	Fill		1.63	0.3	Secondary Fill. Formed by natural processes. Loose mid brownish red silty clay.	A.bone	
27805	Fill		2.2	0.5	Placed Deposit. Dump of charcoal containing pottery, animal bone and shell. Compact dark brownish black silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions.	Pot, shell, A.bone, f.clay, CBM, <26>, flint, BF	ERO
27806	Fill	27802	2.54	0.13	Tertiary Fill. Loose light brownish brown silty clay with rare chalk inclusions.		
27807	Fill	27802	1.04	0.5	Secondary Fill. Soft fine grained mid orange brown sandy silt. Rich in bone and shell, some pot	Pot, shell, A.bone	ERO

Trench 279

General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. It consists of a natural layer of degraded chalk sealed by ploughsoil.					Length (m)	24	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
27900	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand; diffused chert, flint and chalk fragments.		
27901	Layer		2	0.1	Natural. Degraded chalk with diffused flint nodules and occasional patches of mid brown silt.		

Trench 280

General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk and clay geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
28000	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
28001	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with bands of red brown clay.		

Trench 281

General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench contains two ditches, a tree throw and one other natural feature. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

28100	Layer			0.46	Ploughsoil. Moderate compaction, mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
28101	Layer				Natural. Light brownish white chalk natural with occasional flint inclusions.		
28102	Cut		4.55	0.24	Other Cut. Trackway		
28103	Fill	28102	4.55	0.24	Primary Fill. Soft greyish brown sandy silt with flint and chalk inclusions.	Pot, CBM	ERO/MRO
28104	Cut		1.4	0.23	Pit. possible pit or tree throw		
28105	Fill	28104	1.4	0.53	Primary Fill. Burnt deposit within tree throw. Soft blackish brown sandy silt with frequent chalk and charcoal inclusions.	<27>	
28106	Unexcavated feature		2.2		Ditch. Ditch running NW-SE. unexcavated		
28107	Cut		0.67		Natural Feature		

Trench 282

General description					Orientation	NE-SW		
Trench contains two ditches and a geological feature; features not excavated. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)	30		
					Width (m)	2		
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
28200	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.			
28201	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.			
28202	Unexcavated feature		3.94		Ditch. Continuation of trackway. Light grey brown clay silt fill.			
28203	Unexcavated feature		2.5		Ditch. Continuation of trackway. Light grey brown clay silt fill.			

Trench 283

General description					Orientation	N-S		
Trench devoid of archaeology. It consists of a degraded chalk layer of natural sealed by ploughsoil.					Length (m)	30		
					Width (m)	2		
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
28300	Layer		2	0.23	Ploughsoil. Mid grey silty sand; frequent flint, chert and chalk fragments.			
28301	Layer		2	0.15	Natural. Degraded chalk; moderate patches of brown silt, frequent flint nodules			

Trench 284

General description					Orientation	E-W		
					Length (m)	30		

Trench devoid of archaeology. It consists of a natural chalk layer overlaid by a light brown silty sand subsoil, both sealed by ploughsoil.						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
28400	Layer		2	0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid grey silty sand; diffused chert, flint and chalk fragments		
28401	Layer		2	0.12	Subsoil. Light brown silty sand; moderate flint and chalk fragments.		
28402	Layer		2	0.08	Natural. Degraded chalk; diffused flint nodules and patches of brown silt.		

Trench 285

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. It consists of a natural chalk layer overlaid by a light brown silty sand subsoil, both sealed by ploughsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
28500	Layer		2	0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey silty sand; diffused flint, chert and chalk fragments		
28501	Layer		2	0.08	Subsoil. Light brown silty sand; moderate flint and chalk fragments		
28502	Layer		2	0.08	Natural. Degraded chalk; frequent patches of brown silt and diffused flint nodules.		

Trench 286

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. It consists of a degraded chalk layer of natural sealed 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
28600	Layer		2	0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey silty sand; moderate chert, frequent flint and chalk fragments		
28601	Layer		2	0.08	Natural. Degraded chalk; moderate patches of brown silt, frequent flint nodules		

Trench 287

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. It consists of a degraded chalk layer of natural overlaid by a thin layer of silty sand subsoil, both sealed by ploughsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

28700	Layer		2	0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid grey silty sand; diffused chert, flint and chalk fragments.		
28701	Layer		2	0.15	Subsoil. Light grey brown silty sand; moderate chalk fragments, occasional flint. Detectable only along the west end of the trench.		
28702	Layer		2	0.15	Natural. Degraded chalk; diffused flint nodules, moderate patches of brown silt.		

Trench 288

General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. It consists of a degraded chalk layer of natural overlaid by a thin layer of silty sand subsoil, both sealed by ploughsoil.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
28800	Layer		2	0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid grey silty sand; diffused flint, chert and chalk fragments		
28801	Layer		2	0.2	Subsoil. Light grey silty sand; moderate chalk fragments		
28802	Layer		2	0.2	Natural. Degraded chalk; frequent flint nodules and occasional patches of brown silt		

Trench 289

General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. It consists of a degraded chalk layer of natural overlaid by a thin layer of silty sand subsoil, both sealed by ploughsoil.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
28900	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey silty sand. Frequent flint and chert, diffused chalk fragments		
28901	Layer		2	0.12	Natural. Degraded chalk; frequent flint nodules, moderate patches of brown silt		

Trench 290

General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. It consists of a degraded chalk layer of natural sealed by ploughsoil.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
29000	Layer		2	0.3	Natural. Mid grey silty sand; occasional chert, frequent flint and chalk fragments		

29001	Layer		2	0.1	Natural. Degraded chalk; moderate patches of brown silt, frequent flint nodules.		
Trench 291							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. It consists of a degraded chalk layer of natural 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
29100	Layer		2	0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid grey silty sand; frequent chalk fragments, flint and chert		
29101	Layer		2	0.15	Natural. Degraded chalk; frequent flint nodules, moderate patches of brown silt.		
Trench 292							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. It consists of a degraded chalk layer of natural overlaid by a thin layer of silty sand subsoil, both sealed by ploughsoil.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
29200	Layer		2	0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid grey silty sand; frequent chert, flint and chalk fragments		
29201	Layer		2	0.15	Subsoil. Light grey silty sand; frequent chalk fragments, occasional flint		
29202	Layer		2	0.15	Natural. Degraded chalk; diffused flint nodules, moderate patches of brown silt.		
Trench 293							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. It consists of a degraded chalk layer of natural sealed by ploughsoil.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
29300	Layer		2	0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey silty sand; moderate chert, flint and frequent chalk fragments		
29301	Layer		2	0.15	Natural. Degraded chalk; moderate flint nodules and patches of brown silt		
Trench 294							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
					Length (m)	30	

Trench contains five ditches and three pits. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying clay and chalk geology.						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
29400	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
29401	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with bands of red brown clay.		
29402	Cut		2.3	0.2	Pit		
29403	Fill	29402	2.3	0.2	Primary Fill. Mid grey brown silt clay.	A.bone	
29404	Cut		0.27	0.13	Ditch		
29405	Fill	29404	0.27	0.13	Primary Fill. Mid grey brown silt clay.	Pot	LIR
29406	Unexcavated feature		1.6		Pit. Circular against the baulk. Fill is a dark brown grey, silty chalk, friable		
29407	Unexcavated feature		0.7		Ditch. Dark brown grey clay silt.		
29408	Unexcavated feature		0.4		Ditch. Dark brown grey clay silt.	Pot	LBA
29409	Unexcavated feature		0.65		Pit. Dark brown grey clay silt.		
29410	Unexcavated feature		1.1		Ditch. Dark brown grey clay silt.		
29411	Unexcavated feature		2.07		Ditch. Mid brown grey clay silt.		

Trench 295

General description						Orientation	SE-NW
Trench contains six ditches and two pits. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.						Length (m)	15
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
29500	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Pot, f.clay, CBM	MRO
29501	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.	A.bone	
29502	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
29503	Cut		0.5	0.06	Ditch		
29504	Fill	29503	0.5	0.06	Secondary Fill. Light brown grey sand silt.		
29505	Cut		1.52	0.62	Pit		
29506	Fill	29505	1.52	0.62	Deliberate Backfill. Mid grey brown silt chalk.	Pot, A.bone, CBM	LIA
29507	Cut		1.1	0.42	Ditch		
29508	Fill	29507	1.1	0.42	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown silt clay.	Pot, CBM	Roman
29509	Cut		1.78	0.58	Ditch		
29510	Fill	29509	1.78	0.58	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown silt chalk.	Pot, A.bone, Fe, CBM	Roman
29511	Cut		0.79	0.1	Ditch		
29512	Fill	29511	0.79	0.1	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown silt chalk.		

29513	Cut		1.66	0.59	Ditch		
29514	Fill	29513	1.66	0.38	Deliberate Backfill. Dark brown grey silt chalk.	Pot, A.bone, CBM	ERO
29515	Cut		1.1	0.5	Ditch		
29516	Fill	29515	1.1	0.5	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown silt chalk.	A.bone	
29517	Cut		3	0.51	Ditch		
29518	Fill	29517	3	0.51	Secondary Fill. Dark grey silt clay.	Pot, CBM	MRO/LRO
29519	Fill	29513	0.54	0.2	Secondary Fill. Mid brown grey silt chalk.		
29520	Unexcavated feature		0.5		Ditch. Grey brown, silty chalk.		

Trench 296

General description					Orientation	SE-NW	
Trench contains two ditches. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
29600	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
29601	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
29602	Cut		1.42	0.62	Ditch		
29603	Fill	29602	0.68	0.16	Secondary Fill. Light yellow brown silt chalk.		
29604	Fill	29602	1.42	0.4	Deliberate Backfill. Dark brown grey, silty chalk, friable	Pot, flint, A.bone, Fe, CBM	LIR
29605	Cut		0.56	0.2	Ditch		
29606	Fill	29605	0.56	0.2	Secondary Fill. Mid brown grey, silty chalk, friable		

Trench 297

General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench contains one ditch, one pit and a modern feature. consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
29700	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
29701	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with patches of red brown clay.		
29702	Cut		1.7	0.76	Ditch		
29703	Fill			0.5	Secondary Fill. Dark brown grey silt clay.	Pot, shell, A.bone, f.clay, CBM	Roman
29704	Cut		0.9	0.45	Modern		
29705	Fill	29704		0.45	Deliberate Backfill. Light brown yellow sand.		
29706	Fill			0.15	Secondary Fill. Mid yellow brown clay silt.		
29707	Cut		0.3	0.7	Posthole		

29708	Fill	29707		0.7	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown sand silt.		
Trench 298							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench revealed multiple features. Consists of ploughsoil overlying the natural geology of chalk.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
29800	Layer			0.33	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
29801	Layer			0.72	Natural. Light grey chalk with bands of red brown clay.		
29802	Cut		1.5	0.63	Ditch		
29803	Cut		0.37	0.19	Posthole		
29804	Cut		0.2	0.24	Posthole		
29805	Fill	29802	1.5	0.18	Deliberate Backfill. Dark grey silt clay.	Pot, f.clay, A.bone	LIR
29806	Fill	29803	0.35	0.12	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown silt clay.	F.clay, A.bone, BF	
29807	Fill	29804	0.2	0.23	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown silt clay.		
29808	Cut		0.6	0.29	Natural Feature. Mid brown clay silt.		
29809	Cut		0.7	0.19	Ditch		
29810	Fill	29809		0.19	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown silt.		
29811	Cut		1.8	0.6	Ditch		
29812	Fill	29811	1.8	0.35	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown silt clay.	Pot, A.bone, Cu	LIR
29813	Cut		0.75	0.12	Pit		
29814	Fill	29813		0.12	Secondary Fill. Mid yellow brown sand silt.	Pot	ERO
29815	Unexcavated feature		0.71		Pit. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
29816	Unexcavated feature		5.3		Ditch. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Pot, A.bone, CBM	Roman
29817	Fill	29802		0.12	Tertiary Fill. Light grey chalk and grey silt		
29818	Fill	29802		0.3	Tertiary Fill. Mid grey brown sandy silt. Naturally accumulated.		
Trench 299							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW, SE-NW
Trench contains twelve pits and three ditches. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		40
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
29900	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		

29901	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with bands of red brown clay.		
29902	Cut		0.6	0.3	Ditch		
29903	Fill	29902		0.3	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown sand silt.	Pot, CBM, BF	Roman
29904	Cut		1.3	0.15	Pit		
29905	Fill	29904		0.15	Deliberate Backfill. Mid grey brown sand silt.	Pot, f. clay, A. bone, BF	ERO
29906	Cut		1.15	0.53	Ditch		
29907	Fill	29906	1	0.25	Secondary Fill. Dark brown grey sand silt.	Pot, A. bone, flint	LIR
29908	Cut		0.53	0.25	Posthole		
29909	Fill	29908	0.53	0.25	Secondary Fill. Light brown grey sand silt.	A. bone	
29910	Fill	29906	0.5	0.15	Primary Fill. Mid yellow brown sand silt.		
29911	Fill	29906	0.9	0.06	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown silt.		
29912	Fill	29906	0.69	0.1	Secondary Fill. Light grey yellow sand silt.		
29913	Fill	29906	0.2	0.16	Secondary Fill. Mid brown grey sand silt.		
29914	Unexcavated feature		1.65		Pit. Light brown grey sand silt.		
29915	Unexcavated feature		0.38		Posthole. Light brown grey sand silt.		
29916	Unexcavated feature		1.9		Ditch. Filled with mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent angular flint inclusions	Pot	Iron Age
29917	Unexcavated feature		1.25		Pit. Mid grey brown sand silt.		
29918	Unexcavated feature		1.35		Pit. Mid orange brown sand silt.		
29919	Unexcavated feature		0.84		Pit. Mid orange brown sand silt.		
29920	Unexcavated feature		0.65		Pit. Mid orange brown sand silt.		
29921	Unexcavated feature		0.8		Pit. Mid grey brown sand silt.		
29922	Cut		0.24	0.2	Natural Feature		

Trench 300							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contains eight pits, four ditches and a terminus. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
30000	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
30001	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with bands of red brown clay.		
30002	Cut		1.32	0.14	Ditch		
30003	Cut		0.48	0.32	Pit		
30004	Fill	30002	1.32	0.14	Primary Fill. Light grey brown silt clay.		

30005	Fill	30003	0.44	0.32	Primary Fill. Dark grey brown silt clay.		
30006	Cut		0.46	0.11	Pit		
30007	Fill	30006	0.46	0.11	Primary Fill. Light grey brown silt clay.	Pot, A.bone	EIA
30008	Cut			0.24	Pit		
30009	Fill	30008		0.24	Primary Fill. Light grey brown silt clay.	Pot, A.bone, flint	ERO
30010	Cut		1.7	0.32	Ditch		
30011	Fill	30010	1.7	0.32	Primary Fill. Light yellow brown silt clay.	Pot, f.clay, A.bone	LIA
30012	Unexcavated feature		1.9		Other Cut. Mid brown grey clay silt.		
30013	Unexcavated feature		1.2		Pit. Mid brown grey clay silt.		
30014	Unexcavated feature		3		Ditch. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Pot, CBM, A.bone	ERO
30015	Unexcavated feature		1.5		Ditch. Mid brown grey clay silt.	Pot, CBM	Roman
30016	Unexcavated feature		1.25		Other Cut. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Pot, f.clay, A.bone	Iron Age
30017	Unexcavated feature		1.4		Ditch. Mid brown grey clay silt.	Pot, A.bone	LBA

Trench 301

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contains eight pits and one ditch. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
30100	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
30101	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with bands of red brown clay.		
30102	Cut		2.15	0.6	Sunken Featured building		
30103	Fill	30102		0.22	Deliberate Backfill. Mid grey brown sand silt.	Pot, f.clay, A.bone	MIA
30104	Fill	30102		0.42	Deliberate Backfill. Dark brown grey sand silt.	Pot, f.clay, A.bone, flint, BF	MIA
30105	Fill	30102		0.4	Deliberate Backfill. Dark grey sand silt.	Pot, A.bone	ERO
30106	Cut		0.84	0.14	Ditch		
30107	Fill	30106	0.84	0.14	Secondary Fill. Mid brown grey silt clay.	Pot, A.bone	ERO
30108	Cut		0.32	0.08	Posthole		
30109	Fill	30108	0.32	0.08	Deliberate Backfill. Light brown grey silt sand.		
30110	Cut		0.44	0.32	Posthole		
30111	Fill	30110	0.44	0.32	Other Fill. Dark grey silt clay.		
30112	Cut		0.49	0.34	Posthole		

30113	Fill	30112	0.34	0.1	Deliberate Backfill. Mid grey brown silt sand.	Pot, A.bone	Iron Age
30114	Fill	30112	0.39	0.43	Post-pipe. Dark grey brown, silt clay sand.		
30115	Cut		0.45	0.42	Posthole		
30116	Fill	30115	0.42	0.42	Post-pipe. Mid brown silt clay sand.		
30117	Fill	30115	0.06	0.4	Deliberate Backfill. Light grey brown silt sand.	Pot	Iron Age
30118	Cut		0.38	0.23	Posthole		
30119	Fill	30118	0.38	0.23	Deliberate Backfill. Mid grey brown silt sand.		
30120	Unexcavated feature		0.34		Posthole. Mid grey brown silt sand.		
30121	Unexcavated feature		2.1		Other Cut. Mid grey brown silt sand.	Pot, A.bone	EIA

Trench 302

General description

Trench contains thirteen pits. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk geology.

Orientation N-S

Length (m) 30

Width (m) 2

Avg. depth (m) 0.5

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
30200	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
30201	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid red brown clay silt.		
30202	Layer				Natural. Light brown grey silt sand with bands of red brown clay.		
30203	Cut		0.7	0.32	Posthole		
30204	Fill	30203		0.19	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown silt.	Pot, A.bone	Iron Age
30205	Fill	30203		0.22	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown silt.		
30206	Cut		0.7	0.25	Pit		
30207	Cut		0.9	0.32	Pit		
30208	Cut		0.25	0.2	Pit		
30209	Fill	30206		0.25	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown silt.	Pot, A.bone	Iron Age
30210	Fill	30207		0.32	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown silt.	Pot, f.clay, A.bone, flint, BF	Iron Age
30211	Fill	30208		0.2	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown silt.	Pot	ERO
30212	Cut		1.54	0.32	Pit		
30213	Fill	30212		0.27	Secondary Fill. Mid brown grey silt.	Pot, A.bone, BF	MIA
30214	Fill	30212		0.18	Secondary Fill. Mid red brown silt.		
30215	Fill	30212		0.3	Secondary Fill. Mid brown red clay silt.		
30216	Cut		0.8	0.2	Pit		
30217	Fill	30216		0.2	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown silt.	Pot, A.bone, flint	ERO

30218	Unexcavated feature		1.6		Pit. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
30219	Unexcavated feature		2.3		Pit. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Pot	LIR
30220	Unexcavated feature		1.2		Pit. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Pot, A.bone	LIR
30221	Unexcavated feature		1.1		Pit. Mid grey brown clay silt.	A.bone	
30222	Unexcavated feature		0.36		Pit. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
30223	Unexcavated feature		0.3		Pit. Mid greyish brown fill. Possible a posthole		
30224	Unexcavated feature		0.55		Pit. Mid grey brown clay silt.		

Trench 303

General description					Orientation	E-W, S-N
Trench contains seven pits, three ditches and two termini. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying clay and chalk geology.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
30300	Layer		2	0.36	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt.	Flint	
30301	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown chalk with occasional flint nodules.		
30302	Cut		1.22	0.44	Pit		
30303	Fill	30302	1.22	0.16	Secondary Fill. Light grey brown sand silt.	Pot, A.bone	LIR
30304	Fill	30302	1.08	0.33	Primary Fill. Mid grey brown sand silt.	Pot, f.clay, A.bone, flint, BF <126>	LIR
30305	Cut		0.48	0.06	Ditch		
30306	Fill	30305	0.48	0.06	Primary Fill. Light grey brown sand silt.	Flint	
30307	Cut		1.29	0.6	Ditch		
30308	Fill	30307			Primary Fill. Grey brown sand silt.	Pot, CBM, A.bone	ERO
30309	Cut		1.83	1	Ditch		
30310	Fill	30309		0.25	Primary Fill. Dark brown sand silt.	Pot, f.clay, A.bone, flint	MIA
30311	Fill	30309		0.22	Primary Fill. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
30312	Fill	30309		0.65	Primary Fill. Mid grey brown sand silt.	Pot, A.bone	MIA
30313	Unexcavated feature		1.2		Pit. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
30314	Unexcavated feature			0.5	Pit. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
30315	Unexcavated feature		2.5		Ditch. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
30316	Unexcavated feature		0.45		Posthole. Dark brown grey silt chalk.		
30317	Unexcavated feature		1.05		Ditch. Light brown grey sand silt.		

30318	Unexcavated feature		0.85		Pit. Light brown grey sand silt.	Pot, shell, A.bone	LIR
30319	Unexcavated feature		1.05		Pit. Mid brown grey sand silt.		
Trench 304							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench revealed several ditches. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of chalk.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
30400	Layer		2	0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sand silt.		
30401	Layer			0.08	Midden Deposit. Mid to dark grey brown, sandy silt. Interface between subsoil and natural possibly remnant of a midden deposit.		
30402	Layer		2	0.4	Subsoil. Mid grey brown sand silt.		
30403	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown chalk.		
30404	Cut		1.5	0.25	Ditch		
30405	Fill	30404		0.25	Secondary Fill. Mid yellow brown sand silt.	Pot, f.clay, A.bone	ERO
30406	Cut		2.96	0.65	Ditch		
30407	Cut		0.5	0.1	Pit		
30408	Cut		1.64	0.6	Pit		
30409	Fill	30406	2.96	0.38	Secondary Fill. Dark grey clay silt.	Pot, shell, A.bone, CBM, flint, <199>	ERO
30410	Fill	30407	1.72	0.2	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Pot, A.bone, flint	MIA
30411	Fill	30406	2.7	0.58	Secondary Fill. Light grey brown silt.	Pot, shell, A.bone, flint	ERO/MRO
30412	Fill	30406	1.02	0.18	Secondary Fill. Dark red brown sand silt.	Pot, A.bone	MIA
30413	Fill	30408	1.04	0.16	Secondary Fill. Mid brown grey sand silt.		
30414	Fill	30408	1.3	0.32	Secondary Fill. Mid brown grey sand silt.		
30415	Fill	30408	1.5	0.38	Secondary Fill. Dark brown grey sand silt.		
30416	Fill	30406	0.38	0.2	Secondary Fill. Light yellow orange sand silt.		
Trench 305							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contains eight pits and two ditches. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying clay and chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2

						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
30500	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
30501	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
30502	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with bands of red brown clay.		
30503	Cut		0.9	0.35	Ditch		
30504	Fill	30503		0.35	Primary Fill. Mid brownish grey sand silt.	Pot, A.bone	LIR
30505	Cut		1.58	0.52	Pit		
30506	Fill	30505		0.52	Secondary Fill. Dark brown sand silt.	Pot, A.bone, f.clay, CBM, flint, BF <45>	ERO
30507	Cut		0.52	0.34	Pit		
30508	Fill	30507		0.13	Secondary Fill. Mid brown grey sand silt.	Pot, A.bone	MIA
30509	Fill	30507		0.23	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown sand silt.		
30510	Unexcavated feature		2.8		Pit. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Pot, A.bone	ERO
30511	Unexcavated feature		1.16		Pit. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Pot, A.bone	MBA
30512	Unexcavated feature		1.72		Ditch. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Pot, A.bone	LIR
30513	Unexcavated feature		0.48		Pit. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
30514	Cut		2.34	0.36	Natural Feature		
30515	Fill	30514		0.36	Secondary Fill. Mid brown yellow silt clay.		
30516	Fill	30514			Primary Fill. Dark brown fill - potential spread through		
30517	Cut				Pit	Pot, f.clay, A.bone	Iron Age
30518	Fill	30517			Secondary Fill. Dark brown clay silt.		
30519	Unexcavated feature		0.91		Pit. Dark brown grey silt chalk.		
30520	Unexcavated feature		1.87		Ditch. Dark brown grey silt chalk.		

Trench 306

General description

Trench contains one ditch and six pits. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.

Orientation	SE-NW
Length (m)	30
Width (m)	2
Avg. depth (m)	0.3

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
30600	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
30601	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with bands of red brown clay.		
30602	Cut		2.86	0.3	Ditch		

30603	Fill	30602	0.74	0.3	Other Fill. Light yellow grey chalk.	A.bone	
30604	Fill	30602	1.9	0.28	Primary Fill. Mid orange brown silt clay.	Pot, A.bone, flint	Iron Age
30605	Fill	30602	2.8	0.1	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown silt clay.	Pot, A.bone, flint	MIA
30606	Cut		0.68	0.25	Pit		
30607	Fill	30606	0.68	0.25	Primary Fill. Dark grey brown silt clay.	A.bone, flint	
30608	Cut		0.46	0.17	Pit		
30609	Fill	30608	0.46	0.17	Primary Fill. Dark brown silt clay.		
30610	Cut		0.4	0.22	Pit		
30611	Fill	30610	0.4	0.22	Primary Fill. Dark grey brown silt clay.	Pot	Iron Age
30612	Unexcavated feature				Pit		
30613	Unexcavated feature		5		Other Cut. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Pot, CBM, A.bone, flint	Roman
30614	Unexcavated feature				Pit. Contained finds.	Shell, f.clay, A.bone	

Trench 307

General description						Orientation	SE-NW
Trench contains a ditch, three pits and a natural feature. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
30700	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
30701	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with bands of red brown clay.		
30702	Cut		0.52	0.18	Pit	A.bone	
30703	Fill	30702	0.52	0.18	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown silt clay.	Pot	Iron Age
30704	Fill	30704	4.3	0.3	Other Fill. Dark brown silt sand.	Pot, A.bone, Fe, BF	ERO
30705	Cut		4.3	0.3	Ditch		
30706	Fill	30707	1.3	0.24	Secondary Fill. Dark brown silt sand.		
30707	Cut		1.3	0.24	Pit		
30708	Fill	30710	2.2	0.3	Secondary Fill. mid reddish brown silty sand		
30709	Fill		0.8	0.4	Primary Fill. Light yellow brown degraded chalk.		
30710	Cut		6	0.3	Natural Feature. linear, base very irregular, only NW edge has been found		
30711	Unexcavated feature		0.7		Pit. Subrounded, centre of the trench, toward SW side; Friable dark brown silty sand with fragments of pot,	Pot, A.bone, BF	ERO/MRO

					burnt flint and animal bones on the surface		
30712	Unexcavated feature		0.41		Pit. Fill is a dark brown grey, silty sand, friable, occasional charcoal flecks		
Trench 308							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contains three pits. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
30800	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
30801	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
30802	Layer				Natural. Mid red brown clay with patches of light grey chalk.		
30803	Cut		0.78	0.35	Pit		
30804	Fill	30803	0.78	0.35	Deliberate Backfill. Dark grey brown sand silt.	Pot, shell, A.bone, Cu	LIR
30805	Cut		1.78	0.38	Pit		
30806	Fill	30805	1.78	0.38	Deliberate Backfill. Dark grey brown sandy silt.	Pot, A.bone	ERO
30807	Cut		1.2		Pit. Unexcavated feature		
30808	Fill	30807			Other Fill. Dark grey brown clay silt.	Pot	LIR
30809	Cut				Natural Feature		
Trench 309							
General description						Orientation	S-N
Trench revealed several ditches and was enlarged to allow deeper excavation. Consists of ploughsoil overlying the natural geology of chalk.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
30900	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sand silt.		
30901	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown chalk.		
30902	Layer			0.16	Colluvial Layer. Mid red brown silt.		
30903	Cut		2.46	0.95	Ditch. Not bottomed.		
30904	Fill	30903		0.51	Primary Fill	Pot, A.bone, f.clay, CBM, flint	Roman
30905	Fill	30903		0.21	Secondary Fill	Pot, A.bone, f.clay, CBM	Roman
30906	Cut		0.24	0.18	Pit		
30907	Cut		0.6	0.22	Pit		

30908	Cut		1.32	0.24	Pit		
30909	Cut		0.54	0.24	Pit		
30910	Cut		0.7	0.2	Pit		
30911	Cut		0.4	0.32	Pit	A.bone	
30912	Cut		0.42	0.3	Pit		
30913	Fill	30906			Primary Fill		
30914	Fill	30907			Primary Fill		
30915	Fill	30908			Primary Fill	Pot	MBA
30916	Fill	30909			Primary Fill		
30917	Fill	30910			Primary Fill		
30918	Fill	30910			Secondary Fill		
30919	Fill	30911			Primary Fill		
30920	Fill	30911			Secondary Fill	A.bone	
30921	Fill	30912			Primary Fill	Pot	Iron Age
30922	Fill	30912			Secondary Fill		
30923	Unexcavated feature				Pit		
30924	Unexcavated feature				Pit		
30925	Fill	30903			Primary Fill. Greyish brown chalk fill. Probably redeposited natural	Pot, A.bone	Roman
30926	Cut			0.24	Ditch		
30927	Fill	30926	0.15	0.2	Secondary Fill		
30928	Unexcavated feature				Ditch. Unexcavated ditch filled by light brownish grey sandy silt with chalk and flint inclusions		
30929	Cut		0.08	0.05	Natural Feature. Natural Gully		
30930	Cut		0.2	0.17	Natural Feature. Natural gully		

Trench 310

General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contains three ditches, two pits and a tree throw. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
31000	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
31001	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
31002	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with bands of red brown clay.		
31003	Cut		0.77	0.34	Pit		
31004	Fill	31003	0.77	0.34	Deliberate Backfill. Very dark brownish grey sandy silt with moderate chalk flecks, small and medium sub-angular flint fragments.	Pot, A.bone	Iron Age
31005	Cut		1.27	0.12	Ditch		
31006	Fill	31005	1.27	0.57	Primary Fill. Mid orange brown silt sand.		

31007	Cut		1.4	0.57	Ditch		
31008	Fill	31007	1.4	0.57	Primary Fill. Mid grey brown silty sand, moderately friable	Pot, f. clay	Iron Age
31009	Unexcavated feature		0.9		Ditch. Mid grey brown silt sand.		
31010	Unexcavated feature		0.7		Pit. Mid grey brown silt sand.		
31011	Unexcavated feature		1		Ditch. Mid orange brown silt sand.		

Trench 311

General description						Orientation	SE-NW
Trench contains two pits and a natural feature. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
31100	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
31101	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with bands of red brown clay.		
31102	Cut		0.4	0.16	Pit		
31103	Fill	31102	0.4	0.16	Primary Fill. Light orange brown silt sand.		
31104	Cut		0.41	0.22	Pit		
31105	Fill	31104	0.41	0.22	Primary Fill. Mid orange brown silt sand.		
31106	Cut				Natural Feature		

Trench 312

General description						Orientation	NE-SW, SE-NW
Trench contains five postholes, six pits and one ditch. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
31200	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.	CBM, flint	
31201	Layer				Natural. Light brown grey sand silt with light grey chalk.		
31202	Cut		0.55	0.2	Pit		
31203	Fill	31202	0.55	0.2	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown sandy silt.		
31204	Cut		0.5	0.15	Pit		
31205	Fill	31204	0.5	0.2	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown sand silt.	Pot	Iron Age
31206	Cut		0.58	0.25	Pit	Pot	Bronze Age
31207	Fill	31206	0.46	0.06	Secondary Fill		
31208	Cut		0.96	0.35	Pit		
31209	Fill	31208	0.96	0.35	Secondary Fill	Pot, A.bone, flint, BF	ERO

31210	Cut		0.97	0.4	Ditch		
31211	Fill	31210	0.85	0.15	Tertiary Fill. pot	Pot, f.clay	Iron Age
31212	Fill	31210	0.97	0.36	Secondary Fill	Pot, A.bone, flint, BF	ERO
31213	Fill	31206	0.66	0.26	Secondary Fill. pot, bone, burnt stone	Pot, A.bone, BF	EIA
31214	Unexcavated feature		0.65	0.3	Pit		
31215	Unexcavated feature		0.65		Pit	Pot, f.clay	LIR
31216	Unexcavated feature		0.3		Posthole		
31217	Unexcavated feature		0.95	0.35	Pit	Pot, A.bone, flint, BF	ERO
31218	Unexcavated feature		0.25		Posthole		
31219	Unexcavated feature		0.55		Pit. pot	Pot	Iron Age
31220	Unexcavated feature		0.3		Posthole		

Trench 313

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained two ditches, three pits and a layer. Trench consist of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.3

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
31300	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Light grey brown clay silt.		
31301	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with bands of red brown clay.		
31302	Cut		0.8		Ditch		
31303	Cut		0.62		Pit		
31304	Fill	31302	0.8		Primary Fill. Medium orange brown silt sand.	Pot, shell, A.bone, flint	EIA
31305	Fill	31303	0.62		Primary Fill. Medium grey brown silt sand.	Pot, shell, A.bone, flint	LIR
31306	Fill		2.9	0.28	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown silt sand.	Pot, shell, A.bone, f.clay, flint	MIA
31307	Cut	31307	0.62	0.38	Natural Feature. Light yellow brown silt sand.		
31308	Unexcavated feature		0.5		Ditch. Dark grey clay silt.		

Trench 314

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
	Length (m)	30

Trench contains two ditches. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlaying chalk geology.						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
31400	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
31401	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with bands of red brown clay.	Shell, A.bone	
31402	Cut		2.48	0.58	Ditch		
31403	Cut		0.8	1.1	Ditch		
31404	Fill	31403	0.82	0.88	Secondary Fill. Dark blue brown silt clay.	Pot, A.bone, flint	EIA
31405	Fill	31402	0.74	0.58	Primary Fill. Light grey brown silt clay.	Pot, A.bone	Iron Age
31406	Fill	31402	1.9	0.4	Secondary Fill. Mid yellow brown silt clay.	A.bone, flint	
31407	Cut		0.74	0.26	Natural Feature		
31408	Fill	31407	0.74	0.26	Primary Fill. Orange brown silt clay.		
31409	Fill	31403	0.64	1.1	Primary Fill. Orange brown silt clay.	Pot, flint	MIA
Trench 315							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contains one gully terminus, one pit and one natural feature. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural chalk and clay geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
31500	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
31501	Layer				Natural. Light brown grey sand silt, patches of light grey chalk.		
31502	Void				Number skipped somehow.		
31503	Cut		0.54	0.12	Ditch		
31504	Fill	31503	0.54	0.12	Primary Fill. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
31505	Cut		1.62	0.13	Other Cut. Hollow way		
31506	Fill	31505	1.62	0.13	Other Fill. Pebble surface with light grey brown sand silt. Metalled surface.		
31507	Cut			0.21	Natural Feature		
31508	Fill	31507		0.21	Primary Fill. Mid grey brown sand silt.	Pot, A.bone	Iron Age
Trench 316							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench contains four ditches and a trackway. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying clay and chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
31600	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Flint	

31601	Layer				Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
31602	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with bands of orange clay.		
31603	Cut				Ditch		
31604	Fill	31603			Primary Fill. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Pot, A.bone, flint	Roman
31605	Cut		2.2	0.46	Ditch. Not bottomed		
31606	Fill	31605		0.46	Primary Fill. Mid brown grey clay silt.	A.bone, h.bone	
31607	Cut		1.3	0.28	Natural Feature		
31608	Cut		1.04	0.14	Natural Feature		
31609	Cut				Ditch		
31610	Fill	31607	1.3	0.28	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown silt sand.		
31611	Fill	31608	0.7	0.08	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown silt sand.		
31612	Fill	31608	1	0.14	Secondary Fill. Light grey brown silty sand.		
31613	Fill	31608	0.84	0.18	Secondary Fill. Light yellow brown silt sand.		
31614	Fill	31609	1.1	0.2	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown silt sand.		Iron Age
31615	Cut		1.24	0.26	Ditch		
31616	Cut		2.8	0.28	Ditch		
31617	Fill	31615	1.24	0.26	Secondary Fill. Mid orange brown very soft.		
31618	Fill	31616	2.8	0.28	Secondary Fill. Light orange brown silt sand.		

Trench 317

General description						Orientation	S-N
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural chalk.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
31700	Layer		2	0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sand silt.		
31701	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown chalk.		

Trench 318

General description						Orientation	W-E
Trench contains a trackway and a ditch. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying clay and chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
31800	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sand silt.		
31801	Layer		2	0.3	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
31802	Layer				Natural. Light grey brown degraded chalk with patches of orange clay.		
31803	Cut		9	0.43	Ditch		

31804	Fill	31803	9	0.43	Secondary Fill. Mid brown grey clay silt.	Pot, A.bone, CBM, BF	ERO
31805	Cut		1.14	0.31	Ditch		
31806	Fill	31805	1.14	0.31	Primary Fill. Mid grey brown sand silt.		
31807	Fill	31807	1.28	0.28	Secondary Fill. Light brown grey silt sand.		
31808	Fill	31803	2.7	0.36	Secondary Fill. Light brown grey sand silt.		
Trench 319							
General description						Orientation	S-N
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
31900	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
31901	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 320							
General description						Orientation	S-N
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	26
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
32000	Layer		2	0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sand silt.		
32001	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown chalk, mid yellowish brown and dark orange brown geological bands.		
Trench 321							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
32100	Layer		2	0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sand silt.		
32101	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown chalk and orange clay geological bands.		
Trench 322							
General description						Orientation	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
32200	Layer		2	0.22	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sand silt.		
32201	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown chalk dark orange brown geological bands.		

Trench 323

General description					Orientation	S-N
Trench contains one ditch. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying clay and chalk geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
32300	Layer		2	0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sand silt.		
32301	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown chalk and orange clay geological bands.		
32302	Cut		1.5	0.55	Ditch		
32303	Fill	32302	0.7	0.62	Secondary Fill. Light yellow brown clay silt.	Pot, A.bone, flint	Iron Age
32304	Fill	32302	0.48	0.46	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Pot, A.bone, flint	ERO
32305	Fill	32302	1.22	0.44	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown clay silt.	Pot, A.bone, flint	ERO

Trench 324

General description					Orientation	W-E
Trench contains two pits. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying clay and chalk geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.75

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
32400	Layer		2	0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sand silt.		
32401	Layer		2	0.45	Subsoil. Mid grey brown sand silt.	Fe, CBM	
32402	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown chalk, orange clay geological bands.		
32403	Cut		0.5	0.12	Pit		
32404	Fill	32403	0.5	0.12	Deliberate Backfill. Dark brown clay silt.	A.bone	
32405	Cut		2	0.4	Pit		
32406	Fill	32405	2	0.4	Deliberate Backfill. Dark brown clay silt.	Pot, A.bone, flint, BF <44>	LIR

Trench 325

General description					Orientation	SE-NW
					Length (m)	30

Trench contains a large ditch. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
32500	Layer		2	0.34	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sand silt.		
32501	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown chalk.		
32502	Unexcavated feature		5		Ditch. Dark brown grey clay silt fill.		
Trench 326							
General description						Orientation	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying clay and chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
32600	Layer		2	0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sand silt.		
32601	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown chalk and orange clay geological bands.		
Trench 327							
General description						Orientation	W-E
Trench contains a pit, a ditch and a natural feature. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	25
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
32700	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
32701	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
32702	Cut		0.5	0.05	Natural Feature. Irregular patch of friable red brown clay silt.		
32703	Unexcavated feature		6		Ditch. Dark grey brown clay silt.		
32704	Cut		0.6	0.45	Pit		
32705	Fill	32704	0.6	0.45	Deliberate Backfill. Mid red brown sand silt.	Pot, CBM	Roman
Trench 328							
General description						Orientation	SW-NE, NW-SE
Trench contains three ditches, and fourteen pits. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.24
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
32800	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown sand silt.		
32801	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
32802	Cut		1.72	0.64	Pit		
32803	Cut		0.8	0.24	Pit		

32804	Cut		2	0.4	Pit		
32805	Fill	32802	0.72	0.08	Primary Fill. Light brown white weathered chalk.	Pot	Iron Age
32806	Fill	32802	1.28	0.1	Secondary Fill. Light yellow brown sand silt.		
32807	Fill	32802	0.94	0.06	Secondary Fill. Dark black brown sand silt.		
32808	Fill	32802	1.14	0.36	Deliberate Backfill. Light red brown sand silt.	Pot	Iron Age
32809	Fill	32803	0.78	0.24	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown sand silt.	Pot, A.bone	Iron Age
32810	Fill	32804	0.62	0.06	Primary Fill. Light yellow white weathered chalk.	A.bone	
32811	Fill	32804	1.2	0.34	Deliberate Backfill. Dark red brown sand silt.	Pot, A.bone	EIA
32812	Cut		0.41	0.05	Posthole		
32813	Fill	32812	0.41	0.05	Secondary Fill. Mid red brown sand silt.		
32814	Cut		0.5	0.3	Ditch		
32815	Fill	32814	0.61	0.2	Secondary Fill. Mid red brown sand silt.	Pot	Roman
32816	Fill	32814	0.61	0.08	Secondary Fill. Mid red brown silt clay.	Pot	EIA
32817	Cut		1.35	0.44	Pit		
32818	Fill	32817	0.68	0.13	Deliberate Backfill. Dark grey brown sand silt.		
32819	Fill	32817	1.35	0.37	Deliberate Backfill. Mid red brown sand silt.	Pot, Fe	ERO
32820	Fill	32817	1.02	0.12	Deliberate Backfill. Mid red brown sand silt.		
32821	Cut		0.5	0.24	Pit		
32822	Fill	32821	0.4	0.14	Primary Fill. Light yellow grey weathered chalk.		
32823	Fill	32821	0.5	0.18	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown clay silt.		
32824	Cut		0.72	0.24	Pit		
32825	Fill	32824	0.94	0.1	Primary Fill. Light yellow grey weathered chalk.		
32826	Fill	32824	0.96	0.18	Deliberate Backfill. Mid red brown clay silt.	Pot, A.bone	EIA
32827	Cut		1.68	0.5	Pit		
32828	Fill	32827	0.5	0.1	Primary Fill. Light yellow grey weathered chalk.		
32829	Fill	32827	1.68	0.48	Deliberate Backfill. Mid red brown clay silt.	Pot, A.bone	Iron Age
32830	Cut		1.2	0.34	Pit		
32831	Fill	32830	1.26	0.34	Deliberate Backfill. Dark grey brown clay silt.	Pot, f.clay, A.bone	Iron Age
32832	Cut		1.02	0.34	Pit		
32833	Fill	32832	1.02	0.3	Deliberate Backfill. Mid grey brown sand silt.	Pot, A.bone	Iron Age
32834	Cut		3.34	0.26	Ditch		
32835	Fill	32834	3.34	0.26	Deliberate Backfill. Dark red brown sand silt.		
32836	Cut		1.5	0.24	Pit		
32837	Fill	32836	0.7	0.08	Primary Fill. Light yellow white weathered chalk.		
32838	Fill	32836	1.5	0.2	Deliberate Backfill. Mid grey brown sand silt.	Pot, A.bone	Iron Age

32839	Cut		2.06	0.34	Pit		
32840	Fill	32839	2.06	0.34	Deliberate Backfill. Mid red brown sand clay silt.	Pot, A.bone	Iron Age
32841	Cut		1.4	0.36	Pit		
32842	Fill	32841	0.76	0.06	Primary Fill. Light yellow white weathered chalk.		
32843	Fill	32841	1.22	0.3	Deliberate Backfill. Mid grey brown sand silt.	Pot, A.bone	Iron Age
32844	Cut		1.5	0.5	Pit		
32845	Fill	32844	1.5	0.5	Deliberate Backfill. Mid grey brown sand clay silt.	Pot	MIA
32846	Unexcavated feature		0.8		Ditch		

Trench 329

General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contains a large pit. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk and clay geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
32900	Layer		2	0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sand silt.		
32901	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown chalk.		
32902	Cut		1.7	0.76	Pit		
32903	Fill	32902	1.12	0.2	Deliberate Backfill. Mid grey brown sand silt.		
32904	Fill	32902	1.06	0.11	Secondary Fill. Light white grey gravel silt.	Pot	Roman
32905	Fill	32902	1.5	0.26	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown sand silt.	Pot	MRO
32906	Fill	32902	1.7	0.22	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown sand silt.	Pot	Iron Age
32907	Fill	32902	0.84	0.26	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown sand silt.		
32908	Fill	32902	0.9	0.11	Deliberate Backfill. Light white grey silty chalk.		

Trench 330

General description						Orientation	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying clay and chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
33000	Layer		2	0.33	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt.		
33001	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown chalk and orange clay geological bands.		

Trench 331

General description						Orientation	S-N
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2

							Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
33100	Layer		2	0.33	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sand silt.			
33101	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown chalk and orange clay geological bands.			
Trench 332								
General description						Orientation	W-E	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30	
						Width (m)	2	
						Avg. depth (m)	0.27	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
33200	Layer		2	0.26	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown sand silt.			
33201	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown chalk.			
Trench 333								
General description						Orientation	S-N	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30	
						Width (m)	2	
						Avg. depth (m)	0.25	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
33300	Layer		2	0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown sand silt.			
33301	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown chalk.			
Trench 334								
General description						Orientation	SW-NE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30	
						Width (m)	2	
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
33400	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown sand silt.			
33401	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown chalk.			
Trench 335								
General description						Orientation	S-N	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30	
						Width (m)	2	
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
33500	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown sand silt.			

33501	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown chalk.		
Trench 336							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)	24	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.23	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
33600	Layer		2	0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown sand silt.		
33601	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown chalk.		
Trench 337							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.27	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
33700	Layer		2	0.27	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown sand silt.		
33701	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown chalk.		
Trench 338							
General description					Orientation	SE-NW	
Trench contains eleven pits and a ditch. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.27	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
33800	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
33801	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
33802	Cut		1.25	0.26	Ditch		
33803	Fill	33802	1.25	0.26	Primary Fill. Mid grey brown silt sand.		
33804	Cut		0.61	0.39	Pit		
33805	Fill	33804	0.61	0.39	Secondary Fill. Light brown grey sand silt.	Pot, A.bone	EIA
33806	Cut		0.99	0.33	Pit		
33807	Fill	33806	0.99	0.19	Secondary Fill. Mid brown grey sand silt.		
33808	Cut		0.74	0.36	Pit		
33809	Fill	33808	0.68	0.26	Secondary Fill. Mid brown grey sand silt.	Pot, A.bone, BF	Iron Age
33810	Cut		1.03	0.65	Pit		
33811	Fill	33810	0.98	0.48	Secondary Fill. Mid brown clay silt.		
33812	Cut		0.95	0.4	Pit		

33813	Fill	33812	0.81	0.22	Secondary Fill. Mid brown clay silt.		
33814	Cut		0.79	0.35	Pit		
33815	Fill	33814	0.79	0.2	Secondary Fill. Mid brown grey clay silt.		
33816	Cut		0.89	0.26	Pit		
33817	Fill	33816	0.89	0.26	Secondary Fill. Mid grey sand silt.		
33818	Cut		0.73	0.59	Pit		
33819	Fill	33818	0.74	0.44	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
33820	Fill	33818	0.59	0.42	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
33821	Fill	33808	0.62	0.18	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
33822	Cut		0.61	0.51	Pit		
33823	Fill	33822		0.25	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
33824	Fill	33822		0.3	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
33825	Cut		0.55	0.62	Pit		
33826	Fill	33825		0.28	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
33827	Fill	33825		0.33	Secondary Fill. Mid grey clay silt.		
33828	Fill	33810		0.32	Secondary Fill. Mid grey clay silt.		
33829	Cut		0.43	0.24	Pit		
33830	Fill	33829		0.24	Secondary Fill. Mid grey clay silt.		
33831	Fill	33812		0.24	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
33832	Fill	33814		0.19	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
33833	Layer		2.21	0.14	Other Layer. Mid brown clay silt.		
33834	Fill	33806		0.19	Secondary Fill. Mid grey clay silt.		
33835	Group				Pit. Pit cluster		

Trench 339

General description		Orientation	SW-NE
Trench contains three postholes and one unexcavated feature. Trench consists of ploughsoil and colluvium overlying chalk geology.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
33900	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown sand silt.		
33901	Layer			0.15	Colluvial Layer. Mid red brown clay silt.		
33902	Layer				Natural. Light yellow white chalk.		
33903	Cut		0.2	0.26	Posthole		
33904	Fill	33903	0.2	0.26	Deliberate Backfill. Mid red brown clay silt.		
33905	Cut		0.28	0.19	Posthole		
33906	Fill	33905	0.28	0.19	Deliberate Backfill. Mid red brown clay silt.		

33907	Cut		0.28	0.13	Posthole		
33908	Fill	33907	0.28	0.13	Deliberate Backfill. Mid red brown clay silt.	Pot	Iron Age
33909	Unexcavated feature		0.26		Posthole. Mid red brown clay silt.		

Trench 340

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contains a natural feature. Trench consists of ploughsoil and colluvium overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.9
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
34000	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown sand silt.		
34001	Layer			0.5	Colluvial Layer. Mid red brown sand silt.		
34002	Layer				Natural. Light yellow white chalk.		
34003	Cut		2.1	0.07	Natural Feature. Mid red brown sand silt.		

Trench 341

General description						Orientation	SE-NW
Trench contains a ditch cutting a pit. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
34100	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
34101	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
34102	Cut		0.91	0.44	Ditch		
34103	Fill	34102		0.41	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
34104	Cut		0.62	0.47	Pit		
34105	Fill	34104		0.39	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown clay silt.		
34106	Fill	34102		0.21	Primary Fill. Light grey clay silt.		
34107	Fill	34104		0.26	Primary Fill. Light grey brown clay silt.		
34108	Fill			0.3	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
34109	Fill			0.28	Primary Fill. Light grey brown clay silt.		
34110	Layer			0.43	Colluvial Layer. Mid grey brown sand silt with chalk rubble. Slightly darker at the bottom.		

Trench 342

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.34

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
34200	Layer		2	0.23	Ploughsoil. Mid grey silt sand.		
34201	Layer		2	0.11	Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 343							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying clay and degraded chalk geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
34300	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
34301	Layer				Natural. Mid red brown clay silt with patches of light grey degraded chalk.		
Trench 344							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench contains a small pit. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying clay and chalk geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
34400	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey silt sand.		
34401	Layer		2	0.16	Natural. Light grey chalk.		
34402	Cut		0.63	0.29	Pit		
34403	Fill	34402	0.63	0.29	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
Trench 345							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench contains two ditches. Trench consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying chalk and clay geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
34500	Layer			0.23	Ploughsoil. Mid brown grey sand silt.		
34501	Layer			0.13	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silt clay.		
34502	Layer			0.23	Colluvial Layer. Dark brown orange sand silt.		
34503	Cut		0.36	0.13	Ditch		
34504	Fill	34503	0.36	0.15	Secondary Fill. Mid brown orange sand silt.		
34505	Cut		0.5	0.15	Ditch		
34506	Fill	34505	0.5	0.15	Secondary Fill. Mid brown orange sand silt.		
34507	Layer				Natural. Light orange white with frequent flint inclusions and mid brown orange		

					sand silt with frequent flint inclusions.							
Trench 346												
General description						Orientation	E-W					
Trench contains a ring ditch. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlaying clay and chalk geology.						Length (m)	30					
						Width (m)						2
						Avg. depth (m)						0.41
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date					
34600	Layer				Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown sand silt.							
34601	Layer				Natural. Mid orange brown silt clay.							
34602	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.							
34603	Cut		1.66	0.92	Ring Ditch							
34604	Fill	34603	0.74	0.3	Secondary Fill. Mid red brown silt clay.							
34605	Fill	34603	0.36	0.14	Secondary Fill. Dark black brown clay silt.							
34606	Fill	34609	1.4	0.64	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown silt clay.	A.bone						
34607	Fill	34603	0.6	0.08	Primary Fill. Light grey silt clay.	Flint						
34608	Fill	34603	0.4	0.44	Secondary Fill. Mid red brown sand silt.							
34609	Cut		1.4	0.64	Ring Ditch							
34610	Unexcavated feature		1.4		Ring Ditch							
Trench 347												
General description						Orientation	NE-SW					
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30					
						Width (m)						2
						Avg. depth (m)						0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date					
34700	Layer		2	0.4	Ploughsoil. Mid grey silt sand.							
34701	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.							
Trench 348												
General description						Orientation	NE-SW					
Trench contains two ditches and a trackway. Trench consists of ploughsoil and colluvium overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30					
						Width (m)						2
						Avg. depth (m)						1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date					
34800	Layer		2	0.32	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sand silt.							
34801	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid brown silt sand.							
34802	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown chalk.							
34803	Cut		0.27	0.12	Ditch							
34804	Cut		1		Ditch							

34805	Cut		0.9		Ditch		
34806	Fill	34803	4.6	0.27	Secondary Fill. Drainage ditch for trackway		
34807	Fill	34804	12	0.73	Secondary Fill. Trackway		
34808	Fill	34805	5.8	0.49	Secondary Fill. Drainage ditch for trackway		

Trench 349

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contains three ditches, a trackway and one pit. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying clay and chalk geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
34900	Layer			0.18	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Flint	
34901	Layer			0.42	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
34902	Void						
34903	Layer				Natural		
34904	Cut		1.57		Ditch		
34905	Fill				Primary Fill	A.bone	
34906	Cut		1.53		Ditch		
34907	Fill				Primary Fill	A.bone	
34908	Cut		1.7		Ditch		
34909	Fill				Primary Fill	Pot, A.bone	Iron Age
34910	Cut		6.2		Ditch		
34911	Fill	34910	6.2		Secondary Fill. Mid brown grey sand silt.	Pot, f.clay	LIR
34912	Cut		0.28	0.2	Pit		
34913	Fill	34912			Primary Fill. Mid grey brown clay silt.		

Trench 350

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contains two ditches, a trackway and one pit. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
35000	Layer			0.22	Ploughsoil. Dark brown clay silt.		
35001	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
35002	Cut		8.57	0.84	Ditch		
35003	Fill	35002		0.84	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown clay silt.	A.bone	Post-medieval
35004	Fill	35002	1.1	0.1	Secondary Fill. Light grey silt chalk.		
35005	Cut		0.32	0.2	Ditch		
35006	Fill	35005	0.32	0.2	Primary Fill. Light grey brown chalk silt.		
35007	Cut		0.84	0.14	Pit		

35008	Fill	35007	0.84	0.14	Placed Deposit. Dark brown sand silt.	Pot, A.bone	ERO
35009	Layer			0.34	Subsoil. Mid red brown clay silt.		
35010	Cut		0.82	0.3	Ditch		
35011	Fill	35010	0.82	0.3	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown, clay silt, frequent flint, loose	Pot	ERO
Trench 351							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying colluvium.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.63	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
35100	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey silt sand.		
35101	Layer		2	0.25	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown sand.		
35102	Layer		2	0.08	Natural. Mid red brown clay silt.		
Trench 352							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
35200	Layer		2	0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sand silt.		
35201	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow brown degraded chalk.		
Trench 353							
General description					Orientation	S-N	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
35300	Layer		2	0.32	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sand silt.		
35301	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow brown degraded chalk.		
Trench 354							
General description					Orientation	S-N	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

35400	Layer		2	0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sand silt.		
35401	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown chalk.		
Trench 355							
General description					Orientation	W-E	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
35500	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt		
35501	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow brown degraded chalk.		
Trench 356							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
35600	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey silt sand.		
35601	Layer		2	0.1	Natural. Light grey degraded chalk.		
Trench 357							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench contains a single ditch. Trench consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying clay and flint geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
35700	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
35701	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
35702	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown sand silt.		
35703	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Light brown sand silt.		
35704	Layer				Natural. Mid red brown clay with flints.		
35705	Unexcavated feature			1.5	Ditch. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
35706	Void						
Trench 358							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying sand geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42	

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
35800	Layer		2	0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid grey silt sand.		
35801	Layer		2	0.07	Natural. Mid red brown clay sand.		
Trench 359							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench contains one ditch. Trench consists of ploughsoil and colluvium overlying clay geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
35900	Layer		2	0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid grey silt sand.		
35901	Layer		2	0.1	Subsoil. Mid brown sand.		
35902	Layer		2	0.15	Natural. Mid red brown clay sand -brickearth		
35903	Cut		0.54	0.28	Ditch		
35904	Fill	35903	0.54	0.28	Secondary Fill. Light grey brown sandy silt.		
35905	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 360							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench contains one ditch. Trench consists of ploughsoil and colluvium overlying clay geology.					Length (m)	25	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.88	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
36000	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey silt sand.		
36001	Layer		2	0.5	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown sand with diffused flint. Rare flecks of Mn		
36003	Cut		0.98	0.21	Ditch		
36004	Fill	36003	0.98	0.21	Primary Fill. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
Trench 361							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying clay geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
36100	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey silt sand.		
36101	Layer		30	0.1	Natural. Mid red brown clay silt.		
Trench 362							
General description					Orientation	W-E	
					Length (m)	30	

Trench contains one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil and colluvium overlying chalk geology.						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
36200	Layer			0.29	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown sandy silt		
36201	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Light brown grey silt sand - brickearth		
36202	Layer				Natural. Light brown white silt chalk.		
36203	Cut		0.83	0.46	Ditch		
36204	Fill	36203	0.42	0.18	Primary Fill. Light grey brown sand silt.		
36205	Fill	36203	0.83	0.27	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown sand silt.	Pot	Iron Age
36206	Layer			0.5	Subsoil. Mid to light grey reddish-brown, silty sand with flints.		

Trench 363

General description						Orientation	S-N
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
36300	Layer		2	0.22	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sand silt.		
36301	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown chalk with orange clay geological bands.		

Trench 364

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
36400	Layer		2	0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sand silt.		
36401	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown chalk with orange clay geological bands.		

Trench 365

No trench. Number missed							
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Trench 366

General description						Orientation	S-N
Trench contains one ditch and a natural feature. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

36600	Layer		2	0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sand silt.		
36601	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown chalk.		
36602	Cut		1.3	0.44	Natural Feature. Light brown silt clay.		
36603	Cut	36603	0.78	0.52	Ditch		
36604	Fill	36603	0.78	0.52	Primary Fill. Mid grey brown silt clay.	Pot, Fe	Iron Age
36605	Fill	36603	0.78	0.14	Secondary Fill. Mid orange brown silt clay.		

Trench 367

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.27
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
36700	Layer		2	0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sand silt.		
36701	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown chalk.		

Trench 368

General description						Orientation	SW-NE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and shallow colluvium overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
36800	Layer		2	0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sand silt.		
36801	Layer		2	0.4	Subsoil. Mid grey brown sandy silt.		
36802	Layer			0.06	Colluvial Layer. Dark grey brown silt sand.		
36803	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown chalk.		
36804	Cut		0.58	0.07	Natural Feature. Light brown clay silt.		
36805	Cut		0.44	0.06	Natural Feature. Light brown clay silt.		

Trench 369

General description						Orientation	S-N
Trench contains three pits and nine postholes. Trench consists of ploughsoil and colluvium overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
36900	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid brown grey sand silt.		
36901	Layer			0.5	Subsoil. Mid grey yellow sand silt.		
36902	Layer				Natural. Light grey white natural chalk.		

36903	Cut		0.52	0.2	Pit		
36904	Cut		1.15	0.08	Natural Feature		
36905	Cut		0.33	0.03	Posthole		
36906	Cut		0.16	0.03	Posthole		
36907	Cut		0.22	0.09	Posthole		
36908	Fill	36903	0.52	0.2	Secondary Fill. Mid brown grey sand silt.	A.bone, Fe	
36909	Fill	36904	1.15	0.08	Secondary Fill. Light orange brown sand silt.		
36910	Cut		0.22	0.11	Posthole		
36911	Fill	36905	0.33	0.03	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown sand silt.		
36912	Fill	36910	0.22	0.11	Secondary Fill. Light orange grey sand silt.		
36913	Fill	36906	0.16	0.03	Secondary Fill. Mid brown grey silt sand.		
36914	Fill	36907	0.1	0.08	Secondary Fill. Mid brown grey sand silt.		
36915	Fill	36907	0.13	0.09	Post-pad. Mid brown grey sand silt.		
36916	Unexcavated feature		0.59		Pit. Unexcavated possible posthole or pit filled with light brownish grey sandy silt with frequent chalk inclusions		
36917	Unexcavated feature		0.17		Posthole. Unexcavated posthole filled with mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent flint inclusions		
36918	Unexcavated feature		0.24		Posthole. Continues beyond northern LOE. Posthole in a line of postholes filled by mid orange brown sandy silt.		
36919	Unexcavated feature		0.18		Posthole. Posthole filled with mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent chalk inclusions		
36920	Unexcavated feature		0.26		Posthole. Posthole filled with mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions		
36921	Unexcavated feature		0.29		Posthole. Posthole filled with mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions.		
36922	Unexcavated feature		0.85		Pit. Unexcavated pit filled with light greyish brown sandy silt with frequent chalk inclusions		

Trench 370

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contains one ditch and a ring ditch. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
37000	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		

37001	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with orange clay bands.		
37002	Cut		2.04	1.2	Ring Ditch		
37003	Cut		1.38	0.85	Ditch. Re-cut of ring ditch 37002 - Subsequently voided.		
37004	Cut		0.7	0.33	Ditch		
37005	Fill	37002	1.16	0.45	Secondary Fill. Light grey sand silt.		
37006	Fill	37002	1.46	0.61	Secondary Fill. Light brown chalk silt.	Flint	
37007	Fill	37002	0.26	0.39	Primary Fill. Mid grey silt.		
37008	Fill	37002	0.36	0.6	Primary Fill. Mid grey silt.		
37009	Fill	37002	0.5	0.43	Secondary Fill. Dark brown silt.		
37010	Fill	37002	0.54	0.5	Secondary Fill. Dark brown silt.		
37011	Fill	37002	1.3	0.69	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown sand silt.	Pot, A.bone, flint, BF <57>	EBA
37012	Fill	37002	1.38	0.36	Secondary Fill. Dark brown silt.	Pot, flint	LBA
37013	Fill	37004	0.7	0.33	Secondary Fill. Mid brown silt.		
37014	Layer		1.31	0.21	Other Layer. Light brown silt.		
37015	Unexcavated feature		2		Ring Ditch. Mid brown clay silt.		

Trench 371

General description	Orientation	S-N
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.38

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
37100	Layer		2	0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt.		
37101	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown chalk.		

Trench 372

General description	Orientation	W-E
Trench contains a ditch. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
37200	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
37201	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
37202	Layer			0.35	Colluvial Layer. Light brown sand silt.		
37203	Layer				Natural. Mid brown red silt sand.		
37204	Unexcavated feature		4.5		Ditch. Mid grey brown clay silt.		

Trench 373							
Trench not excavated due to the close proximity of high voltage overhead power lines.							
Trench 374							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
37400	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Light grey silty sand.		
37401	Layer		2	0.08	Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 375							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
37500	Layer		2	0.2	Ploughsoil. Light grey silty sand.		
37501	Layer		2	0.15	Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 376							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contains a geological feature. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.31
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
37600	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
37601	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
37602	Cut		5	0.04	Natural Feature. Light brown sand silt.		
37603	Void						
Trench 377							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
37700	Layer		2	0.25	Ploughsoil. Light grey silt sand.		
37701	Layer		2	0.03	Natural. Light grey chalk.		

Trench 378							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.26	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
37800	Layer		2	0.22	Ploughsoil. Mid grey silt sand.		
37801	Layer		2	0.04	Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 379							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
37900	Layer		2	0.23	Ploughsoil. Light grey silt sand.		
37901	Layer		2	0.02	Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 380							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench contains a small tree throw hole. Consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
38000	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
38001	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
38002	Cut		0.61	0.1	Tree Throw		
38003	Fill	38002		0.1	Secondary Fill. Light brown grey clay silt.		
Trench 381							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.26	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
38100	Layer		2	0.23	Ploughsoil. Light grey silt sand.		
38101	Layer		2	0.03	Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 382							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consist of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	

							Avg. depth (m)	0.23
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
38200	Layer		2		Ploughsoil. Light grey silt sand.			
38201	Layer		2		Natural. Light grey chalk.			
Trench 383								
General description						Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and colluvium overlying chalk geology.						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	0.25	Ploughsoil. Light grey silt sand.			
38301	Layer		2	0.5	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown sand.			
38302	Layer		2	0.04	Natural. Light grey chalk.			
Trench 384								
General description						Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and colluvium overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30	
						Width (m)	2	
						Avg. depth (m)	0.74	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
38400	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Light grey silt sand.			
38401	Layer		2	0.7	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown sand.			
38402	Layer		2	0.01	Natural. Light grey chalk.			
Trench 385								
General description						Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying colluvium.						Length (m)	30	
						Width (m)	6	
						Avg. depth (m)	2	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
38500	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey silt sand.			
38501	Layer		2	0.7	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellow brown sand silt.			
38502	Layer			0.27	Colluvial Layer. Mid yellow brown sand silt.			
38503	Layer			0.39	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown sand silt.	Flint		
38504	Layer			0.2	Colluvial Layer. Mid grey brown sand silt.			
38505	Layer			0.58	Other Layer. Light brown clay silt.			
38506	Layer				Other Layer. Light yellow brown silt.			
38507	Layer				Other Layer. Light brown chalk silt.			

Trench 386							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and colluvium overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.05
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
38600	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Light grey silt sand.	Flint	
38601	Layer		2	0.7	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown clay sand.		
38602	Layer		2		Natural. Light grey chalk.		
38603	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Light yellow grey sand silt.	Flint	
Trench 387							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and colluvium overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
38700	Layer		2	0.25	Ploughsoil. Light grey silty sand with moderate flint, pebbles and frequent chalk fragments		
38701	Layer		2	0.4	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown clay silt.		
38702	Layer		2	0.05	Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 388							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contains a ditch. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying colluvium.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	6
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
38800	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Flint	
38801	Layer			0.34	Subsoil. Mid brown silt clay.		
38802	Layer			0.16	Colluvial Layer. Brown sandy silt.		
38803	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid grey brown sandy silt.	Flint	
38804	Cut		1.56	0.31	Ditch		
38805	Fill	38804		0.4	Primary Fill. Mid brown clay silt.	Pot, CBM, A.bone	MRO/LRO
38806	Fill	38804		0.42	Secondary Fill. Light brown grey clay silt.		
38807	Fill	38804		0.39	Primary Fill. Mid brown clay silt.		
38808	Layer			0.26	Colluvial Layer. Light brown grey silt chalk.		

38809	Layer			0.12	Colluvial Layer. Light brown white silt chalk.		
Trench 389							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contains a pit. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
38900	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silt sand.		
38901	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
38902	Cut		4.8	0.82	Pit		
38903	Fill	38902		0.31	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown sand silt.		
38904	Fill	38902		0.2	Primary Fill. Crushed chalk		
38905	Fill	38902		0.82	Deliberate Backfill. Yellow white chalk.		
Trench 390							
General description						Orientation	SE-NW
Trench contains two tree throws. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
39000	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
39001	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
39002	Cut		0.93	0.17	Tree Throw		
39003	Fill	39002	0.93	0.17	Primary Fill		
39004	Cut		0.66	0.18	Tree Throw		
39005	Fill	39004	0.66	0.18	Primary Fill		
Trench 391							
General description						Orientation	SE-NW
Trench contains two pits. Trench consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	6
						Avg. depth (m)	1.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
39100	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Flint	
39101	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid brown clay silt.		
39102	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
39103	Cut		0.55	1.15	Pit		
39104	Fill	39103	0.94	0.13	Other Fill. Mid yellow white sand silt.		
39105	Fill	39103	0.37	0.15	Other Fill. Mid grey white sand silt.		
39106	Fill	39103	0.94	0.32	Other Fill. Dark grey white sand silt.		

39107	Layer			0.32	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown sand silt.	Flint	
39108	Layer			0.2	Other Layer. Light brown chalk clay silt.		
39109	Layer			0.12	Buried soil. Light grey chalk silt.		
39110	Layer			0.58	Other Layer. Light brown chalk clay silt.		
39111	Cut		0.24	0.05	Pit		
39112	Fill	39111		0.05	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown sand silt.		

Trench 392

General description	Orientation	SE-NW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying colluvium	Length (m)	20
	Width (m)	6
	Avg. depth (m)	2

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
39200	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Flint	
39201	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
39202	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid brown clay silt.		
39203	Layer			0.36	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellow brown sand silt	<103>	
39204	Layer			0.28	Colluvial Layer. Mid yellow brown sand silt.	<104>	
39205	Layer			0.16	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellow brown sand silt.	Flint, <98, 105>	
39206	Layer			0.4	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellow brown sand silt.		
39207	Layer			0.27	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellow brown sand silt.		
39208	Layer			0.23	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown sand silt.		
39209	Layer			0.38	Colluvial Layer. Light brown sand silt.		
39210	Layer			0.33	Colluvial Layer. Light grey brown sand silt.	<106>	
39211	Layer			0.19	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown sand silt.	<116>	
39212	Layer			0.08	Other Layer. Mid grey brown sand silt.	<99, 117>	
39213	Layer			0.18	Colluvial Layer. Mid grey brown sand silt.	<118>	
39214	Layer			0.1	Other Layer. Firm. Dark yellowish brown slightly sandy, slightly clayey silt.	<120>	
39215	Layer				Other Layer. Light yellow brown silt.	<100-1, 122>	
39216	Layer			0.16	Colluvial Layer. Firm, light yellowish brown sandy silt with ~10% clay.		

Trench 393

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contains three natural features. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2

							Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
39300	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.			
39301	Layer			0.09	Natural. Light grey chalk.			
39302	Void							
39303	Layer		1		Remnant Topsoil			
39304	Layer		1		Remnant Topsoil			
39305	Layer		1		Remnant Topsoil			
Trench 394								
General description						Orientation	SE-NW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30	
						Width (m)	2	
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
39400	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Flint		
39401	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.			
Trench 395								
General description						Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30	
						Width (m)	2	
						Avg. depth (m)	0.28	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
39500	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silt sand.			
39501	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.			
Trench 396								
General description						Orientation	N-S	
Trench contains one tree-throw hole and a natural feature. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30	
						Width (m)	2	
						Avg. depth (m)	0.28	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
39600	Layer			0.22	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silt sand.			
39601	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.			
39602	Cut		1.3	0.5	Tree Throw			
39603	Fill	39602	1.08	0.22	Primary Fill. Light grey brown chalk silt.			
39604	Fill	39602	1.3	0.28	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown sand silt.	Pot, CBM	Roman	
39605	Cut		0.48	0.1	Natural Feature			
39606	Fill	39605	0.48	0.1	Primary Fill. Mid grey brown sand silt.			
Trench 397								

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contains a small ditch. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
39700	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
39701	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
39702	Cut		0.64	0.15	Ditch		
39703	Fill	39702	0.64	0.15	Primary Fill. Mid grey brown sand silt.		
Trench 398							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying colluvium.						Length (m)	2
						Width (m)	30
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
39800	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Flint	
39801	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid brown clay silt.		
Trench 399							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying colluvium.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	6
						Avg. depth (m)	2
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
39900	Layer			0.29	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silt sand.	Flint	
39901	Layer			0.24	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown silt sand.		
39902	Layer			0.47	Colluvial Layer. Mid orange brown silt sand.		
39903	Layer			0.37	Colluvial Layer. Firm. Dark yellowish brown slightly sandy silt with common chalk inclusions.		
39904	Layer			0.25	Colluvial Layer. Firm. Dark yellowish brown slightly sandy silt. Rare chalk inclusions.	Flint	
39905	Layer			0.34	Colluvial Layer. Firm. Brown slightly sandy silt. Stony line - flint nodules.		
39906	Layer			0.44	Colluvial Layer. Firm. Dark greyish brown. Sandy silt, slightly clayey. stony line between 1.30-1.50m. Chalk inclusions frequent.		
39907	Layer			0.32	Colluvial Layer. Firm. Brown slightly clayey sandy silt. Stone line		

					between 1.80-1.70m. Chalk inclusions frequent.		
39908	Layer				Other Layer. Firm. Strong brown. Silty clay.		
39909	Layer				Other Layer. Firm. Strong brown sandy clay with poorly sorted flint nodules and rounded pebbles. Head deposit?		
39910	Layer				Other Layer. Firm. Soft Strong brown sandy silty clay.		

Trench 400							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
40000	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown sand silt.		
40001	Layer				Natural. Light yellow white chalk.		
Trench 401							
General description					Orientation		SE-NW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.2
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
40100	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
40101	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 402							
General description					Orientation		SE-NW
Trench contains one ditch and one posthole. Trench consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		6
					Avg. depth (m)		2
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
40200	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Flint	
40201	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Light brown clay silt.		
40202	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Light brown sand silt		
40203	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
40204	Layer			0.26	Colluvial Layer. Brown slightly sandy silt. Frequent chalk inclusions and common flints.	<69-70>	
40205	Layer			0.58	Colluvial Layer. Firm brown slightly sandy silt. Frequent chalk common flints.	Flint, <65, 71-2>	

40206	Layer			0.42	Other Layer. Very pale brown. Chalky silt with chalk granules.	<73-4>	
40207	Layer			0.2	Buried soil. Grey clayey silt. Frequent chalk granules.	<66, 68, 75>	
40208	Layer				Other Layer. Very pale brown silt with chalk granules.	<67, 76>	
40209	Void						
40210	Unexcavated feature		0.36		Posthole. Unexcavated due to depth. Possible posthole or pit or tree bole		
40211	Cut		3.26	0.9	Ditch. Possible cut of potential ditch cutting through natural feature 40218. Only recorded in section as feature was machined through to limit of excavation.		
40212	Layer			0.28	Colluvial Layer. Friable/loose mid yellowish brown clayey sandy silt with occasional small-medium sub-angular flints <50mm and rare chalk inclusions/flecking <10mm, moderately diffuse contact with (40212).		
40213	Layer			0.46	Other Layer. Friable/loose light brownish yellow sandy silt with basal layer of loosely dispersed medium sub-angular flints <80mm, occasional small-medium sub-angular flints <50mm dispersed through general body of deposit and moderate-frequent chalk inclusions/flecking <10mm. Possible deposit associated with natural erosion event within coombe rock (40206).		
40214	Fill	40218	1.14	0.7	Other Fill. Friable mid-light yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions/flecking <10mm and occasional small sub-angular flints <20mm. Deposit associated with localised erosion activity 40218 within coombe rock (40206).		
40215	Fill	40211	2	0.9	Primary Fill. Friable, mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small-medium sub-angular flints <50mm and moderate chalk inclusions/flecking <10mm. Full extent/ depth of deposit imperceptible due to reached limit of excavation.		
40216	Fill	40211	2	0.9	Secondary Fill. Friable, mid-dark greyish brown		

					sandy silt with moderate-frequent small-large flints ~20-<80mm and occasional/rare chalk inclusions <10mm. Full extent/depth of deposit unknown due to reached limit of excavation.		
40217	Layer			0.08	Colluvial Layer. Friable/loose pale yellowish grey sandy silt with occasional small-medium sub-angular flints <50mm and rare chalk inclusions/flecking <10mm. Potential leeching/diffuse contact between colluvial layer (40205) and coombe rock (40206).		
40218	Cut		1.14	0.7	Natural Feature. Potential cut of localised erosion activity within coombe rock 40206 being cut by potential ditch 40211.		

Trench 403

General description						Orientation	SE-NW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying colluvium.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	6
						Avg. depth (m)	2
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
40300	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Flint	
40301	Layer			0.4	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
40302	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid brown clay silt.	Flint	
40303	Layer			0.32	Colluvial Layer. Brown sandy silt with chalk inclusions and common flints.		
40304	Layer			0.5	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellowish brown slightly sandy silt. Rare chalk inclusions common flints.		
40305	Layer			0.63	Colluvial Layer. Yellowish brown sandy silt. Frequent flints. Rare chalk inclusions.	F.clay	
40306	Layer			0.13	Other Layer. Pale brown slightly sandy silt. Mottling common.	Pot	Iron Age
40307	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Dark yellowish brown sandy silt. Flints common. Very few charcoal flecks.		
40308	Layer			0.13	Other Layer. Yellowish brown slightly sandy silt. Slope wash.		
40309	Layer			0.12	Other Layer. Yellowish brown slightly clayey slit. Very rare flints.		

40310	Layer			0.49	Other Layer. Yellowish brown slightly clayey silt. Very rare flints. Fe mottling. Very rare charcoal.		
40311	Layer				Other Layer. Strong brown clayey silt. Not bottomed		
40312	Layer			0.26	Other Layer. Firm, light yellowish brown clayey sand, trace silt, with green tinge.		
40313	Layer			0.52	Other Layer. Soft, light golden yellowish brown silty sand.		
40314	Layer			0.56	Other Layer. Firm, mid yellowish brown clayey silt with 10-15% sand.		

Trench 404

General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
40400	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
40401	Layer				Natural. White chalk with flint inclusions		

Trench 405

General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
40500	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
40501	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		

Trench 406

General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
40600	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
40601	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		

Trench 407

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
					Length (m)	30

Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying chalk geology.						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
40700	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
40701	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
40702	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Flint	
40703	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 408							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
40800	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
40801	Layer			0.26	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
40802	Layer				Natural. White chalk with patches of brown silty sand and flint inclusions		
Trench 409							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench 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
40900	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Fe	
40901	Layer			0.26	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
40902	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid grey brown clay silt with frequent flint pieces.		
Trench 410							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.85
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
41000	Layer			0.23	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
41001	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
41002	Layer			0.32	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt with frequent chalk pieces.		
41003	Layer				Natural. Light grey degraded chalk.		

Trench 411							
General description					Orientation		SE-NW
Trench contains one three throw. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
41100	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
41101	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
41102	Cut		1.5	0.2	Tree Throw		
41103	Fill	41102	1.5	0.2	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown/light white grey, sandy silt.		
Trench 412							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench contains one ring ditch and one linear. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
41200	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
41201	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
41202	Cut		0.79	0.46	Ditch		
41203	Fill	41202	0.46	0.16	Primary Fill. Light brown grey, sandy silt, loose		
41204	Fill	41202	0.7	0.36	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown, sandy silt with frequent flint, loose	Flint	
41205	Cut		2.82	1.06	Ring Ditch. Recut		
41206	Fill	41205	0.95	0.4	Secondary Fill. Mid brown grey sandy silt.	Flint	
41207	Fill	41205	1.26	0.34	Secondary Fill. Light whitish grey sandy silt.	A.bone	
41208	Fill	41205	1.32	0.12	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown sandy silt.	Flint	
41209	Fill	41205	1.4	0.18	Secondary Fill. Light whitish grey sandy silt.	A.bone, flint	
41210	Fill	41205	2.82	0.23	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown sandy silt.		
41211	Cut		0.38	0.28	Other Cut. Purpose/function unclear.		
41212	Cut		0.84	0.44	Ring Ditch. Ring ditch of round barrow		
41213	Fill	41211	1.26	0.28	Secondary Fill. Light white grey sandy silt.		
41214	Cut		0.56	0.12	Ring Ditch		
41215	Fill	41214	0.56	0.12	Secondary Fill. Light white grey sandy silt.		
Trench 413							
General description					Orientation		SE-NW
					Length (m)		30

Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
41300	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
41301	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 414							
General description						Orientation	SE-NW
Trench contains one ditch, a tree throw and two natural features. Trench consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	6
						Avg. depth (m)	2
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
41400	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Flint	
41401	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Light brown clay silt.		
41402	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid brown clay silt.		
41403	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
41404	Cut		2.4	0.34	Tree Throw		
41405	Fill	41404	0.6	0.34	Other Fill. Compacted, dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small-medium sub-angular flints <0.05m. Potential organic deposit from dynamic activity associated with possible tree throw 41404.		
41406	Fill	41404	0.42	0.52	Other Fill. Light grey yellow chalk sand.		
41407	Cut		0.3	0.14	Natural Feature. Mid grey brown silt sand.		
41408	Cut		0.42	0.1	Natural Feature. Mid brown grey sand silt.		
41409	Cut		1.98	0.78	Ditch		
41410	Fill	41409	2	0.78	Primary Fill. Mid grey brown sand silt.		
41411	Fill	41409	2	0.56	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown sand silt.		
41412	Layer			0.58	Colluvial Layer. Compacted, mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small-medium sub-angular flints <0.05m.		
41413	Layer			0.16	Other Layer. Concreted, chalky sand with frequent small chalk pebbles <0.01m and moderate small-medium sub-angular flints <0.05m, full extent of layer unknown due to reached limit of excavation. COOMBE ROCK.		
41414	Layer			0.59	Colluvial Layer. Firm. Yellowish brown sandy silt. Frequent chalk inclusions. Common flints.		

41415	Layer			0.73	Colluvial Layer. Firm brown sandy silt. Common flints. 2 stony lines within the context.	Flint	
41416	Layer			0.4	Other Layer. Very pale brown. Chalky clayey silt with chalk inclusions.		
41417	Layer				Other Layer. Light yellowish brown silt with chalk inclusions.		
41418	Cut		1.4	0.5	Tree Throw		
41419	Fill	41418			Secondary Fill		
41420	Fill	41418			Secondary Fill		
41421	Unexcavated feature				Tree Throw		

Trench 415

General description					Orientation	NW-SE		
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying colluvium.					Length (m)	20		
					Width (m)	2		
					Avg. depth (m)	1		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
41500	Layer			0.29	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt.	Flint		
41501	Layer		0.33		Colluvial Layer. Dark yellowish brown sandy silt with chalk inclusions and flints.			
41502	Layer			0.41	Colluvial Layer. Strong brown slightly sandy silt.			
41503	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Firm. Strong brown slightly sandy clayey silt.	Flint		

Trench 416

General description					Orientation	NE-SW		
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench 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	
41600	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.			
41601	Layer			0.36	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.			
41602	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Light grey brown sand silt.			

Trench 417

General description					Orientation	NE-SW		
Trench contains one linear and one pit. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)	30		
					Width (m)	2		
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	

41700	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
41701	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk		
41702	Cut		0.54	0.06	Pit		
41703	Fill	41702	0.54	0.06	Secondary Fill. Light grey brown sand silt.		
41704	Cut		0.44	0.14	Ditch		
41705	Fill		0.44	0.14	Secondary Fill. Light grey brown sand silt.		

Trench 418

General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench contains one linear. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
41800	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
41801	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
41802	Cut		0.54	0.14	Ditch		
41803	Fill	41802	0.54	0.14	Secondary Fill. Light grey brown sand silt.		

Trench 419

General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench contains one ditch. consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying colluvium.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	6	
					Avg. depth (m)	2	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
41900	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt loam.	Flint	
41901	Layer			0.36	Colluvial Layer. Firm mid-light pale yellowish brown sandy silt.	Pot, CBM	Roman
41902	Layer			0.64	Colluvial Layer. Soft, light pale greyish brown sandy silt	A.bone, flint, <97, 107-8>	
41903	Layer			0.17	Buried soil. Firm, dark yellowish brown clayey silt with 5% clay. Possibly colluvium	Flint, <94, 109-11>	
41904	Layer			0.1	Other Layer. Sub-rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles, poorly sorted. Matrix supported downslope in clayey silt with 5% sand matrix. Increasingly clast supported upslope. High energy water lain deposit.	<112>	
41905	Layer			0.25	Colluvial Layer. Firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt with 5%	Flint, BF, <113-15>	
41906	Layer				Buried soil. Firm, dark yellowish brown clayey silt,	Pot, flint, <95-6,	Iron Age

					trace silt. Flint and animal bone present	119, 121, 123>	
41907	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Soft, dark-mid yellowish brown sandy silt with 2-5% clay		
41908	Layer			0.18	Colluvial Layer. Firm, dark yellowish brown clayey silt with 5% sand		
41909	Layer				Other Layer. Compact pale yellowish brown grey clayey silt. Combe Rock		
41910	Layer			0.09	Colluvial Layer. Firm light whitish grey chalky slightly clayey silt. Incipient surface at top of coombe rock representing temporary hiatus in deposition		
41911	Layer			0.15	Colluvial Layer. Light grey white silty chalk. Coombe rock		
41912	Cut		1	0.48	Ditch		
41913	Fill	41912		0.38	Secondary Fill. Mid brown grey sand silt.		
41914	Layer			0.42	Colluvial Layer. Firm, mid yellowish brown clayey silt with 5-10% sand		
41915	Layer			0.22	Colluvial Layer. Soft, dark greyish brown clayey silt. Seen in AH4191		
41916	Layer			0.2	Other Layer. Firm, mid yellowish brown clayey silt with 10-20% sand. Possible brickearth or Thanet Sand		
41917	Layer				Natural. Firm mid yellowish brown with green tinge. Clayey silt but very sandy		
41918	Cut		0.76	1	Ditch		
41919	Fill	41918	8	0.96	Primary Fill. Light yellow brown sand silt.		
41920	Fill	41918	8	0.78	Secondary Fill. Mid yellow brown sand silt.		
41921	Layer			0.1	Buried soil. Firm, mid-dark bluish grey silty clay band with moderate chalk flecking <5mm.		
41922	Layer			0.15	Other Layer. Compacted, light yellowish grey silty chalk with frequent chalk flecking <5mm. Full extent unknown due to reached limit of excavation.		
41923	Fill	41912	2	0.44	Primary Fill. Mid grey brown sand silt.		
41924	Cut		0.53	0.4	Ditch		
41925	Fill	41924	2	0.4	Primary Fill. Friable, mid greyish brown sandy silt (sandier than (41926)) with occasional small-medium sub-angular flints <0.05m.		
41926	Fill	41924	2	0.38	Secondary Fill. Mid brown grey sand silt.		

Trench 420							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench 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
42000	Layer			0.21	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Flint	
42001	Layer			0.35	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
42002	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid brown sand silt with frequent flint.		
42003	Void						
Trench 421							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench 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
42100	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
42101	Layer			0.28	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
42102	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Light grey brown sand silt with frequent flint.		
Trench 422							
General description					Orientation		SE-NW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
42200	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
42201	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 423							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench contains a small tree throw hole. Consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
42300	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
42301	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
42302	Cut		0.5	0.06	Tree Throw		

42303	Fill	42302	0.5	0.06	Secondary Fill. Light brown grey sand silt.		
Trench 424							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench contains one ditch. Trench consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		6
					Avg. depth (m)		1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
42400	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Flint	
42401	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
42402	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid brown clay silt.	Flint	
42403	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.	Pot	Iron Age
42404	Layer			0.4	Colluvial Layer. Yellow brown. Firm sandy silt with chalky inclusions.		
42405	Cut				Ditch. Cut of ditch.		
42406	Fill	42405			Secondary Fill. Brown. Sandy silt with common flint nodules. Natural fill colluvium.		
42407	Layer			0.64	Other Layer. Light grey chalky clayey silt with chalky inclusions and flint nodules.		
42408	Layer			0.32	Other Layer. Light grey. Chalky clayey silt with chalky inclusions.		
42409	Layer				Other Layer. Pale brown silt with chalky inclusions. Not bottomed. Recorded in N part of the trench.		
42410	Layer			0.26	Colluvial Layer. Brown sandy silt with common chalky inclusions.		
42411	Layer			0.24	Colluvial Layer. Yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent flints.		
42412	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Greyish brown. Sandy silt. Frequent flints.		
42413	Layer			0.16	Other Layer. Olive brown. Sandy silt.		
42414	Layer			0.34	Buried soil. Dark brown. Slightly sandy silt clay. Oxidation recorded.	Pot	Iron Age
42415	Layer			0.35	Other Layer. Soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt (v. sandy with 5-10% clay)		
42416	Unexcavated feature		0.68		Ditch. NE – SW oriented. Seen in Trenches 419 and 414.		
Trench 425							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
					Length (m)		22

Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying colluvium.						Width (m)	6
						Avg. depth (m)	2
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
42500	Layer			0.38	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sand silt.	Flint	
42501	Layer			0.22	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellowish brown slightly clayey sandy silt with chalky inclusions.		
42502	Layer			0.2	Colluvial Layer. Firm. Dark yellowish brown slightly clayey sandy silt.		
42503	Layer			0.18	Colluvial Layer. Brown slightly sandy silt. Rare flints.		
42504	Layer			0.28	Other Layer. Strong brown slightly clayey silt. Stone less.		
42505	Layer			0.25	Other Layer. Strong brown slightly sandy silt. Bands of darker silt and yellowish sandy silt recorded.		
42506	Layer			0.2	Other Layer. Yellowish brown slightly sandy silt. Stone less.		
42507	Layer				Other Layer. Light yellowish brown slightly sandy silt. Laminated.		
42508	Layer			0.33	Colluvial Layer. Brown slightly sandy silt. Rare flints and chalk.	Flint, <80>	
42509	Layer			0.4	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellowish brown. Silt.	<79, 81-3>	
42510	Layer			0.1	Other Layer. Light yellowish brown silt. Slope wash	Flint, <77, 84-6>	
42511	Layer			0.22	Buried soil. Brown slightly sandy silt. Charcoal recorded.	<78, 92, 87-9, 92>	
42512	Layer			0.13	Other Layer. Light yellowish brown silt. Slope wash	<90-1>	
42513	Layer			0.56	Other Layer. Firm, light yellowish brown with blueish grey patches. Clayey sand with 10-15% silt.		
42514	Layer			0.51	Other Layer. Soft, light yellowish brown with slight green tinge.		
42515	Layer			0.4	Other Layer. Soft, light yellowish, golden, brown with green tinge. Fine silty sand		
42516	Layer			0.08	Other Layer. Degraded, crumbly chalk with frequent sub-rounded and rounded small flint pebbles in a sandy matrix		
Trench 426							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW

Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
42600	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt		
42601	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 427							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
42700	Layer			0.22	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown sandy silt.		
42701	Layer			0.22	Colluvial Layer. Light yellowish brown sandy silt.		
42702	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
42703	Layer			0.07	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt		
42704	Layer			0.15	Colluvial Layer. Mid – dark yellowish brown sandy silt		
Trench 428							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench has three unexcavated features. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil overlying colluvium. Possible buried soil 2mbgl						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	6
						Avg. depth (m)	2
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
42800	Layer			0.1	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Flint	
42801	Layer			0.14	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
42802	Layer			0.34	Colluvial Layer. Friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate small-medium sub-angular flints and occasional chalk flecking		
42803	Layer			0.23	Colluvial Layer. Friable mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small-medium sub-angular flints and occasional chalk flecking		
42804	Layer			0.82	Colluvial Layer. Friable, dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small-medium sub-angular flints	Flint	
42805	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Compacted, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional iron mottling and occasional charcoal flecking. Full depth of		

					deposit unknown due to reached limit of excavation.		
42806	Cut				Other Cut. Originally interpreted as the cut for deposit 42807, but later voided as not a feature.		
42807	Layer				Buried soil. Friable, dark brownish grey clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecking.		
42808	Cut				Other Cut. Originally interpreted as the cut for deposit 42809, but later voided as not a feature.		
42809	Layer				Buried soil. Friable, dark brownish grey silty clay with moderate charcoal flecking.		
42810	Cut				Other Cut. Originally interpreted as the cut for deposit 42811, but later voided as not a feature.		
42811	Layer				Buried soil. Friable, dark brownish grey silty clay with moderate charcoal flecking.	Flint	
42812	Layer			0.15	Natural. From auger hole at base of s42800. Possible brickearth. Firm mid yellow brown clayey silt with 5% sand	Flint	
42813	Layer			0.05	Natural. Firm yellowish brown clayey silt with Freq chalk inclusions. In auger hole		
42814	Layer			0.88	Natural. From auger hole 4282. Mid blueish grey to mid yellowish brown clayey sand with slight silt component. Likely Thanet Sand Formation		

Trench 429

General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench contains two postholes, one pit, one ditch and a cremation. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying colluvium.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	6	
					Avg. depth (m)	2	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
42900	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Flint	
42901	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.	Flint	
42902	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid brown sand silt.	Flint	
42903	Group				Cremation Burial		
42904	Cut		0.37	0.2	Cremation Cut		
42905	Fill	42904	0.37	0.2	Cremation Deposit. Mid blackish, greyish brown. Slightly clayey silt. C14 date 1880-1630 cal BC.	H.bone <46-50>	Early-middle Bronze Age

42906	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid reddish brown, slightly clayey silt.		
42907	Cut		0.82	0.32	Ditch		
42908	Cut		0.3	0.19	Posthole		
42909	Fill	42907	0.82	0.12	Primary Fill. Mid red brown clay silt.		
42910	Fill	42907	0.82	0.08	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
42911	Fill	42908	0.3	0.19	Primary Fill. Mid brown clay sand silt.		
42912	Cut		0.24	0.09	Posthole		
42913	Fill	42912	0.24	0.09	Primary Fill. Mid red brown sand silt.		
42914	Cut		0.4	0.31	Pit		
42915	Fill	42914	0.4	0.31	Deliberate Backfill. Mid red purple brown clay silt.	Flint	

Trench 430

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and colluvium overlying chalk geology.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	1

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
43000	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
43001	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Light brown clay silt.		
43002	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
43003	Cut		0.92	0.22	Natural Feature		
43004	Fill	43003	0.92	0.22	Secondary Fill. Light brown grey sand silt.		

Trench 431

General description	Orientation	SE-NW
Trench contains a burnt mound and a spread of burnt material. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying colluvium.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	6
	Avg. depth (m)	2

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
43100	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt.	Flint	
43101	Layer			0.38	Colluvial Layer. Mid yellow brown sand silt.		
43102	Layer			0.76	Colluvial Layer. Mid yellow brown clay silt.	Flint, BF	
43103	Layer			0.18	Colluvial Layer. Mid yellowish brown clayey silt.	Pot	Iron Age
43104	Layer				Burnt mound deposit. Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Frequent charcoal flecks. Struck flint.	Flint	
43105	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Light yellowish brown clayey silt		
43106	Layer			0.06	Burnt mound deposit. Dark greyish brown clayey silt.	Flint, BF	

					Frequent charcoal flecks. Burnt flint present.		
43107	Layer				Natural. Firm, light yellowish brown clayey sand. Frequent manganese flecks. Weathered Thanet Sand.		
43108	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Coarse flint gravels in a matrix of sandy silt. Fe staining. Holocene colluvium. Storm event?	Flint	
43109	Layer			0.05	Colluvial Layer. Clayey sandy silt with heavy Fe staining and rare flint gravels. ?Subject to subaerial weathering, colluvial in nature could have been a brief stabilization period then buried		
43110	Layer			0.5	Buried soil. Buried soil containing worked flints. Dark yellow brown sandy silt with trace clay.	Flint, Pot, A.bone, w.stone	Beaker
43111	Layer			0.37	Other Layer. Dark yellow brown sandy silt with significant amounts of degraded chalk.		
43112	Fill		1.4	0.1	Friable, very dark grey (charred/blackened) burned material with very frequent charcoal <30mm, frequent small-medium sub-rounded burnt flints <50mm and occasional medium sub-rounded burnt stones (possible sandstone) <50mm.	Flint, BF, <102>. Charcoal C14 date 930-810 cal BC.	Late Bronze Age/ earliest Iron Age
43113	Cut		1.22	0.44	Other Cut		
43114	Layer		1.4	0.07	Other Layer. Compacted mid-dark brownish grey silty clay with moderate charcoal flecking/staining. TRAMPLE LAYER WITHIN BURNT MOUND 43113		
43115	Layer		0.12	1.4	Other Layer. Compacted mid-dark brownish grey silty clay with moderate charcoal flecking/staining and moderate leaching of burnt material from upper deposit 43112. TRAMPLE LAYER WITHIN BURNT MOUND 43113		
43116	Layer		1.4	0.16	Other Layer. Compacted mixed dark brownish grey-light yellowish brown silty clay with very frequent (majority of deposit) medium-large flint cobbles <150mm. PLACED FOUNDATION LAYER FOR BURNT MOUND 43113.		

43117	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Compacted, Mixed mid greyish brown-light brownish yellow silty clay.		
43118	Layer			0.38	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellow brown sandy silt with significant amounts of degraded chalk, less chalk content than 43111		
Trench 432							
General description					Orientation		SE-NW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying colluvium.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		6
					Avg. depth (m)		2
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
43200	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt loam		
43201	Layer			0.45	Colluvial Layer. Mid yellowish brown sandy silt		
43202	Layer			1.1	Colluvial Layer. Light yellowish brown silty sand.		
43203	Cut		0.87	0.58	Natural Feature. Probable geological		
43204	Layer			0.25	Colluvial Layer. Pale light yellowish brown silty sand, soft.		
43205	Layer			0.15	Colluvial Layer. 60-160mm nodular flints in clast supported greyish yellow silty sand matrix. Possible cold climate deposit.		
43206	Layer			0.2	Colluvial Layer. Light greyish yellow sandy silt with chalk flecks and flint gravels. Possible cold climate deposit		
Trench 433							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench contains a ditch. Trench consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying brickearth deposits.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		6
					Avg. depth (m)		2
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
43300	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Flint	
43301	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
43302	Layer			0.25	Other Layer. Yellowish brown sandy silt with reddish banding.		
43303	Layer				Other Layer. Yellowish brown sandy silt laminated		
43304	Layer			0.14	Natural. Yellowish brown silty sand.	Flint	
43305	Layer			0.68	Other Layer. Loose. Yellowish brown silty sand with gravel.		

43306	Layer			0.4	Other Layer. Dark yellowish brown slightly sandy slightly clayey silt.		
43307	Layer			0.16	Colluvial Layer. Soft, light yellowish brown with green tinge. Silty sand.		
43308	Layer				Other Layer. Firm, mid yellowish brown sandy silt with very frequent rounded and sub-rounded pebbles. Poorly sorted.		
43309	Cut		0.3	0.14	Other Cut		
43310	Fill	43309	0.3	0.14	Primary Fill. Firm, mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded flints <20mm and occasional rooting.		

Trench 434

General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying brickearth deposits.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
43400	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
43401	Layer			0.15	Other Layer. Mid red brown clay sand silt.		
43402	Layer			0.35	Other Layer. Light red brown clay sand silt.		
43403	Layer				Other Layer. Light grey brown sand silt.		

Trench 435

General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying clay, sand and gravel geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
43500	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt.		
43501	Layer				Natural. Light reddish brown clay sand with gravels.		

Trench 436

General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.2	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
43600	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt.		
43601	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with flints.		

Trench 437							
General description					Orientation		SE-NW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and colluvium overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		25
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.9
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
43700	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
43701	Layer			0.4	Colluvial Layer. Mid red brown sand clay silt.		
43702	Layer			0.15	Colluvial Layer. Light brown sand silt.		
43703	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown sand silt with light grey chalk.		
Trench 438							
General description					Orientation		WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
43800	Layer			0.36	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
43801	Layer				Natural. Light greyish white chalk.		
43802	Void						
43803	Void						
43804	Void						
43805	Void						
Trench 439							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.2
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 440							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
44000	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		

44001	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with bands of mid brown sand clay.		
44002	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
44003	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 441							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
44100	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
44101	Layer				Natural. Light greyish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 442							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
44200	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
44201	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
44202	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid brown clay silt.		
44203	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 443							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
44300	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.		
44301	Layer				Natural. Light greyish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 444							
General description					Orientation		E-W
					Length (m)		30

Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk geology.						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
44400	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions.		
44401	Layer			0.4	Colluvial Layer. Light yellow orange sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.		
44402	Layer				Natural. Light yellow white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		

Trench 445

General description						Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench 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
44500	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt with occasional chalk inclusions.		
44501	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid brown clay sand silt.		
44502	Layer			0.2	Colluvial Layer. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Pot	Iron Age
44503	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid brown sand silt.		
44504	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Light yellow brown sand silt.		

Trench 446

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying colluvium.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	2
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
44600	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
44601	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
44602	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid brown sand silt.	BF	

Trench 447

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench 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

44700	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
44701	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
44702	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Light red brown sand silt.		
44703	Layer				Other Layer. Light yellow brown sand silt.		

Trench 448

Trench number not used.

Trench 449

General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying clay and gravel geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
44900	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt.		
44901	Layer			0.35	Subsoil. Reddish brown sandy clay. Colluvial subsoil.		
44902	Layer				Natural. Light reddish brown clay sand with flints and chalk patches.		

Trench 450

General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench contains a natural feature. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
45000	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
45001	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
45002	Cut		1.52	0.2	Natural Feature		
45003	Fill	45002	0.6	0.18	Secondary Fill. Light yellow brown, sandy silt, friable		
45004	Fill	45002	1.2	0.14	Secondary Fill. Mid orange brown, sandy silt, friable		

Trench 451

General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
45100	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
45101	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		

Trench 452							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying colluvium.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
45200	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
45201	Layer			0.2	Colluvial Layer. Mid red brown clay silt.		
45202	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Light yellow brown sand silt.		
Trench 453							
General description					Orientation		ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying clay and chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.2
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
45300	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt.		
45301	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with bands of reddish brown silty clay.		
Trench 454							
General description					Orientation		NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
45400	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
45401	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Light brown clay silt.		
45402	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with narrow light brown clay silt banding.		
Trench 455							
General description					Orientation		ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
45500	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt.		
45501	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid to light brown silty sand.		

45502	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with flints.		
Trench 456							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench contains one ditch. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying colluvium.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	6	
					Avg. depth (m)	2	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
45600	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt loam	Flint	
45601	Layer			0.4	Colluvial Layer. Mid yellowish brown sandy silt		
45602	Layer			0.26	Colluvial Layer. Very firm light yellowish brown sandy silt		
45603	Layer			0.36	Colluvial Layer. Firm. Mid yellowish brown. Sandy silt. 5-10% clay.	Flint, <56, 58-9>	
45604	Layer			0.38	Colluvial Layer. Soft, pale light yellowish brown fine silty sand	<52, 55, 60-1>	
45605	Layer			0.24	Colluvial Layer. Soft, pale light yellowish brown fine silty sand with slight green tinge.	<51, 53, 62>	
45606	Layer			0.04	Colluvial Layer. Soft, pale light yellowish brown silty sand matrix supported gravel. Rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular small pebbles		
45607	Layer			0.48	Colluvial Layer. Firm pale light yellowish brown fine silty sand with slight green tinge. Trace clay.	<54, 63>	
45608	Layer			0.04	Other Layer. Soft, degraded chalk in a mid yellowish brown fine silty sand matrix. Seen in AH4561.		
45609	Layer			0.14	Other Layer. Soft, light olive brown fine silty sand, trace clay. Homogeneous. Seen in AH4561		
45610	Fill	45614		0.1	Secondary Fill. Soft, dark yellowish brown sandy silt		
45611	Fill	45614		0.04	Deliberate Backfill. Dark greyish brown to black charcoal rich deposit		
45612	Fill	45614			Secondary Fill. Firm, mid yellowish brown sandy silt		
45613	Fill	45614		0.1	Deliberate Backfill. Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Frequent charcoal, degraded pottery fragments m		
45614	Cut			0.6	Ditch. Only seen in lower section.		
45615	Layer			0.26	Colluvial Layer. Very firm, compact light yellowish brown fine sandy silt.		

45616	Layer			0.47	Other Layer. Firm, mid-light yellowish brown with slight green tinge.		
Trench 457							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		6
					Avg. depth (m)		2
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
45700	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Flint	
45701	Layer			0.4	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
45702	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid brown sand silt		
45703	Layer			0.32	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellowish brown. Sandy silt. Frequent chalk inclusions. Common flints.		
45704	Layer			0.34	Colluvial Layer. Brown slightly sandy silt. Common chalk granules and calcite infillings. Stone line at the bottom of the context.	Flint	
45705	Layer			0.47	Colluvial Layer. Dark brown sandy silt. Common flints. Rare chalk inclusions.		
45706	Layer				Other Layer. Strong brown slightly clayey silt. Homogenous. Slope wash.		
45708	Layer			0.2	Other Layer. Strong brown sandy silt. Homogenous.		
Trench 458							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
45800	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
45801	Layer			0.4	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
45802	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk		
Trench 459							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
45900	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
45901	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		

Trench 460							
General description					Orientation		ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
46000	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
46001	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 461							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and colluvium overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
46100	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
46101	Layer			0.35	Subsoil. Light grey brown clay silt.		
46102	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with bands of mid brown clay silt.		
46103	Layer		4.7	0.7	Colluvial Layer. Mid brownish grey, sandy silt, soft.		
Trench 462							
General description					Orientation		ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying colluvium.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
46200	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
46201	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
46202	Layer			0.34	Colluvial Layer. Mid red brown clay silt.		
46203	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid yellow brown sand silt.		
Trench 463							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
46300	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		

46301	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 464							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench contains a cremation. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlaying chalk geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.2	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
46400	Layer			0.22	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown, silty sand.		
46401	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish white chalk.		
46402	Cut		0.52	0.08	Cremation Cut		
46403	Fill	46402	0.52	0.08	Cremation Deposit. Mid greyish brown, silt.	BF, <40, 42-3>	
46404	Group				Cremation Deposit		
Trench 465							
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW	
Trench contains one ditch terminus. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying clay and gravel geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
46500	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt.		
46501	Layer				Natural. Mottled light brown and grey, clay sand with gravels.		
46502	Cut		0.84	0.1	Ditch		
46503	Fill		0.84	0.1	Secondary Fill. Light grey brown, sandy silt, friable		
46504	Cut		0.8	0.3	Natural Feature. post-ex number. Tested - not recorded		
Trench 466							
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying three colluvial layers.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
46600	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions.		
46601	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Mid yellow orange silty sand with no inclusions.		
46602	Layer			0.16	Colluvial Layer. light yellowish brown, clayey sand, soft.		

46603	Layer			0.28	Colluvial Layer. mid yellowish brown, sandy clay, soft.		
46604	Layer			0.1	Colluvial Layer. light yellowish brown, clayey sand, soft		
Trench 467							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench 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
46700	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt		
46701	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
46702	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown clay silt.		
46703	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid brown clay silt.		
Trench 468							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
46800	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt		
46801	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Light brown clay silt		
46802	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk		
Trench 469							
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.2	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
46900	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt.		
46901	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 470							
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE	
Trench contains a single ditch. Trench consists of ploughsoil and colluvium overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.2	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
47000	Layer		30	0.31	Topsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		

47001	Layer				Natural. Mid brown yellow silt clay.		
47002	Cut		0.82	0.31	Ditch		
47003	Fill	47002		0.31	Primary Fill. Mid grey brown silt clay.		
Trench 471							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and three colluvial layers overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
47100	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey, silty loam, soft		
47101	Layer			0.16	Colluvial Layer. Mid greyish brown, sandy silt, soft		
47102	Layer				Natural. White chalk, compact		
47103	Layer			0.15	Colluvial Layer. Mid reddish brown, sandy silt, soft		
47104	Layer			0.34	Colluvial Layer. Light brownish grey, chalky silt, soft		
47105	Layer			0.5	Colluvial Layer. Dark reddish brown, sandy silt, soft		
Trench 472							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.28
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
47200	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions.		
47201	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 473							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and two layers of colluvium overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
47300	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
47301	Layer			0.4	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
47302	Layer				Natural. White chalk		
47303	Layer			0.32	Colluvial Layer. light brownish grey, chalky silt, soft. Moderate small rounded stones		

47304	Layer			0.1	Colluvial Layer. Mid greyish brown, sandy silt, soft, frequent mid-large flint inclusions.		
Trench 474							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.25
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
47400	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid reddish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions.		
47401	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish white chalk with occasional flint inclusions.		
Trench 475							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.31
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
47500	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
47501	Layer				Natural. White chalk with flint inclusions		
Trench 476							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
47600	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
47601	Layer				Natural. White chalk with flint inclusions		
Trench 477							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW and NW-SE
Trench contains two ditches. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		40
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
47700	Layer			0.31	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		

47701	Layer				Natural. White chalk with flint inclusions		
47702	Cut		1.1	0.62	Ditch		
47703	Fill	47702	0.66	0.1	Secondary Fill. Loose, mixed light yellowish grey weathered chalk and mid greyish brown sandy silt	Pot, f.clay, A.bone, flint	Prehistoric
47704	Fill	47702	0.7	0.32	Secondary Fill. Loose, mixed light yellowish white chalk and mid greyish brown sandy silt	Pot, f.clay, A.bone	MIA
47705	Fill	47702	0.58	0.26	Secondary Fill. Friable dark reddish brown, sandy silt.	Pot, f.clay, A.bone	EIA
47706	Cut		1.45	0.72	Ditch. Cut of enclosure ditch on E-W alignment		
47707	Fill	47706	1.04	0.44	Primary Fill. Mid grey brown, silt, friable	Pot, shell, A.bone, f.clay, BF	MIA
47708	Fill	47706	0.58	0.24	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown, clayey silt, friable.	Pot, f.clay, A.bone, flint, BF	LIA
47709	Fill	47706	0.65	0.26	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown, clayey silt, friable.	F.clay, flint, BF	
47710	Fill	47706	0.56	0.07	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown, clayey silt, friable	Pot, f.clay, CBM, A.bone, BF	Roman

Trench 478

General description					Orientation	W-E	
Trench contains one ditch, one ditch terminus and tree throw. Trench consists of ploughsoil and colluvial layers overlying natural geology of coombe rock.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	6	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
47800	Layer			0.33	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.	Flint	
47801	Layer			0.4	Colluvial Layer. Light yellowish brown sandy silt with moderate chalk flecks and flint fragments.		
47802	Layer			0.64	Colluvial Layer. Mid yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent chalk flecks and occasional small and medium sub-angular flint nodules.		
47803	Cut		1.2	0.4	Ditch		
47804	Fill	47803	1.2	0.4	Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown sandy silt with very frequent sub-angular flint nodules varying of sizes and moderate chalk flecks.		
47805	Cut			0.36	Tree Throw		
47806	Fill	47805		0.36	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with		

					frequent sub-angular flint nodules varying of sizes and chalk flecks.		
47807	Layer			0.26	Colluvial Layer. Soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt. Infrequent sub-angular chalk flecks.		
47808	Layer			0.2	Colluvial Layer. Soft mid greyish brown sandy silt. Moderately frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded flint pebbles.		
47809	Layer			0.34	Colluvial Layer. Firm mid-dark yellowish brown sandy silt. Abundant sub-angular chalk flecks	Pot	Iron Age
47810	Layer				Buried soil. Soft, dark yellowish brown sandy silt. Infrequent sub-rounded large pebbles		
47811	Layer			0.06	Colluvial Layer. Soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt. Moderately frequent sub-angular chalk flecks, infrequent sub-angular and sub-rounded flint pebbles. Possibly the same as (47808).		
47812	Layer			0.32	Other Layer. Firm light to pale yellowish brown sandy silt. Infrequent sub-angular chalk flecks and sub-angular and sub-rounded flint pebbles. Coombe Rock deposit		
47813	Layer				Other Layer. Compact light yellowish brown sandy silt. Abundant sub-angular and sub-rounded flint pebbles and nodules. Solifluction Head deposit.		
47814	Cut		1.3	0.42	Pit		
47815	Fill	47814	0.76	0.3	Secondary Fill. Compact medium yellowish brown, silty clay.		
47816	Fill	47814	1.3	0.4	Secondary Fill. Compact dark brown, silty clay.		
47817	Layer			0.26	Other Layer. Very firm dark to very dark yellowish brown clayey silt. Possible colluvium or head deposit		
47818	Layer			0.26	Other Layer. Soft friable light yellowish brown fine silty sand, trace clay. Coombe Rock deposit		

Trench 479

General description	Orientation	SE-NW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying chalk geology.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	1

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
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47900	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
47901	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
47902	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Light grey brown clay silt.		
47903	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trenches 480-486							
Trench locations conflicted with the works temporary compound area. Not accessible.							
Trench 487							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench revealed causeway. Consists of ploughsoil and colluvial layers overlaying natural geology of Thanet sand.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		6
					Avg. depth (m)		1.9
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
48700	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Flint	
48701	Layer			0.25	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown clay silt.		
48702	Layer			0.7	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown clay silt.		
48703	Structure		3.1	0.24	Other Structure. Causeway		
48704	Layer		5	0.2	Other Layer. Flint surface, sub-angular flint fragments varying of sizes merge with mid greyish brown sandy silt.		
48705	Layer		0.75	0.06	Other Layer. Flint surface, sub-angular flint fragments merge with mid brownish grey sandy silt.		
48706	Layer		5.5	0.4	Other Layer. Mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate sub-angular flint fragments and hematite inclusions.	Pot	Beaker
48707	Layer		7.9	0.6	Other Layer. Thanet sand, light greenish grey sandy clay with frequent haematites.		
48708	Layer		11.8	0.2	Other Layer. Earlier layer of flint from causeway.		
48709	Void						
48710	Cut		0.7	0.1	Natural Feature. Light brown grey sand silt.		
48711	Structure			0.12	Other Structure		
48712	Layer		9.7	0.14	Other Layer. Mid greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional small and fine flint and frequent hematite		
48713	Layer		2.82	0.12	Other Layer. Light grey, silty clay, occasional small flint and frequent fine chalk		
48714	Layer			0.47	Colluvial Layer. Soft mid-light greyish brown sandy silt		
48715	Layer			0.09	Colluvial Layer. Soft mid-light brownish grey clayey silt		

48716	Layer			0.58	Other Layer. Very firm mid-dark greyish brown clayey silt. Solifluction Head deposit		
48717	Structure			0.12	Trackway. Crushed chalk surface. Consolidation of 48703		
48718	Layer			0.1	Other Layer. mid grey brown sandy silt		
Trench 489							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Deep trench excavated to 2m to reveal the colluvium and buried hollow way. Comprised ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvial layers overlying the natural geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		6
					Avg. depth (m)		2
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
48900	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Flint	
48901	Layer			0.2	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown clay silt, moderately compact	Pot, A.bone	MNeo
48902	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid brown clay silt, loose, Frequent fine chalk and occasional flint	Flint	
48903	Layer			0.2	Colluvial Layer. Dark brown, clay silt, loose, frequent flint		
48904	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Dark Brown, clay silt, loose, occasional flint and fine chalk		
48905	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Dark brown, clay silt, loose, occasional flint and fine chalk		
48906	Fill	48945		0.58	Secondary Fill. Mid brown, clay silt, loose, frequent fine chalk		
48907	Fill	48945		0.38	Secondary Fill. Light greenish grey, sandy silt, loose rare small stones and lenses of hematite	A.bone	
48908	Layer		1.5	0.05	Other Layer. surface, composed by 20cm-30 cm sized, very angular and sub angular Flint		
48909	Unexcavated feature		3		Ditch		
48910	Layer		2.2	0.3	Colluvial Layer. dark grey brown, silty clay		
48911	Fill	48915	0.84	0.4	Other Fill. dark grey brown, silty clay, occasional charcoal flecks		
48912	Fill	48915	0.44	0.4	Placed Deposit. light yellow brown, clay silt, frequent chalk, redep of natural?		
48913	Layer		0.3	0.5	Colluvial Layer. light grey brown, sandy silt and degraded chalk and large to very large flint (@ 50%), Fluvial/colluvial?		
48914	Fill	48915	1.72	0.22	Secondary Fill. dark grey brown, silty clay, frequent small to med flint		
48915	Cut		0.7	0.6	Pit. Possible pit or linear - steep sides, base		

					unexcavated, irregular deposits		
48916	Cut		6.2	1	Other Cut. possible cut for trackway		
48917	Layer		1.3	0.3	Other Layer. possible redep of trackway base material. - mid grey brown, silty clay + medium flint (50%), occasional chalk bands		
48918	Fill	48916	2.72	0.26	Other Fill. mid grey brown, silty clay and chalk (50%) - possible interface/ work surface		
48919	Fill	48916	2.08	0.4	Other Fill. dark grey brown, silty clay - occasional large flint		
48920	Layer		1.76	0.1	Other Layer. surface, composed by 10cm-20 cm sized, sub-angular to sub rounded Flint - unexcavated		
48921	Layer		4.92	0.4	Colluvial Layer. light grey brown, clay silt - occasional large flint		
48922	Layer		3.3	0.3	Other Layer. Possible surface/reinforcement - dark grey brown, silty clay + flint (50%) - chalk flecks common		
48923	Structure		1.8	0.08	Trackway. remnants of trackway surfacing - small flint (75%), angular-subangular and dark grey brown silty clay (25%)		
48924	Layer		3.8	0.1	Other Layer. Trackway surface - light yellow brown, clay silt + crushed chalk		
48925	Layer		3.18	0.22	Colluvial Layer. mid grey brown, clay silt, rare small flint		
48926	Layer		2.3	0.16	Other Layer. trackway reinforcement/surface? - silty clay + med flint (25%) - occasional chalk		
48927	Layer		3.34	0.18	Other Layer. series of broken 'surfaces', silty and bands of compact small angular flints and chalk		
48928	Layer		1.9	0.1	Other Layer. light yellow brown, clay silt + crushed chalk, infrequent flint - trackway surface?		
48929	Layer		6.34	0.32	Colluvial Layer. mid grey brown, clay silt, fine, infrequent flint		
48930	Layer		3.36	0.06	Other Layer. trackway surfacing - small flint (75%), angular- subangular and dark grey brown silty clay (25%)		
48931	Layer		3.18	0.08	Colluvial Layer. mid grey brown, clay silt, fine, infrequent flint		
48932	Layer		2.92	0.06	Other Layer. trackway surfacing - small flint (75%), angular- subangular and dark grey brown silty clay (25%)		

48933	Layer		1.94	0.18	Colluvial Layer. mid grey brown, silty clay		
48934	Cut		1.26	0.46	Ditch. steep sides, concave B.O.S., flat base		
48935	Fill	48934	1.26	0.46	Primary Fill. mid yellow brown, sandy clay, occasional bands of chalk flecks with small flint		
48936	Cut		1.1	0.58	Ditch. irregular (stepped?) gently sloping sides, distinct BOS, concave base		
48937	Fill	48936	1.1	0.58	Primary Fill. mid yellow brown, sandy clay - rare flint or chalk		
48938	Cut		1.3	0.48	Ditch. gradual/concave sides, concave BOS, concave base		
48939	Fill	48938	1.3	0.38	Primary Fill. mid grey brown, silty clay, occasional chalk bands with small flint		
48940	Fill	48938	1.24	0.2	Secondary Fill. mid grey brown, silty clay - very occasional chalk		
48941	Layer		5.64	0.06	Colluvial Layer. mid grey brown, clay silt - occasional chalk and small flint		
48942	Layer		4.2	0.4	Colluvial Layer. dark grey brown, silty clay occasional large flint and chalk		
48943	Layer		2.2	0.18	Colluvial Layer. light brown grey, clay silt - rare pebbles		
48944	Layer		2.3	0.25	Colluvial Layer. light grey brown, clay silt + chalk - occasional small flint		
48945	Cut			0.85	Ditch. Ditch seen in section, part of hollow way sequence		
48946	Fill	48945	0.82		Secondary Fill. Crushed chalk deposit, possible surface.		

Trench 490

General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench revealed three possible ditches and two natural features. Trench consists of ploughsoil and colluvial layers overlaying degraded chalk geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	6	
					Avg. depth (m)	2	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
49000	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
49001	Layer			0.2	Colluvial Layer. Light greyish yellow sandy silt with occasional flint fragments.		
49002	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
49003	Cut				Natural Feature		
49004	Fill	49003			Secondary Fill. Mid reddish brown sandy silt with frequent chalk flecks and occasional sub-angular flint fragments.		
49005	Cut				Natural Feature		
49006	Fill	49005			Secondary Fill. Light orangish brown sandy silt		

					with moderate chalk flecks and small sub-angular flint fragments.		
49007	Cut		2.1	0.82	Ditch		
49008	Cut		1.92	0.81	Ditch	Pot, A.bone, flint	Post-medieval
49009	Cut		1.8		Ditch. Unexcavated feature. Fills by greyish brown sandy silt with frequent chalk fragments and sub-angular flint nodules varying of sizes.		
49010	Layer			0.1	Other Layer. Light yellow and grey degraded chalk with very frequent flint fragments varying of sizes.		
49011	Layer			0.4	Colluvial Layer. Mid orangish brown sandy silt with moderate chalk flecks and sub-angular flint fragments.		
49012	Fill	49008		0.28	Secondary Fill. Mid brown clay silt.		
49013	Fill	49008		0.42	Secondary Fill. Light brown chalk silt.		
49014	Fill	49008		0.4	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
49015	Layer		0.77		Natural. Light grey chalk.		
49016	Cut		1.66	0.67	Ditch		
49017	Fill	49016		0.46	Secondary Fill. Mid brown clay silt.		
49018	Fill	49016		0.44	Secondary Fill. Light grey brown clay silt.		
49019	Fill	49016		0.37	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
49020	Fill	49016		0.26	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
49021	Layer		6.02	0.49	Other Layer. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
49022	Layer		3.46	0.16	Floor Surface. Light grey brown flint gravel.		
49023	Layer		4.14	0.19	Occupation Layer. Light brown grey sand silt.		
49024	Layer		2.42	0.1	Floor Surface. Light grey brown flint gravel.		
49025	Layer		3.02	0.22	Occupation Layer. Light brown grey sand silt.		
49026	Layer		1.48	0.09	Floor Surface. Light grey brown flint gravel.		
49027	Layer		5.75	0.24	Occupation Layer. Light brown grey sand silt.		
49028	Cut		1.1	0.24	Ditch		
49029	Fill	49029	1.1	0.24	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
49030	Layer		2.75	0.92	Other Layer. Mid brown grey clay silt.		
49031	Fill	49036		0.42	Secondary Fill. Light brown grey clay silt.		
49032	Fill	49036		0.25	Secondary Fill. Light brown grey clay silt.		
49033	Fill	49007		0.23	Secondary Fill. Mid brown clay silt.		
49034	Fill	49007		0.53	Secondary Fill. Mid brown grey clay silt.		

49035	Fill	49007		0.37	Secondary Fill. Light brown grey clay silt.		
49036	Cut		1.82	0.45	Ditch		
49037	Layer		3.62	0.4	Occupation Layer		
49038	Layer		2.9	0.28	Occupation Layer		
49039	Void						
49040	Void						
Trench 491							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench contains four ditches. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	6	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
49100	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Flint	
49101	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
49102	Layer				Subsoil. Firm mixed mid to light yellowish brown/ mid greyish brown, sandy silt with very frequent chalk inclusions/ flecking, 20mm<		
49103	Cut		4.4	0.9	Ditch		
49104	Structure			0.15	Trackway. Mid grey brown sandy silt and very frequent rounded pebbles.		
49105	Fill	49103		0.12	Primary Fill. Light grey brown.		
49106	Fill	49103		0.2	Secondary Fill. Mid red brown.		
49107	Fill	49103		0.55	Secondary Fill. Mid yellow brown.		
49108	Layer			0.19	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown clay silt.		
Trench 492							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench contains areas of worked flint. Trench consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying brickearth deposits.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	6	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
49200	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt loam	Flint	
49201	Layer			0.15	Colluvial Layer. Light grey brown sandy silt.		
49202	Layer			0.34	Colluvial Layer. Mid yellowish brown sandy silt.	Flint	
49203	Layer			0.2	Colluvial Layer. Soft dark yellowish brown sandy silt		
49204	Layer				Other Layer. Soft light yellowish brown sandy silt. Brickearth deposit.		
49205	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Soft dark yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent sub-angular	Pot, flint, BF	Iron Age

					and sub-rounded flint pebbles and cobbles.		
49206	Layer			0.36	Other Layer. Soft mid yellowish brown fine sandy silt. Possible weathered Thanet Sand		
49207	Layer			0.09	Colluvial Layer. Firm but friable mid yellowish brown with slight green tinge clayey silt.		
49208	Layer			0.52	Other Layer. Very firm light yellowish brown with a reddish tinge clayey silt. Possible brickearth deposit		
49209	Layer				Other Layer. Firm light-mid olive brown clayey silt. Possible weathered Thanet Sand		
49210	Layer		0.5		Other Layer. Rounded pebbles in a mid yellow brown matrix. Possibly sloping down underneath 49211.	Flint, BF	
49211	Layer		1.1		Other Layer. Mid yellow grey sandy silt. Contains worked flints.	Flint	

Trench 493

General description				Orientation		NE-SW	
Trench contained a ditch. Trench consisted of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.				Length (m)		30	
				Width (m)		2	
				Avg. depth (m)		0.3	

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
49300	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Flint	
49301	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Dark brown silt. Subsoil		
49302	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk		
49303	Cut		4.37	0.6	Ditch		
49304	Fill	49303	2.04	0.38	Other Fill. Mid greyish brown silt. Frequent chalk inclusions		
49305	Fill	49308		0.34	Secondary Fill. light grey silt. Moderate chalk	Flint	
49306	Fill	49307		0.28	Secondary Fill. Light brown silt. Frequent chalk		
49307	Cut		0.9	0.2	Ditch		
49308	Cut		1.75	0.24	Ditch		

Trench 494

General description				Orientation		NE-SW	
Trench contains areas of worked flint. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying colluvium.				Length (m)		30	
				Width (m)		6	
				Avg. depth (m)		2	

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
49400	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Flint	

49401	Layer			0.21	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellowish brown sandy silt with chalk inclusions.	<188>	
49402	Layer			0.37	Colluvial Layer. Firm brown sandy silt with flints.	Pot, flint, <178, 189-90>	Iron Age
49403	Layer			0.1	Colluvial Layer. Firm brown with red mottling and flints sandy silt.	Flint, <191>	
49404	Layer			0.65	Colluvial Layer. Firm. Brown sandy silt with rare flints. Pottery and flecks of charcoal recorded.	<179, 192-4>	
49405	Layer			0.38	Other Layer. Dark brown slightly sandy clayey silt. Possible palaeosol.	Flint, <180, 195-6>	
49406	Layer				Other Layer. Brown. Slightly sandy silt/clay. Mottled.	Flint, <181-2, 197-8>	
49407	Unexcavated feature		0.5		Pit. Mid brown silty clay with burnt flint and charcoal flecks.		
49408	Unexcavated feature		0.25		Pit. Mid greyish brown, clayey silt.		
49409	Unexcavated feature		0.53		Pit. Sample number 183. Mid reddish brown clayey silt. C14 date 1420-1230 cal BC	Pot, flint, BF <183>	Middle Bronze Age
49410	Cut				Pit		
49411	Fill	49410			Deliberate Backfill. Burnt sandstone and dark brown silty clay.	W.stone	
49412	Layer				Other Layer. Brickearth. Mid red yellow silty clay.	Flint	
49413	Layer			0.17	Natural. Auger hole 4941 at section 49401 dark grey clayey silt, becoming gravelly. VALLEY BOTTOM FILL/HEAD DEPOSIT	Flint	

Trench 495

General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench revealed one posthole. Trench consists of ploughsoil and colluvial layers overlaying natural geology of degraded chalk with pattern ground.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	6	
					Avg. depth (m)	1.9	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
49500	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Flint	
49501	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Light greyish brown sandy silt with moderate flint fragments.		
49502	Layer			0.5	Colluvial Layer. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions.	Flint	
49503	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
49504	Cut		0.25	0.1	Posthole		
49505	Fill	49504	0.25	0.1	Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown sandy silt.		

49506	Layer			0.3	Other Layer. Light brownish yellow clayey sand, no inclusion visible.		
49507	Layer			0.3	Other Layer. Light greyish yellow sandy clay, no inclusion visible.		
49508	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Mid greyish brown sandy silt.		
Trench 496							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench contains two pits and areas of heat affected natural. Trench consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying brickearth.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	6	
					Avg. depth (m)	1.74	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
49600	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt loam.		
49601	Layer			0.33	Colluvial Layer. Light yellowish brown sandy silt.		
49602	Layer			0.22	Colluvial Layer. Mid yellowish brown sandy silt.		
49603	Cut		0.9	0.32	Pit. Cut of pit lined with large flints.		
49604	Fill	49603	0.35	0.09	Placed Deposit. Mid red brown with grey mottling, clayey silt, friable.		
49605	Fill	49603	0.33	0.08	Deliberate Backfill. Mid grey brown with red mottling, silty sand, soft loose.		
49606	Fill	49603	0.27	0.08	Deliberate Backfill. Mid yellowish brown, silty sand, soft loose	Flint	
49607	Fill	49603	0.24	0.04	Deliberate Backfill. Mid grey brown with red mottling, silty sand, soft loose.		
49608	Fill	49603	0.38	0.14	Deliberate Backfill. Mid brown yellow with red/grey mottling, medium sand, soft loose		
49609	Fill	49603	0.33	0.13	Deliberate Backfill. Mid grey brown with red mottling, silty sand, soft loose.		
49610	Layer			0.68	Colluvial Layer. Deposit pit 49603 is mostly cut into (See 49600). Overlies colluvium 49611. Mid brownish grey clayey silt, slight purple tinge. Frequent patches of light grey silt. Frequent Fe mottling and manganese. Same as 49614.	Flint, <215>	
49611	Layer			0.19	Other Layer. Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt. Freq Fe mottling and manganese. Cut by pit 49603 and overlain by colluvium 49610. Same as 49613.	Flint	Prehistoric
49612	Layer				Other Layer. Compact mid-dark yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent nodular flints and rounded pebbles.		

					Solifluction deposit. Overlain by 49613.		
49613	Layer				Other Layer. Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt. Freq Fe mottling and manganese. Burnt flint not recovered. Overlain by 49614. Overlies 49612 Same as 49611.	Flint, BF	
49614	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid brownish grey clayey silt, slight purple tinge. Frequent patches of light grey silt. Frequent Fe mottling and manganese. Overlies 49613. Overlain by 49615. Same as 49610.	Flint	MNeo
49615	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Light brown yellow, clayey sandy silt, friable. Thin layer cleaned up in deeper section by "ditch" slot. Overlies 49614. Overlain by 49616.		
49616	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded flint nodules and pebbles. Clast supported in places but largely matrix supported. Overlies 49615. Overlain by 49602.	Flint, BF, <214>	
49617	Unexcavated feature		0.6		Other Cut. Possible hearth – much struck flint	Flint, BF	
49618	Layer		0.7	0.19	Hearth. Possible hearth. Mid blackish brown- mid reddish brown. clayey silt. Variations in burning temperature. Much struck flint. Charred hazelnut shells submitted for radiocarbon dating.	Flint, BF, <127-8, 147, 149, 151, 153, 210-13>	C14 date 5570-5480 cal. BC
49619	Layer		0.65	0.18	Hearth. Possible hearth. Mid reddish brown- mid blackish brown, clayey silt. Variations in burning temperature. Much struck flint	Flint, BF, <156, 163, 169, 172>	
49620	Unexcavated feature		0.95		Other Cut. Possible hearth. Mid blackish brown, slightly clayey silt. Much struck flint	Flint, BF	
49621	Layer		16		Buried soil. <i>In situ</i> flints and possible hearths found on this layer.	Pot, Flint, BF, <159-62, 166-8, 177>	Prehistoric
49622	Layer				Mid yellowish brown. Clayey silt below 19621. Struck flint on surface/in top.	Flint, BF, <129, 134, 140, 146, 148, 152,	

						154-5, 157-8, 164-5, 170-1, 173-6, 184-7, 217>	
49623	Layer			0.18	Other Layer. Soft, light blueish grey sandy silt. Frequent Fe mottling and manganese.		
49624	Cut		1.4	0.2	Pit		
49625	Fill	49624		0.1	Primary Fill. Dark red brown silt clay + much charcoal. Charcoal submitted for radiocarbon dating.	Pot, flint, BF <200>	C14 date 1750-1620 cal. BC
49626	Fill			0.12	Secondary Fill. Mid red brown silt clay.		
49627	Layer			0.2	Buried soil. Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt.	<216>	

Trench 497

General description		Orientation	SE-NW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying colluvium		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	6
		Avg. depth (m)	1.9

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
49700	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt loam.	Flint	
49701	Layer			0.4	Colluvial Layer. Mid yellowish brown sandy silt		
49702	Layer			0.4	Colluvial Layer. Mid yellowish brown sandy silt	Flint	
49703	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
49704	Layer			0.4	Colluvial Layer. Soft, mid yellowish brown sandy silt		
49705	Layer			0.07	Colluvial Layer. Soft, mid-dark yellowish brown sandy silt		
49706	Layer				Other Layer. Firm but friable pale light greyish brown sandy silt with light yellowish white patches. Coombe Rock deposit		
49707	Layer			0.18	Other Layer. Firm mid yellowish brown fine sandy silt. Irregular horizontal banding throughout. Slopewash/head deposit		
49708	Layer			0.2	Other Layer. Very firm, compact light pale yellowish brown sandy silt (very sandy). Slopewash/head deposit.		
49709	Layer				Other Layer. Compact but friable mid-light yellowish brown fine silty sand. Wavy irregular banding. Slopewash/head deposit.		

Trench 498

General description						Orientation	SE-NW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying 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
49800	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt loam.	Flint	
49801	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Light grey brown clay silt.		
49802	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 499							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contains one pit and five unexcavated features. Trench consists of ploughsoil, subsoil overlying colluvium.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	6
						Avg. depth (m)	2
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
49900	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt loam	Flint Wkd stone	
49901	Layer			0.36	Colluvial Layer. Mid-light yellowish brown sandy silt.		
49902	Layer			0.46	Colluvial Layer. Mid grey brown sandy silt.	Flint	
49903	Layer			0.36	Colluvial Layer. Soft dark olive brown clayey silt.	Flint, BF	
49904	Fill	49905		0.24	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown clayey silt	Flint	
49905	Cut		1.5	0.24	Pit. Seen in plan and partially in section. Extent: 1.5 x >0.6, D:>0.25. Unexcavated but contains worked flint	Flint	
49906	Layer			0.2	Buried soil. Soft mid greyish brown sandy silt	Flint	
49907	Layer			0.86	Colluvial Layer. Firm light yellowish brown silty clay, trace sand.	Flint	
49908	Layer			0.06	Colluvial Layer. Firm mid-dark greyish brown silty clay		
49909	Layer			0.16	Colluvial Layer. Firm very dark greyish brown to black silty clay, trace sand		
49910	Layer			0.25	Colluvial Layer. Firm mid greyish brown silty clay, trace sand		
49911	Layer		0.3		Buried soil. Possible bit of podsolised contain worked flint. Light grey white sandy silt.	Flint	
49912	Layer		0.33		Buried soil. Remnant bit of land surface similar to 49621 in trench 496. Mid brown grey sandy silt.	Flint, BF	
49913	Layer		0.7		Buried soil. Mid brown grey sandy silt. Possible remnant land surface with worked flints in.	Flint, BF	

49914	Unexcavated feature		0.2		Ditch. Filled with worked and burnt flint. Light yellow brown silty clay with flint pebbles.	Flint, BF	
49915	Unexcavated feature		0.4		Other Cut. Light brown grey sandy silt. Possible bit of remnant land surface.		
49916	Layer		12		Buried soil. Remnant land surface filled with worked flint. Light brown grey sandy silt.	Flint, BF, pot	Prehistoric

Trench 500							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overly degraded chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
50000	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
50001	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
50002	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid brown clay silt.		
50003	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with bands of brown clay silt.		

Trench 501							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
50100	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
50101	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Light grey brown clay silt.		
50102	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		

Trench 502							
General description					Orientation		SE-NW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench 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
50200	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Flint	
50201	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
50202	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
50203	Layer				Natural. Mid brown clay silt.	Flint	

Trench 503							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and colluvium overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.88
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
50300	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey silty sand with frequent flint and occasional chert	Flint	
50301	Layer		2	0.5	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown sand with occasional flint		
50302	Layer		2	0.08	Natural. Degraded chalk with diffused patches of light brown sand and flint nodules		
Trench 504							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench 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
50400	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Flint	
50401	Layer			0.4	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
50402	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid brown clay silt.		
Trench 505							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench contains a ditch. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying brickearth.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
50500	Layer			0.16	Ploughsoil. Firm, mid brownish grey clayey sandy silt with moderate small-medium sub-rounded flint pebbles and occasional chalk inclusions/flecking <10mm, diffuse contact with subsoil (50501).	Flint	
50501	Layer			0.14	Subsoil. Firm, mid brownish grey sandy clayey silt with moderate small sub-rounded/sub-angular flints <30mm. Diffuse contact with ploughsoil (50500).		
50502	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Friable, mid greyish brown clayey sandy silt with occasional small rounded/sub-rounded flints <30mm, occasional small sub-angular flints <30mm and occasional chalk inclusions/flecking <10mm.		

50503	Layer				Natural. Friable/compacted mid yellowish brown mottled silty sand with occasional chalk inclusions/flecking. Full depth of deposit unknown due to reached limit of excavation.		
50504	Cut		3.34	1	Ditch. Regularly shaped ditch cutting through colluvial layer (50502) overlain by subsoil (50501), full extent and depth of ditch unknown due to reached limit of excavation.	Flint	
50505	Fill	50504	1.22	0.3	Primary Fill. Firm, mid greyish brown sandy clayey silt with moderate small-medium sub-rounded flints <50mm, full extent of deposit unknown due to reached limit of excavation.	Pot	Prehistoric
50506	Fill	50504	2.06	0.76	Secondary Fill. Firm mid-light yellowish brown clayey sandy silt with frequent small-medium sub-rounded/rounded flint pebbles <50mm		
50507	Fill	50504	1.96	0.68	Secondary Fill. Firm mid greyish brown sandy clayey silt with moderate small-medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flints <50mm and rare small chalk inclusions <20mm.		
50508	Fill		1.34	0.38	Tertiary Fill. Firm mid yellowish brown clayey sandy silt with occasional small-medium rounded/sub-rounded flints <40mm		
50509	Fill	50504	1.68	0.36	Primary Fill. Friable mid yellowish brown clayey sandy silt with occasional small-medium rounded/sub-rounded flints <30mm and rare chalk inclusions <10mm.		

Trench 506

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contains two small pits. Trench consists of ploughsoil and brickearth overlying chalk geology.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
50600	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.	Flint	
50601	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
50602	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid brown clay silt.		
50603	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk with light grey brown clay silt patches.		
50604	Cut		0.12	0.1	Pit		
50605	Fill	50604	0.29	0.1	Secondary Fill	Flint	
50606	Cut				Natural Feature		

Trench 507

General description	Orientation	E-W
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Trench contains one pit. Trench consists of ploughsoil, subsoil overlying colluvium.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	6	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
50700	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Flint	
50701	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
50702	Layer			0.23	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellowish brown clay sandy silt. Frequent flints.		
50703	Cut				Pit		
50704	Fill	50703	1.38	0.08	Deliberate Backfill. Dark black brown, silty clay, soft. Very frequent burnt flint and charcoal	Flint, BF, <93>	
50705	Fill	50703	1.38	0.1	Deliberate Backfill. Mid yellow brown, silty clay, moderately firm, occasional charcoal		
50706	Layer		5		Other Layer. Deposit on base of trench middle to South Small to medium end of trench. flint pebbles 10mm-40mm in a firm light yellow brown silty sand matrix. Contains middle pal flints.	Flint <229>	
50707	Layer		4		Other Layer. At base of trench in southern end. Light yellow brown silty sand with frequent flint pebbles and nodules. Pleistocene later. Contains flints (blade heavy).	Flint <228>	
50708	Layer		0.5		Other Layer. Similar to (50706) but at a higher level. Can be seen in section. Pea gravel in a mid yellow brown silty sand. Contains Pleistocene flints.	Flint	
50709	Layer			0.24	Other Layer. Firm. Yellowish brown slightly clayey sandy silt. Very rare flints pebbles. Oxidized.	<227>	
50710	Layer				Other Layer. Firm to friable light yellowish brown sandy silt. Oxidized.		
50711	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Light yellow brown silty sand.	Flint, BF	
50712	Layer			0.1	Colluvial Layer. Light yellow brown sandy silt.	Flint <219, 221, 231>	
50713	Layer			0.1	Other Layer. Solifluction layer made of gravel and silty sand.	Flint, BF, <232>	
50714	Layer			0.4	Colluvial Layer. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Flint, BF, <222, 233>	
50715	Layer			0.25	Colluvial Layer. Mid grey brown clay silt	Flint, <234>	
50716	Layer			0.35	Colluvial Layer. Mid yellow brown sandy silt.	<224>	
50717	Layer			0.2	Colluvial Layer. Dark brown grey sandy silt		
50718	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Light yellow brown sandy silt	<223, 225>	

50719	Layer			0.1	Other Layer. Solifluction deposit. Gravel and silty sand.		
50720	Layer			0.4	Colluvial Layer. Mid grey brown clay silt.	<226>	
50721	Cut		2.1	0.88	Ditch. Ditch cutting Palaeolithic horizons. Unknown date.		
50722	Fill	50721	1.9	0.44	Primary Fill. Mid yellow brown sandy silt.	Flint	
50723	Fill	50721	1.2	0.88	Secondary Fill. Dark brown grey clay silt		
50724	Fill	50721	0.2	0.2	Secondary Fill. Light brown yellow sandy silt. Derived from natural.		
50725	Fill	50721	1	0.2	Secondary Fill. Dark brown grey silty clay		
50726	Layer			0.2	Colluvial Layer. Mid yellow brown sandy silt		
50727	Layer			0.3	Burnt mound deposit. Dark brown grey sandy silt. Large amount of charcoal and burnt flint.		
50728	Layer			0.22	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown yellow sandy silt.		
50729	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Light yellow brown sandy silt.		
50730	Layer			0.33	Colluvial Layer. Possibly same as 50711.mid grey brown sandy silt.		
50731	Layer			15	Other Layer. Light yellow grey silty sand above gravels 50706. Loess?		
50732	Layer			0.4	Colluvial Layer. Light grey yellow clay silt.		
50733	Void						
50734	Layer			0.16	Colluvial Layer. Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt.		
50735	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Firm mid-light yellowish brown clayey silt		
50736	Layer			0.03	Other Layer. Poorly sorted gravel. Matrix supported in a light yellowish brown silty sand		
50737	Layer			0.25	Colluvial Layer. Firm mid-light yellowish brown clayey silt		
50738	Layer			0.12	Colluvial Layer. Firm mid-light yellowish brown clayey silt. Moderately frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded medium to large flint pebbles.		

Trench 508

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contains two ditches. Trench consists of ploughsoil and colluvium overlying degraded chalk.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	6
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
50800	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Flint	
50801	Layer			0.35	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
50802	Layer				Natural. Light grey brown clay silt with light grey chalk.		
50803	Cut		4	0.92	Ditch		

50804	Fill	50803		0.12	Secondary Fill. Light yellow brown chalk clay.	Pot, glass	Modern
50805	Fill	50803		0.4	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown sand silt.	Pot, CBM, A.bone, w.stone	Roman
50806	Fill	50803		0.56	Secondary Fill. Mid red brown sand silt.		
50807	Cut		1.32	0.32	Ditch		
50808	Fill	50807		0.32	Secondary Fill. Mid yellow grey sand clay.	Shell, A.bone	

Trench 509

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying degraded chalk geology.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
50900	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
50901	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
50902	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid brown clay silt.		
50903	Layer				Natural. Light brown grey silt with degraded chalk.		

Trench 510

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil, subsoil, colluvium overlying chalk geology.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	6
	Avg. depth (m)	2

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
51000	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.	Flint	
51001	Layer			0.6	Subsoil. Light brown clay silt.		
51002	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Firm. Brown sandy silt.	<135-7>	
51003	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk. Weathered chalk.		
51004	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Friable. Brown sandy silt. Frequent chalk inclusions and common flints.		
51005	Layer			0.39	Colluvial Layer. Firm. Yellowish brown. Slightly sandy silt with frequent chalk inclusions and rare flints.	<141-2>	
51006	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Light yellowish brown. Slightly sandy silt. Common flints and chalk inclusions.	Flint	
51007	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Compact. Pale brown silt with chalk rubble.		
51008	Layer			0.44	Colluvial Layer. Friable. Dark yellowish brown slightly clayey sandy silt with chalk inclusions.	<131, 143-4>	
51009	Layer			0.24	Buried soil. Dark yellowish brown. Slightly clayey sandy silt. Oxidation recorded.	<132-3, 145>	

51010	Layer				Other Layer. Firm. Light olive brown. Slightly clayey sandy silt.		
51011	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Firm. Brown sandy silt.	<130, 138-9>	
51012	Layer				Other Layer. Brown. Clayey silt. Slightly sandy. Firm.	<150>	
Trench 511							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench contains one pit. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
51100	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
51101	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
51102	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
51103	Cut				Pit		
51104	Fill	51103			Secondary Fill	Pot, A.bone, CBM, f.clay, flint, BF <125>	Roman
Trench 512							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
51200	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt.		
51201	Layer				Natural. Light brown and light grey degraded chalk with flint fragments.		
Trench 513							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		6
					Avg. depth (m)		1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
51300	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
51301	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
51302	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
51303	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 514							
General description					Orientation		E-W

Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
51400	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
51401	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 515							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench contains gravel with worked flint. Trench consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying gravel geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	6
						Avg. depth (m)	2
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
51500	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.	Flint	
51501	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Yellowish brown silt with common pebbles		
51502	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid brown clay silt.	Flint, BF, <201>	
51503	Layer				Buried soil	Shell, flint, BF <202, 206>	
51504	Layer				Slope Deposit / Brick Earth Type	Flint, BF	
51505	Layer				Silty gravel from rounded flint pebbles	Flint, BF	
51506	Layer				Brown clayey silt, with Iron pan	Flint, BF, <204>	
51507	Layer				Yellow sandy silt	Flint, BF, <203, 208>	
51508	Cut		11	0.5	Ditch. Hollow way		
51509	Fill	51508	11	0.05	Other Fill. Layer of stones at bottom of hollow way.	CBM	Roman
51510	Layer			0.4	Colluvial Layer. Mid yellow grey sandy silt.	Flint, BF, <205>	
51511	Layer			25	Other Layer. Gravel layer above sandy layer (51507) and gravel layer (51505).	Flint, BF, <207>	
51512	Layer				Natural. Pale yellow fine grained deposit		
51513	Layer		1.75	0.32	Natural. Stratified olive and pale yellow sandy silt	<218>	
Trench 516							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	6
						Avg. depth (m)	2
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

51600	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt loam	Flint	
51601	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
51602	Layer			0.16	Colluvial Layer. Mid yellowish brown sandy silt.		
51603	Layer			0.31	Colluvial Layer. Mid grey brown sandy silt	Flint	
51604	Layer			0.44	Colluvial Layer. Soft mid yellowish brown. Sandy silt		
51605	Layer			0.16	Colluvial Layer. Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Frequent flint nodules towards base of deposit		
51606	Layer			0.22	Colluvial Layer. Very firm, dark yellowish brown clayey silt. Very frequent sub-angular chalk granular flecks.		
51607	Layer			0.14	Other Layer. Firm, mid-light yellowish brown sandy silt. Possible brickearth.		
51608	Layer				Other Layer. Very firm, light orangey brown sandy silt. Very frequent flint nodules. Head deposit.		

Trench 517

General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contains one pit. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying colluvium.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	6
		Avg. depth (m)	2

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
51700	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt loam	Flint	
51701	Layer		0.1		Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown sandy silt.		
51702	Layer			0.26	Colluvial Layer. Mid yellowish brown sandy silt		
51703	Cut		0.44	0.07	Pit		
51704	Fill	51703	0.44	0.07	Primary Fill. Dark greyish brown, clayey silt, moderately compact.		
51705	Layer			0.36	Colluvial Layer. Soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt	Flint	
51706	Layer			0.52	Colluvial Layer. Firm mid greyish brown fine sandy silt		
51707	Layer			0.32	Colluvial Layer. Firm but friable light yellowish brown sandy silt	Flint	
51708	Layer			0.14	Colluvial Layer. Firm, mid yellowish brown sandy silt		
51709	Layer			0.6	Colluvial Layer. Very firm mid greyish brown sandy silt. Frequent rounded and sub-rounded pebbles		
51710	Layer			0.7	Other Layer. Soft, light yellowish brown with green tinge, fine silty sand		
51711	Layer			0.14	Other Layer. Soft, very light yellowish brown with green tinge silty sand		

Trench 518

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
51800	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
51801	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
51802	Layer			0.5	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown clay silt.		
51803	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 519							
Trench location conflicted with the temporary compound location and was not accessible.							

Trench 520							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying colluvium overlying fine-grained slope deposits with frequent patches of gravel						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
52000	Layer			0.34	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown. Sandy silt	Pot	L18-19C
52001	Layer			0.26	Colluvial Layer. Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt with natural flint inclusions		
52002	Layer			0.12	Other Layer. Light yellowish brown clayey silt. Fine grained slope deposit, brickearth-like		
52003	Layer			0.14	Natural. Firm, light yellowish brown clayey silt. Fine grained slope deposit, possibly head		
52004	Layer				Natural. Compact, matrix supported, poorly sorted, light yellowish to reddish brown sandy gravel. Possible redeposited gravel terrace head		

Trench 521							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench revealed one pit. Consists of ploughsoil overlying colluvial layer over fine-grained slope deposit and light yellowish sand. Rubbish pit 52103 with oyster shell and pot.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
52100	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown. Clayey silt.		
52101	Layer			0.9	Colluvial Layer. Mid greyish brown. Silty clay with natural flint inclusions.		
52102	Layer				Natural. Mid orange brown. Silty clay with natural flint inclusions.		

52103	Cut				Pit		
52104	Fill	52103	0.55	0.32	Secondary Fill. Orange yellow silty sand, soft		
52105	Fill	52103	1.12	0.37	Secondary Fill. Mid brown mottled orangy yellow silty sand, soft	Pot, Cu Alloy Mount, Flint	AD 1270-1350
52106	Fill	52103	0.94	0.04	Other Fill. Oyster shell fill	Pot	AD 1250-1350
52107	Fill	52103	0.93	0.12	Secondary Fill. Yellow mottled mid brown silty sand, soft		
52108	Fill	52103	0.85	0.04	Other Fill. Oyster shell fill		

Trench 522							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil overlying the natural sand geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
52200	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown. Sandy clay.		
52201	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish brown. Silty sandy with natural flint inclusions.		
Trench 523							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench revealed four pits. Consists of topsoil overlying colluvium that overlies fine-grained slope deposits and light yellow fine sand.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.9
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
52300	Layer			0.36	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt		
52301	Layer			0.52	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellowish brown sandy silt		
52302	Layer				Natural. Pale yellow to orange fine sand. Possible fluvial sand or redeposited Thanet Sand.		
52303	Layer			0.22	Colluvial Layer. Dark greyish brown sandy silt with flint pebbles.	Pot, Flint	AD 1100-1350
52304	Cut		0.37	0.06	Pit		
52305	Fill	52304	0.37	0.06	Secondary Fill. Mid brown silty sand		
52306	Cut		0.61	0.1	Pit		
52307	Fill	52306	0.61	0.1	Secondary Fill. Mid brown silty sand	Flint	
52308	Cut		0.44	0.07	Pit		
52309	Fill	52308	0.44	0.07	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish grey, soft silty sand.		
52310	Cut		1.42	0.4	Pit		
52311	Fill	52310	1.42	0.44	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish grey, soft silty sand.	Pot	AD 1175-1350

52312	Layer				Other Layer. Greenish yellow fine to mid sand. Loose. Recorded in auger.		
Trench 524							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil onto gravelly head and brickearth type deposit						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
52400	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown. Clayey silt.		
52401	Layer			0.26	Colluvial Layer. Mid greyish brown. Silty clay with natural flint inclusions.		
52402	Layer				Natural. Mid orange brown. Silty clay with natural flint inclusions.		
52403	Cut		0.81	0.21	Natural Feature		
Trench 525							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench contained two ditches and a small pit. Consisted of ploughsoil overlying the natural clay geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
52500	Layer		2	0.4	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown. Silty sand.		
52501	Layer			0.4	Colluvial Layer. Mid greyish brown. Silty clay with natural flint inclusions.		
52502	Layer				Natural. Mid orange brown. Silty sandy with natural flint inclusions.		
52503	Cut		0.47	0.13	Ditch		
52504	Fill	52503	0.47	0.13	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown, soft silty clay with flint inclusions.	Flint x2	
52505	Cut		0.73	0.08	Ditch. Shallow and not visible in section		
52506	Fill	52505	0.73	0.08	Secondary Fill. Pale brown silty sand	Pot, Flint x6	MBA-IA
52507	Cut		0.52	0.07	Pit		
52508	Fill	52507	0.52	0.07	Secondary Fill. Mid brown silty sand		
Trench 526							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil overlying the natural geology of silty sand						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

52600	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown. Silty sand.		
52601	Layer				Natural. Mid orange brown. Silty sandy with natural flint inclusions.		
Trench 527							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying colluvium that overlies variable sandy head deposits with frequent flint nodules						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
52700	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt		
52701	Layer				Natural. Variable light yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent patches of flint and gravel. Head deposit		
52702	Layer				Other Layer. Strong brown clayey silt sand. Firm. Common pebbles. Head deposit.		
52703	Cut		0.63	0.11	Natural Feature		
Trench 528							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
4 x pits 52805 52807 52809 52819. Posthole 52817 and 1 ditch 52815 cut into brickearth underneath collivoum. Also tree throw 52813. Trench comprised of topsoil overlying colluvium, which overlies a brickearth deposit. This overlies a sandy head with frequent flint nodules. There is a fine sand, probably fluvial, to southern end of trench Sections 52800-52807.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	6
						Avg. depth (m)	0.9
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
52800	Layer			0.42	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt		
52801	Layer			0.36	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellowish brown sandy silt	Peg tile, Flint	Pmed?
52802	Layer			0.2	Other Layer. Light yellowish to reddish slightly clayey sandy silt. Brickearth		
52803	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown silty sand with frequent flint nodules. Head deposit		
52804	Layer				Natural. Fine light yellow sand. Fluvial deposit, part of fluvial gravel and sand deposits. Only present to southern 4m of trench		
52805	Cut		0.42	0.06	Pit		
52806	Fill	52805	0.42	0.06	Secondary Fill. Pale-mid brownish grey silty sand		
52807	Cut		0.97	0.18	Pit. Sub-oval moderately sloped sides and concave base		
52808	Fill	52807	0.97	0.18	Secondary Fill. Mottled brownish grey and orange silty sand.		
52809	Cut		0.48	0.21	Pit		
52810	Fill	52809	0.48	0.21	Secondary Fill		

52811	Layer			0.34	Other Layer. Reddish yellow coarse sand. Soft. Common rounded pebbles.		
52812	Layer				Other Layer. Yellow sand. Common pebbles. Soft.		
52813	Cut		0.7	0.63	Tree Throw		
52814	Fill	52813	0.7	0.63	Secondary Fill. Fill of tree-throw hole. Red and yellowish-brown silty sand with occ. pebbles.	Pot, Cu Alloy buckle, Fe nail	AD 1250-1350
52815	Cut		0.3	0.3	Ditch		
52816	Fill	52815	0.3	0.3	Secondary Fill. Red and yellowish-brown silty sand, soft.	Pot, Flint	AD-1100-1350
52817	Cut		0.45	0.03	Posthole		
52818	Fill	52817	0.45	0.03	Secondary Fill. Red and yellowish-brown silty sand.		
52819	Cut		1	0.74	Pit		
52820	Fill	52819	1	0.19	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown silty sand.	Pot	AD 1050-1225
52821	Fill	52819	0.9	0.55	Secondary Fill. Mottled greyish brown and orange silty sand.	Pot, CBM, Fe nail, Flint	MBA-IA & AD 1050-1225, ?Pmed nail

Trench 529

General description						Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a gravel (possible slope wash) which sits above a brickearth slope wash overlying natural sand						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.9
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
52900	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid brown grey sandy clay, friable with frequent sub angular stones		
52901	Layer			0.18	Colluvial Layer. Mid greyish brown, sandy silt, friable with occasional stones		
52902	Layer			0.33	Other Layer. Mid strong brown sandy silt/clay, compact with medium well rounded stones.		
52902	Layer			0.12	Other Layer. Mid yellowish brown silty sand. Soft.		
52903	Layer			0.24	Other Layer. Mid brown yellow clayey sand common flint nodules. Firm.		
52904	Layer				Natural. Mid reddish yellow coarse clayey sandy with frequent small-medium stones		

Trench 530

General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench located at north facing slope. Trench revealed 4 ditches, (3 in plan and one in the section) and 1 charcoal pit. Contains ploughsoil covering colluvial layers, brickearth-like deposit and Pleistocene sandy Head deposit. Worked flints recorded at the base of Holocene colluvium.						Length (m)	80
						Width (m)	6
						Avg. depth (m)	1.2

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
53000	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt		
53001	Layer			0.17	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellowish brown sandy silt		
53002	Layer			0.34	Colluvial Layer. Mid yellowish brown sandy silt	Flint x5	
53003	Layer			0.64	Other Layer. Light yellowish brown fine sandy silt. Brickearth	Flint	
53004	Layer			0.44	Other Layer. Laminated, light yellowish brown fine silty sand. Possible fluvial sand or redeposited Thanet Sand		
53005	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish to reddish brown fine to medium silty sand with frequent flint nodules. Head deposit		
53006	Cut		0.35	0.13	Pit		
53007	Fill	53006	0.35	0.13	Secondary Fill. Dark brown sandy clay with much charcoal and burnt stone. Frequent angular stones	BFlint	
53008	Layer			0.5	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown sandy silt. Common flint pebbles.		
53009	Layer			0.25	Colluvial Fan deposit. Mid brown sandy silt with common pebbles and cobbles.		
53010	Layer			0.15	Colluvial Layer. Small to large flint pebbles and cobbles in mid brown sandy silt. Colluvial fan.		
53011	Cut		0.87	0.34	Ditch. Linear ditch running NE-SW		
53012	Fill	53011	0.87	0.34	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish grey silty clay	Flint x4	
53013	Layer				Other Layer. Pale brown silty sand with flint pebbles. Chalk inclusions common. Not bottomed		
53014	Cut		1.13	0.38	Ditch. Linear ditch, N-S		
53015	Fill	53014	1.13	0.38	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish grey, silty clay		
53016	Cut		1.1	0.3	Ditch. Possible boundary ditch, but may be variation within colluvium.		
53017	Layer		1.1	0.3	Colluvial Layer. Mid reddish brown sandy silt. Firm-friable with common gravel.		
53018	Cut		0.8	0.2	Ditch. Possible curvilinear ditch, but probably variation within colluvium		
53019	Fill?	53018	0.8	0.2	First recorded as fill of ditch 53018, later described as colluvium Mid pinkish brown sandy silt, regular flint.	Pot, Flint x36	MBA-IA

53020	Layer			0.4	Other Layer. Mid yellowish brown clayey sand. Possible redeposited Thanet Sand. Auger only.		
53021	Layer			0.04	Other Layer. Firm, reddish brown clayey sand with frequent sub-angular to rounded pebbles. Weathered horizon. Auger only.		
53022	Layer				Natural. Soft light yellowish to greenish brown fine sand. Thanet Sand bedrock. Auger only.		

Trench 531

General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil overlying fine-grained slope deposit with patches of gravel					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
53100	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt		
53101	Layer			0.22	Colluvial Layer. Light yellowish brown sandy silt with clay. Fine grained slope deposit, brickearth-like		
53102	Layer			0.36	Other Layer. Compact, light yellowish brown clayey silt. Fine grained slope deposit, brickearth-like		
53103	Layer				Natural. Compact, light yellowish, slightly pinkish brown clayey silt with patches of flinty gravels and greenish brown redeposited Thanet Sand. Head deposit		

Trench 532

General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil overlying the natural clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
53200	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown. Clayey silt.		
53201	Layer				Natural. Mid orange brown. Clayey silt with natural flint inclusions.		

Trench 533

General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil overlying the natural clay geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8

						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
53300	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown. Clayey silt.		
53301	Layer				Natural. Mid orange brown. Clayey silt with natural flint inclusions.		
Trench 534							
General description						Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying a brown gravel which sits above natural sand with large flint patches						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
53400	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown sandy clay, friable, frequent stones		
53401	Layer			0.28	Colluvial Layer. Mid greyish brown sandy silt, friable, frequent stones.		
53402	Layer			0.2	Other Layer. Strong brown slightly silty sand, friable with medium rounded stones. Head deposit		
53403	Layer				Natural. Mid orange yellow clayey sand with large flint and gravel inclusions		
Trench 535							
General description						Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying a natural head deposit						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
53500	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown clayey silt		
53501	Layer		2	0.3	Subsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay with frequent stones		
53502	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow brown silty clay		
Trench 536							
General description						Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench contains two possible ditches cutting colluvium, which appear to align with similar ditches in trench 541. Consists of ploughsoil overlying colluvium over brickearth deposit that overies mixed head deposits						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	6
						Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
53600	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt		

53601	Layer			0.11	Colluvial Layer. Mid yellowish brown sandy silt		
53602	Layer			0.22	Colluvial Layer. Light yellowish brown sandy silt	CBM, Flint x3	?Roman
53603	Layer			0.64	Other Layer. Light yellowish brown fine sandy silt. Brickearth		
53604	Layer				Natural. Mixed light yellowish brown to reddish brown silty sand with frequent flint nodules and gravel patches. Head deposit		
53605	Unexcavated feature				Ditch. Unexcavated ditch directly beneath the ploughsoil, cutting through colluvium. May be continuation of [ditch 54117]		
53606	Unexcavated feature				Ditch. Unexcavated ditch directly beneath the ploughsoil, cutting through colluvium. May be continuation of [54125]		

Trench 537

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of mid orange brown clayey silt and light white yellow clayey sand						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
53700	Layer		2	0.42	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown clayey silt		
53701	Layer		2		Natural. Mid orange brown clayey silt		
53702	Layer		0.75		Natural. Light white yellow clayey sand		

Trench 538

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench revealed one pit and one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil overlying colluvium and natural geology of clayey silt.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
53800	Layer		2	0.38	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown clayey silt	Flint knife	
53801	Layer		2		Natural. Mid orange brown clayey silt with occasional angular flint		
53802	Cut		0.9	0.18	Pit. Sub-circular pit cutting ditch		
53803	Fill	53802			Secondary Fill. Dark grey silty sand	Pot	MBA
53804	Cut		0.49	0.2	Ditch. cut by pit 53802		
53805	Fill	53804	0.49	0.2	Secondary Fill. Pale grey silty sand with infrequent charcoal.		

53806	Layer			0.28	Colluvial Layer. Mid orangey brown silty sand.	Cu Alloy brooch	Roman AD 100-200
Trench 539							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying colluvium that overlies mixed sandy and chalky head deposits						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
53900	Layer		2	0.31	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown clayey silt		
53901	Layer		2		Colluvial Layer. Yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional angular flint		
53902	Layer			0.15	Colluvial Layer. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with pebbles. Firm.		
53903	Layer				Other Layer. Strong brown sandy silt with angular pebbles. Loose. Head deposit.		
Trench 540							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural clayey silt geology						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
54000	Layer		2	0.32	Ploughsoil. Dark brown clayey silt		
54001	Layer		2		Natural. Brownish orange clayey silt with common angular flint		
Trench 541							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench located at north-east facing slope of dry valley. Ploughsoil covering Holocene colluvial layers and Pleistocene slopewash. Deposit of fluvial sand recorded at the base (west part of the trench). Revealed three ditches, two pits and a stakehole.						Length (m)	80
						Width (m)	6
						Avg. depth (m)	0.8
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
54100	Layer			0.35	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt with rounded pebbles. Friable.		
54101	Layer			0.19	Colluvial Layer. Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Friable. Common pebbles.	Flint x8m BF	
54102	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Stony greyish brown silt with frequent pebbles/cobbles. Friable.		

54103	Cut		0.36	0.13	Stakehole. Shallow stakehole with rooting evident.		
54104	Fill	54103	0.36	0.13	Secondary Fill. Brown sandy clay with frequent pebbles.		
54105	Layer			0.38	Other Layer. Strong brown to yellowish brown sandy, slightly clayey silt. Firm.		
54106	Layer			0.46	Other Layer. Reddish brown silty sand with frequent gravel. Compact.		
54107	Layer			0.2	Other Layer. Reddish yellow sand. Compact. Sandy Head.		
54108	Layer			0.24	Other Layer. Reddish sand with rounded pebbles and clayey bands.		
54109	Layer			0.13	Other Layer. Reddish yellow coarse sand. Loose.		
54110	Layer			0.3	Other Layer. Mid grey clay with sandy laminae.		
54111	Layer			0.48	Other Layer. Compact with frequent flint inclusions. Cryptoturbated. Patches of sand present.		
54112	Layer				Other Layer. Light yellowish olive-brown. Fine silty sand. Chalky inclusions present. Cryptoturbated.		
54113	Cut		1.83	0.46	Ditch. Natural feature, NW-SE		
54114	Fill	54113	1.83	0.46	Secondary Fill. Brownish grey silty clay	Flint	
54115	Cut				Ditch. Duplicate of ditch [54125]		
54116	Fill	54115			Secondary Fill. Duplicate of (54126)		
54117	Cut		0.8	0.19	Ditch. NE-SW running ditch		
54118	Fill	54117	0.8	0.19	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown, silty clay	Flint x2	
54119	Cut		0.58	0.24	Pit. Oval, with two fills.		
54120	Fill	54119	0.58	0.04	Secondary Fill. Light brown, silty sand, charcoal present.	Flint x3	
54121	Fill	54119	0.58	0.2	Secondary Fill. Pale yellowish brown, clayey sand.	Flint x6, BF	
54122	Cut		1.86	0.28	Pit		
54123	Fill	54122	1.6	0.06	Other Fill. Light brown, with charcoal so sampled.	Flint x21	
54124	Fill	54122	1.56	0.08	Other Fill. Light yellowish brown. Burnt flint present.	BFlint	
54125	Cut		1.08	0.43	Ditch. Only present in section.		
54126	Fill	54125	1.08	0.43	Secondary Fill. Mid brown, silty sand	Pot, Fe Nail, CBM, Flint x14	IA & AD 1050-1150, Pmed brick
Trench 542							

General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying colluvium which overlies mixed chalky and sandy head deposits						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
54200	Layer		2	0.36	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt		
54201	Layer		2	0.1	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellowish brown sandy silt		
54202	Layer		2	0.14	Natural. Yellowish brown sandy silt with clay. Head deposit		
54203	Layer				Natural. Pale yellowish brown chalky sandy silt with flint nodules. Head / Coombe Rock		

Trench 543

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying colluvium, head deposit and flinty sand geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
54300	Layer			0.31	Ploughsoil. Dark brown clayey silt.		
54301	Layer			0.28	Colluvial Layer. Greyish-brown sandy silt with pebbles.		
54302	Layer			0.2	Colluvial Layer. Brown clayey silt. Head deposit.		
54303	Layer				Natural. Yellowish-brown silty sand.		

Trench 544

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil overlying colluvium overlying chalky head deposits.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
54400	Layer		2	0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish-brown clayey silt.		
54401	Layer			0.34	Colluvial Layer. Greyish-brown sandy silt with common pebbles. Firm.		
54402	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Brown slightly sandy clayey silt with common pebbles and cobbles. Firm.		

Trench 545

General description						Orientation	E-W
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Trench revealed three ditches. Ploughsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
54500	Layer		2	0.38	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown clayey silt		
54501	Layer		2		Natural. Mid orange brown clayey silt. Common angular flint inclusions		
54502	Cut		0.8	0.14	Ditch		
54503	Fill	54502	0.8	0.14	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish grey, silty clay with natural flint inclusions and finds recovered.	Flint x2	
54504	Cut		0.85	0.11	Ditch		
54505	Fill	54504	0.85	0.11	Secondary Fill. Greyish-brown silty clay		
54506	Cut		0.7	0.08	Ditch		
54507	Fill	54506	0.7	0.08	Primary Fill. Brown clayey silt, firm		
54508	Cut				Natural Feature filled with light brown clayey sand and flints, soft		

Trench 546

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench located at the east facing slope. Ploughsoil covering a Holocene colluvium and fine sandy silt, possibly Pleistocene in date. A Head deposit and a possible fluvial sand recorded at the base of the trench.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	6
						Avg. depth (m)	0.9
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
54600	Layer		2	0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Friable.		
54601	Layer			0.5	Colluvial Layer. Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Firm. Rare pebbles.		
54602	Layer			0.8	Other Layer. Strong brown silty sand. Friable. Rare rounded pebbles.		
54603	Layer			0.95	Other Layer. Strong brown sandy silt. Frequent gravel. Firm.		
54604	Layer				Other Layer. Reddish yellow slightly clayey silty sand. Occ. fine clay laminae. Firm.		

Trench 547

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
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Trench devoid of archaeology Trench located on gentle east facing slope of dry valley. Ploughsoil covering a layer of Holocene colluvium, Pleistocene Head deposit and weathered chalk.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
54700	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt with pebbles. Friable.		
54701	Layer			0.44	Colluvial Layer. Mid grey brown sandy silt with rare pebbles. Firm.		
54702	Layer			0.66	Other Layer. Reddish brown sand with abundant gravel. Compact.		
54703	Layer				Other Layer. Yellow sand with chalky inclusions and flint pebbles. Firm		

Trench 548

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying colluvium and natural geology of clayey sand						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
54800	Layer		2	0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark brown clayey silt		
54801	Layer		2	0.24	Colluvial Layer. Reddish-brown sandy clay		
54802	Layer		2		Natural. Light brownish white clayey sand		

Trench 549

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and a head deposit overlying a degraded chalk natural.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
54900	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark brown clay silt.		
54901	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
54902	Layer			0.2	Colluvial Layer. Brown sandy silt. Head deposit.		
54903	Layer				Natural. Degraded chalk and brown silty clay with flints.		

Trench 550							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Comprised of ploughsoil overlying sandy colluvium that overlies mixed chalkyhead deposits						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.8
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
55000	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt		
55001	Layer			0.5	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellowish brown sandy silt		
55002	Layer				Natural. Variable pale to mid yellowish- and reddish-brown sandy silt with frequent flint nodules and chalk patches		

Trench 551							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Comprised of ploughsoil overlying colluvium on top of sandy and chalk head deposits						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
55100	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt		
55101	Layer			0.1	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellowish brown sandy silt		
55102	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent flint nodules. Head deposit		
55103	Layer				Other Layer. Pale brown chalky silt with chalk inclusions and flint nodules. Chalky head, solifluction.		

Trench 552							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying degraded chalk natural.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
55200	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark brown clay silt.		
55201	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		

55202	Layer				Natural. Light grey brown degraded chalk.		
Trench 553							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench revealed one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil and colluvium overlying chalky head deposit. S.55300 ditch 55303						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
55300	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark brown clay silt.		
55301	Layer			0.39	Colluvial Layer. Greyish-brown clay sandy silt.		
55302	Layer				Other Layer. Light grey degraded chalk with brown bands of clayey silt.		
55303	Cut		0.45	0.17	Ditch. E-W ditch.		
55304	Fill	55303	0.45	0.17	Secondary Fill. Dark yellow brown with occ. Sub-angular and rounded flint pebbles.	Flint x2	
55305	Layer			0.2	Other Layer. Strong brown clayey sandy silt with pebbles. Firm.		
Trench 554							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying the natural clay geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
55400	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown. Silty clay.		
55401	Layer			0.34	Subsoil. Orange brown silty clay.		
55402	Layer				Natural. Light whiteish yellow. Sandy clay with natural flint inclusions.		
Trench 555							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contained one large ditch/pit. Consisted of ploughsoil overlying the colluvium.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
55500	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown. Silty clay.		
55501	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with flint pebbles. Firm.		
55502	Layer				Natural. Pale brown chalky silt with chalk inclusions. Compact.		

55503	Cut				Pit. Possible quarry pit.		
55504	Fill	55503		0.9	Secondary Fill. Single fill of quarry pit. Mid yellow brown.	CBM box tile, roof tile	Roman/ & Pmed
55505	Fill	55503			Other Fill. Mid greyish brown clayey silt, slightly sandy. Rare pebbles. Firm. Auger only.		
Trench 556							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench contained one pit. Consisted of ploughsoil overlying the natural clay geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
55600	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown. Silty clay.		
55601	Layer				Natural. Mid whiteish yellow with mid orange brown bands. Sandy clay with natural flint and chalk inclusions		
55602	Cut		0.67	0.1	Pit or possibly tree-throw hole, due to shape and size.		
55603	Fill	55602	0.6	0.1	Secondary Fill. Greyish-brown silty clay with natural flint and charcoal.		
Trench 557							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil overlying the natural clay geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
55700	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown. Silty clay.		
55701	Layer				Natural. Mid whiteish yellow with mid orange brown bands. Sandy clay with natural flint and chalk inclusions.		
Trench 558							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil and a colluvial layer overlying chalky head deposits						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
55800	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown. Sandy silt		
55801	Layer			0.14	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellowish brown sandy silt		

55802	Layer				Natural. Pale yellowish brown chalky sandy silt. Head deposit, possible Coombe rock		
Trench 559							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil overlying chalky head deposits					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
55900	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt		
55901	Layer				Natural. Mixed deposit with pale yellowish brown chalky sandy silt and yellowish brown sandy silt. Flint nodules throughout. Head deposit, possible Coombe rock		
Trench 560							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench contained one pit. Consisted of ploughsoil overlying the natural clay geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
56000	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown. Silty clay		
56001	Layer				Natural. Mid whiteish yellow with mid orange brown bands. Sandy clay with natural flint and chalk inclusions.		
56002	Cut		0.4	0.05	Pit		
56003	Fill	56002	0.33	0.05	Deliberate Backfill	Pot	AD 1380-1500
56004	Cut		0.6	0.07	Natural Feature. Depression caused by rooting		
Trench 561							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil overlying chalky head deposits					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
56100	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown. Silty clay.		
56101	Layer			0.03	Other Layer. Strong brown clayey silt, slightly sandy. Firm.		

56102	Layer				Other Layer. Pale brown chalky clayey silt with common chalk inclusions and flint pebbles. Firm.		
Trench 562							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil overlying the natural clay geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
56200	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown. Silty clay.	Flint	
56201	Layer				Natural. Light whiteish yellow. Sandy clay with natural flint and chalk inclusions.		

Appendix B Finds Reports

B.1 Prehistoric Pottery

By Alex Davies

Introduction

B.1.1 The evaluation recovered 1062 sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 8.94kg from 144 contexts across 70 trenches (Table 1). The assemblage is reasonably well preserved with a mean sherd weight of 8.4g.

B.1.2 The pottery is predominately Iron Age in date, spanning both the early and middle Iron Age (late Iron Age material is dealt with in a separate report). A limited amount of diagnostic middle Bronze Age and late Bronze Age material is present, although the spot dates for many contexts includes these periods. Two contexts were spot dated to the late Neolithic to early Bronze Age, one to the early Bronze Age and the spot date ranges of three contexts includes the early and/or middle Neolithic, although no certain material of these periods was identified.

Methodology

B.1.3 Pottery from each context was scanned, with spot dates given based on the latest material present. Any clearly earlier (residual) pottery was noted. Fabrics were recorded in order of their approximate frequency in any one context. The two most common inclusion types were noted, using the following fabric codes:

- Ch – Chalk
- Fl – Flint
- Gr – Grog
- Io – Iron Oxides
- Li – Limestone
- Qg – Glauconitic sand (can include quartz sand)
- Qs – Quartz sand
- Sh – Shell

B.1.4 The grade of the fabric was also recorded with a number suffix, ranging from 1 (fine) to 4 (very coarse).

B.1.5 Many of the contexts were spot dated on the basis of fabric, as diagnostic sherds were not always present. Due to the use of the same fabrics over multiple prehistoric periods in this part of Kent (notably flint and shell; Allen *et al.* 2012, 67–8, 191–2), a conservative spot-dating approach has led to some wide spot date ranges, with numerous contexts broadly assigned to the middle Bronze Age to Iron Age. As there were far more diagnostic Iron Age vessels compared to those of middle or late Bronze Age date, it is likely that the vast majority of the contexts spot dated to the middle Bronze Age to Iron Age are in fact Iron Age.

Neolithic and early Bronze Age

- B.1.6 No certain early or middle Neolithic pottery was found, although contexts 30915, 48901 and 49614 produced material that might belong to the earlier Neolithic. Due to a lack of diagnostic material, they might instead be middle Bronze Age in date. The sherds have coarse flint or shell inclusions, and these inclusions are not as well sorted as sherds in with similar inclusions dated to later periods.
- B.1.7 Contexts 43110 and 48706 were the only two containing material spot-dated to the late Neolithic/Beaker period. Both contexts contained grog-tempered sherds. There is no decoration, and the sherds are quite fine, hinting that they do not belong to the early Bronze Age.
- B.1.8 Context 37011 is the only context that was spot dated to the early Bronze Age. This contained an upper body/rim sherd from a Biconical Urn with moulded horseshoe handles on the neck. This is in a coarse shelly fabric and was associated with flint-tempered and grog-tempered sherds. Pottery from this context should be reconsidered along with any further material of this date should further excavation take place on the site. Biconical Urns date to the end of the early Bronze Age, probably having continued in use into the middle Bronze Age.

Middle and late Bronze Age

- B.1.9 Many contexts have wide spot dates that include the middle and late Bronze Age, although most of these probably date to the Iron Age.
- B.1.10 The Biconical Urn discussed above might date to the early part of the middle Bronze Age, although these vessels are more commonly assigned to the end of the early Bronze Age.
- B.1.11 The only very clear middle Bronze Age vessel is a large sherd in a very coarse flint fabric from an 'urn' with a fingertipped cordon found in context 30011. This must be residual, as despite the size of the sherd the context contained late Iron Age material (discussed below). Sherds from a middle Bronze Age Globular Urn were found in context 53803.
- B.1.12 Context 22603, coming from a cremation burial, can only be broadly dated to the middle Bronze Age to Iron Age. It contained a single highly abraded sherd in a mainly sandy fabric with some flint. The sherd could have formed part of a boss, suggesting a middle Bronze Age date, although it could instead be from a thick sherd that has abraded into the present shape. The fabric is more suggestive of an Iron Age date, but radiocarbon dating of the cremated bone provided a date range of 1390-1120 cal BC at 95% confidence, confirming the middle Bronze Age date for the associated sherd.
- B.1.13 Context 37012 is the only context assigned to the late Bronze Age with some confidence. This contained a sherd from a shouldered jar with an outturned neck in a sandy fabric.
- B.1.14 Many contexts contained undiagnostic sherds predominantly in flint and/or shell fabrics, with lesser amounts of quartz sand. These fabrics are found in the local area throughout the later Bronze Age and Iron Age, although they were less common by the middle Iron Age when quartz sand and glauconitic sand became more popular (Allen *et al.* 2012, 67–8, 191–2). These contexts are dated broadly to the middle Bronze Age to Iron Age, although most should be Iron Age in date.

- B.1.15 Another group of contexts contained enough diagnostic material to show they are not middle Bronze Age in date but can be refined only to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age, or late Bronze Age/iron Age. It is likely that most, or perhaps all, of these contexts are Iron Age. Forms in these contexts are mainly shouldered jars/bowls, some with fingertip decoration. There are two everted rims and two inturned rims, forms that could be late Bronze Age or middle Iron Age in date. One base has fine flint impressed on its underside.

Early and middle Iron Age

- B.1.16 Twelve contexts have been spot dated to the early Iron Age. Forms include shouldered and angular jars and bowls, round-bodied bowls with flaring necks, and a footring base. Burnishing is quite common on the diagnostic early Iron Age vessels, and one was red-coated (although only traces of this remain). Fingertip decoration is present, and one vessel has rustication. Diagnostic early Iron Age vessels are in flint, shell and quartz sand fabrics, varying from fine to coarse. Sherds in a glauconitic fabric were found in context 29408, which also produced a late Bronze Age or early Iron Age fingertipped shouldered jar, suggesting that glauconitic fabrics were used prior to the middle Iron Age.
- B.1.17 Contexts containing undiagnostic sherds where quartz sand dominated over flint and/or shell have been spot dated to the Iron Age, although a later Bronze Age date for some of these is possible. Burnishing is more common on sherds from these contexts, again supporting an Iron Age date.
- B.1.18 Twenty-four contexts have been spot dated to the middle Iron Age. Forms include jars with everted rims and necked jars. A handle was found in middle Iron Age context 29510. Glauconitic sand dominates the middle Iron Age forms, although diagnostic middle Iron Age vessels are also found in quartz sand-, flint- and shell-tempered fabrics. Sherds with common glauconite were spot dated to the middle Iron Age, although these were occasionally found in earlier contexts suggesting this fabric was occasionally used prior to the middle Iron Age. Burnishing is common on the middle Iron Age vessels, particularly those in glauconitic fabrics. Some contexts produced both early and middle Iron Age material, possibly belonging to the transition between these periods, and/or contained residual material. These contexts have been phased to the middle Iron Age.

Prehistoric

- B.1.19 Seven contexts have been phased only to the prehistoric period. These contained very abraded sherds, mostly also small in size. These are mainly in flint-tempered fabrics. It is unlikely that these belong to the late Neolithic, Beaker or early Bronze Age, but any other prehistoric period is possible.

Retention

- B.1.20 All the material has future research value and should be retained.

Context	Sherds	Weight (g)	Fabric	Spot date	Comment
408	1	3	QsFI2	IA	
410	2	50	FIQs2; Sh2	LBA/EIA	
411	31	121	Sh; Qs1	MIA	
418	2	6	FI2	LBA/EIA	
420	1	11	Sh2	LBA/EIA	
5503	34	174	Sh; QsSh	MIA	
5504	13	38	Qg1; QsFI1	MIA	Everted MIA rim
5506	20	212	Qg1; Qs1; QsFI1; Sh2	MIA	Burnished; MIA forms
5507	3	31	Qg1; QsFI1	MIA	
5605	13	172	Qs1; FIQs2; Qg1	MIA	Sinuuous burnished jar; necked jar with fingertipped rim, slightly shouldered. EIA elements but prob MIA
5710	7	10	Qs1; Qg1	MIA	
5712	5	53	FI2; Sh3	EIA	Footring base
14105	3	3	QsFI1	MBA-IA	
15006	2	3	Qg2	MIA	
15503	5	6	FI2; Sh2	MBA-IA	
15504	10	20	QsSh2; QsFI2; Sh2	EIA	Upright neck
16808	27	36	Qs2	IA	
18503	24	74	FI3; FI2; FI1	MBA-EIA	Small shoulder so prob not MBA, but fabrics seem earlier
18703	7	88	QsFI2	IA	
19606	2	24	QsFI2	IA	
19907	3	61	FISh2	LBA/EIA	Prob LBA. Turned-out rim from shouldered/bipartite jar. Another shoulder
19908	11	15	Sh; FI	MIA	
22005	9	43	FI2; Ve2	LBA/EIA	
22403	27	75	FI2; FIQg2; FIQs2	LBA/EIA	Small shoulder; inturned rim
22404	57	254	FI1; FI2; FIQs1	LBA/EIA	
22603	1	12	QsFI2	MBA-IA	Highly abraded, no surviving surface. Looks like it could belong to a boss (MBA?), and later confirmed as MBA by radiocarbon dating of cremated bone.
23607	14	34	QsFI2; FI3	MBA-IA	
23709	1	5	FISh2	MBA-IA	
25305	1	11	FI2	MBA-IA	
25307	2	9	FI2	LBA or MIA	Everted rim. Fabric suggests LBA but form could be either
26006	6	20	QsFI2	MBA-IA	
26007	1	5	FIQs1	LBA or MIA	Prob LBA. Inturned rim

Context	Sherds	Weight (g)	Fabric	Spot date	Comment
26706	6	49	Sh2	MBA-IA	
27404	1	3	Qs2	IA	Burnished
27602	1	6	QsFI2	MBA-IA	
29408	7	69	Sh3; ShFI2; QgFI2	LBA/EIA	Fingertipped shouldered jar. Glaucanitic in a pre-MIA context
29510	3	34	loQs2; Qs1; Qg2	MIA	Burnished upright rim. Handle
29703	22	312	Qs2; Sh3	EIA	Burnished. ?tripartite bowl; ?angular jar
29805	1	5	FI	MBA-IA	
29816	2	19	FI2; FIQs2	LBA/EIA	Shouldered jar with outturned neck
29907	10	155	FI1; Sh2	EIA	Burnished. Shouldered jar/bowl; angular bowl; rustication
29916	1	16	FI1	IA	Burnished foot-ring base
30007	2	12	Qs1; FI1	EIA	Burnished, red-coated
30011	1	218	FI4	MBA (residual)	Large sherd from a MBA 'urn' with fingertipped cordon. Rest of context LIA, and briquetage
30016	5	39	FI1; Sh2	LBA/EIA	Burnished. Shouldered jar/bowl
30017	1	29	FI1	LBA/IA	Burnished
30103	2	55	Qg1; Qs1	MIA	Burnished
30104	1	28	FI2	LBA/EIA	Shouldered fingertipped jar
30104	38	525	Qg1; FI2; Qg2; Sh3	MIA	Burnished. MIA everted rim; curvilinear decoration - incised and stabbed
30113	1	54	FI2	LBA/IA	Burnished
30117	5	44	FI2; QsFI2	MBA-IA	
30121	10	64	FI2; QgFI1	IA	Burnished. Some Glaucanitic but also prob EIA forms
30204	15	84	QsFI1; QsSh2	IA	Burnished
30209	1	6	QsFI1	IA	Burnished
30210	4	23	QsFI1	IA	Burnished
30213	17	166	QsFI1; Qs2; Sh2; FI2	IA	Flattened/expanded rims, could be E or MIA. Burnishing
30217	31	241	QsFI1	IA	
30310	36	591	Qg1; Sh4	MIA	Large sherds from 2 vessels - MIA burnished jar with everted neck; coarse shell-tempered jar with upright neck. Shows use of coarse shell in MIA
30312	20	334	Qg1; Sh2; Qs1; FI2	MIA	Large sherds from burnished jar with everted neck
30410	4	51	Qs2; Sh3	MIA (residual in LR)	MIA rim, and L Roman bead-and-flanged dish/bowl
30412	6	119	Qg1; Sh2; Sh1	MIA	Burnished everted MIA rim
30508	18	176	FISh	MIA	
30511	4	67	Sh2; Li3; FI2	MBA-IA	

Context	Sherds	Weight (g)	Fabric	Spot date	Comment
30517	5	31	FI1; FI2; FIQs1	MBA-IA	
30604	2	74	FIQs2	MBA-IA	
30605	10	39	Qs1; QsFI1; Sh2	IA	Burnished. Prob MIA
30611	4	15	Sh2; FI1; QsFI1	LBA/IA	Burnished
30613	3	15	FI2	MBA-IA	
30703	1	10	FISh1	LBA/IA	Fine flinted base
30904	28	106	Qg1; QsFI1	MIA	At least two MIA burnished jar with everted rim
30905	5	17	FIQs1	MBA-IA	
30915	6	87	FI4	E Neo or MBA	Thick coarse vessel, poorly sorted flint fabric. Probably MBA - too large for E Neo?
30921	3	22	QgFI3	MBA-IA	
30925	5	39	Qg1	MIA	Burnished jar with everted rim
31004	1	10	FI2	MBA-IA	
31008	2	7	FI1	LBA/IA	Burnished. Prob IA
31205	3	9	FI1; FI3	MBA-IA	
31206	8	44	FI1; FIQs2; FI3	MBA-IA	Blistered over-fired. Prob M/LBA
31211	1	2	QsFI	MBA-IA	
31213	5	10	FIQs1	EIA	Burnished tripartite angular bowl
31219	1	8	FI2	MBA-IA	
31304	54	528	FI2; FIQs2	EIA	Burnishing; at least 2 round-bodied bowl with flaring neck; angular bowl
31305	11	116	FI2; Qs2	EIA	Small shouldered vessel with fingertipped shoulder
31306	83	451	FI2; FIQs2; Qg1; QsFI1	MIA	Both EIA and MIA elements. EIA - Shouldered jar with expanded rim; angular bowl. MIA - Necked jar with everted rim and glauconitic
31404	6	47	FI3; FI2; FI1	MBA-EIA	
31405	3	13	FIQs1; FI2	MBA-IA	
31409	6	25	FIQs1; ShFI3	LBA or MIA	Burnished everted rim, could be LBA or MIA
31508	4	18	FIQs1; Qs2	MBA-IA	
31614	1	3	FISh2	MBA-IA	
31804	7	86	Sh3; FI3; FI1; FIQs1	EIA	Substantial remains of weak shouldered bipartite jar with internal carbonised residue (enough for C14).
32303	1	7	FIQs2	MBA-IA	
32805	1	80	FIlo2	MBA-IA	
32808	4	3	QsFI1	MBA-IA	
32809	2	10	Qs1; FIQg2	LBA/IA	
32811	22	142	QsFI1; FI2	EIA	Burnished shouldered jar with concave neck

Context	Sherds	Weight (g)	Fabric	Spot date	Comment
32816	3	46	Sh3	MBA-EIA	
32826	4	25	Qs2; FIQs1	IA	
32829	2	14	Sh3; QsFI2	MBA-IA	
32831	2	6	Qs2	IA	
32833	3	26	ShFI2; QsFI2	MBA-IA	
32838	5	95	ShFI3	MBA-IA	
32840	2	8	Sh2	MBA-IA	
32843	1	13	FI2	MBA-IA	
32845	4	124	Sh; QsSh	MIA	
32906	4	11	FI2	MBA-IA	
33805	2	51	FISh2	EIA	Tripartite angular jar with upright neck, fingernail shoulder
33809	1	12	FIQs2	MBA-IA	
33908	1	6	FIQs2	MBA-IA	
34909	2	26	Sh1	MBA-IA	
36205	3	19	FISh2; Sh2	MBA-IA	
36601	1	5	FIQs2	MBA-IA	
37011	7	322	Sh3; FI3; Ch3; Gr2	EBA	Biconical horse-shoe handled 'urn' (Shell tempered)
37012	1	25	Qs2	LBA	Shouldered jar with outturned neck
40306	1	4	FIllo1	MBA-IA	
41906	5	16	Sh2	MBA-IA	
42403	1	4	Qs2	IA	
42414	1	2	FI1	MBA-IA	
43103	3	8	FI2	MBA-IA	
43110	1	6	GrFI2	L Neo/ Beaker	Undecorated
44502	1	2	Sh1	MBA-IA	
47703	2	51	Sh4	Prehistoric	Not L Neo/Beaker/EBA, but could be anything else
47704	6	71	Sh4; Qg1; FI2	MIA	Same coarse shell as in 47703, also burnished glauconitic MIA
47705	4	72	Sh4; QsFI2; Qs2	EIA	Same coarse shell as in 47703 and 47704, but also EIA fingertipped shouldered jar
47707	5	48	Qg1; Qs2	MIA	Burnished MIA everted rim
47708	1	9	Qg1	MIA	Burnished
47710	5	144	Qg1	MIA	Burnished everted MIA rim
47809	1	5	Sh2	MBA-IA	
48706	1	4	Gr1	L Neo/ Beaker	Lightly burnished, Beaker more likely? Undecorated. Could be IA?
48901	1	8	Sh3	E/M Neo or MBA	Fabric similar but seems earlier than other Sh3. More likely E/M Neo
49205	3	6	FI2	MBA-IA	
49402	3	15	GI2; FIQs1	LBA/EIA	Shoulder

Context	Sherds	Weight (g)	Fabric	Spot date	Comment
49409	13	120	FI3	MBA-EIA	More likely M/LBA - unlike IA FI on site. Cremated bone dated, confirmed MBA date.
49611	2	2	FI2	Prehistoric	V small and abraded
49614	6	30	FI2; FI3	E/M Neo or MBA	Fabric similar but seems earlier than most other FI
49621	1	5	FI2	Prehistoric	Not L Neo/Beaker/EBA, but could be anything else
49625	5	8	FI2	Prehistoric	V small and abraded
49916	5	10	FI2	Prehistoric	
50505	1	2	?	Prehistoric	V small and abraded
50805	2	14	FI2	Prehistoric	Not L Neo/Beaker/EBA. More likely Neo/BA than IA
52506	2	3	FI2	MBA-IA	
52821	1	2	FI2	MBA-IA	Residual in med context
53019	3	24	FI2	MBA-IA	Incl. base sherd
53803	4	47	FI1	MBA	Globular Urn
54126	5	15	FI2; Qs2	IA	
Total	1062	8938			

Table 1: Prehistoric pottery assemblage

B.2 Late Iron Age, Roman and Post-Roman Pottery

By Edward Biddulph

Introduction

B.2.1 Some 1792 sherds of pottery, weighing c 25kg, were recovered from the evaluation. Each context group was sorted into fabrics, which were quantified by sherd count and weight in grams. 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 Oxford Archaeology (OA) codes (Booth nd). It should be noted that terra rubra and terra nigra fabrics were not assigned detailed fabric codes (cf. Tomber and Dore 1998) but instead given the general codes TR and TN. 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 Gallo-Belgic and grog-tempered wares. Forms and fabrics are quantified in Tables 2 and 3.

Fabric	Description	No. sherds	Weight (g)	MV	EVE
B1	Fine grog-tempered ware (SOB GT)	217	2516	36	3.7
B17	North Gaulish white ware (NOG WH 1-3)	4	23		
B2	Coarse grog-tempered ware (SOB GT)	339	4488	5	0.44
B3	Grog-tempered wares with sparse flint	3	36	1	0.1
B5	Grog-tempered wares with sand	47	692	6	0.68
B5.1	Grog and shell tempered fabric	3	27	1	0.06
B6	Shell-tempered fabric	15	71		
B8	Fine sandy fabric	34	528	12	1.06
B9	Coarse sandy fabric	3	35		
B9.1	Glauconitic Medway Valley ware	8	69	1	0.04
LIAB1	Late Iron Age flint-tempered fabric	50	1126	1	0.41
LR10	Oxford red/brown colour-coated ware (OXF RS)	1	5		
LR2.1	Late Thameside sandy grey wares	239	2338	23	2.49
R100	Unsourced reduced wares	81	587	14	1.59
R14	North Kent black-burnished wares (CLI/COO BB 2)	53	795	23	1.68
R15	Verulamium-region white ware (VER WH)	1	17		
R16	North Kent fine grey ware (UPC FR)	10	47	1	0.15
R17.1	North Kent fine orange ware	3	72		
R17.2	North Kent fine red ware	5	62	1	0.05
R17.3	North Kent fine buff ware	6	6		
R18.1	North Kent white slipped fine oxidised ware	9	143	1	0.15
R20	Lyon ware (LYO CC)	3	11		
R36	East Gaulish 'Rhenish' ware (MOS BS)	1	3		
R42	South Gaulish samian ware (LGF SA)	8	101	4	0.42

Fabric	Description	No. sherds	Weight (g)	MV	EVE
R43	Central Gaulish samian wares (LMV SA; LEZ SA 2)	2	32	2	0.13
R46.1	Un sourced samian ware	3	5		
R56	South Gaulish amphora fabric (GAL AM 1)	1	139		
R61	North Gaulish/SE England mortarium fabric	1	28		
R65	Verulamium-region white-ware mortaria (VER WH)	1	102	1	0.06
R69	South Essex/NW Kent shell-tempered wares	452	8747	23	3.08
R73	Fine reduced ware	4	15		
R73.3	Early Thameside sandy grey ware	96	1334	13	1.05
R74.1	Orange sandy wares	3	58		
R74.2	Red sandy wares	37	610	2	0.31
R74.3	Buff sandy wares	5	113		
R8.2	Red fine sandy wares	2	3		
R8.3	Buff fine sandy wares	1	14		
R89	North Gaulish/SE England white ware	2	8		
R99	Other mortarium fabric; identical to R17	2	143	1	0.12
TN	Terra Nigra (GAB TN 1)	1	38	1	0.13
TR	Terra Rubra (GAB TR 1-3)	9	68	3	0.31
Z	Indeterminate pottery	15	15		
Z20	Medieval wares	4	8		
Z30	Post-medieval wares	8	68		
Total		1792	25346	176	18.21

Table 2: Quantification of late Iron Age, Roman and post-Roman pottery fabrics (MV minimum number of vessels; EVE estimated vessel equivalent; codes in brackets from Tomber and Dore 1998)

Form	Description	Type	Sum of EVE
BB	Large flagon	Mon 1E2	0.15
C	Jar		3.92
CC	Narrow-necked jar/flask		0.52
CD	Medium mouthed jar	Cam 260, Mon 3H	1.49
CE	Squat, necked jar	Mon 4A	0.57
CF	Carinated jar		0.17
CG	Globular jar		0.36
CH	Bead-rimmed jar	Mon 3E	1.36
CJ	Lid-seated jar	Mon 3L0, Mon 3L2	1.5
CK	Everted rim 'cooking-pot'-type jar	Mon 3J	0.2
CM	Wide-mouthed jar	Mon 4A	0.16
CN	Storage jar	Mon 3D1, 3D4	0.62
D	Jar/bowl		0.35
DC	Necked jar/bowl		0.33
E	Beaker		0.31
EA	Butt beaker	Cam 115	0.07
ED	Globular beaker	Mon 2H2	0.56
EH	'Jar' beaker (cf. CK type)	Mon 3J3	0.09
FB	Campanulate cup	Drag. 27	0.24
FC	Conical cup	Cam 56, Drag. 33	0.13

Form	Description	Type	Sum of EVE
H	Bowl	Drag. 30 or 37	0.16
HB	Straight-sided bowl	Mon 5A4, Mon 5A5, Mon 5F	0.53
HC	Curving-sided bowl	Cam 251, Cam 306	0.63
HD	Necked bowl		0.3
I	Bowl/dish	Mon 5A2, Mon 5C	0.43
IA	Straight-sided bowl/dish	Mon 5C, Mon 5D, Mon 5F4	0.29
JA	Straight-sided dish	Mon 5C, Mon 5F	0.2
JB	Curving-sided dish	Drag. 36, Mon 5A1, Mon 5E	0.96
JC	Platter	Cam 8, Cam 14, Cam 21, Cam 26, Cam 31, Drag. 18, Mon 7A1	0.91
KA	Hooked flange mortarium		0.18
L	Lid		0.5
Z	Indeterminate		0.02
Total			18.21

Table 3: Quantification of late Iron Age, Roman and post-Roman pottery forms, with concordance (Monaghan 1987; Hawkes and Hull 1947; Webster 1996)

Assemblage composition

- B.2.2 Some 7% of the assemblage by sherd count belongs to context groups dated by the pottery to the late Iron Age or earliest Roman period (c.50 BC/AD 1– 50/70). The groups were recovered from Trenches 271, 296, 297 and 313. The groups are characterised by the presence of wares of late Iron Age ('Belgic') traditions—chiefly grog-tempered (B1/B2) and shelly fabrics (B6/R69)—and the absence of wares of certain post-conquest date. The additional presence of Gallo-Belgic wares (B17 and TR) or copies of Gallo-Belgic ware forms (eg. platters Cam 31) suggests that deposition was no later than c AD 50/70. Other forms available during this period include narrow-mouthed (CC), globular (CG), bead-rimmed (CH) and storage (CN) jars, and globular beakers (ED).
- B.2.3 A further 14% of the assemblage by sherd count belongs to context groups spot dated to the earliest Roman period (c.AD 43–50/70). These were recovered from Trenches 168, 268 and 350. The pottery was generally similar to that from the groups given a wider date range (see above) but were certain to have been deposited after c AD 43. Notably, pottery includes a Cam 14 platter in TN, butt-beaker sherds in TR, a Cam 21 platter in B1 and body sherds from a cup with 'raspberry roundel' decoration in fabric R20. Also of interest are a near-complete curving-sided bowl or deep dish with a footring in a fine flint-tempered fabric (LIAB1) and a platter (Cam 26) in fine sandy fabric B8. The fabric of the latter is similar to the fine sandy fabrics (B8) produced by potters Benio I, Bent(i)o/Benio II and other Gaulish potters working in North Kent (Rigby 2012, 425–6), but the form has not been attested in the potters' repertoire. The period is also characterised by the introduction of samian wares (R42) and, after c AD 50, North Kent ('Upchurch') fine wares R16, R17 and R18. A globular beaker (ED) was recorded in R16. Other forms available during this period include medium-mouthed (CD), bead-rimmed (CH), lid-seated (CJ) and storage (CN) jars, necked jars (HD), lids (L) and a mortarium, the last a Verulamium product (R65).
- B.2.4 Pottery from context groups dating to the later part of the early Roman period (c.AD 70–100/120) accounts for just 2% of the assemblage by sherd count. These were recovered from Trenches 307 and 323. Fabrics of late Iron Age tradition had been replaced largely by sandy reduced wares (R73.3, R100, R74), probably produced by the North Kent/Thameside industries, though shelly ware R69 continued to be

supplied. Forms include a lid-seated jar (CJ) in R100 and a decorated bowl (Drag. 30 or 37) in samian ware from Les Martres-de-Veyre (R43), the latter arriving after AD 100.

- B.2.5 The majority of late Iron Age/early Roman or early Roman pottery was dated more broadly (c.50 BC/AD 43–100). Pottery from context groups assigned to this period accounts for 39% of the assemblage by sherd count and was recovered from Trenches 4, 57, 276, 298–305, 308–9, 312, 323–4 and 349. The pottery is generally similar to that from groups dated more precisely but lack the Gallo-Belgic imports or their copies. However, it is worth noting that B1/B2 and other fabrics of late Iron Age tradition dominate this material, with sandy reduced wares (R73, R73.3) being poorly represented. It is therefore possible that most of it was deposited before c AD 70.
- B.2.6 Pottery from context groups assigned to the middle Roman period (c.AD 120/30–250) accounts for 12% of the assemblage by sherd count, and was recovered from Trenches 142, 269, 274, 278, 281 and 304. This pottery was dated mainly by the presence of black-burnished ware or BB2 (R14), which was available as bead-rimmed dishes or bowls (Monaghan types 5C and 5D), groove-rimmed dishes (Monaghan types 5F) and incipient bead-and-flanged dishes (Monaghan type 5A). Other pottery diagnostic of the period includes a Drag. 33 samian ware cup (R43), a 'jar' beaker (Monaghan type 3J3) in fabric R100 and a mortarium given fabric code R99, but probably a North Kent product. A Cam 8 platter in fabric TR is also present, but this was certainly residual.
- B.2.7 Some 16% of the assemblage by sherd count belongs to context groups dated to the later Roman period (c.AD 230–350). This was recovered from Trenches 269, 273 and 388. The pottery was dated by the presence of bowls with dropped flanges (Monaghan type 5A5) in fabrics R14, R100 and LR2.1 and, in one group, Oxford fabric LR10. Of interest is a rim sherd from a bell-shaped bowl with a D-shaped rim (Cam 306). This distinctive form, which dates to the 3rd and 4th centuries, is attested in Colchester kiln assemblages (Bidwell 1999, 482), and so the example here may be an Essex product.
- B.2.8 Post-Roman pottery in this report is restricted to the 2020 phase of fieldwork with the material comprising small quantities widely distributed across the site. A more substantial and cohesive assemblage of post-Roman pottery was recovered during the 2021 phase of fieldwork and is reported separately in Appendix B.3 below.
- B.2.9 The 2020-collected material is restricted to 12 sherds of coarse wares, mainly red and white earthenwares. The pottery, primarily of 17th-century or later date, comprises body sherds, and no forms were identified. The sherds were recovered from Trenches 45, 52, 184, 350 and 490, and are likely to have been deposited incidentally.

Chronological summary

- B.2.10 The assemblage spans the late Iron Age and Roman periods but has an emphasis on the late Iron Age and early Roman period. The Gallo-Belgic wares provide a good indication of the principal periods of pottery use. Although residual, the Cam 8 in TR (probably fabric variant TR 1C) would have arrived at the site between c AD 25 and 70; an example was recovered from grave 6643 on the A2 road scheme, having been deposited during the first decade or so of the Roman period (Rigby 2012, 421). Camulodunum form 14 platter in TN similarly dates to the early/mid 1st century, as do North Gaulish white ware butt-beakers, seen as body sherds in the current

assemblage. These occurrences hint that deposition in this early period was concentrated in the period c AD 20–50/70.

- B.2.11 Pottery deposition continued into the middle and late Roman periods. The sherd of Oxford red colour-coated ware points to pottery supply after c AD 240/70, but evidence for late 3rd-/4th-century deposition is otherwise scarce, and it possible that deposition had largely ceased by the mid 3rd century AD.

Condition and distribution

- B.2.12 The condition of the pottery is generally good. The mean sherd weight (MSW; weight divided by the number of sherds) is 14g, while the mean rim percentage or mean EVE (EVE divided by MV) is 0.10 EVE. We may also note the presence of several near- or substantially complete vessels. Apart from the bowl (HC) in fabric LIAB1 mentioned above, there is, for example, a carinated jar (CF) in fabric B2, for which large sherds and a complete profile were recorded. In general, the condition of the pottery suggests that the assemblage was deposited reasonably close to areas of use and initial discard.

- B.2.13 The average number of sherds per trench is 33. Trenches with a well-above average number of sherds (ie. over 100) are Trenches 168, 269, 273, 278, 303 and 304, suggesting that deposition was concentrated in the central part of the site. This is supported by the MSW and mean EVE values obtained for each trench. Trenches with the 'best-preserved' pottery, having both relatively high MSW and mean EVE values, include Trenches 268, 281, 299, 300 and 301, again in the central part of the site.

Status

- B.2.14 In general, the assemblage is consistent with a settlement of relatively high status. It comprises a diverse range of forms and fabrics, including table wares (eg. beakers, dishes and platters), specialist vessels (eg. mortaria and amphorae), and cooking and storage vessels, suggesting that the settlement's inhabitants enjoyed food preparation and dining according to traditions derived from Gallo-Roman practices.
- B.2.15 The Gallo-Belgic imports, along with other imports, such as Lyon ware (R20) and samian wares (R42, R43), form a small but significant part of the assemblage, pointing to well-established trading and/or social connections. It is perhaps telling that the Gallo-Belgic vessels (and some of the locally produced vessels) are similar to those recovered from the 'high-status' burials on the A2 road scheme (Biddulph 2012, table 4.9). It may also be noted that just a single sherd of Lyon ware was found among the c 122,000 sherds collected from the excavations at Springhead, a Roman 'small town' (Seager Smith *et al.* 2011, table 1). Potentially, then, the presence of three sherds (albeit from the same vessel) among the almost 1800 sherds of the current assemblage is significant, hinting at a settlement of local, if not regional, importance.
- B.2.16 The carinated jar (CF; context 27805), noted above, has a band of scratches, made after firing, on its body below the shoulder. The scratches have the appearance of a literate or semi-literate graffito, but this cannot be confirmed without further analysis.

B.3 Post-Roman Pottery

By John Cotter

Introduction and Methodology

- B.3.1 A total of 111 sherds (1285g) of pottery were recovered from 11 contexts across several trenches located within Land Parcel 71 north. A range of material from the 11th century through to the 19th was identified but nearly all of it is medieval.
- B.3.2 This report is limited to the material recovered during the 2021 phase of fieldwork and does not include the small quantity of sherds recovered during 2020 and otherwise reported in Appendix B.2 above. All the pottery was scanned and spot-dates were provided for each context. Each context group was quantified by sherd count and weight and recorded on a spot-dating spreadsheet. The pottery is mainly fragmentary but some large fresh sherds are present including a cooking pot profile.
- B.3.3 The context spot-date is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types or fabrics are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the range of fabrics were recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls etc.) and any other attributes worthy of note (eg. decoration etc.). Fabric codes referred to are those of the Kent fabric type series housed at Canterbury Archaeological Trust and which the author helped to develop. The range of fabrics here is very similar to that from sites along the A2 Pepperhill to Cobham road-scheme (close to the present evaluation), and the fabrics are fully described in that report (Cotter 2012). A few fabric codes have been cross-referenced to those used by the Museum of London (MoLA 2014). The range of pottery is described in some detail in the spreadsheet and is therefore only summarised below.

Description

Context	Spot-date	Sherds	Weight	Comments
52000	c 1750-1900	1	18	Late-looking PM1 (or LPM1) post-med redware jar with collared rim - abraded int
				Mainly fresh sherds NW Kent shelly-sandy ware (EM36) incl wheel-turned cooking pot (cpot) profile (ILLUS?) with very pointed (or flat-topped) triangular rim with evidence of spaced groups of thumbing (2-3 impressions?) around the rim, sagging base, sooted ext, and another cpot with thickened/flat-topped (TFT) rim. Few sherds of NW Kent grey sandy ware (M38B) incl jug neck. 2x oxidised glazed ware sherds including 1x probable London-type ware (M5) neck from narrow drinking jug(?) with rod handle and glz specks; 1x small bo (body sherd) M5 (or Maidstone-type M4?) jug with light orange sandy fabric & grey core with allover white slip ext under clear glz with green speckles. Smallest EM36 sherds (c 20 sherds) are v small/scrappy
52105	c 1250-1350	75	944	
52106	c 1250-1350	9	137	EM36 incl 2 joining cpot rims - JOINS 52105

Context	Spot-date	Sherds	Weight	Comments
52303	c 1100-1350	1	12	Sagging cspot base sandy-shelly EM36 (lots dissolved shell - poss borderline EM35/36)
52311	c 1175-1350?	1	12	Bo from cspot shoulder in M38B but some sparse shell (borderline EM36/M38B). Similar cspots in 52105
52814	c 1250-1350	12	116	EM36 incl 2 joining cspot rims (TFT) & a flat hammerhead rim from shallow bowl
52816	c 1100-1350	3	17	2x bos EM36. 1x bo M38B
52820	c 1050-1225	1	3	Bo NW Kent shelly ware EM35
52821	c 1050-1225	5	19	Bos NW Kent shelly ware EM35
54126	c 1050-1150?	2	6	Abraded bos. 1x oxid fine sandy with light grey core - probably EM13 (London EMS, c 1000-1150), 1x shelly EM35
56003	c 1380-1500	1	1	Small plain rim sherd from Tudor Green ware cup (LM5G = London TUDG)
TOTAL		111	1285	

Table 4: Description of post-Roman pottery by context

Discussion

- B.3.4 The pottery mostly comprises ordinary domestic pottery typical of this part of north-west Kent and covers a date range from 11th century through to the 19th century.
- B.3.5 The earliest pottery could, potentially, be from the end of the late Saxon period but it is safer to ascribe an 11th-12th century dating to these fabrics. These mainly comprised a few sherds of north-west Kent shelly ware (EM35, c 1050-1225), probably from cooking pots. There is also a single early sandy ware sherd (Ctx 54126) probably in London-type EMS sandy ware (Kent EM13, c 1000-1150), also produced somewhere in north-west Kent.
- B.3.6 The predominant fabric type here is north-west Kent shelly-sandy ware (EM36, c 1100-1350). Most of this occurred in the two fills of a pit (Ctxs 52105 and 52106) which produced a (reconstructable) cooking pot profile, and parts of a least one other cooking pot. The developed rim forms of these vessels, and a few associated glazed jug sherds, suggest a date of c 1250-1350 for these contexts. Glazed wares are rare from these contexts, and the site generally, but include part of a possible drinking jug (a later 13th-14th century form) in London-type ware (M5). A few sherds from cooking pots and unglazed jugs also occur in north-west Kent grey sandy ware (M38B, c 1175-1400). Pottery later than the 14th century is rare. There is a single small rim sherd from a cup in Tudor Green ware (LM5G/TUDG, c 1380-1500), and a single jar rim in post-medieval red earthenware (PM1) dating to the later 18th or 19th century.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of the material

- B.3.7 The pottery here has good potential to inform research through re-analysis. It should therefore be retained and properly catalogued and reported at some future date - along with material from any subsequent formal excavations in this area.

B.4 Flint

By Michael Donnelly

Introduction

- B.4.1 A large assemblage of at least 3800 pieces of flint and 5215 fragments of burnt unworked flint weighing 30048g, was recovered from this evaluation (Table 5). Only a portion of the flint from Mesolithic scatter 49621–22 was sub-sampled for this assessment. In addition, probable middle Palaeolithic flint from Trenches 507 and 515 will be analysed in a separate report by a Palaeolithic specialist. However, in the case of the Mesolithic material, the un-assessed pieces were rapidly scanned resulting in the identification of several key artefacts, while for the Palaeolithic layers, all flints were scanned in order to determine which layers belonged in the Palaeolithic assessment and which lithics belonged in this report. The assemblage includes an important Mesolithic scatter of probable Horsham character dated to 5620-5470 cal BC but also includes some key buried soil assemblages of early prehistoric character, including a possible late Upper Palaeolithic component, several small assemblages from brickearth horizons and some pit and ditch assemblages of note. Much of this early activity occurred along the eastern edge of the evaluation site within a dry valley sequence within Land Parcel 75. There is a high probability that further significant assemblages are preserved within this part of the landscape.

Methodology

- B.4.2 The artefacts were catalogued according to OA's standard system of broad artefact/debitage type (Anderson-Whymark 2013; Bradley 1999), with general condition noted and dating 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	Quantity
Flake	1751
Blade	190
Bladelet	126
Blade index	15.29% (316/2067)
Irregular waste	275
Chips	90
Microburin	14
Axe working flake	1
Axe/adze sharpening flake	4
Sieved chip 10-2mm	214
Core rejuvenation flake	14
Core tablets	5
Crested piece	19
Core single platform bladelets	9
Core opposed platform bladelets	2
Core other blade/lets	10
Core single platform flakes	23

Category type	Quantity
Core multi-platform flakes	44
Core keeled flakes	4
Core levallois non-discoidal flakes	3
Core bipolar flakes	1
Core on a flake	4
Core tested nodule	11
Core fragment	26
Scraper end	12
Scraper side	4
Scraper side & end	6
Scraper other	4
Microlith	16
Adze	2
Burin	2
End truncation	5
Backed blade	1
Laurel leaf	1
Awl	4
Piercer	16
Borer	3
Spurred piece	6
Notch	12
Microdenticulate	1
Denticulate	12
Knife backed	3
Knife other	2
Hammerstone	2
Retouched blade	6
Retouched flake	25
Retouched other	2
Retouched misc.	1
Total	2988
Burnt unworked	5215/30048g
No. burnt (%)	13.52% (375/2774)
No. broken (%)	33.89% (940/2774)
No cores/relateddebitage (%)	6.31% (175/2774)
No. retouched (%)	5.34% (148/2774)

Table 5: Flint assemblage

Provenance

B.4.3 The flintwork was recovered from a range of features and deposits (Table 6). A significant quantity of flintwork was recovered from colluvial or slope deposits including brickearth, from weathered Head and other natural horizons (1019/2988, 34.10%). Topsoil also accounted for many pieces (561/2988, 18.74%), due largely to a decision to carry out surface collection around trenches in the areas of the site that comprised dry valleys. Given that only a small percentage of the scatter in Trench 496 was excavated, and that only around a third of it has been assessed, it clearly dominates the assemblage with 860 lithics or 28.78% of the total coming from it and its putative hearths. In all probability, a full excavation within the confines of Trench 496 and full assessment of hand recovered and sampled material would probably have yielded in excess of 5000 flints. Other features account for just 18.01% of the assemblage or 538 lithics, most of which came from ditches (10.41%) including ring ditches (1.07%).

B.4.4 A total of 98 trenches contained flints. Fifty-seven trenches had one or few flints (217 flints). A further 17 trenches had between 10 and 20 flints (270 lithics), 13 had between 30 and 50 flints (430 lithics), six had between 55 and 92 flints (477 lithics) and there were five with more than 100 (1573 lithics) including trench 496 with 909 flints. Nearly all of the trenches with significant quantities of flintwork occurred along the eastern edge of the scheme, including several in close proximity to Trench 496. Some trenches not far from Trench 496 produced very little material (Trench 490 one flint, Trench 498 two flints), but these were either at the top of the valley slope, or high up the slope. It is very clear that the eastern edge of the scheme included an area of extremely high lithic potential, including buried soils, *in situ* scatters and Palaeolithic sediments containing worked material. In some instances, numerous flint-rich layers were found deeply stratified in the same trenches (e.g. Trenches 494, 496, 499, 507 and 515).

Category type	Total	Percentage
Pits	127	4.25
Ditches	279	9.34
Ring ditch fill	32	1.07
Indeterminate/other fill	59	1.97
Burnt mound deposit	33	1.10
Natural features	3	0.10
Misc features	5	0.17
Features	538	18.01
Scatter 49621-22	195	6.53
Associated hearths	665	22.25
Lithic scatter and associated features	860	28.78
Colluvium	541	18.11
Alluvium	8	0.27
Buried soil	52	1.74
Brickearth	52	1.74
Other layers	195	6.53
Topsoil	560	18.74
Subsoil	1	0.03
Natural	162	5.42
Unstrat trench 515	19	0.64
Layers	1590	53.21
Total	2988	(100)

Table 6: Flint assemblage by context type

B.4.5 The evaluation produced many key assemblages, including several large topsoil collections from various trenches that require little further description: 38600 (13), 38800 (15), 39100 (14), 39200 (16), 39800 (12), 39900 (20), 40200 (21), 41400 (18), 41600 (16), 42400 (14), 42500 (15), 42800 (22), 42900 (44), 43100 (36), 45600 (19), 45700 (44), 49200 (13), 49400 (10) and 49700 (18). In addition to this were several large assemblages from Trenches 496, 507 and 515, and other significant assemblages from colluvium and other layers in various trenches. Colluvium can accumulate material from many periods, so it can often only give a general indication of a deposit's age.

B.4.6 Buried soil horizons (not counting brickearth) were only confirmed in eight contexts from four trenches (41903, 41906, 43110, 49906, 49912, 49916, 49911 and 51503). These layers had between 2 and 24 flints each, with a total of 96 flints, although 49906, 49912 and 29916 were probably separate exposures of a single deposit, and together had nearly 50 flints. Brickearth was only confirmed for certain in one trench

(51504), with 52 flints being recovered. However, layers 26010 (10 flints) and 49412 (24 flints) were described as probable brickearth.

B.4.7 Lithics were recovered from early layers that were not further differentiated on site in six trenches: 388 (7 flints), 428 (5), 433 (2), 494 (1), 502 (10) and 515 (137). The vast majority of these derived came from slopewash deposits in Trench 515. Numerous layers given the description 'other layers' on site pending geoarchaeological examination related to flint-rich horizons of early date, including several in Trench 515 that were later identified as weathered Head. These other layers account for 196 flints in mixed condition (fresh 41.93%, light 39.28%, moderate 12.24%, heavy 1.02% and rolled 2.55%) from 13 contexts, most of which were found at the eastern edge of site in and around Trenches 492–4 (93 flints) and 507–15 (81 flints).

Raw material and condition

B.4.8 Flint was the sole material represented here and came from a wide variety of sources indicated by the varying cortical states. Typical chalk cortex was found on 811 examples (43.14%, 18.46% fresh), 464 of which were heavily weathered indicating a secondary source (24.68%). This was closely followed by thin, granular or abraded cortex, typical of some North Downs material, on 764 pieces (40.64%),. Thermal surfaces were common (206/1880, 10.96%) while Bullhead Bed material was rare, accounting for just 27 examples (1.44%), perhaps indicating that there is only a limited Neolithic component, as this material is often favoured by Neolithic knappers and is less common in Mesolithic contexts. Rolled/battered cortex was present on 64 (3.40%) flints, and eight were indeterminate (0.44%).

B.4.9 The flints are generally fresh (40.22%) or lightly edge damaged (32.83%), with a considerable portion displaying moderate edge damage (17.26%) and larger than normal amounts of rolled (6.06%) and heavily damaged pieces (3.63%) (Table 7). However, the individual components of the assemblage paint a very different picture.

Category type	Topsoil/ subsoil	%	Colluvium / alluvium	%	Buried soil/ other layers	%
Fresh	55	9.93	151	29.21	216	50
Light	154	27.80	227	43.91	160	37.04
Moderate	193	34.84	107	20.70	42	9.72
Heavy/very heavy	59	10.65	12	2.32	3	0.69
Plough damaged//rolled	93	16.79	20	3.87	11	2.55
<i>Total</i>	<i>554</i>	<i>[100]</i>	<i>517</i>	<i>[100]</i>	<i>432</i>	<i>[100]</i>
Category type	Scatter/ hearths	%	Features	%	Total	%
Fresh	247	84.01	229	62.57	876	40.22
Light	45	15.31	105	28.69	715	32.83
Moderate	2	0.68	21	5.74	376	17.26
Heavy/very heavy			5	1.37	79	3.63
Plough damaged//rolled			6	1.64	132	6.06
Total	294	[100]	366	[100]	2178	[100]

Table 7: Condition of the flints from different context groups

B.4.10 The material from the flint scatter and associated hearths in Trench 496 is extremely fresh at 84.01%, with 15.31% lightly damaged and just 0.68% in worse condition (note, this does not include pieces affected by fire, which are generally heavily

damaged). Material from features is also very fresh (62.57%) or lightly damaged (28.69%), with very few pieces in poor condition (3.01%). Buried soils including brickearth layers produced material that is balanced between fresh (50%) and various levels of edge damage, mostly light (37.04%) but with a considerable number displaying moderate damage (9.02%), and minor amounts in poor condition (3.24%). Both the material from the scatter and that from features suggests *in situ* or near to *in situ* deposition, while that from buried soils tends towards light levels of disturbance.

- B.4.11 In contrast to this, flints from colluvium and weathered Head, and from topsoil contexts, is in far poorer condition, and while this is to be expected for the topsoil assemblage, it also confirms that the material from colluvium and weathered Head was also heavily disturbed.
- B.4.12 Cortication is largely light (983/2180, 45.09%), heavy/very heavy levels (616/2180, 28.26%) or moderate (439/2180, 20.14%), with lesser amounts displaying no cortication (126/2180, 5.78%) and a minimal amount that is iron stained (16/2180, 0.73%) and largely recovered from middle Palaeolithic contexts in Trenches 507 and 515.
- B.4.13 Overall, the condition of the material indicates an assemblage that includes *in situ* material, generally recovered from scatters, hearth deposits, pit fills and possibly some other feature contexts, such as ditch fills. These were found alongside slightly more disturbed material in buried soil and certain other layers horizons, as well as more heavily redeposited assemblages from colluvium, weathered Head and other layers including middle Palaeolithic gravel lenses. The decision to systematically collect topsoil material from around trenches resulted in the retrieval of a large (albeit heavily damaged) topsoil assemblage that provides a useful indication of the material that has been disturbed, in contrast to the sequence of assemblages recovered from securely buried horizons and fills.

Key assemblages

Category type	Tr 496	Tr 507	Tr 515	Remainder
Flake	304	57	152	1238
Blade	32	13	29	116
Bladelet	73	2	9	42
Blade index	25.67% (105/409)	20.83% (15/72)	20% (38/190)	11.32% (158/1396)
Irregular waste	156	5	24	90
Chips	73			17
Microburin	13			1
Axe working flake				1
Axe/adze sharpening flake	2		1	1
Sieved chip 10-2mm	203			11
Core rejuvenation flake	1	1	4	8
Core tablets	1	1		3
Crested flake	6		3	10
Core single platform bladelets	3		1	5
Core opposed platform bladelets		2		
Core other blade/lets	5	1		4
Core single platform flakes	1	4	4	14
Core multi-platform flakes	3	8	6	27
Core keeled flakes			1	3
Core levallois non-discoidal flakes				3
Core bipolar flakes				1

Category type	Tr 496	Tr 507	Tr 515	Remainder
Core on a flake		1	1	2
Core tested nodule	1	2	4	4
Core fragment	2	5	5	14
Scraper end				12
Scraper side			1	3
Scraper side & end	1		1	4
Scraper other			1	3
Microlith	15			1
Adze	1		1	
Burin				2
End truncation	1		1	3
Backed blade				1
Laurel leaf				1
Awl				4
Piercer	3		2	11
Borer	2		1	
Spurred piece	2	1		3
Notch		1	1	10
Microdenticulate				1
Denticulate		2		10
Knife backed				3
Knife other				2
Hammerstone				2
Retouched blade	1	1	1	3
Retouched flake	4	2	6	13
Retouched other			1	1
Retouched misc				1
Total	909	109	261	1709
Burnt unworked	2170/9084g	373/1964g	83/630g	2589/18370g
No. burnt (%)	17% (289/706)	2.75% (3/109)	6.13% (16/261)	3.94% (67/1699)
No. broken (%)	55.67% (393/706)	18.35% (20/109)	37.93% (99/261)	25.19% (428/1699)
No cores/related debitage (%)	3.26% (23/706)	22.94% (25/109)	11.11% (29/261)	5.77% (98/1699)
No. retouched (%)	4.25% (30/706)	6.42% (7/109)	6.51% (17/261)	5.53% (94/1699)

Table 8: Flint assemblages from selected trenches

B.4.14 Trench 496 with its *in situ* scatter, various layers and features brought to light a very large assemblage of 909 lithics and 2170 fragments of burnt flint, weighing 9084g, all coming from just a restricted sample of the deposits encountered (Tables 8 and 9). Whilst the burnt flint is usually described as unworked, in the case of this scatter, it is more likely that broken cores, tested nodules and primary debitage was thrown into the hearth where it subsequently fragmented into indeterminate pieces that lack obvious signs of having been worked. The scatter and the associated deposits are clearly Mesolithic in date and very probably belong to the Horsham industry. However, all examples of large points are either incomplete or are of sub-variants associated with the Horsham tradition rather than being true Horsham points (Clark 1934). This is not unusual as several Horsham scatters recently excavated by Oxford Archaeology in East Sussex at Bexhill contain just three examples of Horsham points alongside numerous other basally modified forms (Donnelly *et al.* 2019).

B.4.15 The flint bearing layers (49621–2) containing the scatter covered much of Trench 496, but it was decided to only excavate three transects across the scatter centred

on grid axis AAB–AAQ, axis ADB–ADQ and AFD–AFS. Of these, only grid squares AAL, ABG and ADF were submitted for full assessment. However, any surface flints and all hearth fills were assessed, and all hand recovered and currently processed sample residues were scanned for key/diagnostic artefact types, so the assessment has produced a true evaluation of the recovered assemblage.

- B.4.16 The sample from the scatter contexts (49621–2) that was assessed appeared to account for a fairly modest number of flints (195), but this is illusory, as the transects chosen for excavation included parts of some hearths, and where a hearth was part of an excavated grid square, the lithics were assigned to the hearths. As a result, in grid square AFD that included part of hearth 49618, 525 lithics were assigned to hearth 49618. Only 40.90% of these flints were burnt, reflecting the fact that the boundaries between the hearths and the surrounding part of the scatter was very diffuse. Rather than distinct and well-defined features within the scatter, the ‘hearth’ were areas where fires had been lit, resulting in the burning of some of the deposited flints, and the mixing-in of charcoal, which was also scattered around the edges of the fires proper.
- B.4.17 It is noteworthy that the flints from non-scatter related contexts in this trench show no evidence of blade production, despite 33 flakes being recovered, and also includes several flake tools typically seen as being later prehistoric in date, such as the heavy borer or spurred pieces (2). This would seem to indicate that most of the overburden dated to later prehistory and that the Mesolithic element was sealed prior to this accumulation. This would also probably include pit 49625.
- B.4.18 The Mesolithic element of this trench has a high blade index of 27.93% (105/376) and includes numerous fine examples of blade cores (8) alongside lesser numbers of flake producing variants (3). Cresting is common (6) but rejuvenation is represented by one core rejuvenation flake, with a second possible example being a core tablet recovered from above the Mesolithic layers, so possibly unrelated.
- B.4.19 Tools (3.65%, 24/657) and cores (3.94% 20/657) have figures very much as expected for *in situ* activity, with clear dominance of microliths (62.5%, 15/24) and a total lack of scrapers. Other tools include typical Mesolithic forms, such as an end truncation (4.17%) and retouched blade (4.17%), while more generic types such as piercers (12.5%), retouched flakes (8.33%) and a borer (4.17%) complete the tool kit. The microliths consist of two Horsham point variants, a backed bladelet, a scalene triangle, eight fragments and three unfinished examples. The group lacks the short obliquely blunted examples that are often associated with the Horsham industry.
- B.4.20 One adze sharpening flake was recovered from hearth 49618, and another was recovered from the overburden, while microlith production was well attested by the recovery of 13 microburins. These tend to occur in two types, with a limited number of quite broad examples alongside very narrow ones. Presumably the broader examples were related to the production of Horsham points and related variants, while the narrower examples rounded out the bulk of the typically narrow blade microlith forms.
- B.4.21 The assemblage is very typical of Mesolithic scatters found in southern England where microlith production is key. The lack of scrapers was also a feature of the majority or around 230 *in situ* Mesolithic scatters excavated at Bexhill in East Sussex, while the presence of end truncations and piercers was also prevalent there (Donnelly *et al.* 2019). One common tool type that is absent in the current assemblage but

prevalent at Bexhill is the burin, which appears to have been a key component of the tool repair kit; however, it must always be remembered that this scatter was only sampled during the evaluation.

Category type	Scatter 49621-2	Hearth 49617	Hearth 49618	Hearth 49619	Hearth 49620	Remainder
Flake	60	7	164	8	32	33
Blade	3	1	15	2	11	0
Bladelet	11	2	48	3	9	0
Blade index	18.92% (14/74)	30% (3/10)	27.75% (63/227)	38.46% (5/13)	38.46% (20/52)	0% (0/33)
Irregular waste	32	7	82	10	19	6
Chips	1	11	48	4	9	
Microburin	5		7	1		
Axe working flake						
Axe/adze sharpening flake			1			1
Sieved chip 10- 2mm	57		146			
Core rejuvenation flake			1			
Core tablets						1
Crested flake	3		3			
Core single platform bladelets	3					
Core other blade/lets	5					
Core single platform flakes						1
Core multi- platform flakes	2		1			
Core tested nodule						1
Core fragment	1		1			
Scraper side & end						1
Microlith	9		3	2	1	
Adze						1
End truncation			1			
Piercer	1		2			
Borer	1					1
Spurred piece						2
Retouched blade			1			
Retouched flake	1		1	1		1
Total	195	28	525	31	81	49
Burnt unworked	312 216g	157 1046g	704 1228g	47 153g	131 356g	819 6085g
No. burnt (%)	44.20% (61/138)	32.14% (9/28)	40.90% (155/379)	67.74% (21/31)	44.44% (36/81)	14.29% (7/49)
No. broken (%)	58.70% (81/138)	46.43% (13/28)	57.52% (218/379)	61.29% (19/31)	64.20% (52/81)	20.41% (10/49)
No cores/related debitage (%)	10.14% (14/138)	0%	1.58% (6/379)	0%	0%	6.12% (3/49)
No. retouched (%)	8.70% (12/138)	0%	2.11% (8/379)	9.68% (3/31)	1.23% (1/81)	12.24% (6/49)

Table 9: Feature flint assemblages from Trench 496

- B.4.22 The evaluation produced many key assemblages, including several large topsoil collections from various trenches: 42900 (44), 43100 (36) and 45700 (44). In addition to this were several large assemblages from Trenches 496, 507 and 515 (Table 8), and other significant assemblages from colluvium and other layers in various trenches. In general, feature fills were on a smaller scale with 17 flints from ring ditch 37002 (fill 37006) or 15 from pit 32405 (fill 32406) and from pit 49409. Linear soilmark 49914, interpreted on site as a ditch, yielded 26 flints, suggesting that it could potentially be of Neolithic date, though it may have contained flints redeposited from the buried soil horizon through which it was cut.
- B.4.23 Burnt mound deposits 43104, 43106, 43112 in Trench 431 represent the clearest example of this feature type from the evaluation, and all three layers were closely related. They yielded 33 flints (8, 19 and 6 flints from 43104, 43106 and 43112 respectively) in very good condition (fresh 77.78%, light 18.52%, moderate 3.70%) and were likely to be broadly contemporary with the burnt mound activity. The assemblage recovered comprises 20 flakes, three blades (13.04% blade index), three pieces of irregular waste, four chips, a single platform flake core, a core fragment and a notch on a miscellaneous trimming flake. The flakes are not particularly typical of later prehistoric activity, and the blade index is high for such periods. While it is possible that some of the flintwork was residual, the burnt mound activity and the associated lithics could be late Neolithic or early Bronze Age in date.
- B.4.24 Several deposits exposed at the base of Trench 499 contained significant assemblages of struck flint (Table 10). These include linear soilmark 49914, unexcavated but tentatively interpreted as a ditch, and other linear deposits 49912 and 49916, subsequently interpreted as separate parts of the buried soil horizon. The flint from 49914 is probably explained as a ditch cutting through a blade-rich buried soil, explaining the unusually rich assemblage for a surface collected ditch assemblage. As the ditch, which appeared as a linear band across the trench, was not excavated, it is alternatively possible that an uneven buried soil sequence has been truncated in such a fashion to expose linear bands interpreted as ditch fills. The assemblages recovered from these three deposits are very similar in character, with a blade index of between 21.85% and 46.15% for a total of 29.17%, very much in keeping with early prehistoric material (most likely late Mesolithic–early Neolithic), and the same could also be said about their tool and core assemblages. These assemblages are well balanced with tools and cores accounting for 3.39% and 5.58% of the material respectively, so it is likely that the blade indexes are typical of these assemblages. Finally, the freshness of the assemblage also strongly indicates *in situ* or only very slightly disturbed material: 31 fresh (62%), 16 light (32%), and one each of moderate, heavy and rolled (2% each). Given the proximity of this activity to Trench 496, a continuation of the blade-rich buried soils encountered there is perhaps most likely, with a Horsham phase Mesolithic date being appropriate, although a broader late Mesolithic–early Neolithic date range cannot be ruled out.

Category type	49912/13	49914	49916	Total
Flake	12	7	15	34
Blade	2	5	3	10
Bladelet	2	1	1	4
Blade index	25% (4/16)	46.15% (6/13)	21.05% (4/19)	29.17% (14/48)
Irregular waste	2		4	6
Chips		11		11
Crested flake			1	1

Category type	49912/13	49914	49916	Total
Core single platform flakes			1	1
Core fragment	1			1
Notch			1	1
Retouched blade	1			1
<i>Total</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>70</i>

Burnt unworked	na	na	na	na
No. burnt (%)	35% (7/20)	15.38% (2/13)	23.07% (6/26)	25.42% (15/59)
No. broken (%)	10% (2/20)	61.54% (8/13)	38.46% (10/26)	33.90% (20/59)
No cores/related debitage (%)	5% (1/20)	0	7.69% (2/26)	5.08% (3/59)
No. retouched (%)	5% (1/20)	0	3.85% (1/26)	3.39% (2/59)

Table 10: Flint assemblages from selected contexts in Trench 499

- B.4.25 The remainder of contexts recorded in Trench 499 contained 116 flints from multiple layers with far less blades and a blade index of just 7.59% (6/79) and in far worse condition (fresh 22.94%, light 46.79%, moderate 17.43%, heavy 6.42% and rolled 6.42%). This assemblage also includes far more flake cores and flake-based tools, strongly suggesting that much of this material found in layers that sealed the blade-rich assemblages is of more recent date, sometime between the later Neolithic to late Bronze Age–Iron Age. Material from pit 49905 represents part of this assemblage and contained 11 flints in average condition comprising five flakes, a bladelet, four pieces of irregular waste and a multi-platform flake core. One of the flakes is very typically later prehistoric in character, and this would appear to best fit the whole assemblage, with a single residual bladelet hinting at earlier activity.
- B.4.26 Ditch 502 contained an imbalanced assemblage of five blanks (four flakes and a blade) alongside two tools: one awl on a side trimming blade and a denticulate on a double ventral/janus flake. The flints are in relatively good condition and could be contemporary with the ditch, but the group is difficult to date and, if of a single phase, is most likely early in date.
- B.4.27 Ditch 19905 produced 16 flints, all of which are flakes: four from fill 19907 and 12 from fill 19908. The flakes are generally in good condition and comprise several examples typical of later prehistoric knapping with hard-hammer bulbs, plain or cortical platforms (often with expansive platform spurs) and squat forms often with hinge or step terminations. Therefore, it is likely that the assemblage is later prehistoric in date and could be contemporary with the ditch fills.
- B.4.28 Several ditches in and around Trenches 268–74 produced small flake-based assemblages of probable later prehistoric date. These include ditches 26803, fill 26806 (four flakes and a piece of irregular waste), ditch 26902, fills 26903 and 26905 (four flakes), ditch 26906, fill 26907 (a flake and a blade).
- B.4.29 Ditch 27102, fills 27103 (five flints) and 27104 (three flints), contained a flint assemblage that comprises five later prehistoric flakes and three probably residual blade forms, while ditch 27202, fills 27303–5 (1, 4 and 3 flints respectively) contained five flakes, a blade, a denticulate and a broken scraper of mixed date.
- B.4.30 Ditches 27302 (fill 27304) and 27308 (fill 27309), with 15 and two flints respectively, were also part of this cluster. The assemblages are largely flake based and later

prehistoric in character but do include some early tool forms, comprising a probable dihedral burin on a heavily backed blade, an end truncation on a core preparation flake, a notch on a blade and a retouch bladelet, all of early date. This may indicate the possibility of a late Upper Palaeolithic–early Mesolithic date for the heavy backed burin and also for other blade tools found here.

- B.4.31 Ditches 27402 and 27405 contained six and three flints respectively, but the three from ditch 27405 were from the surface of this unexcavated feature. In total, this material comprises three flakes, two blade forms, two irregular waste fragments, a notch and a side scraper, all in mixed condition and probably related to several phases of activity.
- B.4.32 Ditch 34406 had six flints, two from fill 30411 and four from fill 30409, all of which came from a bulk sample. The flints comprise four flakes, a bladelet and a piece of waste and are potentially mixed in date.
- B.4.33 Ditch 30602, fills 30604 and 30605 produced five and four flints respectively, with seven flakes, one blade and a large Levallois core of a form often found in later Neolithic contexts (also in late Mesolithic contexts in south-east England) but, given the findings from Trenches 517 and 515, could represent a residual redeposited middle Palaeolithic example.
- B.4.34 Ditch 31302, fills 31304 and 31306, contained eight flints, seven of which came from fill 31306. The flints comprise five flakes, a broken flake core and two blades, of which the latter are likely to be residual in a later prehistoric assemblage.
- B.4.35 Ditch 32302 contained 10 flints from three of its fills. These consist of nine flakes, one of which was retouched, and a hollow scraper, and all could easily be assigned a later prehistoric date. The flints are in relatively good condition, which could indicate that they are contemporary with the ditch fills.
- B.4.36 Ditch 41202 (fill 41204) contained six flakes and a blade, which are largely undiagnostic and in mixed condition, suggesting that the assemblage was residual.
- B.4.37 Ditch 50504 contained just four flints found on its surface, but these include a fine single platform blade core and a burin on an oblique truncated flake, both of which are likely to have been residual and of late Pleistocene or early Holocene date. Given that brickearth deposits are present locally, the possibility that these are redeposited Late Glacial finds should be considered, although a Mesolithic date is also possible.
- B.4.38 Ditch 50721 (fill 50722) contained an assemblage of 10 flints in very mixed condition suggesting residuality. The flints comprise five flakes, two waste fragments, a spurred piece and two flakes cores.
- B.4.39 Ditches 52503 and 52505, fills 52504 and 52506 contained three and seven flints each and while the assemblage was very flake heavy (80%), both looked to be early prehistoric in date with a crested backed recovered from fill 522504. None of the flakes were characteristically later in character.
- B.4.40 Trench 530 contained two ditches with very different flint assemblages. Ditch 53011, fill 53012 contained four flints including two early blade forms while ditch 53018, fill 53019 contained 37 flints making it one of the largest ditch assemblages and was very focused towards later prehistoric assemblage characteristics. It contained 28 flakes to just two blade forms for a very low blade index of 6.67%, moreover, both blade forms looked to be accidental examples. In addition to this there were five

irregular waste fragments and three quite crude large flake cores that were also very classically later prehistoric in form. The only tool from this collection was a miscellaneous retouched fragment with semi-scaler retouch along one surviving edge. Overall, this assemblage was one of the best examples of material that typifies middle Bronze Age or later knapping but its recovery from this feature is not without some problems as the ditch was also described at one point as a colluvial horizon.

- B.4.41 Two ring ditches in Trench 370, ditches 37002 and 37003, yielded very different assemblages but may well be related. Ditch 37002 (fill 37006) contained 17 flints, while ditch 37003 fills 37011 and 37012 had just one flint each. These very fresh assemblages consist of 15 flakes, three blades and a backed knife and would make a good example of a late Neolithic–early Bronze Age assemblage, combining aspects of early prehistory in an otherwise flake-based assemblage. Another ring ditch in the same vicinity (ditch 34603, fill 34607) had a far smaller assemblage of five pieces of similar character and may also be of the same age.
- B.4.42 Ring ditch 41205 contained eight flints unevenly spread across three of its fills: 41206 (1), 41208 (2) and 41209 (5). These consist of very fresh seven flakes and a blade, and include two soft-hammer struck examples out of only three retaining their bulbs, suggesting another possibly late Neolithic–early Bronze Age group associated with a putative funerary monument. However, it is also possible that despite their freshness, the flints could have been from truncated buried soils in that area, and the ring ditch may have been of later prehistoric date.
- B.4.43 Other fill 42811 from indeterminate feature 42810 contained eight flints, four of which were 3D recorded and given small find numbers (SFs 6030–3). These flints are very plain and comprise seven flakes and a multi-platform flake core. The pieces are fresh and could compose a single phase of flint-related activity sometime between the end of the Neolithic and the Iron Age but are clearly not early prehistoric in character.
- B.4.44 Pit 22004 contained 13 flakes, but this material comprises one hand-recovered piece from fill 22005 and 12 more found in a sample collected from fill 22004. This probably indicates that a more significant assemblage was missed during excavation. The flints are generally fresh, although one or two are in far poorer state and were probably residual. They comprise nine flakes, a bladelet, a piece of waste and two tools, a retouched flake and a denticulate combined with an end truncation on a side trimming flake. Overall, the assemblage is most likely to be late Neolithic–early Bronze Age in date, but as later prehistoric pottery was also found, must either be residual or be of later date.
- B.4.45 Pits 30302, 30407, 30505 and 30606 were found in close proximity to each other and may be related, though none had a particularly large flint assemblage. Pit 30302 had the largest of these with six pieces, all of which are flakes with light edge damage. Pit 30505 had four flakes and a bladelet, all of which are very fresh, while pit 30606 contained two flakes. Pit 30407 produced the sole tool found here: a knife on a side trimming blade that is likely to be Neolithic in date. The remainder of these small pit assemblages are wholly undiagnostic and would appear more likely to represent low-intensity flint use in later prehistory, although a late Neolithic date cannot be ruled out.
- B.4.46 Pit 32405 (fill 32406) contained one of the largest pit assemblages at 15 pieces and comprises eight flakes, six pieces of heavily burnt irregular waste and a single sieved chip. While the flakes are largely undiagnostic, one has a faceted platform and is

typical of a Levallois flake, possibly indicating a late Neolithic assemblage. In total, 10 of the 14 significant pieces are burnt, a very high figure for any feature here outside of the Mesolithic hearths in Trench 496.

- B.4.47 Pit 49409 also had 15 flints that comprise 10 flakes, two blades and three pieces of irregular waste. The flints are in good condition and include some with soft-hammer bulbs and another with a punctiform platform, both of which are early traits. Only one of the flints is lightly burnt but 10 are broken, the edges of the flints displaying only limited damage. A Neolithic (early) date is most likely. Charcoal from the pit was radiocarbon-dated to the middle Bronze Age, so the flints must have come from very close, though clearly residual in the pit.
- B.4.48 Trench 541 contained several features that may have contained contemporary assemblages including both early and late groups, as was also the case with a colluvial horizon in this trench (54101 with eight flints from sample <250> that included two bladelets). Pit 54119, fills 54120 and 54121 yielded three and six flints respectively while pit 54122, fill 54123 contained 21 flints. Pit 54122 had three blade forms to 16 flakes (blade index 15.79%) and two waste fragments but many of the flakes were typically early in character with at least looking to have been potentially from axe working, and no examples typified later assemblages suggesting that this might have been a pit of Neolithic date. In contrast, pit 54119 contained six flakes, a hammerstone and two waste fragments with most being very typically later prehistoric in character. Finally, ditch 54125, fill 54126 contained an assemblage with both early and late elements with nine flakes, four blades and a piece of irregular waste.
- B.4.49 Colluvial horizons accounted for 523 flints or 18.28% of the assemblage (Table 11). These layers were present in 45 contexts from 32 trenches, but these were clearly concentrated along the eastern edge of the evaluation area. Trench 189 had a layer with one flint, while all the remaining 44 contexts were found between Trenches 385 and 517, with clusters in Trenches 385–407, 414–31, 456–57, 489–99 and 507–17. Of these, the groups around Trenches 414–31 and 490–99 were the richest, and these also correspond to areas with preserved buried soils.
- B.4.50 The material from colluvium is in poor condition indicating a mixed assemblage and has a low blade index (8.74%) strongly indicating that it largely belonged in later Neolithic to late Bronze Age–early Iron Age phases of activity. The colluvium contained higher than average amounts of tools and a far higher cores/related debitage percentage, but some of this is most likely due to recovery bias, and it is notable that only four of the contexts were sampled. The core types are strongly focused on flake production, but there are also clearly some early prehistoric forms. Tools include numerous scrapers, piercers, retouched flakes and spurred pieces, many of which are very clearly later prehistoric in character. There are also small numbers of early tool forms, such as the retouched blade, as well as two adze sharpening flakes.

Category type	Colluvium	Weathered Head (Alluvium)	Buried soil	Brickearth	Other layers	Natural
Flake	383	7	27	28	109	105
Blade	28		4	7	25	13
Bladelet	10		1	3	4	8
Blade index	9.25% (38/411)	0%	12.5% (4/32)	26.32% (10/38)	21.01% (29/138)	16.67% (21/126)
Irregular waste	27		12	5	11	15

Category type	Colluvium	Weathered Head (Alluvium)	Buried soil	Brickearth	Other layers	Natural
Chips						
Microburin						
Axe working flake						
Axe/adze sharpening flake	2					1
Sieved chip 10-2mm	5					
Core rejuvenation flake	5		1	2	2	1
Core tablets	3				1	
Crested flake	3					2
Core single platform bladelets	1				1	1
Core opposed platform blade/lets	1				1	
Core other blade/lets	3				1	
Core single platform flakes	9			1	5	4
Core multi-platform flakes	12		2		13	2
Core keeled flakes	3					
Core levallois flakes	1					
Core on a flake	1				1	
Core tested nodule	4		2		1	2
Core fragment	5		3	2	6	2
Scraper end	5				1	
Scraper side	1					
Scraper side & end	1			1		
Scraper other	2					
Microlith					1	
Adze		1				
End truncation						1
Awl	2					
Piercer	5			1		
Borer	1				1	
Spurred piece	4					
Backed knife					1	
Denticulate	3				5	
Notch	3				1	
Retouched blade	1				1	1
Retouched flake	7			2	3	3
Retouched other						1
Total	541	8	52	52	195	162

Burnt unworked						
No. burnt (%)	1.91% (10/523)	0%	11.54% (6/52)	7.69% (4/52)	2.05% (4/195)	6.17% (10/162)
No. broken (%)	22.75% (119/523)	0%	50% (26/52)	40.38% (21/52)	27.69% (54/195)	37.65% (61/162)
No cores/related debitage (%)	9.75% (51/523)	0%	15.38% (8/52)	9.62% (5/52)	16.41% (32/195)	8.64% (14/162)
No. retouched (%)	6.12% (32/523)	12.5% (1/8)	0%	7.69% (4/52)	7.18% (14/195)	3.70% (6/162)

Table 11: Flint assemblages from various layers

B.4.51 Very rich assemblages were recovered from colluvial or slope deposit contexts 39205 (21), 42804 (49), 42902 (43), 43102 (20), 45704 (26), 49205 (24), 49902 (20), 49903

(49) and 51603 (30). Most of these groups have low blade indexes of between 5.17% (Trenches 489–99) and 9.09% (Trenches 456–57), but the cluster from around Trenches 507–17 has a far higher figure of 16.12%. The reason for this is unclear. Perhaps the buried soil had not survived in that part of the site, and its material had been reworked or there was disturbance of even earlier Late Glacial horizons rich in blade forms.

- B.4.52 Layers initially described as 'alluvial' in Trench 496, but reinterpreted as weathered Head deposits, contained flint, with flints from layers 49611 (5 flints) and 49613 (3 flints) in relatively fresh condition and include one adze, as well as seven flakes, but the small size of the assemblage makes assigning a date difficult, and it is possible that the adze was residual.
- B.4.53 The material from buried soil horizons (not counting brickearth) tends to be fairly fresh, with high numbers of flakes and flake cores, but lack any tools. Therefore, it is difficult to suggest a date, but the low blade index and focus on flake core does suggest that these buried soils are post-early Neolithic in date and probably Bronze Age or more recent. As with most of these buried flint-rich layers, they were strongly focused on the east of the site.
- B.4.54 Brickearth layer 51504 produced 52 flints, and probable brickearth deposits 26010 and 49412 produced 10 and 24 flints respectively. In Trench 515, the material recovered from the brickearth includes a significant blade assemblage (26.32%), as well as some typically squat later prehistoric type material. However, given the deep stratification and the middle Palaeolithic horizons below the brickearth, these squat forms are likely to be of far older date and could easily be residual middle Palaeolithic pieces.
- B.4.55 Flints from layers 26010 and 49412 are of very different character, with those from layer 26010 being quite disturbed with varying levels of edge damage and cortication in a mixed assemblage, while material from layer 49412 are very similar to those from brickearth layer 51504, with a high blade index (17.65%) and a bladelet core and core rejuvenation flake in a relatively fresh assemblage.
- B.4.56 Other layers accounted for 195 flints in mixed condition (fresh 41.93%, light 39.28%, moderate 12.24%, heavy 1.02% and rolled 2.55%) from 13 contexts, the vast majority of which were found at the extreme eastern edge of site in and around Trenches 492–4 (93 flints) and 507–15 (81 flints). For Trenches 507 and 515, many of the flints belonging to these layers are potentially middle Palaeolithic in date.
- B.4.57 Context 50707 contained 30 flints in good condition (fresh 40.74%, light 33.33%, moderate 22.22%, heavy 3.70%) with a very high blade index of 52.38%, a figure often associated with Upper Palaeolithic or early Mesolithic contexts (Ford 1987). The assemblage also includes several large blade cores, as well as several single platform flake cores, some of which display complex platform faceting and are likely to be early in date. Two retouched pieces comprise a retouched blade and a denticulate on a core preparation flake.
- B.4.58 Below context 50507 were putative middle Palaeolithic contexts 50706 and 50708. These did not contain any blades or blade cores (0% blade index) and the material is in far worse condition (fresh 21.21%, light 48.48%, moderate 21.21%, rolled 9.09%) and often iron stained. (21.21%). These layers also contained large numbers of cores (22.86%, 8/35) and simple flake tools (5.71%, 2/35), which would work well for middle Palaeolithic industries.

- B.4.59 Trench 515 did have one layer (51511) that contained an assemblage of probable middle Palaeolithic date. This contained one very thick blade, six flakes, a borer and two very large flake cores.
- B.4.60 Otherwise, the Trench 515 assemblage proves to be far more complex with very narrow blade material alongside large thick iron-stained flakes, indicating mixing of material derived from loose gravelly or fine sandy deposits. Three flint-rich layers contained narrow blade forms: context 51505 had a blade index of 11.63% (5/43), 51506 had 21.28% (10/47) and 51507 had 25.67% (4/15). The potentially middle Palaeolithic material from Trenches 507 and 515 will be submitted for further specialist assessment by a middle Palaeolithic flint expert who should be able to determine the degree of mixing and the likelihood of contamination.
- B.4.61 Outside of Trenches 507–15, the lithics from these layers are very blade heavy, suggesting that they could represent early Holocene or even Late Glacial levels. Context 49211 is such an example, with a blade index of 23.33% and other early forms such as a core tablet, while layer 49406 found close to the Mesolithic scatter had another example of a basally modified microlithic point associated with the Horsham industry, as well as crested flake.
- B.4.62 Material from these natural layers is generally in average condition (fresh 42.95%, light 42.28%, moderate 10.07%, heavy 0.67% and rolled 4.03%), with a moderate blade index of 16.67% including a figure of 9.5% outside of Trench 515, whereas that trench had a much higher figure of 18.08% (19/105). but the presence of material in such varied condition, including very narrow fresh bladelets alongside thick iron-stained flakes in Trench 515, must indicate contamination of one form or another.
- B.4.63 Topsoil flints account for 558 examples, while there was just one flint assigned to the subsoil. Flakes dominate the topsoil assemblage, with 450 examples to just 42 blade forms, giving a blade index of 8.54%, a figure close to what would be expected for later Neolithic assemblages, but this is probably a reflection of a heavily mixed assemblage including some very blade-rich Mesolithic or early Neolithic elements. The assemblage has relatively typical amounts of cores/related debitage (4.47%, 25/559) and tools (5.90%, 33/559), most likely due to the systematic collection of material from certain parts of the site, particularly the eastern edge. These flints highlight the relative richness of the eastern edge of site, given that there were no similarly rich examples along the western half of the site. Moreover, they also give an indication of what periods were present on site, as well as which periods had suffered truncation, as well as the range of activities that were carried out here.
- B.4.64 One obvious example of this is the laurel leaf found in the topsoil of Trench 420, or a probable adze of likely Mesolithic date found in Trench 515. A bipolar core was also found in Trench 505 and represents a form rarely found in south-eastern England due to the commonness of good quality flint. Scrapers, piercers and simple retouched flakes are also common, something that was largely absent from the buried Mesolithic layers. Early prehistoric tool types, such as end truncations (38600 and 39100) and a backed blade, are also present (45600). Classic early prehistoric core types were found in Trenches 388, 487 and 510, while a levallois core was recovered from Trench 492 but could belong equally to a late Mesolithic or later Neolithic assemblage as much as to any middle Palaeolithic assemblage.

Discussion

- B.4.65 The presence of probable middle Palaeolithic flintwork found at the lowest flint-bearing levels of a stratified sequence of deposits that included flintwork of various ages is of exceptional importance. These artefacts will be assessed separately, and no doubt this will highlight their importance to our understanding of early humans in England. However, it is worth mentioning these deposits in this report and also to note the potential to recover further artefacts of this age as residual objects in later contexts. It is also important to note that these layers are below sediments containing very important Holocene and possibly also late Pleistocene activity and that they should be examined only after the Holocene activity has been mitigated.
- B.4.66 Possible Late Glacial activity was identified and includes blade-rich assemblages found stratified over middle Palaeolithic contexts in Trench 507 (layer 50707), as well as stray finds of heavy backed pieces and complex burins that could conceivably belong to a Late Glacial assemblage. In addition, the presence of preserved brickearth deposits along parts of the eastern edge of the scheme greatly increases the likelihood that material of this age could be present in the evaluation area similar to deposits known from other parts of north Kent, such as at Sittingbourne (Stansbie *et al.* 2007) and at Springhead on the A2 (Burchell 1938; Donnelly and Anderson-Whymark 2012).
- B.4.67 The lithic scatter of middle Mesolithic date from Trench 496 represents a site of at least regional importance. Evidence of *in situ* Mesolithic activity in Kent is not particularly common, although developer-funded works continue to add new sites (e.g. Hillborough: Bishop and Lyne 2008; Andrews *et al.* 2015; A21 Tonbridge to Pembury: Allen 2021). The preservation of this scatter in the dry valley sequence at the eastern edge of site does strongly hint at the possibility that more scatters will be buried within this valley sequence. Mesolithic communities tended to revisit special locations in the landscape as recent work by OA at Bexhill very clearly testifies (Donnelly *et al.* 2019).
- B.4.68 The assemblage from Trench 496 includes tool types that are variants of Horsham type, and this phase of activity is often seen as transitional between the early and late Mesolithic, sometimes even referred to as a middle Mesolithic, although in other instances it is seen as belonging to the end of the early Mesolithic (Connellor *et al.* 2016). However, it occurs after the initial appearance of late Mesolithic industries in Britain, and at Bexhill classic narrow blade assemblages were dated around 200–400 years before the Horsham scatters and continued in use during the adjacent Horsham phase, suggesting that different groups may have existed side by side in the landscape, perhaps occupying separate coastal and inland biomes. The Horsham scatters potentially have northern French origins (Cooper and Jarvis 2017; Donnelly *et al.* 2019), and the narrow blade industries most likely moved southward from Scotland/northern England with this process accelerating after the inundation of Doggerland (Connellor *et al.* 2016). The date of 7000–6800 cal BC obtained for two sites at Bexhill confirmed previous dates for the Horsham activity that had often been viewed of as being late, but the radiocarbon date of 5620–5470 cal BC from hearth 49618 within scatter 49621 places it at the start of the late Mesolithic. From the quantity of Mesolithic material recovered, there is every likelihood that further scatters of this age and from other phases of the Mesolithic period may lie within this valley sequence. Identification, and if threatened, excavation of these scatters should be a key priority of any further works in this part of the scheme going forward.

- B.4.69 Horsham activity may have been more strongly concentrated in Sussex, but there are examples from Kent including along the northern edges of that county at Hillborough near Reculver, where an assemblage of Horsham affinity was recovered from a buried soil (Bishop and Lyne 2008), as well as along the eastern edge of the county at Saltwood Tunnel on the route of the CTRL Section 1 (Booth *et al.* 2011).
- B.4.70 While it is possible that a great deal of the blade-based debitage, cores and blade tools found across the evaluation area, but particularly along the eastern limit, may date to the early Neolithic period, there were only limited features from this period, and it is likely that much of it is Mesolithic in date. The general lack of classic Neolithic tool and core types would support this, as would the rarity of Bullhead Beds material (Dewey and Bromehead 1915), but there is clearly a limited amount of material dating to the Neolithic period in general, such as the laurel leaf from context 42000. Early Neolithic activity was common to the south-west in areas LTC80 and on the A2 scheme at Pond D North (Allen *et al.* 2012), and it is certainly possible that this activity continued into LTC71. Putative ditch fills 49914 and 49916 in Trench 499 contained a significant assemblage of 70 flints, but their large, blade-based components raise some issues regarding their interpretation ditch fills, especially since the material was collected from their surfaces, and this sequence may well represent a truncated buried soil. If genuinely feature fills, an early Neolithic date would be by far the most likely possibility, and might indicate some form of large-ditched monument here. Nearby pit 49409 contained 15 flints of typically early dated characteristics, for which an early Neolithic date would be most likely, but here radiocarbon dating showed that the flints were residual in a late Bronze Age feature. Pit 54122 also had an assemblage that could potentially belong to the early or to the later Neolithic, but lacked tools and cores to allow for a more precise date to be assigned to it.
- B.4.71 Late Neolithic or early Bronze Age flintwork can be difficult to identify when there is a lack of cores or tools of these periods, and here very few are present with a complete absence of forms such as derivative or barbed-and-tanged arrowheads or thumbnail and disc scrapers. Tools that probably date to these periods are present, such as the laurel leaf mentioned above that could be late Neolithic in date, as well as several scrapers and knives found in many contexts on site. This includes some associated with possible late Neolithic–early Bronze Age features, such as ring ditch 37003, one of two in Trench 370 that contained a flint assemblage composed of regular flakes, some blade forms and a backed knife. Ring ditch 41205 also contained a moderate assemblage of eight flints that could easily belong to these periods.
- B.4.72 Pit 22004 contained 12 flints, mostly from a bulk soil sample that contained several relatively thin, well-made flakes, a blade and two tools including a quite complex denticulate/end truncation or hollow scraper combination tool. Pit 32405 contained one of the largest flint assemblages from features, consisting of 15 pieces, all of which are debitage including eight flakes and seven pieces of waste, but some of the flakes are quite typical of late Neolithic levallois knapping strategies, and this date would appear most suited for the assemblage as a whole.
- B.4.73 Perhaps of most interest is the assemblage found associated with burnt mound activity in Trench 431 (43104, 43106, 43112) with 33 very fresh flints that were likely to be broadly contemporary with the burnt mound activity. The assemblage recovered comprises 20 flakes, three blades (13.04% blade index), seven pieces of irregular debitage, two flake cores and just one tool, a notch on a miscellaneous trimming flake. The flakes are not particularly typical of later prehistoric activity, and the blade

index is high for such periods. While it is possible that some of the flintwork is residual, it is also possible that the burnt mound activity and the associated lithics could be late Neolithic or early Bronze Age in date. While burnt mounds are more common in the middle or late Bronze Age, earlier examples do exist, and it is possible that this is also the case here.

- B.4.74 Limited later prehistoric assemblages were identified along this scheme, including several associated with ditch fills (19905, 26803, 26902, 26905, 27302, 27309, 32302, 52506 and 53019). These tended to produce small assemblages of flakes, waste and cores, sometimes with limited residual material such as blade forms or earlier tool types. Very few had assemblages of more than five pieces, with 16 from two fills in ditch 19905, 15 from ditch 27302 and 10 in ditch 32302.
- B.4.75 Trench 530 contained two ditches, with a smaller and probably mixed assemblage from 53012 but ditch 53019 contained a very typically later prehistoric assemblage numbering 37 pieces with 28 flakes to just two blade forms (blade index 6.67%) as well as three large, crude flake cores typical of later prehistoric knapping. This was recovered from a set of trenches that were not accessible during the first seasons of work and this shows how even an additional trench or two can rapidly change the character of even a large assemblage such as this.
- B.4.76 Many of the later prehistoric assemblages lay in the same broad area of the evaluation area, suggesting a focus for such activity, but also included a second concentration around Trenches 530-541. Given the richness of the landscape and the sizeable later prehistoric assemblages from other parts of North Kent, including site LTC80 (OCA 2021b) to the south-west and along the CTRL and A2 road schemes (Allen *et al.* 2012; Booth *et al.* 2011), it would seem likely that further evidence of this phase of lithic exploitation will be encountered during subsequent phases of work here and, even at the limited volume recovered from this evaluation, a similar quantity over the entire area would represent a considerable assemblage and be of local or regional importance.
- B.4.77 This evaluation has generated a very significant flint assemblage spanning many periods but includes material indicative of very important Pleistocene and early Holocene phases of activity. Any further work here would almost certainly identify several key sites of regional and/or national importance. This would most likely take the form of *in situ* scatters of Late Glacial or early Holocene date, alongside redeposited middle Palaeolithic layers, but could also include features such as pit clusters and ring ditches of Neolithic or early Bronze Age date. Therefore, further works should expect to encounter very substantial flint remains.

B.5 Fired Clay

By Cynthia Poole

Introduction

B.5.1 A modest quantity of fired clay amounting to 488 fragments, weighing 5665g, was recovered from across 32 trenches (Table 12). The assemblage is moderately well preserved, with a mean fragment weight of 12g, though individual fragments range from less than 1g up to c 300g. Whilst much of the fired clay cannot be dated, those diagnostic pieces that are dateable and the general character of the assemblage are indicative of an Iron Age to Roman date, consistent with other dateable artefacts. The assemblage has been spot dated, where possible, and a record made on Excel file, which forms part of the archive. Fabrics were characterised on the basis of macroscopic features supplemented by the use of x20 hand lens for finer constituents.

Fabrics

B.5.2 The basic fabrics present comprise:

- A – clay/fine silty clay, often powdery in character where there was a high silty content
- Qf – fine sandy clay,
- Ch – fine sandy clay containing chalk grit up to 10mm
- V, AV, QV – chaff/organic tempered using either the silty or sandy clay as a base matrix.

B.5.3 All were fired to a variety of shades of red, orange, brown, pinkish and reddish brown, and black. Organic-tempered fabrics account for about half the assemblage.

Forms and function

B.5.4 The fired clay can be divided into structural material, portable oven or hearth furniture or objects, and briquetage comprising vessels, furniture and structural material associated with salt production.

Structural

B.5.5 Structural material (158 fragments, 2269g) consists of fragments of oven wall surface or lining, oven or hearth floor and wattle supported structure. Oven wall fragments generally have a single roughly moulded surface with finger marks or striations from wiping and sometimes with a bonding surface at the back, suggesting it had attached to an outer structure. Many of the small indeterminate fragments with a single surface are likely to have derived from oven, kiln or hearth structures. Large blocks of oven/kiln structure (context 30210) include one with a curving rounded edge, which probably formed an arch or edge of a vent in the wall of a kiln or oven. Most distinctive are the fragments of wattle supported structure, all examples of which were found in ditch 47702 dated to the middle Iron Age. These have a smooth flat moulded surface on one side and interwoven wattle impressions on the other. The wattles measure 17–24mm diameter and were woven around squared poles over 20mm and 23mm wide. They measure up to 50mm thick, and one piece has a straight vertical edge. They probably formed a flat suspended floor separating lower and upper chambers

of an oven or kiln. During later periods, this structural form served as the drying floors in Roman and Saxon crop drying ovens, and it may have had the same function in the Iron Age.

Portable Furniture

- B.5.6 Portable oven or hearth furniture (87 fragments, 1975g) includes triangular perforated bricks, oven plates and perforated plates. The triangular bricks were all broken pieces, with roughly finished surfaces frequently coated in chaff or straw impressions. No complete dimensions survive, but two were estimated to have a thickness of 70mm and 90mm, which is typical of the average size. The thinner of these may have had a length of c 170mm. Perforations through the corners measure 12mm, 13mm and 18mm in diameter. Although this is regarded as typically an Iron Age form, the majority of examples occurred in late Iron Age or early Roman contexts.
- B.5.7 Two examples of plates were identified. One thin flat slab (context 31306), measuring 18mm thick, has a smooth, very slightly convex upper surface, vertical edge and slightly rougher flat base. The second example (context 30103) is a perforated oven plate with remains of a straight vertical edge on two pieces indicating a rectangular or polygonal shape. It measures over 28mm in thickness, being incomplete, and possibly suggests that one side was underfired and has eroded away. The moulded surface is flat and undulating with slight wide hollows, and some pieces have a fairly rough finish, whilst others are quite smooth. Two fragments have each been pierced by cylindrical perforations measuring 13mm and 16mm in diameter.

Briquetage

- B.5.8 Briquetage vessels, furniture and structure (201 fragments, 1109g) occurred in late Iron Age to early Roman contexts. All were made in some form of organic-tempered fabric, often with dense chaff and crushed straw impressions coating the surfaces. Fragments of briquetage vessel were found in three contexts. Part of an evaporating trough (context 30011) with flat base and flared walls measuring 9–15mm thick and over 47mm high was associated with a rounded tongue-shaped piece, which may have been part of a clip used to secure adjacent evaporating vessels.
- B.5.9 A single sherd (context 27805) from the base angle of a thick-walled vessel made in a flint-and-chaff-tempered fabric has a cream veneer on the exterior, suggesting it has been used for salt evaporation. Flint tempering is not usual in briquetage, so this may be from a pot that has been used for salt production. Associated with this were many small fragments up to 20mm thick with a flat smooth surface covered in chaff impressions, which may comprise fragments of a briquetage plate. Also from this context is an irregular sub-pyramidal lump with a roughly moulded surface and irregular groove 11mm wide in one surface, which may be another clip or pinch prop used to secure or stabilise an evaporating vessel.
- B.5.10 A third group of briquetage vessel sherds (context 22004) have thin walls (5–8mm thick), though a few thicker pieces forming base angles with curving concave internal surface and angular flared bases are also present. These are red fired and are probably fragments of salt evaporating moulds.
- B.5.11 Two objects from feature 30102 were probably related to salt production. One is a large piece of triangular perforated brick (context 30104), which has a cream veneer that indicates it had been used for salt evaporation. The second piece is a sub-spherical/oval hand-squeezed lump, roughly moulded with finger marks pressed into

the surface. One side is broken, and its complete size is uncertain, though it possibly had no more than an overall diameter of 70mm in all dimensions. Although there is nothing to identify this specifically as briquetage, this type of object is most commonly found associated with salt production.

Context	Nos	Wt (g)	Spot date	Forms
502	1	1		Indeterminate
702	76	314		Oven/hearth floor/lining
5502	2	8		Indeterminate
6717	1	3		Indeterminate
7003	5	20		Indeterminate
14103	1	4		Indeterminate
14202	1	16		Indeterminate
22003	49	53	IA-RB	Briquetage vessel: salt mould
27102	1	74	IA-ERB	Indeterminate/TPB?
27805	29	114	IA-RB	Briquetage: plate, vessel, pinch prop/clip
29500	2	58	IA-ERB	Triangular perforated brick?
29602	4	49		Indeterminate
29703	3	20		Indeterminate
29802	23	881	IA-ERB	Triangular perforated brick; oven str
29803	1	28	IA-ERB	Triangular perforated brick
29904	1	11		Indeterminate
30010	22	90	IA-RB	Briquetage vessel: evaporating trough
30016	4	30		Indeterminate furniture
30102	62	1001	IA-RB	Perforated plate, hand squeezed lumps, structure, triangular perforated bricks incl one with salt veneer
30207	3	976		Oven/kiln structure
30302	62	87	IA-RB	Briquetage furniture/plate?
30309	49	659		Hearth floor?
30404	1	7		Indeterminate
30505	36	511	IA-RB	Briquetage plate
30517	2	20		Indeterminate
30614	7	62		Oven structure?
30904	5	7		Indeterminate
31007	2	21		Furniture?
31210	2	3		Indeterminate
31215	1	3		Indeterminate
31306	4	29	IA-RB	Oven plate
32831	1	7		Indeterminate
34911	1	9		Indeterminate
40305	1	8		Oven structure?
47702	13	263	IA-RB	Wattle supported structure, Triangular perforated brick, Indeterminate
47706	7	211	IA-ERB	Triangular perforated bricks
51103	3	7		Indeterminate
<i>Total</i>	<i>488</i>	<i>5665</i>		

Table 12: Fired clay assemblage

Conclusion

B.5.12 The fired clay was predominantly found in four areas focused on enclosures or features as revealed in the results of the geophysical survey. Two small northern foci are represented by Trenches 5 and 7 to the north of the A226 and Trenches 55, 67 and 70 to the south. The greatest quantity of fired clay was recovered from features relating to ditched enclosures revealed in Trenches 271–349 in the central area. A

small group in the south-east corner of the site occurred in Trench 477. The assemblage from all areas is predominantly of late Iron Age to early Roman date.

- B.5.13 A small group of middle Iron Age material came from ditch 47702 in the south-east area, comprising wattle supported structure and triangular perforated brick fragments, which probably represent material from drying floors for crop processing structures.
- B.5.14 The rest of the assemblage in all areas is of late Iron Age to early Roman date and provides evidence of oven and hearth structures or associated furniture, which no doubt includes domestic and crop processing activities but also provides evidence that the community was also involved with salt production. It is evident that this included both evaporation of the brine, as well as packaging in ceramic salt moulds. Although the objects are fragmentary, the general character of the material is similar to that found elsewhere in north Kent, such as at Springhead (Poole 2011a, 321–3), on the A2 south of Gravesend (Morris 2012, 228–45) and in north-west Kent in and around the Darent Valley (Poole 2011b), all of which produced evidence of briquetage containers, structure, supports and plates comparable with those found in the current evaluation. The use of a triangular brick as a support or pedestal in salt production is also paralleled by examples found at Thanet (Poole 2015, 305–9). It is clear that the evidence for salt working found within the site forms an element of a widespread industry that was present along the north Kent coast.

Recommendations

- B.5.15 The assemblage comprises significant material with further research potential, and diagnostic material should be retained. The smaller indeterminate fragments are of little value and may be discarded if desired at completion of the project. Pieces for discard are indicated in the Excel archive record.

B.6 Ceramic Building Material

By Ruth Shaffrey and Kirsty Smith

Introduction

- B.6.1 The evaluation produced a large assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) amounting to 480 fragments weighing 39.75kg, which were retained and submitted for analysis. Much of the assemblage is Roman in date with a smaller quantity (5 fragments weighing 99g) dating from the medieval to post-medieval period. A small number of thin flat tiles could also be medieval/postmedieval roof tile, rather than Roman. The majority of the assemblage is roof tile with a small proportion of brick.
- B.6.2 The CBM has been recorded an intermediate level, which includes quantification, tile form, forms of flanges and cutaways, and markings. Details have been entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. Fabric was recorded for all CBM except small fragments of indeterminate form. Fabrics were characterised largely on macroscopic features and as necessary with the aid of x20 hand lens. The terminology follows Brodrigg (1987); coding for markings, tegula flanges, etc. follows that established by OA for the recording of CBM. The assemblage is quantified, and details summarised in Table 13.

Form	Date	Quantity	Weight (g)
Box flue tile	Roman	2	1141
Brick RB	Roman	6	8183
Brick RB/flat	Roman	10	1661
Flat tile	Roman	128	9909
Flat/indeterminate	Roman	18	969
Tegula	Roman	48	7798
Imbrex	Roman	65	7757
Tessera	Roman	5	134
Indeterminate	Roman	192	2017
Brick	Med/P-med	2	88
Flat roof tile	Med/P-med	2	37
Peg tile	Med/P-med	2	58
Total		480	39752

Table 13: Quantification of ceramic building material forms

Roman

- B.6.3 The Roman CBM includes 48 fragments of tegula and 65 fragments of imbrex. The tegulae include fragments with a range of flange and cutaway types. Most of the diagnostic flanges are square (OA type A) or rounded (OA type D) but two have an angled inner face (OA type B). Lower cutaways are typically of cut diagonal form, with four examples of C1 types (27405, 29816, 38805) equivalent to Warry's type B6, which he dates to AD 100-180 (2006). A single example of A3a type (26905) is equivalent to Warry's type D1, dated to AD 240-380. An example of upper A2 cutaway of standard rectangular form was also observed. No complete dimensions could be ascertained for any of the tegulae except thickness, which ranged from 17 to 23mm thick with one somewhat thicker at 28mm.
- B.6.4 A piece of a box flue tile (26905) measures 20-23mm thick and weighs 1kg. This has combing on the outer face and has a full width surviving of 127mm wide. Another fragment of flue tile from context 55504 measures 17mm thick. This has knife scored

keying on the outside, although this appears to have been more roughly finished than the usual patterns. This fragment also has a small amount of white chalky plaster on top of the knife keying. Scored keying is a feature of early flue tiles dating it to the 1st or early 2nd century.

- B.6.5 Fragments of two bricks measure 300mm wide by over 35-40mm thick and 170mm long (26903) and 310mm wide (27304) by 38mm thick. This width is found in both pedalis and lydion bricks.
- B.6.6 A total of 165 fragments (20kg) could only be classified as flat tile or of flat/brick/indeterminate form. Little can be established about these pieces, but given the high number of tegula fragments amongst the assemblage, it is likely that many originated as tegulae roof tiles. A further 193 fragments are of indeterminate form.
- B.6.7 Signature marks are present on one tile and one brick. A fragment of flat tile from context 27304 has part of a single curved signature, while the large fragment of brick from context 26903 has two slightly curved finger grooves that run diagonally across the brick from the surviving original edge.
- B.6.8 A total of five tesserae were found in Trenches 27304 (4) and 26905 (1). Several have traces of mortar on several sides, affirming their use as tesserae.

Medieval/post-medieval

- B.6.9 There were only five fragments of medieval/post-medieval CBM including two fragments of flat tile, two fragments of peg tile and one fragment of brick. The two peg tile fragments were from context 52801 and were 10-11mm thick and the pegs holes were 11-13.6mm diameter. They were made from an orange silty fabric with coarse sand on the lower surface. Two fragments of flat tile (55504) were made from a dark red orange silty fabric with a grey core and with moderately coarse sand. These fragments were 10mm and 12mm thick. One fragment of highly abraded post-medieval brick (4g) was recorded from context 54126. This was made from a mauve coarse sandy fabric.

Distribution

- B.6.10 The vast majority of the Roman CBM was recovered from Trenches 269 (129 fragments, weighing 17.9kg) and 273 (186 fragments, weighing 12.5kg) (Table 14). Almost all the diagnostic tegula (31) and imbrex tile (58) were also recovered from these two trenches. The medieval/post-medieval tile was recorded in the northern part of the site and south of Lower Higham Road in Trenches 528, 541 and 555.

Trench	Quantity	Weight (g)
55	2	40
67	2	168
70	4	35
99	12	165
142	10	905
144	3	10
184	3	36
267	2	47
269	129	17931
271	2	23
273	186	12530
274	4	488

Trench	Quantity	Weight (g)
278	1	87
281	1	131
295	27	779
296	1	40
298	2	321
299	4	75
300	4	68
303	3	579
304	2	91
305	1	12
306	2	9
309	8	449
312	3	116
317	1	71
318	3	212
324	1	98
327	4	468
388	15	2480
396	1	14
419	1	94
477	1	221
508	4	219
511	1	52
515	1	170
520	7	185
528	7	111
536	1	36
541	8	86
555	3	85
TOTAL	479	39752

Table 14: Ceramic building material assemblage by trench

Fabric

- B.6.11 The CBM is limited in the range of fabric that have been used. They cover a spectrum of silty to sandy orange and red fabrics. There is no evidence that the different fabrics were used for specific forms of CBM, and it is likely that the range of orange and red fabrics represent variations of one or two fabrics only.
- B.6.12 There are two fragments of probable Eccles type. One is of indeterminate form (27300), and one is a piece of flat tile (41901).
- B.6.13 The medieval/post-medieval roof tile is made from an orange silty fabric which is not as fine as the Roman CBM. This roof tiles also contained coarse sand. One fragment of post-medieval brick is a more distinct mauve fabric which was less dense than the roof tile and contained one small black grit.

Discussion

- B.6.14 The large amount of Roman roof tile and brick amount to a significant assemblage suggesting the presence of Roman buildings of some status on the site. One box flue tile and one wall tile were recorded, and the wall tile had a small amount of chalky plaster on top of the keying. The building/s may have been located near Trenches

269, 273 and 295 where the vast majority of the Roman CBM was recorded. This is an area adjacent to the A226 where the geophysical survey recorded a number of rectilinear enclosures. The evaluation found no masonry foundations in this area and so the roof tile may have been used on a timber building, especially given the very limited amount of Roman brick. Alternatively, the Roman roof tile, box tile and wall tile may have been taken from a nearly high-status site (such as the proposed villa site at Chalk) and reused at the Roman settlement on the site.

- B.6.15 The dating of the Roman tile suggests building activity in the early Roman to middle Roman period based largely on the cutaway of the flanges.
- B.6.16 The medieval/post-medieval flat tile came from the northern part of the site and south of Lower Higham Road. These fragments may have originated from houses along this road and have been distributed by ploughing. These fragments are of lower significance than the Roman assemblage.
- B.6.17 The Roman assemblage is an important group of material contributing to an understanding of the site and its relationship to the hinterland supplying materials to the Roman settlements within and adjacent to the site. The quality and quantity of the CBM is indicative of the presence of masonry buildings present on or close to the site and is a significant element, which can enhance our understanding of the construction and design of the buildings and the sourcing of building materials for the structures.

Retention

- B.6.18 A sample of the fabric types should be retained, along with the more diagnostic tegula, tesserae, pedalis brick, box flue tile, wall tile and items with signature markings. Full details of CBM recommended for discard/retention can be found in the Excel spreadsheet. Should any further excavation take place on the site, the assemblage should be fully integrated with any additional material and its analysis for publication.

B.7 Metalwork

By Anni Byard

Introduction and methodology

- B.7.1 A total of 94 metal objects (1208.4g) were recovered from 45 contexts across 34 trenches (Table 15). Most of the metalwork comprises iron (88 objects, 1172.5g), with six copper-alloy objects (22.2g) also identified. The material is mostly of Roman or of post-medieval/modern date.
- B.7.2 All the metalwork was scanned during the present assessment and, where possible, century or broad period dates were assigned. Few of the objects (for example nails) were closely dated on their own, so reference was made to the pottery analysis to help determine age, if applicable. Objects were quantified by type count and weight by context and recorded in an Excel spreadsheet.

Results

- B.7.3 A total of 51 nails (complete or fragmentary) were recovered during the evaluation, representing 55% of the assemblage. Of those, 26 are probably of post-medieval or modern date, including a number where a date could not be confidently assigned. The remaining 25 nails are of Roman date, with Type 1b nails (Manning 1985) dominating. Other objects of confirmed or assumed Roman date include sections of rod, possibly handle sections and small sections of iron plate of uncertain function. Fragmentary and amorphous pieces of iron were common, many of uncertain date and use.
- B.7.4 Trench 269 produced the highest proportion of ironwork, including probable structural fittings (a holdfast and hooked rod), several nails and a wood-splitting wedge or chisel.
- B.7.5 Trench 296 produced an unusual object that bears close similarities with medieval crescent or forker arrowheads. This example (SF 5039) has a simple socket formed by folding over the opposing edges of iron on the tang to meet in the centre, a technique commonly seen in Roman agricultural tools and very unusual for arrowheads of the medieval period (Goodall 2011). Forker arrowheads were used to hunt small game, probably birds and fowl. Pottery from the same feature has been dated to the late Iron Age/early Roman period (c.AD 1–70); however, no comparative examples of Iron Age or Roman forker arrowheads could be found during this stage of reporting.
- B.7.6 Trench 328 produce a near-complete iron stylus (SF 5033). Although the tip of the stylus is missing, the flat reverse end, used to wipe clear a mistake on a wax tablet, is retained. Similar examples illustrated in Crummy (1983) suggest an early Roman date, which is confirmed by pottery found in association with the stylus.
- B.7.7 Post-medieval and modern ironwork comprises nails and other iron fragments, a horseshoe fragment and sections of modern chain.
- B.7.8 Of the six copper-alloy objects, five are closely datable. A complete double stranded bracelet with double hook fastening (SF 5009) dates from c AD 200–350 and was recovered from Trench 269. The earliest identifiable copper-alloy object is a complete Nauheim derivative style brooch with punched dot decoration (SF 5037), recovered from Trench 308 and dating from AD 25–100. A worn and corroded circular

enamelled plate brooch of Roman second century date was recovered from Trench 541. Trench 521 produced a small bar mount of medieval date (AD 1270-1350), and a small buckle, possibly a spur buckle dating from c AD 1250-1400, was recovered from Trench 528.

Context	SF no.	Material	Count	Weight	Object	Function	Period / date	Description
503		Fe	1	3.5	Nail	Structural	Roman	Type 4 nail
712		Fe	1	10.2	Nail	Structural		Incomplete nail
3084	5038	Fe	1	37.6				Curved sheet / sleeve, with small possible rivet hole in centre. Handle sheath?
4500		Fe	1	32.9			P-med/mod	Incomplete penannular object with possible thumb rest and attachment, candle holder thumb rest?
5606		Fe	1	5.2	Nail	Structural	?Roman	Type 1b nail
7003		Fe	1	6	Sheet	Sheet	P-med/mod	Thin, slightly curved sub-rectangular sheet/plate. Uncertain use
7003		Fe	1	39.6			P-med/mod	Distorted, curved and possibly tapering iron object, possible large chain link
7003		Fe	3	23	Nail	Structural	P-med/mod	Three incomplete nails
9903		Fe	1	6.8				Possible blade fragment, very encrusted
9905		Fe	1	3				Amorphous fe fragment
9905		Fe	2	12.6	Nail	Structural	P-med/mod	Two probable cut nail fragments
9905		Fe	2	46.4	Vessel	Vessel	P-med/mod	Two triangular possible vessel rim sections, possibly handle escutcheons (same size), possibly folded over lip of bucket / vessel
9908		Fe	2	11	Nail	Structural		Nail fragments
11105		Fe	3	243	Chain	Industrial	Mod	Section of small, linked chain loops,

Context	SF no.	Material	Count	Weight	Object	Function	Period / date	Description
								head of a large square headed nail/pin (large, industrial), and a large, incomplete oval chain loop
14203		Fe	1	12.5	Sheet		?Roman	Thick iron sheet fragment
14405		Fe	8	20.2			P-med	Fragments of nails and curved thin sheet, one possibly a vessel frag, or shears fragment
18304		Fe	1	47.2	Horseshoe	Horse	P-med/mod; AD 1650-1900	Fragment of horseshoe with two nails remaining.
18403		Fe	1	13.4			P-med/mod	Thin strip, bent over at one end
18403		Fe	4	14.4	Nail	Structural	P-med/mod	Four incomplete nails
20105	2	Fe	1	2	Nail	Structural	P-med/mod	Small T-headed nail, large head. Possible fitting
26708	5027	Fe	1	2.2				Sheet fragment, amorphous
26800	5007	Fe	1	18	Rod	Structural		Tapering square sections bar, possibly a long nail, or other structural element
26805	5008	Fe	1	4.4	Nail	Structural	Roman	Type 1b nail
26806	5000	Fe	1	3.5	Nail	Structural	Roman	Type 1b nail
26806	5001	Fe	1	6.4	Nail	Structural	Roman	Type 1b nail
26901	5032	Fe	1	93.4	Chisel	Tool	?Roman	Chisel or wood-splitting wedge. Latter may be more likely due to blade form, but not certain
26903	23	Fe	8	27	Nail	Structural	?Roman	Fragments of nails and curved iron sheet. One flat section has a nail / rivet through it
26904	5009	Cu alloy	1	5	Bracelet	Dress	Roman AD 200-400	Double stranded bracelet with double hook fastening
26904	2024	Fe	1	19	Rod		Roman	Circular section rod, slightly

Context	SF no.	Material	Count	Weight	Object	Function	Period / date	Description
								curved, uncertain use
26904	5011	Fe	1	10	Nail	Structural	Roman	Type 2 nail
26904	5012	Fe	1	3.5	Nail	Structural	Roman	Type 1b nail
26904	5013	Fe	1	5.8	Nail	Structural	Roman	Type 1b nail
26904	5014	Fe	1	14.5	Fitting		Roman	Hooked rod, possibly hooked nail / fitting
26904	5019	Fe	1	10.8	Holdfast	Structural	Roman	Thick square sectioned with broken square head, offset from shank. Holdfast nail. Manning R74.
26904	5020	Fe	1	32	Nail	Structural	Roman	Large bent nail missing most of head
26904	5021	Fe	1	13.1	Nail	Structural	Roman	Type 1b nail
26904	5022	Fe	1	4.2	Nail	Structural	Roman	Type 1b nail
26904	5023	Fe	1	25.7			?Roman	Sub-square thin sheet, flat, equal thickness, possible rivet hole
26904	5025	Fe	1	3.8	Nail	Structural	Roman	Type 1b nail
26905	5015	Fe	1	6.5	Nail	Structural	Roman	Type 1b nail
26905	5016	Fe	1	6.1	Nail	Structural	Roman	Type 1b nail
26905	5017	Fe	1	4.8	Nail	Structural	Roman	Type 1b nail
26907	5002	Fe	1	26.6	Rod		?Roman	Circular section rod, uncertain use
26909	5003	Fe	1	6.1	Nail	Structural	Roman	Type 1b nail
27300		Fe	1	9.7	Nail	Structural	Roman	Type 1b nail
27304	5028	Fe	1	7.1	Nail	Structural		Nail, missing head
27304	5029	Fe	1	29	Rod			Slightly sinuous square sectioned rod
27304	5030	Fe	1	32	Wall hook / peg		Roman	Possible wallhook or fastening peg
27403	5004	Fe	1	3.2	Nail	Structural	?P-med	Possible cut nail
27405	5005	Fe	1	5.7	Nail	Structural	Roman	Tapering shank with L-shaped head
27405	5006	Fe	1	7.7	Nail	Structural	Roman	Type 1b nail
29510		Fe	1	5.5	Nail	Structural	?Roman	L-shaped head
29604	5039	Fe	1	32.4	Arrowhead	Hunting	LIA/ Roman	Crescent / forked arrowhead, folded socket
29812	5036	Cu alloy	1	2.1				Thin sub-rectangular sheet

Context	SF no.	Material	Count	Weight	Object	Function	Period / date	Description
30704		Fe	1	9.1	Nail	Structural	Roman	Type 1b nail
30804	5037	Cu alloy	1	2.5	Brooch	Dress	LIA / ER; AD 20-100	Nauheim derivative, sinuous punched dot decoration down bow. Complete, white metal coated
31804	5034	Fe	1	36.4	Tool	Agriculture	Roman	Socketed weedhook or small reaping hook
31804	5035	Fe	1	4.5	Nail	Structural	Roman	Type 1b nail
32401		Fe	1	7.7	Nail	Structural	Roman	Broad headed nail with section of rectangular shank
32705		Fe	1	21.5	Nail	Structural	?Roman	Large complete nail with L-shaped head (type 4), may be broken
32819	5033	Fe	1	10.6	Stylus	Literacy	Roman; AD 43-200	Incomplete stylus, missing point, but flat erasure end is mostly intact
36604		Fe	2	1				Iron fragments
36908	5040	Fe	1	1.1	Nail	Structural		Nail shank tip
40900		Fe	1	10.4	Nail	Structural		Nail with L-shaped head, possibly cut
52105	5	Cu alloy	1	1	Mount	Dress	Med; AD 1270-1350	Small rectangular bar mount with two rivets (complete) and a larger central perforation. Edges are beveled.
52814		Cu alloy	1	3.5	Buckle	Dress	Med; 1250-1400	Incomplete small buckle with integral plate, which is incomplete. Small hole for pin with a rivet hole behind to attach to strap. Plano-convex, with flat and filed reverse. Possibly a spur buckle
52814		Fe	1	10.7	Nail	Structural		Head and shank of rectangular sectioned nail, missing tip. Roman /

Context	SF no.	Material	Count	Weight	Object	Function	Period / date	Description
								medieval? rounded head
53806	4	Cu alloy	1	8.1	Brooch	Dress	Roman; AD 100-200	Incomplete and corroded circular plate brooch with three concentric panels each with remains of enamel - possibly yellow out, then red, and centre colour is worn away / obscured
54126		Fe	1	3	Nail	Structural	?P-med	Part of a shank from a rectangular sectioned nail, possibly a cut nail of post-medieval date

Table 15: Metalwork assemblage

Conclusions

- B.7.9 The material found during the evaluation mostly comprises iron nails and other scrap pieces, common throughout all periods. The Roman period nails are mostly small (under 100mm) and are common finds on archaeological sites of this period. The stylus is an interesting find and attests to the literacy and communication networks of individuals who lived in the vicinity of the site in the early Roman period. The Nauheim style brooch is the earliest closely dated artefact from the site and is of a type common across southern England in the early 1st century AD, although the majority of known examples have come from the Hampshire region and surrounding areas. The possible arrowhead signifies the hunting of feathered game. If it was securely located within a late Iron Age/early Roman context, it is of some importance in evidencing subsistence practices of the time.

Recommendations

- B.7.10 In general, the archive record for this assemblage should be sufficient in any wider research encompassing the site or the material and may be discarded upon completion of the project prior to archiving. Therefore, isolated nails and objects of post-medieval/modern date could be discarded, though nails and other finds clearly associated with pre-post-medieval contexts should be retained, including all tools and dress accessories. The possible arrowhead and its contextual associations should be fully investigated, and comparisons sought, and if deemed to be of pre-medieval date, should be photographed and/or illustrated and published in a suitable local journal.

B.8 Glass

By Anni Byard

Introduction

B.8.1 The evaluation yielded 19 pieces of glass (185g) from seven contexts across seven trenches (Table 16). All but one of the pieces are post-medieval/modern in date.

Results

B.8.2 A single shard of Roman glass was recovered from Trench 273. The shard is thin and colourless, and contains several tiny bubbles. This shard may represent a fragment of a possible bowl; the curvature of the shard suggests a vessel diameter of 160mm.

B.8.3 A tiny turquoise bead is potentially of Roman date; however, such beads remained popular into the 19th century, when they were used to decorate lace bodkins.

B.8.4 Several shards of window glass were recovered. One shard of plate window glass, measuring 6mm thick (Trench 142, context 14203), has the initials 'G E' in a cursive script etched into one surface. Such thick window glass was made from the end of the 17th century until about 1850 and is generally associated only with buildings of very high status, due to its cost. The remaining window glass is of later 19th- or even 20th-century date.

B.8.5 The remainder of the assemblage comprises fragments of post-medieval to modern bottle glass in various colours, including dark olive green, very dark green ('black') and lightly tinted blue and green. Wine bottles, a possible vase and medicine bottles are all represented.

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Object	Date	Description
5203	1	3.8	Bottle	18th/19th C	Opaque dark olive green, flat shard, possible square bottle.
7003	2	5.6	Window	1850+	Clear, lightly tinted (pale green) flat window glass
7003	1	9.6	Bottle	18th–20th C	Olive green bottle neck shard applied rim. Possible onion / mallet wine bottle
7003	1	6.3	Bottle	1800+	Lightly tinted bottle shard
7003	1	6.8	Bottle	19th/20th C	Moulded lightly tinted medicine bottle base fragment
7003	1	4.2	Bottle	19th/20th C	Moulded lightly tinted blue medicine bottle shoulder section
9905	1	0.5	Bead	43–1900	Turquoise bead (sf 1). Similar in use until modern times
11105	2	8.2	Bottle	19th/20th C	'Black' glass shards
11105	1	8.3	Vase	19th/20th C	Clear, transparent, open neck vessel, such as a tall vase. Curvature suggests neck of 7cm diameter
11105	2	4.1	Vessel	18th–20th C	Lightly tinted blue/green probable bottle shards

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Object	Date	Description
11105	1	5.7	Vessel	19th/20th C	Opaque light blue/green bottle neck fragment
11105	1	12.8	Bottle	1850+	Light green transparent wine bottle shard
14203	1	4.1	Window	18th/19th C	Fragment of plate window glass, 6mm thick. Initials 'G E' in cursive script etched into glass
27304	1	1	?Bowl	200–350	Thin colourless shard, several tiny bubbles. Some surface deterioration. Curvature suggests vessel diameter of c 16cm
50804	2	104	Bottle	1840+	Large fragments of olive-green bottle glass, part of base retained.

Table 16: Glass assemblage

Retention

- B.8.6 The Roman glass and bead should be retained, as should the etched window glass. The remainder of the glass is of recent date and has been catalogued as part of this report. This record is therefore sufficient, and the modern glass does not need to be retained.

B.9 Worked Bone

By Leigh Allen

- B.9.1 Two worked bone pins were recovered from the evaluation: SF 5010 came from context 26904 and SF 5031 from context 27304. Both pins are complete and have spherical heads. They have been hand-carved and have a swelling along the shaft. Based on the typology devised by Crummy (1983, 19–25), these are type 3 pins, the majority of which have been recovered from 3rd-/4th-century contexts in Colchester.
- B.9.2 SF 5010 from context 26904 (L:54mm) has a roughly spherical hand-carved head (D:7mm) with a slightly conical upper half (Crummy type 3B), and the shank swells slightly from just below the head. There are knife marks visible on the head and the shaft.
- B.9.3 SF 5031 from context 27304 has a smaller spherical head (D:6mm) and is longer (96mm) than the above example. The pin is hand-carved and is more uneven than SF 5010, especially along the shaft where the rough knife work has created a flat, ovoid section. The shank has the characteristic swelling and the pin is highly polished all over.
- B.9.4 Excavations at nearby Springhead and Northfleet in the Ebbsfleet Valley produced a large assemblage of pins, including over 20 with spherical heads. Many of these came from the sanctuary complex and property 2 in the roadside settlement, which was interpreted as a temple (Allen 2011, 395–404).

B.10 Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

- B.10.1 A total of 75 pieces of stone were retained and submitted for analysis (Table 17). These were examined with a x10 magnification hand lens for signs of use. Worked or utilised items were recorded and details entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.
- B.10.2 Fragments from four querns were recovered. The most substantial of these is a large portion of saddle quern (19306, SF 3). The quern is dished in both directions and worn smooth on the grinding surface, with traces of pecking visible through the smoothing. This is made of Folkestone Beds Greensand. A second quern fragment of the same stone type was also recovered from context 27304. This has pecked faces, and the profile suggests it is from a flat rotary quern, although without surviving edges this remains uncertain.
- B.10.3 Fragments of a Mayen lava quern were recovered from context 50805 and another possible quern fragment of sarsen, with a flat pecked surface, from 14203.
- B.10.4 A single small sculpture of a booted leg in white limestone or alabaster was recovered from context 49900. Apart from a single fragment of heat-cracked quartzite (43110), the rest of the assemblage is unworked and shows no signs of use. All of this stone could have been obtained locally and does not represent movement of materials.
- B.10.5 The lava querns are likely to be Roman in date, although they were also common during the Anglo-Saxon period and are found in medieval and post-medieval contexts. The saddle quern is likely to be Bronze or Iron Age in date; it was found in a late Iron Age/early Roman context, so may have been reused for grinding other substances than cereals. The alabaster leg is probably post-medieval or modern in date.
- B.10.6 All the unworked stone can be discarded, as can the lava fragments since these are too degraded to be suitable for geochemical or petrographic analysis. The quern fragments and leg should be retained.

Context	SF No.	Function	Notes	Size	Weight (g)	Lithology
19306	3	Saddle quern	Dished in both directions. Crudely shaped flat base and straight but very irregular sides. The grinding surface is smooth with traces of pecking	Measures >250 x >240 x 80mm	5200	Folkestone Beds Greensand. Medium grained very quartzitic and highly glauconitic greensand with plenty of fresh green glauconite
50805		Rotary quern	Two degraded fragments	Indeterminate	351	Lava
49900		Figurine leg	Leg of booted figure. Flat top suggests the boot was not attached to an actual figurine	Leg measures 52mm high x 27mm foot length	17	White limestone or alabaster
27304		Quern	Fragment of flat stone with no original edges but with two pecked parallel faces, one of which is worn	Indeterminate	344	Folkestone Beds Greensand
14203		Possible quern	Small fragment with part of flat pecked surface	Indeterminate	67	Sarsen

Table 17: Worked stone assemblage

Appendix C Environmental Reports

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Richard Palmer

Introduction

- C.1.1 An extensive sampling regime was undertaken as part of the evaluation, for a range of environmental and geoarchaeological purposes. Table 18 presents a breakdown of the number of samples collected for each primary purpose.
- C.1.2 Fifty nine bulk soil samples were collected for the retrieval and assessment of charred plant remains (CPR) and the recovery of bones and artefacts. Smaller samples were collected through sediment sequences for mollusc recovery (seventy six samples) and monoliths and samples for OSL dating were also taken. Mollusc, monolith and OSL samples are discussed separately (see Appendix C.6 below).
- C.1.3 Samples for flint recovery were collected from a flint scatter and two smaller deposits in potential Palaeolithic sequences. A portion of these (n = 24) were floated to check potential for recovery of charred plant remains, the remainder (n = 32) were wet-sieved for flint recovery only.

Primary Sample Purpose	No. of Samples
Bulk Sample	48
Mollusc recovery	76
Monoliths	15
OSL dating	37
Flint recovery	56 (24 also for CPR)

Table 18: Environmental sample summary

Method

- C.1.4 The bulk (CPR) samples were processed in their entirety at Oxford Archaeology 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.
- C.1.5 For mollusc samples, 2L of sediment were processed by hand flotation to 500µm; the flots and residues were dried in a heated room and retained unsorted for specialist assessment (see Appendix C.6 below).
- C.1.6 Samples for flint recovery were wet sieved to 2mm; the residues were dried in a heated room and retained for specialist sorting and assessment. Those samples selected for CPR recovery followed the CPR methodology laid out above with the residues being retained for specialist sorting and assessment.

Results

- C.1.7 Relative abundances of the main flot components of the bulk (CPR) samples are presented in Table 19. Many of the flots contain the burrowing *Cecilioides acicula*, which may be intrusive and thus lack ecological significance. This species is not quantified as part of the molluscan component of the flots.

- C.1.8 **Trench 1.** Sample 7 from fill 104 of natural feature 103 produced a flot limited in charred material. The recovered grain is damaged hindering identification. No artefacts were recovered from the residue.
- C.1.9 **Trench 4.** Sample 6 from fill 411 of ditch 409 produced a modest flot consisting of charred material and molluscan remains. The recovered grain consists of damaged wheat (*Triticum* sp.), with a sizeable quantity of charcoal making up the bulk of the flot. A little flint was recovered from the residue.
- C.1.10 **Trench 5.** Sample 4 from fill 503 of ditch 502 produced a modest flot, with molluscs making up the bulk of the recovered material and a range of terrestrial species present. Grain fragments are present in the flot but have not been quantified and cannot be further identified.
- C.1.11 **Trench 7.** Sample 5 from fill 704 of pit 702 produced a large flot with a diverse assemblage of charred material. Recovered grain includes wheat (*Triticum* sp.), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and oat (*Avena* sp.) all of which is well preserved. Several oat grains are still with the florets, though the quantity is too small for a certain identification. It is likely that the oat is domestic (cf *Avena sativa*). Of further interest is the presence of a noticeable quantity of barley grains that have been fractured crosswise into halves, a potential indicator of processing. Also present is a charred wild cherry stone (*Prunus avium*) and bramble seeds (*Rubus* sp.). Bone, burnt flint, fired clay and iron were all present in the residue.
- C.1.12 **Trench 50.** Sample 3 from fill 5006 of pit 5004 produced a large flot that appears industrial in nature. Material recovered includes clinker and coal, as well as highly vitrified charcoal. Large quantities of slag and magnetic material were extracted from the residue.
- C.1.13 **Trench 55.** Sample 8 from fill 5506 of ditch 5502 produced a flot with a large terrestrial molluscan assemblage. Burnt flint, pottery and bone were recovered from the residue.
- C.1.14 **Trench 56.** Sample 11 from fill 5605 of cut 5603 produced a flot with a mix of terrestrial molluscs, primarily *Discus rotundatus*, and indeterminate grain fragments. Bone, burnt flint and pottery were recovered from the residue.
- C.1.15 **Trench 57.** Sample 9 from fill 5710 of ring ditch 5708 produced a flot with a primarily terrestrial molluscan assemblage similar to that found in sample 8. Bone and burnt flint were recovered from the residue.
- C.1.16 **Trench 142.** Sample 2 from fill 14203 of ditch 14202 produced a flot consisting of mostly modern roots, with a terrestrial mollusc assemblage also present. The residue produced individual examples of artefacts from multiple categories, including bone, fired clay and pottery.
- C.1.17 **Trench 168.** Sample 10 from fill 16808 of ditch 16802 produced a small flot. Wheat grains are present in the flot as are several terrestrial molluscan species. No artefacts were recovered from the residue.
- C.1.18 **Trench 185.** Sample 1 from fill 18503 of pit 18502 produced a small flot. Ring porous charcoal is present, and the grain is heavily distorted and vitrified. Burnt flint was recovered from the residue.

- C.1.19 **Trench 193.** Sample 21 from fill 19306 of pit 19302 produced a poor flot, mostly of modern roots and no charred material >4mm. Wheat was recovered, though it is in a fragmentary condition. Burnt flint and pottery were recovered from the residue.
- C.1.20 **Trench 211.** Sample 22 from fill 21103 of pit 21102 produced a very large charcoal-rich flot. Due to the quantity of recovered material, only 50% was assessed. No other material apart from charcoal was identified, and some charcoal is ring porous. No artefacts were recovered from the residue.
- C.1.21 **Trench 220.** Sample 18 from fill 22004 of pit 22002 produced a large flot. The flot contains a mix of often deformed wheat, as well as half a legume >2mm in size. Charred goosefoot seeds (*Chenopodium* sp.) are also present. Flint, pottery, fired clay and burnt stone often in large quantities were recovered from the residue.
- C.1.22 **Trench 224.** Sample 20 from fill 22404 of pit 22402 produced a large flot. The majority of the material is modern roots, though several hazelnut shell fragments (*Corylus avellana*) were identified. Bone, flint and pottery were recovered from the residue.
- C.1.23 **Trench 226.** Six samples (12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19) were collected from feature 22602. All samples were from fill 22603 and originate from material surrounding and three spits of a probable cremation burial. Charcoal, often in large quantities, was recovered from all samples, with ring porous present in several cases. Where grain was present, it is generally fragmentary and indeterminate, and the occasional weed seeds are dock (*Rumex* sp.), which are also damaged. Calcined bone was recovered from all samples, and was radiocarbon-dated to the middle Bronze Age (see Table 27 below).
- C.1.24 **Trench 260.** Sample 33 from colluvial layer 26006 produced a mollusc-dominated flot. The limited quantity of grain recovered is in poor condition and may be barley. Burnt flint and pottery were recovered from the residue.
- C.1.25 Sample 34 from layer 26010 produced a poor flot with no >4mm charred material. The few recovered grains are wheat, and the molluscs are terrestrial. Flint and pottery were recovered from the residue.
- C.1.26 **Trench 269.** Sample 23 from fill 26903 of ditch 26902 produced a charcoal- and mollusc-rich flot. The mollusc assemblage is terrestrial, and recovered grain is indeterminate. A range of artefacts were recovered from the residue, including pottery, painted plaster, iron, marine shell, bone and CBM.
- C.1.27 Sample 25 from fill 26907 of ditch 26906 produced a charcoal- and mollusc-rich flot. Some of the charcoal is ring porous. Burnt flint and pottery were recovered from the residue.
- C.1.28 **Trench 273.** Sample 24 from fill 27303 of ditch 27302 produced a charcoal- and mollusc-rich flot. Some damaged wheat grains are also present. Bone, pottery, marine shell and burnt flint were recovered from the residue.
- C.1.29 **Trench 278.** Sample 26 from fill 27805 of ditch 27802 produced a large mixed flot. The flot is dominated by over 100 field gromwell seeds (*Lithospermum arvense*), a common crop weed. Charred goosefoot and grass seeds are also present, along with a 3mm-long legume. The recovered grain is damaged, though is likely to be wheat. Bone, pottery and fired clay were recovered from the residue.

- C.1.30 **Trench 281.** Sample 27 from fill 28105 of pit 28104 produced a terrestrial mollusc-dominated flot. Wheat grains, hazelnut shell fragments and speedwell seeds make up the rest of the non-charcoal flot components. A little flint was extracted from the residue.
- C.1.31 **Trench 303.** Sample 126 from fill 30304 of pit 30302 produced a large flot of mostly modern plant material. The charcoal includes twig fragments, and the grain is in poor condition hindering identification. Bone, pottery and fired clay were recovered from the residue.
- C.1.32 **Trench 304.** Sample 199 from fill 30409 of ditch 30406 produced a modest flot. Recovered grains consist of wheat and barley, with the chaff being glume fragments. Hazelnut shell fragments are also present. Bone, burnt flint and pottery were recovered from the residue.
- C.1.33 **Trench 305.** Sample 45 from fill 30506 of pit 30505 produced a modest flot. Wheat and barley are both present, though some are fragmented as are some of the recovered glume bases. The weed assemblage includes seeds of speedwell, dock and bedstraws (*Galium* sp.). Burnt flint, pottery and fired clay were recovered from the residue.
- C.1.34 **Trench 324.** Sample 44 from fill 32406 of pit 32405 produced a charcoal-rich flot. Recovered grain is damaged hindering identification but is likely wheat. Bone and pottery were recovered from the residue.
- C.1.35 **Trench 370.** Sample 57 from fill 37011 of ditch 37002 produced a charcoal- and mollusc-dominated flot. Bone, burnt flint and pottery were recovered from the residue.
- C.1.36 **Trench 419.** Sample 119 from buried soil layer 41906 produced a poor flot, with all recovered material being <4mm in size. Burnt flint was recovered from the residue.
- C.1.37 **Trench 425.** Sample 92 from buried soil layer 42511 produced a poor flot. A fragment of hazelnut shell is present. No finds were recovered from the residue.
- C.1.38 **Trench 429.** Five samples (46, 47, 48, 49 and 50) were collected as spits through cremation cut 42904. All flots are charcoal-rich and likely contain a mix of species, as both ring and diffuse porosities were observed. A fragment of hazelnut shell was recovered from sample 50. Calcined bone was recovered from the residues of each sample, and was radiocarbon-dated to the early/middle Bronze Age (see Table 27 below).
- C.1.39 **Trench 431.** Sample 102 from hollow fill 43112 produced a charcoal-rich flot, with some diffuse porous fragments and stem/twig fragments identified, radiocarbon-dated to the late Bronze Age/earliest Iron Age (see Table 27 below). Several hundred fragments of burnt flint were recovered from the residue.
- C.1.40 **Trench 464.** Three samples (40, 42 and 43) were collected from cremation cut 46402. The flots vary in quantity of recovered material, with sample 40 having the most charcoal. Sample 42 is generally poor with little recovered material, and a modest assemblage of dock and bedstraw seeds is present in sample 43. Calcined bone was only recovered from sample 40.
- C.1.41 **Trench 494.** Sample 183 from pit 49409 produced a small charcoal rich flot. The only other recovered material is a fragment of hazelnut shell. Burnt flint was recovered

from the residue. Roundwood charcoal was radiocarbon-dated to the middle Bronze Age (see Table 27 below).

- C.1.42 **Trench 496.** Sample 200 from fill 49625 of pit 49624 produced a small charcoal-dominated flot. A fragment of hazelnut shell was also recovered. Over 100 fragments of burnt flint were recovered from the residue. Charcoal was radiocarbon-dated to the early/middle Bronze Age (see Table 27 below).
- C.1.43 Most of the sampling in this trench focused on a flint scatter covering four contexts. The majority of the samples collected were for flint recovery, but a portion underwent processing for CPR recovery.
- C.1.44 Context 49618 originates from a hearth, and ten samples were processed for CPR recovery. The flots are poor, with only a few charcoal fragments generally recovered, usually in the 4–2mm range. Occasional, likely windblown modern seeds are present in some of the flots. Hazelnut shell fragments were recovered from sample 210, and were dated to the later Mesolithic period (see Table 27 below).
- C.1.45 Context 49619 is also from the hearth, and four samples were processed for CPR recovery. Flots were poor with little in the way of charred material present. Sample 156 contained a <2mm hazelnut shell fragment.
- C.1.46 Context 49621 is a buried soil, and two samples were processed for CPR. Both flots were poor with a hazelnut shell fragment present in sample 168.
- C.1.47 Context 49622 is natural in origin, and five samples were processed for CPR. All flots were poor, with hazelnut shell fragments being recovered from samples 158 and 184. A very damaged wheat grain was possibly present in sample 158.
- C.1.48 **Trench 507.** Sample 93 from fill 50704 of pit 50703 produced a small flot. Charred goosefoot seeds are present. A large quantity of burnt flint was recovered from the residue.
- C.1.49 A series of samples were collected through several layers in this trench looking for Palaeolithic flints. One sample (230) was processed to check whether CPR is present. The flot is poor, with all material <4mm, but a few small hazelnut shell fragments are present.
- C.1.50 **Trench 511.** Sample 125 from fill 51104 of pit 51103 produced a large flot. Recovered grain appears to be wheat, though many grains are in poor condition or are fragmented. Hundreds of glume base/glume base fragments are present in the flot and have the characteristics of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*). Small quantities of bone and fired clay were recovered from the residue.
- C.1.51 **Trench 515.** A flint sample column was collected through several layers of this trench looking for Palaeolithic flints. Sample 206, from a buried soil, and sample 207, from an undefined layer, were additionally processed for CPR. Both samples produced poor flots, with modern seeds and *Cecilioides acicula* present in sample 206 and a possible charred grain fragment in sample 207.
- C.1.52 **Trench 521.** Sample 254 from fill 52105 of pit 52103 produced a poor flot with some charcoal fragments. No artefacts were recovered from the residue.
- C.1.53 **Trench 530.** Sample 241 from fill 53012 of ditch 53011 produced a poor flot consisting mostly of fine silt and rooting. A small quantity of flint was recovered from the residue.

- C.1.54 Sample 242 from fill 53007 of pit 53006 produced a small flot with most of the charcoal hand recovered from the residue. Some burnt flint was also recovered from the residue.
- C.1.55 **Trench 538.** Sample 243 from fill 53803 of pit 53802 produced a small flot which included charred grain, and although in poor condition it is possibly wheat (cf *Triticum* sp.). Charred dock seeds (*Rumex* sp.) were also identified. No artefacts were recovered from the residue.
- C.1.56 **Trench 541.** Sample 240 from fill 54120 of pit 54119 produced a poor flot consisting of a few charcoal fragments and no artefacts were recovered from the residue.
- C.1.57 Sample 244 from fill 54123 of pit 54122 produced a poor flot. A charred dock seed was identified, and the residue contained a large quantity of burnt flint.
- C.1.58 Sample 250 from colluvial layer 54101 produced a poor flot containing grain fragments. One of the grains is a mostly intact wheat grain and a number of modern decayed goosefoot seeds are also present. Flint, including some burnt pieces, was recovered from the residue.
- C.1.59 Sample 251 from layer 54107 produced a very poor flot. A possible damaged and very vitrified cereal grain is present, and no artefacts were recovered from the residue.
- C.1.60 Sample 252 from layer 54109 contained occasional undiagnostic charcoal fragments and no artefacts were recovered.
- C.1.61 No charred material or artefacts were recovered from sample 253, layer 54110.
- C.1.62 **Trench 560.** Sample 245 from fill 56003 of pit 56002 produced a poor flot. The burrowing mollusc *Cecilioides acicula* is present but has not been quantified. Bone was present in the residue.

Discussion

- C.1.63 In general, charred material clearly survives, and was recovered from a range of features across the excavated trenches, although the quantities are typically low, especially in prehistoric features. Preservation of charred material also varies between samples, with some producing plant remains in good condition (for examples in Trench 7, whilst similar material from samples elsewhere on site is poorly preserved.
- C.1.64 Samples processed for CPR from the flint scatter in Trench 496 indicate limited potential for charred plant remains and charcoal, although this is not unexpected given the early date. The presence of hazelnut shell in several samples allowed for radiocarbon dating of a pit and one of the hearths.
- C.1.65 Barley recovered from sample 5 (pit 702) had a crosswise fragmentation pattern. This could be an indication of processing of the grain via grinding, as the shallow but broad hilum over the length of the grain means it was easily broken along this direction (Cappers 2018, 46). Further analysis of this sample would be required to confirm.
- C.1.66 Cremated bone was used to date the two cremation burials from the site (22602 and 42905). Charcoal recovery for both burials is good, and further analysis has the potential to provide additional information on the fuelwood used for burial.

C.1.67 Spot dating of the samples indicates multiple periods of activity across the site, with the late Iron Age to Roman periods possibly being the best represented. Most of the archaeobotanically diverse samples are currently undated but radiocarbon dating could be considered for any significant contexts.

Recommendations for retention/dispersal

C.1.68 The flots warrant retention until all works on site have been completed, though it is not expected that further work will be required at this time.

Sample no.	Context no.	Trench	Feature/Deposit	Date	Sample vol. (L)	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
1	18503	185	18502	MBA-EIA	10	20	++	+			++		10YR 5/4 sandy silt loam
2	14203	142	14202	MR	40	175	++				++++		10YR 6/4 sandy loam
3	5006	50	5004		4	100	++	+			++		10YR 7/6 sandy loam
4	503	5	502	ER	40	225	++				++++		10YR 4/4 silt loam
5	704	7	702		40	100	++++	+++			++	+	10YR 4/3 silt loam
6	411	4	409	MIA- ER	40	50	+++	+		+	++		10YR 4/3 silt loam
7	104	1	103		10	14	+	+			++		7.5YR 5/4 sandy loam
8	5506	55	5502	MIA-RB	40	60	+				++++		10YR 5/4 sandy loam
9	5710	57	5708	MIA	40	50	+				++++		10YR 5/4 sandy loam
10	16808	168	16802	IA	40	25		+			+++		10YR 5/8 sandy loam
11	5605	56	5603	MIA	40	50	++	+		+	+++		10YR 4/3 sandy silt loam
12	22603	226	22602	MBA	40	250	+++	+					10YR 4/6 sandy silt loam
13	22603	226	22602	MBA	10	100	++			+			10YR 4/3 sandy silt loam
14	22603	226	22602	MBA	4	175	++++	+		+			10YR 3/2 silt loam
15	22603	226	22602	MBA	3	125	++++			+			10YR 3/3 silt loam
16	22603	226	22602	MBA	6	30	+++	+					10YR 4/2 sandy silt loam
18	22004	220	22002		40	100	+++	++	++	++		+	10YR 4/4 sandy silt loam
19	22603	226	22602	MBA	10	60	++				+		10YR 4/4 sandy silt loam
20	22404	224	22402	LBA/EIA	36	75	+++					++	10YR 4/4 sandy silt loam

Sample no.	Context no.	Trench	Feature/Deposit	Date	Sample vol. (L)	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
21	19306	193	19302		18	40	++	++			++		10YR 3/4 sandy silt loam
22	21103	211	21102		6	450	++++						10YR 4/3 sandy silt loam. 225ml assessed
23	26903	269	26902	ER/MR	40	75	+++	+			++++		10YR 4/4 loamy sand
24	27303	273	27302	RB	40	30	+++	+			++++		10YR 4/3 sandy loam
25	26907	269	26906	ER/MR	36	50	+++				+++		10YR 5/4 sandy silt loam
26	27805	278	27802	MR	32	75	++	++		++++	++++		10YR 3/2 loamy sand
27	28105	281	28104		40	75	++	+		+	++++	+	10YR 6/3 sandy loam
33	26006	260	26006	MBA-IA	40	25	++	+			++++		10YR 5/6 sandy loam
34	26010	260	26010		40	16	++	+			+++		10YR 5/8 sandy loam
40	46403	464	46402		4	40	+++			+	++		10YR 7/3 sandy loam
42	46403	464	46402		2	18	+				++		10YR 7/3 sandy loam
43	46403	464	46402		7	20	++	+		++	+++		10YR 5/3 loamy sand
44	32406	324	32405	LIA/ER	19	50	+++	++			+		10YR 3/4 sandy loam
45	30506	305	30505	ER	37	30	+++	++	++	+++	++		10YR 3/4 sandy loam
46	42905	429	42904	EBA-MBA	8	75	++++				+		10YR 3/3 sandy loam
47	42905	429	42904	EBA-MBA	4	20	+++						10YR 3/3 sandy loam
48	42905	429	42904	EBA-MBA	4	40	+++	+					10YR 3/3 sandy loam
49	42905	429	42904	EBA-MBA	5	20	+++						10YR 5/6 sandy loam
50	42905	429	42904	EBA-MBA	19	10	+++				+	+	7.5YR 5/8 sandy loam
57	37011	370	37002	EBA	32	50	+++				++++		10YR 2/2 sandy loam
92	42511	425	42511		14	5	++				+	+	10YR 4/6 sandy loam
93	50704	507	50703		40	28	++			+	+		10YR 5/6 sandy loam
102	43112	431	43112	LBA	40	38	+++				+		10YR 2/1 sandy silt loam
119	41906	419	41906	MBA-IA	40	10	++				+++		10YR 4/3 sandy loam
125	51104	511	51103		16	75	++	+++	++++		+++		10YR 3/2 sandy loam
126	30304	303	30302	LIA/ER	40	75	+++	+			++++		10YR 3/3 sandy loam
127	49618	496	49618	Later MESO	20	5	+				++		5YR 4/6 silty clay loam

Sample no.	Context no.	Trench	Feature/Deposit	Date	Sample vol. (L)	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
128	49618	496	49618		20	2	+				++		5YR 4/6 and 7.5YR 4/6 silty clay loam
134	49622	496	49622		26	5	++				+		7.5YR 4/6 silty clay loam
147	49618	496	49618		6	1							7.5YR 4/3 silty clay
149	49618	496	49618		2	1							10YR 5/4 and 5YR 4/6 silty clay
151	49618	496	49618		1	1							10YR 3/2 silty clay
153	49618	496	49618		1	2							10YR 5/4 silty clay
154	49622	496	49622		33	4	++				+		7.5YR 4/6 silty clay loam
156	49619	496	49619		7	3					+	+	10YR 4/4 silty clay
158	49622	496	49622		20	5	+	+			+	+	7.5YR 4/6 silty clay loam
159	49621	496	49621		19	14	+				++		7.5YR 4/6 silty clay loam
163	49619	496	49619		4	5	+				+		10YR 4/4 silty clay
168	49621	496	49621		20	12	++				+	+	10YR 4/4 silty clay
169	49619	496	49619		4	2							10YR 4/4 silty clay
172	49619	496	49619		1	2							10YR 4/4 silty clay
176	49622	496	49622		30	2	+				+		10YR 4/6 silty clay
183	49409	494	49409	MBA	10	10	+++					+	10YR 5/6 silty clay
184	49622	496	49622		18	10	++				++	+	7.5YR 4/6 silty clay loam
199	30409	304	30406	ER	40	36	+	++	+	+	++	+	10YR 4/4 sandy loam
200	49625	496	49624	EBA-MBA	32	18	+++				++	+	10YR 3/3 sandy clay
206	51503	515	51503		30	10	++				+++		10YR 5/6 sandy loam
207	51511	515	51511		34	5	+	+			++		10YR 5/8 sandy loam
210	49618	496	49618		7	4	+				+	+	10YR 4/4 silty clay
211	49618	496	49618	Meso	5	2	+				+		10YR 4/4 silty clay
212	49618	496	49618	Meso	5	2					+		10YR 4/4 silty clay
213	49618	496	49618	Meso	5	2	+				+	+	10YR 4/4 silty clay
230	50711	507	50711		32	5	++					+	10YR 4/6 sandy clay loam
240	54120	541	54119		8	2	++						Light brown sandy silt

Sample no.	Context no.	Trench	Feature/Deposit	Date	Sample vol. (L)	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
241	53012	530	53011		32	12	+						Greyish brown sandy silt
242	53007	530	53006		8	25	+++						Dark brown sandy silt
243	53803	538	53802	MBA	13	25	++	++	+	+			Dark brown sandy silt
244	54123	541	54122		28	16	++			+			Light brown sandy silt
245	56003	560	56002		8	14	+						Greyish brown silty clay
250	54101	541	54101		15	10	++	+	+				Strong brown sand
251	54107	541	54107		14	2	+	+					Strong brown sand
252	54109	541	54109		15	1							Strong brown sand
253	54110	541	54110		13	1							Yellowish brown sand
254	52105	521	52103	Med	32	5	++						Greyish brown sandy silt

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

Table 19: Assessment of bulk and flint samples for charred plant remains

C.2 Animal Bone

By Rebecca Nicholson and Adrienne Powell

Introduction

- C.2.1 A total of 4503 animal bone fragments, weighing 41.541kg, (11 boxes) was recovered from the site, most of which was collected by hand (Table 20). Environmental samples were also collected and sieved at 10mm, 4mm, 2mm and 0.5mm fractions. Features on the site were dated on the basis of associated ceramic finds (seriation) as Neolithic, middle Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval, with the majority of bone from deposits dating to the Iron Age or Romano-British periods.
- C.2.2 The material was assessed on a context level basis, by bag, in line with current guidelines (Baker and Worley 2019), ie. no material has yet been recorded in full. Material recovered from environmental samples was identified, where possible, but indeterminate fragments from samples were not counted. Notes were made about the main features of the assemblage. The bone was identified with the aid of the comparative collection held at Oxford Archaeology and with reference to standard guides (ie Schmidt 1972). No attempt was made at this stage to separate sheep from goats.
- C.2.3 Bone condition was recorded on a subjective scale of 1–5, broadly based on Behrensmeyer (1978), where 1 equates to bone in a fresh-looking condition and 5 to bone in extremely poor condition, typically with most or all surfaces completely eroded away. The presence of gnawed and burnt bone was noted. Bones showing evidence of butchery, pathology or with elements that would allow ageing information to be gathered were counted. Where mandible wear stages are referred to, these follow Grant (1982).
- C.2.4 The data were recorded using the standard Oxford Archaeology animal bone assessment database (Microsoft Access 2016) and will be available in the site archive as an Excel spreadsheet and metadata.

Description

- C.2.5 Bone preservation is mostly fair–poor (condition 3–5, Figure 83), with the bone in the poorest, chalky condition (condition 4–5) mostly found in Trenches 300–500 in the southern part of the site. Post-burial root and/or invertebrate etching is fairly common. Most bones are pale brown, but some from Trenches 320–470 are extremely eroded and white, and these include fragments from early prehistoric buried soil layer 43110 and colluvial layer 48901. Some fragments, especially in early Bronze Age ditch fill 37011 and Neolithic to middle Bronze Age colluvial layer 48901, exhibit an orange-brown mineral precipitate. Surface erosion is likely to have obscured butchery marks and possibly some pathologies. Gnawing, mostly canid, is present on a significant number of bones and is responsible for the loss of epiphyses in some cases.
- C.2.6 Generally, the assemblage is heavily fragmented, and this is likely to lead to an over-representation of large mammal bones and explains the relatively low numbers of measurable and ageable bones (Table 21). Refitting fragments from a single horse (*Equus caballus*) metacarpal were recovered from adjacent ditch fill contexts 32304 and 32305.

- C.2.7 Domestic cattle (*Bos taurus*) is the most common species in the assemblage by number of fragments followed by caprine (mostly likely to be sheep [*Ovis aries*] but potentially including goat [*Capra hircus*]), with pig (*Sus domesticus*) and horse also fairly common and dog (*Canis familiaris*) occasionally present (Table 20). Dogs are likely to have been more common than the bones suggest judging by the numbers of gnawed fragments (Table 22). Two specimens are consistent with red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), although small cattle cannot entirely be ruled out. One possible roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) proximal radius and ulna fragment are also present. A brown hare (*Lepus europaeus*) pelvis came from context 26905.
- C.2.8 Birds are represented by several bones from domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus*) in contexts spot dated to the late Iron Age/early Roman and early–middle Roman periods. A large corvid ulna, probably raven (*Corvus corax*), in noticeably better condition than other bones from the context, came from late Iron Age/early Roman pit fill 31305. Fish are represented by eleven eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) vertebrae in undated context 704 and a small flatfish precaudal vertebra from early Roman context 30409, all from environmental sample residues.
- C.2.9 Environmental samples also produced bones from micro-mammals, including field mouse (*Apodemus sylvaticus*), bank or field vole (*Myodes glareolus/ Microtus agrestis*) and common shrew (*Sorex Araneus*), as well as bones identifiable only as mouse/vole and a selection of amphibian bones. Small caprine and pig teeth (including deciduous examples) and phalanges were also present in the sample residues. Three tiny fragments of cremated bone from unurned cremation 42905 are long bone shaft fragments, the two from sample 46 are refitting and likely to be from a cat/hare-sized mammal. The single tiny fragment from sample 49 is from a similar sized mammal or medium-sized (cf fowl-sized) bird.
- C.2.10 Relatively little butchery evidence was observed, and relatively few bones were burnt. The lack of butchery evidence may in part be due to surface erosion, which could have obscured knife cuts in particular. In some cases, spiral fractures on mammal long bone shafts indicate breakage as relatively fresh bone and probably represent bones smashed to extract marrow. Butchery marks include heavy blade chops, as well as fine knife cuts. Evidence of the former include two cattle ulnas and a radius from ditch fill 30310 that have been chopped through. A cattle tibia shaft from Roman ditch fill 27304 has marks on the tibia shaft consistent with bone being scraped/shaved off both the medial and lateral aspects, although the reason is currently unclear. Fine knife cuts are present on a cattle proximal radius shaft and across a cattle metatarsal shaft, both from context 29516, and on several bones from the hock (astragalus and calcaneus) and ribs. A small cut on a horse distal tibia shaft may have related to skinning. Other butchery evidence includes a cattle skull fragment with a chopped off horncore from fill 30103 in sunken-featured building 30102. Another cattle cranial fragment from this context has a partially intact horncore but evidence of thinning or abrasion and perforations on the frontal bone. Perforations on cattle skulls have been described before although often on the posterior part of the cranial vault where they been tentatively interpreted as relating to the use of a yoke or other restraint (Brothwell *et al.* 1996). Otherwise, evidence of pathologies is sparse (Table 22).
- C.2.11 The potential for ageing data from the assemblage is moderate, with a reasonable number of complete or partially complete tooth rows, some from young animals. Some loose teeth also have potential to provide some limited ageing data. Owing to

relatively high levels of fragmentation, relatively few bones are measurable and caprine bones in particular are mostly incomplete or else bones that have one or more epiphyses unfused. There is a noticeable lack of robust and readily measurable elements, such as caprine astragali and distal tibias. A number of horse bones are complete or relatively so, reflecting the fact that this animal is unlikely to have been butchered in the same way as domestic cattle, sheep and pigs.

Conclusions

- C.2.12 Although in moderate to poor condition, the assemblage is far larger than those typically recovered from evaluation excavations and demonstrates that significant faunal assemblages are likely to be recovered during any subsequent excavation. While bone is particularly poorly preserved in some areas, in other parts of the site even small and fragile fish bones have survived, and in these areas sampling and sieving to recover small bones as well as other biological material is likely to be important for any future excavation. The poor condition of the bones in some parts of the site limits the potential for radiocarbon dating and/or other analyses that rely on good collagen preservation.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

- C.2.13 The assemblage should be retained and analysed fully alongside any material recovered from any future excavations. Prior to archiving, the assemblage could be reduced by retaining only potentially identifiable elements, as it is unlikely that other taxa occur in the indeterminate fragments, most of which are small pieces from larger bones.

Taxon	Neo/ MBA	BA/IA	IA	LIA/R B	RB	Med	Post- med	Undated	Total
Cattle	4	12	52	53	120	1		38	282
Caprine		5	25	40	55	7	1	18	151
Pig		6	12	24	32			12	86
Horse		5	7	9	42		1	7	71
Red deer?			1					1	2
Roe deer?					1				1
Dog		0	3		10			6	19
Hare					1				1
Field mouse		1*		3*					4*
Field/bank vole		1*	1*	1*	1*				4*
Shrew				1*					1
Total identified Mammal	4	32	101	131	262	8	2	82	622
Domestic fowl				2	3				5
Corvid				1					1
Unidentified bird		1		2	4			1	8
Frog/toad			2*	3*					5*
Eel								11**	11**
Flatfish					1**				1
Total NISP	4	32	103	139	270	8	2	94	653
Total NSP	28	393	582	656	2143	26	25	640	4503

*= from sieved samples and probably intrusive

** from sieved samples but not likely to be intrusive

Table 20: Animal bone assemblage, total NISP (Number of Identified SPecimens) and NSP (Number of SPecimens) per broad period based on artefactual dating evidence

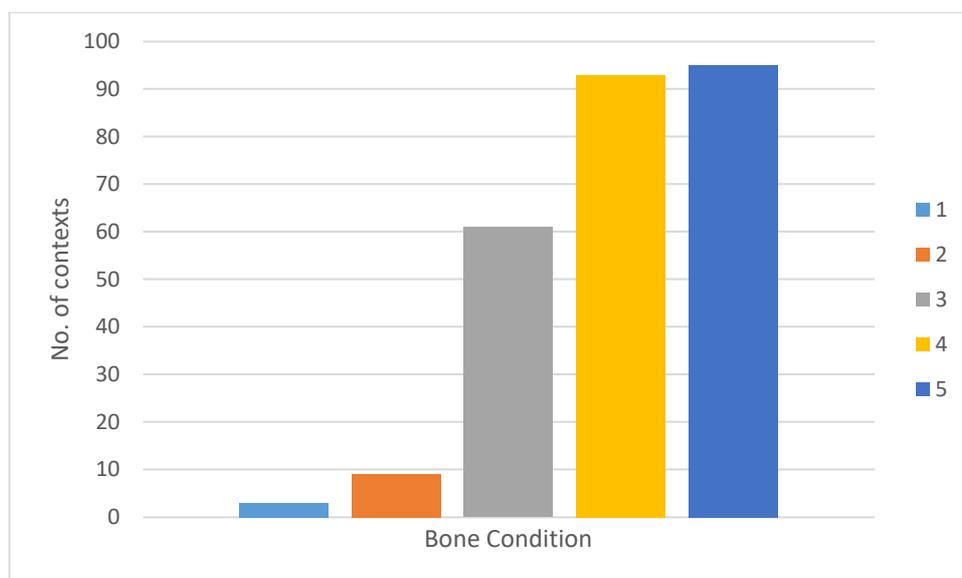


Figure 83: Graph of average bone condition (preservation state) per context

Taxon	Butchery evidence	No. of epiphyses	No. of ageable mandibles	Biometric data
Domestic cattle	17	98	20	22
Caprine	3	34	14	4
Pig	0	17	6	0
Horse	2	23	0	8
Domestic fowl				1

Table 21: Non-species data recordable from the specimens in the animal bone assemblage (no. of fragments)

Gnawing	Pathologies	Burnt
46 (14.4%)	7 (2.2%)	24 (7.5%)

Table 22: Number and proportion of bags containing gnawed, pathological or burned animal bone specimens

C.3 Shell

By Rebecca Nicholson

Introduction

- C.3.1 Marine shell in variable condition, comprising 537 individual valves and gastropods plus fragments, and weighing 7.755kg in total, was recovered by hand during the evaluation excavations. Of these, 41 frags weighing 234g were recovered through sieving soil samples to 0.5mm. The remains are almost all European flat oyster (*Ostrea edulis* L.) with a few mussels (*Mytilus edulis* L.), a single limpet (*Patella vulgata* L.) and a single whelk (*Buccinum undatum* L.) also present. Although not a marine shall, a single garden snail (*Cornu apersum* (Müller)) was also recovered but is unlikely to have been eaten. Details of the contents of each bag containing shell are provided in Table 23.

Methods

- C.3.2 The bivalve shells were quantified by hinge count, so body fragments without a hinge are not included. Gastropods were counted where any fragment was present, as they are few. Notes were made concerning shell condition, shape, hinge shape and any evidence of epibiont infestation, encrustation, colour banding, heating, irregular growth pattern, adhering shells and opening notches. This information has been recorded per context and bag in an Excel spreadsheet that will be available in the site archive. Illustrations of bristleworm (*Polydora ciliata* (Johnston) and *Polydora hoplura* (Claparède) tunnels, purple banding and sponge (*Cliona celata* Grant) boring, as well as chalky deposits, are given in Winder (2011).

Description

- C.3.3 The shells are generally in moderate condition, with right valves generally in better condition than left valves, which is frequently the case, but measurable valves are present in Roman and medieval contexts although not in large numbers. A range of sizes and shapes are present in the assemblage, although small oysters are uncommon, which may be because most of the material was hand collected, which favours the largest specimens. The greatest quantity of shellfish was recovered from Trenches 267–269 and 271–279, which span the Late Iron Age-Middle Roman period when shellfish consumption typically increases, and in medieval deposits from Trench 521.
- C.3.4 The irregular size and shape of many left valves is consistent with growth in wild rather than managed beds. A significant proportion of left valves have a flattened or irregularly shaped heel, probably caused by growth on rocks. This is true of medieval shells as well as those from earlier periods. Distinctive chalky deposits, inside the left valves in particular, are common. Where present this may reflect rapid changes in salinity and growth such as may occur in estuarine conditions (MacDonald 2011). Some shells have large elongated or steeply angled hinges, and evidence of disturbed or irregular growth is not uncommon, particularly in shells from contexts 31305 and 31306. This suggests exposure to strong currents such as might be found in a tidal channel.
- C.3.5 A small number of shells have evidence of tunnelling, principally on the exterior, mainly consistent with the marine polychaete worm *Polydora ciliata*. While some shells have internal blisters, there are no clear examples of infestation in the form of tunnels consistent with those caused by *Polydora hoplura*, although one degraded

valve has slight evidence of this as well as having a small bryozoan mat internally, suggesting that this mollusc had been open for a while before collection as an empty valve. A few shells have the pockmarked appearance indicative of sponge boring.

Conclusion and Recommendations

- C.3.6 The recovery of significant quantities of shellfish from Roman deposits in Trenches 267–279 demonstrates the potential of deposits of this date to include shellfish dumps that could be used for analysis if material was sieved rather than hand collected to ensure collection of the full range of shellfish present. Oysters are also reasonably frequent in some medieval contexts, and with sufficient shells a comparison of size, shape and epibiont infestation may be possible which may reveal clues to the types and location of the oyster beds. To recover sufficient shellfish for statistical analysis it is likely that large soil samples would be needed, however. Through analysis of shellfish distribution, size and shape, and the presence or absence of different epibionts, analysis could be used to investigate the kinds of beds exploited and, possibly, the geographical area in which shellfish were collected. This kind of work would require significant numbers of measurable valves, ideally >100 per context.

Ctxt No.	Sample Number	Total No. of valves	No. Oyster left valve	No. Oyster right valve	Other shells	Shell - Wt in g
503	4	5		2	1 mussel	
503		29	13	13	1 Helix sp. landsnail	
704		1				
712		1	1			
903		1	1			
6717		20	9	11		
9908		1	1			
14105					1 mussel frag, internal frag of large gastropod – probably whelk	
14203		2				
14203		7	4	1		
26705		1	1			
26715		9	4	5		
26718		3	1	2		
26805		41	19	22		686
26805		16	7	9	1 mussel, 1 possible saddle oyster	249
26806		14	6	8	4 mussels	285
26806		17	10	7		246
26806		28			28 mussels	63
26806		8	3	3	2 mussels	78
26806		21	10	11		340
26806						
26903	23	8	2	4		
26903	23	16	1	1	14 mussels	
26904		22	9	7	6 mussels	
26904		14	5	9		
26904		2		2		

Ctxt No.	Sample Number	Total No. of valves	No. Oyster left valve	No. Oyster right valve	Other shells	Shell - Wt in g
26904		1	1			
26905		14	3	10		
26905		9	3	3	3 mussels	
26905		5	2	3		
26907		4	3	1	1 mussel	
26910		7	3	2	2 mussels	
27103		14	7	5	1 saddle oyster	
27104		4	3	1		
27106		0				
27304	24	1	1			
27304		15	8	7	1 limpet	
27305		5	2	3		
27403		1	1			
27602		1	1			
27605		1	1			
27805		8	3	5		
27805		3	2	1		
27807		36	18	17		1 saddle oyster
27807		16	8	8		
27807		2	1	1		
27905		3	1		1 mussel frag	
29703		2	1	1		
30318		1				1 mussel
30409		1	1			
30409		3	1		1	2 mussel
30411		2		2		
30614		1		1		
30804		0				
31304		1	1			
31305		12	3	7		
31306		10	4	3	1 saddle oyster	
31401		0				1 mussel
47707		0				
50808		1	1			
51503		0				

Table 23: Shell assemblage

Recommendations for Retention/Dispersal

- C.3.7 The shells have been fully recorded, and retention in the archive is not considered to be a priority.

C.4 Human Remains

By Helen Webb

Introduction and provenance

- C.4.1 The human bone recovered during the evaluation comprises two deposits of cremated bone (22603 and 42905) and a partial, unburnt juvenile skeleton (from context 31606).
- C.4.2 Cremated bone deposits 22603 and 42905 were both unurned. Deposit 22603 was recovered from a 0.53m-wide pit (22602) measuring 0.15m in depth, within Trench 226. No other archaeological features were revealed within the trench. The deposit comprised dark greyish black charcoal in a matrix of sandy silt. Deposit 42905 was recovered from pit 42904 within Trench 429. The pit, which measured 0.37m across and was 0.2m deep, lay adjacent to a NW–SE aligned ditch (42907). The fill comprised black/greyish brown slightly clayey silt. There was no evidence for *in situ* burning associated with either deposit.
- C.4.3 Deposit 22603 suffered machine truncation, but all disturbed material was recovered. It is unlikely that 42905 had also suffered plough truncation as it was preserved beneath almost 2m of colluvium, but it is possible that it suffered some degree of machine truncation.
- C.4.4 One abraded sherds of later prehistoric pottery and a scrap of Roman pottery came from deposit 22603, the latter from sample 12. As this was a sample of the remains disturbed by machine, cremated bone was submitted for radiocarbon-dating, and returned a date range of 1390-1120 cal BC at 95% confidence (see Table 27 below), confirming a middle Bronze Age date for this cremation.
- C.4.5 No pottery was recovered from deposit 42905, but cremated bone was submitted for radiocarbon dating, and returned a date range of 1880-1630 cal BC at 95% confidence (see Table 27 below), a range covering the end of the early Bronze Age and the start of the middle Bronze Age.
- C.4.6 The unburnt juvenile skeleton was recovered from context 31606, a secondary fill of ditch 31605. The remains were not recognised as human bone during excavation, thus no information regarding the burial itself (eg. body position, orientation) was recorded. No datable finds were recovered from ditch 31605, which is therefore undated.

Methodology

- C.4.7 Deposits 22603 and 42905 were recovered, processed and analysed in accordance with published guidelines (McKinley 2004).
- C.4.8 The deposits were subject to whole earth recovery in the field, before being processed and analysed. Deposit 22603 was excavated in three spits (sample 14: 0–5cm; sample 15: 5–10cm; sample 16: 10–15cm), with the machine-disturbed material recovered as sample 12 and material from the initial cleaning of the feature recovered as sample 13. Deposit 42905 was excavated in four spits (sample 46: 0–5cm; sample 47: 5–10cm; sample 48: 10–15cm; sample 49: 15–20cm), with any disturbed bone collected from the area surrounding the feature (sample 50).
- C.4.9 Processing involved wet sieving the deposits by individual sample number, which sorted them into fractions of >10mm, 10–4mm, 4–2mm and 2–0.5mm. The >10mm

and 10–4mm sieve fractions were fully sorted, separating the burnt bone from the extraneous material (eg. stones). For deposit 42905, the 4–2mm fractions were also fully sorted. For deposit 22603, the 4–2mm fractions from samples 13 and 16 were fully sorted, but it was not viable to fully sort the 4–2mm fractions from samples 12 (total weight 227.5g), 14 (total weight 72.1g) and 15 (total weight 51.7g). Instead, a 20g sample from each of these fractions was sorted and the percentage bone weight calculated. These percentages were then applied to the total weight of the unsorted sample to give an estimated bone weight for each sieve fraction. These estimated bone weights are as follows: sample 12, 22.8g; sample 14, 23.8g; sample 15, 12.9g. These are included in the total weights presented below.

- C.4.10 The smallest fraction sizes (2–0.5mm) were not sorted (with the exception of sample 50) 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 are noted in the results below.
- C.4.11 All bone was analysed to record colour, weight and maximum fragment size. Total bone weights presented do not include bone from the 2–0.5mm fraction but do include the weight estimates calculated for the 4–2mm fractions.
- C.4.12 Each sieve 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. Estimations of age were based on the development stage of tooth roots (Moorrees *et al.* 1963; AlQahtani 2009), observations of completely fused epiphyses (Scheuer and Black 2000) and, more generally, the overall size/morphology of identified bones. Sex was estimated based on the identification of sexually dimorphic features of the skull and mandible (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994).
- C.4.13 The unburnt juvenile skeleton was analysed in accordance with published guidelines (Brickley and McKinley 2004). Preservation was recorded with reference to completeness (scored as <25%, 26–50%, 51–75% or 76–100%), degree of fragmentation (scored as low – <25% fragmented; medium – 25–75% fragmented; or high: >75% fragmented) and degree of surface erosion (after McKinley 2004a, 16).
- C.4.14 Age was estimated based on complete long bone length (Scheuer and Black 2000). No attempt was made to estimate sex in these juvenile remains, in accordance with accepted practice (Brickley 2004, 23). All bones were examined for evidence of pathology and trauma.

Results

Cremated bone deposits

- C.4.15 A summary of the osteological findings, with the data for all samples/spits combined for each deposit, is presented in Table 24. More detailed information, with bone weights presented per body region and per sample/spit, is given in Table 25. Table 26 outlines the estimated bone weights for the 4–2mm fractions from deposit 22603. Full details are available in the archive.

Bone weights

- C.4.16 At 261.5g, the total weight of deposit 22603 falls below the expected range for both modern (1000–2400g, with an average of 1650g; McKinley 2000a, 269) and

archaeologically recovered cremation deposits (600–900g; McKinley 2013, 154). The largest proportion of bone (112.2g, 42.9% of the total weight) came from sample 12, the machine-disturbed material, with the next highest weight of bone (81.4g, 31.1%) recovered from spit 1 (sample 14), indicating that the majority of bone within this deposit lay at the top of the feature. Whilst the material disturbed by machine was recovered, it is not known how much may have been lost to plough truncation, prior to excavation.

C.4.17 Deposit 42905 weighs 1662g in total. This is very large for an archaeological cremation deposit and is in keeping with the average weight of a modern adult cremation burial (1650g; McKinley 2000a, 269). The largest proportion of bone (784.7g, 47.2% of the total weight) came from sample 47 (spit 2). As for deposit 22603, it is possible that some of the deposit had been lost to plough truncation, but the extent of this is unknown.

Context	>10mm	10-4mm	4-2mm	Total weight	Maximum fragment size	Identified elements	Colour	MNI, age, sex
22603	68.1g	127.2g	66.2g (inc. est. weights)	261.5g (inc. est. weights)	42mm (?humerus shaft)	Skull (vault, petrous, tooth roots, ear ossicle), ribs, vertebrae, humerus, ulna, hand phalanx, innominate, femur, tibia	White 95% Grey 5%	MNI = 1 Adult (>18 yrs) ?sex
42905	988.1g	501.0g	172.9g	1662.0g	125mm (distal femur shaft/joint)	Skull (vault, mandible, maxilla, nasal bones, zygomatics, orbits, petrous bones, tooth roots/crown frags), vertebrae, ribs, clavicles, scapula, humerus, radius, ulna, carpals, MCs, hand phalanges, innominate, femur, tibia, fibula, patellae, tarsals, MTs, foot phalanges	White 70% Grey 10% Black 20%	MNI = 1 Adult (>18 yrs, tentatively a younger adult) Female

Total weights for 22603 include estimated weights for the 4–2mm fractions

Table 24: Cremated human bone, summary of osteological findings

Deposit 22603						
	Sample 12	Sample 13	Sample 14 Spit 1	Sample 15 Spit 2	Sample 16 Spit 3	Total
Skull	14.6g	0.3g	10.7g	6.3g	3.3g	35.2g (13.5%)
Axial	1.8g	/	/	0.2g	0.3g	2.3g (0.9%)
Upper limb	1.1g	/	2.7g	1.8g	/	5.6g (2.1%)
Lower limb	9.2g	1.2g	8.3g	2.5g	1.8g	23.0g (8.8%)
Unidentified	85.5g	4.3g	59.7g	32.0g	13.9g	195.4g (74.7%)
Total	112.2g (42.9%)	5.8g (2.2%)	81.4g (31.1%)	42.8g (16.4%)	19.3g (7.4%)	261.5g (100%)

Deposit 42905						
	Sample 46 Spit 1	Sample 47 Spit 2	Sample 48 Spit 3	Sample 49 Spit 4	Sample 50	Total
Skull	41.7g	121.8g	75.6g	40.7g	/	279.8g (16.8%)
Axial	16.4g	28.4g	17.5g	4.6g	/	66.9g (4.0%)
Upper limb	10.0g	69.8g	24.0g	8.1g	/	111.9g (6.7%)
Lower limb	37.1g	187.8g	111.1g	0.7g	/	336.7g (20.3%)
Unidentified	193.2g	376.9g	231.9g	64.3g	0.4g	866.7g (52.1%)
Total	298.4g (18.0%)	784.7g (47.2%)	460.1g (27.7%)	118.4g (7.1%)	0.4g (0.0%)	1662.0g (100%)

Total weights for 22603 include estimated weights for the 4-2mm fractions

Table 25: Cremated human bone weights per body region and sample/spit

	Total weight (unsorted)	Weight of bone in a 20g sorted sample	% bone weight	Total estimated bone weight in sample (calculated by applying % bone weight from sorted sample to the total unsorted weight)
Sample 12	227.5g	2.0g	10.00%	22.75g
Sample 13	/	/	/	(FULLY SORTED)
Sample 14 Spit 1	72.1g	6.6g	33.00%	23.8g
Sample 15 Spit 2	51.7g	5.0g	25.00%	12.9g
Sample 16 Spit 3	/	/	/	(FULLY SORTED)

Table 26: Estimated cremated bone weights for the 4–2mm fractions from deposit 22603

Fragmentation

- C.4.18 The bone from deposit 22603 is highly fragmented, with the largest proportion of bone (127.2g, 48.6% of the total weight) in the 10–4mm fraction. Just over a quarter of the total bone weight (26.0%, 68.1g) comprises fragments over 10mm and a similar proportion (66.2g, 25.3%) made up the 4–2mm fraction. The largest fragment in the deposit, a piece of long bone shaft (probably humerus), measures 42mm. The unsorted 2–0.5mm residues contain low to moderate quantities of bone, with estimated bone contents (by volume) ranging from <5% and up to 30%.
- C.4.19 Deposit 42905 exhibits a lower level of fragmentation. Well over half of the total bone weight (988.1g, 59.5%) comprises fragments over 10mm, with the largest fragment, the distal shaft and partial joint of the right femur, measuring 125mm in length. A total of 501.0g (30.1%) of bone was present in the 10–4mm fraction, whilst just 10.4% (172.9g) of the total bone weight was from the 4–2mm fraction. The 2–0.5mm unsorted residues from each sample contain very little extraneous material, with the bone contents (by volume) estimated to be 90% in each case. With a total weight of 287.1g (combined weight of the unsorted 2–0.5mm residues from samples 46–49, sample 50 very small so fully sorted, <0.1g bone), these have the potential to add a significant amount to the total weight already presented (all bone >2mm, 1662.0g).

Skeletal representation

- C.4.20 Within deposit 22603, just 25.3% (66.1g/261.5g) of the total bone weight is made up of identifiable fragments. Skull fragments (including vault, mandible, a partial right petrous bone (the bone that forms part of the inner ear), a right incus bone (one of the three small ossicles of the inner ear) and a number of tooth roots) make up over half (53.3%, 35.2g/66.1g) of the identified bone, with lower limb bones (including innominate, femur and tibia) making up the next largest proportion (34.8%, 23.0g/66.1g). Axial (ribs and vertebrae) and upper limb bones (humerus, ulna and a hand phalanx) make up much smaller proportions of the identified bone (3.5%, 2.3g/66.1g and 8.5%, 5.6g/66.1g respectively). Unidentified bone comprises almost three quarters (74.7%, 195.4g/261.5g) of the total weight of the deposit, and over a third of this (34.8%, 68.0g/195.4g) is made up of unidentified long bone fragments.
- C.4.21 A higher proportion of bone from deposit 42905 could be identified (47.9%, 795.3g/1662.0g), undoubtedly due to the lower level of fragmentation. Skull fragments make up 35.2% (279.8g/795.3g) of the identified bone weight. These include skull vault (including frontal bone fragments comprising both the left and right orbits), mandible and maxilla (including partial left and right dental arches with multiple tooth roots *in situ* within the sockets), a multitude of loose tooth roots and some molar crown fragments, the petrous bones, both nasal bones and both zygomatic bones. Bones of the axial skeleton make up 8.4% of the identified bone (66.9g/795.3g) and include fragments of vertebral bodies (including the body and odontoid of the second cervical vertebra) and arches, as well as rib fragments. Upper limb bone, making up 14.1% (111.9g/795.3g) of the identified bone, comprises scapula fragments (including the complete left glenoid), clavicle fragments, humerus, radius and ulna, carpals (left and right lunate, a partial hamate, left triquetral, left and right scaphoid, right capitate and left pisiform), metacarpals and phalanges, whilst identified lower limb bones (42.3%, 336.7g/795.3g) include innominate fragments, left and right femur fragments, both patellae, tibia and fibula fragments, partial left and right talus and calcaneus, navicular fragments, four foot sesamoids, metatarsals and phalanges. The unidentified bone amounts to just over half of the total deposit weight (52.1%, 866.7g/1662.0g) and, as with deposit 22603, almost a third of this (29.8%, 258.0g/866.7g) is unidentified long bone fragments.
- C.4.22 For both deposits 22603 and 42905, there is no obvious distinction between identified skeletal elements and spit, that is, all body regions were represented in all spits, thus there is no indication that the remains were interred in a particular order.

Colour of cremated bone

- C.4.23 The colour of cremated bone reflects the degree of oxidation and is thus an indication of the efficiency of the cremation, in terms of the quantity of fuel used to build the pyre, the temperature attained in various parts of the pyre and the length of time over which the cremation was undertaken (McKinley 2004, 11). Colour may range from brown/orange (unburnt) to black (charred: c 300°C), through hues of blue and grey (incompletely oxidised, up to c 600°C), to white (fully oxidised, >600°C) (*ibid.*).
- C.4.24 The burnt bone from both deposits is predominantly white, although deposit 22603 has a higher proportion of non-white fragments. In 22603, non-white fragments make up approximately 30% of the deposit, and this is generally black or grey in colour. In deposit 42905, around 95% of the bone is white, with black/grey fragments making up the rest of the deposit (c.5%). Where non-white fragments could be identified to

element, they were generally found to include hand/foot phalanges, innominate (probably ilium) fragments and the internal surfaces of the thicker long bones, namely the femur and tibia (the external surfaces of these fragments are generally white).

Demography

- C.4.25 In the absence of any obvious repeated elements, the minimum number of individuals (MNI) represented in each deposit is one.
- C.4.26 For deposit 22603, it is estimated that the individual was an older juvenile (adolescent, 13–17 years) or adult (>18 years) based on the general size and morphology of identified bones, although there are no more precise indicators of age, nor are there any indicators of sex.
- C.4.27 For deposit 42905, the size and morphology of the bones are also in keeping with an adolescent or adult individual. Completed third molar roots were identified, indicating an age of over 18 years (Liversidge 2008, 312–13; AlQahtani 2009), and of the many observable epiphyses within the deposit, all (including the glenoid epiphysis, >17 years; Scheuer and Black 2000) are completely fused. It is therefore suggested that this was an adult individual. There are no other formal indicators of age, although other observations were made with reference to the potential age of the individual. A number of molar crown fragments were observed in the deposit, and these exhibit little to no wear on the occlusal surfaces. Whilst the use of occlusal wear for age estimation generally requires a more complete dentition (eg. Miles 1962; Brothwell 1981), the lack of attrition does fit with a younger adult, probably under 35 years of age. Furthermore, it was noted that of the numerous observable joints within the deposit, none exhibit any signs of joint disease, such as osteophytes. Osteophytes are extremely common in any skeletal population, and their prevalence increases markedly with age (Rogers and Waldron 1995, 20). Whilst the presence or absence of osteophytes is not a definitive indication of age, it is tempting to suggest that these findings, alongside the lack of dental wear, are in keeping with a younger adult.
- C.4.28 A number of sexually dimorphic features of the skull are present within deposit 42905. Both the left and right orbit margins were observed, and these appear to be fairly sharp, in keeping with female morphology. In addition, the frontal bone, superior to the orbits, is notably flat with an undefined glabella region. This is also in keeping with a female. The anterior portion of the mandible was also observed, and whilst this is incomplete, it is evidently gracile and slightly pointed in appearance, more typical of a female individual. Post-cranially, it was noted that the bones are rather gracile. It was also possible to measure the height of the left glenoid, which at 30mm is within the female range. Whilst it must be considered that warping and shrinkage may occur as a result of the high temperatures on the cremation pyre, these observations do fit with the morphological indicators in the skull. Therefore it is estimated that this was a female.

Pathology and non-metric traits

- C.4.29 Non-metric traits are minor anomalies of skeletal anatomy that may be environmentally or genetically induced (Mays 1998; Tyrrell 2000). The only non-metric trait observed was a loose sutural ossicle within deposit 42905. Some variations in the sutures of the skull, such as lambdoid ossicles, have been proven to be under significant genetic control (Torgersen 1951a; 1951b; 1954; Sjøvold 1984; 1987).

C.4.30 No lesions of pathology were observed in either deposit.

Pyre/grave goods

C.4.31 Within deposit 42905, three small fragments of burnt animal bone, probably from a small mammal, were identified. These may represent pyre goods or an animal that was unintentionally on/in the pyre at the time of the cremation.

C.4.32 A number of bone fragments from deposit 42905 exhibit blue/green spot stains, possibly indicative of contact with corroded copper alloy (McKinley 2004, 11). Blue/green staining has been observed in other archaeological cremation deposits, such as an early Bronze Age urned cremation burial from Fordham in which a copper-alloy knife was found within the burial urn (Webb 2015, 129). In the absence of any metal finds within deposit 42905, it is suggested that metal goods/offering may have been included on the pyre but removed prior to burial. Bones with staining include cranial vault, a vertebral arch fragment and long bone fragments.

Skeleton 31606 (unburnt)

C.4.33 Skeleton 31606 is represented by just a partial right rib, the proximal half of the left ulna shaft, a complete left tibia diaphysis, the distal third of the left fibula and a probable distal femur, although identification of the latter is tentative. Overall, the skeleton was deemed to be around 10% complete. The bone surfaces are in good condition, exhibiting just slight, patchy surface erosion, consistent with McKinley's (2004, 16) grade 1. Fragmentation was recorded as medium.

C.4.34 The bones are clearly those of a young juvenile, and the complete tibia diaphysis allowed for a more refined estimate of age. At 61mm in length, the tibia is consistent with a baby of 38 to 40 weeks gestation (Scheuer and Black 2000), ie. a neonate.

C.4.35 No lesions of pathology or trauma were observed.

Discussion

C.4.36 The human bone assemblage comprises two unurned cremated bone deposits from pits, one (22603) middle Bronze Age and the other (42905) of early-middle Bronze Age date, as well as a single, unburnt skeleton from deposit 31606 in ditch 31605 (undated).

C.4.37 Each of the cremation deposits have a MNI of one. Deposit 22603 probably represents an adolescent or adult individual, but it is not possible to assign a more precise age or estimate the sex of this individual. Deposit 42905 was an adult individual, tentatively a younger adult, and probably female. No pathological lesions were observed.

C.4.38 At 261.5g, deposit 22603 is well below the expected range for archaeologically recovered adult cremation burials (McKinley 2013, 154). It is impossible to know how much bone may have been lost as a result of disturbance and truncation; however, low bone weights are a common finding in archaeological deposits, even from untruncated features, and these may be defined as cremation-related deposits rather than formal cremation burials. Such deposits might represent cenotaph burials, where only a token amount of bone was deposited (McKinley 2000b, 42–), or redeposited pyre debris, which generally comprises a mixture of bone fragments and fuel waste (McKinley 2004, 10). Indeed, deposit 22603 was described as dark, greyish black charcoal during the excavation. Deposits of pyre debris are frequently encountered

archaeologically and are not specific to a time period (McKinley 2000b, 41). Considering these points, it is possible that the entire cremated remains were never deposited within pit 22602.

- C.4.39 Deposit 42905 is markedly larger at 1662.0g. This is extremely large for an archaeological cremation deposit and in keeping with the weight of a modern adult cremation burial (McKinley 2000a, 269; 2013, 154). These remains certainly constitute a formal cremation burial. The substantial proportion of large bone fragments, with the >10mm fraction accounting for almost 60% of the total deposit weight (59.5%, 988.1g/1662.0g), indicates that great care was taken to collect the bones from the pyre following the cremation process. Furthermore, it was observed that the 4–2mm fraction (prior to sorting) and the unsorted 2–0.5mm residues contained very little extraneous material, also indicative that the bone had been carefully selected for burial, with the fuel ash/pyre debris deliberately excluded.
- C.4.40 Overall, the bones from both deposits are predominantly white (fully oxidised). This indicates that the corpse/s would have been placed on the pyre in such a way as to maintain a consistent high temperature and oxygen supply (McKinley 2013, 158), enabling a temperature in excess of 600°C (McKinley 2004, 11). A high proportion of fully oxidised bone is a common observation in archaeological cremation burials (McKinley 2006, 84). The few non-white fragments, representing lower temperatures, are confined to certain skeletal regions/bones. Hand and foot phalanges are amongst these bones, and it may be that these were closer to the edges of the pyre, where such high temperatures had perhaps not been reached. Ilium (pelvis fragments) are also included amongst the non-white fragments. Perhaps this reflects the longer time it takes for the bones to burn, due to the quantity of overlying soft tissue in this area of the body. The non-white colour of internal surfaces of the thicker long bones may simply represent the fact that the cremation process was completed before these bone surfaces reached >600°C. As noted above, the external surfaces of these bones are generally white. Thus if full oxidation of the bones was a requirement, they may indeed have appeared to have been fully oxidised.
- C.4.41 Little can be said regarding the unburnt skeleton. Although the remains are very incomplete (c.10% of the skeleton surviving), it was possible to estimate age (neonate, 38–40 weeks gestation) from the length of the tibia. No pathology/trauma was observed. The burial of neonatal infants in ditches is common, particularly in the Roman period, so there is nothing remarkable about its location.
- C.4.42 It is recommended that these remains are retained for future research, given the potential for further works in the surrounding area. This would allow for further discussion of their significance in the wider archaeological context. Radiocarbon-dating of the skeleton from ditch fill 31606 is unlikely to be successful, given the small number of bones/fragments surviving, but further work on the ditch from which it came might well provide dating evidence.
- C.4.43 The assemblage is currently held at Oxford Archaeology under Ministry of Justice burial licence 20-0166. This licence is valid until 17 August 2025, by which time the remains must have been reburied. In the event that the remains are not ready for reburial by this time, the licence should be deferred by application to the Ministry of Justice. Deferring the licence so that the human bone can be deposited with a local museum is recommended, considering the future research potential.

C.5 Radiocarbon Dating

By Rebecca Nicholson

- C.5.1 Six samples of charred material were submitted for AMS radiocarbon determination to the Beta Analytic laboratory. These comprised a single fragment of field maple *Acer campestre* charcoal from LTC71, sample 200, pit fill 49625, a fragment of hazel *Corylus avellana* nutshell from sample 210, hearth 49618 associated with a flint scatter, a fragment of Maloideae roundwood charcoal from sample 102, burnt mound fill 43112, a fragment of willow/poplar (*Salix/Populus* sp.) charcoal from sample 183, pit fill 49409 and fragments of completely calcined human bone from cremations 42905 and 22603. The nutshell is a short-lived, single year, entity but field maple is a broadleaf deciduous tree that can live up to 350 years, which introduces a potential old wood effect that should be born in mind, since the charcoal could not be determined to be roundwood. The reported results (Table 27) are conventional radiocarbon ages (Stuiver and Polach 1977).
- C.5.2 The Conventional Radiocarbon Ages were corrected for total fractionation effects and calibration was performed using OxCal 4.4.2 and INTCAL20 (Bronk Ramsey 2009, Reimer *et al.* 2020) with the end points rounded outwards to 10 years. 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. IRMS oxygen isotope measurements $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ have also been provided for the cremated bone samples: -16.1‰ for cremation 42905 and -16.4‰ for cremation 22603.

Lab. reference	Sample	Context	Material	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰)	Radiocarbon Age (BP)	Calibrated date (at 95.4%)
Beta - 576526	200	49625	Charcoal <i>Acer campestre</i>	- 24.5	3380 +/- 30	1750 - 1600 cal BC (90.3%); 1590-1540 cal. BC (5.1%)
Beta - 576527	210	49618	Hazel nutshell	- 23.2	6580 +/- 30	5620-5590 cal BC (14.4%); 5570-5470 cal. BC (81%)
Beta- 588935	183	49409	Charcoal <i>Salix/Populus</i> sp. roundwood	- 24.5	3070 +/- 30	1420-1250 cal. BC (94.8%), 1240-1230 cal. BC (0.6%)
Beta- 588936	102	43112	Charcoal Maloideae	- 24.8	2730 +/- 30	930-810 cal. BC (95.4%)
Beta- 588938		42905	Cremated human bone	- 23.3	3440 +/- 30	1880-1840 cal. BC (17.6%); 1830-1630

Lab. reference	Sample	Context	Material	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰)	Radiocarbon Age (BP)	Calibrated date (at 95.4%)
						cal. BC (77.8%)
Beta-589754		22603	Cremated human bone (rib)	-23.7	3000 +/- 30	1390-1340 cal. BC (9.4%), 1310-1120 cal. BC (86.1%)

Table 27: Radiocarbon sample details and calculated age ranges

C.6 Geoarchaeological and Molluscan Assessment 2020

By Liz Stafford

Introduction

- C.6.1 The geoarchaeological component of the evaluation on Land South of the A226, Gravesend to Rochester Road, Kent (Land Parcels 71, 72 and 75) 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 has been previously reviewed as part of the scheme-wide Palaeolithic and Quaternary Deposit Model (PQDM) (Wenban-Smith and Bates 2020). The majority of the area (Land parcels 72 and 75) falls with-in zone PQ-6, the dip-slope of the North Downs, characterised geologically by Chalk bedrock (Thanet Sand is located on the higher ground beyond the southern and eastern limit of Land Parcel 75), with Head contained within inter-connecting dry valleys. The largest valley, aligned SW-NE, is located in Land Parcel 75, but originates from the higher ground on Thanet Sand to the SW just to the north of the A2. This valley is fed by four smaller N-S tributaries, two of which were investigated in their upper reaches during the evaluation of Land Parcels 76 and 77 (Land at Shorne Ifield Road, Gravesend, Kent). In addition, the upper reaches of two smaller N-S aligned valleys are located in Land Parcel 72, both of which continue northwards towards the Thames floodplain beyond. The BGS does not map any spreads of Thames Terrace Gravels across the area and the preliminary Palaeolithic potential of zone PQ-6 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 *et al.* 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). 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 1994, 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 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 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 and/or archaeological remains were identified, the full length of the trench was deepened to examine key horizons, 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 or 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 (2015c) 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. Along with the monoliths, OSL samples were also taken 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. Site visits during the evaluation were attended by Francis Wenban-Smith (LTC Palaeolithic specialist), Martin Bates (LTC Geoarchaeologist) 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.6.11 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 84-95).
- C.6.12 At least one sample from each context was processed from dedicated snail samples taken from the dry valley sediment sequences. Further samples were then processed from those sequences that produced good quantities of shell where a clear change

in the environmental signal was detected, for example in Trench 402. The volume of sediment processed for the dedicated snail samples was 2 litres. The samples were floated onto 0.5mm mesh and the fine residues were also retained to 0.5mm. Both flots and residues were air-dried. In addition, a selection of bulk sample flots from archaeological features deriving from c 30-40 litres of sediment and initially processed for charred plant remains (see Palmer, this report), were also scanned in order to provide additional species information. The latter were selected from those samples that produced common to abundant shell assemblages (ie. >25 individuals). The flots were scanned under a low power binocular microscope up to x40 magnification and an estimate made of the abundance of whole shell and apical fragments for each species based on a sliding scale. General habitat information and ecological groupings derive from Evans 1972. Nomenclature follows Anderson 2005.

Results

- C.6.13 A total of 90 trenches were inspected by the onsite geoarchaeologist with initial observations recorded on the trench inventory. Based on these initial findings 65 detailed geoarchaeological logs were produced. The results are presented below and are discussed in relation a series of composite valley transects incorporating key trench sequences.
- C.6.14 Overall, several broad sediment facies were recorded across the valley sequences, and are summarised as follows:
- **Topsoil** - modern topsoils and ploughsoils
 - **Colluvium (ploughwash)** – Later prehistoric and historic ploughwash. Soils eroded from upslope. Mid grey brown silts frequently crudely bedded with variable often poorly sorted clast content (chalk and flint) and reworked artefactual material., a product of soil creep, rill and gully erosion and sheetwash.
 - **Gravel fan deposits/very stoney colluvium** – Coarse, often clast supported, layers of cobbles and pebbles within colluvium derived from larger rill and gully erosion.
 - **Buried soils** – potential stabilisation horizons, intercalated or at the base of the of the colluvial ploughwash, occasionally within fine-grained slope deposits and/or Pleistocene chalky silts (eg. Trench 402). The upper surface of Late Glacial/Pleistocene strata may also appear weathered indicating a stable landsurface (remnant Bt horizon).
 - **Fine-grained sand and silt ('Brickearth-type')** – pale yellowish brown to pale brown fine-grained sands and silts, sometimes clayey, generally stone free or with limited clast content and/or gravel stringers. Brickearth-type deposits potentially of both Pleistocene, Late Glacial-early Holocene date, derived in valley situations from erosion of loess and/or Thanet Sand. Sometimes exhibiting bedding structures consistent with down-slope transportation, post depositional leaching, rhizome calcretes, Fe mineralisation and evidence of cold-climate periglacial ground processes (eg. sub-vertical micro-fissures, involutions).
 - **Fine -grained calcareous silt with chalk pellets** – matrix similar to above, pale brown or orangey/yellowish brown, but with a high concentration of chalk clasts,

eroded loess and chalk bedrock, deposited by solifluction or related slope processes under cold climate (Pleistocene) conditions (often post LGM).

- **Fine chalky silts with chalk pellets** – cold climate, pale grey to white calcareous solifluction deposits of Pleistocene date (often post LGM, Loch Lomond/Younger Dryas), derived from erosion of chalk bedrock from bare surfaces. Sometimes crudely stratified with laminations and lenses of chalk pellets indicative of pulsed input, Coombe Rock, but finer than below, flint gravel is generally absent apart from isolated beds of large flint nodules. Often contains rhizome calcretes suggestive of some (seasonal) vegetation cover.
- **Coarse chalk and flint gravel/rubble** – cold climate frost shattering of bedrock followed by mass movement under intense cold climate conditions during the Pleistocene, frequently cemented and very dense, sterile, invariably overlies Chalk bedrock - Coombe Rock.
- **Gravelly Head** – variable cold climate (Pleistocene) solifluction deposits dominated by poorly sorted flint and chalk gravel derived from erosion of high-level/terrace gravels and chalk bedrock, often within a stiff (decalcified) reddish brown clay matrix.
- **Clayey Head? ('Brickearth-type')** – Stiff, dense yellowish and reddish brown (silty or sandy) clay, decalcified Head and/or alluvial deposition, rare poorly sorted clasts. Often weathered grey at upper contact, generally becoming homogenous, sterile and strong reddish brown with depth. Occasionally exhibiting intermittent bedding and greayer horizons (eg. Trench 507).
- **Chalk bedrock**

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 earlier slope deposits, 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 eleven sequences detailed in Table 28 below. The monoliths and OSL samples have been retained should further work be required.

C.6.17 Overall mollusc assemblages from 37 samples from 5 trenches (Trenches 260, 392, 402, 419 and 510) have been examined from the dry valley sedimentary sequences. Flots examined from an additional 17 samples from three trenches (Trenches 425, 456 and 494) did not contain any shell and are not reported upon further. The mollusc assemblages from 13 bulk sample flots were examined from archaeological features based on the initial results from the assessment of charred plant remains (see Palmer, this report Table 19), mostly dating to the later prehistoric and Roman period.

Trench	Monolith	OSL	Series	Total
260	1	3	6	10
392	1	3	9	13
402	1	3	8	12
419	2	2	11	15
425	1	2	12	15
456	2	4	6	12
494	1	4	11	16
496	1	3		4
507	3	7		10
510	1	3	11	15
515	1	3		4
Total	15	37	74	126

Table 28: Summary of sampled sedimentary sequences

Transect 1: Trenches 430, 431 and 432 (Fig. 84)

- C.6.18 Transect 1 is located at the western extreme of Land Parcel 75, aligned N-S it traverses the main SW-NE dry valley, perpendicular to the axis (Trenches 430 and 431). At the southern end, the transect enters the lower reaches of smaller N-S tributary (Trench 432). The bedrock geology here is mapped as Chalk. Trench 430 is located on a steep slope, overlooked by the Golf Course to the north. At the northern end of the trench current ground levels average 51.6m OD, dropping to c 48.7m OD in Trench 431. Ground levels rise southwards in Trench 432 to c 51.2m OD entering the tributary. Trench 431 is notable for the presence of burnt mound deposits at the base of the colluvial sequence associated with Beaker pottery.
- C.6.19 Chalk bedrock was recorded directly beneath the modern topsoil in the northern end of Trench 430 (Section 43001). This was overlain by an increasing depth of colluvial ploughwash throughout the southern extent of the trench with the chalk recorded at 0.90m BGL at the southern end (Section 43002). Chalk bedrock was not recorded southwards in Transect 1 beyond this point, although refusal of the auger at depth in Trenches 431 and 432 (Sections 43101, 43100, and 43201) may suggest it was not far off (refusal described as flinty). Here, yellowish brown fine-grained silty sand of likely Pleistocene date (brickearth-type) were recorded in the lower parts of the sequences which reached substantial thicknesses in Trench 432 of at least 1.66m to 2.3m BGL (Section 43201, layers 43202 and 43204, Plate 48). At the base of the sequence the sand is described as greenish which may suggest some erosion from Thanet Sand. To the south, these deposits were thinner at 0.6m (Section 43200, layers 43202 and 43204) and overlay a sloping bed of large flint cobbles (layer 43205) and a soliflucted pale brown silt with abundant chalk gravel (layer 43206) to 1.8m BGL (Plate 49).
- C.6.20 At the base of Trench 431, overlying the silty sand, archaeological remains were identified in the form of what is interpreted as burnt mound deposits (layers 43106 and 43110, Plate 50) containing worked and burnt flint, as well as a single sherd of Beaker pottery. The surface of the deposits appeared to undulate below the base of the trench. However, augering in Section 43101 identified the surface of layer 43310 at 2.35m BGL, extending to 2.65m BGL (Table 29). Sealing the burnt mound deposits was a depth of colluvial ploughwash, appearing thickest in Section 43101 to 2.35m

BGL (Plate 51). The lower part of the colluvium appeared calcareous with frequent chalk small chalk flecks and granules (layer 43111). This was overlain by a darker horizon which may represent a buried soil horizon (eroded?) and a bed of large flint cobbles (layers 43109 and 43108). Above this the colluvium (layer 43103) tended to become more homogenous with a lower clast content above 0.75m there was a marked change to a light yellowish brown sandy silt (layers 43102 and 43101). Iron Age pottery was recovered from layer 43103. Worked flint was recovered sporadically but was most abundant in the upper levels of the colluvium in layer 43102 and the topsoil layer 43100.

Top (m BGL)	Base (m BGL)	Ctxt/finds	Description	Facies
0	0.25	43100▲▲	Ground level = 48.73m OD Firm, mid brownish grey fine SANDY SILT with 7% chalk flecks, 1% fine 5-10mm SA-SR gravels, 2% 40-60mm SASR flint gravels. Poorly sorted, unstratified. Wavy contact boundary.	Topsoil
0.25	0.45	43101	Firm, light yellowish brown fine SANDY SILT with 5% 1-5mm chalk fragments, 1% 40-60mm SA flint gravels and infilled root voids. Weakly stratified (planar), poorly sorted. Sharp contact boundary.	Colluvium
0.45	0.75	43102▲▲	Firm, light yellowish brown fine SANDY SILT with 5% chalk fragments, <1% 10mm SR flint gravels. Moderately sorted, unstratified. Sharp contact boundary.	Colluvium
0.75	1.3	43103●IA	Firm, mid yellowish brown fine SANDY SILT with <1% fine chalk flecks, <1% 40-60mm flint gravels and <1% charcoal flecks. Sharp, irregular contact boundary.	Colluvium
1.3	1.5	43108▲	50-70mm SA-SR flint gravels within a firm, light yellowish brown to grey SANDY SILT matrix. 5-10% Fe staining. Poorly sorted, unstratified. Sharp contact boundary.	Gravel fan
1.5	1.55	43109	Firm, light brownish grey slightly clayey SANDY SILT with heavy (10%) Fe staining and <1% 40mm SA-SR flint gravels. Poorly sorted, unstratified. Sharp contact boundary	Buried Soil
1.55	1.85	43111	Firm, mid yellowish grey slightly clayey SANDY SILT with 15% chalk flecks <5mm, <1% 30mm SA-SR flint gravels and <1% charcoal flecks. Poorly sorted, unstratified. Sharp contact boundary	Colluvium
1.85	2.35	43111	Firm, light yellowish brown CLAYEY SILT with trace fine sand. Rare (<1%) charcoal flecks, <1% 30-40mm SA-SR flint gravels and 2-5% Fe staining. Unstratified, moderately sorted.	Colluvium
2.35	2.65	43110 Burnt mound ▲△● Beaker	Firm, dark brownish grey SILTY CLAY with fine sand and black mottling. 15% charcoal inclusions and rare (<1%) burnt flint.	Burnt mound
2.65	2.7	43107	Soft, light yellowish grey to greenish grey fine to medium SILTY SAND.	Slopewash/ Brickearth

▲ Worked flint, △ Burnt flint, ● Prehistoric pottery

Table 29: Detailed lithology descriptions, Section 43101, Trench 431

Transect 2: Trenches 423, 424 and 425 (Fig. 85)

- C.6.21 Transect 2 is located c 130 east of Transect 1 in Land Parcel 75, similarly aligned N-S it is in a similar topographic position, perpendicular to the axis of the main SW-NE dry valley. The bedrock geology here is mapped as Chalk. Trench 423 is located on a steep slope, overlooked by the Golf Course to the north. At the northern end of the trench current ground levels average 51.1m OD, dropping to a low of c 46.2m OD in the northern end of Trench 425.
- C.6.22 Chalk bedrock was recorded directly beneath the modern topsoil in Trench 423. Chalk bedrock was not proven southwards in Transect 2, although chalk and flint rubble (Coombe Rock or weathered Chalk surface) was noted at depth in the auger holes in Sections 42400 and 42500. In Section 42400 this occurred at 2.06m OD, overlain by soliflucted calcareous silts with fine chalk gravel and occasional larger flint nodules (layers 42409, 42408 and 42407) to 0.76m OD (Plate 52).
- C.6.23 South of Section 42400 the main body of the Pleistocene strata, similar to Transect 1, comprised thick deposits of yellowish brown silty sand. In Section 42500 these silty sands (layers 42503-42507, 42514 and 42515) extended to 3.22m BGL over the chalk and flint rubble (layer 42516). The upper part of the profile appeared decalcified and exhibited bedding structures and rooting originating from the upper contact with the overlying colluvium (Plate 53). At the base of the upper step in Trench 424 at 0.76m BGL (Section 42400), truncating the chalky silt 42407, a single undated ditch was recorded (42405). Otherwise, there was no other evidence of activity at the interface between the Pleistocene strata and overlying colluvial ploughwash. In Trench 425 (Section 42501) a possible buried soil was recorded at 1.8m BGL (layer 42511, Plate 54, Table 30). The overlying colluvial ploughwash sequences were similar to Transect 1, but notably more stoney in Section 42401 where an intercalated buried soil (eroded?) was recorded in the base of the trench at 1.4-1.6m OD (layer 42414) from which a single sherd of prehistoric pottery (MBA-IA) was recovered (Plate 55). Here, stoney colluvium beneath the soil was augered to c 2.14m BGL (layer 42414).
- C.6.24 A series of incremental samples recovered from Section 42501 were processed to check for preservation of molluscs, but unfortunately shell was found to be entirely absent throughout the sequence sampled. Bulk sample <92> from buried soil layer 42511 was processed for recovery of charred plant remains but produced a poor flot. However, a fragment of hazelnut shell was present (see Palmer, this report) that could be considered for radiocarbon dating should this be considered necessary, although as similar soil in Trench 419 (layer 41906) produced later prehistoric pottery (see below, Transect 3). In addition, two OSL samples and a monolith from across this horizon have been retained.

Top (m BGL)	Base (m BGL)	Context/finds	Description	Facies
0	0.27	42500 ▲	Firm, dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) SANDY SILT, slightly clayey with common chalk granules (<2mm, 10%), common angular to rounded flint pebbles (<40mm, 10%), Unstratified, poorly sorted. Sharp contact boundary.	Topsoil
0.27	0.6	42501	Firm, brown (7.5YR 5/4) SANDY SILT. Common chalk granules (<2mm, 10%), common (<8%) rounded to angular flint pebbles (<25mm). Worm burrows present. Poorly sorted, unstratified. Clear contact boundary.	Colluvium
0.6	1.25	42508 ▲	Firm, brown (7.5YR 5/4) SANDY SILT. Rare (<1%) flint pebbles and less common cobbles (<5%, <90mm). Homogenous with no chalk granules. Calcite infilling of pores noted. Unstratified, poorly sorted. Diffuse contact boundary.	Colluvium
1.25	1.65	42509	Firm, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) slightly SANDY SILT. Homogenous with very rare rounded to angular flint pebbles (<1%, <20mm). Calcite infilling of worm burrows. Weakly stratified with wavy planar laminations. Poorly sorted. Gradual wavy contact boundary.	Colluvium
1.65	1.8	42510 ▲	Firm light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) homogenous SILT. Very rare (<1%) SA-SR small flint pebbles, 2% calcite infilling of worm burrows. Wavy planar laminations ~20mm thick of darker yellowish-brown silt. Moderately sorted. Diffuse, graded boundary with underlying unit.	Colluvium
1.8	2	42511	Firm, brown (10YR 4/3) slightly SANDY SILT with traces of clay. Flecks of charcoal recorded (1-2%), very rare (<1%) Fe and manganese flecks (<1mm). Rare (<1%) SA-SR small chalk pebbles. Unstratified, moderately sorted. Clear boundary contact.	Buried Soil?
2	2.15	42512	Firm, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) homogenous SILT. Slight sandy/coarse silt content. Common manganese staining (<15%, <1mm), infrequent (2%) Fe staining, rare SA-SR small pebbles (flint, <1%), rare (<1%) charcoal flecks recorded. Well sorted, weakly stratified with wavy planar laminations.	Slopewash/ Brickearth
2.15	2.46	42512	Firm, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) homogenous SILT. Slight sandy/coarse silt content. Common manganese staining (<15%, <1mm), infrequent (2%) Fe staining, rare SA-SR small pebbles (flint, <1%), rare (<1%) charcoal flecks recorded. Well sorted, weakly stratified with wavy planar laminations.	Slopewash/ Brickearth
2.46	3.01	42513	Firm, light yellowish brown, slightly silty, CLAYEY SAND with light blueish grey patches. Homogenous, rare (<1%) SA-SR small pebbles (flint).	Slopewash/ Brickearth

▲ Worked flint

Table 30: Detailed lithology descriptions, Section 42501, Trench 425

Transect 3: Trenches 418 and 419 (Fig. 86)

- C.6.25 Transect 3 is located c 70m west of Transect 2 in Land Parcel 75 and mainly covers the sequences recorded in Trench 419. Although the general stratigraphy is similar to that described above, the trench is notable for the presence of a potential Late Glacial buried soil located within the chalky silt solifluction deposits (section 41902), in addition to a Holocene buried soil and colluvial sequence that produced moderately well-preserved mollusc assemblages (Section 41900).
- C.6.26 The bedrock geology here is mapped as Chalk. Trench 418 is located on a steep slope, overlooked by the Golf Course to the north. In the middle of the trench current ground levels average 47.27m OD, dropping to a low of c 44.4m OD in the southern end of Trench 419.
- C.6.27 In Trench 418 topsoil directly overlay Chalk bedrock, but the Chalk was not reached in Trench 419. As with the previous transect, in the northern part of Trench 419 the basal deposits recorded were chalky silts with chalk gravel (layers 41911, 41922 and 41909). In Section 41901, a chalk rubble was reached beneath this at 2.54m BGL. Further to the south in Section 41900 the basal deposits recorded were yellowish brown sandy clayey silts to 2.62m BGL (layers 41916 and 41917). Remnants of a likely Late Glacial buried soil was recorded within the chalky silts in Section 41902 at 1.85-1.95m BGL (layer 41921, Plate 56). The horizon, however, appeared somewhat ephemeral and eroded. A better-preserved Late Glacial soil was recorded in Trench 402 (Transect 4), c 200m to the NW which was the subject of detailed sampling. Two ditches 41924 and 41912 were recorded at the base of the colluvium in Section 41902, although no dating was recovered (Plate 56).
- C.6.28 In Trench 419 the main sample sequence was Section 41900 (Plate 57, Table 31). Here, a possible buried soil (layer 41906) was recorded at the base of the colluvial sequence, in a similar stratigraphic position to that in Trench 425 (Section 42501, Transect 2). The lower part of the soil continued below the base of the trench and was augered to 2.09m BGL, a possible subsoil horizon (layer 41915) continued to 2.32m BGL. Five sherds of MBA-IA pottery were recorded from layer 41906, along with five struck flints. The overlying colluvium comprised a flinty deposit with frequent chalk flecks and granules (layer 41905), and bed of flint pebbles and cobbles (layer 41904) and then thicker deposits of less stoney colluvium (layers 41903, 41902 and 41901) (see Table 31 for descriptions). A small amount of struck flint was recovered from most of the colluvial layers in Trench 419, in addition to a piece of CBM for layer 41901.

Top (m BGL)	Base (m BGL)	Context/finds	Description	Facies
0	0.28	41900▲	Soft, friable dark greyish brown SANDY SILT LOAM. Moderately frequent (2-5%) R-SA flint pebbles (<40mm), chalk granules (<2mm) and plant roots. Poorly sorted, unstratified. Clear contact boundary.	Topsoil
0.28	0.66	41901 o	Firm, friable mid-light yellowish brown SANDY SILT with trace clay. Frequent (10%) plant rooting and chalk granules (<2mm), moderately frequent SA-SR flint pebbles (<40mm), infrequent charcoal flecks (<2%). Poorly sorted, unstratified. Slightly diffuse contact boundary.	Colluvium
0.66	1.3	41902▲	Soft, friable light greyish brown SANDY SILT with trace clay. Moderately frequent plant roots and	Colluvium

Top (m BGL)	Base (m BGL)	Context/finds	Description	Facies
			SA small chalk pebbles (<20mm) and granules(<2mm), infrequent (<2%) SA-SR flint pebbles (<40mm). Moderately sorted. Slightly diffuse contact boundary.	
1.3	1.47	41903▲	Firm, slightly crumbly, dark yellowish brown, slightly sandy, CLAYEY SILT. Moderately frequent (5%) R-SA flint pebbles and cobbles (<90mm). Infrequent (<2%) plant rooting with calcite infilling. Poorly sorted, unstratified. Clear contact boundary.	Colluvium
1.47	1.57	41904▲	Abundant (20-30%) R, SR-SA flint pebbles and small cobbles (<90mm) in a firm, slightly crumbly dark yellowish brown CLAYEY SILT matrix. Poorly sorted, unstratified. Matrix supported downslope, becoming increasingly clast supported upslope. Clear contact boundary.	Gravel fan
1.57	1.82	41905▲△	Firm, slightly crumbly mid greyish brown, slightly sandy CLAYEY SILT. Abundant (20%) chalk granules (<2mm). Moderately frequent (5%) SR-SA flint pebbles (<50mm). Infrequent root/worm holes with calcite infilling. 3mm thick iron pan running ~20mm below contact with overlying horizon. Poorly sorted, unstratified. Clear contact boundary.	Colluvium
1.82	1.94	41906●▲	Firm, dark yellowish brown CLAYEY SILT with trace sand. Infrequent chalk granules (2%, <2mm) and SA-SR flint pebbles (<40mm). Moderately sorted, unstratified. Boundary not seen.	Buried Soil
1.94	2.09	41906	Firm, dark yellowish brown CLAYEY SILT with trace sand. Infrequent chalk granules (2%, <2mm) and SA-SR flint pebbles (<40mm). Moderately sorted, unstratified. Boundary not seen.	Buried Soil
2.09	2.32	41915	Soft, dark greyish brown CLAYEY SILT. Frequent (10%) SA-SR chalk granules (<2mm).	Buried Soil
2.32	2.54	41916	Firm, mid yellowish brown with slight greenish tinge CLAYEY SILT with trace sand. Fe mottling and manganese flecks throughout. Infrequent (<2%) R-SR flint pebbles (<35mm).	Slopewash/ Brickearth
2.54	2.62	41917	Firm, mid-light yellowish brown with greenish tinge CLAYEY SILT with trace sand. Freq (10%) Fe mottling.	Slopewash/ Brickearth

▲ Worked flint, △ Burnt flint, ● Prehistoric pottery, ○ Roman or later pottery/CBM

Table 31: Detailed lithology descriptions, Section 41900, Trench 419

C.6.29 A series of incremental samples recovered from Section 41900 was processed to check for preservation of molluscs. In addition, two OSL samples and two monoliths have been retained. The results of the mollusc assessment are presented in Table 32. Overall, shell appeared moderately preserved in the colluvial layers with up to c 470 individuals recorded in layer 41905. The assemblages from the buried soil layer 41906 (of later prehistoric date) appeared a little less abundant with depth, but the upper sample produced an assemblage of 170 individuals. However, despite the abundance of shell, the composition of the assemblages was broadly similar, dominated by open country species, mainly *Vallonia*. Both *Vallonia costata* and *Vallonia excentrica/pulchella* appeared to be present in broadly equal numbers.

Second to this was *Pupilla muscorum*, with fewer *Vertigo pygmaea*, *Truncatellina cylindrica* and *Helicella itala*. The presence of *T. cylindrica*, a rare xerophile species of chalk downland, most numerous in layer 41905 and 41906, together with *P. muscorum*, *H. itala* and *V. pygmaea* is strong evidence for the presence of short, grazed grassland with bare broken patches in the vicinity. The shade-demanding component of the assemblages was minor and may represent residual elements of a former more enclosed environment, particularly the Clausiliidae and *Pomatias elegans*, which are frequently preserved as worn apical fragments. The most abundant species, *Carychium tridentatum*, has a tiny shell and can find shade at the base of longer grass which may occur at field boundaries (note the location of boundary ditches 41924 and 41912 in Trench 419). Equally many of the zonitids such as *Aegopinella* and *Vitrea* are at the catholic end of the scale and can inhabit such environments alongside other catholic species eg. *Trochulus hispidus*, *Cochlicopa* and the Punctum group (*Punctum pygmaea*, *Nesovitrea hammonis* and *Vitrina*).

Trench	419	419	419	419	419	419	419	419	419
Sample	107	109	111	112	113	114	115	121	123
Context	41902	41903	41903	41904	41905	41905	41905	41906	41906
Vol. processed (L)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Open country taxa									
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>	+	+	+	+		++	++	++	+
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	++++	++++	++	++	+++	+++++	++++	++	++
<i>Truncatellina cylindrica</i>			+	+	++	+++	+++	++	
<i>Vallonia costata</i>	++++	+++++	+++	+++	+++	+++++	+++++	+++	++
<i>Vallonia excentrica/pulchella</i>	+++++	+++++	+++	+++	+++	+++++	+++++	+++	++
<i>Vallonia</i> spp.	+++++	+++++	+++++	+++++	+++++	+++++	+++++	+++++	+++++
<i>Helicella itala</i>	++++	++	+	++	+++	++	++	++	+
<i>Candidula/Cernuella</i> spp.	+		++	+	+	+			
Catholic taxa									
<i>Trochulus hispidus</i>	++	+++	+++	++	++	++++	+++	++	+
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.		+	+	+	+	++	++	++	+
<i>Punctum pygmaea</i>	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	
<i>Nesovitrea hammonis</i>						+	+	+	+
<i>Vitrina</i> sp.				+	+				
cf. <i>Monacha</i> sp.	+				+				
Shade-demanding taxa									
<i>Pomatias elegans</i>		+	++	+	+	++	++	+	+
<i>Carychium tridentatum</i>	+	++	++	++	+	++	++	+	++
<i>Acanthinula aculeata</i>							+	+	
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>		+			+	+	++	++	+
<i>Vitrea</i> sp.	++	+	+	+	+		+	+	
<i>Aegopinella nitidula</i>		++	++	+		+	++		
<i>Aegopinella pura</i>							+		
<i>Oxychilus cellarius</i>	+				+	+			+
Zonitidae								++	
cf. <i>Cochlodina laminate</i>		+							+
cf. <i>Clausilia bidentata</i>		+	+	+		+	+	+	+
Clausiliidae					+				
<i>Merdigera obscura</i>							+		
Estimated total	400	300	170	130	220	470	400	170	80

+ = 1-3, ++ = 4-12, +++ = 13-25, ++++ = 26-50, +++++ = >50, shaded = buried soil?

Table 32: Mollusc assemblages from Trench 419 (Section 41900)

Transect 4: Trenches 401, 402 and 403 (Fig. 87)

- C.6.30 Transect 4 is located c 200m to the NW of Transect 3 in Land Parcel 75 and once again the general stratigraphy is like that of Transects 1-3. Trench 402 is notable for the presence of a very well-preserved Late Glacial buried soil located within the chalky silt solifluction deposits (Section 40200), and to a lesser extent Section 40201. In addition, a Holocene buried soil and colluvial sequence produced moderately well-preserved mollusc assemblages (Section 40200).
- C.6.31 The bedrock geology here is mapped as Chalk. Trench 401 is located on a steep slope, overlooked by the Golf Course to the north. In the north of the trench current ground levels average 46.3m OD, dropping to a low of c 40.2m OD in the southern end of Trench 403.
- C.6.32 In Trench 401 topsoil directly overlay Chalk bedrock, but the Chalk was not reached in Trenches 402 and 403. As with the previous transect, in the northern part of Trench 402 (Section 40200) the basal deposit recorded in the auger was chalk rubble (Coombe Rock) at 2.38m BGL, overlain by solifluction silts with chalk gravel (layers 40208 and 40206) (Plate 58). A similar sequence was recorded in Section 40201. Further to the south in Trench 403 (Sections 40301, Plate 59, and 40300) the basal deposits recorded were yellowish brown sandy and clayey silts (layers 40311, 40312, 40313 and 40314).
- C.6.33 Remnants of a Late Glacial buried soil was recorded within the chalky silts in Section 40200 at 1.68-1.88m BGL (layer 40207, Plate 58, Table 33). A further possible buried soil (layer 40205) was also recorded overlying the soliflucted chalky silt, although here there was some evidence for disturbance in the upper part ie. the presence of flint pebbles and chalk granules, the lower contact appear to be diffuse and rooted into the underlying strata. The colluvial deposits overlying layer 40205 consisted of quite shallow lighter yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent chalk and pebble inclusions (layer 40204). Similar sequences of colluvium were recorded in Trench 403, although deeper. In Section 40300 the lower part of the sequence eg. layer 40310 appeared to derive from reworked material possibly from the southern slopes, being a lighter yellowish brown clayey and sandy silt of similar character to the underlying Pleistocene strata. Few finds were recovered from Trenches 402 and 403, limited to occasional pieces of worked flint from layers 40205, 40302/3 and the topsoil 40200.

Top (m BGL)	Base (m BGL)	Context/finds	Description	Facies
0	0.28	40200▲	Firm dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) SANDY SILT. Frequent chalky granules (<10%, <2mm), common angular to subrounded flint pebbles (10%, <40mm). Poorly sorted, unstratified. Abrupt contact boundary.	Topsoil
0.28	0.95	40204	Firm but friable yellowish brown (10YR 5/3) SANDY SILT. Common yellowish red mottling (root replacement by Fe oxides). Frequent chalk inclusions (<30%, <5mm), common (10%) angular to rounded flint pebbles (<35mm). Poorly sorted, unstratified. Clear contact boundary.	Colluvium
0.95	1.33	40205▲	Moderately firm, brown (10YR 4/3) slightly SANDY SILT with traces of clay. Frequent chalk granules (<20%, <3mm), common mainly angular flint cobbles and pebbles (10%, <85mm). Unstratified,	Buried Soil

			poorly sorted. Slightly diffuse contact boundary with bioturbation/rooting evident.	
1.33	1.68	40206	Firm/uncoherent very pale brown (10YR 8/2) to white CHALKY SILT with abundant (80%) chalk granules. Homogenous, no flint pebbles. Planar laminations of coarser chalk (4-3mm). Sharp contact boundary.	Chalky Silt
1.68	1.88	40207	Firm, grey (10YR 6/1) slightly CLAYEY SILT. Root/worm channels filled with pale brown silt. Frequent (<15%) chalk granules (<2mm), very rare (<1%, <40mm) angular flints. Rare pale brown (oxidation?) mottling. Unstratified, poorly sorted. Diffuse contact boundary.	Buried Soil
1.88	2.15	40208	Firm/uncoherent, very pale brown SILT. Stoneless. Fissures/roots/worm channels infilled with calcite/chalky silt. Frequent (<15%) chalk granules (<2mm). Unstratified, poorly sorted	Calcareous Silt
2.15	2.38	40208	Augered: as above	Calcareous Silt
2.38	2.48			Chalk Gravel

▲ Worked flint

Table 33: Detailed lithology descriptions, Section 40200, Trench 402

- C.6.34 A series of incremental samples recovered from Section 40200 was processed to check for preservation of molluscs. In addition, three OSL samples and one monolith have been retained. The results of the mollusc assessment are presented in Table 34.
- C.6.35 Overall, shell appeared moderately well preserved in the colluvial layers with up to c 400 individuals recorded in layer 40205, the buried soil layer (of Holocene date). Equally, the Late Glacial buried soil produced a good assemblage of 300 individuals, and the underlying layer 30208, c 340. Unsurprisingly, the chalky silt and gravel, layer 40206, (soliflucted bedrock material – Younger Dryas/Loch Lomond stadial) produced a very sparse assemblage.
- C.6.36 The assemblage from layer 40208 at the base of the sampled sequence was dominated by open country species *Pupilla muscorum* and to a lesser extent *Vallonia costata*, and then *Vallonia excentrica/pulchella*. A single shell of *Vitrina* sp. was also recorded. This is consistent with an exposed cold climate environment with an absence of vegetation and much bare ground susceptible to physical weathering. The assemblage from layer 40208 is likely to equate to zone y recorded at Holywell Coombe (Preece and Bridgland 1998). At this site, zone y comprised an impoverished fauna reflecting colonisation following the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM), radiocarbon dated to between 13,160 ± 400 BP and shortly before 11,530 ± 160 BP.
- C.6.37 The overlying soil layer 40207 contains a more diverse assemblage with the appearance of *Abida secale*, *Helicella itala*, *Trochoidea geyeri*, *Cochlicopa* sp. and *Cepaea* sp. This is consistent with zone z at Holywell Coombe, radiocarbon dated to between 11530 ± 160 BP and 9820 ± 90 BP (ibid). The presence of *Trochoidea geyeri* 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).

- C.6.38 As previously noted, shell numbers dropped dramatically in the overlying layer 40206, with only *Pupilla muscorum* of numerical importance. This together with the change in lithology to chalk silts and gravels, suggests a return to colder conditions with an increase in the rate of sedimentation and erosion of chalk bedrock from upslope.
- C.6.39 There was a marked change in the molluscan assemblages in the buried soil 40205. Here shell was much more abundant. The assemblages are like the buried soil in Trench 419 (Transect 3) although a little more mixed. Approximately half of the assemblage comprised open country species eg. *Pupilla muscorum* and the *Vallonias*. The xerophile, *Truncatellina cylindrica* was also present, but this time as a single specimen. As with the sequence from Trench 419 the composition of the assemblage provides some evidence for the presence of short, grazed grassland with bare broken patches in the vicinity. The shade-demanding component of the assemblage was also similar to Trench 419 but representing a much larger component. *Carychium tridentatum* again was most abundant alongside various zonitids. The increase in *Pomatias elegans* in the top of layer 40205 may hint at an increase in broken ground in vicinity and coincides with an increase in stoniness.

Trench	402	402	402	402	402	402	402	402
Sample	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
Context	40204	40204	40205	40205	40206	40206	40207	40208
Vol. processed (L)								
Open country taxa								
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>			+	+				
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	+++	++++	++++	++++	++	+++	+++++	+++++
<i>Truncatellina cylindrica</i>				+				
<i>Abida secale</i>							++	
<i>Vallonia costata</i>	+++	+++	+++++	+++		+	++++	++++
<i>Vallonia excentrica/pulchella</i>	+++++	+++	+++	++			++	++
<i>Vallonia</i> spp.	++++	++++	+++++	+++	++	+	+++	+++++
Helicidae						+	++	
<i>Helicella Itala</i>			+++	++			++	
<i>Trochoidea geyeri</i>					+		+++	
<i>Candidula/Cernuella</i> spp.	+++	++						
Catholic taxa								
<i>Trochulus hispidus</i>	++	++	+++	++				
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.	+		++	+			+	
<i>Punctum pygmaea</i>	++	+	++	+				
<i>Nesovitrea hammonis</i>		+		+				
<i>Euconulus fulvus</i>						+		
<i>Monacha</i> sp.		+						
<i>Vitrina</i> sp.							+	+
<i>Cepaea</i> sp.				+				
<i>Cepaea/Arianta</i> sp.	+						+	
Shade-demanding taxa								
<i>Pomatias elegans</i>	++	++	+++					
<i>Carychium</i> sp.		+	++++	++++				
<i>Acanthinula aculeata</i>		+	++	+				

Trench	402	402	402	402	402	402	402	402
Sample	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
Context	40204	40204	40205	40205	40206	40206	40207	40208
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>	+		+	++				
<i>Vitrea</i> sp.	++	+	++++	+				
<i>Aegopinella nitidula</i>	++	++	++++	++				
<i>Aegopinella pura</i>	+		++	+				
<i>Oxychilus cellarius</i>			+	+				
cf. <i>Cochlodina laminate</i>			++					
cf. <i>Clausilia bidentata</i>			+					
Estimated total	200	140	400	160	10	24	300	340

+ = 1-3, ++ = 4-12, +++ = 13-25, ++++ = 26-50, +++++ = >50, shaded = buried soil?

Table 34: Mollusc assemblages from Trench 402 (Section 40200)

Transect 5: Trenches 391 and 392 (Fig. 88)

C.6.40 Transect 5 is located c 100m to the NW of Transect 4 in Land Parcel 75 and once again the general stratigraphy is like that of Transects 1-4. Trench 391 is notable for the presence of an ephemeral, poorly preserved Late Glacial buried soil located within the chalky silt solifluction deposits (Section 39101, Plate 60). In addition, a possible, though less convincing Holocene buried soil and overlying colluvial sequence with gravel fan deposits produced open country mollusc assemblages (Section 39201, Plate 61, Tables 35 and 36), albeit less well preserved than in other sampled sequences. No artefactual sequences were recovered from these sequences apart from occasional burnt flint. A monolith and three OSL samples have been retained.

Top (m BGL)	Base (m BGL)	Context/finds	Description	Facies
0	0.3	39200	Firm, dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) SANDY SILT. Common chalk inclusions (<10%, <3mm) and rounded to subangular flint pebbles (<10%, <35mm). Frequent rooting. Poorly sorted, unstratified. Clear contact boundary.	Topsoil
0.3	0.55	39203	Firm, brown (7.5YR 5/4) slightly SANDY SILT. Common (<10%) chalk granules (<2mm), common (<8%) rounded to angular flint pebbles (<35mm). Worm burrows present. Poorly sorted, unstratified. Clear contact boundary.	Colluvium
0.55	0.77	39204	Firm, yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) slightly SANDY SILT with traces of clay. Homogenous. Rare angular flint pebbles and very rare cobbles (<3%, <75mm), rare chalk granules (<3%, <2mm). Worm burrows present. Unstratified, moderately sorted. Clear contact boundary.	Colluvium
0.77	1	39205 Δ	Firm, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) slightly SANDY SILT. Rare flint pebbles (<3%, <40mm), very rare chalk inclusions (<1%, <2mm). Worm burrows present. Unstratified, poorly sorted. Contact with underlying unit truncated.	Colluvium
1	1.33	39210Δ	Frequent SA-SR flint nodules (20%, <250mm) in a firm greyish brown (10YR 4/2) SANDY SILT matrix. Common (<10%) chalk granules	Gravel fan

Top (m BGL)	Base (m BGL)	Context/finds	Description	Facies
			(<2mm) and calcite infilling, mainly to lower part of deposit (1.20-1.33m). Flint nodules concentrated between 1.00-1.25m. Poorly sorted, unstratified. Clear contact boundary.	
1.33	1.52	39211	Firm, mid brown (10YR4/3) SANDY SILT with traces of clay. Very rare (<1%) chalk granules (<2mm) and rounded flint pebbles (<20mm). Worm burrows with calcite infilling present. Unstratified, poorly sorted. Clear contact boundary.	Colluvium
1.52	1.6	39212	Firm, greyish brown (10YR 5/2) SANDY SILT \ CLAY with yellowish brown to reddish yellow mottling present throughout. Rare (<1%) chalk granules and SR flint stones (<15-20mm). Calcite infilling of pores and worm burrows present with finer channels noted. Some root replacement by Fe oxides recorded. Moderately sorted, unstratified. Clear contact boundary.	Colluvium
1.6	1.78	39213	Frequent SA-SR flint nodules (10-15%, <90mm) in a firm mid greyish brown (10YR 4/2) SANDY SILT matrix. Flint stones concentrated between 1.60-1.70m. Frequent (<25%) chalk pebbles (<5mm) present immediately below flint stones. Calcite infilling of pores and worm burrows present. Poorly sorted, unstratified. Clear contact boundary	Gravel fan
1.78	1.88	39214	Firm, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) slightly sandy, slightly CLAYEY SILT. Manganese and Fe mottling present. Very rare flint pebbles (<1%, <20mm). Moderately sorted, unstratified. Clear contact boundary.	Buried Soil?
1.88	2.26	39215	Firm, mid yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) SILT. Homogenous with very rare (<1%) subangular flints (<20mm). Moderately sorted, unstratified.	Slopewash/ Brickearth
2.26	2.4	39216	Firm, light yellowish brown SANDY SILT with trace clay. Abundant SA-SR small flint pebbles (<2mm). Homogenous.	Slopewash/ Brickearth)

△ Burnt flint

Table 35: Detailed lithology descriptions, Section 39201, Trench 392

Trench	392	392	392	392	392	392	392	392	392
Sample	103	104	105	106	116	117	118	120	122
Context	39203	39204	39205	39210	39211	39212	39213	39214	39215
Vol. processed (L)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Taxa									
Open country taxa									
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>		+	+	+			+		
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>		+	++	+++			+		
<i>Vallonia costata</i>	+	+	++++	+++++	+	+	++	+	+
<i>Vallonia excentrica/pulchella</i>	++++	+++	+++++	+++++	++		++	+	
<i>Vallonia spp.</i>	++	++++	++++	+++++	++	+	++++		
Helicidae	+								
<i>Helicella Itala</i>	+		++	++	+	+	+		

Trench	392	392	392	392	392	392	392	392	392
Sample	103	104	105	106	116	117	118	120	122
Context	39203	39204	39205	39210	39211	39212	39213	39214	39215
<i>Candidula/Cernuella</i> spp.	++		+						
Catholic taxa									
<i>Trochulus hispidus</i>	+	+	++	+++	+	+	++	+	
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.		+	+						
<i>Punctum pygmaea</i>				+					
<i>Monacha</i> sp.	+		+						
Shade-demanding taxa									
<i>Carychium</i> sp.			+	+					
Zonitidae		+					+		
cf. <i>Cochlodina laminata</i>							+		
cf. <i>Clausilia bidentata</i>							+		
Estimated total	70	70	200	350	13	6	60	5	1

+ = 1-3, ++ = 4-12, +++ = 13-25, ++++ = 26-50, +++++ = >50, shaded = buried soil?

Table 36: Mollusc assemblages from Trench 392 (Section 39201)

Transect 6: Trenches 455, 456, 457 and 459 (Fig. 89)

C.6.41 Transect 6 is located Land Parcel 75, aligned W-E it traverses the lower reaches of a N-S tributary feeding into the main valley to the north. The bedrock geology here is mapped as Chalk. Ground levels on the western side in Trench 455 reach c 52.5m OD and on the eastern side in Trench 458, 50.9m OD. The lowest point occurs in Trench 457 at c 48.8m OD.

C.6.42 Chalk bedrock was located in Trenches 455 and 458 beneath a thin layer of colluvium. Probable Chalk bedrock was encountered in the auger in Trench 456 in Section 45601 at 4.22m BGL and chalk gravel in Section 45700 at 2.28m BGL. Overlying this across the trench were thick sequences of fine-grained silty sandy (Plates 62 and 63, Table 37). In Section 45601 undated ditch 45614 truncated the surface of these deposits. Other than the ditch, the only artefactual material from the overlying colluvial sequences was occasional worked flint. No definitive buried soils were identified. A series of samples recovered for molluscs from section 456 proved unproductive. Two monoliths and three OSL samples have been retained from the sequence.

Top (m BGL)	Base (m BGL)	Context/finds	Description	Facies
0	0.28	45600 ▲	Firm, dark greyish brown SANDY SILT LOAM. Frequent (10%) rooting and R, SR-SA flint pebbles (<40mm), moderately frequent (5%) chalk granules (<2mm). Poorly sorted, unstratified. Clear contact boundary	Topsoil
0.28	0.5	45601	Firm, mid yellowish brown SANDY SILT with trace clay. Infrequent (<2%) SR-SA flint pebbles (<35mm), moderately frequent plant roots / worm burrows (5%). Poorly sorted, unstratified. Slightly diffuse contact boundary.	Colluvium
0.5	0.74	45602	Very firm, compact, light yellowish brown SANDY SILT. Rare (<1%) SA-SR flint pebbles, moderately frequent (5%) plant roots / worm burrows. Moderately sorted, unstratified. Clear contact boundary.	Colluvium

Top (m BGL)	Base (m BGL)	Context/finds	Description	Facies
0.74	1.08	45603	Firm, crumbly mid-dark yellowish brown SANDY SILT. Rare (<1%) SA-SR flint pebbles (<40mm) and plant rooting/worm burrows. Moderately to well sorted, unstratified. Clear, sharp, wavy boundary.	Colluvium
1.08	1.48	45604	Soft, friable pale yellowish brown fine SILTY SAND. Rare (<1%) SA granular stone inclusions (<2mm). 2-5% root holes / worm burrows, some of which show calcite infilling. Infrequent (<2%) possible small cracks/fissures with calcite infilling. Alternating bands of light yellowish brown silty sand with frequent (10-20%) SA chalk granules (<2mm) stoneless silty sand. Irregular, slightly wavy laminations (cross-bedding?). Moderate to well sorted. Clear contact boundary	Slopewash/ Brickearth
1.48	1.74	45605	Soft, friable pale yellowish brown fine SILTY SAND with slight green tinge. Moderately frequent (5%) SA-SR chalk granules (<2mm). Infrequent rooting / worm burrows. Infrequent SA-SR small pebbles (<20mm). Well sorted.	Slopewash/ Brickearth
1.74	1.82	45607	Auger. Soft, friable pale yellowish brown fine SILTY SAND. Frequent (5-10%) R, SR-SA small pebbles (<20mm) that appear as a band. Infrequent (<2%) chalk granules (<2mm) and root holes / worm burrows. Poorly sorted, unstratified. Clear contact boundary.	Slopewash/ Brickearth
1.82	2.18	45607	Firm but friable pale yellowish brown with a greenish tinge, slightly clayey fine SILTY SAND. Infrequent chalk granules (<1%,<2mm). Moderate to well sorted, unstratified.	Slopewash/ Brickearth
2.18	2.22	45608	Soft, crumbly degraded chalk fragments (<40mm) within a mid-yellowish brown fine SILTY SAND matrix. Poorly sorted, unstratified.	Slopewash/ Brickearth
2.22	2.36	45609	Soft, friable light olive brown fine SILTY SAND with trace clay. Homogenous. Rare (<1%) chalk granules (<2mm).	Slopewash/ Brickearth

▲ Worked flint

Table 37: Detailed lithology descriptions, Section 45601, Trench 456

Transect 7: Trenches 430, 515 and 510 (Fig. 90)

C.6.43 Transect 7 is located in Land Parcel 75, aligned W-E, it traverses the very lower reaches of a further N-S tributary feeding into the main valley to the north, c 270m NE of Transect 6. The bedrock geology here is mapped as Chalk. Ground levels on the western side in Trench 433 reach c 40m OD and on the eastern side in Trench 510, 39.5m OD. The lowest point occurs in the northern end of Trench 515 at c 37.5m OD. Trench 515, located on the valley axis, is notable for the recovery of possible (residual?) middle Palaeolithic struck flints from coarse gravel lenses in the underlying fine-grained sand. A broad erosional feature (51508), interpreted as a possible hollow way, was also identified within the overlying colluvium (Plate 64).

C.6.44 No Chalk bedrock was identified in any of the trenches. However, chalk gravel was recorded in the eastern end of Trench 510. In Section 51001 this occurred at 2.2m BGL and in Section 51000 at 1.56m BGL. This is overlain in most recorded profiles by a series of fine-grained sands and silts. In Trench 515 intermittent lenses of coarse

gravel (layers 51511, 51505) within these deposits were interpreted as soliflucted gravel, occurring particularly in the upper levels (Plates 64 and 65). These gravel deposits produced numerous struck flints of possible middle Palaeolithic date, along with a quantity of burnt flint. The Palaeolithic flints appeared rolled and abraded and mixed with an assemblage of fresher blade material of possible early prehistoric age (Late Glacial – Mesolithic?), perhaps deriving from the finer grained deposits the gravels lensed into (layers 51506, 51507, 51512, 51513). Due to the variability and complex structures of this body of sediment as whole, and within the confines of the evaluation trench, it proved difficult in plan to assign material to individual contexts, although an attempt was made. It is noted that in Trench 433 a more substantial deposit of similar gravelly Head was recorded (Plate 66). A number of samples were collected from the early strata in Sections 51501 (Plate 65) and Section 51503 including monoliths and OSL samples.

C.6.45 The main sample sequence in Trench 510 (Section 51001, Plate 67) covered the main body of the Holocene colluvium which included a potential buried soil at the base of the sequence (layer 51009) and a gravel lag deposit (layer 51005). The colluvium in this trench appeared quite calcareous and a series of samples recovered for mollusc shell proved to be quite productive (Table 38). Monoliths and three OSL samples were also retained from this sequence. The sequence is currently undated but based on other similar sequences in Land Parcel 75 is likely to be of later prehistoric and historic date. The molluscs were quite well preserved in the colluvial ploughwash with c 500 individuals recorded in layer 51008. Layer 51009 was somewhat disappointing with only 40 individuals. On the whole the assemblages were dominated by open country species, mainly the *Vallonia*, with lesser numbers of *Pupilla muscorum*, *Vertigo pygmaea* and *Helicella itala*. Of the catholic species *Trochulus hispidus* was most abundant and *Carychium tridentatum* once again dominated the shade-demanding element.

Trench	510	510	510	510	510	510
Sample	135	138	141	143	145	150
Context	51002	51011	51005	51008	51009	51012
Vol. processed (L)						
Open country taxa						
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>			+	++		+
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	+		++	+++		
<i>Vallonia costata</i>	++	++	++++	+++++	++	+
<i>Vallonia excentrica/pulchella</i>	++++	++++	+++++	+++++	++	
<i>Vallonia</i> spp.	+++	++	+++++	+++++		+
<i>Helicella. Itala</i>			++	+		
<i>Candidula/Cernuella</i> spp.	++	++				
Catholic taxa						
<i>Trochulus hispidus</i>	++	+++	++++	+++	++	
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.		+	++	++	+	
<i>Punctum pygmaea</i>	+	++	+	++	+	+
<i>Nesovitrea hammonis</i>			+	++		
<i>Vitrina</i> sp.		+		+		
<i>Cepaea</i> sp.				+		
Shade-demanding taxa						
<i>Pomatias elegans</i>	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Carychium</i> sp.	+	++	+++	+++	+	+
<i>Acanthinula aculeata</i>		+	+	+		

Trench	510	510	510	510	510	510
Sample	135	138	141	143	145	150
Context	51002	51011	51005	51008	51009	51012
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>	+	++	+	+	+	
<i>Vitrea</i> sp.	+	+	+	++		
<i>Aegopinella nitidula</i>	+	++	++	++	+	
<i>Aegopinella pura</i>		++				
<i>Oxychilus cellarius</i>	++		++	++		
Zonitidae					+	
cf. <i>Cochlodina laminata</i>	+			+		
cf. <i>Clausilia bidentata</i>		+				
<i>Merdigera obscura</i>	+					
Estimated total	100	140	300	500	40	6

+ = 1-3, ++ = 4-12, +++ = 13-25, ++++ = 26-50, +++++ = >50, shaded = buried soil?

Table 38: Mollusc assemblages from Trench 510 (Section 51001)

Transect 8: Trench 507 (Fig. 91)

C.6.46 Transect 8 mainly covers Trench 507 and is located c 29m north of Trench 510 (Transect 7) in Land Parcel 75. Aligned NW-SE, this trench is also notable for the recovery of middle Palaeolithic flints from a sediment sequence (Section 50701/05, Plate 68, Section 50702), similar to that seen in Trench 515. In addition, a large ditch (50721) was recorded at the base of the colluvial sequence truncating the earlier strata, the edges of which appeared to be associated with bunt deposits (50717=50727) similar to those seen elsewhere on the site (Plate 29).

C.6.47 The basal deposit encountered in Trench 507 was a rather dense reddish or yellow brown clay silt (layers 50710, 50714, 50715, 50720, 50734, 50735, 50737, 50738) that appeared weathered grey in its upper levels (eg. layers 50714 and 50715, Table 39) and similar to deposits recorded to the east, for example in Trench 496 (Transects 9 and 10). In Section 50701/05 the deposit produced possible middle Palaeolithic flint but also later flint potentially of LUP or Mesolithic date. This suggests the silty clay may originally derive from slope deposits, possibly decalcified through solution of the underlying chalk. Coarser gravelly lenses were noted (layers 50719, 50713 and 50736) which appear to extend into the overlying silty sand (eg. layer 50706). These finer-grained deposits also contained later flint of LUP or Mesolithic date. The sequence was capped by colluvial ploughwash. Three monoliths and seven OSL samples were recovered from the sequences in Trench 507, mainly from the earlier strata, but also covering the potential burnt mound deposit (layer 50717=50727) associated with the ditch (Plate 29).

Top (m BGL)	Base (m BGL)	Context/finds	Description	Facies
0	0.34	50700▲	Firm, dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) SANDY SILT. Common rounded flint pebbles (<10%, <30mm). Rare chalk inclusions (<1%, <2mm). Poorly sorted, unstratified. Clear contact boundary.	Topsoil
0.34	0.57	50702	Firm, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clayey SANDY SILT. Frequent rounded flint pebbles (<15%, <45mm) and less common angular to subangular cobbles and pebbles (50-90mm). Rare Fe replacement along root channels. Very rare chalk granules (<1%, <2mm). Worm burrows	Colluvium

Top (m BGL)	Base (m BGL)	Context/finds	Description	Facies
			present. Poorly sorted, unstratified. Clear contact boundary.	
0.57	0.81	50709	Firm, yellowish brown slightly clayey SANDY SILT. Very rare (<1%, <5mm) flint pebbles. Frequent (10%) oxidised yellowish red mottling and Fe replacement of roots recorded. Worm burrows present. Moderately to well sorted, unstratified. Clear contact boundary	Slopewash/ Brickearth
0.81	1	50707▲▲ (LUP?)	Firm but friable light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) SILTY SAND. Frequent oxidised yellowish red mottling and patches of lighter silty sand. Stone line between 0.88-0.90m containing well rounded sorted flint pebbles (<10mm). Worm burrows present. Unstratified, moderately to poorly sorted. Abrupt contact boundary.	Slopewash/ Brickearth
0.98	1.23	50706▲▲△ (MPAL?)	Compacted gravelly deposit. Yellowish brown with reddish tinge (10YR 5/4) SILTY SAND with abundant (50%) SR poorly sorted flint and quartzite pebbles.	Gravelly Head
1.23	1.42	50711▲△ (LUP?)	Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt with a trace of clay. Rare R-SR and SA large to medium pebbles (<2%). Frequent Fe mottling and moderately frequent Mn flecks. Unstratified. Clear contact boundary.	Slopewash/ Brickearth
1.42	1.52	50712▲ (LUP?)	Firm light yellowish brown sandy silt, sandier than above, Frequent (5%) Fe mottling and 2-5% Mn flecks. Small to medium R-SR pebbles of flint. Clear contact boundary.	Slopewash/ Brickearth
1.52	1.63	50713▲ (LUP?)	Gravelly lens. Poorly sorted small to very large R, SR and SA flint and quartzite pebbles (50%) in a light yellowish brown fine silty sand. Contact boundary clear.	Gravelly Head
1.63	1.76	50714▲△ (MPAL?)	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt. Frequent Fe mottling (10-15%) with Mn flecks, rare (<1%) SA-SR small to medium pebbles. Clear contact boundary.	Clayey Head (weathered)
1.76	1.9	50715▲ (MPAL?)	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt. Frequent Fe mottling (10%) with Mn flecks (5%), rare (<1%) SA-SR small to medium pebbles. Base of trench.	Clayey Head (weathered)
1.9	1.92	50736	Auger - Poorly sorted gravel in a light yellowish brown silty sand.	Gravelly Head
1.92	2.18	50737	Firm, mid to light yellowish brown clayey silt. Frequent Fe mottling and Mn flecks. Rare R-SR pebbles of flint.	Clayey Head
2.18	2.3	50738	Firm. mid to light yellowish brown clayey silt. Frequent (5%) SA-SR medium to large flint pebbles, frequent Fe mottling and Mn flecks. Auger refused at 2.3m on flint.	Clayey Head

▲ Worked flint, △ Burnt flint

Table 39: Detailed lithology descriptions, Section 50701/05, Trench 507

Transect 9: Trenches 499, 496, 494, 487 and 478 and Transect 10: Trenches 496 and 497 (Figs 92 and 93)

C.6.48 Transects 9 and 10 are located at the eastern extent of Land Parcel 75. Transect 9 is aligned along the axis of the main SW-NE dry valley, whereas Transect 10 presents

a profile perpendicular to the valley axis. The trenches in this area contained a significant amount of archaeology stratified within the sediment sequences. Trenches 499, 496 and 494 all contained flint scatters and other features dated from the Mesolithic to middle Bronze Age.

- C.6.49 Chalk bedrock was not encountered in any of these trenches, apart from chalk rubble identified in Trench 478 (Section 47893) at c 2m OD (Fig. 92). The basal sediments in the SW, in Trenches 499, 496 and 494, comprised a clayey silt like that described above in Trench 507, the upper part of which was frequently weathered grey indicating the remnant of a former land surface (see Trench 496 below). Further down valley to the NE in Trenches 492, 487, and 478, the earliest strata encountered largely comprised fine-grained sandy silts seen elsewhere across the site (Fig. 92). In Trench 487 (Section 48702), layer 48714 was described a homogenous soft mid yellowish grey brown sandy silt with occasional (2%) sub-angular to subrounded medium to large flint pebbles. Layer 48714 was augered to 2.66m BGL, at which point a mid to light brownish (clayey) sandy silt was recorded (layer 48715). At 2.74m BGL, layer 48716 is described as a very firm mid to dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent (25-30%) Fe mottling and rounded to sub-rounded medium to large pebbles (quartzite?) concentrated towards the base. This deposit extended to 3.34m BGL at which point the auger refused. This deposit could be equivalent to the basal clayey deposits recorded in the trenches to the SW in Transect 9.
- C.6.50 In Trench 496 the top of the clayey facies was recorded as layer 49622 and 49611/13, with the uppermost weathered horizon as layer 49621 (Fig. 93). In both deposits extensive flint scatters of Mesolithic date were recorded, associated with possible hearths, the focus of which appeared to be in the southern end of the trench (Plate 27). Hearth 49618 (Plate 26) produced a radiocarbon date on charred hazelnut shell fragments of 5620-5470 cal BC (Beta-576527; 6580 ± 30BP). The sediment sequence in Trench 496 appeared somewhat conflated with additional features of middle Bronze Age date cut from almost the same level eg. pit 49624 (Plate 69, Fig. 93) produced a radiocarbon date from charcoal of 1750-1540 cal BC (Beta-576526; 3380 ± 30BP). It is, however, possible these later features originated from slightly higher up in the sequence in colluvium 49610/14 looking at the position of pit 49603 to the north (Plate 28; Fig. 93, Section 49600).
- C.6.51 Features were also identified in Trenches 499 (pit 49905, Section 49900) and 494 (pits 49407-10, Section 49400/01, Plate 25), the latter beneath palaeosol layer 49405 (See Table 40). Pit 49409 had multiple fragments of middle to late Bronze Age pottery, several sherds of flint debitage.
- C.6.52 The colluvial sequences recorded in these trenches were fairly typical of those seen elsewhere across the site but were notably stoney towards the base of Trenches 496 and 492 with gravel lag deposits, the latter containing frequent struck flint and three small sherds of middle Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery from the upper levels (layer 49205/10/11, Section 49201, augered). A small sherd of middle Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery was also recovered from colluvium 47809 in Trench 478 (Section 47802). In Trench 487, a complex but undated trackway sequence was recorded at the base of the colluvium (see trench description in the main text, Plates 21 and 22).
- C.6.53 The colluvium was generally quite silty and appeared non-calcareous with flint clasts dominating over chalk inclusions. The thickness of the colluvium (including topsoil and buried soil layers) averaged 1.5-2.0m along Transect 9. Thickness shallowed to just over 1.0m on higher ground at the SE end of Transect 10 (Trench 497). Here the

colluvium overlay a fine-grained silt with chalk pellets (solifluction deposit) and tended to be contain more chalk.

C.6.54 The main sample sequence from this area of the site was in Trench 494 (Section 49400/01). A series of samples collected for molluscs proved unproductive and no shell was preserved. A monolith and OSL samples have been retained from this trench. A monolith and three OSL samples were also taken from the sequences in Trench 496 (Sections 49606 and 49602).

Top (m BGL)	Base (m BGL)	Context/finds	Description	Facies
0	0.22	49400 ▲	Firm (10YR 3/2) very dark greyish brown sandy silt. Common SR pebbles (<30mm) and SA pebbles to cobbles (<70mm, 40%). Rare chalk inclusions (<2mm, <3%). Rooting, coal and CBM fragments noted. Abrupt contact.	Topsoil
0.22	0.4	49401	Firm (10YR 4/4) dark yellowish brown sandy silt. Common SR chalk granules (10%, <2mm) and rare SA flint pebbles (<50mm, <5%). Rare SR pebbles (<30mm). Calcite infilling of pores, Fe staining common. Diffuse contact.	Colluvium
0.4	0.92	49402 ●▲	Firm (10YR 4/3) brown sandy silt. Darker than above. Stone line in upper part of layer with SA pebbles and cobbles (20-70mm), rare (<5%) flint pebbles SA-R throughout. Very rare chalk inclusions (<1%, <2mm). Worm burrows filled with lighter coloured silt. Fe mineralisation common. Diffuse contact.	Colluvium
0.92	1.1	49403 ▲	Firm (10YR 4/3) brown sandy silt. Siltier, common (10%) flint pebbles SA-SR throughout (<60mm). Very rare chalk inclusions (<1%, <3mm). Worm burrows. Clear contact.	Colluvium
1.1	1.46	49404	Firm (7.5YR 4/4) brown sandy silt. Rare (<5%) SA to SR flint pebbles (<60mm) Charcoal flecks. Very rare chalk inclusions (<2%, <3mm). Worm burrows filled with chalk granules. Clear contact.	Colluvium
1.46	1.9	49405 ▲	Firm, dark brown (7.5YR 3B) slightly sandy clayey silt. Homogenous, porous with fine root channels. Rare SR-SA (<3%) flint pebbles (<40mm). Charcoal flecks. Rare Fe staining along root channels. Diffuse contact.	Buried Soil
		Pits 49407-10 ●▲		
1.9	2.04	49406=49412 ▲▲	Firm, (7.5YR 4/4) brown slightly sandy silty clay, homogenous, oxidised (mottling). Very rare SR pebbles (<2%, <20mm). Base of trench.	Clayey Head
2.04	2.24	49406	Auger - grading to dark yellowish brown clay silt, mottled light greenish grey (20%) with Fe concretions (<2mm, 2-3%). Diffuse contact.	Clayey Head
2.24	2.34	49413	Firm slightly plastic, grey mottled yellowish brown with Fe (5%) clay silt. Becoming dark grey with strong brown mottles. Rare SR flint pebbles (<60mm) below 2.34m.	Clayey Head

▲ Worked flint, ● Prehistoric pottery

Table 40: Detailed lithology descriptions, Section 49400/01, Trench 494

Transect 11: Trenches 106, 105, 238 and Transect 12: Trenches 261, 260 and 262 (Figs 94 and 95)

- C.6.55 Transects 11 and 12 are located in a N-S tributary in Land Parcel 72. In Transect 11 current ground levels average 39m OD on either side of the valley (Trenches 106 and 238) with the lowest point in Trench 105 at c 37.5m OD. In Transect 12, the current ground level in the eastern end of Trench 261 in the west of the transect measured c 35.6 m OD, and at the eastern end of Trench 262, c 35.4m OD. The lowest point occurred in Trench 260 at c 34.8m OD.
- C.6.56 Chalk bedrock was encountered on each side of the valley. In Trenches 105 and 238 (Transect 11), and 261 and 262 (Transect 12, NB. the east end of Trench 262 is not illustrated). Here the topsoil directly overlay the Chalk. At the west end of Trench 262 chalk gravel/rubble was encountered, overlain by chalky silt with fine gravel (solifluction deposit) at 0.97m BGL (Section 26200, Transect 12). Chalk gravel/rubble was encountered during augering at depth in Trenches 105 (2.57m BGL) and 260 (3.39m BGL). In Trenches 105 and 260 the chalk gravel/rubble was overlain by thick deposits of light yellowish brown sandy silt (Pleistocene) containing a low clast content of sporadic flint gravel suggesting deposition by slope processes. The upper part of this sediment body appeared slightly more clayey, possibly through weathering. In Trench 260, augering indicated a thickness of c 1.60m (Table 41).
- C.6.57 The sandy silt was overlain in both transects by colluvial ploughwash (Plates 70 and 71). In Trench 260 a possible remnant subsoil was recorded at the interface between the colluvium and sandy silt that produced prehistoric pottery (probable LBA) and a small quantity of struck flint (layer 26010=26007). However, the deposit contained common chalk flecks and a relatively low shell count and may be colluviated/disturbed, at least in the upper part. The colluvium (including the topsoil and subsoil layer 26210) in Section 26002 was recorded at 1.77m in thickness. In Section 10500 it was recorded at 1.55m in thickness. Six sherds of prehistoric pottery (MBA-IA) were recovered from layer 26006 overlying layer 26007=26010, along with a small amount of burnt flint. This layer contained abundant chalk clasts and rich shell assemblages. This, together with the distinctively dark grey colour, suggests either a ploughsoil and/or topsoil material reworked from upslope.
- C.6.58 The main sample sequence was taken from Section 26002 (Table 41). This included a series of samples for recovery of mollusc shell, along with a monolith and three OSL samples that have been retained. The results of the mollusc assessment are presented in Table 42. Shell was found to be moderately well preserved throughout with c 500 individuals recorded in layer 26006. Preservation was poorer in layer 26010 with only c 50 individuals. The character of the assemblages was wholly open country, dominated by the *Vallonias*. *Vallonia excentrica* tended to dominate over *Vallonia costata*, particularly in layer 26010. *Pupilla muscorum*, *Helicella itala*, *Vertigo pygmaea* and the rare xerophile *Truncatellina cylindrica* were also present. Catholic and shade-demanding species formed a very minor component to the assemblages suggesting a very dry and open environment of short, grazed grassland and probably arable in the immediate vicinity.

Top (m BGL)	Base (m BGL)	Context/finds	Description	Facies
0	0.24	26000	Friable brownish grey slightly sandy silt, common chalk flecks and SA-SR pebbles of flint (<90mm). Rare inclusions of black slag and red CBM fragments (<20mm). Abrupt contact boundary.	Topsoil
0.24	0.49	26003	Firm yellowish brown silt, slightly sandy. Frequent chalk flecks (20%), common SA to SR flint (<50mm), rare small cobbles (<120mm). Frequent worm burrows. Clear contact boundary.	Colluvium
0.49	0.78	26004	Firm brown slightly sandy silt. Frequent chalk flecks (20%). Few SA nodular flint (<120mm) (5%). Few worm burrows. Clear contact boundary.	Colluvium
0.78	1.18	26005	Firm dark yellowish brown silt, trace of fine sand. Common chalk flecks (10%), common flint pebbles (<90mm) SA. Diffuse to clear contact boundary.	Colluvium
1.18	1.58	26006●△	Firm dark greyish brown slightly sandy silt, trace of clay. Frequent (30%) chalk flecks, frequent precipitation within fissures. Few small flint pebbles SR. Rare charcoal. Clear contact boundary.	Colluvium
1.58	1.77	26010=26007 ▲△	Very firm/compacted yellowish brown silt, common white chalk, worm burrows, rare small SR flint. Clear contact boundary.	Colluvium /Buried subsoil?
1.77	1.84	26008	Firm brownish yellow silt, rare chalk pebbles (<3mm). Diffuse contact boundary.	Slopewas h/Brickearth
1.84	1.94	26009	Firm reddish brown slightly clayey silt, rare nodules of flint, rare worm burrows.	Slopewas h/Brickearth
1.94	2.2	26009	Auger - as above	Slopewas h/Brickearth
2.2	2.54	26009	Firm, yellowish brown slightly clayey, slightly sandy silt. Homogeneous.	Slopewas h/Brickearth
2.54	2.84	26009	Firm yellowish brown, lighter than above, slightly clayey silt. Homogeneous.	Slopewas h/Brickearth
2.84	3.13	26009	Firm, yellowish brown slightly clayey, silt. Trace of fine sand. Rare small, weathered chalk pebbles (<4mm) at 2.84m. Becoming strong brown and firm below 3.00m with weak pale brown mottling (5-10%) and a few SA flint pebbles (<60mm).	Slopewas h/Brickearth
3.13	3.26	26009	Firm light yellowish brown silt. Homogenous. Few SA flint pebbles (<40mm) below 3.2m.	Slopewas h/Brickearth
3.26	3.39	26009	Loose yellowish brown, silty, fine sand. Rare, small SA flint pebbles (3%).	Slopewas h/Brickearth
3.39	3.48	26011	Loose light yellowish brown slightly sandy silt with frequent weathered chalk pebbles (<20mm), fine chalk granules (<1mm).	Chalk Gravel
3.48	3.57	26011	Loose light yellowish brown sandy silt with few weathered chalk pebbles (<20mm, 5%).	Chalk Gravel

▲ Worked flint, △ Burnt flint, ● Prehistoric pottery

Table 41: Detailed lithology descriptions, Section 26002, Trench 260

Trench	260	260	260	260	260
Sample	29	30	31	32	34
Context	26003	26004	26005	26006	26010
Vol. processed (L)	2	2	2	2	2
Open country taxa					
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>			+	++	+
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>		+	+	++	+
<i>Truncatellina cylindrica</i>				+	+
<i>Vallonia costata</i>	++++	++	+++	+++++	+
<i>Vallonia excentrica/pulchella</i>	+++++	+++++	+++++	+++++	++++
<i>Vallonia</i> spp.	++	+++	++++	+++++	++
<i>Helicella. Itala</i>		+	++	++++	+
<i>Candidula/Ceruella</i> spp.	++++	+++	+		+
Catholic taxa					
<i>Trochulus hispidus</i>			++	++	+
<i>Punctum pygmaea</i>					+
<i>Vitrina</i> sp.				+	
Shade-demanding taxa					
<i>Pomatias elegans</i>					
<i>Carychium</i> sp.		+		+	+
<i>Acanthinula aculeata</i>				+	
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>				+	+
<i>Vitrea</i> sp.				+	+
<i>Oxychilus cellarius</i>				++	
Estimated total	170	100	170	500	50

+ = 1-3, ++ = 4-12, +++ = 13-25, ++++ = 26-50, +++++ = >50, shaded = buried soil

Table 42: Mollusc assemblages from Trench 260 (Section 26002)

Mollusc assemblages from archaeological features

C.6.59 Mollusc assemblages from thirteen bulk samples were examined, mainly from later prehistoric and Roman ditch or enclosure features (Table 43). Single samples were examined from an early Bronze Age ring ditch and a tree-throw hole. Many of the flots contained very abundant and very well-preserved shell which is unsurprising given most of the features were cut directly into Chalk bedrock, together with the larger volume of sediment processed compared to the dedicated 2 litre mollusc samples.

C.6.60 In contrast to the assemblages recovered from the colluvial deposits, many of these features (ditches 502, 5502, 5708, 16802, 26902 and 37003) contained assemblages dominated by shade-demanding species. Many of the samples derive from secondary fills suggesting the micro-environment of the features became overgrown and colonised by deciduous trees (hedges?) and shrubs as they silted, producing plenty of leaf litter, but probably within a wider environment of more open arable/pastoral land. This is most evident by the proliferation of *Discus rotundatus*, *Carychium tridentatum*, various zonitids, *Merdigera obscura*, and the rupestral Clausiliidae and *Lauria cylindracea* (the latter abundant in ditch 26902). In general,

of the open country taxa recorded in these shady environments, *Vallonia costata* was most numerous and is the species most tolerant of enclosed conditions. Although usually classed as an open-country species, *V. costata* does occur in low numbers in woodland, closed canopy up to 6% and open woodland up to 12% (Evans 1972:157). *Pomatias elegans*, although occurring in leaf litter in woodland, prefers loose soil conditions into which it can burrow (Evans 1972:133), which may indicate some disturbance where it is common, in ditches 502, 5502 and 26902.

- C.6.61 Four ditches, 5603, 14202, 26906 and 27302, produced assemblages that tended to have a stronger open-country signal, whereas in upper fills of ditch 16802 and ditch 27802 the assemblages were more mixed. Of note is the assemblage recovered from tree-throw hole 28104. Here, no open-country species were recorded. The flot was wholly dominated by shade-demanding and catholic species where *D. rotundatus* was most abundant. A single shell of the rupestral species *Helicigona lapicida* was recorded here.

Trench	5	55	56	57	142	168	168	269	269	273	278	281	370
Feature no.	502	5502	5603	5708	14202	16802	16802	26902	26906	27302	27802	28104	37002
Sample	4	8	11	9	2	17	10	23	25	24	26	27	57
Context	503	5506	5605	5710	14203	16805	16808	26903	26907	27304	27803	28105	37011
Fill	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	3rd	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	1st	2nd
Feature type	Encl. ditch	Encl. ditch	Ditch	Encl. ditch	Encl. ditch	Encl. ditch	Encl. ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Tree throw	Ring ditch
Period	ER	MIA/RB	MIA	MIA	MR	ER	ER	ER/MR	ER	RB	ER	Preh.?	EBA
Vol. processed (L)	40	40	40	40	40		40	40	36	40	32	40	32
Flot vol	225	60	50	50	175	2	25	75	50	30	75	75	50
Taxa													
OPEN COUNTRY													
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>	X			X						X			
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	X	X	XX	X	XX		X	X	X	X	X		X
<i>Truncatellina cylindrica</i>	X			X				X			X		
<i>Vallonia costata</i>	X	XX	XX	XXX	XX	X	X	XXX	X	XX	XXX		XXX
<i>Vallonia eXcentrica/pulchella</i>		X	XX	X	XX		X	X	X	X	X		X
<i>Helicella Itala</i>			X	X	X		X	X	X		X		
<i>Candidula/Cernuella</i> spp.	X	X	X	X	XXX		X		X	X	X		X
CATHOLIC													
<i>Trochulus hispidus</i>	XXX	X	X	X	X	X		XXX	X	XX	XXX	X	XX
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.		XX		XX	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Punctum pygmaea</i>		X	X	X		X		X			X	X	
<i>Nesovitrea hammonis</i>								X	X				X
<i>Monacha</i> sp.	XX												
<i>Cepaea</i> sp.	X											X	X
<i>Cepaea/Arianta</i> sp.		X						X	X				
SHADE-DEMANDING													
<i>Pomatias elegans</i>	XXX	XXX	X	XX	X	X	X	XXX		X	X	X	XX

Trench	5	55	56	57	142	168	168	269	269	273	278	281	370
Feature no.	502	5502	5603	5708	14202	16802	16802	26902	26906	27302	27802	28104	37002
Sample	4	8	11	9	2	17	10	23	25	24	26	27	57
Context	503	5506	5605	5710	14203	16805	16808	26903	26907	27304	27803	28105	37011
<i>Carychium tridentatum</i>	XXX	XXX		XXX		X			X		X	XX	XX
<i>Acanthinula aculeata</i>	X	X		X		X		X				X	
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>		XXX	X	XXX	X	XX	XX	XXX			XX	XXX	XXX
<i>Vitrea sp.</i>	XXX	XXX	X	X		X	X	XX		X	X	X	X
<i>Aegopinella nitidula</i>	XXX	XXX	X	XX	X	X	X	XX	X	X	X	XX	XX
<i>Aegopinella pura</i>		XX		X		X		X				X	X
<i>Oxychilus cellarius</i>	XXX	XXX		X		X	X	XX	X	X	X	XX	X
Zonitidae	XXX	XXX											
cf. <i>Cochlodina laminata</i>		X		X								X	X
cf. <i>Clausilia bidentata</i>		X				X		XX		X	X	X	X
<i>Merdigera obscura</i>	XX	X			X	X		XX					X
<i>Lauria cylindracea</i>	X							XXX		X		X	
<i>Helicigona Lapidica</i>												X	

X = present, XX = frequent, XXX = abundant

Table 43: Mollusc assemblages from archaeological features

Discussion and Potential

- C.6.62 In summary, geoarchaeological investigations carried out during the evaluation focused primarily on the sedimentary sequences contained within the main SW-NE trending dry valley, its N-S tributaries in Land parcel 75 and a smaller valley to the north in Land Parcel 72. BGS mapping indicates the sequences cut through Chalk bedrock and are filled with a swathe of 'Head' deposits, although Thanet Sand is also mapped to the south and east of the site on the higher ground. The upper reaches of two of the N-S tributaries were investigated during the evaluation of Land parcel 76. Where practicable and access permitting, the current evaluation trenches were positioned in order to investigate the valley sediments through a series of cross-profiles. The sequences are illustrated with ten composite transects (Figs 84-95) considered to be broadly representative of the correlated facies, but also latterly placed to coincide with those trenches containing intercalated archaeological remains. One of the main reasons for this was to illustrate the depth below ground level (BGL) and in metres Ordnance Datum (m OD) of key archaeological horizons that may be impacted by construction. Information from the finds assemblages and the position of recovered samples have also been added to the transects.
- C.6.63 The focus of the evaluation was mainly to determine the archaeological potential of the Holocene sequences. A further phase of purposive geoarchaeological field evaluation is planned to specifically investigate the Palaeolithic/Pleistocene potential of the site. Taking this into account the majority of the trenches were only excavated to the top of clear Pleistocene sediments. However, where a depth of Pleistocene sediments was exposed, due to the undulating nature of the topography and/or to clarify the base of the Holocene sequence, the opportunity was taken to record, and in some cases sample with monoliths and for OSL dating. This was done with the view to providing additional information prior to the later phase of planned purposive work and particularly focused on those sequences where suspected late Upper and middle Palaeolithic struck flints were recovered (eg. Trenches 507 and 515). A programme of OSL dating of selected sediment sequences is in progress, whose results will firm up, and may change, some of the interpretations discussed below. In some of the trenches hand augering was also carried out in an attempt to ascertain the depth to bedrock, although visibility was particularly poor with this technique and often failed when stoney sediments were encountered.
- C.6.64 The basal valley infills of the valley sequences variously comprised Pleistocene cold climate solifluction deposits, much of which is of probable late Devensian (Late Glacial) date - chalky 'Coombe Rock' and gravelly or clayey Head deposits. Fine-grained brickearth type deposits, often redeposited by slope processes were also recorded extensively recorded, both overlying and sometimes beneath gravelly Head deposits.
- C.6.65 In the western part of Land Parcel 75, on the steep south facing valley slopes directly beneath the Golf Course the early deposits tended to be dominated by chalk rich soliflucted sediments (eg. Trenches 424, 419, 402, 491, Transects 2-5; Figs 85-88). Within these deposits in Trenches 419, 402 and 391 a buried soil horizon was recorded. Invariably where exposed in the trenches, this horizon appeared eroded and reworked. However, the sequence in Trench 402 was exceptional. Assessment of samples from Trench 402 produced mollusc assemblages with good quantities of shell. The composition of the assemblage is suggestive of a Late Glacial date, being consistent with mollusc zones y and z from Holywell Coombe (Preece and Bridgland

1998). The sample flots produced a couple of very tiny fragments of unidentifiable charcoal that are borderline for AMS radiocarbon dating, however OSL samples were recovered from the sequence should further dating being required. No artefactual material was recovered associated with the soil, however the exposure within the trench was small. The fact that the same horizon was picked up in several trenches indicates it to be more extensively preserved along the south facing slopes of the valley. In addition, potential LUP flint scatters were recorded in other parts of the valley eg. Trench 507, indicating groups were active in the locality during this period. The sequence is therefore considered to be of some significance in terms of both archaeological and geoarchaeological/paleoenvironmental potential. Even without direct evidence for occupation, the soil profile has the potential to provide comparative data for sequences formed on other geologies in other parts of the valley and within the wider region for this period. Future work should consider more extensive recording and sampling at multiple locations should the sequences be at risk from construction.

- C.6.66 On the north facing slopes and in the valley base, the early (Pleistocene) sequences were found to be quite deep and only investigated superficially through augering. The upper parts of the sequences tended to be dominated by fine-grained brickearth type deposits which frequently appeared silty and are likely to have a high loess component. However, in valley situations it is probable they have been subject to varying a degree of reworking by slope processes and frequently contained a low clast content, as well as exhibiting bedding structures, gravelly lenses and stringers. On occasion the upper levels of these deposits below the colluvium appeared decalcified or leached. Where these sediments appeared sandy they are likely to be derived in part from reworked Thanet Sand and/or fines from high level gravels moving down valley. These sediments may offer some potential to contain stabilization/occupations horizons but as stated previously, the Pleistocene deposits were only investigated and sampled in their upper part superficially within a limited number of the trenches. Key trenches include 507 and 515 (Transects 7 and 8, Figs 90 and 91). In Trench 507, numerous potential LUP struck were recovered from silt sands. These flints may be *in situ* or if transported have not moved far given the fresh condition of some of the blades. Notably the gravel lenses within the sands also produced potential middle Palaeolithic flint, presumably reworked from upslope by solifluction cold climate processes during the Late Glacial. A more substantial body of gravelly Head was noted in Trench 433 (Plate 66). Transects 7 and 8 are located at the confluence of the main valley and a N-S tributary, at these locations sequence complexity is expected to be greater.
- C.6.67 Beneath the fine-grained sands and silt in Transects 8-10 (Figs 91-93), in the eastern part of the main valley base and southern slopes, the sediments were recorded as notably more clayey. The formation processes associated with this sediment body are not wholly clear and it is currently interpreted as a type of Head deposit, possibly decalcified through solution of the underlying Chalk. Intermittent very gravelly lenses, and dispersed clasts were noted throughout, along with occasional bedding and zones of darker sediments that may represent remnant horizons and/or post depositional weathering. It is of note in Trench 507 (Transect 8, Fig 91) possible middle Palaeolithic struck flint was recovered from the upper levels of this sediment body.
- C.6.68 Buried soil horizons formed on the surface of the Pleistocene deposits and sealed by colluvial ploughwash were recorded at numerous locations throughout the valley,

frequently sealing or associated with archaeological features and/or artefact scatters. In the eastern part of the main valley these appear to be quite early. In Trench 496, for example, Mesolithic flint scatters and associated hearths were recorded within the weathered surface of the silty clay facies described above, possibly within a remnant subsoil/Bt horizon. For the most part, however, these buried soils appear to be later prehistoric in date based on associated features/scatters beneath and within. Although there was some evidence of rooting into the underlying sediments, the soils frequently contained chalk and flint clasts which may indicate disturbance and/or erosion in the upper part of the profiles. In addition, the mollusc assemblages, where preserved indicate relatively open environments (post woodland clearance) that would be consistent with a later prehistoric date. Certainly, none of the mollusc assemblages contained significant shade-demanding assemblages and lack the species diversity one would expect of earlier enclosed woodland environments. The caveat to this is mollusc preservation tended to be restricted to the more calcareous sediments. Soils under woodland tend to develop non-calcareous brown earths and preservation is also likely to be poor on soils formed on leached parent material. Shell preservation was particularly poor in the eastern part of the main valley where the evidence for early activity was recorded.

- C.6.69 With reference to the colluvial ploughwash deposits, these sequences appear fairly typical of dry valley sequences and appear to date from the later prehistoric period onwards. The depth in the western part of the main valley base (including topsoil) averaged 2.0-2.25m. In Trench 431 (Transect 1, Fig. 84) the colluvium sealed burnt mound deposits associated with Beaker pottery at 2.35m BGL. In the eastern part of the main valley the colluvium appeared slightly shallower, although it is likely some of the trenches illustrated in transects 9-10 are positioned a little off axis. The colluvium was quite variable, frequently exhibiting bedding and gravel lag/fan deposits, probably derived from both downslope and down axis erosion. There deposits did broadly appear to be more calcareous with chalk clast inclusions in the western part of the valley on the south facing slopes. Whereas elsewhere, the colluvium is dominated by flint clasts, this also seems to be reflected in preservation of mollusc shell which was generally poorer in the sequences sampled in the east. The variable colluvial ploughwash sequences, in places clearly bedded, offer some potential to investigate past landuse through detailed study of the sediments, supported by molluscan analysis, although this will be dependent on providing a good dating framework. Chronological control may be achieved where well-dated archaeological features are found stratified within the deposits and the full sequences sampled accordingly, supported by a programme of OSL dating.
- C.6.70 The colluvial deposits contained within the valley sequences unsurprisingly produced molluscs assemblages dominated by open-country species in good numbers suitable for analysis. However, assessment of assemblages from bulk samples from later prehistoric and Roman ditches appeared much more diverse and the shell was abundant and very well-preserved. This is largely due to the fact most of these features were directly cut into Chalk bedrock, together with the larger sample volumes in this instance (30-40 litres). Many of the assemblages were dominated by a range of shade-demanding species suggesting the features associated with the enclosures became densely overgrown with deciduous shrubs and trees (hedges?). Locally, conditions became quite shaded and enclosed as the features silted, but still within a wider environment of open arable/pasture. This was not true of all features and spatial variability was detected with some features producing more open assemblages. Overall, the mollusc assemblages examined during the evaluation demonstrate clear

potential for paleoenvironmental reconstruction and any future fieldwork should include provision for a comprehensive and targeted sampling strategy for both the valley sediment sequences and datable archaeological features.

C.7 Ge archaeological Assessment, Land Parcel 71

By Thomas Bruce

Introduction

- C.7.1 The ge archaeological component of the evaluation works undertaken within Land Parcel 71, north of Rochester Road, comprised the targeted recording of sedimentary sequences exposed in trenches to supplement standard archaeological recording.
- C.7.2 As stated in the WSI, the main objectives of the evaluation were to:
- identify the character, extent and depth of the sedimentary sequences occurring adjacent to floodplains and within in dry valleys;
 - establish the complexity of colluviation within these localities;
 - investigate areas where topography indicates the possibility for deep deposit sequences;
 - use the data obtained to refine existing ge archaeological deposit models.
- C.7.3 More specific objectives were to:
- identify and record any archaeological activity buried beneath or within these sequences;
 - clarify the potential for well-preserved deposits within protected dry valley locations. This is likely to be particularly relevant for any areas of Upper Palaeolithic, Mesolithic or Neolithic activity.
- C.7.4 The area under investigation is situated on the north-facing lower dip slope of the North Downs immediately above the floodplain of the River Thames, to the east of the village of Chalk and west of St Mary's Church. Land Parcel 71 extends north from the A226, Rochester Road, down to the limits of the Thames floodplain and is bounded to the north by Lower Higham Road. There are a series of north-south oriented dry valleys in the area, one of which is present along the eastern boundary of site, entering the area of investigation in the north-eastern corner of site. The head of this valley, located in Land Parcel 72 immediately to the south, is reported in Appendix C.6 above.
- C.7.5 The BGS maps the underlying bedrock geology as Chalk (Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation (undifferentiated)) for the majority of the site, while the north-western part of site is mapped as Thanet Sand. The mapped superficial geology varies considerably, with Head deposits present within the dry valley to the east and outcrops of Pleistocene river terrace deposits of the Thames system (Bridgland 1994) - Corbets Tey (Lynch Hill) and Mucking (Taplow) Gravel - to the north and centre, along the northern boundary and running parallel with and beneath Lower Higham Road.
- C.7.6 The study area has been previously reviewed as part of the scheme-wide Palaeolithic and Quaternary Deposit Model (PQDM) (Wenban-Smith and Bates 2020). Land Parcel 71 falls within PQ-7, characterised by a series of sand and gravel fluvial bodies with Head deposits also present. Head deposits occurring in the valley base may consist of coarse, poorly sorted flint gravels as well as finer grained clay-silts. The fluvial deposits are likely to consist of basal gravels overlain by finer grained sands

and silts, which could be capped by either fluvial or Head gravels. Wenban-Smith and Bates (2020) note that the area of investigation is the only site where two, or possibly three, terraces occur in close proximity to each other and on this basis considered the Palaeolithic potential to be moderate to high. Several Lower/Middle Palaeolithic artefacts have been recovered from the nearby area, with some associated with gravel deposits that are likely to be equivalent to those mapped in the study area.

Method

- C.7.7 The trenches were entirely or partially excavated to a maximum of 2m depth BGL in the north-east corner of the site (Trenches 528, 530, 536, 541, 546 and 547), while the remaining trenches were excavated to a maximum of 1m BGL. Twenty-two trenches, including two 80m long trenches (Trenches 530 and 541), were considered to be broadly representative of the sedimentary sequences occurring throughout the site. These were split into four transects (Transects, 13, 14, 15 and 16; Figs 96-99), which were designed to pick up any variations in the mapped Head, Terrace Gravel, Chalk and Thanet Sand downslope, across slope and within the dry valley. Transect numbering continues sequentially from Appendix C.6 for Land Parcels 72 and 75.
- C.7.8 The sequences are illustrated with four composite transects (Figs 96-99) considered to be broadly representative of the correlated facies, but also latterly placed to coincide with those trenches containing intercalated archaeological remains. One of the main reasons for this was to illustrate the depth below ground level (BGL) and in metres Ordnance Datum (m OD) of key archaeological horizons that may be impacted by construction. Information from the finds assemblages and the position of recovered samples have also been added to the transects.
- C.7.9 The recording of the sediments comprised the detailed geoarchaeological logging of one or more 1m wide sections in each of the selected trenches. Each section was allocated a section number and located relative to the National Grid and Ordnance Datum. Table 44 summarises the location, elevation and total depth of the sections recorded. The sediment sequences were recorded from ground surface on a geoarchaeological log proforma with each layer allocated a unique context number. Preliminary interpretations of associated depositional processes were also recorded on the logs.
- C.7.10 Sampling of the sediment sequences was carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines and was targeted on the deeper dry valley colluvial sequence and mapped terrace deposits. Monoliths and OSL samples were taken from these sequences, allowing for further analysis and dating should this be required. Where sampling was carried out, the log proforma was accompanied by a measured section drawing marking the position of the samples. Sediment recording followed Historic England guidelines (2015b) and Jones *et al* (1998), which typically included a description of texture, compaction, colour, clast size and abundance, bedding structures and other inclusions (e.g., charcoal), post-depositional features (e.g., rooting, mottling, mineralisation), and the nature of sediment contacts (e.g., abrupt, diffuse, irregular).
- C.7.11 Following the completion of fieldwork, the lithological information from the logs was inputted into geological modelling software (Rockworks 17) to allow the identification and broad correlation of a series of sediment facies. This enabled the creation of digital transects illustrating the key trench profiles across the site and the location of corresponding samples.

Trench	Section No.	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Total Depth (m BGL)
520	52000	567916.5	173166.0	5.05	1.06
523	52300	568029.8	173176.8	4.18	2.10
527	52700	568037.4	173145.6	5.41	0.60
528	52800	568073.2	173162.4	3.36	2.36
529	52900	568057.3	173136.3	5.55	0.92
530	53000	568099.4	173138.7	4.72	3.69
	53002	568083.6	173128.8	5.39	0.70
	53003	568134.8	173155.9	4.10	2.14
	53005	568116.7	173147.1	4.27	1.90
531	53100	567914.6	173094.9	7.26	0.85
534	53400	568031.3	173097.2	7.03	0.84
536	53600	568123.2	173108.1	5.45	1.55
539	53900	568000.7	173055.8	8.12	0.75
541	54101	568090.9	173070.8	7.49	4.03
	54102	568127.1	173079.1	6.39	2.00
	54103	568147.0	173085.4	5.85	1.25
542	54200	567914.5	173017.2	10.36	0.72
544	54400	568002.5	173023.6	9.38	0.72
546	54600	568101.2	173044.0	8.27	2.10
547	54700	568151.0	173062.4	6.41	1.17
550	55000	567994.9	172984.1	11.21	0.85
551	55100	567900.5	172912.1	15.49	0.72
553	55300	567971.3	172922.0	13.66	0.90
555	55500	567899.2	172890.7	16.70	2.85
558	55800	568000.6	172881.4	15.79	0.54
559	55900	567899.8	172854.8	18.71	0.38
561	56100	567967.2	172854.2	17.91	0.35

Table 44: Summary of geoarchaeological sections

Results

C.7.12 Overall, several broad sediment facies were recorded across the site. The results are presented below and are discussed in relation a series of composite transects incorporating key trench sequences.

- **Topsoil** - modern ploughsoils
- **Colluvium (ploughwash)** – Later prehistoric and historic ploughwash. Soils eroded from upslope. Mid greyish brown silts frequently crudely bedded with variable often poorly sorted clast content (chalk and flint) and reworked artefactual material. A product of soil creep, rill and gully erosion and sheetwash.
- **Gravel fan deposits/very stony colluvium** – Coarse, often clast supported, layers of cobbles and pebbles within colluvium derived from larger rill and gully erosion.
- **Fine-grained sand and silt ('Brickearth-type')** – pale yellowish brown to pale brown fine-grained sands and silts, sometimes clayey, generally stone free or

with limited clast content and/or gravel stringers. Brickearth-type deposits potentially of both Pleistocene, late Glacial-early Holocene date, derived in valley situations from erosion of loess and/or Thanet Sand. Sometimes exhibiting bedding structures consistent with down-slope transportation, post depositional leaching, rhizome calcretes, Fe mineralisation and evidence of cold-climate periglacial ground processes (e.g., sub-vertical micro-fissures, involutions).

- **Gravelly Head** – variable cold climate (Pleistocene) solifluction deposits dominated by poorly sorted flint and chalk gravel derived from erosion of high-level/terrace gravels and chalk bedrock, often within a stiff (decalcified) reddish brown clay matrix.
- **Coarse chalk and flint gravel/rubble** – cold climate frost shattering of bedrock followed by mass movement under intense cold climate conditions during the Pleistocene, frequently cemented and very dense, sterile, invariably overlies Chalk bedrock - Coombe Rock.
- **Coarse sandy gravel (reworked river terrace)** – Light yellowish to reddish brown medium to coarse sands with variable gravel content derived from the erosion of nearby terrace gravels.
- **Fluvial Sand** – Light yellowish-brown medium to coarse bedded/laminated sands, stone free and well sorted. Bedding is irregular and wavy, giving the appearance of ripples, indicating a fluvial origin. Interbedded with clayey silt bands that contain occasional cobbles and small rounded pebbles. Heavily cryoturbated in places exhibiting signs of cold-climate (Pleistocene) periglacial ground processes.
- **Terrace Gravel** – Reddish to yellowish brown matrix supported coarse sands with abundant tertiary? pebbles. Poorly sorted, interbedded in places with greyish to reddish brown sandy clay and bands of coarse sand.
- **Thanet Sand**

C.7.13 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 earlier slope deposits, 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.7.14 Sampling was carried out on eleven sequences detailed in Table 45 below. The monoliths and OSL samples have been retained should further work be required.

Trench	Sample No.	Sample Type	Section	Context(s)
530	235	Monolith	53000	53002, 53003
530	236	Monolith	53000	53003, 53004
530	237	OSL	53000	53002
530	238	OSL	53000	53003
530	239	OSL	53000	53004
541	246	OSL	54101	54101
541	247	OSL	54101	54107
541	248	OSL	54101	54109
541	249	OSL	54101	54110
541	250	Bones and Artefacts	54101	54101
541	251	Bones and Artefacts	54101	54107
541	252	Bones and Artefacts	54101	54109
541	253	Bones and Artefacts	54101	54110

Table 45: Summary of sampled sedimentary sequences

Transect 13 - Trenches 559, 555, 551, 542, 531 and 520 (Fig. 96)

C.7.15 Transect 13 is located on the western site boundary of Land Parcel 71, aligned SSW-NNE along the North Downs lower dip slope from Trench 559 to Trench 520 and the limit of the Thames floodplain (Plate 72). Elevations vary from 18.71m OD at the top of the slope in Trench 559 to 5.05m OD in Trench 520. The bedrock geology is mapped by the BGS as Chalk for Trenches 559, 555, 551 and 542 but changes to Thanet Sand towards the base of the slope (Trenches 531 and 520), although bedrock was not reached in any of the trenches. Lynch Hill terrace gravels are mapped across the southern part of Trench 542, however, no *in situ* gravel deposits were seen in the exposed sediments. Coarse chalky flint gravel/rubble was present directly beneath the ploughsoil at the top of the slope (Trench 559, 18.45m OD; Plate 73) and continues beneath thin colluvial deposits in the trenches on the valley slope (Trenches 555, 551 and 542). Regularly spaced, cold-climate (Pleistocene), NNE-SSW oriented, decalcified, striations of stiff, clayey gravelly Head deposits truncate the coarse chalky flint gravel/rubble deposits across the North Downs lower dip slope. Patches of fine greenish brown Thanet Sand were identified within these gravelly Head deposits to the southern part of Trench 531. Although this is redeposited, the green colour suggests deposition close to origin. Fine-grained ('Brickearth-type') deposits are present beneath the colluvium at the base of the slope in Trench 520 (4.45m OD, 0.26m thick), overlying gravelly head deposits containing an abundance of rounded and subrounded pebbles that could be derived from the erosion of terrace gravels.

C.7.16 Thin colluvial (ploughwash) deposits are present overlying the soliflucted Head deposits, increasing in thickness towards the base of the slope, from 0.1m in Trench 551 to 0.26m in Trench 520. Trench 555 contains a probable sinkhole, a feature widely associated with chalk landscapes, that has infilled with >2.51m of colluvium (Section 55500).

Transect 14 - Trenches 561, 558, 553, 550, 544, 539, 534, 529, 527, 528 and 523 (Fig. 97)

C.7.17 Transect 14 also spans the northward facing lower dip slope of the North Downs, running SSW-NNE from Trench 561 on the upper slopes of site along the eastern

boundary, to Trench 523 at the limit of the Thames floodplain. The majority of the transect is located exclusively on the dip slope with Trench 528 situated within the dry valley to the north-east corner of site. Ground elevations vary from 17.91m OD in Trench 561 to 4.18m OD in Trench 523, at the base of the slope, and 3.36m OD in the dry valley in Trench 528.

- C.7.18 The bedrock geology is mapped as Chalk on the upper slopes (Trenches 561, 558, 553, 550 and most of 544) and in the north-eastern part of site (Trench 528), and Thanet Sand on the lower slopes to the north (Trenches 539, 534, 529, 527 and 523). Thanet Sand was identified towards the base of an auger hole in Trench 523 at 1.8m BGL (2.3m OD) but was not seen elsewhere. Chalk bedrock was not reached on the upper slopes where deposits displayed similarities to those in Transect 13, with coarse chalky flint gravel/rubble truncated by regularly spaced, NNE-SSW oriented decalcified striations of clayey gravelly Head.
- C.7.19 These deposits are directly overlain by topsoil on the upper slopes (Trench 561, 17.64m OD) and by increasingly thicker colluvial deposits further downslope, from Trench 558 (0.14m thick) to Trench 539 (0.42m thick). Lynch Hill gravels are mapped by the BGS within Trench 550 and the southern part of Trench 544, however no deposits of this nature were identified in these areas within the trenches. Terrace gravel deposits are, however, present directly beneath the ploughsoil in Trenches 534 and 529 (6.71m OD and 5.2m OD; Plates 74 and 75), which correspond with BGS mapped Taplow gravel deposits. The terrace gravels consist of reddish brown to light yellowish-brown matrix supported sandy silts and vary from 0.18m to >0.52m thick in Trenches 529 and 534 respectively.
- C.7.20 A possible fluvial sand deposit containing alternating sandy clay bands with frequent stone inclusions underlies the gravels in Trench 529 (5.02m OD; Plate 75). Taplow gravel deposits are also mapped within the locations of Trenches 539, 527 and the northern part of Trench 544. Although no gravel deposits were identified within the recorded sections, gravel deposits were identified to the southern part of Trench 527. Possible fluvial sand and terrace gravel deposits were also encountered towards the base an auger hole in Trench 528 (at 1.36m OD and 1.06m OD respectively), although it cannot be determined if these deposits are *in situ* or are reworked river terrace material. Cold-climate (Pleistocene) fine-grained sand and silt deposits, identified at 1.76m OD, overlie these possible terrace deposits, which are in turn overlain by gravelly Head in the dry valley (Trench 528), present at 2.16m OD.
- C.7.21 Fine-grained 'Brickearth-type' deposits are present in trenches towards the base of the lower dip slope at 3.46m OD (Trench 523; Plate 76), and within the dry valley sequence at 2.54m OD, reaching 1.08m thick (Trench 528). These deposits overlie gravelly Head in Trench 528 where they are truncated by several pits of MBA-IA to medieval date, a medieval ditch and a tree throw containing a medieval copper alloy buckle and a Roman or medieval iron nail. Fine-grained 'Brickearth-type' deposits in Trench 523 are truncated by pits which contain medieval pottery. Worked flint artefacts were also recovered from the upper part of these fine-grained deposits in Trench 527. Colluvial ploughwash overlies the fine-grained deposits, becoming thicker towards the base of the dip slope (0.42m thick) and within the dry valley (0.47m thick). Early medieval pottery was present within the colluvium in Trench 523 and a copper alloy enamelled brooch of Roman date was recovered from towards the base of the colluvium in Trench 538.

Transect 15 – Trench 530 (Fig. 98)

- C.7.22 Transect 15 comprises an 80m long SW-NE oriented Trench 530, located to the north-eastern corner of Land Parcel 71 that traverses the NNW-SSE oriented dry valley running through this part of site. It consists of sections 53002, 53000, 53005 and 53003. Ground elevations decrease from 5.39m OD in the south-west towards the top of the dry valley slope (section 53002), to 4.1m OD in the north-east (section 53003), towards the dry valley base.
- C.7.23 Although mapped by the BGS as being located over Chalk geology, Thanet Sand was identified at 2.72m BGL (2m OD) in section 53000. This is located within the south-west of the trench and bedrock was not encountered elsewhere within the transect. Overlying the Thanet Sand was a thin, compact and stony weathered horizon, overlain by a substantial depth (1.92m) of light yellowish brown fine-grained deposits which displayed bedding structures below 1.4m BGL (3.32m OD). These lower deposits (contexts 53004 and 53020) have a slight greenish tinge in places, indicating they are redeposited Thanet Sands, and are likely to be of Pleistocene date. Taplow gravel deposits are mapped as present to the south-western end of Trench 530, however no deposits of this type were observed.
- C.7.24 Gravelly Head is present in the sections either side of these fine-grained Pleistocene deposits. It occurs towards the top of the dry valley slope, to the south-west end of Trench 530 (at 5.39m OD in section 53002), and also towards the dry valley base to the north-east of the trench (at 2.74m OD in section 53005 and 2.5m OD in section 53003). It consists of largely decalcified, heterogenous and compact silty sand deposits with frequent weathered flint nodules, formed through solifluction in cold-climate environments.
- C.7.25 Fine-grained 'Brickearth-type' deposits overlie the gravelly Head, occurring between 3.96-3.32m OD (context 53003; Plate 77). They consist of relatively homogenous pale yellowish brown unstratified fine-grained sandy silts that are clayey in places with rare stone inclusions. Two NNE-SSW oriented ditches (53011 and 53014), and a small pit (53006) truncate these fine-grained deposits. Worked flint was recovered from ditch 53011 in sample 241 and a small quantity of burnt flint was present in sample 242, taken from pit 53006. Worked flint was also identified within 53003, indicating a potential Late Glacial to early-Holocene date for the fine-grained deposits. Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age pottery was identified from context 53019 in the lower part of the colluvial deposits that overlie these fine-grained 'Brickearth-type' deposits, suggesting these archaeological features are prehistoric in origin. This colluvial ploughwash overlies both the gravelly Head and fine-grained deposits, becoming thicker towards the base of the dry valley. In section 53002 the colluvium is 0.2m thick and reaches 1.28m thick in section 53003. The base of the colluvium is particularly stony, with coarse gravel fans and large flint nodules occurring at 2.89m OD in section 53005 and 2.65m OD in section 53003 (Plate 78). Worked flints were present in lower parts of the colluvium, which buries the earlier archaeological features.
- C.7.26 Two monolith samples and three OSL samples were taken from section 53000 from the lower and upper fine-grained deposit horizons and have been retained should they be required.

Transect 16 – Trench 541 (Fig. 99)

- C.7.27 Transect 16 also consists of a SW-NE oriented 80m long trench, Trench 541. This is again located within the north-eastern corner of Land Parcel 71 and intersects the same NNW-SSE oriented dry valley as Trench 531. It comprises three section logs, sections 54101, 54102 and 54103. Elevations decrease from the top of the dry valley slope in the west (7.49m OD) towards the centre of the dry valley to the east (5.85m OD). Basal geology is mapped as Chalk, but this was not seen, and Thanet Sand was identified in section 54101, located in the west of the trench at 4.23m OD. No other bedrock geology was encountered. A 0.16m thick stony weathered horizon overlies Thanet Sand, which is in turn overlain by a fairly substantial thickness (0.82m) of fine-grained sand and silt deposits. These light yellowish-brown deposits appear greenish in places, suggesting they are redeposited Thanet Sands, and were only seen to the west of the trench, within the augered part of section 54101.
- C.7.28 Bedded/laminated fluvial sand deposits overlie the fine-grained deposits. These are medium to coarse mid greyish and fine to medium mid yellowish brown, stone-free, clayey sand deposits, characterised by 1-3mm thick irregular and wavy laminations, which appear to be ripples (Plate 79). They dip from south-west to north-east, from 5.76m OD in section 54101, where they are 0.48m thick, to 4.67m OD in section 54102. In section 54102 the fluvial sands have been contorted through cryoturbation and periglacial ground processes and eroded by soliflucted Head deposits. The south-west of the trench is located over mapped Taplow Gravel and it is likely that these fluvial sands form part of this Formation. The sand is overlain in section 54101 by reddish to light yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel, interbedded with greyish to reddish brown sandy clays and coarse sands that are also likely to be Taplow Gravel deposits. They occur at 6.43m OD and are 0.67m thick. These gravelly deposits are not present further to the north-east in the dry valley, where gravelly Head deposits overlie fluvial sands. It is possible the terrace gravels have been eroded by these Head deposits that occur within the dry valley. The cold-climate gravelly Head deposits are similar to those seen in Trench 530 and consist of compact reddish brown, heterogenous silty sands with frequent weathered flint nodules and pockets of coarse chalk and flint gravel/rubble. They were identified between 5.49m OD in section 54102 and 4.03m OD in section 54103.
- C.7.29 Fine-grained 'Brickearth-type' deposits were present throughout the trench, overlying both the Head and terrace gravel deposits (Plate 80). They were identified between 6.65m OD in the south-west, sloping down to 5.13m OD in the north-east, gradually increasing in thickness towards the base of the dry valley, from 0.22m to 0.3m. The deposits are light yellowish to reddish brown sandy silts and are predominantly stone-free and well sorted. Pit 54122 contained a large amount of burnt flint and truncated the base of these fine-grained deposits, while pit 54119 truncated the top of these deposits, although no artefacts were recovered from within its fills. It is possible that these features are prehistoric in origin, which would suggest the fine-grained deposits are of Late Glacial or early Holocene date. Colluvium overlies this archaeological activity and the associated fine-grained 'Brickearth-type' deposits. Archaeological features were also identified within the upper parts of the colluvium, occurring directly beneath the modern ploughsoil (0.32-0.35m BGL). This activity comprised two NNE-SSW oriented ditches (54117 and 54125), the latter of which contained Iron Age and early medieval pottery and a post-medieval iron nail. This indicates that these features are much later in origin, possibly post-medieval in date, and that colluviation occurred after the prehistoric period.

C.7.30 Four OSL samples were taken to provide dating for the colluvium, terrace gravels and fluvial sands seen in section 54101, along with four 20L bulk samples processed for bones and artefacts from these deposits. The sample from the colluvium (sample 250, context 54101) contained both worked and burnt flint, while samples from the terrace gravel deposits and fluvial sands contained no artefacts and poor flots, although sample 252 from terrace gravel 54109 did contain occasional undiagnostic charcoal.

Discussion and potential

C.7.31 Deposits present within Land Parcel 71 were seen to vary considerably throughout the site. The upper parts of the North Downs lower dip slope are characterised by thin colluvial ploughwash deposits overlying coarse chalk and flint gravel/rubble that contains periglacial striations of decalcified gravelly Head deposits (Transects 13 and 14, Figures 96 and 97). These latter deposits are likely to have formed through solifluction in cold-climate (Pleistocene) environments. The colluvial ploughwash becomes thicker and deposits become finer towards the base of the dip slope, nearer the Thames floodplain, with fine-grained ('Brickearth-type') and slopewash deposits becoming more prevalent. However, to the north and north-east parts of site terrace gravel deposits are present (Trenches 541, 534, 529 and 527, Transects 14 and 16, Figures 97 and 99). These are mapped by the BGS as Taplow gravel deposits, indicating they are mid-Pleistocene in date and originate from the Wolstonian Glacial and have been formed through cold-climate fluvial processes.

C.7.32 Further to the north-east a NNW-SSE oriented dry valley dissects the site (Transects 15 and 16, Figures 98 and 99). Gravelly Head deposits form the lower part of the exposed dry valley sequence. In Trench 541 these Head deposits are seen to overlie terrace gravels (Taplow), which indicates that the terrace gravels have been eroded by periglacial processes, such as solifluction. This could explain why terrace gravel deposits were absent in the western part of site, despite being present on superficial geology maps. The erosion and redeposition of terrace gravel material could also explain the pockets of coarse sandy gravel material present in Trench 520 (Transect 13, Figure 96), to the north-west of site. It is possible, however, that these deposits form part of the gravel terrace deposits mapped to the north of the site boundary.

C.7.33 Thick deposits of fine-grained 'Brickearth-type' material and colluvium infill the dry valley to the north-east of site, while there are thinner deposits present on the lower parts of the North Downs dip slope (Transects 13-16, Figures 96-99). Within the dry valley, fine-grained sedimentation only occurs to the western side, with none present to the base of the valley. If these deposits are *in situ* Brickearth deposits then they are aeolian in origin and the distribution across the valley suggests the western slopes were more sheltered and facilitated sedimentation. They contain worked flint artefacts and are truncated by archaeological activity, which is buried by the later colluvium. Artefacts recovered from the colluvium range from worked flint and middle Bronze Age to Iron Age pottery, a Roman enamelled brooch and medieval pottery, suggesting that colluvial deposits are, at the oldest, later prehistoric in date. The fine-grained 'Brickearth' deposits, therefore, are likely to be Late Glacial to early-Holocene in date. Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age pottery was present within the dry valley colluvium, while the Roman brooch and medieval pottery were recovered from the North Downs dip slopes. This suggests that the colluvium within the dry valley could potentially be older than the colluvium present on the lower dip slopes. A medieval pit was excavated at the base of the colluvium in Trench 521, indicating that the

colluvial deposits at this location, and potentially across the lower dip slopes, date from the medieval period onwards. The upper parts of the colluvial deposits are truncated by archaeological activity occurring beneath the ploughsoil (e.g., ditches 54117 and 54125 in Trench 541). The presence of post-medieval artefacts within ditch 54125 suggests activity that truncates the upper parts of the colluvium is relatively recent in date.

- C.7.34 From this evidence, the main archaeological horizon, and the Holocene/Pleistocene boundary, is likely to be situated slightly below the base of the colluvium, within the upper parts of the fine-grained 'Brickearth-type' deposits. The upper fine-grained 'Brickearth-type' deposits and colluvium, therefore, form the Holocene sedimentary sequence. One of the main aims of this evaluation was to determine the archaeological potential of this Holocene sequence present in Land Parcel 71. The presence of worked flint within the fine-grained deposits, their likely Late Glacial to early-Holocene date, and their situation at the boundary of Pleistocene and Holocene indicates there is some potential for these deposits to contain *in situ* activity, such as flint scatters. A number of cut features, probable prehistoric in date, were also identified within these deposits, further highlighting their moderate archaeological potential. The colluvium, on the other hand, contained few archaeological cut features, was homogenous throughout, and showed no signs of any periods of stabilisation, such as buried soils. The majority of archaeological features identified throughout the site occurred beneath the colluvium, which date the colluvium, at the earliest, to later prehistoric within the eastern dry valley and medieval on the north downs lower dip slope. the colluvium contained low amounts of organic material, as seen in sample 250, and no organic or waterlogged deposits were observed indicating that it has low environmental potential. While colluvial deposits were widespread, no Holocene alluvium was present throughout Land Parcel 71, despite being located adjacent to the Thames floodplain. The base of the North Downs lower dip slope at the northern end of site actually sits above the main floodplain by 2.5-3m, and there is a clear step down visible on LiDAR imagery.
- C.7.35 A further phase of purposive geoarchaeological field evaluation is planned specifically to investigate the Palaeolithic/Pleistocene potential of the site. Taking this into account the majority of the trenches were only excavated to the top of clear Pleistocene sediments. However, where a depth of Pleistocene sediments was exposed due to the undulating nature of the topography and/or to clarify the base of the Holocene sequence, the opportunity was taken to record them, and in some cases take monolith samples for OSL dating, with particular focus on Trenches 530 and 541, in order to provide additional information prior to the planned further work. Any further dating results will be added to the report when these become available.

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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

Site name:	Lower Thames Crossing Land Parcels 71, 72 and 75 Land adjoining the A226, Kent
Site code:	LTC71R 20
Grid Reference	NGR 567938, 172207
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	30th April to 25th September 2020 and 17th September to 8th October 2021
Area of Site	75.03 ha accessible for trial trenching

Location of archive:

The archive from Land Parcels 71, 72 and 75 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 to undertake a trial trench evaluation of Land Parcels 71, 72 and 75 for the Lower Thames Crossing Pre-Enabling Works. Land Parcel 71 lay on the north side of the A226 linking Gravesend to Rochester, and Land Parcels 72 and 75 on the south, 72 west of 75. The site lies c 300m ESE of the village of Chalk within Gravesham district in the county of Kent (NGR 562736 181588). The site sits upon a chalk plateau cut across by several dry valleys running NNE towards the floodplain of the river Thames, and was under cultivation prior to evaluation. The evaluation was completed over two phases of fieldwork between 30th April to 25th September 2020, and from 17th September to 8th October 2021. The latter phase was limited to Land Parcel 71 north.

The proposed evaluation comprised 565 trenches, but due to restricted land access, only 508 of the trenches could be excavated. Of these, a total of 233 trenches revealed archaeological features. Within Land Parcels 71 and 72 these were dominated by enclosures situated on the chalk plateau, although there was a concentration of medieval features at the north end of Land Parcel 71, and there were several small dry valleys with colluvial deposits containing artefacts and sealing buried features or soil horizons. Archaeological features were most numerous in Land Parcel 75, where a late prehistoric and Roman site extended 100m south from the A226, from which high status pottery and evidence of former buildings was recovered. A dry valley crossed by the

settlement area proved to contain a well-preserved Roman road resurfaced on numerous occasions.

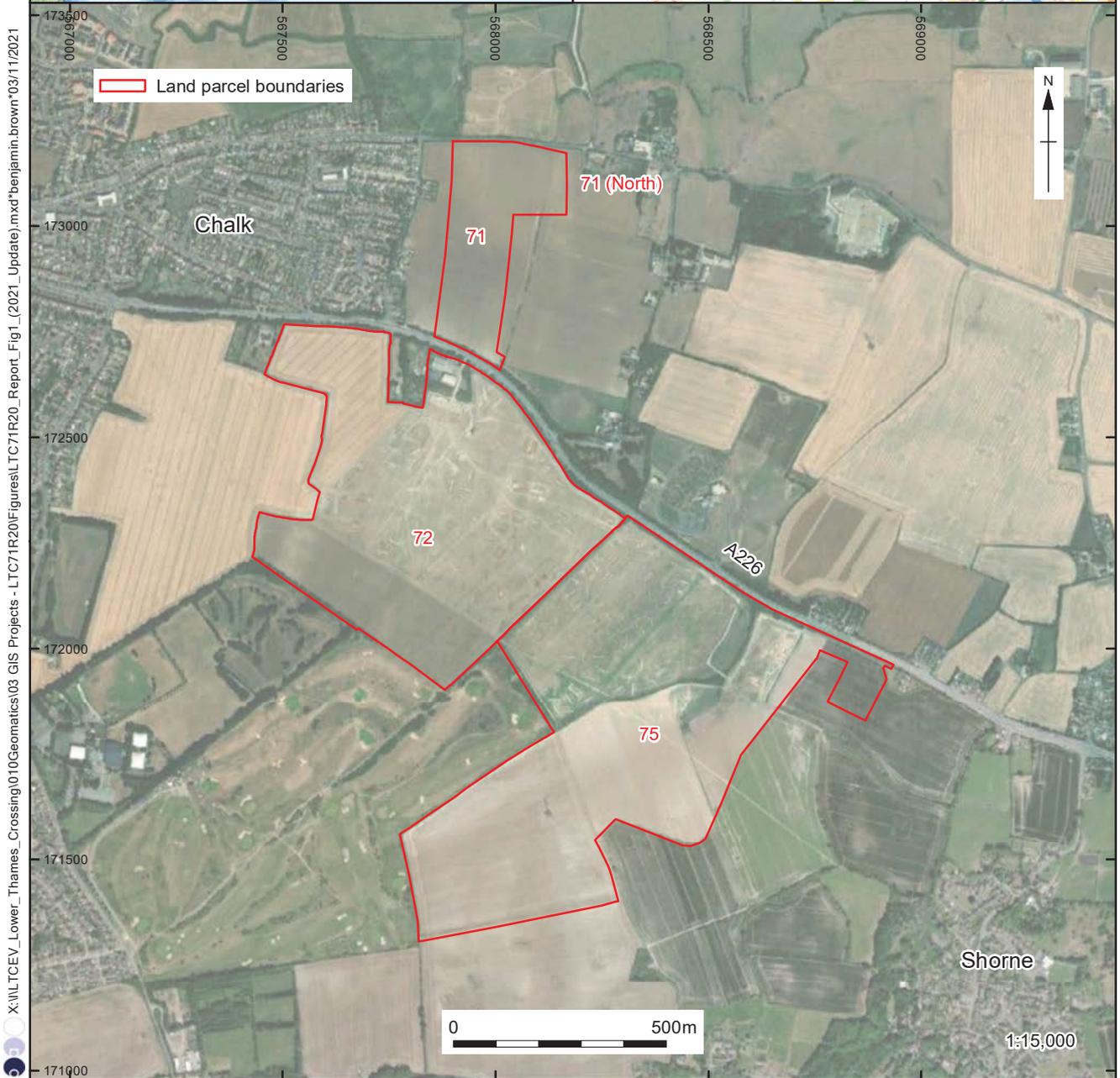
The major dry valley ran the whole length of Land Parcel 75, and proved to contain deep sequences of Pleistocene, Late Glacial and Holocene deposits. Struck flints of middle Palaeolithic date came from derived gravel deposits, interspersed in two trenches with late Upper Palaeolithic (LUP) slope deposits containing fresher flintwork. Other LUP slope deposits had diagnostic molluscan assemblages. A Mesolithic in situ flint scatter incorporating burnt areas or 'hearths' on the upper slopes of the valley was dated to the mid-6th millennium cal BC. Other trenches on the east side of the valley also contained significant assemblages of Mesolithic flint, indicating a focus of Mesolithic activity here. Little Neolithic activity was identified, but a burnt mound buried below colluvium was associated with an assemblage of struck flint of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date and a sherd of Beaker pottery. Three ring ditches all produced flint assemblages consistent with an early Bronze Age date, and one a sherd of Biconical Urn. One unurned cremation at the south end of the site was also radiocarbon-dated to the end of the early Bronze Age.

Middle and late Bronze Age activity was sparse, although a fair proportion of the struck flint was of later prehistoric date. An unurned cremation was radiocarbon-dated to the middle Bronze Age, and one group of pits in the dry valley, buried below a buried soil and a deep deposit of colluvium, which included later Bronze Age pottery, was also radiocarbon-dated to the middle Bronze Age. This may indicate a sealed and well-protected horizon. A pit containing middle Bronze Age sherds and a ditch with a sizeable assemblage of struck flint and some pottery of later prehistoric character were found close to the floodplain at the north end of the site. Late Bronze Age or earliest Iron Age activity was confirmed by radiocarbon-dating of a deposit of charcoal and burnt flint in a hollow adjacent to the (probably) earlier burnt mound.

A sub-rectangular enclosure was dated to the early-middle Iron Age, and there were two major ditched land boundaries to the south of similar date. Trackways that continued in use in the Roman period may have originated in the Iron Age, with groups of later prehistoric pits alongside one of these. A rectilinear enclosure on the south edge of the site was of middle Iron Age origin, continuing into the late Iron Age and Roman periods, and another rectilinear enclosure in Land Parcel 71 was of late Iron Age/early Roman date. Two further enclosures in Land Parcel 72, one sub-square, the other the shape of an inverted bell, were dated to the Roman period. A partial neonate inhumation burial was also found, but was not dated.

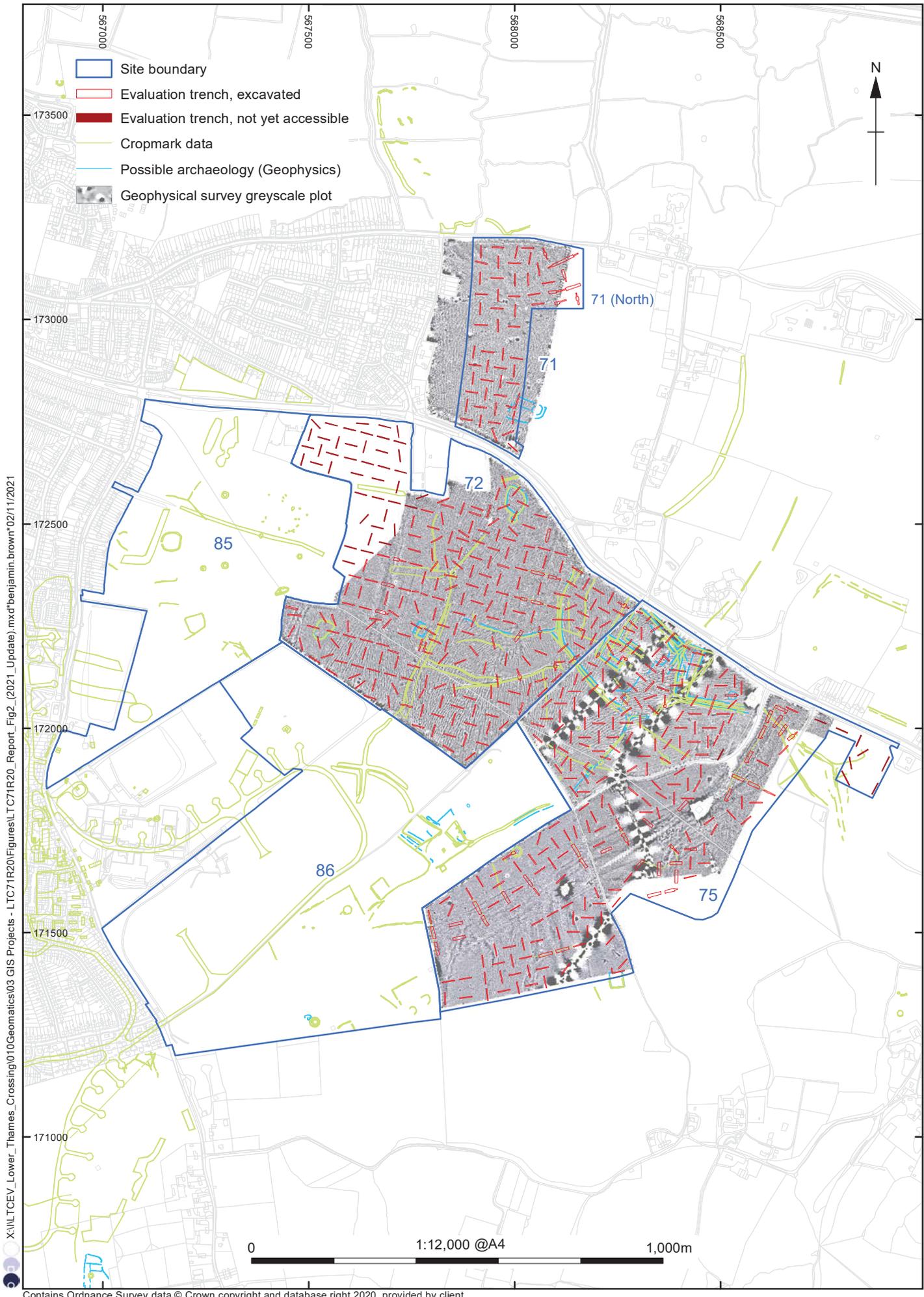
A rectilinear enclosure of Roman date was found straddling Land Parcels 72 and 75 just south of the Gravesend-Rochester road, whose ditches included early-middle Roman pottery and CBM suggesting that a high status building lay within it. Other features in this area suggest that this enclosure probably overlies a late Iron Age settlement focus. Numerous metal finds have previously been recovered from this area, together with a late Roman cemetery, supporting interpretation as a significant settlement of long duration. This settlement was associated with a trackway that was preserved as an upstanding causeway across the base of the dry valley to the east of the enclosure.

Medieval activity was limited to the north end of Land Parcel 71, where pits and ditches were found adjacent to the Lower Higham Road at the edge of the Thames floodplain. A post-medieval quarry or denehole was found further south within this land parcel. Post-medieval linear boundaries, some evident on historic maps, were confirmed running through Land Parcels 72 and 75 along the plateau above the large dry valley, and another double boundary or narrow trackway ran across a dry valley in Land Parcel 71 towards the Thames floodplain.



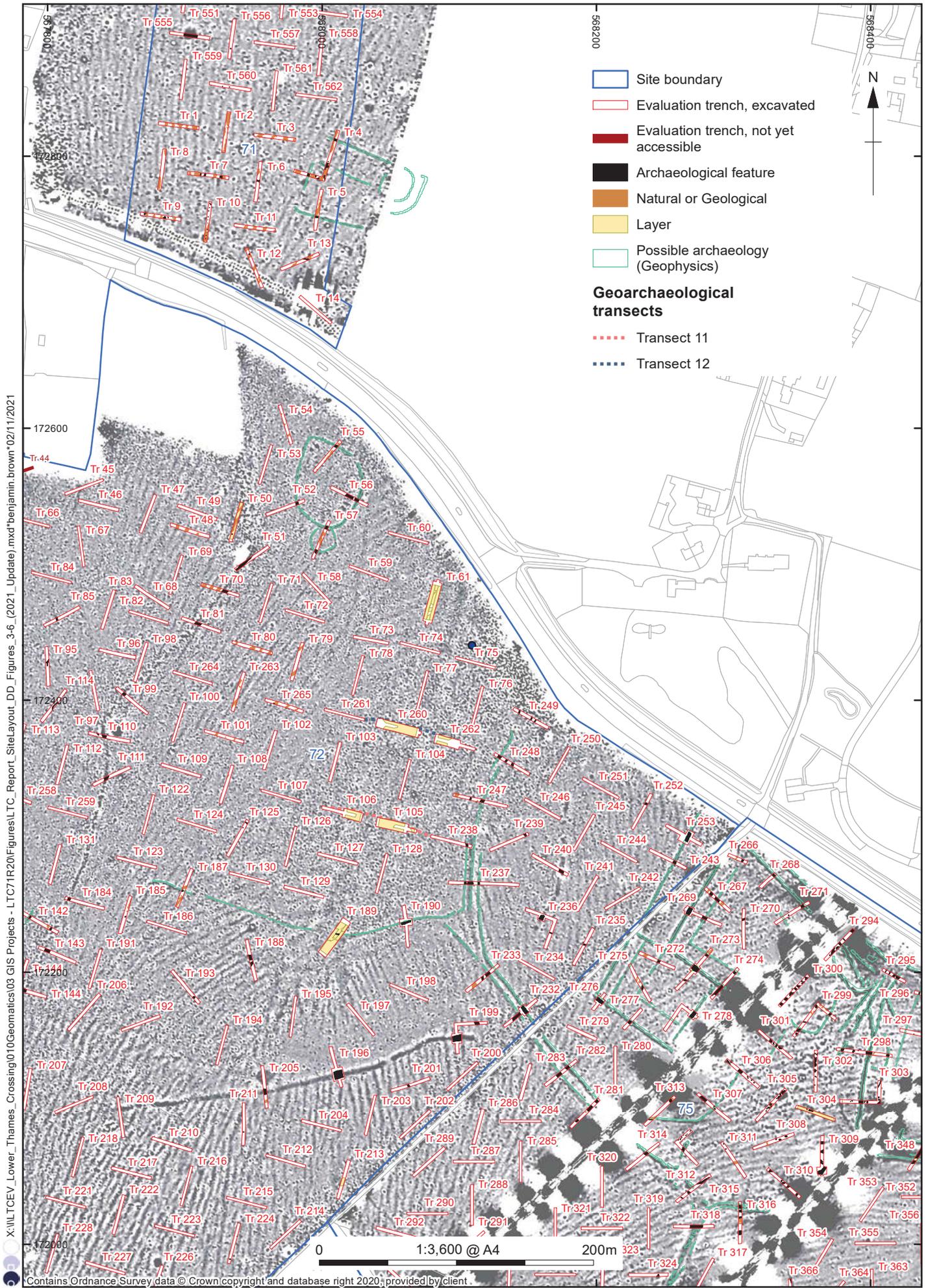
Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
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Figure 1: Location of Land Parcels 71, 72 and 75



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Figure 2: Plan of trench layout over cropmarks and geophysical greyscale plot with interpretation



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Figure 3a: Land Parcel 71 south, 72 north-east and 75 north-west: labelled trenches, geophysical greyscale plot and interpretation and archaeological features

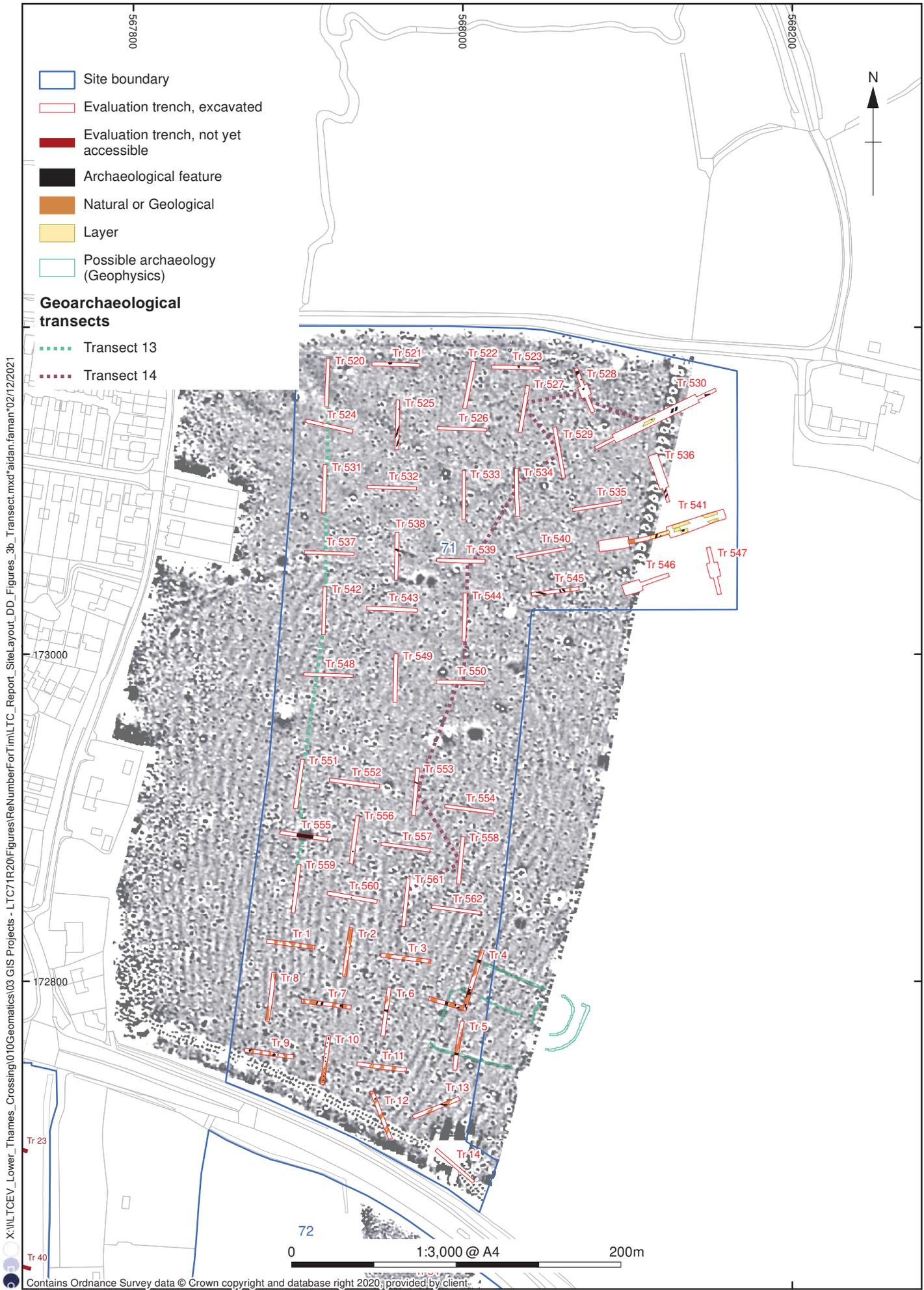


Figure 3b: Land Parcel 71: labelled trenches, geophysical greyscale plot and interpretation and archaeological features

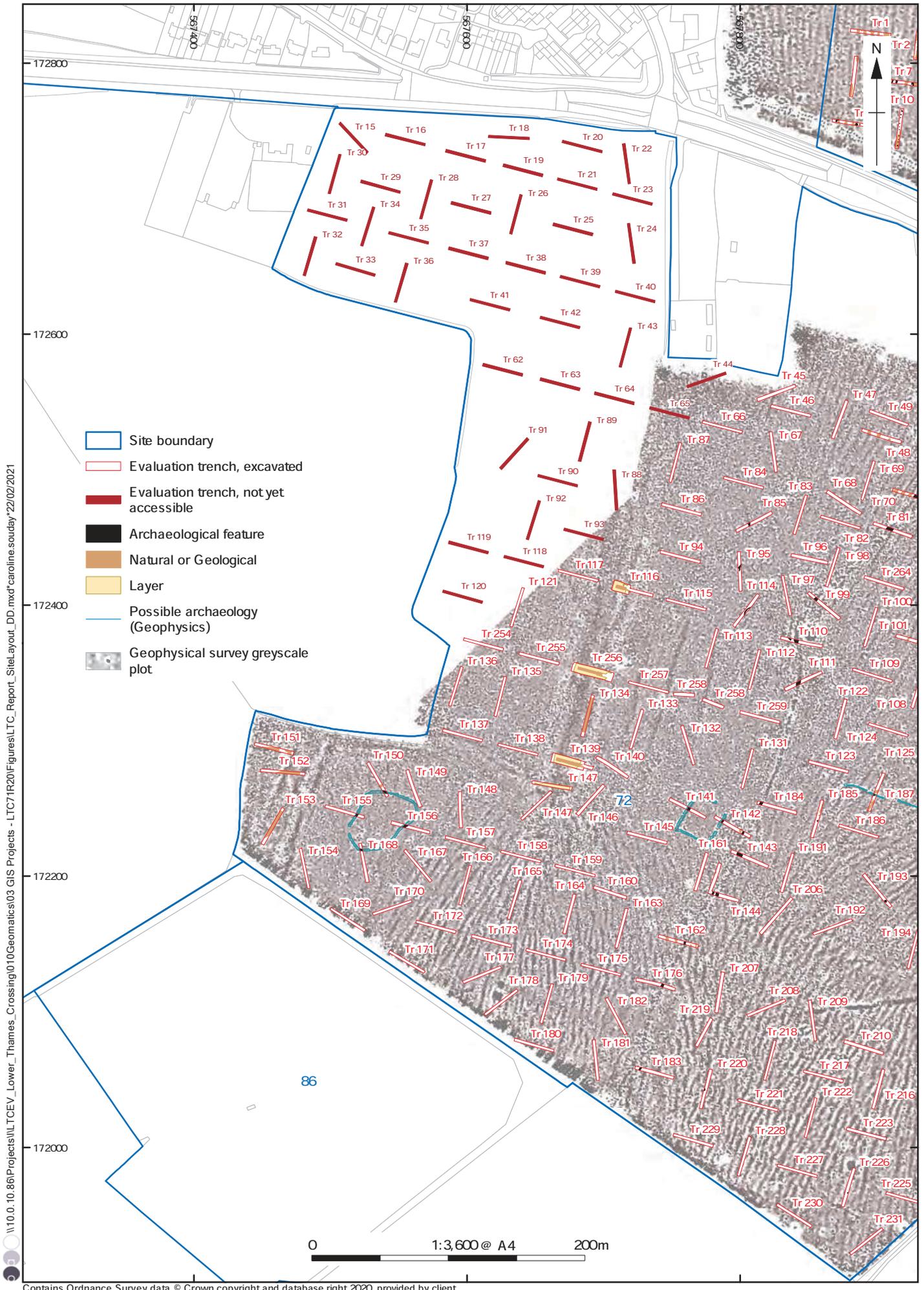


Figure 4: Land Parcel 72 west labelled trenches, geophysical greyscale plot and interpretation and archaeological features

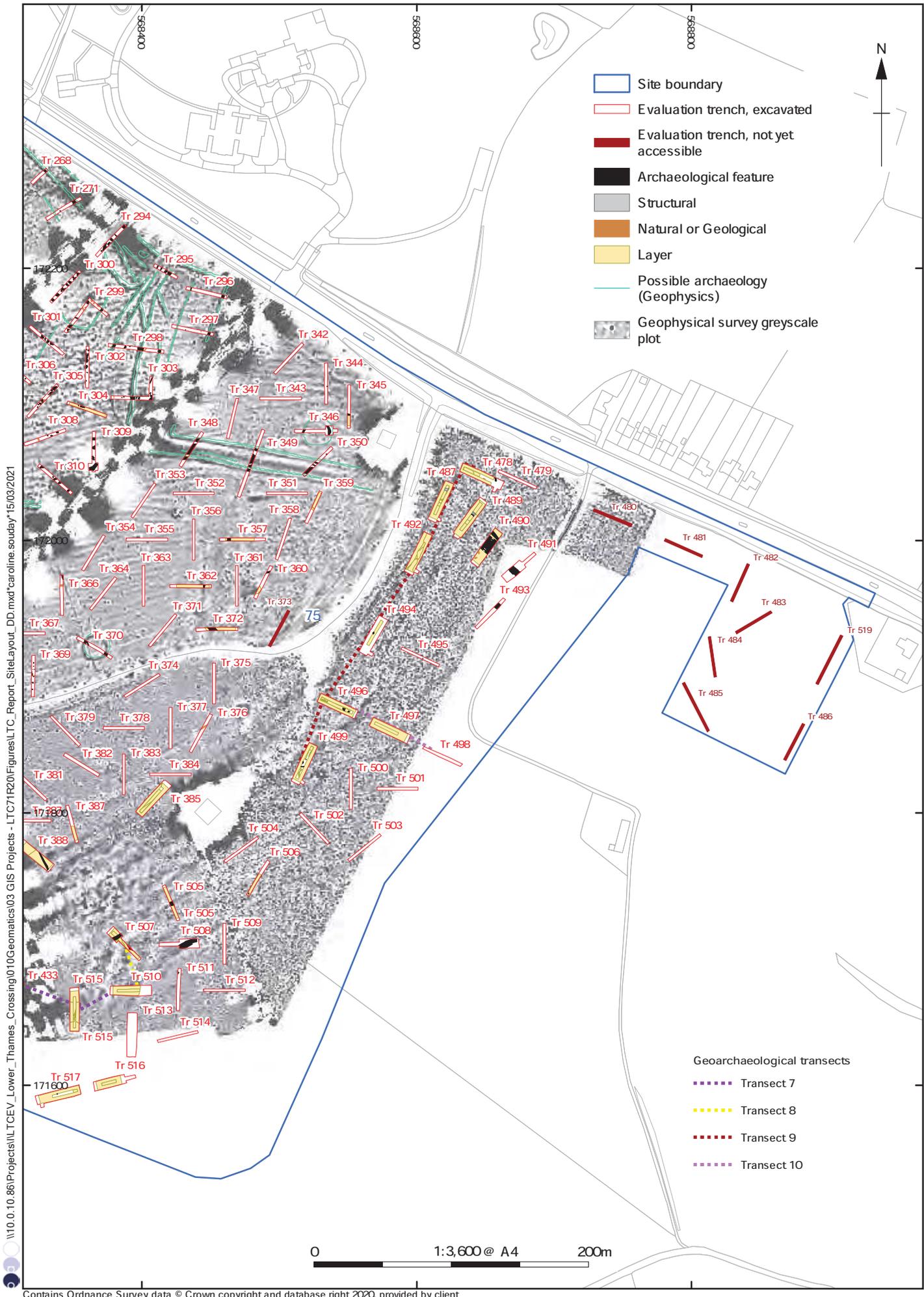
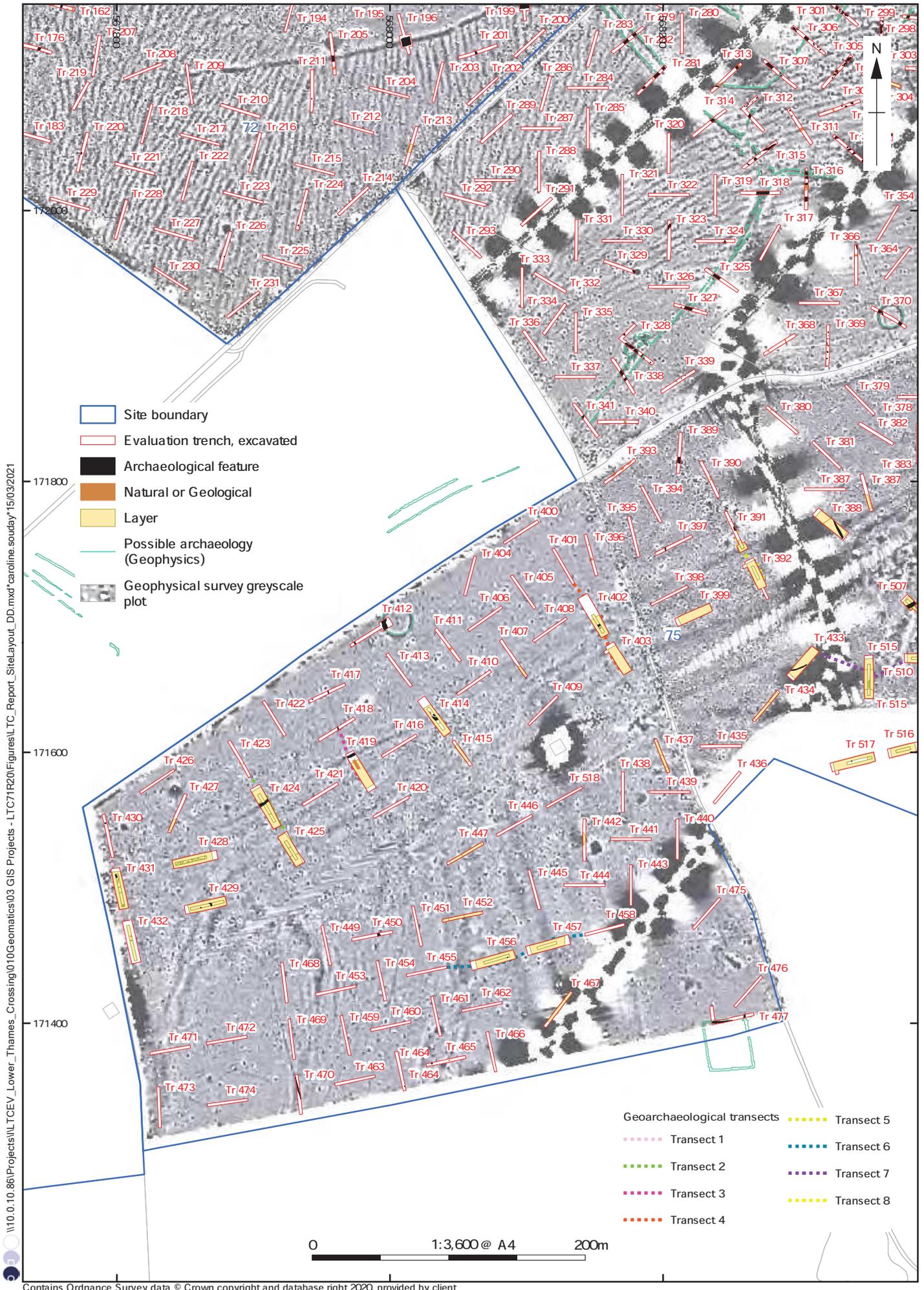
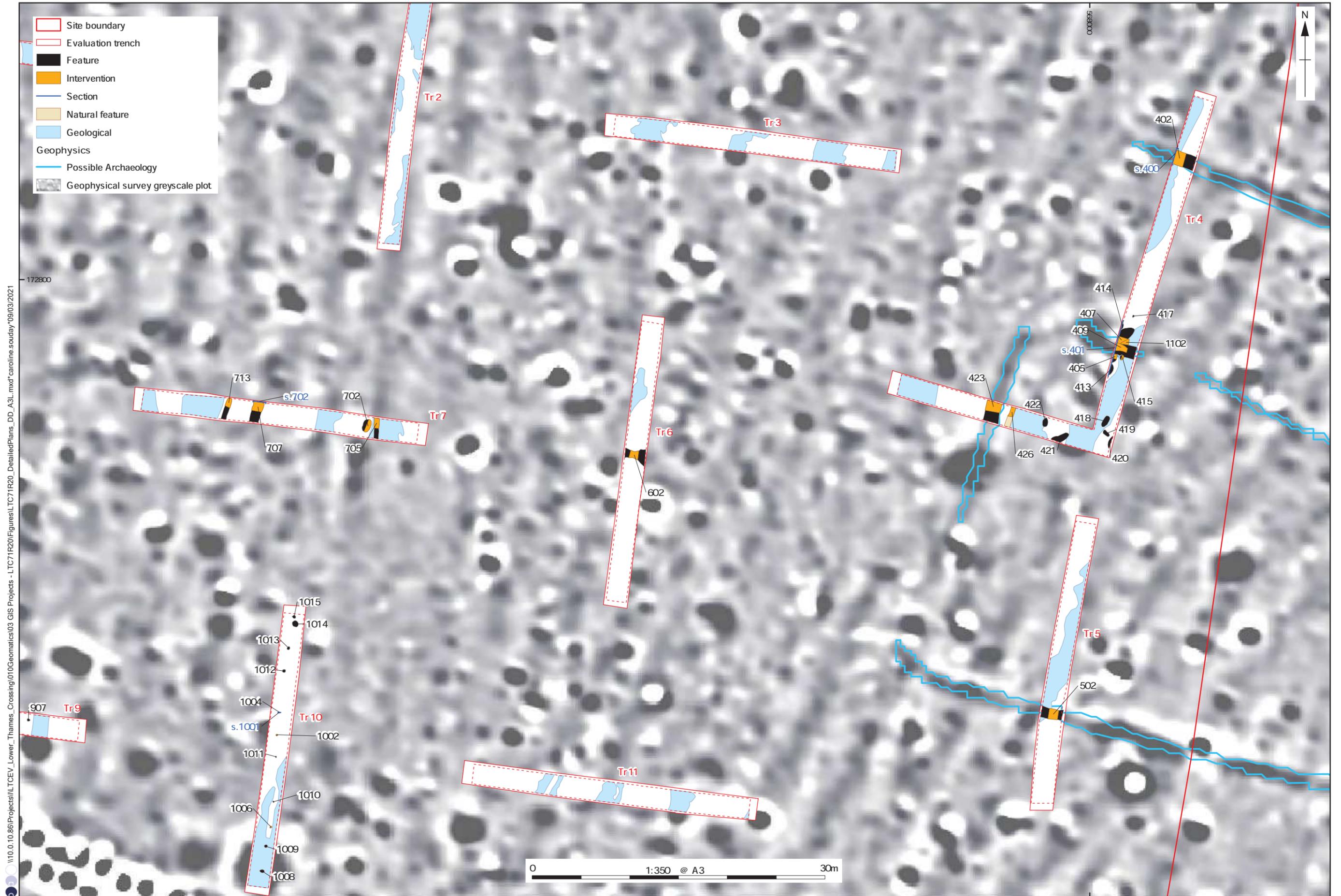


Figure 5: Land Parcel 75 east labelled trenches, geophysical greyscale plot and interpretation and archaeological features



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Figure 6: Land Parcel 75 south and 72 south-east labelled trenches, geophysical greyscale plot and interpretation and archaeological features



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Figure 7: Detailed plan of Trenches 4, 5, 6 and 7

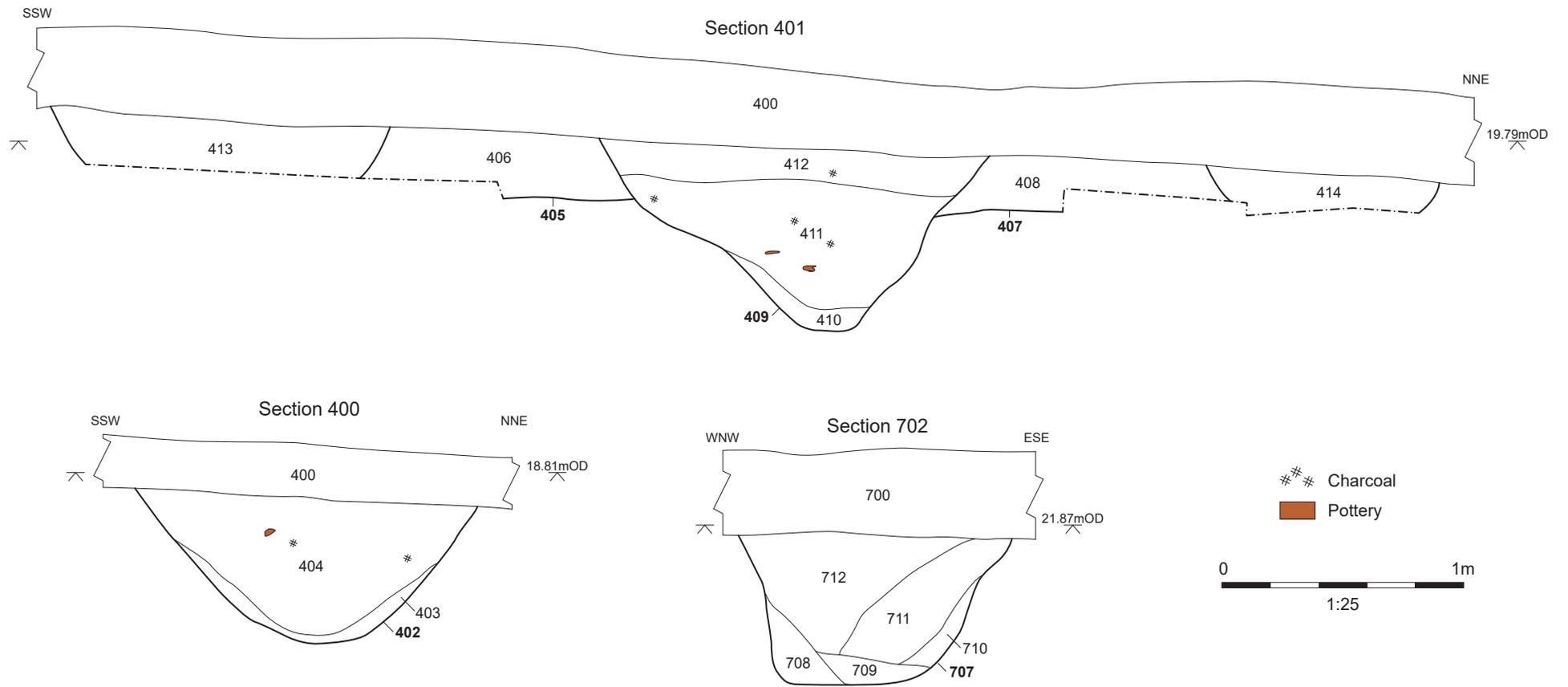


Figure 8: Sections (Trenches 4 and 7)

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Figure 9: Detailed plan of Trenches 9, 10, 12 and 13

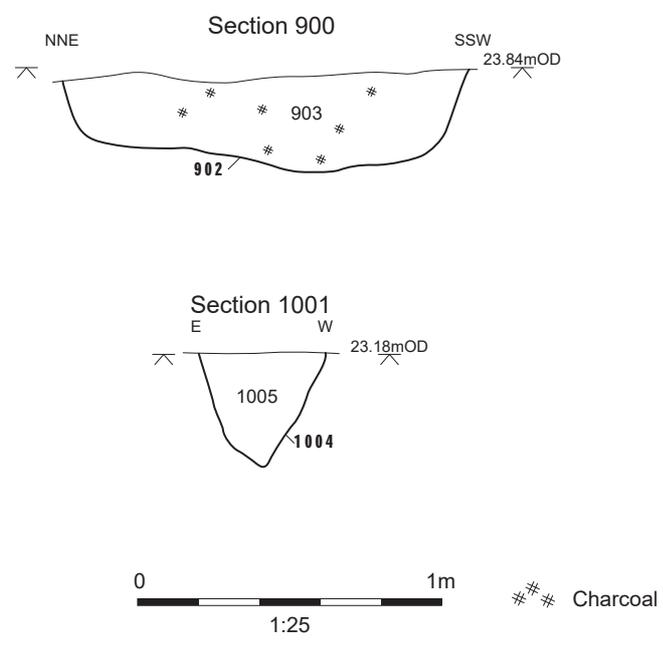


Figure 10: Sections (Trenches 9 and 10)

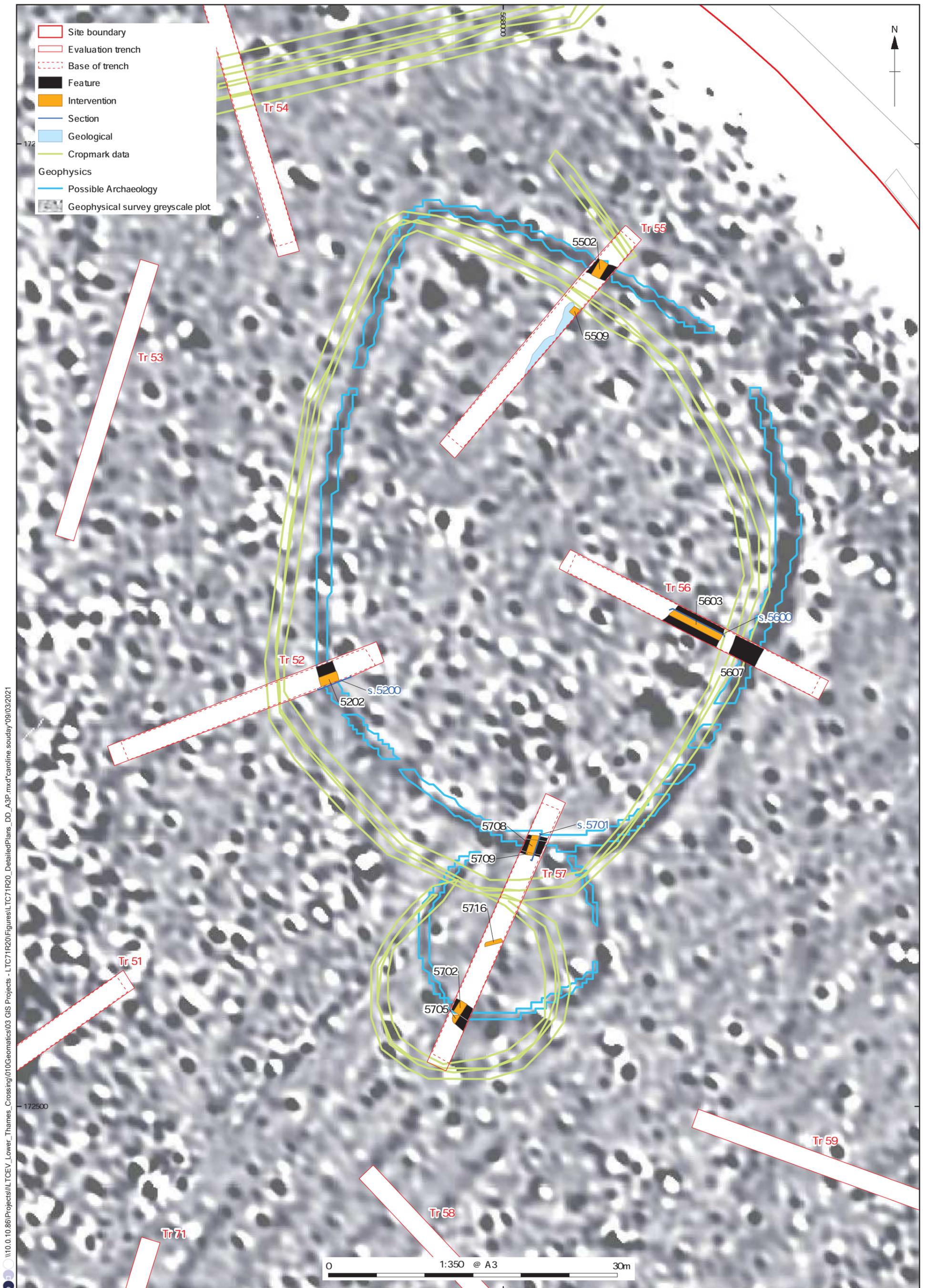


Figure 11: Detailed plan of Trenches 52, 55, 56 and 57

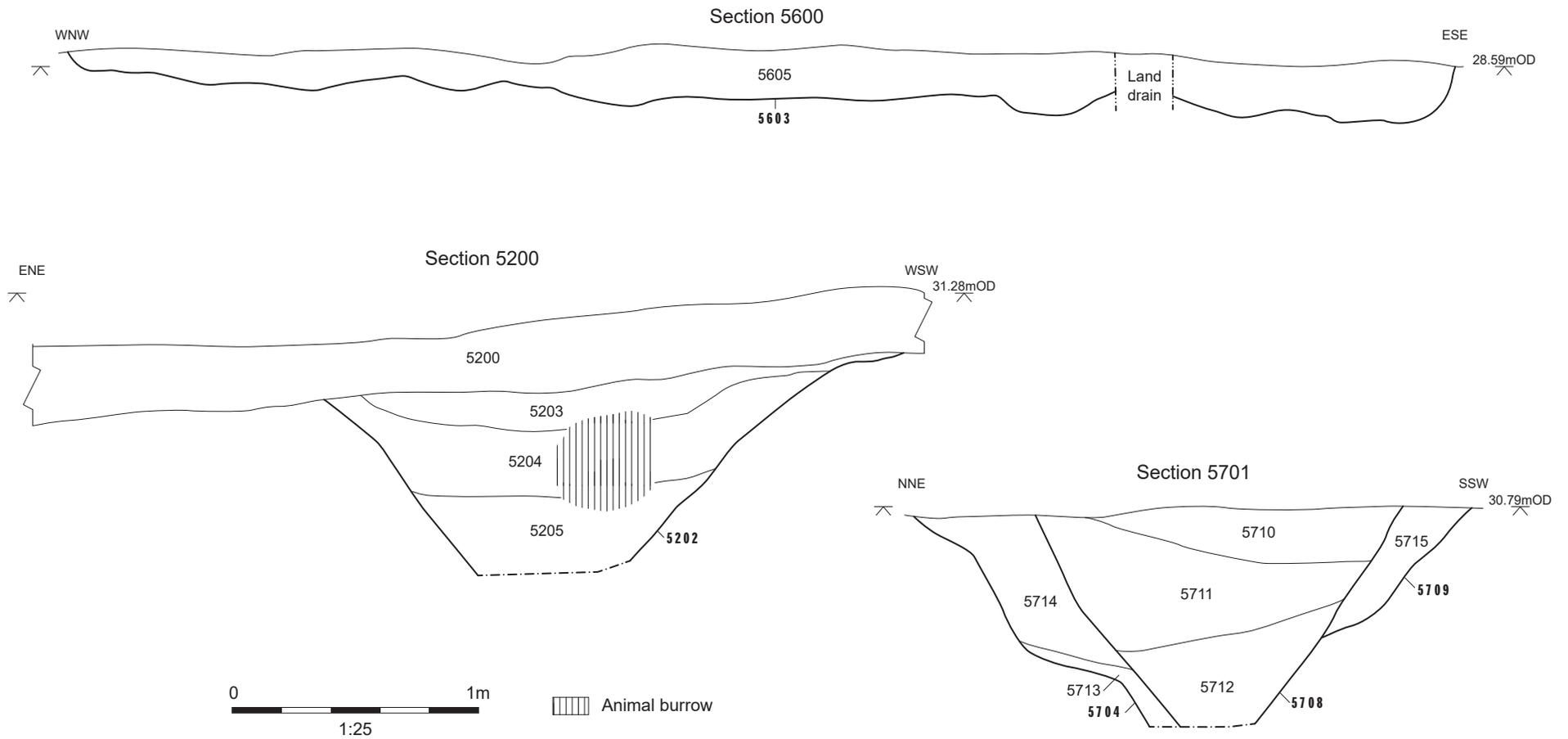


Figure 12: Sections (Trenches 52, 56 and 57)

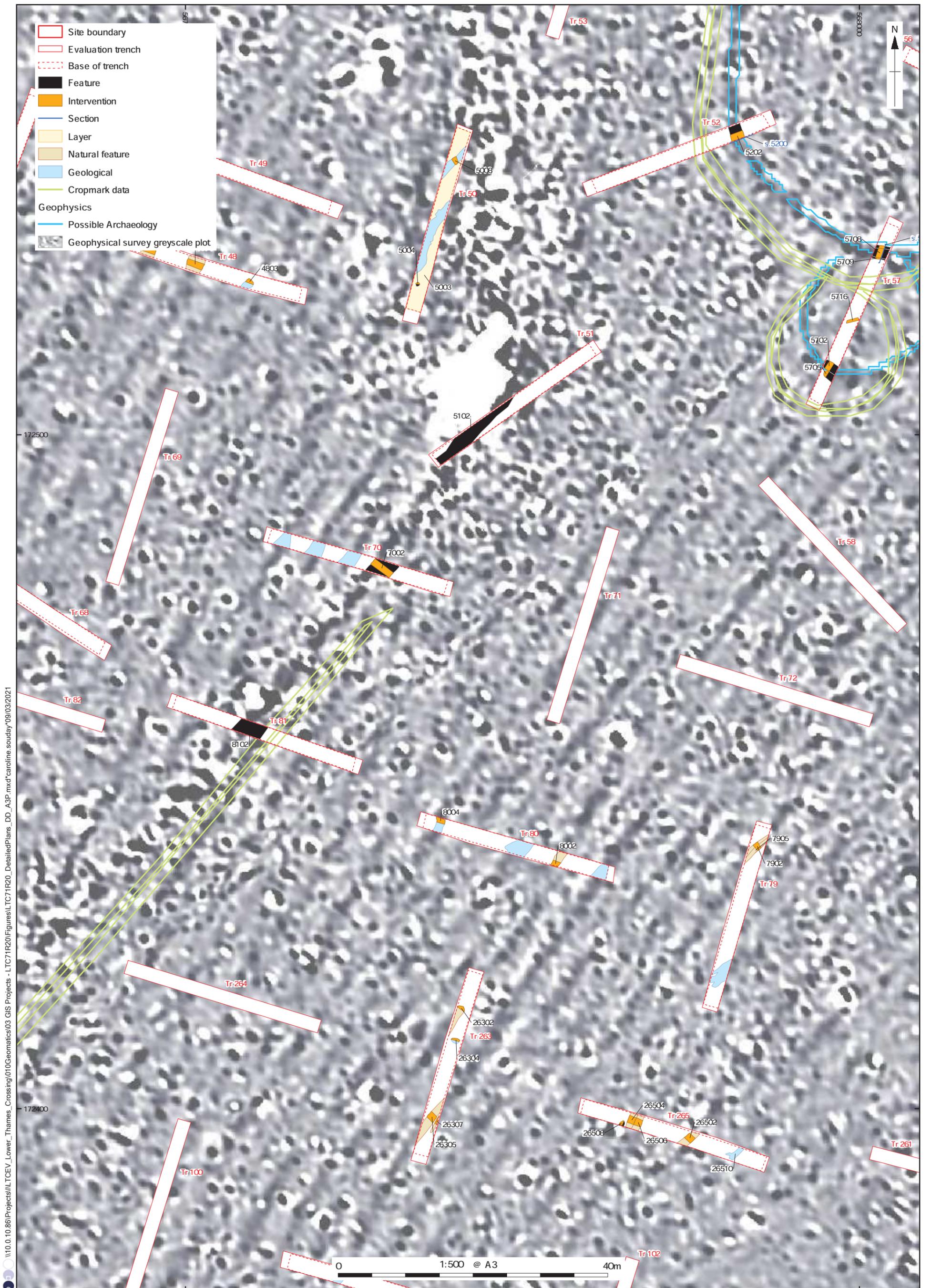


Figure 13: Detailed plan of Trenches 50, 51, 70, 81 and 265

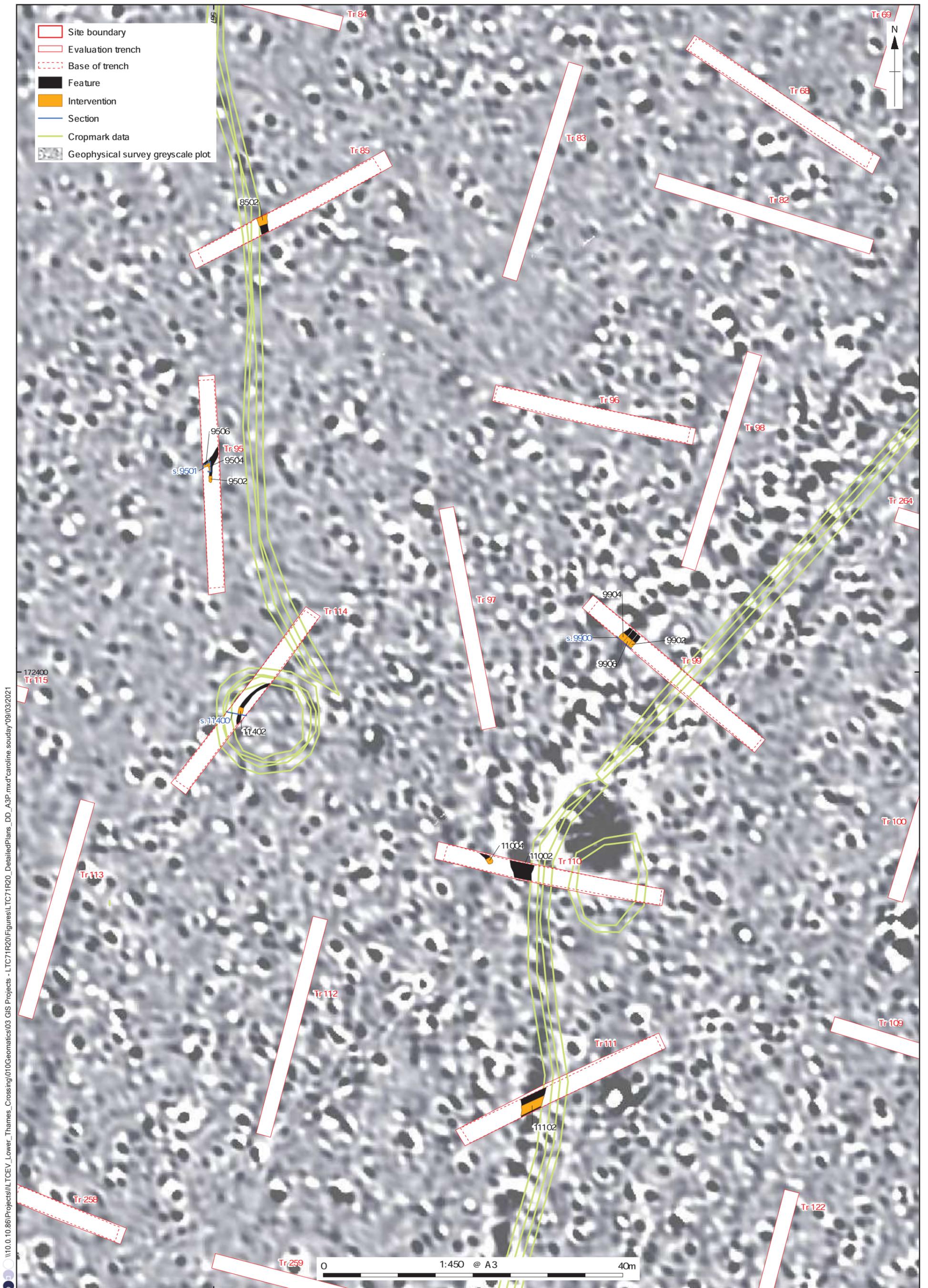


Figure 14: Detailed plan of Trenches 85, 95, 99, 110, 111 and 114

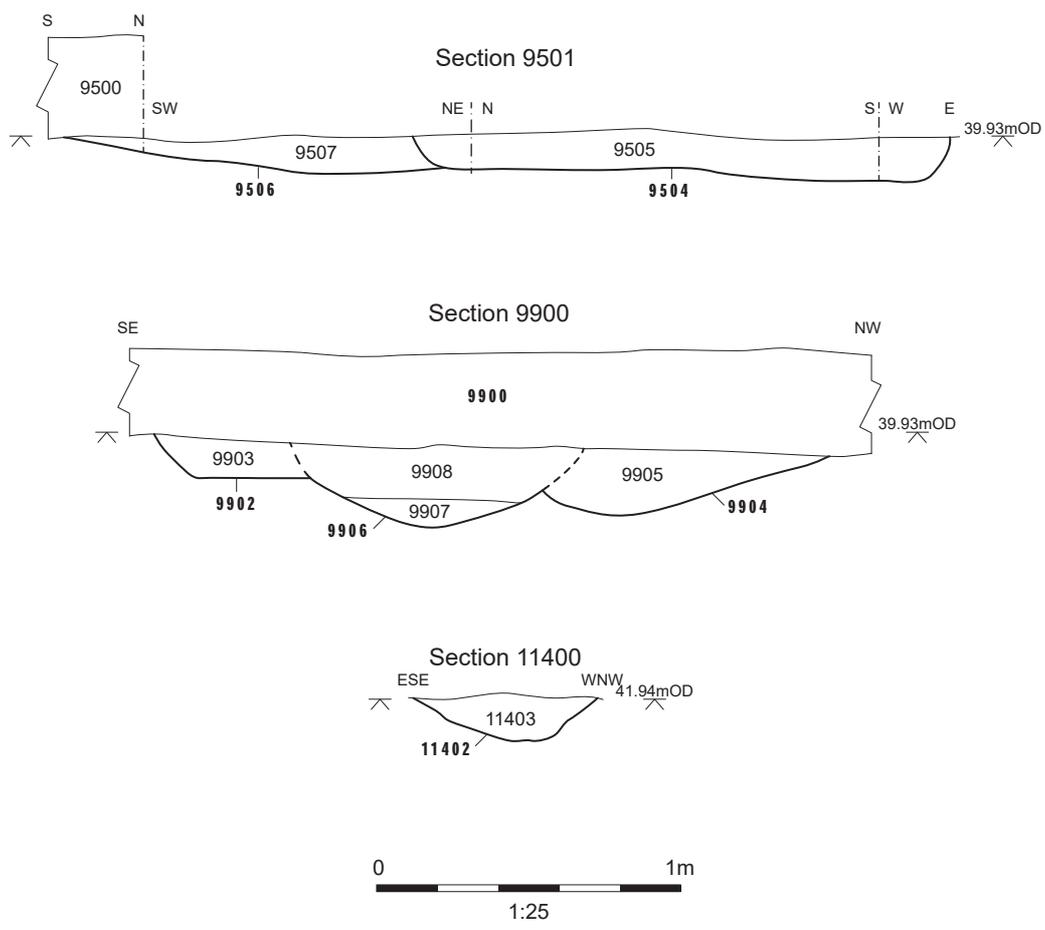


Figure 15: Sections (Trenches 95, 99 and 114)



Figure 16: Detailed plan of Trenches 141, 142, 143, 144 and 184

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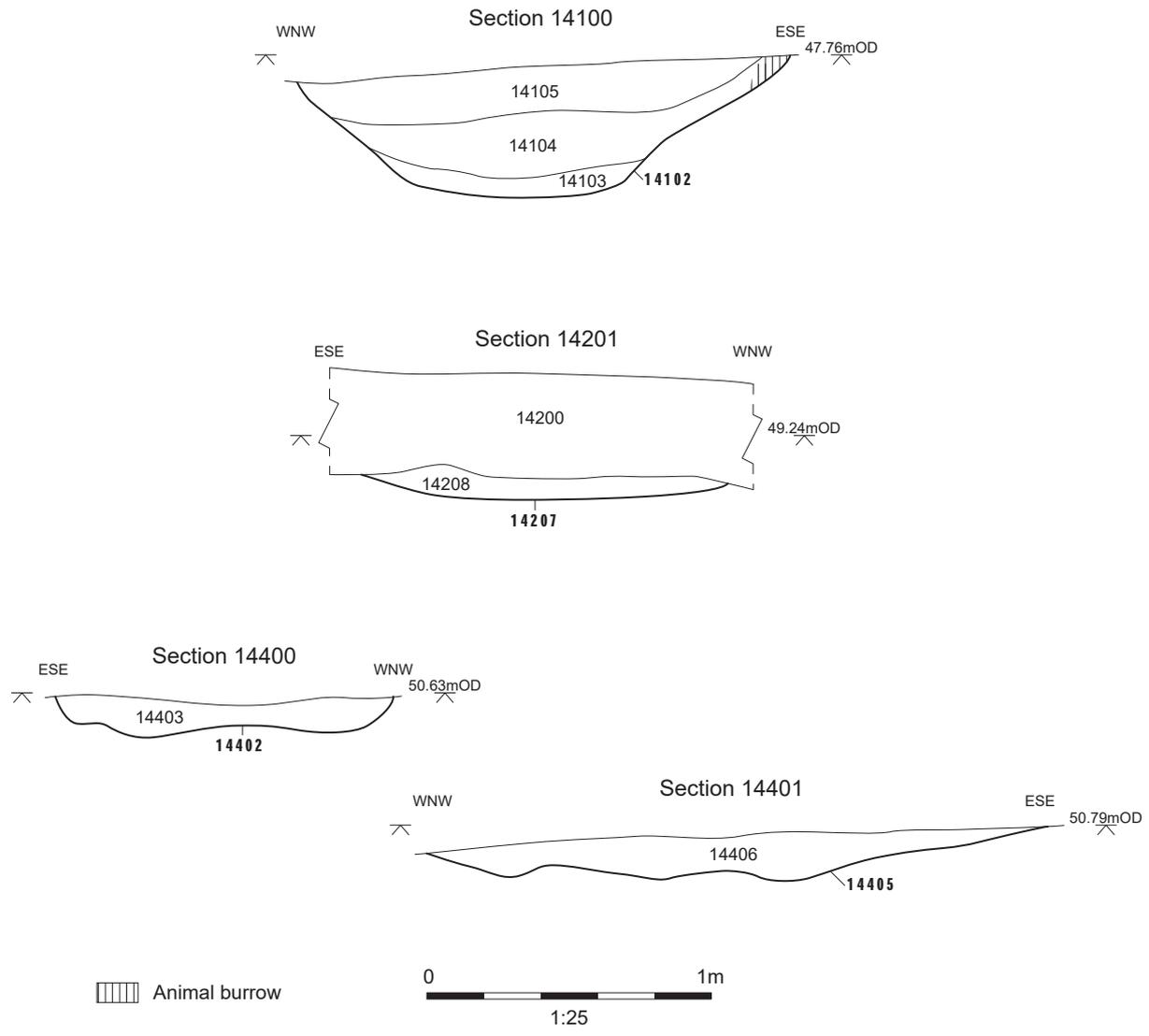


Figure 17: Sections (Trenches 141, 142 and 144)

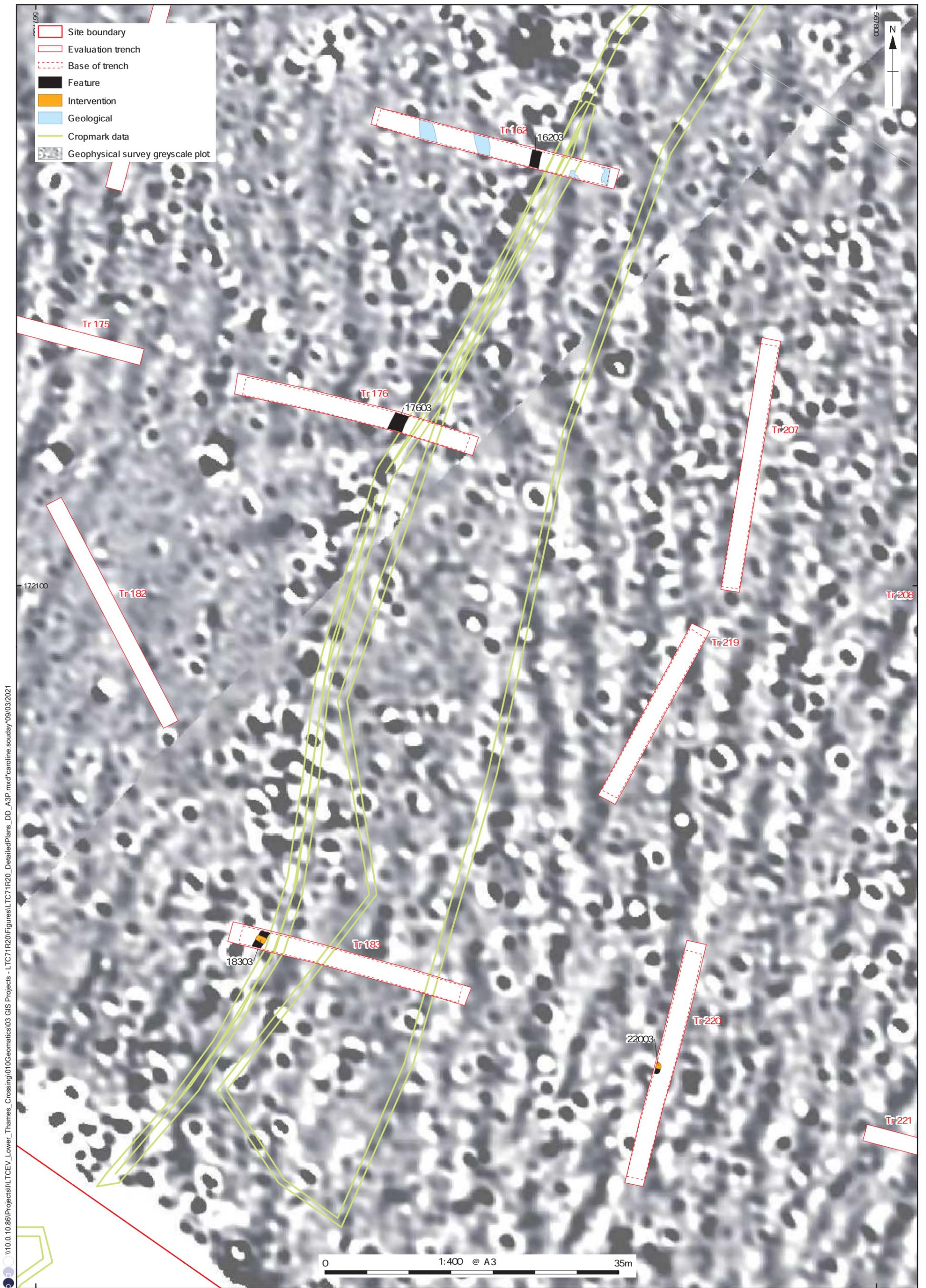


Figure 18: Detailed plan of Trenches 162, 176, 183 and 220

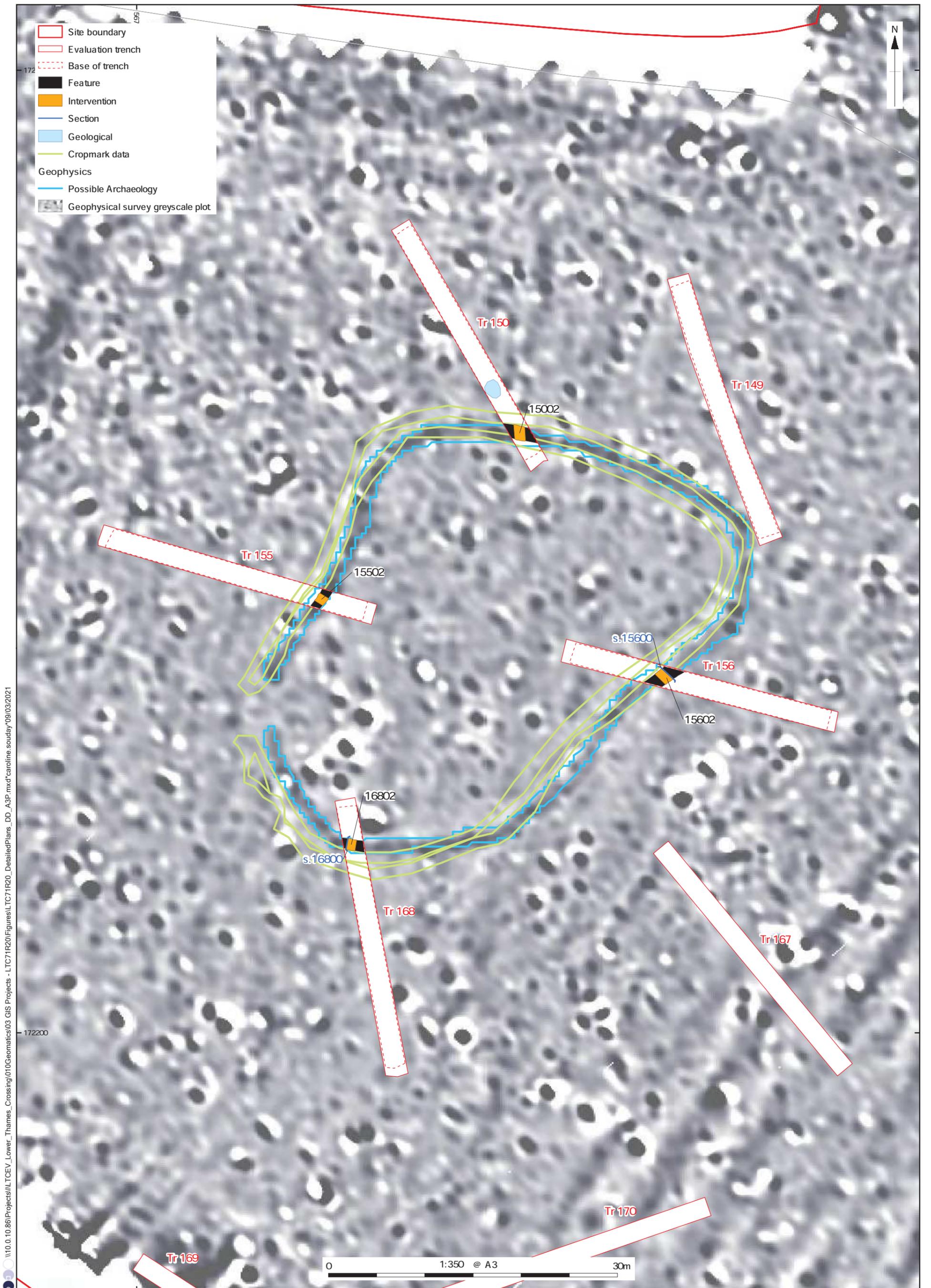


Figure 19: Detailed plan of Trenches 150, 155, 156 and 168

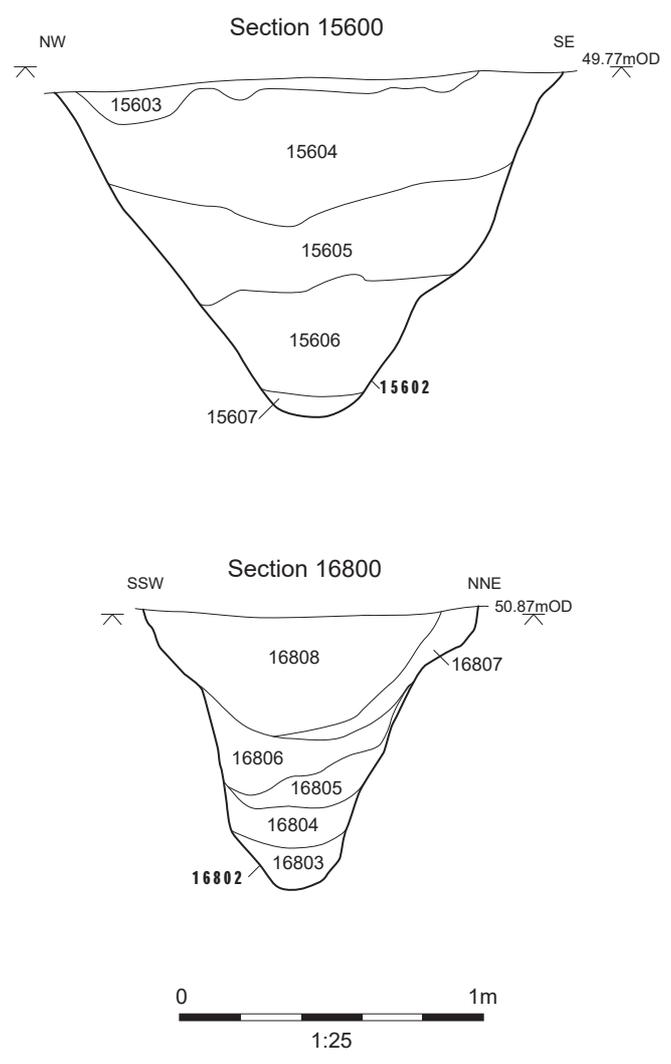


Figure 20: Sections (Trenches 156 and 168)

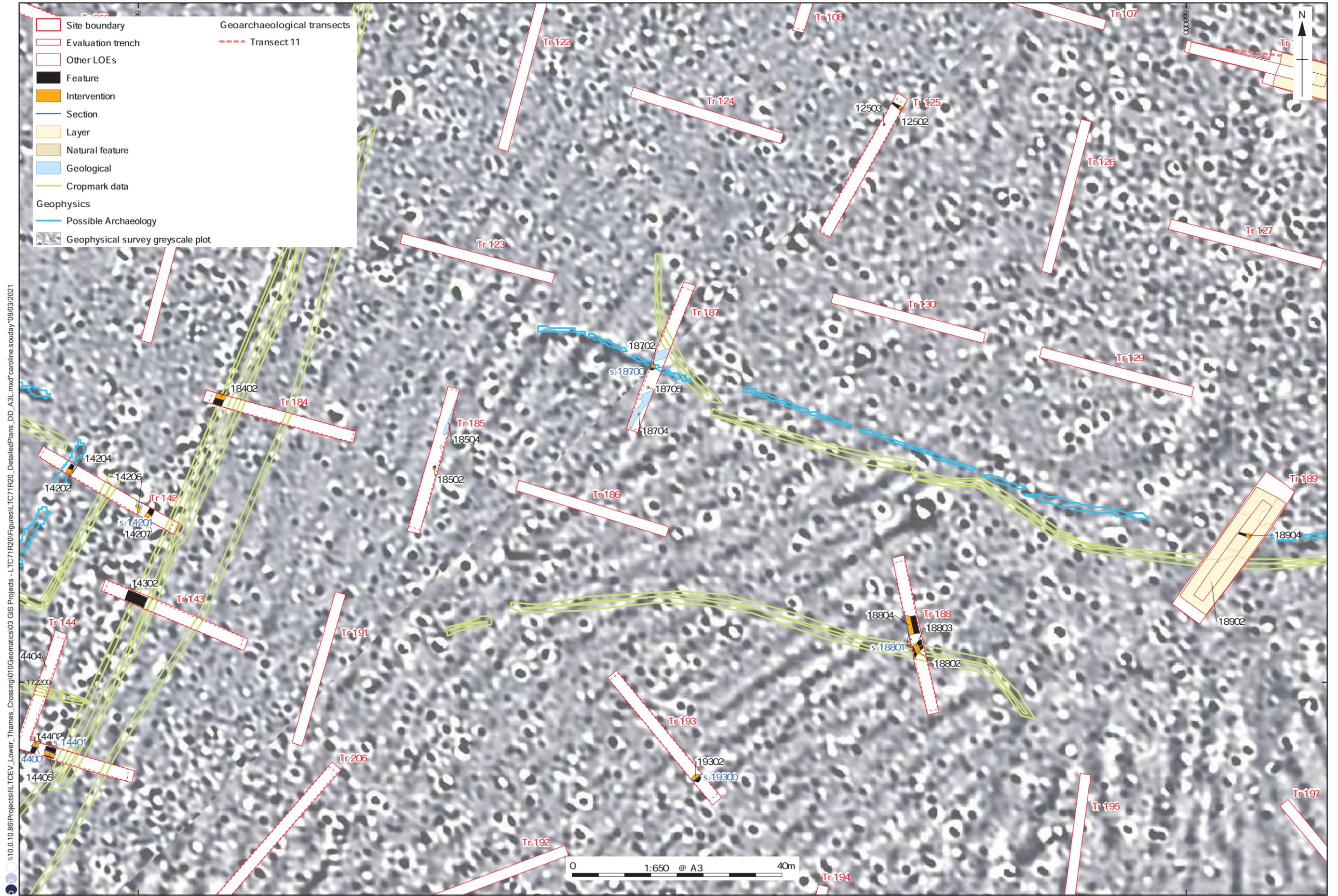


Figure 21: Detailed plan of Trenches 125, 185, 187, 188 and 193

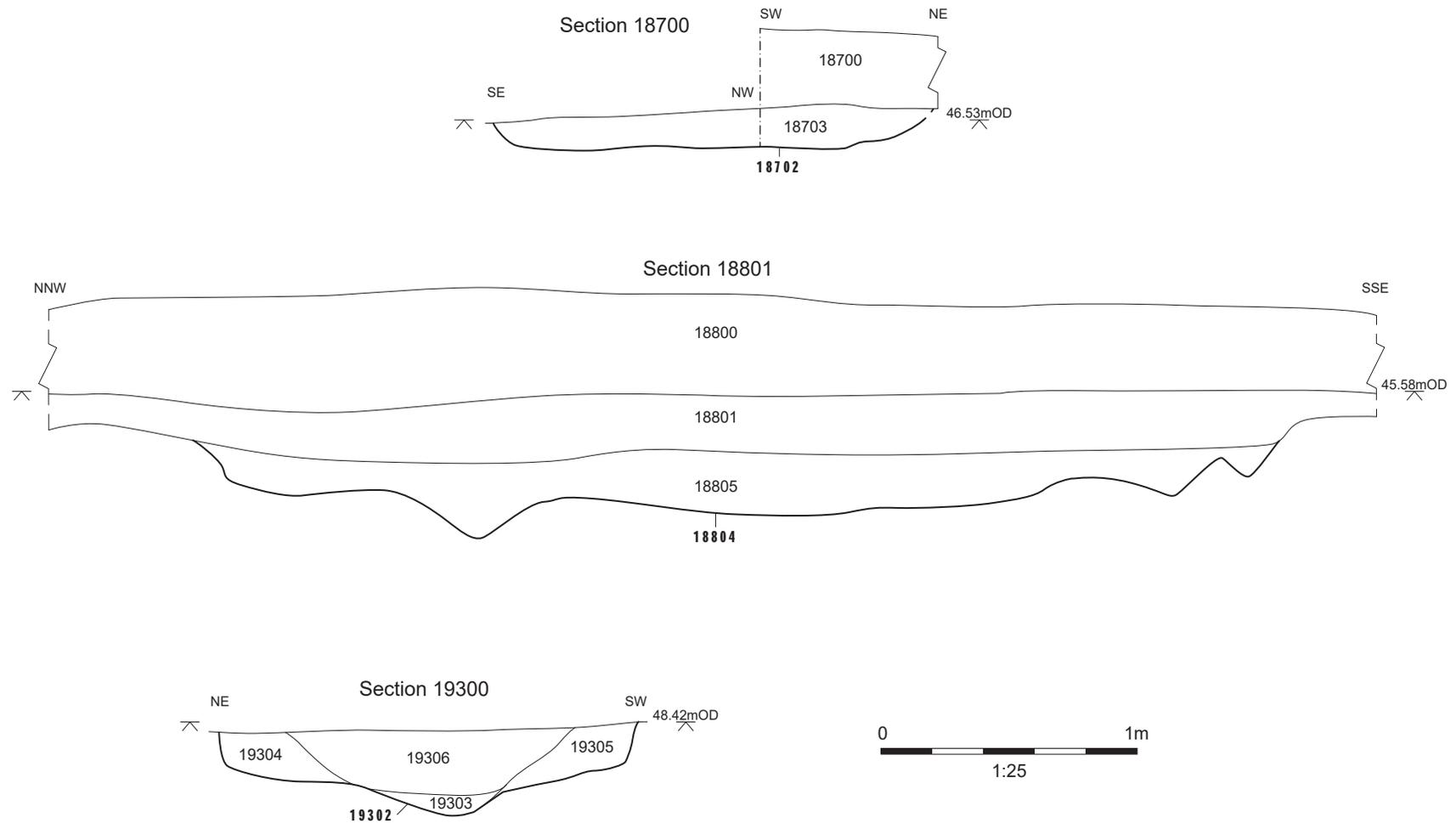


Figure 22: Sections (Trenches 187, 188 and 193)

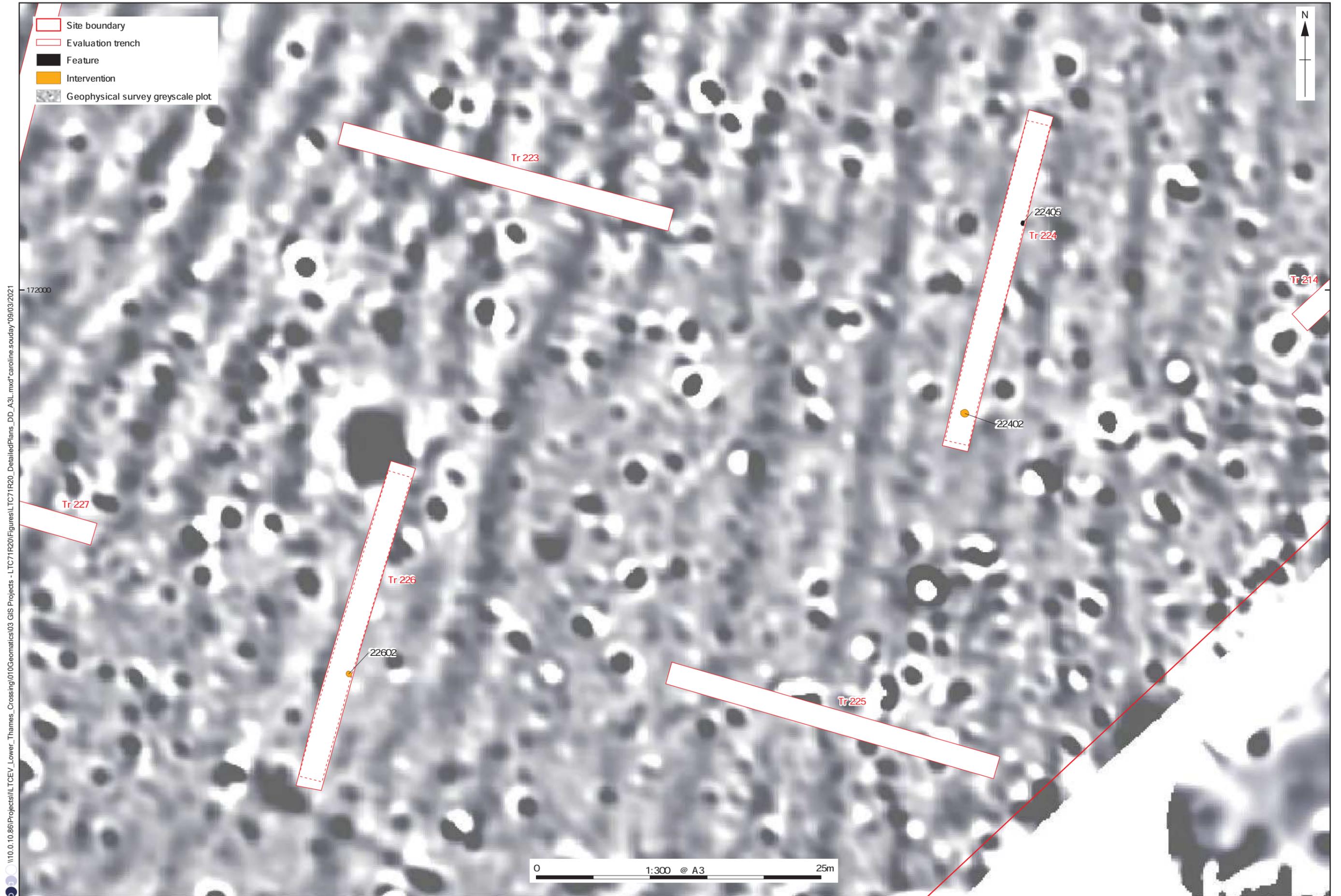


Figure 23: Detailed plan of Trenches 224 and 226



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Figure 24: Detailed plan of Trenches 196, 199, 201, 205 and 211

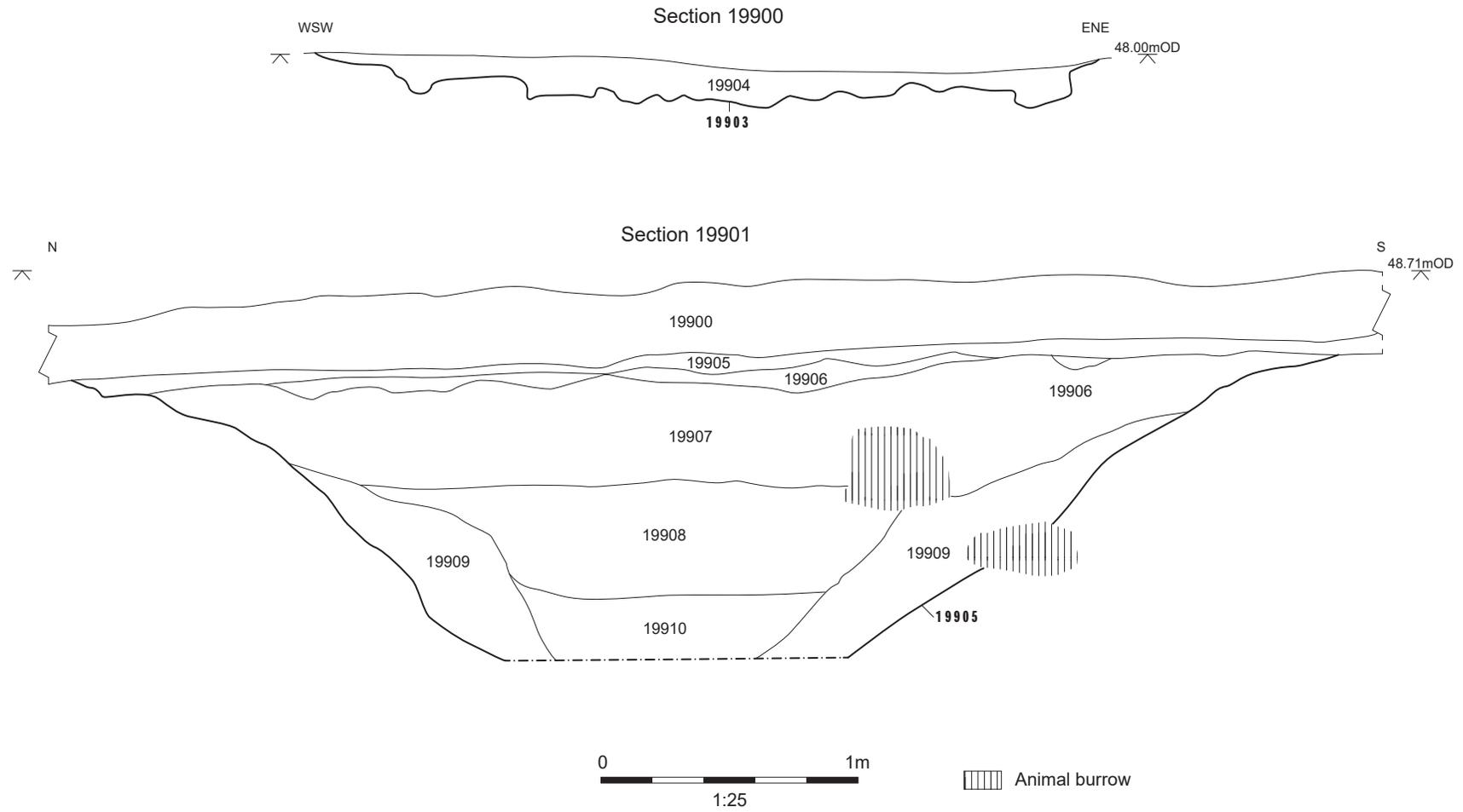


Figure 25: Sections (Trench 199)

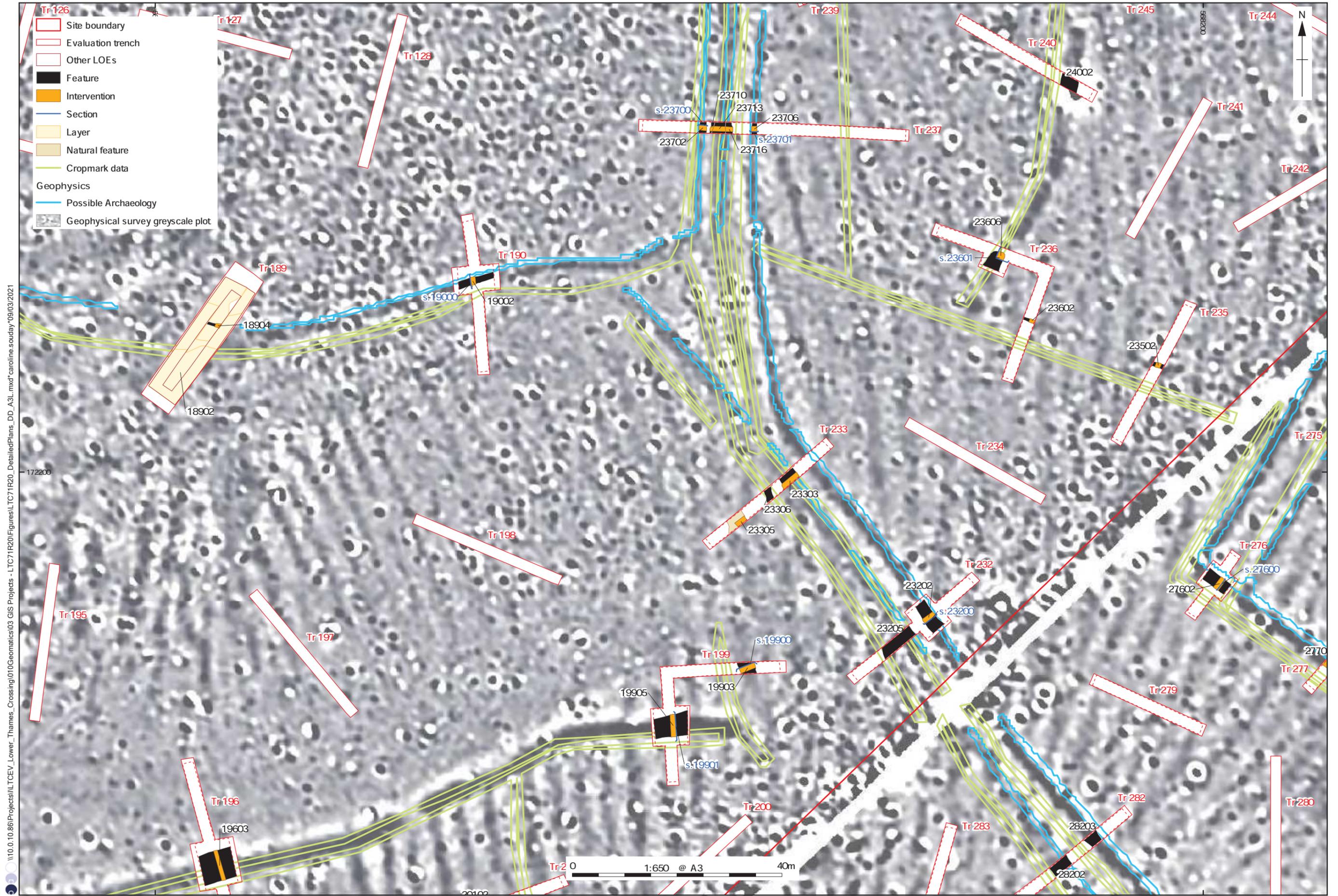


Figure 26: Detailed plan of Trenches 189, 190, 232, 233, 235 and 236

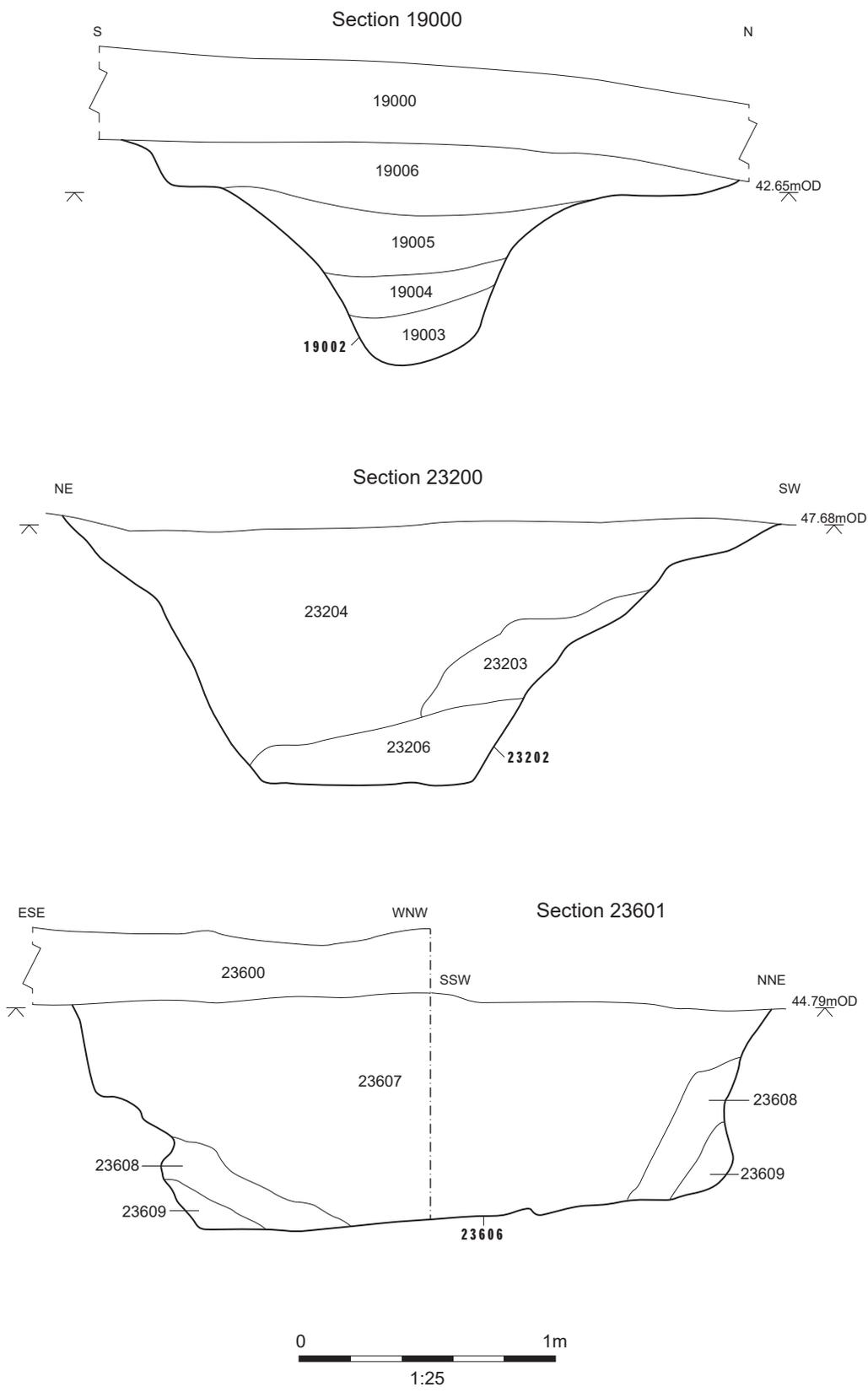


Figure 27: Sections (Trenches 190, 232 and 236)

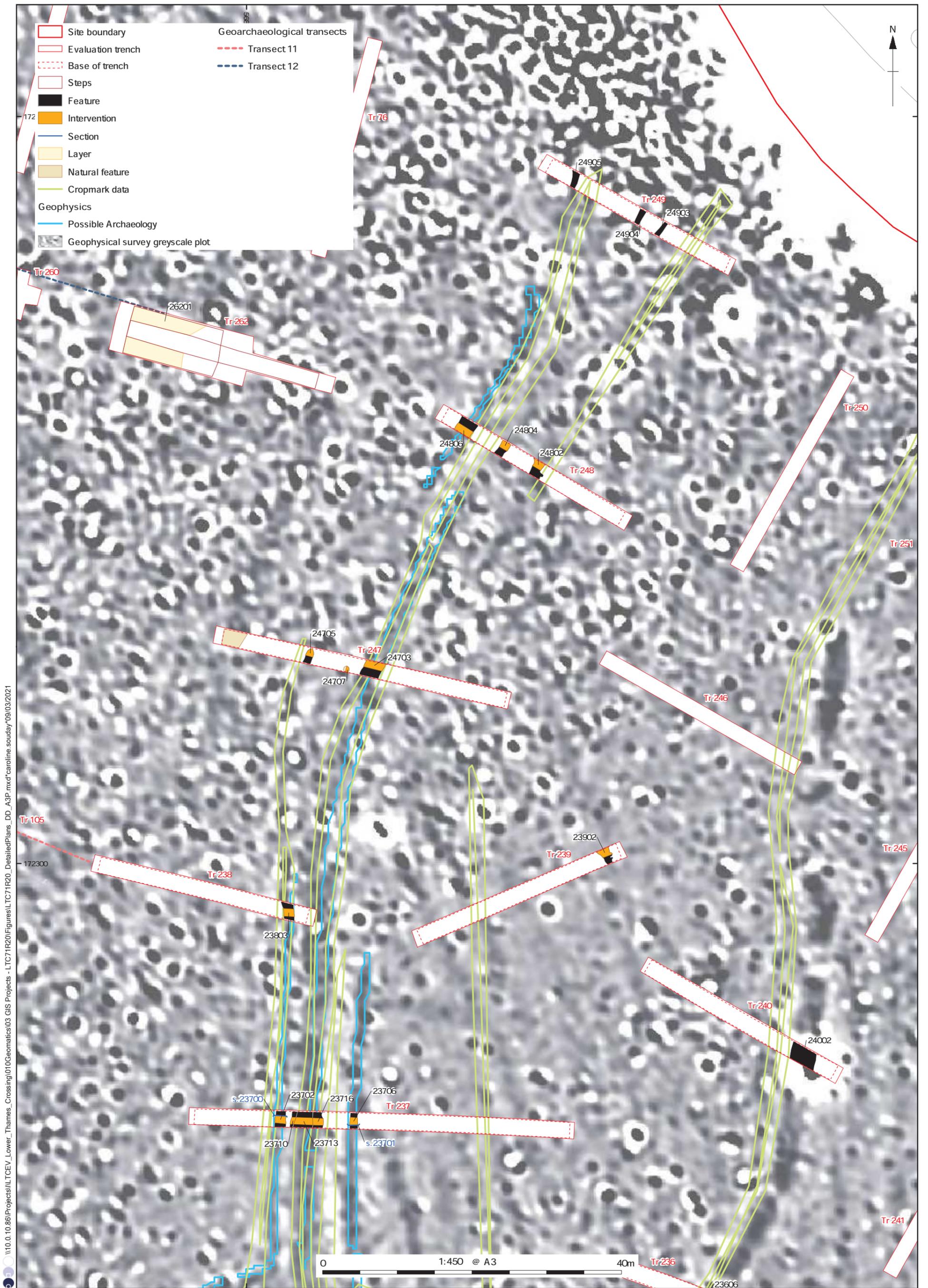


Figure 28: Detailed plan of Trenches 237, 238, 239, 240, 247, 248 and 249

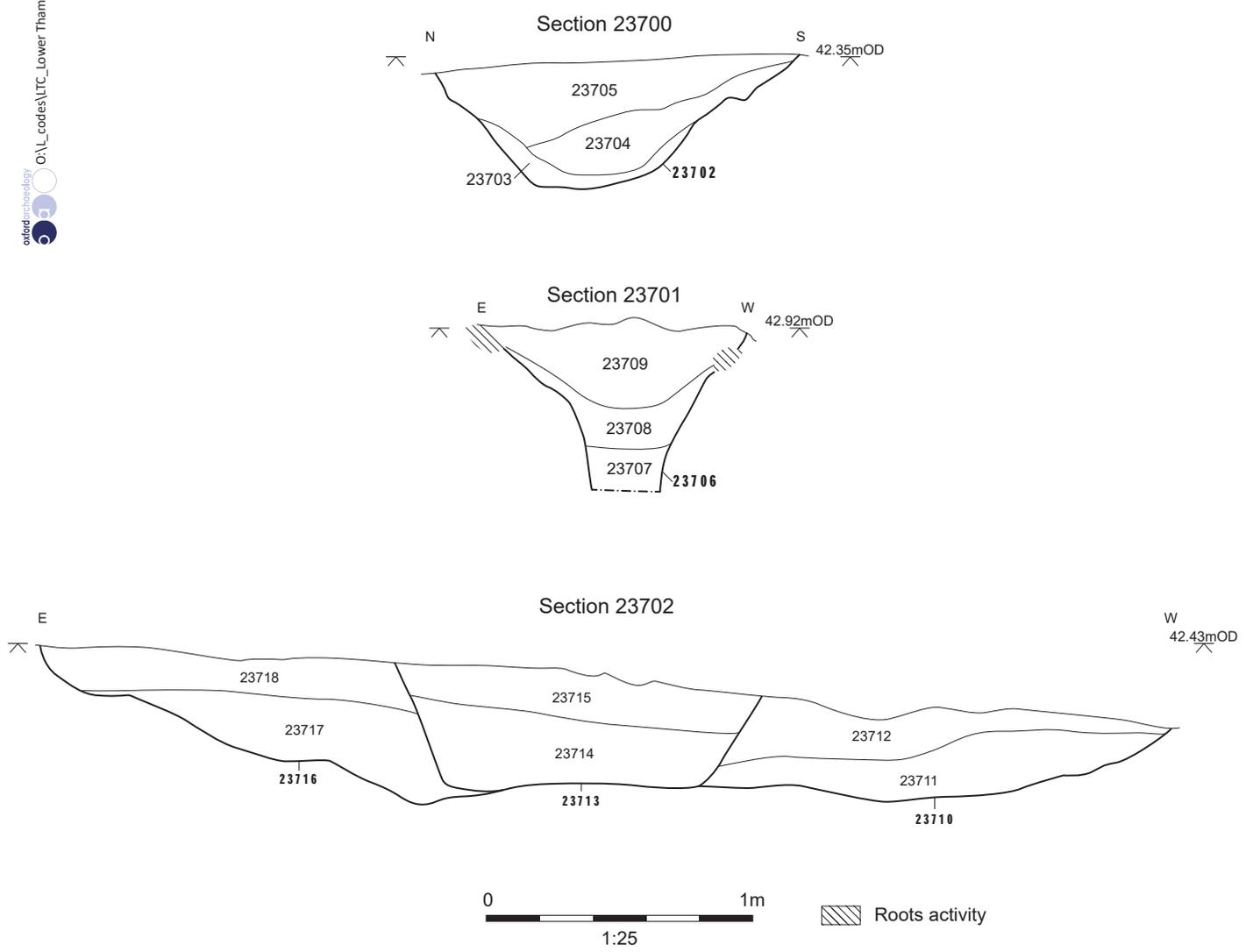


Figure 29: Sections (Trench 237)

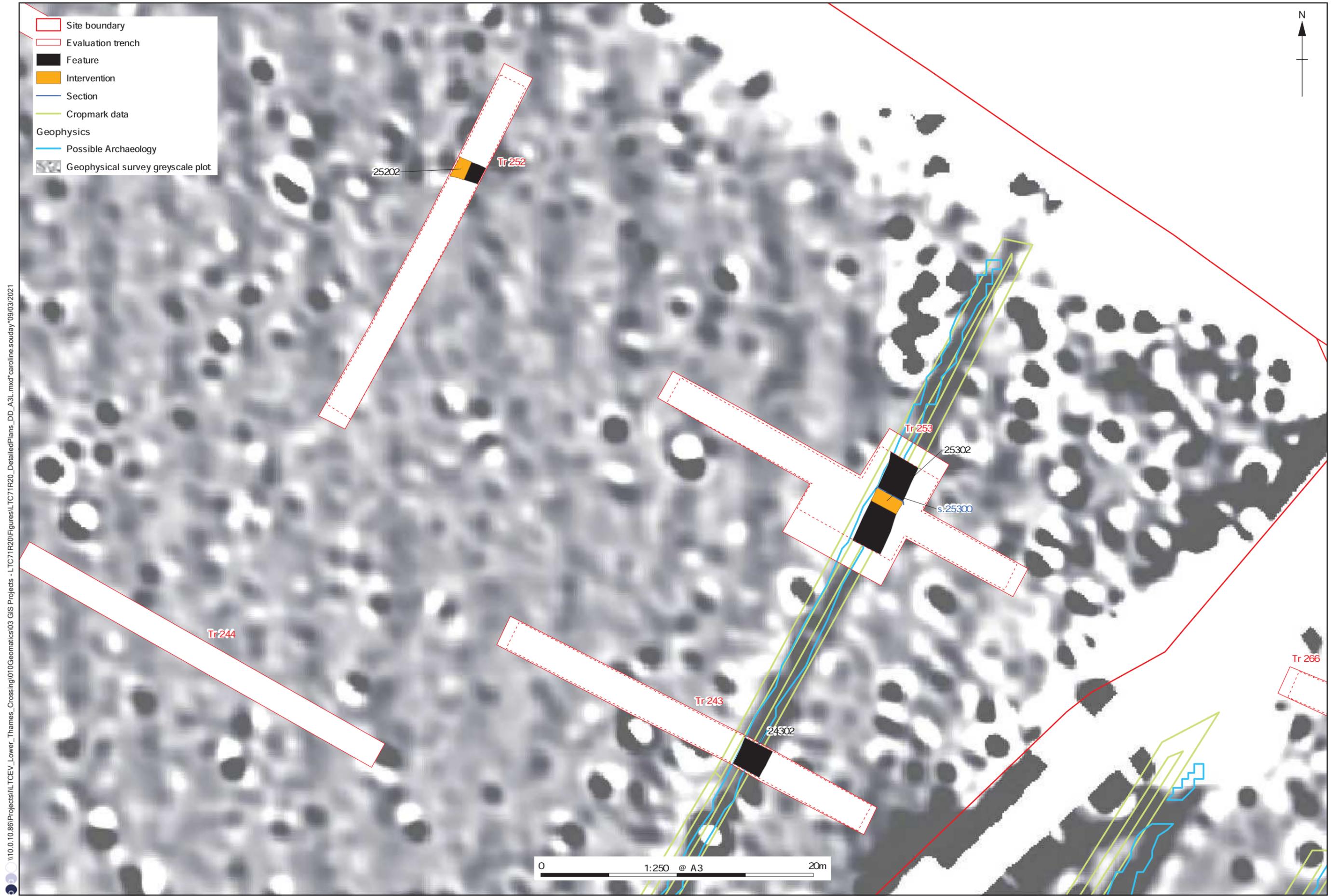


Figure 30: Detailed plan of Trenches 243, 252 and 253

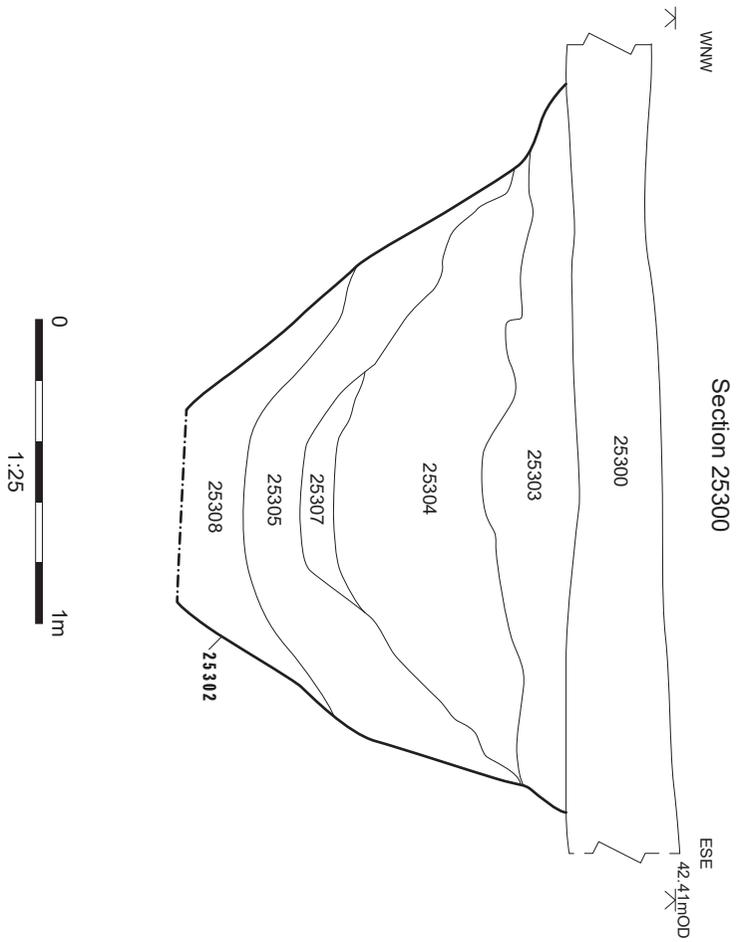


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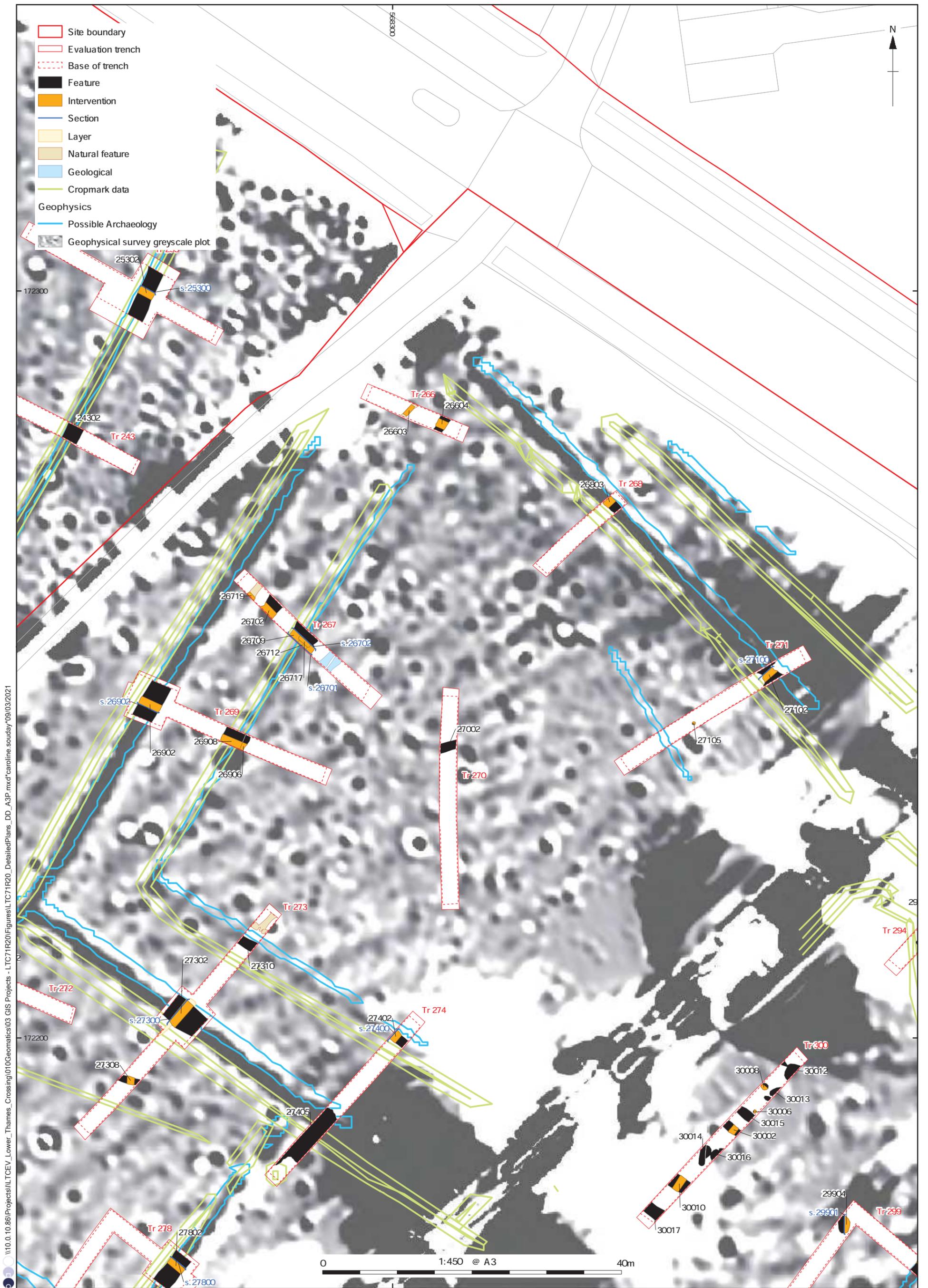


Figure 32: Detailed plan of Trenches 266, 267, 268, 269, 270 and 271

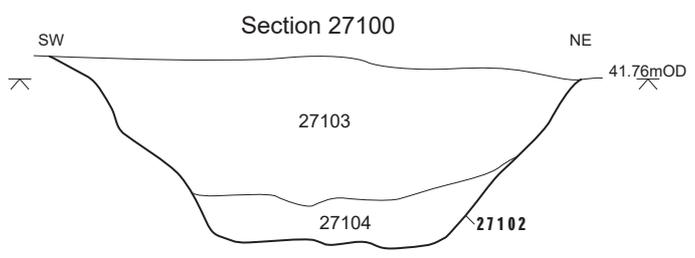
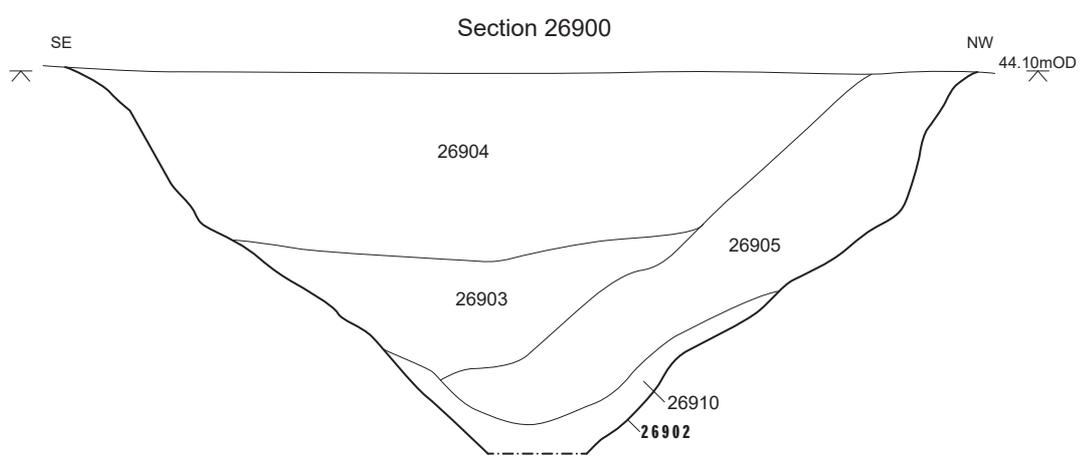
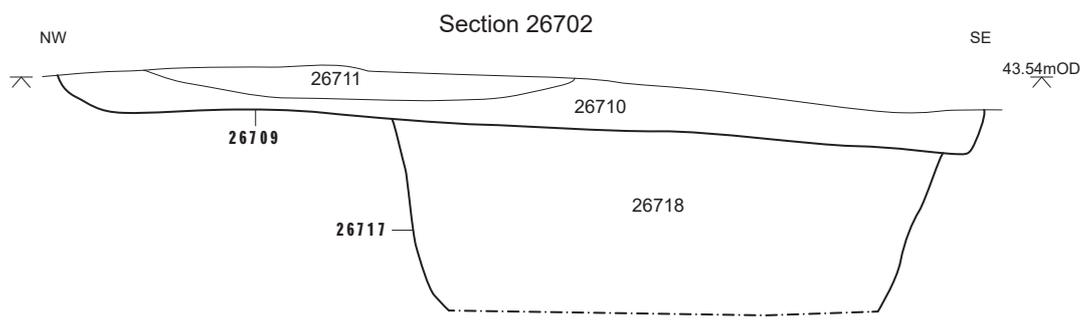
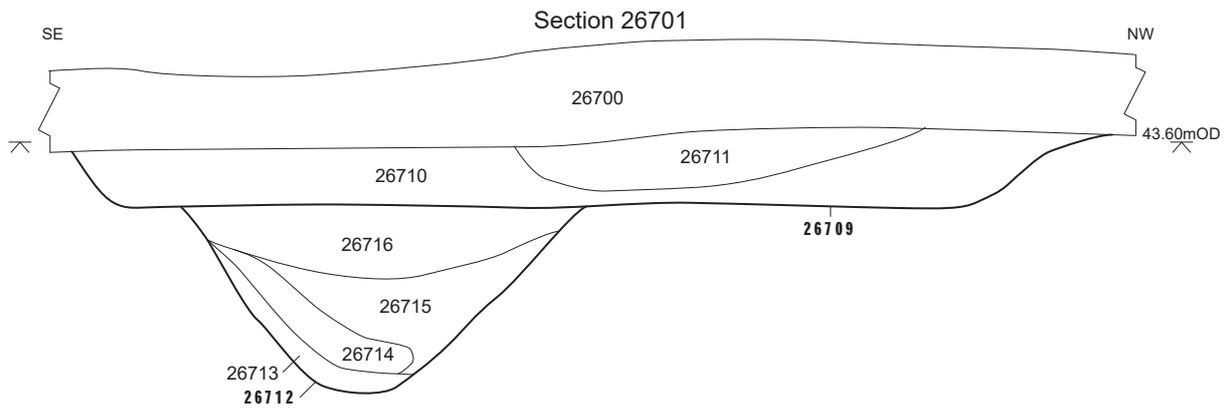


Figure 33: Sections (Trenches 267, 269 and 271)



Figure 34: Detailed plan of Trenches 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277 and 278

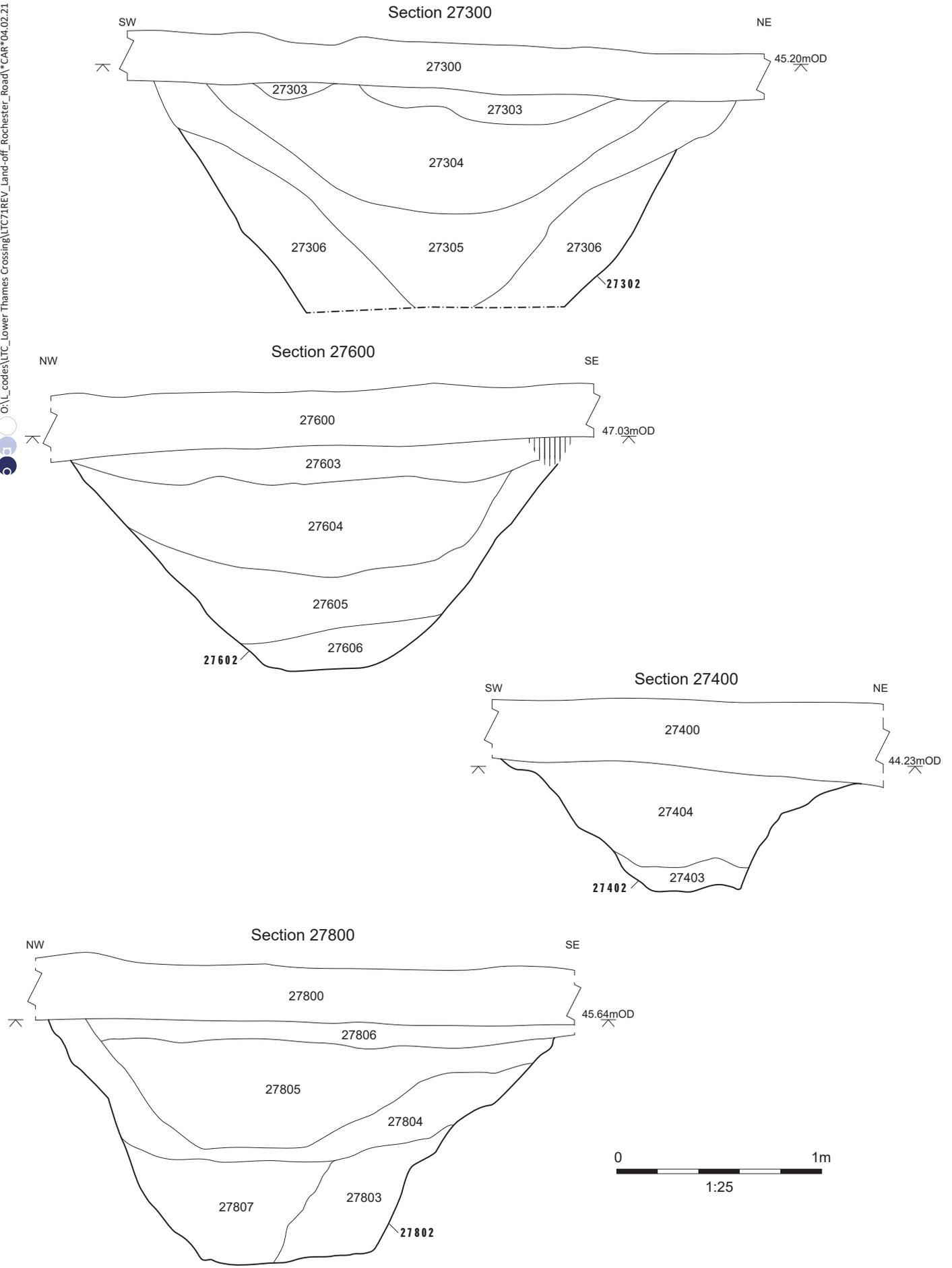


Figure 35: Sections (Trenches 273, 274, 276 and 278)

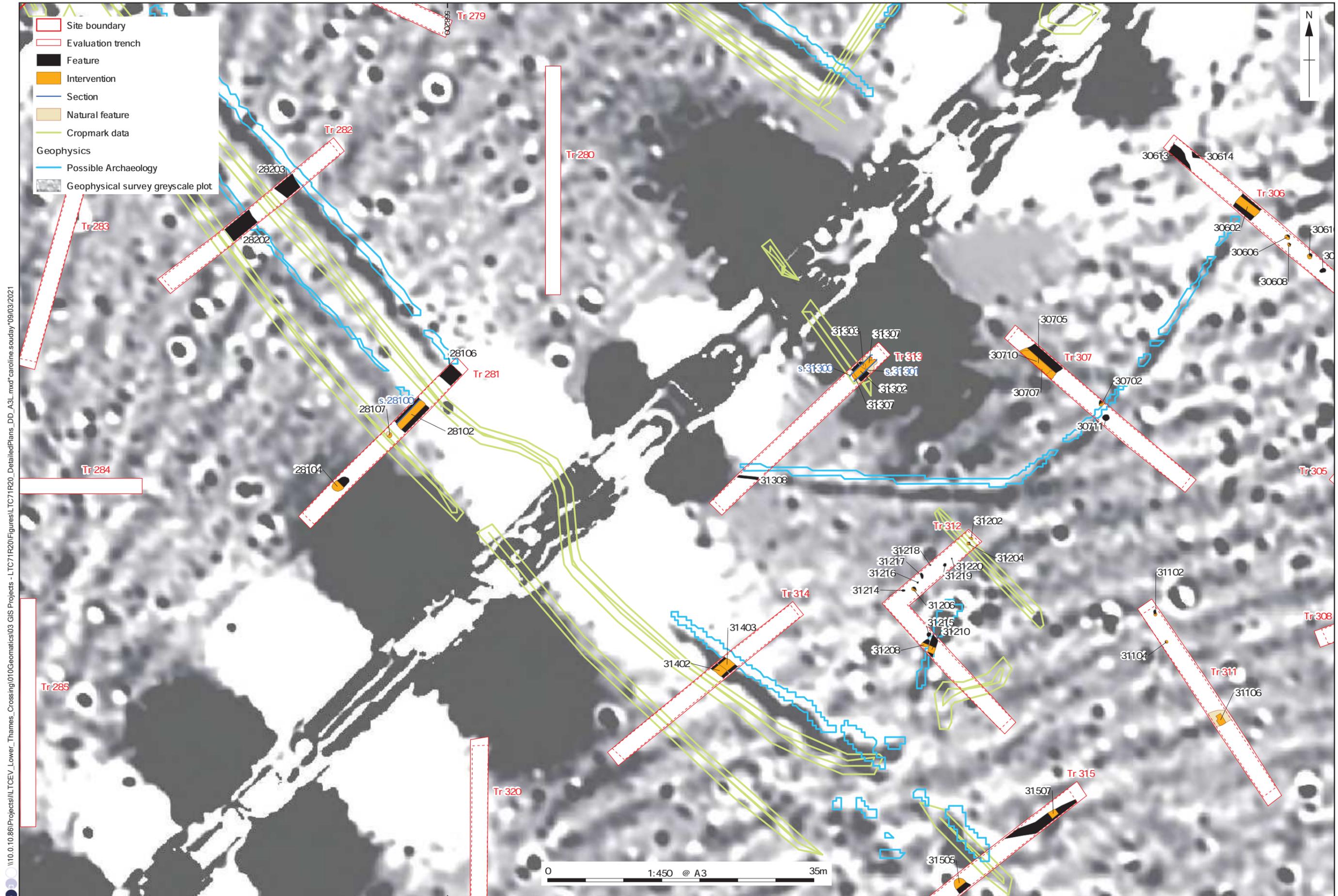


Figure 36: Detailed plan of Trenches 281, 282, 307, 312, 313 and 314

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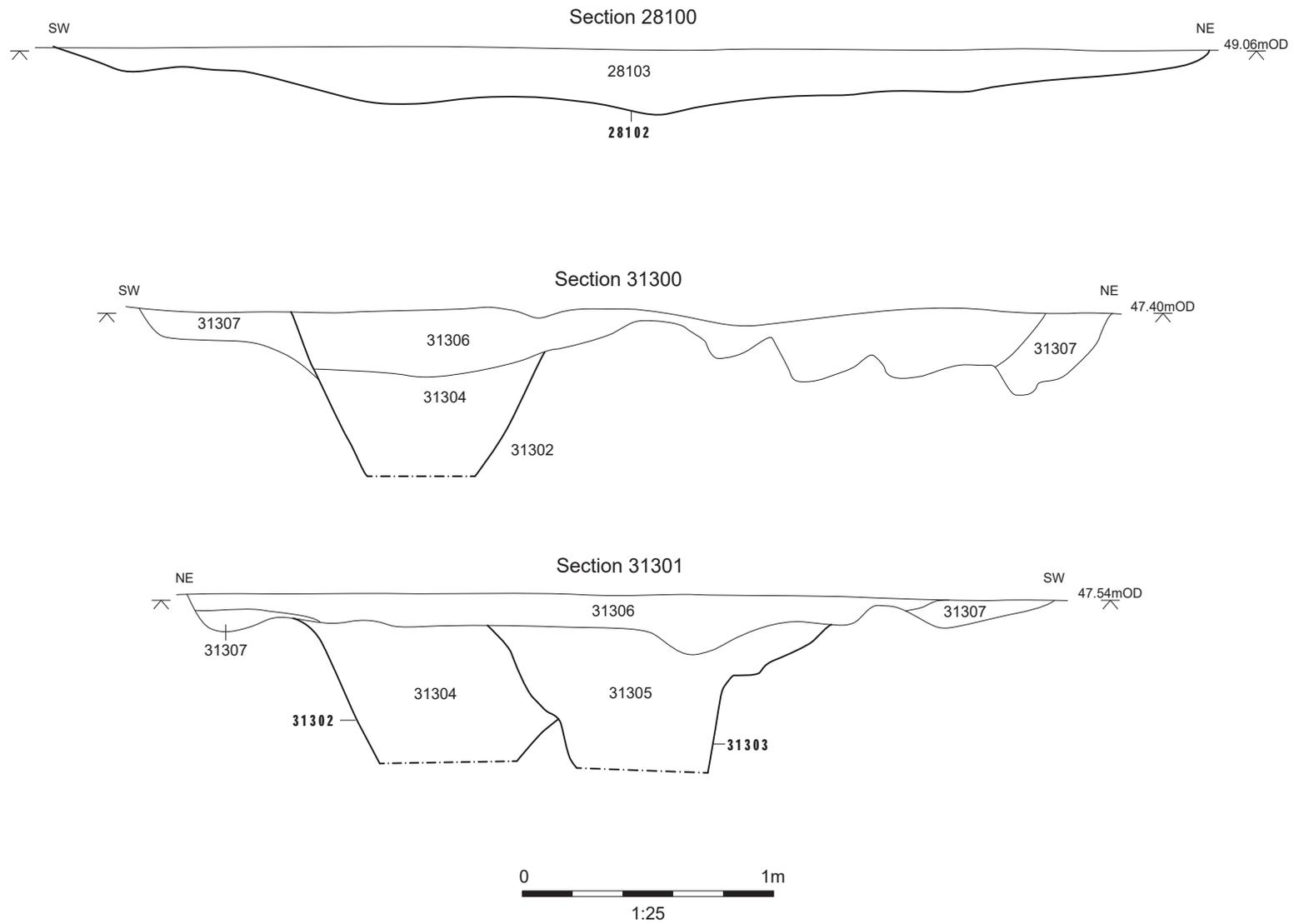


Figure 37: Sections (Trenches 281 and 313)

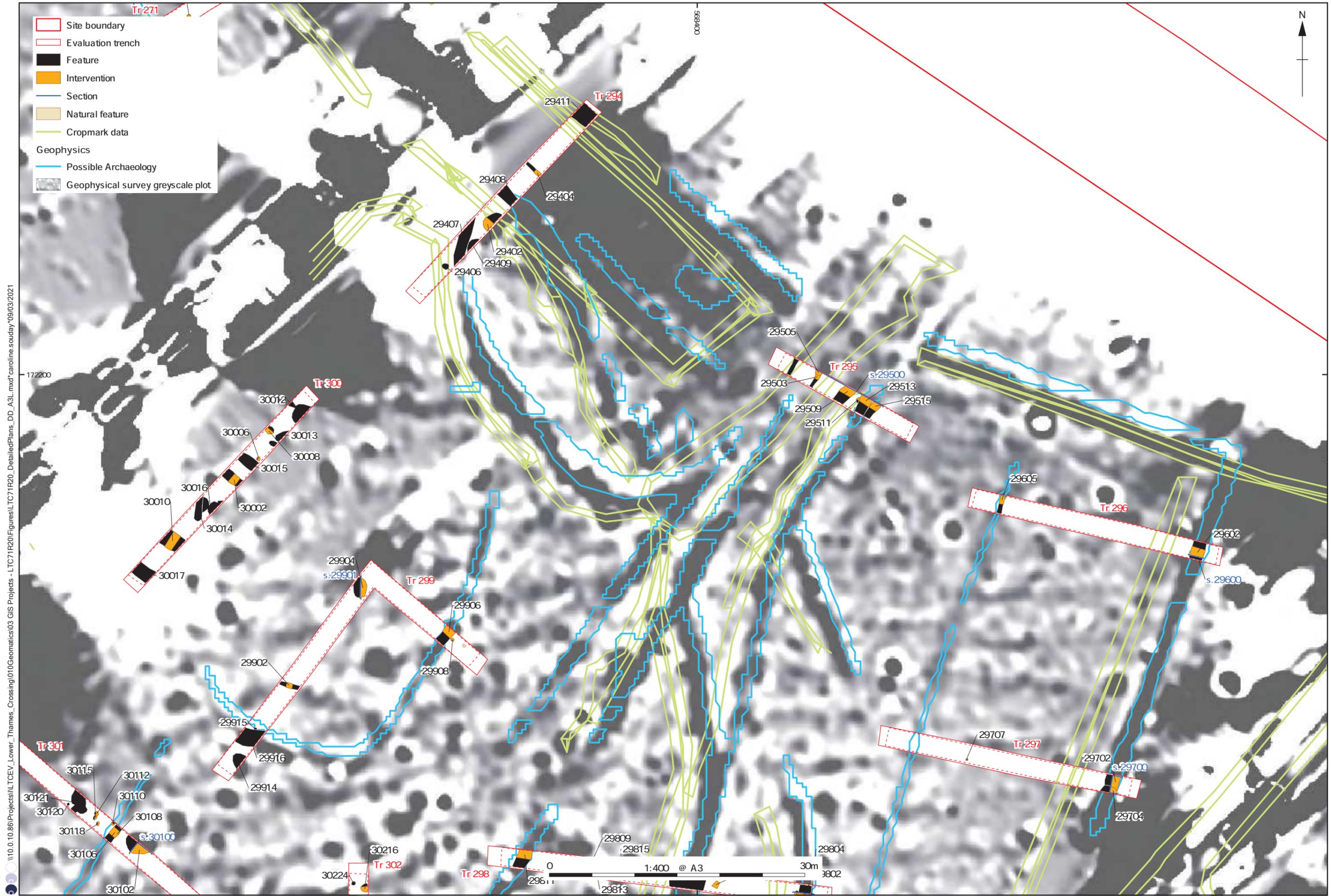


Figure 38: Detailed plan of Trenches 294, 295, 296, 297, 299 and 300

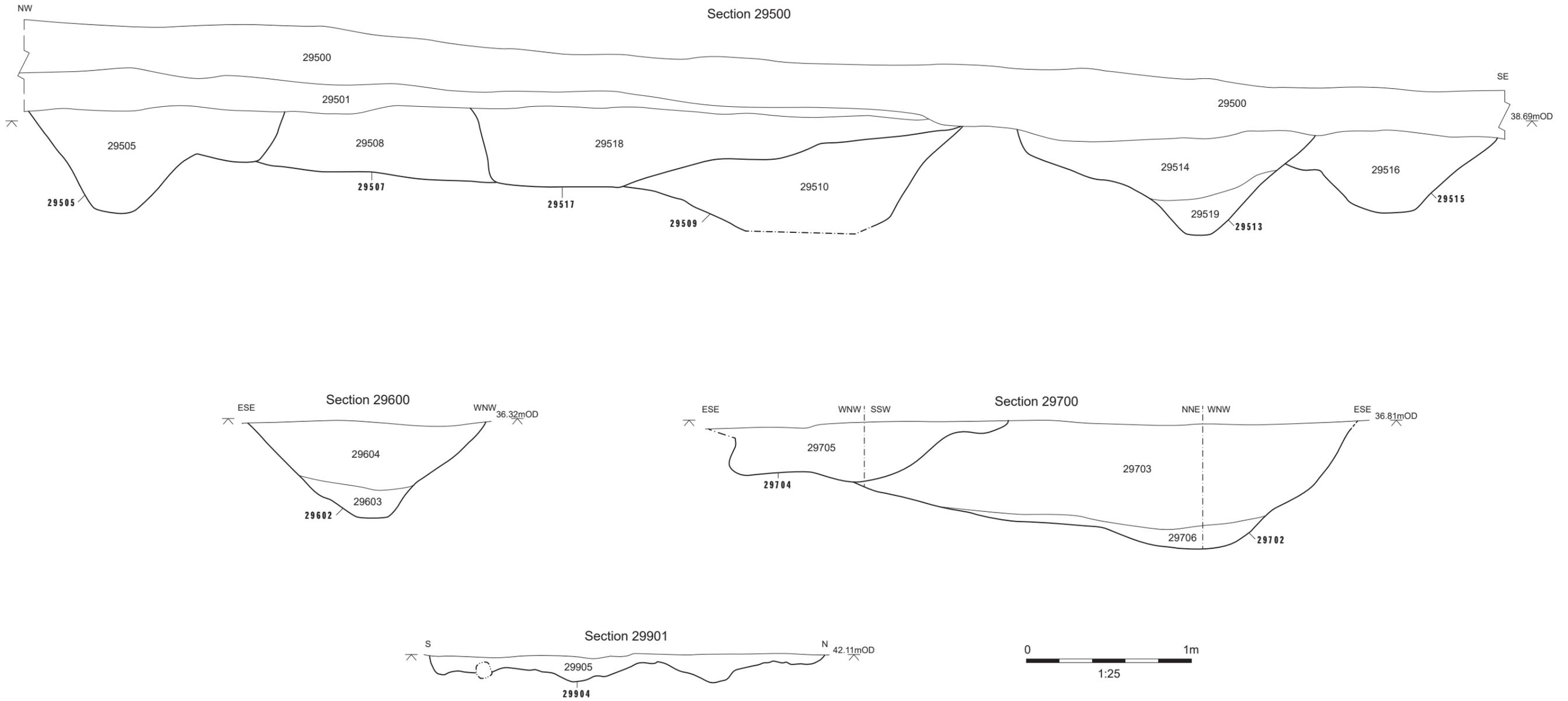


Figure 39: Sections (Trenches 295, 296, 297 and 299)



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Figure 40: Detailed plan of Trenches 298, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305 and 306

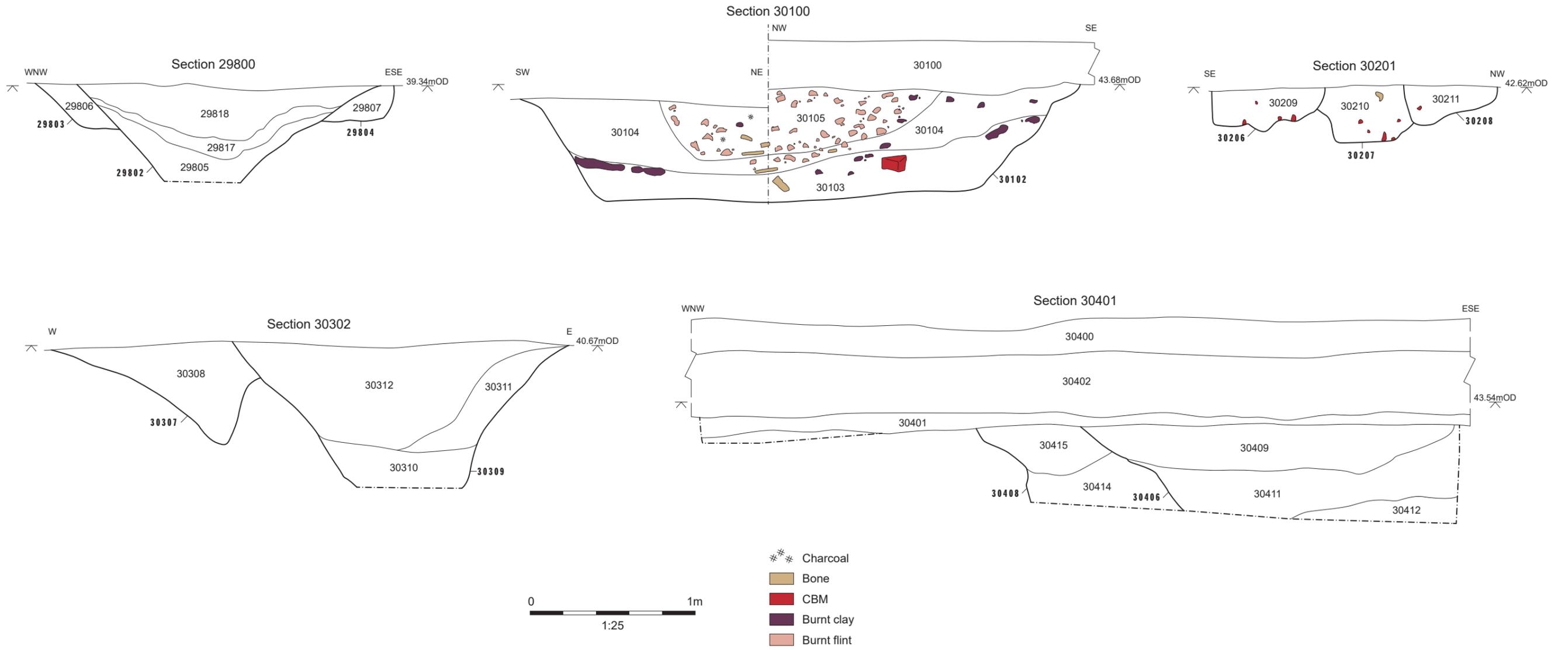


Figure 41: Sections (Trenches 298, 301, 302, 303 and 304)

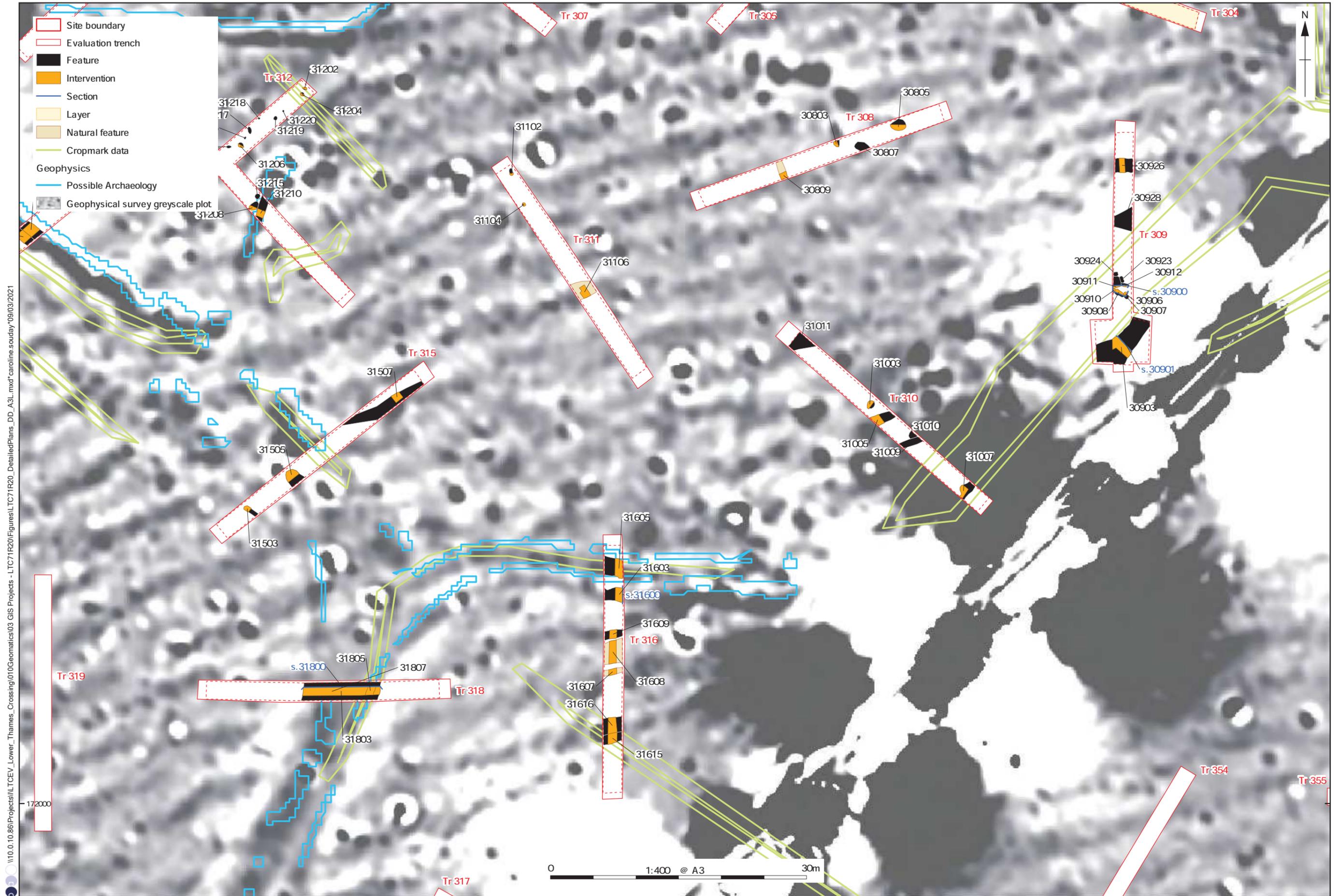


Figure 42: Detailed plan of Trenches 308, 309, 310, 311, 315, 316 and 318

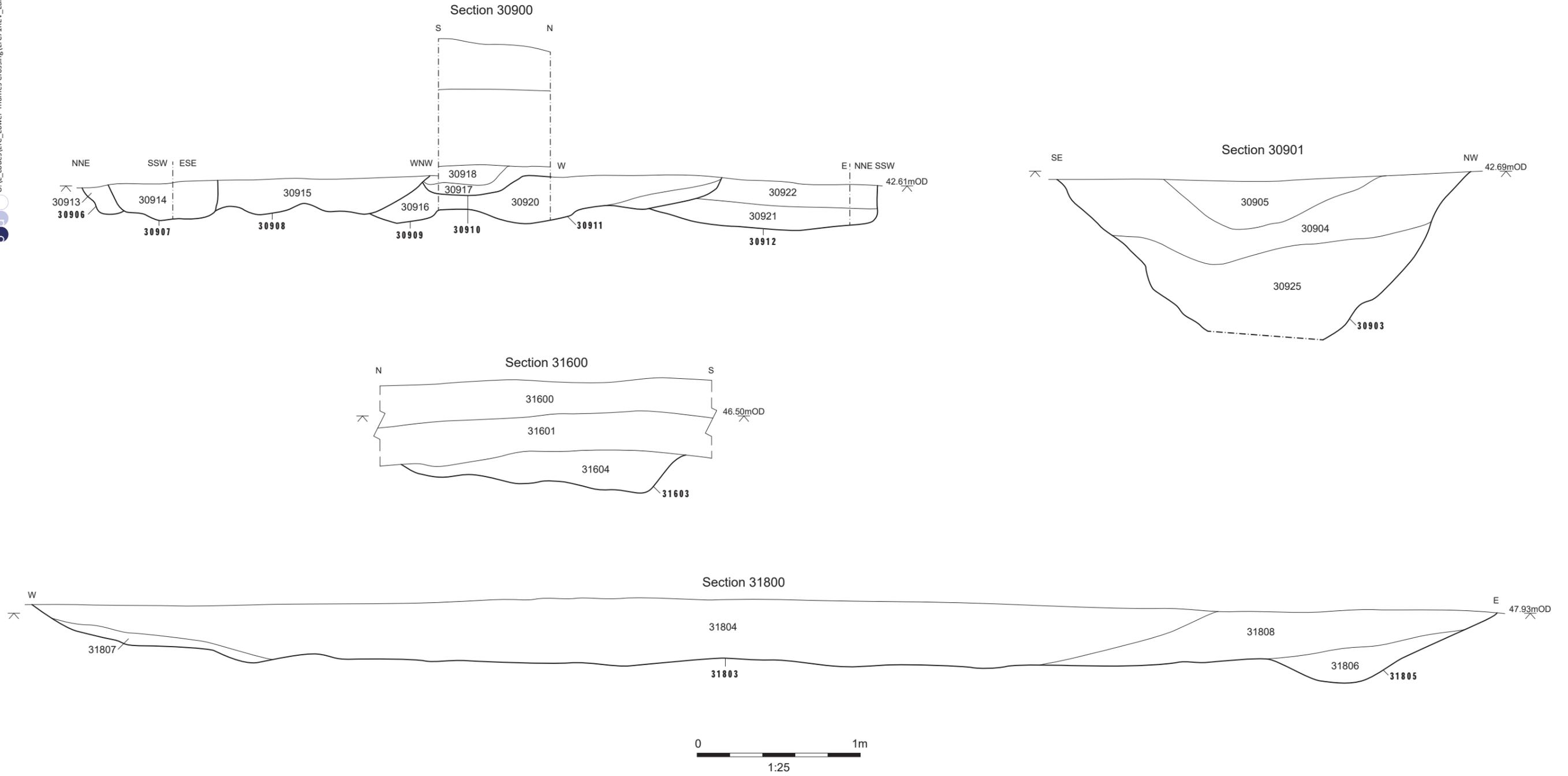


Figure 43: Sections (Trenches 309, 316 and 318)

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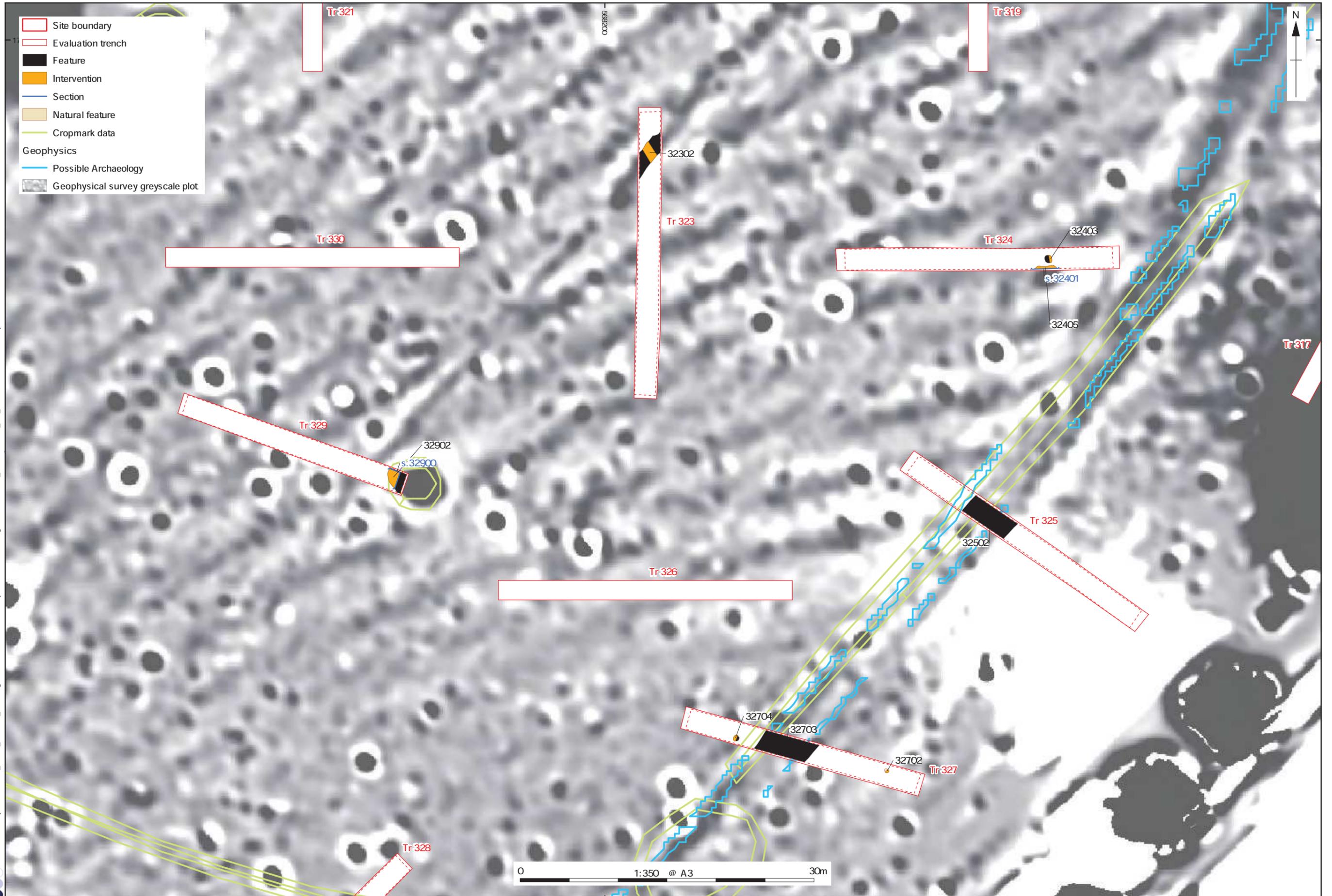


Figure 44: Detailed plan of Trenches 323, 324, 325, 327 and 329

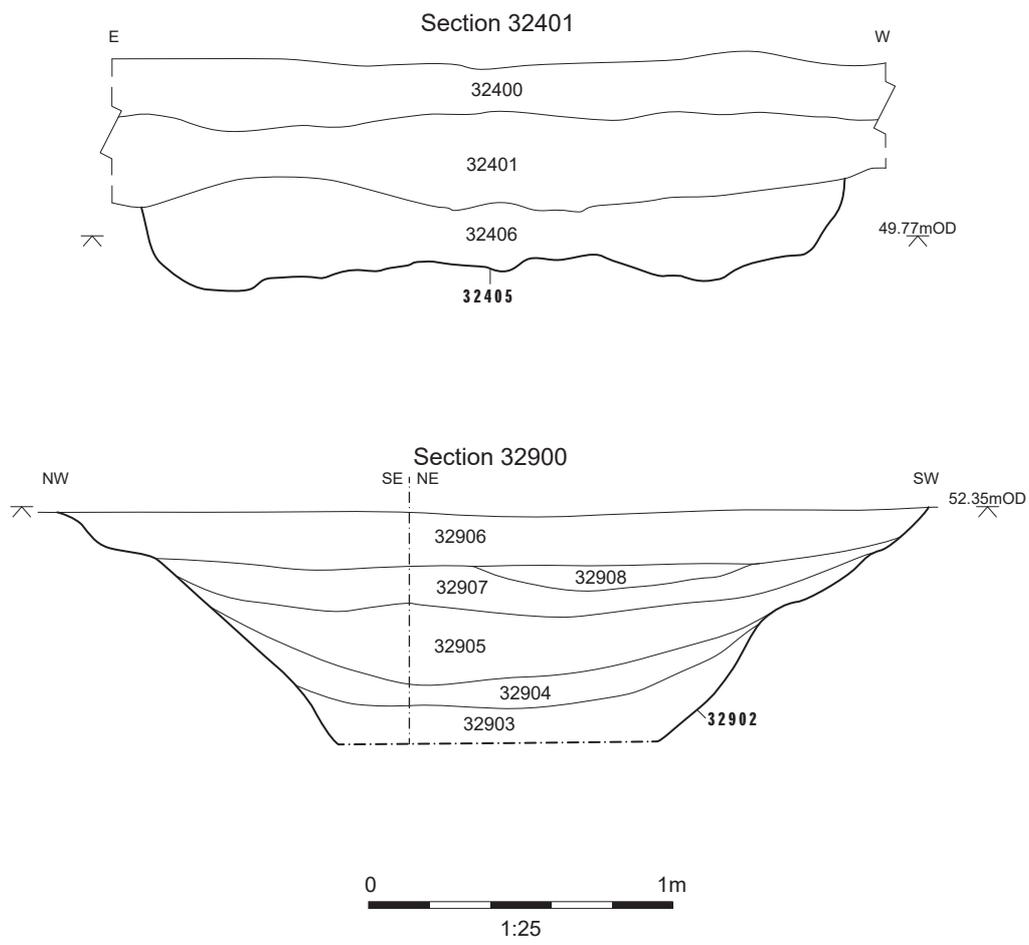


Figure 45: Sections (Trenches 324 and 329)

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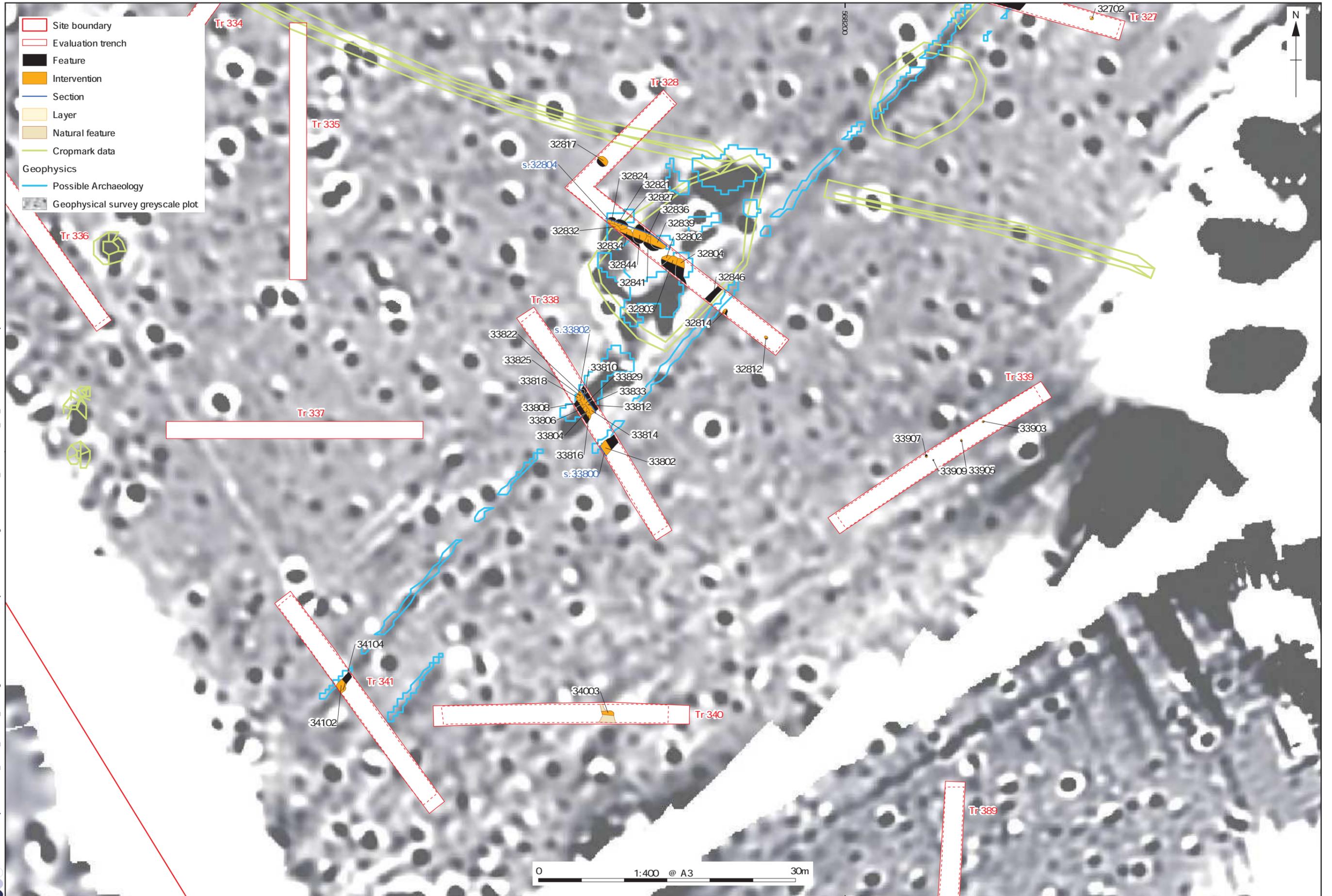


Figure 46: Detailed plan of Trenches 328, 338, 339 and 341

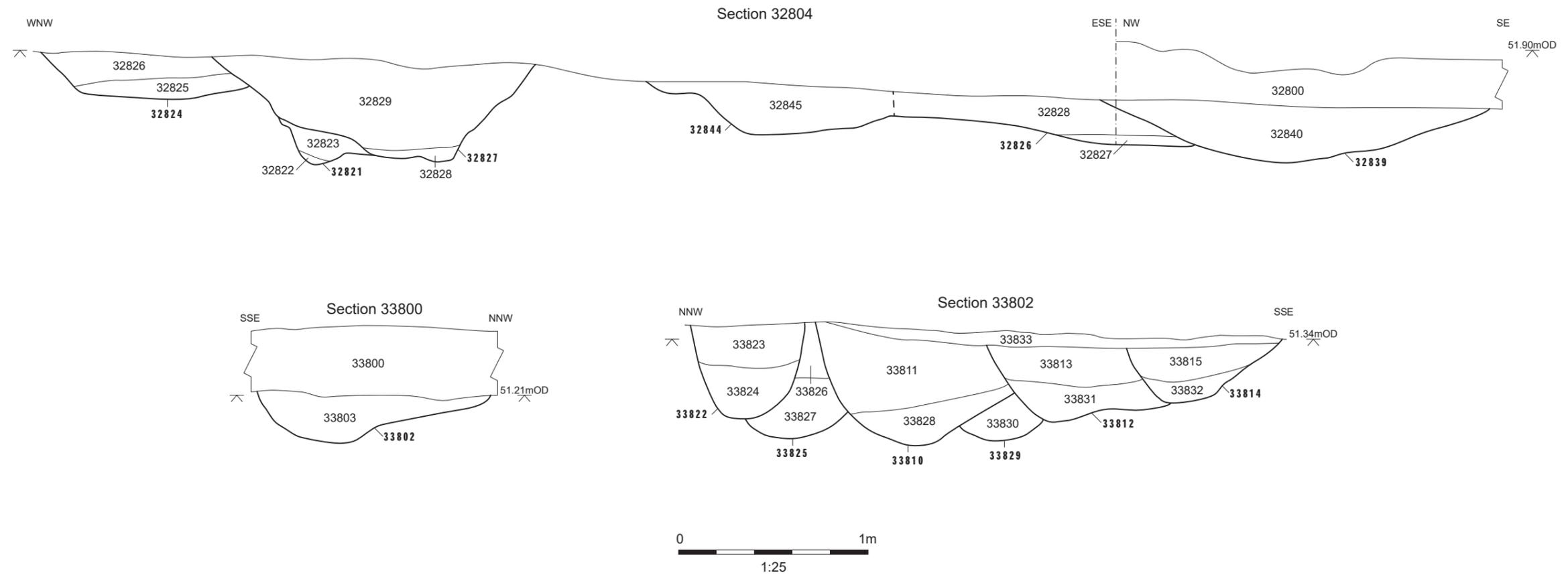


Figure 47: Sections (Trenches 328 and 338)

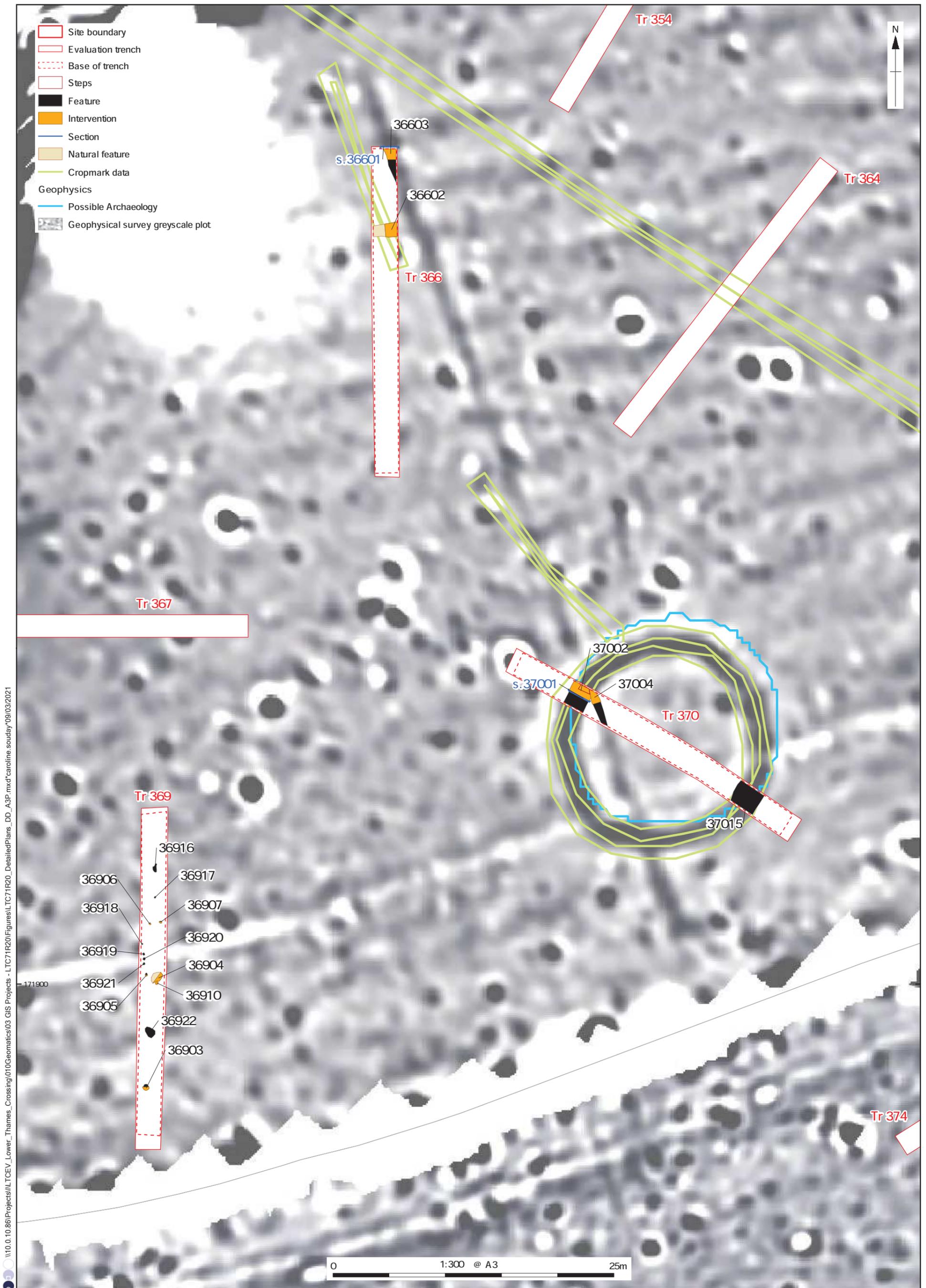


Figure 48: Detailed plan of Trenches 366, 369 and 370

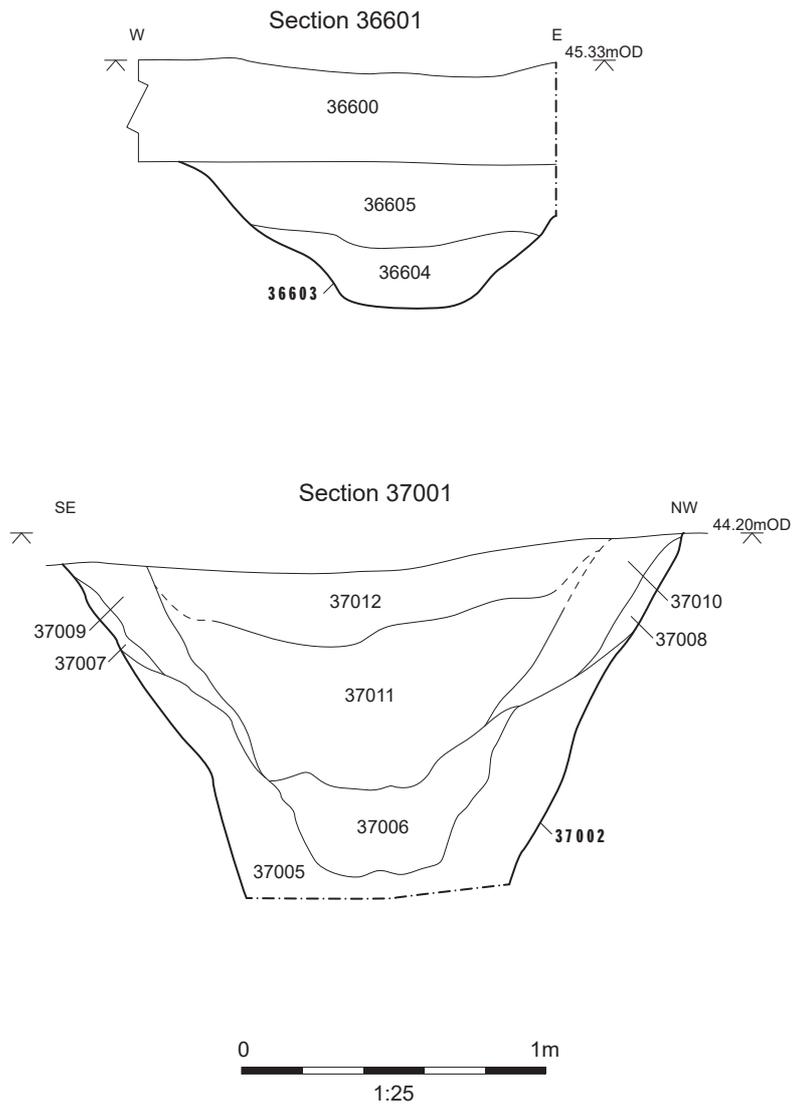


Figure 49: Sections (Trenches 366 and 370)



Figure 50: Detailed plan of Trenches 357, 359, 360, 362 and 372

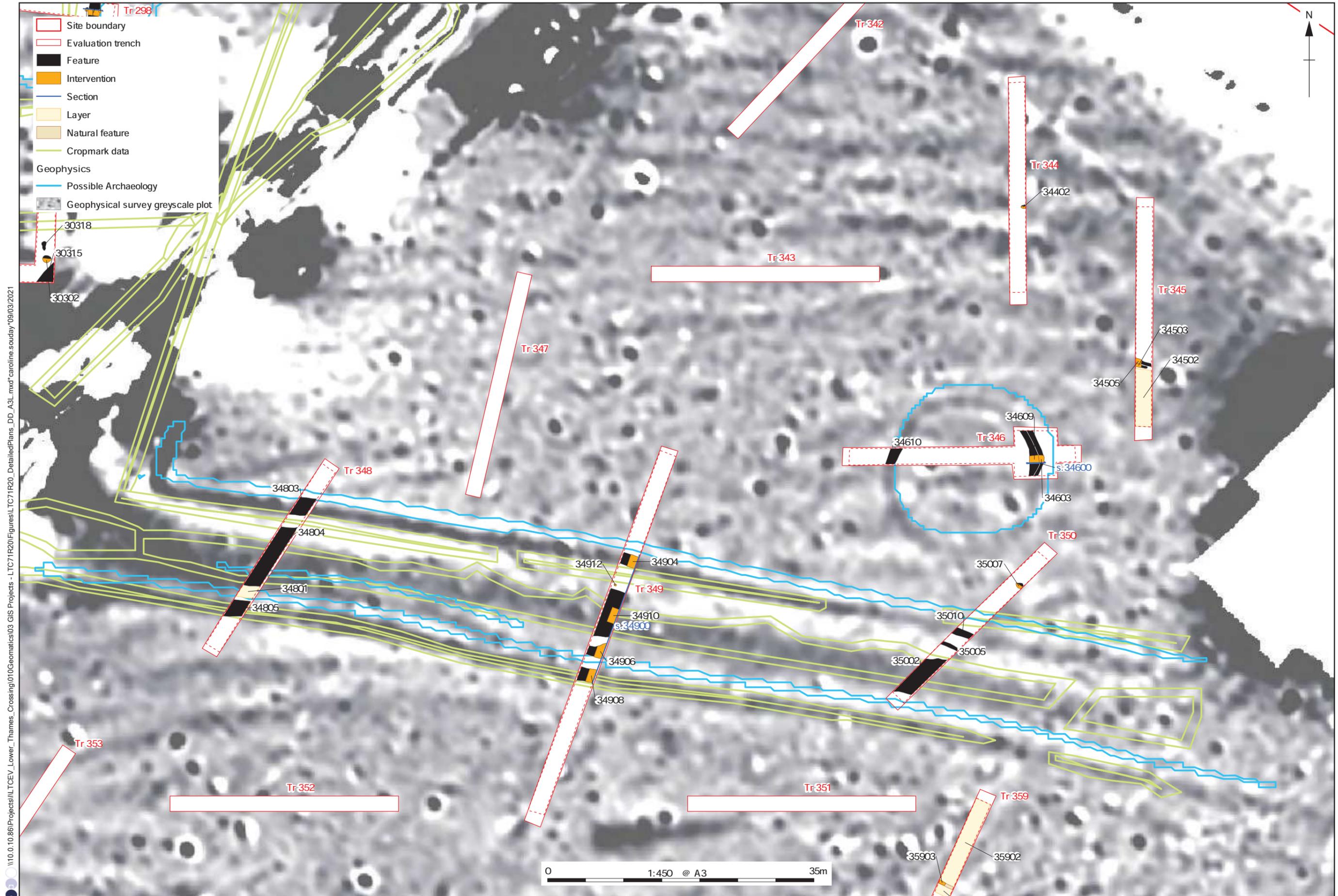


Figure 51 : Detailed plan of Trenches 344, 345, 346, 348, 349 and 350

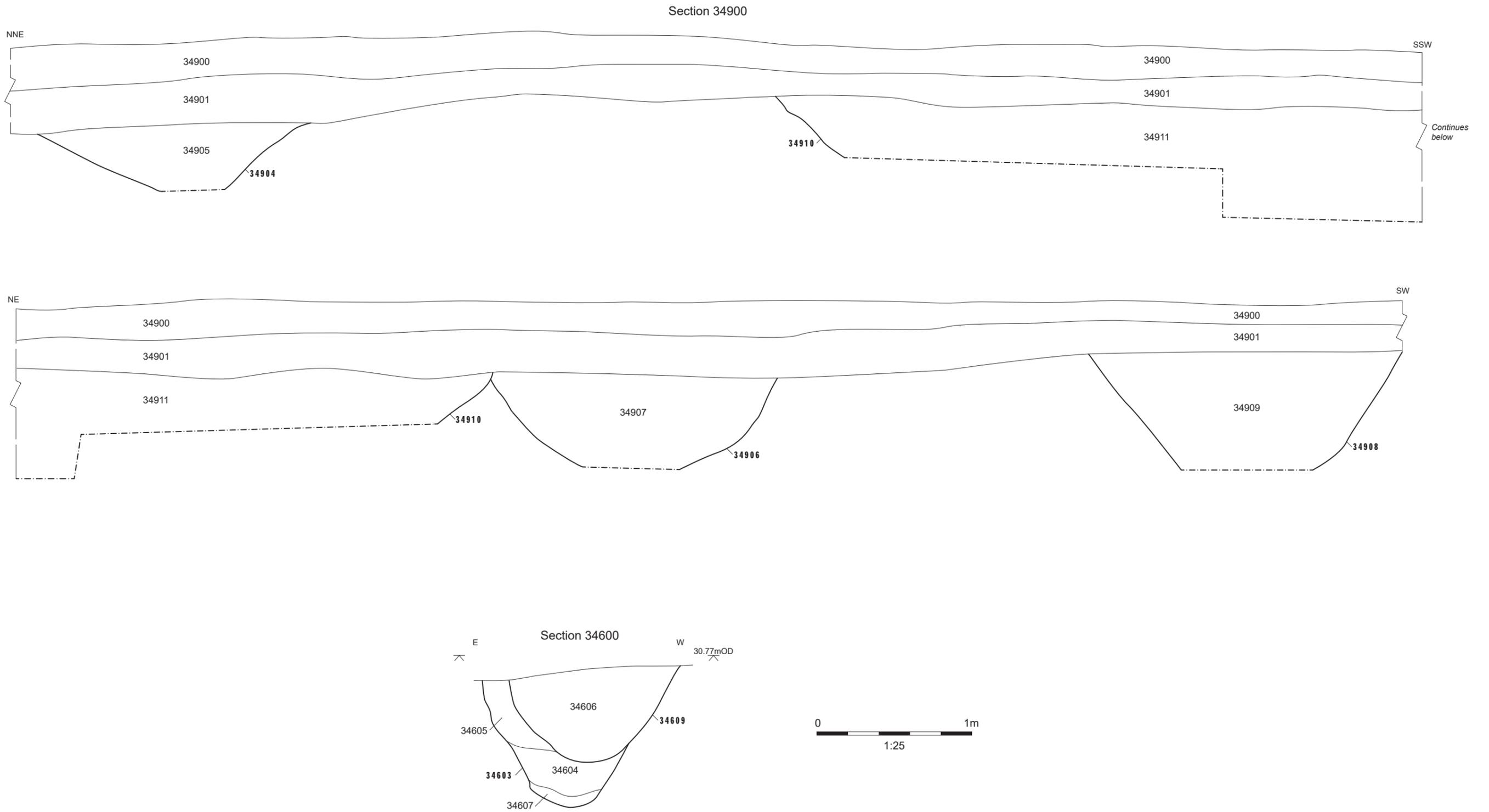


Figure 52: Sections (Trenches 346 and 349)

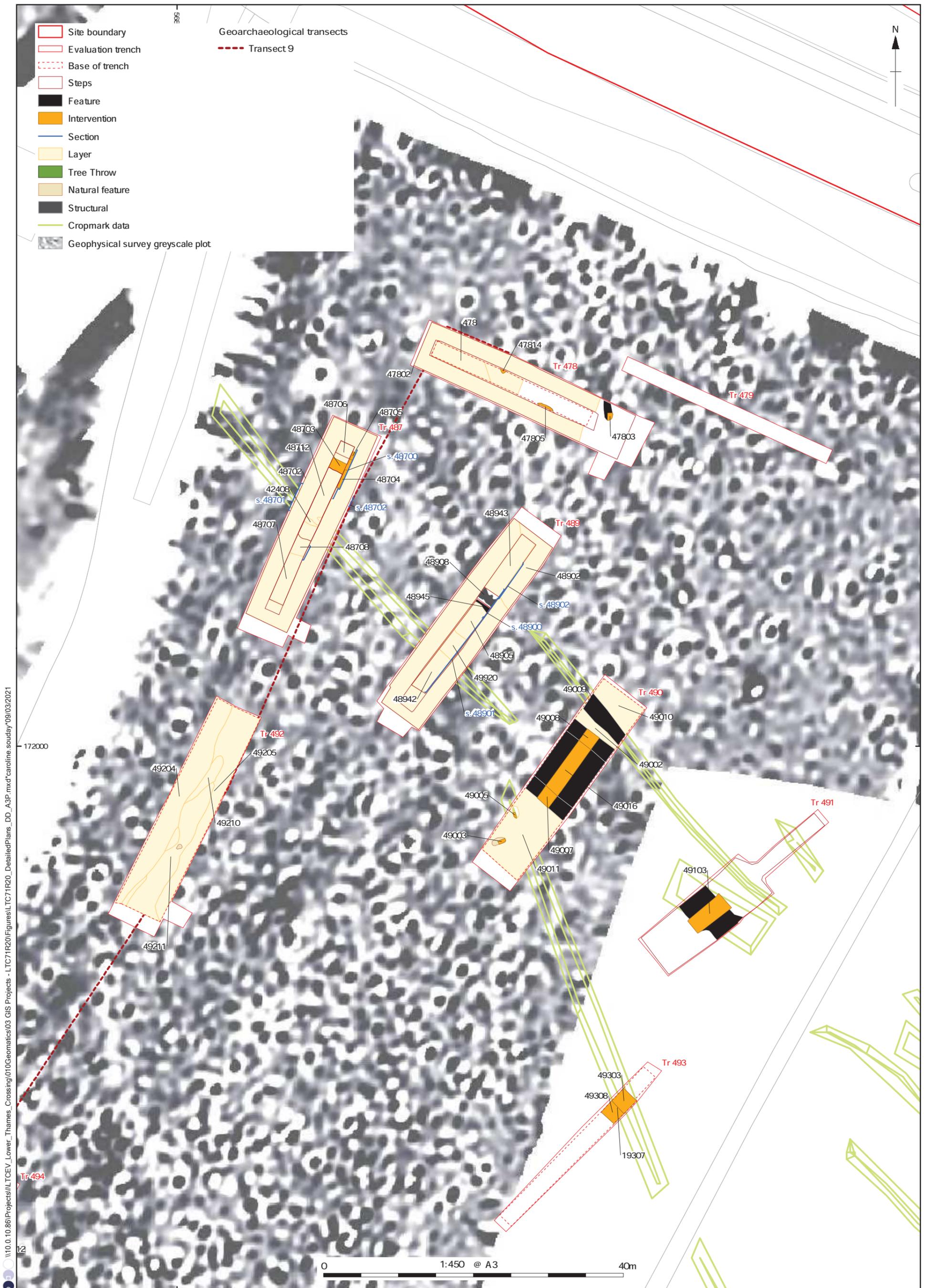


Figure 53 : Detailed plan of Trenches 478, 487, 489, 490, 491 and 492

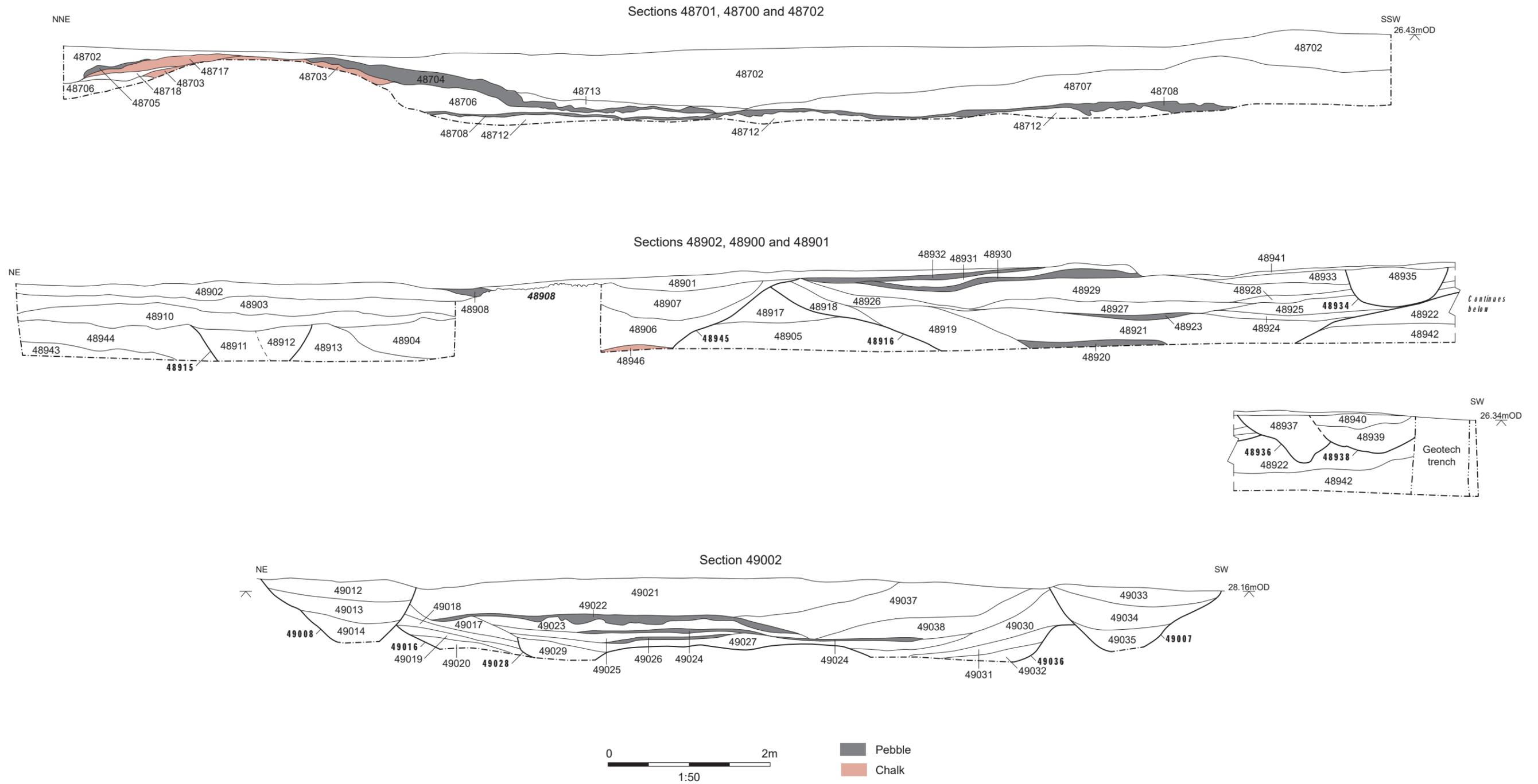


Figure 54: Sections (Trenches 487, 489 and 490)

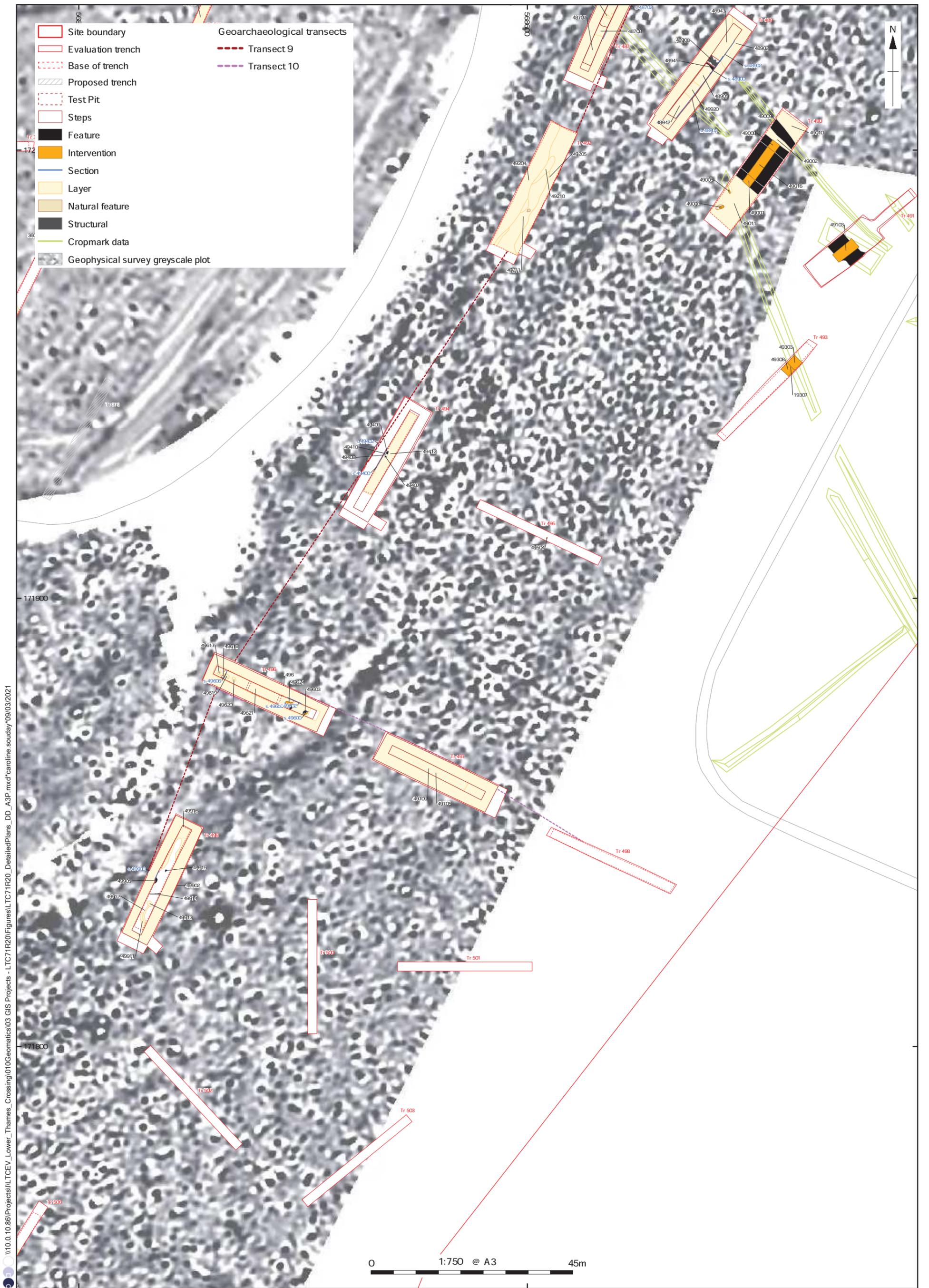


Figure 55 : Detailed plan of Trenches 493, 494, 495 and 499

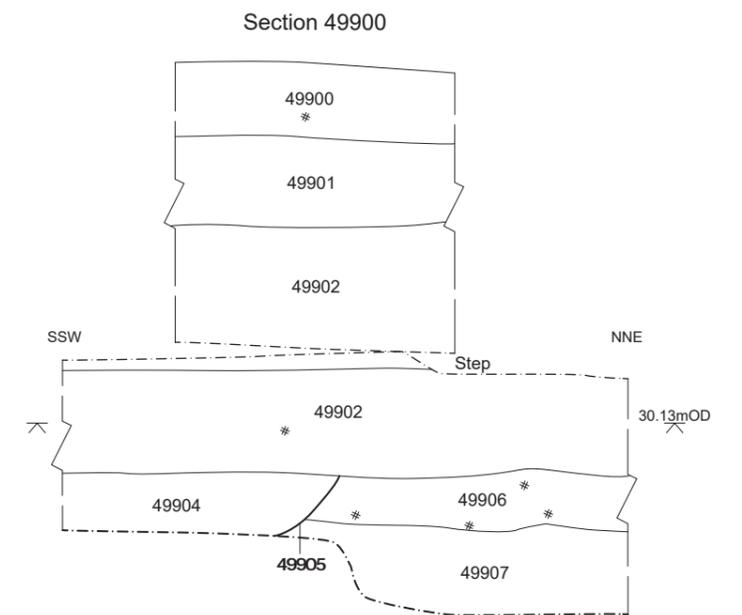
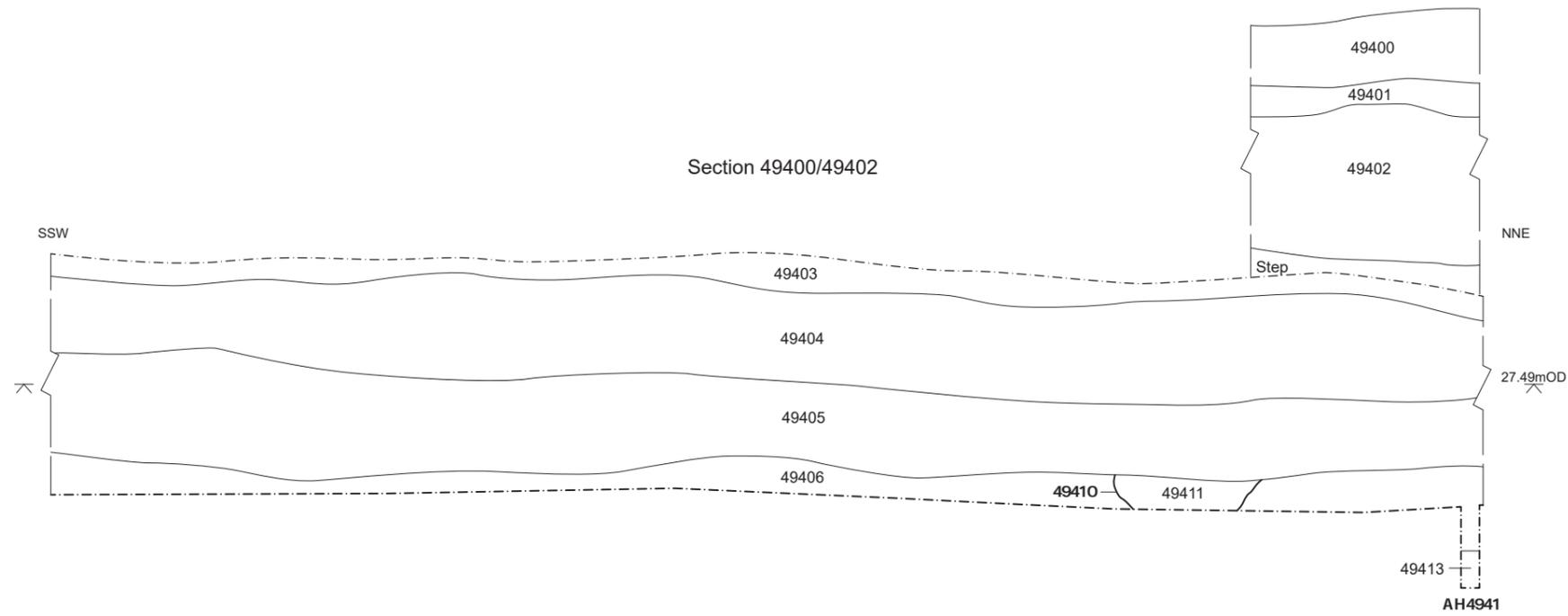


Figure 56: Sections (Trenches 494 and 499)

\\10.0.10.86\Projects\ILTCEV_Lower_Thames_Crossing\010Geomatics\GIS\Projects - LTCT1R20\Figures\LTCT1R20_DetailedPlans_T496_A3L.mxd*caroline.soudsy*09/03/2021

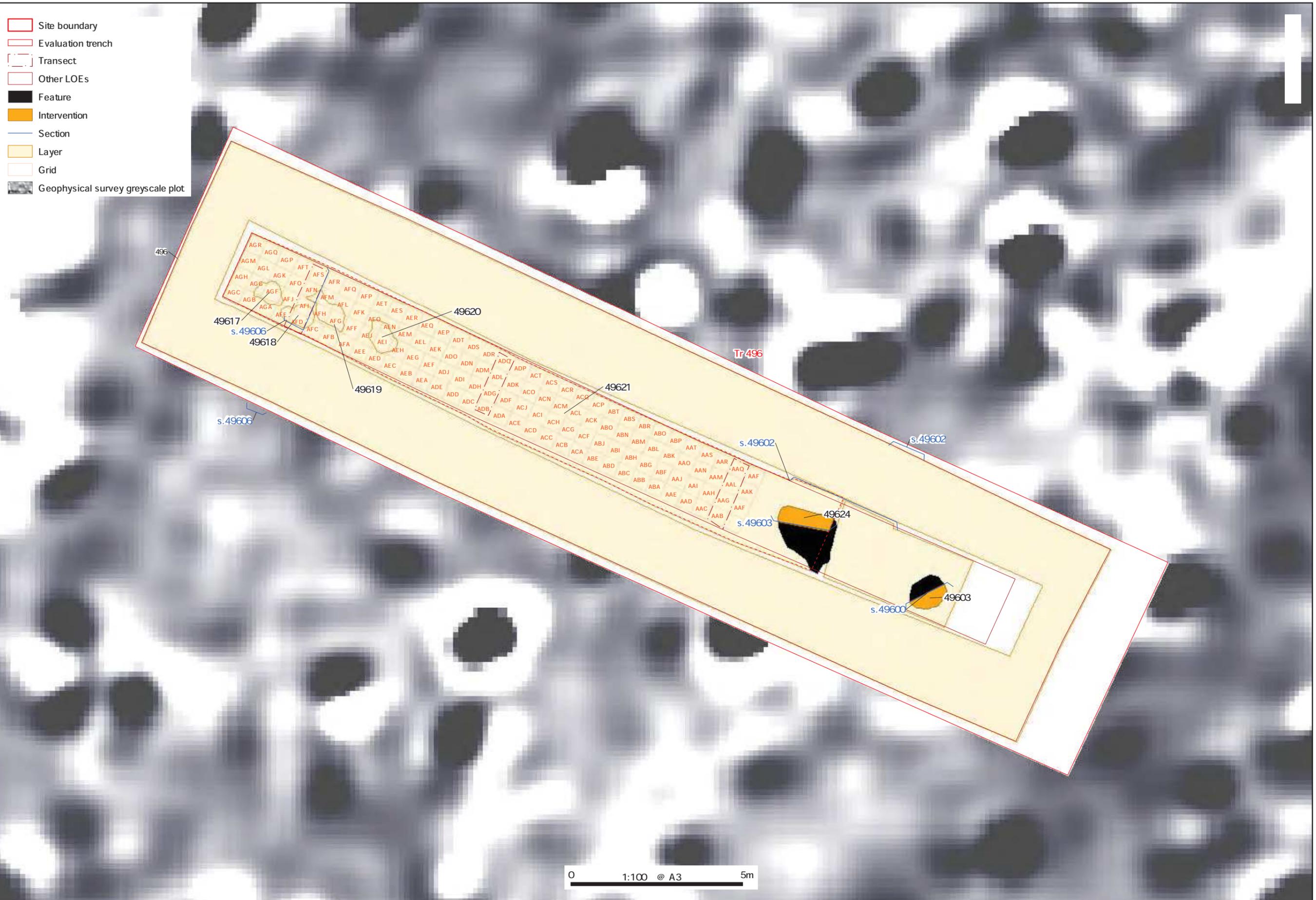


Figure 57: Detailed plan of Trench 496

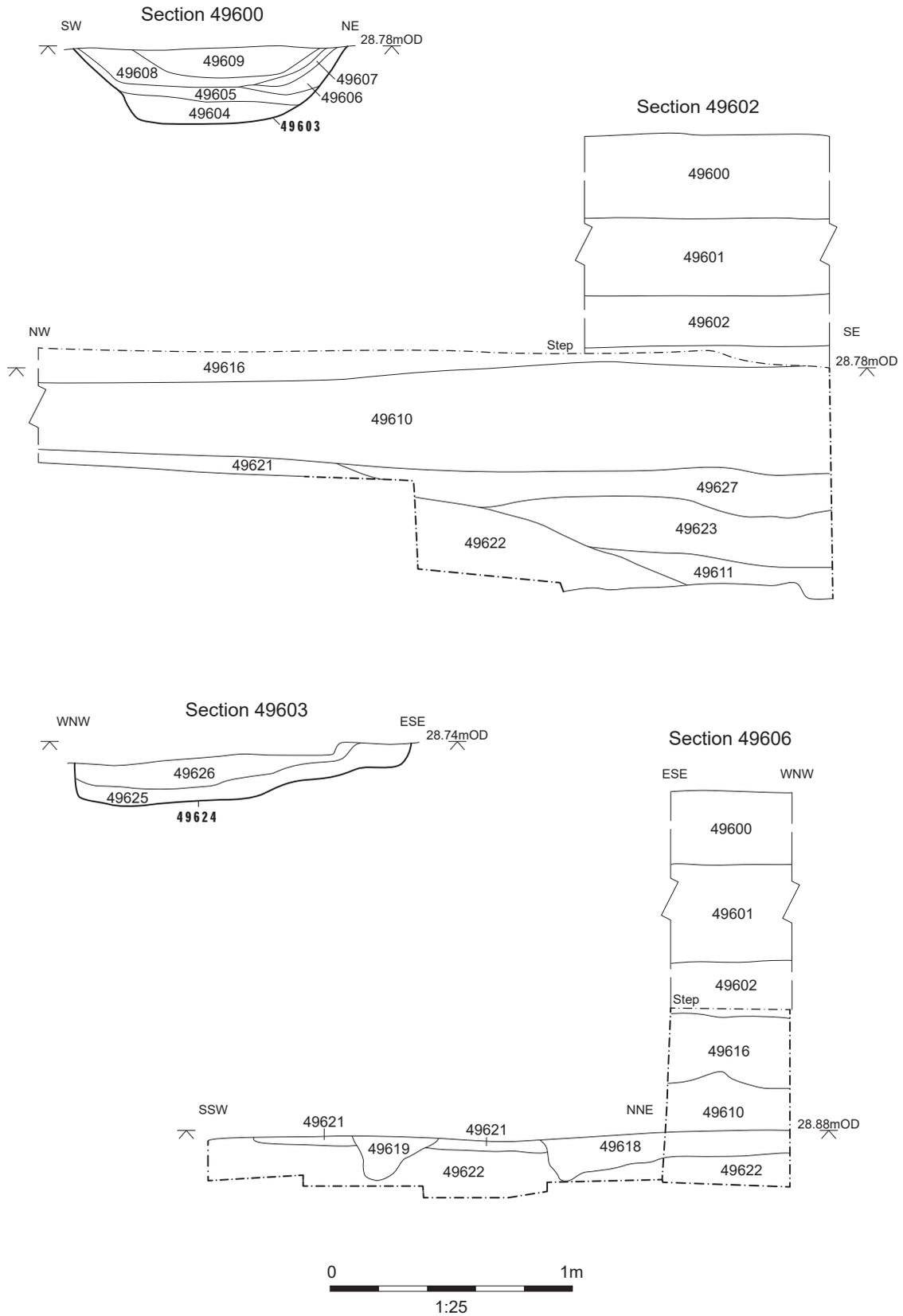


Figure 58: Sections (Trench 496)

\\10.0.10.86\Projects\ILTCEV_Lower_Thames_Crossing\010\Geomatics\03 GIS Projects - LTC71R20\Figures\LTC71R20_DetailedPlans_Fig59.mxd*caroline.souday*10/03/2021

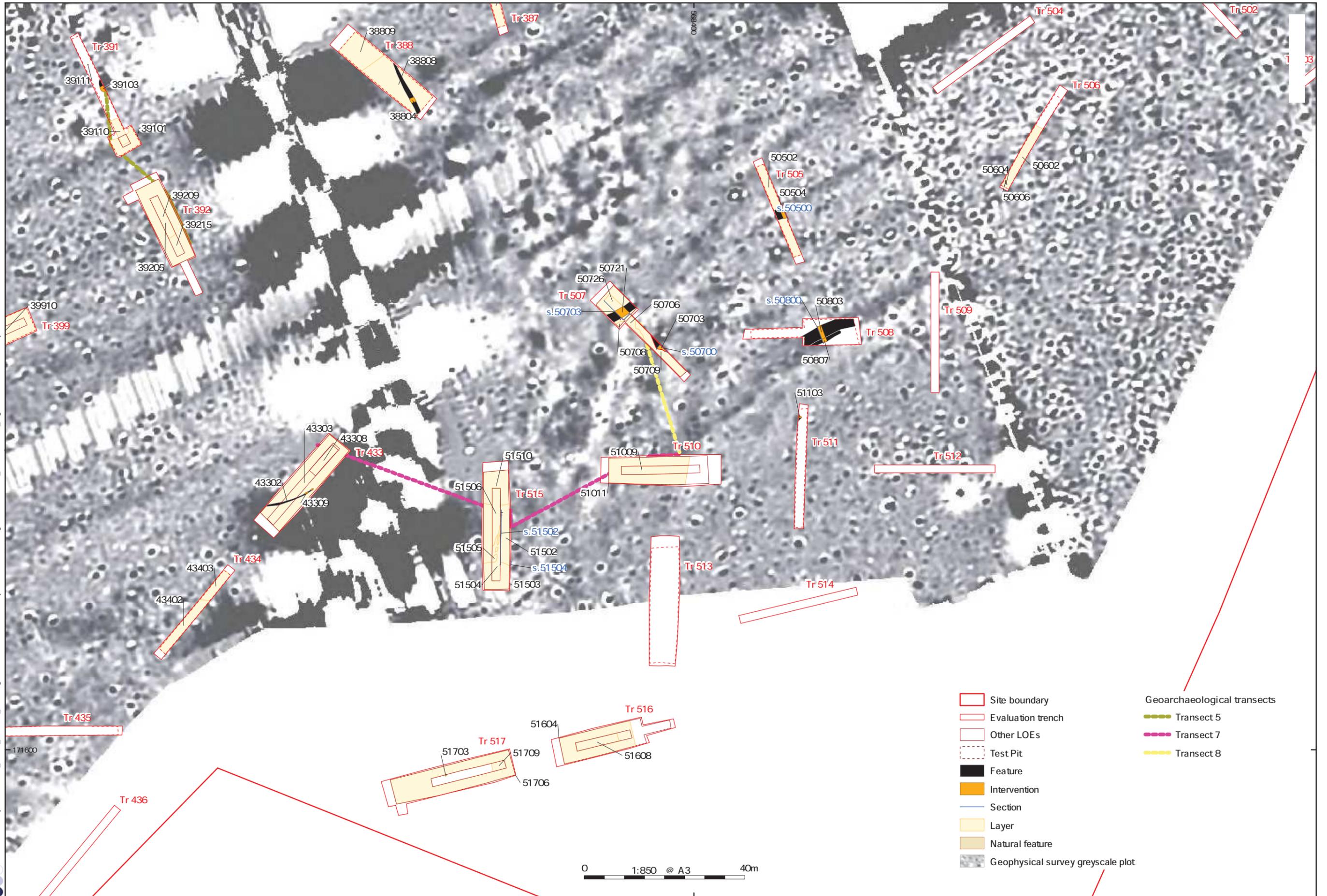


Figure 59: Detailed plan of Trenches 433, 505, 506, 508, 511 and 517

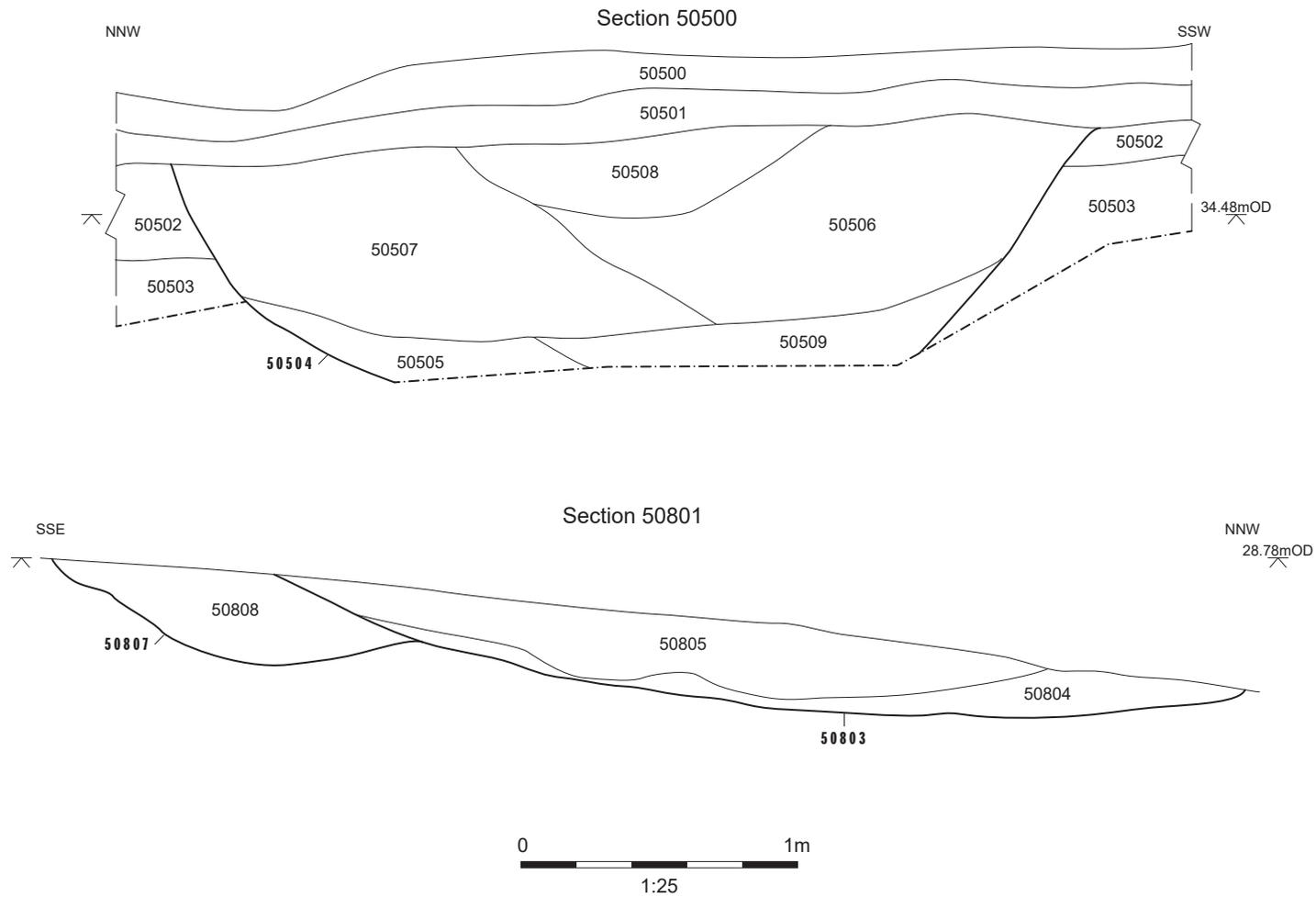


Figure 60: Sections (Trenches 505 and 508)

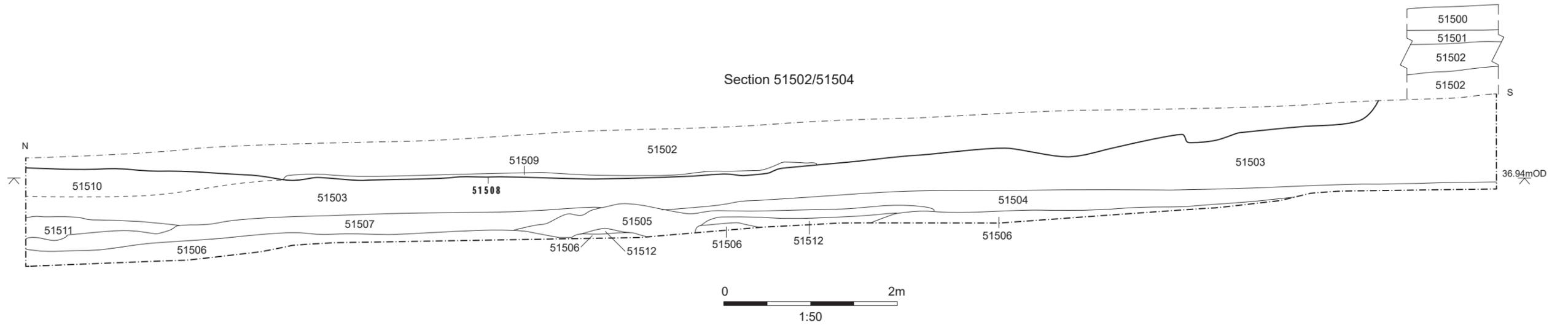
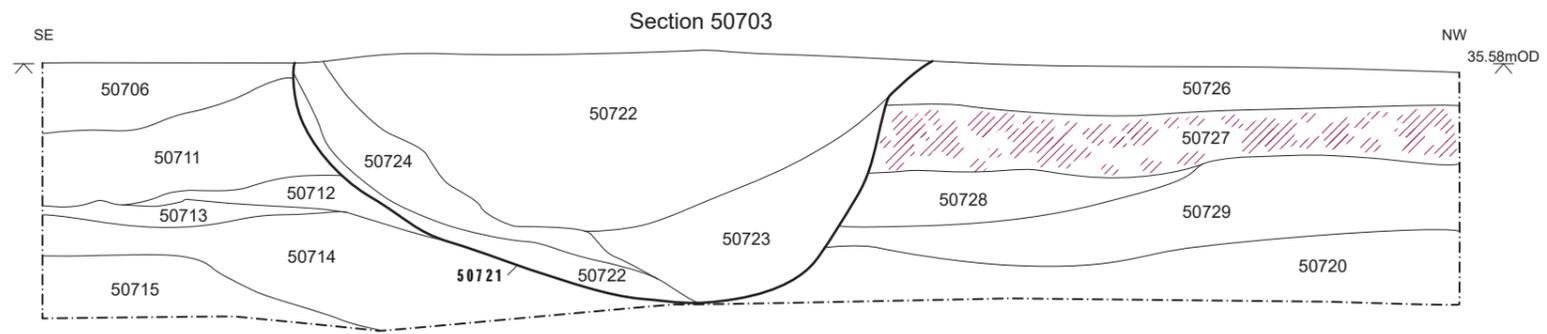
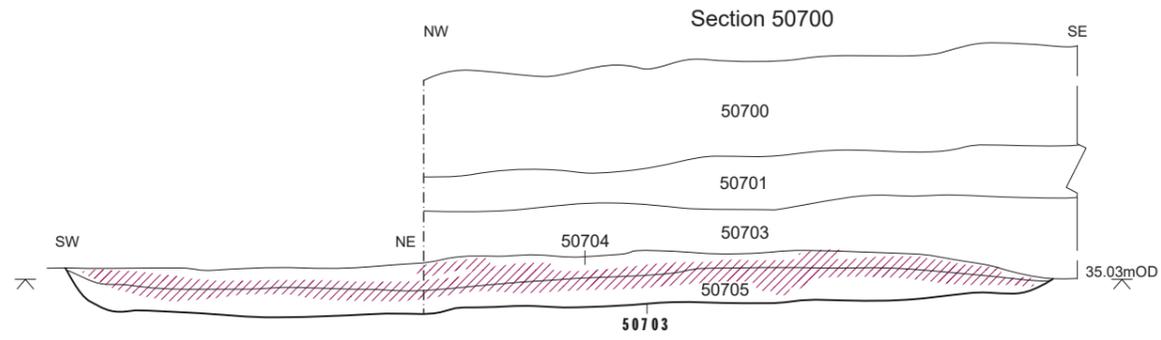
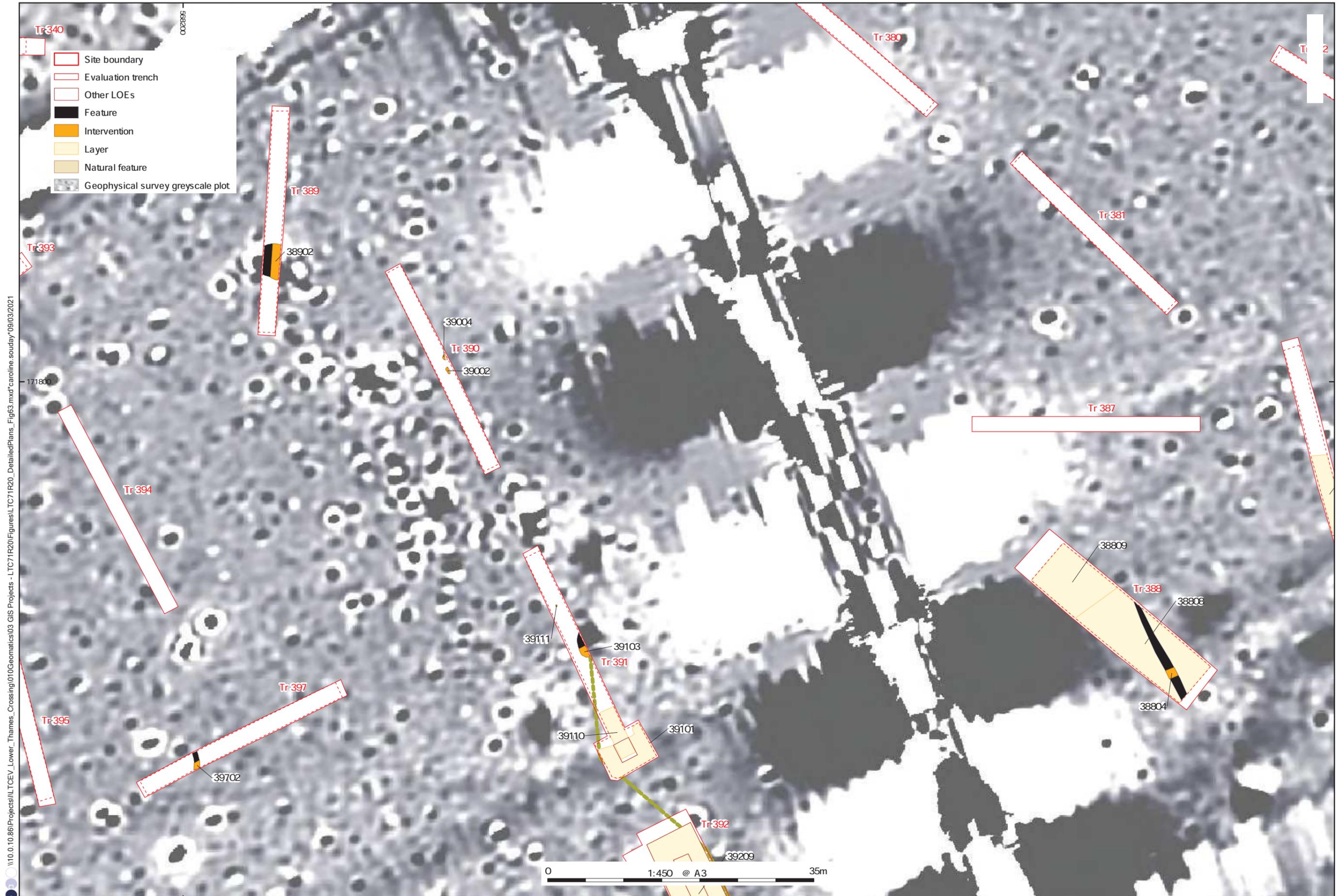


Figure 62: Sections (Trenches 507 and 515)



\\10.0.10.86\Projects\ILTCEV_Lower_Thames_Crossing\010Geomatics\03 GIS Projects - LTC71R20\Figures\LTC71R20_DetailedPlans_Fig63.mxd*caroline.soudry*09/03/2021

Figure 63: Detailed plan of Trenches 388, 389, 391 and 397

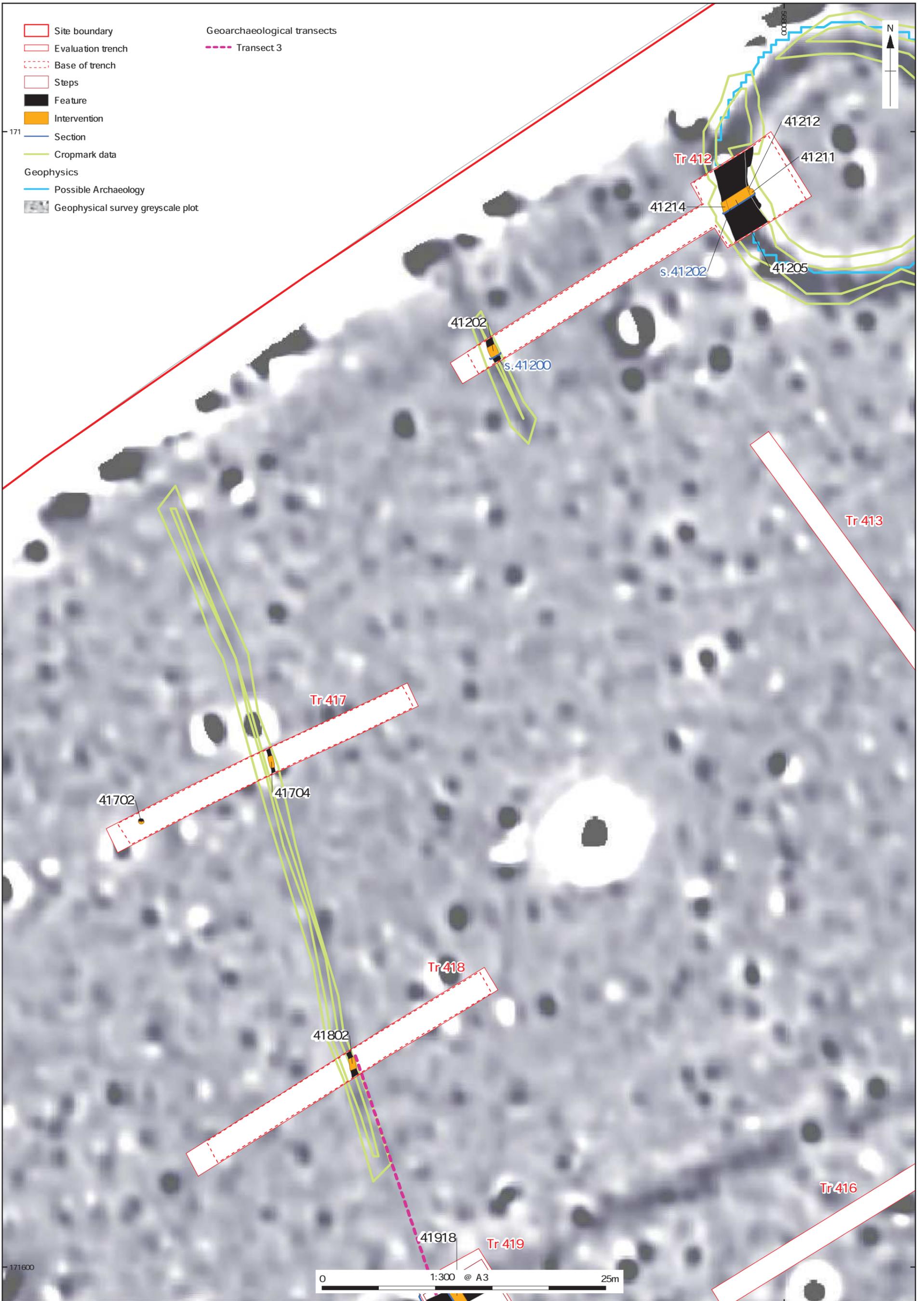


Figure 64 : Detailed plan of Trenches 412, 417 and 418

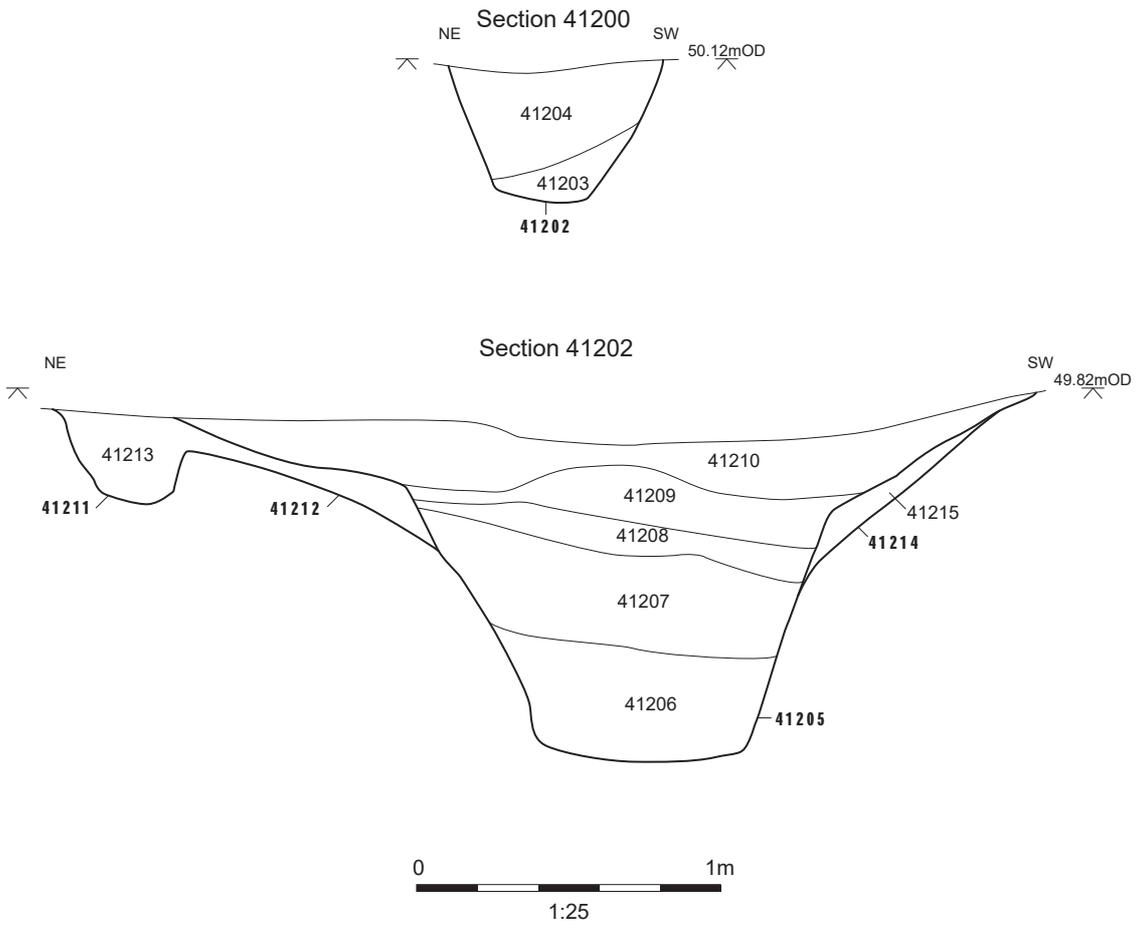


Figure 65: Sections (Trench 412)

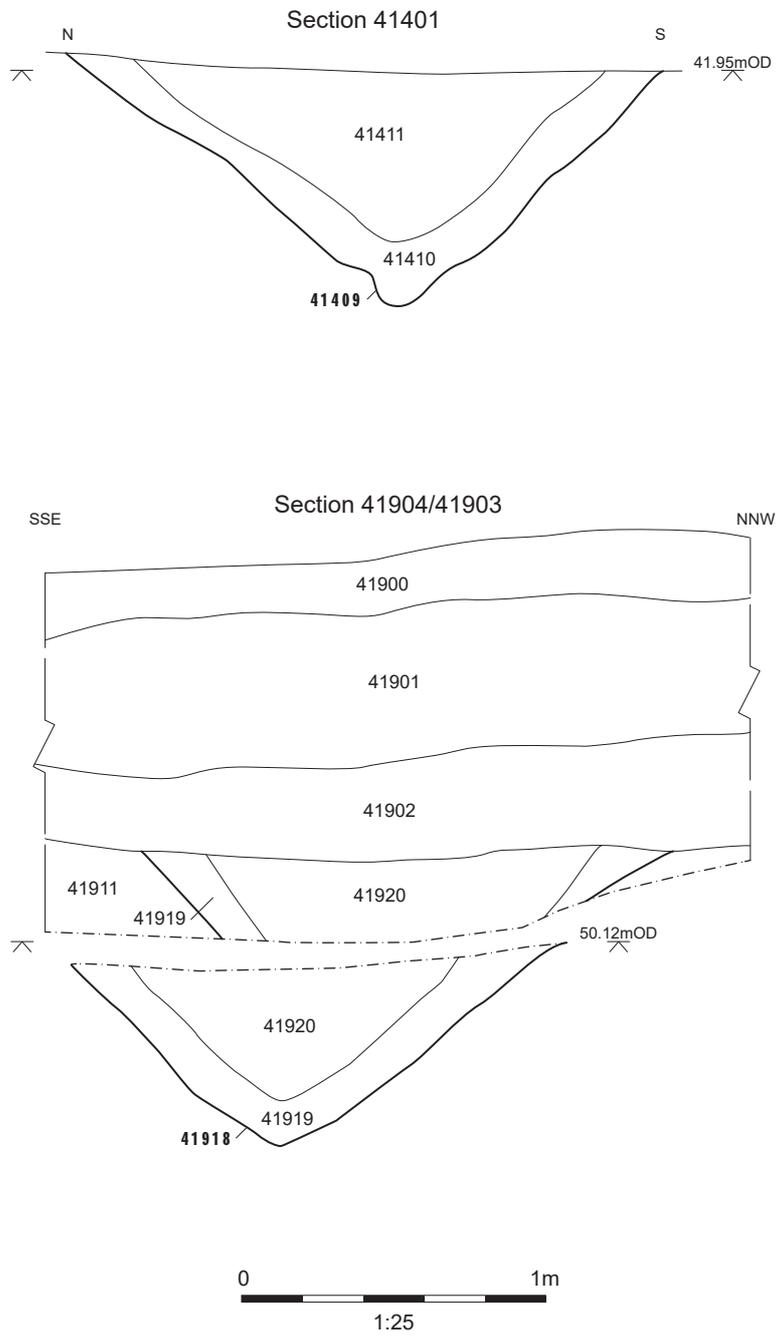


Figure 67: Sections (Trenches 414 and 419)

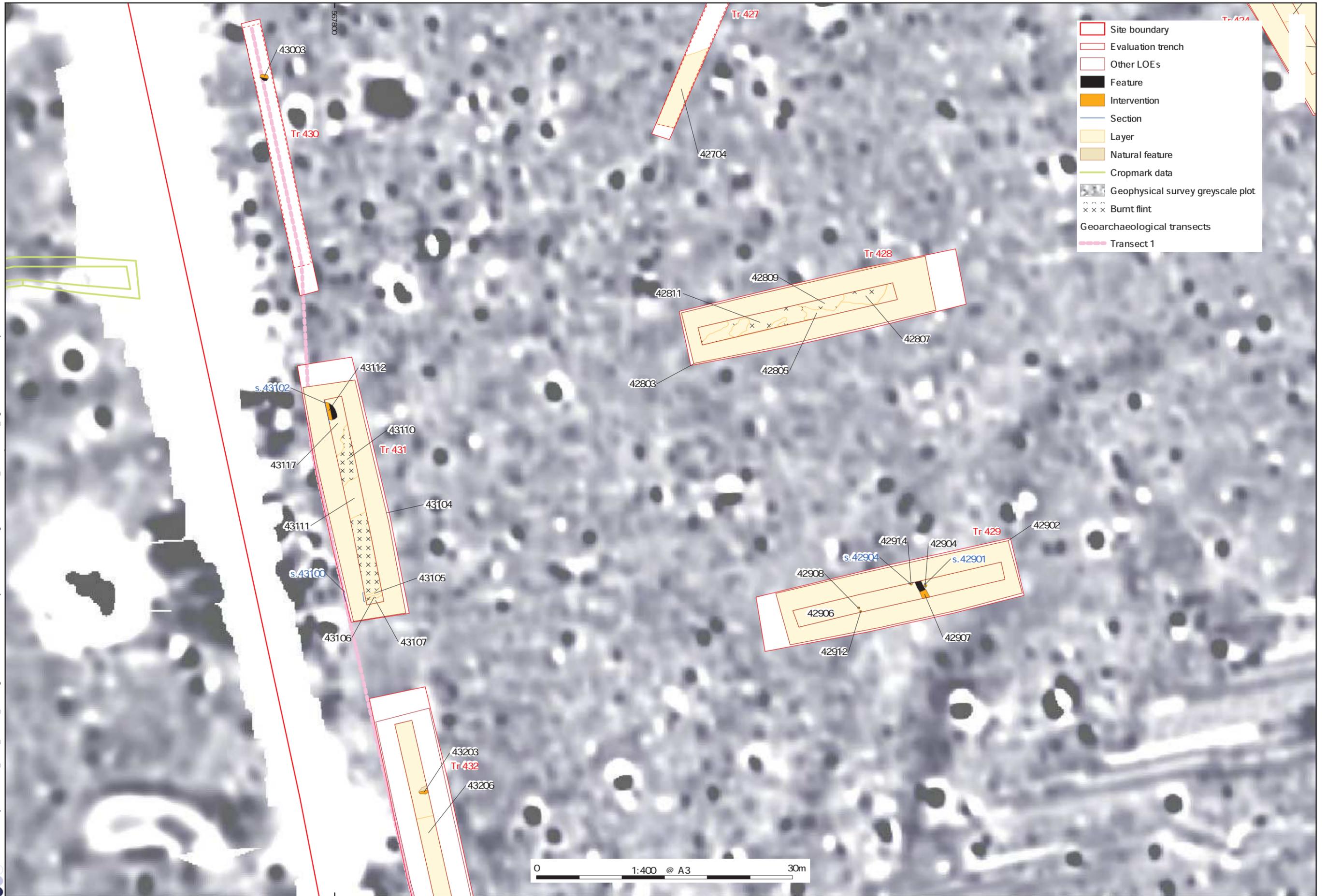


Figure 68: Detailed plan of Trenches 428, 429 and 431

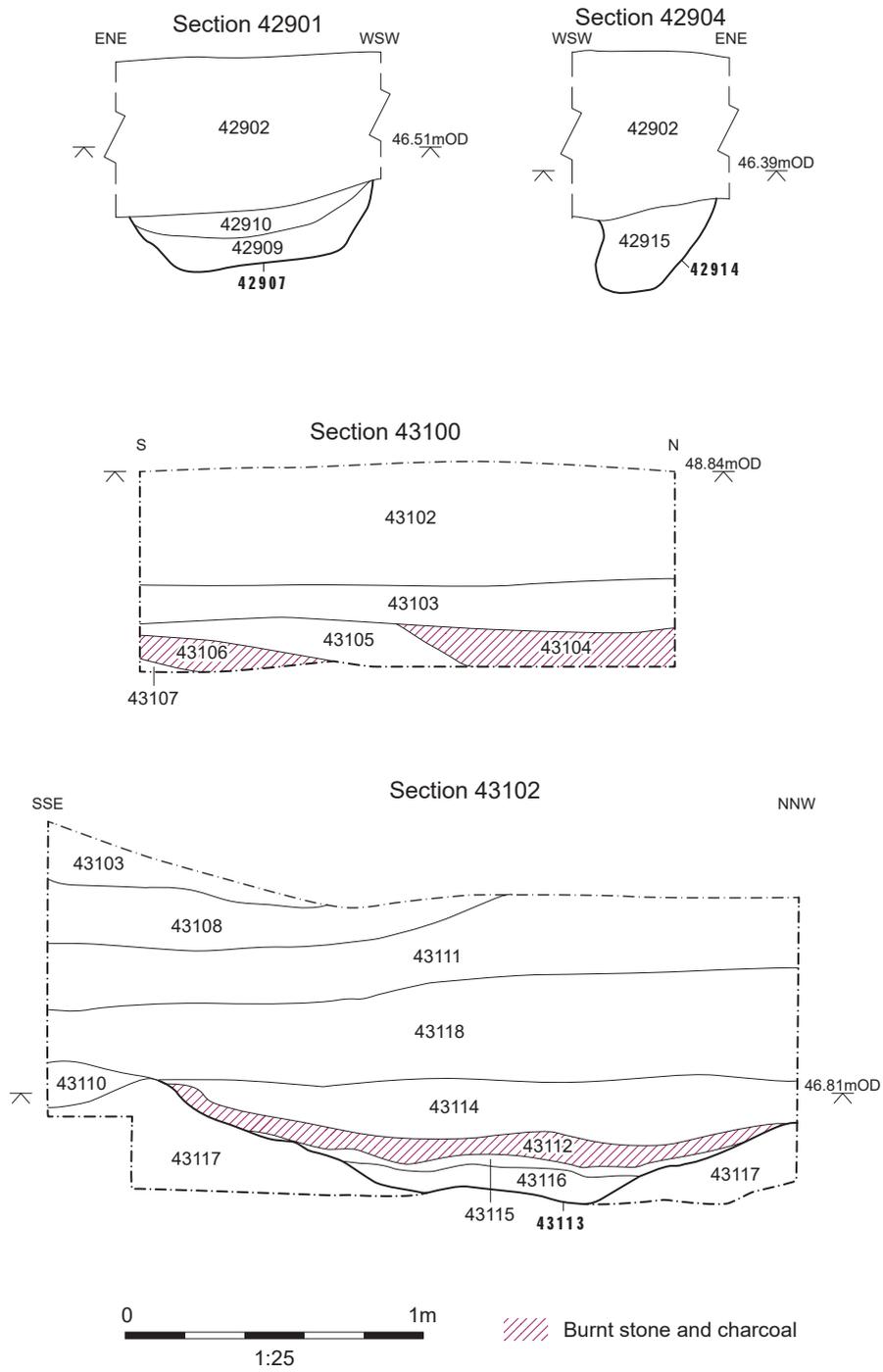
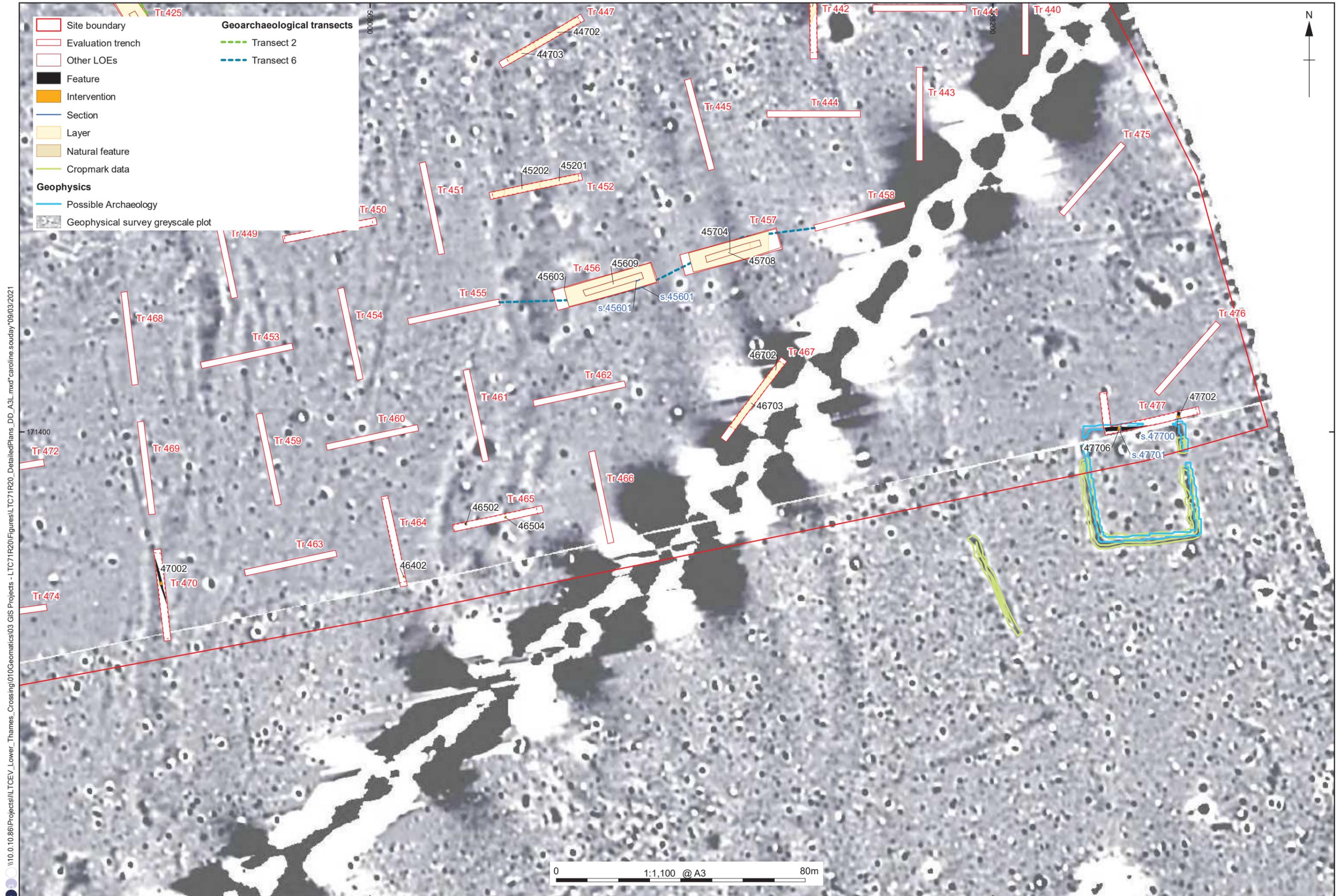


Figure 69: Sections (Trenches 429 and 431)



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Figure 70 : Detailed plan of Trenches 456, 464, 465, 470 and 477

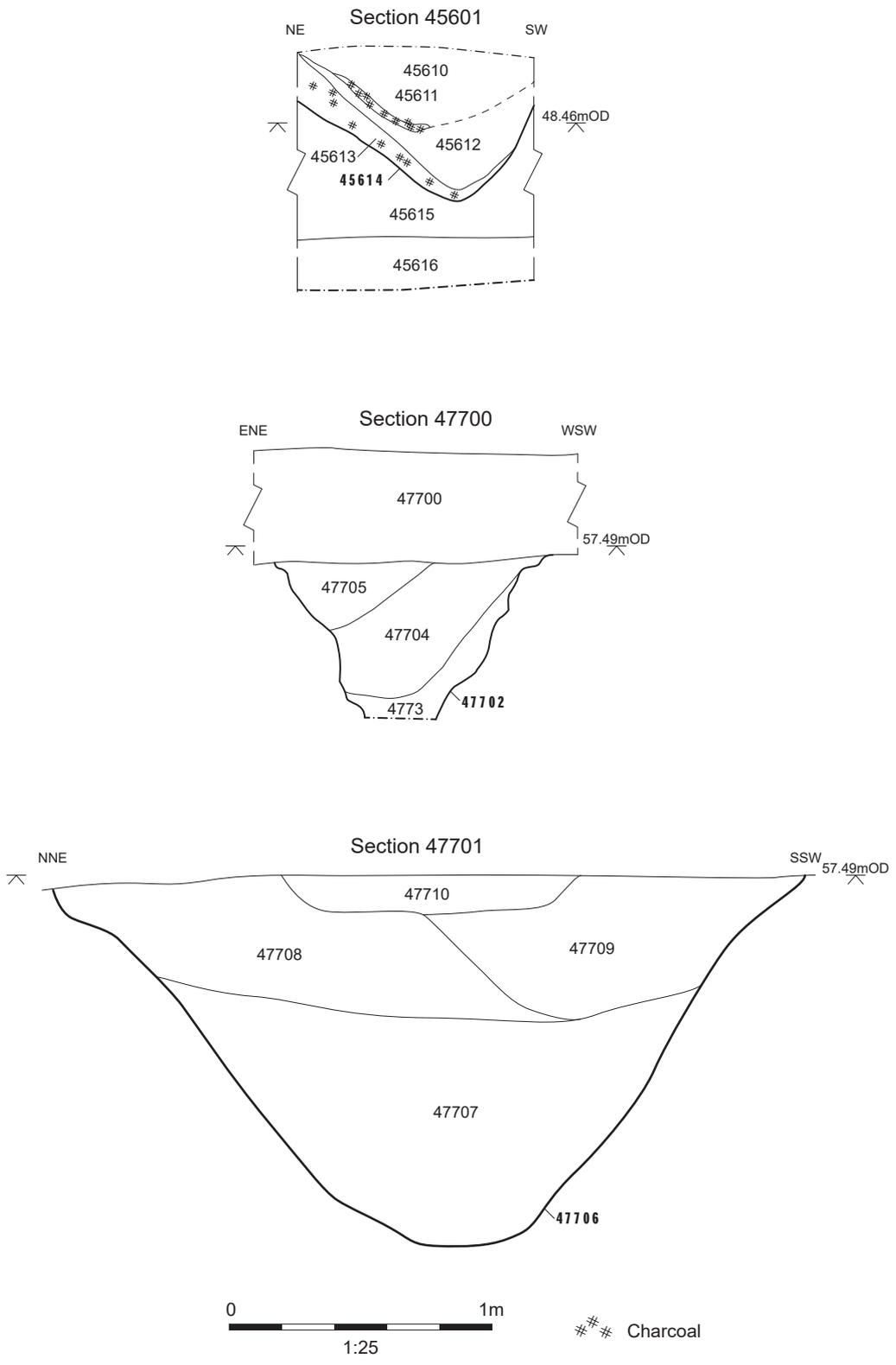


Figure 71: Sections (Trenches 456 and 477)

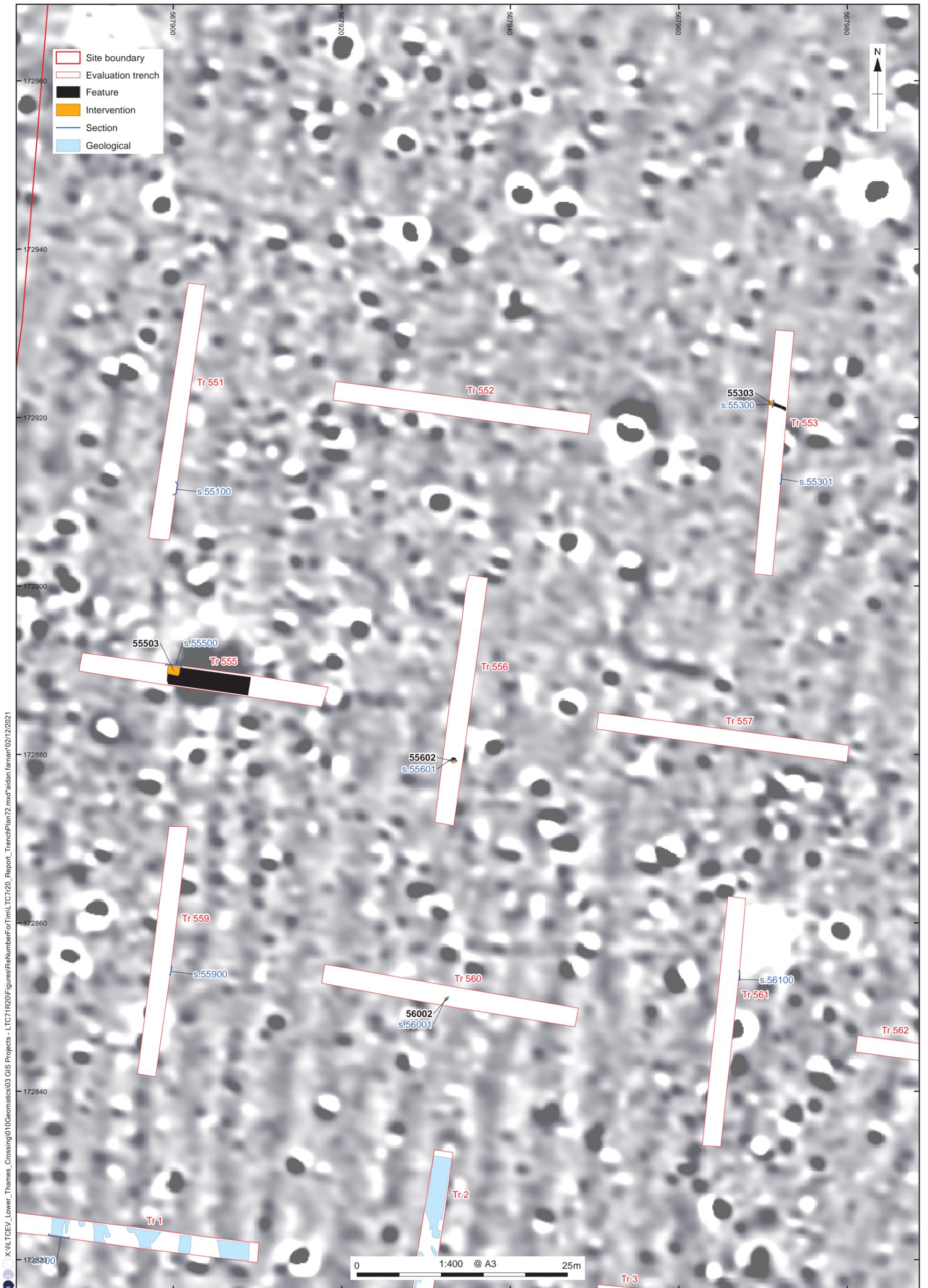


Figure 72: Detailed plan of Trenches 553, 555, 556 and 560

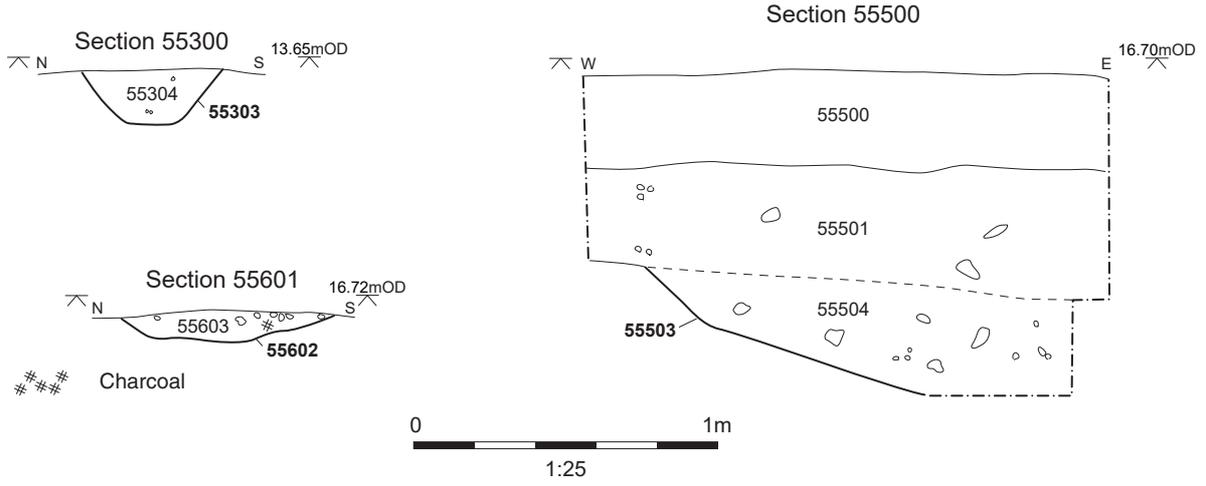


Figure 73: Section drawings (Trenches 553, 555 and 556)

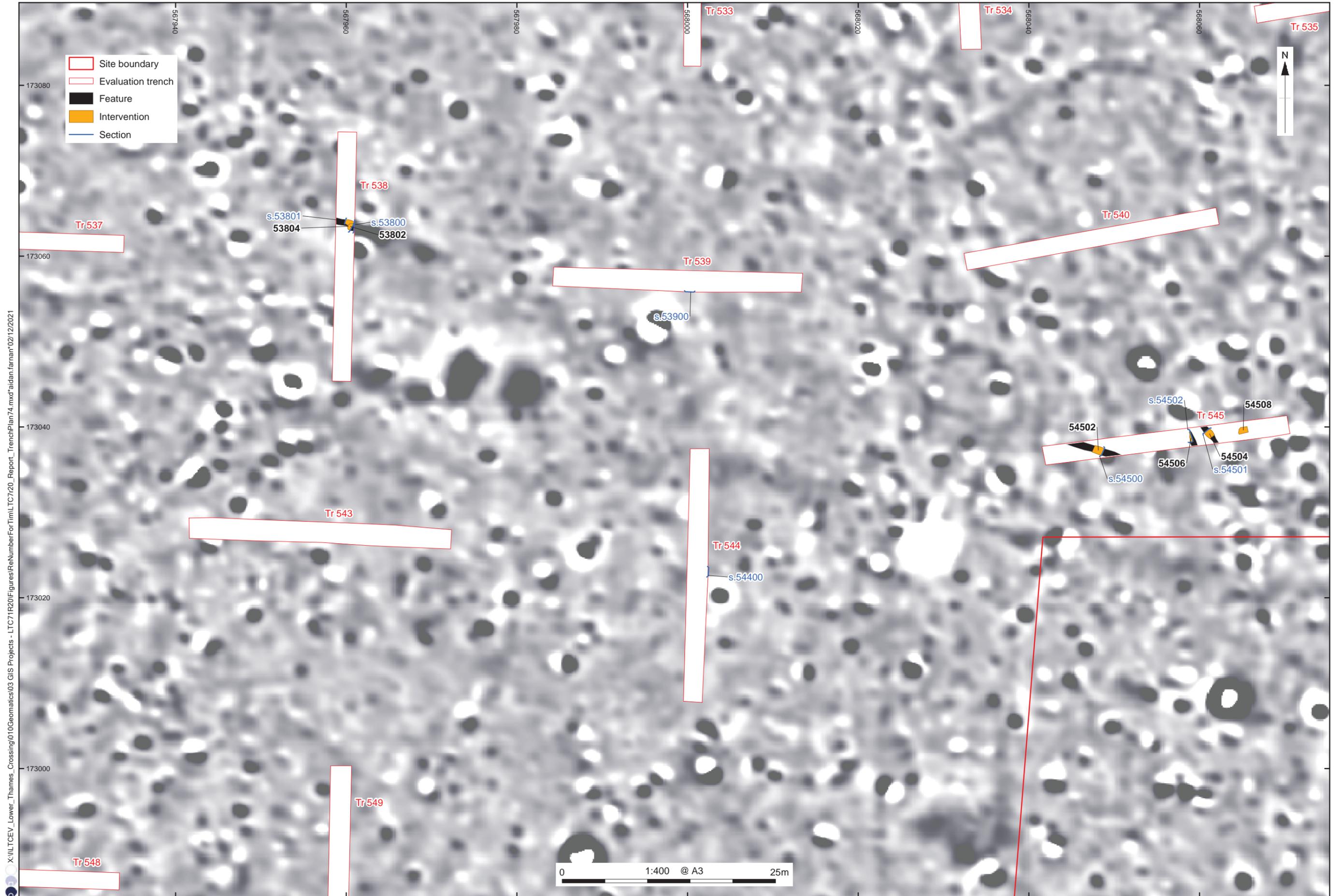


Figure 74: Detailed plan of Trenches 538 and 545

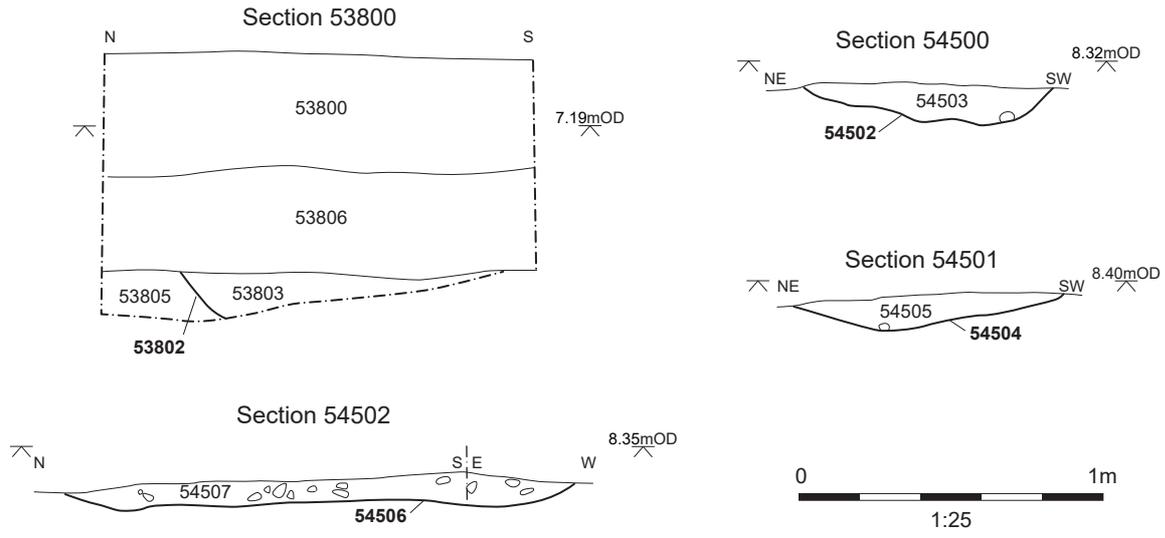


Figure 75: Section drawings (Trenches 538 and 545)

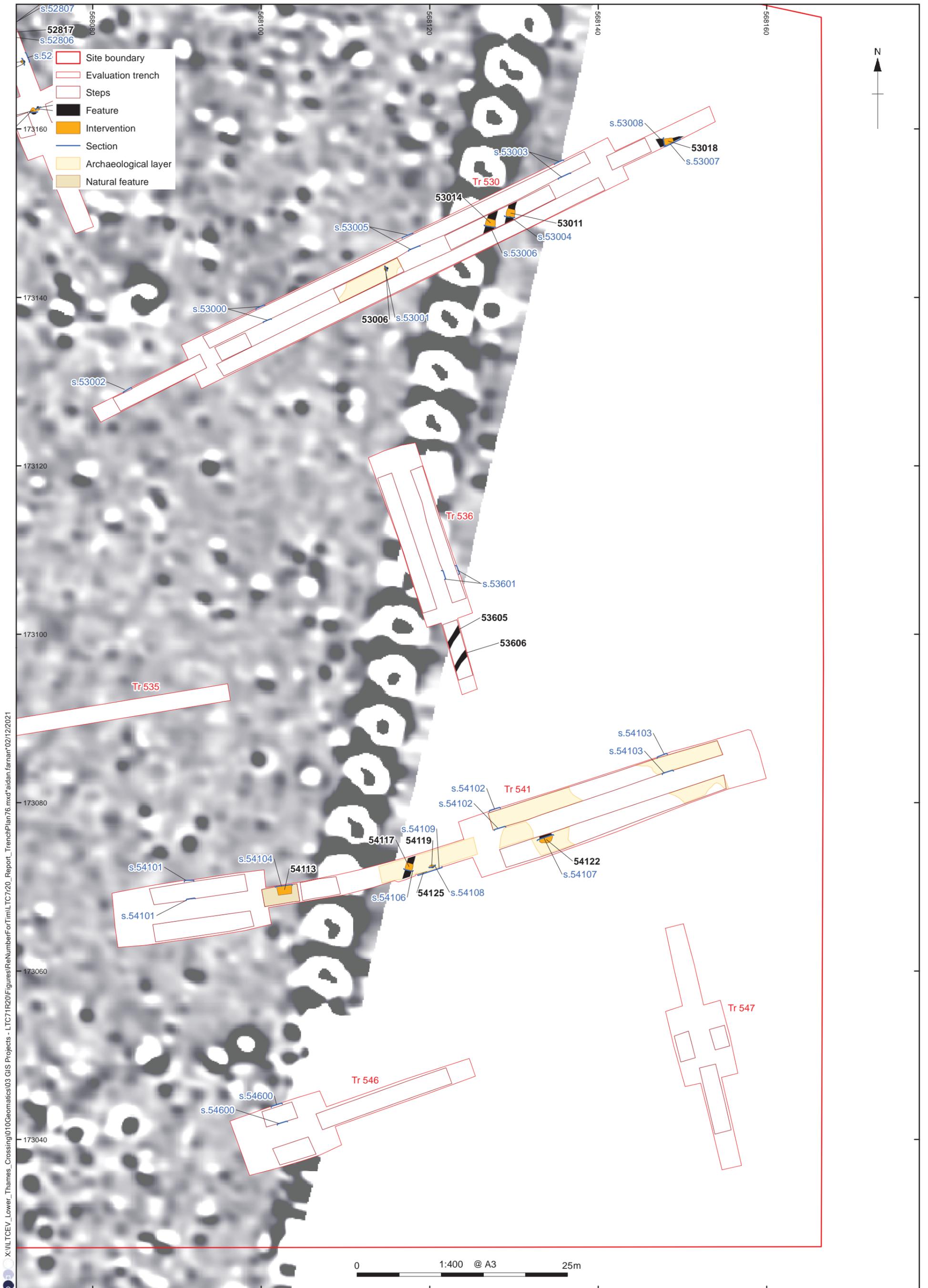


Figure 76: Detailed plan of Trenches 530, 536 and 541

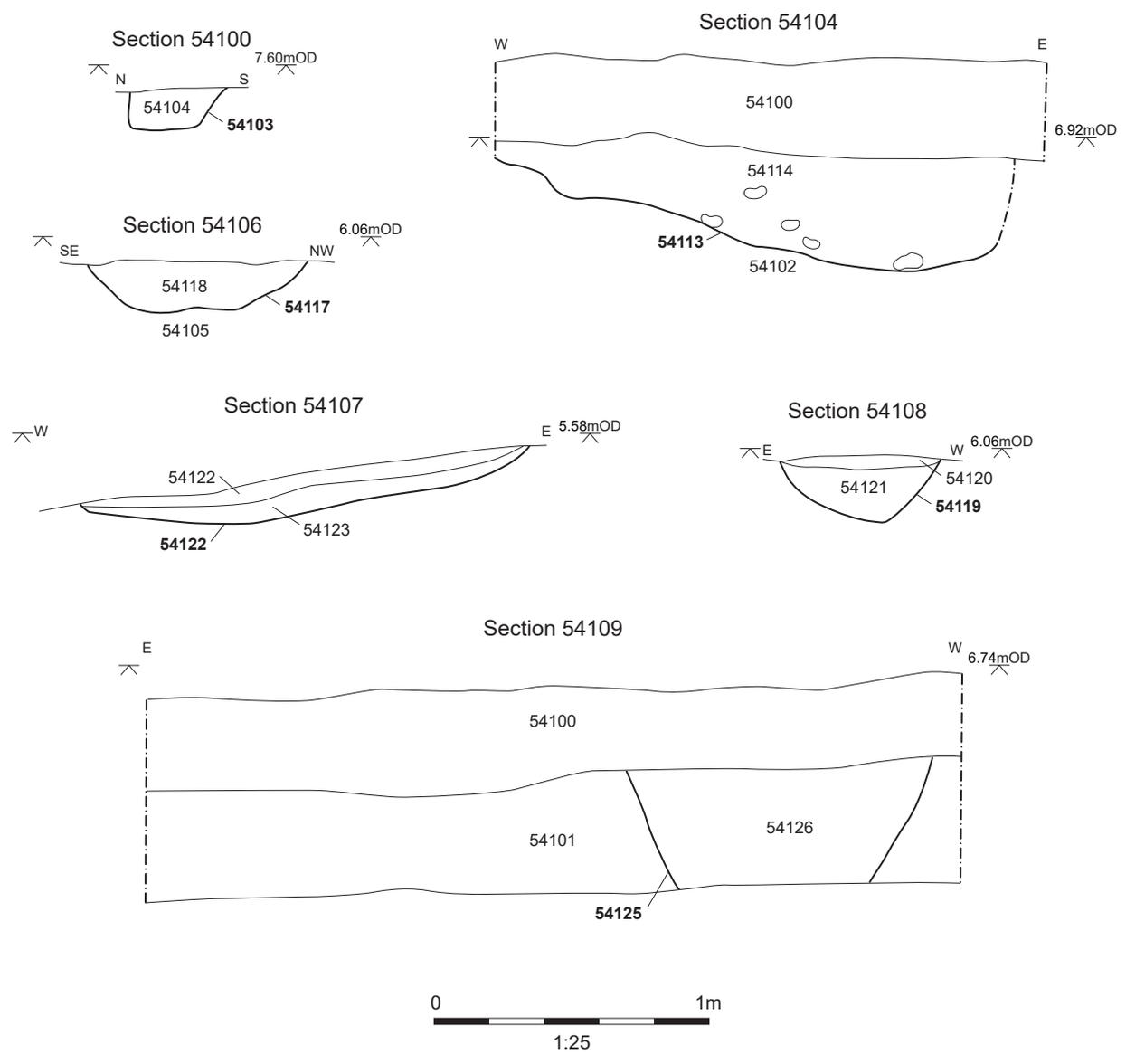


Figure 77: Section drawings (Trench 541)

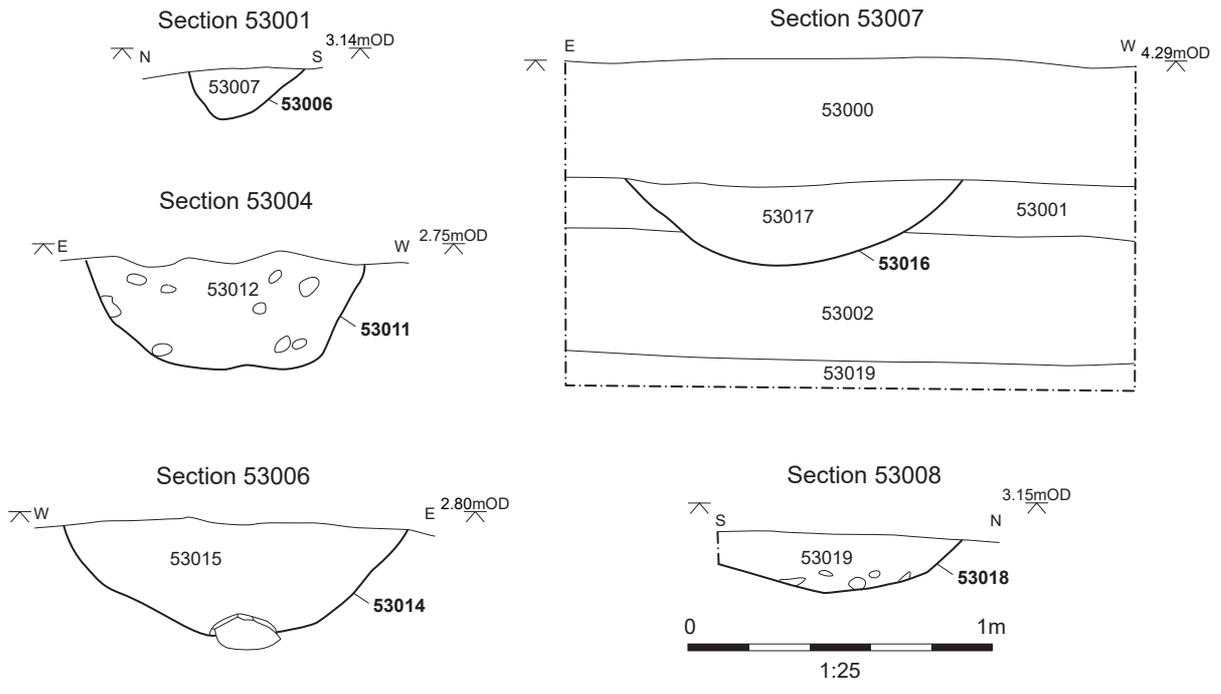


Figure 78: Section drawings (Trench 530)

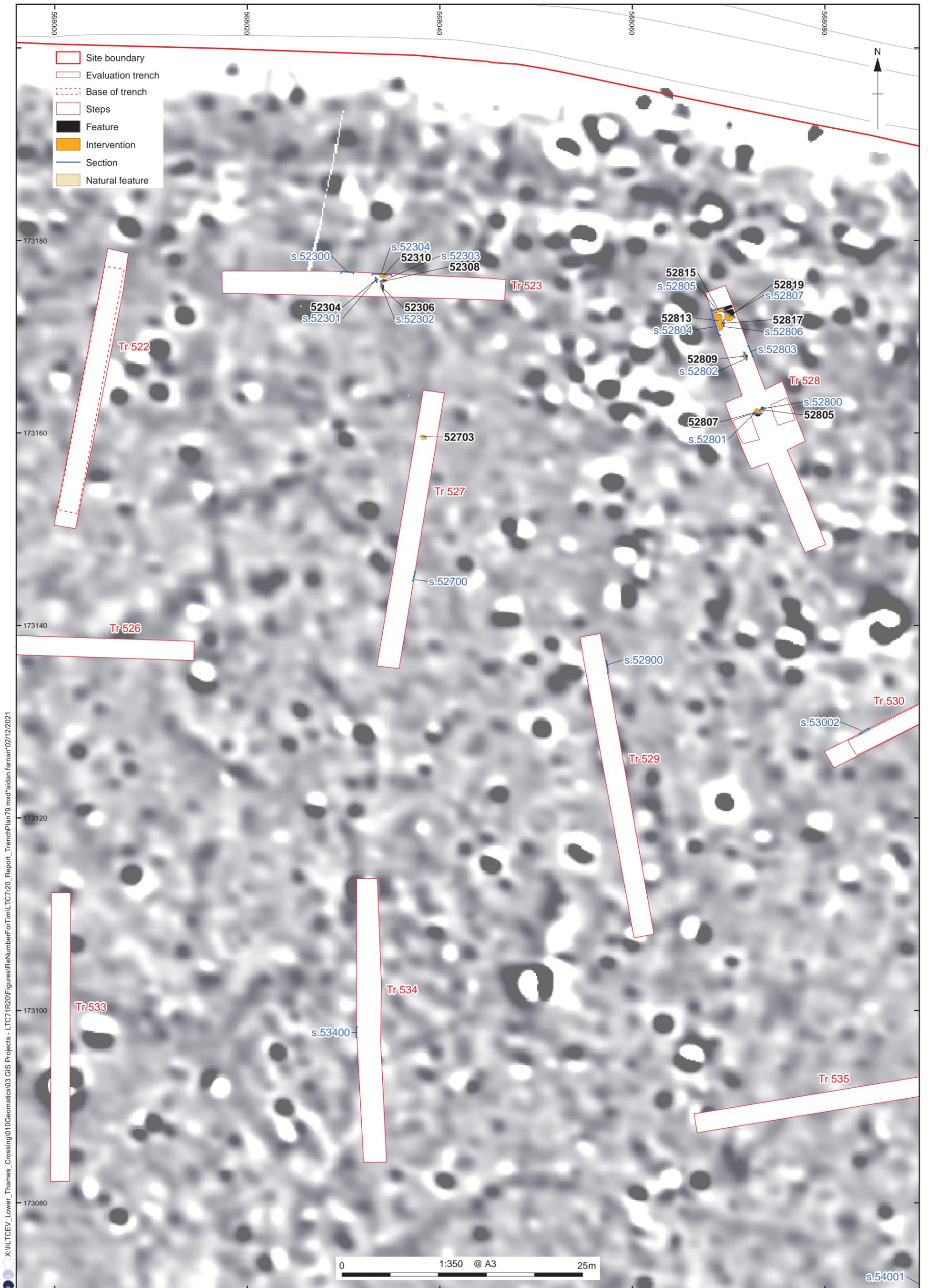


Figure 79: Detailed plan of Trenches 523, 527 and 528

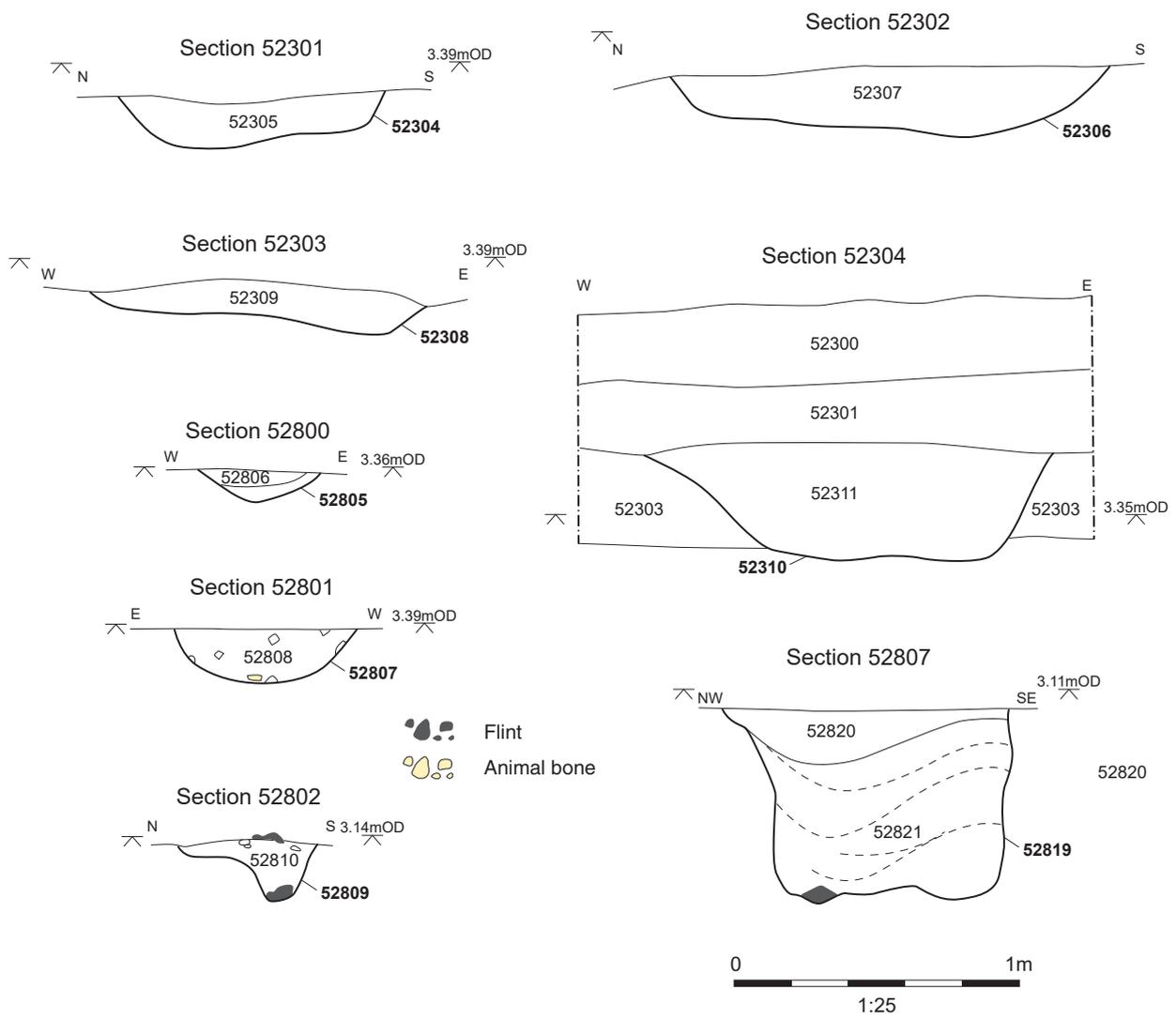


Figure 80: Section drawings (Trenches 523 and 528)

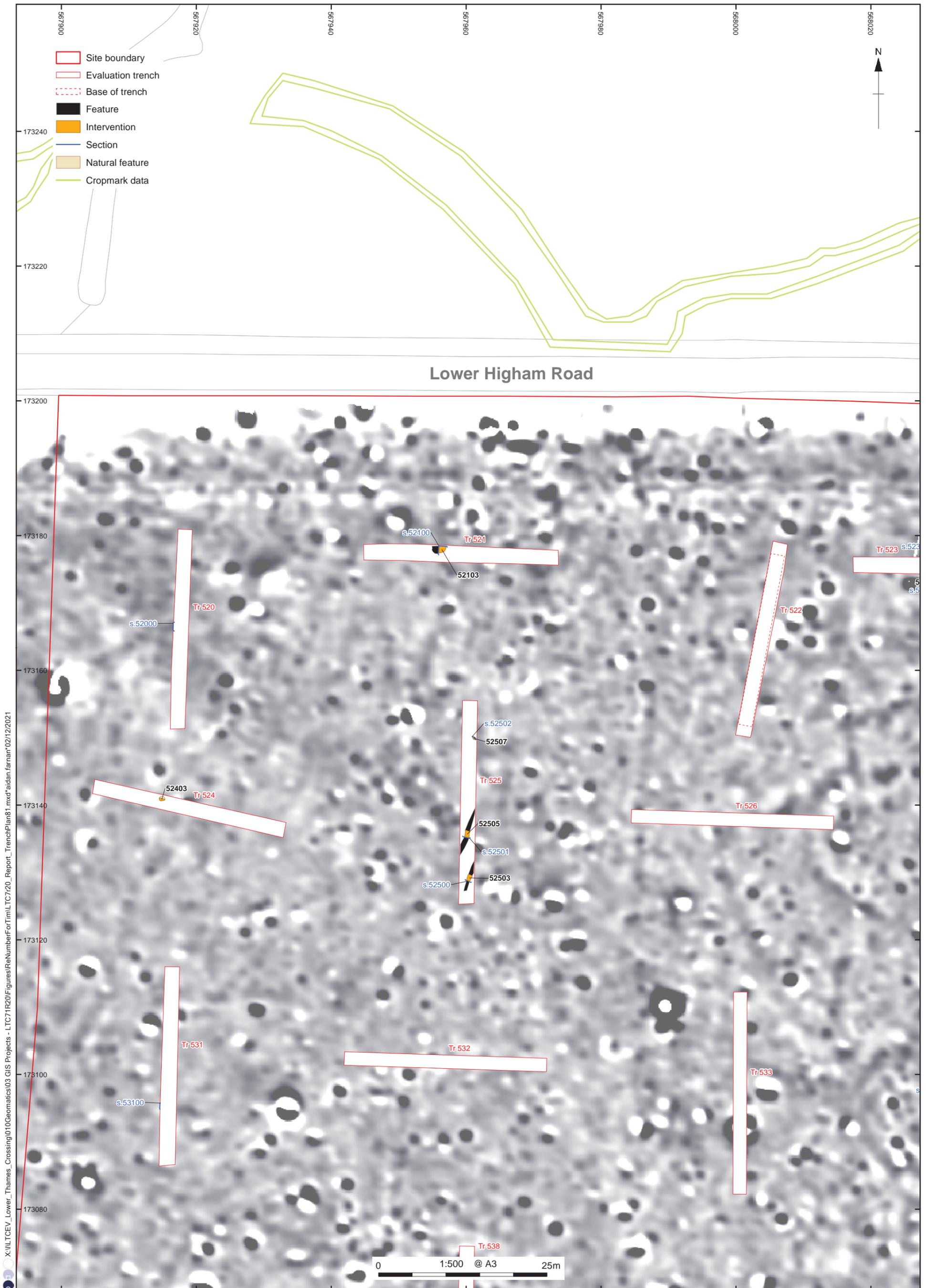


Figure 81: Detailed plan of Trenches 521, 524 and 525

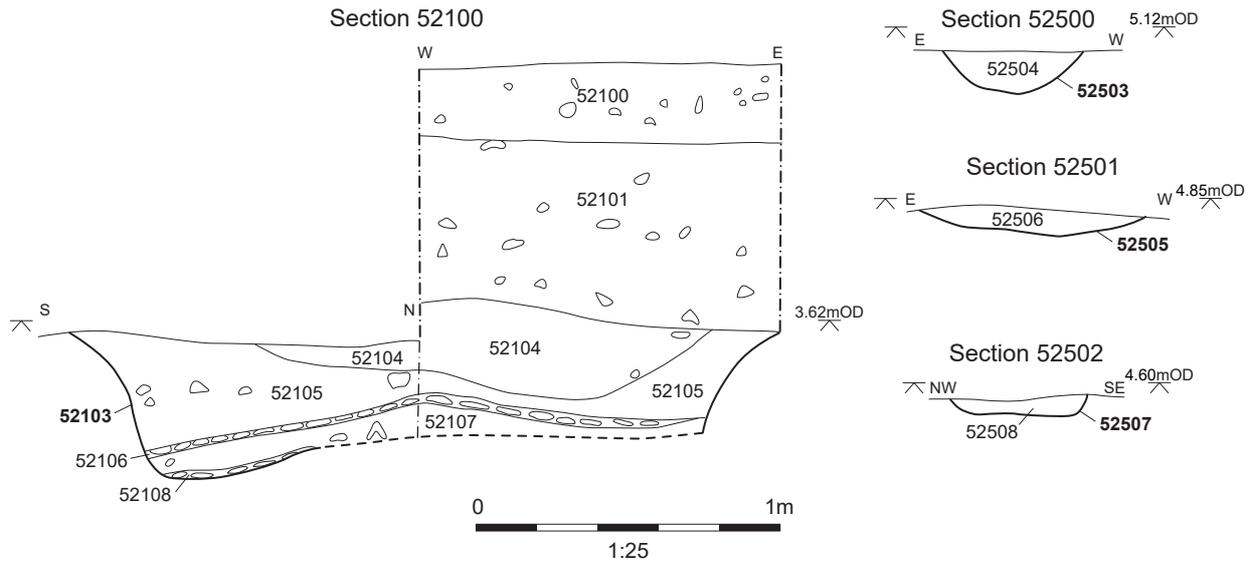
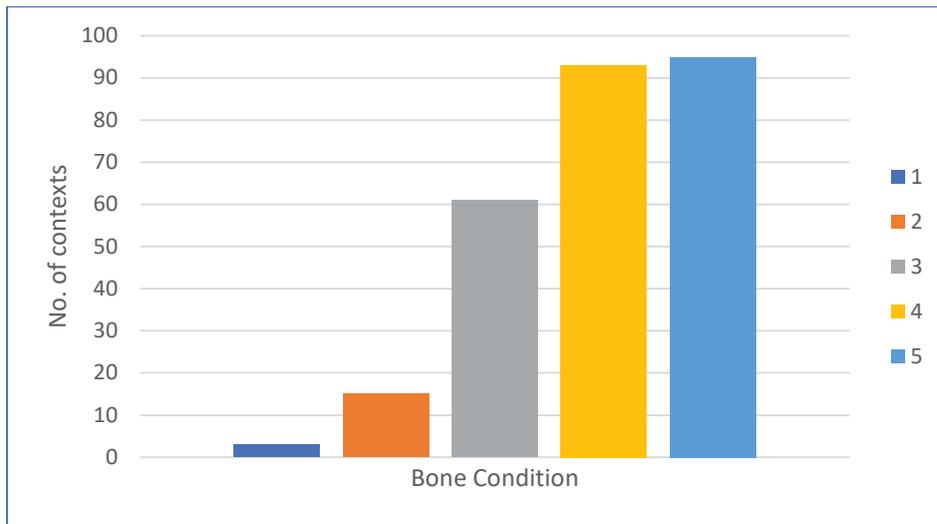


Figure 82: Section drawings (Trenches 521 and 525)

Figure 83: Average bone condition (preservation state) per context



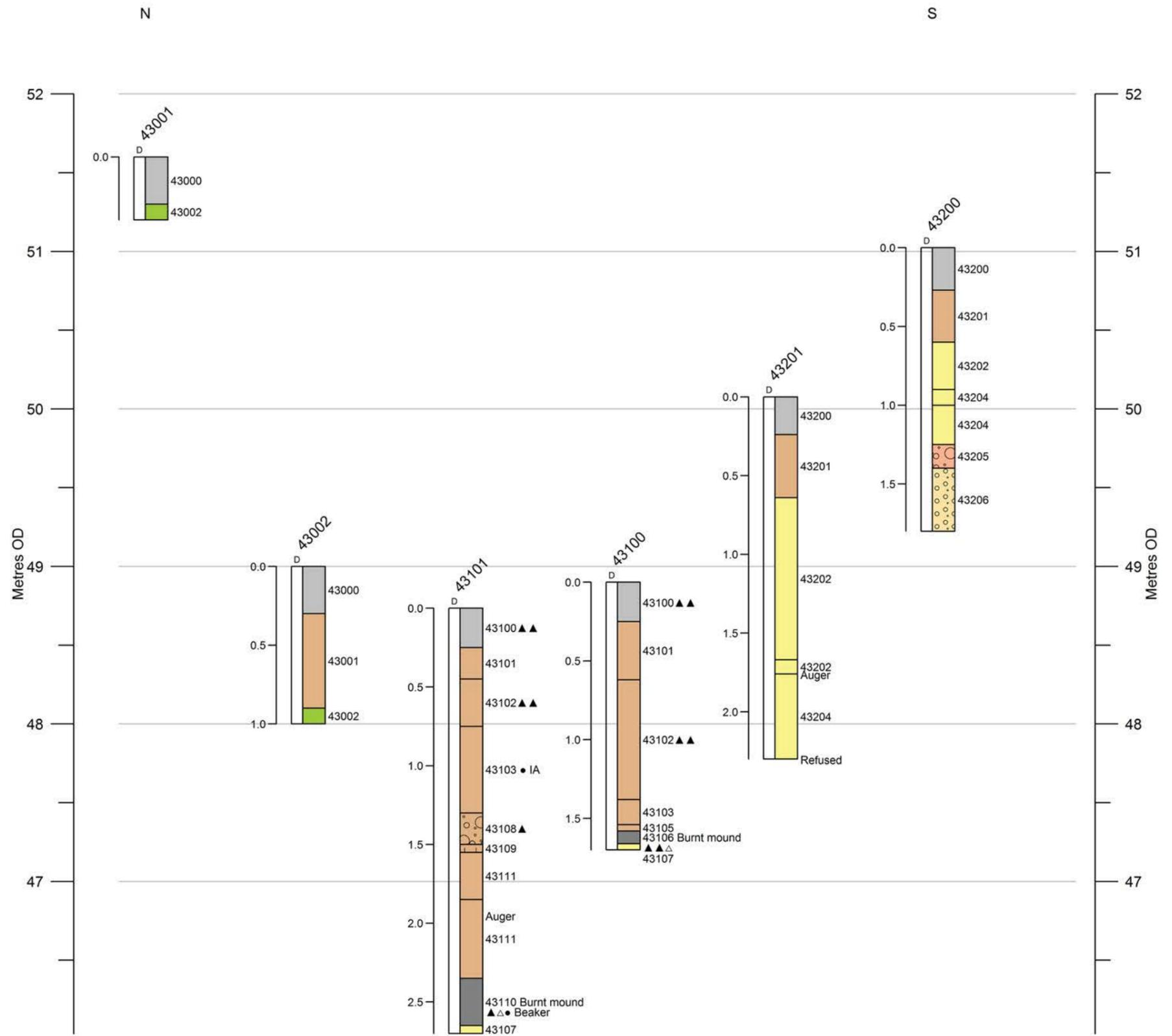
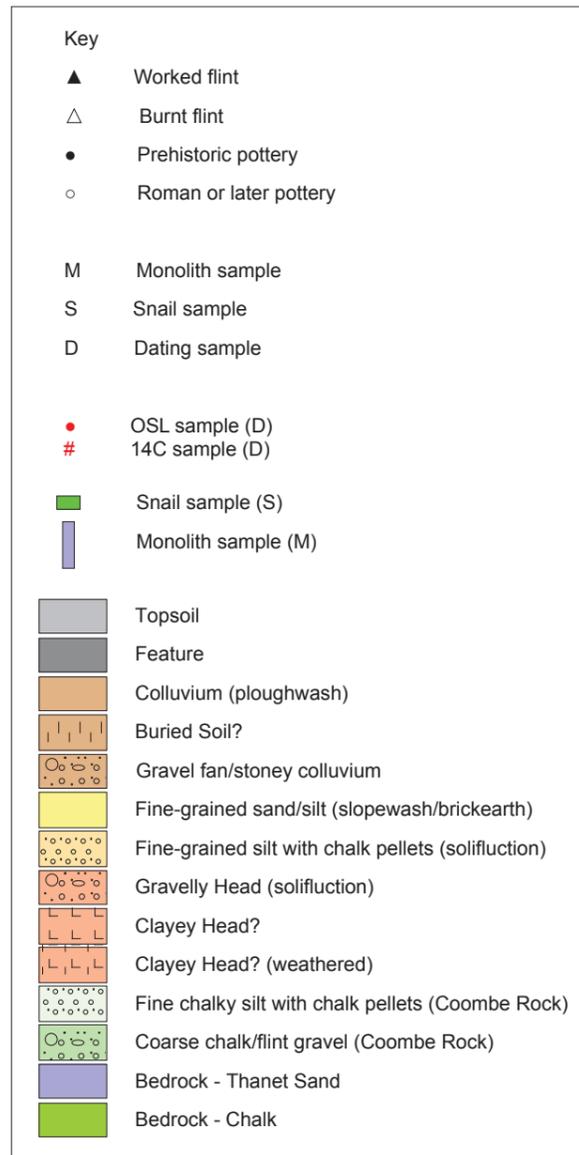


Figure 84: Geoaerchaeological transect 1: Trenches 430, 431 and 432

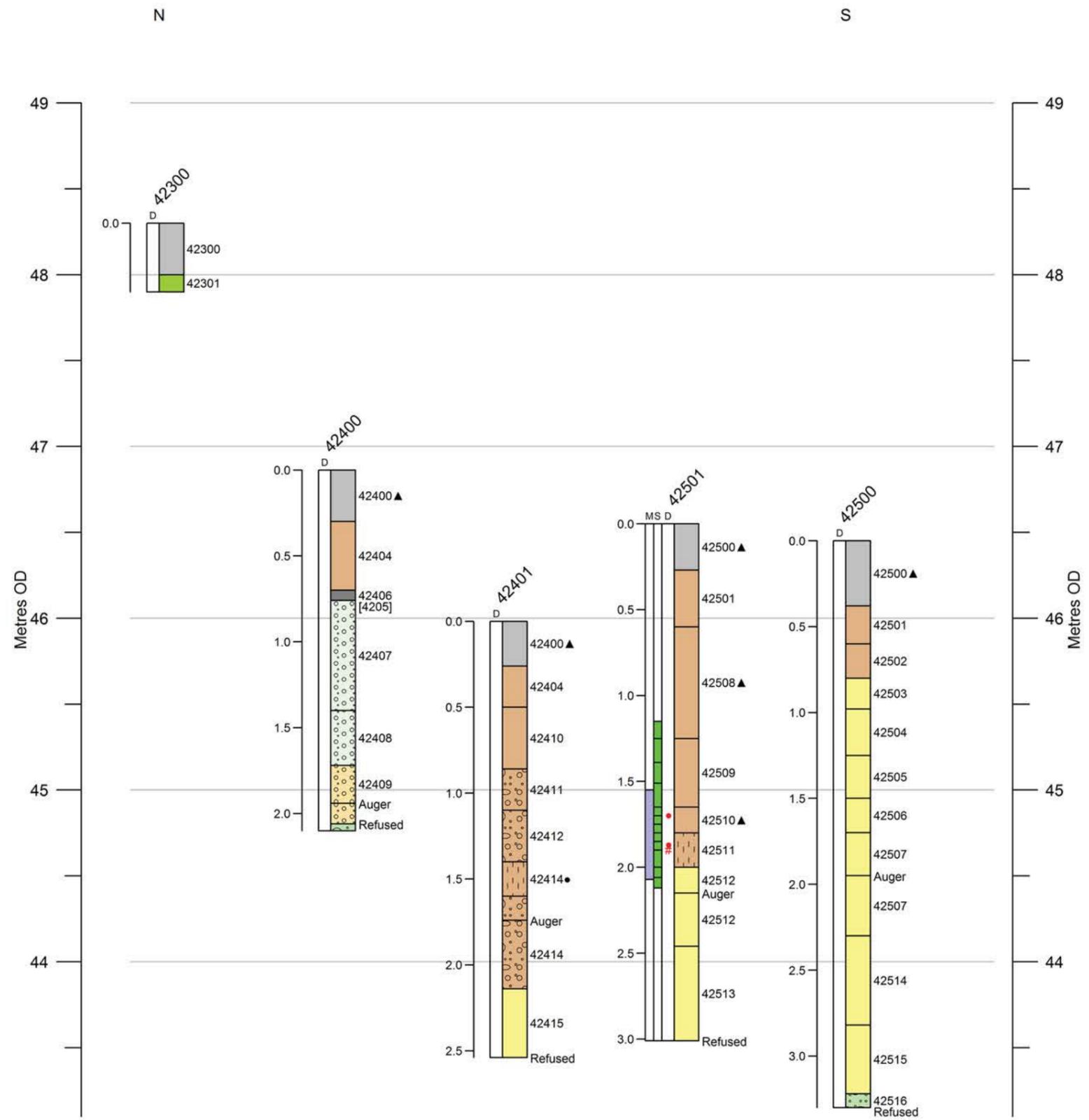
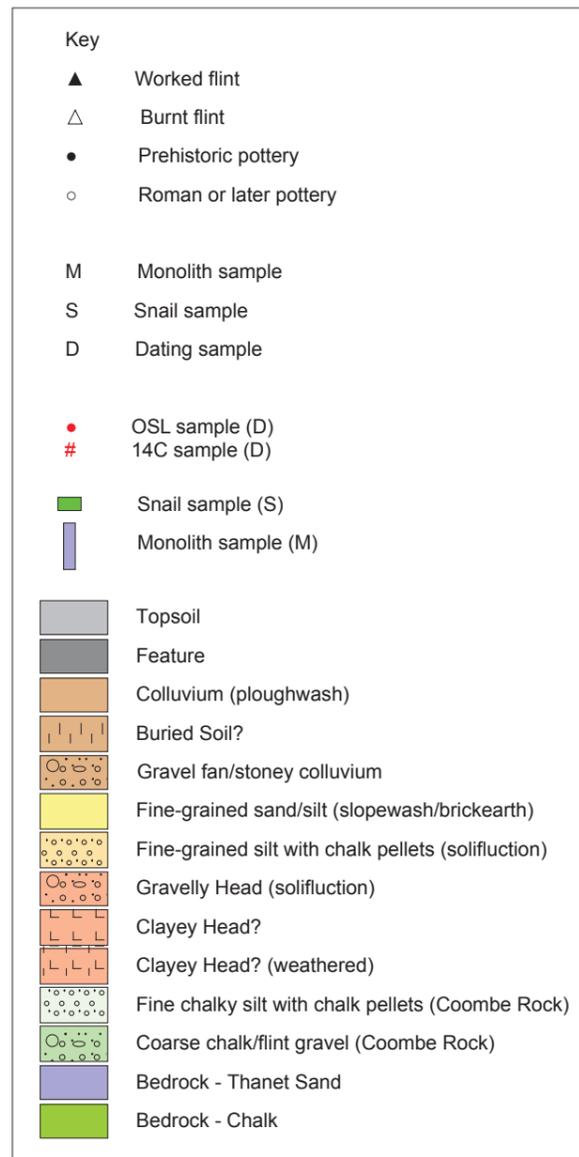


Figure 85: Geoarchaeological transect 2: Trenches 423, 424 and 425

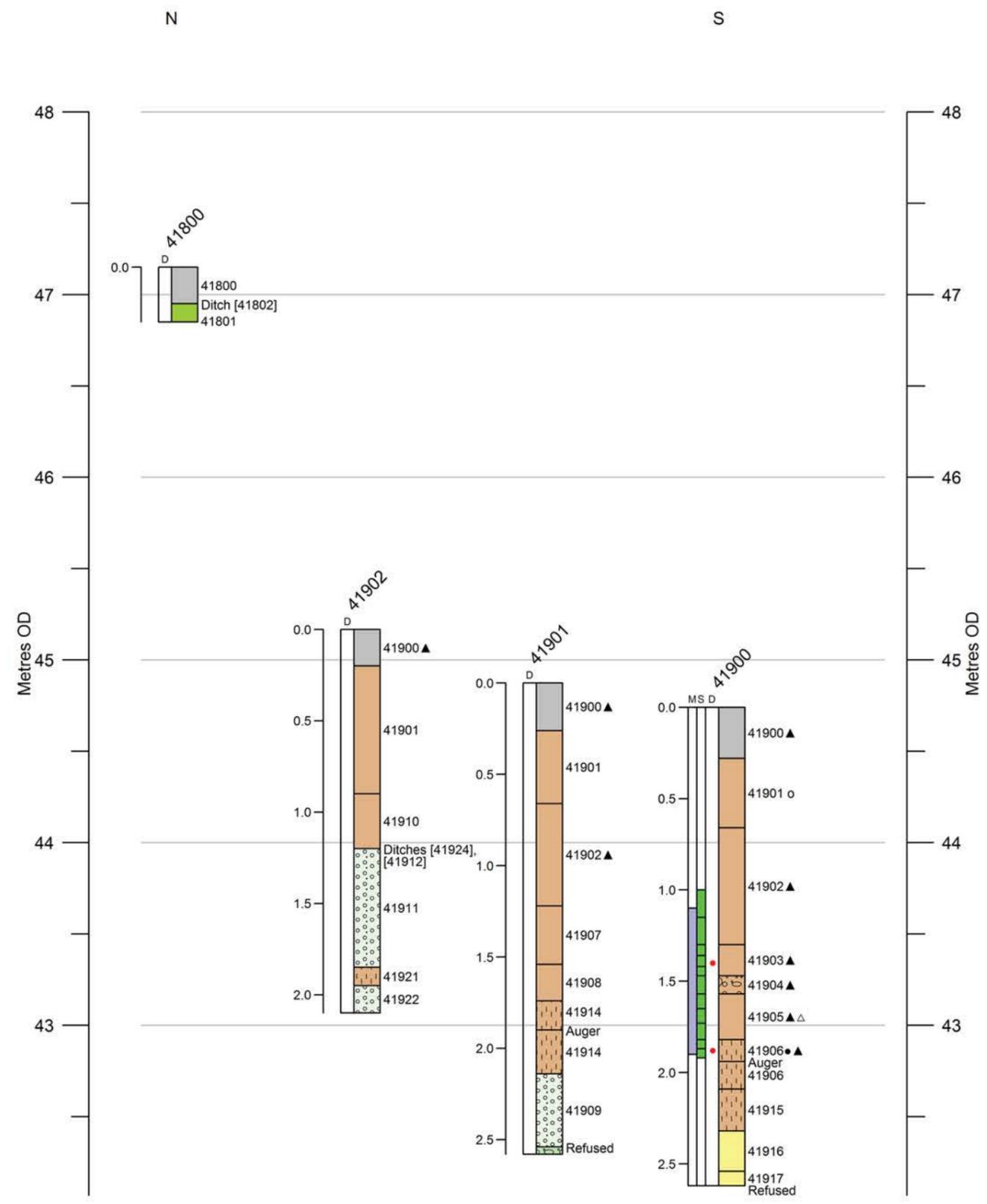
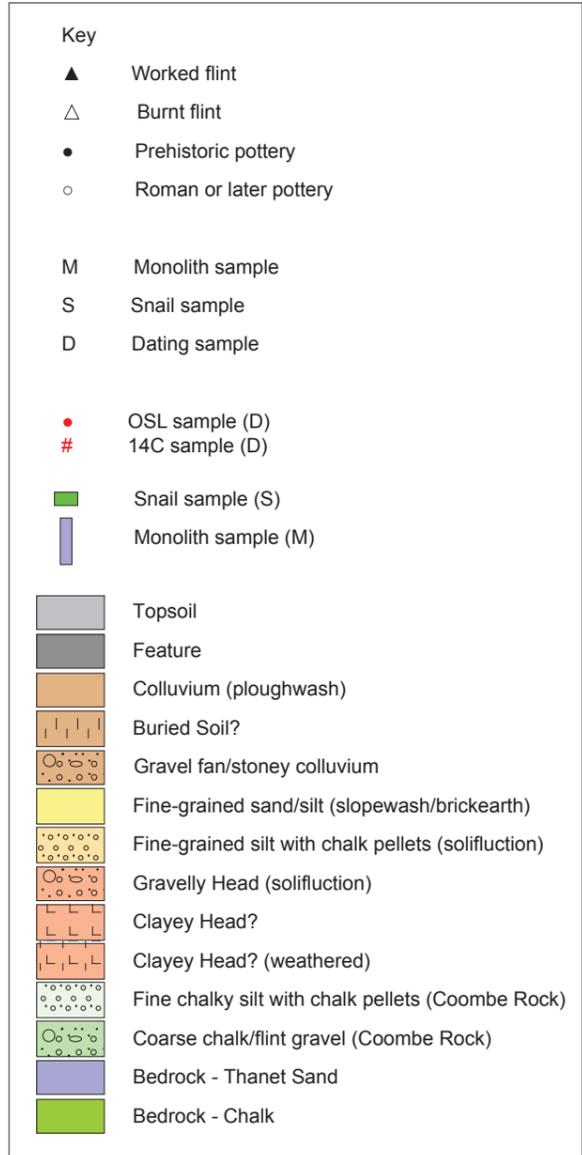
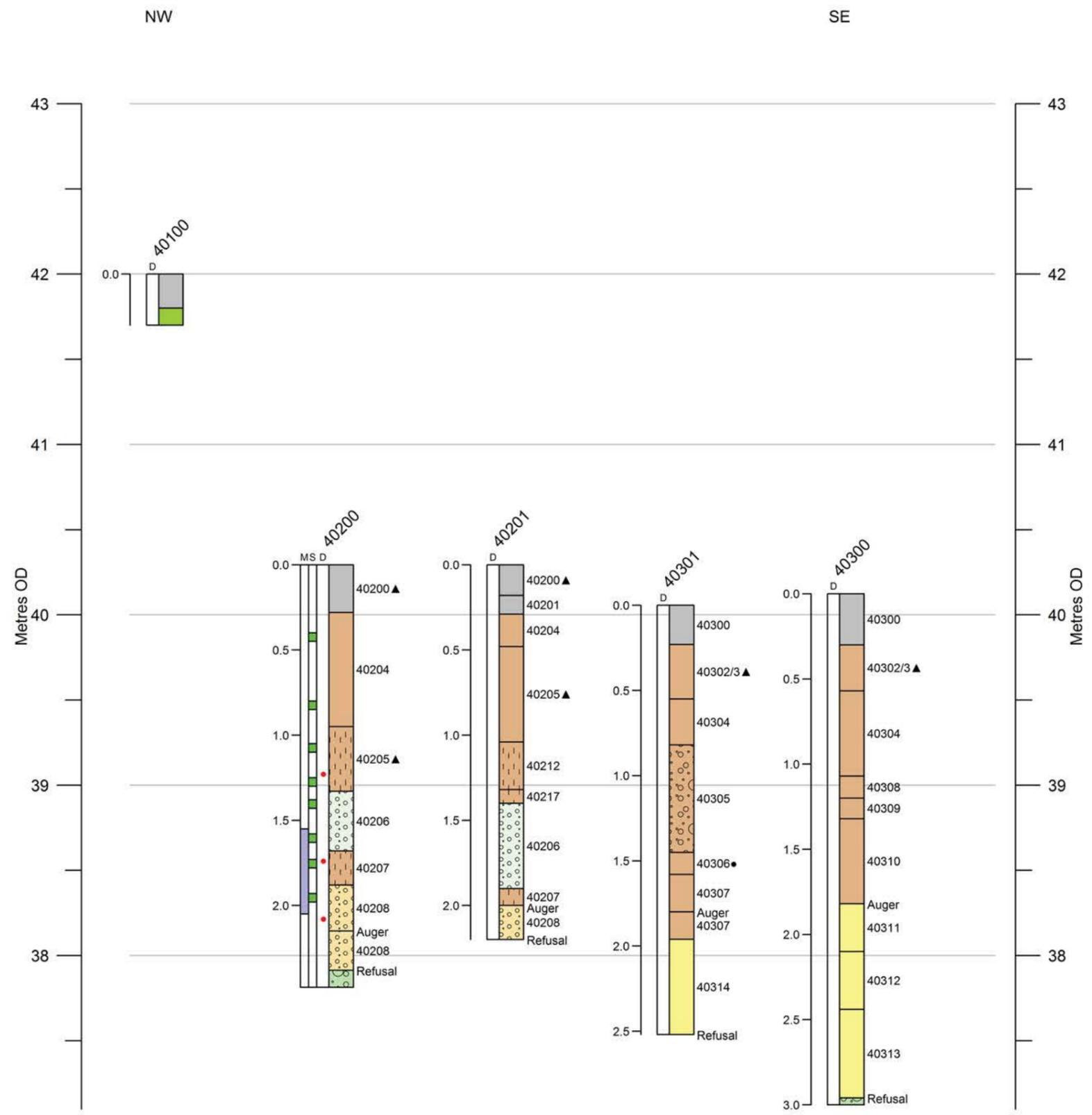


Figure 86: Geoarchaeological transect 3: Trenches 418 and 419



Key

- ▲ Worked flint
- △ Burnt flint
- Prehistoric pottery
- Roman or later pottery

M Monolith sample
 S Snail sample
 D Dating sample

- OSL sample (D)
- # 14C sample (D)
- Snail sample (S)
- Monolith sample (M)

- Topsoil
- Feature
- Colluvium (ploughwash)
- Buried Soil?
- Gravel fan/stoney colluvium
- Fine-grained sand/silt (slopewash/brickearth)
- Fine-grained silt with chalk pellets (solifluction)
- Gravelly Head (solifluction)
- Clayey Head?
- Clayey Head? (weathered)
- Fine chalky silt with chalk pellets (Coombe Rock)
- Coarse chalk/flint gravel (Coombe Rock)
- Bedrock - Thanet Sand
- Bedrock - Chalk

Figure 87: Geoarchaeological transect 4: Trenches 401, 402 and 403

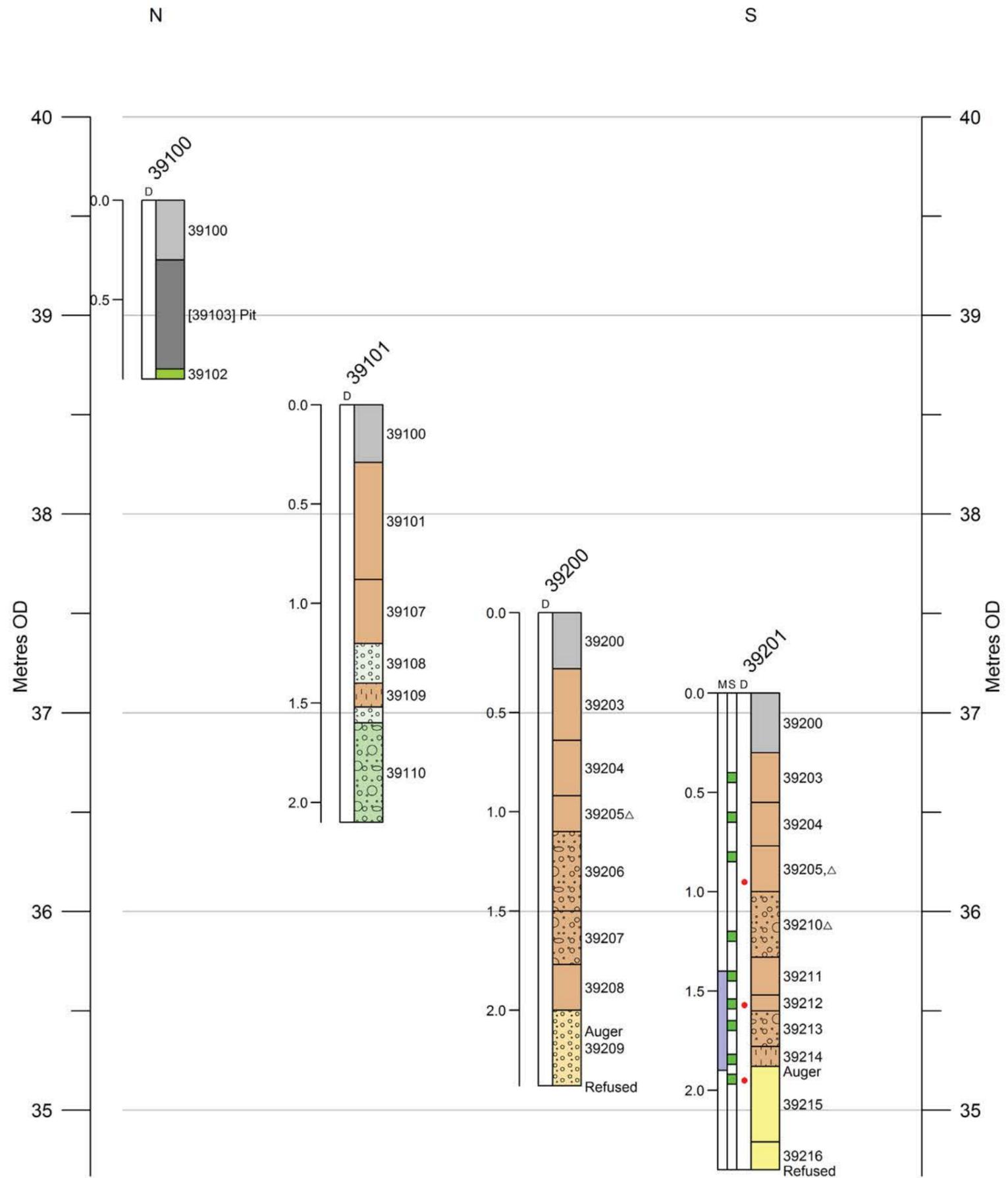
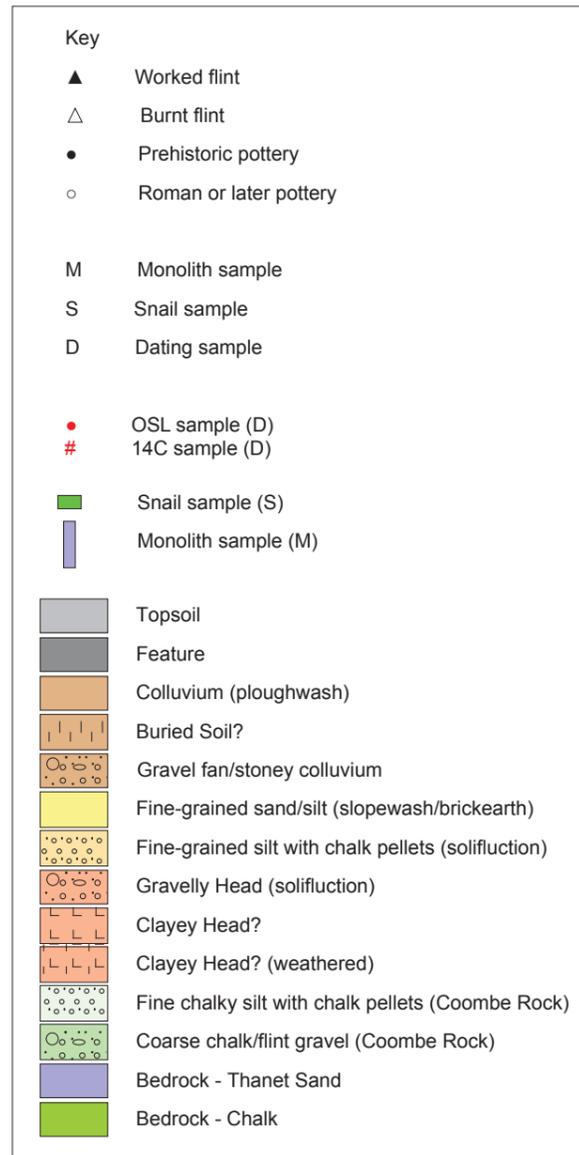


Figure 88: Geoarchaeological transect 5: Trenches 391 and 392

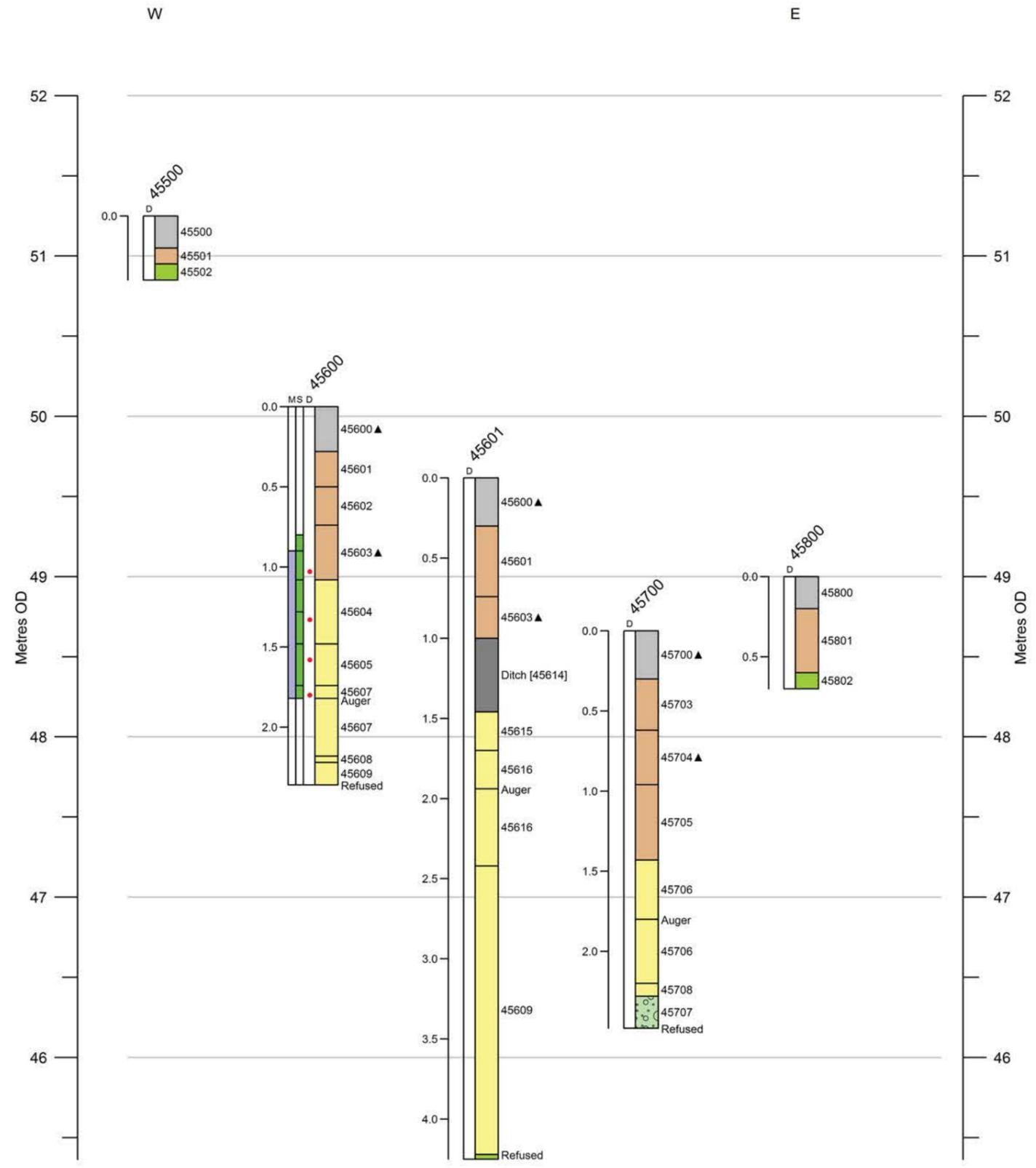
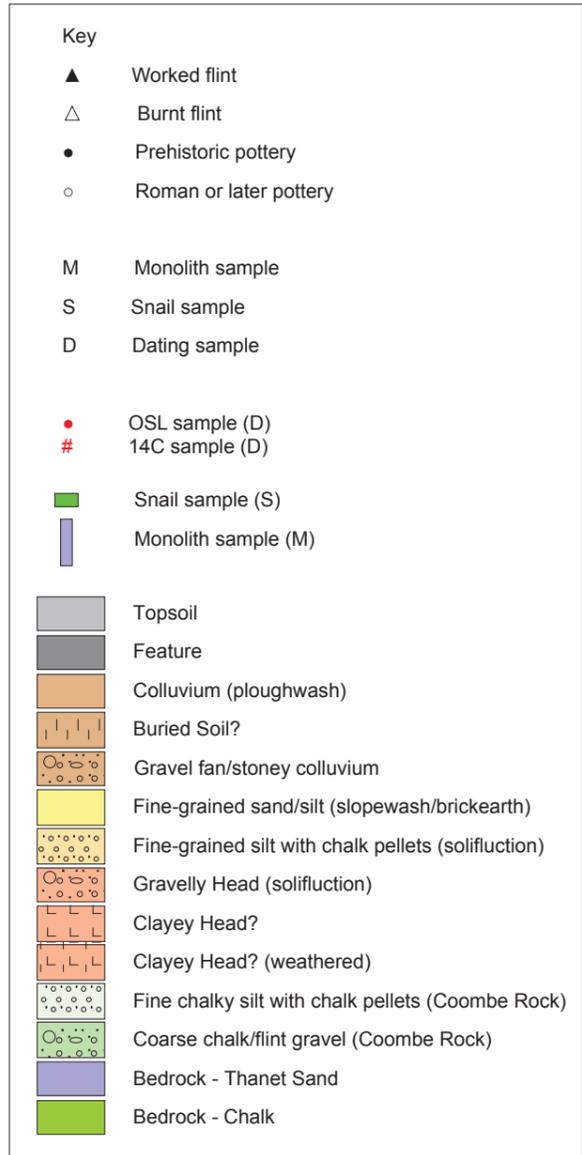
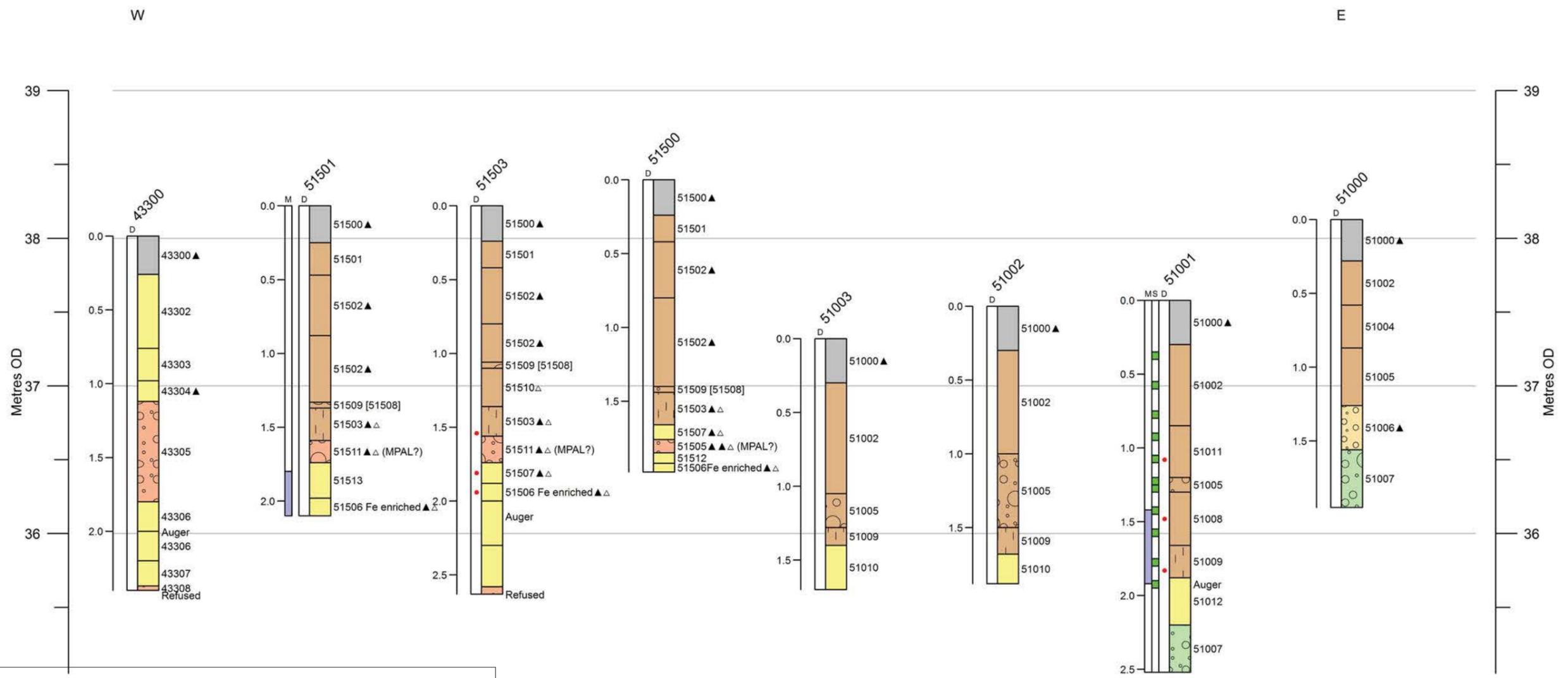


Figure 89: Geoarchaeological transect 6: Trenches 455, 456, 457 and 458



Key			
▲	Worked flint	■	Topsoil
△	Burnt flint	■	Feature
●	Prehistoric pottery	■	Colluvium (ploughwash)
○	Roman or later pottery	■	Buried Soil?
M	Monolith sample	■	Gravel fan/stoney colluvium
S	Snail sample	■	Fine-grained sand/silt (slopewash/brickearth)
D	Dating sample	■	Fine-grained silt with chalk pellets (solifluction)
●	OSL sample (D)	■	Gravelly Head (solifluction)
#	14C sample (D)	■	Clayey Head?
■	Snail sample (S)	■	Clayey Head? (weathered)
■	Monolith sample (M)	■	Fine chalky silt with chalk pellets (Coombe Rock)
		■	Coarse chalk/flint gravel (Coombe Rock)
		■	Bedrock - Thanet Sand
		■	Bedrock - Chalk

Figure 90: Geoarchaeological transect 7: Trenches 433, 515, and 510

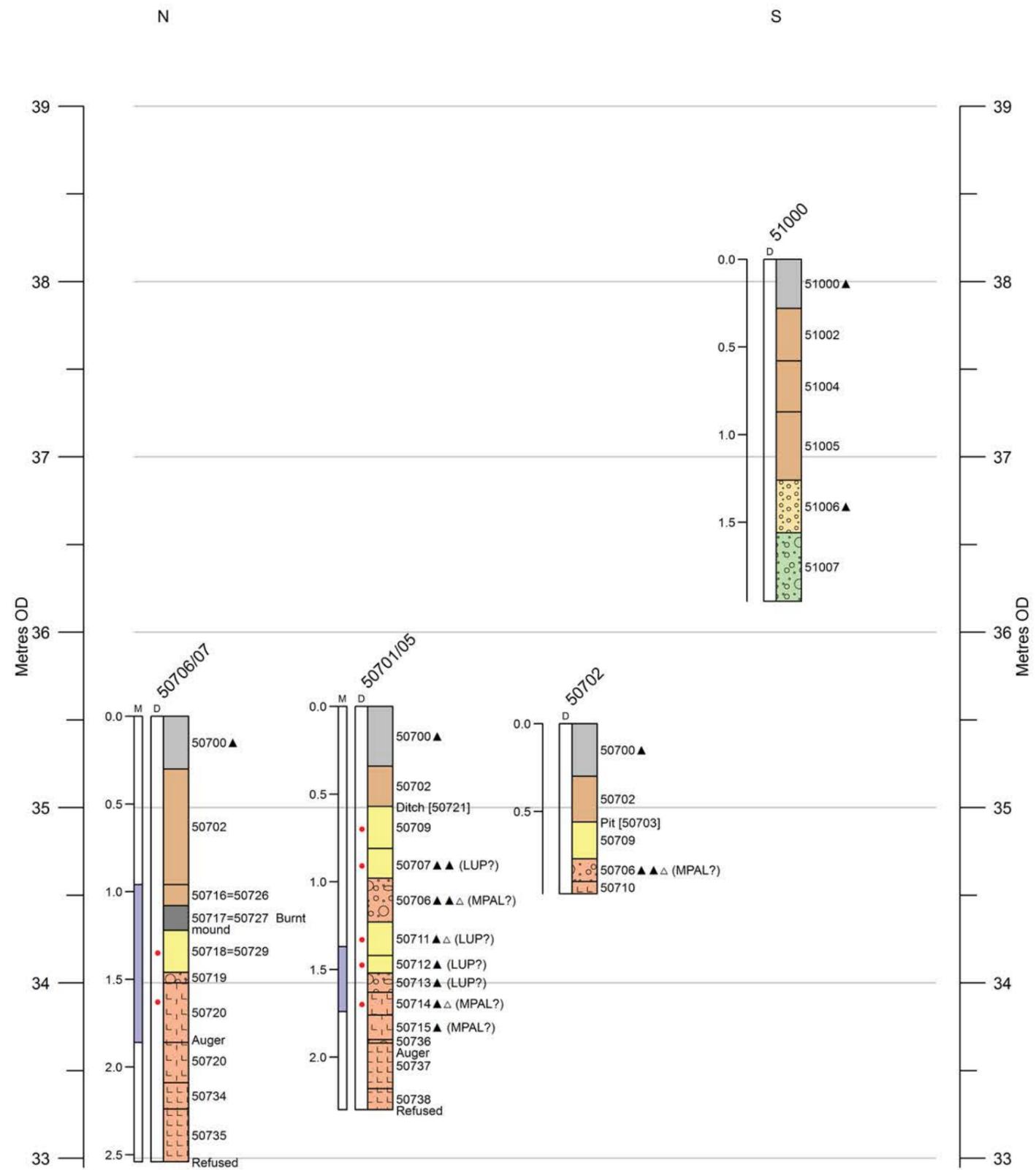
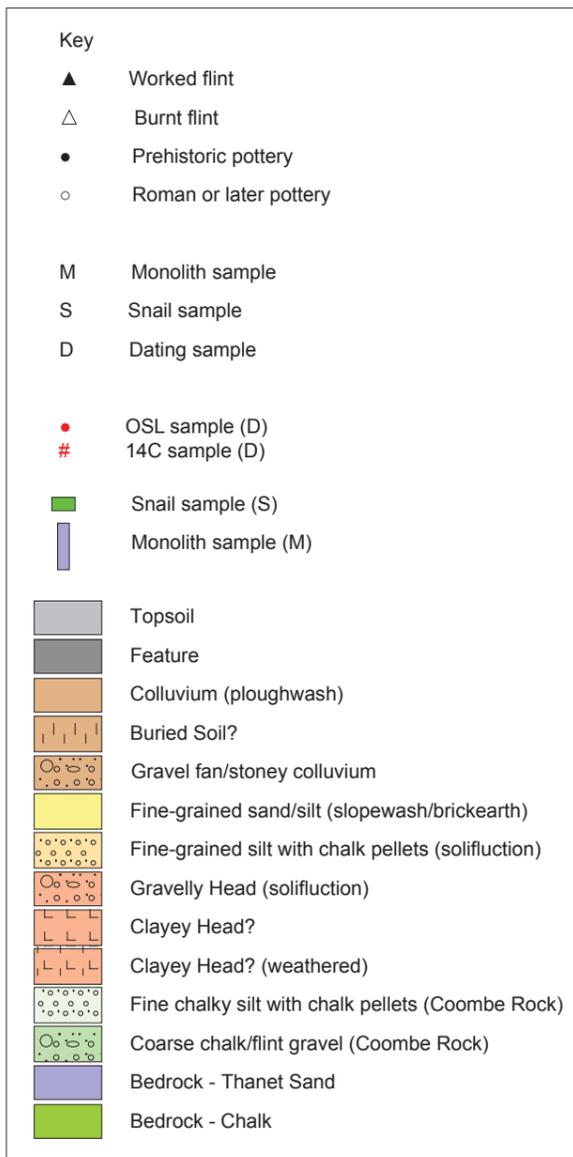


Figure 91: Geoarchaeological transect 8: Trenches 507 and 510

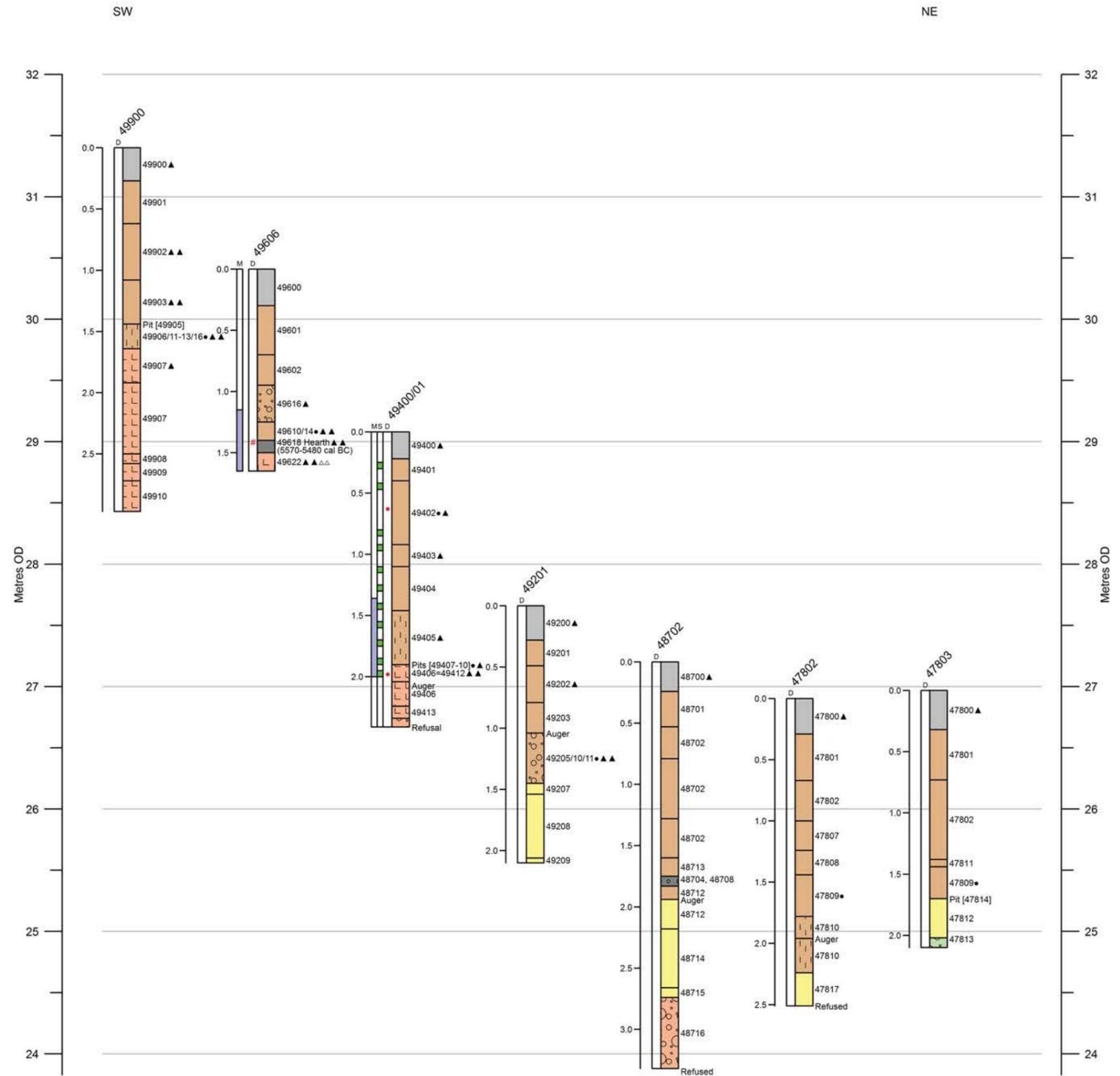
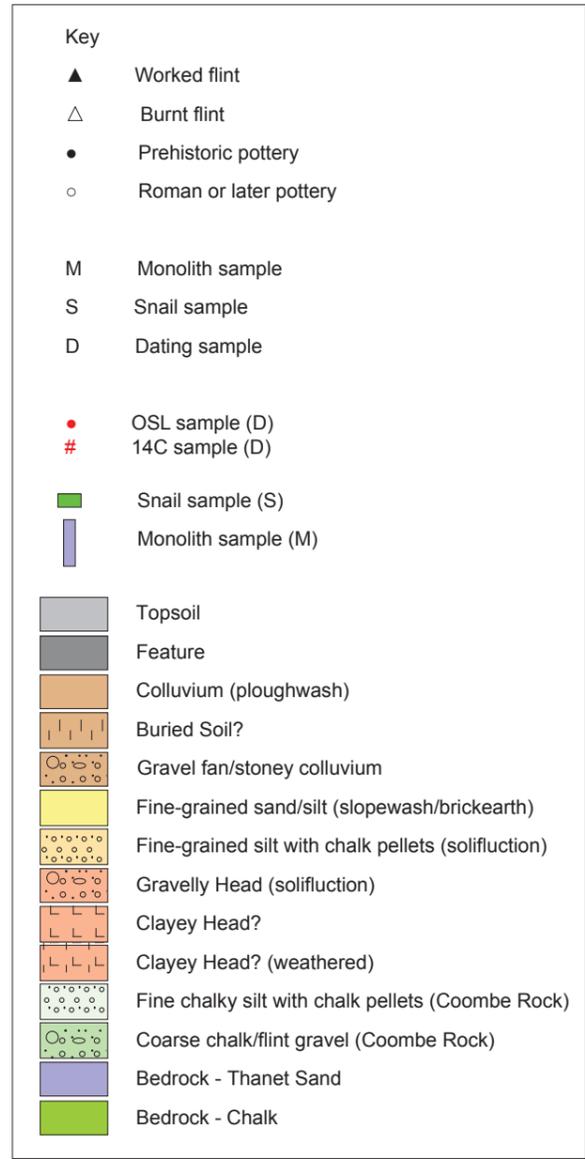
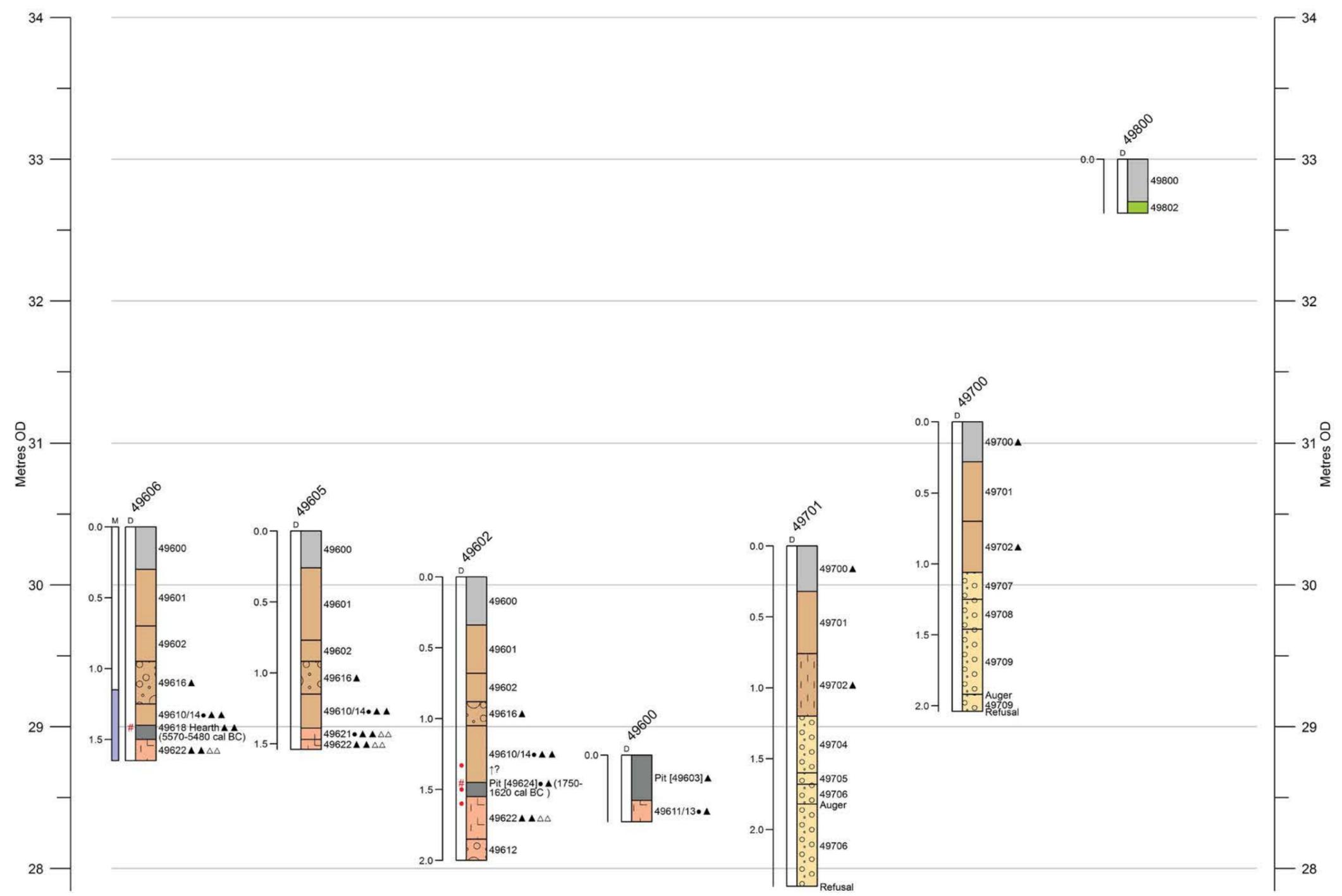


Figure 92: Geoarchaeological transect 9: Trenches 499, 496, 494, 487 and 478

NW

SE



Key

- ▲ Worked flint
- △ Burnt flint
- Prehistoric pottery
- Roman or later pottery

- M Monolith sample
- S Snail sample
- D Dating sample

- OSL sample (D)
- # 14C sample (D)

- Snail sample (S)
- Monolith sample (M)

- Topsoil
- Feature
- Colluvium (ploughwash)
- Buried Soil?
- Gravel fan/stoney colluvium
- Fine-grained sand/silt (slopewash/brickearth)
- Fine-grained silt with chalk pellets (solifluction)
- Gravelly Head (solifluction)
- Clayey Head?
- Clayey Head? (weathered)
- Fine chalky silt with chalk pellets (Coombe Rock)
- Coarse chalk/flint gravel (Coombe Rock)
- Bedrock - Thanet Sand
- Bedrock - Chalk

Figure 93: Geoarchaeological transect 10: Trenches 496, 497 and 498

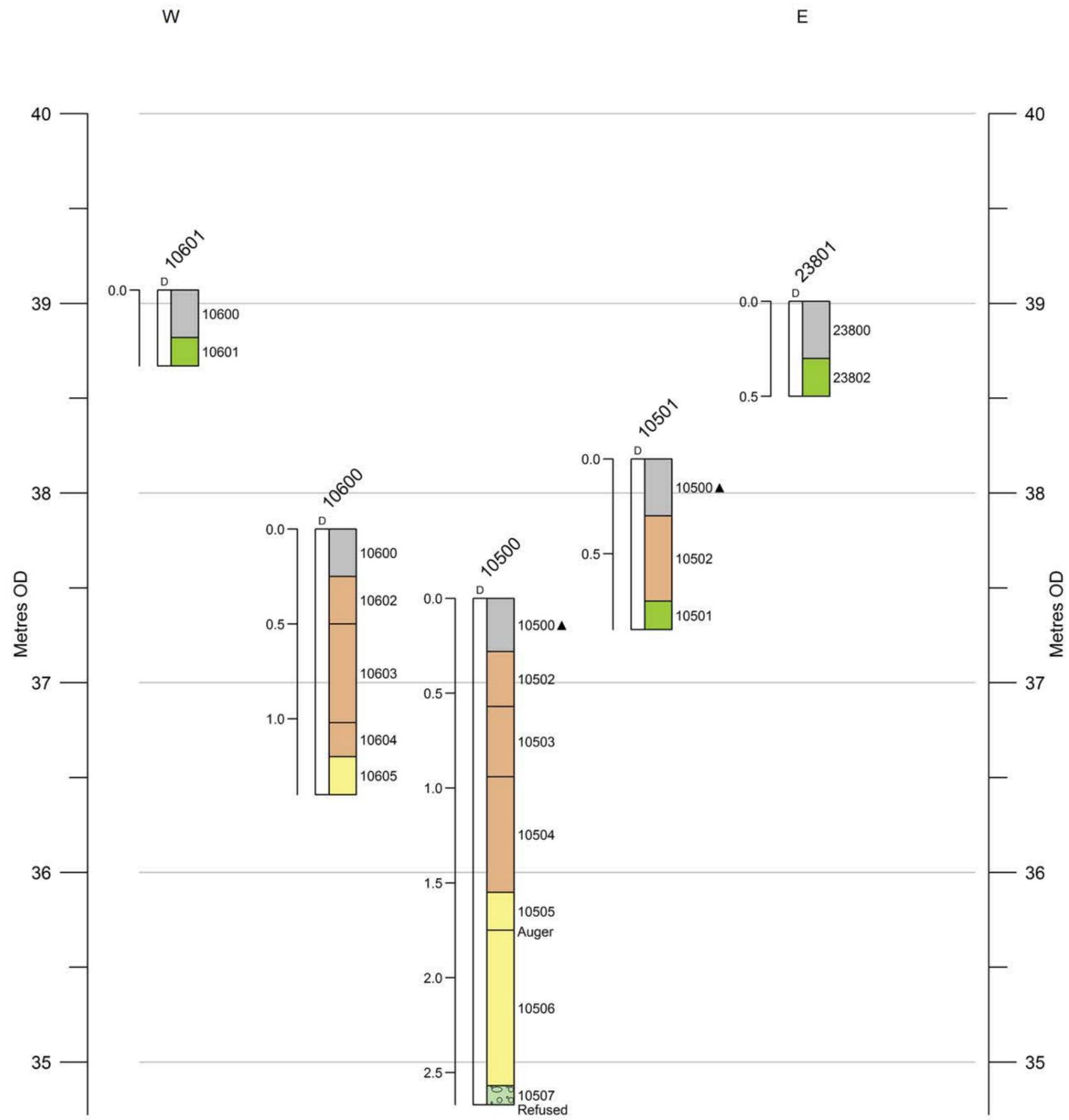
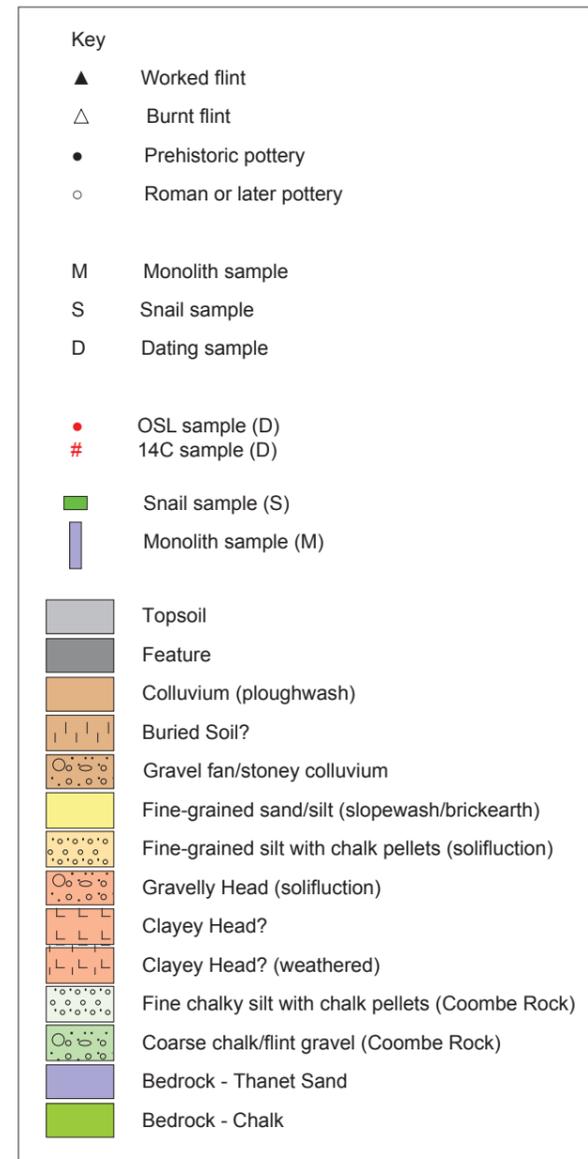


Figure 94: Geoaerchaeological transect 11: Trenches 106, 105 and 238

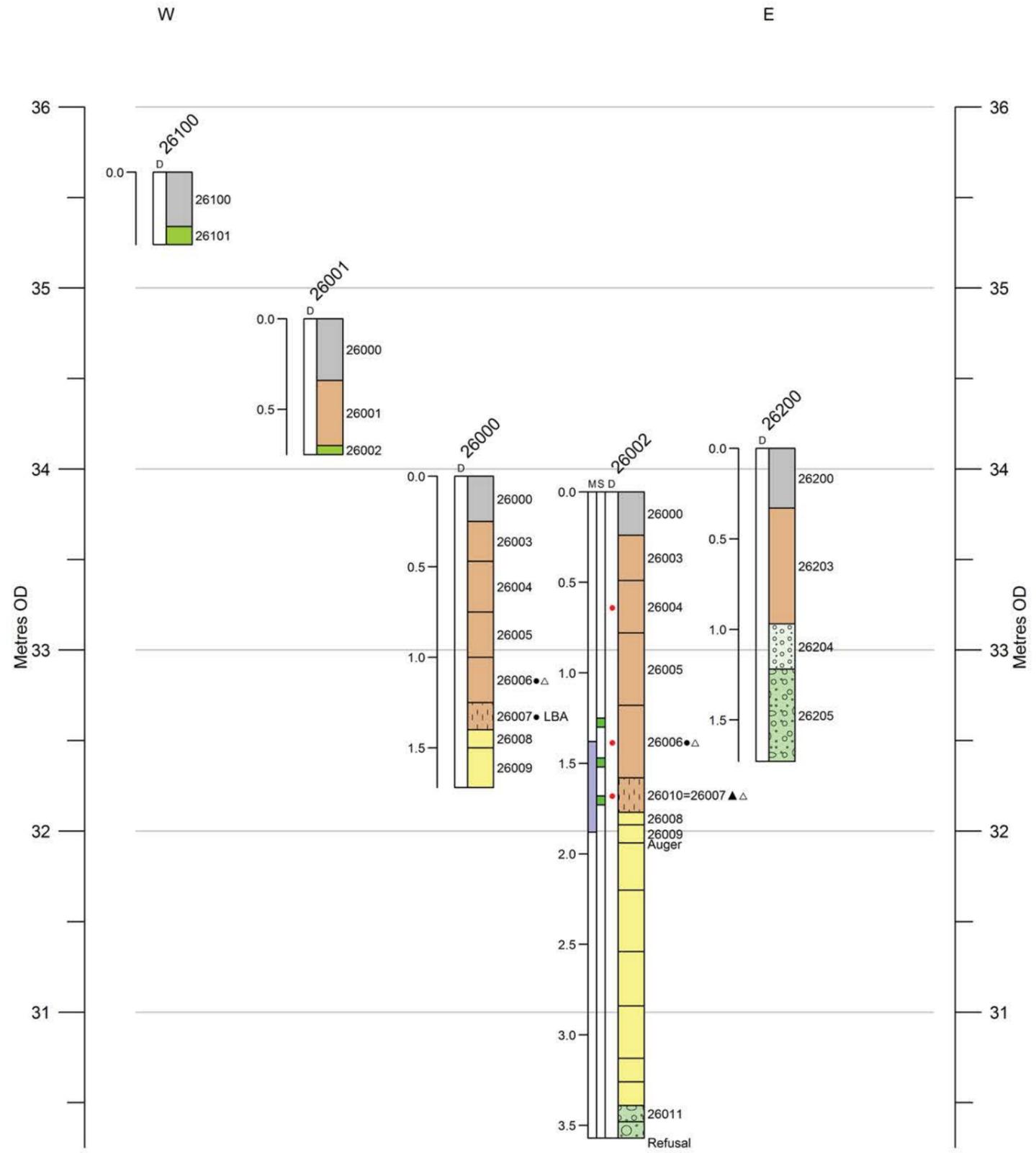
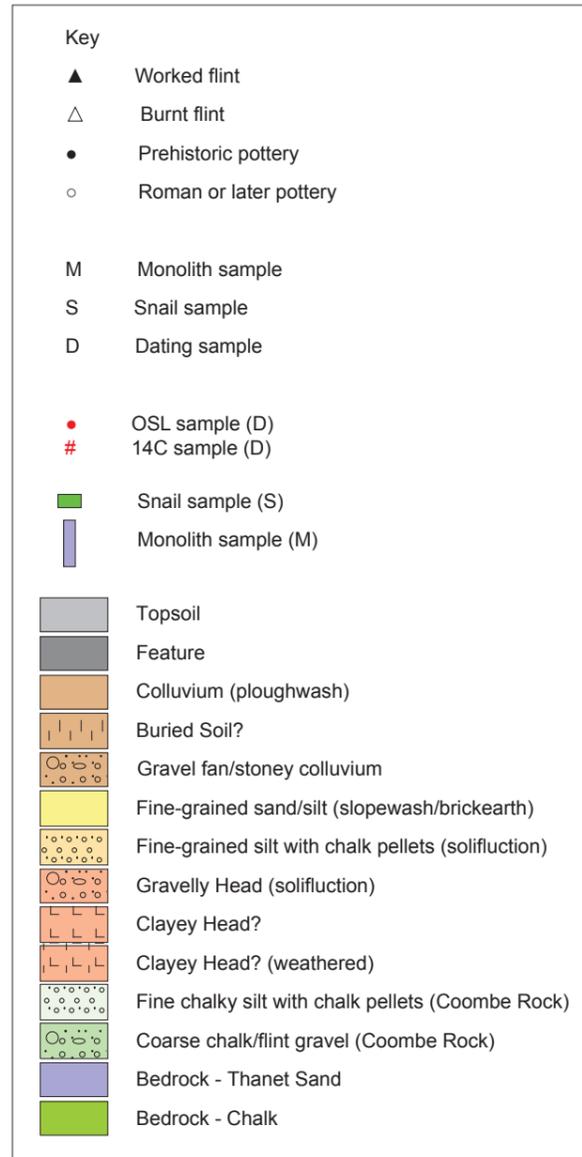


Figure 95: Geoarchaeological transect 12: Trenches 261, 260 and 262

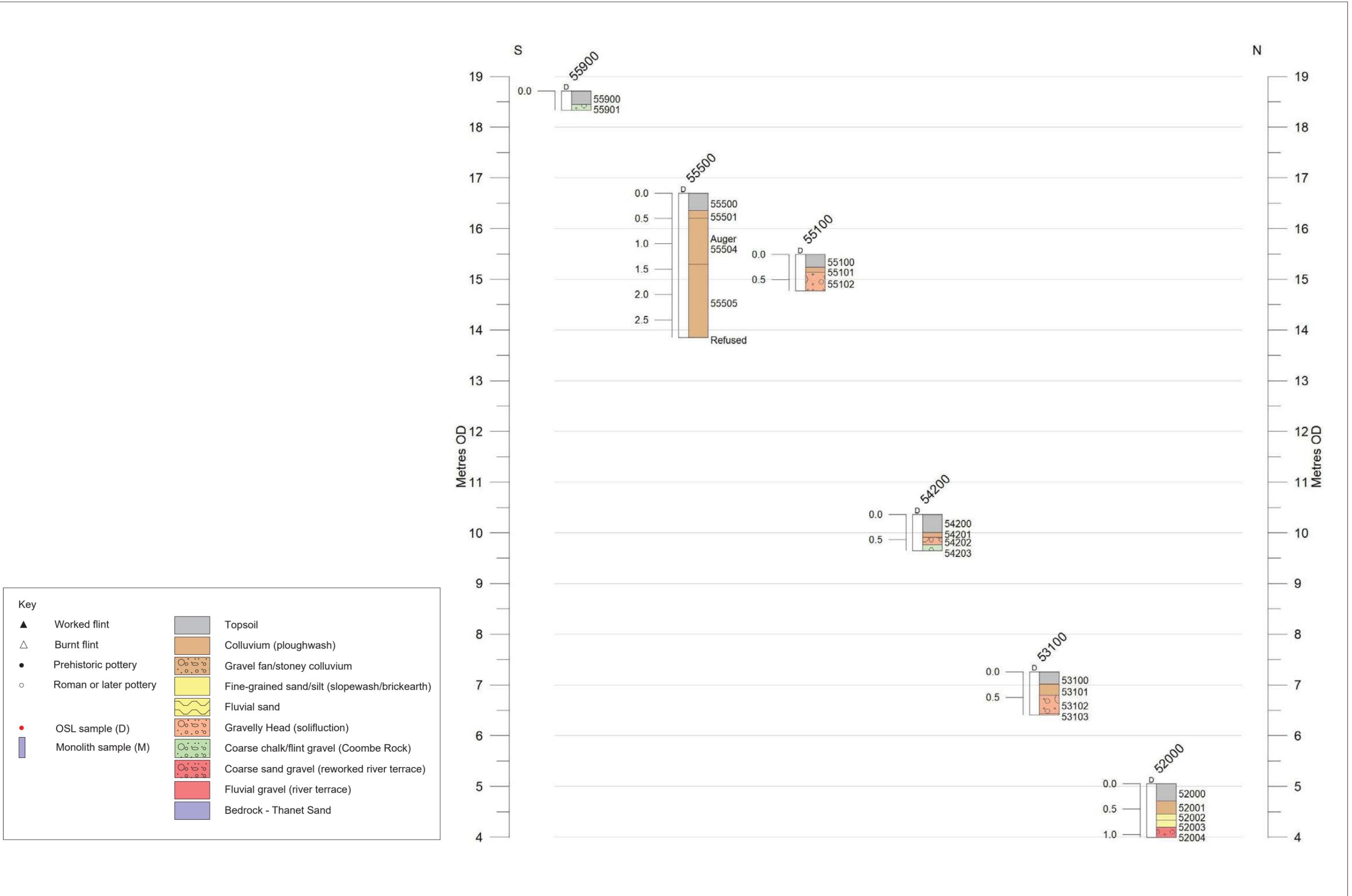


Figure 96: Geoaerchaeological transect 13: Trenches 559, 555, 551, 542, 531 and 520

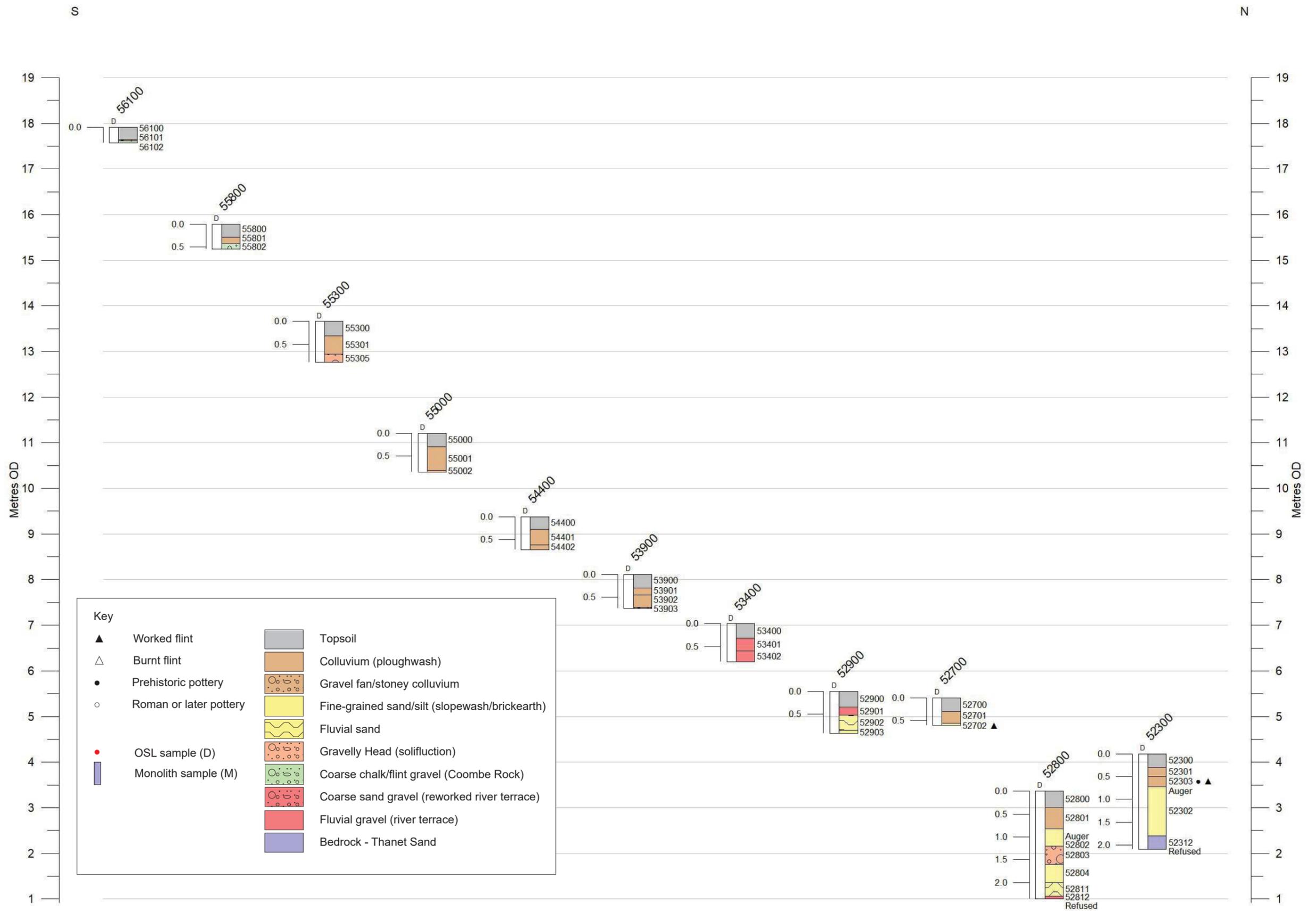


Figure 97: Geoarchaeological transect 14: Trenches 561, 558, 553, 550, 544, 539, 534, 529, 527, 528 and 523

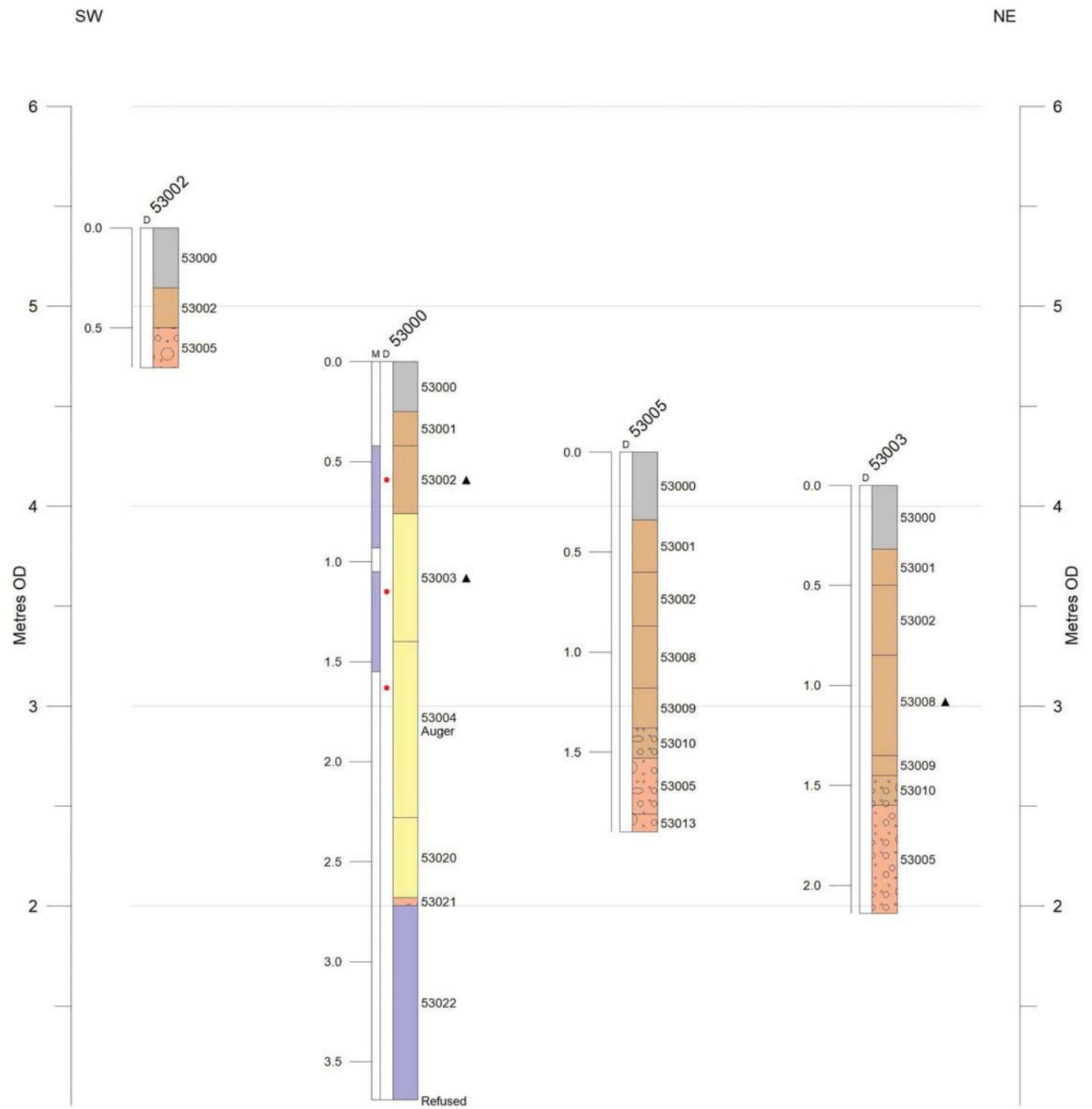
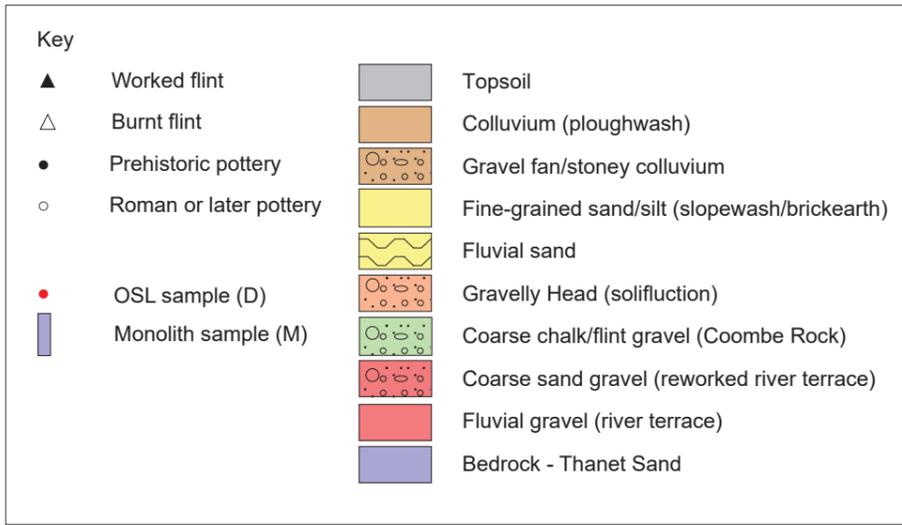


Figure 98: Geoarchaeological transect 15: Trench 530

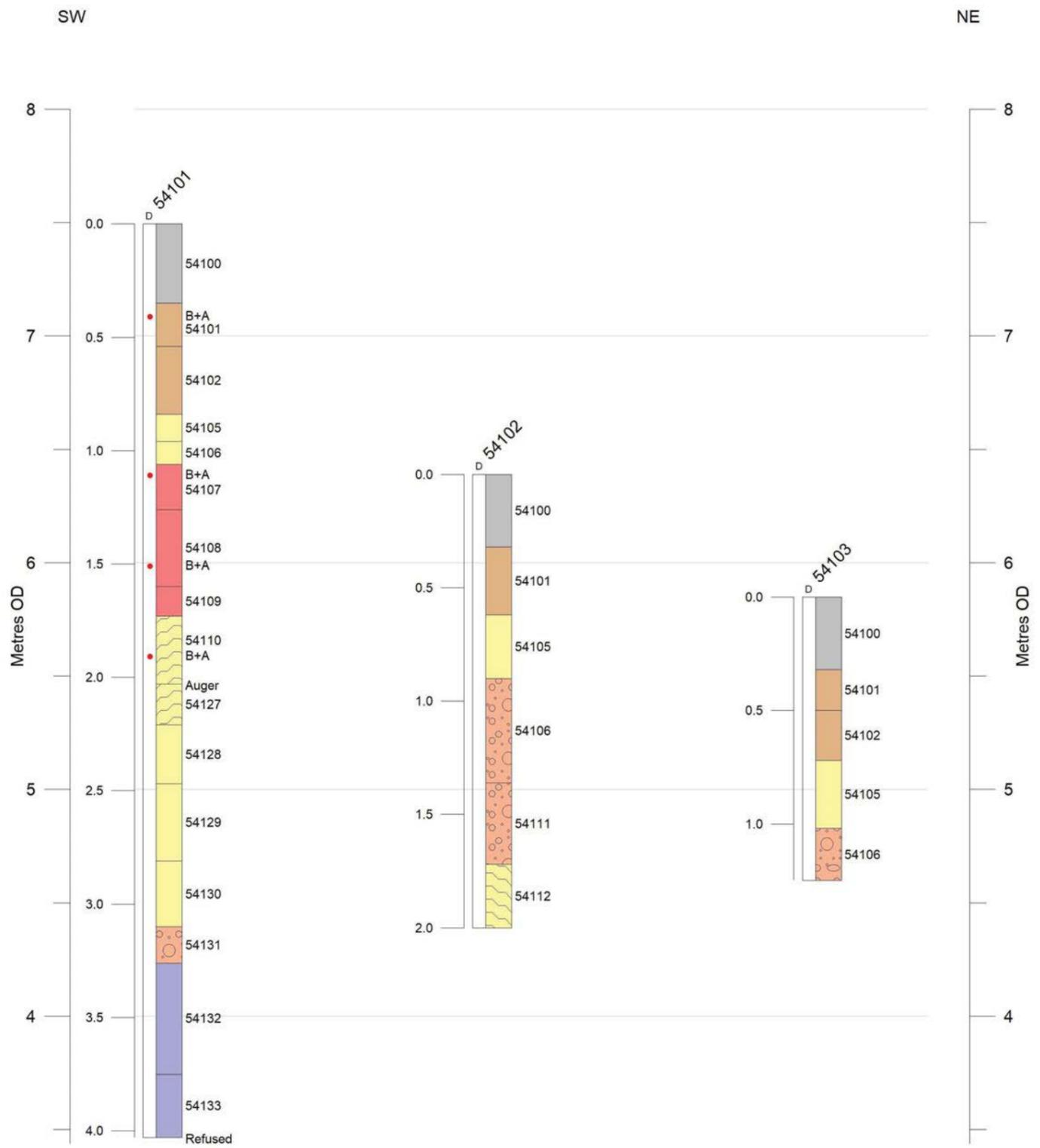
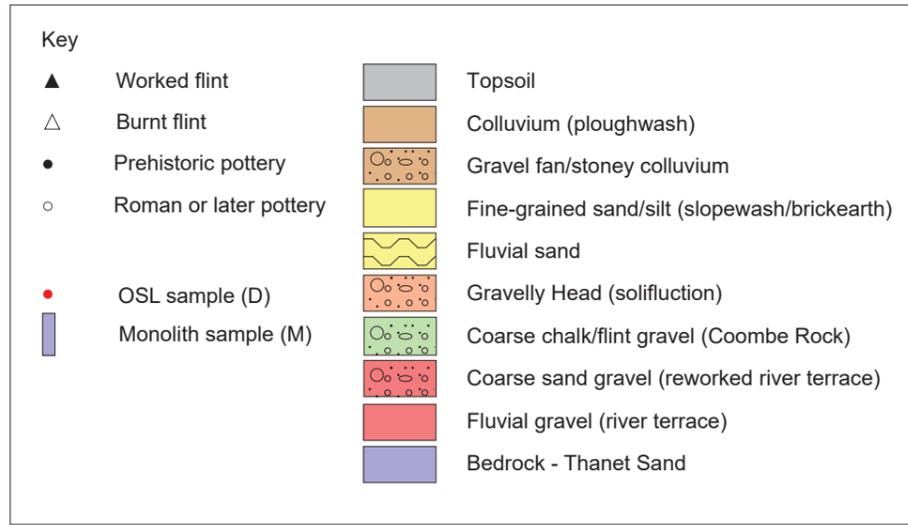


Figure 99: Geoarchaeological transect 16: Trench 541



Plate 1: Ditch 502, looking west



Plate 2: Pit 702, looking west



Plate 3: Posthole 1002, looking south



Plate 4: Ditches 5708 and 5709, looking east



Plate 5: Trackway 7002, looking south



Plate 6: Ditch 14102, looking north-east



Plate 7: Pit 22003, looking west



Plate 8: Ditch 16802, looking west



Plate 9: Saddle quern fragment in pit 19302



Plate 10: Pre-excitation of cremation pit 22602



Plate 11: Ditch 19905, looking north-east



Plate 12: Ditch 18904, looking south-east



Plate 13: Pit 26717, looking north-east



Plate 14: Ditch 27602, looking south-east



Plate 15: Ditch 31302 and pit 31303, looking north-west



Plate 16: Pit 30102, looking north



Plate 17: Remnant metallurgy in 31505, looking south-east



Plate 18: Intercutting pits in Trench 338, looking south-west



Plate 19: Posthole 33905, looking west



Plate 20: Ditch 37002, looking south-west



Plate 21: Oblique view of section 48701 showing surface 48708, looking south



Plate 22: Causeway 48703, looking south-east



Plate 23: Oblique view of section 48901 south-west of surface 48908, looking south



Plate 24: Metalled surface 48908, looking south-east



Plate 25: Pit 49410 sealed below palaeosol 49405, looking north-east



Plate 26: Detailed view of 49618 in section 49606, looking south-west



Plate 27: Post-excavation view of Trench 496, looking south-east



Plate 28: Pit 49603, looking north



Plate 29: Ditch 50721, looking south-west



Plate 30: Hollow way 51508, looking south-east



Plate 31: Trench 412 with view to north-east along Land Parcel 75



Plate 32: Ditches 41211, 41205 and 41214, looking south-east



Plate 33: Pit 43113, looking south-west



Plate 34: Pre-excavation of cremation 42903



Plate 35: Possible quarry 55503, looking north



Plate 36: Pit 53802, looking east



Plate 37: Ditch 54113, looking north-west

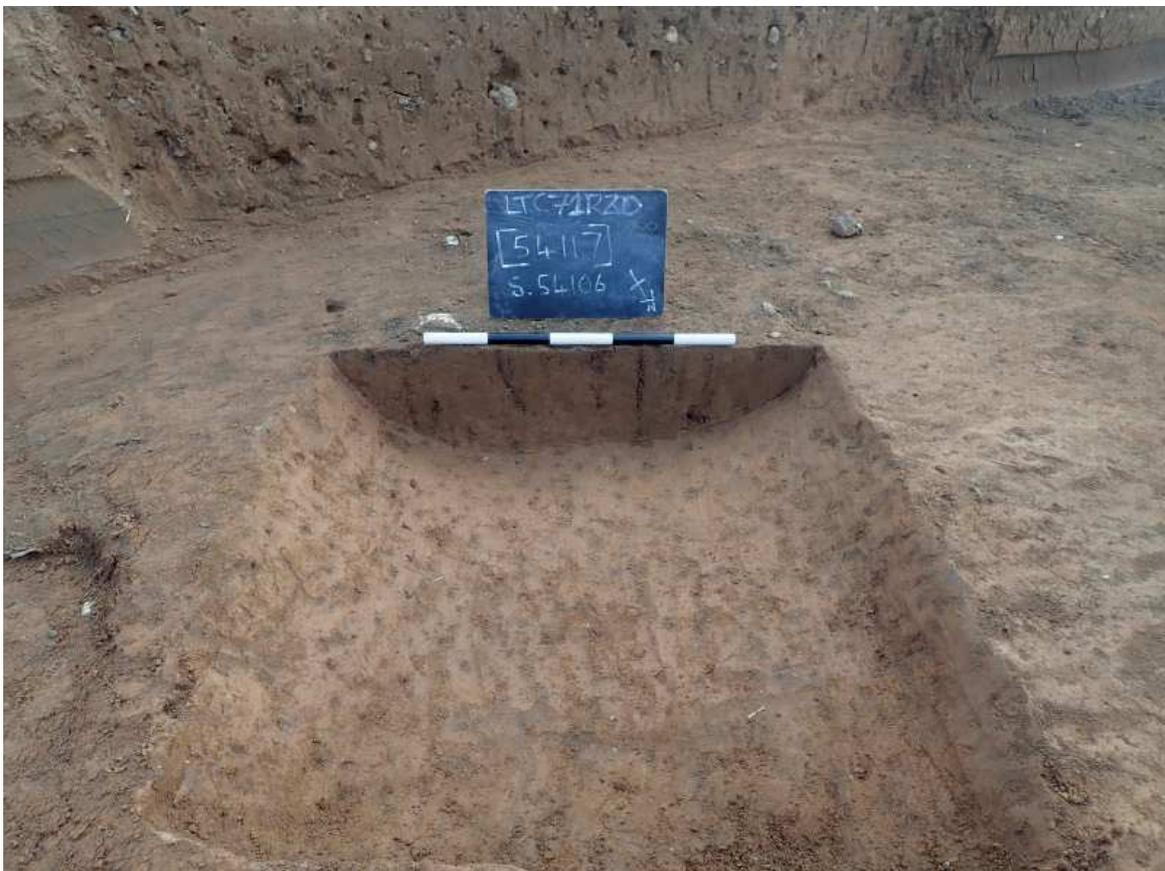


Plate 38: Ditch 52117, looking south-west



Plate 39: Pit 54119, looking south



Plate 40: Ditch 53011, looking north



Plate 41: Ditch 53014, looking south



Plate 42: Ditch 53018, looking west



Plate 43: Pit 53006 with much charcoal, looking north-east



Plate 44: Pit 52819, looking north-east



Plate 45: Pit 52809, looking north



Plate 46: Pit 52103, looking north



Plate 47: Ditch 52503, looking south



Plate 48: Oblique view of Trench 432 showing fine-grained brickearth-type deposits with Section 43201 in the foreground



Plate 49: Basal solifluction deposits overlain by brickeath-type deposits, Section 43200, Trench 432



Plate 50: Burnt mound deposits overlain by colluvium in the base of Trench 431 with Section 43100 in the foreground



Plate 51: Colluvial sequence with gravel lag deposit, Section 43101, Trench 431



Plate 52: Basal chaly solifluction deposits, Section 42400, Trench 424



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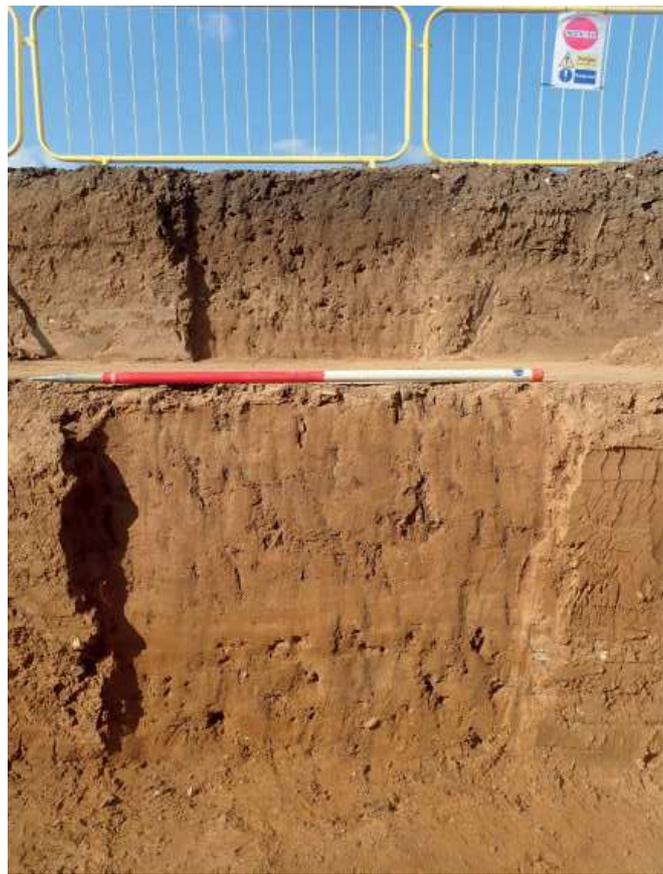


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COVER SHEET

Title:	Archaeological Evaluation Report for Trial Trenching of Land Parcels 76 and 77
Project Name:	Lower Thames Crossing Enabling Works
Ref No:	HE540039-BAL-GEN-GEN-REP-HER-00030
Revision No:	P02
Review Date:	17/02/2021
Status:	S2 – Information
No. of Pages	222

Rev	Date of Issue	Revision Status	Originator	Checker	Approver
P02	17/02/2021	S2 For Information	Sam Ashton	Jack Fletcher	Emily Erswell



Lower Thames Crossing

Archaeological Evaluation Report for Trial Trenching of
Land Parcels 76 and 77,
Shorne Ifield Road, Shorne, Kent

Document Number: HE540039-BAL-GEN-GEN-REP-HER-00030

February 2021



Revision	Production Date	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved for release by	Sections revised
1.0	27th January 2021	Steve Teague, PX Project Officer, Oxford Archaeology	Tim Allen, Senior Project Manager, Oxford Archaeology	Internal review only	
1.1	29th January 2021		Steve Lawrence, Senior Project Manager, Oxford Archaeology		
1.2	16th February 2021		Steve Lawrence, Senior Project Manager, Oxford Archaeology		Title

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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 76-77 of the Lower Thames Crossing Pre-enabling Works. The site is located west of Thong Lane and the hamlet of Thong and within the county of Kent (NGR 566833, 170598). The evaluation comprised 172 trenches and was completed between the 8th June and 4th September 2020.

Struck flint provided certain evidence of early Mesolithic activity, and also an adze-sharpening flake, blades and bladelets of later Mesolithic or early Neolithic date. A backed knife and a Levallois core are Later Neolithic or early Bronze Age, and denticulates probably of Bronze Age date. Several groups of flakes are of later prehistoric character.

The evaluation provided evidence for middle Bronze Age activity that included a deliberately buried pottery vessel, possibly within a posthole structure. Parallel ditches containing pottery of later Bronze Age or early Iron Age date possibly formed an enclosure. Two unurned and undated cremations and two cenotaph pits may indicate a cemetery of later Bronze Age date. A square cropmark enclosure in the north-east corner of the site has proven to be of early-middle Iron Age date. A middle Iron Age pit and an adjacent, but undated, four-post structure containing charred grain represent another focus on the south side of the site. Roman activity is largely confined to an enclosure and a large pit, both of early Roman date, in the west of the site.

Colluvial deposits were investigated, and sealed later prehistoric features in some areas and Roman ones in others, so were generally of late date. One buried soil contained a fresh prehistoric flint flake, but others contained mixed flint, often in poor condition, and so were also mostly late in date.

An early-middle Saxon large pit was found on the eastern edge of the site. Its upper levels contained a significant quantity of pottery dated to c 550-750, together with an antler comb and iron debris.

Medieval evidence included the remains of a probable corn-dryer or malting kiln, together with several ditches and pits, all near to the eastern edge of the site. A boundary ditch evident on historic maps was traced, and at one point also contained medieval pottery, just possibly indicating a medieval origin.

The remains of a brick building alongside the Shorne-Ifield road corresponded to a building depicted on the 1894 Ordnance Survey map.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Cotswold Archaeology would like to thank the client, Balfour Beatty for commissioning this project and for managing site safety and attendances. Thanks are also extended to Highways England, to Lis Dyson and Casper Johnson of Kent County Heritage Conservation Service and to the Historic England Science Advisor for the South-East of England. Oxford Cotswold Archaeology is also grateful to Francis Wenban-Smith, LTC consultant for Palaeolithic archaeology, for visiting the site and providing advice.

The project was managed for Oxford Cotswold Archaeology by Steve Lawrence. The fieldwork was directed by Mark Dodd, and was supervised by Benjamin Slader, Anne-Laure Bollen and Victoria Green, who were supported by Rachel Alexander, Adrian Arenas, Eilidh Barr, Martha Carruthers, Francesco Catanzaro, Jessica Domiczew, Lara Tonizzo Feligioni, Susanna Ferron, Barbara Graham, George Gurney, Christof Heistermann, Joao Heitor, James Hirst, Pawel Jablonski, Douglas Kirk-bellamy, Agata Kowalska, Stephanie Matthews, James Mccallum, Samuel McCormick, Chloe Merrett, Anna Moosbauer, Nat Pacholek, Jana Smirnova, and Jason Stewart. Site survey was undertaken by Rachel Alexander and Caroline Souday, digitising by Gary Jones, and preparation of figures by Aidan Farnan and Sophie Lamb.

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 run underneath the River Thames in a tunnel and emerge on the northern side of the river at East Tilbury. From the North Portal the road will run to 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 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 (Oxford Archaeology 2019, revised 2020), the other for Essex and Havering.
- 1.1.3 Following completion of the project-wide WSIs, Oxford Archaeology 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 76-79 and 82-83, which are located directly east of the hamlet of Thong (Fig. 1) within the county of Kent (centred on NGR 567796, 171115), was prepared and approved prior to the trial trenching (Oxford Archaeology 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 76 and 77 were accessible for evaluation.
- 1.1.4 The fieldwork was undertaken between the 8th June and the 4th September 2020. The fieldwork work was undertaken in accordance with local and national planning policies. All work also followed the MoRPHE Project Manager's guide (Historic England 2015), 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.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The land parcels, also referred to as the 'site' hereafter is bounded to the west by Thong Lane and several houses to the east of this road, to the south by Shorne Ifield Road and Shorne Woods, to the east by a green lane (Muggins Lane) and to the north by agricultural fields. The western part of the site is bisected by Shorne Ifield Road. Land Parcels 76-79 are located north of Shorne Ifield Road and Land Parcels 82 and 83 are located south of Shorne Ifield Road.
- 1.2.2 The bedrock geology of this land parcel comprises chalk in the northern part and Thanet Sand in the southern part of the site, along with several outcrops of Thanet Sand to the east. The superficial geology of the land parcel includes several ribbons of north-south or north-east to south-west aligned areas of Head Diamicton (BGS 2019).
- 1.2.3 The majority of the site is used as agricultural land. The most easterly part of the site (Land Parcels 76 and 77) are two arable fields, together with a small triangle of woodland filling the former Muggins Lane Chalk Pit. Land Parcel 78 within the western part of the site is divided into five small arable fields or plantations bounded by trees. Land Parcel 79 (the most north-westerly field) is the Artificial Lawn Company and Learning Through Play commercial premises. Land Parcels 82 and 83 located east of Thong Lane are pasture fields although relict plough furrows are visible in some of these fields only 5m apart, so were clearly formerly cultivated. Within 1km of the site the land use is mixed, with agricultural use, woodland and also with urban development associated with the suburbs of Gravesend and the hamlet of Thong.
- 1.2.4 This site is situated partly on a slope and terrace of chalk and Thanet Sand associated with the upland area of the North Downs. A detailed topographical model is not available for the southern edge of the site, but the topography is confirmed by OS mapping. The upland area located towards the south of the site increases to a height of 75-80m aOD. This slopes steadily down to c 60m aOD at the northern edge of the site. In addition, two dry valleys are located within the western and eastern part of the site and these are where the areas of Head Diamicton have accumulated.

1.3 Previous investigations

- 1.3.1 A fieldwalking survey was undertaken within the site in 1999 during 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 a proposed pipeline. The results of this fieldwalking survey are noted below.
- 1.3.2 A geophysical survey of the site and surrounding area was conducted in 2019 (Headland Archaeology 2019). Cropmarks have been recorded by the National Mapping Programme including cropmark data and airfield data for Gravesend Airport. The data from the National Mapping Programme has been combined with the Headland interpretation of the results of the 2019 geophysical survey and are discussed in more detail 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 Parcels 76-78 and 82-83 (Oxford Archaeology 2020). The site is located on the slopes and the terrace of the North Downs, where Holocene features, findspots and cropmarks have been identified.
- 1.4.2 **Palaeolithic.** No Palaeolithic finds have been recorded within the site or within a 1km radius of the site, the nearest activity being on the line of the A2 some 3km to the south-west.
- 1.4.3 **Mesolithic.** In 1999 a fieldwalking survey took place within the site and bisected Land Parcels 76-78 and 83. This was undertaken along the route of the proposed Shorne to Farningham Gas Pipeline and only recorded finds in the footprint (20m either side) of the proposed pipeline. A handful of Mesolithic worked flints were found within Land Parcel 77 of the site (Network Archaeology 1999, Appendix 3).
- 1.4.4 A Mesolithic tranchet axe, 10-20cm long, found was found just east of the hamlet of Thong, within Land Parcel 83 of the site. This was found within a dry valley located at the southern end of the site, in the vicinity of a ribbon of Head Diamicton. It has been suggested that colluviation on the chalk downlands may have disturbed any Mesolithic evidence on the higher ground, but may have sealed redeposited or *in situ* remains on the sides and in the base of the valleys below (Reynier 2005, 91). In the wider area, a large quantity of struck flints have been recovered from Shorne Woods Country Park to the south-east (Allen 1977, 184; Mayfield 2012).
- 1.4.5 **Neolithic.** No early or middle Neolithic finds have been recorded within the site or within the immediate vicinity. In the wider area early Neolithic features were found at the south-western limit of the scheme, some 2km distant, and a mortuary enclosure at Tollgate, some 3km away.
- 1.4.6 **Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age.** During the 1999 fieldwalking survey of the site over 10 Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flints and over 30 pieces of undated burnt flint were recorded within Land Parcel 77 of the site (Network Archaeology 1999, Appendix 3).
- 1.4.7 A large number of ring ditches and possible ring ditches are recorded as cropmarks in the fields to the north, and two of the possible examples are located less than 50m north of the site. Many of these possible barrows were sited on the edge of the dry valleys that traverse the area, particularly Southern Valley, which runs along much of the northern edge of the site.
- 1.4.8 Two of the ring ditches to the north have been excavated. In 1970 one, located c 100m north of the site, had two concentric ditches, the internal one 12.8m diameter and the external one 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 primary burial (Allen 1971, 226-227). Although no ring ditches were identified by the geophysical magnetometer survey or from cropmarks within the site, further ring ditches could be present within the central and eastern part of the site, which is sloping and contains several dry valleys, and so is likely to contain colluvial deposits.

- 1.4.9 **Later Bronze Age and Iron Age.** No Later Bronze Age and Iron Age finds, or features have been recorded within the site, although a large concentration of cropmarks and findspots is recorded in the fields to the north. In 2009 a scatter of 437 worked flints were found some 600m to the south 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, 52-55). A small collection of struck flint, also dated to the Bronze Age, was recovered from Pond D south 90m to the south of the site.
- 1.4.10 The cropmark and geophysical enclosures are of varying sizes, and are interpreted as Bronze Age, Iron Age and of unknown date. The closest of these is a possible rectilinear enclosure that may extend southward into the area of the site. Other enclosures attributed by the HER to the Roman period may also have been of later prehistoric date (see below). Some 600m to the south, a late Iron Age and early Roman series of ditches was excavated in Pond D north just north of the A2 (*ibid.*), and an open later Iron Age settlement comprising four-post structures, pits and possibly a circular enclosure was found at Hillside south of Riverview 750m south-west of the site (Philp and Chenery 1998).
- 1.4.11 **The Roman period.** Evidence of Romano-British activity within the site and close proximity to the site comprises cropmark features, trackways and findspots.
- 1.4.12 A rectilinear enclosure possibly of Roman date was recorded by NMP and geophysical survey within the north-eastern part of the site (Land Parcel 76). The geophysical survey (Headland Archaeology 2019) also recorded several linear features as of possibly archaeological origin to the west of this enclosure. Further possible archaeological features were also identified within Land Parcels 76, 77 and 83 from the geophysical survey. This includes several parallel linear features and coaxial linear features within the northern part of Land Parcel 77. An L-shaped anomaly in the south-western part of Parcel 77 may well represent a rectangular enclosure, and if so, this is likely to be of Roman date. A further L-shaped feature was identified by geophysical survey in the south-west corner of Land Parcel 76, and several more in the north-eastern part. There are also several linear features within the southern part of Land Parcel 83. Any of these may represent later prehistoric or Roman settlement and agricultural activity.
- 1.4.13 A Roman coin of Magnentius (350-353 AD) was recorded by metal detecting within the southern part of the site (Land Parcel 83), and a brass coin of Constantius (early 4th century) was also found c 50m east of the site. Two further Roman finds, comprising a Roman coin of Valerian II (AD 255 AD to 258) and a later 2nd century disc brooch, were located c 100m north of the site (Land Parcel 86). These finds spots suggest mid to late Roman activity in this area.
- 1.4.14 A rectilinear cropmark complex, identified 800m north of the site and just south of the A226, was confirmed by geophysical survey. Numerous late Roman coins and other metal finds, together with ceramic building materials, have been found within this area (Allen 1970, 184-186). Slightly

further east, ditches forming possible enclosures and a trackway were evident from cropmarks and geophysical survey, and fieldwalking in advance of the Shorne to Faversham Gas Pipeline retrieved more Roman pottery and tile (Network Archaeology 1999). The excavation that followed found Iron Age and Roman ditches, gullies and pits, cobbled surfaces and a Roman cemetery of inhumations and cremations. The cropmarks and geophysical survey features clearly belong to a significant Roman settlement, possibly including one or more buildings.

- 1.4.15 East of the cropmark complex and 900m north-east of the site, a trackway on the north side of the A226 is recorded on the HER running parallel, and this may represent either a medieval or even a Roman precursor to the modern road.
- 1.4.16 The route of Roman Watling Street ran below, or close to, the modern route of the A2 located 600m south-west of the site. This road appears to have been the focus for a number of Roman settlements; the early Roman series of ditches Pond D north just north of the A2 have already been mentioned (Allen *et al.* 2012).
- 1.4.17 **The medieval period.** No Saxon activity is known within the site and the nearest late Saxon settlement as suggested by documentary evidence was at Chalk. The settlement of Chalk had 24 households, 7 ploughlands, 16 acres of meadow, one mill and one church (Palmer 2019). The precise location of this settlement is unknown although it is likely to have been located in the vicinity of the Church of St Mary, 1km north of the site, which has late 11th century features still surviving.
- 1.4.18 The site was situated within the parish of Shorne, which is shaped like an inverted L, with a western projection around the hamlet of Thong. The eastern part of the parish extends further north to the Thames foreshore and the western part, in which the site is situated, abuts the parish of Chalk to the north. The parish of Shorne extended as far south as Roman Watling Street. The parish of Shorne slopes northwards towards marshland and the coastline. During the medieval and post-medieval period, the elevated ground along the slopes of the North Downs in this area was historically used for arable farming whilst the marshland to the north was used for seasonal pasture. The road layout in the area of site shown on the 1842 tithe map and on late 19th century OS maps is likely to have originated in the medieval period. This includes Thong Lane located immediately west of the site and the Shorne-Ifield Road that bisects the site. The settlement of Shorne, located 600m east of the site, was probably founded by the 13th century, as the parish church of Saints Peter and Paul dates from this period.
- 1.4.19 The settlement of Thong immediately west of the site 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 of the monasteries, when they were surrendered to the crown. In the late 17th century after the restoration of Charles II, these lands were given back to the Dean and Chapter of Rochester (Hasted 1797).

- 1.4.20 The site may have been part of the manor of Randall during the later medieval period. The Randall manor house was located 450m south of the site. It was excavated in the 1960s and more recently from 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).
- 1.4.21 There are two clusters of later medieval findspots that have been recorded by metal detecting within the south-western and eastern parts of the site (respectively Land Parcels 83 and 76). Within the eastern part of the site these findspots include a silver coin of Edward III dated to 1351-1361 AD. The other cluster of later medieval finds in the south-western part of the site includes buckles, a lead bird feeder, two coins dating to the reign of Edward I (1272-1307), a jeton and a coin weight. Three medieval finds have also been recorded at the north-western edge of the site (the edge of Land Parcel 79) including a coin of Edward I dated to 1279-1286, a coin of Henry III dated to 1248-1250 and a later medieval jeton. These finds spots are possibly indicate later medieval settlement activity within the site to the north of Shorne-Ifield Road and east of Thong Lane.
- 1.4.22 **Post-medieval period.** During the post-medieval period, the landscape of the site primarily comprised agricultural land located adjacent to the hamlet of Thong. The roads in the vicinity of the site that are on the shown on the 1842 tithe map and the later 19th century OS maps include Thong Lane, Shorne Ifield Road and two trackways through Randall Woods (now Shorne Woods. This includes one north-south trackway which led southwards from Shorne Ifield Road leading to Watling Street and one east-west trackway which defined the southern boundary of the site (Land Parcel 83) and continued south-eastwards towards Watling Street. Two 17th century (or earlier) listed buildings are situated close to the site including the Grade II listed White Horse Cottage located west of Thong Lane and the Grade II listed Baynards Cottage south of Shorne Ifield Road. Cobham Park remained an important estate in this area during the post-medieval period and this is located south-east of the site.
- 1.4.23 The Shorne Tithe map of 1842 (CTR 336B) indicates that the western and southern part of the site was owned by the Trustees of the Earl of Darnley. The Darnley family held Cobham Hall and a large estate in this area including the manor of Randall. The southernmost field of the site (southern end of Land Parcel 83) was in use as pasture at this time and the fields within Land Parcels 77-79 were in arable use, apart from a small chalk pit just east of Thong Lane. The eastern part of the site (Land Parcel 76) was owned by the Maplesden Noakes family who owned Ifield Place located 100m east of the site. Their landholdings included several arable fields and several buildings north and south of the Shorne Ifield Road. The Noakes family also owned a large chalk pit within the eastern part of the site (Land Parcel 76) known as Muggins Chalk Pit and this was situated just west of a green lane known as Muggins Lane. This track led north-westwards

towards Gravesend and a branch also continued to St Mary's Church. The presence of several post-medieval chalk pits in this area on the historic maps suggests there may be more located within the site. If these existed, they may have been situated adjacent to Thong Lane, Shorne Ifield Road and Muggins Lane.

- 1.4.24 The remains of two adjacent post-medieval buildings, an oast house and a cottage may be located just north of Shorne Ifield Road within the southern part of the site (Land Parcel 76). The cottage appears on the tithe map of 1842 as a small rectangular building (described as cottage and garden in the schedule) within a triangular plot of land. The later 19th century OS maps have a label of Baynards in this area, but this may relate to the 17th century listed cottage to the south of Shorne Ifield Road. The cottage within the site still appears on the mid-19th century OS maps but has since been demolished. The nearby oast house does not appear on the 1842 tithe map but does appear on the later 19th century maps. A rectangular building is shown on the 1864 OS map and by 1897 the building had a roundel on the north-west side which is suggestive of an oast house. This building appears to have been extant until the later 20th century when it was demolished. Oast houses are round in plan and have a distinctive cone shaped roof. They were used for drying hops used as part of the brewing process.
- 1.4.25 The Shorne Tithe map of 1842 (CTR 336B) and the OS map of 1864 indicate that several buildings and possibly a pond were located east of the cottage and oast house including several cottages and three agricultural buildings to the west. These buildings were redeveloped by the late 19th century as shown on the OS map of 1897 which labels these buildings as Upper Ifield. The geophysical survey recorded an area of disturbance within the site and just west of the Upper Ifield cottages. This may be the demolished remains of buildings shown on the 1842 tithe map and the pond and buildings shown on the 1864 OS map. There was a subdivision of Land Parcel 76 evident from the historic maps on the south-west side, but oddly this was not identified by the geophysical survey. A smaller extension on the south-east side is shown on the Tithe map of 1842 may correspond to the L-shaped geophysical anomaly in Land Parcel 76 mentioned above, but due to the imperfect scale of this map, this is not certain.
- 1.4.26 During the Second World War two light Anti-Aircraft batteries were located within the north-western part of the site (Land Parcels 78 and 79). These were created to defend the nearby Gravesend Airport to the north-west. There was a four part concrete gun emplacement associated with the battery. The HER notes that both structures have been demolished. It is possible that some trace may exist above or below ground of these structures. There are no obvious signs of either battery on satellite imagery, though this area was not subjected to geophysical survey.
- 1.4.27 During the latter 20th century, the two large fields east of the site (Land Parcels 76 and 77) were subjected to ploughing. Several of the fields within the western part of the site were further subdivided within Land Parcels 78, 79, 82 and 83. Land Parcel 79 was developed as part of two horticultural businesses (Artificial Lawn Company and Learning Through Play) in the area of the 19th century chalk pit. The fields to the east within Land Parcel

77 have been divided into five small fields and the north-westerly field contains rows of trees. The other four fields appear to be used for lawn growing. The five small fields are bounded by rows of trees. The small pasture fields within Land Parcels 82 and 83 may have recently been used for arable purposes. Satellite imagery shows that these fields have regular north-south and east-west modern ploughing lines, which is also confirmed by the geophysical survey. Modern ploughing and the planting of trees may have disturbed archaeological remains within the site.

- 1.4.28 **Undated features and cropmarks.** The geophysical survey identified several potential archaeological features within the area of the site. This includes a rectangular enclosure in Land Parcel 76 and nearby linear which may be Roman in date, another possible rectangular enclosure in Land Parcel 77, and several possible linear archaeological features within Land Parcels 76, 77 and 83. These features have been discussed above and may be later prehistoric or Roman in date. An area of disturbance shown on the geophysical survey west of Upper Ifield may be post-medieval demolition material.

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 palaeoenvironmental 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/historyand-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 activity carried out within the site relating to adjacent burial monuments of the Neolithic and early Bronze Age, whether peripheral burial, deposits related to visits, or reuse for burial or other purposes in later periods;
- xix. To clarify whether sites of the later Bronze Age and Iron Age are present within the site, including small-scale and low density sites, if so, to establish their extent, character and chronological duration, and the relationships between activities taking place in relation to activity in adjacent geographic zones (Champion 2019, Environment, Settlement distribution and Wider Context);
- xx. To establish whether the enclosures indicated by cropmark evidence and/or geophysical survey within the site are of Roman date, and to establish the character and duration of use of these enclosures;

- xxi. To look for evidence of medieval origins at the scattered farmsteads and hamlets of the post-medieval period across the area of WSI U;
- xxii. To establish the date of the possible medieval or post-medieval field boundaries that have been identified within the area of WSI U;
- xxiii. To investigate the sites of former post-medieval buildings, and the environs of early post-medieval buildings, for evidence of associated buildings and other structures that would enhance our understanding of the layout, functions and development of these sites;
- xxiv. To investigate and record the preservation of the WWII airfield remains in relation to the known map evidence, and to record any additional structures that may be associated.

3 Methodology

3.1 Constraints

- 3.1.1 Several constraints limited the area of the land parcels available for trial trenching. This included services and unexploded ordnance within the northern part of the site. A buried gas pipe bisects Land Parcels 76-78 and 83. The location of other below ground services such as water were not currently known. There was one high level pylon which bisects Land Parcels 78 and 79 and several low voltage overhead lines which bisect Land Parcels 76-78 and 83. There was also an overhead telecommunication line which bisects Land Parcels 76 and 77 and runs along the eastern boundary of Land Parcel 83.
- 3.1.2 These constraints were considered when designing the detailed trench layout for the land parcels.

3.2 Methodology for the evaluation

- 3.2.1 The total land parcel area available for evaluation (Land Parcels 76 and 77) was 31.86ha, and the area available for investigation excluding areas of services, hedgerows, woodland, ecological and other constraints was c 25ha. The archaeological trial trenching comprised a total of 172 trenches, most measuring 30m x 2m. A number of trenches were subsequently enlarged in order to either investigate deeper features or to investigate Holocene colluvial and Pleistocene slope deposits/bedrock sequences within the dry valleys. A further 35 trenches (including all within Land Parcel 78) that were proposed in the WSI were not excavated due to either the constraints listed above or that the area of the site was not available during the time of trenching. In total an 4.1% sample of the area available for trenching. 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 (Figs 2-4).
- 3.2.3 In addition, the trenches targeted the dry valleys in order to investigate, by geoarchaeological sampling/recording, the archaeological potential any Holocene colluvial sequences that may be present. This was 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.
- 3.2.4 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 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.

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 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. Thus, pit 102 is a cut within Trench 1, while ditch 304 is a cut within Trench 3.
- 4.1.3 The overall pattern of the recorded cropmarks is shown on Figure 2 along with the trench layout for the site. An overview of the archaeological features and cropmarks are shown in more detail on Figures 3-4. Further detailed plans of the trenches which contained archaeological features are shown on Figures 5-15 (odd numbers), 18-30 (even numbers) and Figures 33 and 35.
- 4.1.4 Selected sections are shown on Figures 6-16 (even numbers), Figures 17-31 (odd numbers) and Figures 32-36 (even numbers). The plans and sections for each group of trenches are displayed on successive pages so that the plans and selected sections can be viewed together.

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 colluvium (hillwash/ploughwash) and Pleistocene slope deposits (see Appendix C.5 for full details).
- 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 subsoil became thicker (up to 0.41m), possibly included reworked colluvium. The subsoil and natural was overlain by a topsoil/ploughsoil which was a dark grey brown silty clay or silty sand and was largely between 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 60 trenches, comprising Trenches 8, 10, 14-16, 22, 28, 30, 31, 37, 41, 42, 45, 47, 61, 67-72, 74, 75, 77, 80-82, 88-90, 92, 93, 96, 100, 101, 103, 114, 118, 119, 124, 126, 134, 137, 144, 146, 148, 149, 153, 155-158, 160, 161, 162, 164, 165-167, and 170. Finds were also recovered from colluvial deposits.

- 4.3.2 Archaeological features were noticeably less prevalent or were absent along the northern part of the site except on its north-east corner where they corresponded with the cropmark evidence

4.4 Trenches 8 and 10 (Figs 5 and 6)

- 4.4.1 **Trench 8** contained a NW-SE aligned ditch (803). The ditch (Section 800, Fig. 6) measured 2.14m wide and 0.38m deep. It contained a single fill (804) from which a modern iron bolt/nail was recovered. The ditch corresponds with a field boundary depicted on the 1897 Ordnance Survey map.
- 4.4.2 **Trench 10** contained a north-south aligned ditch (1002). The ditch (Plate 1) measured 0.64m wide and 0.24m deep and contained a single fill (1003).

4.5 Trenches 14-16 and 22 (Figs 7 and 8)

- 4.5.1 **Trench 14** contained a NW-SE aligned ditch (1402) that corresponded with a linear cropmark. The ditch (Section 1400, Fig. 8) measured 1.26m wide, 0.80m deep and contained three fills (1403-5). Roman pottery dated to AD43-100 was recovered from its uppermost fill (1405).
- 4.5.2 **Trench 15** contained two ditches (1502 and 1513) and a pit (1510). Ditch 1503 corresponded with the west side of a square enclosure that was revealed as a cropmark and was also identified during the geophysical survey.
- 4.5.3 Ditch 1502 (Section 1500, Fig. 8, and Plate 2) measured 2.05m wide, 1.08m deep and contained seven fills. Iron Age pottery was recovered from its bottom fill (1516), middle Iron Age pottery from its middle fill (1506) and early-middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from its top fill (1509). In addition, a large amount of animal bone was recovered from fills 1509 and 1516 together with a small piece of slag from bottom fill 1516.
- 4.5.4 Ditch terminus 1513 also corresponds with the cropmark and the geophysical surveys. It ran parallel and immediately to the east of ditch 1502 and probably represents a later phase of the square enclosure. The ditch measured 0.84m wide, 0.42m deep and contained two fills (1514-5). A sherd of late Iron Age or early Roman pottery dated to AD1-100 was recovered from its upper fill (1515).
- 4.5.5 Circular pit 1510 (Section 1503, Fig. 8, and Plate 3) measured 1.12m in diameter and 0.90m deep. It contained two fills (1511 and 1512) both of which produced Iron Age pottery, the sherds from the upper fill (1512) dated to the mid-late Iron Age. A large fragment of fired clay was recovered from its lower fill (1511) and both fills contained a small quantity of animal bone.
- 4.5.6 **Trench 16** contained a north-south ditch (1602) that corresponded with the east side of the square enclosure that was revealed as a cropmark and by the geophysical survey. The ditch (Section 1600, Fig. 8) measured 2.18m in width, 1.30m deep and contained six fills (1603-8). Some of its upper fills may have derived from the erosion or deliberate levelling of its bank. Pottery dated to the early Iron Age was recovered from fills 1603 and 1604. Animal bone was particularly prevalent within fills 1603-4 and 1606.
- 4.5.7 **Trench 22** contained a small north-south aligned ditch (2203). The ditch measured 0.57m wide, 0.11m deep and contained a single fill (2204).

4.6 Trenches 30-31 (Figs 9 and 10)

- 4.6.1 **Trench 30** contained a NW-SE aligned ditch (3003). The ditch (Section 3000, Fig. 10) measured 1.80m wide, 0.25m deep and contained a single fill (3004). It was sealed below a thin colluvial layer (3001) but cut an earlier colluvial deposit (3003). It corresponds closely with a field boundary depicted on the 1897 Ordnance survey map (see also ditch 803).
- 4.6.2 **Trench 31** contained a small north-south aligned ditch (3102). The ditch (Section 3100, Fig. 10) measured 0.66m wide, 0.20m deep and contained a single fill (3103).

4.7 Trenches 28, 37, 47 and 48 (Figs 11 and 12)

- 4.7.1 **Trench 28** contained a small east-west aligned ditch (2804) and a probable tree throw (2806). Ditch 2804 (Section 2800, Fig. 12) measured 0.46m wide, 0.20m deep and contained a single fill (2805). It cut into a periglacial feature (2803).
- 4.7.2 **Trench 37** contained a small circular pit (3703). The pit (Section 3700, Fig. 12) measured 0.74m in diameter, 0.26m deep and contained a single, sterile fill (3704).
- 4.7.3 **Trench 47** lay on the side of a dry valley, and contained a small east-west aligned ditch (4704). The ditch measured 0.70m wide, 0.2m deep and contained a single fill (4703), but no finds. At the deeper (south-west end) the trench contained a sequence of colluvial deposits (4701=4705, 4706 and 4707) over Thanet Sand, none of which contained finds.
- 4.7.4 **Trench 48** lay south-west of Trench 47, lower down in the dry valley, and contained a deep sequence of colluvial deposits: 4801=4806, 4807, 4808 and 4809 in descending order, over a gravel fan deposit 4810, which overlay a potential buried soil 4811. A fragment from a perforated oven plate of later prehistoric or Roman date came from the buried soil, and deposits 4810 and 4809 each contained a scrap of pottery of later Bronze Age or early Iron Age date, and two flint flakes and burnt flint came from deposit 4808.

4.8 Trenches 41 and 42 (Figs 13 and 14)

- 4.8.1 **Trench 41** contained a 'kiln' (4107) that corresponded to a discrete geophysical anomaly, and two postholes (4102 and 4104).
- 4.8.2 The 'kiln' (possibly corn-dyer or a malting kiln) comprised two main parts (Sections 4102 and 4103, Fig. 14 and Plate 4), consisting of the main chamber to the east and the stoking pit to the west. The two elements were connected by a narrow and arched flue that remained unexcavated.
- 4.8.3 The main chamber was approximately square, measuring c 2.4m across and c 0.70m in depth. The stoking pit was an elongated oval that measured c 2.5m in length and up to 1.4m in width. Its western end sloped gently down towards the flue, presumably to allow easier access during stoking and cleaning out. At the base of both the main chamber and the stoking pit was a 0.10m thick deposit of ash and charcoal (4108=?4118) that became thicker towards the entrance to the flue. This contained a large quantity of fired clay, probably derived from the suspended floor. A tiny sherd (1g) of

glazed medieval pottery, possibly dating to c 1250-1350, was also recovered from the deposit. Environmental samples (S9 and S48) taken from the deposit produced a rich flot containing charred grain (wheat and barley) and weeds (dock and sedge). Sample 48 produced little grain though its flot produced ring-porous charcoal together with multiple legumes, and probable vetches.

- 4.8.4 Within the stoking pit this deposit 4108=?4118 overlay a thick deposit of clay (4119), perhaps formed from the disintegration of the kiln lining. This contained two sherds of medieval pottery, dating to c 1050-1250. An environmental sample (S49) taken from the deposit 4119 produced a large flot containing ring porous charcoal, wheat, barley, possible oat together with multiple vetches. Above the ash within the stoking pit was a compact burnt clay deposit (4109) that possibly represented part of a surviving arch or a late use of the structure. It appeared to continue under the flue but was not present within the main chamber.
- 4.8.5 The deposits above (4111-13 and 4115-17) appear to be associated with the destruction and backfilling of the kiln and contained further wattle-impressed debris from the suspended floor and superstructure, together with an abraded Iron Age pottery sherd from fill 4111. An environmental sample taken from deposit 4111 (S10) produced a rich flot containing grain (wheat and possible barley), together with weeds (sedge seeds, field gromwell seeds and several hundred goosefoot seeds).
- 4.8.6 An irregular-shaped posthole (4102) was situated at the east end of the trench. It measured 0.29m across, 0.09m deep and contained a single fill (4103).
- 4.8.7 Circular posthole (4104) was located at the opposite end of the trench. It measured 0.37m in diameter, 0.28m deep and contained two fills (4105 and 4106).
- 4.8.8 **Trench 42** contained a small east-west aligned ditch (4203). The ditch measured 0.35m wide and just 0.02m deep and contained a single fill (4204)

4.9 Trenches 45, 61, 67-72 (Figs 15-17)

- 4.9.1 **Trench 45** contained a pit (4502) and a possible posthole (4504).
- 4.9.2 The pit (Section 4500, Fig. 16) was probably circular, measuring at least 2.15m across and 0.25m deep. It contained a single fill (4503) that produced four sherds of medieval pottery, possibly dating to 1100-1225. A quantity of animal bone and shell were also recovered from the pit.
- 4.9.3 Possible posthole 4505 was oval, measuring 0.41m across and 0.26m deep. It had a single charcoal-rich fill (4506) that also contained burnt clay fragments. An environmental sample (S4) taken from the fill produced a large charcoal dominated flot, some which is ring porous.
- 4.9.4 **Trench 61** contained a large east-west aligned ditch (6102). The ditch measured 3.83m wide, 0.40m deep and contained a single fill (6103). A small quantity of Roman pottery dated to AD50-270, animal bone, 6 struck flints (presumably residual) and burnt flints were recovered from the fill.

- 4.9.5 **Trench 67** revealed four NE-SW aligned ditches (6702, 6703, 6712 and 6713), an east-west aligned gully (6716) and an unexcavated pit (6718). The ditches were overlain by a dump of material (6705) (Section 6700, Fig. 16).
- 4.9.6 The northernmost ditch (6713) measured 0.50m wide, 0.38m and contained a single fill (6715) from which pottery of uncertain date was recovered together with 19th century brick and roof tile and shell fragments.
- 4.9.7 Ditch 6712 ran immediately along the southern side of ditch 6713, though the relationship between the two ditches could be ascertained. The ditch measured 0.72m wide, 0.34m deep and contained a single, sterile fill (6714).
- 4.9.8 The largest ditch (6703, Plate 5) measured 1.30m wide, 0.69m deep and contained four fills (6708-11). A good quantity of medieval pottery was recovered from charcoal-rich fills 6708 and 6710, and though of a mixed date, could suggest an early 13th to mid -14th century date for these fills. However, a significant amount of earlier pottery was also present in fill 6708, perhaps dating to c 1050-1150, suggesting either that filling of the ditch commenced earlier or that the later material is intrusive. A quantity of animal bone and probably structural fired clay was also recovered from the upper fill (6708). An environmental sample (S30) taken from the fill produced a large mixed flot. The charcoal assemblage contains a mix of species and the cereal grain includes wheat and barley.
- 4.9.9 The southernmost ditch (6702, Plate 5) measured 1.04m wide, 0.38m deep and contained two fills (6706 and 6707). Both fills contained pottery, dated to the early-mid Iron Age.
- 4.9.10 At least three of the ditches (6702, 6703 and 6712) were sealed below a sandy silt (6705) that was up to 0.44m thick that had apparently accumulated against the slope on which the ditches had been cut. This deposit contained fresh sherds of medieval pottery possibly dating to 1050-1150, a fragment of fired clay, together with some animal bone fragments.
- 4.9.11 Situated to the south of the ditches, gully 6716 measured 0.53m wide and 0.21m deep. It contained a single fill (6717).
- 4.9.12 **Trench 68** contained a north-south aligned ditch (6802) and a pit (6804).
- 4.9.13 Ditch 6802 (Section 6800, Fig. 16) measured 0.86m wide, 0.36m deep and contained a single fill (6903).
- 4.9.14 Circular pit 6804 measured 1.02m in diameter, 0.38m deep and contained a single fill (6805)
- 4.9.15 **Trench 69** contained an east-west aligned ditch (6905) and two pits (6903 and 6909).
- 4.9.16 Ditch 6905 (Section 6900, Fig. 16) measured 1.18m wide, 0.58m deep and contained three fills (6906-8). Medieval pottery dating to c 1050-1150 was recovered from fills 6907-8 together with a quantity of animal bone and shell from its upper fill (6908).
- 4.9.17 Irregular shaped pit 6909 was cut by ditch 6905 (Section 6900, Fig. 16). It measured at least 2.0m across, up to 0.24m deep and contained a single fill (6810). Sherds of medieval pottery dating to c 1250-1400, a roof tile of

later medieval date and a small amount of animal bone, together with tiny fired clay fragments, were recovered from the fill. Also recovered from the fill were 14 hand-forged iron nails of medieval or post-medieval date and a large tapering iron object of uncertain function.

- 4.9.18 Sub-rectangular pit 6903 measured at least 1.8m across, 0.40m deep and contained three fills (6911-13). A quantity of animal bone was recovered from its upper fill (6912).
- 4.9.19 **Trench 70** contained a small east-west aligned ditch (7003). The ditch measured 0.44m wide, 0.12m deep and had a single fill (7004).
- 4.9.20 **Trench 71** contained two ditches (7102 and 7104). Ditch 7102 (Section 7100, Fig. 16) terminated at its north end within the trench, and measured 1.52m wide and 0.71m deep. It probably represented a northern terminus of the north-south ditch 7404 revealed in Trench 74. It contained a single fill (7103) from which pottery of uncertain date (probably Roman or medieval), together with a small quantity of animal bone and a roof tile fragment of later medieval (13-15th century) date. In addition, three iron nails, possibly of post-medieval date were recovered.
- 4.9.21 NE-SW aligned ditch 7104 measured 0.98m wide, 0.24m deep and contained a single fill (7105). Pottery dating to the early-middle Iron Age, together with a Levallois flint core and a flake, were recovered from the fill.
- 4.9.22 **Trench 72** contained a large pit (7202), a ditch terminus (7217) and a possible section of trackway (7215=7220).
- 4.9.23 Pit 7202 (Section 7200, Fig. 17, and Plate 6) was possibly circular and measured at least 4.45m across. It was hand-excavated to a depth of 1.02 from which auguring revealed it be c 2.05m deep, at which point possible Thanet sand was reached (7224). The basal fill of the pit (7227), as revealed by the auger, comprised a c 0.10m thick deposit of redeposited chalk. The fills above (7210-11, 7213-14 and 7225-26) probably represent episodes of deliberate backfilling of the pit. One of these fills (7210) produced organic-tempered pottery of Saxon date whilst fill 7213 also produced a sherd of probable similar Saxon pottery and fired clay. By contrast the later fills of the pit (7203-9) comprised two thin deposits of charcoal-rich silts (7206 and 7208) between thicker dumps of silty clays (7203-5 and 7207). It is possible that these later fills of the pit represented subsidence of occupation deposits into the pit after its initial backfill had slumped.
- 4.9.24 A significant quantity of similar early to mid-Saxon pottery, perhaps dating to c 550-750, was recovered from fills 7205-7 together with a quantity of animal bone, burnt flint and fired clay, some possibly structural and one group possibly oven furniture. In addition, further fired clay and fragments of iron waste were recovered from fill 7208, together with an antler comb fragment (sf1). Residual prehistoric flints were also recovered, comprising a denticulate, a backed knife, a bladelet and 3 flakes. An environmental sample (S6) taken from fill 7206 produced a large flot, largely of charcoal, some of which is ring-porous, together with small quantities of wheat and barley.

- 4.9.25 Possible track 7215=7220 (Section 7200, Fig. 17) comprised an east-west aligned hollow that had cut or subsided into pit 7202. It measured c 1.3m and c 0.23m deep and was filled with compacted chalk (7212=7216), possibly the base of a cobbled surface that had not otherwise survived.
- 4.9.26 Cutting the possible track, ditch 7217 terminated at its west end (Section 7200, Fig. 17). It measured 1.65m wide, 0.90m deep and contained three fills (7218-9 and 7221). A small quantity of animal bone and shell, together with two struck flints, were recovered from fill 7218.

4.10 Trenches 74, 75 and 77 (Figs 18 and 19)

- 4.10.1 **Trench 74** revealed a north-south aligned ditch (7404) and two intercutting pits (7402 and 7403).
- 4.10.2 Ditch 7404 (Section 7401, Fig. 19) measured 1.02m wide, 0.40m deep and contained a single fill (7407), from which a small amount of animal bone was recovered. It may have represented the same ditch as 7102 which terminated to the north in Trench 71.
- 4.10.3 The earlier pit or feasibly a ditch terminus (7403) measured at least 0.50m wide, 0.12m deep and contained a single fill (7406).
- 4.10.4 The later pit (7402) was sub-rectangular, measuring 1.30m across and up to 0.13m deep. It contained a single fill (7405) from which an assemblage of 13th-15th century peg tile was recovered.
- 4.10.5 **Trench 75** contained two parallel and east-west aligned ditches (7502 and 7504).
- 4.10.6 Ditch 7502 measured 0.65m wide, 0.21m deep and contained a single fill (7503).
- 4.10.7 Ditch 7504 ran parallel and c 3m to the north of ditch 7502, measuring 1.25m wide and 0.14m deep. It contained a single fill (7505).
- 4.10.8 **Trench 77** contained a NE-SW aligned ditch (7702). The ditch (Section 7700, Fig. 19) measured 2.61m wide, 0.64m deep and contained a single fill (7703). Medieval pottery, perhaps dating to c 1225-1400 and a quantity of animal bone was recovered from the fill.

4.11 Trenches 80-82, 89, 90, 96, 101, 103 (Figs 20 and 21)

- 4.11.1 **Trench 80** contained a small NE-SW aligned gully (8002) and a modern ditch (8005, not excavated) that corresponded with a field boundary depicted on the 1897 Ordnance Survey map (see also ditches 8904 and 10008).
- 4.11.2 The gully measured 0.27m wide, 0.23m deep and contained a single fill (8003).
- 4.11.3 **Trench 81** contained an east-west aligned ditch (8103) and a posthole (8106).
- 4.11.4 The ditch (Section 8100, Fig. 21) measured 1.04m wide, 0.48m deep and contained two fills (8104 and 8105). Pottery dated to the later Bronze Age or early Iron Age and a flint flake were recovered from the fill 8104.
- 4.11.5 Oval posthole 8106 measured 0.56m across, 0.05m deep and contained a single fill (8107).

- 4.11.6 **Trench 82** contained a small curvilinear ditch (8203) and an unexcavated linear feature (8205).
- 4.11.7 The ditch measured 0.40m wide, 0.08m deep and contained a single fill (8204). There were no finds.
- 4.11.8 **Trench 88** (Fig. 4, not illustrated in detail) lay south-west of Trench 80 and west of Trench 89, and contained a posthole 8803 that was 0.26m in diameter and 0.13m deep, whose fill (8804) contained a flint flake. This trench lay within a dry valley and also contained a sequence of colluvial deposits (8805 over 8806 over 8807) that was 1m deep. No finds were recovered from these.
- 4.11.9 **Trench 89** contained a wide, but shallow NE-SW aligned linear feature or ditch (8904).
- 4.11.10 The flat-bottomed feature (Section 8900, Fig. 21 and Plate 7) measured c 3.8m wide, up to 0.20m deep and was apparently overlain by a 0.87m thick deposit of colluvium (8902). A fragment of modern bottle glass and a whittle tang knife fragment of medieval/post-medieval date were recovered from its fill (8904). The ditch appears to correspond with a field boundary depicted on the 1897 Ordnance Survey map.
- 4.11.11 **Trench 90** contained an east-west aligned ditch (9004) that cut a colluvial deposit (9002). The ditch (Section 9000, Fig. 21) measured 0.74m wide, 0.34m deep and contained a single fill (9005) that was without finds.
- 4.11.12 **Trench 96** contained a posthole (9604) and a colluvial layer (9603) filling a north-south aligned depression below subsoils 9601 and 9607.
- 4.11.13 The posthole (Section 9601, Fig. 21) was circular, measuring 0.24m in diameter and 0.25m deep. It contained three fills (9605-6 and 9608) including evidence for packing stones (9606).
- 4.11.14 Layer 9603 was a colluvial deposit that filled a linear and flat-bottomed depression measuring 5.58m wide and 0.15m deep. It is unclear if this was a natural undulation in the landscape or whether the depression was man-made, such as a holloway. It contained a quantity of later Bronze Age or early Iron Age pottery and struck flint of mixed date including early prehistoric blades and later prehistoric flakes.
- 4.11.15 **Trench 101** contained a ditch (10104) that survived only in section on the south facing trench edge, close to its west end. The ditch, which cut a colluvial layer (10102), measured 0.90m wide and 0.30m deep.
- 4.11.16 **Trench 103** contained a circular posthole (10304), apparently sealed by a colluvial layer (10303). The posthole measured 0.46m in diameter and 0.15m and contained a single fill (10305) from which a piece of roof tile of 17th-19th century date was recovered.

4.12 Trenches 88, 92, 93 and 100 (Figs 22 and 23)

- 4.12.1 **Trench 88** contained a small posthole (8803). The posthole measured 0.26m in diameter, 0.13m deep and contained a single fill (8804).
- 4.12.2 **Trench 92** contained an oval pit (9204) and second possible pit (9202) which remained unexcavated, although a small fragment of 18th-19th century roof tile came from the surface of 9202.

- 4.12.3 Pit 9204 (Section 9200, Fig. 23) measured 2.05m across, 0.34m deep and contained two fills (9203 and 9205). Its bottom fill (9203) produced a large quantity of middle Iron Age pottery together with burnt bone, a piece of flint waste and fired clay fragments, some of which may have been structural. An environmental sample (S3) taken from the fill produced a large flot of mostly modern plant material, together with a limited quantity of charcoal and some indeterminate grains. Its upper fill (9205) contained a quantity of burnt flint and other burnt stones together with fragments of burnt bone and possibly structural fired clay.
- 4.12.4 **Trench 93** contained a north-south aligned ditch (9302) and an arrangement of four circular postholes (9304, 9308 and unexcavated postholes 9312 and 9313).
- 4.12.5 Ditch 9302, which terminated at its north end, measured 0.76m wide and 0.13m deep. It contained a single fill (9303).
- 4.12.6 The postholes formed a square arrangement suggesting a structure measuring c 2.3m across (north-south). Posthole 9304 (Section 9301, Fig. 23) measured 0.82m in diameter, 0.33m deep and contained three fills (9305-7) with evidence for a possible postpipe (9307). Posthole 9308, which had a similar profile to posthole 9304, measured 0.72m in diameter and 0.31m deep. It also contained three fills (9309-11) and evidence for a postpipe. An environmental sample (S1) taken fill 9309 produced a large charcoal rich flot, some which is ring porous, together with wheat, mostly in poor condition.
- 4.12.7 **Trench 100** contained two ditches (10003 and 10005) and a possible pit (10008).
- 4.12.8 East-west aligned ditch 10003 measured 1.0m wide, 0.65m deep and contained a single fill (10004). A flint flake was recovered from the fill.
- 4.12.9 Ditch 10005 (Section 10002, Fig. 23) ran at an approximately right-angle to the north side of ditch 10003 suggesting that both ditches formed part of an enclosure. The ditch measured 0.60m wide, 0.50m deep and contained two fills (10006-7). Three fresh medieval pottery sherds, dating to c 1100-1350, were recovered from its upper fill (10007) together with a quantity of animal bone and shell. The ditch corresponds with a field boundary depicted on the 1897 Ordnance Survey map.
- 4.12.10 Possible pit 10008 (Section 10002, Fig. 23) was partly truncated by ditch 10005, though it seems more likely that it represented an earlier version of the ditch. It was c 0.50m deep and contained two fills (10009-10), from which fragments of animal bone were recovered.

4.13 Trenches 114, 118, 119 and 124 (Figs 24 and 25)

- 4.13.1 **Trench 114** revealed two cremations (11403 and 11404) and two possible cenotaphs or cremations (11405 and 11406) that formed a group located close to the centre of the trench (Plate 8). Their shallow depths suggest that they had subject to truncation. None of the pits showed evidence for *in situ* burning.
- 4.13.2 Cremation 11403 was contained in an oval pit measuring 0.48m across and 0.08m deep. It had a charcoal-rich fill (11407) that contained cremated

human bone, probably belonging to an older juvenile or an adult. Environmental samples (S16, S17 and S29) taken from the fill produced limited flots with little in the way of charred material, but included a flint flake.

- 4.13.3 Cremation 11404 was contained in an oval pit measuring 0.23m across and 0.06m deep. Its fill (11408) contained calcinated bone though the quantity present was too small to establish if it was human. An environmental sample (S18) taken from the fill produced a poor flot with fine charred fragments and modern seeds.
- 4.13.4 'Cenotaph' pit 11405 (Section 11402, Fig. 25) was oval, measuring 0.41m across and 0.14m deep. It was filled with dark charcoal-rich silt (11409) with no evidence for cremated remains. An environmental sample (S19) taken from the fill recovered some charcoal.
- 4.13.5 'Cenotaph' pit 11406 (Section 11405, Fig. 25) was circular, measuring 0.42m in diameter and 0.15m deep. It contained dark 'charcoal-rich' silt (11410) with no evidence for cremated remains. An environmental sample (S20) taken from the fill contained little charcoal.
- 4.13.6 **Trench 118** revealed two ditches (11803 and 11806) and a posthole (11808), none of which produced finds.
- 4.13.7 Ditch 11803, aligned NW-SE, was partially exposed at the southern end of the trench. It measured at least 0.88m wide, 0.49m deep and contained two fills (11804-5).
- 4.13.8 East-west aligned ditch 11806 (Section 111800, Fig. 25) measured 0.98m wide, 0.18m deep and contained a single fill (11807).
- 4.13.9 Circular posthole 11808 was located immediately to the north of ditch 11806. It measured 0.30m in diameter, 0.10m deep and contained a single fill (11809).
- 4.13.10 **Trench 119** contained an east-west aligned ditch (11904) that was revealed below a 0.40m thick deposit of colluvium (11903). The ditch (Section 11900, Fig. 25) measured 1.50m wide, 0.24m deep and contained a single, sterile fill (11905).
- 4.13.11 **Trench 124** contained part of a modern brick-built structure (12403/12404 and 12408, Plate 9). Part of its western corner (12403/12404) was exposed with a second wall (12408) abutting northern side. It may have formed part of farm buildings visible on 1940s aerial photographs (sic). Buildings in this position are also depicted on the c 1864 Ordnance Survey map. One brick from 12406 and one half-brick from 12407 (brick rubble associated with the destruction of the structure) were both frogged bricks of later 19th century date. The destruction layer also contained pottery dated to c 1830-1900 together with late 18th/19th century bottle glass and fluted window glass of late 19th / early 20th century date. In addition, objects of iron included modern galvanised roof felt tacks and wire, together with a possible shoe buckle of 18/19th century date, together with iron nails.

4.14 Trenches 126, 127 and 140 (Figs 26 and 27)

- 4.14.1 **Trench 126** contained a rather irregular and shallow east-west aligned ditch (12603). The ditch (Section 12600, Fig. 27) measured 1.22m wide, 0.12m deep and contained two fills (12604-5).

- 4.14.2 **Trench 127** lay east of Trench 126, and was positioned to look for a return of the cropmark ditches seen just north of the site at this point, potentially belonging to an enclosure. No archaeological features were found.
- 4.14.3 **Trench 140** lay south-east of Trench 126, and did not contain any archaeological features, but a layer below the subsoil (14002) contained a sizeable fragment of medieval peg tile.

4.15 Trenches 134, 135, 137, 144, 146, 148 and 149 (Figs 28 and 29)

- 4.15.1 **Trench 134** lay on the slope of a small dry valley, and contained colluvial subsoil below topsoil that overlay a NW-SE aligned ditch (13405). The ditch measured 0.52m wide, 0.14m and contained a single fill (13406). Pottery dated to the middle Bronze Age/early Iron Age was recovered from the fill.
- 4.15.2 Excavation of feature 13403 proved this to be natural.
- 4.15.3 **Trench 135** also lay within the same dry valley, and contained a sequence of colluvial deposits (13505 and 13511) over possible buried soils 13506 overlying 13507. Deposit 13507 overlay a fine slopewash deposit 13508. Flint flakes of possibly later prehistoric date in poor condition were recovered from both 13506 and 13507, indicating that they were derived, and one fresh flake from 13508. Deposit 13507 also contained scraps of flint-tempered pottery of probably later Bronze Age or early Iron Age date. Colluvium 13505 contained a sherd of late Iron Age or early Roman pottery.
- 4.15.4 **Trench 137** contained a NW-SE aligned linear feature, potentially of natural origin (13704) that was revealed below of deposit of colluvium (13702).
- 4.15.5 The feature (Section 13700, Fig. 29) measured 2.7m wide and was excavated to a depth of c 0.30m and contained a single fill (13705). Auguring revealed the base of the fill at a depth of c 0.60m, at which point redeposited chalk of Pleistocene date was encountered. The feature may have originally represented a linear dissolution feature that was subsequently levelled with colluvium. Tiny fragments of heavily abraded pottery of middle Bronze Age/early Iron Age date were recovered from the fill.
- 4.15.6 **Trench 144** contained a small NW-SE aligned ditch (14404) that was sealed below colluvium (14402). The ditch (Section 14400, Fig. 29) measured 0.84m wide, 0.38m deep and had a single fill (14405). Roman pottery dated to AD50-200 was recovered from the ditch fill.
- 4.15.7 **Trench 146** contained a three NE-SW aligned ditches (14604, 14612 and 14614), a small pit (14618) and a tree-throw hole (14616).
- 4.15.8 Ditch 14614 (Section 14600, Fig. 29) represented the earliest of the three ditches, and was largely removed by a later recut (14612). It survived 0.49m wide and was 0.20m deep, with a single, sterile fill (14615). Recut 14612
- 4.15.9 Ditch 14604 (Section 14600, Fig. 29) is likely to have represented a recut of ditch 14614 to form a significantly larger probable boundary or enclosure ditch. It was a steep-sided, V-profiled ditch measured at least 1.57m wide, was 1.10m deep and contained three fills (14605 and 14610-11). A tiny sherd of pottery dated to the late Bronze Age/Iron Age and a post-medieval

brick were recovered from its bottom fill (14605). The fill above (14610) contained a quantity of Roman pottery dated to c AD80-100.

- 4.15.10 Ditch 14604 appears to have been recut as ditch 14612 (Section 14600, Fig. 29). The ditch measured 1.58m wide, 0.53m deep and contained a single fill (14613). Early Roman pottery dated to c AD43-150 was recovered from the fill, together with a flint flake and two hand-forged iron nails.
- 4.15.11 Circular pit 14618 measured 0.76m in diameter, 0.20m deep and contained two fills (14619-20). Its bottom fill (14619) comprised almost entirely charcoal. An environmental sample (S151) taken from this fill produced a large charcoal dominated flot, some of which is ring porous.
- 4.15.12 **Trench 148** contained a NE-SW aligned ditch (14803) that was sealed by up to a total of 0.50m thick layers of colluvium (14805-7).
- 4.15.13 The ditch (Section 14800, Fig. 29) measured 1.04m wide, 0.52m deep and contained a single fill (14804). An early Mesolithic flint microlith was recovered from the fill.
- 4.15.14 **Trench 149** contained three small ditches (14904, 14906 and 14908).
- 4.15.15 The easternmost ditch (14904) was aligned approximately north-south and measured 0.65m wide and 0.10m deep. It contained a single fill (14905).
- 4.15.16 North-south aligned and possibly curvilinear ditch 14906 ran immediately to the west of ditch 14904 and potentially represented a drip gully. It measured 0.80m wide, 0.18m deep and contained a single fill (14907).
- 4.15.17 Ditch 14908 was aligned NW-SE and terminated at its south end. The ditch measured 0.68m wide, 0.39m deep and contained two fills (14909 and 14910). Its lower fill (14910) was charcoal-rich and contained a large quantity of early Roman pottery dated to c AD40-100, together with 3 flint flakes, indeterminate fired clay and animal bone fragments. An environmental sample taken from the fill (S5) produced a modest flot containing wheat, oat, and legume fragments together with seeds from sedge, dock and goosefoot. Its upper fill similarly contained much pottery including part of an organic large bead rim jar dated to the late Iron Age or early Roman period together with fragments of wattle-supported structure, small quantities of animal bone and burnt flint.

4.16 Trenches 153-158 and 160-162 (Figs 30-32)

- 4.16.1 **Trench 153** contained an oval pit (15302), possibly natural in origin. The pit measured 1.57m across and was excavated to a depth of 0.36m. It contained a single sterile fill (15303).
- 4.16.2 **Trench 154** did not contain archaeological features or finds, but is recorded as part of Geoarchaeological Transect 2 (see Fig. 40).
- 4.16.3 **Trench 155** lay on the slope of a dry valley, and revealed three ditches (15506, 15512 and 15520) and an enclosure (15518), all which were sealed below colluvial deposits (15509 and 15510) and were cut into weathered Thanet Sand (15511).
- 4.16.4 Ditch 15518 (Section 15503, Fig. 31) formed the western side of a rectangular enclosure located largely to the south of the trench. The ditch measured 1.23m wide, 0.57m deep and contained two fills (15519 and

15521), the colluvium of which (15510) had slumped into the partially filled ditch. A large fragment of Roman brick was recovered from its upper fill (15519), together with a possible worked flint.

- 4.16.5 Ditch 15506 (Section 15501, Fig. 31) ran NE-SW and immediately to the west of enclosure ditch 15518. The ditch measured 1.30m wide, 0.60m deep and contained two fills (15507 and 15508), but no finds.
- 4.16.6 Ditch 15512 (unexcavated) was orientated NW-SE and terminated at its southern end, immediately to the north of enclosure ditch 15518, suggesting the two ditches were contemporary. Two flint flakes were recovered from its surface.
- 4.16.7 Possible ditch 15520, located immediately to the east of enclosure ditch 15518, also remained unexcavated.
- 4.16.8 **Trench 156** lay towards the base of the dry valley, and contained a large oval pit, possibly a quarry (15611) and a small circular pit (15604), both of which were sealed by colluvial deposits 15605 and 15606.
- 4.16.9 Pit 15611 (Section 15601, Fig. 31 and Plate 10), which was overlain by colluvium (15606), measured 3.5m across and excavated to a depth of 1.0m. Subsequent machine excavation revealed it to be in excess of 2m deep. It contained at least four fills (15607-10), two of which (15608 and 15610) produced Roman pottery dated to AD43-100 and AD70-120 respectively. A small amount of animal bone was also recovered from fill 15608 and two flint flakes and a possible iron tanged knife/tool (sf2) of medieval/post-medieval date in upper fill (15610).
- 4.16.10 Pit or potential posthole 15604 measured 0.34m in diameter, 0.20m deep and contained a single fill (15605).
- 4.16.11 **Trench 157** lay on the slope of a dry valley, and contained five ditches that included a group of four intercepting ditches (15705, 15704=15710, 15712 and 15713) and a fifth NW-SE aligned ditch (15702). All of the features lay below colluvium 15716.
- 4.16.12 Ditch 15705 (Section 15701, Fig. 31) ran NE-SW. It measured 0.60m wide, 0.20m deep and contained three fills (15707-9).
- 4.16.13 Ditch 15712 ran parallel and about 1.4m to the west of ditch 15705. It measured 0.29m wide, 0.09m deep and contained a single fill (15714).
- 4.16.14 Ditch 15704=15710 was aligned NW-SE and cut across at right-angles through ditch 15705 (Section 15701, Fig. 31). The ditch measured 0.60m wide, 0.20m deep and contained two fills (15706-7).
- 4.16.15 Ditch 15713 ran parallel and about 1.5m south of ditch 15705 and cut across ditch 15712. The ditch measured 0.22m wide, 0.12m deep and contained a single fill (15713).
- 4.16.16 Ditch 15702 (Section 15700, Fig. 31) measured 0.49m wide and 0.19m deep and contained a single fill (15703). It contained pottery dating to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age and a small quantity of animal bone.
- 4.16.17 **Trench 158** contained two parallel and NW-SE aligned ditches, possibly delimiting a trackway (15803 and 15806) and a possible pit (15808).

- 4.16.18 The northern ditch (15803) measured 0.34m wide, 0.20m deep and contained two fills (15804-5). A lead pellet was recovered from its upper fill (15805).
- 4.16.19 Ditch 15806 ran about 1.6m to the south of ditch 15803. It measured 0.53m wide and 0.11m deep and contained a single fill (15807) from which a scrap of pottery of mid Bronze Age/early Iron Age date was recovered.
- 4.16.20 Circular pit 15808 measured 0.50m in diameter, 0.50m deep and contained a single sterile fill (15809). It may have been a natural feature.
- 4.16.21 **Trench 160** contained a small north-south aligned ditch (16004) that was sealed below a colluvial deposit (16002). The ditch (Section 16000, Fig. 32) measured 0.70m wide, at least 0.30m deep and contained a single fill (16005).
- 4.16.22 **Trench 161** contained a small circular pit (16104) that was sealed below a colluvial deposit (16102). The pit (section 16001, Fig. 32) measured 0.65m in diameter, 0.20m deep and had a charcoal-rich fill (16105) that contained burnt flint. An environmental sample (S7) taken from the fill produced a limited flot consisting of charcoal, some of which is ring porous, and a little clinker like material.
- 4.16.23 **Trench 162** contained three NW-SE aligned ditches (16203, 16207=16209 and 16210) and a posthole (16205). Ditches 16207=1609 and 16210 (unexcavated) are likely to represent the southwards continuation of the possible trackway revealed in Trench 158. All the features were overlain by colluvial layer (16211).
- 4.16.24 The southern side of the possible trackway was represented by ditch 16207 that appeared to terminate on the north before continuing westwards as ditch 16209 (unexcavated). Ditch 16207 measured 0.37m wide and just 0.08m deep, suggesting that its termination to the north was due to truncation. It contained a single fill (16208) that produced fragments of a possible fired clay firebar, some burnt and worked flint flakes. An environmental sample (S8) taken from the fill produced a small flot containing damaged and indeterminate grain, together with weed seeds of dock and bedstraws.
- 4.16.25 Ditch 16203 terminated at its northern end. The ditch measured 0.50m wide, 0.24m deep and contained a single fill (Section 16200, Fig. 32). Some worked flint was recovered from its fill.
- 4.16.26 Circular posthole 16205 measured 0.40m in diameter, 0.07m deep and contained a single fill (16206).

4.17 Trenches 163, 164, 165 and 170 (Figs 33 and 34)

- 4.17.1 **Trench 163** did not contain archaeological features, but a flint bladelet was recovered from colluvial layer 16302.
- 4.17.2 **Trench 164** contained two east-west aligned ditches (16404 and 16406), both of which were overlain by colluvium (16402=16408) and cut into weathered Thanet Sand (16409).
- 4.17.3 Ditch 16404 (Section 16400, Fig. 34) measured 1.3m wide, 0.32m deep and contained a single fill (16405). It contained pottery dated from the

middle Bronze Age to early Iron Age, together with part of a saddle quern, a fresh flint core and several flakes of later prehistoric character.

- 4.17.4 Ditch 16406 (Section 16401, Fig. 34) measured 1.2m wide, 0.47m deep and cut an earlier colluvial layer (16409). It had a single fill (16407) that contained pottery dated to the later Bronze Age or early Iron Age together with a fresh flint core and flakes of earlier character and burnt stones.
- 4.17.5 **Trench 165** lay towards the base of a dry valley, and contained a north-south aligned ditch (16504) and a posthole (16506), both sealed by deposits of colluvium (16511 = 16502 and 16509). The features were cut into weathered Thanet Sand.
- 4.17.6 Ditch 16504 measured 1.3m wide, 0.10m deep and contained a single fill (16505), but no finds.
- 4.17.7 Subcircular posthole 16506 measured 0.27m in diameter, 0.16m deep and contained a single fill (16507), again without finds.
- 4.17.8 **Trench 170** contained a pit containing an upright pot (Group 17020) and six postholes (17024, 17026, 17028 and 17029-31), together with an enclosure ditch (17011) and a small gully (17004). The features were sealed below a thick deposit of colluvium (17002) and cut weathered Thanet Sand (17009). Topsoil and colluvial subsoil overlay 17002, and a struck flint was recovered from the topsoil.
- 4.17.9 Group 17020 consisted of a sub-circular pit (17022) measuring 0.50m in diameter and 0.20m deep, which contained a largely intact vessel (17021) dated to the middle Bronze Age (Plate 11) together with sherds from at least three other vessels. The fill of the vessel (17023) contained no evidence for cremated remains and the only other find was a flint adze-sharpening flake.
- 4.17.10 The circular postholes were not evenly spaced, but formed three groups around 3m from it on the north-west, north and north-east sides. Although the distance between the groups was 3-4m, it remains possible that these postholes were part of a structure surrounding the pit, perhaps a roundhouse. Two of the postholes were excavated (17024 and 17026). Posthole 17024 measured 0.40m in diameter, 0.09m deep and contained a single fill (17025). Posthole 17026 measured 0.36m in diameter, 0.16m deep and contained a single fill (17027). A scrap of fired clay was recovered from the fill. Environmental samples taken from each posthole (S38 and S39) produced limited flots containing indeterminate grain.
- 4.17.11 Ditch 17011 (Section 17005, Fig. 34 and Plate 12) was aligned north-south, measured 2.76 wide and 0.82m deep. It contained four fills (17012=17016, 17013=17017, 17014=17018 and 17015=17019). Pottery dating to the middle Bronze Age-early Iron Age was recovered from upper fill 17019 and flint flakes were recovered from fills 17014 and 17019. It may have formed part of an enclosure whose northern arm was revealed in Trench 164 as east-west aligned ditch 16406.
- 4.17.12 Gully 17004 (Section 17001, Fig. 34) ran parallel and about 3m to the east of the ditch, suggesting the two features were related. The gully measured 0.72m wide, 0.20m deep and contained a single fill (17005). Pottery dating to the middle Bronze Age-early Iron Age was recovered from the fill. No continuations of these ditches were seen in Trench 163 to the north, but a

similar ditch/gully ran to the south of a large ditch in Trench 164 (see ditch 16404), so it is possible that both 17011 and 17004 had returned eastwards before this.

4.18 Trenches 166-167 (Figs 35 and 36)

- 4.18.1 **Trench 166**, like Trench 165, lay towards the base of a dry valley, but had a shallower deposit of colluvial subsoil (16601) below topsoil and over archaeological features, in this case two small circular pits (16603 and 16606). The pits were cut into weathered Thanet Sand.
- 4.18.2 The larger pit (16606) measured 0.88m in diameter, 0.35m deep and contained a single fill (16607).
- 4.18.3 The smaller pit (16603) measured 0.53m in diameter, 0.19m deep and contained two fills (16604-5) (Section 166, Fig. 36). Its top fill (16605) contained a large quantity (1.8kg) of burnt flint and charcoal that had been deliberately packed into the pit. There was also one struck piece of irregular flint waste. An environmental sample (S2) taken from the fill produced a limited flot containing goosefoot seeds.
- 4.18.4 **Trench 167** also lay in the lower part of the dry valley. It contained two parallel and NE-SW aligned ditches (16703 and 16705) that were both overlain by colluvium (16701 and 16702) (Section 16700, Fig. 36), and were cut into weathered Thanet Sand.
- 4.18.5 The northern ditch (16703), measured 1.30m wide, 0.13m deep and terminated at its north end. It contained a single fill (16704) but no finds.
- 4.18.6 Ditch 16705 ran about 1.6m to the south and parallel with ditch 16703. It measured 0.65m wide, 0.10m deep and also contained a single, sterile fill (16706).

4.19 Finds summary

- 4.19.1 **Late prehistoric pottery.** A total of 218 sherds (1169g) of prehistoric pottery were recovered. They were recovered from 29 contexts over 17 trenches, alongside parts of a large vessel that was probably complete when deposited. The assemblage is moderately well-preserved with an average sherd weight of 5.4g. Diagnostic prehistoric pottery is dated to the middle Bronze Age, the early Iron Age, and the middle Iron Age.
- 4.19.2 **Roman pottery.** A total of 141 sherds (1682g) of Roman pottery were recovered. Most, if not all context-groups, date to c AD43-120/50. The condition of the assemblage is mixed with generally small sherds suggesting multiple episodes of redeposition. The assemblage includes a 'marbled' samian ware dish.
- 4.19.3 **Post-Roman pottery.** A total of 163 sherds (1847g) of pottery were recovered from 16 contexts. A range of material from the early-mid Saxon period through to the 19th or 20th century was identified, but pottery of the Saxon and medieval periods is particularly well represented. All the sixty-two sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery was retrieved from a large pit in Trench 72 and its fabric is consistent with a date of c 550-750.
- 4.19.4 **Ceramic Building Material.** An assemblage of 80 fragments was recovered. Only two pieces were Roman, the remainder being medieval roof tile and

post-medieval roof tile and brick. A sizeable assemblage of 13th-15th century medieval tile was recovered from a pit in Trench 74. The identifiable brick was of 19th century, and probably later 19th century, date.

- 4.19.5 **Fired clay.** A large and important assemblage was recovered from a medieval corn-dryer or malting kiln 4107 in Trench 41, including clay slabs probably relating to the lining of the structure and fragments from the wattle-supported clay suspended floor. This structure is probably of later 13th century date. Other fired clay comprised 204 fragments (1369g), among which identifiable objects were part of a perforated oven plate from a later Bronze Age or early Iron Age pit in Trench 48 and a rod-like possible firebar from the fill of undated ditch 16207 in Trench 162.
- 4.19.6 **Worked flint.** An assemblage of 81 struck flints was recovered. There were no large concentrations, and the material was mostly undiagnostic, but did include an early Mesolithic microlith, an axe-sharpening flake of either Mesolithic or Neolithic date, blades and bladelets likely to be of early Neolithic date, and a Levallois core and a backed knife of probable late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date. A few small groups were of later prehistoric character, and some were found in features with pottery of the same date.
- 4.19.7 **Metals.** A total of 35 metal objects (855.6g) were recovered from 11 contexts. This comprises nine iron objects and two lead alloy objects. Most is of modern (post-1850) date while a small number of objects may be of medieval or post-medieval date.
- 4.19.8 **Glass.** A total of 14 glass shards (256.6g) representing 12 separate objects were recovered from two contexts across two trenches. The assemblage largely comprises bottle glass and is mostly of 19th century date.
- 4.19.9 **Worked antler.** Part of a double-sided composite comb of antler was found in a pit of Anglo-Saxon date in Trench 72.
- 4.19.10 **Clay pipe.** A single piece of claypipe weighing 3g was recovered from the ploughsoil in Trench 67.
- 4.19.11 **Stone.** A single fragment of probable saddle quern, of ferruginous sandstone, is the only piece of worked stone.
- 4.19.12 **Slag.** A single piece of slag weighing 4g was recovered from context 1516.

4.20 Environmental and osteological summary

- 4.20.1 **Human bone.** Two small deposits of cremated bone were recovered from Trench 114. The assemblage comprises two, unurned burnt bone deposits each containing at least individual. Deposit 11407 was probably an older juvenile or adult, but no other demographic details could be ascertained.
- 4.20.2 **Animal bone.** A total of 670 animal bone specimens were recovered from the site but are in relatively poor condition. Domestic cattle are the most common species, followed by caprine, with pig, horse, and dog also present. A domestic fowl specimen was the only example to show evidence for butchery.
- 4.20.3 **Charred plant remains.** Twenty-three bulk samples were taken from the evaluation, primarily for the retrieval and assessment of charred plant

remains and the recovery of bones and artefacts. In general, there is good potential for the recovery of charred material from a range of features across the site and in most cases its condition ranges from fair to good. In many features grain was present in good quantities, but cereal chaff was usually scarce. Terrestrial molluscs were present in deposits from several trenches, but only in Trench 48 were they well-preserved.

- 4.20.4 **Shell.** A small assemblage of 29 shells weighing 302g was recovered. Almost all are European flat oyster, with several mussels and a single example of cockle identified.

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. With trenches that contained colluvium, archaeological features were identified both within and post-dating these deposits.
- 5.1.2 There was a good correlation between the cropmarks recorded by the aerial survey on the north-east corner of the site with the archaeological features that were revealed here. A significant number of features, mainly deereet pits and smaller ditches, were identified that did not correspond with either the geophysical or aerial surveys.

5.2 Interpretation

- 5.2.1 **Mesolithic.** An early Mesolithic microlith from Trench 148, and one or more probable further pieces from Trench 170, all residual in later features, are limited but clear evidence of activity of this period in Land Parcel 77. This adds to the handful of Mesolithic flints already found in this land parcel in advance of the Shorne to Farningham Gas Pipeline (Network Archaeology 1999, Appendix 3). It is presumably linked to the Mesolithic activity indicated by struck flint from Shorne Woods Country Park to the south and east (Allen 1977; Mayfield 2012).
- 5.2.2 **Neolithic and early Bronze Age.** No features were definitely assigned to these periods, but small numbers of blades and bladelets of early prehistoric date were found across the site, and are likely to represent early Neolithic activity. A Levallois core and a backed knife are likely to be late Neolithic or early Bronze Age, showing a limited presence in these periods.
- 5.2.3 **Middle-late Bronze Age and early Iron Age.** Due to the fragmentary nature of the material, and the lack of diagnostic sherds, it was rarely possible to date the recovered assemblages more closely. Only one feature (17020), a small pit containing the remains of a vessel set upright in the ground, and fragments of several others, could be dated unequivocally to the middle Bronze Age. This vessel had an arc of postholes around the north-west to north-east sides, and although the posts were widely spaced (3-4m apart), it is possible that these represent a roundhouse surrounding the pit. Pottery of later Bronze Age or early Iron Age date was recovered from the ditches in this trench, which may have returned eastwards in Trench 164, forming an L-shape or part of an enclosure. Otherwise, activity of these periods is found further east in Land Parcel 77, in small ditches and gullies in Trenches 157 and 158 and in the north-east corner in Trenches 134, 135 and 137, and in the south-west of Land Parcel 76, in Trenches 81 and 96. Some of the pottery is abraded, suggesting it is residual in later features, but may nonetheless indicate former foci of activity of this period.
- 5.2.4 The two cremations and possible cenotaph pits in Trench 114 in the southern part of Land Parcel 76 are fairly isolated from settlement activity

of any date. Although currently undated, these features are consistent with later Bronze Age unaccompanied cremations, of which there are numerous dated examples locally (Allen *et al.* 2012; Dawkes 2010).

- 5.2.5 The evaluation has shown that the square enclosure located on the north-east corner of the site and first revealed by the cropmark survey is of early Iron Age origin (Trenches 14 and 15). Pottery from its ditch ranges in date from early to middle Iron Age date. The ditch on its west side appears to have been recut, suggesting it was in use for a while, and the significant amount of animal bone within the ditches would suggest that enclosure was a focal point for settlement. The only internal feature revealed was pit 1510, which also contained Iron Age pottery. Another possible focus of early or middle Iron Age activity is further south along the east edge of the site, in Trenches 67 and 71.
- 5.2.6 **Middle Iron Age.** Other than the early-middle Iron Age activity mentioned above, a large amount of pottery was retrieved from isolated pit 9204 located near to the boundary between land parcels 76 and 77 at the south fringes of the site. Its close proximity to a small square post-built structure in Trench 93 may indicate that this undated structure, which resembles a typical Iron Age four-post granary, may be of the same date. One of its postholes contained evidence for a postpipe from which much charcoal and a quantity of charred wheat grain were recovered. Together this evidence suggests that this part of the site was a focus for settlement or agricultural activity during middle Iron Age.
- 5.2.7 **Late Iron Age/Roman.** There are no features that could date to the late Iron Age or indeed any finds that could date to this period are largely absent apart from a residual sherd of late Iron Age flint-tempered pottery.
- 5.2.8 Activity during the Roman period was not intensive and occurs largely during its early part, perhaps during the 1st century AD, suggesting a hiatus of activity on the site after the middle Iron Age. A total of eleven contexts contained Roman pottery, the overwhelming majority of which was retrieved from Trenches 146, 149 and 156 in the eastern part of Land Parcel 77. Two of these trenches revealed what may have been an enclosure, formed by ditches 14614/14604/14612 on its north side and by ditches 14904/14906 on its west side. West of this was a large pit (15611), at least 2m deep, that contained a quantity of early Roman pottery. It may have been a quarry or a well and also contained a sherd of possible medieval pottery together with an iron knife of medieval or later date within its uppermost fill. This material may be intrusive, or the backfilled feature remained partially open until the medieval period. The only other significant feature was ditch 1402 which was located near to the north-east corner of the site. The ditch corresponding to a cropmark located immediately to the west of the Iron Age enclosure.
- 5.2.9 Little in the finds assemblage hints at the status of the inhabitants apart from a 'marbled' samian ware dish found in ditch 14604. Such fine table ware is normally associated with people of higher status.
- 5.2.10 **Saxon.** Perhaps the most significant and unexpected find of the evaluation was a large pit (7202) located adjacent to the eastern side of the site. The pit contained a significant quantity of organic-tempered early-middle Saxon

pottery likely to date to between c 550-750. Most of the pottery was retrieved from the upper fills of pit which appear to comprise charcoal-rich silts interleaved with thick clays. These upper fills seem to have been deposited after the 2m deep pit had been partially backfilled and perhaps represent either a later use of the pit, potentially as a sunken floored structure, or subsidence of overlying floors following slumping of the initial backfill. The presence of an antler comb fragment, found together with iron fragments in the charcoal-rich fill 7208, reinforces the domestic interpretation of these deposits. The quantity of pottery from this single feature is much greater than that found in the isolated Saxon features found previously nearby, and may indicate a more extensive settlement to the east of the site.

- 5.2.11 **Medieval and post-medieval.** A small but significant quantity of medieval pottery was recovered, largely from ditches 6703, 6905 and pit 6909, and a group of 13th-15th century roof tile from a pit in Trench 74. All three trenches were located against the eastern side of the site. Although the pottery largely dates to from early 13th to mid -14th century date, a significant quantity of earlier pottery dated to c 1050-1150 was also present.
- 5.2.12 The corn-dryer or malting kiln 4107 lay c 120m NNW west of the medieval activity in Trenches 67, 69 and 72, but again lay close to the east edge of the site. In form, it resembles a late Roman corn-dryer or a medieval malting oven. A tiny sherd of medieval pottery dated to c 1250-1350 was recovered from the base, and two more medieval sherds of earlier date in a later destruction deposit. The presence of carbonised barley grain found together with much fuel waste in an environmental sample suggest that it may have a malting kiln for beer brewing.
- 5.2.13 The other feature that contained medieval pottery was a ditch (10005) close to the west edge of Land Parcel 76 on the south side. It corresponded with a boundary forming part of a small field depicted on the 1897 Ordnance Survey map. The same boundary was revealed in Trenches 8, 30, 80 and 89, two of which (803 and 8904) contained post-medieval/modern material. The earlier finds found in ditch 10005 could imply that the boundary here is of medieval origin.
- 5.2.14 Most of the other post-medieval finds are 19th century or later and were largely retrieved from the demolition deposits associated with a brick-built structure found in Trench 124 at the very south edge of the site adjacent to the Shorne-Ifield road. The structure corresponds with a building depicted in the 1894 Ordnance survey map that occupied the south-east corner of a field, next to a property named as Baynards.

5.3 Evaluation objectives and results

- 5.3.1 **Aim i.** This evaluation established the presence of archaeological remains and investigated their character through stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental evidence. Archaeological activity was widely spread, but was not evenly distributed, some areas, particularly on the south and east sides of the site, being busier than others in the north-west parts of both Land Parcels 76 and 77.

- 5.3.2 **Aims v, vi and vii.** There were no early prehistoric features or spreads, but features or middle Bronze Age, early and Middle Iron Age, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date were found. Some features and artefacts were well-preserved, such as the probable medieval malting kiln and the largely complete middle Bronze Age pot, but overall the finds were in mixed condition. Animal bones of a variety of periods were present but not well-preserved, and the charcoal and charred plant remains were in general fairly well-preserved, but molluscan remains were mostly poorly-preserved, and no waterlogged deposits were found.
- 5.3.3 **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>).
- 5.3.4 In terms of the specific objectives of the evaluation:
- 5.3.5 **Aims ii, iii and xiv.** The evaluation investigated features indicated by the geophysical survey results and the cropmark survey, looked for continuations beyond their extents, and tested the apparently blank areas. Some cropmark and geophysical features were confirmed, but others proved not to be genuine, while features were also found in other parts of the site. The surveys thus only provided a limited representation of the range, quantity, and types of archaeological features present within the site.
- 5.3.6 **Aim xv.** Limited evidence of early Mesolithic activity was established in the western part of the site as residual finds in features (Land Parcel 77). An adze-sharpening flake and a larger number of cores, blades and bladelets of possibly later Mesolithic, but more likely early Neolithic date, were also found in later features, and a backed knife and Levallois core indicate activity in the later Neolithic or early Bronze Age as well.
- 5.3.7 **Aims viii, xvi and xvii.** The evaluation investigated a number of dry valleys and recorded colluvial sequences, which mostly proved to be of later prehistoric or later date, in some cases sealing later Bronze Age features, in others Roman features. Two possible buried soils were found, one of these containing flints of mixed age and poor quality, the other containing only by a single fresh flint flake. No preserved activity horizons or surface spreads were found within or sealed by the colluvial deposits within the trenches. The evaluation has shown that the areas of potential for buried horizons with archaeological activity of Holocene date upon them are more limited than previously thought, confined to the deepest parts of the main dry valley. As the trenches rarely penetrated the Pleistocene deposits, the potential for Pleistocene archaeology (which was beyond the scope of the evaluation) remains unknown.
- 5.3.8 **Aim xviii.** No activity relating to burial monuments was found within the site, and the only burials found within the site remain undated.
- 5.3.9 **Aim xix.** The evaluation has established evidence for middle Bronze Age activity consisting of a pottery vessel of middle Bronze Age date set into the ground, possibly within a posthole building. In the same part of the site parallel ditches of later Bronze Age or early Iron Age date form a possible ditched enclosure and there is a separate group of two, presently undated,

unurned cremations and associated cenotaph features. There is similarly scattered evidence of middle Bronze Age activity in adjacent Land Parcels 80 and 81 (OA 2020b), and south of the A2 on the line of HS 2. The nearest enclosure and roundhouse lies 3km to the south-west on the line of the A2 (Allen *et al.* 2012). There is a concentration of activity of early Iron Age date bounded by a system of ditches in east central part of Land Parcels 80 and 81, and the activity in Land Parcel 77 may be related to this.

- 5.3.10 **Aim xx.** The square enclosure revealed by the cropmark survey at the north-east corner of the site has been shown to date from the early to middle Iron Age. Other evidence for this period is limited to gullies in the south-east and a single pit and an adjacent four-post structure further west. Another enclosure of similar size and date was found in the NE corner of Land Parcel 80 to the south-west (OA 2020b). A more substantial Iron Age settlement is known to the north from finds and from previous excavations just south of the A226, and has been further confirmed from recent evaluation for this scheme in Land Parcel 75 to the north.
- 5.3.11 **Aim xx.** A linear cropmark located adjacent to the square enclosure has been shown to be early Roman in date, otherwise the remaining evidence is largely confined to the western land parcel, and includes a possible small enclosure, also of early Roman date. Early Roman activity was also found in Land Parcel 80 to the south-west, where an enclosure was occupied into the middle Roman period. A large Roman settlement is known to the north from finds and from previous excavations just south of the A226, and has been further confirmed from recent evaluation for this scheme in Land Parcel 75 to the north.
- 5.3.12 **Aim xxi.** The evaluation has unexpectedly revealed evidence for early-middle Saxon activity comprising a large pit overlain by a sequence of slumped occupation deposits. No medieval hamlets or buildings were known within or adjacent to the site, but the evaluation has revealed evidence for medieval activity. again along the east edge of the site, consisting of a medieval crop-dryer or malting kiln and a group of ditches and pits further south. This probably indicates that a medieval farmstead lay not far east of the site.
- 5.3.13 **Aim xxii.** A field boundary shown on late 19th century historic maps was confirmed by excavation. One of the slots cut into the ditch contained medieval pottery, and so may just possibly have originated in the medieval period, though the evidence is not strong.
- 5.3.14 **Aim xxiii.** The remains of a brick-built structure associated with a documented 19th century farmstead were also found alongside the Shorne-field road. Structural evidence suggested that the part of the farm that was exposed was of 19th century date, and the finds did not suggest origins before the later 18th century.
- 5.3.15 **Aim xxiv.** No remains relating to the WWII airfield were found.
- 5.3.16 **Aims ix, x and xi.** This report provides the evidence fulfilling these aims.

Appendix A Trench Tables

Trench 1							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying colluvium. Trench devoid of archaeology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
101	Layer			0.4	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown clay silt.		
102	Layer			30	Colluvial Layer. Mid yellowish brown clay silt		
103	Layer				Natural. Mid brown green silt sand with patches of light grey chalk		
Trench 2							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.28
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
200	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk and flint inclusions		
201	Layer				Natural. Light greyish white natural chalk with flint inclusions.		
Trench 3							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand and chalk					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
300	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
301	Layer				Natural. White chalk with flint and patches of orange brown silty sand		
Trench 4							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. It consists of 2 natural layers (green grey sand and chalk) both sealed by plough soil.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
400	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown, clayey silt		
401	Layer				Natural. White chalk with silty sand orange brownish patches		
402	Layer			0.06	Colluvial Layer. Green grey orangish sand with occasional flint and small stones		

Trench 5							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand 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
500	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
501	Layer				Natural. White chalk with flint and patches of red grey clayey sand		
Trench 6							
General description					Orientation		SE-NW
Trench consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying natural sand geology. Trench devoid of archaeology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
600	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
601	Layer			0.7	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown clay silt.		
602	Layer				Natural. Mid brown green silt sand.		
Trench 7							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying sandy natural.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
700	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
701	Layer				Natural. Mid orange grey silty sand with bands of light yellowish grey sand		
Trench 8							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying 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
800	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
801	Layer			0.26	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
802	Layer				Natural. Pale green grey silty sand		
803	Cut		2.14	0.38	Ditch		
804	Fill	803	2.14	0.38	Primary Fill. Mid orange brown silty sand	Iron	

Trench 9							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.28
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
900	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt		
901	Layer				Natural. Light yellow white, chalk with occasional big natural flint inclusions		
Trench 10							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench revealed one ditch. Consists of plough soil overlying 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
1000	Layer			0.29	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
1001	Layer				Natural. White chalk with flint inclusions		
1002	Cut		0.64	0.25	Ditch. Linear ditch slot		
1003	Fill	1002	0.64	0.25	Primary Fill. Ditch fill		
Trench 11							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. 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
1100	Layer			0.23	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
1101	Layer				Natural. White chalk and orange brown silty sand with flint		
Trench 12							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of 2 natural layers (chalk and orange greyish sand) both sealed by plough soil.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1200	Layer			0.29	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
1201	Layer				Natural. White chalk with flint inclusions		
1202	Layer				Natural. Orange greyish sand with small stones and flints inclusions		
Trench 13							

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvial layers overlying degraded chalk.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1300	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
1301	Layer			0.23	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
1302	Layer			0.32	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown clay silt.		
1303	Layer			0.27	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown sand clay silt.		
1304	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 14							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench revealed one ditch near the centre of the trench. Consists of plough soil overlying 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
1400	Layer			0.33	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
1401	Layer				Natural. White chalk with some flint		
1402	Cut		1.26	0.8	Ditch. Cut of gully.		
1403	Fill	1402	0.8	0.12	Primary Fill. Compact light greyish brown silty clay with degraded chalk from natural		
1404	Fill	1402	0.96	0.5	Secondary Fill. Friable light greyish brown silty sand with chalk		
1405	Fill	1402	1.26	0.22	Secondary Fill. Friable mid greyish brown silty clay w/ frequent sub angular flint	Pot	AD 43-100
Trench 15							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contains two ditches and a pit. consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.27
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1500	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
1501	Layer				Natural. White chalk with flint inclusions		
1502	Cut		2.05	0.88	Ditch. Cut of N-S ditch, not excavated to base but appears to be steep concave sides into the start of a U-shaped base.		
1503	Fill	1502	0.38	0.08	Primary Fill. Friable mid grey brown clayey silt.		
1504	Fill	1502	0.34	0.08	Primary Fill. Same as 1503 recorded as two fills as 1505 separates the two where the base is not excavated. Friable mid grey brown clayey silt		
1505	Fill	1502	1.22	0.09	Secondary Fill. Loose dark blackish brown sandy silt.		
1506	Fill	1502	1.24	0.12	Secondary Fill. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt chalk, slumping to west.	Pot	E/MIA
1507	Fill	1502	1.68	0.38	Secondary Fill. Friable light greyish brown sandy chalk stones. Slumping to the west.		

1508	Fill	1502	1.18	0.44	Secondary Fill. Friable light greyish brown clayey silt		
1509	Fill	1502	1.17	0.36	Secondary Fill. Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt	Pot, bone	E/MIA
1510	Cut		0.81	0.6	Pit. Cut of sub oval pit into the bulk.		
1511	Fill	1510	0.82	0.4	Deliberate Backfill. Friable dark greyish brown silty clay with Cam and animal bone inclusions.	Pot, bone, FC	E/MIA
1512	Fill	1510	0.8	0.31	Deliberate Backfill. Friable mid greyish brown silty clay with animal bone inclusions	Pot, bone	
1513	Cut		0.84	0.26	Ditch. Terminus of ditch		
1514	Fill	1513	0.32	0.08	Secondary Fill. Loose blackish brown sandy silt		
1515	Fill	1513	0.42	0.22	Secondary Fill. Friable mid brownish grey clayey chalk with degraded chalk stones	Pot	AD 1-100
1516	Fill	1502	0.76	0.28	Secondary Fill. Friable clayey chalk stones	Pot, bone, slag	EIA

Trench 16

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contains one ditch. consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.3

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
1600	Layer			0.22	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
1601	Layer				Natural. White chalk with flint inclusions		
1602	Cut		2.18	1.3	Ditch		
1603	Fill	1602	1.62	0.68	Secondary Fill. Mid brown grey clay silt.	Pot, bone	EIA
1604	Fill	1602	1.24	0.98	Secondary Fill. Mid brown grey clay silt.	Pot, bone	EIA
1605	Fill	1602	0.81	0.59	Secondary Fill. Light brown grey clay silt.		
1606	Fill	1602	0.56	0.38	Secondary Fill. Light grey sand chalk.	Bone	
1607	Fill	1602	0.44	0.74	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
1608	Fill	1602	0.18	0.54	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
1609	Void						
1610	Void						

Trench 17

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench 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	Findings	Date
1700	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clayey silt with frequent chert and flint.		
1701	Layer			0.26	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt with frequent pebbles.		
1702	Layer			0.48	Colluvial Layer. Mid orangey brown clay silt with frequent pebbles.		

Trench 18							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench 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
1800	Layer			0.34	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clayey silt with frequent flint		
1801	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown clayey silt		
1802	Layer			0.5	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown clay silt with frequent flint.		
Trench 19							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil 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
1900	Layer			0.29	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
1901	Layer			0.28	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt		
1902	Layer			0.5	Colluvial Layer. Light greyish brown sandy silt.		
Trench 20							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.41
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2000	Layer			0.36	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
2001	Layer				Natural. White chalk with flint inclusions		
Trench 21							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.27
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2100	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
2101	Layer				Natural. White chalk with flint inclusions		
Trench 22							
General description					Orientation		N-S

Trench revealed one ditch. Consists of plough soil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2200	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
2201	Layer			0.18	Subsoil. Mid brown greyish, clayey silt		
2202	Layer				Natural. White chalk with flint inclusions		
2203	Cut		0.57	0.11	Ditch. Possible small enclosure ditch or drainage		
2204	Fill	2203	0.57	0.11	Secondary Fill. Grey brownish silty sand with small fragments of chalk, loose		

Trench 23

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2300	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
2301	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		

Trench 24

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of any. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2400	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
2401	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
2402	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		

Trench 25

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench 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
2500	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
2501	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
2502	Layer			0.6	Colluvial Layer. Light brown clay silt.		

Trench 26

General description						Orientation	N-S
						Length (m)	30

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying colluvium.					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2600	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent flint.		
2601	Layer			0.14	Subsoil. Mid orangey brown clay		
2602	Layer			0.2	Colluvial Layer. Mid greyish brown clayey silt.		
2603	Layer			0.4	Colluvial Layer. Mid greyish brown clayey silt with common flint.		
Trench 27							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench 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
2700	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
2701	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
2702	Layer			0.7	Colluvial Layer. Light yellow brown sand silt.		
Trench 28							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench revealed one ditch. Consists of plough soil overlying natural geology of chalky sand.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2800	Layer			0.38	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
2801	Layer				Natural. Patchy chalk and brown silty sand		
2802	Layer				Other Layer. Paleo glacial layer		
2803	Cut				Ditch. Shallow ditch		
2804	Cut				Ditch. Shallow ditch		
2805	Fill	2804			Primary Fill. Fill of ditch		
2806	Cut				Tree Throw. Tree throw		
2807	Fill	2806			Primary Fill. Full of tree throw		
Trench 29							
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)	0.31
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2900	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
2901	Layer				Natural. White chalk with flint		
Trench 30							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlaying 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
3000	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
3001	Layer			0.5	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown clay silt.		
3002	Layer				Natural. Light grey brown clay sand.		
3003	Layer		6	0.24	Colluvial Layer. Mid brownish olive, sandy clay, soft.		
3004	Cut		1.8	0.25	Ditch		
3005	Fill	3004	1.8	0.25	Primary Fill. Mixed mid greyish brown and light yellowish brown, silty clay, soft.		
Trench 31							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench revealed one ditch. Consists of plough soil overlying natural geology of chalky sand.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3100	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
3101	Layer				Natural. Mid brown yellow silt sand.		
3102	Cut		0.66	0.2	Ditch. Ditch running NS		
3103	Fill	3102	0.66	0.2	Secondary Fill. Brown orangish silty sand with small stones inclusions, soft		
Trench 32							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of plough soil overlying 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
3200	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
3201	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silt sand.		
Trench 33							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of plough soil overlying sand geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
						Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Trench 34							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying sand geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3400	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
3401	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown clay sand.		
Trench 35							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil 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
3500	Layer				Ploughsoil		
3501	Layer			0.7	Colluvial Layer. Dark greyish yellow silty sand with frequent rounded pebbles and small angular gravels		
3502	Layer				Natural. Light greyish white chalk natural with frequent flint inclusions. Only reached in Eastern third of trench		
Trench 36							
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)	0.21
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3600	Layer			0.19	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
3601	Layer				Natural. White chalk with flint inclusions		
Trench 37							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contains one pit. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying colluvium.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.96
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3700	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, silty sand, friable		
3701	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Mid grey brown, silty sand, friable		
3702	Layer			0.6	Colluvial Layer. Mid yellow orange, silty sand, friable.		

3703	Cut		0.74	0.26	Pit		
3704	Fill	3703	0.74	0.26	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown, silty sand, friable		
3705	Layer				Natural. Dark brown orange, silty sand, friable		
Trench 38							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
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
3800	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown clayey silt.		
3801	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid orangey brown clayey silt with frequent pebbles.		
3802	Layer			0.5	Colluvial Layer. Mid orangey brown clayey silt		
Trench 39							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.8
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3900	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
3901	Layer			0.8	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown clay silt.		
3902	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 40							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.25
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4000	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
4001	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 41							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench contains one kiln and two postholes. Consists of ploughsoil overlaying 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
4100	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
4101	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		

4102	Cut		0.29	0.05	Posthole. Shallow circular posthole situated at NE end of trench		
4103	Fill	4102	0.29	0.05	Other Fill. Grey whitish silty sand, chalk inclusions, sole fill		
4104	Cut		0.37	0.28	Posthole. Circular posthole situated at SW end of trench		
4105	Fill	4104	0.27	0.11	Other Fill. Light grey, silty sand, lower fill, soft		
4106	Fill	4104	0.37	0.25	Other Fill. Grey whitish, sandy silt, chalk inclusions, soft, upper fill		
4107	Cut		2.5	0.7	Other Cut. Kiln		
4108	Fill	4107		0.1	Other Fill. Black greyish silty charcoal fill. basal fill for main chamber and flue.	FC, BF	
4109	Layer		0.4	0.06	Floor Surface. red yellowish burnt clay, possible floor of the kiln?		
4110	Fill	4107		0.32	Other Fill. Orange red brownish clayey silt. fill formed by collapse of possible clay dome.	FC	
4111	Fill	4107		0.46	Deliberate Backfill. Brown whitish clayey silt + chalk	Pot, bone, FC, shell, BF, flint	IA
4112	Fill	4107	1.94	0.18	Deliberate Backfill. brown whitish clayey silt with frequent chalk and flint inclusions.		
4113	Fill	4107	1.5	0.18	Tertiary Fill. brown clayey silt, soft and friable.		
4114	Unexcavated feature		0.28		Posthole. Possible posthole, partially under S balk where extended around kiln [4107]		
4115	Fill	4107	0.5	0.43	Secondary Fill. Mid yellow brown, chalky silt, friable		
4116	Fill	4107	0.5	0.2	Secondary Fill. Light yellow brown, silty chalk, friable		
4117	Fill	4107	0.46	0.22	Deliberate Backfill. Mid brown orange, baked clay/silt, friable		
4118	Fill	4107	0.45	0.2	Secondary Fill. Burnt material and waste	BF	
4119	Fill	4107	0.47	0.31	Other Fill. Decayed kiln lining, sample	Pot, FC, BF	c 1050-1225AD

Trench 42

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench revealed one ditch. Consists of plough soil and subsoil 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
4200	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
4201	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Light grey brown clay silt.		
4202	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
4203	Cut		0.35	0.02	Ditch. Possible enclosure ditch, very shallow as it could be just the bottom of ditch		
4204	Fill	4203	0.35	0.02	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brownish sandy silt, sole fill, loose		

Trench 43

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
						Length (m)	30

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4300	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt		
4301	Layer				Natural. Light yellow/white, chalk with occasional natural flint inclusions		
Trench 44							
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)	0.27
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4400	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt		
4401	Layer				Natural. Light yellow/white, chalk with natural flint inclusions		
Trench 45							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench contains one pit and one posthole. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of chalk						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.27
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4500	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt		
4501	Layer				Natural. Orange and grey blue/green clayey and sandy silt mixed with white chalk, frequent gravel, and natural flint inclusions		
4502	Cut		1.05	0.25	Pit		
4503	Fill	4502	1.05	0.25	Primary Fill. Mid grey brown silty clay	Pot, bone, shell	c 1100-1225?
4504	Cut		0.34	0.26	Posthole		
4505	Fill	4504	0.34	0.26	Primary Fill. Dark grey brown silty clay		
Trench 46							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying chalk geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4600	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
4601	Layer				Natural. Light grey chalk.		
Trench 47							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
						Length (m)	30

One ditch centre of trench. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying colluvial deposits and natural chalk.					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.9	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
4700	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.		
4701	Layer			0.6	Colluvial Layer. Light grey brown clay silt.		
4702	Layer				Natural. Mid grey chalk.		
4703	Fill		0.7	0.22	Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown silty sand		
4704	Cut		0.7	0.22	Ditch. NNE-SSW running ditch. Probably a periglacial feature		
4705	Layer			0.49	Colluvial Layer. Firm. Dark yellowish brown. Sandy silt. Abundant chalk inclusions. Common flints.		
4706	Layer			0.08	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellowish brown. Sandy silt.		
4707	Layer			0.08	Colluvial Layer. Firm. Brown. Sandy silt. Frequent chalk inclusions.		
4708	Layer				Other Layer. Firm. Light yellowish brown. Frequent chalk and flints. Fill of periglacial feature.		
4709	Layer				Other Layer. Weathered chalk bedrock.		
Trench 48							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying colluvium					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	6	
					Avg. depth (m)	2	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
4800	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
4801	Layer			0.33	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and flint		
4802	Layer			0.24	Colluvial Layer. Brown sandy silt. Firm. Flint pebbles common.		
4803	Layer			0.35	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellowish brown. Sandy silt. Frequent flints.		
4804	Layer			0.48	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellowish brown. Sandy silt with common chalk inclusions.		
4805	Layer				Other Layer. Strong brown. Silt		
4806	Layer			0.23	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellowish brown. Sandy silt. Common flints.		
4807	Layer			0.27	Colluvial Layer. Firm. Brown. Sandy silt. Common flints.		
4808	Layer			0.4	Colluvial Layer. Firm. Yellowish brown. Slightly sandy silt. Frequent pebbles.	Flint	
4809	Layer			0.18	Colluvial Layer. Firm brown sandy silt.	Pot	MBA-EIA
4810	Layer			0.32	Colluvial Layer. Slightly sandy silt. Dark greyish brown. Firm. Stone line.	Pot	MBA-EIA (v abraded)
4811	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Firm. Brown. Slightly sandy silt. Flints present. Not bottomed.	FC oven-plate	Prehistoric or Roman
Trench 49							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
					Length (m)	30	

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4900	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
4901	Layer			0.63	Colluvial Layer. Mid orange brown clayey silt with occasional stones		
4902	Layer				Natural. Yellow orange clayey silt		
Trench 50							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and silty sand						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5000	Layer			0.23	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
5001	Layer				Natural. Patchy white chalk and orange grey silty sand		

Trench 51							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt and chalk.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.26
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5100	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt		
5101	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown sandy silt mixed with white chalk, frequent natural flint inclusions		

Trench 52							
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)	0.25
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5200	Layer			0.22	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
5201	Layer				Natural. White chalk with flint inclusions		

Trench 53							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.71
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

5300	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
5301	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
5302	Layer				Natural. White chalk with patches of brown silty sand and flint inclusions		
Trench 54							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying colluvium					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5400	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
5401	Layer			0.74	Colluvial Layer. Mid orange brown clayey silt with occasional small stones		
Trench 55							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt and chalk					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5500	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt		
5501	Layer				Natural. Mid grey green and grey brown clayey/sandy silt mixed with light yellow/white chalk. Frequent natural flint inclusions		
Trench 56							
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)		0.72
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5600	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
5601	Layer			0.45	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
5602	Layer				Natural. Mid orange grey clayey sand		
Trench 57							
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)		0.29
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5700	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
5701	Layer				Natural. Mid orange grey clayey sand		

Trench 58							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of clayey and sandy silt					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.25
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5800	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt		
5801	Layer				Natural. Mid grey blue/green, clayey and sandy silt		
Trench 59							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey/sandy silt					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5900	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt		
5901	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid brown, sandy silt. Subsoil thickening towards S, from 0.05m to 0.40m		
5902	Layer				Natural. Light orangey/yellow brown sandy silt mixed with grey green clayey/sandy silt		
Trench 60							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. It consists of a yellow sandy clay natural layer sealed by plough soil.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6000	Layer		2.1	0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid grey silty sand. Moderate flint and chert		
6001	Layer		2.1	0.1	Natural. Yellow sandy clay. Moderate Fe nodules becomes more sandy towards the SE end of the trench. Possible alluvial, it looks similar to 6303		
Trench 61							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.33
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6100	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
6101	Layer				Natural. Mid orange grey clayey sand		
6102	Cut		3.83	0.4	Ditch		

6103	Fill	6102	3.83	0.4	Primary Fill	Pot, bone, flint, BF	AD 50-270
Trench 62							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and colluvial layers overlying natural geology of Thanet sand.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		6
					Avg. depth (m)		1.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6200	Layer			0.31	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
6201	Layer			0.35	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
6202	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid grey brown clayey sand with frequent rounded stones		
Trench 63							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. It consists of 2 different natural layers overlying one another in section at the base of the trench, overlain by 2 colluvium layers and all sealed by plough soil.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.9
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6300	Layer		2.1	0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey silty sand, frequent flint and cherts		
6301	Layer		2.1	0.5	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown clayey sand; occasional flint, moderate flecks of MN.		
6302	Layer		2.1	0.75	Colluvial Layer. Mid yellow sandy clay colluvial layer with some rare inclusions of degraded chalk and rooting. Different in section to underlying natural 6303.		
6303	Layer		2.1	0.26	Natural. Yellow sandy clay natural with orange sandy inclusions.		
6304	Layer		2.1	0.1	Natural. Light green grey clayey sand with orange sand inclusions.		
Trench 64							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying colluvium and natural sands					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		6
					Avg. depth (m)		2
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6400	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
6401	Layer			0.6	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown clay silt.		
6402	Layer				Natural. Light grey brown silt sand.		
6403	Layer			0.13	Colluvial Layer. Firm. Dark yellowish brown. Sandy silt with chalk inclusions.		
6404	Layer			0.35	Colluvial Layer. Firm. Dark yellowish brown. Sandy silt. Flint pebbles rare.		
6405	Layer			0.4	Other Layer. Light yellowish brown. Sandy silt. Stone less. Homogenous.		
6406	Layer			0.07	Other Layer. Firm. Light yellowish brown slightly clayey sandy silt.		

6407	Layer			0.6	Other Layer. Firm. Pale olive. Sandy silt.		
Trench 65							
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)		0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6500	Layer			0.31	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
6501	Layer			0.28	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
6502	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow grey silty sand		
Trench 66							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying sand geology.					Length (m)		25
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.65
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6600	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional stones		
6601	Layer		2	0.2	Colluvial Layer. Brickearth, Mid yellowish brown, sandy, brick earth		
Trench 67							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench revealed five ditches overlain by a dump of material. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil and natural geology of Thanet sand.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6700	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt	Pot, iron	19C
6701	Layer				Natural. Light greenish grey Thanet sand, no inclusion visible.		
6702	Cut		1.04	0.38	Ditch		
6703	Cut		1.3	0.68	Ditch		
6704	Layer			0.28	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown silty clay with moderate flint fragments, chalk flecks and rounded pebbles.		
6705	Layer			0.44	Midden Deposit. Dark brownish grey sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecks, fired clay fragments and sub-angular flint nodules.	Pot, bone, FC	c 1050-1150AD?
6706	Fill	6702	1.05	0.2	Deliberate Backfill. Dark brownish grey sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecks and fired clay fragments.	Pot	E/MIA
6707	Fill	6702	0.42	0.2	Primary Fill. Mid greenish grey sandy silt with occasional large and medium flint nodules, charcoal flecks and fired clay fragments.	Pot	MIA (abraded)

6708	Fill	6703	1.3	0.25	Deliberate Backfill. Very dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks and fired clay fragments, occasional oyster shells.	Pot, bone, FC, shell, BF, flint	c 1050-1150AD?
6709	Fill	6703	1.15	0.1	Secondary Fill. Mid greenish grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and fired clay fragments.		
6710	Fill	6703	1	0.06	Deliberate Backfill. Very dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks and moderate fired clay fragments.	Pot, FC	E/MIA
6711	Fill	6703	0.74	0.23	Primary Fill. Mid greenish grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and fired clay.		
6712	Cut		0.72	0.34	Ditch		
6713	Cut		0.5	0.38	Ditch		
6714	Fill	6712	0.72	0.34	Other Fill. Light greyish brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and fired clay fragments.		
6715	Fill	6713	0.5	0.38	Other Fill. Light greyish brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and fired clay fragments.	Pot, CBM, shell. Brick & tile	E/MIA? (v abraded), C19
6716	Cut		0.53	0.21	Other Cut		
6717	Fill	6716	0.53	0.21	Deliberate Backfill. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent chalk fragments varying of sizes, frequent oyster shells, occasional small rounded pebbles, occasional small and medium sub-angular flint fragments.		
6718	Cut		0.5		Pit. Unexcavated		
6719	Fill	6718	0.5		Secondary Fill. Very dark brownish grey sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecks and fired clay fragments on the surface. Unexcavated.		

Trench 68

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench revealing one ditch and a pit. 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
6800	Layer			0.37	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt		
6801	Layer				Natural. Light yellow white, chalk with big natural flint inclusions		
6802	Cut		0.86	0.36	Ditch		
6803	Fill	6802	0.86	0.36	Secondary Fill. Brown whitish clayey silt with chalk inclusions, moderately compact.		
6804	Cut		1.02	0.38	Pit. Sub rectangular pit		
6805	Fill	6804	1.02	0.38	Deliberate Backfill. Brown whitish, clayey silt with frequent chalk inclusions, moderately compact		

Trench 69

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
	Length (m)	30

Trench contains one ditch and two pits. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
6900	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt		
6901	Layer				Natural. Mid orange brown and grey green silty sand mixed with white chalk and frequent natural flint inclusions		
6902	Layer			0.16	Subsoil. Firm, mid-light yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional rounded pebbles and occasional rounded-sub-angular flints.		
6903	Cut		1.8	0.4	Pit. Possible pit		
6904	Layer			0.14	Other Layer. Potential spread of natural occurring firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt with frequent chalk flecking and frequent small-large sub-angular-angular flints.		
6905	Cut		1.18	0.58	Ditch. Potential gully cutting potential localised quarrying [6909]		
6906	Fill	6905	0.42	0.2	Primary Fill. Loose, very dark brownish grey clayey silt with presence of a very large flint also present within (6907).		
6907	Fill	6905	0.78	0.2	Secondary Fill. Compacted, mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent loose chalk inclusions and occasional small-medium rounded-sub-angular flints.	Pot, shell	c 1225-1400?
6908	Fill	6905	1.18	0.3	Secondary Fill. Compacted, mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions and occasional small-medium rounded-sub-angular flints.	Pot, shell	c 1225-1350?
6909	Cut		2	0.24	Quarry. Extent greater than 2m but imperceptible in topography, potential localised quarrying cut by [6905].		
6910	Fill	6909	2	0.26	Primary Fill. Heavily mixed, friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk inclusions, moderate small-medium rounded-sub-angular flints, and occasional deposits of firm dark greyish brown clay. Extent greater than 2m but imperceptible in topography.	Pot, bone, CBM, shell, iron, roof tile	c 1250-1400?
6911	Fill	6903	0.8	0.18	Secondary Fill. Friable, mid-dark brownish grey clayey silt with frequent small-large rounded-angular flints.		
6912	Fill	6903	0.24	0.8	Tertiary Fill. Compacted, mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent small-large rounded-angular flints and presence of significant chalk rock.	Bone	
6913	Fill	6903	0.5	0.22	Primary Fill. Potential primary slump fill, compacted, very dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent chalk flecking and moderate small-medium sub-angular-angular flints.		
6914	Cut		1.2	0.2	Natural Feature. Natural feature due to irregularity of shape and presence of humic clay within deposit.		
Trench 70							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy and clayey silt.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	

						Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
7000	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt		
7001	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid orangey brown, sandy silt		
7002	Layer				Natural. Mid orange brown and green grey, sandy and clayey silt		
7003	Cut		0.44	0.12	Ditch. Shallow linear running E-W		
7004	Fill	7003	0.44	0.12	Secondary Fill. Brown orangish, silty sand with rare small stones inclusions, soft		
Trench 71							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contains two ditches. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sandy and clayey silt.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
7100	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt		
7101	Layer				Natural. Mid brown orange and grey blue, sandy and clayey silt		
7102	Cut		1.52	0.71	Ditch. Terminus		
7103	Fill	7102	1.52	0.71	Primary Fill. Mid brown grey, clay silt	Pot, bone, roof tile, iron	Late med
7104	Cut		0.98	0.24	Ditch		
7105	Fill	7104	0.98	0.24	Primary Fill. Mid grey brown, clay silt.	Pot, flint	E/MIA
Trench 72							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contains one pit (or SFB), one ditch terminus and a possible section of trackway, auger hole 720 Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sandy/clayey silt and Thanet sand						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
7200	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt	Flat tile	Roman?
7201	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow brown, sandy clay, friable		
7202	Cut		4.45	1.02	Pit. Very large pit not bottomed out. Possibly an SFB?		
7203	Fill	7202	0.68	0.25	Tertiary Fill. Mid orangey brown, clayey silt	Pot	
7204	Fill	7202	1.82	0.5	Secondary Fill. Mid yellowy brown, silty clay		
7205	Fill	7202	1.49	0.33	Secondary Fill. Dump including burnt material, pot, bone, baked clay	Pot, bone, iron	c 550-750AD?
7206	Fill	7202	1.92	0.66	Secondary Fill. Dump of mainly burnt material, pot, bone. Sample 6	Pot, FC, bone, flint	c 550-750AD?
7207	Fill	7202	2.05	0.79	Secondary Fill. Dump including burnt material, pot, bone, burnt stone, baked clay	Pot, FC, bone, BF	c 550-750AD?
7208	Fill	7202	2.07	0.8	Secondary Fill. Dump of burnt material, bone, pot, Fe, burnt stone, R.A.1	Pot, FC, , bone, BF, iron	c 550-750AD?

7209	Fill	7202	0.52	0.21	Secondary Fill. See 7214		
7210	Fill	7202	2.2	0.97	Secondary Fill. Pot, baked clay, flint	Pot, FC, flint	c 550-750AD?
7211	Fill	7202	0.96	0.91	Primary Fill. Mid orangey brown silty sand		
7212	Fill	7220	1.35	0.1	Other Fill. Redeposited natural (chalk)		
7213	Fill	7202	0.43	0.82	Secondary Fill. Flint, pot, burnt stone	Pot, flint, BF	?LIA/ER
7214	Fill	7202	0.4	0.35	Secondary Fill. Dump including burnt material		
7215	Cut		0.86	0.23	Other Cut. Cut of track repair?		
7216	Fill	7215	0.86	0.23	Placed Deposit. Redeposited natural		
7217	Cut		1.65	0.9	Ditch. Ditch terminus		
7218	Fill	7217	1.66	0.63	Secondary Fill. Mid orangey brown, chalky silt	Bone, shell, flint	
7219	Fill	7217	1.94	0.7	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown, chalky silt		
7220	Cut		1.35	0.1	Other Cut. Poss. Trackway (repair?)		
7221	Fill	7217	0.54	0.19	Primary Fill. Dark greenish grey, sand		
7222	Cut			0.4	Pit. Oblique cut of edge of pit [7202]		
7223	Fill	7222		0.4	Primary Fill. Same as [7211]		
7224	Layer				Natural. Thanet sand. Mid blue grey, silty sand, loose		
7225	Fill	7202		0.4	Secondary Fill. Recorded from auger core, mid yellowy brown, clayey silt		
7226	Fill	7202		0.35	Secondary Fill. Recorded from auger core, mid grey brown, clayey silt		
7227	Fill	7202		0.08	Primary Fill. Recorded from auger core, brownish white, silty chalk		

Trench 73

General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology 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
7300	Layer			0.23	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
7301	Layer			0.68	Colluvial Layer. Mid orange brown clayey sand with frequent stones		
7302	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow grey clayey sand		

Trench 74

General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench revealed pit, ditch and possible pit. Consists of ploughsoil and colluvial layers overlying natural geology of silty sand.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.81
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7400	Layer			0.34	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
7401	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish brown silty sand.		
7402	Cut		1.3	0.08	Pit. Sub rectangular pit		
7403	Cut		0.3	0.12	Pit		

7404	Cut		1.02	0.4	Ditch		
7405	Fill	7402	1.3	0.08	Deliberate Backfill. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional oyster shell, sub-angular small flint fragments, moderate chalk fragments varying of sizes, occasional charcoal flecks, very frequent cbm.	Bone, CBM, shell	
7406	Fill	7403	0.3	0.12	Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown sandy silt.		
7407	Fill	7404	1.02	0.4	Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown sandy silt with occasional oyster shells and rounded small pebbles.	Bone	
7408	Layer			0.48	Colluvial Layer. Firm dark yellowish brown sandy silt with rare well rounded pebbles and rooting throughout.		

Trench 75

General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contains two ditches. 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
7500	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt		
7501	Layer				Natural. Light grey orange/yellow, slightly clayey, and sandy silt		
7502	Cut		0.65	0.21	Ditch. E-W running ditch		
7503	Fill	7502	0.65	0.21	Primary Fill. Friable mid grey brown silty sand with rare small gravel inclusions		
7504	Cut		1.25	0.14	Ditch. E-W running ditch		
7505	Fill	7504	1.25	0.14	Primary Fill. Friable mid dark brown grey silty sand with small gravel inclusions.		

Trench 76

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)	0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7600	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt		
7601	Layer			0.4	Subsoil. Mid orangey brown, sandy silt		
7602	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow brown, sandy silt		

Trench 77

General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil 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
7700	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt		

7701	Layer				Natural. Light brown orange/yellow, sandy silt		
7702	Cut		2.61	0.64	Ditch. Cut of ditch NE-SW		
7703	Fill	7702	2.61	0.64	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown sandy clay.	Pot, bone	c 1225-1400?
Trench 78							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of 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
7800	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt		
7801	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid orangey brown, sandy silt		
7802	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow brown, clayey/sandy silt		
Trench 79							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and colluvial layers overlying natural geology of Thanet Sand.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		6
					Avg. depth (m)		2
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7900	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt		
7901	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid orangey brown, sandy silt		
7902	Layer			0.4	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown, sandy silt with natural flint and pebbles inclusions		
7903	Layer			0.27	Colluvial Layer. Firm Dark yellowish brown sandy silt with common well rounded pebbles.		
7904	Layer			0.16	Colluvial Layer. Firm mid brown sandy silt with a band of chalk		
7905	Layer			0.52	Colluvial Layer. Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt with common pebbles and sandy mottling.		
7906	Layer			0.46	Natural. Firm olive yellow clayey, sandy silt. Disturbed combination of natural Thanet sands and colluvial layer above (7905)		
7907	Layer			0.35	Natural. Firm sandy clay Thanet sand		
Trench 80							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench revealed one ditch. Consists of plough soil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand on North end and colluvium on South end.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8000	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid brown sand silt.		
8001	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Light brown sand silt.		
8002	Cut		0.27	0.23	Ditch. Iron Age ditch? possibly a ring ditch		

8003	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silt sand.		
8004	Fill	8002	0.27	0.23	Secondary Fill. Brown yellowish and whitish silty sand with occasional small stones inclusions, soft		
8005	Cut				Ditch. historical boundary ditch seen on 1913 ditch		
8006	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Colluvial layer, light brownish yellow silty sand		

Trench 81

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench revealed one ditch and one posthole. Consists of plough soil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.73

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
8100	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
8101	Layer			0.37	Subsoil. Mid orange brown clayey silt		
8102	Layer				Natural. Mid orange grey clayey silt		
8103	Cut		1.04	0.48	Ditch. Corner of ditch running E-W then S-N		
8104	Fill	8103	0.48	0.14	Primary Fill. Brown blackish clayey sand with charcoal inclusions and pieces of pottery. Moderately compact	Pot, flint	MBA-EIA
8105	Fill	8103	1.04	0.34	Secondary Fill. Mid brown clayey sand with small stones and medium flints inclusions. Moderately compact.		
8106	Cut		0.56	0.05	Posthole. Shallow circular posthole situated at NE end of trench		
8107	Fill	8106	0.56	0.05	Other Fill. Brown orangish silty sand with rare small stones inclusions. Soft		

Trench 82

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench consists of one ditch running N-S. Ploughsoil overlying colluvial deposits and natural sands. ditch is overlain by colluvium.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	6
	Avg. depth (m)	0.77

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
8200	Layer			0.29	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
8201	Layer			0.38	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
8202	Layer				Natural. Mid orange grey clayey sand		
8203	Cut		0.4	0.08	Ditch. Curvilinear ditch		
8204	Fill	8203	0.4	0.08	Secondary Fill. Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt		
8205	Unexcavated feature				Ditch		

Trench 83

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)	0.82

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8300	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
8301	Layer			0.44	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
8302	Layer				Natural. Yellow orange silty sand		
Trench 84							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of silty sand.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.63
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8400	Layer			0.22	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
8401	Layer			0.29	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
8402	Layer				Natural. Blue grey silty sand with patches of orange gravel and chalk		
8403	Cut		0.62	0.24	Natural Feature		
8404	Layer			0.29	Colluvial Layer. Mid grey brown, silty sand, firm	Pot, roof tile	c 1750-1950
Trench 85							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of plough, subsoil overlying colluvium.					Length (m)		2
					Width (m)		30
					Avg. depth (m)		1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8500	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
8501	Layer			0.34	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
8502	Layer			0.52	Colluvial Layer. Mid orange brown clayey sand with frequent medium rounded stones		
Trench 86							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of plough, 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
8600	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
8601	Layer			0.36	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
8602	Layer			0.62	Colluvial Layer. Mid orange brown clayey sand with frequent rounded stones		
Trench 87							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying sand geology.					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	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt.		
8701	Layer				Natural. Mid brown green silt sand.		
Trench 88							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench contained a small posthole. Trench consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and a colluvial layer overlying sand geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.81
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8800	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid brown sand silt.		
8801	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silt sand.		
8802	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silt sand		
8803	Cut		0.26	0.13	Posthole		
8804	Fill	8803	0.26	0.13	Primary Fill. Mid grey brown silt sand	Flint	
8805	Layer		4	0.4	Colluvial Layer. Light brown silty sand.		
8806	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Light yellow brown sand silt.		
8807	Layer		2	0.4	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown sand silt.		
Trench 89							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench has historic boundary ditch running across the centre. Boundary ditch is overlain by colluvium, possibly from a natural shelf in the landscape. Ploughsoil overlies colluvium and natural sands						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8900	Layer			0.12	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
8901	Layer			0.41	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
8902	Layer			0.87	Colluvial Layer. Mid orange brown silty sand with occasional small rounded stones		
8903	Layer				Natural. Light yellow orange silty sand		
8904	Cut		3.8	0.2	Ditch. Boundary ditch seen on historic maps		
8905	Fill	8904	3.8	0.2	Secondary Fill. Friable dark greyish brown sandy clay	Glass, iron	Modern/post-med
Trench 90							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlaying natural geology of sand						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.79
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9000	Layer			0.31	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
9001	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		

9002	Layer			0.25	Colluvial Layer. Mid brownish grey, silty sand		
9003	Layer				Natural. .Mid orange grey clayey sand		
9004	Cut		0.74	0.44	Ditch. Single fill gully		
9005	Fill		0.74	0.34	Secondary Fill. No finds		
Trench 91							
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)		0.75
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9100	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt		
9101	Layer			0.45	Subsoil. Mid orangey brown, sandy silt. Only visible on W half of trench		
9102	Layer				Natural. Light grey yellow, sandy silt		
Trench 92							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench contained a pit. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying 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
9200	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, silty sand		
9201	Layer				Natural. Light orangey yellow, silty sand		
9202	Layer				Other Layer. Natural infilling, light yellowish brown, silty sand, exc. as possible linear	Roof tile, flint	C18-19th
9203	Fill	9204	0.36	0.16	Tertiary Fill. Burnt bone, pot, burnt stone	Pot, bone, BF, FC, flint	MIA
9204	Cut		2.05	0.34	Pit. Heavily truncated by machine		
9205	Fill	9204	2.05	0.34	Secondary Fill. Windblown natural	Bone, FC, BF	
Trench 93							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench revealed one terminus of ditch at North end and four postholes near the centre of the trench. Consists of plough soil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9300	Layer			0.23	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
9301	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow orange silty sand with frequent patches of gravel		
9302	Cut		0.76	0.13	Ditch. Terminus of possible enclosure ditch running NE-SW		
9303	Fill	9302	0.76	0.13	Secondary Fill. Soft mid brown greyish silty sand with small stones inclusions, sole fill		

9304	Cut		0.82	0.33	Posthole. Sub circular posthole with post-pipe and packing, quite large		
9305	Fill	9304	0.66	0.12	Other Fill. dark brown blackish silty sand, moderate flecks of charcoal inclusions		
9306	Fill	9304	0.42	0.23	Deliberate Backfill. Soft light brown orangish, silty sand, small stones inclusions, packing on West side of posthole		
9307	Fill	9304	0.52	0.21	Post-pipe. Soft mid brown, silty sand, small stones and occasional charcoal inclusions, post pipe on Est side of posthole		
9308	Cut		0.72	0.31	Posthole. Sub circular posthole with post-pipe and packing, quite large		
9309	Fill	9308	0.54	0.12	Other Fill. dark brown blackish silty sand, moderate flecks of charcoal inclusions		
9310	Fill	9308	0.4	0.19	Deliberate Backfill. Soft light brown orangish, silty sand, small stones inclusions, packing on West side of posthole		
9311	Fill	9308	0.4	0.15	Post-pipe. Soft mid brown, silty sand, small stones and occasional charcoal inclusions, post pipe on Est side of posthole		
9312	Unexcavated feature				Posthole. Soft mid brown, silty sand, small stones and occasional charcoal inclusions, feature not dug		
9313	Unexcavated feature				Posthole. Soft mid brown, silty sand, small stones and occasional charcoal inclusions, feature not dug		

Trench 94

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9400	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
9401	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow orange silty sand with occasional gravels		

Trench 95

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)	0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9500	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
9501	Layer			0.38	Subsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
9502	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow orange silty sand with occasional gravels		

Trench 96

General description						Orientation	E-W
						Length (m)	30

Trench contains one posthole and a natural layer. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlaying natural geology of sandy clay.					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.9	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9600	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt		
9601	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid orangey brown, sandy silt		
9602	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow orange sandy silt with occasional gravels		
9603	Layer		5.58	0.5	Colluvial Layer. Natural washed in layer	Pot, BF, Flint	MBA-IA
9604	Cut		0.22	0.25	Posthole. 3 fills, incl. post pad		
9605	Fill	9604	0.16	0.11	Secondary Fill. dark brownish grey, clayey silt		
9606	Fill	9604	0.2	0.18	Post-pad. Stone post pad		
9607	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Light greyish yellow sand		
9608	Fill	9604	0.22	0.24	Secondary Fill. Mid orangey brown, silty clay		

Trench 97

General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt with gravel patches					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9700	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt		
9701	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid orangey brown, sandy silt		
9702	Layer				Natural. Light grey yellow, sandy silt with gravel patches		

Trench 98

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

Trench 99

General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand with gravel patches. Big geological mid brown silty sand patch on W half of trench.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9900	Layer			0.29	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, silty sand		
9901	Layer				Natural. Light orange yellow, silty sand with frequent gravel patches		
9902	Cut		1.09	0.4	Tree Throw. Irregular natural feature, possible tree throw		

9903	Fill	9902	1.09	0.4	Secondary Fill. Brown orangish sandy silt with small stones inclusions, moderately compact		
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Trench 100							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench revealed two ditches and one pit. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand. Subsoil only exposed on SW end of trench.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10000	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, silty sand		
10001	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid orangey brown, silty sand. Only visible on SW end of trench		
10002	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow orange, silty sand with occasional gravels		
10003	Cut		1	0.65	Ditch. Ditch cut		
10004	Fill	10003	1	0.65	Primary Fill. Ditch fill	Flint	
10005	Cut		0.6	0.5	Ditch. Ditch cut		
10006	Fill	10005	0.6	0.05	Primary Fill. Gravel like primary fill		
10007	Fill	10005	0.6	0.45	Secondary Fill. Main fill with finds	Pot, bone, shell	c 1100-1350
10008	Cut		0.1		Pit. Potential pit	Bone	
10009	Fill	10008	0.1		Primary Fill. Fill of potential pit		
10010	Fill	10005	1.25	0.55	Primary Fill. Moderate light greyish brown silty clay		

Trench 101							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10100	Layer			0.37	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, silty sand		
10101	Layer			0.17	Subsoil. Mid orangey brown, silty sand		
10102	Layer			0.42	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown, sandy silt with chalk and charcoal inclusions, frequent natural flint and pebbles/gravel		
10103	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow orange, sandy silt with occasional gravels		
10104	Unexcavated feature		0.9	0.32	Ditch. Mid grey brown silty sand, occasional small stones. Only visible in section		

Trench 102							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt with gravel patches					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10200	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt		
10201	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid orangey brown, sandy silt		
10202	Layer				Natural. Light grey/brown yellow, sandy silt with gravel patches		

Trench 103

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench contains one posthole. Trench consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium 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
10300	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt		
10301	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Mid orangey brown, sandy silt		
10302	Layer				Natural. Light grey yellow, sandy silt		
10303	Layer			0.53	Colluvial Layer. Mid grey brown, sandy silt, compact		
10304	Cut		0.46	0.15	Posthole		
10305	Fill	10304	0.46	0.15	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown, clayey silt, moderately compact	Roof tile	C17-19th

Trench 104

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying colluvial and natural geology of sandy silt	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	6
	Avg. depth (m)	2

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10400	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt		
10401	Layer			0.26	Subsoil. Mid orangey brown, sandy silt with chalk fragments. Colluvial derived		
10402	Layer			0.4	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown slightly clayey/sandy silt, moderate subangular stones and pebbles. 0.40m only on SE end of trench, where natural is exposed, rest of trench thicker than 0.40m		
10403	Layer				Natural. Light grey yellow to green grey, sandy silt. Only exposed on NW end of trench.		
10404	Layer			0.18	Natural. Silty sandy gravels fine to coarse		
10405	Layer			0.17	Natural. Brownish yellow sandy silt with rare bands of sandy gravel within. Weathered /reworked Thanet sands		

Trench 105

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying colluvial layer and 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	Finds	Date
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10500	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt		
10501	Layer			0.22	Subsoil. Mid orangey brown, sandy silt		
10502	Layer			0.33	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown slightly clayey/sandy silt, moderate subangular stones and pebbles. Only visible in NW half of trench		
10503	Layer				Natural. Light brownish yellow and white, sandy silt and chalk		
10504	Layer			0.2	Natural. Compact coarse gravels in a matrix of do reddish brown clayey sand. Head Deposit		

Trench 106

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying colluvial layer.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	1

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10600	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt		
10601	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Mid orangey brown, sandy silt		
10602	Layer			0.45	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown sandy silt with moderate stones and pebbles inclusions. Thicker than 0.45m (natural geology not exposed)		

Trench 107

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying colluvial layer and natural geology of sandy silt					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10700	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt		
10701	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid orangey brown, sandy silt		
10702	Layer			0.35	Colluvial Layer. Mid grey brown, sandy silt with occasional stones and pebbles		
10703	Layer				Natural. Mid grey and green brown, sandy silt, slightly clayey with frequent big natural flint inclusions and occasional chalk chunks		
10704	Layer			0.14	Colluvial Layer. Firm. Light olive brown sandy silt with chalk inclusions and flints.		
10705	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Light olive brown sandy silt. Rare flints.		
10706	Layer				Other Layer. Weathered chalk recorded in patches at the base of the trench.		

Trench 108

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying 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
10800	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt		
10801	Layer				Natural. Mid orange grey, slightly clayey and sandy silt		

Trench 109

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10900	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
10901	Layer				Natural. Mid orange grey clayey sand		

Trench 110

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a colluvial layer					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	6
					Avg. depth (m)	2

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11000	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt		
11001	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid brown clayey sand with moderate flints and pebbles; 0.7m thick		
11002	Void						
11003	Void						
11004	Void						
11005	Layer			1.5	Natural. Light grey yellow with reddish brown Fe stained sandy silt slightly clayey grading into greyish green silty sand upslope. Thanet formation		

Trench 111

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)	0.6

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11100	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt		
11101	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid orangey brown, sandy silt. With rare chalk flecks and moderate fine to medium surrounded to subangular flint gravels. Holocene ploughwash		
11102	Layer				Natural. Light orangey yellow and green, sandy silt		
11103	Layer				Natural. Contact orange brown silty sand with abundant flint cobbles. Bullhead flint outcrop		
11104	Layer			0.01	Natural. Light whitish grey chalk outcrop.		

Trench 112							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and a colluvial layer overlying natural geology of clayey/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
11200	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt		
11201	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid orangey brown, sandy silt		
11202	Layer				Natural. Light orangey and green grey, clayey/sandy silt		
11203	Layer			0.15	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown sand silt.		
Trench 113							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying two colluvial layers. Natural geology not exposed					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		6
					Avg. depth (m)		2
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11300	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt		
11301	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid orangey brown, sandy silt		
11302	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown sandy silt with moderate stones and pebbles inclusions		
11303	Layer			0.1	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown, sandy silt with frequent chalk flecks. Only exposed on SW end of trench and partially on NE end (+0.10m)		
11304	Layer			0.35	Colluvial Layer. Firm. Light olive brown slightly sandy silt. With common rounded flint pebbles.		
11305	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Firm. Light slightly sandy silt with chalky band.		
11306	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Firm yellowish brown slightly sandy and slightly clayey silt.		
11307	Layer			0.2	Colluvial Layer. Firm greyish brown slightly clayey and slightly sandy silt. Rare charcoal and flints.		
11308	Layer			0.12	Colluvial Layer. Firm yellowish brown. Slightly clayey silt. Very rare flints.		
11309	Layer			0.08	Colluvial Layer. Firm. Pale brown silt. Very rare flints.		
11310	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Yellowish brown slightly clayey silt. Not bottomed.		
Trench 114							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench revealed two cremations and two possible cenotaphs. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.65
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11400	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt		

11401	Layer			0.35	Subsoil. Mid orangey brown, sandy silt		
11402	Layer				Natural. Light greyish/brownish yellow, sandy silt		
11403	Cut		0.4	0.08	Cremation Cut		
11404	Cut		0.17	0.06	Cremation Cut		
11405	Cut		0.3	0.14	Other Cut. Possible cenotaph		
11406	Cut		0.4	0.15	Other Cut. Possible cenotaph		
11407	Fill	11403	0.4	0.08	Cremation Deposit. Very dark bluish grey silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks and burned bones.	Flint	
11408	Fill	11404	0.17	0.06	Cremation Deposit. Very dark bluish grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and burned bones.		
11409	Fill	11405	0.3	0.14	Deliberate Backfill. Very dark bluish grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks.		
11410	Fill	11406	0.4	0.15	Deliberate Backfill. Very dark bluish grey sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecks.		

Trench 115

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of silty sand					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.79

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11500	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
11501	Layer			0.34	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
11502	Layer				Natural. Mid orange grey silty sand		

Trench 116

General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey sand					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.86

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11600	Layer			0.23	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
11601	Layer			0.52	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
11602	Layer				Natural. Mid orange grey clayey sand		

Trench 117

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)	0.44

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11700	Layer			0.31	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
11701	Layer				Natural. Mis orange grey clayey sand		

Trench 118							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench revealed two ditches and one posthole. Trench 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	Finds	Date
11800	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy silt		
11801	Layer			0.26	Subsoil. Mid orangey brown, sandy silt		
11802	Layer				Natural. Light grey and orangey brown, sandy silt		
11803	Cut		0.88	0.49	Ditch. Linear ditch at South end of trench, width = +0.88m		
11804	Fill	11803	0.65	0.09	Primary Fill. orange brownish silty sand with small stones inclusions, moderately compact		
11805	Fill	11803	0.88	0.4	Secondary Fill. brown orangish sandy silt with small stones, moderately compact		
11806	Cut		1.98	0.18	Ditch. shallow but large linear, is it really a ditch?		
11807	Fill	11806	1.98	0.18	Secondary Fill. brown orangish clayey sand with small stones inclusions, moderately compact		
11808	Cut		0.3	0.1	Posthole. Posthole cut		
11809	Fill	11808	0.3	0.1	Primary Fill. Posthole fill		
Trench 119							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench contains one ditch. consists of a ploughsoil overlying a subsoil and colluvium which overlies a natural of silty sand.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.88
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11900	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		
11901	Layer			0.34	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
11902	Layer				Natural. Orange grey clayey sand		
11903	Layer		2.1	0.4	Colluvial Layer. Mid greyish brown, silty sand, soft.		
11904	Cut		1.5	0.24	Ditch		
11905	Fill	11904	1.5	0.24	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish grey, silty sand, soft		
Trench 120							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey sand					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		6
					Avg. depth (m)		2
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12000	Layer			0.33	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand		

12001	Layer			0.25	Colluvial Layer. Mid orange brown sandy silt with chalk charcoal and CBM flecks also flint gravels. Colluvial derived but subject to bioturbation		
12002	Layer				Natural. Mid orange grey clayey sand grading to greenish grey		
12003	Layer			0.4	Colluvial Layer. Light grey yellow sandy silt with infilled root voids . No inclusions		
Trench 121							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12100	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
12101	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey silty sand		
Trench 122							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.33	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12200	Layer			0.23	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
12201	Layer				Natural. Mid orange brown silty sand with patches of gravel		
12202	Layer			0.34	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
12203	Layer				Natural. Mid orange brown silty sand with patches of gravel		
Trench 123							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 124							
General description					Orientation	SE-NW	
Trench contains one modern structure. consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					Length (m)	25	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.33	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12400	Layer				Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay		
12401	Layer				Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty clay		
12402	Layer				Natural. Mid orange brown silty sand		

12403	Structure			0.24	Wall		
12404	Structure			0.23	Wall		
12405	Cut			0.24	Construction Cut		
12406	Fill	12405		0.24	Deliberate Backfill. Mid orange brown silty clay	Brick	
12407	Layer		4.5	0.25	Other Layer. Dark grey brown silty clay	Pot, glass, iron	c 1830-1900/modern
12408	Structure		0.35		Wall. Wall running NW-SE abutting 12404		

Trench 125

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

Trench 126

General description						Orientation		
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of a ploughsoil overlying a subsoil.						NE-SW		
						Length (m)		30
						Width (m)		2
						Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
12600	Layer			0.22	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand			
12601	Layer			0.13	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand			
12602	Layer				Natural. White chalk with flint			
12603	Cut		1.22	0.12	Ditch. Cut for a WNW-ESE running ditch			
12604	Fill	12603	0.6	0.2	Secondary Fill. Soft, orange brown sandy silt with chalk and flint inclusions			
12605	Fill	12603	0.54	0.14	Secondary Fill. Redeposited natural. Soft brownish grey silty chalk with small chalk and flint inclusions			

Trench 127

General description						Orientation		
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk						E-W		
						Length (m)		30
						Width (m)		2
						Avg. depth (m)		0.51
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
12700	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand			
12701	Layer			0.19	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand			
12702	Layer				Natural. White chalk with flint			

Trench 128

General description						Orientation		
						E-W		
						Length (m)		30

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sand					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12800	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
12801	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
12802	Layer				Natural. White chalk with flint and yellow grey sand		

Trench 129

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
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
12900	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
12901	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
12902	Layer				Natural. White chalky sand with flint		

Trench 130

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13000	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
13001	Layer			0.24	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
13002	Layer			0.2	Colluvial Layer. Mid grey brown silty sand with frequent stones		
13003	Layer				Natural. Chalk with flint inclusions and orange brown silty sand		
13004	Cut		1.4	0.16	Natural Feature. Possibly periglacial feature		
13005	Layer			0.5	Colluvial Layer. Mid grey yellow silt with chalk flecks and large 50mm gravel clast.		
13006	Layer			0.1	Colluvial Layer. Chalk fragments In a matrix of yellow brown to green grey silt /sandy silt in centre		

Trench 131

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)	0.57

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13100	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
13101	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
13102	Layer				Natural. Chalky sand with flint and patches of red brown clayey sand		

13103	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Light grey yellow silt with chalk flecks and 5% angular to subrounded 10-30mm gravels . Holocene plough wash		
13104	Void						

Trench 132

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)	0.58
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13200	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
13201	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
13202	Layer				Natural. Mid orange grey clayey sand		
13203	Cut		0.3	0.1	Natural Feature. Natural feature. Tree throw		
13204	Layer			35	Colluvial Layer. Yellow grey fine slightly sandy silt with chalk and fine to medium gravels		
13205	Layer				Natural. Form light greyish yellow with reddish tinge clayey silt slightly fine sand. 100mm sasr flint gravels .		
13206	Cut		2	0.8	Natural Feature. Putative natural feature, full extent unknown due to reached limit of trench excavation.		
13207	Fill	13206	0.72	0.8	Other Fill. Firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small-medium rounded-sub-rounder flints, full extent unknown due to reached limit of trench excavation. Natural Deposit.		
13208	Layer			0.1	Natural. Orangey grey sandy clay grading into grey green silty sand (Thanet sands) auger		
13209	Layer				Natural		

Trench 133

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13300	Layer			0.33	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
13301	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
13302	Layer				Natural. White chalk with flint		

Trench 134

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural chalk geology. Contains one ditch and a natural sinkhole.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.46

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13400	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
13401	Layer			0.11	Colluvial Layer. Mid orange brown silty sand		
13402	Layer				Natural. White chalk with flint		
13403	Cut		0.8	0.43	Natural Feature		
13404	Fill	13403	0.8	0.43	Other Fill. Mid greyish brown, sandy silt, moderately compact, occasional big and medium flint nodules and fine chalk mottling		
13405	Cut		0.52	0.14	Ditch. NW-SE running ditch		
13406	Fill	13405	0.52	0.14	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown, sandy silt, loose, frequent fine chalk and occasional medium and small flint nodules	Pot	MBA-EIA

Trench 135

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
One tree throw recorded. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvial layers overlaying natural geology of chalk with ground pattern of orange silty clay.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	6
	Avg. depth (m)	2

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13500	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand	Flint	
13501	Layer			0.16	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
13502	Layer			0.33	Colluvial Layer. Mid orange brown silty sand with rounded stones		
13503	Layer			0.25	Colluvial Layer. Mid grey brown clayey sand with frequent rounded stones		
13504	Layer				Natural. White chalk with flint		
13505	Layer			0.38	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellowish brown sandy silt with chalk inclusions.	Pot	LIA/ER
13506	Layer			0.26	Colluvial Layer. Friable. Very dark greyish brown clayey sandy silt.	Flint	
13507	Layer			0.27	Buried soil. Friable. Dark grey brown. Sandy clayey silt with yellowish brown patches.	Pot, bone, flint	MBA-EIA
13508	Layer			0.18	Other Layer. Firm. Yellowish brown sandy clayey silt.	Flint	
13509	Layer			0.43	Other Layer. Firm strong brown. Silty clay, slightly sandy. Frequent flints. Head deposit/solifluction		
13510	Layer				Other Layer. Compact. Light grey chalky clay silt with chalk rubble and flint nodules.		
13511	Layer			0.1	Colluvial Layer. Friable. Brown sandy silt.		
13512	Layer			0.2	Other Layer. Firm. Pale brown. Clayey silt with chalk inclusions		
13513	Layer			0.33	Other Layer. Firm. Very pale brown. Chalky silt clay with chalky inclusions and flints.		
13514	Layer			0.13	Other Layer. Light yellow brown. Chalky silt/clay with granular chalk.		
13515	Layer				Other Layer. Compact chalky silt clay with abundant chalk rubble.		
13516	Cut		1.12	0.14	Tree Throw		
13517	Fill	13516	1.12	0.14	Other Fill. Very dark grey sandy silt with rare charcoal flecks, frequent sand stones varying of sizes, occasional sub-angular flint nodules.		

Trench 136							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, all features found to be natural. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlaying natural geology of chalk.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		6
					Avg. depth (m)		0.95
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13600	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
13601	Layer			0.17	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
13602	Layer			0.36	Colluvial Layer. Mid grey brown silty sand with frequent stones and chalk flecks		
13603	Layer				Natural. White chalky sand with patches of orange brown silty sand		
13604	Cut		0.74	0.11	Natural Feature. Natural depression in the chalk		
13605	Fill	13604	0.74	0.11	Secondary Fill. Probably natural silting in a depression in the chalk		
13606	Cut		0.47	0.08	Natural Feature. Natural depression in the chalk		
13607	Fill	13606	0.47	0.08	Secondary Fill. Natural silting in a depression in the chalk		
13608	Cut		0.57	0.12	Natural Feature. Natural depression in the chalk		
13609	Fill	13608	0.57	0.12	Secondary Fill. Natural silting in a depression in the chalk		
13610	Unexcavated feature		1.03		Tree Throw. Dark grey brown, silty chalk, loose		
Trench 137							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlaying natural geology of sandy clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.77
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13700	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
13701	Layer			0.26	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
13702	Layer			0.25	Colluvial Layer. Mid grey brown silty sand with moderate stones and flint		
13703	Layer				Natural. Pale yellow, silt with angular flint and chalk pebbles. Pleistocene deposit.		
13704	Cut		2.7	0.6	Ditch. Linear feature running north west/south east. Alternative interpretation, natural linear dissolution feature with colluvial fill.		
13705	Fill	13704	2.7	0.38	Secondary Fill. Brown, slightly clayey and sandy silt with regular chalk inclusions. Likely formed by natural process of erosion.	Pot	MBA-EIA (v. abraded)
13706	Layer			0.05	Natural. Reddish brown, slightly clayey silt. frequent angular to rounded flint, pebbles and small cobbles. Pleistocene deposit.		
Trench 138							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil layer overlying natural geology of sand.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.66
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13800	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
13801	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
13802	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow orange clayey sand with patches of greenish sand		
13803	Void						
13804	Void						
13805	Void						
Trench 139							
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)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13900	Layer			0.31	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
13901	Layer				Natural. White chalk with flint		
Trench 140							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of chalk and sand. Augers to 4.10m bgl not bottomed						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	6
						Avg. depth (m)	2
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14000	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown sandy silt		
14001	Layer			0.22	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand with small chalk flecks		
14002	Layer			0.52	Colluvial Layer. Mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent chalk flecks and rare coarse subangular to surrounded flint	Peg tile	C13-13th
14003	Layer				Natural. White chalk		
14004	Layer			0.25	Natural. Bullhead flint . Orange brown medium sand and flint. At the interface between Thanet formations and chalk		
14005	Layer			1	Natural. Thanet sand formation light green grey silty sand on top of chalk at southern end of trench		
Trench 141							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sand						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

14100	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
14101	Layer				Natural. White chalk with flint inclusions and patch of orange grey silty sand		
Trench 142							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying 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
14200	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
14201	Layer				Natural. White chalk with flint and patches of green orange silty sand		
Trench 143							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil 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
14300	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
14301	Layer			0.13	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
14302	Layer				Natural. White chalk with flint inclusions		
Trench 144							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench contains four linears and one pit. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of chalk.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.87	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14400	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
14401	Layer			0.21	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
14402	Layer			0.24	Colluvial Layer. Mid orange brown silty sand with occasional small stones		
14403	Layer				Natural. White chalky sand with flint and orange clayey sand		
14404	Cut		0.84	0.38	Ditch. Cut of ditch running WNW-ESE		
14405	Fill	14404	0.84	0.38	Secondary Fill. Friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt.	Pot	AD 50-200
Trench 145							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of sand					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.18	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

14500	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
14501	Layer			0.18	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
14502	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow orange silty sand		
14503	Cut		1.57	0.18	Natural Feature. Natural feature		

Trench 146

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying colluvium and sandy natural. One large ditch in the centre of the trench and a small pit. Trench extended around the ditch.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.56

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14600	Layer			0.23	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
14601	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
14602	Layer				Natural. Mid olive yellow clayey silt, stone free. THANET FORMATION		
14603	Cut		1.3	0.25	Natural Feature		
14604	Cut		1.57	1.1	Ditch. Possible boundary ditch running NE-SW		
14605	Fill	14604	0.54	0.32	Deliberate Backfill. Light brownish grey, clayey silt, compact	Pot, Brick	MBA-EIA, C18-19th
14606	Cut		0.36	0.15	Natural Feature		
14607	Layer			0.18	Colluvial Layer. Yellowish brown sandy silt with white chalk flecks and flint pebbles.		
14608	Layer			0.13	Colluvial Layer. Brown, slightly sandy silt, few flint pebbles.		
14609	Layer		0.23		Colluvial Layer. Dark yellowish brown slightly clayey silt, frequent flint pebbles.		
14610	Fill	14604	0.84	0.32	Deliberate Backfill. Dark brownish grey, clay w/silt, friable to compact	Pot	
14611	Fill	14604	0.16	0.49	Deliberate Backfill. Mid brownish, silt clay, friable to compact		
14612	Cut		1.58	0.53	Ditch. Boundary ditch recut, running NE-SW		
14613	Fill	14612	1.58	0.53	Deliberate Backfill. Dark greyish brown, silt/w clay, compact	Pot, iron, flint	ERB
14614	Cut		0.49	0.2	Ditch. Ditch running NE-SW, unclear function though related to boundary ditch [14612]/[14604]		
14615	Fill	14614	0.49	0.2	Deliberate Backfill. Light brown silt, compact		
14616	Cut		1.01	0.18	Tree Throw. Irregular, base uneven, sides irregular		
14617	Fill	14616	1.01	0.18	Other Fill. Mid brown w/greyish mottling silty clay		
14618	Cut		0.76	0.2	Pit		
14619	Fill	14618	0.7	0.12	Primary Fill. Dark greyish brown, silt. Nearly entirely made up of charcoal.		
14620	Fill	14618	0.54	0.12	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown, silt.		

Trench 147

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil 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
14700	Layer			0.22	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand with pebbles and chalk		
14701	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
14702	Layer			0.63	Colluvial Layer. Mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent chalk flecks and gravel chalk increasing with depth		
14703	Layer				Natural. White chalk with flint		
14704	Void						
14705	Void						
14706	Layer			0.1	Natural. Grey green sandy silt. Thanet formation. In southern part of trench with bullhead flint at interface		
Trench 148							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Ditch excavated after trench extended. Trench consists of Ploughsoil overlying colluvial deposits which overly a ditch and Thanet sands.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.67
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14800	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
14801	Layer			0.33	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
14802	Layer				Natural. Mid orange grey silty sand with patches of red clayey sand		
14803	Cut		1.04	0.52	Ditch. NE-SW running ditch		
14804	Fill	14803	1.04	0.52	Secondary Fill. Mid brown, sandy silt, frequent rounded flint pebbles	Flint	
14805	Layer			0.2	Colluvial Layer. Greyish yellow silt with chalk and flint pebbles		
14806	Layer			0.2	Colluvial Layer. Mid yellowish grey silt with medium gravels		
14807	Layer			0.1	Colluvial Layer. Mid grey yellow silt with 30-60mm angular to subangular gravel		
14808	Layer			0.05	Natural. Stiff reddish brown fine sandy clay with flint gravels . Pleistocene Head in northern third of the trench		
Trench 149							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contains three ditches. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlaying natural geology of sandy clay						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14900	Layer			0.36	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
14901	Layer			0.14	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
14902	Layer			0.09	Colluvial Layer. Mid grey brown clayey sand with frequent stones		
14903	Layer				Natural. Mid orange grey clayey sand		
14904	Cut		0.65	0.1	Ring Ditch. Possible ring ditch, related to [14906] and [14908]		

14905	Fill	14904	0.65	0.1	Primary Fill. Pinkish brown silty clay with regular stone inclusions.		
14906	Cut		0.8	0.18	Ring Ditch. Probable ring ditch		
14907	Fill	14906	0.8	0.18	Primary Fill. Pinkish brown silty clay with regular stone inclusions.		
14908	Cut		0.68	0.39	Ditch. Terminus.		
14909	Fill		0.68	0.2	Secondary Fill. Compact silty clay. Light greyish brown with charcoal inclusions. Samples taken.	Pot, FC, BF, Flint	AD 30-70
14910	Fill	14908	0.68	0.42	Primary Fill. Dark blackish grey clay with frequent charcoal inclusions	Pot, FC	

Trench 150							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sand					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15000	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
15001	Layer				Natural. Mid orange grey sand and blueish grey sand		
Trench 151							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.48
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15100	Layer			0.22	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
15101	Layer			0.18	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
15102	Layer				Natural. Dark orange grey clayey sand		
Trench 152							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of chalk and sand					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15200	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown sandy silt		
15201	Layer			0.23	Subsoil. Mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks		
15202	Layer			0.5	Colluvial Layer. Mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent chalk flecks and flint		
15203	Layer				Natural. White chalk with flint and patches of green orange silty sand		
Trench 153							
General description					Orientation		E-W

Trench contained a pit. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying sand geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15300	Layer			0.29	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
15301	Layer				Natural. Mid orange grey clayey sand		
15302	Cut		1.57	0.36	Natural Feature		
15303	Fill	15302	1.57	0.36	Secondary Fill. Potentially a natural fill of pit no evidence for what it was used for		
Trench 154							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. It consists of a green grey clayey sand overlaid by a brown clayey sand subsoil, both sealed by plough soil.						Length (m)	2
						Width (m)	30
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15400	Layer		2.1	0.23	Ploughsoil. Dark grey silt, moderate chert and flint		
15401	Layer		2.1	0.42	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown clayey sandy silt, rare flint and moderate flecks of charcoal.		
15402	Layer		2.1	1.29	Natural. Mid greenish grey and also locally olive yellow clayey silt, stone free. THANET FORMATION		
Trench 155							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contains four linears and one pit. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlaying natural geology of chalk.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	6
						Avg. depth (m)	1.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15500	Layer		30	0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown, silty sand, friable with rooting and rounded stone inclusions		
15501	Layer		6	0.3	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown, silty sand, friable with occasional rounded stone and fragmented flint inclusions		
15502	Layer		6	0.24	Colluvial Layer. Mid blueish grey, silty sand, friable with fragmented flint inclusions and the occasional fleck of chalk		
15503	Layer		6	0.24	Colluvial Layer. Mid yellowish brown with chalk inclusions, silty sand, firm		
15504	Layer		6		Natural. Mid blueish green, silty sand, mottled		
15505	Layer		6		Natural. Mid brownish white, chalk, firm		
15506	Cut		1.3	0.6	Ditch. NE-SW running, possible enclosure ditch		
15507	Fill	15506	1.3	0.22	Primary Fill. Mid yellowish brown, silty clay, firm		
15508	Fill	15506	1.3	0.45	Deliberate Backfill. Mottled mid grey brown with mid greenish blue and mid yellowish brown, silty sand.		

15509	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Yellowish brown sandy silt same as (15501)		
15510	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Brown sandy silt with frequent chalk pebbles.		
15511	Layer			0.09	Colluvial Layer. Dark brown sandy silt slightly clayey stone free.		
15512	Unexcavated feature			0.17	Ditch. Unexcavated possible ditch seen in geo arch section 15500. Ditch cuts (15511) and (15513) but is overlain by (15510)	Flint	
15513	Layer			0.43	Natural. Greenish grey clayey silt Thanet sands		
15514	Layer			0.24	Natural. Orangey brown clayey silt bullhead natural with sub angular flint <40 mm		
15515	Layer			0.3	Natural. White clayey chalk		
15516	Cut		2.1	0.07	Natural Feature. Possible rooting, found near southern end of bulk		
15517	Fill	15516	2.1	0.07	Secondary Fill. Mid yellowish greyish brown, silty sand, friable with fragmented flint inclusions		
15518	Cut		1.23	0.57	Ditch. Running NW-SE and visible in the trench bulk the feature has sharp concave sides and a flattish base		
15519	Fill	15518	2.07	0.73	Secondary Fill. Mottled mid greenish blue with mid reddish brown, silty sand with fragmented and large sized fragmented flint	Brick	Roman
15520	Unexcavated feature				Ditch. Dark grey brown sandy silt with chalk flecks. Similar to 15518		
15521	Fill	15518	1.44	0.3	Secondary Fill. Soft greenish grey silty clay with Thanet sands from natural (15513). Don't think it's deliberate or primary because more chalk (15515) should be seen as it underlies the entire feature.		

Trench 156

General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench has a large quarry pit and a small pit. Consists of Ploughsoil overlying colluvium and Thanet green sand geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.91	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15600	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
15601	Layer			0.18	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
15602	Layer			0.39	Colluvial Layer. Mid grey brown silty sand		
15603	Layer				Natural. Mid orange grey silty sand with patches of greenish sand and flint		
15604	Cut		0.34	0.2	Pit		
15605	Layer			0.25	Colluvial Layer. Yellow grey sandy silt with rare fine gravels . Holocene ploughwash		
15606	Layer			0.2	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellow grey fine to medium sandy silt with rare fine to medium gravels . Holocene ploughwash		
15607	Fill	15611	1.25	0.23	Primary Fill. Moderate compaction mid greyish brown silty clay		
15608	Fill	15611	1.32	0.64	Primary Fill. Moderate compacted mid greyish brown silty clay	Pot, flint	AD 43-100
15609	Fill	15611	0.8	0.05	Placed Deposit. Black burnt fill		

15610	Fill	15611	1.2	0.5	Secondary Fill. Moderate compacted dark greyish brown silty clay	Pot, iron, flint	AD 70-120
15611	Cut		3.5	1	Pit. Quarry pit, base not reached		
15612	Fill	15604	0.34	0.2	Secondary Fill. Soft, dark blackish brown silty sand		

Trench 157

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contains five ditches. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of sandy						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15700	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid brown grey, sand silt		
15701	Layer				Natural. Mid red brown, silt sand.		
15702	Cut		0.49	0.19	Ditch		
15703	Fill	15702	0.49	0.19	Primary Fill. Dark brown grey, clay silt	Pot	MBA-EIA
15704	Cut		0.36	0.26	Ditch		
15705	Cut		0.6	0.2	Ditch. NW-SE running ditch		
15706	Fill	15704	0.18	0.22	Primary Fill. Compact mid orange brown silty clay		
15707	Fill	15705	0.6	0.05	Primary Fill. Mid orange brown silty clay		
15708	Fill	15705	0.57	0.06	Secondary Fill. Compact mid greyish brown silty clay		
15709	Fill	15705	0.57	0.05	Secondary Fill. Compact mid orange brown silty clay		
15710	Cut		0.38	0.2	Ditch. Same as 15704		
15711	Fill	15710	0.38	0.2	Primary Fill. Compact mid orange brown silty clay		
15712	Cut		0.29	0.07	Ditch. North South running ditch.		
15713	Cut		0.22	0.12	Ditch. Ditch that cuts 15712		
15714	Fill	15712	0.27	0.09	Primary Fill. Compact mid orange brown clayey silt		
15715	Fill	15713	0.43	0.11	Secondary Fill. Compact mid greyish brown silty clay		
15716	Layer			0.5	Colluvial Layer. Various episodes of Holocene plough wash grey yellow sandy silt with chalk and gravel inclusions sealing cut features .		

Trench 158

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench contained two ditches and a pit. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying sand geology. Both ditches and pit excavated. Finds in both ditches, one of possible iron age pottery, one of lead pellet. No finds in pit, likely natural.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15800	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
15801	Layer			0.21	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
15802	Layer				Natural. Mid orange grey silty sand		
15803	Cut		0.34	0.2	Ditch. Linear ditch, possible boundary or enclosure. Runs north east/south west. Contained one find of a small lead pellet.		

15804	Fill	15803	0.34	0.2	Secondary Fill. Secondary fill formed by natural process of erosion. Dark greyish brown. No finds.	Lead	
15805	Fill	15803	0.34	0.1	Secondary Fill. Secondary fill formed by natural erosion. Light greyish brown. Contained one metal (probably lead) pellet.		
15806	Cut		0.53	0.11	Ditch. Linear ditch running North east/south west. Contained possible iron age pottery. Likely iron age boundary or enclosure.	Pot	MBA-EIA (v abraded)
15807	Fill	15806	0.53	0.11	Secondary Fill. Formed by natural process of erosion. Light greyish brown. Contained one piece of possible iron age pottery.		
15808	Cut		0.33	0.5	Natural Feature. Circular, probably natural feature. No finds.		
15809	Fill	15808	0.33	0.5	Secondary Fill. Fill formed by natural erosion. Light greyish brown. No finds.		

Trench 159

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

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15900	Layer			0.31	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
15901	Layer			0.26	Colluvial Layer. Yellowish brown sandy silt.		
15902	Layer			0.34	Colluvial Layer. Olive brown sandy silt.		
15903	Layer			0.09	Natural. Mid greenish grey sandy clay		
15904	Layer				Natural. Mid greenish grey mottled orange clayey silty sand. Same as 15903		

Trench 160

General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of sandy clay					Length (m)		25
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.85

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16000	Layer				Ploughsoil		
16001	Layer				Subsoil		
16002	Layer				Colluvial Layer		
16003	Layer				Natural		
16004	Cut		0.7		Ditch. Base not reached. NNE-SSW running ditch		
16005	Fill	16004	0.7		Primary Fill. Hard brownish orange silty clay		
16006	Unexcavated feature				Ditch. unexcavated linear feature		

Trench 161

General description					Orientation		NE-SW
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Trench contains one pit. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlaying 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
16100	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand	Flint	
16101	Layer			0.17	Colluvial Layer. Mid yellowish brown sandy silt		
16102	Layer			0.53	Colluvial Layer. Mid orange brown clayey sand		
16103	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow clayey silt		
16104	Cut		0.65	0.2	Pit. Circular pit		
16105	Fill	16104	0.65	0.2	Primary Fill. black burnt soil, sampled.		
Trench 162							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contains one posthole, and four ditch termini. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlaying colluvium and natural geology of sandy clay.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	5
						Avg. depth (m)	0.9
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16200	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, sandy clay, friable		
16201	Layer			0.23	Subsoil. Mid grey brown, sandy clay, friable		
16202	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow brown, sandy clay, friable		
16203	Cut		0.5	0.24	Ditch		
16204	Fill	16203	0.5	0.24	Secondary Fill. Mid brown grey, sandy clay, friable		
16205	Cut		0.34	0.07	Posthole		
16206	Fill	16205	0.34	0.07	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown, sandy clay, friable		
16207	Cut		0.37	0.08	Ditch		
16208	Fill	16207	0.37	0.08	Deliberate Backfill. Dark brown grey, sandy clay, loose. Frequent charcoal	FC, BF, flint	
16209	Unexcavated feature		0.53		Ditch. Terminates towards the E. Fill is a mid grey brown, sandy clay, firm		
16210	Unexcavated feature		1.22		Ditch. Terminates towards the W. Fill is a mid brown grey, sandy clay, firm		
16211	Layer			0.53	Colluvial Layer. Dark grey brown, sandy clay, firm		
16212	Layer			0.29	Colluvial Layer. Yellowish brown sandy silt		
16213	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Brown slightly clayey sandy silt		
16214	Layer			0.12	Natural. Light olive brown clayey silt. Thanet Formation		
Trench 163							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of silty sand. Trench against tree line so could not be bottomed.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	1

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16300	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
16301	Layer			0.28	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
16302	Layer			0.4	Colluvial Layer. Mid grey brown clayey sand with frequent rounded stones and flint. Predominantly fine sandy silt towards the west	Flint	
16303	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow orange silty sand		

Trench 164

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consists of two ditches running NW-SE, which are overlain by colluvium.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	6
	Avg. depth (m)	1

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16400	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
16401	Layer			0.37	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
16402	Layer			0.38	Colluvial Layer. Mid grey brown clayey sand with frequent rounded stones		
16403	Layer				Natural. Light grey brown sandy silt		
16404	Cut		1.3	0.32	Ditch		
16405	Fill	16404	1.3	0.32	Primary Fill. Mid orange brown silty sand	Pot, flint	MBA-EIA
16406	Cut		1.2		Ditch		
16407	Fill	16406	1.2	0.47	Secondary Fill	Pot, flint	MBA-EIA
16408	Layer			0.88	Colluvial Layer. Episodes of Holocene hillwash consisting of yellow grey sandy silt with chalk and gravel inclusions .		
16409	Layer			0.15	Colluvial Layer. Firm yellow grey fine sandy silt rare 20-60mm gravels . Cut by X2 features. Probably base of colluvium, some input from Thanet formation		
16410	Layer			0.05	Natural. Fine sandy slightly clayey silt light yellow grey with lenses of light green grey mottled fine sand rare Fe staining . Top of Thanet formation		

Trench 165

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contains one ditch and a posthole. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlaying natural geology of sandy clay	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	6
	Avg. depth (m)	1

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16500	Layer			0.29	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
16501	Layer			0.17	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
16502	Layer			0.22	Colluvial Layer. Mid orange brown, silty clay, loose		
16503	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow orange silty sand		
16504	Cut		1.3	0.1	Ditch		
16505	Fill	16504	1.3	0.1	Secondary Fill. Mid orange brown, silty sand, friable		

16506	Cut		0.27	0.16	Posthole. Sub circular located kn very close proximity to ditch in same trench		
16507	Fill	16506	0.27	0.04	Deliberate Backfill. Mid greyish yellowish brown, packing for posthole		
16508	Fill	16506	0.27	0.12	Secondary Fill. Upper fill of posthole dark grey brown fill		
16509	Layer			0.12	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown yellow, silty sand, loose		
16510	Layer			0.2	Natural. Firm dark yellow brown grading to green grey slightly clayey silt slightly fine sandy. Thanet formation (augured)		
16511	Layer			0.6	Colluvial Layer. Yellow brown sandy silt with rare medium gravels.		

Trench 166

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contains two pits. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.64

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16600	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
16601	Layer			0.33	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
16602	Layer				Natural. Mid orange brown silty sand		
16603	Cut		0.53	0.19	Pit		
16604	Fill	16603	0.41	0.08	Primary Fill. Mid grey brown, silt sand		
16605	Fill	16603	0.53	0.14	Secondary Fill. Mid brown grey, sand silt	Flint, BF	
16606	Cut		0.88	0.35	Pit		
16607	Fill	16606	0.88	0.35	Primary Fill. Mid brown grey, clay silt		

Trench 167

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying colluvial deposits which overly a terminus and a ditch, cut into gravelly sands.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	6
	Avg. depth (m)	0.8

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16700	Layer			0.23	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown ploughsoil	Claypipe	17C+
16701	Layer			0.34	Colluvial Layer. Light orangey brown colluvial layer		
16702	Layer			0.13	Colluvial Layer. dark orangey brown colluvial layer merging with 16701		
16703	Cut		1.3	0.13	Ditch. Terminus of ditch running SW-NE		
16704	Fill	16703	1.3	0.13	Secondary Fill. Only fill of 16703		
16705	Cut		0.65	0.1	Ditch. Possible ditch running SW-NE		
16706	Fill	16705	0.65	0.1	Secondary Fill. Probable re-deposited natural		
16707	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow orange silty sand		

Trench 168

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium	Length (m)	30

						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16800	Layer			0.31	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
16801	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
16802	Layer				Natural. Mid orange brown silty sand		
16803	Cut		0.44	0.24	Natural Feature. Potential pit excavated to be natural feature. Slight rooting at the surface but continues as a silty sand natural.		

Trench 169

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy gravel						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.76
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16900	Layer			0.36	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
16901	Layer			0.31	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
16902	Layer				Natural. Mid orange brown silty sand with gravel		

Trench 170

General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consists of an urn surrounded by five postholes, an enclosure ditch and a small gully. Ploughsoil overlying colluvial deposits and sand natural.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	6
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17000	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand	Flint	
17001	Layer			0.15	Colluvial Layer. Mid orange brown silty sand		
17002	Layer			0.46	Colluvial Layer. Mid orange brown with moderate rounded stones		
17003	Layer			0.06	Colluvial Layer. Light orange grey, silty sand.		
17004	Cut		0.72	0.2	Ditch		
17005	Fill	17004	0.72	0.2	Primary Fill. Mid orange greyish brown, silt.	Pot, flint	MBA-EIA
17006	Layer			0.12	Colluvial Layer. Mid yellowish brown silt sand with chalk. Same as 17001		
17007	Layer			0.2	Colluvial Layer. Mid greyish brown. Silty sand. Homogenous. Same as 17002		
17008	Layer			0.32	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown grey. Silty sand. Same as 17003		
17009	Layer				Other Layer. Brownish yellow clayey silty sand.		
17010	Layer			0.23	Colluvial Layer. Brownish grey. Silty sand.		
17011	Cut		2.36	0.82	Ditch		
17012	Fill	17011	0.4	0.28	Primary Fill. Mid greyish brown, slightly clayey sandy silt.		
17013	Fill	17011	0.68	0.22	Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown, slightly sandy silt.		

17014	Fill	17011	1.04	0.14	Tertiary Fill. Mid greyish brown, slightly sandy silt.	Flint	
17015	Fill	17011	2.36	0.38	Other Fill. Mid brown, sandy silt.		
17016	Fill	17011	0.74	0.2	Primary Fill. Light yellowish brown, sandy silt.		
17017	Fill	17011	1.02	0.14	Secondary Fill. Mid-dark greyish brown, slightly clayey sandy silt.		
17018	Fill	17011	1.18	0.08	Secondary Fill. Mid orangish brown, slightly sandy silt.		
17019	Fill	17011	2.36	0.26	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown, sandy silt.	Pot, flint	MBA-EIA
17020	Group				Cremation Burial. Possible cremation burial, however, no bone seen so may be a buried pot.		
17021	Fill	17022	0.45	0.2	Cremation Container. Possible cremation urn.	Pot	MBA
17022	Cut		0.5	0.2	Cremation Cut. Possible cut for cremation urn.		
17023	Fill	17022	0.45	0.2	Cremation Deposit. Possible cremation deposit.	Flint	
17024	Cut		0.4	0.09	Posthole. Possibly 1 of 6 surrounding buried pot (group no. 17020)		
17025	Fill	17024	0.4	0.09	Primary Fill. Mid-dark greyish brown, slightly clayey silt.		
17026	Cut		0.36	0.16	Posthole. Possibly 1 of 6 surrounding buried pot (group no. 17020)		
17027	Fill	17026	0.36	0.16	Primary Fill. Mid greyish orangish brown, sandy clayey silt.	FC	
17028	Unexcavated feature		0.4		Posthole. Mid-dark greyish brown, sandy silt.		
17029	Unexcavated feature		0.38		Posthole. Mid greyish brown, sandy silt.		
17030	Unexcavated feature		0.45		Posthole. Mid greyish brown, sandy silt.		
17031	Unexcavated feature		0.38		Posthole. Mid greyish brown, sandy silt.		

Trench 171

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)	0.53

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17100	Layer			0.22	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
17101	Layer			0.27	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		
17102	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow orange silty sand		

Trench 172

General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contains a geological feature. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying colluvial layers and natural geology 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
17200	Layer			0.18	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand		
17201	Layer			0.24	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty sand		

17202	Layer			0.7	Colluvial Layer. Mid orange brown silty sand with occasional rounded stones		
17203	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid grey brown clayey sand with moderate rounded stones		
17204	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow orange silty sand with patches of gravel		
17205	Cut		1	0.27	Natural Feature. subrounded patch of mid greyish yellow sand and gravel, NE part of trench		
Trench 173							
General description					Orientation		
					Length (m)		
					Width (m)		
					Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 174							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. It consists of a sand natural layer overlaid by clayey sand colluvium, both sealed by plough soil.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.85
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17400	Layer		2.1	0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey silty sand. Frequent chert and flint		
17401	Layer		2.2	0.4	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown clayey sand; moderate cherts, occasional flecks of Mn		
17402	Layer		2.1	0.15	Natural. Grey sand. Rare patches of Fe nodules.		
Trench 175							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of plough soil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of sand					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.85
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17500	Layer		2.1	0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey silty sand; frequent chert and flint.		
17501	Layer		2.1	0.45	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown clayey sand; rare flint, occasional flecks of Mn.		
17502	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid grey yellow sand; occasional Fe nodules.		

B.1 Prehistoric pottery

By Alex Davies

Introduction

- B.1.1 The evaluation uncovered 218 sherds (1193g) of prehistoric pottery from 29 contexts over 17 trenches, alongside parts of a large vessel that was probably complete when deposited (Table 1). The assemblage is moderately well-preserved with an average sherd weight of 5.4g (excluding the complete vessel).
- B.1.2 Diagnostic prehistoric pottery dated to the middle Bronze Age, the early Iron Age, and the middle Iron Age. The rest of the material can be accommodated in these periods. Thirteen contexts were spot-dated to the middle Bronze Age to early Iron Age, one to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age, and one to the middle/late Iron Age. Although spot-dates ranges include the late Bronze Age, no certain material of this date was found. Any late Iron Age pottery is dealt with the Roman material in a separate report.
- B.1.3 The only diagnostic middle Bronze Age vessel is a large pot (17021) found in pit 17022. This was probably complete when it was deposited, although the upper part of the vessel was truncated. The base is complete, and the lower wall survives up to 260mm. The sides are near-vertical, and the diameter of the vessel where it has broken varies from 360-390mm. The wall is surprisingly thin for such a large pot, measuring c 7-10mm. A rim sherd from the same vessel was discovered, and this has two lines of fingertip decoration, one immediately below the rim and the second on a lightly raised cordon 70mm below the rim. The pot is in a coarse flint fabric. It was block-lifted and excavated off-site, and no cremated remains were discovered inside. Fifteen sherds (81g) from a different vessel were found in the larger pot, and these were in a fine-medium flint fabric decorated with circular impressions.
- B.1.4 Diagnostic early Iron Age forms include one or two shouldered jars with upright necks and two or three vessels with heavily expanded rims. These forms are mainly in shelly fabrics with one in a sandy and one in a flint fabric. Diagnostic middle Iron Age vessels include round-bodied pots with upright necks and bead rims. These are mainly in shelly fabrics with one in a glauconitic sand fabric. The middle/late Iron Age form is a necked vessel with an everted rim in a sandy fabric.
- B.1.5 Most of the spot-dating is based on fabric. Shell and flint were the main fabrics encountered, followed by glauconitic sand and quartz sand. Shell was used for diagnostic early and middle Iron Age vessels, demonstrating the use of the fabric in both periods at the site. The only diagnostic flint-tempered vessel is middle Bronze Age, although flint continued to be commonly at other sites in west Kent into the early Iron Age, significantly declining by the middle Iron Age (Allen *et al.* 2012, 67-8, 191-2). Quartz sand is found in the middle Bronze Age to early Iron Age locally, increasing in use significantly in the middle Iron Age, and glauconitic sand began in the middle Iron Age, continuing into the late Iron Age (*ibid.*). A sherd in a glauconitic fabric was found in context 1603 associated with two early Iron Age forms.

B.1.6 Overall, the entire assemblage probably belongs to two chronological ranges: the middle Bronze Age, and the early and middle Iron Age. Unfortunately, many contexts with small undiagnostic assemblages of flint-tempered sherds cannot be more closely dated to the middle Bronze Age to early Iron Age.

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Fabric	Spot-date	Comment
1506	1	16	Shell, fine	E/MIA	Round-bodied/shoulder. Burnished
1509	2	21	Shell, fine+coarse	E/MIA	Same as 1506, and another vessel
1511	1	8	Shell+flint, med	E/MIA	Burnished
1512	2	20	Sand, fine	M/LIA	Everted rim from necked vessel. Burnished
1516	1	34	Sand, fine	EIA	Shouldered jar with upright neck? Particulary fine for type. Burnished
1603	3	82	Shell, coarse+med; Glauc	EIA	2x EIA expanded rim; Glauc fabric should be MIA
1604	8	85	Shell, coarse+med; Flint, med	EIA	Expanded rim?; shouldered vessel upright neck
4111	1	3	Sand	IA	Very abraded
4809	1	1	Flint, med	MBA-EIA	
4810	1	1	Flint, med	MBA-EIA	Very abraded
6706	3	29	Shell, coarse+med	E/MIA	
6707	1	13	Shell, med	MIA	Upright neck, slight bead rim
6710	2	18	Shell, med	E/MIA	
6715	1	6	Shell, med	E/MIA	Very abraded
7105	16	17	Sand	E/MIA	
8104	4	47	Flint, coarse	MBA-EIA	
9203	85	407	Shell, coarse; Glauc	MIA	2x round-bodied vessels with upright neck and bead rim. Inc sample 3
9603	24	70	Flint, med	MBA-EIA	
13406	3	10	Flint, med	MBA-EIA	
13507	2	1	Flint, med	MBA-EIA	Inc. sample 37
13705	3	1	Flint, fine	MBA-EIA	Very abraded
14605	1	1	Flint, fine	MBA-EIA	
15703	3	23	Shell, med	LBA/EIA	Shouldered vessel. Stamped circular decoration on shoulder
15806	1	1	Flint, fine	MBA-EIA	Very abraded
16405	2	90	Flint, med	MBA-EIA	
16407	1	5	Flint, med	MBA-EIA	
17005	8	66	Flint, coarse+med	MBA-EIA	
17019	14	31	Flint, coarse	MBA-EIA	
17021	23	86	Flint, coarse; Flint, med; Flint+Glauc; Sand	MBA	Complete base and lower wall of large pot, fingertipping below rim and fingertipped cordon; sherds from three other vessels inc. impressed circles
Total	218	1193			

Table 1: Summary of the prehistoric pottery

B.2 Roman pottery

By Edward Biddulph

Introduction

- B.2.1 Some 141 sherds of pottery, weighing 1682g, 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. Forms were assigned codes from Oxford Archaeology's standard recording system (Booth, nd) and supplemented where possible by codes from regional typologies – Monaghan (1987) for North Kent and Thameside wares, and Webster (1996) for samian wares. Forms and fabrics are quantified in Tables 2 and 3.

Fabric	Description	Count	Weight (g)	MV	EVE
B1	Fine grog-tempered ware (SOB GT)	7	59	1	0.08
B5	Grog-tempered wares with sand	4	23		
B9	Coarse sandy fabric	6	34		
B9.1	Glauconitic Medway Valley ware	1	38	1	0.1
BER10	Early Gaulish white ware	3	11		
LIAB1	Late Iron Age flint-tempered fabric	1	1		
R100	Un sourced reduced wares	3	73	2	0.35
R154	Fine red-surfaced grog-tempered ware	1	3		
R16	North Kent fine grey ware (UPC FR)	1	1		
R17.1	North Kent fine orange ware	12	71		
R17.2	North Kent fine red ware	3	3		
R18.1	North Kent white slipped fine oxidised ware	5	8	1	0.1
R42	South Gaulish samian ware (LGF SA)	1	15		
R68	Patch Grove grog-tempered ware (PAT GT)	1	13	1	0.06
R69	North Kent shell-tempered ware	59	1128	2	0.31
R73.3	Early Thameside sandy grey ware	27	158	1	0.04
R8.2	Red fine sandy wares	3	20	1	0.2
R8.3	Buff fine sandy wares	2	21	1	0.15
Z	Indeterminate fabric	1	2		
Total		141	1682	11	1.39

Table 2: Quantification of Roman pottery fabrics (MV minimum number of vessels; EVE estimated vessel equivalent; codes in brackets from Tomber and Dore 1998)

Type	Description	Type	EVE
BB	Large flagon with bifid rim		0.14
C	Jar		0.06
CE	High-shouldered necked jar		0.1
CH	Bead-rimmed jar	Monaghan 3E1/3F	0.31
CJ	Lid-seated jar	Monaghan 3L2	0.04

Type	Description	Type	EVE
CN	Storage jar	Monaghan 3D4	0.2
EG	Carinated beaker	Monaghan 2G1	0.1
HG	Globular bowl	Monaghan 4A5	0.21
L	Lid		0.23
		Total	1.39

Table 3: Quantification of Roman pottery forms, with concordance (Monaghan 1987)

Assemblage composition and chronology

- B.2.2 Most context-groups date to the early Roman period (c AD 43-120/50), and indeed all groups could be accommodated within that period. Context 15608, the primary fill of pit 15611, contained pottery of mid-1st century AD date (c AD 43-70). This included a body sherd from a butt-beaker in a fine grog-tempered fabric (R154) and sherds from white ware flagons and butt-beakers from northern Gaul (BER10). A group of pottery from a later fill was dated more broadly to the second half of the 1st century AD. It contained North Kent fine wares (R17 and R18), pointing to deposition after AD 50.
- B.2.3 A group recovered from context 14610, a fill of boundary ditch 14604, was deposited during the late 1st century AD. This is indicated by a base sherd of a Drag. 18/31 dish in Central Gaulish samian ware (R42). Unusually, the slip is yellow, rather than the conventional red. This gave the vessel a marbled appearance. A grog-tempered fabric (B5) and North Kent fine reduced ware (R16) were also present, giving a date of c AD 80-100 for the group.
- B.2.4 No group was certain to date from the 2nd century AD. Groups 6103 (fill of ditch 6102), 13505 (a colluvial layer), 14613 (fill of ditch 14612), and 14909 (fill of ditch 14908) contained pottery that dated up to c AD 150 (or in the case of 6103, up to c AD 270), but with ranges that commenced in the 1st century AD could well have been deposited before c AD 100. Pottery from these groups included North Kent shell-tempered ware (R69), Thameside grey ware (R73.3) and North Kent fine reduced ware (R16).
- B.2.5 In general, the North Kent industry supplied much of the pottery present. Shelly fabric R69 dominated the assemblage and reached the site in the form of jars and storage jars. Sandy fabric R73.3 also made an important contribution, again in the form of jars. A carinated beaker, copying a continental form, was among the vessels supplied in the industry's fine wares (R16, R17 and R18).
- B.2.6 Grog-tempered fabrics (B1 and B5) and sandy fabric B9 are unsourced but could have been made locally. Local pottery production is suggested by a lid in a buff fine sandy fabric (R8.3). The fabric was hard as if overfired and had a somewhat pimply appearance. It may have a second that had not been traded far from its place of manufacture. Pottery from further afield included a jar in Patch Grove ware (R68), which arrived from west Kent, and a jar in a glauconitic fabric (B9.1), which was made within the Medway Valley.

Condition and distribution

- B.2.7 With a mean sherd weight (MSW; weight divided by the number of sherds) of 11.9g and a mean rim percentage or mean EVE (EVE divided by MV) of 0.13 EVE, the condition of the assemblage was mixed. Sherds were generally small, but some

relatively large fragments were recorded. For example, 20% of the rim of a bead-rimmed jar in fabric R8.1 survived, and the R69 storage jar was equally well preserved. The latter also comprised several relatively large body sherds. The condition of the assemblage suggests that the pottery had undergone multiple episodes of redeposition, resulting in the breakage and separation of the vessel elements, but that at least some of the pottery had been found relatively close to areas of use.

- B.2.8 Pottery was collected from the eastern part of the site (Trenches 14, 15, 61 and 71), as well as the western part (Trenches 135, 144, 146, 149 and 156). Most of it (90% by sherd count) was from the western part, with Trenches 146, 149 and 156 containing relatedly large amounts. The pottery from Trenches 149 and 156 was also among the best preserved, with MSWs of 17.2g and 10g and mean EVEs of 0.16 and 0.14 respectively, suggesting that a focus of pottery use and settlement lay in this area.

Status

- B.2.9 Site status or function is difficult to determine from what is a relatively small assemblage. The presence of the 'marbled' samian ware dish is potentially significant, suggesting that inhabitants had access to exotica and enjoyed continental dining practices. However, the settlement no doubt benefitted from its proximity to Watling Street, and we may also note that the samian dish had been repaired in antiquity with the use of a tar-like substance. It is possible that the dish was a chance arrival that became a treasured item because of its rarity and unusual appearance.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

- B.2.10 The pottery reported on here has the potential to inform future research through re-analysis and thus it is recommended that all the pottery is retained. This follows the advice set out in the 'Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology' (PCRG *et al.* 2016).

B.3 Post-Roman pottery

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

- B.3.1 A total of 163 sherds (1847g) of pottery were recovered from 17 contexts. These include 12 sherds (50g) of pottery recovered from three sieved samples. A range of material from the Saxon period through to the 19th or 20th century was identified, but pottery of the Saxon and medieval periods is particularly well represented.
- B.3.2 All the pottery was scanned during the present assessment and spot-dates were provided for each context. Each context group was quantified by sherd count and weight and recorded on a spot-dating spreadsheet. The pottery is mainly fragmentary, but some large fresh sherds are present.
- B.3.3 The context spot-date is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types or fabrics are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the range of fabrics were recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls etc.) and any other attributes worthy of note (e.g. decoration etc.). Fabric codes referred to are those of the Kent fabric type series housed at Canterbury Archaeological Trust and which the author helped to develop. The range of fabrics here is almost identical to that from sites along the A2 Pepperhill to Cobham road-scheme (very close to the present evaluation), and the fabrics are fully described in that report (Cotter 2012). A few fabric codes have been cross-referenced to those used by the Museum of London (MoLA 2014). The range of pottery is described in some detail in the spreadsheet (Table 4) and is therefore only summarised below.

Description

Context	Spot-date	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
4108	c 1250-1350?	1	1	SIEVED. Small body sherd from jug in fine sandy reddish-orange fabric with a flint grit (c 2mm across) showing in sherd section. Sherd quite thin (c 4mm thick). Traces of cream slip-painted decoration beneath a copper-flecked green glaze. Possibly London-type ware (Fabric M5)? or Mill Green ware (M6)?
4119	c 1050-1225	2	17	SIEVED. Shelly EM35 cpot rim
4503	c 1100-1225?	4	35	1x thumbled cpot rim in shelly-sandy EM36. 3x EM35
6700	c 1800-1925	4	38	1x bo (bo = body sherd) LPM3A - abraded. 1x bo coarse grey M38B? 2x bos abraded black shellyware - poss EM35 or poss Mid/Late Saxon? Or Roman??
6705	c 1050-1150?	7	135	2x v fresh simple handmade 11-12C cpot rims in coarse sandy greyware - poss EM13 (London EMS sandy) but a little coarse? Otherwise poss an early type of M38B? (or Canterbury EM1??). 2x fine dark grey/black bos from 2 different vess, 1 wheel-turned, the other with int knife-trimming - probably Thetford-type ware (LS10). 2x shelly EM35 incl large fresh cpot rim. 1x bo unident grey sandy with flint, shell & quartz (EM28??)
6708	c 1050-1150?	26	222	Mainly shelly EM35 incl shallow bowl/pan profile. 3x bos LS10 Thetford ware small jars with bold rilling. 1x bo coarse sandy EM13?
6708	c 1270-1350	2	4	SIEVED. 1x small bo from orange glazed Mill Green ware jug (M6). 1x small bo shelly EM35

Context	Spot-date	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
6907	c 1225-1400?	2	24	NW Kent grey sandy M38B, incl thumbled jug base. Similar to jugs in 6908
6908	c 1225-1350?	24	242	Mostly grey M38B jugs including thumbled bases. 1x v small bo green-glazed Scarborough ware (M11, probably jug?). 2x bos (1 vess) oxidised sandyware jug neck/shoulder with ext green glaze & poss traces of white slip, possibly Mill Green coarseware (M6A, c 1270-1350) or an Essex redware? (Essex fabric 21), otherwise poss Tyler Hill ware (M1) or Aardenburg-type ware (M14)?? Latter sherds probably 13C/E14C.
6910	c 1250-1400?	10	130	Mostly grey M38B jugs including a complete projecting bunghole from a bunghole jar/cistern with pricked decoration on bunghole face. 1x small bo green-glazed Scarborough ware (M11, probably jug?). 1x unidentified fineware bo from a smallish thin-walled globular jug or cup with a v fine light brown fabric & with an ext green glaze and int yellow glaze - like Surrey bichrome wares incl Kingston ware 'metal copy' baluster jugs (c 1270-1350) & Tudor Green ware (c 1350-1500), but fabric unlike these; might be a rare Scarborough bichrome type? Or poss late med Herts glazed ware?? 1x unidentified scrap in fine pink-orange fabric - poss FC? Or Roman??
7205	c 550-750?	17	168	Anglo-Saxon. Organic-tempered ware EMS4. Sherds from probable jars incl unusually small diameter rim c 50mm. Also large sagging base sherd. Most sherds scorched/sooted int. Full date range of EMS4 = c 450-800 but this assemblage (incl ctxs below) probably from the middle of this range (ie., c 550-750?)
7206	c 550-750?	12	87	Anglo-Saxon. Organic-tempered ware EMS4. 11x sherds incl 4 jar rims - v simple/crude. Most sherds scorched/sooted int & ext. 1x fine sandy oxidised (scorched?) bo with rare rounded flint - poss Anglo-Saxon (EMS1?)
7206	c 550-750?	8	26	SIEVED. EMS4 bos
7207	c 550-750?	15	218	Anglo-Saxon. Organic-tempered ware EMS4. incl 2 jar rims. Sooted int. A few sherds with int and ext burnishing
7208	c 550-750?	5	132	Anglo-Saxon. Organic-tempered ware EMS4. Large fresh bos - mainly 2 vess. Sooted int
7210	c 550-750?	5	17	Anglo-Saxon. Organic-tempered ware EMS4. Bos
7703	c 1225-1400?	1	20	Greyware M38B. Thumbled base from large jug
8404	c 1750-1950	1	9	Bo from WT red terracotta flowerpot LPM2
10007	c 1100-1350	3	37	Fresh bos sandy-shelly ware EM36. 1 vess - cpot?
12407	c 1830-1900	14	285	Large fresh sherds LPM14 transfer-printed dishes etc. 2x LPM2 Flowerpot rims. 1x scrap black-glazed redware (PM11, London PMBL)
Total		163	1847	

Table 4: Description of post-Roman pottery by context

Discussion

B.3.4 The pottery mostly comprises ordinary domestic pottery typical of this part of north-west Kent and covers a date range from the early or mid-Saxon period through to the modern period. Probably the most important ceramic group here is the pottery from a pit in Trench 72 (contexts 7205, 7206, 7207, 7208 and 7210). These contexts produced a total of 62 sherds (648g) of pottery of a markedly consistent character,

and all, save one sherd, in organic-tempered ware (Fabric EMS4), which is entirely consistent with a date in the early to mid Saxon period (c 450-800 AD). At Canterbury, in east Kent, this fabric is the predominant type during the period c 575-750 AD (Cotter 2012), and its clear predominance in the evaluation here (allowing for regional variation) allows a more calibrated date-bracket of c 550-750 AD to be suggested for this group of contexts, and the pit they are associated with. The vessels themselves, though broken, comprise large fresh sherds from crudely hand-built jars with plain rims and sagging or rounded bases. None is decorated although one or two vessels are crudely burnished internally and externally. Most vessels are also heavily sooted internally and externally (characteristic of vessels of this period), and some probably contain carbonised food residues.

- B.3.5 The medieval (post-Saxon) pottery came from ditches and pits mainly in Trenches 67, 69 and 77.
- B.3.6 Trench 67 (ditch fills 6705 and 6708) produced a reasonable quantity of pottery datable to c 1050-1150(?). This mainly comprised sherds of north-west Kent shelly ware (EM35, c 1050-1225) including a shallow bowl/pan profile. A few sandy ware cooking pot rims here may be in London-type EMS sandy ware (EM13, c 1000-1150), also produced somewhere in north-west Kent. Five sherds from wheel-thrown jars in a dark grey fabric are almost certainly Thetford-type ware (LS10, c 850-1100), a characteristic late Saxon-Norman type produced at various centres in East Anglia (mainly Ipswich). This fabric was also identified from the A2 road-scheme sites and indicates some level of trade or contact with East Anglia during this period (or alternatively with London - where the type is fairly common). Although a sieved sample from 6708 also produced a small sherd of glazed 13th-14th century pottery, it is perhaps best to regard this as an intrusive element in an otherwise secure late Saxon-Norman context. A sherd of 19th-century pottery from 6700 was from a ploughsoil context in this trench.
- B.3.7 Pit fills in Trench 69 (6907, 6908 and 6910) produced a reasonable quantity of 'high medieval' pottery to which an over-all date of c 1250-1400 can probably be applied. The predominant fabric type here is north-west Kent grey sandy ware (M38B, c 1175-1400), mainly in the form of jugs with thumbled bases, but including a complete projecting bunghole from a bunghole jar - a vessel form usually associated with brewing and storing ale/beer. A few small sherds from glazed jugs are from types fairly commonly found in this part of Kent and include Mill Green ware from central Essex (M6A, c 1270-1350) and Scarborough ware from the Yorkshire coast (M11, c 1200-1350+). One or two glazed sherds are from other sources which have yet to be positively identified.
- B.3.8 No late medieval or early post-medieval pottery (pre- c 1800) was identified. A group of 14 sherds of 19th-century pottery was recovered from Trench 124, associated with a modern structure there. One or two other isolated sherds of this date came from other trenches.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

- B.3.9 The pottery here has good potential to inform research through re-analysis. It should therefore be retained and properly catalogued and reported at some future date - along with material from any subsequent formal excavations in this area.

B.4 Flint

By Mike Donnelly

Introduction

- B.4.1 An assemblage of 81 struck flints and 282 fragments of burnt unworked flint weighing 3265g was recovered from this evaluation. The struck flint was widely dispersed across the evaluation area, generally in low numbers, but there were concentrations in Trenches 15 and 170. However, there did not appear to be any larger concentrations involving groups of nearby trenches to suggest foci for flint-related activity. The assemblage was largely flake-based with a low blade index of 12.7% (Ford 1987) and a handful of early tools, tool debris and cores including the one truly diagnostic piece, an early Mesolithic microlith from Trench 148. The remainder tended to represent material of Neolithic or later date and was largely related to flake production. In many ways, it was similar to the material from the nearby evaluation LTC80T20 that also formed part of this project, but lacked the more significant early component.

Category type	Count
Flake	55
Blade	6
Bladelet	2
Blade index	12.70% (8/63)
Irregular waste	6
Adze sharpening flake	1
Core rejuvenation flake	1
Core single platform flakes	1
Core multi-platform flakes	1
Core levallois non-discoidal flakes	1
Microlith	1
Backed knife	1
Denticulate	2
Retouched flake	2
Retouched blade	1
Total	81
Burnt unworked	282/3265g
No. burnt (%)	6/81 (7.41%)
No. broken (%)	23/81 (28.40%)
No cores/related pieces (%)	4/81 (4.94%)
No. retouched (%)	7/81 (8.64%)

Table 5: Summary of the flint assemblage

Provenance

- B.4.2 This assemblage comprised material from 36 contexts ranging from one (15 times) to 11 flints (colluvium 9603) and averaged 2.25 flints per context. Only three contexts had five or more flints with ditch fills 6103 (6 flints) and 16405 (5 flints) alongside the colluvium mentioned above. Concentrations were evident such as with ditches 16405 and 16407 with eight flints in total. Overall, ditches accounted for 45.68% of the assemblage followed by colluvium (19.75%) and pit fills (11.11%) with additional material from specialised pits such as a cremation pit (2.47%) and a quarry pit (4.94%). Buried soil 13507 is also of note and was found to contain four flints (4.94%),

however, these pieces were in poor condition and it is likely that the horizon must have been heavily reworked prior to burial.

Category Type	Count	Percentage
Ditches	37	45.68
Pits	9	11.11
Quarry pit	4	4.94
Kiln	3	3.70
Cremation pit	2	2.47
Postholes	1	1.23
Features	56	69.13
Colluvium	16	19.75
Buried soil	4	4.94
Topsoil	3	3.70
Other layers	1	1.23
Natural	1	1.23
Layers	25	30.87
Total	81	[100]

Table 6: Breakdown of struck flint by feature and deposit type

B.4.3 Burnt unworked material was largely recovered from feature fills with just 24 pieces (8.51%) and 149g (5.7%) being recovered from colluvium or buried soil 13507. Twenty fragments (7.09%) came from buried soil layer 13507 giving it the second largest assemblage of burnt flint although mostly these were very small fragments totalling just 31g (0.95%) and were likely a product of careful artefact recovery from an environmental sample. One pit contained for a significant quantity of material (220 fragments (78%), 1815g (55.59%)) and may well reflect the deposition of material from some industrial or domestic process such as hearth or oven construction, possible burnt mound activity or more likely the use of flint as ‘pot boilers’. Elsewhere, the material often formed only a minor component in ditches and pits, most likely as residual material, the sole exception to which was buried soil layer 16507 described above.

Raw material and Condition

B.4.4 Flint accounted for 80 of the 81 struck pieces (98.77%) with a single flake of probable Greensand chert also being present (1.23%). This material is often found as a minor component in any given assemblage, particularly ones that originate from numerous phases of lithic knapping. It can also sometimes make up a considerable proportion of a given assemblage especially in south-western Britain. A significant percentage of the assemblage displayed cortex (59/81, 72.84%) with a variety of surfaces indicating a range of probable sources but was dominated by thin abraded cortex typical of some North Downs material (47.46%, 28/59). This was followed by more typical chalk cortex found on 21 examples (35.59%), eight of which were heavily weathered (13.56%) indicating a secondary source, then thermal surfaces indicative of clay-with-flints and/or scavenging of raw material from earlier phases of activity (7/59, 11.86%). There was only a single example (1.69%) with distinctive Bullhead Bed cortex (Dewey and Bromehead 1915) as was the case with rolled/gravel cortex and a piece displaying a ground/polished surface (a levallois core of probable late Neolithic date formed on a reused axe fragment).

B.4.5 The flints displayed a split between lightly edge damaged (34/75, 45.33%) or fresh (31/75, 41.33%) with seven pieces displaying moderate (9.33%) and three with heavy edge damage (4%). Cortication was largely light (49/75, 65.33%) with lesser amounts

displaying no (10/75, 13.33%), moderate (8/75, 10.67%) or heavy cortication (8/75, 10.67%). Although cortication is no longer seen as a firm indicator of age, here at least, cortical pieces tended to be more heavily damaged which could be used as an indication of more heavily reworked material. The assemblage includes lightly disturbed pieces alongside a number of possibly contemporary assemblages and some more heavily disturbed groups, such as buried soil 13507.

Key contexts and trenches

- B.4.6 Ditch 6103 contained six flakes in good condition, some of which may have been utilised. These flakes included several examples typical of later prehistoric forms or others that had unusual characteristics common in later periods such as the re-use of earlier pieces as seen through heavily differential cortication.
- B.4.7 Trench 72 contained eight flints from four contexts, but six of the eight were from Saxon pit 7202. This pit contained one backed knife alongside a denticulate, a bladelet and three flakes, with two pieces each in fills 7206, 7210 and 7213. The bladelet was very clearly early in form and was fresh while the backed knife could belong to several periods, but with a strong tendency towards the Neolithic. The remainder of the assemblage was undiagnostic and was in mixed condition suggesting that some or all the flintwork could be residual. Ditch 7217, fill 7218 contained two flakes in very good condition suggesting that they may be contemporary with the fill, but neither flake was diagnostic.
- B.4.8 Colluvium 9603 contained 11 lithics, ten flints and one flake of greensand chert. These were composed of nine flakes and two blade forms with relatively badly damaged edges and varying cortication levels strongly indicative of a disturbed and probably heavily mixed assemblage. The blades and some of the thinner flakes were typically early while a few flakes displayed cortical or simple platforms alongside hard-hammer bulbs that were suggestive of later prehistoric industries. Similar material was recovered from colluvium in Trenches 48, 135 and 162.
- B.4.9 Trench 135 yielded eight flints, one from the ploughsoil, two from colluvium 13506, four from buried soil 13507 and one from 'other layer' 13508. These flints were in mixed condition with the pieces from the buried soil being in the poorest condition, whilst that from other layer 13508 was fresh. The total assemblage consisted of seven flakes and a piece of irregular waste with some of the flakes being suggestive of later prehistoric industries, though none were truly diagnostic.
- B.4.10 Trench 164, ditches 16405 and 16407 yielded eight flints, five from ditch 16404, fill 16405 and three from ditch 16406, fill 16407. The flints were quite fresh with ditch 16404 yielding three flakes, a piece of irregular waste and a very crude and typically later prehistoric multi-platform flake core. Ditch 16406 contained a flake, a relatively long blade form and a single platform flake core. Unfortunately, the majority of the assemblage was undiagnostic but the freshness of the material and the relatively consistent levels of cortication could indicate a single phase of flint-related activity contemporary with the ditches from which the flints were recovered.
- B.4.11 Trench 170 contained eight flints from five separate contexts. Ditch 17004 fill 17005 contained a proximally snapped retouched flake with fine abrupt retouch down its right hand side. Ditch 17011 contained five pieces, two in fill 17014 and three from 17019. The former fill contained a flake and blade, while the latter fill contained two flakes and a long retouched blade of early date, possibly even early Mesolithic. Pit fill

17023 contained a probable adze or axe sharpening flake of early date and could also be Mesolithic, while ploughsoil 17000 contained a struck flake.

Discussion

- B.4.12 The key early prehistoric find was an early Mesolithic microlith of obliquely blunted form found in ditch fill 14804, ditch 14803. While these can be found in both early and late assemblages this example is of a size only really seen in early assemblages (Reynier 2005). One other potentially early Mesolithic specialised piece was the possible adze sharpening flake or axe sharpening flake that was recovered from pit fill 17023 in Trench 170. While not unequivocally Mesolithic, as it may relate to Neolithic axe working, it does hint at further early activity. Most of the blades and bladelets recovered here are also early but many are probably early Neolithic in date and could be related to early Neolithic activity known from the nearby evaluation LTC80T20 (OA 2020). However, one quite large, retouched blade that measured 80mm by 22mm in width, recovered from ditch 17011, fill 17019 is also very probably early Mesolithic in date.
- B.4.13 As mentioned above, many of the blade forms recovered could belong in the Neolithic period, given the sites proximity to similar assemblages from LTC80T20 (OA 2020) and the A2 investigations (Allen *et al* 2012). In addition to this, one or two other pieces also probably date to the Neolithic period or early Bronze Age and the same could be said for much of the undiagnostic debitage. One levallois core formed on a polished axe fragment is very likely to date to the late Neolithic period. Additionally, a backed knife found alongside a denticulate, a bladelet and three flakes from pit 7202 could represent Neolithic activity with the bladelet being a very good example of a probable Neolithic piece while the backed knife is more ambiguous but is more common in Neolithic contexts.
- B.4.14 Later prehistoric flintwork is generally identified by certain technological characteristics rather than by diagnostic tools or core types. Here, the typical squat, simple, hard-hammer struck, unprepared flakes were found in a limited number of contexts including ditch 6102, fill 6103. However, the bulk of the remainder of the undiagnostic debitage does have certain trends that suggest much of it may be very late (such as simple and/or cortical platforms and hard-hammer bulbs). One very basic multi-platform flake core from ditch 16404 was also likely to represent later prehistoric activity and many of the associated flints from this feature could also be of that date.
- B.4.15 The buried soil layers and colluvium merit discussion. Worked flints recovered from colluvial horizons are often in mixed condition and of mixed date and this was the case here. This was also true for material recovered from the buried soil in 13507. In regard to buried soils elsewhere at LTC the exact opposite has been found such as at LTC80T20 where a buried soil horizon contained very fresh flintwork. While the results for both the colluvium and buried soil at LTC76S20 is disappointing, this does not preclude finding other buried soil flint assemblages elsewhere in the evaluation area that are in better condition nor does it preclude finding *in situ* floors. Therefore, these deposits should be examined in detail wherever they are encountered along the LTC route with particular care to ensure their preservation during any open area strips during further works until they can be tested for their potential.

Methodology

- B.4.16 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, 72-77; 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.

B.5 Ceramic building material

By Cynthia Poole

Introduction

- B.5.1 A total of 80 fragments (5988g) of CBM together with 8 fragments (370g) of fired clay from sieving were recovered from 14 trenches. The condition of the material is variable and most contexts produced only small fragments. The exceptions were two half bricks from Trench 124 and a large quantity of roof tile from Trench 74. The majority of the material was medieval or post-medieval in date, with only two pieces identified as Roman.
- B.5.2 The assemblage has been fully recorded on an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with guidelines set out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2007) and is summarised in Table 7. The record includes quantification, and details of fabric type, form, dimensions, and comments on any significant features. Fabrics were characterised on the basis of macroscopic features supplemented by the use of x20 hand lens for finer constituents.

Roman tile

- B.5.3 Roman tile comprised a fragment of brick and a flat tile of uncertain form. The brick fragment measured 40-42mm thick, most typical of the smaller range of Roman bricks such as pedalis or lydion types. The upper surface and edge were smooth and even and the rough base had been burnt grey across the base suggesting reuse in a hearth floor. The second fragment is the flake off the surface of a tile and identification as Roman is only tentative based on fabric and surface finish. Both pieces were made in a red fine sandy fabric.

Post-Roman CBM

- B.5.4 The medieval and post-medieval CBM comprised brick and flat roof tile, probably all peg tile based on the number with evidence of peg holes. Both brick and roof tile was made in a similar red-orange silty-fine sandy fabric, generally hard fired but quite soft and powdery in the case of the brick. There were some minor variations with a few pieces of roof tile containing sparse mica and possible weathered glauconite and a brick with small chalk inclusions.
- B.5.5 The brick comprised 8 fragments (2180g) which included two substantial pieces from contexts 12406 and 12407 of the same type of frogged brick measuring 65mm thick by 113mm wide with a shallow concave frog in the base measuring 11mm deep and an estimated width of 70mm. The brick was very neatly made with very smooth flat surfaces and sharp angular arrises suggesting they were made in a metal lined mould. Other fragments of brick were small and broken but are similar in character as far as can be judged and of similar or slightly earlier date.
- B.5.6 The roof tile all consists of rectangular flat tile pierced with probably two peg holes at the upper end for attachment with wooden pegs or nails. The survival of a number of peg holes and absence of any nib tiles suggests all were peg tiles. The dating of the roof tile is necessarily imprecise and is based on general characteristics of finish and thickness.
- B.5.7 The medieval roof tile amounting to 64 fragments, weighing 3323g, was found in pit fill 7405, apart from two pieces and has been broadly dated as 13th-15th century.

The tiles measured 13-15mm thick and the largest fragment over 115mm wide and 150mm long. In general, it had a rough crude finish with wiped, striated, or lumpy undulating upper surfaces, rough bases and even edges. Peg holes were circular or oval measuring 13-18mm diameter tapering to 9-11mm at the base and in one case 5mm. Some were encircled by halos of surplus clay flattened around the peg hole. One (ctx 6910) has part of a possible paw impression on its upper surface. A slightly thinner piece 12mm thick with knife trimmed edge may be a fragment of ridge tile with and angular profile. Several fragments had remnants of cream lime mortar attached to edge or base, indicating this group was material from a demolished structure.

B.5.8 The post-medieval roof tile comprises six small fragments weighing 72g and are dated to 17th-19th century, most likely belonging to the end of this range. Most measured 11-12mm thick with one of 14mm and all had a neat finish with smooth flat surfaces. Two fragments had narrow indented borders 8 and 11mm wide.

B.5.9 A small quantity of fired clay (8 fragments, 370g) from context 4119 took the form of thick flat slabs of clay 20-28mm thick with a smooth flat-undulating outer surface finely striated from wiping and a rough flattish back bonding surface covered in chalk grit on one piece. The surfaces are lightly burnt grey. These are likely to oven lining from walls or floor of the crop processing oven discussed more fully in relation to the fired clay. These pieces are from a separate part of the oven structure and are not part of the wattle supported drying floor.

Context	SF/S no.	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date	Material
4119	<49>	8	370	~	FC Oven lining/render
12406	~	2	767	C19	Brick frogged
12407	~	4	1384	C19	Brick frogged
6715	~	3	28	C19	Roof flat
6715	~	1	16	C19	Brick
6910	~	1	107	C13-15	Roof peg
7103	~	1	74	C13-15	Roof peg
7200	~	1	26	RB?	Flat tile
7405	~	61	3098	C13-15	Roof flat & peg
8404	~	1	28	C18-19	Roof flat
9202	~	1	6	C18-19	Roof flat
10305	~	1	10	C17-19	Roof flat
14002	~	1	44	C13-14	Roof peg
14605	~	1	13	C18-19	Brick
15519	~	1	387	RB	Brick RB
Total		88	6358		

Table 7: Summary of CBM assemblage by context, date and type

Conclusion

B.5.10 The assemblage provides evidence mainly of medieval and late post-medieval activity. The medieval focus is in Trench 74, where the large quantity of roof tile indicates a deliberate dump possibly from a demolished structure in the vicinity of the site. The main area of post-medieval activity relates to the wall identified in Trench 124, and apart from this represents a scatter of small fragments in colluvial layers and caught in the upper fills of possibly earlier ditches. Roman material is sparse and probably represents material dispersed through agricultural activity.

Recommendations

- B.5.11 The value of the assemblage is in providing supplementary dating evidence for the contexts and evidence of activities on site. The more scattered material has little additional intrinsic research value, apart from providing evidence of the fabrics that were in use in the area at different periods. In general, the archive record should be sufficient for these in any wider research encompassing the site or the material and may be discarded upon completion of the project prior to archiving. The CBM and fired clay relating to structures and the large deposit of roof tile have further research value and should be retained. Material for retention and discard is indicated in the archive record.

B.6 Fired clay

By Cynthia Poole

Introduction

- B.6.1 The majority of the evaluation produced a modest quantity of fired clay (FC) amounting to 204 fragments weighing 1369g from Trenches 15, 48, 67, 72, 92, 149, 162 and 170. In addition to this there was a very large group of fired clay from layers within feature 4107 in Trench 41, which is described separately below. Excluding Trench 41, the assemblage consists of a mix of material from a range of periods and forms. Preservation is variable with fragments presenting a range of size, abrasion and an overall mean fragment weight of 7g. The assemblage contains fragments of very varying date from the prehistoric period to post-mediaeval. The assemblage contains no diagnostic material that can be spot-dated with any degree of certainty and is reliant on other dateable artefacts for its phasing. The assemblage of fired clay from feature 4107 has not been fully processed or quantified but is estimated to comprise something in the order of 150kg in total. The assemblage has been recorded on an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with guidelines set out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2007), which whilst not specifically for fired clay provide appropriate guidance. The fired clay from feature 4107 is included in the record, but has only been recorded in part. Fabrics were characterised on the basis of macroscopic features supplemented by the use of x20 hand lens for finer constituents.

Fabrics

- B.6.2 The basic fabric used was made with a fine sandy or silty micaceous clay sometimes containing a low density of medium quartz sand and occasionally flint grits or pebbles up to c 15mm were present. In a number of cases this had been tempered with added organic material in the form of chaff. In one case the fabric contained a moderate density of chalk and shell grits up to 7mm and coarse flint grits up to 17mm. The general uniformity of the fabrics suggests this was obtained from local clay deposits and in many cases left unmodified by further additions.

Description

- B.6.3 The majority of the assemblage comprises small fragments with a single deliberately moulded surface, usually flat, but sometimes convex, varying from smooth and well finished to rough, striated or undulating. Some surfaces have been fired or burnt grey or black. Most of these pieces are probably structural deriving from oven, hearth or kiln wall or floor surface. Fragments (cx14910) of wattle supported structure had a flat moulded surface with wattle impressions of 15 and 25mm on the back. This probably derives from a structure similar to that described below in relation to feature 14407, and could be of the same date, though this type of structure is found commonly throughout the Iron Age, Roman and Saxon periods.
- B.6.4 A fragment of perforated oven plate (cx4811) measured 22mm thick and was pierced vertically by a cylindrical perforation c 20mm in diameter. The surfaces were flat but slightly undulating the top smooth and the base somewhat rougher with organic impressions. Both upper and lower surfaces were heat discoloured to brown and the top additionally burnt grey. This could be either a portable plate fragment or an integral structure within a kiln. This form most commonly occurs in the middle-late

Iron Age and Roman periods forming the suspended floor of the upper chamber in pottery kilns.

- B.6.5 Other portable or kiln furniture was represented by a linear rod-like form (cx 16208) that has a roughly moulded plano-convex surface with possible finger depressions from shaping and in the core a groove 15mm diameter which looks like a wattle impression. This may be some sort of fire bar made by wrapping a slab of clay around a wattle or stick. This technique was commonly used for fire bars in Anglo-Saxon Ipswich and Thetford ware kilns, but also occurred in the Roman period, when tuyères and some fire bars were made in this manner.

Context	Sample No.	Count	Weight (g)	Ceramic spot-dates	Form	Comments
1511	~	27	845	E-MIA	Oven Str?	
4108	<9> Id.156	40	617	[early Med]	Wattle supported structure /drying floor	Rapidly scanned. Same material as 4110, but smaller fragments. Separated into material for retention, fragments with wattles to be measured and discarded at a later stage of analysis and non-diagnostic fragments discarded.
4108 [4107]	<9> Id.157	463	1458	[early Med]	Wattle supported structure /drying floor	
4108 [4107]	<9> Id.158	119	988	[early Med]	Wattle supported structure /drying floor	
4110 [4107]	~	523	33910	[early Med]	Wattle supported structure /drying floor	Large well preserved fragments Fully recorded
4110 [4107]	~	175	12959	[early Med]	Wattle supported structure /drying floor	assessed
4110 [4107]	~	Est. 1426	Est. 96kg	[early Med]	Wattle supported structure /drying floor	unprocessed
4111 [4107]	<10>	103	1158	[early Med] (IA)	Wattle supported structure /drying floor	
4119 [4107]	<49>	1	5	c 1050-1225	Wattle supported structure /drying floor?	
4811	~	1	28	IA-Roman?	Perforated oven plate	

Context	Sample No.	Count	Weight (g)	Ceramic spot-dates	Form	Comments
6705	~	9	84	c 1050-1150?	Structural?	
6708	~	3	25	c 1270-1350	Structural?	
6708	<30>	46	24	c 1270-1350	Structural?	
6708	<30>	25	74	c 1270-1350	Structural?	
6710	~	1	6	[E/MIA]	Indeterminate	
7206	<6>	35	13	c 550-750?	Indeterminate	
7206	<6>	3	16	c 550-750?	Structural?	
7207	~	10	30	c 550-750?	Structural?	
7208	~	1	2	c 550-750?	Indeterminate	
7208	~	4	13	c 550-750?	Furniture?	
7210	~	3	2	c 550-750?	Indeterminate	
9203	~	2	6	MIA	Indeterminate	
9203	~	1	8	MIA	Furniture?	
9205	~	19	85	MIA	Furniture?	
14909	~	3	8	AD30-70	Indeterminate	
14910	~	4	54	Roman?	Wattle supported str	
16208	<8>	6	45		Furniture?	Firebar?
17027	~	1	1		Indeterminate	

Table 8: Quantification of the fired clay by context, form and associated pottery date

Crop processing kiln 1407

- B.6.6 A very large group of fired clay structure was recovered from feature 1407, the majority from deposit 1410, together with smaller quantities from 1408, 1411 and a single fragment from 1419. Only about a third of the material excavated has been processed and about two thirds of the processed material have been fully recorded. The whole group appears to derive from a single structure that takes the form of an extensive flat plate constructed on a wattle framework. The outer surface has a very distinctive rough undulating finish, coated in organic impressions which have the appearance of grass, possibly hay, that was pressed into the surface as the clay was laid, presumably to stop the clay sticking to the hands of the builders. On many pieces fingertip depressions clearly overlie the grass impressions. On the underside are impressions of interwoven wattle impressions comprising sails with rods woven around them. It is possible that a pre-woven wattle structure, such as a hurdle was used as the basis for the framework, though it is possible the framework was woven in situ. No evidence has so far been found on the fired clay to support either scenario.
- B.6.7 The wattles range in size from 4-30mm diameter for the rods and 13-30mm diameter for the sails (Fig. 37). One sail also took the form of a split or squared pole 21mm wide and there were other split wattle impressions, which are likely to be broken ends, rather than split the full length of the wattle. The size pattern of the wattles conforms broadly to that found on most wattle supported structure with a main peak at 12-13mm diameter, but there is a much higher proportion in the larger size categories over 16mm diameter and the distribution could be viewed as polymodal rather than unimodal. The function of two large poles of 60 and 80mm diameter could not be determined, but may represent larger supports separate from the interwoven framework. Two further large pole impressions of similar size were noted amongst the rapidly scanned material and these may relate to a supporting structure at the edge of the floor.

- B.6.8 A number of leaf impressions were preserved, caught between the wattles and the clay. The initial suggestion was that these were fern or bracken fronds, but some appear to closely relate to the wattles and it is more likely that these are young leaves, not fully opened or developed and give an erroneous impression of the type.
- B.6.9 This group of fired clay is very well fired and parts have been burnt and blackened on both upper and lower surface. The heavy firing of this assemblage is unusual as high temperatures would not be needed in the drying chamber, though comparable heavily fired material of the same type was recovered from a similar structure at Bexhill, Sussex. It is possible the structure was deliberately fired prior to use, or it is possible such firing occurred in an accidental conflagration. However, if this had occurred it would seem the structure had survived and continued in use as no evidence of a destroyed load of grain was found in the feature, the quantity of burnt cinders in the base being only what might be expected from normal use.
- B.6.10 The material was found in a thick layer infilling the lower half of the square firing chamber of 4107 overlying a thin deposit of burnt debris comprising charred plant remains, charcoal and ash (4108). The form of the feature is consistent with Anglo-Saxon or early medieval crop processing structures. Comparable examples with a rectangular drying chamber have been excavated at Bexhill dated to AD765-895 (Champness et al 2019, 253-4) and at Swindon dated to 11th-12th century (Poole & Hardy 2010). Examples with circular or oval drying chambers are known from Springhead, Kent dated to AD770-900 (Hardy & Andrews 2011, 285-6) and Thame, Oxfordshire dated to 770-1000 cal AD (Brown 2017, 37). In all cases except the Swindon example wattle supported structure was found in quantity in the features and is interpreted as the suspended drying floor on which the crop was laid for drying or malting.

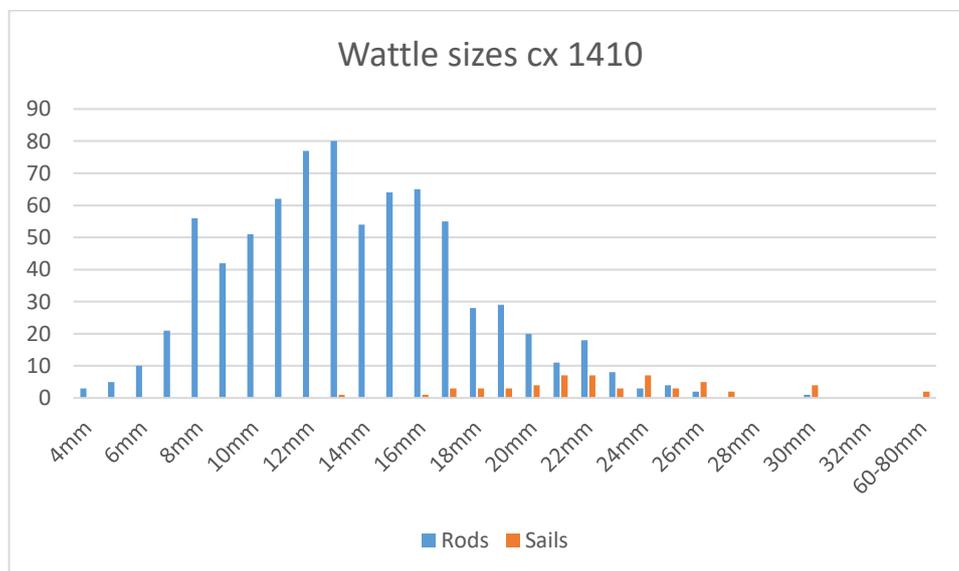


Figure 37: Range and frequency of wattle diameters in kiln 1407

Conclusion

- B.6.11 The majority of the fired clay from the evaluation represents low level activity probably largely of a domestic nature, though certain items such as the perforated plate and possible firebars could indicate the presence of pottery kilns most probably of Iron Age or Roman date in the area. The most significant feature is the Saxon/medieval crop processing oven 4107, which is an important feature in its own right. Dating of

the structure is dependent on sherds recovered in sieved samples two from 4119 dated to c 1050-1225 and a third glazed sherd amongst the fired clay from 2108 (not yet dated). Although the broad arrangement of this type of structure is known, the detailed workings remain opaque including how the drying floors were attached and supported, whether there were flues to draw the warm air through the drying chamber and whether there was then any attempt to deflect hot air over the crop. The situation of the oven, whether related to a settlement or open fields and whether it was in the open or protected by any structure, shelter or building is at present unresolved and are questions that should be addressed by further excavation.

Recommendations

- B.6.12 The fired clay from the oven 4107 is an important assemblage and the remaining material should be processed and subsequently recorded as part of further post-excavation analysis. The plant impressions should be analysed by an appropriate specialist in an attempt to identify them. The feature itself should be fully excavated with specific questions in mind regarding construction and how it functioned in addition to clarifying its relationship to contemporary activity in the immediate area. The assemblage from other features is relatively small and has limited further research potential. Some non-diagnostic fragments have already been discarded at the time of recording and additional material of limited diagnostic value may also be selected for discard if desired at completion of the project.

B.7 Metal finds

By Anni Byard

Introduction and methodology

- B.7.1 A total of 35 metal objects (855.6g) were recovered from 11 contexts. This comprises nine iron objects (845.4g) and two lead alloy objects (10.2g). Most of the material is of modern (post AD 1850) date while a small number of objects may be of medieval or post-medieval date.
- B.7.2 All the metalwork was scanned during the present assessment and where possible century or broad period dates were assigned. Few of the objects are closely datable on their own. Objects were quantified by type count and weight by context and recorded on a spreadsheet.

Description

Context	Feature	Material	Count	Weight (g)	Object	Date	Description
804	Ditch	Fe	1	198	Bolt / Nail	Modern	Large, encrusted structural bolt or nail
6700	Plough-soil	Fe	1	7.6	Nail	18th-20th C.	Possible cut nail
6910	Quarry	Fe	1	308	Machine	Modern	Tapering circular sectioned object, possibly part of machinery
6910	Quarry	Fe	14	40	Nail	Med / PM	Collection of hand forged nails
7103	Ditch	Fe	3	12	Nail	Uncertain	Incomplete, probably post-medieval, one appears to be a cut nail
7205		Iron - stone	1	10	Natural	n/a	n/a
7208	Pit	Fe	2	37	Waste	Uncertain	amorphous lumps
8904	Ditch	Fe	1	34	Knife	Med / PM	Probable whittle tang knife fragment
12407	Layer	Fe	1	1.5	Tack	Modern	Galvanised roof felt tack or similar
12407	Layer	Fe	1	3.4	Wire	Modern	Twisted wire
12407	Layer	Fe	3	42.5	Nail	Post-medieval	Highly corroded, some fragmentary. Hand forged. Post-med / early modern
12407	Layer	Fe	1	68.5	Sheet	Post-medieval	Curved iron plate, uncertain function. Corroded.
12407	Layer	Pb	1	4.2	Buckle	18-19th C	Possible (shoe?) buckle fragment
14613	Boundary ditch	Fe	2	6.2	Nail	Uncertain	Hand forged nails

Context	Feature	Material	Count	Weight (g)	Object	Date	Description
15610	Quarry	Fe	1	76.7	Tool	Med / PM	Possible tanged knife/tool
15804	Linear ditch	Pb	1	6	Shot	L18-19th C	10mm / 0.395" diameter = 40 calibre shot, long hunting rifle or pistol

Table 9. Description of metalwork by context

Discussion

- B.7.3 The metalwork mostly comprises nails of both the hand-forged and cut types likely dating from the medieval/post-medieval to modern period. Amorphous lumps of iron and an iron sheet are also probably of relatively modern date. A galvanised tack and fragment of twisted wire are likely to date within the last 50 years.
- B.7.4 A tanged object from the quarry pit in Trench 156 may be a highly corroded whittle tang knife or other tool of medieval to post-medieval date. A whittle tang knife of similar date was recovered from a ditch 8904 in Trench 89.
- B.7.5 The two lead alloy objects are the most closely datable in the assemblage. A fragment of a possible buckle is probably of 18th or 19th century date, while a 10mm diameter (40 calibre) lead shot from a muzzle-loading long rifle or pistol is of later 18th or 19th century date.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard, and retention of material

- B.7.6 Most of the metalwork is of post-medieval or modern date and has little potential to inform research through re-analysis. However, the whittle tanged knives, a selection of hand-forged nails and the large bolts/tools should be retained, x-rayed and reported on at some future date - along with material from any subsequent formal excavations in this area.

B.8 Glass

By Anni Byard

Introduction and methodology

- B.8.1 A total of 14 glass shards (256.6g) representing 12 separate objects were recovered from two contexts across two trenches.
- B.8.2 The glass assemblage was catalogued by type count and weight by context and recorded in Table 10 below. Where possible century or broad period dates were assigned.

Context	Feature	No.	Weight	Object	Date	Description
8905	Ditch	1	13	Bottle	Modern	Bottle neck fragment in pale green glass
12407	Layer	3	68.3	Window	Modern	Fluted window glass
12407	Layer	1	9	Vessel	Modern	Clear, thick bubble-rich vessel glass
12407	Layer	1	22.8	Vessel	Modern	Moulded bottle / jar neck and rim fragment, opaque light green glass
12407	Layer	1	17	Bottle	Modern	Olive green body vessel shard with embossed 'N'
12407	Layer	2	35.4	Bottle	Post 1800	Green glass bottle neck and rim fragment, probably moulded
12407	Layer	1	26	Bottle	post 1750	'Black' (very dark green) probable bottle base fragment
12407	Layer	1	2.7	Vessel	Modern	Olive green bottle shard (wine bottle?)
12407	Layer	1	18.5	Bottle	Modern	Probably 20th century wine bottle neck and rim fragment
12407	Layer	1	42.2	Bottle	Modern	Transparent light green wine bottle glass
12407	Layer	1	1.7	Vessel	Uncertain	Small curved shard of ?green glass, iridescent. Probably modern

Table 10: Catalogue of glass objects by context, type and date

Discussion

- B.8.3 All the glass post-dates AD 1750 and all but one shard was recovered from layer 12407 in Trench 124. This context yielded various forms of bottle including wine bottles, and three pieces of fluted window glass of late 19th / early 20th century date. A section of probable Victorian/early 19th-century olive-green vessel glass is embossed with a capital 'N', forming the end of an unknown inscription. A base shard from a probable mallet-type wine bottle in very dark green ('black') glass is possibly the earliest shard from the site, being of a type that came into fashion during the later 18th century but remained current for over 100 years.
- B.8.4 The single shard from a ditch fill (8905) in Trench 89 is a section of neck from an uncertain bottle type. This is of modern date.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard, and retention of material

- B.8.5 The glass assemblage is fragmentary and modern in character and has little potential to inform research through re-analysis. The glass has been catalogued which forms a permanent record of the assemblage and as such the glass does not need to be retained.

B.9 Worked antler

By Leigh Allen

Introduction

- B.9.1 A single fragment of worked antler (SF 1) was recovered from context 7208. It is a tooth-plate from a double-sided composite comb with coarse teeth on one side and fine teeth on the other (L: 22mm). Only eight of the thirteen fine teeth survive intact, none of the coarse teeth survive much beyond stumps. The sides of the plate have been well finished and smoothed and there is a half rivet hole in each side of the central bar.
- B.9.2 A number of tooth-plates would have been used to make a comb and these would have been placed side by side and held in place by side-plate plates attached by iron or copper alloy rivets.
- B.9.3 Double-sided composite combs are found in contexts dating from the third to the thirteenth century with slight variations in form and decoration through time. It is not possible to date this comb from a single tooth plate.

Recommendations regarding and retention of material

- B.9.4 The comb tooth-plate is the only fragment of worked antler recovered from the site, it is a well finished piece clearly demonstrating the level of craftsmanship required to produce these objects. It should be retained and deposited with the archive.

B.10 Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

- B.10.1 A total of six pieces of stone were retained and submitted for analysis. These were examined with a x10 magnification hand lens for signs of use.
- B.10.2 A single fragment of probable quern is the only piece of worked stone. This slab of ferruginous sandstone (16405) has not been shaped, but the upper surface is flat and very neatly pecked with some smoothing suggesting its use as a saddle quern. It measures 48mm thick and weighs 1300g. Ferruginous sandstone would have been easily available locally in the Thanet formation.
- B.10.3 The stone includes three pieces of ferruginous sandstone, one piece of limestone and one piece of chalk, none of which are worked or have been used and all of which could have been obtained locally from the Thanet formation or White Chalk. These can be discarded. The saddle quern should be retained.

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Richard Palmer

Introduction

- C.1.1 Twenty-three bulk samples ranging in volume from 2L to 40L were recovered as part of the evaluation, primarily for the retrieval and assessment of Charred Plant Remains (CPR) and the recovery of bones and artefacts. The smallest samples came from small cremations or the fills of small features such as postholes or small pits.
- C.1.2 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). The snail samples, monoliths and OSL samples are discussed separately.

Method

- C.1.3 The bulk samples were processed in their entirety at Oxford Archaeology 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.
- C.1.4 The samples taken specifically for mollusc recovery were taken through colluvial sequences. Each of these 2L samples was processed by hand flotation to 500µm; the flots and residues were dried in a heated room and retained unsorted for specialist assessment during a later stage of work.

Results

- C.1.5 Bulk (CPR) sample and flot data is presented in Table 11, which provides the relative abundance of each of the main flot components. Some of the flots contained the burrowing mollusc *Cecilioides acicula* which may be intrusive and as such it lacks ecological significance. This mollusc is not included in the relative abundance scores.
- C.1.6 **Trench 41.** Sample 9 from fill 4108 of kiln 4107 produced a rich flot. The grain assemblage consists of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) along with further fragmented examples of both. The weed assemblage consists of dock (*Rumex* sp.) and sedge (*Carex* sp.) seeds as well as a small mix of charred and modern goosefoot seeds (*Chenopodium* sp.). The mollusc assemblage is terrestrial. A large quantity of CBM was recovered from the residue.
- C.1.7 Sample 10 from fill 4111 of kiln 4107 produced a rich flot. Grain is a mix of wheat and possible barley. The weed assemblage consists of sedge seeds, field gromwell seeds (*Lithospermum arvense*) and several hundred goosefoot seeds. The goosefoot seeds appeared to consist of both charred and uncharred specimens although many should be considered indeterminate in state as the seeds are black and charred and intact uncharred specimens are difficult to separate. The mollusc assemblage is terrestrial. Ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from the residue.

- C.1.8 Sample 48 from fill 4118 of kiln 4107 produced a modest flot. Some of the charcoal is ring porous. A small amount of wheat and barley is present along with multiple legumes, likely vetches (*Lathyrus* sp.). Charred goosefoot seeds are present in the weed assemblage.
- C.1.9 Sample 49 from fill 4119 of kiln 4107 produced a large flot. Some of the charcoal is ring porous. Grain assemblage consists of wheat, barley and possible oat (cf *Avena* sp.). Multiple vetches are also present in the flot. Residue sorting produced pottery, fired clay, CBM and burnt stone.
- C.1.10 **Trench 45.** Sample 4 from fill 4505 of posthole 4504 produced a large charcoal dominated flot. Some of the charcoal is ring porous and the few recovered grains are wheat. Bone and many fragments of fired clay were extracted from the residue.
- C.1.11 **Trench 67.** Sample 30 from fill 6708 of ditch 6703 produced a large mixed flot. The charcoal assemblage contains a mix of species. Most of the cereal grain can not be further identified but the assemblage includes wheat and barley. Other recovered material includes legumes and a hazelnut shell fragment (*Corylus avellana*). Bone, pottery and fired clay were extracted from the residue.
- C.1.12 **Trench 72.** Sample 6 from fill 7206 of pit 7202 produced a large flot. The main component of the flot is charcoal some of which is ring porous. The grain assemblage is small and consists of wheat and barley. Residue sorting recovered bone, pottery and fired clay.
- C.1.13 **Trench 92.** Sample 3 from fill 9203 of pit 9204 produced a large flot of mostly modern plant material. A limited quantity of charcoal and some indeterminate grains make up the bulk of the recovered charred material. Bone and pottery were recovered from the residue.
- C.1.14 **Trench 93.** Sample 1 from fill 9309 of posthole 9308 produced a large charcoal rich flot. Some of the charcoal is ring porous. The recovered grain is wheat, mostly in poor condition. No artefacts were recovered from the residue.
- C.1.15 **Trench 114.** Several features were sampled in this trench. Three samples were taken from cremation cut 11403 (16, 17 and 29). All three produced limited flots with little in the way of charred material. Calcined bone was recovered from sample 16.
- C.1.16 One sample was taken from cremation cut 11404, sample 18. The flot is poor and consists of fine <2mm charred fragments and modern seeds. No material was recovered from the residue.
- C.1.17 Sample 19 came from cut 11405. Recovered charcoal is mostly in the 4-2mm size category. No artefacts were recovered from the residue.
- C.1.18 Sample 20 came from cut 11406. The flot contains a little charcoal. No material was recovered from the residue.
- C.1.19 **Trench 135.** Sample 37 from buried soil layer 13507 produced a limited flot. Speedwell (*Veronica* sp.) and field gromwell seeds are present in the flot. Pottery and burnt flint were recovered from the residue.
- C.1.20 **Trench 146.** Sample 51 from fill 14619 of pit 14618 produced a large charcoal dominated flot. Some of the charcoal is ring porous. Recovery of other charred material was limited to an indeterminate grain fragment and a dock seed. No material was recovered from the residue.

- C.1.21 **Trench 149.** Sample 5 from fill 14909 of ditch 14908 produced a modest flot. Wheat, oat and legume fragments are present in the flot. Seeds from the sedge family (Cyperaceae) along with dock and goosefoot seeds make up the weed assemblage. Recovered grain is often fragmented and the chaff consists of miscellaneous glume fragments. Pottery was recovered from the residue.
- C.1.22 **Trench 161.** Sample 7 from fill 16105 of pit 16104 produced a limited flot consisting of charcoal, some of which is ring porous, and a little clinker like material. No artefacts were recovered during residue sorting.
- C.1.23 **Trench 162.** Sample 8 from fill 16208 of ditch 16207 produced a small flot. The grain is damaged and indeterminate, and the weed seeds consist of dock and bedstraws (*Galium* sp.). A charred cherry stone (*Prunus* sp.) was also recovered. Pottery and burnt flint were recovered from the residue.
- C.1.24 **Trench 166.** Sample 2 from fill 16605 of pit 16603 produced a limited flot. Goosefoot seeds are present, and it is possible that they are charred. Burnt stone was recovered from the residue.
- C.1.25 **Trench 170.** Samples 38 and 39 originate from postholes 17024 and 17026 respectively. Both produced limited flots containing indeterminate grain. No artefacts were recovered from either residue.
- C.1.26 Spits from a block lifted pot recovered from cut 17022 were processed as samples 57 to 65 for CPR recovery and to check for calcined bone. All the samples produced limited flots with minimal charcoal recovery. Complete and fragmented grains of wheat and barley are present along with fragmented glume bases. No calcined bone was recovered from the spits and so it is likely that the fill is unrelated to the use of the vessel and instead is from the surrounding soil.

Discussion and recommendations for retention/dispersal

- C.1.27 In general, there is good potential for the recovery of charred material from a range of features across the site and in most cases its condition ranges from fair to good. In many features grain was present in good quantities, but cereal chaff was scarce. Terrestrial molluscs were present in deposits from several trenches with the greatest abundance in kiln/corn dryer feature 4107 where they are likely to have colonised the cool, dark structure after it had gone out of use.
- C.1.28 Many of the samples are currently undated and several have large charcoal assemblages which could be investigated further for dateable material.
- C.1.29 The samples from feature 4107 warrant further work due to the rich abundance of material present. The similarity of material across the samples does mean that distinguishing between material from the suggested deliberate backfilling of the feature after it had gone out of use and material from when the feature was undergoing primary use may be challenging.
- C.1.30 The flots warrant retention for further analysis as part of any potential mitigation works that may be undertaken at this location.

Sample no.	Context no.	Feature/Deposit	Date	Sample vol. (L)	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
1	9309	9308		2	80	++++	+++		+			10YR 3/2 sandy silt loam
2	16605	16603		14	10	+			++			10YR 4/6 loamy sand
3	9203	9204	MIA	8	75	++	+	+				10YR 6/4 sand
4	4505	4504		6	200	++++	+			++	+	10YR 4/3 silt loam
5	14909	14908	ERB	40	25	++	+++	++	++	+	+	10YR 4/3 sandy silt loam
6	7206	7202	SAX	40	250	++++	++		+	+	+	10YR 5/3 loamy sand
7	16105	16104		8	25	+++				+		10YR 5/4 silt loam
8	16208	16207		40	25	+++	+		++	+	+	10YR 4/6 sandy silt loam
9	4108	4107		25	200	+++	++++		++	++++	+	10YR 4/2 sandy loam
10	4111	4107		40	80	+++	++		++++	++++		10YR 5/3 sandy loam
16	11407	11403		6	14	++						10YR 3/2 sandy loam
17	11407	11403		4	5	+			++			10YR 3/2 sandy loam
18	11408	11404		2	2							10YR 4/4 sandy loam
19	11409	11405		6	20	+++			+			10YR 4/6 sandy loam
20	11410	11406		6	20	++						10YR 4/3 sandy loam
29	11407	11403		6	2	+						10YR 5/6 sandy loam
30	6708	6703	EMED	26	120	+++	+++		+	+++	+	10YR 4/2 sandy silt loam
37	13507	13507	LBA/EIA	40	18	++			+	++		10YR 4/6 sandy loam
38	17025	17024		5	5	+	+	+				7.5YR 4/4 sandy loam
39	17027	17026		7	5	++	+		++			10YR 5/4 sandy loam
48	4118	4107		3	45	+++	++		++	++	++	10YR 3/3 sandy loam
49	4119	4107	EMED	9	100	+++	+++		+	+	+++	10YR 4/3 sand
51	14619	14618		23	200	++++	+		+	++		10YR 4/6 sandy loam
57	17021	17022	LBA-MIA	3	10	++	+	+		+		10YR 4/4 sandy silt loam
58	17021	17022	LBA-MIA	2.5	18	++	+	++	+		+	10YR 4/4 sandy silt loam
59	17021	17022	LBA-MIA	2	12	++	+	+				10YR 4/4 sandy silt loam

Sample no.	Context no.	Feature/Deposit	Date	Sample vol. (L)	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
60	17021	17022	LBA-MIA	2.5	5	++		+	+			10YR 4/4 sandy silt loam
61	17021	17022	LBA-MIA	2.5	10	++	+			+		10YR 4/4 sandy silt loam
62	17021	17022	LBA-MIA	2.5	5	++	+		+			10YR 4/4 sandy silt loam
63	17021	17022	LBA-MIA	2	12	+	+		+	+		10YR 4/4 sandy silt loam
64	17021	17022	LBA-MIA	1	3	+						10YR 4/4 sandy silt loam
65	17021	17022	LBA-MIA	2.5	5	++	+	+		+		10YR 4/4 sandy silt loam

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

Table 11: Summary and assessment of bulk CPR samples

C.2 Animal Bone

By Lee G. Broderick

Introduction

- C.2.1 A total of 670 animal bone specimens were recovered from the site (Table 12), most of which were collected by hand. Environmental samples were also taken and were sieved at 10mm, 4mm, 2mm and 0.5mm fractions. Features on the site were dated on the basis of associated ceramic finds (seriation), to the Romano-British, Saxon and medieval periods.
- C.2.2 The material was assessed on a context level basis in line with current guidelines (Baker and Worley 2019), i.e. no material has yet been recorded in full. Material recovered from environmental samples was only recorded when it could be identified, following the same criteria.
- C.2.3 Taxonomy follows Wilson and Reeder (2005) for mammals and Gill and Donsker (2019) for birds. The word 'caprine' is used when referring to an animal that may be a sheep or a goat.

Description

- C.2.4 Preservation on the site was poor (Fig. 38), probably due to alkaline soils. Despite this, the assemblage was large for an evaluation.
- C.2.5 Domestic cattle (*Bos taurus taurus*) are the most common species in the assemblage, followed by caprine (sheep [*Ovis aries*] and/or goat [*Capra hircus*]), with pig (*Sus domesticus*), horse (*Equus caballus*) and dog (*Canis familiaris*) also present (Table 12). The three principal domesticates are all present in both the Roman and the medieval portions of the assemblage, with horse also present in the medieval portion as well as a domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus*) specimen. By far the largest portion of the assemblage was not recovered from contexts containing ceramic finds, however, meaning that the majority of the specimens currently remain undated. This includes the only two identifiable specimens recovered through environmental samples (common shrew [*Sorex araneus*] and mouse/vole).
- C.2.6 The domestic fowl specimen was the only one to show any evidence for butchery (Table 13), although the poor surface preservation of the mammal specimens may have obscured many marks. Similarly, evidence for gnawing, burning and pathologies is sparse (Table 14). The potential for ageing data from the assemblage is greater, however, with 24 of the 176 identified specimens either featuring epiphyses or else rows of mandibular teeth.

Conclusions

- C.2.7 Although in very poor condition, the assemblage is far larger than those typically recovered from evaluation excavations, including others at the Lower Thames Crossing. As such, although it is not possible to provide detailed analysis of the assemblage of this time, it is possible to say that it is potentially important.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

- C.2.8 The assemblage should be retained and analysed fully alongside any material recovered from any future excavations.

	AD 30-70	AD 43-100	AD 50-270	AD 70-120	R/MED	c 550-750?	c 1100-1350	c 1225-1400	Sieved	Undated
domestic cattle				2		8	1			93
caprine		3		2		8				34
pig				1		3				5
horse								3		3
dog										7
Total Mammal	0	3	0	5	0	19	1	3	2	142
domestic fowl						1				
Total Bird	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total Amphibian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total NISP	0	3	0	5	0	20	1	3	2	142
Total NSP	49	14	25	31	4	61	1	4	2	479

Table 12: Total animal bone NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) and NSP (Number of Specimens) per period

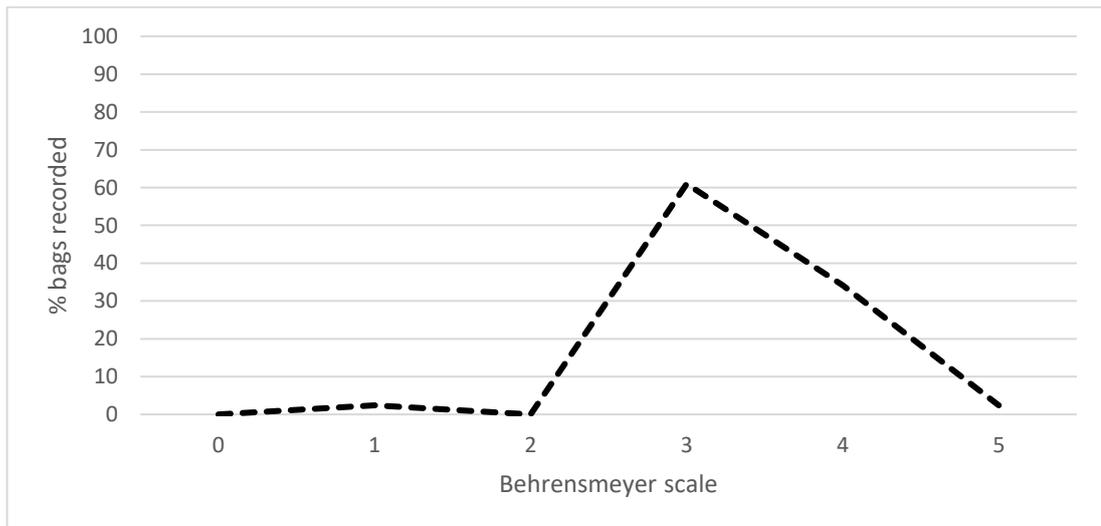


Figure 38: Graph showing condition of identified specimens, with values recorded as being typical of each bag (following Behrensmeier 1978)

	Butchery marks	Ageing	Biometric data	Sex
domestic cattle	0	12	1	0
caprine	0	6	0	0
pig	0	3	0	0
horse	0	3	1	0
dog	0		0	
Total Mammal	0	24	2	0
domestic fowl	1			
Total Bird	1	0	0	0
Total	1	24	2	0

Table 13: Non-species data recorded from the animal bone specimens (NSP)

Gnawing	Pathologies	Burnt
3	1	1

Table 14: Contexts containing gnawed, pathological or burned animal bones

C.3 Marine Shell

By Rebecca Nicholson

Introduction

- C.3.1 This report describes a small assemblage of 29 shells weighing 302g, most of which was recovered by hand during the evaluation.
- C.3.2 The shells have been quantified and described in Table 15 below. Where shell modification is noted, this is based on illustrations by Winder (2011).
- C.3.3 Almost all are European flat oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), with several mussels (*Mytilus cf edulis*) and a single example of cockle (*Cerastoderma* sp.) identified. These shellfish are all edible and until the last century were common in and around the lower reaches of the Thames estuary.
- C.3.4 Although the numbers are small, the shells demonstrate the consumption of shellfish, particularly oysters, and that shellfish remains are preserved at the site.

Context	Sample	Total no. of Shells	Oyster left valve	Oyster right valve	Other shells	Weight (g)	Notes
4111		2	1	1		26	Shell in good condition, complete valves from a single oyster. Measurable. Left valve has opening notch
4503		3	1		2 mussels	12	Oyster valve incomplete in poor, thin, condition. 2 other oyster fragments
6708	30	2	1	1		4	Poor condition, incomplete valves
6708		5	2	1		76	Fair-poor condition, incomplete valves. Also 2 oyster valves of indeterminate side and 2 oyster fragments
6715		1		1		13	Fair condition, incomplete
6907		1		1		26	Heavy shell with large hinge. Good condition but incomplete
6908		2		2		16	One valve in good condition with purple banding. The other in fair condition, incomplete and stained orange
6910		8	2	4	2 mussels	82	Oyster valves of variable size in fair and good condition, several measurable.
7218		2	1		1 cockle	7	Incomplete valve, poor condition, large elongate hinge. Also 1 cockle edge fragment and 3 tiny oyster shell fragments
7405		1	1			11	Incomplete, fair condition. Slight evidence of <i>Polydora ciliata</i> externally and slight orange staining internally
10007		2	1	1		29	Incomplete valves in fair-poor condition.

Table 15: Quantification of marine shell by context and type, with details

Recommendations for Retention/Disposal

- C.3.5 The shells have been recorded and as a small hand collected assemblage have no further significant research value. They do not merit retention in the archive.

C.4 Human Remains

By Helen Webb

Introduction and provenance

- C.4.1 Two deposits of cremated bone (11407 and 11408) were recovered during excavations at land off Shorne Ifield Road. Both deposits were revealed in Trench 114, deposit 11407 deriving from pit 11403 (0.4m wide, 0.08m deep) and deposit 11408 from pit 11404 (0.17m side, 0.06m deep). The pits were adjacent to one another, and to two other small pits (11405 and 11406), which did not contain burnt bone. These pits were subject to some machine truncation and had probably suffered plough truncation prior to excavation.
- C.4.2 Both burnt bone deposits were from very dark, blue-grey silty sand matrices with frequent flecks of charcoal.
- C.4.3 It should be noted that deposit 11408 contained such a small quantity of bone that it was not possible to identify the fragments as either human or non-human animal bone. However, given the proximity of deposit 11408 to confirmed human deposit 11407, it is assumed that it is human bone, hence its inclusion in this report.
- C.4.4 The deposits are currently undated.

Methodology

- C.4.5 Deposits 11407 and 11408 were recovered, processed and analysed in accordance with published guidelines (McKinley 2004).
- C.4.6 The deposits were subject to whole earth recovery in the field, before being processed and analysed. Deposit 11407 was excavated in two spits (sample 16: 0-50mm, and sample 17: 50-80mm). The soil immediately surrounding the feature was also collected (sample 29), in order to recover all of the bone fragments that lay beyond the edges of the pit, resulting from disturbance/truncation of the feature. Deposit 11408 was whole earth recovered as sample 18.
- C.4.7 Processing involved wet sieving the deposits which sorted them into fractions of >10mm, 10-4mm, 4-2mm and 2-0.5mm. The >10mm and 10-4mm sieve fractions were fully sorted, separating the burnt bone from the extraneous material (e.g. stones). Aside from sample 16 from deposit 11407, the 4-2mm sieve fractions were also sorted. For sample 16, it was not viable to fully sort the 4-2mm sieve fraction (total weight 53.4g). Instead, a 20g sample was sorted and the percentage bone weight calculated (8.5g bone from 20g sample = 42.5% bone weight). This percentage was then applied to the total weight of the sample to give an estimated bone weight for that sieve fraction (42.5% of 53.4g = 22.7g estimated weight). The weights presented in the results below include this estimated weight. 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 are noted in the results below.
- C.4.8 All bone was analysed to record colour, weight and maximum fragment size. Total bone weights have not included bone from the 2-0.5mm fraction.
- C.4.9 Each sieve 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. Estimations of age and sex were not possible due to the absence of diagnostic features.

Results

C.4.10 A summary of osteological findings is presented in Table 16. The data from all three samples for deposit 11407 (sample 16, 17 and 29) has been combined here because it forms a single deposit, but the contents of each sample are discussed separately below.

Context	>10mm	10-4mm	4-2mm	Total weight	Maximum fragment size	Identified elements
11407	3.1g	19.2g	25.4g	47.7g	18mm	Cranial vault
11408	0g	0g	0.1g	0.1g	4mm	None

Table 16: Cremations: Summary of osteological findings

Bone Weights

C.4.11 At 47.7g (11407) and 0.1g (11408), the total weights of these deposits fall well below the expected ranges for both modern (1000-2400g, with an average of 1650g, McKinley 2000a, 269) and archaeologically recovered cremation deposits (600-900g, McKinley 2013, 154).

C.4.12 For deposit 11407, the vast majority of bone (93.7%, 44.7g/47.7g) was recovered from sample 16, comprising the upper-most part of the deposit (0-50mm). Just 2.9g of bone (6.1%, 2.9g/47.7g) was recovered from the lower part of the fill (sample 17, 50-80mm), and 0.1g (0.2%, 0.1g/47.7g) from sample 29, comprising disturbed material lying outside the confines of the pit.

Fragmentation

C.4.13 The largest proportion of bone from deposit 11407 was from the 4-2mm sieve fraction (25.4g, 53.2% of the total weight). The quantities of bone observed within the unsorted 2-0.5mm fractions varied by sample as follows:

- Sample 16: High bone content (c 60-70% by volume)
- Sample 17: Moderate bone content (c 30% by volume)
- Sample 29: Low bone content (c 5% by volume)

C.4.14 The bone from deposit 11408 comprised just five small (4-2mm) fragments in addition to the smaller fragments within the unsorted 2-0.5mm fraction (total weight 3.6g, low-moderate bone content, estimated at 15-20% by volume).

C.4.15 The largest bone fragment in deposit 11407 was a piece of cranial vault measuring 18mm. In deposit 11408, the largest fragment (unidentified) was 4mm in size.

Skeletal Representation

C.4.16 Within deposit 11407 the only identifiable bone fragments were cranial vault, comprising 17.2% (8.2g/47.7g) of the total deposit weight. A number of other fragments were clearly from long bones, but the exact bones could not be identified. The few fragments from deposit 11408 were all unidentified.

Colour of the cremated bone

- C.4.17 The colour of cremated bone reflects the degree of oxidation, and is thus an indication of the efficiency of the cremation, in terms of the quantity of fuel used to build the pyre, the temperature attained in various parts of the pyre, and the length of time over which the cremation was undertaken (McKinley 2004, 11). Colour may range from brown/orange (unburnt), to black (charred: c 300°C), through hues of blue and grey (incompletely oxidised, up to c 600°C) to white (fully oxidised, >600°C) (*ibid.*).
- C.4.18 The burnt bone from both deposits was predominantly white, with just occasional fragments exhibiting greyish hues.

Demography

- C.4.19 In the absence of any obvious repeated elements, the minimum number of individuals (MNI) represented in each deposit was one.
- C.4.20 As noted in Methods above, it was not possible to estimate age or sex due to the absence of any diagnostic features, although the remains from deposit 11407 are tentatively estimated to be an older juvenile (older child, 6-12 years or adolescent, 13-17 years) or adult (>18 years), based on the morphology and thickness of the cranial vault fragments.

Pathology and non-metric traits

- C.4.21 No pathology or non-metric traits were observed.

Pyre/grave goods

- C.4.22 No pyre or grave goods were observed within the burnt bone deposits. No staining or residue, indicative of pyre/grave goods, were observed.

Discussion

- C.4.23 The assemblage comprises two, unurned burnt bone deposits (11407 and 11408), each with an MNI of one. Deposit 11407 was probably an older juvenile or adult, but no other demographic details could be ascertained.
- C.4.24 The deposits were very small, weighing 47.7g (11407) and just 0.1g (11408). These weights are well below the expected range (600-900g) for archaeologically recovered adult cremation burials (McKinley 2013, 154). It is impossible to estimate how much bone may have been lost as a result of disturbance and truncation. However, low bone weights are a common finding in archaeological cremation deposits, even from untruncated features, and these may be defined as cremation related deposits rather than formal cremation burials. Such deposits might represent cenotaph burials, where only a token amount of bone was deposited (McKinley 2000b, 42-3), or redeposited pyre debris, which generally comprises a mixture of bone fragments and fuel waste (McKinley 2004, 10). Indeed, frequent charcoal was noted during the excavation of both 11407 and 11408. Deposits of pyre debris are frequently encountered archaeologically and are not specific to a time period (McKinley 2000b, 41). Considering these points, it is possible that the entire cremated remains were never deposited within these pits.
- C.4.25 Overall, the bones were predominantly white (fully oxidised). This indicates that the corpse/s would have been placed on the pyre in such a way as to maintain a consistent high temperature and oxygen supply (McKinley 2013, 158), enabling a

temperature in excess of 600°C (McKinley 2004, 11). However, it should be reiterated here that the deposits were very small, representing only a small proportion of the total weights that would have resulted at the end of the cremation process, thus whether the white bone fragments observed in these deposits are representative of the entire remains is unknown. A high proportion of fully oxidised bone is a common observation in archaeological cremation burials (McKinley 2006, 84).

- C.4.26 It is recommended that these remains are retained for future research, given the potential for further works in the surrounding area.
- C.4.27 The assemblage is currently held at Oxford Archaeology under Ministry of Justice burial licence 20-0166. This licence is valid until 17th August 2025, by which time the remains must have been reburied. In the event that the remains are not ready for reburial by this time the licence should be deferred by application to the Ministry of Justice. Deferring the licence so that the human bone can be deposited with a local museum is recommended, considering the future research potential.

C.5 Geoarchaeology and Mollusc Assessment

By Liz Stafford

Introduction

- C.5.1 The geoarchaeological component of the evaluation comprised the targeted recording and sampling of the deep sedimentary sequences exposed in the trenches to supplement standard archaeological recording. One of the principal objectives of the evaluation 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.5.2 The area under investigation has been previously reviewed as part of the scheme-wide Palaeolithic and Quaternary Deposit Model (PQDM) produced for LTC by Francis Wenban-Smith and Martin Bates. 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 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.5.3 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 *et al.* 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 1999). 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.5.4 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 1994) 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.5.5 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.5.6 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.5.7 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 two

dry valleys. Due to the large number of trenches it was not possible to carry out detailed deeper excavations in all trenches so 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.5.8 The recording of the sediments comprised the detailed geoarchaeological logging of one or 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.5.9 Sediment recording followed Historic England guidelines (2015) and following (Jones et al. 1988) 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.5.10 Sampling of the sediment sequences was carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011) and was 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. Along with the monoliths, OSL samples were also taken 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.5.11 Numerous site visits during the evaluation were attended by Francis Wenban-Smith (LTC Palaeolithic specialist), Martin Bates (LTC Geoarchaeologist) 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.5.12 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 39-45).

Results

- C.5.13 A total of 101 trenches were inspected by the on-site OCA geoarchaeologists with initial observations recorded on the trench inventory. Based on these initial findings 60 detailed geoarchaeological logs were produced. The results are presented below and are discussed in relation to each of the two main valley systems.
- C.5.14 Overall, several broad sediment facies were recorded across the valley sequences summarised as follows:
- **Topsoil** - modern sandy ploughsoils

- **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.
- **Gravel fan deposits** – Coarse clast supported layers of cobbles and pebbles within colluvium derived from larger rill and gully erosion.
- **Buried soils** – potential stabilisation horizons, intercalated or at the base of the of the colluvial ploughwash, occasionally within fine-grained slope deposits and/or chalky silts. The upper surface of the Thanet Sand may also appear weathered indicating a stable landsurface (remnant Bt horizon)
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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).
- **Thanet Sand bedrock**
- **Chalk bedrock**

C.5.15 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.5.16 Sampling was carried out on three sequences detailed in Table 17. The monoliths and OSL samples have been retained should further work be required.

Trench	Monolith	OSL	Series	Total
48	1	4	9	14
135	2	4	6	12
155	1		4	5
Total	5	8	19	31

Table 17: Summary of sampled colluvial sequences

Western dry valley (Transects 1-4, Figs 39-42)

- C.5.17 Four representative cross valley transects have been generated in order to illustrate the character of the sedimentary sequences encountered in the western dry valley (Table 18).

Transect	Trenches	Fig.
1	170, 164, 165, 166, 167	39
2	154, 155, 156, 157	40
3	130, 131, 132	41
4	134, 135	42

Table 18: Summary of geoarchaeological Transects 1-4 (western valley)

- C.5.18 The western valley is aligned broadly N-S, with the head originating on the higher ground of the Thanet Sand, in the vicinity of Transects 1 and 2. To the north of the current site, beyond Transect 4, the valley connects to a larger incised EW valley system, at that point aligned SW-NE.

Transects 1 and 2

- C.5.19 As expected at the head of the valley, the sedimentary sequences are generally quite shallow and largely comprise colluvial ploughwash overlying Thanet Sand. In Trench 155, however, the base of the Thanet Sand was reached with the Bullhead Bed and underlying Chalk bedrock exposed within the excavation (Plate 13).
- C.5.20 Archaeological features were recorded in several trenches at the interface between the top of the Thanet Sand and the overlying colluvial ploughwash. The features were mostly of later prehistoric date based on the recovered pottery assemblages. Notably, the features in Trench 170 - including an urned cremation surrounded by a group of postholes and ditches - appear to be of MBA date. The features generally appear to truncate a horizon interpreted as weathered Thanet Sand, inferring the remnant of a contemporary subsoil, albeit truncated at its upper surface by later erosion (Plate 14). This horizon occurs at c 73-70m OD in Transect 1, and 68.5-67.0m OD in the Transect 2.
- C.5.21 The base of the overlying colluvium frequently appeared darker and more humic suggesting the erosion of topsoil from further upslope and/or the development of ploughsoil profiles. This is illustrated in Trench 170, Section 17002 (Plate 15), Trench 156, Section 15600 (Plate 16) and Trench 157, Section 15700 (Plate 17). In general, the colluvial ploughwash appeared homogenous, greyish brown and yellowish or orangey brown sandy silt, the latter tending to form the upper parts of the profile suggesting thinning soils and erosion of Thanet Sand further upslope. The deposits were, on the whole, homogenous with crude bedding in places and a minor gravel component comprising poorly sorted, sub-angular to sub-rounded flint and other non-calcareous lithologies. The thickest deposits of colluvium along Transect 1 (including

topsoil/ploughsoil) were located in Trenches 164 and 165 at 0.95m and 1.0m respectively. In Transect 2, the deposits were thickest in Trench 156 at 0.86m.

- C.5.22 On the whole the deposit sequences appeared to be non-calcareous in the field and this is expected where sequences are formed upon, or derive from the erosion of Thanet Sand. Samples from Trench 155 confirmed the poor preservation of mollusc shell where assemblages were confined to only occasional specimens of open country and catholic species of little interpretative value (Table 19).

Trench	155	155	155	155
Sample	12	13	14	15
Context	15509	15509	15511	15510
Vol. processed (L)	2	2	2	2
Taxa				
OPEN COUNTRY				
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	-	-	3	3
<i>Vallonia excentrica</i>	-	-	2	1
CATHOLIC				
<i>Trochulus hispidus</i>	-	-	1	2
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.	-	-	-	1
Totals	-	-	6	7

Table 19: Mollusc assemblages from Trench 155 (Section 15500)

Transects 3 and 4

- C.5.23 Further down the western dry valley, northwards, the sedimentary sequences are investigated through Transects 3 and 4. Here the bedrock geology is Chalk, although Thanet Sand was recorded on the higher ground to the south-east in Transect 3 (eg Trench 132), consistent with the BGS mapping.
- C.5.24 The Chalk surface where exposed frequently exhibited cold climate involution structures, solution, fissures and evidence of patterned ground (glacial striping) (Plates 18, 19 and 20). Invariably, within the valley axis in Trenches 130 and 135 the Chalk was overlain by coarse chalky gravel and silts (Coombe Rock) and gravelly Head deposits comprising flint clasts within a matrix of dense reddish brown clay rich silt (decalcified). These deposits are likely to be of late Devensian age and a product of cold climate solifluction processes and post depositional solution. No clear evidence of Late Glacial soils was recorded within these sequences.
- C.5.25 The upper parts of the sequences in Transects 3 and 4 were formed of colluvial ploughwash. In Transect 3 no archaeological features were recorded at the basal interface with the cold climate facies and no finds were recovered from the colluvium. The colluvium (including topsoil/ploughsoil) in Transect 3 was generally quite shallow, but appeared thickest in the south-eastern end of Trench 130 (Section 13002) at 0.9m, and the north-western end of Trench 131 (Section 13102) at 0.7m (Plate 21).
- C.5.26 In Transect 4, in Trench 135, a clear buried soil was recorded at the base of the colluvium in Sections 13501 and 13500 associated with a small amount of worked and burnt flint (layers 13507 and 13506) Plates 19 and 20). Layer 13507 also produced two sherds of LBA/EIA pottery. This suggests the overlying colluvial deposits at this point in the valley are of later prehistoric and historic date. The colluvial ploughwash was present in all the trenches, but the thickest deposits

occurred in Trench 135, up to 1.2m in Section 13502. and 1.3m in Sections 13500 and 13501 (including the buried soil horizons).

- C.5.27 Sampling largely focused on the sediment sequence from Section 13500 (Fig. 42) and included a series of samples to check for mollusc preservation. Three OSL samples and two monolith samples have been retained should additional work be required on this sequence. An additional OSL sample and mollusc sample was recovered from the chalky gravel in Section 13501 (layer 13513). Unfortunately, the mollusc samples proved to be largely unproductive with only occasional shells noted of little interpretative value (Table 20).

Trench	135	135	135	135	135	135
Sample	31	32	33	34	35	36
Context	13505	13511	13506	13507	13508	13513
Vol. processed (L)	2	2	2	2	2	2
Taxa						
OPEN COUNTRY						
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	10	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Vallonia excentrica</i>	6	2	2	-	-	-
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHADE-DEMANDING						
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Oxychilus cellarius</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals	17	2	3	1	-	-

Table 20: Mollusc assemblages from Trench 135 (Sections 13500 and 13501)

Eastern dry valley (Transects 5-5, Figs 43-45)

- C.5.28 Three representative cross valley transects have been generated in order to illustrate the character of the sedimentary sequences encountered in the eastern dry valley (Table 21).

Transect	Trenches	Fig.
5	104, 113, 105	43
6	110, 111, 112	44
7	49, 48, 47, 46	45

Table 21: Summary of geoarchaeological Transects 5-7 (eastern valley)

Transect 5

- C.5.29 The BGS maps the bedrock geology in the vicinity of Transect 5 at the interface between the Thanet Sand and Chalk. However, at this location only Thanet Sand was exposed in the trenches overlain fine-grained slope deposits of sand and silt. The surrounding trenches were largely devoid of archaeology, and no artefactual material was recovered from the sediment sequences. The upper part of the sequences comprised colluvial ploughwash which was found, when augered, to be thickest at the south-eastern end of Trench 104 at 2.0m (including ploughsoils) in Section 10400 (Plate 22). Slightly further down valley in Trench 113, the colluvium extended to a depth of 1.5m, at which point it overlay an ephemeral buried soil horizon, 0.20m thick (layer 11307, Section 11300, Plate 23). This soil was formed on a fine-grained silty

slope deposit, which itself demonstrated a further possible stabilisation horizon at c 1.80-1.90m depth (layer 11309).

Transect 6

- C.5.30 Further down valley to the north, Transect 6 incorporates a profile across the main axis of the eastern valley, In addition it incorporates a wider spread of Head mapped by the BGS to the south-east, representing the head of a minor tributary valley. The bedrock geology encountered throughout Transect 6 was Thanet Sand. However, the basal Bullhead Bed and underlying Chalk was encountered in Trench 111 (Section 11100, Plate 24).
- C.5.31 As with Transect 5, the surrounding trenches were largely devoid of archaeology, and no artefactual material was recovered from the sediment sequences. The upper part of the sequences comprised colluvial ploughwash which was found, when augered, to be thickest at the south-eastern end of Trench 110 associated the main eastern valley axis at 2.0m (including ploughsoil) in Section 11002 (Plate 25).

Transect 7

- C.5.32 Transect 7 is located further down valley to the north of Transect 6 and similarly incorporates a profile across the main axis of the eastern valley. The bedrock geology encountered at this location was Chalk, mainly seen in Trenches 47 and 46, in the latter the surface occurred directly beneath the modern ploughsoil at c 60m OD. The same was true in Trench 50, on the higher ground immediately west of Trench 49 where it occurred at 62.8m OD. In Trench 47 clear periglacial involutions in the surface of the Chalk were noted (Plate 26).
- C.5.33 Within the valley axis the bedrock was not reached. The basal deposit encountered was a fine grained sandy slope deposit in Trench 48 at a depth of 1.75m (Section 4800, Plate 27). The overlying colluvial ploughwash was also deepest at this location and was notably chalkier in the lower levels (layer 4804) than observed in other trenches, suggesting the truncation and erosion of chalk bedrock from upslope (Plates 27 and 28). As with Transects 5 and 6, the surrounding trenches were largely devoid of archaeology. However, in Section 4801 to the west, a possible erosional gravel fan was noted towards the base of the colluvium (layer 4810, Plate 29) sealing a darker, possible soil horizon at 1.7m depth (layer 4811). Single sherds of abraded LBA/EIA pottery were recovered from the gravel fan deposit (layer 4810) and the colluvium above it (layer 4809), suggesting the colluvium at this location dates to the later prehistoric and/or historic period.
- C.5.34 Sampling largely focused on the sediment sequence from Section 4800 (Fig. 45) and included a series of samples to check for mollusc preservation. Four OSL samples and a monolith sample have been retained should additional work be required on this sequence. With the exception of the lowermost samples from layer 4805, the mollusc samples proved to be more productive than previous sequences examined (Table 22). Shell was most abundant in the chalky colluvial layer 4804 where both samples produced an estimated minimum of 300 individuals. In the overlying colluvial layers, shell ranged from 50 to 250 individuals per sample. In terms of taxonomic composition, however, the assemblages were similar in that they were dominated by xerophile open country species typical of colluvium deriving from both arable and grazed grassland environments. *Vallonia excentrica* was most prolific, with *Vallonia costata* secondary. It is noted that *Helicella itala* and *Pupilla muscorum* are present in low abundance in the base of the colluvium in layers 4803, 4804 and 4805, but are

absent from the upper part of the profile. Shade-demanding species were also present in low numbers in the lower part of the colluvium, particularly layer 4803. These included *Carychium tridentatum* and *Discus rotundatus* and occasional zonitids, and a single specimen of *Acanthinula aculeata*, which may suggest grassland that was not heavily grazed, perhaps around field boundaries or hedges in the vicinity.

Sample	44	45	46	47	50	52	53	54	55
Context	4801	4801	4802	4802	4803	4803	4804	4804	4805
Vol. processed (L)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
OPEN COUNTRY taxa									
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>				+	+		+	+	
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	++++	+++++	+++++	++	++++	+++++	+++++	+++++	++
<i>Vallonia excentrica</i>	++	++++	+++	+++	+++	++++	+++++	+++++	
<i>Vallonia costata</i>	+	++++	++	++	++	+++	+++	+++	
<i>Helicella. Itala</i>					+	++	++	++	+
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>				+	+	++	++	++	+
<i>Truncatellina cylindrica</i>							+		
<i>Candidula</i> sp.	+	++	++						
CATHOLIC Taxa									
<i>Trochulus hispidus</i>	++			++	++	++	++	++	+
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.	+		+	+				+	
<i>Punctum pygmaea</i>	++	+				+	+		
<i>Monacha</i> sp.	+								
SHADE-DEMANDING									
<i>Pomatias elegans</i>	++				+				
<i>Carychium tridentatum</i>					+	++	+	+	
<i>Acanthinula aculeata</i>						+			
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>	+				+	++			
<i>Aegopinella nitidula</i>	+				+				
<i>Aegopinella pura</i>	+								
<i>Oxychilus cellarius</i>					+				
<i>Nesovitrea hammonis</i>							+		
Estimated total (MNI)	80	250	100	50	80	170	300	300	15

+ = 1-3, ++ = 4-12, +++ = 13-25, ++++ = 26-50, +++++ = >50

Table 22: Mollusc assemblages from Trench 48 (Section 4800)

Discussion and potential

C.5.35 In summary, geoarchaeological investigations focused on the sedimentary sequences contained within two N-S dry valleys incised into Thanet Sand and Chalk bedrock. The BGS mapping indicates these valleys are filled with a swathe of 'Head' deposits and the current evaluation trenches were positioned in order to investigate these sediments through a series of cross-profiles. The sequences are illustrated through seven cross valley transects (Figs 39-45) considered to be broadly representative of the correlated facies.

C.5.36 The basal valley infills variously comprise Pleistocene cold climate solifluction deposits of probable late Devensian (late Glacial) date - chalky Coombe Rock, decalcified flinty Head and brickearth type fine-grained slope deposits derived from reworked Thanet Sand and/or loess. Given the focus of the evaluation was mainly to determine the archaeological and paleoenvironmental potential of the overlying the Holocene sequences, the majority of the trenches were only excavated into the top of the Pleistocene sediments. However, where significant exposures were recorded

within the trenches eg. Trench 135, or where augering was carried out, no definitive buried soil horizons or artefacts were identified within these Pleistocene sequences.

- C.5.37 The Pleistocene deposits are generally overlain by varying depths of Holocene colluvial ploughwash of later prehistoric and historic date. Examination of the valley sediments alongside that of the archaeological remains – features and artefactual assemblages – provides some chronological control, or terminus post quem, for the onset of colluviation.
- C.5.38 Overall, in the western dry valley the Holocene sequences appeared relatively shallow (<1m) which is to be expected at valley head locations in the southern and central parts of the site (Transects 1-3). The deepest sequences occurred down valley to the north (Transect 4). In trench 135, for example, the thickness reached 1.3m depth overlying chalky solifluction deposits. Archaeological features were identified at the head of the valley in Trenches 170, 165, 166 and 167 (Transect 1), cut into the weathered surface of the Thanet Sand and sealed by colluvium. In Trench 170 these appear to be of MBA date. In Trenches 155 and 156 (Transect 2), however, Roman CBM and pottery was recovered from features sealed beneath colluvium. In Trenches 156 and 157 (Transect 2) the base of the colluvium sealing the features included darker horizons potentially representing buried soil horizons. A clear buried soil horizon was located down the valley axis at the base of the colluvium in Trench 135. Here, two sherds of LBA/EIA pottery was recovered (layers 13506 and 13507) along with a small quantity of worked flint. A larger assemblage of burnt flint (20 pieces) was also recovered (layer 1307) but the material was exclusively recovered from a single sample <37> and comprised quite small fragments.
- C.5.39 The head of the main N-S branch of the eastern dry valley originates on Thanet Sand, on the higher ground to the south of the site. Consequently, the thickness of the Holocene sequence appeared greater than in the western valley in the southern part of the site. In Transect 5 the thickest sequences were encountered along the valley axis in the vicinity of Trenches 104 and 113 at c 2m. Down valley in Trench 110 the thickness also measured c 2m (Transect 6). A more ephemeral spread of 'head' mapped by the BGS to the east of the main N-S branch (a minor tributary) proved to be quite shallow with the Holocene sequence recorded at c 0.6m in thickness in Trench 112 (Transect 6) and c 0.7m in Trench 115 and Trench 63 further to the east. To the north in Trench 48 the Holocene sequence was recorded at in thickness 1.85m (Transect 7). A possible buried soil was recorded at the base of the colluvium in Trench 113 at 1.5-1.7m depth and in Trench 48 beneath erosional gravel fan deposits. In contrast to the western valley, there was little evidence for archaeological features sealed beneath the colluvium and the sediments contained noticeably fewer artefacts. Of note, however, was the sequence from Trench 48 which produced abraded (reworked?) LBA/EIA pottery from the gravel fan deposit (layer 4810).
- C.5.40 In terms of paleoenvironmental potential, three sediment sequences were sampled from Trenches 48, 135 and 155. The sediments encountered were largely oxidised, with no evidence of waterlogging, and no plant remains or pollen. Of the samples examined for molluscs, only those from the chalky colluvial deposits in Trench 48 demonstrated reasonable preservation, with a strongly open-country fauna indicative of arable and grazed grassland environments. This patchy preservation is due to the fact that much of the colluvium derives from eroded Thanet Sand, and is mirrored in the assessment of the bulk samples (see Palmer this report) from archaeological features. Only one feature, the medieval kiln 4107 in Trench 41 produced a

reasonable quantity of shell from two samples of 25-40L volumes, <9> and <10>. A slightly smaller assemblage of shell was recorded from sample <30> from medieval ditch 6703 in Trench 67.

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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

CIfA 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

Site name:	Shorne Ifield Road
Site code:	LTC76S20
Grid Reference	NGR 567796, 171115
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	8th June 2020 to 4th September 2020 (13 weeks)
Area of Site	c 25ha

Location of archive:

The archive from LTC76S20 (Land Parcels 76 and 77) 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 or designated receiving museums 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 76-77 of the Lower Thames Crossing Pre-enabling Works. The site is located west of Thong Lane and the hamlet of Thong and within the county of Kent (NGR 566833, 170598). The evaluation comprised 172 trenches and was completed between the 8th June and 4th September 2020.

Struck flint provided certain evidence of early Mesolithic activity, and also an adze-sharpening flake, blades and bladelets of later Mesolithic or early Neolithic date. A backed knife and a Levallois core are Later Neolithic or early Bronze Age, and denticulates probably of Bronze Age date. Several groups of flakes are of later prehistoric character.

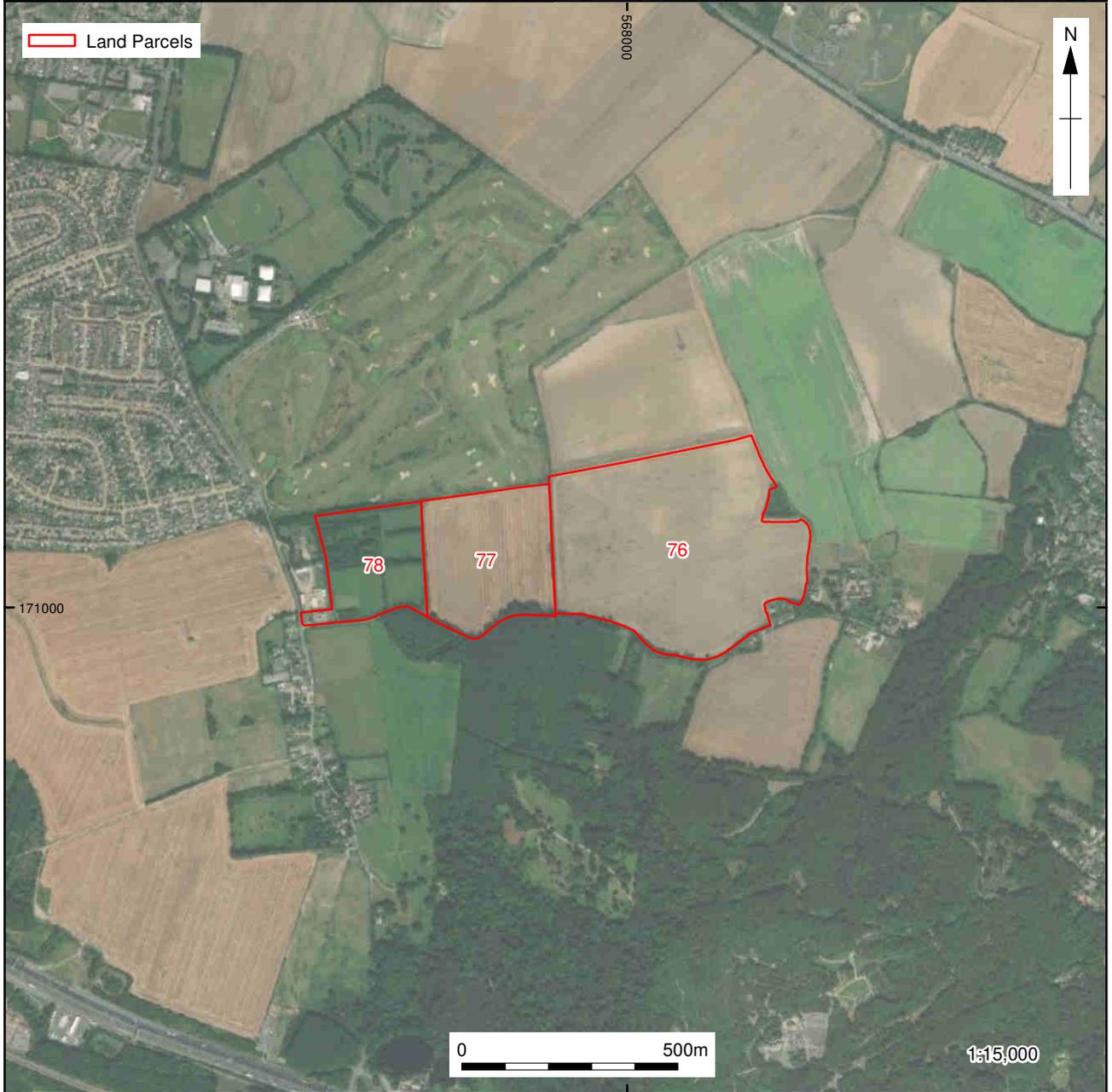
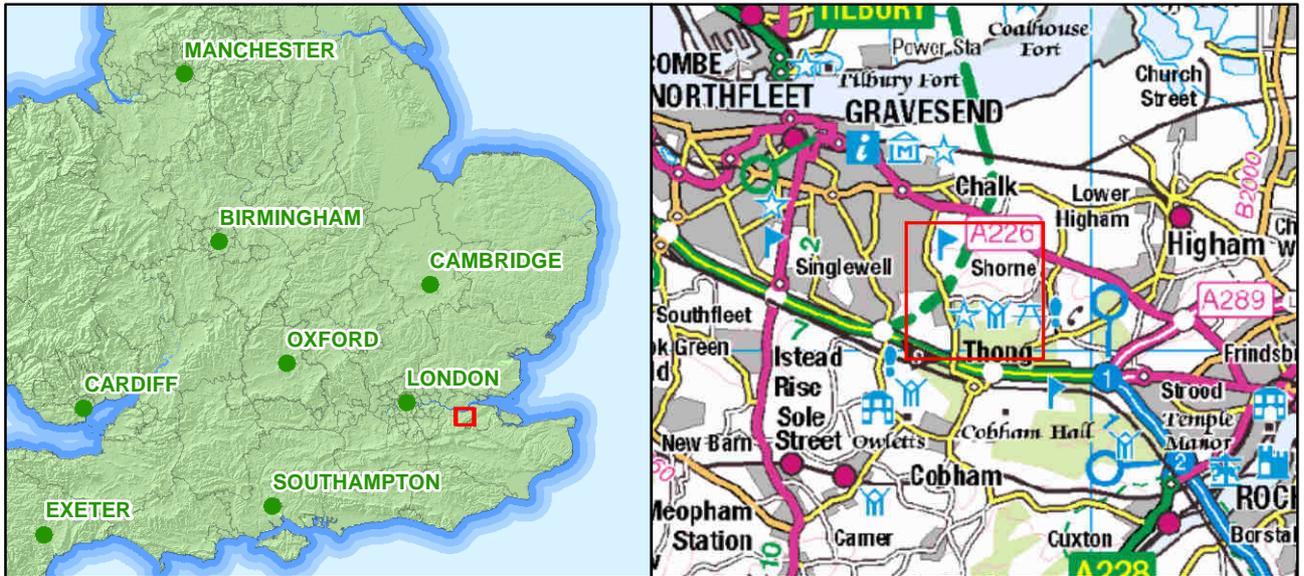
The evaluation provided evidence for middle Bronze Age activity that included a deliberately buried pottery vessel, possibly within a posthole structure. Parallel ditches containing pottery of later Bronze Age or early Iron Age date possibly formed an enclosure. Two unurned and undated cremations and two cenotaph pits may indicate a cemetery of later Bronze Age date. A square cropmark enclosure in the north-east corner of the site has proven to be of early-middle Iron Age date. A middle Iron Age pit and an adjacent, but undated, four-post structure containing charred grain represent another focus on the south side of the site. Roman activity is largely confined to an enclosure and a large pit, both of early Roman date, in the west of the site.

Colluvial deposits were investigated, and sealed later prehistoric features in some areas and Roman ones in others, so were generally of late date. One buried soil contained a fresh prehistoric flint flake, but others contained mixed flint, often in poor condition, and so were also mostly late in date.

An early-middle Saxon large pit was found on the eastern edge of the site. Its upper levels contained a significant quantity of pottery dated to c 550-750, together with an antler comb and iron debris.

Medieval evidence included the remains of a probable corn-dryer or malting kiln, together with several ditches and pits, all near to the eastern edge of the site. A boundary ditch evident on historic maps was traced, and at one point also contained medieval pottery, just possibly indicating a medieval origin.

The remains of a brick building alongside the Shorne-Ifield road corresponded to a building depicted on the 1894 Ordnance Survey map.



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 76, 77 and 78

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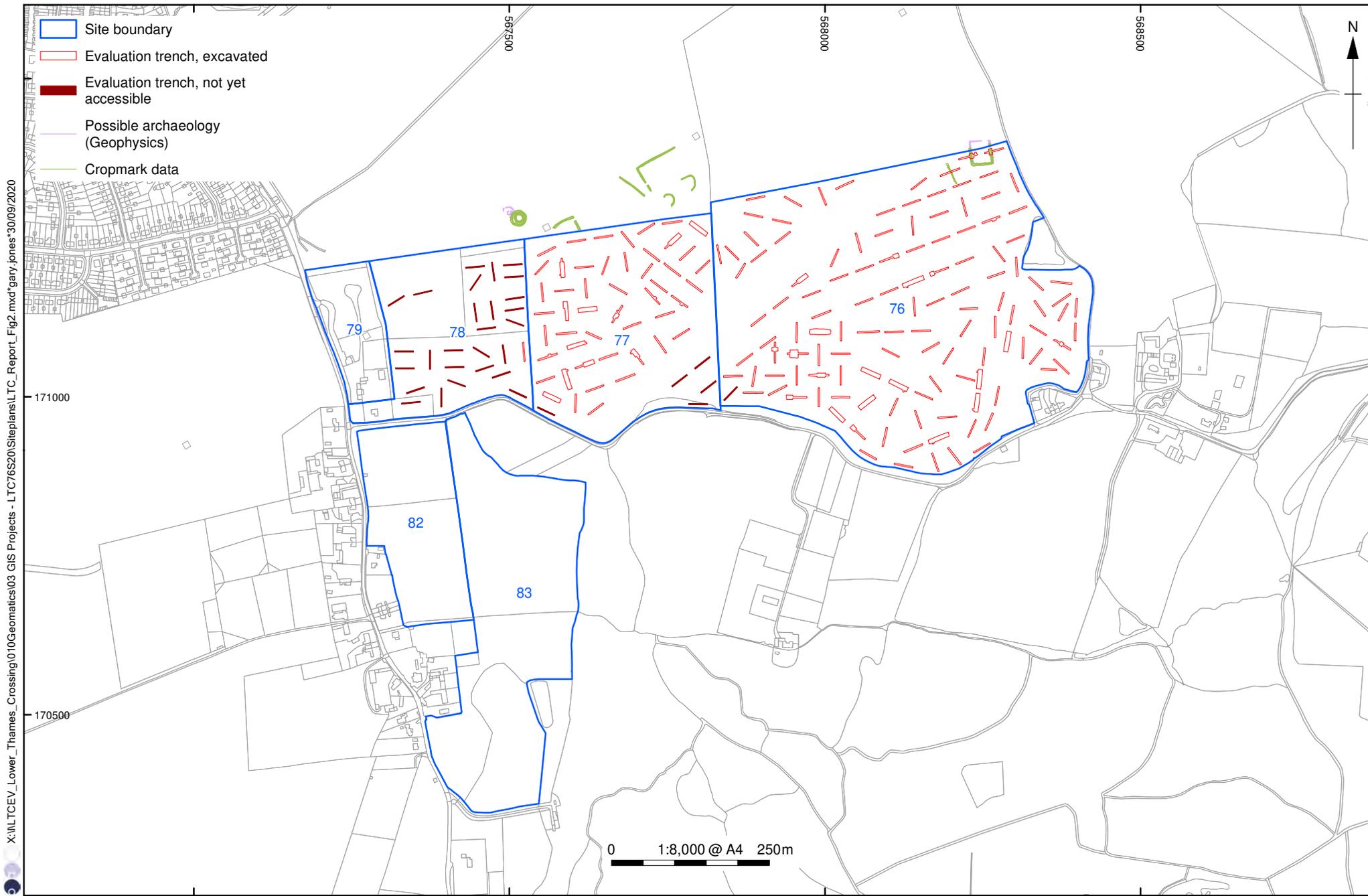
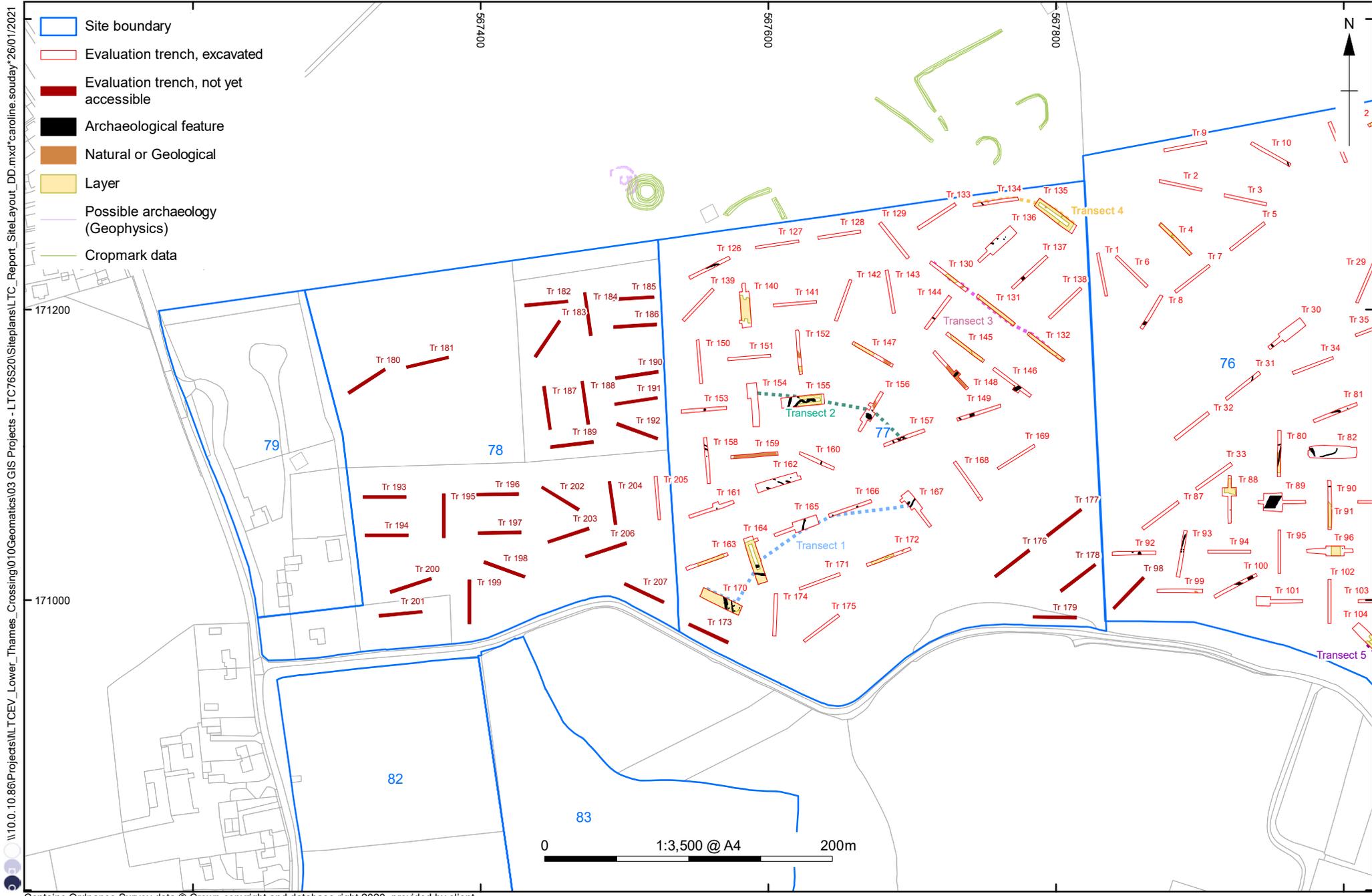


Figure 2 : Plan of trench layouts and cropmark/geophysical features



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Figure 3: Plan of trench layouts, cropmark features, archaeological features and geoaarchaeological transects (west side)

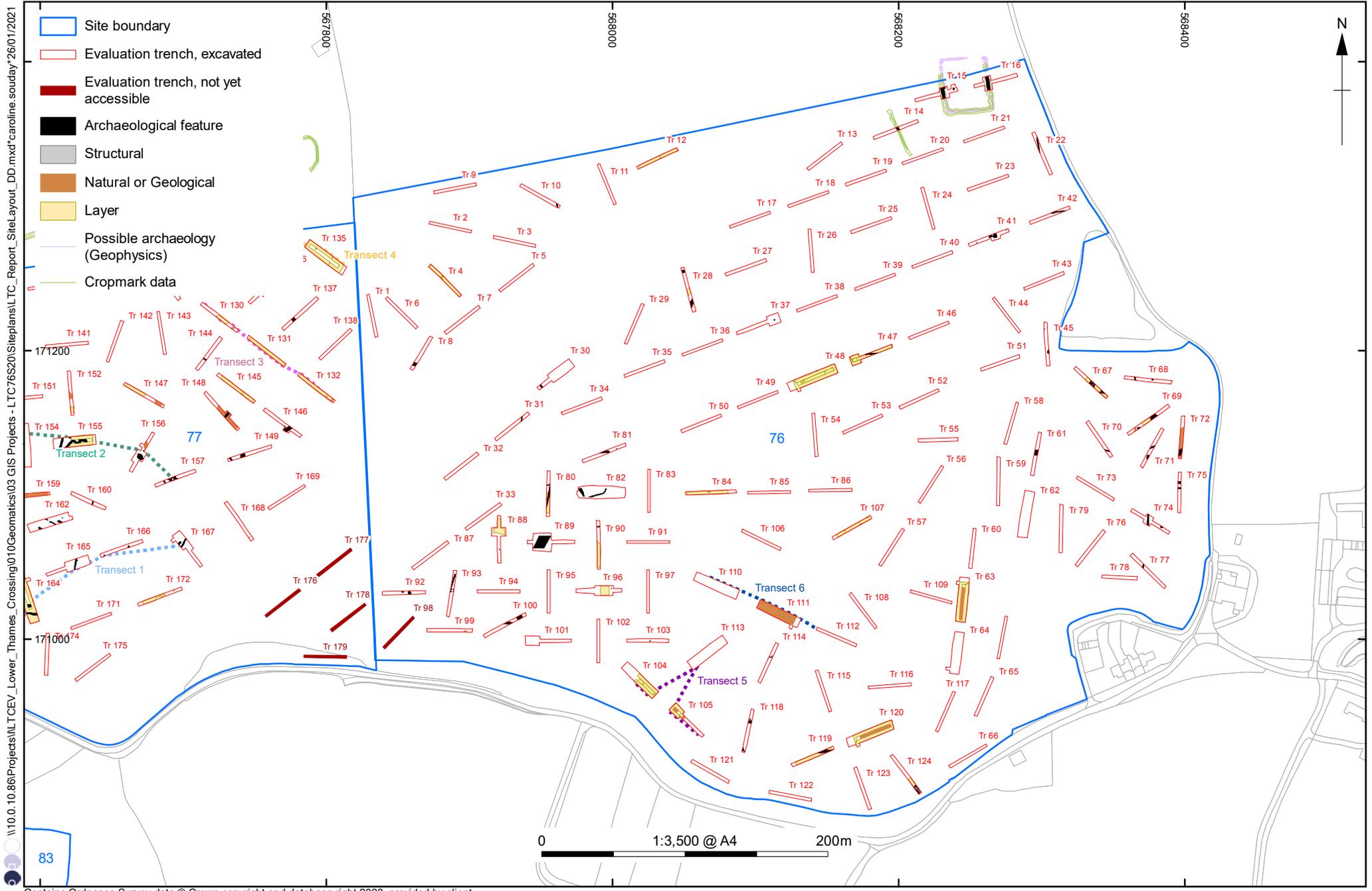


Figure 4: Plan of trench layouts, cropmark features, archaeological features and geoarchaeological transects (east side)

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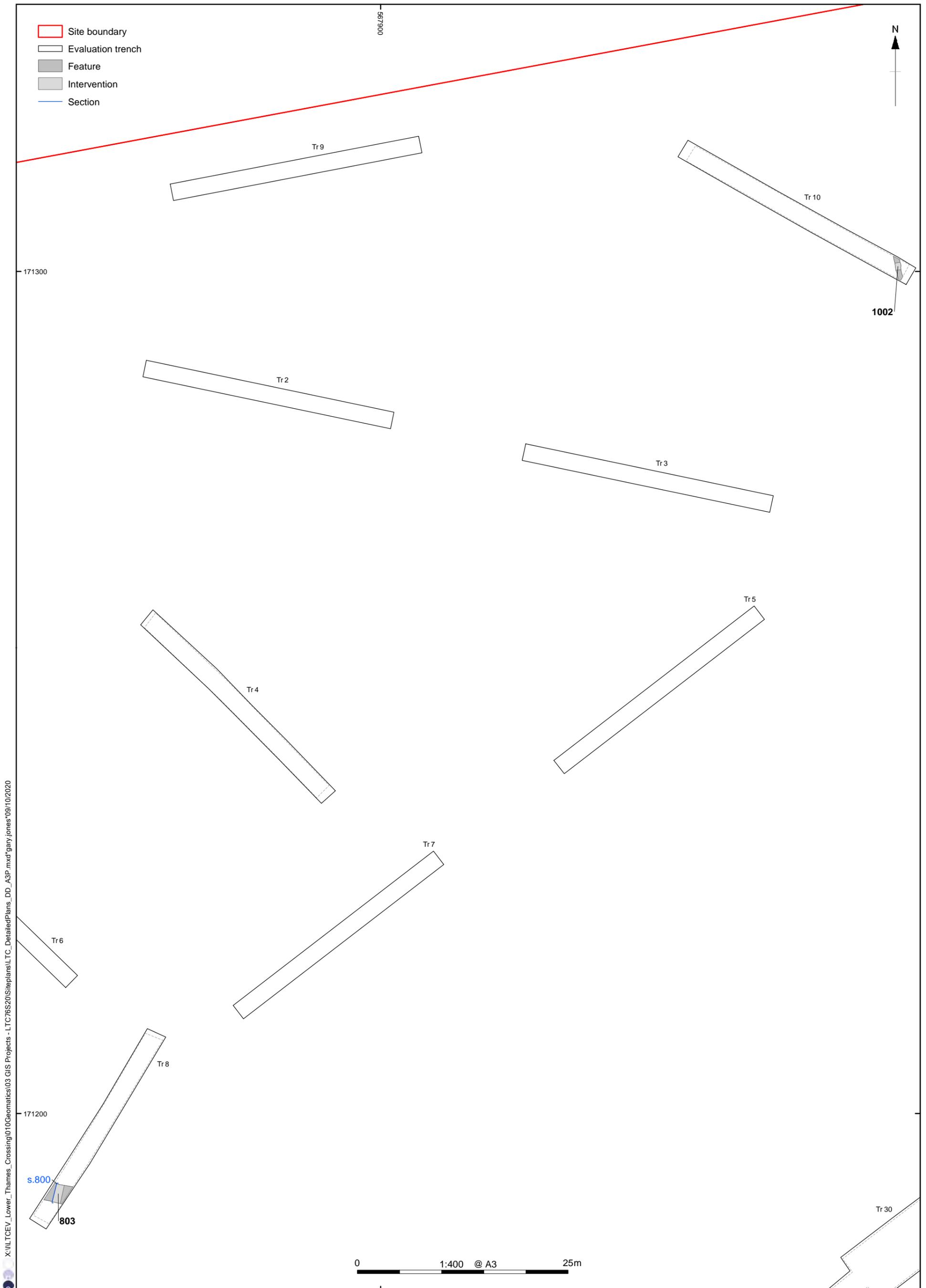
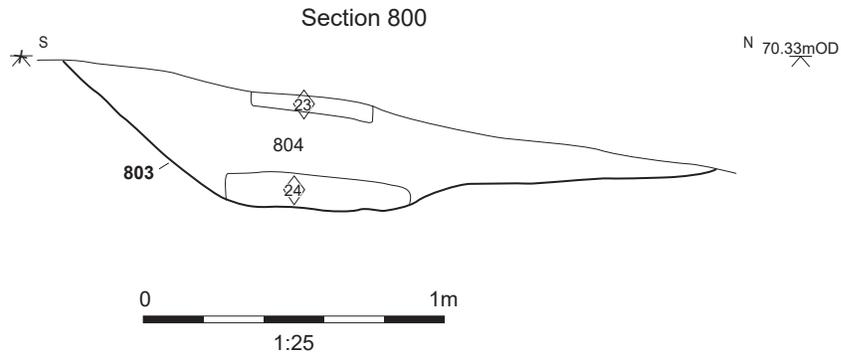


Figure 5: Plan of Trenches 8 and 10



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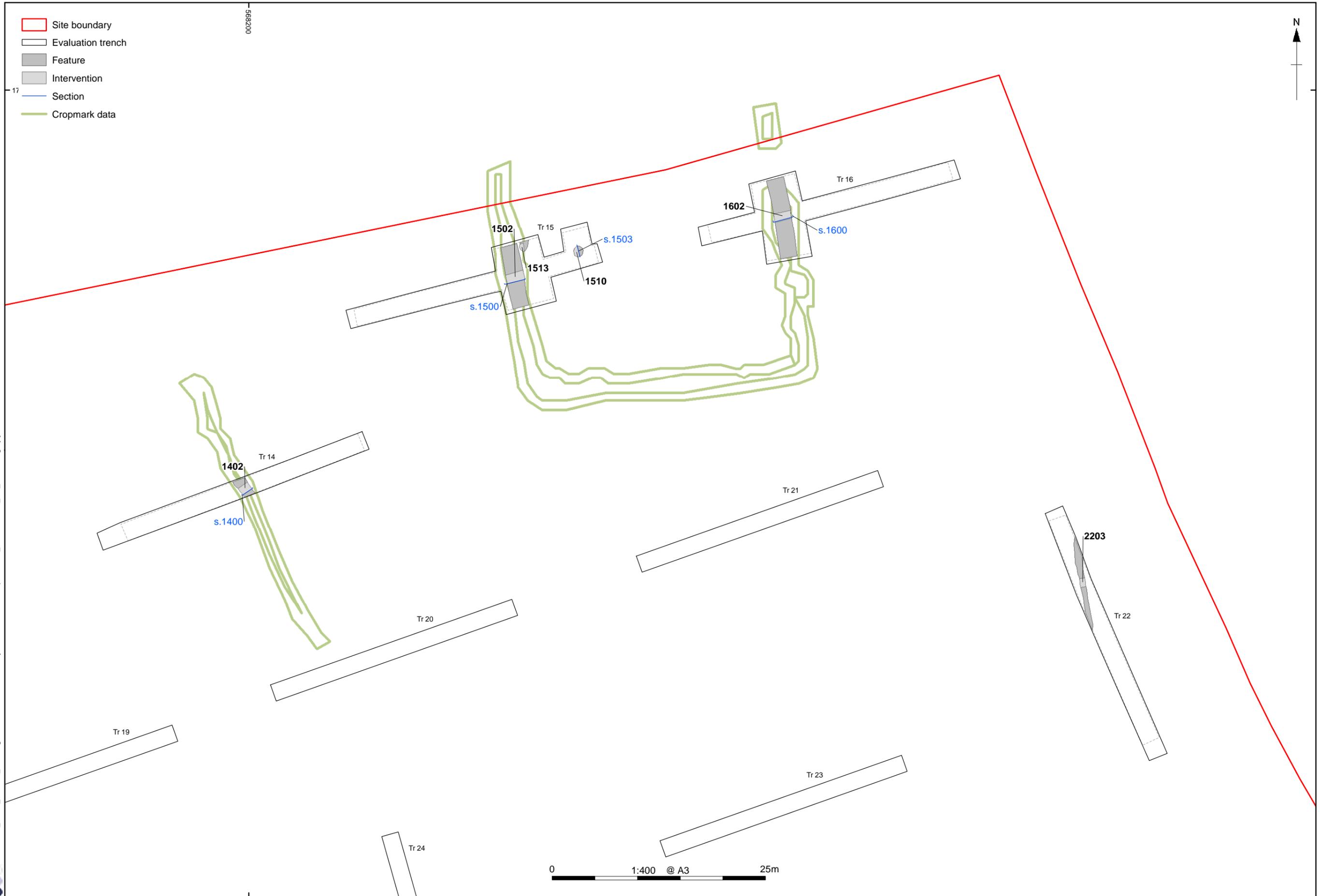


Figure 7: Plan of Trenches 14, 15, 16 and 22

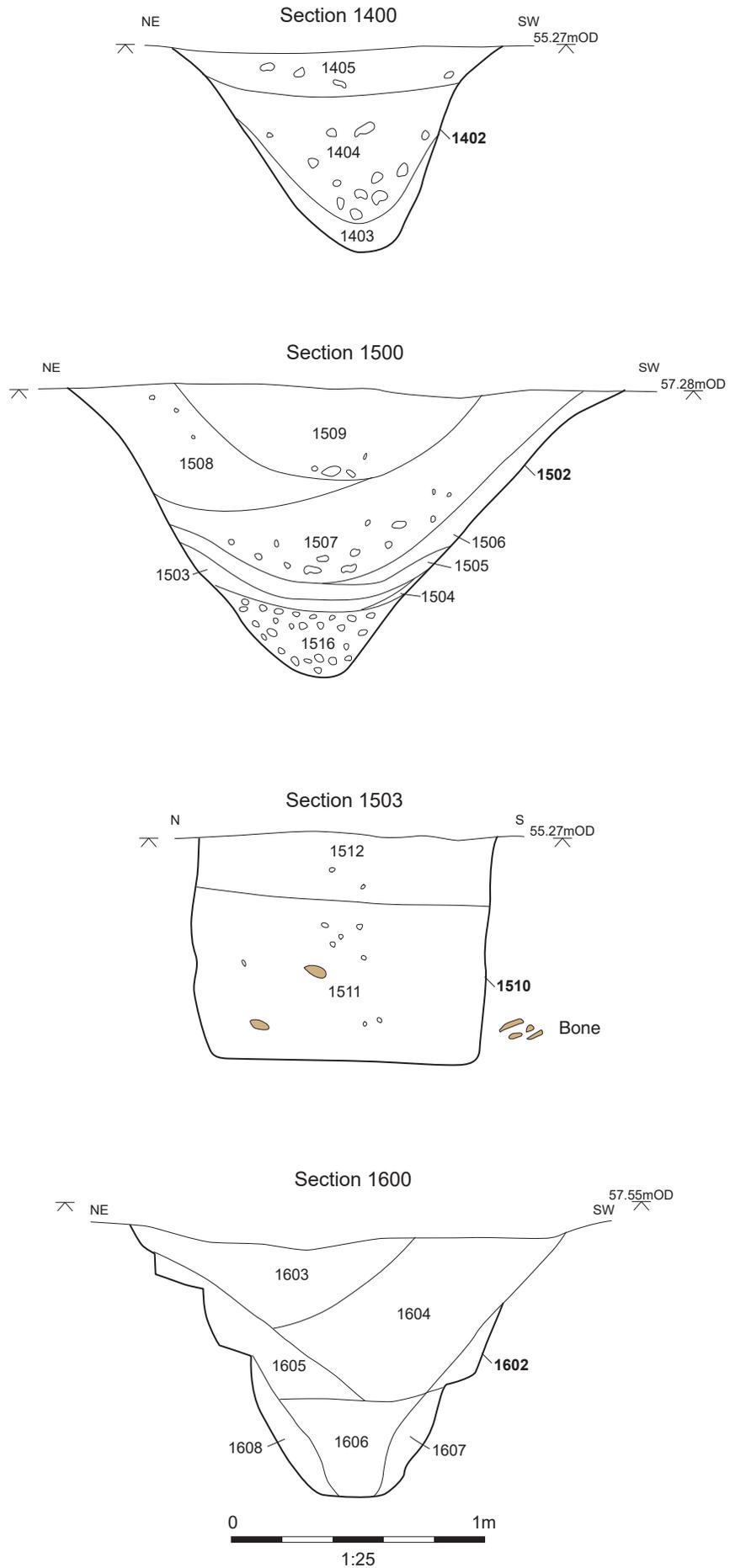
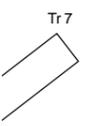


Figure 8: Sections (Trenches 14, 15 and 16)

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- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Feature
- Intervention
- Section



171200

000899

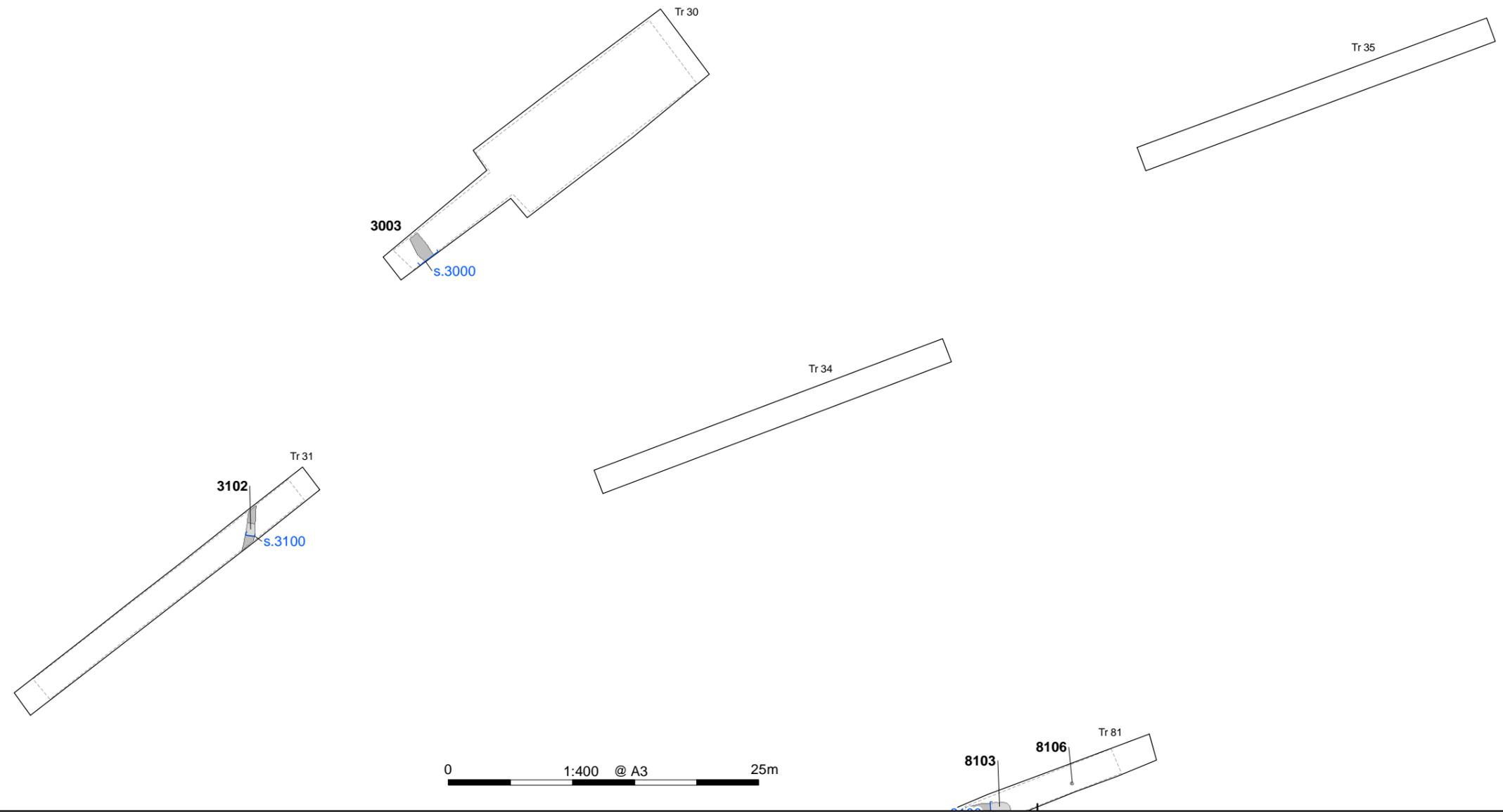
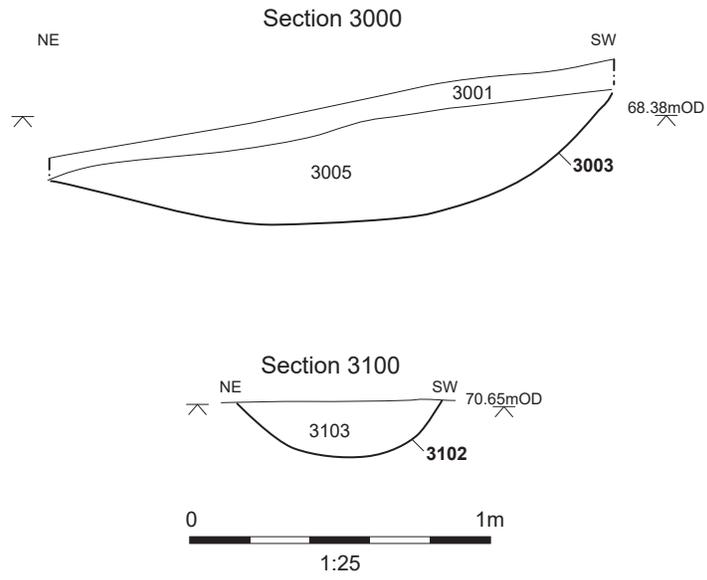


Figure 9: Plan of Trenches 30 and 31



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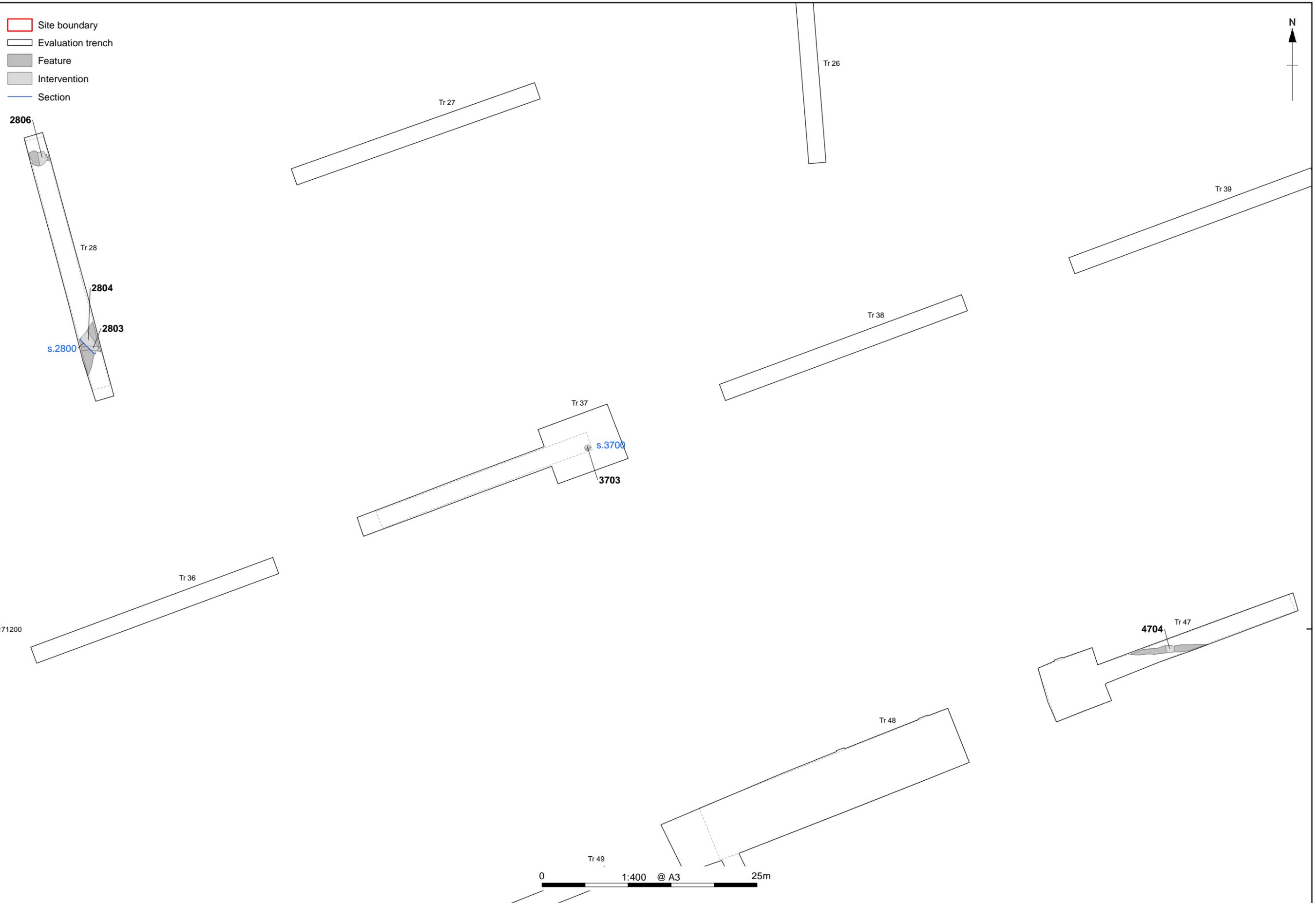
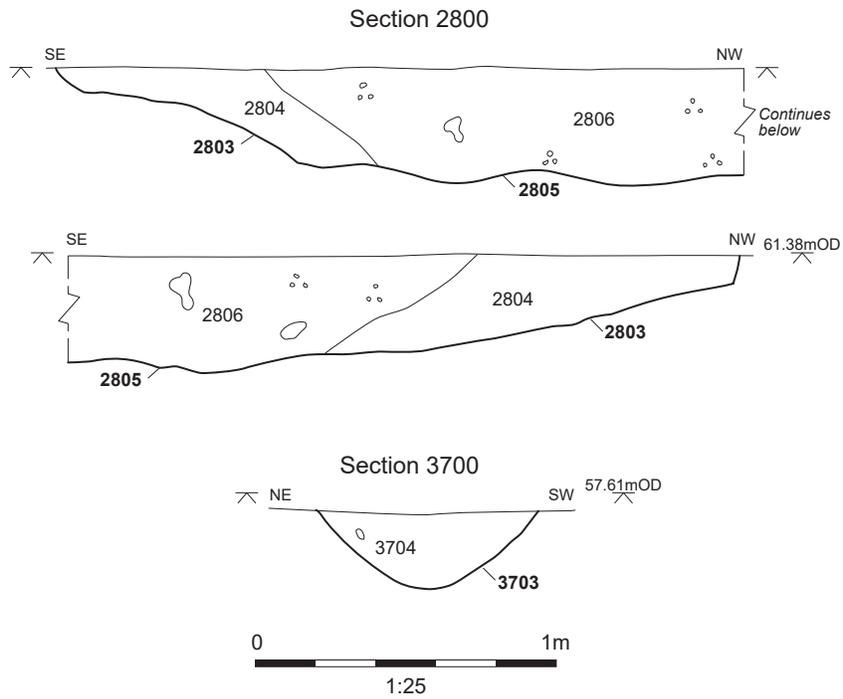


Figure 11: Plan of Trenches 28, 37, 47 and 48



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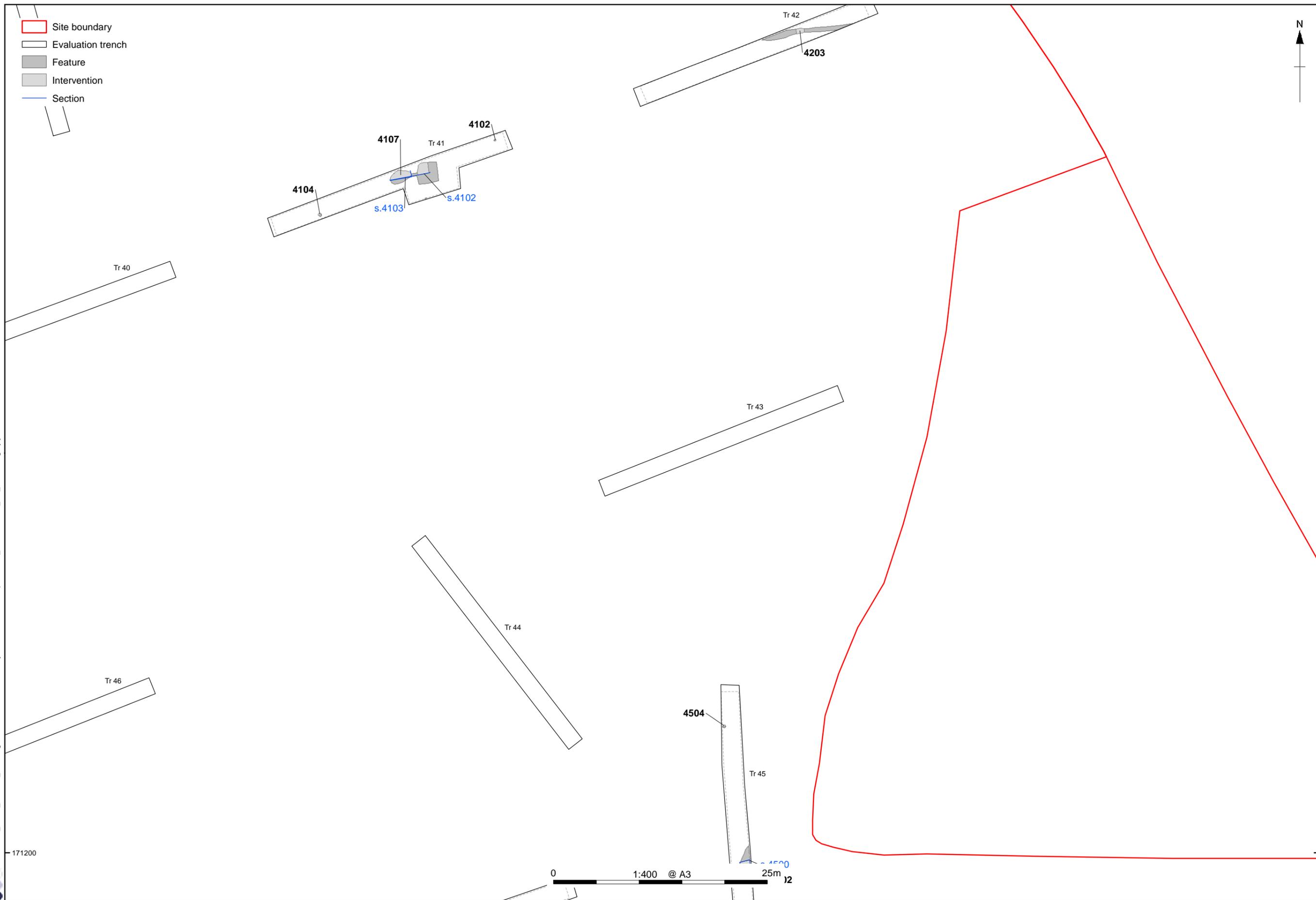


Figure 13: Plan of Trenches 41 and 42

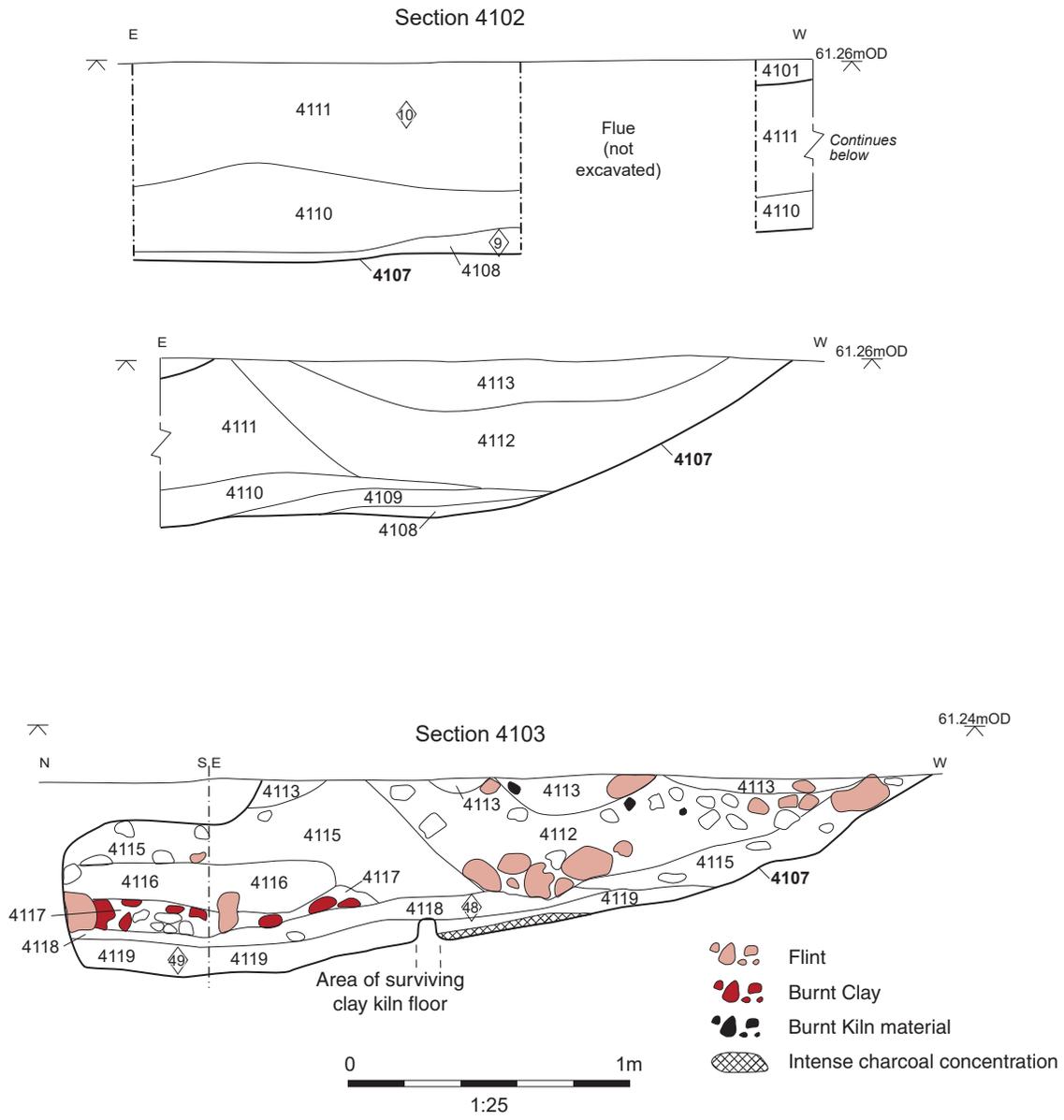


Figure 14: Sections (Trench 41)

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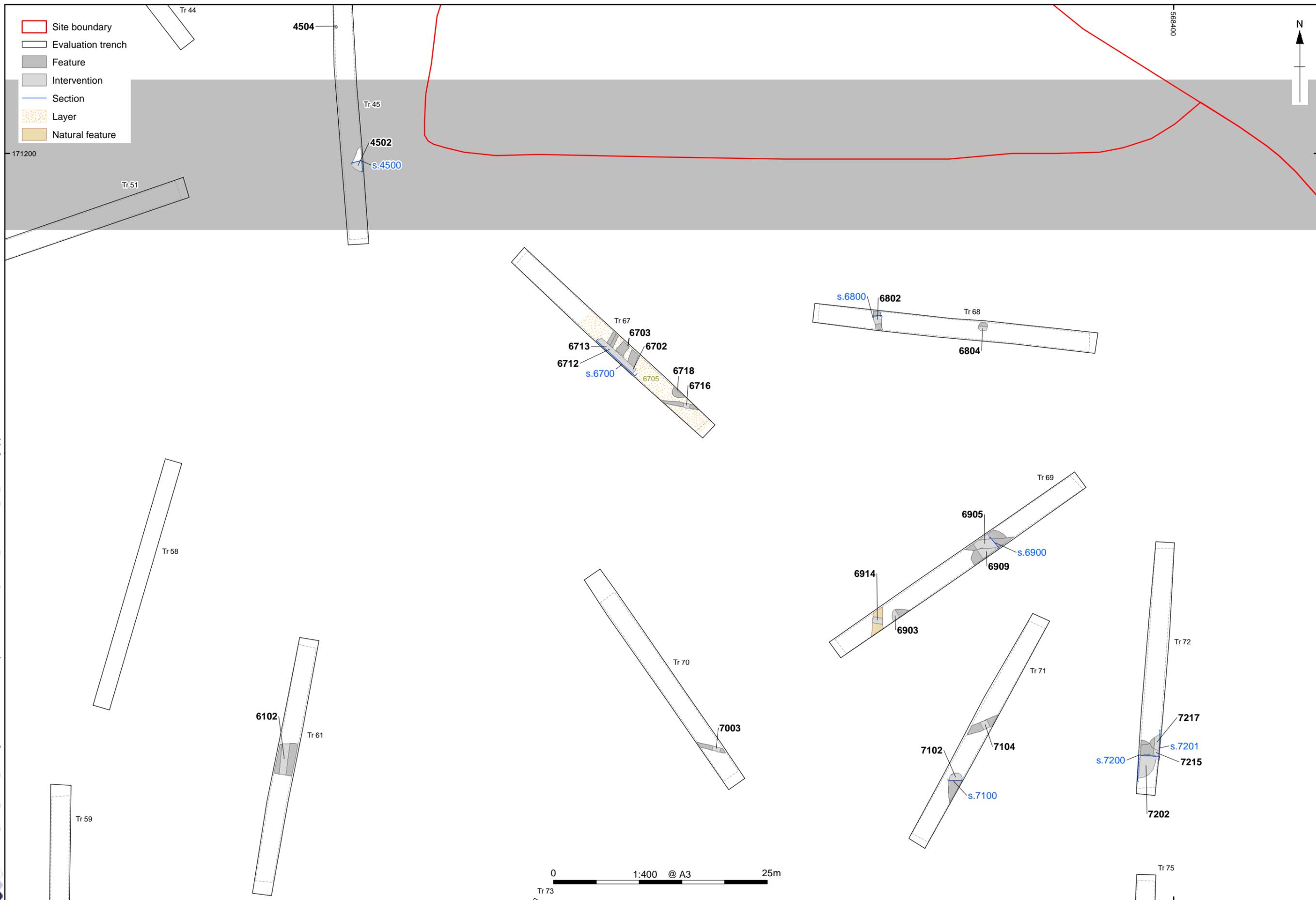
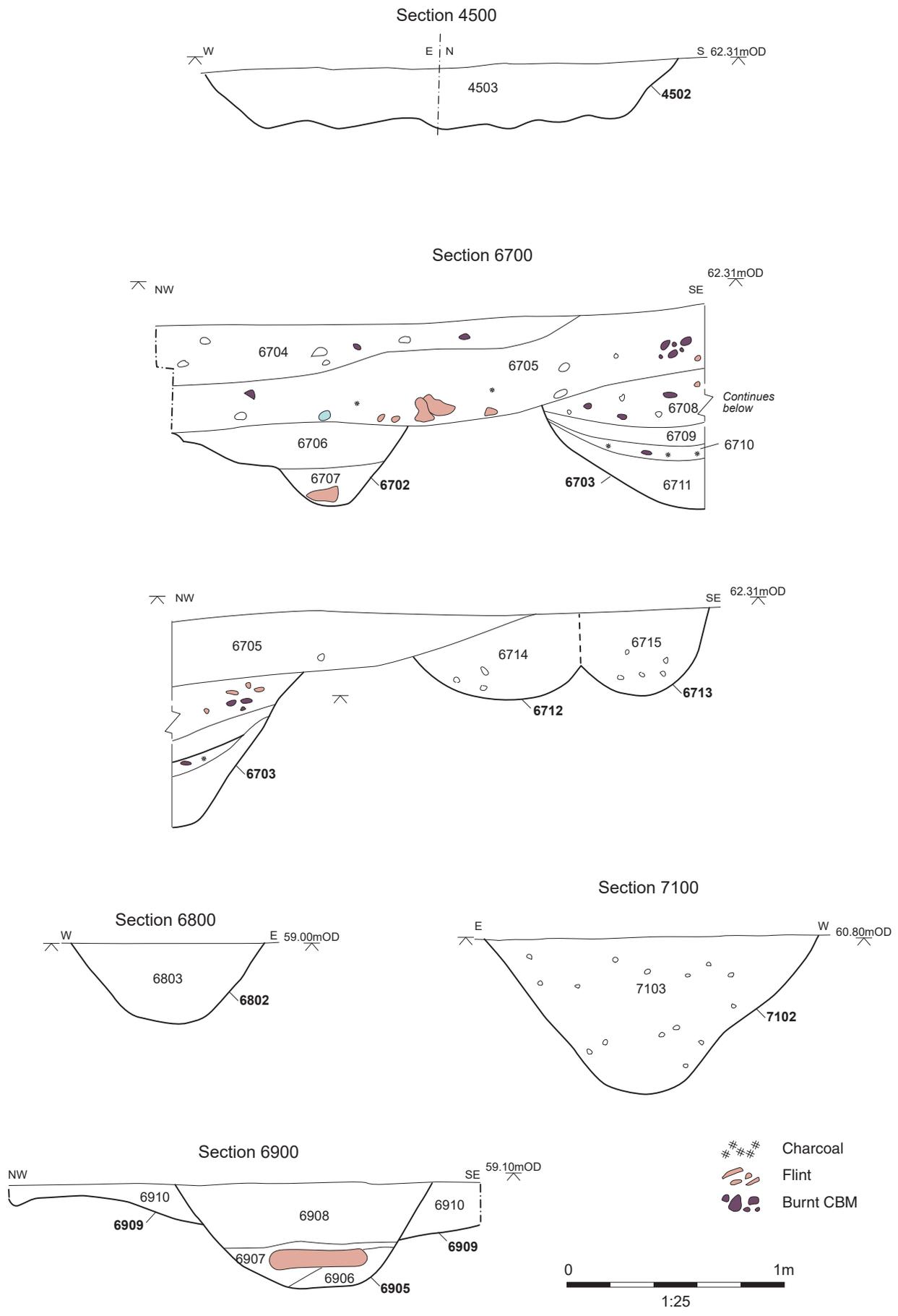


Figure 15: Plan of Trenches 45, 61, and 67-72



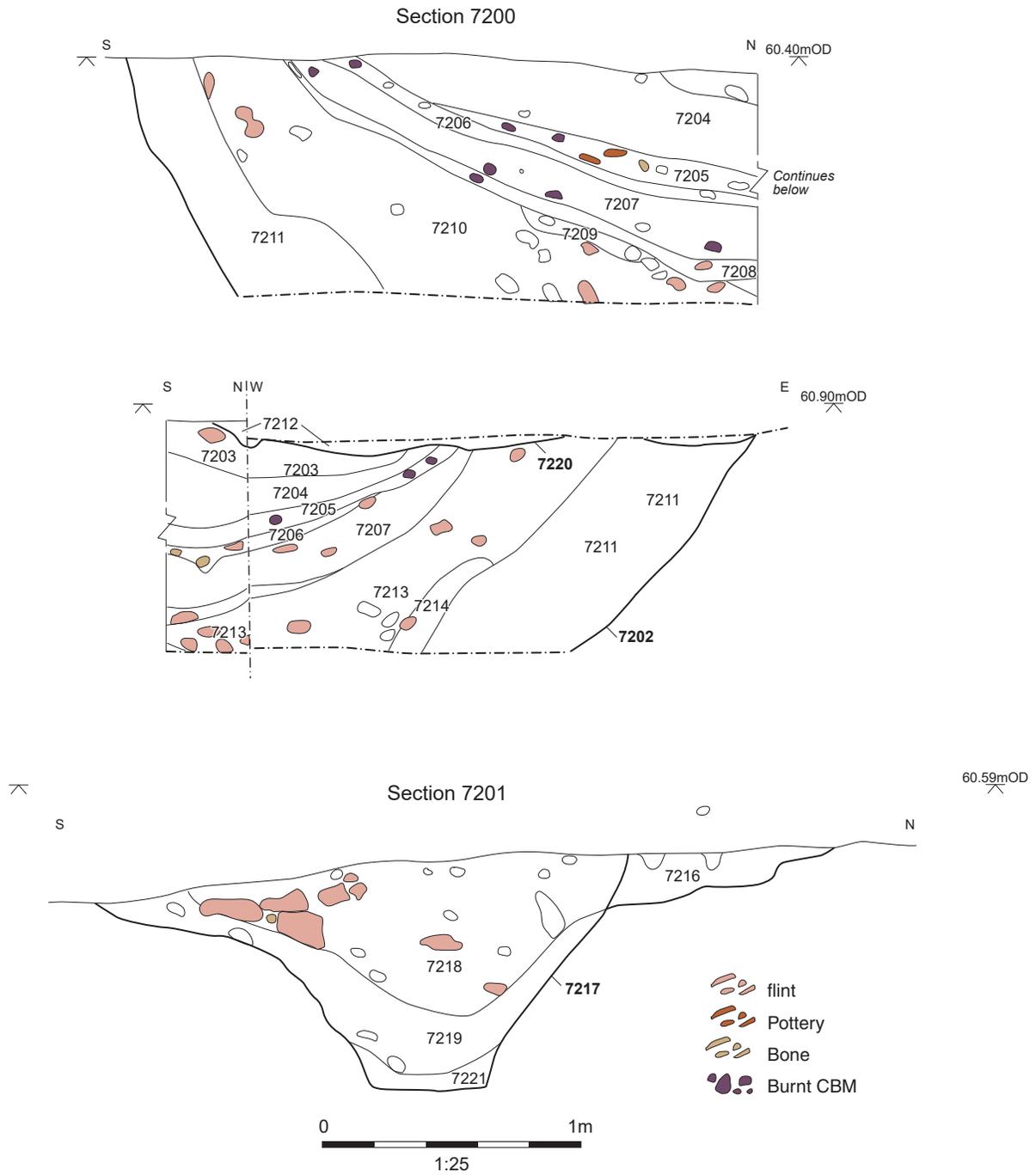
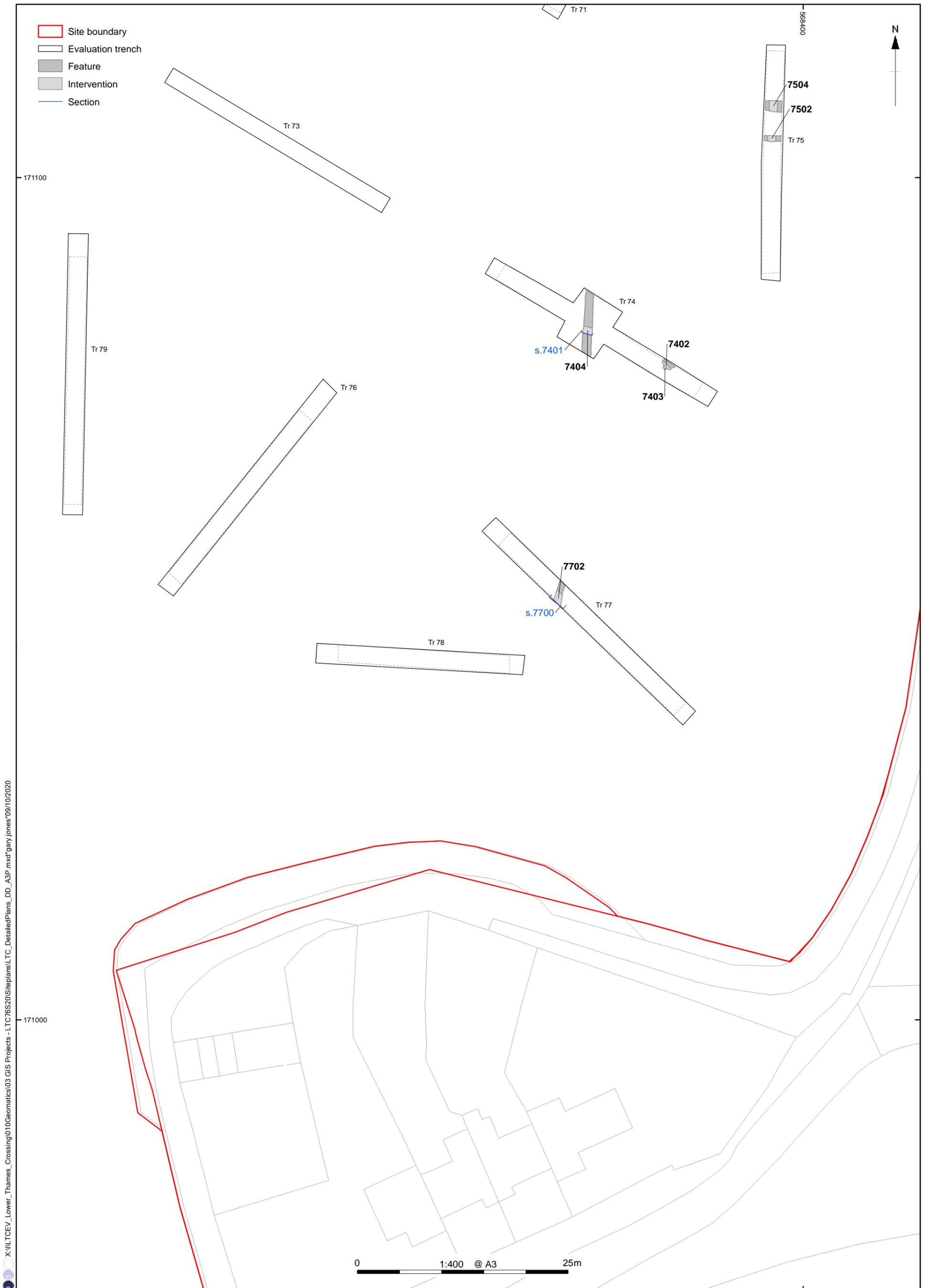
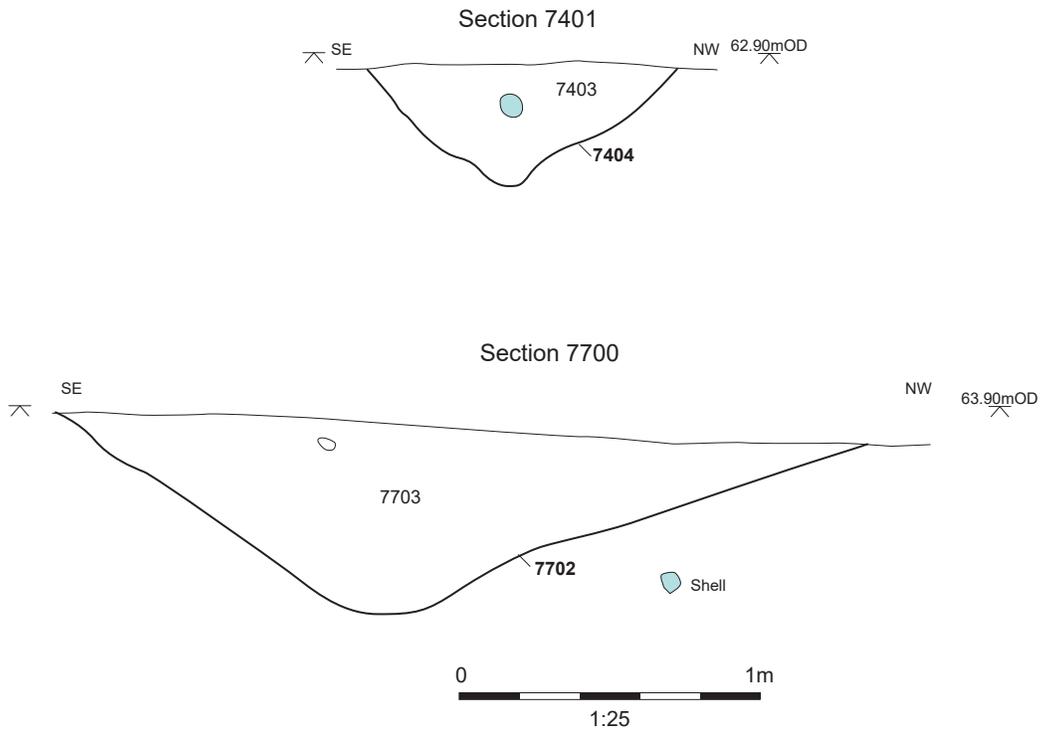


Figure 17: Sections (Trench 72)



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Figure 18: Plan of Trenches 74, 75 and 77



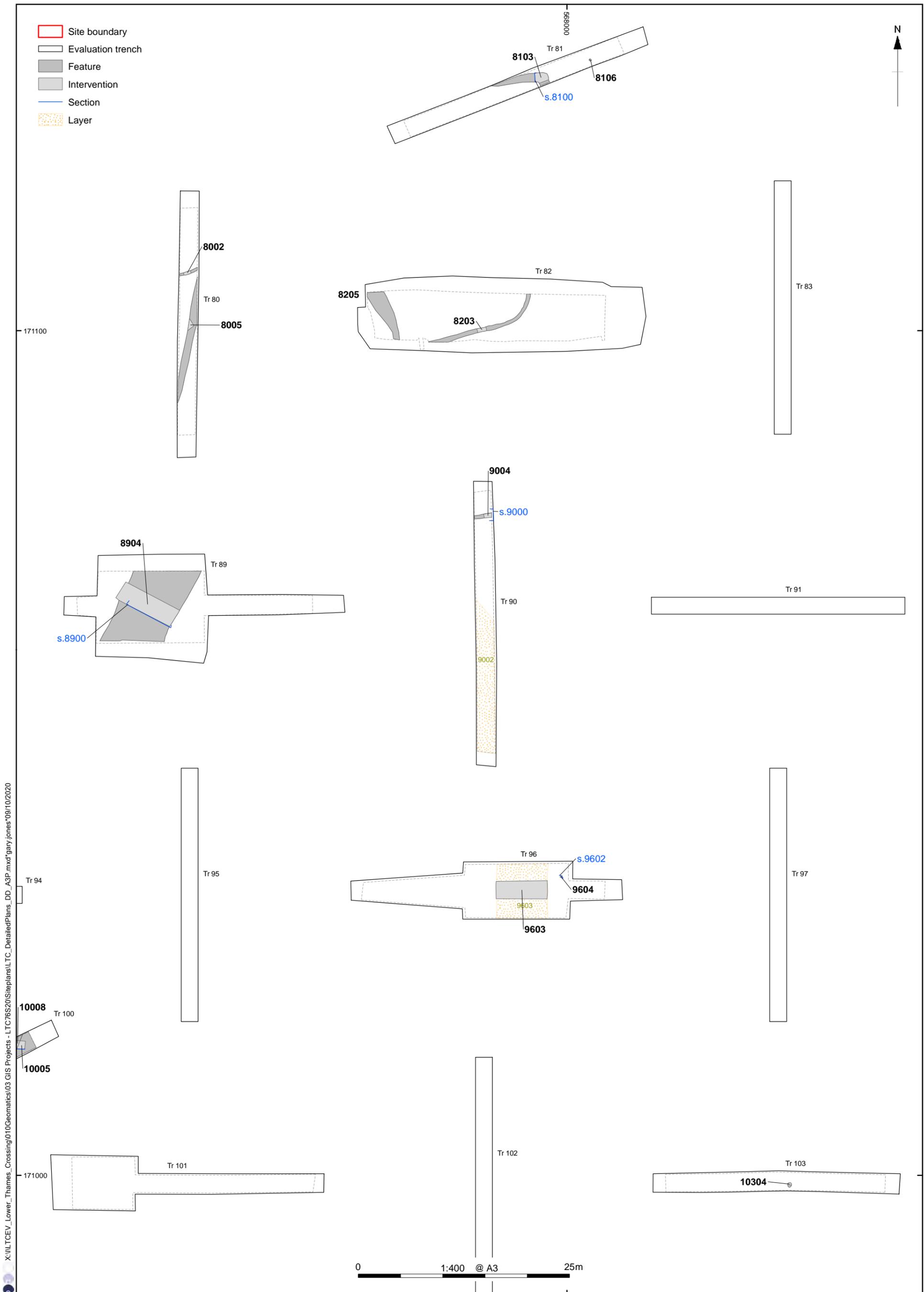
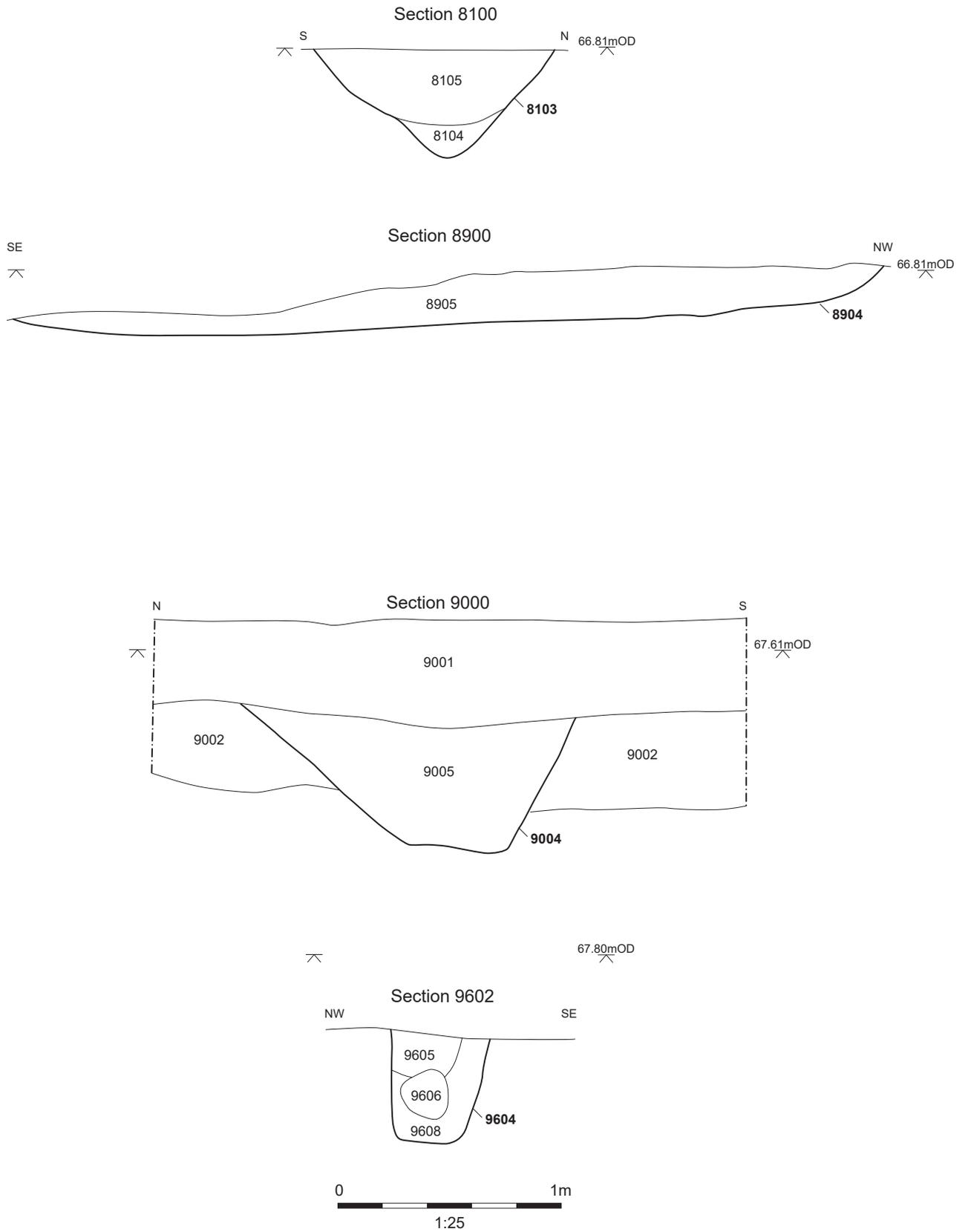


Figure 20: Plan of Trenches 80, 81, 82, 89, 90, 96, 101 and 103



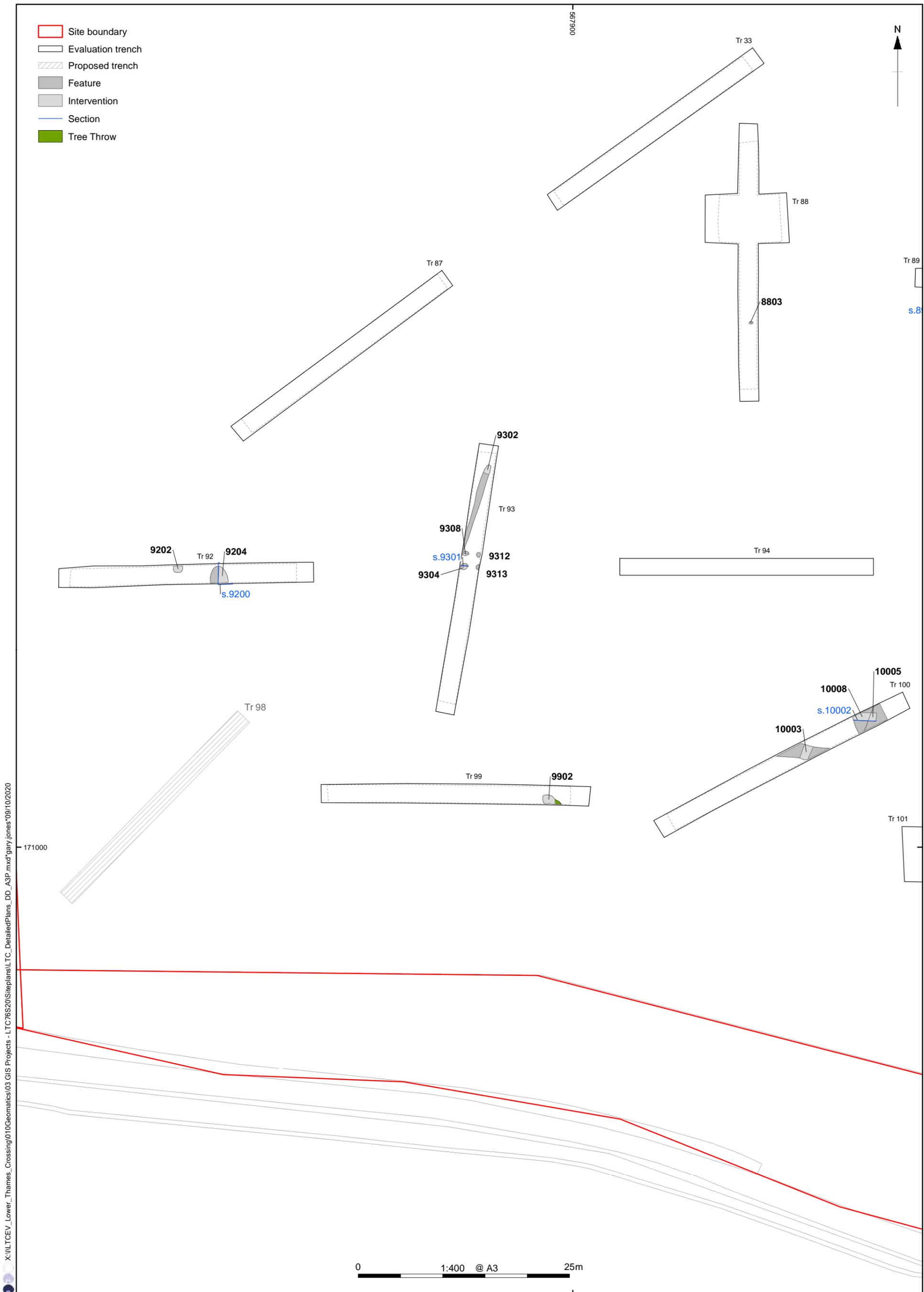


Figure 22: Plan of Trenches 88, 92, 93 and 100

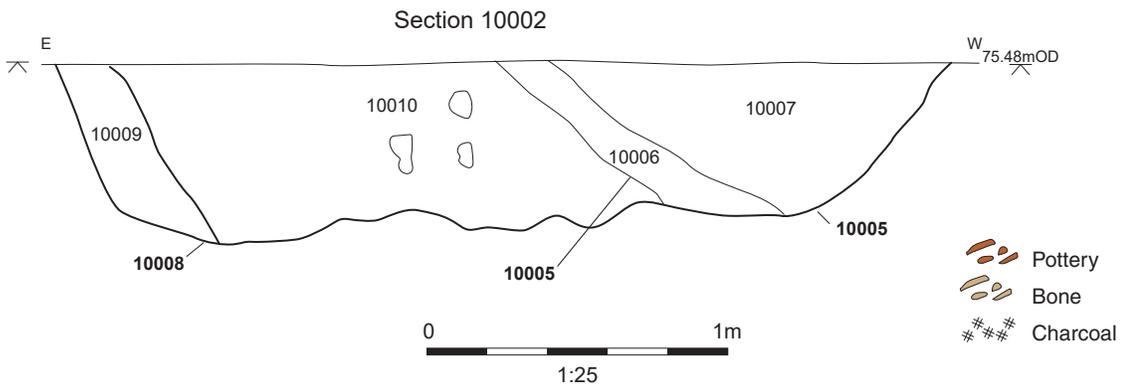
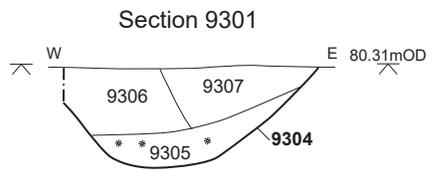
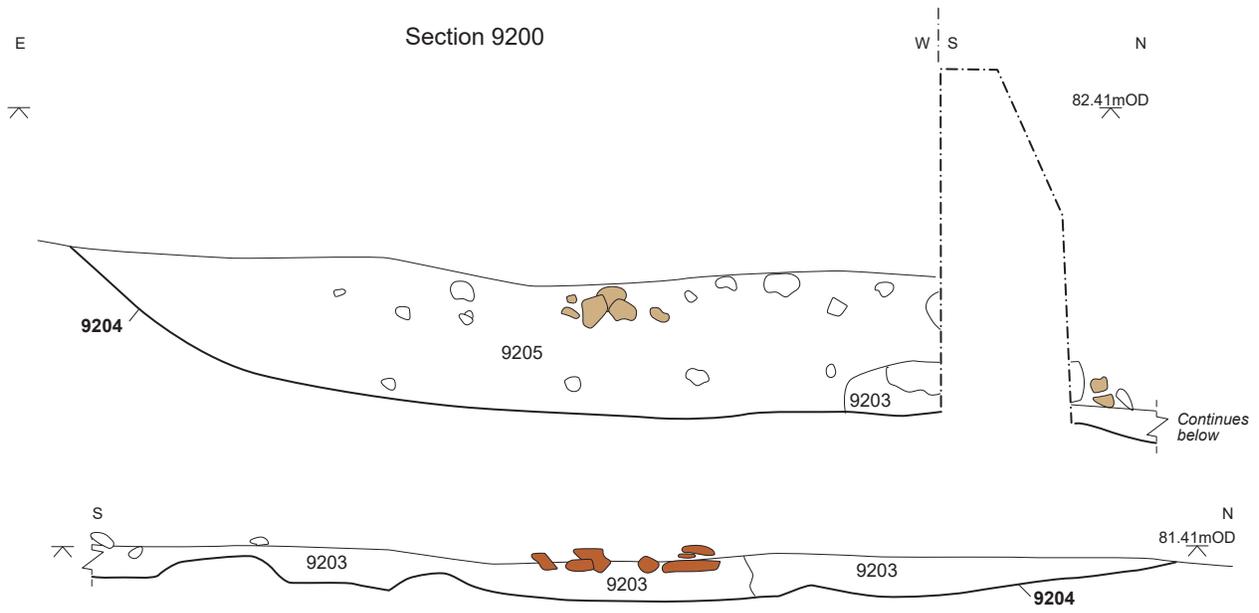


Figure 23: Sections (Trenches 92, 93, and 100)

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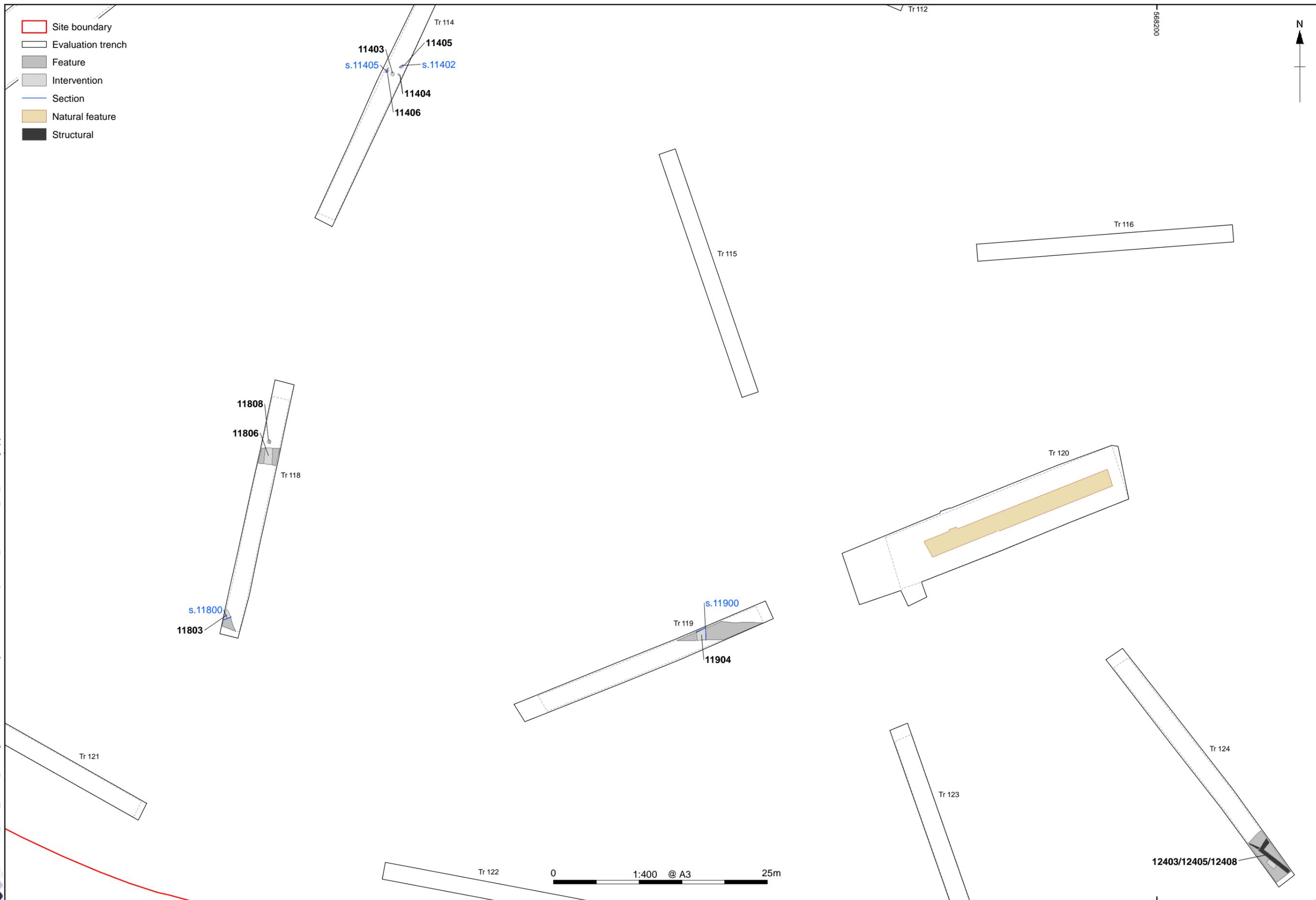


Figure 24: Plan of Trenches 114, 118, 119 and 124

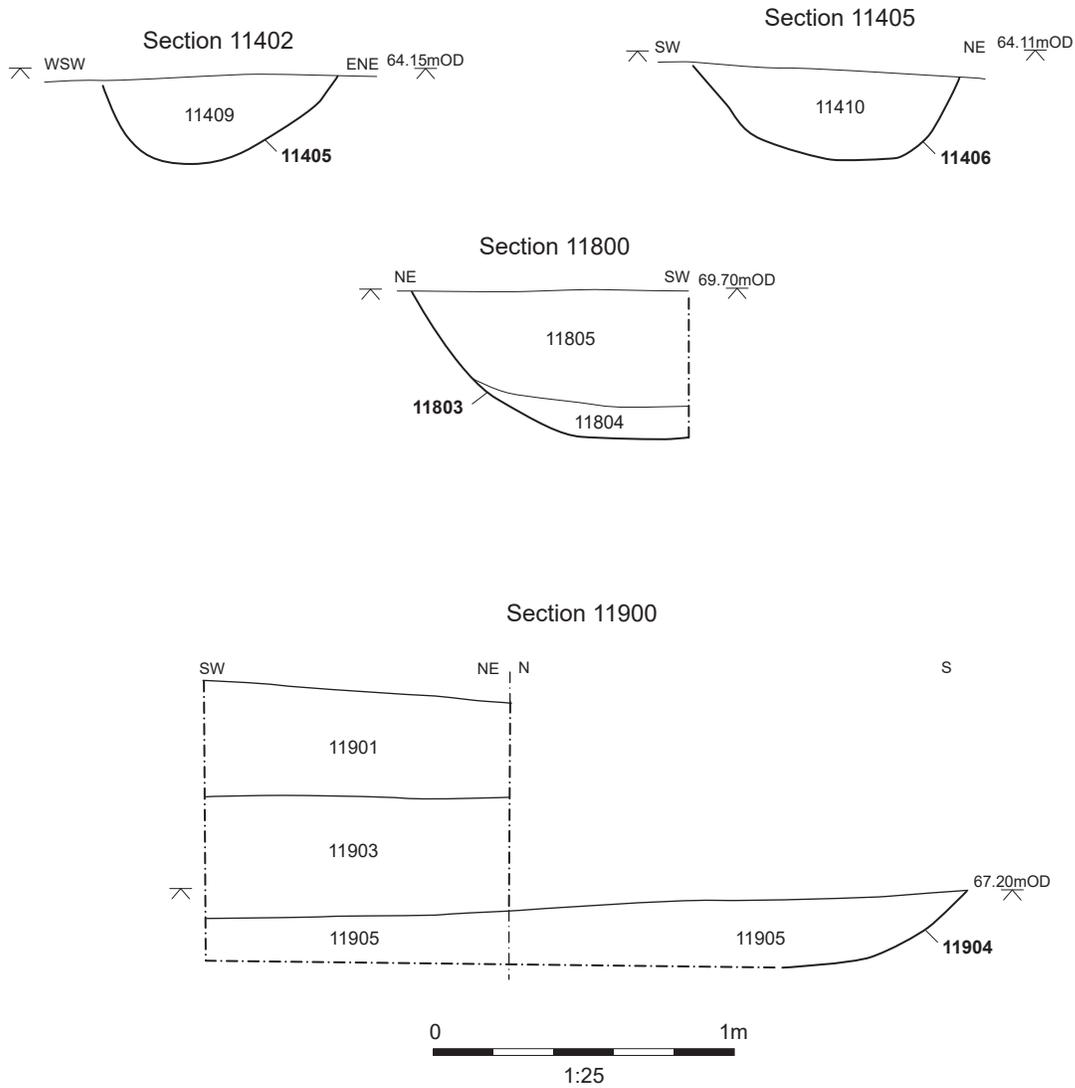


Figure 25: Sections (Trenches 114, 118 and 119)

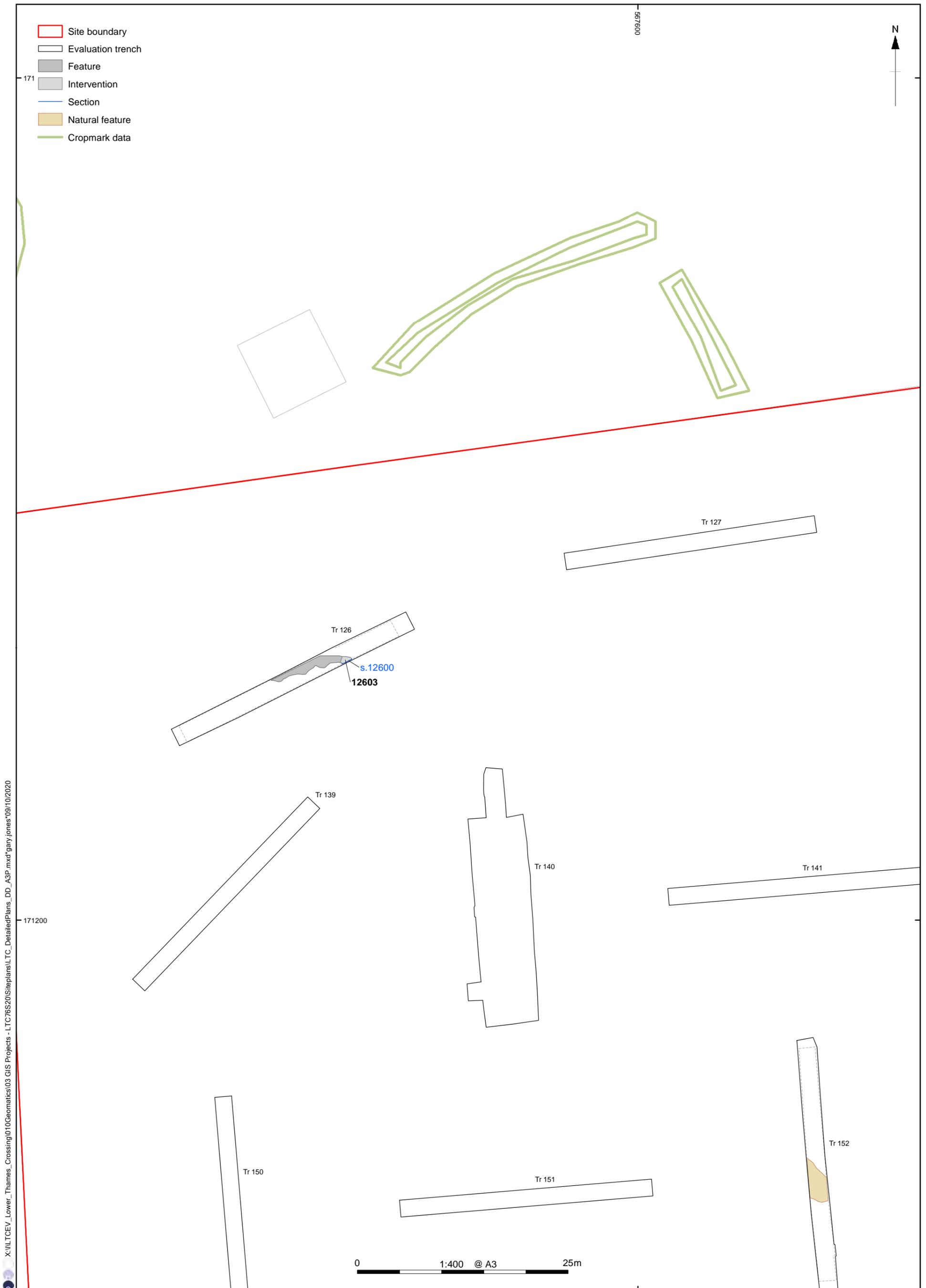
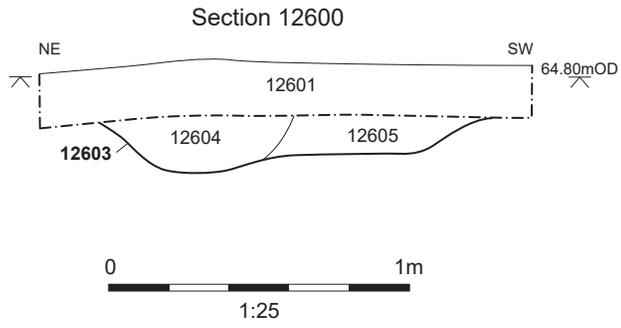


Figure 26: Plan of Trenches 126, 127 and 140



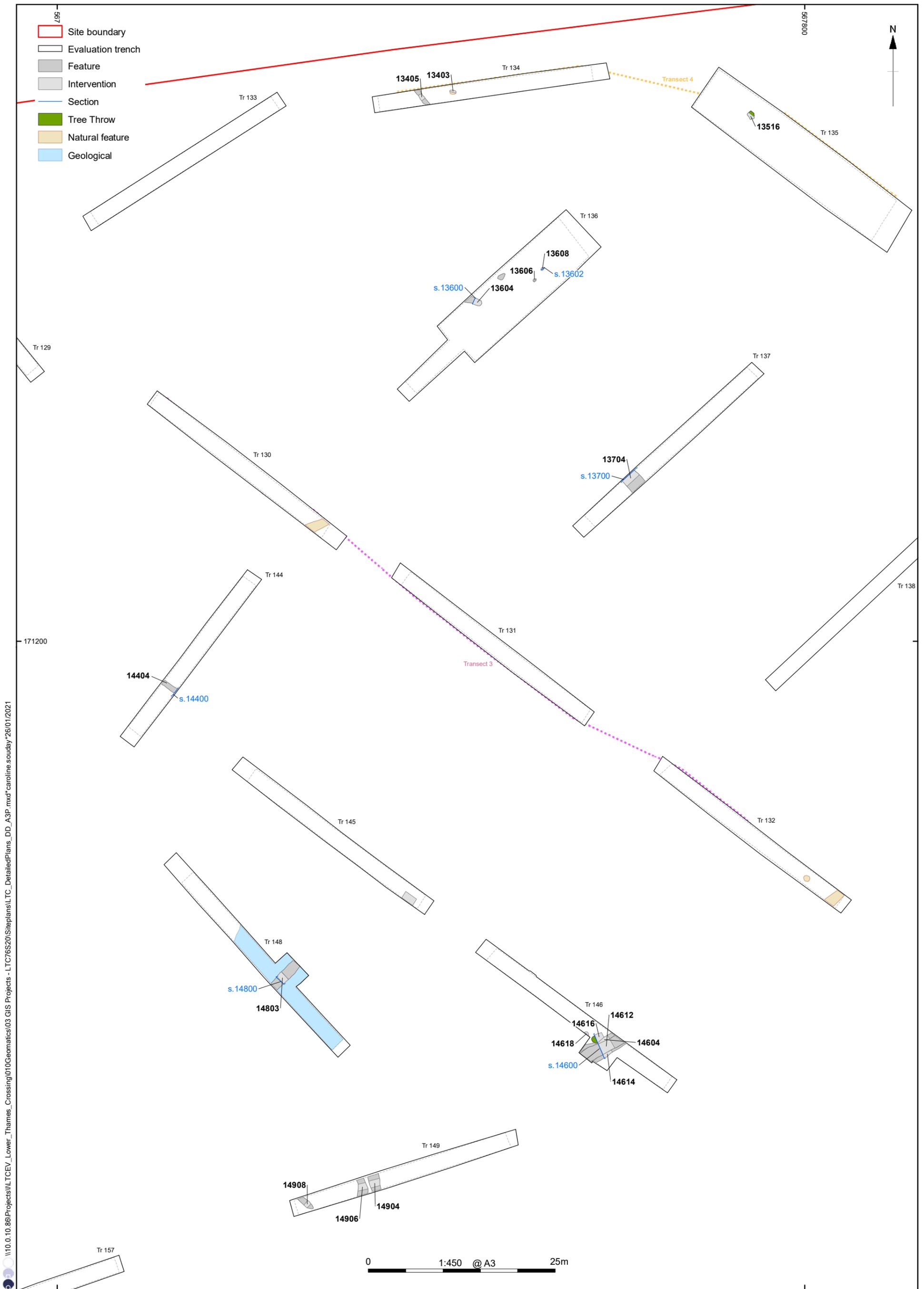


Figure 28: Plan of Trenches 134, 135, 137, 144, 146, 148 and 149

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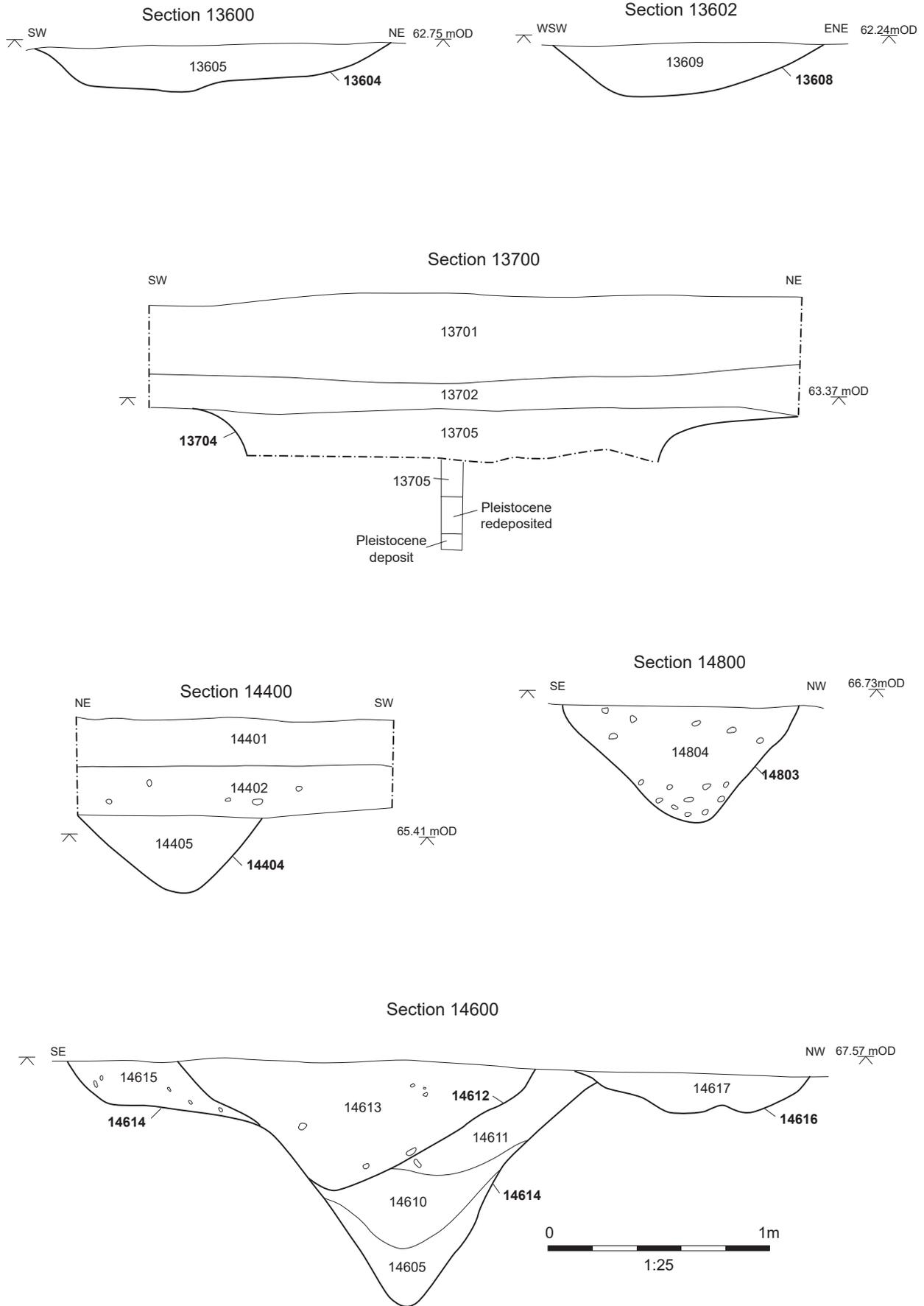


Figure 29: Sections (Trenches 136, 137, 144, 146 and 148)

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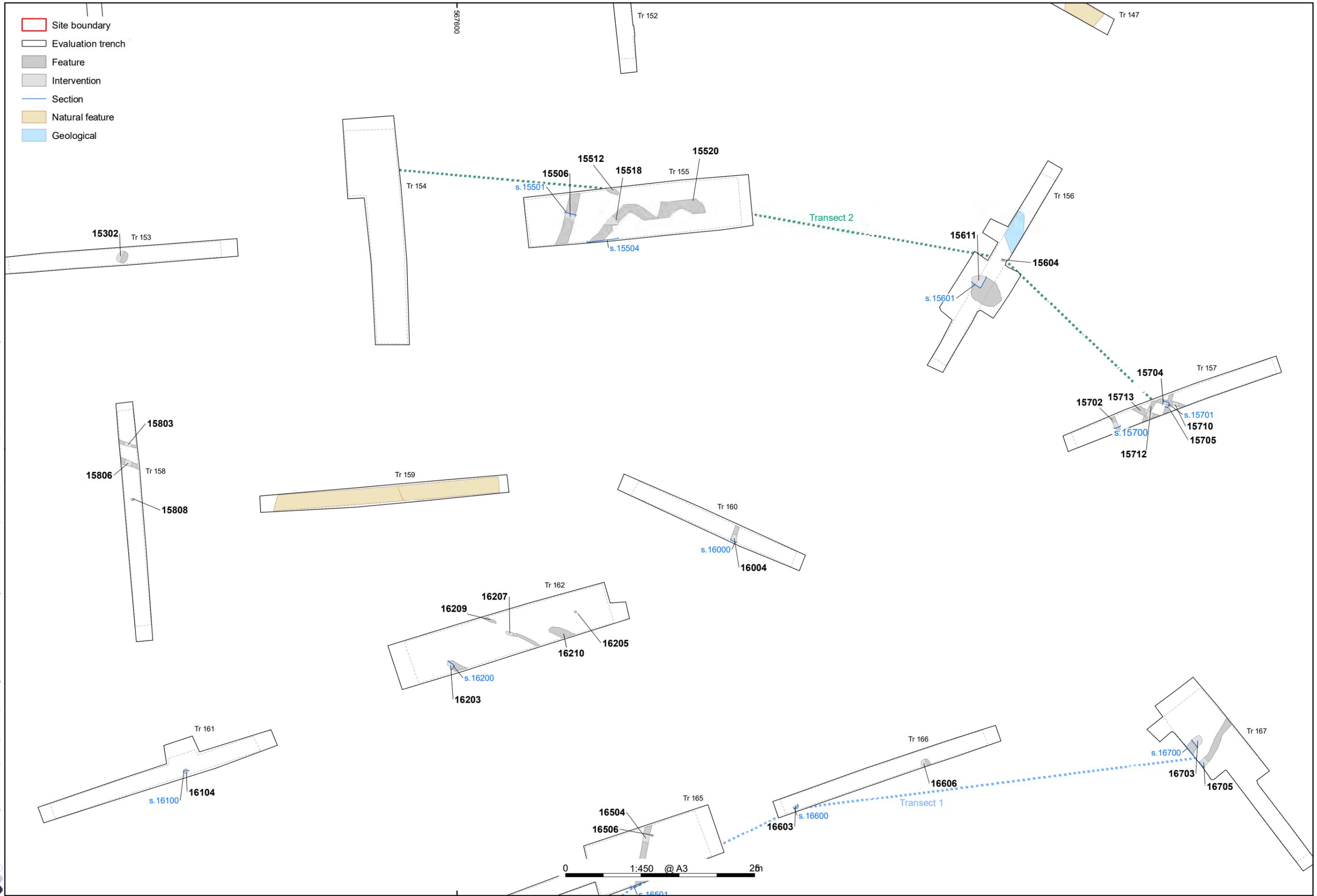


Figure 30: Plan of Trenches 153-8 and 160-2

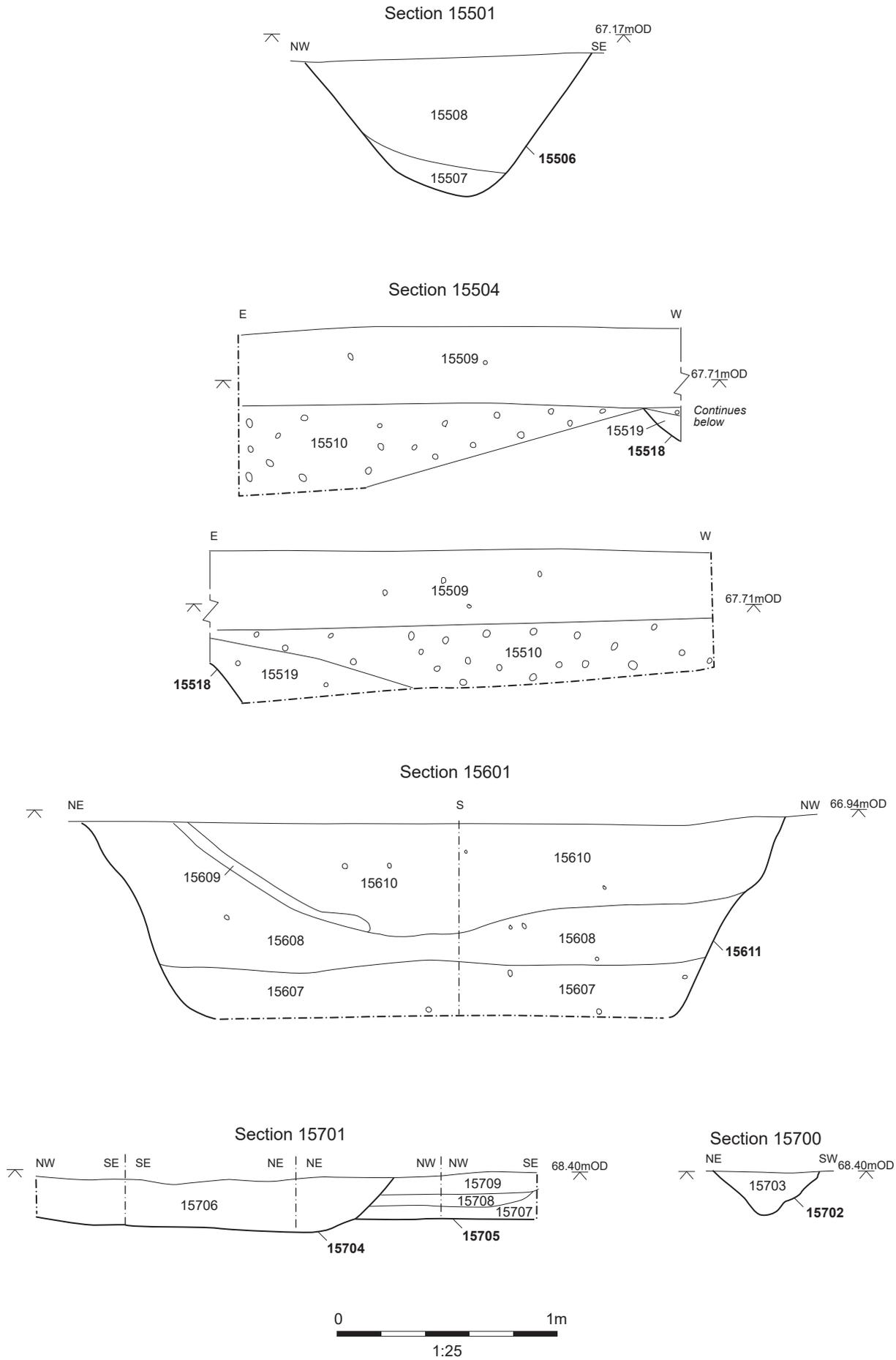


Figure 31: Sections (Trenches 155-7)

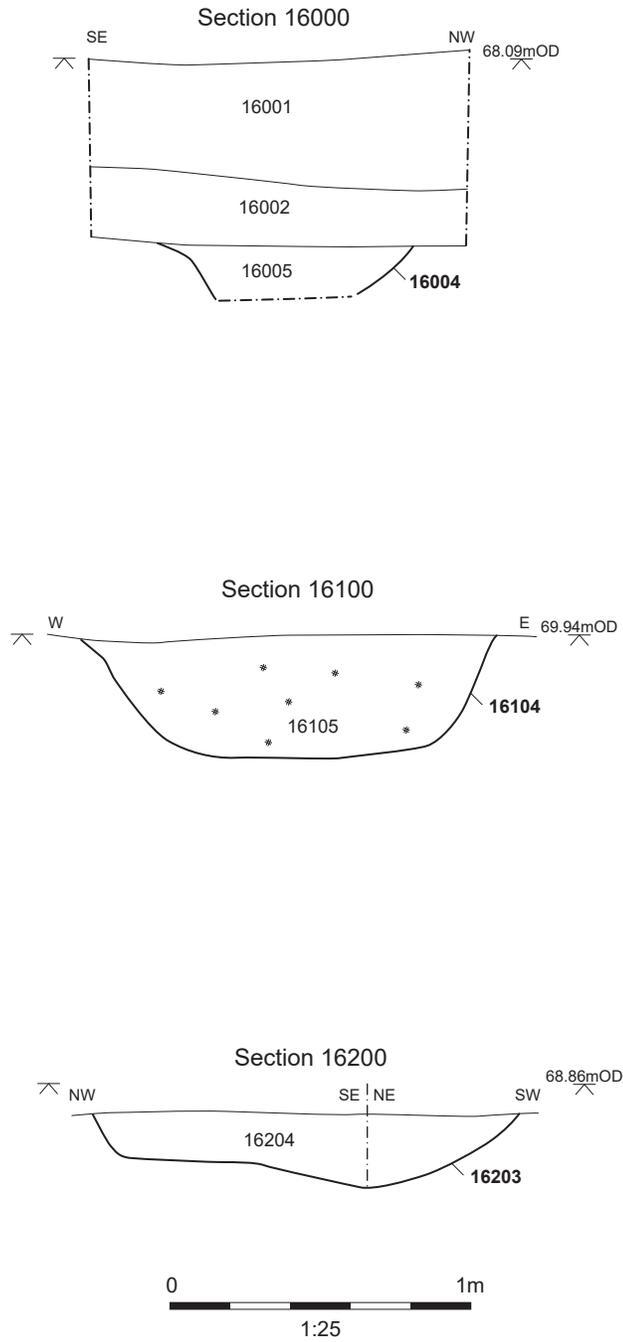
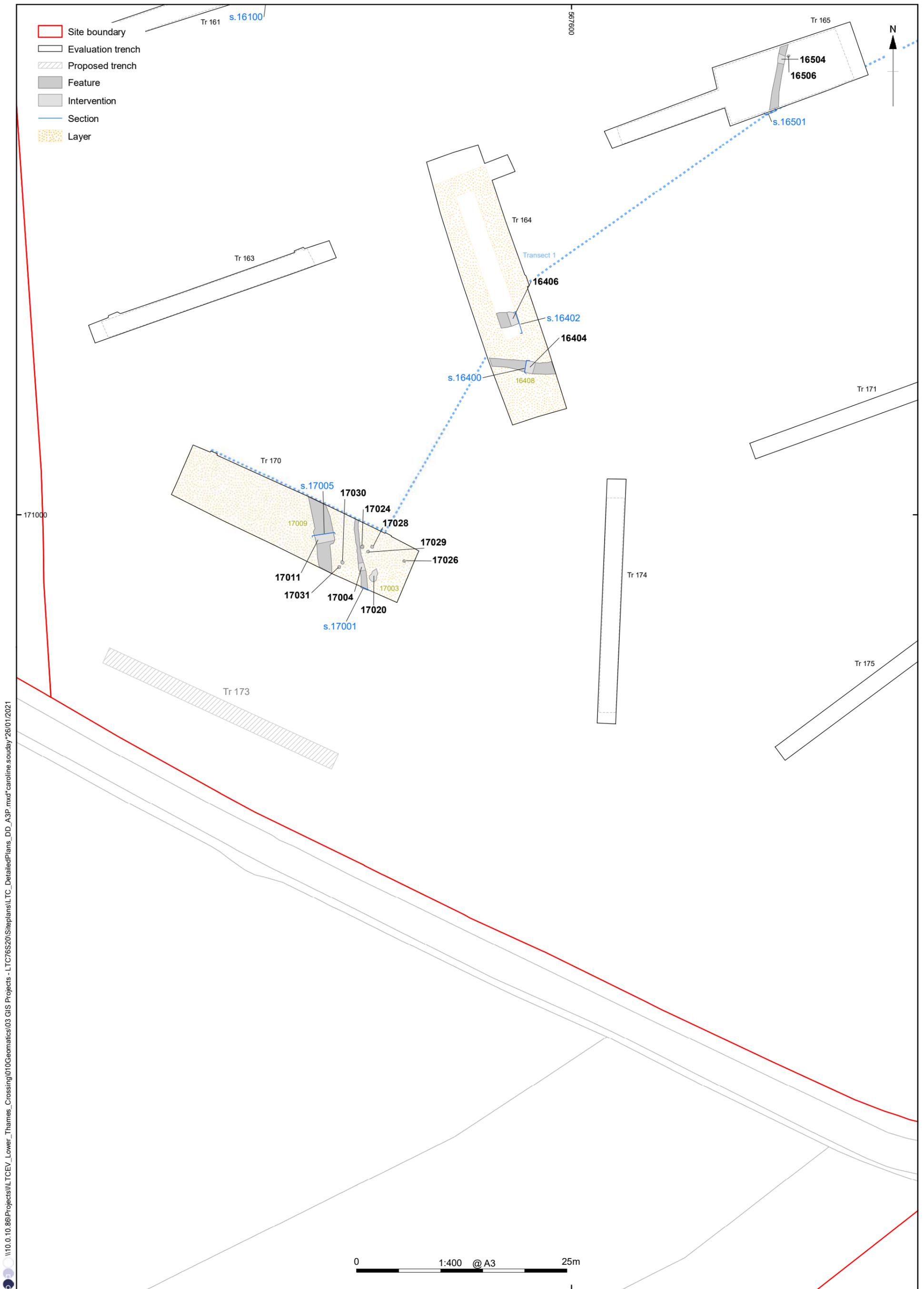


Figure 32: Sections (Trenches 160-2)



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Figure 33: Plan of Trenches 163-5 and 170

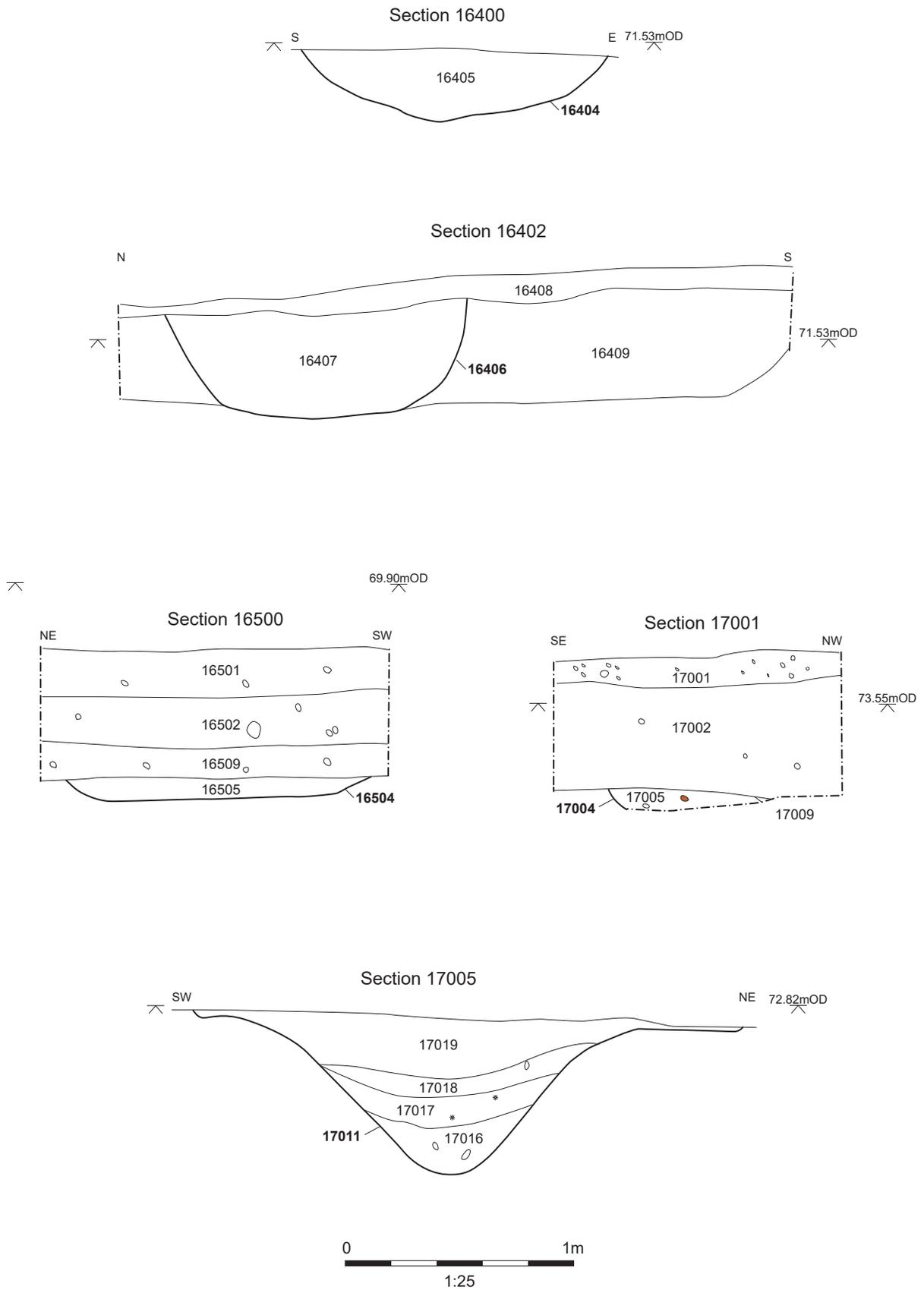


Figure 34: Sections (Trenches 164, 165 and 170)

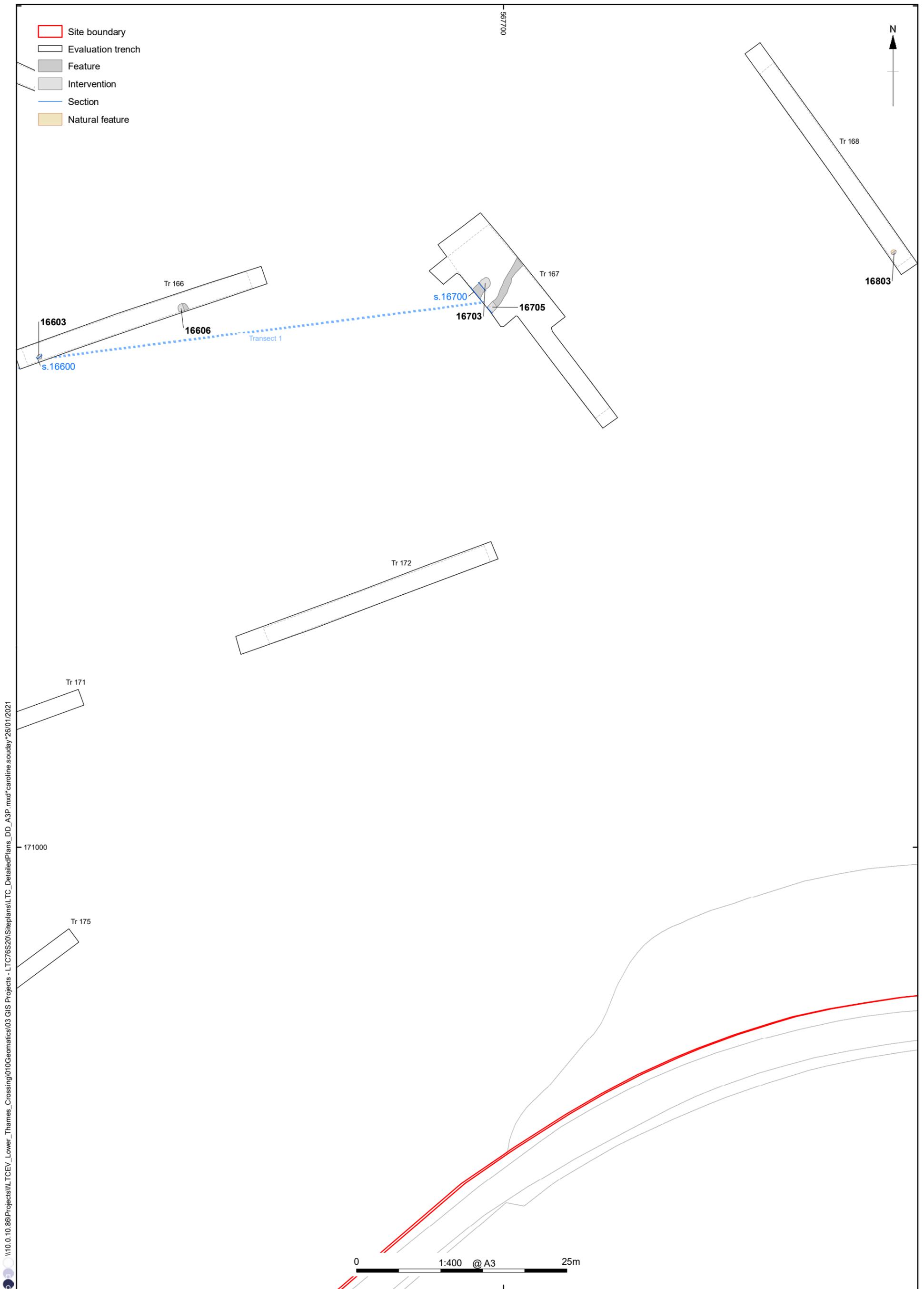
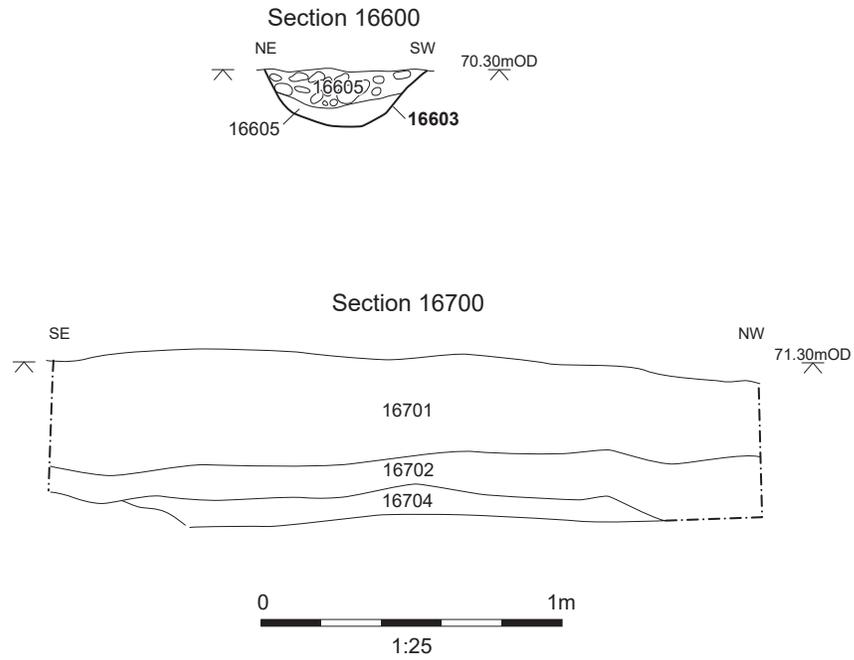


Figure 35: Plan of Trenches 166-8



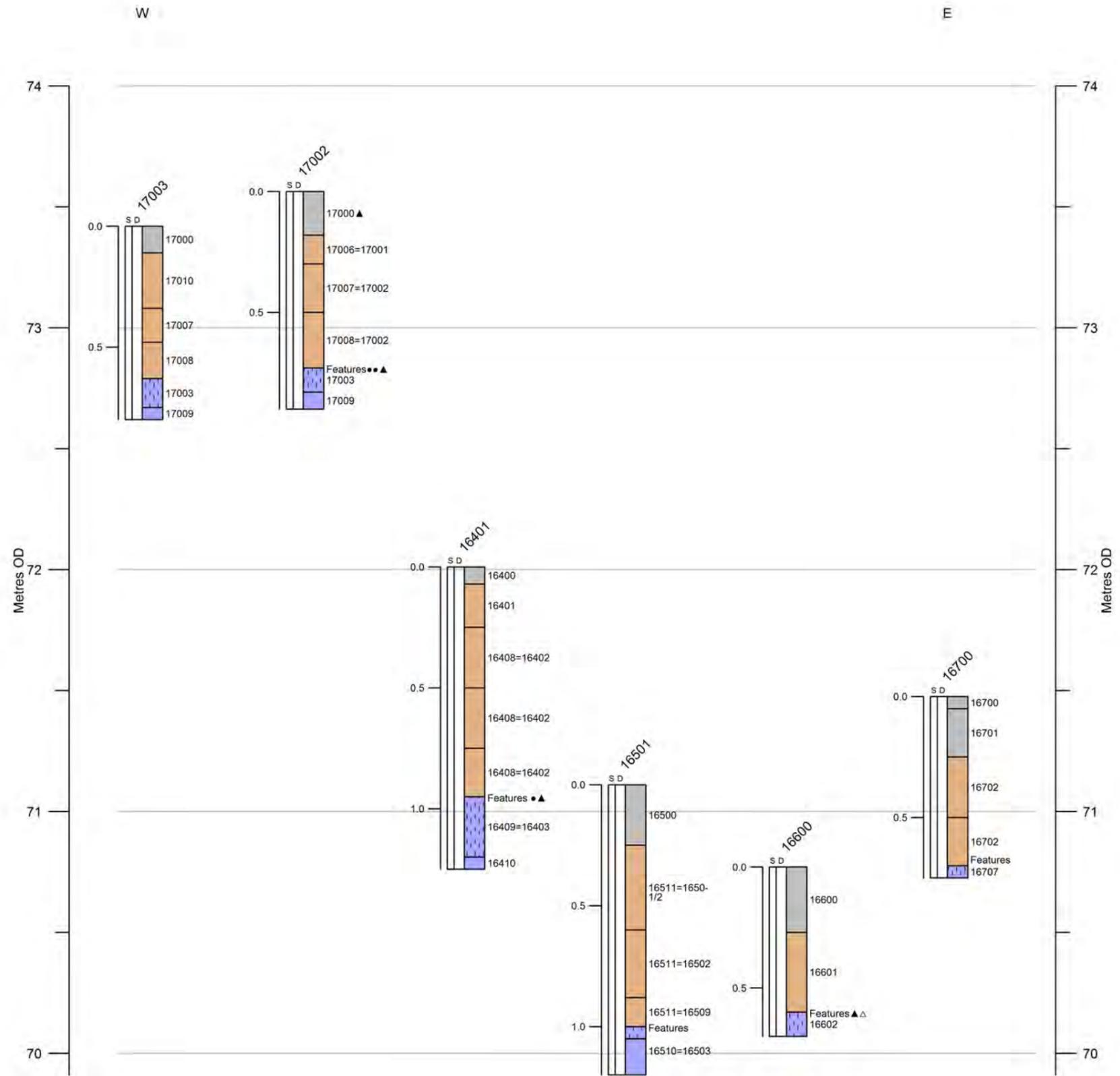
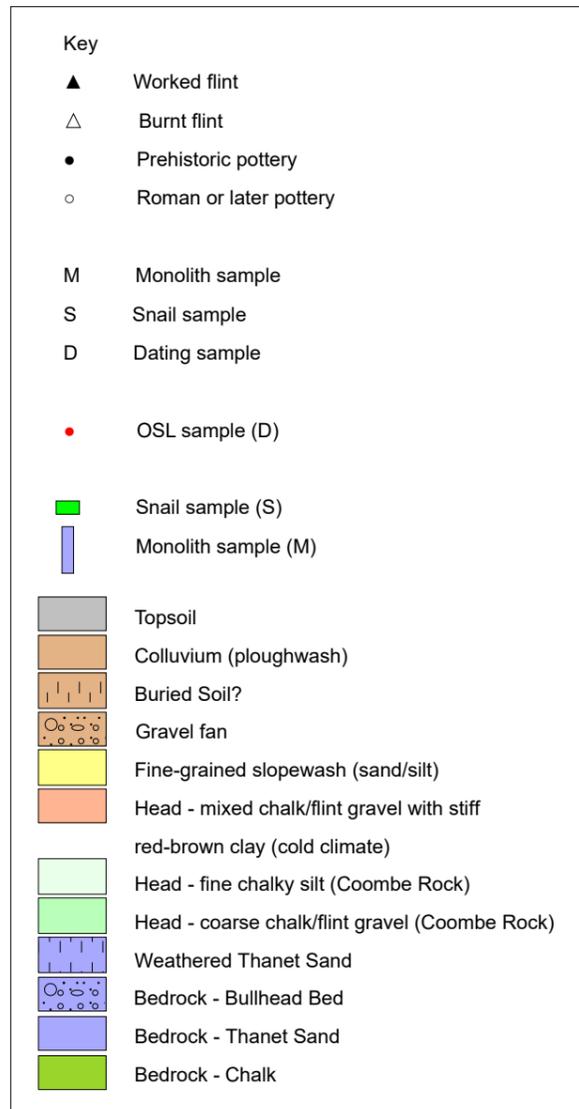


Figure 39: Geoarchaeological transect 1: Trenches 170, 164, 165, 166 and 167

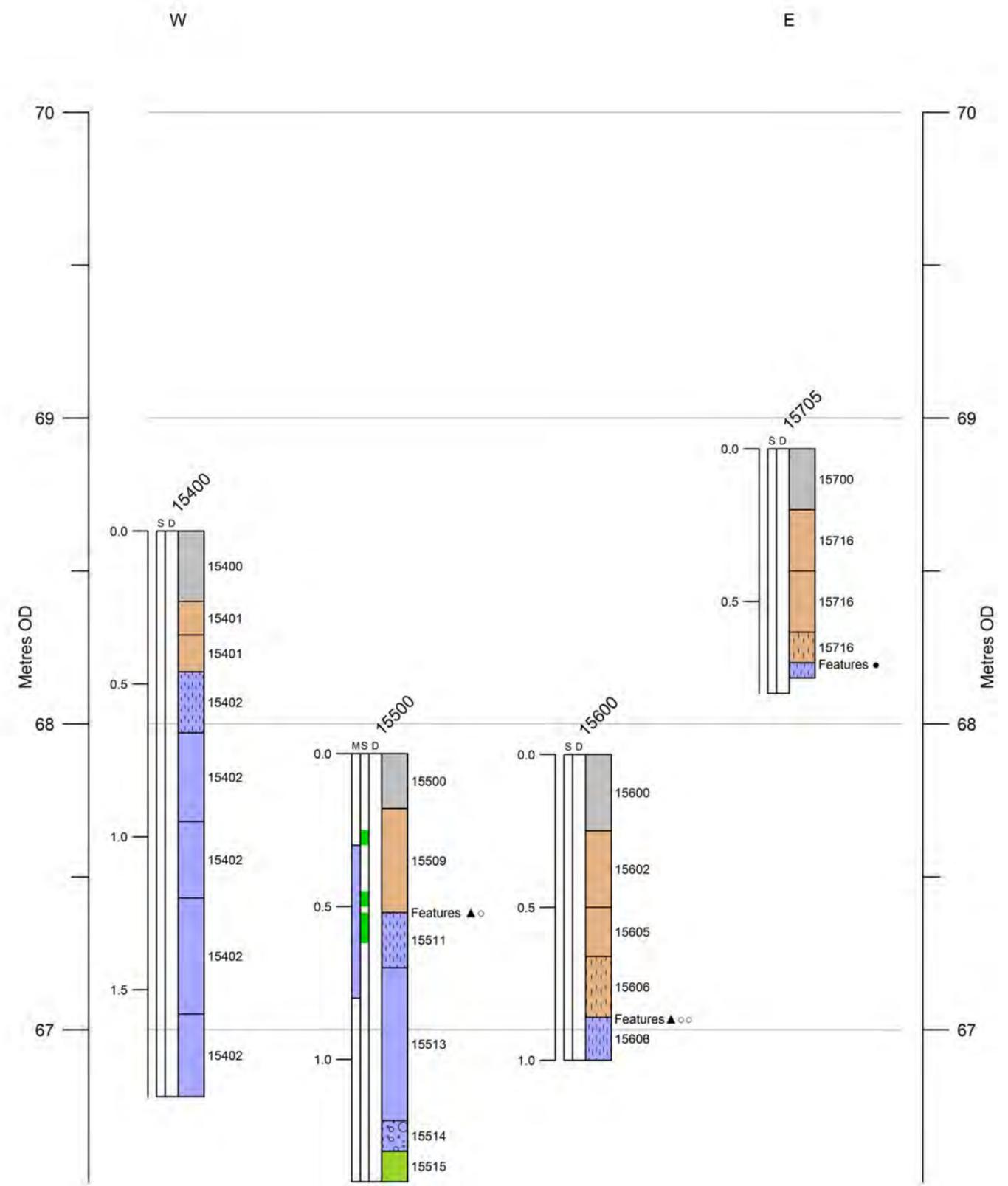
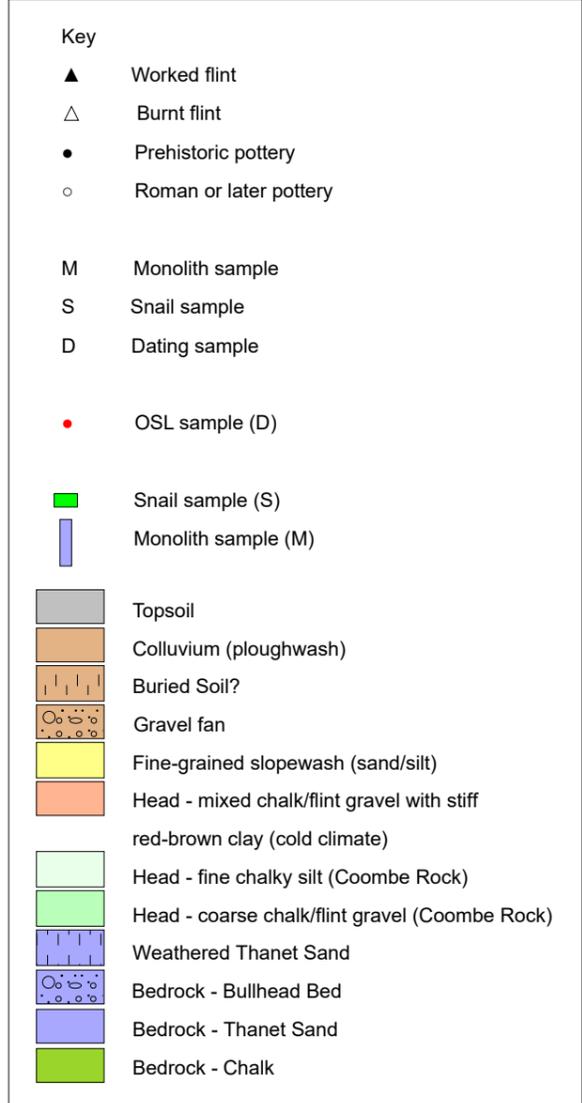


Figure 40: Geoarchaeological transect 2: Trenches 154, 155, 156 and 157

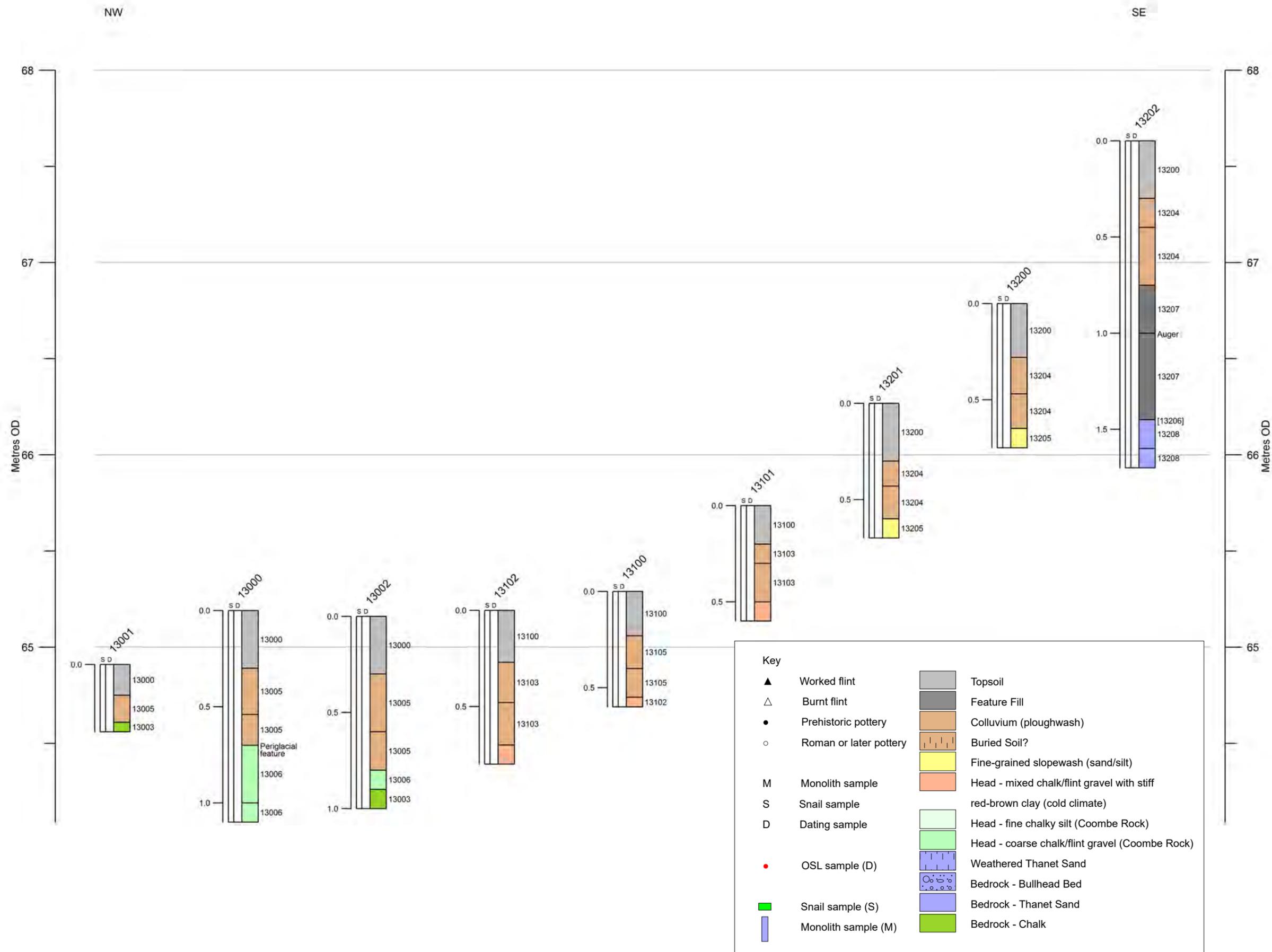


Figure 41: Geoarchaeological transect 3: Trenches 130, 131 and 132

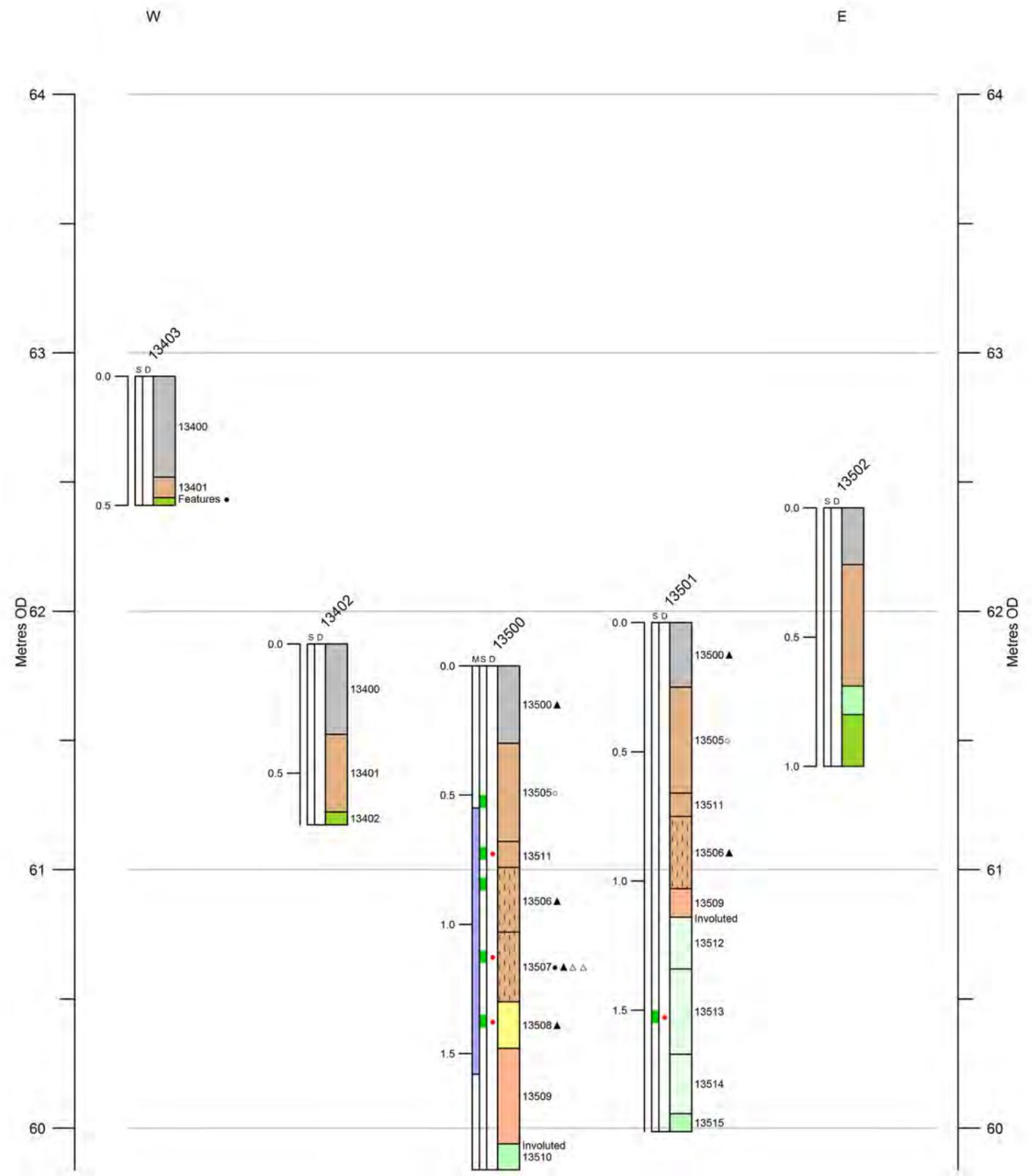
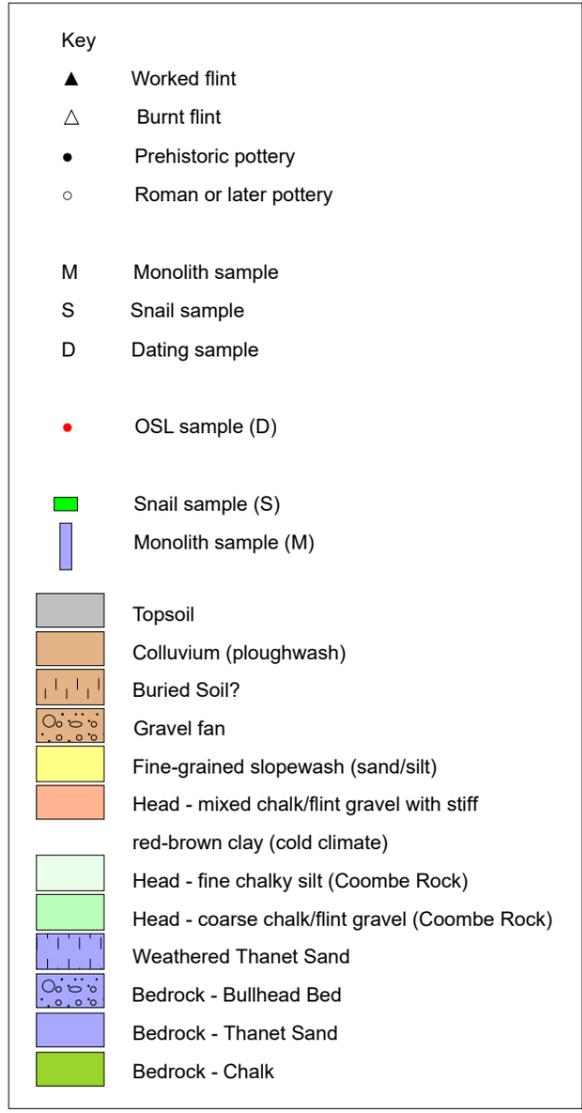


Figure 42: Geoarchaeological transect 4: Trenches 134 and 135
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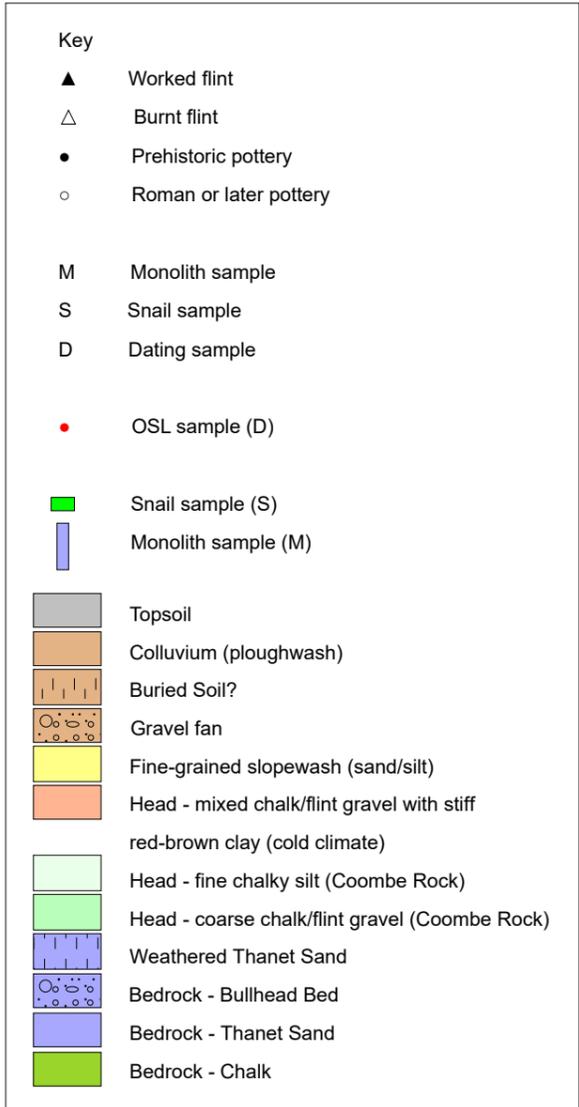
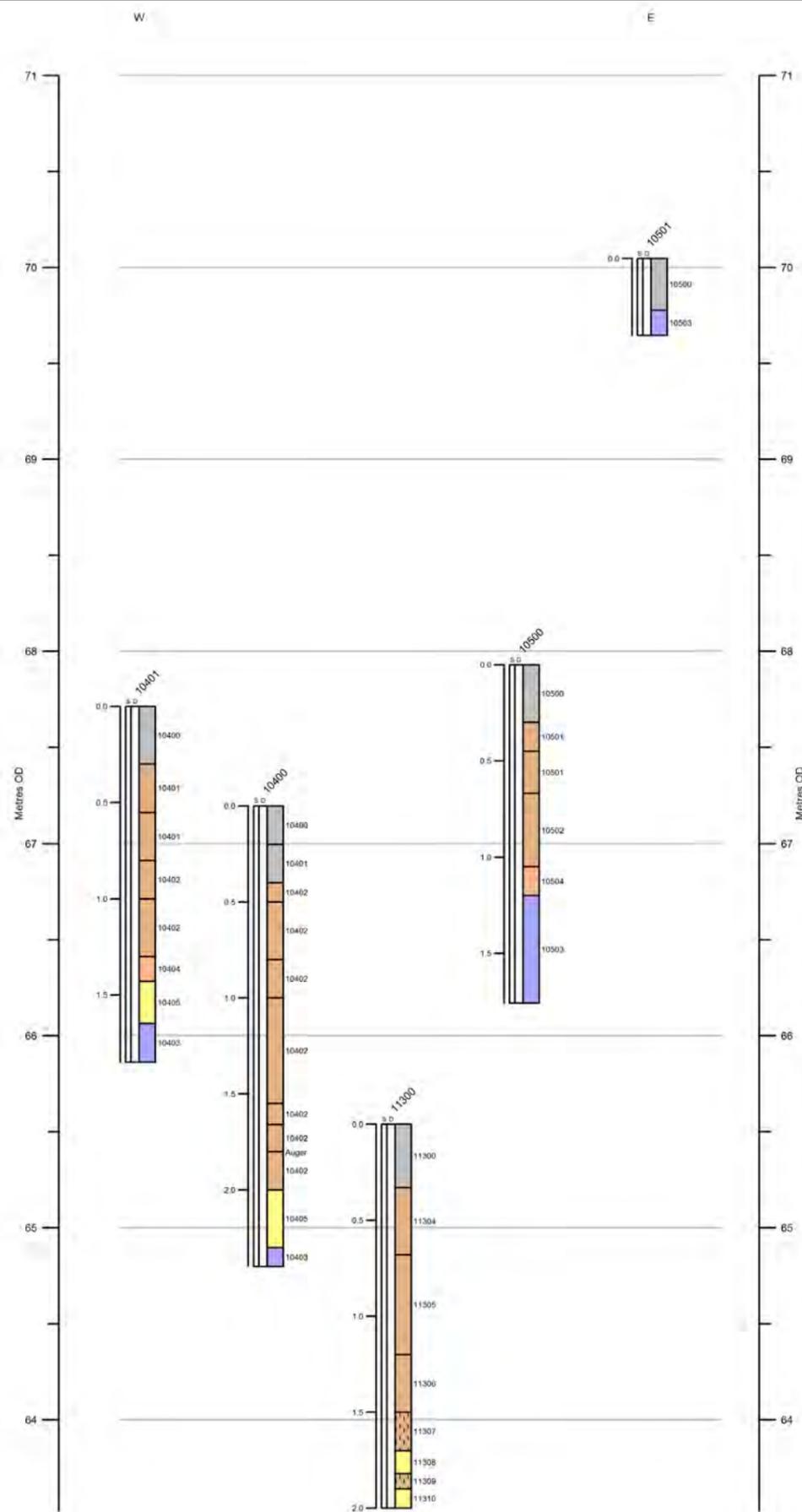


Figure 43: Geotechnical transect 5: Trenches 104, 105 and 113

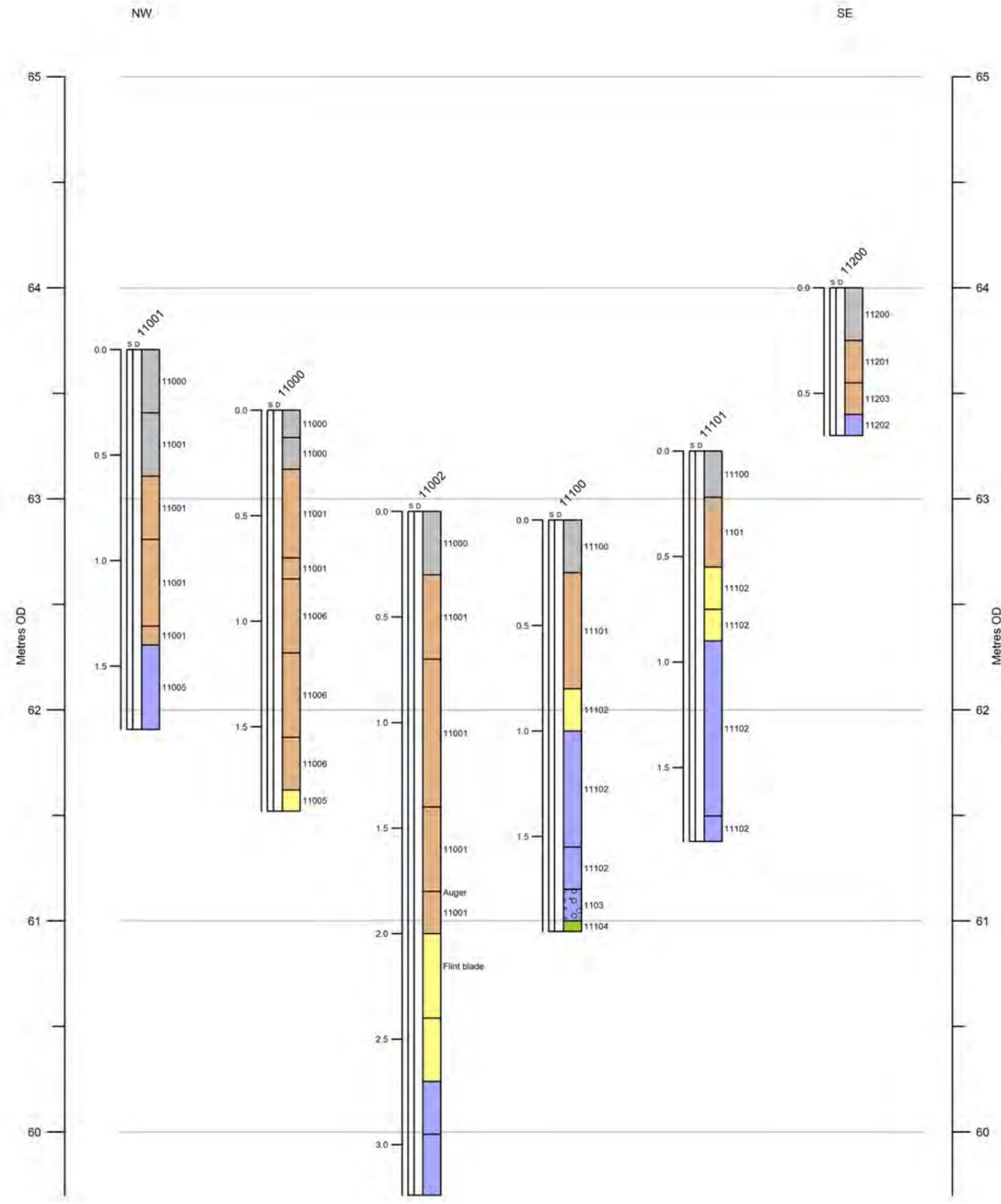
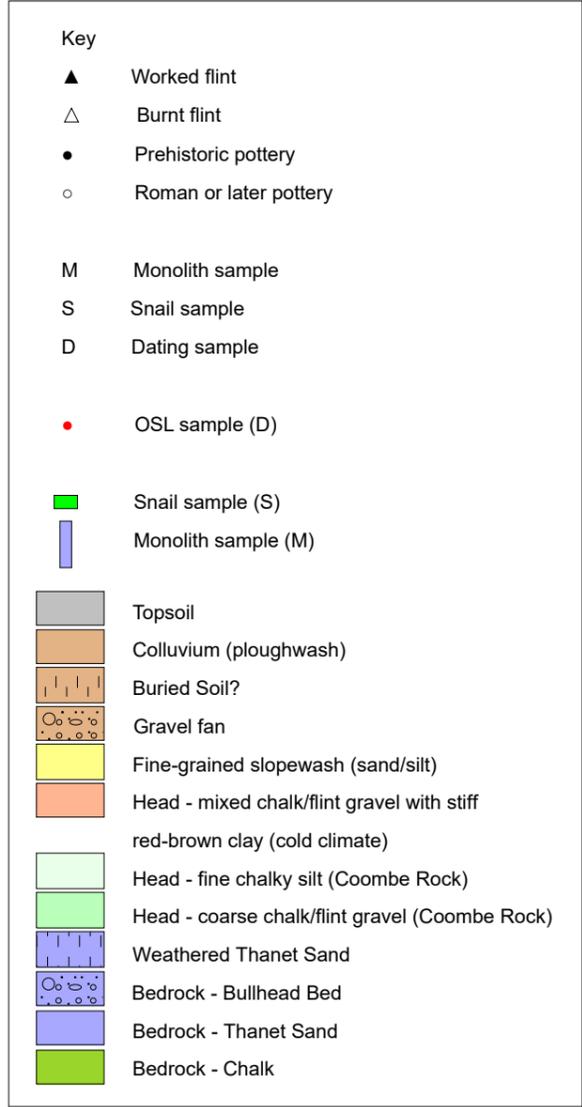


Figure 44: Geoarchaeological transect 6: Trenches 110, 111 and 112

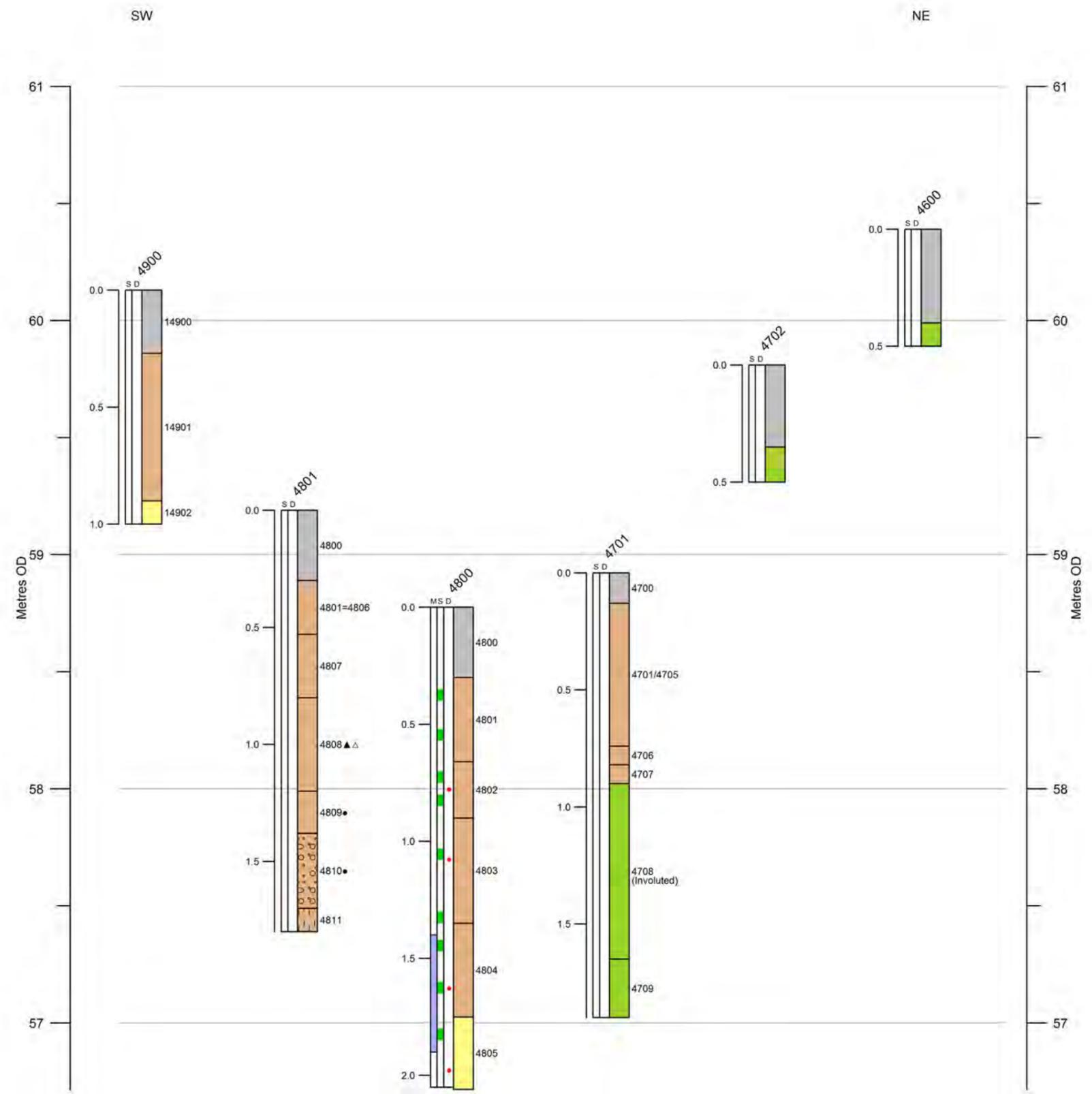
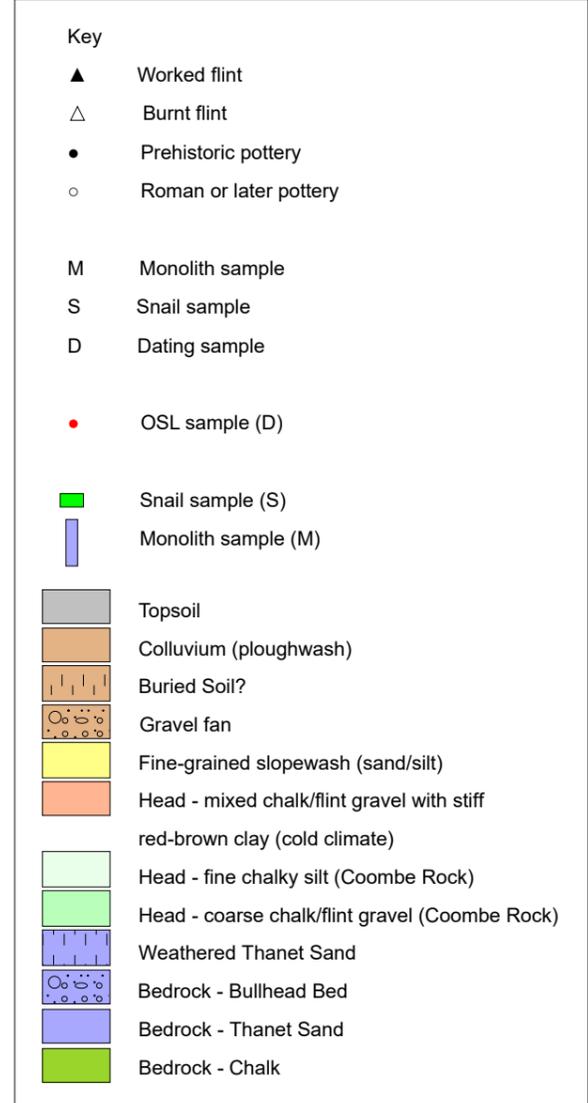


Figure 45: Geoarchaeological transect 7: Trenches 46, 47, 48 and 49



Plate 1: Ditch 1002, facing south-east



Plate 2: Ditch 1502, facing east



Plate 3: Pit 1510, facing north-east



Plate 4: Kiln 4107, facing south



Plate 5: Ditches 6702 and 6703, facing south-west



Plate 6: Pit 7202, facing north-west



Plate 7: Boundary ditch 8900, facing east



Plate 8: Cremations 11403 and 11404 and possible cenotaphs 11405 and 11406 (pre-excavation), facing north-east



Plate 9: Modern structure 12403/12404, facing north-west



Plate 10: Pit 15611, facing north-east



Plate 11: Pit 17022 containing upright vessel 17021, pre-excitation plan view



Plate 12: Ditch 17011, facing south-west



Plate 13: Bullhead Bed overlying Chalk bedrock exposed at the base of section 15500, Trench 155



Plate 14: Features exposed beneath colluvial ploughwash in Trench 170



Plate 15: Colluvial ploughwash, section 17002, Trench 170



Plate 16: Colluvial ploughwash, section 15600, Trench 156



Plate 17: Colluvial ploughwash, section 15705, Trench 157



Plate 18: Cold climate periglacial features in the surface of the chalk in Trench 130



Plate 19: Cold climate chalky solifluction deposits exposed at the base of the sequence and a buried soil (layer 13506) at the base of the upper step overlain by colluvial ploughwash, section 13501, Trench 135



Plate 20: Irregular and involuted surface of the cold climate chalky gravel exposed at the base of the sequence and a buried soil (layers 13506 and 13507) at the base of the upper step, section 13500, Trench 135



Plate 21: Colluvial ploughwash, section 13102, Trench 131



Plate 22: Colluvial ploughwash, section 10400, Trench 104



Plate 23: Colluvial ploughwash overlying possible buried soil (layer 11307), section 11300, Trench 113



Plate 24: Bullhead Bed overlying Chalk bedrock exposed at the base of section 11100 beneath Thanet Sand, Trench 111



Plate 25: Colluvial ploughwash, section 11002, Trench 110



Plate 26: Periglacial involutions in the surface of the Chalk, section 4701, Trench 47



Plate 27: Fine-grained sandy slope deposits overlain by chalky colluvial ploughwash (lower step), section 4800, Trench 48



Plate 28: Colluvial ploughwash (upper step), section 4800, Trench 48



Plate 29: Colluvial ploughwash with erosional gravel fan deposits exposed towards the base of the sequence (layer 4810), section 4801, Trench 48

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