Field 7, Otterpool Park, Sellindge, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation Report

November 2018

Client: Arcadis

Issue No: 1
OA Reference No: 6784
NGR: 612350 137050

oxfordarchaeology
southsouthsouth

Client Name:	Arcadis
Document Title:	Field 7, Otterpool Park, Sellindge, Kent
Document Type:	Evaluation Report
Grid Reference:	612350 137050
Site Code:	STOT17
Invoice Code:	STOTEV
Receiving Body:	Folkestone Museum
Accession No.:	TBC
OA Document File Location:	Projects:o/Otterpool_Stanford_Kent/002Reports/Field 7
OA Graphics File Location:	Servergo: invoice codes r thru z/S_codes/STOTEV/Field 7
Issue No:	1
Date:	20th November 2018
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Field 7, Otterpool Park, Sellindge, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

A total of sixteen trenches was planned for Field 7, but access to the southern half of the site was not granted. As a result, the evaluation of Field 7comprised eight trenches. A very limited prehistoric presence was suggested by the discovery of a handful of worked flints. A possible Roman ditch was identified, but the small amount of Roman material culture suggests that the field is peripheral to any area of Roman activity.

A Tudor garden associated with Westenhanger Castle is known from historic maps to have been present in the north-western part of the field. Four trenches were positioned to look for evidence of this, and discovered features including a possible boundary wall that relates to this garden. Brick and tile of late medieval or early post-medieval date, ie encompassing the Tudor period was recovered from most of the features in these trenches.

Other post-medieval finds and features were uncovered, some probably related to the Folkestone Racecourse, which crossed the evaluated area of Field 7 in the 20th century.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Arcadis, acting on behalf of Folkestone & Hythe District Council and Cozumel Estates, for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to Ben Found, Senior Archaeological Officer, and Lis Dyson, Heritage Conservation Manager, who monitored the work on behalf of Kent County Council, for their advice and guidance.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Tim Allen. The fieldwork was directed in the field by Mike Donnelly, who was supported by Tom Bruce, Tom Lawrence, Belle Nielson, Adam Rapiejko, Ben Slader, Caroline Souday and Andrew Smith. Site survey was carried out by Ben Slader, and digitizing and post-processing by Ben Brown. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Geraldine Crann and management of Leigh Allen, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Sharon Cook and the management of Rebecca Nicholson, and prepared the archive under the supervision and management of Nicola Scott.

OA would also like to thank the KCC Finds Liaison Officer Jo Ahmet for putting them in touch with local detectorists Fred Cooper and Wendy Thompson, who located and assisted in the recovery of metal finds, aided by their companions.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 This report deals with the excavation of Field 7, part of the evaluation of ten fields or parts of fields within the Otterpool proposed development area (Figs 1 and 2). Due to the scale of the evaluation and of the results, a single report covering all ten fields was considered to be too large, so separate reports have been provided for each field or pair of fields. The background to the scheme is provided in the introduction to the report on Field 1, and will not be repeated here.

1.1.2 In accordance with the targeted evaluation strategy agreed between Arcadis (on behalf of Folkestone & Hythe District Council and Cozumel Estates) and Kent County Council, and detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigations (OA 2018a), only an area of 3.14ha south-east of Westenhanger Castle was chosen for evaluation at this stage. This area did not correspond to any existing land parcels, straddling the former racecourse and extending both north and south of this. The agreed percentage sample for trenching in Field 7 was 3% (Fig. 3).

1.1.3 Due to a misunderstanding, permission to evaluate the southern part of Field 7 had not been obtained from the tenant farmer, so it was only possible to carry out the evaluation for the northern half of the targeted area. Arcadis intend to have the southern part evaluated when access becomes possible.

1.1.4 All work was carried out in accordance with local and national planning policies, and in particular the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, which applies special protection to buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest, the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, and Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (DCMS 2015), which relates to archaeology.

1.1.5 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), of which OA is a Registered Organisation. The archaeological works adhered to the Standards and guidance for archaeological evaluation, excavation and archiving (CIfA 2014a; CifA 2014b), and to the KCC requirements for trial trenching (KCC Manual of Specifications for Archaeological Work in Kent, Part B).

1.1.6 The work was monitored by the client's representative (the Arcadis monitoring archaeologist Kate Clover) and by both KCC Senior Archaeological Officer Ben Found and KCC Heritage Conservation Manager Lis Dyson.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The priority trenching area known as Field 7 is not a distinct land parcel. It comprised an area of 3.14ha south-east of Westenhanger Castle, and ran from immediately outside the gardens of the castle across the former racecourse and down to the north edge of the pond inside the racecourse. Its width matches that of the pond. On the west side there was no defined limit, the grassed area inside the racecourse and the course itself continuing, as is also the case on the east, except towards the north-east corner, where Field 7 stopped just short of the ancillary buildings just west of the permanent stand (Fig. 3). The western side of the

north edge of Field 7 is a tarmac area, with bushes along the north side, so could not be included in the geophysical survey of the Tudor garden.

1.2.2 The area sits upon Quaternary Head deposits of clay and silt (OA 2018a, fig. 2). The ground here is relatively flat, and lies at an elevation of 71m aOD. The East Stour river, which runs from ENE to WSW, passes only 125m north of the site.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 Cropmarks in the southern part of the site, south of the line of the racecourse and north of the pond, have been tentatively interpreted as the site of a Saxon palace, comprising a number of buildings parallel to one another on a NNE-SSW alignment (OA 2018a, fig. 21). These are more likely to represent the furrows of medieval ridge-and-furrow cultivation.

1.3.2 South of these parallel cropmarks, there is a curving broad cropmark roughly at right angles, which may mark the position of a ditch alongside a headland, or alternatively a boundary ditch of some other sort, as the geology changes immediately south of this.

1.3.3 The 1769 Blatt map of Kent shows a stream running south of Westenhanger to join the East Stour River (Arcadis 2017, 39 Plate 25), and the 1797 OS draft map indicates a wiggling boundary that probably represents this as well, although it is obscured by the northern end of an orchard or formal garden south of Westenhanger Castle (OA 2018a, fig. 22). By the time of the 1st edition OS map of 1877 the orchard has gone, but this and subsequent OS editions show a wiggling boundary and a small wood on the west side along the southern boundary of Area F. The change in geology may therefore reflect the edge of a larger former channel running east-west across the south end of the area. The modern regular pond does not appear until the late 20th century.

1.3.4 The 1797 OS draft map shows that much of Area F was under grass at this time, and that the north-west part of Area F also includes the south-west corner of a formal hedged Tudor garden south of Westenhanger Castle. This part of Area F was the only part where geophysical survey has taken place (OA 2018a, fig. 20), and the survey was crossed east-west by a large service pipe, which has made interpretation of the northern edge of the survey difficult. Little trace of the Tudor garden is evident on the geophysical survey, although the hedged boundary is probably evident from a series of discrete anomalies forming a line running ESE and then turning NNE. Within the garden the survey shows cultivation marks on a NE-SW alignment, but little else south of the modern pipe; to the north there are both E-W linear boundaries and a scatter of discrete anomalies, but in the limited area covered by the survey these are difficult to interpret.

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 General Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

2.1.2 To determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains, and where these exist, to establish the character and complexity of any remains by sample excavation.

2.1.3 To test the geophysical survey results.

2.1.4 To attempt to establish the date of the deposits encountered through artefact recovery.

2.1.5 To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy.

2.1.6 To determine the potential of the sites to provide palaeo-environmental information by establishing the environmental significance of deposits through targeted environmental sampling, processing and assessment. Specific objectives relating to palaeo-environmental remains are outlined in the Otterpool Park Archaeological Appraisal and Fieldwork Strategy (Arcadis 2017), and summarised in the WSI (OA 2018a).

2.1.7 To determine the potential of the site to provide economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive.

2.1.8 To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape.

2.1.9 To place any archaeological discoveries into their local and, where appropriate, regional/national contexts, and to assess the implications of any such discoveries for our current understanding of settlement and landscape change in the area.

2.1.10 To generate an accessible and useable archive which will allow future research of the evidence to be undertaken.

2.2 Specific Aims and Objectives

2.2.1 To clarify the date and character of the parallel linear cropmarks visible in the southern part of the area, and whether these represent Saxon buildings;

2.2.2 To investigate the possible change in geology evident as a cropmark towards the south end of the area, and whether this represents a palaeochannel;

2.2.3 To discover what archaeological evidence (if any) survives for the Tudor garden indicated on historic maps.

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 A total of 16 trenches comprising a 3% sample of the 3.14 ha. targeted for evaluation was agreed, and those in the northern half of Field 7 were excavated in May 2018. The layout of the trenches is shown on Figure 3. Most of the trenches were 30m long and 2m wide, but trenches 301 and 315 were only 20m long.

2.3.2 Trench 305 was in a disturbed area built up by made ground deposits. An electric cable was found below the turf in the centre of the trench, so no further excavation was possible

here. Just south of this, asbestos was found in layer 30501 below the turf, and in consequence a length of 4m of the trench immediately south of this was not excavated. Machining continued beyond this at the south end of the trench, and north of the electricity cable to a depth of 1m, but was still within made ground deposit 30502 at this depth. A sondage was dug by machine at the north end to establish the depth of made ground, and reached natural clayey silt at between 1.05m and 1.15m deep.

2.3.3 Due to a standing crop, it was not possible to dig evaluation trenches in the southern part of the area, so Trenches 308-315 were not excavated. Due to modern obstructions, it was also not possible to excavate Trench 304 in the north-east corner of Field 7.

2.3.4 Within these constraints, Trenches 300-306 and Trench 316 were targeted upon the identified geophysical anomalies, upon fainter linear features that could be of archaeological origin, and otherwise aimed to provide even coverage of the area for evaluation.

2.3.5 A summary of OA's general approach to excavation and recording can be found in Appendix A of the WSI (OA 2018a).

2.3.6 The trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the close supervision of an archaeologist down to the top of the first archaeological horizon, or failing that, to the surface of the underlying geology.

2.3.7 A metal detector was used to scan the trenches and the spoilheaps for metal finds as stripping progressed, and to identify metal objects below the stripped surface within the trenches.

2.3.8 The revealed horizons/surfaces were inspected for archaeological features, photographed and planned.

2.3.9 Following stripping, hand-cleaning as necessary, photography and planning, all trenches were left open for at least 48 hours in order to allow exposed archaeological features to weather out.

2.3.10 A representative sample of archaeological features was investigated by hand to characterise and (if possible) date them, and sections of all investigated archaeological features were drawn at an appropriate scale.

2.3.11 Discrete features and deposits were excavated by hand. A minimum of 20% of all linear features were hand-excavated, or a minimum length of 1m if larger.

2.3.12 Digital photographs were taken of all trenches and archaeological features and of the general works in progress.

2.3.13 Bulk environmental samples were taken from deposits with visible signs of well-preserved or frequent environmental remains.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 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. Finds data and reports are presented in Appendix B, and environmental data and reports in Appendix C.

3.1.2 Context numbers reflect the trench numbers unless otherwise stated e.g. pit 30102 is a feature within Trench 301, while ditch 30404 is a feature within Trench 304.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The natural in the evaluation trenches was a silty or sandy clay, varying in colour from brownish-yellow to greyish-green, and with patches or stripes of different colour within it. The soil sequence between the trenches was variable and included layers of hardstanding, buried soils, a road surface and a cobbled surface.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the trenches remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were in the main easy to identify against the underlying natural geology, despite its varying colour.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 The trenches excavated in Field 7 comprised Trenches 300-307 and Trench 316. as the southern trenches were removed from this phase of evaluation.

3.4 Trenches without archaeological features

3.4.1 Due to modern obstructions it was not possible to excavate Trench 304.

3.4.2 No archaeological deposits or features were found in Trench 305, which was located in the north-east corner of Field 7, and was orientated NNW-SSE (Fig. 3). Trench 305 was in a disturbed area built up by made ground deposits. An electric cable was found below the turf in the centre of the trench, so no further excavation was possible here. Just south of this, asbestos was found in layer 30501 below the turf, and in consequence a length of 4m of the trench immediately south of this was not excavated. Machining continued beyond this at the south end of the trench, and north of the electricity cable to a depth of 1m, but was still within made ground deposit 30502 at this depth. A sondage was dug by machine at the north end to establish the depth of made ground, and reached natural clayey silt at between 1.05m and 1.15m deep.

3.5 Description of archaeological deposits

Trench 300 (Figs 3 and 5)

3.5.1 Trench 300 was positioned beneath a modern road surface, and was orientated east-west.

3.5.2 Two ditches were found in Trench 300. Ditch 30003 was on a NW-SE alignment at the west end of the trench, and was 0.80m wide and 0.54m deep with a V-profile. Its sole fill (30004) produced a single flint flake.

3.5.3 Ditch 30016 lay at the east end of the trench, was aligned north-south and was 2.40m wide and 1.20m deep (Fig. 5 Section 30003). Lower fill 30018 produced 291g of tile dating to the 16-17th century, and middle fill 30019 produced quite large quantities of tile and brick dating to the 15th-17th century, as well as over 1kg of brick dating to the 18th-19th century. A corresponding linear feature is shown on the 1797 OS draft map, providing the eastern boundary to the Tudor garden associated with Westenhanger Castle. The ditch is likely to be contemporary with the 16th century use of the garden, and remained as a feature until at least the 19th century.

3.5.4 A cluster of tree-throw holes (30005, 30012, 30013, 30021 and 30023), were found in the centre of the trench, some 10m west of ditch 30016. Feature 30005 was cut by pit 30007, and was half-sectioned, as was feature 30012. Their respective fills (30006 and 30011) produced tile and brick with a date range of the 16th-18th centuries. The others were not excavated. The finds suggest that these features were related to the Tudor garden. They correspond to a band of irregular geophysical anomalies noted on NNE-SSW alignment that may represent former trees or shrubs around the edges of the garden.

3.5.5 Three pits were partially exposed within the trench. Pit 30010 was c 0.88m wide and 0.35m deep and was sterile. Pit 30007, which cut tree-throw hole 30005, was more than 0.50m wide and 0.22m deep. This produced tile dating to the 16th-19th century. Pit 30023 was 0.40m in diameter, but was not excavated, although tile dating to the 15th-17th century was found on the surface. A possible posthole (30014) measuring 0.14m by 0.10m was also found, but was not excavated.

Trench 301 (Fig. 3; Plate 1)

3.5.6 Trench 301 lay south of Trench 300 on the very western edge of the evaluation area, and was orientated WNW-ESE.

3.5.7 Towards the west end, ditch 30105 was found running on a NE-SW alignment. This was 0.96m wide and 0.39m deep (Plate 1). Its middle fill (30107) was very charcoal rich and contained six sherds of Roman pottery weighing 70g and some fired clay. Another Roman sherd was found in upper fill 30108, weighing 19g, alongside a very small amount of ceramic building material (CBM).

3.5.8 West of the ditch was posthole 30103, which was sub-circular, measuring 0.23m x 0.19m and 0.16m deep. Its single fill (30104) did not contain any finds.

3.5.9 East of ditch 30105 a slightly larger circular soilmark (30111) was found in the centre of the trench, but was not excavated. No finds were recovered from its surface

3.5.10 The possible posthole was flanked on the east by possible pit 30109, which was partly exposed in the southern side of the trench. This was 1.10m wide and was left unexcavated.

3.5.11 West of 30111 was a sub-oval soilmark 30113, thought to represent a possible further posthole. This was not excavated. Neither 30110 nor 30113 had any surface finds.

Trench 302 (Figs 3 and 5)

3.5.12 Trench 302 lay south of Trench 301 on the western edge of the evaluation area, and was aligned N-S to cross the southern boundary of the Tudor garden marked on the 1797 OS draft map (OA 2018a, fig.22).

3.5.13 Two ditches were found, adjacent to one another in the southern half of the trench. The earlier (and more northerly) ditch (30205) cut a possible occupation layer (30209) on its north side, comprising silty clay that was 0.30m thick. This contained brick dating to the 15th-17th century, and a large fragment of Roman tegula.

3.5.14 Ditch 30205 ran NW-SE and was more than 1.70m wide and 0.34m deep (Fig. 5 Section 30200). A flint core was found in upper fill 30207. The ditch was overlain by layer 30208, a mixed deposit of brownish-grey and dark brown silty sand and charcoal that was 0.40m thick and contained brick and tile of 16th-17th century date.

3.5.15 Ditch 30203 cut ditch 30205 and layer 30208. This was 1.88m wide and 0.66m deep, and ran NW-SE. Its sole fill (30204) contained a flint blade, two small but fresh sherds of pottery dated c 1225-1400, brick and tile dating to the 16th-17th century, and a nail. The relationship between layer 30208, which overlay 30205, and ditch 30203 was unclear, but it was suggested in the records that ditch 30203 cut 30208.

3.5.16 The location of ditches 30205 and 30203 is some way south of the position of the boundary of the Tudor garden indicated on the 1797 map, and slightly north of the line of a band of irregular anomalies on the geophysical survey plot that may correspond to former trees around the edge of the garden. Given the relative inaccuracy of the early map, it is possible that the ditches do belong to the southern boundary of the garden at one or more stages, and that all of these features and layers relate to different phases of the garden in the post-medieval period.

3.5.17 No other archaeological features were found within the garden to the north.

Trench 316 (Figs 3, 4 and 5; Plates 2 and 3)

3.5.18 Trench 316 lay east of Trench 301, and was orientated SW-NE across the eastern boundary of the Tudor garden.

3.5.19 Three features on a N-S alignment crossed the centre of the trench, corresponding to the approximate location of the eastern boundary of the Tudor garden shown on the 1797 OS draft map (Plate 2). On the west was 31624, which terminated within the trench. This survived 0.8m wide and was 0.33m deep (Fig. 5 Section 21605), with a vertical west side and a slightly uneven base, and contained three successive fills (31625-27). Its middle fill (31626) contained 537g of brick dating to the 15th-18th century, and the upper fill (31627) produced 4kg of brick dating to the 15th-16th century.

3.5.20 The eastern edge of 31624 was cut by robber trench 31622. A mortar surface (31640) was found across the base of the robber cut (Fig. 5 Section 31605). Above the mortar layer, dark greyish-brown sandy silt fill 31623 contained CBM dating to the 15th-16th century and a fresh sherd of pottery dated c 1700-1825.

3.5.21 Immediately east of trench 31622, but having no stratigraphic relationship with it, was a parallel feature (31620). This had a steep west side and a flat base (Fig. 5 Section 31605); its eastern edge had been removed by a later land drain. It was filled by deposit 31621, similar to the fill of 31622 but lighter, and also contained CBM of the 15th-18th centuries.

3.5.22 In the eastern half of the trench against the north edge of the trench, largely cut away by ditches 31608 and 31610, was a shallow feature (31628), probably a tree-throw hole, which

survived up to 1.7m long, 0.7m wide and 0.26m deep. Its fill (31629) did not contain any finds or charcoal.

3.5.23 Ditches 31603, 31608 and 31610 were found on parallel NW-SE alignments (Figs 3 and 4). Ditch 31603 lay at the very east end, and was 0.56m wide and 0.17m deep with a single fill (Plate 3). Ditch 31610 cut ditch 31608 to its west. These ditches were respectively 1.10 and 0.85m wide and 0.22 and 0.24m deep. Both ditches had single fills that produced CBM probably dating to the 16th century.

3.5.24 A further linear soilmark (31637) possibly representing a ditch was also aligned NE-SW in the eastern half of the trench. This was 0.40m wide and was not excavated.

3.5.25 Pit 31639 was very partially exposed in the southern edge of the trench. This was not excavated.

3.5.26 The trench also contained numerous tree-throw holes (31613, 31615, 31617, 31619, 31631, 31633 and 31635) in the western half, within the area of the Tudor garden. Two (31613 and 31617) were excavated and proved to have CBM dating to the 15th-18th century in their fills.

Trench 303 (Fig. 3; Plate 4)

3.5.27 The natural in this trench was cut by two somewhat irregular soilmarks (30305 and 30309), which may have been tree-throw holes. Neither of their respective fills (30306 and 30310) contained finds, though 30306 contained occasional charcoal.

3.5.28 The tree-throw holes and the natural elsewhere along the trench were overlain by an orange-brown silty clay layer 30302.

3.5.29 Over this, a layer of limestone rubble (30304) that was 8.5m wide and 0.30m thick was discovered (Plate 4). This may have been a laid surface related to the footpath marked on the 1st edition OS map that crossed the trench in this location, or alternatively may have been associated with the use of Folkestone racecourse. Within this deposit, a small amount of tile dated to the 15th-17th century was found, as well as small fragments of brick, a copper alloy key and a piece of leather with stitching. The tile is likely to be redeposited, so the date of the surface can only be given as 17th-19th century.

3.5.30 The road and layer 30302 were then overlaid by a layer of made ground (30301) comprising silty clay with charcoal. This was 0.40m thick and contained a complete ginger beer bottle in pristine condition, dating from c 1880-1926, as well as two complete glass bottles and a glass bottle stopper of similar dates, indicating that the layer was deposited in the late 19th or early 20th century. This layer lay directly below the topsoil.

Trench 305

3.5.31 No archaeological deposits or features were found in Trench 305, which was located in the north-east corner of Field 7, and was orientated NNW-SSE. Trench 305 was in a disturbed area built up by made ground deposits. An electric cable was found below the turf in the centre of the trench, so no further excavation was possible here. Just south of this, asbestos was found in layer 30501 below the turf, and in consequence a length of 4m of the trench immediately south of this was not excavated. Machining continued beyond this at the south end of the trench, and north of the electricity cable to a depth of 1m, but was still within

made ground deposit 30502 at this depth. A sondage was dug by machine at the north end to establish the depth of made ground, and reached natural clayey silt at between 1.05m and 1.15m deep.

Trench 306 (Figs 3, 4 and 5)

3.5.32 Trench 306 lay south of Trench 303 and south-east of Trench 316, and was aligned WNW-ESE. A layer of made ground (30613) comprising a silty sand 0.26m thick was found between the topsoil and subsoil (30601). This contained a reasonable amount of brick and tile of 16th century date, as well as an iron bar. However, this layer must be more recent than the finds within it, as it sealed all of the features within the trench, including a modern drain.

3.5.33 Three ditches were found within the trench, all on NE-SW alignments. Ditch 30603 was 1.47m wide and 0.46m deep and had a V-shaped profile (Fig. 5 Section 30600). A fragment from a horseshoe was found in the lower fill (30604). The ditch was cut by land drain 30606, containing residual brick and tile dating between the 15-18th centuries and a 19th century clay pipe fragment. Ditch 30618 was 0.80m wide and 0.47m deep, and its upper fill (30616) produced a small amount of tile dating to the 15th-18th century and fragments of iron plate and nails. Ditch 30625 was 0.70m wide and was not excavated.

3.5.34 Pit 30610 lay west of ditch 30625 and was oval, measuring 1m x 0.60m and 0.29m deep. Its basal fill (30609) produced a flint flake and a tiny sherd of late Iron Age or Roman pottery and an iron bar. Its upper fill (30608) produced a small fragment of tile.

3.5.35 Five post-or stakeholes were found in the trench (30615, 30620, 30622, 30627 and 30629). Features 30615, 30620 and 30622 were excavated, and ranged from 0.3m in diameter to 0.4m x 0. 3m across, and from 0.18m to 0.24m deep. All had V-profiles and a single fill, and all of the fills produced CBM dating to the 15th-18th centuries.

3.5.36 A land-drain (30612) was also found crossing the area of post- or stakeholes.

Trench 307 (Figs 3, 4 and 5; Plate 5)

3.5.37 Trench 307 lay south-east of Trench 302 and south-west of Trench 306, and was aligned NNE-SSW across a boundary within the racecourse evident on the OS draft map of 1797. Asbestos was encountered in the northern part of the trench, and so this part of the trench was not excavated, while access problems at the south end further shortened the trench, resulting in the trench being only 20m long.

3.5.38 Below the topsoil and subsoil was a layer of clayey silt (30701) 0.29m thick, and beneath this another layer of clayey silt (30718) that was 0.13m thick. These layers of made ground overlay all of the features in the trench.

3.5.39 Three linear features on a parallel WNW-ESE alignment were found crossing the central part of the trench. Two of these (30703 and 30707) were only 2m apart, whereas ditch 30719 was nearly 8m south of ditch 30707. Ditches 30703 and 30707 were excavated but ditch 30719, which was 0.9m wide, was not. Ditch 30703 was 1.07m wide and 0.10m deep, while ditch 30707 was 0.7m wide and 0.16m deep. Both features had sloping sides and an uneven, concave base (Fig.5 Section 30700). Fill 30704 of ditch 30703 contained a fragment of tile weighing 133g and dating to the 15th-18th century, as well as a fairly fresh sherd of pottery weighing 34g and dating c 1400-1550, giving a combined date of the 15th or early-16th century. No finds came from ditch 30707. All three linear features were on the same alignment

as the boundary evident on the 1797 map, running obliquely to the line of the racecourse (although only 30719 lay along it), and probably represent boundary ditches associated with it.

3.5.40 Ditch 30707 was cut by two stakeholes (30709 and 30713; Plate 5). Stakehole 30709 measured 0.19m x 0.16m and was 0.26m deep, while 30713 was only 0.12m x 0.11m and 0.17m deep. Both stakeholes had only a single fill and neither fill contained any finds.

3.5.41 Adjacent to ditch 30707 on the north side was posthole 30711, which was approximately square and measured 0.5 x 0.5m and 0.45m deep. There were no finds from its fill, but the wooden post was preserved (Plate 5), and as this feature was not waterlogged, this suggests a recent date.

3.5.42 All three parallel boundaries were cut by ditch 30705. This was only partially exposed within the trench, but ran NNE-SSW, and was over 0.85m wide and 0.31m deep (Fig. 5 Section 30700). There were two fills, the upper fill (30706) containing 324g of tile dating to the 15th-18th century.

3.5.43 South of ditch 30705, and on the same alignment, pit 30721 was 0.18m wide and 0.60m long. This was not excavated.

3.6 Finds summary

3.6.1 Just seven pieces of struck flint were found, all redeposited in later contexts. A few were characteristic of the middle-late Bronze Age.

3.6.2 Eight sherds of late Iron Age/Roman pottery were found, weighing 90g, and two sherds of medieval and five sherds of post-medieval pottery.

3.6.3 Other finds included a single piece of 19th century clay pipe and objects of glass, metal and leather of 19th or 20th century date

3.6.4 Some 215 fragments of CBM weighing nearly 24kg were recovered. These included a single Roman tile, and otherwise comprised brick and tile suggestive of a predominately Tudor date.

3.6.5 A single environmental sample was taken from probable Roman ditch 30105.

3.6.6 Thirteen animal bones were discovered as well as a small quantity of marine shells, mainly from oysters.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The evaluation revealed a number of features that were expected from the known use of the field from historic maps. Indications of earlier features from the geophysical magnetometer survey were very few, and this appeared to be confirmed by the evaluation. As the southern part of Field 7 was not available for trenching, however, and only a small number of trenches was excavated, the area for which the evaluation can be considered reliable is very small

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 Aims 2.1.2, 2.1.3 and 2.1.8. The evaluation was successful in identifying archaeological remains of more than one period, and in linking the below-ground remains to the evidence of historic maps and (to a more limited extent) to the geophysical survey, thus adding information to the historic landscape of Westenhanger Castle.

4.2.2 Aims 2.1.4, 2.1.8 and 2.2.3. Dating material was recovered from most of the features that were found, and a wall, ditches and tree-throw pits all produced finds consistent with an early-post-medieval date, supporting a probable link to the remains of the Tudor garden of Westenhanger Castle.

4.2.3 Aim 2.1.5. Several phases of intercutting boundary were found in one or more trenches, indicating the complex history of the post-medieval garden. Linear features cut by post- or stakeholes were also found, again suggesting several phases of garden activity.

4.2.4 Aims 2.1.6 and 2.1.9. The only environmental remains came from a single Roman ditch, so the potential for environmental remains, and for information on landscape change in this area, appears to be limited.

4.2.5 Other than ceramic building material, finds from the evaluation of Field 7 were few, and no environmental remains were recovered from the features believed to be associated with the Tudor garden. No clear economic evidence was obtained from the evaluation, and the potential for economic evidence appears to be low.

4.2.6 Aims 2.2.1 and 2.2.2. As access to the southern part of Field 7 was denied, these aims cannot be addressed in this report.

4.3 Interpretation (Fig. 6)

Prehistoric

4.3.1 A very limited amount of worked flint was found indicating no more than slight background activity of probable later Bronze Age date.

Roman

4.3.2 A single ditch was dated to the Roman period, although the finds within the ditch could have been residual. A large fragment of Roman tile was also recovered from a later layer. The limited Roman material culture discovered suggests that the trenches were peripheral to any area of Roman activity.

Post-medieval

4.3.3 The Tudor gardens associated with Westenhanger Castle are known to have existed in the western part of Field 7, and a boundary that appears to relate to these gardens is shown on the 1797 OS draft map. Three ditches and a robbed wall were found in the approximate position of this boundary. Ceramic building material dated to the Tudor period was found. Some of this appears to have been in contemporary features, although clearly much of the material was residual in later post-medieval features. Most of the features containing Tudor CBM were in the north-western part of Field 7, in the expected area of the Tudor garden.

4.3.4 Other post-medieval features relating to later phases of the garden were found, and further post-medieval features were discovered elsewhere in the field. Folkestone racecourse was partially located within Field 7, and it is likely that some of the post-medieval and modern features uncovered relate to the racecourse.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The only archaeological finds and features of significance relate to the Tudor garden. As this is related to the Scheduled Monument of Westenhanger Castle, this is important, and were it better preserved, would be of high importance and national significance. As the remains appear to be poorly preserved, however, it may be considered as of medium, county significance.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 300						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contains two ditches, two pits and several tree throws relating to the Tudor garden. Consists of road surface and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.80
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
30000	Layer	-	0.30	Road Surface. Tarmac and leveling deposits.	-	-
30001	Layer	-	0.50	Subsoil. Yellow brown silty clay.	-	-
30002	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light brownish yellow sandy clay.	-	-
30003	Cut	0.80	0.54	Cut of a SE-NW running ditch. Steep sided and v-shaped base.	-	-
30004	Fill of 30003	0.80	0.54	Fill of ditch 30003. Grey brown silty sand.	Flint flake	-
30005	Cut	0.65	0.12	Cut of tree-throw hole. Irregular sides and base.	-	C16-C17
30006	Fill of 30005	0.65	0.12	Fill of tree-throw hole 30005. Brown grey silty clay.	C16-C17 tile and brick	C16-C17
30007	Cut	0.50	0.22	Cut of probable pit. Flat base and moderately steep sides.	-	C16-C19
30008	Fill of 30007	0.50	0.22	Fill of probable pit 30007. Brown grey loam.	C16-C19 tile	C16-C19
30009	Fill of 30010	0.88	0.35	Fill of pit 30010. Mid brown green slay sand.	-	-
30010	Cut	0.88	0.35	Cut of pit. Steep sides and concave base.	-	-
30011	Fill of 30012	0.52	0.17	Fill of tree-throw hole 30012. Brown grey silty clay.	C16-C18 tile	C16-C18
30012	Cut	0.52	0.17	Cut of tree-throw hole. Irregular sides and base.	-	C16-C18
30013	Fill of 30012	-	-	Fill of tree-throw hole 30012. Grey brown silty clay.	C16-C18 brick	C16-C18
30014	Cut	0.75	-	Cut of posthole. Unexcavated.	-	-
30015	Fill of 30014	0.75	-	Fill of posthole 30014. Dark yellow brown sandy clay.	-	-
30016	Cut	2.4	1.2	Cut of N-S running ditch. Steep uneven sides and concave base.	-	C16-C17

30017	Fill of 30016	0.10	0.10	Basal fill of ditch 30016. Yellow brown sandy clay.	-	C16-C17
30018	Fill of 30016	0.68	0.74	Lower fill of ditch 30016. Dark brown grey silty clay.	C16-C17 tile	C16-C17
30019	Fill of 30016	1.0	0.85	Middle fill of ditch 30016. Grey brown silty clay.	C16-C17 tile; C15-C17 and C18-C19 brick; Animal bone; Marine shell	C18-C19
30020	Fill of 30016	1.54	0.30	Upper fill of ditch 30016. Blue grey sandy clay.	-	C18-C19
30021	Cut	0.75	-	Cut of tree-throw hole. Irregular in plan. Unexcavated.	-	-
30022	Fill of 30022	0.75	-	Fill of tree-throw hole 30021. Yellow brown sandy clay.	-	-
30023	Cut	0.40	-	Cut of pit. Unexcavated.	-	-
30024	Fill of 30023	0.40	-	Fill of pit 30023. Dark yellow brown sandy clay.	C15-C17 tile	-

Trench 301						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained a ditch, a pit and two postholes, as well as tree-throw holes. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**	20
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
30100	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil. Grey brown silty sand.	-	-
30101	Layer	-	0.36	Subsoil. Brown yellow silty sand.	-	-
30102	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brownish orange silty clay.	-	-
30103	Cut	0.19	0.16	Cut of posthole. Steep sides and concave base.	-	-
30104	Fill of 30103	0.19	0.16	Fill of posthole 30103. Light brown grey silty clay.	-	-
30105	Cut	0.96	0.39	Cut of NE-SW running ditch. Concave base and moderately steep sides.	-	Roman
30106	Fill of 30105	0.96	0.30	Lower fill of ditch 30105. Light orange yellow silty clay.	-	Roman
30107	Fill of 30105	0.67	0.08	Middle fill of ditch 30105. Dark grey brown sandy clay.	R pottery; Fired clay	Roman
30108	Fill of 30105	0.96	0.04	Upper fill of ditch 30105. Grey brown sandy clay.	LIA/R pottery; ?Pmed brick	Roman

30109	Cut	1.70	-	Cut of tree-throw hole. Irregular in plan. Unexcavated.	-	-
30110	Fill of 30109	1.70	-	Fill of tree-throw hole 30109. Brown orange sandy clay.	-	-
30111	Cut	0.60	-	Cut of posthole. Unexcavated.	-	-
30112	Fill of 30111	0.60	-	Fill of posthole 30111. Brown orange sandy clay.	-	-
30113	Cut	1.10	-	Cut of possible pit. Slightly irregular in plan. Unexcavated.	-	-
30114	Fill of 30113	1.10	-	Fill of pit 30113. Brown orange sandy clay.	-	-

Trench 302						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contains two ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying made ground and natural geology of clay silt.					**Length (m)**	17
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.80
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
30200	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil. Brown grey silty sand.	-	-
30201	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil. Light grey brown sandy silt.	-	-
30202	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brown yellow clay silt.	-	-
30203	Cut	1.88	0.66	Cut of ditch running NW-SE. Flat bottom and steep sides.	-	-
30204	Fill of 30203	1.88	0.66	Fill of ditch 30203. Brown grey silty sand.	Flint blade; Medieval pottery; C17 tile; C16 brick; Nail; Animal bone	Pmed
30205	Cut	1.70	0.34	Cut of ditch running ENE-WSW. Concave base and steep sides.	-	Pmed
30206	Fill of 30205	1.50	0.10	Lower fill of ditch 30205. Light grey yellow silty clay.	-	Pmed
30207	Fill of 30205	1.70	0.24	Upper fill of ditch 30205. Brown grey clay silt.	Flint core	Pmed
30208	Layer	-	0.40	Made ground. Brown grey loam.	C16-C17 brick; C15-C17 tile	Pmed
30209	Layer	-	0.30	Occupation layer. Light grey yellow silty clay.	R tegula; C15-C17 brick	Pmed

Trench 303						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contains hard standing or stone path and two tree-throw holes. Consists of topsoil and made ground overlying natural geology of silty clay head deposit.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	1.0
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
30300	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil. Brown loam	-	-
30301	Layer	-	0.30	Made ground. Grey brown silt clay.	PMed ceramic bottle, 1880-1926; Glass bottles, 19C	-
30302	Layer	-	0.40	Sub soil. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-
30303	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light greyish green silty clay	--	-
30304	Layer	8.5	0.30	Layer of hard standing made of large cobbles 0.3m diameter.	C15-C17 tile; Pmed brick; Cu alloy key; Leather	Pmed
30305	Cut	0.95	0.07	Cut of tree-throw hole. Irregular sides and base.	-	-
30306	Fill of 30305	0.95	0.07	Fill of tree-throw hole 30305. Light orange brown silty clay.	-	-
30307	Cut	-	-	Cut of modern land drain	-	Modern
30308	Fill of 30307	-	-	Fill of modern land drain 30307.	-	Modern
30309	Cut	0.48	0.06	Cut of tree-throw hole. Irregular base and sides.	-	-
30310	Fill of 30309	0.48	0.06	Fill of tree-throw hole 30309. Light orange yellow silty clay.	-	-
30311	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil. Light white grey silty clay.	-	-

Trench 305						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench not fully machined due to asbestos. Consists of topsoil and made ground overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	1.05
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
30500	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt.	-	-
30501	Layer	-	0.15	Made Ground. Dark grey compact deposit of stones and concrete.	-	-

30502	Layer	-	0.70	Made ground. Brown orange silty clay with wood and concrete inclusions.	-	-
30503	Layer	-	-	Natural. Mid brown orange sandy clay.	-	-

Trench 306						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contains three ditches, a pit and five postholes. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
30600	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
30601	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	Glass sherd	-
30602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
30603	Cut	1.47	0.46	Cut of SW-NE running ditch. V-shaped base and moderately steep sides.	-	Pmed
30604	Fill of 30603	1.47	0.12	Lower fill of ditch 30603. Light grey yellow clay silt.	Horseshoe	Pmed
30605	Fill of 30603	1.47	0.38	Upper fill of ditch 30603. Light grey yellow loam.	-	Pmed
30606	Cut	-	-	Cut of modern land drain	-	Modern
30607	Fill of 30606	-	-	Fill of land drain 30606.	C19 Clay pipe; C15-C18 brick; C15-C17 tile	Modern
30608	Fill of 30610	0.60	0.04	Upper fill of pit 30610. Dark grey brown silty clay.	Med-Pmed tile	Med-Pmed
30609	Fill of 30610	0.60	0.23	Fill of pit 30610. Yellow brown silty clay.	Flint flake; LIA/R pottery; Iron bar	Med-Pmed
30610	Cut	0.60	0.29	Cut of pit. Steep sides and concave base.	-	Med-Pmed
30611	Fill of 30612	-	-	Fill of modern land drain.	-	Modern
30612	Cut	-	-	Cut of modern land drain.	-	Modern
30613	Layer	-	0.26	Made ground. Mid brown grey loam. Contained oyster shell.	Fired clay; C16 tile; C15-C16 brick; Iron rod/bar; Marine shell	Modern
30614	Fill of 30615	0.30	0.20	Fill of posthole 30615. Mid orange brown silty clay.	C15-C18 brick	Pmed
30615	Cut	0.30	0.20	Cut of posthole. Steep sides and blunt point base.	-	Pmed
30616	Fill of 30618	0.25	0.62	Upper fill of ditch 30618. Brown grey silty clay.	C15-C18 tile; Iron plate and nails	Pmed

30617	Fill of 30618	0.76	0.26	Lower fill of ditch 30618. Blue grey silty clay.	-	Pmed
30618	Cut	0.80	0.47	Cut of NE-SW running ditch. Steep sides and concave base.	-	Pmed
30619	Fill of 30620	0.40	0.24	Fill of posthole 30620. Grey brown silty clay.	C15-C18 tile	Pmed
30620	Cut	0.40	0.24	Cut of posthole. Steep sides and blunt point base.	-	Pmed
30621	Fill of 30622	0.22	0.18	Fill of posthole 30622. Grey brown silty clay.	C15-C18 tile; C15-C18 brick	Pmed
30622	Cut	0.22	0.18	Cut of posthole. Steep sides and concave base.	-	Pmed
30623	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil. Grey brown silty clay.	C15-C16 tile; C15-C18 brick; Marine shell	-
30624	Fill of 30625	0.85	-	Fill of ditch 30625. Grey brown silty clay. Unexcavated.	-	-
30625	Cut	0.85	-	Cut of NE-SW running ditch. Unexcavated.	-	-
30626	Fill of 30627	0.70	-	Fill of posthole 30627. Grey brown silty clay. Unexcavated.	-	Pmed
30627	Cut	0.70	-	Cut of posthole. Unexcavated.	-	Pmed
30628	Fill of 30629	0.60	-	Fill of posthole 30628. Mid grey brown silty clay. Unexcavated.	-	Pmed
30629	Cut	0.60	-	Cut of posthole. Unexcavated.	-	Pmed

Trench 307

General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained two beamslots, two ditches, a posthole, two stakeholes and a pit. The trench was not fully excavated due to the presence of asbestos. Consists of topsoil subsoil overlying two layers of made ground above natural geology of clayey silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.73
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
30700	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil. Dark brown grey sandy silty clay.	-	-
30701	Layer	-	0.29	Made ground. Brown grey clayey silt, frequent CBM and stone.	-	-
30702	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light brownish yellow clayey silt.	-	-

30703	Cut	1.07	0.10	Ditch or beam-slot. Linear, runs E-W. Uneven base and sides. Cut by 30705.	-	1400-1550
30704	Fill of 30703	1.07	0.10	Sole fill of ditch or beam-slot. Soft brown grey clayey silt.	Medieval pottery; C15-C18 tile	1400-1550
30705	Cut	0.85	0.31	Ditch. Linear, concave base, steep sides. Cuts 30703 and 30707.	-	Pmed
30706	Fill of 30705	0.85	0.18	Upper fill of ditch. Brown grey clayey silt.	C15-C18 tile; Marine shell	Pmed
30707	Cut	0.70	0.16	Beam-slot. Linear, runs E-W. Irregular sides and base. Cut by 30709 and 30711.	-	1400-1550
30708	Fill of 30707	0.70	0.16	Sole fill of beam-slot. Brown grey clayey silt.	-	1400-1550
30709	Cut	0.16	0.26	Stakehole. Ovoid, steep sides, concave base. Cut 30707.	-	Pmed
30710	Fill of 30710	0.16	0.26	Sole fill of stakehole. Brown clayey silt.	-	Pmed
30711	Cut	0.51	0.45	Posthole. Sub-rectangular, concave base, steep sides. Cuts 30707.	-	Pmed
30712	Fill of 30711	0.51	0.23	Upper fill of posthole. Light brown clay silt.	-	Pmed
30713	Cut	0.11	0.17	Stakehole. Concave base, steep sides.	-	Pmed
30714	Fill of 30713	0.11	0.17	Sole fill of stakehole. Light brown clay silt.	-	Pmed
30715	Fill of 30705	0.85	0.13	Basal fill of ditch. Brown yellow clay silt with occasional CBM.	-	Pmed
30716	Fill of 30711	0.49	0.14	Basal fill of posthole. Light grey yellow clay silt.	-	Pmed
30717	Fill of 30711	0.24	0.09	Wood within posthole. Not waterlogged.	-	Pmed
30718	Layer	-	0.13	Brown yellow clay silt, occasional CBM. Overlying archaeological features, beneath 30701.	-	Pmed/ Modern
30719	Cut	0.90	-	Ditch, running E-W, unexcavated.	-	-
30720	Fill of 30716	0.90	-	Fill of unexcavated ditch. Light brown yellow clayey silt.	-	-
30721	Cut	0.51	-	Pit, unexcavated.	-	-

30722	Fill of 30721	0.51	-	Fill of unexcavated pit. Light brown clayey silt, occasional CBM.	-	-

Trench 316						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench archaeology related to the Tudor garden of Westernhanger castle, including possible paths, robbed walls, pits and ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty Clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
31600	Layer	-	0.17	Topsoil. Grey brown loam.	-	-
31601	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil. Brown grey sandy clay.	-	-
31602	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orangey yellow silty clay.	-	-
31603	Cut	0.56	0.17	Cut of NW-SE running linear ditch. Concave base and moderately steep sides.	-	-
31604	Fill of 31603	0.56	0.17	Fill of ditch 31603. Grey brown silty clay.	-	-
31605	Layer	-	0.27	Subsoil. Light grey brown sandy clay. Same as 31641?	-	-
31606	Fill of 31607	-	0.07	Fill of tree-throw hole 31607. Grey brown silty clay.	-	-
31607	Cut	-	0.07	Cut of tree-throw hole. Irregular sides and base.	-	-
31608	Cut	1.10	0.22	Cut of NW-SE running ditch. Flat base and moderately steep sides.	-	C16
31609	Fill of 31608	1.10	0.22	Fill of ditch 31608. Brown grey clay silt.	Flint flakes and core; C15-C16 tile; C16-C18 brick	C16
31610	Cut	0.85	0.24	Cut of NW-SE ditch terminus. Flat base and moderately steep sides.	-	C16
31611	Fill of 31610	0.85	0.24	Fill of ditch 31610. Light brown grey clay silt.	C15-C18 tile	C16
31612	Fill of 31613	0.56	0.14	Fill of tree-throw hole 31613. Light brown grey sandy clay.	C15-C18 tile; C15-C18 brick	-
31613	Cut	0.56	0.14	Cut of tree-throw hole. Irregular sides and base.	-	-
31614	Fill of 31615	-	-	Fill of tree-throw hole 31615. Light brown grey loam. Not excavated.	-	-

31615	Cut	-	-	Cut of tree-throw hole. Irregular sides and base. Not excavated.	-	-
31616	Fill of 31617	0.55	0.10	Fill of tree-throw hole 31617. Grey brown loam.	C15-C18 tile; Animal bone	-
31617	Cut	0.55	0.10	Cut of tree-throw hole. Irregular sides and base.	-	-
31618	Fill of 31619	-	-	Fill of tree-throw hole. 31619. Brown grey loam.	-	-
31619	Cut	-	-	Cut of tree-throw hole. Irregular sides and base.	-	-
31620	Cut	0.56	0.30	Cut of N-S running robber cut or ditch. Steep sides and flat base.	-	Pmed
31621	Fill of 31620	0.56	0.30	Fill of robber cut or ditch 31620. Grey brown clay silt.	C15-C18 tile; C15-C16 brick; Animal bone	Pmed
31622	Cut	0.97	0.24	Cut of N-S running robber cut. Near vertical sides and flat base.	-	1700-1825
31623	Fill of 31622	0.970	0.24	Fill of robber cut 31622. Dark grey brown sandy silt. Frequent sub angular stones.	PMed pottery, 1700-1825; C15-C16 brick; Glass sherds; Nails; Marine shell	1700-1825
31624	Cut	1.71	0.33	Cut of N-S running ditch terminus. Near vertical sides and concave base.	-	C15-C16
31625	Fill of 31624	0.66	0.28	Lower fill of ditch terminus 31624. Light yellow brown silty clay.	-	C15-C16
31626	Fill of 31624	0.80	0.20	Middle fill of ditch terminus 31624. Blueish grey silty clay.	C15-C18 brick; Marine shell	C15-C16
31627	Fill of 31624	0.38	0.24	Upper fill of ditch terminus 31624. Brown grey clay silt.	C15-C16 brick; Glass sherd; Slate; Animal bone; Marine shell	C15-C16
31628	Cut	0.70	0.26	Cut of tree-throw hole. Irregular base and sides.	-	-
31629	Fill of 31628	0.70	0.26	Fill of tree-throw hole 31628. Light grey yellow silty clay.	-	-
31630	Fill of 31631	-	-	Fill of tree-throw hole 31631. Brown grey clay silt. Unexcavated.	-	-

31631	Cut	-	-	Cut of tree-throw hole. Irregular sides and base. Unexcavated.	-	-
31632	Fill of 31633	-	-	Fill of tree-throw hole 31633. Brown grey clay silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
31633	Cut	-	-	Cut of tree-throw hole. Irregular sides and base. Unexcavated.	-	-
31634	Fill of 31635	-	-	Fill of tree-throw hole 31635. Brown grey clay silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
31635	Cut	-	-	Cut of tree-throw hole. Irregular sides and base. Unexcavated.	-	-
31636	Fill of 31637	-	-	Fill of linear 31637. Grey brown clay silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
31637	Cut	-	-	Cut of NW-SE running linear. Unexcavated.	-	-
31638	Fill of 31639	-	-	Fill of pit 31639. Dark grey brown silty clay. Unexcavated.	-	-
31639	Cut	-	-	Cut of pit. Unexcavated.	-	-
31640	Fill of 31624	0.97	0.02	Mortar base of robbed wall 31622. Yellow white chalk and lime mortar.	-	C15-16
31641	Layer	0.20	0.26	Buried soil or made ground. Grey brown silty clay. Same as 31605?	-	-

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Flint

By Michael Donnelly

Introduction (Table B.1.1)

B.1.1 As with all the Otterpool assemblages, flint was the only material utilised for knapping. The flint came from various sources including chalk and glacial/riverine gravels. The majority of the assemblage appeared to have been recovered from on or close to the chalk with either typical chalk cortex (52/133), often heavily weathered (27/133) or with the very thin abraded cortex typical of north downs flint (16/133). Bullhead Beds flint (16) (Bromehead and Dewey 1915) was also present and has often been a significant component of Neolithic and later assemblages at Otterpool and elsewhere in Kent. The remaining pieces with cortex displayed a wide range of conditions including rolled (8), indeterminate (8) and thermal (6).

B.1.2 The northern part of Field 7 yielded seven struck flints. These were largely recovered from late medieval and post-medieval features and were most likely residual. One of the seven pieces was retouched and there were also two cores that were very typically later prehistoric in character. This small assemblage probably indicates a limited domestic focus dating to the mid-late Bronze Age, or just possibly the Iron Age.

Methodology

B.1.3 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.1.4 A breakdown of the composition of this small assemblage is given below.

CATEGORY TYPE	Total
Flake	2
Blade	1
Blade index	33.33% (1/3)
Chip	1
Core single platform flakes	2
Flake retouched	1
Total	7

Burnt un-worked	0
No. burnt (%)	0 / 7 (0%)
No. broken (%) (not including waste)	3 / 7 (42.86%)
No. retouched (%) (not including waste)	1 / 7 (14.29%)

Table B.1.1: The flint assemblage from Otterpool Field 7

Provenance (Table B.1.2)

B.1.5 All of the flints recovered came from features, with six coming from ditches and one from a pit. Three flints were recovered from fill 31609 of feature 31608. This was a ditch, heavily truncated tree-throw hole or irregular pit of early post-medieval date

CATEGORY TYPE	Total	Percentage
Ditches	6	85.71
Pits	1	14.29
Total	7	[100]

Table B.1.2: The flint assemblage by context type

Raw material and condition (Table B.1.3)

B.1.6 All pieces were of flint, but they displayed a variety of colours and cortex types, indicating that they had been gathered from a range of sources. The pieces displayed rolled cortex indicative of glacial or riverine/beach gravels (2) or had a weathered chalk cortex (1). The assemblage was too small for any meaningful statistical analysis but was generally quite fresh with light to moderate cortication.

Total assemblage	Total	%	Cortication	Total	%
Fresh	3	42.86%	None		
Light	4	57.14%	Light	5	71.43%
Moderate			Moderate	2	28.57%
	7			**7**	

Table B.1.3: Flint by condition and cortication

The assemblage

B.1.7 The assemblage was very small and of low importance. It did contain one blade with a faceted platform that could indicate early prehistoric activity, but both cores, the retouched flake and some of the other flakes all suggest a later prehistoric assemblage.

B.1.8 Key characteristics include some pieces that are hard-hammer struck and/or have cortical or very plain platforms. Both cores have very prominent platform spurs on unmodified, very plain platforms and are solely geared towards flake production. The large platform spurs indicate that the removals were very likely to have been hard-hammer struck as they define deep bulbar pits on the cores' surfaces. Such platform spurs are usually removed in the more carefully conducted earlier prehistoric knapping strategies, and their presence here is a strong indication of mid-late Bronze Age (or later) knapping.

Key contexts

B.1.9 The only context of any significance here was probable ditch fill 31609. This feature yielded a small chip9, a retouched flake and a crude flake core of probable later prehistoric date. All three flints could easily belong to the same industry, as could almost all of the assemblage from Field 7.

Discussion

B.1.10 Given that they derive from only seven trenches, the assemblage from Field 7 is comparable to that from Field 6 to the east, which also contained a small and largely later

prehistoric assemblage with low numbers of earlier prehistoric pieces. The only context of note here was ditch fill 31609, from which the three flints were all of later prehistoric date. As fragments of brick and tile of early post-medieval date and an iron bar were also recovered from this context, however, the flintwork recovered was clearly residual. The struck flints indicate a limited and very probably domestic later prehistoric activity area on this site.

B.2 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

By Edward Biddulph

Introduction

B.2.1 Eight sherds of pottery, weighing 90g, were recovered from context-groups spot-dated to the late Iron Age or Roman periods. Each context-group was quantified by sherd count and weight (grammes). The following fabrics were noted (codes from Booth (2016); NRFRC codes in brackets):

- E80 Grog-tempered ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, fabric SOB GT); may include East Sussex ware
- R Indeterminate reduced fabric
- W20 Sandy white ware

Description

Context	Sherds	Weight (g)	Description	Spot-date
30107	6	70	Sample 138. Body sherds, fabrics W20, E80, R	AD 43-410
30108	1	19	Oxidised body sherd, fabric E80	50 BC-AD 410
30609	1	1	Body sherd, fabric E80	50 BC-AD 410
TOTAL	8	90		

Table B.2.1: Description of the late Iron Age and Roman pottery by context

B.2.2 Two groups (30108 and 30609) contained grog-tempered ware dated broadly to the late Iron Age or Roman period; the use of grog tempering is a long-lived tradition in the region, beginning in the late Iron Age and continuing well into the later Roman period (Lyne 2008, 207). Context-group 30107 is dated more closely to the Roman period, given the sandy white ware and reduced fabric present.

B.2.3 The pottery is fragmented and abraded, with few diagnostic elements surviving. The overall mean sherd weight (MSW; weight divided by number of sherds) is 11g, pointing to multiple episodes of disturbance and final deposition away from core areas of use.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

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.3 Post-Roman pottery

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

B.3.1 Five sherds of post-Roman pottery weighing 600g were recovered from four contexts. These range in date from medieval to relatively modern. Given the small size of the assemblage a separate catalogue has not been constructed and instead the pottery is simply described and spot-dated below. Fabric codes referred to are those of the Kent fabric type series housed at Canterbury Archaeological Trust and which the author helped to develop. Medieval (and some post-medieval) Kent fabrics are fully described in a report on pottery from Townwall Street, Dover (Cotter 2006). London area codes have also been provided for some post-medieval fabrics (MoLA 2014). Other than for dating purposes the pottery has no value. No further work is recommended apart from the eventual photographing of a complete 'Victorian' stoneware vessel.

Pottery by context

B.3.2 Context (30204) Spot-date c 1225-1400

Description: Two sherds (9g). Fresh body sherds almost certainly from the same highly decorated jug in Ashford/Wealden pasty ware (Fabric M40C). Unusually, these have both been over-fired to a very hard near-stoneware hardness with a brown core and reduced black surfaces. The larger sherd is covered externally with a lustrous reduced dark greenish-brown glaze. The smaller sherd is probably from an unglazed area of the same vessel. The over-firing has turned the very fine chalk inclusions in the fabric into calcareous 'reaction rims' giving it a finely speckled fabric matrix. The larger sherd is decorated with vertical bands of wavy combing separated by applied strips in the same body clay.

B.3.3 Context (30301) Spot-date c 1880-1926

Description: One sherd (553g). A complete ginger beer bottle in off-white English stoneware with a Bristol-type glaze over a light brown slip (Fabric LPM10C; London code ENGS BRST, c 1835-1900+). Pristine condition. Height 198mm. Cylindrical lower half with flat base (diam. 67mm) and a gradual upwards taper to a conical neck/shoulder and a narrow flattened beaded rim (diam. 38mm). The inside of the neck is plain (without screw-thread). On the front is a black transfer-printed inscription 'LENEY/DOVER/HOME-BREWED/GINGER BEER', and just above the base a small impressed oval maker's (potter's) mark 'STIFF/G/LAMBETH'. A brief internet search showed that these bottles are fairly common finds in south Kent. Leney's Phoenix Brewery was based at Dolphin Lane, Dover. Alfred Leney took it over from an earlier company in 1859, and it ran until 1926 (http://www.kenelks.co.uk/kentgingerbeer/dover.htm [accessed July 2018]). The simple black transfer inscription suggests that a date after *c* 1880 is likely. This vessel has museum display potential and a photograph should be taken for any eventual publication.

B.3.4 Context (30704) Spot-date c 1400-1550

Description: 1 sherd (34g). Fairly fresh sherd from the sagging base and lower wall of smallish jug or jar in Wealden orange-buff sandy ware (Fabric M10). The internal surface of the base and lower wall is covered with a patchy light yellow-brown glaze. The fabric contains moderate coarse inclusions of red-brown ironstone or iron-rich clay pellets.

B.3.5 Context (31623) Spot-date c 1700-1825?

Description: One sherd (4g). Fresh body sherd possibly from the shoulder of a jug or a globular jar in a lustrous black-or dark brown-glazed fine sandy fabric. The fabric is probably over-fired and has a zoned grey to brown firing colour and contains some iron-rich inclusions (ie. not very distinctive). Precise identification uncertain but similar to highly-fired post-medieval black-glazed wares found all over England but particularly from Staffordshire and the Midlands. One possible identification is Staffordshire-type black iron-glazed earthenware (Fabric PM14, c 1675-1825), but a Wealden source (possibly High Halden, near Ashford?) cannot be ruled-out.

B.4 Clay tobacco pipe

By John Cotter

B.4.1 A single piece of clay pipe weighing 2g was recovered. This has not been separately catalogued but is described below. No further work is recommended.

B.4.2 Context (30607) Spot-date: 19th century

Description: One piece (2g). Small fragment of pipe stem of slender 19th-century appearance. Reddish-brown surfaces - probably burnt.

B.5 Glass

By Ian Scott

B.5.1 The datable glass is of 19th-century date and includes two complete bottles, one for a locally produced soda water (No. 1) and the other for Camp coffee which was manufactured in Glasgow (No. 2). There is also glass stopper (No. 3) from a bottle produced for Frederick Gibson Garton, grocer of Nottingham. Garton owned a pickling factory and was the inventor of HP sauce.

Context 30301

(1) **Soda water bottle**, skittle-shaped, moulded in a two-piece mould with applied 'blob' finish. Embossed 'THIS BOTTLE BELONGS TO | SOUTER MACKENZIE & CO | DOVER FOLKESTONE & DEAL' and 'REGISTERED | CRYSTAL | TRADE MARK'. Embossed 'R B B' on base for maker (not identified). Pale green glass. Complete. Ht: 182mm; D: 60mm.

(2) **Camp Coffee bottle** moulded in two-piece mould with base plate. Hand finished rim and string rim. Camp Coffee produced by Paterson's of Glasgow. Embossed on adjacent sides successively 'PATERSON'S' | 'ESS "C^{AMP} $_{OFFEE}$" & CHICORY' | 'GLASGOW'. The fourth face is blank for a paper label. Base embossed E B & CO LD for Edgar Breffit & Co of Castleford, with number '13597'. The bottle was made between 1884 and *c* 1920. Pale green glass. Complete. Ht: 168mm; max W: 44mm x 44mm.

(3) **Glass stopper** with disc top embossed 'GARTONS'. Probably from a Gartons' HP sauce bottle. Pale blue green glass. Ht: 32.5mm: D of top: 27.5mm.

Context 30601 (4) **Everted rim** possibly from a bowl. Small sherd in dark blue green glass. Not closely dated. Rim D: c 100m

Context 31623 (5) **Melted glass**. Small fragment of melted dark blue green glass.

(6) **Window glass**. Small sherd of green glass (potash glass?) weathered. 31mm x 17mm, Th: 1.5mm

Context 31627 (7) **Thick window glass**, regular even surfaces & thickness, opaque weathering. Colour unknown. 31mm x 17mm, Th: 3mm.

B.6 Metals

By Ian Scott

B.6.1 The small quantity of metal finds comprises nine nails (Nos 1, 6-10, and 12-14), two pieces of rod or bar (4 x frags) (Nos 4 and 11), a fragment possibly from a horseshoe (No. 3) and a cu alloy key possibly for winding a clock (No. 2). None of the objects is closely datable, and most could be as late as the 19th century.

Context 30204 (1) **Nail**, stem fragment. Fe. Not measured

Context 30304 (2) **Winding key for clock?** Cu alloy. L: 53mm; W: 34mm.

Context 30604 (3) **Possible horseshoe**. Fragments (x 2) possibly from a small horseshoe, or maybe from a heel iron. Fe. L extant: 53mm.

Context 30613 (4) **Rod or bar**, partly encrusted. Fe. L: 87mm.

Context 30616 (5) **Rectangular plate**, small. Fe. 40mm x 25mm.

(6-10) **Nails**, Fe (x 5). 1 x nail tapered stem square flat head, L: 73mm; 1 x nail slightly domed oval head, tapered stem L: 67mm; 1 x small nail, encrusted head L: c 39mm; 1 x nail with rectangular flat head (2 x frags) incomplete; 1 x nail head fragment encrusted.

Context 31609 (11) **Bar**, thin of square section (3 x refitting frags). Fe. L extant: 68mm.

Context 31623 (12-14) **Nails**, Fe (x 3) 1 x small nail, complete, encrusted flat head. L: 35mm; Nail or tack with large flat oval head and short tapered stem. L: 23mm; Nail flat head, incomplete.

B.7 Leather

By Ian Scott

B.7.1 There is a single piece of leather from context 30304. This is likely to be recent in date as it is quite stable and well preserved. Other finds from this context include a winding key for a clock and early post-medieval brick and tile, confirming a post-medieval date.

Context 30304 (1) **Leather panel**. The panel forms an elongated oval in shape, possible slightly more rounded at one end than the other. There is running stitch on the panel which appears to form concentric ovals, but actually probably spirals from the edge to the centre (or vice versa). There are also traces of stitch holes all around the edge of the panel, indicating that this oval piece was part of a larger object. It is possible that the oval panel formed the bottom of bag or satchel. Leather. L: c 180mm; max W: 88mm.

B.8 Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

B.8.1 A single small piece of grey green slate was recovered from context 31627 (24g). It is not a diagnostic piece but as slate would have to have been imported to the area, it is probably a fragment of stone roofing. It can now be discarded.

B.9 Fired Clay and Ceramic building material

By Cynthia Poole

Introduction

B.9.1 A modest quantity of ceramic building material amounting to 215 fragments weighing 23692g and four scraps of fired clay (24g) was recovered from the evaluation trenches in Field 7. The ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from Trenches 300-303, 306-7 and 316, occurring mainly in ditches, and to a lesser extent in tree root hollows or pits and other miscellaneous features and layers. 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), which can be added to as excavation progresses. The record includes quantification, fabric type, form, surface finish, dimensions and significant characteristics. The assemblage is summarised by context in Table B.9.1. Fabrics were characterised on macroscopic features and with the aid of x20 hand lens and assigned to fabric types defined in the preceding evaluations.

Fired clay

B.9.2 The fired clay was made in a very fine sandy clay (Fabric A). All fragments are undiagnostic and undateable, and most are amorphous. A single flat moulded surface on a fragment from a layer of made ground 30613 is the only feature where any deliberate shaping exists. Function cannot be determined for any of the material, though the fired clay associated with a charcoal rich deposit from ditch 30105 is most likely to originate from an oven or hearth structure.

Roman tile

B.9.3 A single example of a Roman tile (151g) was found in occupation layer 30209. This was a tegula made in fabric D. It measured 23mm thick and had a flange with a rounded profile measuring 16-19mm wide and 53mm high.

Post-medieval

B.9.4 The bulk of the ceramic building material comprised post-medieval brick and roof tile. It should be noted that the dating of broken fragments of ceramic building material is an imprecise art, and spot-dates derived from them are necessarily broad.

B.9.5 The brick is all quite uniform in character and was all made in fabric B. Two variants were noted. One (type B1) was a reddish brown hard fine sandy clay containing red/black iron oxide inclusions and ironstone grits. A lighter coloured variant (type B2) in orange and red contained additionally pale orange-cream laminations and clay pellets. The difference may relate to aspects of firing as type B1 appeared to be more heavily fired and included all but two of the bricks with vitrified surfaces. Vitrification could represent overfiring or the deliberate production of flared headers for diaper work.

B.9.6 All the bricks (101 fragments; 18649g) are solid (unfrogged), handmade stock moulded examples. They have a fairly crude rough finish: the upper surface is fairly smooth and flat, frequently finely striated from smoothing with a strike to remove surplus clay and sometimes has evidence of an indented border 5-15mm wide along one or more edges, which is thought to result from the stock mould. Edge and base surfaces are rough and irregular often with creasing of the edges and irregular fissures and pitting in the base. Grass or straw stem impressions occur on some bricks. The bricks range in thickness from 51 to 65mm with a major peak at 61mm and subsidiary peaks at 53 and 57-58mm. Complete breadths survived on seven bricks and ranged from 110 to 124mm with a concentration at 118-121mm. Only one brick had a complete length of 245mm. Taking the bricks as a group, their overall characteristics and size range suggest a date between the early 16th, or possibly even the late 15th, and the early 17th century.

B.9.7 The post-medieval roof tile comprised flat rectangular tile, probably all peg tile although only a few examples had peg holes surviving, and ridge tile. The roof tile was nearly all made in a very uniform pink or pinkish red fine clay fabric (D) with a darker pink or grey core, only rarely containing occasional small inclusions of chalk or iron oxide. A smaller number were made in an orange – red sandy fabric (Q) containing a moderate to high density of medium-coarse quartz sand.

B.9.8 The small number of roof tiles (6 fragments, 104g) made in fabric Q may all be late medieval in date. They had roughly finished surfaces and edges and measured 11-13mm thick, except for one 8mm thick, which may be a ridge tile. The underside and edges were coated in medium-coarse moulding sand, similar to the sand within the fabric. The other fragments are probably all peg tile, though only two had peg holes. These were circular, measuring 15mm in diameter, and were centred 14 and 24mm from the top edge of the tile.

B.9.9 The flat roof tile made in fabric D (102 fragments, 4387g) had a more regular finish than the tile in fabric Q, having a fairly smooth upper surface, often finely striated and occasionally rough or lumpy. The base and edges were rough coated in fine moulding sand and angular arrises. They measured 11-13mm thick and a single example had a complete breadth of 158mm. Peg holes survived on three pieces. All were circular measuring 16-18mm in diameter tapering to about 10mm at the base. They were centred 15 and 25mm from the top edge and 51-55mm from the side edges. On one a pair of peg holes survived, and were set 29mm apart.

B.9.10 Three fragments (395g) of ridge tile measured 12-14mm thick and all had a plain rounded profile. One had fine striations from smoothing forming a band 55mm wide parallel to the end edge.

B.9.11 The roof tile in fabric D could date from any period between the 16th and 19th century and their uniform and fairly neat character might be taken as indicating a later date. Associated more closely dated artefacts are very limited, comprising pottery of 15th-16th century and 19th century date.

B.9.12 The post-medieval tile was found in a wide variety of features and layers including ditches, postholes and pit fills, though most significant may be tree-throw holes or tree planting pits thought to be associated with the Tudor gardens of Westenhanger Castle. A Tudor date for the roof tile would be consistent with the dating of the brick proposed above and would indicate the ceramic building material to be a uniform group relating to a specific period of building activity, probably related to Westenhanger Castle.

Cntxt	Nos	Wt (g)	Material	Fabric	Form	Type	Spot Date
30006	1	20	CBM	D	Roof	Flat	C15-C17
30006	1	16	CBM	B2	Brick	Solid	C16-C17
30008	4	167	CBM	D	Roof	Flat	C16-C19
30011	1	2	CBM	D	Roof	Flat	C16-C18
30013	1	386	CBM	B3	Brick	Solid	C16-C18
30018	6	291	CBM	D	Roof	flat	C16-C17
30019	8	824	CBM	D	Roof	flat	C16-C17
30019	2	75	CBM	D	Roof	peg	C15-C17
30019	1	823	CBM	B-E	Brick	Solid	C15-C17
30019	5	1056	CBM	B1	Brick	Solid	C18-C19
30019	8	2186	CBM	B-E	Brick	Solid	C15-C17
30019	13	2419	CBM	B2	Brick	Solid	C15-C17
30024	1	73	CBM	D	Roof	flat	C15-C17
30107	2	1	Fired Clay	A	Indeterminate	amorphous	Preh-Med
30108	1	4	CBM	B2	Indeterminate	brick?	Pmed
30204	19	356	CBM	D/E	Roof	flat	C17-C18
30204	11	202	CBM	B2	Brick	Solid	C16-C17
30204	1	106	CBM	B1	Brick	Solid	C15-C16
30208	1	1877	CBM	B1	Brick	Solid	C16-C17
30208	3	557	CBM	B2	Brick	Solid	C16-C18
30208	7	557	CBM	D/E	Roof	flat	C15-C17
30209	1	151	CBM	D	Tegula		Roman
30209	7	484	CBM	B2	Brick	Solid	C15-C17
30304	1	52	CBM	B	Brick	Indeterminate	Pmed
30304	4	15	CBM	D	Roof	Flat	C15-C17
30604	1	2	CBM	U	Indeterminate	scrap	Undated
30607	5	23	CBM	B2	Brick	Solid	C15-C18
30607	6	24	CBM	D	Roof	Flat	C15-C17
30608	1	8	CBM	Q	Roof	Flat	Med-Pmed
30613	2	23	Fired Clay	A	Indeterminate	Flat surface	Preh-Med
30613	4	974	CBM	B2	Brick	Solid	C15-C16

30613	1	53	CBM	D	Roof	peg	C15-C16
30613	7	633	CBM	D	Roof	flat	C16-C17
30613	2	42	CBM	Q	Roof	flat	C14-C16
30613	1	129	CBM	D	Roof	ridge	C16-C17
30614	2	46	CBM	B	Brick	solid	C15-C18
30616	5	97	CBM	D	Roof	flat	C15-C18
30619	1	78	CBM	D/B	Roof	ridge	C15-C18
30621	1	140	CBM	D/B	Roof	flat	C15-C18
30621	1	66	CBM	B2	Brick	Solid	C15-C18
30623	3	54	CBM	Q	Roof	peg	C15-C16
30623	3	133	CBM	D	Roof	flat	C15-C16
30623	1	20	CBM	B2	Brick	Solid	C15-C18
30704	1	133	CBM	D	Roof	flat	C15-C18
30706	5	324	CBM	D	Roof	flat	C15-C18
31609	1	89	CBM	D	Roof	peg	C15-C16
31609	1	188	CBM	D	Roof	ridge	C15-C18
31609	11	73	CBM	D	Roof	flat	C15-C18
31609	6	190	CBM	B1	Brick	solid	C16-C18
31611	3	159	CBM	D	Roof	flat	C15-C18
31612	1	21	CBM	D	Roof	flat	C15-C18
31612	1	13	CBM	B2	Brick	Indeterminate	C15-C18
31616	1	16	CBM	D	Roof	flat	C15-C18
31621	1	112	CBM	B2	Brick	Solid	C15-C18
31621	3	112	CBM	D	Roof	flat	C15-C18
31621	2	554	CBM	B1	Brick	Solid	C15-C16
31623	6	786	CBM	B1	Brick	Solid	C15-C16
31626	8	537	CBM	B2	Brick	Solid	C15-C18
31627	4	2263	CBM	B1	Brick	Solid	C15-C18
31627	1	1639	CBM	B2	Brick	Solid	C15-C16
31623	5	1259	CBM	B2	Brick	Solid	C15-C16
31623	1	3	CBM	B1	Brick	Indeterminate	C15-C18
Total CBM	*215*	*23692*	*CBM*				
Total FC	*4*	*24*	*FC*				

Table B.9.1: Quantification of fired clay and ceramic building material

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Sharon Cook

Introduction

C.1.1 One bulk sample was taken from the evaluation of Field 7 at Otterpool, Stanford, Kent, primarily for the retrieval of charred plant remains (CPR) and artefacts.

Method

C.1.2 The CPR bulk sample (from context 30107) was processed at Oxford Archaeology using a modified Siraf-type water flotation machine. The flot was collected in a 250µm mesh and heavy residues in a 500µm mesh and dried. The residue fractions were sorted by eye 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.1.3 Identifications were carried out using standard morphological criteria for the cereals (Jacomet 2006), identification of wild plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and by comparison with modern reference material. Classification and nomenclature of plant material follows Stace (2010). Where fewer than twenty-five individuals are present for any material type, these have been fully quantified.

Results and Conclusions

C.1.4 Table C.1.1 lists the charred taxa identified from the CPR sample in Field 7.

C.1.5 Sample 138 was taken from 30107, the middle fill of a ditch in Trench 301 dated to the Roman period. The flot is rich in chaff and cereal grains (mainly wheat) as well as a few uncultivated plant seeds such as oat/brome (Avena/Bromus) and vetches (Vicia/Lathyrus), which are likely to be crop contaminants. Of the other uncultivated plants, ribwort plantain (Plantago lanceolata), rushes (Juncus sp.), dock (Rumex sp.) and knotweed (Persicaria sp.) have all been observed within other features of this period on this site indicating that they are likely to have been common weeds and/or peripheral dwellers in this area. The flot is similar to those from other Roman samples found in the evaluation (see Fields 4 and 5, OA 2018d and e, Appendix C).

C.1.6 Pottery and fired clay were extracted from the residues of this sample.

Recommendations

C.1.7 Should further excavation take place, sampling should be carried out in accordance with the most recent sampling guidelines (eg. Oxford Archaeology 2017 and Historic England 2011).

C.1.8 The flot warrants retention at least until all works on this site are complete, when the relationships of these features are better understood, at which point a firm decision on discard and retention will be more easily made.

Sample no.	Context no.	Area/Trench	Sample vol. (L)	Feature /Deposit	Date	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
138	**30107**	**301**	**18**	**Middle fill of ditch [30105]**	**Roman**	**100**	**++++**	**+++**	**+++**	**+++**			**Rich in fine modern roots. Some indet clinkered material. 50+ >2mm charcoal including some small roundwood. Oat awns noted. 50+ glume base fragments – mostly small and fragmented. 25+ indet cereal grains – heavily clinkered, encrusted and fragmented. 1 *cf Hordeum* sp., 9 *cf Triticum* sp., 2 *Avena/Bromus*. 6 *Plantago lanceolata*, 1 grass seed, 14 *Rumex* sp. in poor condition, 1 *Juncus* sp., 3 indet Fabaceae in poor condition, 1 *Vicia/Lathyrus* >2mm, 1 crushed Caryophyllaceae, 3 *Persicaria* sp., 3 indet seeds.**

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

Table C.1.1: The Charred Material from Field 6

C.2 Animal Bone

By Lee G. Broderick

Introduction

C.2.1 A total of 13 animal bone specimens, all of which were collected by hand, was recovered from the seven evaluation trenches that were fully excavated in Field 7 (Table C.2.1). This material was recorded in full, with the aid of the Oxford Archaeology skeletal reference collection and standard identification guides, using a diagnostic zone system (Serjeantson 1996, 194–223 for mammals; Cohen and Serjeantson 1996 for birds). Features on the site were dated on the basis of associated ceramic finds, principally to the post-medieval period.

Description

C.2.2 The assemblage was generally in moderate condition (Behrensmeyer 1978, 150–162, stage 3) and was dominated by domestic cattle (Bos taurus taurus). Also present were caprine (sheep [Ovis aries] and/or goat [Capra hircus]), and horse (Equus caballus). None of these specimens could provide any ageing, sexing or biometric data and all were devoid of pre-depositional taphonomic marks such as butchery or gnawing.

C.2.3 The horse specimen, part of a left femur, as well as domestic cattle left femur and left humerus specimens, came from context (30019). Part of a domestic cattle right mandible came from context (30204) and the caprine specimen, part of a left tibia, came from context (31616). All of these contexts contained ceramic building material dating them to the 16th-17th centuries AD.

Conclusions

C.2.4 Given the very small scale of this evaluation, the number of bones recovered was larger than average for the evaluation at Otterpool (cf Fields 1-4 and 6, OA 2018b-d and f). Only the site of the Roman villa at Field 5 produced proportionally more bones (OA 2018e). This is probably due to the fact that most of the bones were of post-medieval date, and thus better-preserved than those in features of greater age. Little else can be read into such a small assemblage.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

C.2.5 The assemblage is of low importance, but in case further excavations take place on the site it should be retained in the short term for inclusion and comparison with the early post-medieval material from other areas of the development.

	16th-17th century
domestic cattle	3
caprine	1
horse	1
medium mammal	4
large mammal	4
Total NISP	13
Total NSP	13

Table C.2.1: Total NISP (Number of Identified SPecimens) and NSP (Number of SPecimens) figures per period from hand-collected material from the site

Context	**NSP**	**Mass (g)**
30019	3	173
30204	5	38
31616	3	5
31621	1	5
31627	1	6

Table C.2.2: NSP and total mass per context

C.3 Marine Shell

By Rebecca Nicholson

C.3.1 Summary of all artefactual and ecofactual evidence. Consider whether it is better to paste all the specialist reports into the main text or whether to use the appendices.

C.3.2 A small assemblage of shells, almost all of (Ostrea edulis L.), in variable condition and weighing 202g, was recovered from early post-medieval contexts in Field 7. In addition to the oyster, body fragments from large bivalve, probably otter shell (Lutraria lutraria (L.)), were present in three contexts: 30613, 30623 and 31626, and body fragments from terrestrial molluscs, probably the garden snail Helix aspersa, were found in contexts 31623 and 31626. An oyster valve from 31626 has a circular perforation just below the hinge. Small circular perforations like this example may be natural: several gastropods including the sting winkle, also known as the oyster drill (Ocenebra erinaceus (L.)) and dog whelk (Nucellus lapillus (L.)) make circular holes in shells. However, this perforation is relatively large for a gastropod perforation and in a position suggesting that the shell could have been hung up or pinned, so it is unclear whether this shell was deliberately worked.

C.3.3 Apart from the possibly worked shell, the oysters would have been collected locally as prior to recent centuries they were widely available in estuarine and shallow coastal waters around the Kentish coast. Lutraria lutraria is a large marine bivalve mollusc in the family Mactridae which burrows into sandy, sandy mud and gravel and is also distributed widely, from the intertidal zone to about 100 m. (Kuiver et al. 2000). Whether this shellfish was eaten

is unclear. Although garden snails are edible, their presence may simply reflect the natural fauna.

Context	Weight of shells (g)	Oyster left valve	Oyster right valve	Other shellfish	Comments
30019	12		1		
30613	16		1	1 fragment of otter shell	
30623	23	1		1 fragment of cf. otter shell	Oyster complete
31623	31	1		1 fragment of garden snail	
31626	10	1			Perforated – circular hole below hinge drilled from external surface.
31626	35	2	1	1 fragment of cf otter shell and 1 fragment of garden snail	Also frags of oyster. Opening notch on ventral margin of one oyster valve
31627	4				Oyster fragment
30706	65	2	1		Two valves have opening notches on ventral margin. One valve has oyster spat attached

Table C.3.1: Marine shells by context

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APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Field 7, Otterpool Park, Sellindge, Kent
Site code:	STOT 17
Grid Reference	612350 137050
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	2 weeks in May 2018
Area of Site	3.14 ha.
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Folkestone Museum in due course, under the following accession number: TBC.
Summary of Results:	A total of 16 trenches were planned for Field 7, but access to the southern half of the area was not granted. As a result, the evaluation of Field 7 comprised eight trenches. A very limited prehistoric presence was suggested by the discovery of a handful of worked flints. A possible Roman ditch was identified, but the small amount of Roman material culture suggests that the field is peripheral to any area of Roman activity. A Tudor garden associated with Westenhanger Castle was known to have been present in the north-western part of the field. Four trenches were positioned within the expected area of this, and discovered features including a possible boundary wall and groups of tree-throw holes that probably relate to this garden. Brick and tile dating to the late medieval or early post-medieval period (ie encompassing the Tudor period) was recovered from most of the features in these trenches. Other post-medieval finds and features were uncovered, some probably related to the Folkestone Racecourse that crossed the area of Field 7 in the 20th century.

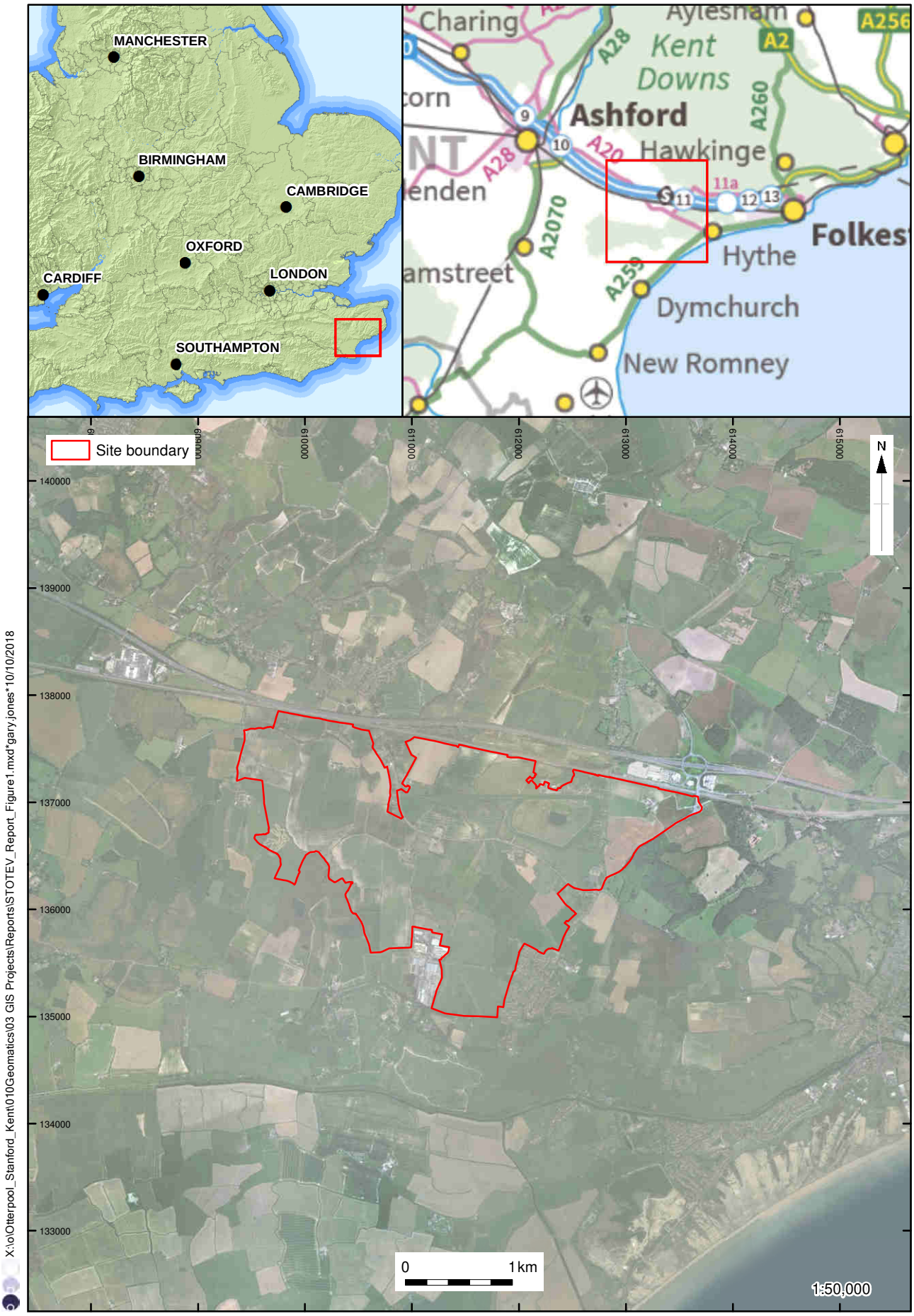

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Figure 1: Site location

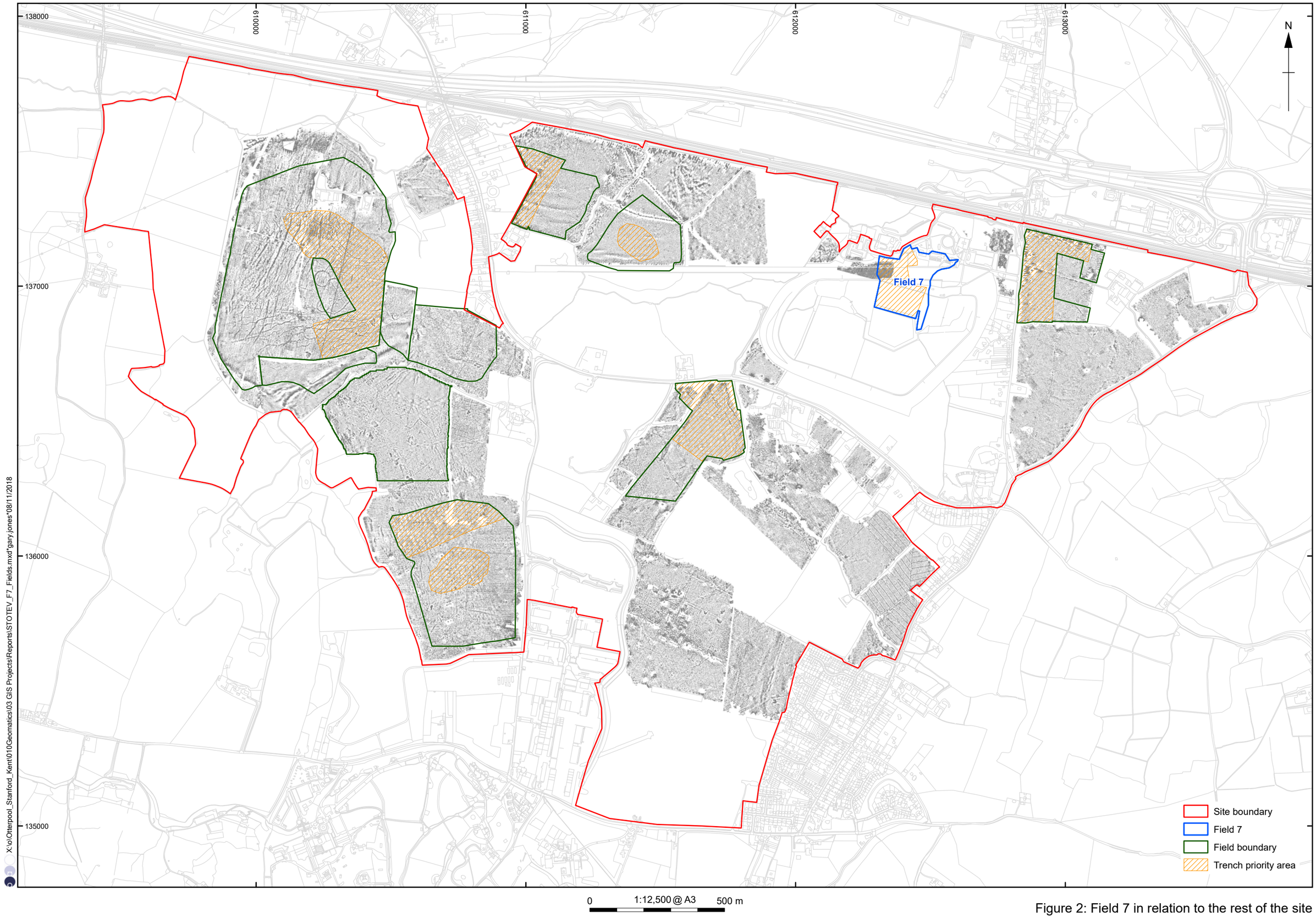


Figure 2: Field 7 in relation to the rest of the site

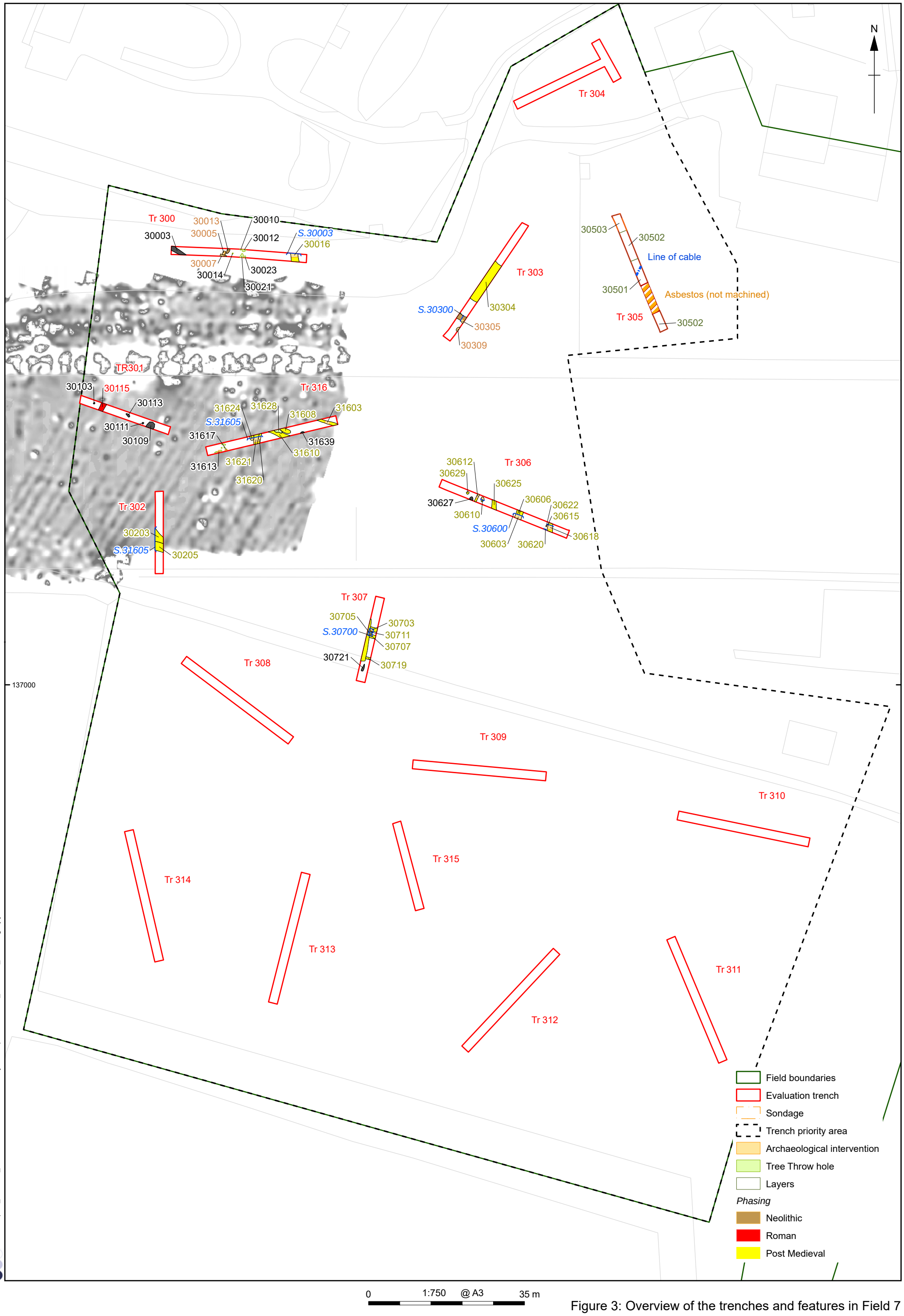


Figure 3: Overview of the trenches and features in Field 7

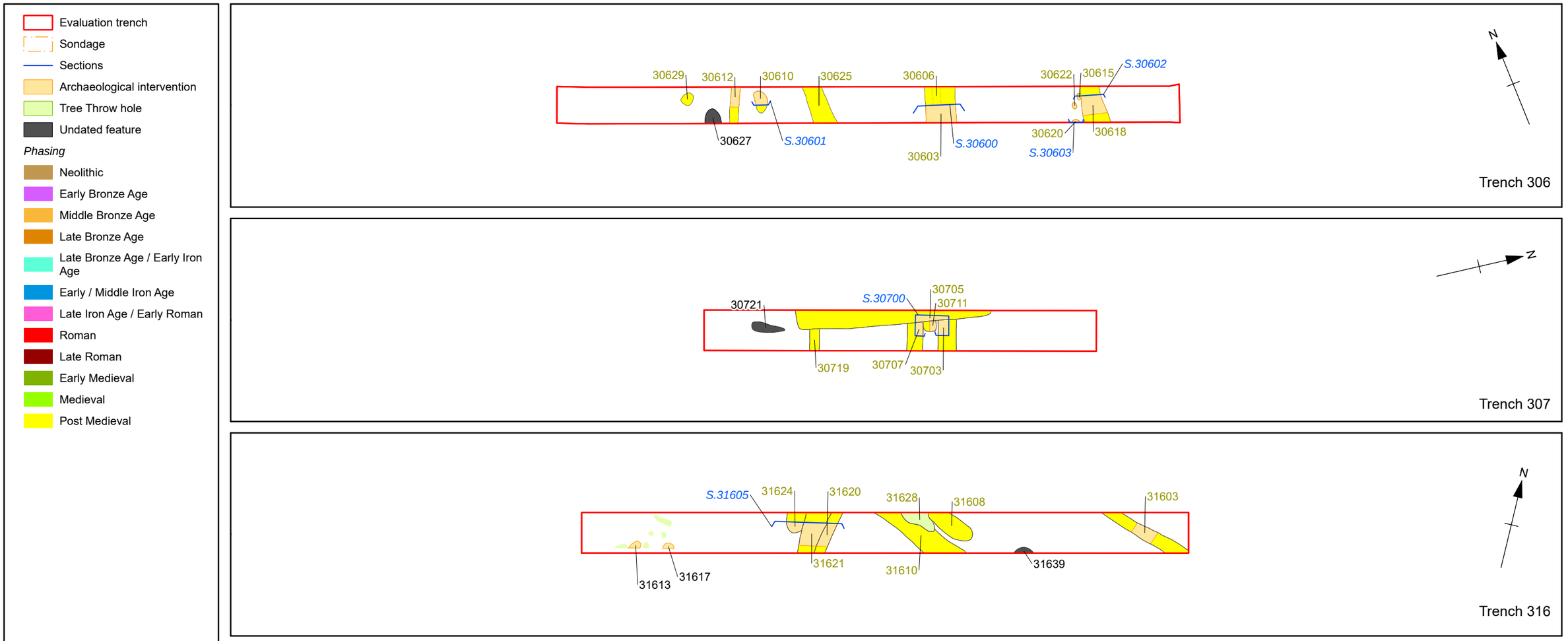
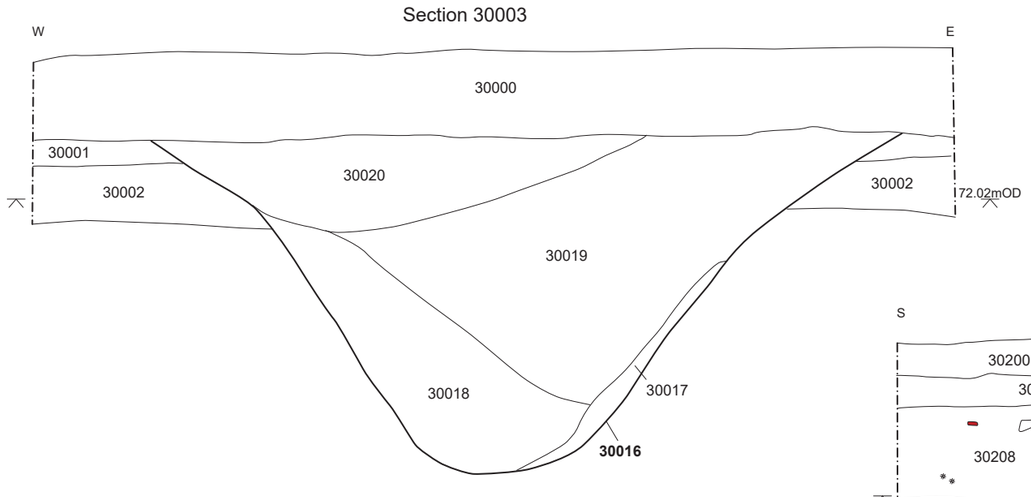
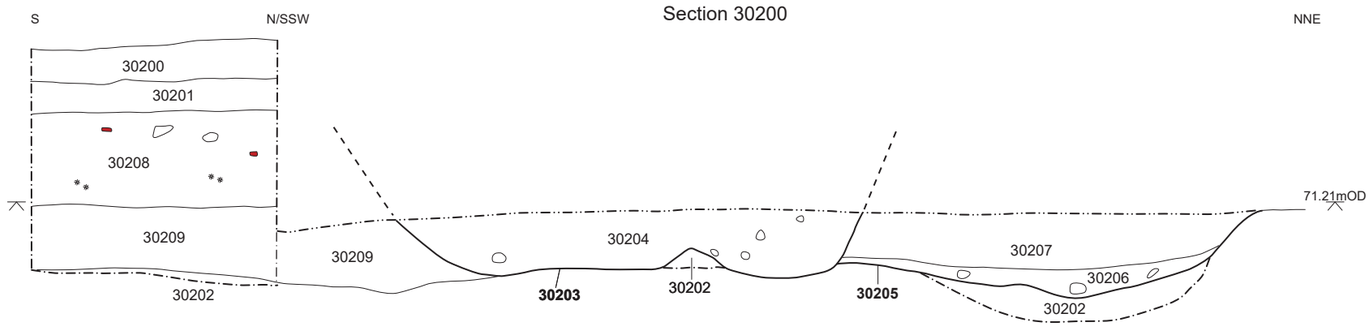
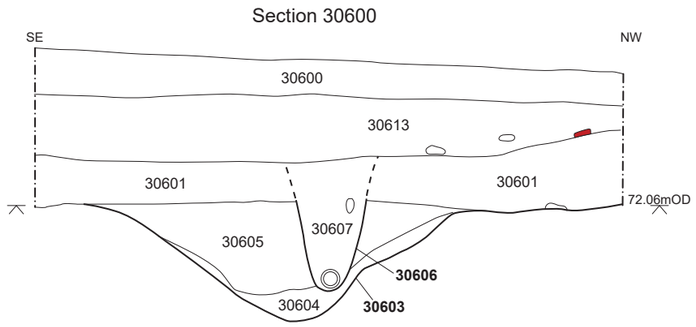
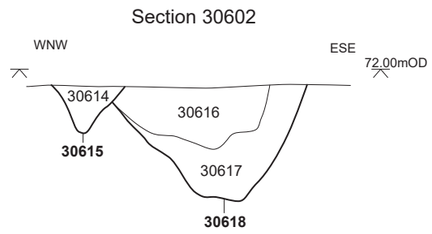


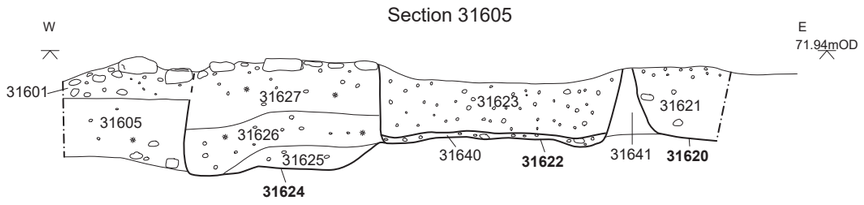
Figure 4: Detailed plans of Trenches 306, 307 and 316 in Field 7











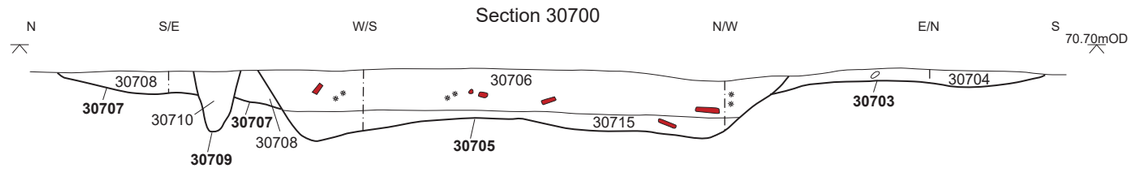


Figure XX: Sections of features in Field 7

N

Tr 304

Tr 300

ROAD

Tr 303

Tr 305

TR301

Tr 316

Tr 306

Tr 302

Garden Boundary Wall

Tr 307

Tr 308

137000

Tr 309

Tr 310

Tr 315

Tr 314

Tr 313

Tr 311

Tr 312

Evaluation trench
Field boundaries
Priority area
Middle Roman
Early Post Medieval
Post Medieval

0 1:1,000 @ A3 50 m

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Figure 6: Interpretative phasing of features on geophysical survey in Field 7

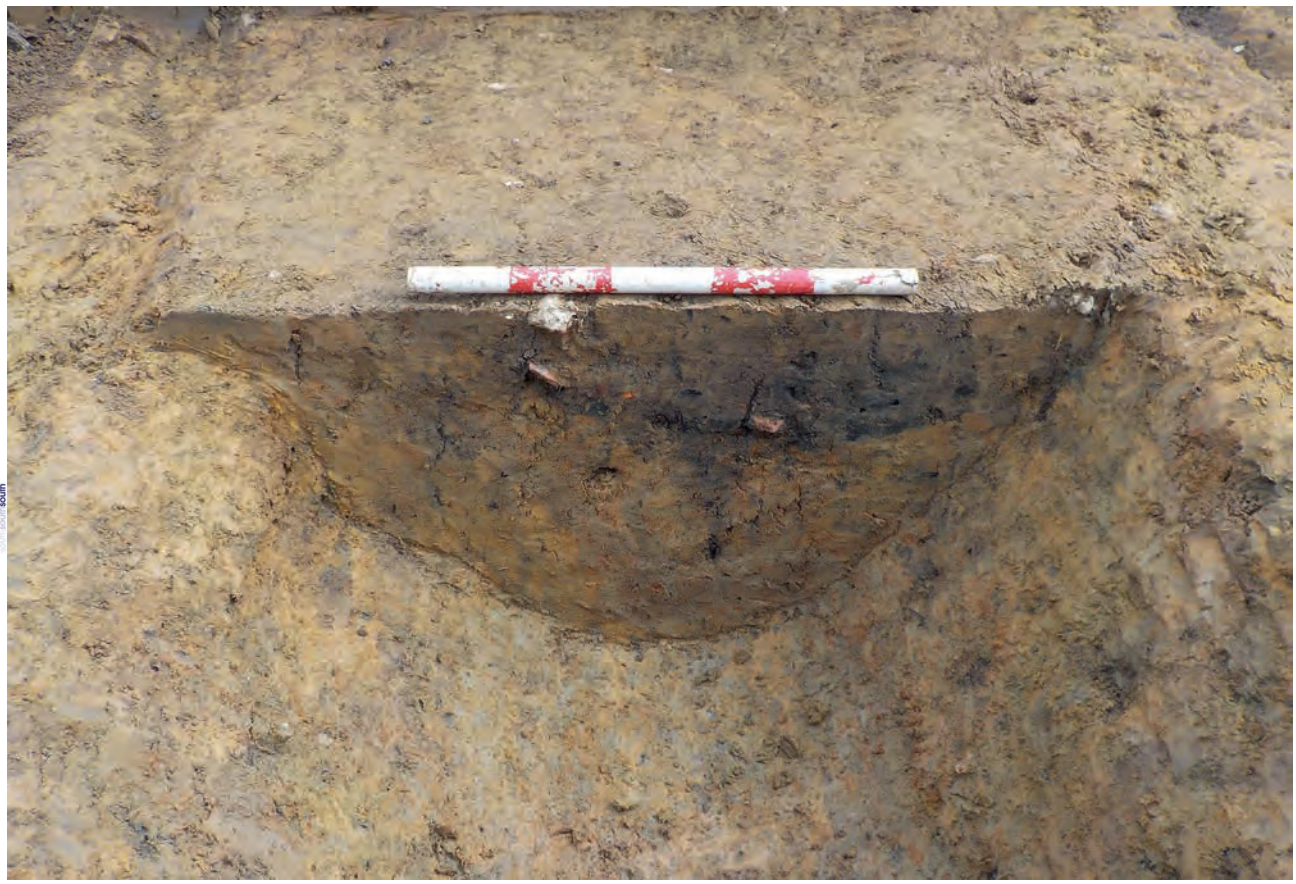

Plate 1: Ditch 30105, looking north-east

Plate 2: Trench 316 showing robber trench 31622 and adjacent features 31620 and 31624 as first exposed, looking south

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Plate 5: Trench 307 showing posthole 30711, stakeholes 30709 and 30713 cutting

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Field 6, Otterpool Park, Sellindge, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation Report

November 2018

Client: Arcadis

Issue No: 1
OA Reference No:
NGR: 612900 137150

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Client Name:	Arcadis
Document Title:	Field 6, Otterpool Park, Sellindge, Kent
Document Type:	Evaluation Report
Grid Reference:	Centered on TR 107 359
Site Code:	STOT17
Invoice Code:	STOTEV
Receiving Body:	Folkestone Museum
Accession No.:	TBC
OA Document File Location:	Projects:o/Otterpool_Stanford_Kent/002Reports/Field 6
OA Graphics File Location:	Servergo:Projects r thru z/S_projects/STOTEV/PDFs/Field6
Issue No:	1
Date:	15th November 2018
Prepared by:	Alex Davies (Project Officer)
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Field 6, Otterpool Park, Sellindge, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Alex Davies

With contributions from Edward Biddulph, Lee Broderick, Lisa Brown, Sharon Cook, John Cotter, Geraldine Crann, Michael Donnelly, Cynthia Poole, Ian Scott and Ruth Shaffrey, and illustrations by Benjamin Brown, Gary Jones and Charles Rousseaux

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Summary

The evaluation in Field 6 comprised 22 trenches. A limited amount of earlier prehistoric worked flint indicates some background activity of this date. The most significant feature was a square enclosure in the southern part of the field with an internal diameter of *c* 34m. This was previously known through aerial photography, and the evaluation dated it to the middle Bronze Age. An external ditch and internal pit could also be dated to the same period. A limited amount of late Iron Age/Roman material in the north-eastern part of the field suggests some activity of this period in the vicinity. A series of medieval field boundaries were discovered in the northern part of the site.

A series of undated features, primarily ditches, were found in the central and southern part of the site. Some may be related to the middle Bronze Age enclosure, whereas others might be associated with the medieval field boundaries.

A brick clamp kiln probably dating to the early 19th century was identified at the north edge of the field by the geophysical survey and was investigated, confirming its date and character.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Arcadis, acting on behalf of Shepway District Council, for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to Ben Found, Senior Archaeological Officer, and Lis Dyson, Heritage Conservation Manager, who monitored the work on behalf of Kent County Council, for their advice and guidance.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Tim Allen. The fieldwork was directed in the field by Mike Donnelly, who was supported by Tom Bruce, Tom Lawrence, Belle Nielson, Adam Rapiejko, Ben Slader, Caroline Souday and Andrew Smith. Site survey was carried out by Ben Slader, and digitizing and post-processing by Ben Brown. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Geraldine Crann and management of Leigh Allen, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Sharon Cook and the management of Rebecca Nicholson, and prepared the archive under the supervision and management of Nicola Scott.

OA would also like to thank KCC Finds Liaison Officer Jo Ahmet for putting them in touch with local detectorists Fred Cooper and Wendy Thompson, who located and assisted in the recovery of metal finds, aided by their companions.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 This report deals with the excavation of Field 6, part of the evaluation of ten fields or parts of fields within the Otterpool proposed development area (Figs 1 and 2). Due to the scale of the evaluation and of the results, a single report covering all ten fields was considered to be too large, so separate reports have been provided for each field or pair of fields. The background to the scheme is provided in the introduction to the report on Field 1, and will not be repeated here.

1.1.2 In accordance with the targeted evaluation strategy agreed between Arcadis on behalf of Shepway District Council and Kent County Council, and detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigations (OA 2018a), only the western part of this field was evaluated at this stage, and this was achieved using a 3% sample of trenches (Fig. 3).

1.1.3 All work was carried out in accordance with local and national planning policies, and in particular the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, which applies special protection to buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest, the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, and Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (DCMS 2015), which relates to archaeology.

1.1.4 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), of which OA is a Registered Organisation. The archaeological works adhered to the Standards and guidance for archaeological evaluation, excavation and archiving (CIfA 2014a; CifA 2014b), and to the KCC requirements for trial trenching (KCC Manual of Specifications for Archaeological Work in Kent, Part B).

1.1.5 The work was monitored by the client's representative (the Arcadis monitoring archaeologist Kate Clover) and by both KCC Senior Archaeological Officer Ben Found and KCC Heritage Conservation Manager Lis Dyson.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 Field 6 comprises the western side of two fields immediately south of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL) and immediately east of Stone Street, north and south of the track leading to Hillhurst Farm. Field 6 is L-shaped in plan, extending further east at the north end alongside the railway line up to an existing field boundary. It is bounded to the east and south by further fields (Fig. 2). The targeted area for evaluation covers 5 ha.

1.2.2 The underlying geology is Sandstone of the Folkestone Formation (OA 2018a, fig. 2). The ground here has a height of just under 80m aOD, and is highest towards the south end, dipping away to the north and north-west (ibid., fig. 3). The East Stour river, which runs from ENE to WSW, passes only 125m from the north-west corner of the site.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The background to the scheme has already been detailed in the Otterpool Park Masterplan, Lympne, Kent: Archaeological Appraisal and Fieldwork Strategy, and in the Oxford

Archaeology Written Scheme of Investigations (Arcadis 2017a; OA 2018a), so will not be repeated here. Detailed information relating to Field 6 is, however, considered below.

1.3.2 The western boundary of the site, Stone Street, is believed to follow the line of a Roman road running N-S, except at the very north end of Field 6, where it kinks slightly westwards over the CTRL. During construction of the CTRL, archaeological evaluation trenches were dug in the north-west corner of the site by Canterbury Archaeological Trust, but did not uncover any evidence of the Roman road. A buried soil of late Bronze Age or Roman date sealed beneath alluvial deposits was found adjacent to the East Stour river to the north-west of the CTRL, but this part of the evaluation lay upon the Hythe beds, and uncovered a number of post-medieval features.

1.3.3 Historic maps show that this area has been undeveloped since the later 18th century. An extract from Robert Morden's map of 1869 shows an area of parkland east of Westenhanger Castle and Stone Street, and the site may well be part of this.

1.3.4 On the Ordnance Survey draft map of 1797 a large field is shown between Hillhurst Farm (or House) and Stone Street, extending north almost to the East Stour river, and continuing southwards as well. This field includes both of the part-fields that form evaluation Field 6. There are two or three small fields or paddocks along the western edge of this field next to Stone Street, the southernmost of which was probably within the extant northern field.

1.3.5 On the 1830s Tithe map, there is little evidence of change.

1.3.6 By 1877, when the 1st edition OS map was published, the South Eastern railway had been built where the CTRL now runs, separating the large field into two. The part north of the railway had become a brick and tile works, and south of the railway the field was divided by the track that still runs from Stone Street to Hillhurst Farm.

1.3.7 South of this track the field is only bounded along the west part of the southern boundary, the south-eastern part continuing as a larger field to the south. A footpath is visible crossing the southern field from the end of the southern boundary diagonally from the south-west to meet the track from Stone Street just west of Hillhurst Farm.

1.3.8 On the 2nd edition map of 1892, the southern field has been divided in two by a north-south boundary, and east of this there is a footpath running from the south-west up to the farm. This footpath was also picked up on the geophysical survey (Figs 2 and 3).

1.3.9 A cropmark enclosure consisting of a square with rounded corners is recorded in the Kent HER in the south-west part of Field 6 (HER cropmark TR13NW176). The enclosure, which was plotted, measures *c* 43m across, and is aligned WSW- ENE (OA 2018a, fig. 19). No trace of this enclosure was found in the geophysical survey.

1.3.10 The only significant geophysical anomaly within the site comprises a series of rectilinear blocks against the northern boundary, which were tentatively interpreted as representing part of a brick clamp kiln (Fig. 3). This was believed to indicate that the brick and tile works evident on later maps north of the railway was in operation prior to the railway's construction.

1.3.11 The greyscale plot (Fig. 3) indicates a small number of linear features on N-S and WNW-ESE alignments, but these were not highlighted on the geophysical survey interpretation as potentially of archaeological significance (OA 2018a, fig. 6). Since these are parallel to the

existing boundaries, and are short, they may be agricultural in origin. No discrete anomalies of significance (other than the brick clamp) were indicated (ibid., fig. 6).

EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

1.4 General aims

1.4.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

1.4.2 To determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains, and where these exist, to establish the character and complexity of any remains by sample excavation.

1.4.3 To test the geophysical survey results.

1.4.4 To attempt to establish the date of the deposits encountered through artefact recovery.

1.4.5 To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy.

1.4.6 To determine the potential of the sites to provide palaeo-environmental information by establishing the environmental significance of deposits through targeted environmental sampling, processing and assessment. Specific objectives relating to palaeo-environmental remains are outlined in the Otterpool Park Archaeological Appraisal and Fieldwork Strategy (Arcadis 2017), and summarised in the WSI (OA 2018a).

1.4.7 To determine the potential of the site to provide economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive.

1.4.8 To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape.

1.4.9 To place any archaeological discoveries into their local and, where appropriate, regional/national contexts, and to assess the implications of any such discoveries for our current understanding of settlement and landscape change in the area.

1.4.10 To generate an accessible and useable archive which will allow future research of the evidence to be undertaken.

1.5 Specific aims

1.5.1 To date and characterise the square enclosure known from a cropmark at the south end of the area.

1.5.2 To clarify whether the tentative identification of a large geophysical anomaly at the north edge of the site as a brick clamp is correct, and if so, to date this and if possible recover products of the firing that might be identifiable on vernacular buildings of the same date in the local area.

1.6 Methodology

1.6.1 A total of 22 trenches was excavated, and the layout of the trenches is shown on Figure 3. All of the trenches were 30m long and 2m wide.

1.6.2 The position of the trenches was constrained by several power lines, two running roughly north-south along or close to the western boundary of the field, the other running SSE across the field just north of the track that formerly linked Stone Street to Hillhurst Farm.

This limited the positioning of trenches close to the western edge of the field and to the line of the Roman road, Stone Street.

1.6.3 Within these constraints, the trenches represented a 3% sample, and were targeted upon the identified geophysical anomalies, upon fainter linear features that could be of archaeological origin, and otherwise aimed to provide even coverage of the area for evaluation.

1.6.4 A summary of OA's general approach to excavation and recording can be found in Appendix A of the WSI (OA 2018a).

1.6.5 The trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the close supervision of an archaeologist down to the top of the first archaeological horizon, or failing that, to the surface of the underlying geology.

1.6.6 A metal detector was used to scan the trenches and the spoil heaps for metal finds as stripping progressed, and to identify metal objects below the stripped surface within the trenches.

1.6.7 The revealed horizons/surfaces were inspected for archaeological features, photographed and planned.

1.6.8 Following stripping, hand-cleaning as necessary, photography and planning, all trenches were left open for at least 48 hours in order to allow exposed archaeological features to weather out.

1.6.9 A representative sample of archaeological features was investigated by hand to characterise and (if possible) date them, and sections of all investigated archaeological features were drawn at an appropriate scale.

1.6.10 Discrete features and deposits were excavated by hand. A minimum of 20% of all linear features were hand-excavated, or a minimum length of 1m if larger.

1.6.11 Digital photographs were taken of all trenches and archaeological features and of the general works in progress.

1.6.12 Bulk environmental samples were taken from deposits with visible signs of well-preserved or frequent environmental remains.

2 RESULTS

2.1 Introduction and presentation of results

2.1.1 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, together with spot-dates, can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and reports are presented in Appendix B, and environmental data and reports in Appendix C.

2.1.2 Context numbers reflect the trench numbers unless otherwise stated e.g. pit 27305 is a feature within Trench 273, while ditch 28903 is a feature within Trench 283.

2.2 General soils and ground conditions

2.2.1 The soil sequence in all trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology varied between silty sand and clayey sand and was overlain by a subsoil, which in turn was overlain by topsoil. In addition, a layer of colluvium was found in Trench 279, beneath the subsoil, and buried soils were found in Trenches 270 and 271 associated with the brick clamp, as well as in Trenches 280 and 281.

2.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the trenches remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

2.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

2.3.1 Field 6 comprised Trenches 270-292. These could be divided into northern and southern areas, separated by the track from Stone Street to Hillhurst Farm (Fig. 3).

2.4 Northern area

2.4.1 The northern area comprised Trenches 270-280. Trench 276 did not contain any archaeological features or deposits, so will not be discussed further.

2.4.2 The remains of a brick clamp were found in Trenches 270 and 271. This was seen on the geophysical survey as a rectangular anomaly aligned WNW-ESE with a length of *c* 55m. The feature extended to the north beyond the edges of the survey and under the railway outside the site.

Trench 270 (Figs 3 and 5; Plate 1)

2.4.3 Trench 270 was aligned perpendicular to the brick clamp kiln as shown on the geophysical survey, and exposed it at the north-eastern end. Cut 27008 cut through the yellowish-brown subsoil into the surface of the underlying natural, had a gently sloping side and was 0.22m deep (Fig. 5 Section 27000). The natural below the cut (27005) had been altered by the heat of the clamp kiln, turning it dark greyish-brown to a depth of nearly 0.4m (Plate 1). The dark colour is presumably due to the fact that the soil beneath the brick stack in the clamp was starved of oxygen, so had been reduced rather than oxidized red. Below this was a thinner band (27006) where the natural had been slightly altered to a grey colour, and had patches of red within it. The reddening appears to have been confined to the yellow patches in the natural clay, and does not indicate direct contact with the clamp above. At the south-west edge the effects of the heat were again slighter, resulting in a thin band of altered

subsoil (27007), which was greyish-brown and up to 0.1m thick. Overlying 27007 along the southern edge of the cut was 27004, a layer of very small fragments of crumbled brick in a matrix of reddened sandy clay and charcoal. This layer contained a small fragment of a 19th century clay pipe. To the north of this, and partly overlying it, was 27003, a mixed layer of dark brown silty clay and lumps of yellowish-brown crumbly fired clay, the latter probably derived from the clay seal covering the clamp during firing (Appendix B. 10).

Trench 271 (Figs 3 and 5; Plates 2 and 3)

2.4.4 Trench 271 lay east of Trench 270, and was aligned parallel to the southern edge of the brick clamp as shown by the geophysical survey. Cut 27116, like cut 27008, had a gentle slope and was of similar depth (0.24m maximum). The trench appears to have included two broad hollows 5-6m wide, each perhaps representing an area where the bricks were stacked (Fig. 5 Sections 27101 and 27100: Plates 2 and 3).

2.4.5 The stratigraphic sequence in the western part of the trench is very similar to that in Trench 270 (Plate 2). Layer 27120 is a layer of dark burnt natural buried *in situ*, merging to a lighter heat-affected natural layer 27117 to the east. These bands were a maximum of 0.30m and 0.18m thick respectively, and layer 27120 was over 5m wide. The dark area presumably reflects the area of a brick stack, and the lighter coloured, and more oxidized area may indicate a flue. A layer of crumbled fired clay in a matrix of reddish-brown silty clay and charcoal (27118) lay over cut 27116, and was up to 0.20m thick. This was overlain by 27119 in the eastern part of the feature, an upper demolition layer.

2.4.6 In the eastern part of the trench, another darkened area was detected, but was overlain and disturbed by a series of less-clearly defined demolition layers (Fig. 5 Section 27100; Plate 3). The demolition layers may indicate a series of tips of waste debris resulting from dismantling the clamp. Layers 27106, 27107, 27108, 27111, 27112 and 27113 in the main comprise dumps of fired clay which probably derive from the exterior coating of the clamp. These were interleaved with tips of burnt debris or burnt soil. Within these demolition layers, pottery dating from AD 1830-1900 was found, alongside clay pipe fragments, one of which was dated AD 1845-1860. Glass and metal were also found.

2.4.7 The northern part of the clamp extends beneath the line of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link, built along the same line as the earlier South Eastern Railway, this stretch of which was built by 1843. It appears from its current extent that the brick clamp predates the railway. The date of 1845-1860 given for the clay pipe is not, however, incompatible with this, as 1845 was the first documented reference to the pipe-maker, who may have been active several years earlier. Due to their fragility, clay pipes did not generally have a very long life, so it is probable that the pipe was made, used and discarded in a few years. It is likely that some of the pottery and pipe fragments are contemporary with the use of the kiln, suggesting that it dates very soon before the construction of the railway. It is possible, however, that all of the material relates to a later phase in the levelling of the brick clamp, with the feature belonging to another, earlier period.

2.4.8 Pit 27124 was found near the western end of the trench. This was not excavated.

Trench 272 (Figs 3 and 5)

2.4.9 This trench lay east of Trench 271, and was orientated north-south (Fig. 3). Ditch 27206 crossed the northern part of the trench on an E-W orientation. The ditch was 3.60m wide and

0.80m deep, and had a V-shaped profile (Fig. 5 Sections 27201/27202). Two small sherds of pottery, possibly medieval, were found in the upper fill (27207). The feature was running westwards, but must have ended before Trench 270, as it did not appear there. This ditch has been very tentatively phased to the medieval period.

2.4.10 Pit 27204 lay further south, and was 1.15m in diameter and 0.18m deep. This had a single fill (24205) containing a small sherd of undiagnostic pottery.

Trench 273 (Figs 3 and 5; Plate 4)

2.4.11 Trench 273 lay south of Trench 272 and was aligned NW-SE. Pit 27305 lay at the north-west end of the trench, was 0.98m in dimeter and 0.37m deep, and contained three fills (Plate 4). The middle fill (27304) contained frequent charcoal and some fired clay. The upper fill (27303) contained a small sherd of Roman pottery and a flint flake. The pit has been very tentatively phased to the Roman period.

2.4.12 Ditch 27309 lay south-east of pit 27305, and was aligned slightly east of N-S. It was 1.08m wide and 0.63m deep and had a V-shaped profile (Fig. 5 Section 27301). It contained two sterile fills.

Trench 274 (Fig. 4; Plates 5 and 6)

2.4.13 Trench 274 lay west of Trench 273, was orientated SW-NE, and contained three ditches and a four postholes (Figs 3 and 4). A fragment of a handle from an unusually large and robust jug dated *c* 1225-1400 was found in the subsoil (Plate 5).

2.4.14 Ditch 27403 lay on a WNW-ESE alignment, and was 2.02m wide and 0.42m deep (Plate 6). The lower fill (27404) contained a flint flake and the upper fill (27405) contained fired clay and two small sherds of possibly Roman pottery. The ditch was cut by ditch 27406, which was on a N-S alignment and was 1.34m wide and just 0.06m deep. A flint bladelet came from the fill (27407). Neither of the ditches were seen on the geophysical survey. Posthole 27408 was on the south-western edge of ditch 27403, but no relationship could be seen.

2.4.15 Ditch 27414 ran WNW-ESE through the centre of the trench, parallel to ditch 27403. It was 1.50m wide, and was one of the few features in Field 6 that was observed on the geophysical survey. Three sherds of late Iron Age/Roman pottery were found on the surface, but it was not excavated.

2.4.16 Three further postholes were found in Trench 274 (27412, 27410 and 27416). They were all square, and 27410 was excavated and produced a small sherd of Roman pottery, as well as brick and a clay pipe fragment that together suggest a date in the 18th century. Given their similar form, all of the square postholes in the trench have been phased to the 18th century.

Trench 275 (Figs 3 and 5)

2.4.17 Trench 275 lay west of Trench 275, was orientated NE-SW and contained three ditches and a short ditch or elongated pit (Fig. 3). At the south-west end of the trench, ditch 27514 was aligned NNE-SSW, and was 1.10m wide and 0.29m deep with two fills, neither of which contained finds. Ditch 27507 was aligned WNW-ESE, and was 2.90m wide and 0.52m deep with two phases (Fig. 5 Section 25702). The first phase was possibly V-profiled, and contained two fills (27508 and 27509). This was recut as a wider ditch with steeply sloping sides and an undulating base. This had three successive fills (25710-25712). A flint flake, scraps of

undiagnostic pottery and ceramic building material were retrieved from the later phase fills. This ditch is very close to the line of ditch 27403 in Trench 274, and may be a continuation of it.

2.4.18 At the north-east end of the trench part of a curving ditch (27503) was exposed, running broadly E-W. This was 0.95m wide and 0.17m deep, and its sole fill (27504) produced a very small sherd of pottery dating *c* 1050-1175. The ditch has been very tentatively dated to the medieval period. Just to the south-west was feature 27505, which may have been a length of interrupted ditch or an elongated pit, and was 0.78m wide, 2.20m long and 0.14m deep. There were no finds from its single fill (27506).

Trench 277 (Figs 3 and 5)

2.4.19 This trench lay in the north-west corner of Field 6, and was orientated approximately east-west (Fig. 3) A ditch that had been recut was found crossing the trench on a NW-SE alignment (Fig. 5 Section 27701). The first iteration (27710) was at least 0.88m wide and was 0.32m deep with a flat bottom and two fills, neither of which produced finds. Later cut 27707 was 0.58m wide and 0.60m deep, and had a V-shaped profile. The basal fill of the recut (27706) was composed of angular limestone in a silty clay matrix, and produced three small sherds of medieval pottery. The limestone was clearly added to aid drainage. A faint geophysical anomaly on the same alignment was visible just north of the excavated ditch.

Trench 278 (Fig. 3)

2.4.20 Trench 278 lay south of Trench 277, was aligned WNW-ESE, and contained one ditch, one pit, one gully or land-drain and one tree-throw hole. Ditch 27806 was aligned just east of N-S, was 1.46m wide and 0.24m deep. Its sole fill (27807) contained two small sherds of pottery dated *c* 1175-1300. The ditch cut pit 27808, which was 0.52m in diameter and 0.11m deep. Its sole fill (27809) also produced pottery dating *c* 1175-1300. Neither feature was visible on the geophysical survey.

2.4.21 Towards the west end a narrow linear feature (27803) crossed the trench on a NNW-SSE aligment. This was 0.45m wide and 0.28m deep with steep, irregular sides and an uneven base, and contained a single fill without finds. It may have been a natural ice wedge or a gully.

2.4.22 West of 27803 was an irregular soilmark (27810) thought to represent a tree-throw hole. This was not excavated.

Trench 279 (Fig. 3)

2.4.23 This trench did not contain any archaeological features. However, worked flint and medieval pottery were found in the subsoil (27901), and below this was an orange-brown sandy clay colluvial layer (27903) that was 0.39m thick. A test-pit 1m square was dug by hand through this layer to look for evidence of horizons within it, and to date it. A sample taken from the fill produced charcoal, but no clear horizons were identified. As the layer had produced medieval pottery, the layer was then removed by machine to look for earlier features that might be sealed beneath it, but none was found. In addition to the medieval pottery, layer 27903 also contained worked flint and late Iron Age/early Roman pottery.

Trench 280 (Figs 4 and 6)

2.4.24 Trench 280 lay south of Trench 278, and was orientated approximately east-west. A series of intercutting ditches running N-S and NNE-SSW was found in the south-eastern part

of the trench (Figs 3 and 4). Three features were recorded: ditch 28028 cut by ditch 28026, and this in turn cut by ditch 28024 (Fig. 6 Section 28002). None of these was bottomed due to the depth of the trench. The soil (28030) cut by ditch 28026 on the south (28030) may be the fill of a further feature. No finds were discovered in any of these features. A faint geophysical anomaly is visible continuing toward NNE, and a field boundary is shown on the 1797 OS draft map crossing through this part of the trench on a NNE-SSW alignment, so later features 28026 and 28024 may well represent this boundary.

2.4.25 Two shallow ditches running on NNE-SSW alignments were found in the centre of the trench. Ditch 28008 was 0.37m wide and 0.14m deep, whereas ditch 28005 was 1.68m wide and 0.26m deep. A small sherd of Roman pottery was found in 28003, the upper fill of ditch 28005, but neither feature can be confidently dated.

2.4.26 Three tree-throw holes (28011, 28013 and 28015) were also found, and 28011 was excavated. This had two fills, neither producing finds. A series of modern drains were also found in the trench.

2.5 Southern area

2.5.1 The southern area, which lay south of a track from Stone Street to Hillhurst Farm, was evaluated by Trenches 281-292. A cropmark enclosure was recorded in the Kent Historic Environment Record, and so four of the trenches (Trenches 289-292) were laid out to specifically to investigate this feature (Fig. 3).

2.5.2 Trenches 284 and 285 did not contain any archaeological features, although a number of tree-throw holes were exposed in each, some of which were excavated. None produced any finds. Metals objects (a lead scrap and a smooth disc that may have been a coin) were found by metal detecting in the topsoil and subsoil respectively in Trench 285. These trenches will not be discussed further.

Trench 281 (Fig. 3)

2.5.3 Trench 281 lay south-east of Trench 280, was orientated NW-SE, and contained a single ditch (Fig. 3). Ditch 28103 was aligned approximately NNE-SSW, was 0.70m wide and 0.20m deep with a flat base, and had two sterile fills. This was not visible on the geophysical survey.

2.5.4 A flint scraper was found in the subsoil, and a piercer on the surface of the natural.

Trench 282 (Fig. 4)

2.5.5 Trench 282 lay south-west of Trench 280, was orientated approximately east-west, and contained five ditches (Figs 3 and 4). A thin soil layer (38207) at the east end of the trench, and cut by the easternmost ditch 28204, contained occasional charcoal, and was interpreted as a buried soil. No finds came from this, and its full extent was not established.

2.5.6 A large ditch (28210), which was 1.95m wide, ran NE-SW, flanked to the east and west by ditches 28204 and 28205, which were respectively 0.60m and 0.70m wide, and 0.12m and 0.18m deep. Ditch 28210 was not excavated. Ditches 28209 and 28212 ran parallel to one another NW-SE between ditches 28304 and 28210, and were both very narrow. Ditch 28209 was 0.25m wide and 0.06m deep, and terminated 0.65m short of ditch 28204; the junction with ditch 28210 lay outside the trench. Ditch 28212 was 0.2m wide and ran into 28210, although no relationship could be seen in plan and neither was excavated. No finds were discovered in these ditches, although a single flint flake was discovered in the topsoil.

2.5.7 None of the ditches could be traced on the geophysical survey, although a field boundary is shown on the 1797 OS draft map as passing through the eastern part of the trench on a NNE-SSW alignment, and it is possible that one or more of the ditches seen on a NE-SW orientation correspond to this post-medieval boundary.

Trench 283 (Fig. 3)

2.5.8 Trench 283 lay south-east of Trench 282, and was aligned WSW-ENE. Three ditches and a pit were exposed.

2.5.9 Ditch 28303 at the north-east end of the trench was the terminal of a curvilinear ditch, and was oriented broadly NW-SE. It was 0.28m wide and 0.27m deep with a single fill but did not produce any finds.

2.5.10 Ditch 28305, which lay towards the centre of the trench, was also a ditch terminus, running NE-SW into the trench edge, and also appeared to be curving, turning slightly westwards as it ran south. It was 0.27m wide and 0.22m deep with a single fill, which did not contain any finds.

2.5.11 Ditch 28307 further west along the trench was very faint, was aligned NNE-SSW and was *c* 0.40m wide. This was not excavated.

2.5.12 Pit 28309 was partially exposed in the north edge of the trench, and was *c* 1.90m in diameter. No finds were recovered from its surface and it was not excavated.

2.5.13 No finds were retrieved from any of the features, and none of the ditches could be seen on the geophysical survey.

Trench 286 (Fig. 3)

2.5.14 Trench 286 lay south-west of Trench 283, was aligned NW-SE, and contained two parallel ditches running ENE-WSW, a pit and a tree-throw hole (Fig. 3). Ditch 28607 was 2.41m wide and 0.42m deep with four fills (28608-11). Upper fill 28608 produced two very small fragments of CBM possibly dating to the Roman period. Ditch 28603 was 0.89m wide and 0.23m deep with a single fill (28604). Both the ditches cut tree-throw hole 26805, which did not contain any finds.

2.5.15 Pit 28612, which was partially exposed towards the north-west end of the trench, measured *c* 1.20m in diameter, and was not excavated.

2.5.16 None of the archaeological features were visible on the geophysical survey, and neither of the ditches appeared in Trench 285, although this crossed the lines of their projected continuations. They may, however, correspond to ditches 2704 and 28708 in Trench 287.

2.5.17 The only other find from the trench consisted of a piece of lead from the topsoil. All the features remain undated.

Trench 287 (Figs 4 and 7)

2.5.18 Trench 287 lay south-west of Trench 286 close to the western boundary of Field 6, and was aligned NNW-SSE. This trench contained two parallel ditches running NE-SW with two adjacent pits or tree-throw holes at the north end, and two postholes towards the south end (Figs 3 and 4).

2.5.19 Ditch 28704 was 0.85m wide and 0.85m deep, with a sharply V-shaped profile (Fig. 7 Section 28700). There were five fills, but the only find was a flint core from upper fill 28703.

2.5.20 Ditch 28708 was immediately to the south-east of ditch 28704. This was 0.95m wide and was not excavated. Neither of the ditches were seen on the geophysical survey but they may be the same features as ditches 28603 and 28607 in Trench 286.

2.5.21 Pit 28712 and hollow 28710 lay partly within the trench just south of ditch 28708, and were excavated. Hollow 28710 was *c* 1.85m wide and 0.23m deep, with two fills, and was cut by pit 28712 (Fig. 7 Section 28701). This was *c* 0.52m wide and 0.24m deep with steep sides and a flattish base, and had a single fill. Neither feature contained finds, although there was sparse charcoal in the fills of both.

2.5.22 Possible postholes 28716 and 28720 were found in the southern part of the trench. Both appeared to be of similar size, although 28720 was only partly within the trench and was not excavated. Posthole 28716 was sub-rectangular in plan and measured 0.8 x 0.55m and 0.57m deep. There were four fills within the posthole, but there were no finds and only occasional charcoal flecks, so neither of these features can be dated.

Trench 288 (Fig. 3)

2.5.23 Trench 288 lay south of Trench 287 in the south-west corner of Field 6, and was orientated NE-SW. (Fig. 3).

2.5.24 Ditch 28806 was the only archaeological feature in Trench 288. This ran E-W across the middle of the trench, and was 0.50m wide and 0.22m deep with two fills, but no finds. The eastern part of the exposed ditch appeared to narrow. The feature was not seen on the geophysical survey.

2.5.25 A probable tree-throw hole (28804) was also found at the north end of the trench.

Trench 289 (Figs 3 and 7; Plates 7 and 8)

2.5.26 Trenches 289-292 were positioned over a square enclosure that had previously been plotted as a cropmark by Historic England. This was *c* 35m across internally, but no clear entrance was seen on the cropmark. The feature did not appear on the geophysical survey.

2.5.27 Trench 289 was positioned over the west side of the enclosure and was orientated east-west. Ditch 28912 crossed the centre of the trench on a N-S alignment, close to the location of the plotted position of the cropmark enclosure ditch, and was 2.82m wide and 1.18m deep with a V-profile (Fig. 7 Section 28902). The ditch contained five fills, with middle Bronze Age pottery coming from fills 28914, 28916 and 28917, and flint of later prehistoric character in fills 28914-17. A total of nine sherds weighing 91g were found. Layer 28915, a layer of orange-brown sandy silt very similar to the natural on the west side, may perhaps represent slumping of a bank on the western (outer) side of the enclosure. The ditch was crossed by land-drain 28918.

2.5.28 Ditch 28903 was found 3.2m west of ditch 28912 on a NW-SE alignment. This was 1.95m wide and 0.88m deep and had a V-shaped profile (Plate 7). The ditch had six fills with middle and upper fills 28907-9 producing a total of 18 sherds of middle Bronze Age pottery weighing 318g and a flint flake. The ditch was cut by ditch 28910 running on the same alignment. This was 0.74m wide and 0.26m deep and did not produce any finds. Neither ditch was visible on the geophysical survey.

2.5.29 Pit 28920 was found within the square enclosure. This was 0.90m wide and 0.20m deep and was cut by tree-throw hole 28923. The pit had two fills, the upper fill (28922) producing a single sherd of middle Bronze Age pottery, a flint flake and frequent quantities of charcoal (Plate 8).

Trench 290 (Figs 3 and 4; Plate 9)

2.5.30 Trench 290 was located to cross the south-western corner of the square enclosure, and was aligned NE-SW (Figs 3 and 4). The enclosure ditch (29011) was exposed just south-west of the position plotted from the cropmark (Plate 9). The soilmark was 8m across, in part because the trench cut obliquely across the corner of the enclosure. Ditch 29011 was partially excavated, but was not bottomed as excavation stopped at a depth of 1.14m from the top of the natural for safety reasons. Five fills were recorded within the ditch. No finds were recovered from any but the uppermost (29013), which appeared to be waterlain. This was 0.14m thick and produced five sherds of medieval pottery, a lead pellet, small fragments of ceramic building material possibly dating to the Roman period, and a flint flake. It therefore appears that this corner of the enclosure remained as a depression into the medieval period, or may have been modified for use as a pond then. A modern drain (29018) truncated ditch 29011.

2.5.31 A pit and two postholes were found north-east of ditch 29011, within the enclosure. Pit 29004 was 0.67m wide and 0.10m deep with a single fill that did not contain any finds. Postholes 29006 and 29010 were 0.45m apart; 29006 was excavated, and was 0.17m wide and only 0.09m deep with a single fill, again without finds.

Trench 291 (Figs 3 and 7)

2.5.32 Trench 291 was located to cross the southern side of the enclosure towards the south-east corner, and was aligned NW-SE (Fig. 3). Square enclosure ditch 29108 lay in the northern half of the trench, and was 3.84m wide and 1.14m deep with five fills (Fig. 7 Section 29100). A flint flake was found in the lowest fill (29107) and three scraps of middle Bronze Age pottery in upper fill 29103. The ditch was truncated by a modern land drain (29112).

2.5.33 No archaeological features were found north of the ditch, within the interior of the enclosure. The edge of a possible NE-SW aligned ditch (29110) was found at the south-eastern edge of the trench. This was not excavated.

Trench 292 (Fig. 3)

2.5.34 Trench 292 was located to cross the north-eastern corner of the square enclosure, and was aligned SW-NE (Fig. 3). It exposed the enclosure ditch in the position plotted from the cropmark. Ditch 29210 was 3.10m wide, but was not excavated, and no finds were recovered from the surface. The only other features were a series of sterile tree-throw holes (29203, 29206, 29212 and 29214), of which the first two were excavated.

2.6 Finds summary

2.6.1 Field 6 produced 31 pieces of struck flint of predominantly late Neolithic to late Bronze Age character. A few pieces recovered from contexts with middle Bronze Age pottery at the south end of the site may be contemporary with the pottery, but the bulk of the flintwork appears to be residual and to represent low-level background activity.

2.6.2 A total of 38 sherds of prehistoric pottery, weighing 491g, was recovered, all from Trenches 289 and 291. By far the largest assemblage (25 sherds weighing 381g) was from a ditch outside the square enclosure in Trench 289, but the square enclosure ditch also contained 12 sherds weighing 94g, and a pit within the enclosure also produced a sherd weighing 16g. All of this belongs to the Deverel-Rimbury tradition of the middle Bronze Age.

2.6.3 Just 16 sherds of pottery, weighing 46g, were recovered from context-groups spot-dated to the late Iron Age or Roman periods. The condition of the pottery was very poor and could all have been residual.

2.6.4 Some 32 sherds of post-Roman pottery weighing 282g was recovered across 17 contexts. The majority of this was medieval, dating between *c* 1050-1400, and included a large sherd from a jug. A small amount of 19th century pottery was found in Trench 271 in association with the brick clamp.

2.6.5 A total of 67 pieces of clay pipe weighing 108g were recovered from ten contexts. All but one fragment was found in association with the brick clamp and were of 19th century date. A single earlier fragment was found in Trench 274.

2.6.6 Small pieces of window glass were found in contexts associated with the brick clamp, and these could be of 19th century date.

2.6.7 Forty-nine metal objects were discovered, mainly from the topsoil and subsoil. They are later post-medieval and modern in date.

2.6.8 Fired clay amounting to 23 fragments weighing 3936g was recovered from Trenches 270-1 and 273-4. The majority of the material was associated with the brick clamp.

2.6.9 Ceramic building material, which comprised 11 small scraps weighing 81g, were recovered from topsoil, subsoil and ditch fills in Trenches 272, 274, 286 and 290.

2.6.10 Three bulk samples were taken for the retrieval of charred plant remains, one from the brick clamp, one from the possible Roman pit 27305, and another from a layer of colluvium (27903).

2.6.11 A single unidentified animal bone was discovered associated with the brick clamp.

3 DISCUSSION

3.1 Reliability of field investigation

3.1.1 The evaluation appeared to represent a reliable record of the archaeological features within the field. The four features that were previously expected through geophysical survey and cropmarks were exposed, and the evaluation uncovered numerous features that were not visible on the geophysical survey.

3.2 Evaluation objectives and results

3.2.1 The evaluation was successful in highlighting characterising and dating the possible kiln indicated by the geophysical survey, and in confirming the enclosure indicated by cropmark photographs and suggesting a tentative date. Other features indicative of less intensive activity of probably late Iron Age/early Roman and medieval date were discovered in parts of the area, together with a number of undated features.

3.3 Interpretation (Fig. 8)

Mesolithic to early Bronze Age

3.3.1 A small amount of worked flint dating to the earlier prehistoric period was discovered. This is indicative of limited background activity.

Middle Bronze Age

3.3.2 At the south end of the site in Trench 289, a V-profiled ditch on a NW-SE alignment just west of the square enclosure produced a sizeable assemblage of middle Bronze Age pottery, and is likely to be a boundary of this date. A ditch of very similar dimensions and character running at right angles was found in Trench 287. Its fills contained only a single struck flint, but may indicate a further boundary of this period, and possibly a field system, even though not visible on the geophysical survey.

3.3.3 A smaller assemblage of middle Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the square enclosure ditch, together with a few struck flints of later Bronze Age character. Nine of the twelve sherds, and most of the struck flints, were recovered from the west side of the enclosure, very close to the V-profiled ditch mentioned above, with single sherds from a pit within the interior east of this, and three sherds (together only weighing 3g) from the south-east corner of the enclosure. In the absence of other dating material from the intersections dug across the square enclosure, the enclosure is therefore tentatively dated to the middle Bronze Age. It is, however, possible that the middle Bronze Age pottery is residual in the enclosure ditch, and derives from earlier activity related to the ditch to the west; medieval pottery was recovered from the top of the enclosure ditch in the south-west corner, although this probably post-dates the active life of the enclosure.

3.3.4 No other activity of this date was established in Field 6, although it is possible that some of the undated ditches are of a similar date. Elsewhere at the Otterpool site, a field system of a similar date has been uncovered, as well as limited settlement evidence and funerary activity of the late Bronze Age. The middle Bronze Age activity in Field 6 should be seen within the context of this wider landscape.

Late Iron Age/Roman

3.3.5 Three features have been very tentatively dated to the late Iron Age or Roman period. Two are ditches on a parallel alignment, which could possibly indicate a trackway. However, the dating is based on very small sherds of abraded pottery and these could very easily be residual. The presence of this material indicates Roman activity within the area, and is presumably related to the presence of the Roman road (Stone Street) running west of the field. It should be noted that the majority of the late Iron Age and Roman pottery was found in the north-east of the area evaluated.

Medieval

3.3.6 Several ditches in the northern part of Field 6 were dated to the medieval period. These run broadly parallel to, or at right angles to, the modern field boundaries, and probably represent earlier field divisions. The pottery generally comprised small abraded sherds that are probably only indicative of agricultural activity. A single large jug handle fragment discovered in the subsoil is notable (Plate 5).

3.3.7 Several medieval sherds and some ceramic building material were also recovered from the uppermost fill at the south-west corner of the square cropmark enclosure in Trench 290. This deposit was recorded as alluvial or waterlain, and may well indicate that the depression in the top of the enclosure was used as a pond in the medieval period. Even allowing for the oblique angle at which the trench cut across the enclosure, the soilmark in the top of the ditch here was much larger than normal, and this may be the result of deliberate modification of the remaining hollow at this time.

Post-medieval

3.3.8 Only a very small amount of post-medieval material was found that pre-dated the 19th century. In two trenches ditches were found corresponding to the line of a boundary on historic maps, but in neither case was the ditch dated.

3.3.9 Part of a brick clamp was found on the northern edge of Field 6. No evidence of a brickworks is shown on the Tithe map of the 1830s, but one is shown on the 1877 1st edition OS map immediately north of the South Eastern Railway (though not to the south in Field 6). It is therefore likely that the brick clamp is associated with the brickworks further north, and that the date of the brick clamp lies between these dates.

3.3.10 The geophysical survey suggests that the brick clamp in Field 6 continued below the railway line to the north. The clamp should therefore predate 1843, when the construction of this stretch of South Eastern Railway was completed. Layers associated with the clamp contained mid-19th century material, and in particular a clay pipe bowl stamped WS, which can tentatively be identified with pipe makers in Canterbury and Maidstone identified in trade catalogues from 1845 onwards. The date of the pipe is not, however, necessarily as late as 1845, which was the first documented reference to the pipe-maker, as he may have been active several years earlier. Due to their fragility, clay pipes did not generally have a very long life, so it is probable that the pipe was made, used and discarded in a few years. The evidence of the clay pipe does however mean that the last use of the clamp is likely to have been in the 1840s, and thus either just before, or during, the construction of the railway.

3.3.11 It is plausible to suggest that brick clamps were established here for the construction of the railway. There is, for example, a bridge over the railway immediately adjacent to Field 6 for which bricks would have been needed. This may then have led to the establishment of a

more permanent brick and tile works once the railway had been built, taking advantage of it to transport bricks and tiles to Folkestone and other settlements along its line. Alternatively, the clamp kiln could have been related to previous brick manufacture, and have been put out of use by construction of the railway, relocating to the north side.

3.4 Significance

3.4.1 The earlier prehistoric, late Iron Age/Roman and medieval activity represented is of background character and of low significance.

3.4.2 If genuinely of middle Bronze Age date, the square ditched enclosure, measuring *c* 43m a side, is of regional significance. Only three or four possible enclosures of this date have previously been identified in Kent (Champion 2007, 103-4), and one of these had no internal features. The significance is also enhanced because of the broader landscape context provided by middle Bronze Age field boundaries in this and other fields of the Otterpool development.

3.4.3 Even if the activity proves instead to be instead related to a field or enclosure system and related settlement, this is still of considerable significance. Although later Bronze Age field systems are being recognised more widely across Kent (ibid. 101-2; Champion 2011, 183-8), those of middle Bronze Age, rather than late Bronze Age, date are still few, and in the context of the wider landscape evidence of this period, has to be of county significance at the least.

3.4.4 The 19th century brick clamp is an important addition to the history of the local area and the railway, but as there do not appear to be any examples of the products of the kiln, is only of local significance.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 270						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
The trench contained the remains of a brick clamp. Consists of topsoil and subsoil a grey yellow sandy clay natural.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
27000	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil. Grey brown sandy clay.	-	-
27001	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil. Yellow brown sandy clay.	-	-
27002	Layer	-	-	Natural. Grey yellow sandy clay.	-	-
27003	Fill of 27008	-	0.2	Upper fill of brick clamp 27008. Dark brown grey silty clay.	Fired clay	C19
27004	Fill of 27008	-	0.1	Lower fill of brick clamp 27008. Red pink crushed brick in a sandy clay matrix.	Clay pipe, C19	C19
27005	Layer	-	0.4	Burnt buried subsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay.	-	C19
27006	Layer	-	-	Heat-effected natural. Pinky red and grey yellow sandy clay.	-	
27007	Layer	-	0.1	Partially heat-effected buried subsoil. Brown grey silty clay.	-	C19
27008	Cut	-	0.22	Cut of brick clamp.	-	C19

Trench 271						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained the remains of a brick clamp. Consists of a topsoil and subsoil overlying a light grey yellow sandy clay natural.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.75
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
27100	Layer	-	0.10	Topsoil. Mid brown grey silty sand.	-	-
27101	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil. Grey brown clay silt.	Heel iron	-
27102	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light grey yellow sandy clay.	-	-
27103	Structure	-	-	Brick clamp.	-	-
27104	Layer	-	0.24	Upper demolition layer of brick clamp 27103. Brownish grey silty clay.	PMed pottery, 1800-1925; Clay pipe, C19; Fired clay;	C19

					Window glass	
27105	Layer	-	0.20	Upper demolition layer of brick clamp 27103. Brown grey silty clay.	PMed pottery, 1830-1900; Clay pipe, 1845-1860; Fired clay; Window and bottle glass; Animal bone; Nail	C19
27106	Layer	-	0.16	Middle demolition layer of brick clamp 27103. Brown red silty clay with CBM.	PMed pottery, 1830-1900; Fired clay; Clay pipe, C19	C19
27107	Layer	-	0.23	Upper demolition layer of brick clamp 27103. Brown red silty clay.	PMed pottery, 1830-1900; Clay pipe, C19; Nails	C19
27108	Layer	-	0.14	Middle demolition layer of brick clamp 27103. Brown red silty clay.	-	C19
27109	Layer	-	0.22	Lower demolition layer of brick clamp 27103. Brown grey clay silt. Moderate charcoal.	Flint flake; Wire or nail frags <137>	C19
27110	Layer	-	0.21	Upper demolition layer of brick clamp 27103. Light brown grey clay silt.	PMed pottery, 1830-1900; Clay pipe, C19; Fired clay; Window and bottle glass	C19
27111	Layer	-	0.3	Upper demolition layer of brick clamp 27103. Brown red silty clay.	-	C19
27112	Layer	-	0.11	Middle demolition layer of brick clamp 27103. Brown red silty clay.	-	C19
27113	Layer	-	0.15	Lower demolition layer of brick clamp 27103. Brown red silty clay.	-	C19
27114	VOID			VOID	-	
27115	VOID			VOID	-	
27116	Cut	5.80	0.24	Cut of brick camp flue hollow for brick clamp 27103.	-	C19
27117	Layer	-	0.18	Buried subsoil. Brown grey clayey silt.	-	C19

27118	Fill of 27116	-	0.20	Lower fill of brick clamp flue hollow 27116. Brown red loam.	Fired clay	C19
27119	Fill of 27116	-	0.11	Upper fill of brick clamp flue hollow 27116.	-	C19
27120	Layer	-	0.30	Buried burnt in situ subsoil. Dark grey clayey silt.	-	C19
27121	Layer	-	-	Upper demolition layer of brick clamp 27103. Brown grey silty clay. Unexcavated.	Flint flake; PMed pottery, 1830-1900; Clay pipe, C19; Bottle glass Sf245	C19
27122	Layer	-	-	Upper demolition layer of brick clamp 27103. Brown grey silty clay. Unexcavated	Clay pipe, C19; Nails	C19
27123	Layer	-	-	Upper demolition layer of brick clamp 27103. Light brown red silty clay. Unexcavated	PMed pottery, 1830-1900; Nail	C19
27124	Cut	2.1	-	Cut of pit. Unexcavated	-	-
27125	Fill of 27124	2.1	-	Fill of pit 27124. Light brown grey clay silt.	-	-

Trench 272

General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contains a pit and a ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying light grey yellow silty clay natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
27200	Layer	-	0.14	Topsoil. Dark brown grey sandy silt.	Pmed brick	-
27201	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil. Light yellow brown sandy silt	Flint flake and microdenticulate; Pmed brick	-
27202	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light grey yellow sandy clay.	-	-
27203	Layer	-	0.12	Colluvium. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
27204	Cut	1.15	0.18	Cut of pit. Sides gently sloping and flat base.	-	-
27205	Fill of 27204	1.15	0.18	Fill of pit 27204. Light brown grey sandy silt.	Undated pottery	-
27206	Cut	3.60	0.80	Cut of E-W running enclosure ditch. V-shaped base and steep sides.	-	Medieval?

27207	Fill of 27206	-	0.43	Upper fill of enclosure ditch 27206. Light grey brown clay silt.	M pottery	Medieval?
27208	Fill of 27206	-	0.29	Middle fill of enclosure ditch 27206. Grey brown silty clay.	-	-
27209	Fill of 27206	-	0.23	Lower fill of enclosure ditch 27206. Light yellow grey silty clay.	-	-

Trench 273

General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contains of a pit and a ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying light grey orange silty sand geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
27300	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil. Grey brown loam.	-	-
27301	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil. Orange brown clay silt.	-	-
27302	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light grey orange silty sand.	-	-
27303	Fill of 27305	0.98	0.18	Upper fill of pit 27305. Orange brown clay silt.	Flint flake; R pottery	Roman?
27304	Fill of 27305	0.66	0.10	Middle fill of pit 27305. Dark black brown silty clay. Frequent charcoal.	Fired clay; <135>	Roman?
27305	Cut	0.98	0.37	Cut of pit. Steeply sloping sides and concave base.	-	Roman?
27306	Fill of 27305	0.73	0.09	Lower fill of pit 27305. Orange brown clay silt.	-	-
27307	Fill of 27309	2.06	0.50	Upper fill of ditch 27309. Grey brown clay silt.	Flint flakes	-
27308	Fill of 27309	1.08	0.14	Lower fill of ditch 27309. Grey brown silty sand.	-	-
27309	Cut	1.08	0.63	Cut of NNE-SSW running ditch. Steep sides and v-shaped base.	-	-
27310	Fill of 27311	-	-	Fill of drain 27311. Orange brown silty clay. Unexcavated.	-	-
27311	Cut	-	-	Cut of E-W running drain. Unexcavated.	-	-

Trench 274

General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained three ditches and four postholes. Consists of topsoil and subsoil light yellow silty sand natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	1.80
	Avg. depth (m)	0.58

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
27400	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Light grey brown silty sand.	-	-
27401	Layer	-	0.36	Subsoil. Grey brown silty sand.	Flint flake; M pottery, 1225-1400	-
27402	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light yellow silty sand.	-	-
27403	Cut	2.02	0.54	Cut of NW-SE running ditch. Steep uneven sides and concave base. Cut by 27406	-	-
27404	Fill of 27403	0.85	1.95	Lower fill of ditch 27403. Grey yellow clay sand.	Flint flake	-
27405	Fill of 27403	2.02	0.42	Upper fill of ditch 27403. Grey brown sandy clay.	R pottery; Fired clay	-
27406	Cut	1.34	0.06	Cut of E-W running ditch. Steep sides and flat base. Cutting 27403.	-	-
27407	Fill of 27406	1.34	0.06	Fill of ditch 27407. Light grey brown clay sand.	Flint bladelet	-
27408	Cut	0.48	0.21	Cut of posthole. Concave base and moderately steep sides.	-	-
27409	Fill of 27408	0.48	0.21	Fill of posthole 27408. Grey brown sandy clay.	-	-
27410	Cut	0.57	0.27	Cut of posthole. Rectangular in plan. Flat base vertical sides.	-	C18
27411	Fill of 27410	0.57	0.27	Fill of posthole 27410. Light grey brown clay sand.	R pottery; LC18-C19 brick; Clay pipe, LC17-EC18	C18
27412	Cut	0.60	-	Cut of posthole. Rectangular in plan. Unexcavated.	-	C18
27413	Fill of 27412	0.60	-	Fill of posthole 27412. Light grey brown clay sand. Unexcavated.	-	C18
27414	Cut	1.50	-	Cut of ENE-WSW running ditch. Unexcavated	-	-
27415	Fill of 27414	1.50	-	Fill of ditch 27414. Mid yellow brown clay sand.	LIA/R pottery	-
27416	Cut	-	-	Cut of posthole. Rectangular in plan. Unexcavated.	-	C18
27417	Fill of 27416	-	-	Fill of posthole 27416. Light grey brown clay sand.	-	C18

Trench 275						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contains four ditches. Consists of a topsoil and subsoil overlying light orange brown sandy silt natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.72
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
27500	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Grey brown sandy silt.	-	-
27501	Layer	-	0.38	Subsoil. Orange brown sandy silt.	-	-
27502	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light orange brown sandy silt.	-	-
27503	Cut	0.95	0.17	Cut of E-W running ditch. Moderate steep sides and concave base.	-	1050-1175?
27504	Fill of 27503	0.95	0.17	Fill of ditch 27503. Grey brown sandy silt.	M pottery, 1050-1175	1050-1175?
27505	Cut	0.78	0.14	Cut of NE-SW running ditch. Moderate steep sides and concave base.	-	-
27506	Fill of 27505	0.78	0.14	Fill of ditch 27505. Brown sandy silt.	-	-
27507	Cut	2.9	0.52	Cut of NW-SE running ditch steep sides and uneven base.	-	-
27508	Fill of 27507	0.34	0.09	Lower fill of ditch 27505. Light blue grey sandy silt.	-	-
27509	Fill of 27507	0.60	0.10	Middle fill of ditch 27505. Grey brown sandy silt.	-	-
27510	Fill of 27507	1.28	0.26	Middle fill of ditch 27505. Grey brown sandy silt.	Flint flake	-
27511	Fill of 27507	0.92	0.25	Middle fill of ditch 27505. Brown grey sandy silt.	Undated pottery	-
27512	Fill of 27507	1.38	0.18	Upper fill of ditch 27505. Grey brown sandy silt.	Undated pottery; CBM	-
27513	Fill of 27507	0.42	0.11	Upper fill of ditch 27505. Brown sandy silt.	-	-
27514	Cut	1.1	0.29	Cut of SW-NE running ditch. Moderately steep sides and concave base.	-	-
27515	Fill of 27514	0.92	0.13	Lower fill of ditch 27514. Grey brown sandy silt.	-	-
27516	Fill of 27516	1.1	0.15	Upper fill of ditch 27514. Grey brown sandy silt. Moderate charcoal flecks.	-	-
27517	Cut	-	-	Cut of modern land drain. Unexcavated.	Modern	Modern

27518	Fill of 27517	-	-	Fill of land drain 27517. Grey brown sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-

Trench 276						
General description					**Orientation**	SW-NE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
27600	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil. Yellow brown silty sand.	-	-
27601	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil. Yellow brown sandy clay.	Flint piercer	-
27602	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light yellow brown sandy clay.	-	-

Trench 277						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contains two ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
27700	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil. Dark grey brown sandy clay.	-	-
27701	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil. Brown grey sandy clay	-	-
27702	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light brown yellow sandy clay.	-	-
27703	Fill of 27707	0.62	0.28	Upper fill of ditch 27707. Orange brown silty clay.	-	1175-1300
27704	Fill of 27707	0.40	0.12	Middle fill of ditch 27707. Blue grey silty clay.	-	1175-1300
27705	Fill of 27707	0.17	0.12	Middle fill of ditch 27707. Grey brown silty clay.	-	1175-1300
27706	Fill of 27707	0.20	0.22	Lower fill of ditch 27707. Angular limestone in a silty clay matrix.	M pottery, 1175-1300	1175-1300
27707	Cut	0.58	0.60	Cut of NW-SE running ditch. Steep sides and concave base.	-	1175-1300
27708	Fill of 27710	0.88	0.26	Upper fill of ditch 27710. Blue grey silty clay.	-	1175-1300
27709	Fill of 27710	0.64	0.08	Lower fill of ditch 27710. Light blue grey silty clay.	-	1175-1300

27710	Cut	0.88	0.32	Cut of NW-SE running ditch. Moderately steep sides and concave base.	-	1175-1300

Trench 278						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contains a ditch, pit and several tree-throw holes. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of grey yellow silty clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
27800	Layer	-	0.278	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
27801	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil. Light brown grey clay silt	M pottery, 1175-1300	-
27802	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light grey yellow silty clay.	-	-
27803	Cut	0.45	0.28	Cut of ice wedge. Uneven base and sides.	-	-
27804	Fill of 27804	0.45	0.17	Fill of ice wedge 27803. Yellow brown clay silt.	-	
27805	Fill of 27804	0.33	0.14	Fill of ice wedge 27803. Grey clay silt.	-	-
27806	Cut	1.46	0.24	Cut of N-S running ditch. Shallow sides and concave base. Cutting 27808.	-	1175-1400
27807	Fill of 27806	1.46	0.24	Fill of ditch 27806. Light grey yellow clay silt.	M pottery, 1175-1400	1175-1400
27808	Cut	0.52	0.11	Cut of pit. Shallow sides and concave base. Cut by 27806.	-	1175-1400
27809	Fill of 27808	0.52	0.11	Fill of pit 27808. Yellow brown clay silt.	M pottery, 1175-1300	1175-1400
27810	Cut	0.53	0.61	Cut of tree-throw hole. Irregular sides and base.	-	-
27811	Fill of 27810	0.53	0.61	Fill of tree-throw hole 27810. Light grey clay silt.	-	-

Trench 279						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying a colluvium layer and orange-brown silty clay natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.98
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
27900	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil. Brown grey sandy clay.	-	-
27901	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil. Yellow brown sandy clay.	Flint flake;	-

					M pottery, 1175-1300	
27902	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brown orange silty clay.	-	-
27903	Layer	-	0.39	Colluvium. Orange brown sandy clay	Flint core, blade and flakes; LIA/R pottery; M pottery, 1175-1400	-

Trench 280						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contains two ditches and a series of intercutting features recorded in section. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a loamy natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
28000	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil. Grey brown clay silt.	-	-
28001	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil. Brown orange silty clay.	-	-
28002	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light yellow orange sandy clay.	-	-
28003	Fill of ditch 28005	1.68	0.16	Upper fill of ditch 28005. Light brown grey clay silt. Moderate charcoal flecks.	R pottery	-
28004	Fill of ditch 28005	1.45	0.12	Lower fill of ditch 28005. Yellow grey clay silt.	-	-
28005	Cut	1.68	0.26	Cut of NNE-SSW running ditch. Moderately steep sides and irregular base.	-	-
28006	Fill of ditch 28008	0.37	0.14	Upper fill of ditch 28008. Light brown grey clay silt.	-	-
28007	Fill of ditch 28008	2.12	0.14	Lower fill of ditch 28008. Yellow orange clay silt.	-	-
28008	Cut	2.12	0.24	Cut of NNE-SSW running ditch. Irregular base. Moderately steep sides.	-	-
28009	Fill of 28011	0.40	0.35	Upper fill of tree-throw hole 28011. Light grey brown sandy silt.	-	-
28010	Fill of 28011	0.98	0.08	Lower fill of tree-throw hole 28011. Yellow orange clay silt.	-	-
28011	Cut	0.98	0.10	Cut of tree-throw hole. Irregular sides and base.	-	-

28012	Fill of 28013	-	-	Fill of tree-throw hole 28013. Light grey brown sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
28013	Cut	-	-	Cut of tree-throw hole. Irregular sides and base. Unexcavated.	-	-
28014	Fill of 28015	-	-	Fill of tree-throw hole. Light grey brown sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
28015	Cut	-	-	Cut of tree-throw hole. Irregular sides and base. Unexcavated.	-	-
28016	Fill of 28017	-	-	Fill of modern drain. Mid grey brown silty clay. Unexcavated.	-	-
28017	Cut	-	-	Cut of modern drain. Unexcavated.	-	-
28018	Fill of 28019	-	-	Fill of modern drain. Mid grey brown silty clay. Unexcavated.	-	-
28019	Cut	-	-	Cut of modern drain. Unexcavated.	-	-
28020	Fill of 28021	-	-	Fill of modern drain. Mid grey brown silty clay. Unexcavated.	-	-
28021	Cut	-	-	Cut of modern drain. Unexcavated.	-	-
28022	Layer	-	0.40	Buried soil. Grey brown clay silt.	-	-
28023	Fill of 28024	-	-	Fill of ditch 28024. Mid brown loam.	-	-
28024	Cut	-	-	Ditch recorded in section. Moderately steep sides.	-	-
28025	Fill of 28026	-	-	Fill of ditch 28026. Grey loam.	-	-
28026	Cut	-	-	Ditch recorded in section. Moderately steep sides.	-	-
28027	Fill of ditch 28208	-	-	Fill of ditch 28028. Brown orange silty clay.	-	-
28028	Cut	-	-	Cut of curvilinear ditch. Unexcavated.	-	-
28029	Fill of 28026	-	-	Fill of ditch 28026. Orange brown silty sand.	-	-
28030	Layer	-	-	Buried soil. Brown grey loam.	-	-

Trench 281		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
	Length (m)	30

Trench contained a ditch and geological polygonal cracking. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying silty clay natural geology.					**Width (m)**	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.63
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
28100	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil. Grey brown sandy silt.	-	-
28101	Layer	-	0.32	Subsoil. Yellow brown sandy silt.	Flint scraper	-
28102	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brown yellow silty clay.	Flint piercer	-
28103	Cut	0.70	0.20	Cut of N-S running ditch. Moderately steep sides and concave base.	-	-
28104	Fill of 28103	0.42	0.07	Lower fill of ditch 28103. Light yellow brown clay sand.	-	-
28105	Fill of 28103	0.70	0.15	Upper fill of ditch 28103. Dark yellow brown clay sand.	-	-

Trench 282						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contains five ditches, a buried soil and a tree-throw hole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying light grey yellow sandy clay geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
28200	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Dark grey brown sandy clay.	Flint flake	-
28201	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil. Grey yellow sandy clay.	-	-
28202	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light grey yellow clay sand.	-	-
28203	Fill of 28204	0.60	0.12	Fill of ditch 28204. Grey brown sandy clay.	-	-
28204	Cut	0.60	0.12	Cut of NE-SW running ditch. Concave base and moderately steep sides.	-	-
28205	Cut	0.70	0.18	Cut of NE-SW running ditch. Moderately steep sides and concave base.	-	-
28206	Fill of 28205	0.70	0.18	Fill of ditch 28205. Grey brown sandy clay.	-	-
28207	Layer		0.05	Buried soil. Brown grey loam.	-	-
28208	Fill of 28209	0.25	0.06	Fill of gully 28209. Grey brown sandy clay.	-	-

28209	Cut	0.25	0.06	Cut of NW-SE running ditch. Steep sides and concave base.	-	-
28210	Cut	1.95	-	Cut of NE-SW running ditch. Unexcavated.	-	-
28211	Fill of 28210	1.95	-	Fill of ditch 28211. Brown grey sandy clay.	-	-
28212	Cut	0.20	-	Cut of NW-SE running gully. Unexcavated.	-	-
28213	Fill of 28212	0.20	-	Fill of gully 28212. Brown grey sandy clay.	-	-
28214	Cut	2.20	-	Cut of tree-throw hole. Irregular in plan. Unexcavated.	-	-
28215	Fill	2.20		Fill of tree-throw hole 28214. Yellow brown sandy clay.	-	-

Trench 283						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained three ditches and a pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
28300	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil. Grey brown sandy silt.	-	-
28301	Layer	-	0.31	Subsoil. Yellow brown sandy silt.	-	-
28302	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brown yellow silty sand.	-	-
28303	Cut	0.28	0.27	Cut of curvilinear ditch with moderately steep sides and concave base.	-	-
28304	Fill of 28303	0.28	0.27	Fill of ditch 28303. Light grey brown silty sand.	-	-
28305	Cut	0.27	0.22	Cut of curvilinear ditch. Moderately steep side and concave base.	-	-
28306	Fill of 28305	0.27	0.22	Fill of ditch 28305. Light grey brown sandy silt.	-	-
28307	Cut	0.40	-	Cut of N-S running linear ditch. Unexcavated.	-	-
28308	Fill of 28307	0.40	-	Fill of ditch 28307. Dark brown yellow silty sand. Unexcavated.	-	-
28309	Cut	1.90	-	Cut of pit. Unexcavated.	-	-
28310	Fill of 28309	1.90	-	Fill of pit 28309. Dark brown yellow silty sand.	-	-

Trench 284						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying periglacial activity cut into natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
28400	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil. Brown loam.	-	-
28401	Layer	-	-	Subsoil. Not preserved.	-	-
28402	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light yellow brown silty clay.	-	-
28403	Fill of 28404	0.52	0.16	Fill of ice wedge 28404. Light grey brown sandy clay.	-	-
28404	Cut	0.52	0.16	Cut of ice wedge. Irregular in plan and section.	-	-
28405	Fill	0.50	0.20	Fill of ice wedge 28406. Light yellow brown sandy clay.	-	-
28406	Cut	0.50	0.20	Cut of ice wedge. Irregular in plan and section.	-	-

Trench 285						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained four treethrow holes. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
28500	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil. Dark grey brown sandy clay.	Lead frag	-
28501	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil. Brown yellow sandy clay.	Coin?	-
28502	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light brown yellow sandy clay.	-	-
28503	Cut	0.90	0.13	Cut of tree-throw hole. Irregular sides and base.	-	-
28504	Fill of 28503	0.90	0.13	Fill of tree-throw hole 28503. Light grey white silty sand.	-	-
28505	Cut	0.60	0.20	Cut of tree-throw hole. Irregular sides and base.	-	-
28506	Fill of 28505	0.60	0.20	Fill of tree-throw hole 28505. Light grey white silty sand.	-	-
28507	Cut	1.70	-	Cut of tree-throw hole. Irregular sides and base. Unexcavated.	-	-

28508	Fill of 28507	1.70	-	Fill of tree-throw hole 28507. Light grey white silty sand. Unexcavated.	-	-
28509	Cut	1.03	-	Cut of tree-throw hole. Irregular sides and base. Unexcavated.	-	-
28510	Fill of 28509	1.03	-	Fill of tree-throw hole 28509. Light grey white silty sand. Unexcavated.	-	-
28511	Cut	1.23	-	Cut of tree-throw hole. Irregular sides and base. Unexcavated.	-	-
28512	Fill of 285011	1.23	-	Fill of tree-throw hole 28511. Light grey white silty sand. Unexcavated.	-	-

Trench 286						
General description					**Orientation**	**NW-SE**
Trench contains two parallel ditches, a pit and a tree-throw hole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
28600	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Brown sandy silt.	Lead offcut	-
28601	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil. Light brown yellow sandy silt.	-	-
28602	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light yellow brown sandy silt.	-	-
28603	Cut	0.89	0.23	Cut of linear ditch running E-W. concave base and shallow sides.	-	-
28604	Fill of 28303	0.89	0.23	Fill of ditch 28603. Brown yellow sandy clay.	-	-
28605	Cut	0.64	0.28	Cut of tree-throw hole. Concave base, moderately steep sides.	-	-
28606	Fill of 28605	0.64	0.28	Fill of 28605. Light brown yellow sandy silt.	-	-
28607	Cut	2.41	0.42	Cut of E-W ditch. Concave base shallow sides.	-	-
28608	Fill of 28607	1.65	0.42	Upper fill of ditch 28607. Grey brown sandy silt.	?Roman CBM	-
28609	Fill of 28607	0.68	0.15	Upper fill of ditch 28607. Dark grey brown sandy silt.	-	-
28610	Fill of 28607	0.87	0.28	Lower fill of ditch 28607. Grey yellow clay silt.	-	-
28611	Fill of 28607	0.92	0.35	Lower fill of ditch 28607. Brown yellow sandy silt.	-	-
28612	Cut	1.20	-	Cut of pit. Unexcavated.	-	-

28613	Fill of 28612	1.20	-	Fill of pit 28612. Grey brown sandy clay.	-	-

Trench 287						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained two ditches, a pit, a hollow and two postholes. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clay sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
28700	Layer	-	0.42	Topsoil. Grey brown sandy clay.	Lead offcut, iron wire and Penny, 1914	-
28701	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil. Brown orange sand clay.	Cu alloy button and shell casing	-
28702	Layer	-	-	Natural. light brown yellow clay sand.	-	-
28703	Fill of 28704	0.85	0.13	Upper fill of ditch 28704. Brown sandy clay.-	Flint core	-
28704	Cut	0.85	0.85	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Steep sides and flat base.	-	-
28705	Fill of 28704	0.64	0.16	Middle fill of ditch 28704. Light brown grey sandy clay.	-	-
28706	Fill of 28704	0.50	0.24	Middle fill of ditch 28704. Grey brown cobbly silty clay.	-	-
28707	Fill of 28704	0.12	0.06	Lower fill of ditch 28704. Yellow brown silty sand.	-	-
28708	Cut	0.95	-	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Unexcavated.	-	-
28709	Fill of 28708	0.95	-	Fill of ditch 28708. Yellow brown loam. Unexcavated.	-	-
28710	Cut	1.85	0.23	Cut of hollow. Irregular in plan, concave base.	-	-
28711	Fill of 28710	1.85	0.23	Upper Fill of hollow 28710. Dark yellow brown loam.	-	-
28712	Cut	0.52	0.24	Cut of pit. Concave base moderately steep sides.	-	-
28713	Fill of 28712	0.52	0.24	Fill of pit 28712. Dark yellow brown silty clay.	-	-
28714	Fill of 28710	1.2	0.14	Lower fill of hollow 28710. Yellow brown loam.	-	-
28715	Fill of 28716	0.55	0.07	Upper fill of post hole 28716. Light brown grey silty sand.	-	-
28716	Cut	0.55	0.57	Cut of post hole. Sub rectangular in plan steep sides and concave base.	-	-

28717	Fill of 28716	0.45	0.38	Middle fill of post hole 28716. Possible post pipe. Light grey silty sand.	-	-
28718	Fill of 28716	0.08	0.30	Lower fill of post hole 28716. Light brown loam.	-	-
28719	Fill of 28617	0.49	0.12	Lower fill of post hole 28716. Yellow brown loam.	-	-
28720	Cut	0.55	-	Cut of posthole. Sub rectangular in plan. Unexcavated.	-	-
28721	Fill of 28720	0.55	-	Fill of post hole 28720. Yellow brown silty sand.	-	-

Trench 288						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contains a ditch and a tree-throw hole as well as several land drains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
28800	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil. Grey brown sandy clay.	-	-
28801	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil. Yellow brown sandy clay.	-	-
28802	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light yellow brown clay sand	-	-
28803	Fill of 28804	1.30	0.14	Fill of tree-throw hole 28804. Brown grey silty sand.	-	-
28804	Cut	1.30	0.14	Cut of tree-throw hole. Irregular in plan and profile.	-	-
28805	Fill of 28806	0.27	0.06	Basal fill of ditch 28806. Yellow brown loam.	-	-
28806	Cut	0.50	0.22	Cut of an E-W running ditch. Steep sided and concave base.	-	-
28807	Fill of 28806	0.50	0.18	Upper fill of ditch 28806. Dark brown grey silty sand.	-	-
28808	Cut	-	-	Cut of modern drain	-	-
28809	Fill of 28808	-	-	Fill of drain 28808.	-	-
28810	Cut	-	-	Cut of modern drain.	-	-
28811	Fill of 28810	-	-	Fill of modern drain 28810	-	-

Trench 289		
General description	**Orientation**	E-W
	Length (m)	30

Trench contains two ditches, a pit and a tree-throw hole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying sandy silt geology.					**Width (m)**	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
28900	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Grey brown sandy silt.	Modern metal	-
28901	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil. Orange brown sandy silt.	-	-
28902	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light orange brown sandy silt.	-	-
28903	Cut	1.95	0.88	Cut of NW-SE running ditch. Steep sides and concave base.	-	-
28904	Fill of 28903	0.54	0.23	Basal fill of ditch 28903. Blue grey clay silt.	-	MBA
28905	Fill of 28903	0.68	0.12	Basal fill of ditch 28903. Blueish grey sandy silt.	-	MBA
28906	Fill of 28903	1.05	0.10	Middle fill of ditch 28903. Grey brown sandy silt.	-	MBA
28907	Fill of 28903	2.05	0.16	Middle fill of ditch 28903. Grey brown sandy silt.	MBA pottery	MBA
28908	Fill of 28903	1.15	0.10	Middle fill of ditch 28903. Dark brown grey sandy silt.	MBA pottery	MBA
28909	Fill of 28903	1.55	0.26	Upper fill of ditch 28903. Brown grey sandy silt.	Flint flake; MBA pottery, intrusive post-med pottery;	MBA
28910	Cut	0.74	0.26	Cut of NW-SE running ditch. Shallow sides and concave base.	-	-
28911	Fill of 28910	0.74	0.26	Fill of ditch 28910. Orange brown sandy silt.	-	-
28912	Cut	2.82	1.18	Cut of N-S running enclosure ditch. Very steep sides and concave base.	-	MBA
28913	Fill of 28912	0.80	0.25	Basal fill of ditch 28912. Blue grey clay silt.	-	MBA
28914	Fill of 28912	1.55	0.28	Lower fill of ditch 28912. Blue grey clay silt.	Flint flake; MBA pottery	MBA
28915	Fill of 28912	1.3	0.42	Middle fill of ditch 28912. Orange brown sandy silt.	Flint waste	MBA
28916	Fill of 28912	1.2	0.27	Middle fill of ditch 28912. Light brown grey sandy silt	Flint flake; MBA pottery	MBA
28917	Fill of 28912	2.82	0.40	Top fill of ditch 28912. Dark brown grey sandy silt. Moderate charcoal.	Flint flake; MBA pottery	MBA
28918	Cut	0.25	0.10	Cut of land drain.	-	Modern
28919	Fill of 28918	0.25	0.10	Fill of land drain 28918. Grey brown sandy silt.	-	Modern

28920	Cut	0.90	0.20	Cut of pit. Shallow sides and concave base.	-	MBA
28921	Fill of 28920	0.90	0.06	Lower fill of pit 28920. Light orange brown sandy silt.	-	MBA
28922	Fill of 28920	0.90	0.16	Upper fill of pit 28920. Dark brown grey sandy silt. Frequent charcoal.	Flint flake; MBA pottery	MBA
28923	Cut	0.90	0.22	Cut of tree-throw hole. Irregular sides and base.	-	-
28924	Fill of 28923	0.16	0.18	Fill of tree-throw hole 28923. Grey brown sandy silt.	-	-
28925	Fill of 28923	0.70	0.23	Fill of tree-throw hole 28923. Brown grey sandy silt.	-	-

Trench 290						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contains a pit, two postholes and an enclosure ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
29000	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil. Brown grey silty sand.	Modern metal	-
29001	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil. Brown grey silty sand.	Flint flake; Iron bar, lead waste	-
29002	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light orange yellow clay sand.	-	-
29003	Fill of 29004	0.67	0.10	Fill of pit 29004. Grey brown loam.	-	-
29004	Cut	0.67	0.10	Cut of pit. Gently sloping sides and concave base.	-	-
29005	Fill	0.20	0.09	Fill of post hole 29006. Yellow brown loam.	-	-
29006	Cut	0.20	0.09	Cut of post hole. Steep sides and concave base.	-	-
29007	Fill of 29008	0.55	-	Fill of ditch 29008. Yellow brown silty sand. Unexcavated.	-	-
29008	Cut	0.55	-	Cut of ENE-WSW running ditch unexcavated.	-	-
29009	Fill	0.16	-	Fill of post hole 29010. Yellow brown silty sand. Unexcavated.	-	-
29010	Cut	0.16	-	Cut of post hole. Unexcavated.	-	-

29011	Cut	8.0	>1.14	Cut of E-W enclosure ditch steep sides. Bottom not reached.	-	MBA
29012	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil. Yellow grey silty sand	-	-
29013	Fill of 29011	-	0.14	Upper fill of ditch 29011. Mid brown grey clay silt.	Flint flake; M pottery, 1175-1300; ?R CBM; Lead pellet	Medieval
29014	Fill of 29011	-	0.26	Upper fill of ditch 29011. Orange grey silty clay.	-	-
29015	Fill of 29011	-	0.23	Middle fill of ditch 29011. Light brown grey silty clay.	-	-
29016	Fill of 29011	-	0.24	Middle fill of ditch 29011. Orange yellow sandy clay.	-	MBA
29017	Fill of 29011	-	-	Lower fill of ditch 29011. Light orange yellow sandy clay sand.	-	MBA
29018	Cut	-	-	Cut of modern drain.	-	Modern
29019	Fill of 29018	-	-	Fill of modern drain 29018.	M pottery, 1175-1400; Pmed tile; Nail	Modern

Trench 291						
General description					**Orientation**	SE-NW
Trench contains an enclosure ditch and one other possible ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
29100	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Brown grey silty sand.	Modern metal	-
29101	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil. Yellow brown clay sand.	-	-
29102	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light brown yellow clay sand.	-	-
29103	Fill of 29108	3.0	0.30	Upper fill of ditch 29108. Orange brown clay silt.	MBA pottery	MBA
29104	Fill of 29108	3.14	0.44	Upper fill of ditch 29108. Brown grey loam.	-	MBA
29105	Fill of 29108	1.68	0.24	Middle fill of ditch 29108. Brown orange silty sand.	-	MBA
29106	Fill of 29108	2.16	0.29	Middle fill of ditch 29108. Light blue grey loam.	-	MBA
29107	Fill of 29108	3.52	0.25	Lower fill of ditch 29108. Brown orange silty sand.	Flint flake	MBA

29108	Cut	3.84	1.14	Cut of NE-SW running enclosure ditch. Steep sides and concave base.	-	-
29109	Fill of 29110	-	-	Fill of possible ditch 29110. Grey brown clay sand. Unexcavated.	-	-
29110	Cut	-	-	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Unexcavated.	-	-
29111	Fill of 29112	-	-	Fill of modern land drain.	-	Modern
29112	Cut	-	-	Cut of modern land drain.	-	Modern
29113	Fill of 29114	-	-	Fill of modern land drain.	-	Modern
29114	Cut	-	-	Cut of modern land drain.	-	Modern

Trench 292						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contains an enclosure ditch and several tree-throw holes. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
29200	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Brown sandy silt.	Modern metal	-
29201	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil. Light brown sandy silt.	-	-
29202	Layer	-	-	Natural. light brown silty sand.	-	-
29203	Cut	0.94	0.25	Cut of tree-throw hole. Irregular sides and base.	-	-
29204	Fill of 29203	0.94	0.18	Fill of tree throw 29203. Light grey sandy silt.	-	-
29205	Fill of 29203	0.49	0.18	Fill of tree throw 29203. Brown red silty sand.	-	-
29206	Cut	0.89	0.45	Cut of tree-throw hole. Irregular sides and base.	-	-
29207	Fill of 29206	0.69	0.45	Fill of tree-throw hole 29206. Light grey sandy silt.	-	-
29208	Fill of 29206	0.55	0.38	Fill of tree-throw hole 29206. Brown yellow sandy silt.	-	-
29209	Fill of 29206	0.59	0.36	Fill of tree throw hole 29206. Brown yellow sandy silt.	-	-
29210	Cut	3.10	-	Cut of NW-SE enclosure ditch. Unexcavated.	-	MBA
29211	Fill of 29211	3.10	-	Fill of ditch 29210. Light brown sandy silt.	-	-
29212	Cut	0.67	-	Cut of tree-throw hole. Unexcavated.	-	-

29213	Fill of 29212	0.67	-	Fill of tree-throw hole 29212. Light grey sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
29214	Cut	2.30	-	Cut of tree-throw hole. Unexcavated.	-	-
29215	Fill of 29214	2.30	-	Fill of tree-throw hole 29214. Light grey sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Flint

By Michael Donnelly

Introduction (Table B.1.1)

B.1.1 Field 6 was located around 1.2km to the northeast of Field 5. This area brought to light a small and clearly largely residual assemblage of 31 pieces of struck flint and just a single piece of burnt unworked flint weighing 6g. The assemblage was tool heavy but with a very low blade index (8.69%) suggesting that it was largely late Neolithic-late Bronze Age in date. Some small assemblages from a middle Bronze Age enclosure may well contain contemporary flintwork, but the bulk of the flints are believed to be residual.

Methodology

B.1.2 The artefacts were catalogued according to OA South's standard system of broad artefact/debitage type (Anderson-Whymark 2013; Bradley 1999), general condition noted and dating was attempted where possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Open Office spreadsheet. During the assessment additional information on condition (rolled, abraded, fresh and degree of cortication), and state of the artefact (burnt, broken, or visibly utilised) was also recorded. Retouched pieces were classified according to standard morphological descriptions (e.g. Bamford 1985, 72-77; 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.

Table B.1.1: The flint assemblage from Otterpool Field 6

Category type	Soil horizons	Features	Total
Flake	9	12	21
Blade	1		1
Bladelet		1	1
Blade index	10.0% (1/10)	7.69% (1/13)	8.69% (2/23)
Irregular waste		1	1
Core on a flake	1	1	2
Scraper end	1		1
Piercer	2		2
Microdenticulate	1		1
Flake retouched		1	1
Total	15	16	31

Burnt un-worked	0	1 / 6g	1 / 6g
No. burnt (%)	0 / 15 (0%)	2 / 16 (12.50%)	2 / 31 (6.45%)
No. broken (%) (not including waste)	1 / 15 (6.67%)	7 / 16 (43.75%)	8 / 31 (25.81%)
No. retouched (%) (not including waste)	4 / 15 (26.67%)	1 / 16 (6.25%)	5 / 31 (16.13%)

Provenance (Table B.1.2)

B.1.3 Sixteen of the 31 flints were recovered from features (51.61%) while eight were present in the topsoil/subsoil (25.81%) and another seven came from buried horizons including both colluvium and alluvium (22.58%). Flints recovered from features were mostly found in ditches (38.71%) but two were found in pits (6.45%) and two more were associated with a post-medieval brick kiln (6.45%). Most of these flints were found as single finds, the largest assemblage (just five pieces) being recovered from colluvial horizon 27903. Trench 289 contained six flints, all from features that were part of a large enclosure of middle Bronze Age date.

Table B.1.2: The flint assemblage by context type

Category type	Total	Percentage
Ditches	12	38.71
Brick kiln	2	6.45
Pits	2	6.45
Topsoil/Subsoil	8	25.81
Alluvium/colluvium/ natural	7	22.58
Total	31	[100]

Raw material and condition (Table B.1.3)

B.1.4 As with all the Otterpool assemblages, flint was the only material utilised for knapping. The flint came from various sources including chalk and glacial/riverine gravels. However, the majority of the assemblage appeared to have been recovered from on or close to the chalk with typical chalk cortex (12/20), with the very thin abraded cortex typical of north downs flint (2/20) or rarely heavily weathered (1/20). Bullhead Beds flint (Dewey and Bromehead 1915) was very rare (1) and the remaining pieces with cortex displayed rolled (2) or thermal (2) surfaces.

B.1.5 The assemblage was in quite good condition although the number of fresh pieces was only 32.14%. This figure was much lower for topsoil/subsoil material and higher for flints from buried horizons, but in each case, the assemblage was very small and not statistically significant. There were no badly damaged pieces, but most pieces were lightly damaged, indicating that they had been disturbed.

Table B.1.3: Flint by condition and cortication

Total assemblage	Total	%	Cortication	Total	%
Fresh	9	32.14%	None	1	3.57%
Light	15	53.57%	Light	24	85.71%
Moderate	4	14.29%	Moderate	2	7.14%
Heavy			Heavy		
Rolled			Very heavy	1	3.57%
	28			28	

The assemblage (Table B.1.4)

B.1.6 The assemblage was small, and was dispersed between numerous contexts. However, there was clearly more flints in the northern part of the evaluation area (18 flints in 10

trenches) than in the slightly larger southern part of the evaluation (13 flints in 12 trenches). In both areas, one trench dominated with six examples each (279 and 289).

B.1.7 The assemblage had a very low blade index of just 8.69% with only two blade forms recovered, one of which was very much a borderline example. None of the features sampled yielded any fine knapping waste that would indicate on site knapping activities.

B.1.8 The assemblage lacked any examples of core dressing/curation such as crested blades. One possible modified crested flake or core tablet was recovered from an investigation into possible ice wedges in Trench 281, and this piece may well be very early in date, but was the only flint recovered from that trench.

B.1.9 Both of the cores that were recovered looked to be later prehistoric in date. Both were simple in form and were related to flake reduction. Both also had very prominent spurs along unprepared platforms that is often a feature associated with Bronze Age industries. One core was recovered from the colluvium in Trench 279 and the other from ditch fill 28703.

B.1.10 Five tools were present, and constituted 16.13% of the flint assemblage, which is fairly typical of the Otterpool assemblages (with a range from a high of 19.22% for Field 4 to a low of 12.84% for Fields 2-3). The tool types recovered comprise an end scraper, two retouched flakes and two piercers. One of these piercers has already been mentioned above and may well be very early in date with extremely heavy backing, possibly related to the modification of a crested flake or core tablet. One other early tool was a fine microdenticulate on a curved blade form. This piece was broken and only the distal end survived but its overall form suggests that it was a blade. It displayed the very typical fine serrations along one concave edge while its other steeper edge had cruder retouch bordering on backing in places. One very fine horseshoe end-scraper was probably Neolithic in date. The other retouched flake and piercer were slightly more problematic, but are quite likely to be of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

Key contexts

B.1.11 Unlike most of the other areas investigated at Otterpool, Field 6 did not yield any major assemblages. The two largest groups of flint only numbered six pieces and only two other trenches had more than two flints in them (Trenches 273 and 274). The evaluation area was split between a northern and southern portion of near equal trench numbers.

B.1.12 Trenches 270-280 made up the northern part of this evaluation area and were partially focused on post-medieval activity along the southern limits of the CTRL corridor. The area was bordered on its western side by Stone Street. Flint-related activity in this area was largely restricted to five trenches, 271-274 and 279. Trenches 271-274 contained no more than three flints each but the concentration of 10 flints here was of note in comparison to the rest of the evaluation area. These trenches contained some residual flints in post-medieval contexts but a number of flints in Trenches 273 and 274 may have been recovered from contemporary features. The ten flints comprised eight flakes, a bladelet and a microdenticulate on a blade. None of these pieces was definitively later prehistoric in character and it is possible that this cluster of flintwork represents the heavily disturbed remains of an early prehistoric site, possibly Neolithic in date.

B.1.13 Colluvial horizon 27903 yielded five flints while a sixth was recovered from the overlying subsoil. This horizon was examined quite carefully with test grid squares and was

also sampled for microdebitage. The sample did not yield any flintwork, indicating that an *in situ* flint scatter was not present. The six pieces consisted of four flakes, a blade and a core on a flake. The blade form was quite irregular but may have been an axe working piece while the colour was distinctly later prehistoric in character. It is likely that these flints belong to several different periods.

B.1.14 Trenches 281-292 yielded 13 flints from six of the twelve trenches. Trench 289 contributed six of these and there were two flints from Trench 290 that was positioned over the same enclosure as Trench 289. Eight trenches situated away from this enclosure yielded just four flints. However, two pieces of note were recovered from Trench 281. Here a fine end scraper of Neolithic date was recovered alongside an unusual piercer recovered from a deep slot dug to investigate a probable ice wedge. This piece was a backed flake with a piercer projection, possibly fashioned on a modified core tablet. This piece could be of Upper Palaeolithic date, although it could also belong to a Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic industry.

B.1.15 Trench 287 contained just one flint from ditch fill 28703. This piece was another core on a flake that was very probably later prehistoric in date, most likely belonging to the mid-late Bronze Age.

B.1.16 The four trenches situated over the main enclosure in the southern evaluation area yielded nine flints. These comprised seven flakes, a retouched flake and a piece of irregular waste. Three of the flakes were examples that typify later prehistoric industries and it is possible that this small assemblage was contemporary with the enclosure ditches and a pit from which most of them came.

Discussion

B.1.17 This small assemblage contained tools and flakes that appeared to belong to a wide range of periods, and largely represents a background scatter from low-level activity.

B.1.18 Some struck flints from ditches and pits in Trenches 271-274, and others from the square enclosure investigated in Trenches 289-292, may represent material contemporary with the features from which they came. If fully excavated, the square enclosure has the potential to yield a far larger assemblage of mid-late Bronze Age date.

B.1.19 There is also some potential for further earlier prehistoric material from the colluvial and alluvial horizons identified during evaluation, both of which contained some flintwork. The heavily backed piece from Trench 281 also suggests that there may have been late Upper Palaeolithc activity in Field 6, identification of which was one of the key objectives outlined in the WSI (OA 2018a).

B.1.20 Despite these observations, however, the recovered assemblage is of lower significance than those found in Fields 1-5 at Otterpool.

B.2 Prehistoric pottery

By Lisa Brown

Introduction

B.2.1 A total of 38 sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 491g was recovered from Trenches 289 and 291. Ditch 28903 produced 25 sherds (381g), enclosure ditch 28912 contained 9

sherds (91g), ditch 29103 yielded 3 sherds (3g), and pit 28920 only a single sherd (16g). The entire assemblage appears to date to the middle Bronze Age. The condition of the collection is variable, with some very small and highly abraded sherds, but there are some well-preserved diagnostic rims and decorated fragments that conform to the Deverel-Rimbury tradition dating to the second half of the second millennium BC (Ellison 1975; Gibson 2002, 104-7).

Methodology

B.2.2 Fabrics were identified with the aid of a hand lens and binocular microscope at 20x and 10x magnification, and classified using an alpha-numeric dominant inclusion code, further subdivided on size and frequency of the inclusions, following the recommended guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2011; 2016). The pottery was recorded by in an Excel spreadsheet by context group, feature or deposit type, and feature group. All fragments were counted and weighed. The following characteristics were entered in separate fields where possible: fabric, form, surface treatment, decoration, degree of abrasion, and spot date. Degrees of abrasion are based on three broad categories: (3) high - surface survival minimum, breaks heavily eroded; (2) moderate - surface somewhat preserved but clearly worn; (1) slight - little indication of wear apparent.

Description of fabrics and forms

B.2.3 The entire Field 6 assemblage is in flint-tempered fabrics previously encountered in other parts of the excavation. Only four fabric varieties were recorded in this group but some variations in these subtypes were noted which, once the full analysis of the combined Otterpool prehistoric assemblage is underway will be rationalised and expanded as appropriate. The following fabrics were recorded:

- F1 Lightly sanded glauconitic clay incorporating sparse to moderate red and black ferrous inclusions, tempered with moderate to abundant ill-assorted coarse white and grey calcined flint pieces 0.5-5mm [30 sherds/377g]
- F2 sandy, slightly micaceous, red and black ferrous inclusions, and moderate burnt flint <2mm [3 sherds/22g]
- F3 finely sanded glauconitic clay with abundant well-sorted flint inclusions <3mm, some red and black ferrous inclusions [3 sherds/54g]
- F4 glauconitic sandy clay with small black and red ferrous inclusions and sparse calcined flint <2mm – more sand than flint [1 sherd/38g]

B.2.4 A total of at least six vessels is represented by the 38 sherds. Rim and body sherds belonging to three individual Bucket Urns in fabric F1, embellished with fingertip-impressed cordons, were recovered from ditch 28903. Although subtle, differences in the fabric suggest that the fragments do not all belong to a single vessel. A tiny bevelled rim fragment weighing only 1g belongs to a much smaller vessel. A simple basal sherd in fabric F3 from the same ditch is an indeterminate form, almost certainly a Bucket or Barrel Urn. Enclosure ditch 28912 yielded a well-preserved rim fragment of a smaller vessel in fabric F4, probably a Globular Urn. Pit 28290 contained only a small body sherd in fabric F2. The entire assemblage could date to a short period of activity in the middle Bronze Age.

Discussion

B.2.5 The prehistoric pottery assemblage appears to be a coherent middle Bronze Age group from a restricted set of features, and all the material could be contemporary, dated to somewhere between c 1600 – 1100 BC. It may be possible to narrow the time frame on typological evidence if, during further analysis, direct affinities can be established with local pottery of the same type on similar sites. Deverel-Rimbury pottery is often associated with funerary activity, but there is nothing to suggest that this assemblage derives from a disturbed cremation cemetery, and these forms are also commonly found in domestic contexts.

Recommendations for conservation, discard and retention

B.2.6 The prehistoric pottery has the potential to inform future research through further analysis and comparison to similar local and regional material, and 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).

Table B.2.1: Prehistoric pottery summary record

Context	Sherds	Weight (g)	Fabric	Form	Ceramic date
28907	10	209	F1	Bucket Urn fingertip cordon dec	MBA
28907	2	39	F1	Cordoned Urn fingertip cordon dec	MBA
28907	1	1	F1	Small indet urn (tiny rim sherd)	MBA
28907	1	51	F3	Base of indet urn/jar	MBA
28908	2	12	F1	-	MBA
28908	2	6	F2	-	MBA
28909	7	63	F1	Cordoned Urn fingertip cordon dec	MBA
28914	4	5	F-	-	MBA
28914	1	38	F4	Globular or Bucket Urn rim	MBA
28916	1	26	F1	-	MBA
28917	3	22	F1	-	MBA
28922	1	16	F2	-	MBA
29103	3	3	F3	-	MBA

B.3 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

By Edward Biddulph

Introduction

B.3.1 Some 16 sherds of pottery, weighing 46g, were recovered from context-groups spot-dated to the late Iron Age or Roman periods. The assemblage was scanned to identify diagnostic forms and fabrics, provide spot-dates, and make recommendations for the treatment of the material. Fabrics were assigned codes from OA's standard recording system for later Iron Age and Roman pottery (Booth 2016). Reference was also made to the National

Roman Fabric Reference Collection (NRFRC; Tomber and Dore 1998). Each context-group was quantified by sherd count and weight (grammes).

B.3.2 The following fabrics were noted (NRFRC codes in brackets):

- E80 Grog-tempered ware (SOB GT); may include East Sussex ware
- O Indeterminate oxidised fabric
- O20 Sandy oxidised ware
- R Indeterminate reduced fabric
- Z20 Medieval fabric
- CBM Ceramic building material

Description

Table B.3.1: Description of the late Iron Age and Roman pottery by context

Context	Sherds	Weight (g)	Description	Spot-date
27205	1	1	Indeterminate fragment	Undated
27207	2	9	Body sherd, fabric O20; body sherd, fabric ?Z20	?Medieval
27303	1	3	Body sherd, fabric O20	AD 43-410
27405	2	3	Indeterminate fragment, fabric R; indeterminate fragment, ?CBM (?post-Roman)	?AD 43-410 (pottery)
27411	1	4	Footing base sherd, fabric O20	AD 43-410
27415	3	17	Body sherds, fabric E80	50 BC-AD 410
27511	1	1	Indeterminate fragment, fabric R	Undated
27512	3	3	Indeterminate fragments, fabric O	Undated
27903	1	2	SF239. Body sherd, fabric E80	50 BC-AD 410
28003	1	3	Body sherd, fabric O20	AD 43-410
Total	16	46		

B.3.3 Two groups (27415 and 27903) contained grog-tempered ware dated broadly to the late Iron Age or Roman period; the use of grog tempering is a long-lived tradition in the region, beginning in the late Iron Age and continuing well into the later Roman period (Lyne 2008, 207). Groups from contexts 27303, 27405, 27411 and 28003 had a slightly narrower date range, being dated to the Roman period. Sandy oxidised fabrics and reduced fabrics were identified. A sherd of possible medieval pottery was recovered from context 27207, along with a residual oxidised sherd of Roman date, and the ceramic fragments from contexts 27205, 27511 and 27512 were indeterminate and could not be dated.

B.3.4 The condition of the pottery is very poor. The pottery has an overall mean sherd weight (MSW; weight divided by number of sherds) of 3g, reflecting an assemblage of tiny, abraded fragments. The condition the assemblage suggests that the pottery has been subject to multiple episodes of disturbance in marginal features away from core areas of use.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.3.5 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.4 Medieval and post-medieval pottery

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

B.4.1 Field 6 produced a total of 32 sherds of post-Roman pottery weighing 282g, from 17 contexts. This comprises a mixture of medieval and post-medieval wares. An intermediate level catalogue of pottery types was constructed (in Excel), following standard procedure, for the whole assemblage and spot-dates produced for each context. The catalogue includes, per context and per pottery fabric, quantification by sherd count and weight only. Additional details, including vessel form, part, decoration, condition etc., were recorded in a comments field. Full details may be consulted in the project archive.

Pottery fabrics

B.4.2 Fabric codes used are those of the Kent fabric type series housed at Canterbury Archaeological Trust and which the author helped to develop. Medieval (and some post-medieval) Kent fabrics are fully described in a report on pottery from Townwall Street, Dover (Cotter 2006). A breakdown of the fabrics present is provided in Table B.4.1 below.

Table B.4.1: Breakdown of the post-Roman pottery types from Field 6

Fabric	Common name	Date	No. sherds	Weight
EM41	Coarse flint-tempered ware (South coast)	*c* 1050-1150/75	2	3
EM29	Fine sandy ware with flint and shell temper (South coast)	*c* 1175-1300	3	24
EM.M5	Ashford-type (Potter's Corner) shelly-sandy ware.	*c* 1175-1300	7	35
M40B	Ashford/Wealden sandy ware.	*c* 1175-1400	6	33
M40C	Ashford/Wealden pasty ware (chalk flecked)	*c* 1225-1400	1	159
LPM7	English porcelain	*c* 1745-1925	1	2
LPM3A	South Yorks white-slipped kitchenware	*c* 1800-1925	1	2
LPM5	Yellow ware (Staffs/Midlands)	*c* 1800-1925	1	3
LPM14	Refined whitewares (Staffs etc)	*c* 1825-1925	9	19
LPM2	Fine red earthenware (flowerpot etc)	*c* 1825-1950	1	2
Total			**32**	**282**

Date and nature of the assemblage

B.4.3 The assemblage is generally in a very fragmentary and fairly abraded condition, although the poor surface condition of some medieval sherds may have something to do with local soil conditions. Some sherds however are reasonably large and some are fairly fresh. Ordinary domestic pottery types are represented and all are typical of the wares commonly found in this part of Kent. The assemblage falls very neatly into two chronological/spatial groups. All the post-medieval pottery (13 sherds, 28g) is of 'Victorian' date, and comes from Trench 271, where it was associated with a 19th century brick clamp. All the medieval pottery (19 sherds, 254g) is from the fills of ditches, pits, postholes and from colluvium in Trenches

274, 275, 277, 278, 279 and 290. The medieval pottery dates from the later 11th or 12th century to the 14th century, but mostly from the late 12th to the 14th century.

B.4.4 The post-medieval pottery mainly falls within a date range of *c* 1830-1900 and comprises a range of commonplace 'Victorian' tablewares and a single sherd of flowerpot. The unusually small size and scrappy condition of this pottery is notable as is the fact that a few sherds have been burnt - probably by the brick clamp, or clamps, identified in this area (Trench 271). Most of the clay pipes from this trench have also been burnt. The scrappy state of the Victorian pottery might suggest it derives from the crushed pottery, brick and household cinders that were often added at this period to temper the brick clay and improve the firing. Some, however, might derive from general use at the brickworks.

B.4.5 The medieval assemblage mostly comprises small abraded sherds. No rims are present but the sagging bases and sooted exteriors of many sherds show they mostly come from coarse unglazed cooking pots (and perhaps cooking bowls?). Most sherds are in Ashford area sandy fabrics including Ashford Potter's Corner shelly-sandy ware (EM.M5), and Ashford/Wealden sandy ware (M40B). A single jug is represented by a large but fairly weathered handle fragment in Ashford/Wealden pasty ware (Fabric M40C, *c* 1225-1400), which was the only post-Roman pottery recovered from Trench 274 (subsoil context 27401). The handle is of unusually robust manufacture and large size, and must come from an unusually large jug. The back of the handle is highly decorated with vertical rows of ring-and-dot stamping - typical of this jugs in this ware (Plate 8). It was probably once glazed but this has subsequently disappeared. The handle is a useful addition to the typology of this ware and it is recommended that it should be illustrated for any eventual publication.

B.4.6 The main value of the pottery from Field 6 is for dating purposes. No further cataloguing or analysis will be needed for the pottery described here - apart from the illustration and description of the M40C decorated jug handle.

B.5 Clay tobacco pipes

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

B.5.1 A total of 67 pieces of clay pipe weighing 108g were recovered from ten contexts. These have been catalogued and recorded on an Excel spreadsheet. The catalogue records, per context, the spot-date, the quantity of stem, bowl and mouth fragments, the overall fragment count, weight, and comments on condition and any makers' marks or decoration present. The minimum number of bowls per context was also recorded. Full catalogue details remain in archive. No further work is recommended.

Summary of assemblage

B.5.2 Apart from an isolated piece of earlier stem in Trench 274 (context 27411), the assemblage is all of 19th century date. This mostly comprises typically slender well-made stem fragments with a narrow stem bore diameter. The pieces are fairly fresh but noticeably quite short (maximum 51mm long, but mostly shorter) and also noticeably burnt - generally a pinkish or reddish colour, but in a few cases almost black or purplish-brown and vitrified. Nearly all the pipes come from Trench 271, and like the Victorian pottery from this trench (see

above) they were probably burnt by the brick clamp, or clamps, identified in this area. The highest number of fragments came from context 27105, which produced 16 fragments including pieces of three pipe bowls.

B.5.3 The stems themselves are plain and undecorated and cannot be dated any closer than 19th century. There are, however, five fragments of pipe bowl of this date from the same number of pipes. Two of these are definitely spur-bowls with the maker's initials moulded on either side of the spur. The marked spur from context 27104 is too damaged, but one of the three bowls from 27105 is complete enough to read. This has a complete prominent spur of squared side-profile with the initials 'W/S' on the sides. Oswald's list of Kent pipemakers gives three 19th century makers with these initials (Oswald 1975, 176). The most likely candidate (on geographical grounds) is probably William Sheepwash of Canterbury who is listed in trades directories for 1845; the other alternatives are William Shaw of Maidstone (active 1845-1847), and William Sandy of Gravesend (active 1863). A mid-19th century date for the pipe bowl is, however, fairly certain.

B.5.4 The isolated stem from Trench 274 is very abraded and probably dates from the late 17th or early 18th century. The site produced no stems with a surviving mouthpiece.

B.6 Glass

By Ian Scott

B.6.1 The glass finds are limited and comprise small pieces of window glass (Nos 1, 2 , 4 and 6), pieces of beer or wine bottle (Nos 3, 5, 7 & 9) and single pieces of melted glass (No. 8). None of the glass need date from before the 18th century and some probably dates from the 19th century.

Context 27104	(1)	**Window glass**, small sherd with regular even surfaces & thickness. Very pale green.
	(2)	**Window glass**, small sherd with regular even surfaces & thickness. Very pale blue green.
Context 27105	(3)	**Wine or beer bottle**. Small body sherd in dark green glass. Possibly from late 18th to early 19th-century dip moulded bottle.
	(4)	**Window glass**, small sherd of thin colourless glass with regular even surfaces & thickness
Context 27110	(5)	**Wine bottle or flask**. Small quite thin body sherd in dark green glass. Possibly from late 18th to early 19th-century dip moulded bottle.
	(6)	**Window glass**. Very small sherd of pale green window glass. Appears to have regular even surfaces & thickness.
Context 27121	(7)	**Bottle**. Thin walled body sherd in dark green glass from a cylindrical bottle. Not closely datable.
	(8)	**Melted glass**. Melted pale blue green glass.
	(9)	**Wine or beer bottle.** Sherd from the neck and finish of a bottle. Very dark green glass. The finish and string have been formed from added glass using a finishing tool. Probably dates to the 1820s

B.7 Metals

By Ian Scott

B.7.1 The metals finds include a number of finds of later post medieval and modern date (Nos 1, 15 – 21, 23, 24, 27, 28, 31, 35, 41, 42 and 46). These finds include two coins (Nos 15 and 35), pieces of cast iron (Nos 23, 24, 27 and 28). Other finds include a wire U-staple (No. 16), buttons (Nos 17, 20, 41 and 42), two buckles (Nos 19 and 46) and a heel iron from a clog or boot (No. 1). There is a fragment of possible artillery shell casing (No. 18), and a mechanical mower tine (No. 21). The remaining finds cannot be closely dated, but would not be out of place in post medieval or modern context. The final object (No. 49) is made of thin cu alloy and appears to be a letter 'O' possibly detached from sign or label. This is more likely to be modern than earlier in date.

Context 27101	(1)	**Heel iron**. Fe. L: 66mm, W: 75mm.
Context 27105	(2)	**Nail**. Possible nail with little or no head, bent into a curve, encrusted at centre. Fe. L: 54mm.
Context 27107	(3)	**Bar or nail**. Thin bar or nail stem. Fe. L: 62mm.
	(4)	**Nail**. Small nail or rivet with slightly domed head, incomplete. Fe. L extant: 15mm
	(5)	**Nail** with small slightly domed head and tapered square section stem. Complete. Fe. L: 63mm
	(6)	**Rod**. Fe. L: 59mm, D: 10mm.
Context 27109	(7)	**Wire or nail** fragments. 4 x small frags. Fe. Sample <137>
Context 27122	(8)	**Nail** with slightly domed head, tapered stem. Possibly complete. Fe. L: 84mm
	(9)	**Nail** with slightly domed head. Small nail, incomplete stem. Fe. Not measured
Context 27123	(10)	**Nail** with ?lozenge shaped head. Possibly just encrusted. Tapered square section stem, Fe. L: 59mm.
Context 28500	(11)	**Lead fragment**, small undiagnostic fragment. Pb (md)
Context 28501	(12)	**Coin?** Disc of cu alloy, worn smooth with a notch missing from part of edge. Not identifiable. D: 27mm. Sf 252 (md)
Context 28600	(13)	**Offcut** of sheet lead. (md)
Context 28700	(14)	**Offcut**. Probable offcut of sheet lead
	(15)	**Penny, George V, 1914**. Cu alloy. D: 31mm.
	(16)	**Wire U-staple**, modern. Fe. L: 30mm.
Context 28701	(17)	**Button**, small plain flat circular, tinned cu alloy with complete shank. Cu alloy. D: 14mm.
	(18)	**Shell casing?** Curved fragment with parallel grooves, possible fragment of shell casing. Cu alloy. Not measured. (md)
Context 28900	(19)	**Buckle frame**, incomplete. Almost certainly modern (20thC?). Cu alloy. L: 24mm, W: 21mm. (md)
	(20)	**Button**, plain flat circular, tinned cu alloy with shank with broken loop. D: 18mm. (md)
	(21)	**Mower tine**. Drop forged tine from a mechanical mower, broken at tip. Incomplete. Fe. L: 132mm. (md)
	(22)	**Nail** with small head or nail stem only. Fe. L: 57mm. (md)
	(23)	**Pipe or guttering**. Curved fragment of cast iron, possible pipe or guttering. L: 59mm, W: 58mm. (md)

	(24)	**Fragment**, possibly cast fe. L: 74mm, W: 37mm. (md)
	(25)	**Rod or bar**, partly encrusted. Fe. L: 117mm. (md)
	(26)	**Sheet or strip**. 2 x small frags of cu alloy strip. Not measured. (md)
	(27)	**Vessel**? Curved fragment of cast fe possibly from a vessel. Fe. 145mm x 100mm. (md)
	(28)	**Vessel**? Possible vessel fragment, cast fe with rib. L: 61mm, W: 50mm. (md)
Context 29000	(29)	**Bar**. Short length of bar? Fe. Not measured. Sf 248 (md)
	(30)	**Fragment**. Small flat fragment roughly triangular. Fe. Not measured. (md)
	(31)	**Bullet**, with flat base and rounded nose, 2 parallel grooves around circumference just above base. Pb. (Bore) D: 9.5 mm; L: 13mm. Sf 247 (md)
	(32)	**Nail or pin**, incomplete with encrusted head. Fe. Not measured. (md)
	(33)	**Sheet or plate.** Possibly cast cu alloy sheet or plate fragment. Irregular outline. 25mm x 15mm. Sf 249 (md) Similar to sf 250.
	(34)	**Sheet or plate**. Possibly cast cu alloy sheet or plate fragment. Irregular outline. 42mm x 16mm. Sf250 (md) Similar to sf 249.
	(35)	**Sixpence, George VI, 1942**. Silver. D: 19mm. Sf 246 (md)
	(36)	**Bar**, of square section and slightly tapered through its length. Slightly encrusted. Possibly a tool? Fe. L: 190mm. (md)
Context 29001	(37)	**Bar**. Short length of bar, encrusted. Fe. Not measured
	(38)	**Lead waste**? Small fragment. Not measured. Sf 251 (md)
Context 29013	(39)	**Melted waste.** Tiny pellet of melted lead. Not measured
Context 29019	(40)	**Nail** with small head incomplete and encrusted. Fe. Not measured.
Context 29100	(41)	**Button**, plain flat circular, tinned cu alloy with shank with broken loop. D: 17mm. (md)
	(42)	**Button**, small two-part hollow, with embossed crest (crown with lion within a laurel wreath, '47' below crown, and letters '.. IFA' above) Uniform cuff button? Cu alloy. D: 15mm. Sf 254
	(43)	**Melted waste**. 2 x pieces of undiagnostic lead, perhaps waste. (md)
	(44)	**Nails**. 1 x nail with small head, incomplete; 1 x nail stem frag. No refit. Fe. Not measured
	(45)	**Rod or bar.** Length of lead rod, wider at one end and chamfered around the edge. Narrower end is slightly pinched in. Function unclear. Pb. L: 47mm, D: 14mm. Sf 253 (md)
Context 29200	(46)	**Hat buckle**. Fragment comprising most of one side of a strongly curved buckle with a pivot hole at the centre for the spindle of the chape. Almost certainly a shoe buckle. Cu alloy. L: 44mm.
	(47)	**Nail or rivet**. Small nail or rivet with flat circular head and slightly tapered rectangular section stem. Cu alloy L: 26.5mm.
	(48)	**Offcut** of sheet lead. (md)
	(49)	**Letter 'O'.** Oval formed from thin cu alloy and hollow backed. Possibly a letter 'O' to be applied a for a sign or label? L: 17mm, W: 15mm.

B.8 Slag

By Geraldine Crann

B.8.1 Five small fragments of undiagnostic slag weighing just 3g were found in Field 6. This was from environmental sample <137>, context 27109, the lower fill of a Victorian furnace.

B.9 Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

B.9.1 A single small piece of cherty limestone (15g) was found in context 27200. It is not worked or used and can now be discarded.

B.10 Fired clay and ceramic building material

By Cynthia Poole

Introduction

B.10.1 A modest quantity of fired clay and ceramic building material was recovered from the evaluation trenches in Field 6. Fired clay amounting to 22 fragments weighing 3936g was recovered from Trenches 270-1 and 273-4 by hand excavation, except for a single scrap from a sieved sample. Ceramic building material, which comprised 11 small scraps weighing 81g, were recovered from topsoil, subsoil and ditch fills in trenches 272, 274, 286 and 290. 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), which can be added to as excavation progresses. The record includes quantification, fabric type, form, surface finish, dimensions and significant characteristics. The assemblage is summarised by context in Table B.10.1. Fabrics were characterised on macroscopic features and with the aid of x20 hand lens.

Fabrics

B.10.2 The fired clay was nearly all made in fabric Qf, a red-orange fine sandy clay possibly derived from brickearth deposits. A single fragment was made in Fabric A, a very fine smooth silty clay. The ceramic building material was made in a variety of sandy fabrics B, D, E and Q.

Description of the fired clay

B.10.3 The fired clay from Trenches 273 and 274 was undiagnostic and cannot be dated. One amorphous fragment came from a small pit (27305) possibly a hearth or oven base, which contained frequent charcoal. The second scrap had a flat moulded surface and was found in a ditch (27403) probably of prehistoric date.

B.10.4 Most of the fired clay came from feature 27103, exposed in Trench 271 and partly in 270. This is interpreted as the base of a brick clamp and is dated to the mid to late-19th century from pottery in its upper layers. The fired clay consisted of large broken blocks up to 130mm long with one or two rough flat surfaces forming the corner of a block. The pieces ranged in thickness from 30 to over 100mm thick. One piece (from context 27118) was from

a flat slab pierced by a perforation *c* 30mm in diameter. Another slab 48mm thick had a very uniform thick greyish black slaggy vitrified layer 27mm across the surface.

B.10.5 This group of fired clay from 27103 is interpreted as the outer coating of the brick clamp. Brick clamps were generally constructed in a shallow dished hollow lined with an organic insulating material such as straw or reeds on which a base of burnt bricks was constructed before the green bricks for firing were set in place with a series of flues and channels constructed within the brick structure to allow the heat to circulate fully. When the clamp was complete an outer coating of clay or mud might be applied to seal and insulate the structure, or old burnt bricks might be used if available. The overlapping tips of debris covering the clamp base suggests the ordered dismantling of the clamp from one end to the other with waste debris dumped where the bricks had been removed. What is surprising is the complete absence of any brick. By the 19th century, the successful firing of a brick clamp may have been perfected, but it is unlikely that there were no damaged bricks or wasters. As only part of the structure lay within Field 6, and it was only tested by two evaluation trenches, it is possible that such bricks exist in other parts of the structure; if not, then possibly all bricks and brick fragments were removed from the clamp for use elsewhere.

Ceramic Building Material

B.10.6 The ceramic building material comprised indeterminate scraps, a few of which could be identified as post medieval date flat roof tile and brick. These were found in topsoil and subsoil layers, a modern field drain and a posthole of late 17th to early 18th century date. Two indeterminate scraps from ditches 28607 and 29011 may be Roman.

Table B.10.1: Summary of the fired clay and ceramic building material

Ctxt	Id./sample no	Nos	Wt (g)	Material	Form	Fabric	Spot date
27003	336	4	2158	Fired Clay	Structural	Qf	Undated
27104	337	2	156	Fired Clay	Structural	Qf	Undated
27105	338	2	160	Fired Clay	Structural	Qf	Undated
27106	339	1	462	Fired Clay	Structural	Qf	Undated
27106	340	2	126	Fired Clay	Structural	Qf	Undated
27110	341	1	28	Fired Clay	Structural	Qf	Undated
27118	342	4	245	Fired Clay	Structural	Qf	Undated
27118	343	4	594	Fired Clay	Structural	Qf	Undated
27200	344	1	6	CBM	Brick	Q	Pmed
27201	345	1	27	CBM	Roof	D	Pmed
27201	346	1	9	CBM	Brick	Q	Pmed
27304	<135>	1	4	Fired Clay	Indet	Qf	Undated
27405	347	1	3	Fired Clay	Indet	A	Undated
27411	348	1	25	CBM	Roof	E	Pmed: LC18-C19
28608	349	2	5	CBM	Indet	D	Ro?
29013	350	4	5	CBM	Indet	B & D	Ro?
29019	351	1	4	CBM	Roof?	D	Pmed?

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Sharon Cook

Introduction

C.1.1 Three bulk samples were taken from the evaluation of Field 6 at Otterpool, Stanford, Kent, primarily for the retrieval of Charred Plant Remains (CPR) and artefacts.

Method

C.1.2 The CPR bulk samples were processed at Oxford Archaeology using a modified Siraf-type 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 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.1.3 Identifications were carried out using standard morphological criteria for the cereals (Jacomet 2006), identification of wild plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al*. 2006) and by comparison with modern reference material. Classification and nomenclature of plant material follows Stace (2010). Where fewer than twenty-five individuals are present for any material type, these have been fully quantified.

Results and discussion

C.1.4 Table C.1.1 lists the charred taxa identified from each CPR sample in Field 6. The three samples from this area produced very different flots.

C.1.5 Sample 135 from the middle fill of pit 27305 has tentatively been dated to the Roman period on the basis of one small fragment of Roman pottery. This produced a particularly rich and varied flot composed largely of charred grass stem, straw or reed fragments, together with a quantity of charred grain in very mixed condition and a range of seeds from uncultivated plants. The composition of the grain assemblage is very similar to that from samples of Roman date from other areas of the Otterpool evaluation (OA 2018b-e), consisting largely of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and oat/brome (*Avena/Bromus* sp.). However, the Roman samples from other areas typically include glume base fragments, and the lack of this component in sample 135 may indicate that the wheat in this sample is a free threshing variety such as bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) or rivet wheat (*Triticum turgidum*), which would make a medieval date more likely. Large legumes are also present in the flot and, together with the cereal grain may be an indication of a mixed arable regime of wheat, barley and peas or beans. The wild plant material is rich in seed heads, flower bases and other plant parts not commonly present within charred assemblages.

C.1.6 While the cereals and larger legumes may be crop waste or stored foodstuffs that were accidentally charred and discarded in a pit, it is perhaps more likely that this material represents discarded roofing and/or flooring material. Thatched roofs of the medieval period often contain ears with residual grains (Letts 2000), which would explain the presence of grains that appear still to be hulled. In addition, the wild plant material includes seed heads

and other parts which are common finds within medieval thatch, as are legumes – studies of smoke blackened thatch have found all of these material types (Letts 2000).

C.1.7 Sample 136 from a colluvial layer within Trench 279 contains only charcoal and a small fragment of nutshell. This is likely to be the remains of a fire but without additional information it is not possible to further interpret this deposit.

C.1.8 Sample 137 came from a fill within a 19th century brick clamp. It contained very little charred material, and the few charcoal fragments in this flot were <2mm in size and are therefore not suitable for wood species identification.

C.1.9 Fired clay was extracted from the residue of sample 135, flint, iron and slag was extracted from the residues of sample 137. No finds were present within the residues of sample 136.

Recommendations

C.1.10 If further excavation is undertaken sampling should be carried out in accordance with the most recent sampling guidelines (e.g. Oxford Archaeology 2017 and English Heritage 2011).

C.1.11 As part of a post-excavation assessment, the flot from sample 135 would merit further consideration, but a radiocarbon date would be required. Further work should include identification of the main component of the sample (grass/reeds/straw) in order to better understand the nature of this deposit.

C.1.12 The flots warrant retention at least until all works on this site are complete, when the relationships of these features are better understood, at which point a firm decision on discard and retention will be more easily made. As a minimum, the flot from sample 135 should be retained in the archive.

Sample no.	Context no.	Area/Trench	Sample vol. (L)	Feature /Deposit	Date	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
135	27304	273	10	Middle fill of pit [27305]	Roman?	125	+++	+++	+++	+++		+++	Part scanned only due to size. Large fragments of charcoal including some roundwood >10mm. Very rich in charred straw/reeds? mostly small in diameter. Culm nodes present. Grain in mixed condition – some very clinkered while others are in v good condition - some still in glume/hull. 21 *Triticum* sp., 1 *cf Triticum* sp., 15 *Hordeum* sp. some still partially hulled – all beginning to sprout. 2 *cf Hordeum* sp., 13 *Avena/Bromus*, + 2 *Avena* sp. still in glume. 19 indet cereal grain. 1 unid cereal grain still in glume/hull. 25+ rachis internodes – some in v good condition. 10 unid chaff fragments. 20+ grass seeds, 100+ *Rumex* sp. good condition. 1 *Carex* sp., 3 Chenopods, 2 Amaranthaceae, 1 *Spergula arvensis*, 4 small Fabaceae, 1 *Juncus* sp., 1 *Veronica hederifolia*, 4 indet seeds. 13 *Vicia/Lathyrus* 2-4mm, 3 legumes 6-8mm, 9 frags of legume – complete will be >8mm – Vivcia faber? 3 *Raphanus raphanistrum* capsules. Stalks, flower bases and other plant parts present. 21 *Juncus* sp. seedheads.
136	27903	279	35	Layer	U/D	30	+++					+	Rich in fine modern roots. Anthracite and indet clinkery material present. Charcoal has some external encrustation. 1 small frag of nutshell. No other charred material present.

137	27109	271	40	Lower fill of brick clamp [27114]	C19	30							Rich in fine modern roots. Anthracite and indet clinkery material form majority of flot. Occasional small charcoal fragments <2mm – heavily mineralized.

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

Table C.1.1: The charred material from Field 6

C.2 Animal Bone

By Lee G. Broderick

Introduction

C.2.1 One animal bone was recovered from the site, weighing 1g, and collected by hand. This material was recorded in full, with the aid of the Oxford Archaeology skeletal reference collection and standard identification guides, using a diagnostic zone system (Serjeantson 1996, 194–223 for mammals; Cohen and Serjeantson 1996 for birds). Features on the site were dated by associated ceramic finds.

Description

C.2.2 The only specimen recovered was an indeterminate fragment from context 27105 dating to the 19th century.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

C.2.3 The assemblage should not be considered for retention.

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APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Field 6, Otterpool, Sellindge, Kent. Archaeological evaluation report
Site code:	STOT 17
Grid Reference	612900 137150
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	May 2018
Area of Site	5 ha.
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Folkestone Museum in due course, under the following accession number: TBC.
Summary of Results:	The evaluation in Field 6 comprised 22 trenches. A small number of earlier prehistoric worked flint indicates some background activity in the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. The most significant feature was a square enclosure in the southern part of the field with an internal diameter of *c* 34m. This was previously known through aerial photography, and the evaluation dated it to the middle Bronze Age. An external ditch and internal pit could also be dated to the same period. A limited amount of late Iron Age/Roman material in the north-eastern part of the field suggests some activity of this period in the vicinity. A series of medieval field boundaries were discovered. A series of undated features, primarily ditches, were found in the central and southern part of the site. Some may be related to the middle Bronze Age enclosure, whereas others might be associated with the medieval field boundaries in the northern part of the site. A brick clamp probably dating to the early 19th century was identified on the north edge of the field by the geophysical survey, and was trenched, confirming its date and character.

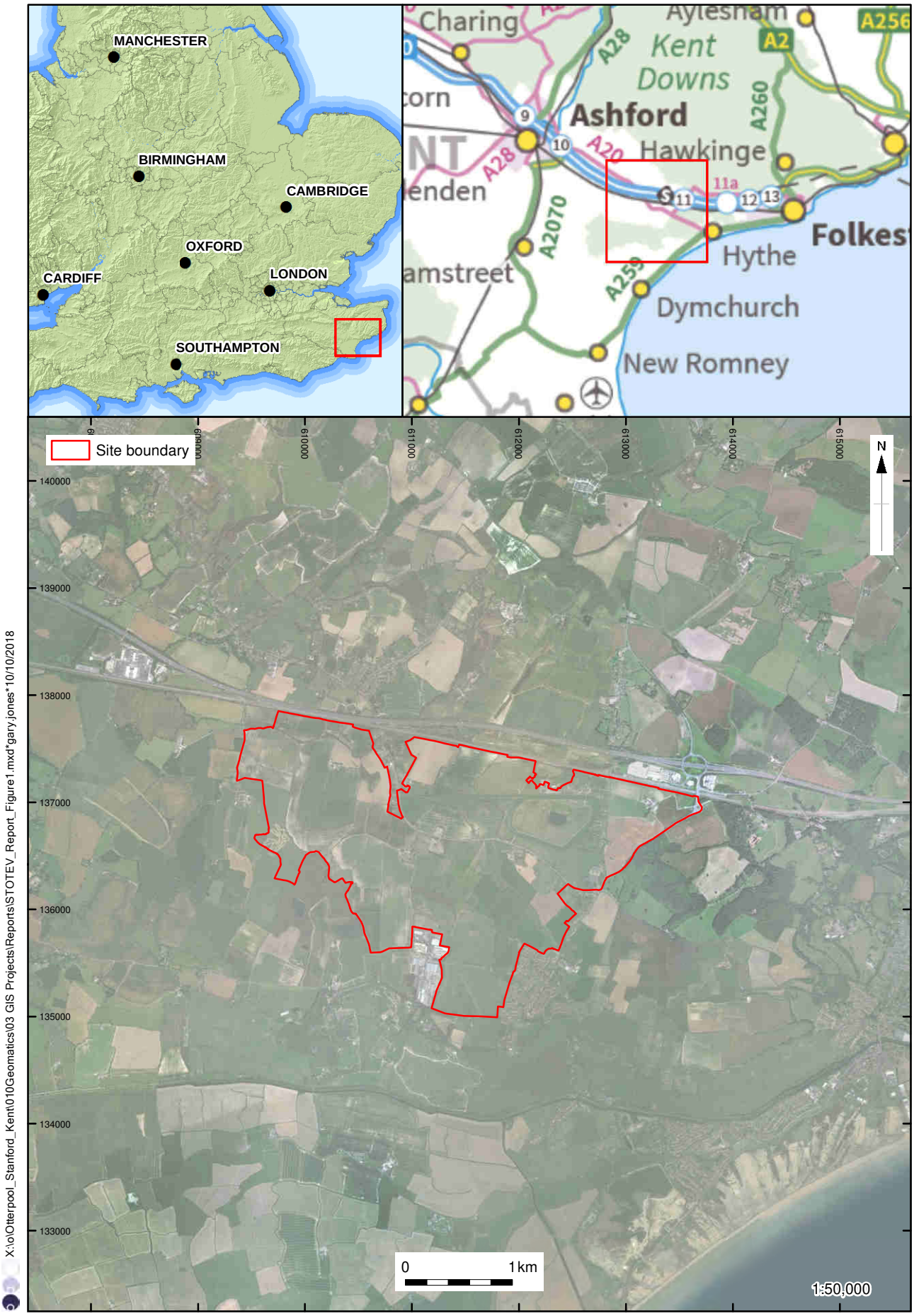

Figure 1: Site location

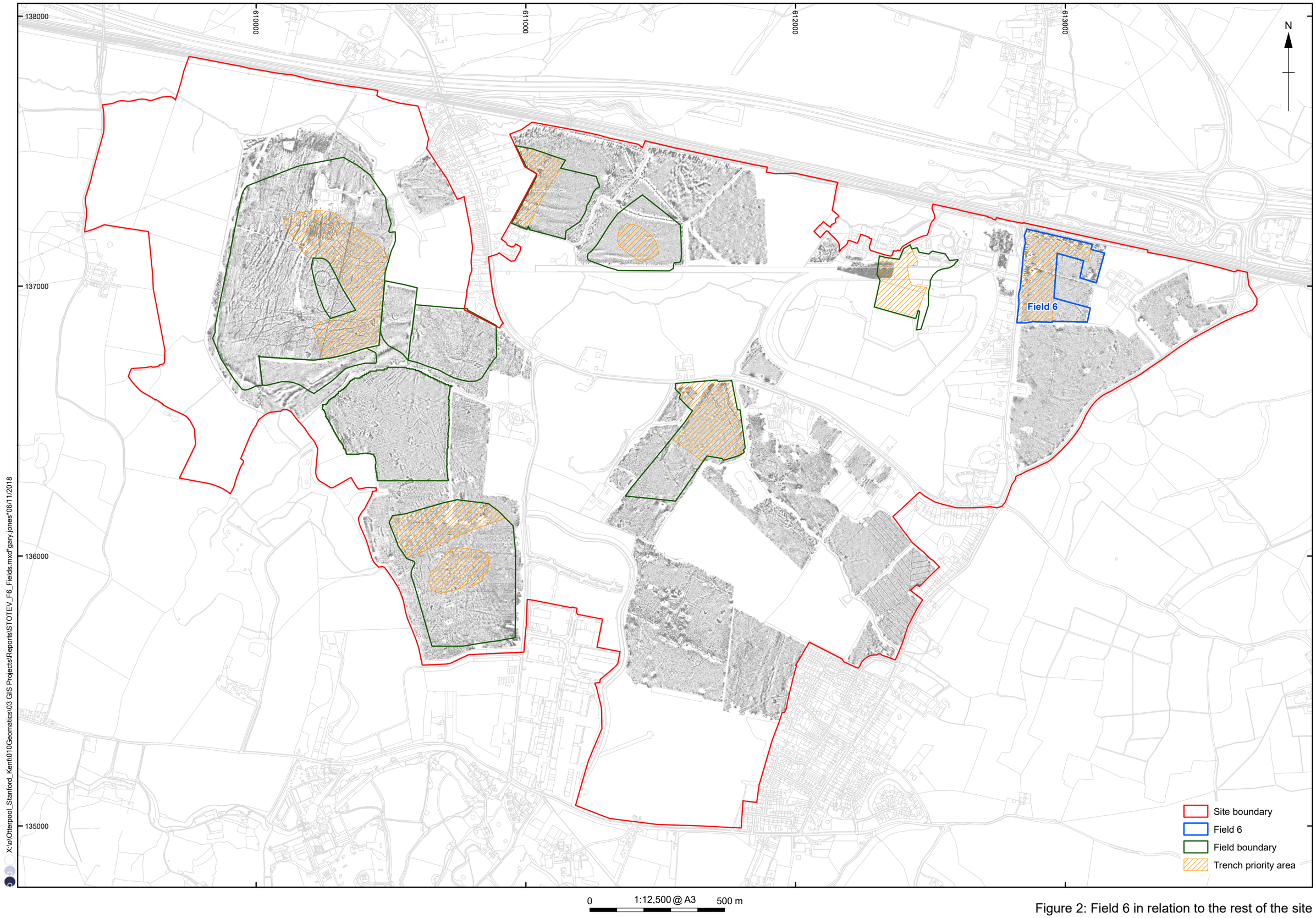

Figure 2: Field 6 in relation to the rest of the site

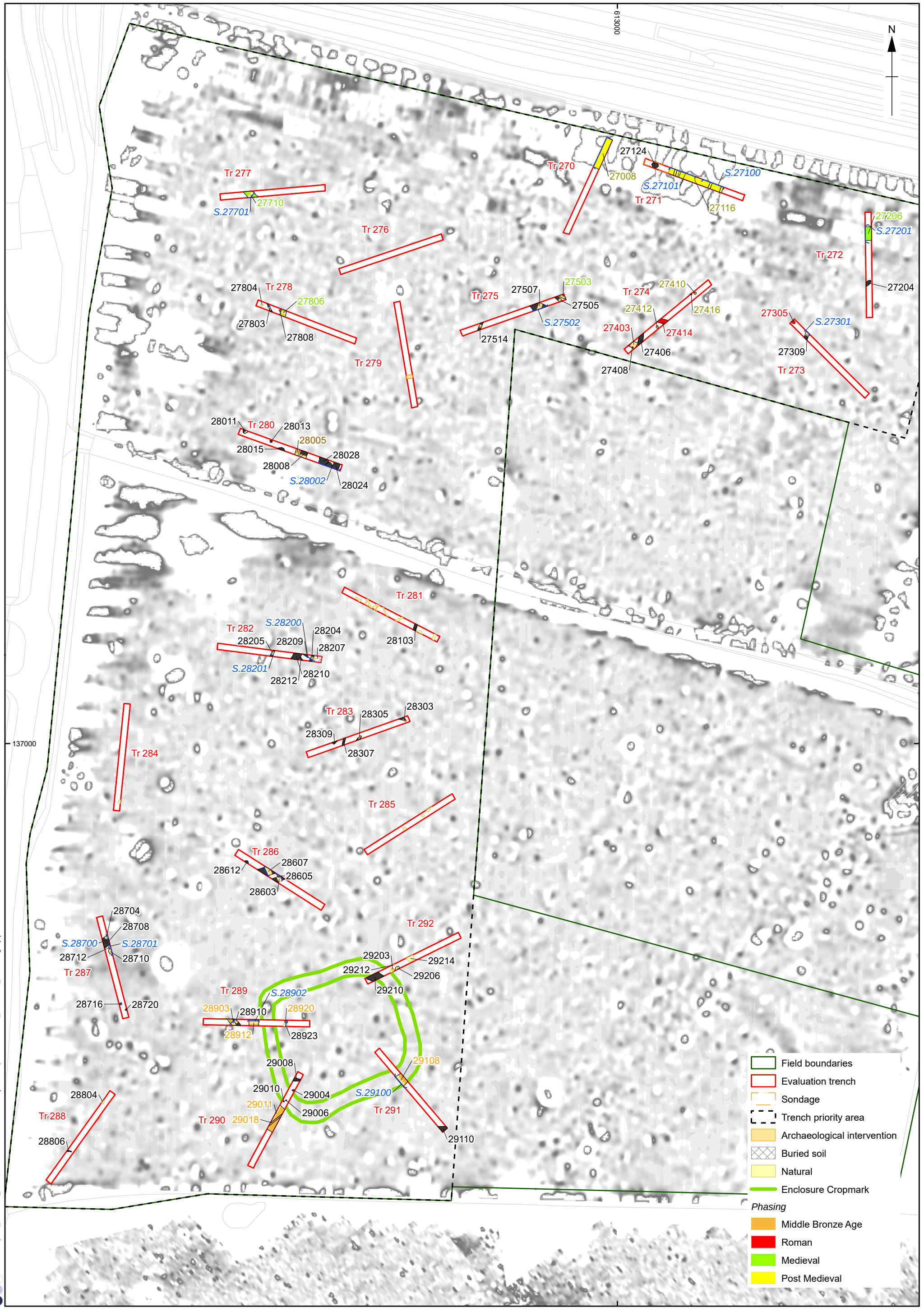

Figure 3: Overview of the trenches and features in Field 6

Evaluation trench
Sondage
Sections
Enclosure Cropmark
Archaeological intervention
Buried soil
Undated feature

Phasing

Neolithic
Early Bronze Age
Middle Bronze Age
Late Bronze Age
Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age
Early / Middle Iron Age
Late Iron Age / Early Roman
Roman
Late Roman
Early Medieval
Medieval
Post Medieval

0 1:200 @ A3 5 m

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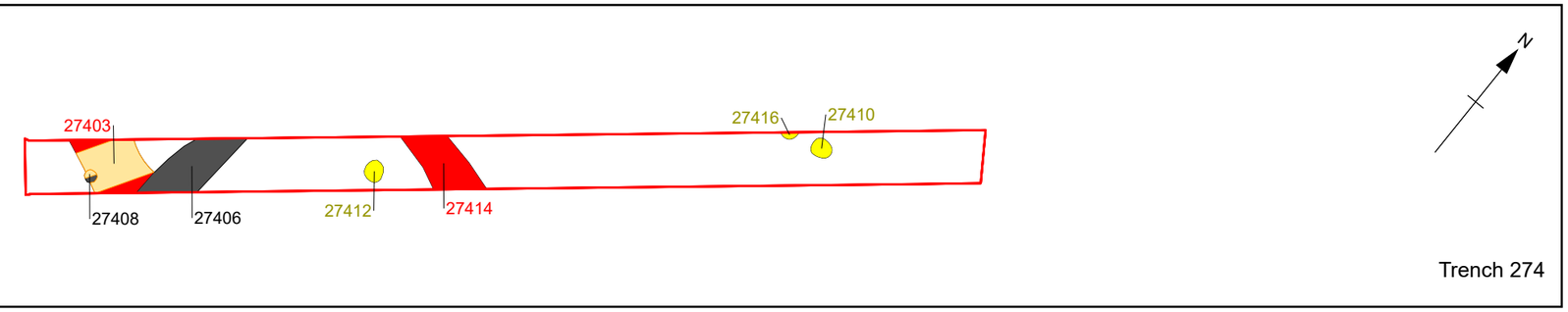
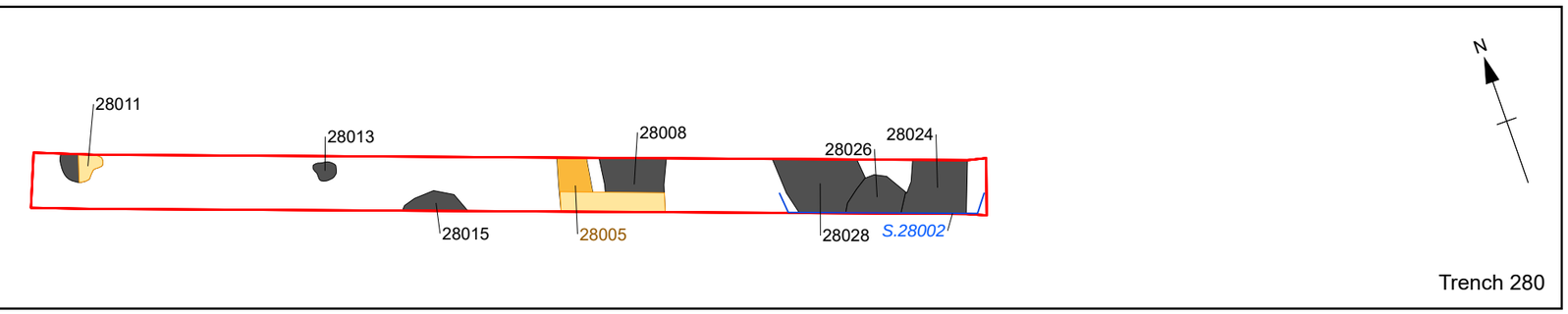
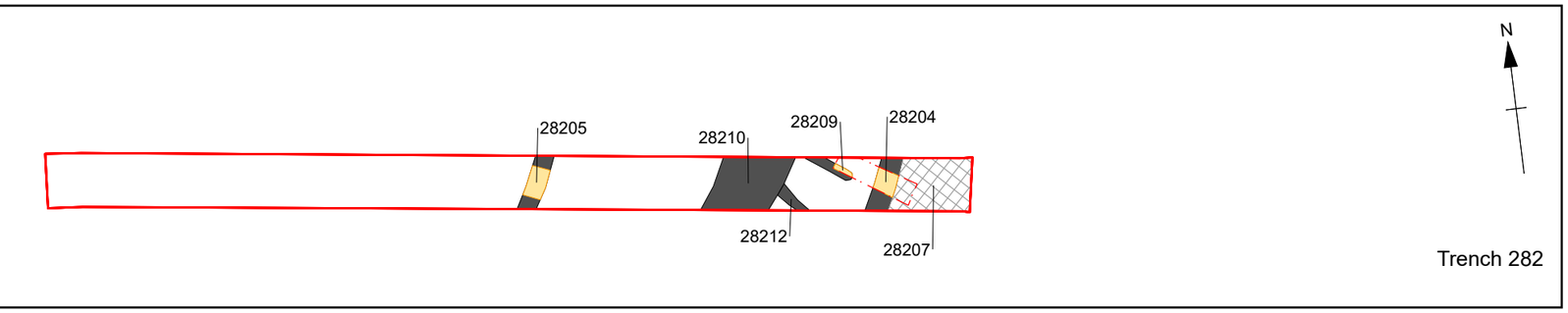
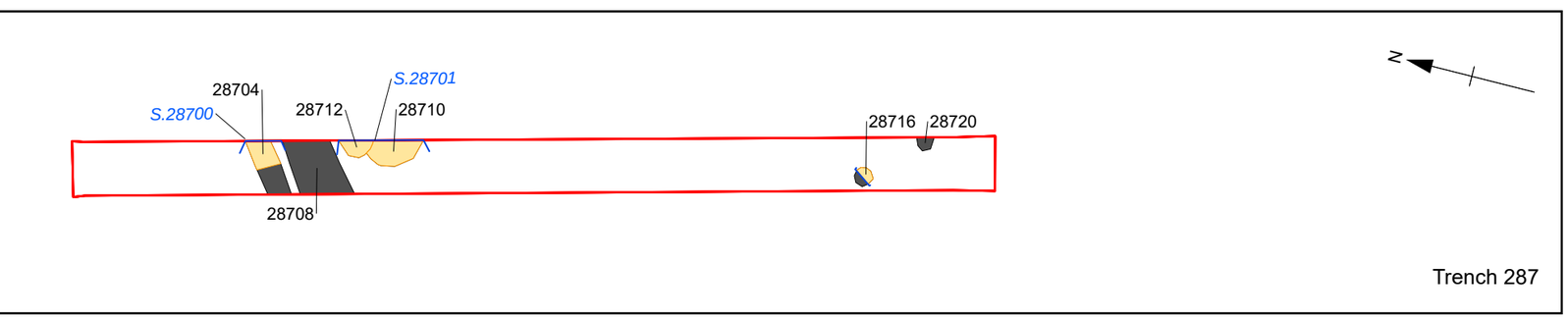








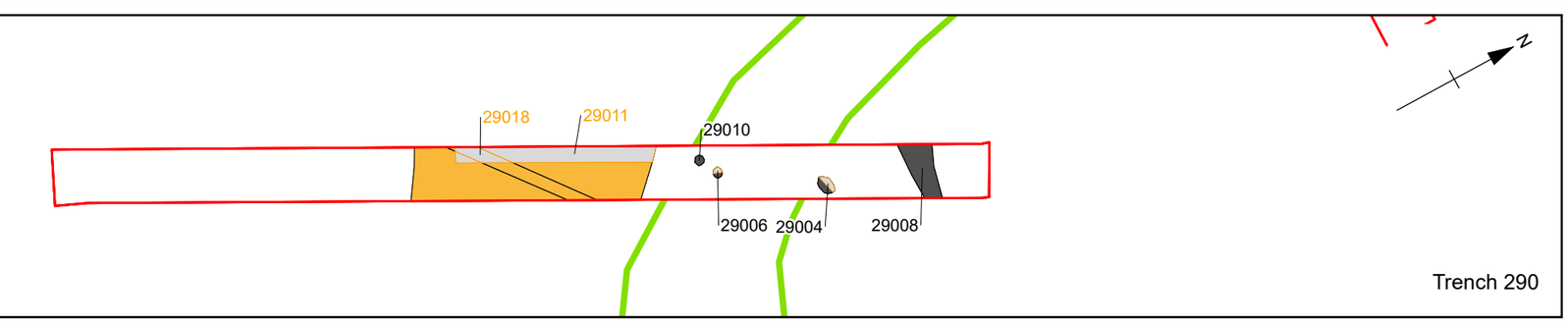
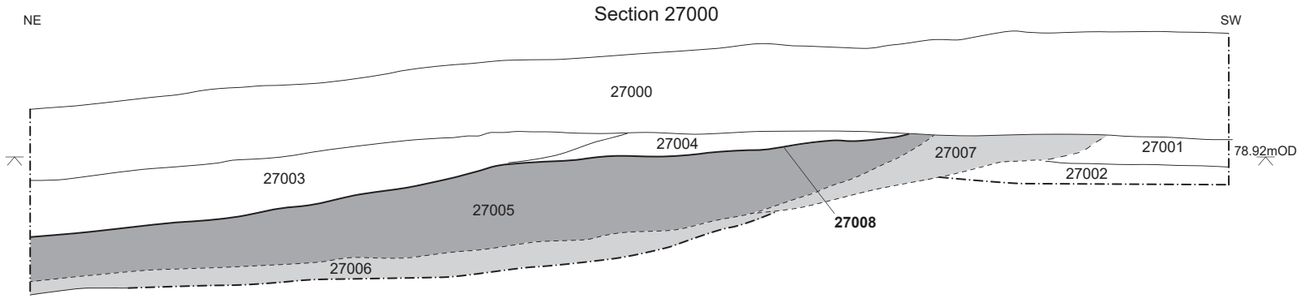
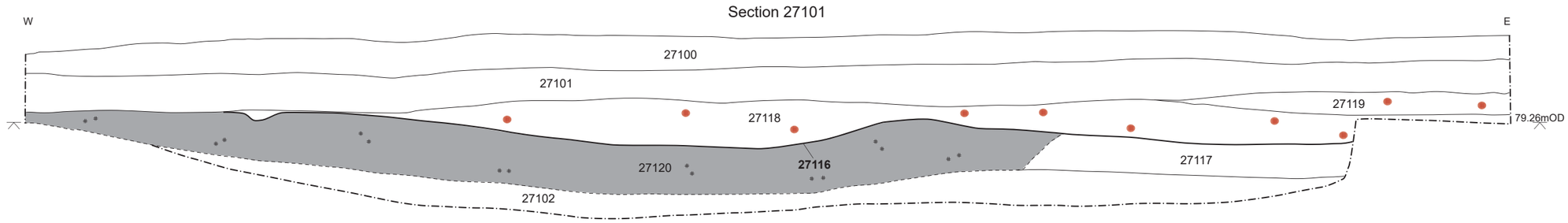
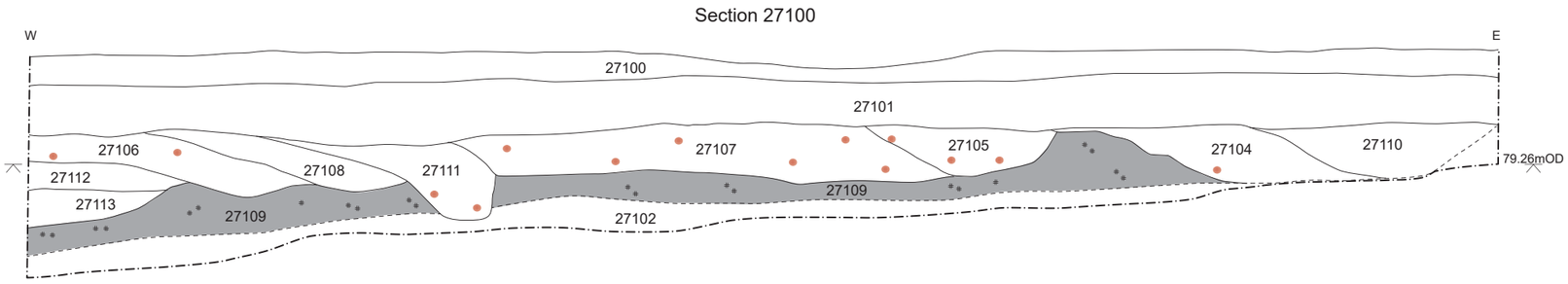
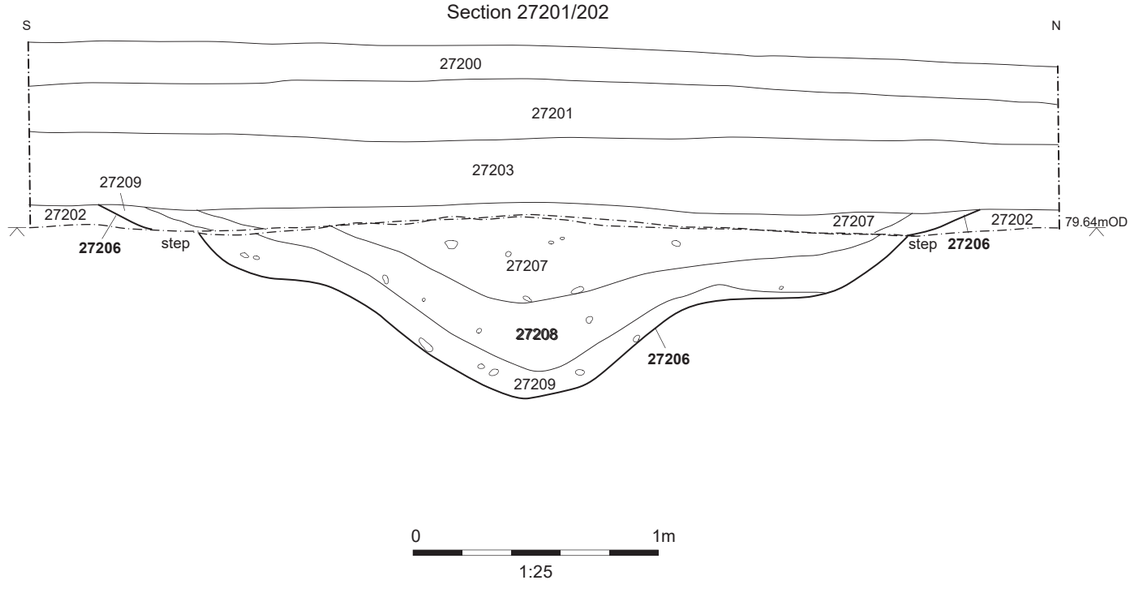


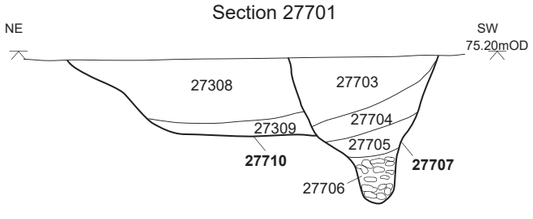
Figure 4: Detailed plans of Trenches 274, 280, 282, 287 and 290 in Field 6











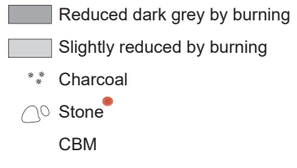


Figure 5: Sections: Trenches 270-277

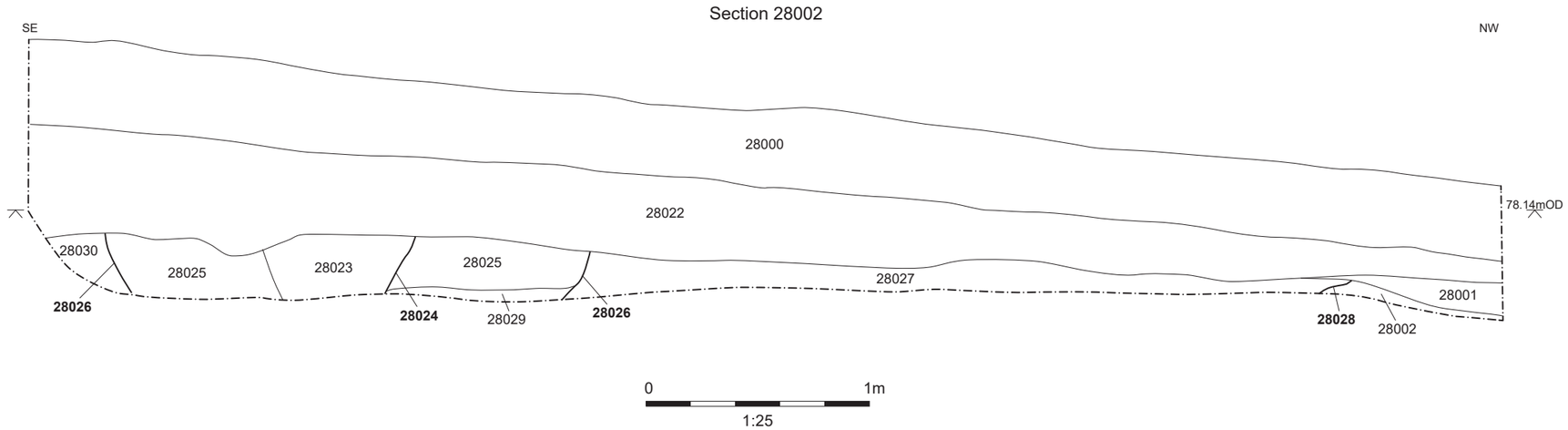
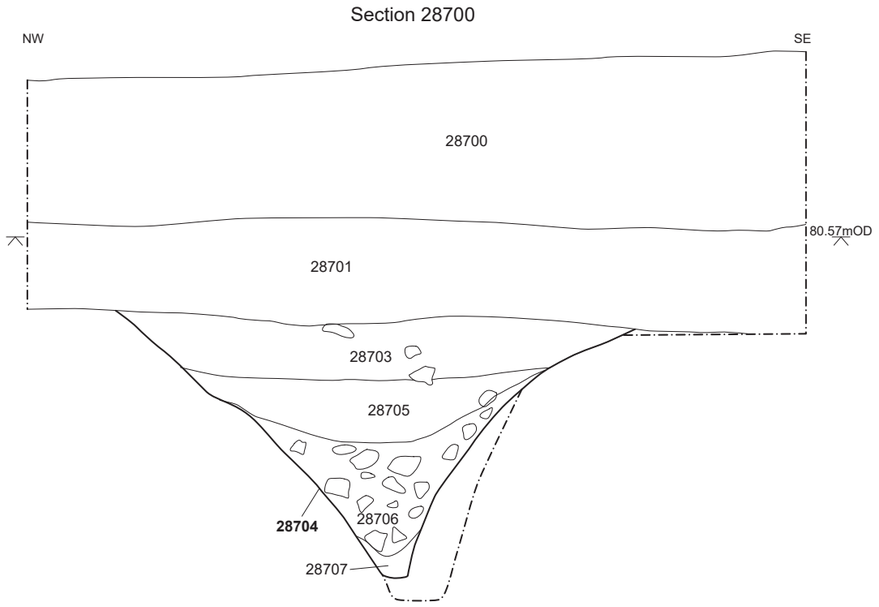
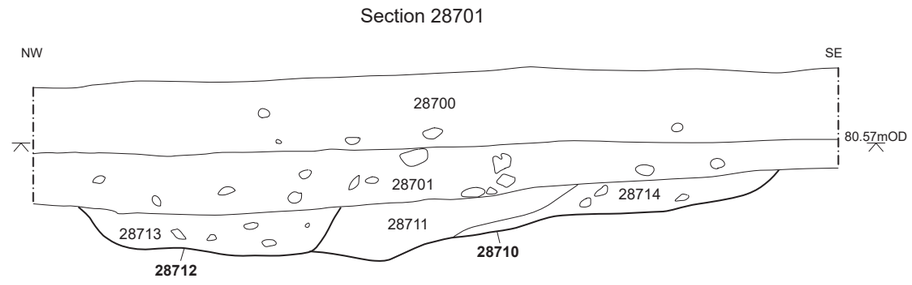
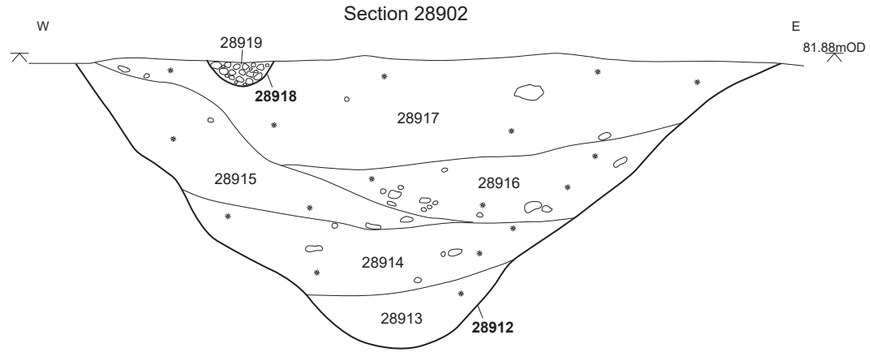


Figure 6: Section: Trench 280







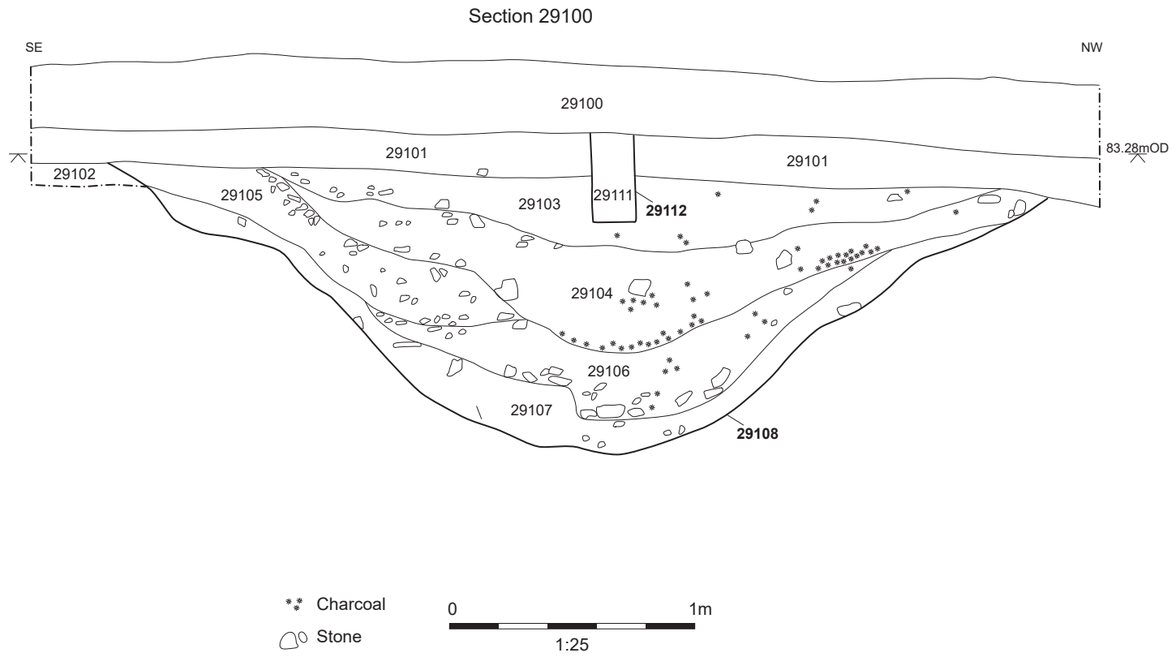


Figure 7: Sections: Trenches 287-291

613000

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Tr 277
Tr 270
Tr 271
Tr 276
Tr 272
Tr 278
Tr 275
Tr 274
Tr 279
Tr 273
Tr 280
Tr 281
Tr 282
Tr 283
137000
Tr 284
Tr 285
Tr 286
Tr 292
Tr 287
Tr 289
Tr 288
Tr 290
Tr 291

Field boundaries
Evaluation trench
Middle Bronze Age
Late Iron Age / Early Roman
Medieval
Post Medieval

0 1:1,000 @ A3 50 m

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Figure 8: Interpretative phasing of features on geophysical survey in Field 6

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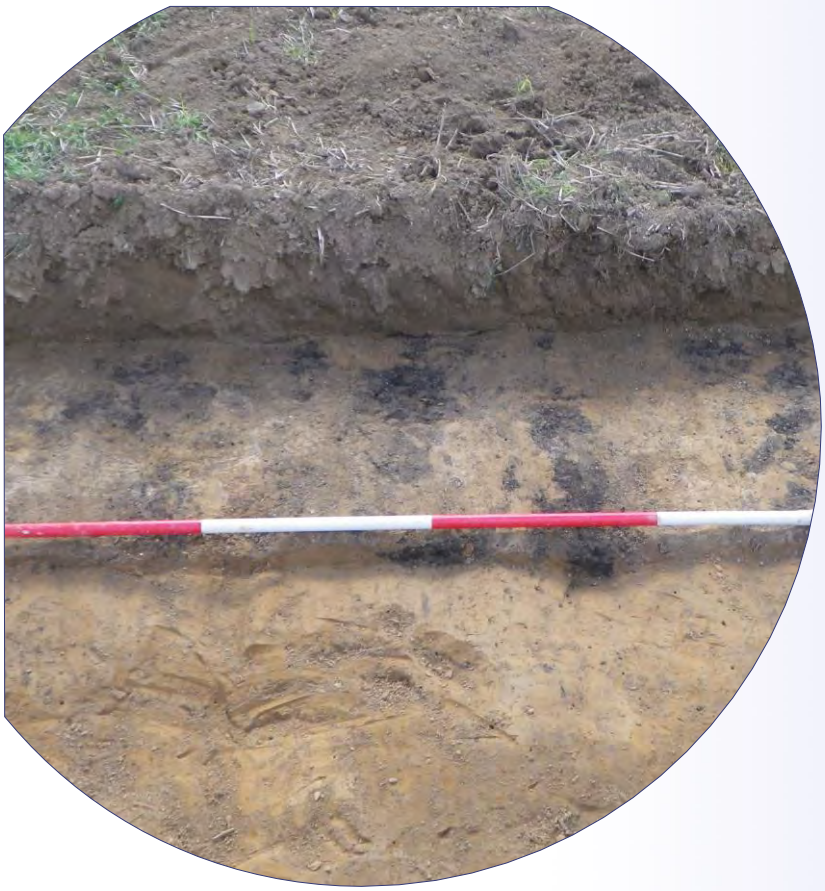

Field 8, Otterpool Park, Sellindge, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation Report

November 2018

Client: Arcadis

Issue No: 1
OA Reference No:
NGR: 611100 137300

oxfordarchaeology
southsouthsouth

Client Name:	Arcadis
Document Title:	Field 8, Otterpool Park, Sellindge, Kent
Document Type:	Evaluation Report
Grid Reference:	611100 137300
Site Code:	STOT17
Invoice Code:	STOTEV
Receiving Body:	Folkestone Museum
Accession No.:	tbc
OA Document File Location:	Projects: O/Otterpool_Stanford_Kent/002Reports/Field 8
OA Graphics File Location:	Servergo:invoice codes r thruz/S_codes/STOTEV/Field 8
Issue No:	1
Date:	29th November 2018
Prepared by:	Alex Davies (Project Officer)
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Field 8, Otterpool Park, Sellindge, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Alex Davies

With contributions from John Cotter, Michael Donnelly, Cynthia Poole and Ian Scott, and illustrations by Gary Jones and Charles Rousseaux

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Summary

Field 8 in the series of areas evaluated as part of the Otterpool Park scheme comprised an area of 2.4 ha and included 11 evaluation trenches. Five of these did not contain any archaeological remains, although one of these contained a narrow fissure from which two struck flints were recovered.

A relatively large number of worked flints, some of Mesolithic and early Neolithic date, were discovered in later layers, together with late Neolithic/early Bronze Age material and a few later pieces, including one gun-flint.

A circular geophysical anomaly that was thought to represent a possible barrow ring-ditch was located by the trenches, although its date and function still remains unclear, as the finds from its ditches included both struck flints, a little medieval pottery and a post-medieval gunflint. The ditch and area around produced a concentration of worked flint within the evaluated area.

A number of linear ditches were also discovered, most of which remained undated, although a post-medieval boundary and dump of burnt material was discovered. The medieval pottery was all of 13th-early 14th century date, and consisted of small sherds and scraps, possibly derived from manuring. This suggests that Field 8 was in agricultural use in both the medieval and post-medieval period.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Arcadis, acting on behalf of Folkestone & Hythe District Council and Cozumel Estates, for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to Ben Found, Senior Archaeological Officer, and Lis Dyson, Heritage Conservation Manager, who monitored the work on behalf of Kent County Council, for their advice and guidance.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Tim Allen. The fieldwork was directed by Michael Donnelly, who was supported by Charlie Cox, Tamsin Jones, Tom Lawrence, Belle Nielson, Adam Rapiejko, Ben Slader, Andy Smith. Survey and digitizing were carried out by Benjamin Brown. Thanks is also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of 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 Scope of work

1.1.1 This report deals with the excavation of Field 8, part of the evaluation of ten fields or parts of fields within the Otterpool proposed development area (Figs 1 and 2). Due to the scale of the evaluation and of the results, a single report covering all ten fields was considered to be too large, so separate reports have been provided for each field or pair of fields. The background to the scheme is provided in the introduction to the report on Field 1 (OA 2018b), and will not be repeated here.

1.1.2 A possible ring ditch was indicated by geophysical survey in the south-west corner of a field north of Barrow Hill Farm, and was thought also to correspond to a cropmark noted in the Kent HER as indicating a possible ploughed-out ring ditch. LiDAR coverage of the scheme also indicated a slight rise in the ground at this point. In the field to the west is a standing mound, which was also thought to represent a prehistoric barrow.

1.1.3 In accordance with the targeted evaluation strategy agreed between Arcadis (on behalf of Folkestone & Hythe District Council and Cozumel Estates) and Kent County Council, and detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigations (OA 2018a), only part of the field was evaluated at this stage, and was focussed on the possible ring ditch and the western periphery of the field closest to the standing mound in the field to the west. The targeted area called `Field 8' was 2.4 ha in size, and was evaluated by twelve trenches totalling 720 sq metres in area, equivalent to a 3% sample of the area.

1.1.4 All work was carried out in accordance with local and national planning policies, and in particular the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, which applies special protection to buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest, the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, and Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (DCMS 2015), which relates to archaeology.

1.1.5 All work also followed the MoRPHE Project Manager's guide (Historic England 2015a), and the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), of which OA is a Registered Organisation. The archaeological works adhered to the Standards and guidance for archaeological evaluation, excavation and archiving (CIfA 2014a; CifA 2014b), and to the KCC requirements for trial trenching (KCC Manual of Specifications for Archaeological Work in Kent, Part B).

1.1.6 The work was monitored by the client's representative (the Arcadis monitoring archaeologist Kate Clover) and by both KCC Senior Archaeological Officer Ben Found and KCC Heritage Conservation Manager Lis Dyson.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 Field 8 lies east of Barrow Hill and south of the M20 and High Speed 1. It is not a discrete land parcel; the priority area targeted for trenching comprises only the western edge of one field and the southern edge of another, and is in the form of a reversed, upside-down L. It is bounded on the south by Barrow Hill Farm, and on the west by a hedge along the field boundary, separating it from two small paddocks, one of which contains an upstanding mound believed to be a barrow. Part of the end of the shorter arm of the L abuts the back of two of

the properties in Barrow Hill fronting onto the A20. The north and east sides of the area are unbounded, the field continuing beyond it to the East Stour river, which forms its eastern edge.

1.2.2 The site sits on Quaternary Head deposits of clay and silt (OA 2018a, fig. 2). The ground here is highest on the west, shelving gently from around 72m aOD south-eastwards, and sloping down northwards to around 66m aOD at the north-west end. The East Stour river runs NNE some 175m to the east, and then curves westwards, running across the northern end of Barrow Hill only 125m from the north-west end of the priority area for trenching. The field is currently used for arable cultivation.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The 1797 OS draft map indicates that the area was then (as now) open fields. The southern boundary was already in existence, but the map shows that the boundary running up the western side of the southern arm of the L continued north-eastwards right up to the East Stour river. The line of this former field boundary is evident on the geophysical survey greyscale plot (Fig. 25), and a large tree along its line still exists within the area to be trenched. The area to the east of this boundary was divided into two fields by an east-west boundary, the northern field larger than the southern one. The line of this former field boundary may be evident on the geophysical survey greyscale plot (see Figs 5 and 25). The field to the west of these two was one large field bounded on the west by the Ashford road (A20). The site was thus part of three fields, all apparently under cultivation.

1.3.2 By the time of the Tithe map of the 1830s the division of the eastern field has gone, and Barrow Hill Farm has appeared just beyond the southern boundary of the site. This is also the situation on the 1st edition OS map of 1877.

1.3.3 Between 1877 and 1892, the date of the 2nd edition OS map, the western field was divided up, and the boundaries of the site forming the southern and western sides of the shorter arm of the L date from this time. The area created south-west of this was used as an orchard, with some properties fronting onto the Ashford road (A20). The south-eastern railway was also built during this time, providing a new northern limit to the fields within which the area for evaluation lies.

1.3.4 No further changes are evident within the area to be evaluated on the later editions of the OS maps dating to 1908, 1933 and 1943-6, nor since then. The orchard to the southwest disappeared in 1908, being replaced by a series of properties with narrow long back gardens fronting onto the Ashford Road (A20).

1.3.5 Geophysical magnetometer survey of this area was carried out in 2017 (Headland Archaeology 2017) and indicated the probable presence of a ploughed-out barrow in the southern part of the site (OA 2018a, figs 5 and 6). This is probably also the cropmark recorded in the HER as a possible ploughed-out ring ditch (TR13 NW 190). Lidar coverage also shows a slight rise in the ground at this location, although this also corresponds to part of the edge of a curving slope, probably marking the limit of the higher ground sloping down eastwards into the valley of the East Stour river.

1.3.6 An upstanding mound is present 120m to the north-west, adjacent to a house called The Mount. This earthwork was not marked on any of the OS maps down to 1943-6, but is recorded on the HER (TR13 NW9) as a probable Bronze Age barrow.

1.3.7 Several linear alignments on east-west and north-south orientations are visible on the geophysical greyscale plot in the north-west part of the site, but none corresponds to historic field boundaries, so their date is unknown.

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 General Aims

2.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation trenching were:

2.1.2 To determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains, and where these exist, to establish the character and complexity of any remains by sample excavation;

2.1.3 To test the geophysical survey results;

2.1.4 To attempt to establish the date of the deposits encountered through artefact recovery;

2.1.5 To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy;

2.1.6 To determine the potential of the sites to provide palaeo-environmental or information by establishing the environmental significance of deposits through targeted environmental sampling, processing and assessment. Specific objectives relating to palaeo-environmental remains are outlined in the Otterpool Park Archaeological Appraisal and Fieldwork Strategy (Arcadis 2017a) and summarised in the WSI (OA 2018a);

2.1.7 To determine the potential of the site to provide economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive;

2.1.8 To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape;

2.1.9 To place any archaeological discoveries into their local and, where appropriate, regional/national contexts, and to assess the implications of any such discoveries for our current understanding of settlement and landscape change in the area;

2.1.10 To generate an accessible and useable archive which will allow future research of the evidence to be undertaken;

2.1.11 To disseminate the results of the work in a format and manner proportionate to the significance of the findings.

2.2 Specific Aims

2.2.1 The specific aims of the evaluation were:

2.2.2 To determine whether the possible ring ditch indicated by the geophysical survey was genuine, and if so, to date and characterise it;

2.2.3 To look for evidence of other prehistoric activity associated with the possible ring ditch, and with the standing monument believed to be a barrow to the west, and if present, to establish the periods over which this had occurred;

2.2.4 To date the linear boundaries evident in the northern part of Field 8;

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 This report concerns the trenching of the targeted area called `Field 8', which was 2.4 ha in size. Twelve trenches were excavated (Fig. 3); each was 30m long and 2m wide, except Trench 322 which was 20m long, and Trench 323 which was 40m long. A total of 720 sq metres was opened, equivalent to a 3% sample of the area.

2.3.2 The trenches were targeted upon the barrow suspected from the cropmark, from LiDAR survey and geophysical magnetometer survey, upon other geophysical anomalies of archaeological origin, and otherwise aimed to provide even coverage of the evaluated area of the fields.

2.3.3 A summary of OA's general approach to excavation and recording can be found in Appendix A of the WSI (OA 2017).

2.3.4 The trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the close supervision of an archaeologist down to the top of the first archaeological horizon, or failing that, to the surface of the underlying geology.

2.3.5 The revealed horizons/surfaces were inspected for archaeological features, photographed and planned.

2.3.6 Following stripping, hand-cleaning as necessary, photography and planning, all trenches were left open for at least 48 hours in order to allow exposed archaeological features to weather out.

2.3.7 A representative sample of archaeological features were investigated by hand to characterise and (if possible) date them, and sections of all investigated archaeological features were drawn at an appropriate scale.

2.3.8 Discrete features and deposits were excavated by hand. A minimum of 20% of all linear features were hand-excavated, or a minimum length of 1m if larger.

2.3.9 Digital photographs were taken of all trenches and archaeological features and of the general works in progress.

2.3.10 Bulk environmental samples were taken from deposits with visible signs of well-preserved or frequent environmental remains.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 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. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.

3.1.2 Context numbers reflect the trench numbers unless otherwise stated e.g. ditch 32104 is a feature within Trench 321, and ditch 33204 is a feature within Trench 332.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence between the trenches was variable. The natural geology was mostly clayey but with some more sandy areas. In the centre of the field (in Trenches 323-326), subsoil directly overlay the natural, but in the southern and northern area, colluvium was found beneath the subsoil, and in Trenches 329 and 331 an additional layer was found under the subsoil.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Field 8 comprised Trenches 321-332.

3.3.2 The concurrence between the geophysical survey and the archaeological features was generally good with every anomaly recognised in the field, although five features that were not on the geophysical survey were also identified.

3.3.3 The following trenches, none of which was positioned over any clear geophysical anomaly, did not contain archaeological features: Trenches 326, 327, 328, 330 and 331. However, all of these produced worked flint from the topsoil or the topsoil and subsoil. Additionally, worked flint was found in colluvium beneath the subsoil in Trenches 330 and 331. A sondage into a colluvial layer was made in Trench 328, showing this to be up to 0.45m deep. The empty trenches will not be discussed further.

Trench 321

3.3.4 Trench 321 was located at the very southern end of Field 8 and was orientated NE-SW. It was positioned to cross a faint circular geophysical anomaly that was *c* 9.5m in diameter. A single ditch was discovered, 32104, in the same position as part of this anomaly, but the ditch was on a different alignment, running NW-SE. Ditch 32104 was 1.12m wide and 0.43m deep with a single fill, which was sterile.

3.3.5 Worked flint including a late Mesolithic microlith was found in a layer of colluvium, 32103, beneath the topsoil.

Trench 322

3.3.6 Trench 322 was located 25m to the north-west of Trench 321, measured 20m long, and was orientated NNE-SSW. It was placed to investigate the south side of a geophysical

anomaly believed to indicate a circular ditch *c* 25m in diameter. Two ditches were discovered in the trench.

3.3.7 Ditch 32204 was curving, and was found just south of the southern arc of the supposedly circular anomaly seen on the geophysical survey, to which it probably corresponded. It ran broadly east-west, was 2.11m wide and 0.40m deep (Fig. 4 Section 32200; Plate 2). The sole fill (32205) produced worked flint including early Neolithic microdenticulates and a Neolithic or Bronze Age knife, as well as five sherds of medieval pottery weighing 16g. The ditch appears to be medieval, although it is possible that the medieval sherds, which are small, could be intrusive. It could be prehistoric and possibly related to ditch 32310=32307=32313, or ditch 32315.

3.3.8 Ditch 32206 lay south of 32204, and did not correspond to a geophysical anomaly. This was aligned E-W and was 2.40m wide and 0.12m deep. Worked flint was recovered from its sole fill (32207), and comprised an early Neolithic microdenticulate and later prehistoric flakes. A later prehistoric date is therefore possible, but the ditch remains poorly dated.

Trench 323

3.3.9 Trench 323 was located 15m to the north-west of Trench 322, was 40m long, and was aligned WNW-ESE. This was positioned to cross the north and east sides of a supposedly circular geophysical anomaly also investigated in Trench 232. Ditches corresponding to the anomaly were found in the trench, as well as three other ditches.

3.3.10 The north arc of the curving ditch was investigated by two slots, one on the south and one on the north side, numbered respectively 32307 and 32310 (Plate 1). The ditch was 0.36m deep with its basal fill, 32309=32312, producing worked flint, and upper fill 32308=32311 contained further worked flint including an early prehistoric blade and a post-medieval gunflint. Ditch 32313 corresponded to the eastern side of the curving ditch, and was 4.20m wide. This was not excavated. The absence of finds other than struck flint might support an early prehistoric date for this curving ring ditch, but the gunflint, like the medieval sherds in Trench 322, may indicate a much later date.

3.3.11 Ditch 32303 ran NW-SE across the trench between the arcs of the curving ditch, and was 0.57m wide and 0.12m deep. It had only one fill (34304), which did not produce any finds.

3.3.12 Just south of 32303 was narrow ditch 32305, which was aligned E-W, and was 0.38m wide and 0.07m deep. As with ditch 32303, this was not seen on the geophysical survey and its fill did not produce any finds.

3.3.13 Ditch 32315 was 2.50m wide and ran approximately E-W. This was not excavated. It may be represented by an intermittent geophysical anomaly running WSW-ENE, which meets the possible circular ditch at the point where it was investigated by ditch 32204. The geophysical anomaly is not however very clear, so the two may not be linked.

Trench 324

3.3.14 Trench 324 lay 25m to the north-west of Trench 323 and was orientated north-by-west – south-by-east. It was not positioned over any clear geophysical anomalies of archaeological origin, though it was located across a broad dark band on the geophysical survey plot, which

proved simply to be a variation in the natural. A ditch was found in the trench, as well as a natural feature further north that was tested by excavation. The subsoil contained worked flint and medieval pottery.

3.3.15 Ditch 32403, found in the southern half of the trench, was aligned E-W, and measured 1.07m wide and 0.05m deep with a single fill. No finds were recovered.

3.3.16 An east-west soilmark in the northern half of the trench (32405) was tested by hand-excavation, but proved to be a variation in the natural.

Trench 325

3.3.17 Trench 325 was located 40m to the north-east of Trench 324, and was orientated NNW-SSE. This was positioned over two linear geophysical anomalies, both of which corresponded to ditches discovered in the trench. No further features were found.

3.3.18 Ditch 32505 lay towards the north end of the trench, and was aligned ESE-WNW. It was 1.80m wide and 0.31m deep with a single, sterile fill.

3.3.19 Ditch 32503 in the southern half of the trench was aligned E-W, measured 2.50m wide and 0.26m deep and had a single fill (32504) that contained a single sherd of 19th century pottery weighing 4g. The ditch is probably of this date, although it is not shown on the first edition OS map.

Trench 329

3.3.20 Trench 329 was located in the northern part of Field 8, lying 80m to the north of Trench 325, and was orientated WNW-ESE. It was positioned over a discrete geophysical anomaly and a wide linear anomaly corresponding to a historic field boundary. Both of the anomalies were identified within the trench, with the linear feature appearing as two parallel ditches. No further features were found although a layer of colluvium (32907) that predated the archaeological features was also discovered. Worked flint was found in the topsoil, including two scrapers.

3.3.21 The discrete geophysical anomaly at the north-west end of the trench proved to be a dump of charcoal (32910) that was 1.80m wide and 0.08m deep (Plate 3). This contained 19th-20th century CBM.

3.3.22 Ditches 32903 and 32908 crossed the centre of the trench, and ran parallel on a NE-SW alignment just under 4m apart. They were respectively 2.90m and 1.20m wide, and 0.66m and 0.32m deep, and 32903 had three fills, while 32908 had only one (Plate 4). The fills of both contained worked flint alongside 19th-20th century glass, iron and CBM.

Trench 330

3.3.23 Trench 330 lay south-west of Trench 329 and was orientated NNW-SSE. It was not located over any geophysical anomalies likely to be of archaeological origin. Three soilmarks were tested by excavation but proved to be natural. One of these (33004) was narrow (only 0.6m wide) but had vertical or undercut sides and was not bottomed at a depth of 0.5m. Two struck flints were recovered from the fill, one on the surface, the other lower down. This may have been a fissure.

Trench 332

3.3.24 Trench 332 was located north-west of Trenches 329 and 330, and was orientated NW-SE. It was positioned to cross two linear geophysical anomalies. A ditch corresponding to each of these was exposed in the trench, and no further features were observed.

3.3.25 Ditch 33204 was aligned N-S and was 1.39m wide and 0.22m deep. Its sole fill (33205) produced worked flint including a possibly later prehistoric flake.

3.3.26 Ditch 33206 was aligned east-west and was 1m wide, but was not excavated.

3.4 Finds summary

3.4.1 Field 8 at Otterpool produced 111 struck flints that were recovered mostly from topsoil, subsoil, colluvium and in ditch fills, where they are likely to be residual finds. A considerable portion of the diagnostic elements could be dated to the late Mesolithic/early Neolithic periods. The assemblage from this field was large at 10.1 flint per trench and appeared to concentrate in the southern part of the site near the possible ploughed out barrow.

3.4.2 Field 8 produced a total of 23 sherds of generally fragmentary and abraded post-Roman pottery weighing 62g, from five contexts.

3.4.3 A small quantity of ceramic building material all of post-medieval date was found in two ditches and a layer.

3.4.4 Some 15 sherds of mainly modern glass were found, and three pieces of iron.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 No major problems were encountered during the fieldwork and the evaluation is considered an accurate record of the archaeological features within the trenches.

4.1.2 Relatively few geophysical anomalies were visible in the field, but those that were visible were identified during the evaluation. A number of other features were identified that were not shown as geophysical anomalies, indicating that the geophysical survey underrepresents the features in the field.

4.1.3 The possible ring ditch that was suspected from a variety of sources was confirmed by evaluation to represent the remains of an archaeological feature.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 Aims 2.1.2 and 2.1.3. The evaluation was successful in identifying archaeological features, including all of the geophysical anomalies identified as of likely archaeological origin, although a number of additional features were found. This indicates that the survey underrepresents the archaeology within the field. In addition, the presence and distribution of struck flints also enabled the identification of likely areas of surface activity in early prehistory.

4.2.2 Aim 2.1.4. Very few finds except for struck flints were recovered, and although these clearly indicate activity on the site in the Mesolithic, early Neolithic and late Neolithic/early Bronze Age and post-medieval periods, they cannot be considered to date the features in which they were found. Other finds were limited to a very small quantity of medieval and post-medieval pottery, in contexts that would otherwise have been considered likely to have been prehistoric. This has made certain identification of a prehistoric ring ditch impossible, and some of the other, unrelated ditches have also remained undated.

4.2.3 Aims 2.1.5, 2.1.6 and 2.1.7. No complex archaeology was found in any of the trenches in Field 8, nor were any deposits with environmental or economic potential recovered.

4.2.4 Aims 2.1.8 and 2.2.1. Despite some confusion as to whether either ditch in Trench 322 is part of the possible ring ditch, and the uncertainty caused by the pottery present in ditch 32204, the balance of evidence suggests that the evaluation has confirmed the presence of a ring ditch at the south end of Field 8. Whether this was an upstanding barrow is however unknown, and its date remains uncertain. It is possible that there were formerly two monuments in close proximity on the west side of the River East Stour here, with another on the opposite, east bank in Field 9.

4.2.5 Aim 2.2.3. No features peripheral to the ring ditch have certainly been identified as of prehistoric date, although a broad feature to the south in Trench 322 might have been prehistoric.

4.2.6 Aim 2.2,4. Although the linear anomalies identified from the geophysical survey in the northern part of Field 8 were found, and some were investigated, no clear dating was obtained.

4.3 Interpretation (Figure 5)

Mesolithic

4.3.1 A large number of flints was recovered from later contexts, of which a scalene triangle is of certain late Mesolithic date. A number of other objects could also be of Mesolithic date. This demonstrates the use of the field in the late Mesolithic, although no *in situ* scatters or other features were found.

Neolithic

4.3.2 The field continued to be used in the Neolithic, shown again by the presence of worked flint of certain early Neolithic date, and some likely to be late Neolithic. However, again these were all in later layers and no *in situ* scatters, pottery or other features were found.

Early Bronze Age

4.3.3 Worked flint of probable early Bronze Age date was found, although again most or all of this was in later layers. No certain early Bronze Age features were discovered, and no pottery of this date was found. However, a circular geophysical anomaly was found in the southern part of the field, and this was exposed in Trenches 322 and 323. The ditches of this were unusually broad and shallow, though the latter may have been the result of later truncation by plouging. No evidence of a former mound was identified.

4.3.4 Dating material recovered from the ditches, 32204, 32310, 32307 and 32313, was mixed and included medieval pottery and a post-medieval gunflint; however, a flint knife of Neolithic or Bronze Age date was also discovered, and these ditches and the area around them was notable as producing a concentration of flint including early Neolithic material. While an early Neolithic date is unlikely for a circular ditch, such earlier material is frequently present in early Bronze Age ring-ditches, deriving from flint-rich soils originally used to form the barrow mound. It is possible that ditches 32204, 32310, 32307 and 32313 belong to a ring-ditch of early Bronze Age date, although this interpretation is tentative.

Medieval

4.3.5 A small amount of medieval pottery of the 13th or early 14th centuries was discovered on the site, mainly from topsoil and subsoil contexts. A single ditch, 32204, also produced medieval ceramics of this date, and might date to this period. However, this probably belongs to a circular geophysical anomaly that could instead be of early Bronze Age date. The small size of the medieval sherds may indicate that this has derived from manuring, ie that Field 8 was in agricultural use during this time.

Post-medieval

4.3.6 The majority of the datable features belonged late in the post-medieval period. These included features belonging to an old field boundary delineating a track between fields known through historic maps, and this was adjacent to a dump of burnt material. Another ditch of post-medieval date was found. The remains confirm the historic map evidence, which indicates that the field continued in agricultural use in the post-medieval period.

4.4 Significance

Mesolithic/Neolithic

4.4.1 Due to the lack of *in situ* material discovered, the Mesolithic and Neolithic activity appears at present to only be of local significance. However, the density of flint recovered

might suggest the existence of a site of importance in this area that the evaluation trench layout did not locate.

4.4.2 The struck flints need also to be considered in the wider context of the Otterpool landscape, and as such add to the larger-scale picture of activity of both periods that is also evident from the other fields evaluated on this scheme. They are of particular importance in relation to the question of the utilisation of areas close to the River East Stour, and Fields 8 and 9 are the only evaluated areas so far examined that lie within, or close to, this zone.

Early Bronze Age

4.4.3 A circular ditch has been identified with a high level of probability in the southern part of the site, though the date of this feature remains uncertain. If it is a ring ditch of early Bronze Age date, it is likely to represent a ploughed out barrow, and would thus be of importance on its own, though clearly not well-preserved.

4.4.4 As part of the wider barrow cemetery within the Otterpool landscape, however, it would certainly be considered of medium, county or regional significance.

Medieval and post-medieval

4.4.5 The field was in agricultural use in the medieval and post-medieval periods, and in itself this is of negligible significance. The presence of pottery of the 13th-early 14th century, however, adds to a growing picture of occupation in the medieval period, and hints at a settlement focus nearby, which is of local significance.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 321						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying colluvium above natural geology of clayey sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
32100	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil. Grey brown clayey sand.	-	-
32101	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil. Grey brown clayey sand.	-	-
32102	Layer	-	-	Natural. Mottled clayey sand.	-	-
32103	Layer	-	0.38	Colluvium. Similar to 32102 but darker. Clayey sand.	Worked flint inc. microlith	-
32104	Cut	1.26	0.43	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Steep sides, concave base.	-	-
32105	Fill of 32104	1.26	0.43	Sole fill of ditch 32104. Light yellow mottled clayey sand.	-	-
32106	Layer	-	-	Geological variation. Whiter leached area with less brown and orange mottling.	-	-

Trench 322						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench contained two ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying colluvium above natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**	20
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
32200	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil. Dark brown clay loam.	-	-
32201	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil. Brown grey silty clay.	-	-
32202	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brown red silty clay.	-	-
32203	Layer	-	0.20	Colluvium. Light brown yellow clayey silt.	-	-
32204	Cut	2.11	0.40	Ditch, ?linear, runs E-W. Moderate sides, concave base. Same as 32315?	-	Medieval?
32205	Fill of 32204	2.11	0.40	Sole fill of ditch 32204. Yellow grey clay silt.	Worked flint, inc. microdenticulates and knife; c1225-1350 pottery	Medieval?

32206	Cut	2.40	0.12	Ditch, linear, runs E-W. Moderate sides, flat bottom.	-	-
32207	Fill of 32206	2.40	0.12	Sole fill of ditch 32206. Light yellow brown clay silt.	Worked flint inc. microdenticulate	-

Trench 323						
General description					**Orientation**	WNW-ESE
Trench contained a curvilinear ditch that was excavated in two slots with the return recorded a third time, as well as three linear ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	40
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.59
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
32300	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil. Light grey brown sandy silt.	Worked flint inc. piercer	-
32301	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil. Light brown sandy silt.	Worked flint	-
32302	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light brown red sandy clayey silt.	-	-
32303	Cut	0.57	0.12	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Moderate sides, concave base. Heavily truncated.	-	-
32304	Fill of 32303	0.57	0.12	Sole fill of ditch 32303. Light grey brown clayey silt.	-	-
32305	Cut	0.38	0.07	Ditch, linear, runs ENE-WSW. Moderate sides, concave base.	-	-
32306	Fill of 32305	0.38	0.07	Sole fill of ditch 32305. Light grey brown clayey silt.	-	-
32307	Cut	*c*3.80 1.30 slot	0.34	Ditch, curvilinear, runs E-W. Moderate sides, concave/ flat base. Same as 32310 and 32313.	-	-
32308	Fill of 32307	1.30	0.26	Upper fill of ditch 32307. Light grey brown clayey silt. Same as 32311 and 32314.	Worked flint	-
32309	Fill of 32307	0.89	0.14	Basal fill of ditch 32307. Light yellow brown clayey silt. Same as 32312.	Worked flint	-
32310	Cut	*c*3.80 1.43	0.36	Ditch, curvilinear, runs E-W. Moderate sides, concave/ flat base. Same as 32307 and 32313.	-	-
32311	Fill of 32310	1.43	0.24	Upper fill of ditch 32310. Light grey brown clayey silt. Same as 32308 and 32314.	Worked flint inc. denticulate and blade	-

32312	Fill of 32310	1.09	0.12	Basal fill of ditch 32310. Light yellow brown clayey silt. Same as 32309.	Worked flint	-
32313	Cut	4.20	-	Ditch, curvilinear, runs N-S. Unexcavated. Same as 32307 and 32310.	-	-
32314	Fill of 32313	4.20	-	Fill of ditch 32313. Light grey brown clayey silt. Unexcavated. Same as 32308 and 32311.	-	-
32315	Cut	2.50	-	Ditch, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated. Same as 32204?	-	-
32316	Fill of 23215	2.50	-	Fill of ditch 32315. Light grey brown clayey silt. Unexcavated.	-	-

Trench 324						
General description					**Orientation**	NbW-SbE
Trench contained a ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
32400	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil. Grey brown clayey silt.	-	-
32401	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil. Colluvium, orange brown clayey silt.	Worked flint; c1225-1350 pottery	-
32402	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange yellow mottled clay silt.	-	-
32403	Cut	1.07	0.05	Ditch/gully, linear, runs WNW-ESE. Moderate sides, flat base.	-	-
32404	Fill of 23403	1.07	0.05	Sole fill of ditch/gully 32403. Brown grey clayey silt.	-	-
32405	Cut	1.40	>0.24	Natural feature. Partially excavated.	-	-
32406	Fill of 32405	1.40	>0.24	Fill of natural feature 32405. Yellow brown clayey silt.	-	-

Trench 325		
General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained two ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.40

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
32500	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Grey brown clay silt.	-	-
32501	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil. Light brown clay silt.	-	-
32502	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellow orange brown clay.	-	-
32503	Cut	2.50	0.26	Ditch, linear, runs E-W. Shallow sides, undulating base.	-	-
32504	Fill of 32503	2.50	0.26	Sole fill of ditch 32503. Very firm brown grey clay silt. Charcoal flecks.	c1775-1900 pottery	PMed
32505	Cut	1.80	0.31	Ditch, linear, runs ESE-WNW. Shallow sides, undulating but often flat base.	-	-
32506	Fill of 32505	1.80	0.31	Sole fill of ditch 32505. Very firm brown grey clay silt. Charcoal flecks.	-	-

Trench 326						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying colluvium above natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
32600	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Dark brown grey loam.	Worked flint	-
32601	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil. Grey brown silty clay	-	-
32602	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brown red silty clay.	-	-

Trench 327						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying colluvium above natural geology of clay silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.76
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
32700	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Dark brown grey loam.	Worked flint	-
32701	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil. Orange brown clay silt.	-	-
32702	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brown red clayey silt.	-	-

32703	Layer	-	0.26	Colluvium. Light brown yellow clayey silt.	-	-

Trench 328						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying colluvium above natural geology of clay silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.62
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
32800	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Dark brown grey loam.	Worked flint	-
32801	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil. Brown grey silty clay.	Worked flint	-
32802	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brown red clay silt.	-	-
32803	Layer	-	0.38	Colluvium. Light brown yellow clay silt.	-	-

Trench 329						
General description					**Orientation**	WNW-ESE
Trench contained two modern ditches and a charcoal dump. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying two layers of colluvium.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.66
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
32900	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Grey brown sandy silt with CBM and glass.	Worked flint inc. scrapers	-
32901	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil. Light brown sandy silt.	-	-
32902	Layer	-	-	Colluvium. Light brown grey sandy silt. Below 32907.	-	-
32903	Cut	2.90	0.66	Ditch, linear runs NE-SW. Irregular sides, concave base. Cuts 32907.	-	PMed
32904	Fill of 32903	2.90	0.26	Upper fill of modern ditch 32903. Light brown grey sandy silt.	c1780-1830 pottery; C19-20th CBM; C20th glass; C20th metal	PMed
32905	Fill of 32903	2.50	0.19	Middle fill of modern ditch 32904. Light grey brown sandy silt.	Worked flint; c1825-1860 pottery; C19-20th glass	PMed
32906	Fill of 32903	1.20	0.22	Basal fill of modern ditch 32903. Light brown grey sandy silt.	-	PMed

32907	Layer	-	0.26	Light grey brown sandy silt. Above 32902.	-	-
32908	Cut	1.20	0.32	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Steep sides, flat bottom.	-	PMed
32909	Fill of 32908	1.20	0.32	Sole fill of modern ditch 32908. Light brown grey sandy silt.	Worked flint; C19-20th CBM; C19-20th glass	PMed
32910	Layer	1.80	0.08	Charcoal dump within firm grey brown sandy silt. Above 32907.	C19-20th CBM	PMed

Trench 330						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying colluvium above natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
33000	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Dark brown clayey loam.	Worked flint	-
33001	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil. Brown silty sandy clay.	-	-
33002	Layer	-	-	Natural. Grey sandy clay.	-	-
33003	Layer	-	0.25	Colluvium. Yellow brown silty clay.	Worked flint	-
33004	Cut	0.60	-	Natural feature, probably fissure. Not bottomed.	-	-
33005	Fill of 33004	0.60	-	Fill of natural feature 33004.	Worked flint	-

Trench 331						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying colluvium above a bioturbated layer in turn above natural geology of clay silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	1.05
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
33100	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil. Dark brown clayey loam.	Worked flint	-
33101	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil. Brown silty sandy clay.	Worked flint	-
33102	Layer	-	-	Natural. Red brown clay silt.	-	-
33103	Layer	-	0.40	Colluvium. Yellow brown silty clay.	Worked flint, inc. burin	-
33104	Layer	-	0.30	Bioturbated layer between 33102 and 33103. Red brown clay silt.	-	-

Trench 332						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained two ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying colluvium above natural geology of clayey sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.96
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
33200	Layer	-	0.17	Topsoil. Dark red brown sandy clay.	Worked flint, inc. scraper	-
33201	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil. Dark red brown sandy clay.	Worked flint inc. knife	-
33202	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light orange brown clayey sand.	-	-
33203	Layer	-	0.60	Colluvium. Yellow brown clayey sand. Above 33202 and below 33201.	-	-
33204	Cut	1.39	0.22	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Moderate sides, concave base.	-	-
33205	Fill of 33204	1.39	0.22	Sole fill of ditch 33204. Light yellow brown clayey sand.	Worked flint	-
33206	Cut	1.01	-	Ditch, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-
33207	Fill of 33206	1.01	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 33206. Light yellow brown clayey sand. Unexcavated	-	-

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Flint

By Michael Donnelly

Introduction (Table B.1.1)

B.1.1 Field 8 at Otterpool produced 111 struck flints that were recovered mostly from topsoil/subsoil, colluvium and ditch fills. Two flints were found in the upper fill of a natural fissure but were most probably Holocene in date. A considerable portion of the diagnostic elements could be dated to the late Mesolithic/early Neolithic periods and were very probably residual finds. Despite this, the flints were in relatively good condition raising the possibility that some may have in fact been recovered from contemporary fills.

Methodology

B.1.2 The artefacts were catalogued according to OA South's standard system of broad artefact/debitage type (Anderson-Whymark 2013; Bradley 1999), general condition noted and dating was attempted where possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Open Office spreadsheet. During the assessment additional information on condition (rolled, abraded, fresh and degree of cortication), and state of the artefact (burnt, broken, or visibly utilised) was also recorded. Retouched pieces were classified according to standard morphological descriptions (e.g. Bamford 1985, 72-77; 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.

CATEGORY TYPE	Topsoil/subsoil	Features	Total
Flake	20	35	55
Blade	5	4	9
Bladelet	1		1
Blade index	6/26 (23.08%)	4/39 (10.26%)	10/65 (15.38%)
Irregular waste	4	9	13
Core single platform blades		1	
Core single platform flakes	3	1	4
Core multi-platform flakes	1	3	4
Core levallois flakes	1	2	3
Core on a flake		1	1
Scraper end	2		2
Scraper other	1		1
Microlith		1	1
Burin		1	1
End truncation	2		2
Piercer	1		1
Microdenticulate		5	5
Denticulate		1	1
Knife other	1	1	2
Flake retouched	1		1
Misc retouch	1	1	2
Gunflint		1	1
Total	44	67	111

Burnt un-worked			
No. burnt (%)	3/44 (6.82%)	14/67 (20.90%)	17/111 (15.32%)
No. broken (%) (not including waste)	28/44 (63.64%)	40/67 (59.70%)	68/111 (61.26%)
No. retouched (%) (not including waste)	9/44 (20.45%)	11/67 (16.42%)	20/111 (18.02%)

Table B.1.1: The flint assemblage from Otterpool Field 8

Provenance (Table B.1.2)

B.1.3 The assemblage was made up of several sub assemblages including 44 pieces each from topsoil/subsoil horizons and from ditch fills (39.64%). Colluvium was present in several parts of the field and accounted for 21 flints. Finally, two flints were recovered from a natural fissure/ice wedge in Trench 331. It should be mentioned that nearly all of the archaeological features encountered were ditches.

CATEGORY TYPE	Total	Percentage
Ditches	44	39.64
Colluvium	21	18.92
Natural feature	2	1.80
Topsoil/subsoil	44	39.64
Total	111	[100]

Table B.1.2: The flint assemblage by context type

Raw material and condition (Table B.1.3)

B.1.4 The flints displayed a variety of colours and cortex types indicating that they had been gathered from a range of sources. They largely displayed chalk cortex, often weathered, or very thin and grey, as is often found along the North Downs. Bullhead Bed flints accounted for six examples (10.53%), often blade forms or microdenticulates. Other cortex types were present in very small amounts and included rolled/battered or thermal surfaces. The assemblage was actually quite fresh with only 5.15% of pieces being badly damaged and 73.19% being in good condition (either fresh or lightly damaged). Cortication was generally light or absent with small amounts displaying either moderate or heavy cortication.

Condition	Total	%	Cortication	Total	%
Fresh	26	26.80	None	21	21.88
Light	45	46.39	Light	70	72.92
Moderate	21	21.65	Moderate	4	4.17
Heavy	3	3.09	Heavy	1	1.04
Plough damaged	2	2.06			
Total assemblage	**97**			**96**	

Table B.1.3: Flint by condition and cortication

The assemblage

B.1.5 The assemblage was characterised as being very tool heavy (18.02%) and having very high levels of breakage (61.26%) with very similar figures for the topsoil/subsoil material and the assemblage from features. The tools recovered at the southern limit to Field 8 (in and

around the ditches of a circular ring ditch believed to represent a barrow) included numerous early tools. A small amount of medieval pottery and a gunflint from the ditches may however indicate a later date.

B.1.6 The assemblage from this field was large, given the size of the area and the low number of trenches. The total per trench was 10.1 flints, very similar to Field 10 (10.6) and around a third lower than Field 9. There appeared to be a concentration of material in the southern part of the site and this most likely relates to a ploughed out barrow in that area, most likely formed from the contemporary prehistoric soil profile at that time.

Key contexts

B.1.7 Several ditches in Trenches 322 and 323 contained small but significant flint assemblages. Ditches 32204 and 32206 yielded 10 and six flints respectively while ditches 32307 and 32310 contained nine flints each. This totalled 34 of the 44 flints recovered from ditch fills. Overall, the assemblage was flake heavy (19/21) and contained four complex flake cores, but also contained four microdenticulate segments that refitted into two blade tools formed on Bullhead Bed flint. All four were recovered from the same fill and the breaks were very probably recent, but there was also another blade from this fill formed on Bullhead Bed flint and a third microdenticulate on a blade was found in nearby ditch 32206.

B.1.8 Trench 329 had an assemblage of 17 flints including two end scrapers, two single platform flake cores associated with a flake-heavy industry (9/10). The flints were split between topsoil/subsoil (8) and ditch fills (9) with no examples from the underlying colluvial horizon that had yielded large assemblages in nearby Trenches 330 and 331. Unfortunately, the majority of the material is undiagnostic with just one probable later prehistoric squat hard-hammer flake.

B.1.9 Flints were recovered from colluvium in Trenches 330 and 331. There were 18 in total and these trenches yielded a further eight flints from the topsoil/subsoil. The flints from the colluvium were largely flake-based with seven flakes and no blade forms, irregular waste was common with seven examples but most of these were most likely struck from a large flake by the machine bucket. Three very varied core forms were recovered including an early prehistoric single platform blade core and a late Neolithic-early Bronze Age levallois core. The sole tool recovered was a complex double multi-angle burin on a snapped blade segment that is unequivocally early and is most likely Mesolithic or possibly late Upper Palaeolithic. Overall, these flints suggest a multiperiod assemblage and this is actually unsurprising given the nature of the layer they were recovered from.

B.1.10 Fissure 33104 yielded two flints, one of which was a surface find but the second was from well inside the feature. These flints were probably Holocene in date but the possibility remains that these may be Pleistocene finds. The nature of the burin from the same trench may make this more likely. The two are both relatively large flakes with regular dorsal flake scars and would be easily accommodated by a late Upper Palaeolithic through to early Neolithic industry.

Discussion

B.1.11 The flints from this field are of note for several reasons. Firstly, there is clearly an early element to them including one late Mesolithic microlith recovered from colluvium in Trench

321. Secondly, the material found in the southern part of the field are indicative of a concentration of activity, especially during the early Neolithic. Finally, there was another concentration of activity in the north of the field largely associated with material held in colluvial horizons with a slight possibility of late Upper Palaeolithic material associated with the colluvium/natural interface and nearby fissures/ice wedges.

B.1.12 The tool-heavy nature of the assemblage is unlikely to simply relate to the type of recovery bias often seen where inexperienced staff recover flint from soils rich in natural flint. The team that excavated this field had considerable experience in identifying and recovering flints and these fields did not contain a mass of broken natural flint, making the identification of struck pieces a relatively easy process. The tool-heavy element of the assemblage may partially be a factor of certain tool-types being very easy to spot, but must also be related to the use of the site in prehistory. This high level of tool use and breakage is unusual and similar assemblages are often associated with ritual landscapes, possibly involving the intentional breakage of pieces.

B.1.13 The assemblage is clearly of mixed date and this pattern can be explained by the use of this landscape over several millennia giving rise to quite flint-rich soils during later prehistory. The flints from these soils have often worked their way into ditches or been used to form mounds. Here, there were numerous early forms, a moderately high blade index of around 16%, tools such as a late Mesolithic microlith, the complex burin and several blade-based microdenticulates, blade cores and other early tool types. Additionally, late Neolithic/early Bronze Age activity was well-represented and may relate to activities associated with the construction of a barrow as well as to activities on site that immediately pre-dated this. Later prehistoric flintwork was rare, and there was one post-medieval gunflint; however, it is worth stressing that many of the flints were undiagnostic, and it is feasible that some of this material could be late in date.

B.2 Medieval and post-medieval pottery

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

B.2.1 Field 8 produced a total of 23 sherds of post-Roman pottery weighing 62g, from five contexts. This comprises a mixture of medieval and post-medieval wares. An intermediate level catalogue of pottery types was constructed, following standard procedure, for the whole assemblage and spot-dates produced for each context. The catalogue includes, per context and per pottery fabric, quantification by sherd count and weight only. Additional details, including vessel form, part, decoration, condition etc., were recorded in a comments field. The catalogue is presented in full below (Table B.2.1).

Pottery fabrics

B.2.2 Fabric codes used are those of the Kent fabric type series housed at Canterbury Archaeological Trust and which the author helped to develop. Medieval (and some post-medieval) Kent fabrics are fully described in a report on pottery from Townwall Street, Dover (Cotter 2006).

Context	Spot-date	Fabric	Sherds	Weight	Comments
32205	c1225-1350	M40C	1	8	Bodysherd (bo) in Ashford/Wealden pasty ware with chalk flecks (M40C). Jug shoulder in overfired reduced fabric with dark brown glaze ext over incised decoration comprising a shoulder cordon defined by 2 horizontal grooves and incised diagonal grooves below this, probably from a v large jug
32205	c1225-1350	M40B	4	8	3x bos Ashford/Wealden sandy ware (M40B) probably from a single glazed jug neck (clear glaze mostly worn off) with horizontal grooved decoration all over the neck area - unusually deeply grooved - possibly combed? Early-looking. 1x small scrap probably unglazed M40B jug in finer fabric
32401	c1175-1250?	M40B	6	9	Joining sherds and scraps soft brown sandy ware - M40B? Possibly from sagging base of cook pot? Early-looking - possibly L12-E13C?
32504	c1775-1900	LPM1	1	4	Rim from small dish/bowl in late post-medieval redware (LPM1) with int brown glaze
32904	c1780-1830	LPM11A	6	28	Plain later Creamware (LPM11A). Lower wall of jug or vase with narrow footring base. Fairly thick-walled - poss a later 19C creamware fabric??
32905	c1825-1860?	LPM14	5	5	Rim and scraps from same LPM14 Ironstone china dish with polychrome decoration in classic Masons Ironstone china style. Probably mid-19C
TOTAL			23	62	

Table B.2.1. Catalogue of post-Roman pottery types from Field 8

Date and nature of the assemblage

B.2.3 The assemblage is generally in a very fragmentary and fairly abraded condition. Only the latest (fairly modern) sherds are reasonably large and some fairly fresh. Most contexts produced just a few sherds (mostly small) suggesting casual loss rather than strong evidence of nearby occupation. This is supported by the context inventory which demonstrates that most pottery is from fairly superficial features - mainly topsoil and subsoil. Some medieval pottery, however, is from ditch fills (see below). The bulk of the assemblage is medieval (up to c 1475), while the 11 sherds of post-medieval pottery represent just three vessels. Ordinary domestic pottery types are represented and all typical of the wares commonly found in this part of Kent.

B.2.4 The medieval pottery is all of fairly local origin and dates from the later 12th century to the 14th century. The small collection of post-medieval pottery comprises a single sherd of late post-medieval red earthenware, and two vessels in mass-produced Staffordshire-type tableware fabrics dating from the late 18th and 19th centuries.

B.2.5 The only context group of medieval pottery of any size here is that from 32205, the fill of ditch 32204, in Trench 322. This dates to *c* 1225-1350 and comprises five smallish sherds (16g) from a minimum of three glazed jugs in local Ashford/Wealden wares (Fabrics M40C and M40B). The main value of the pottery from Field 8 is for dating purposes. No further cataloguing or analysis will be needed for the pottery described here.

B.3 Ceramic building material

By Cynthia Poole

Introduction

B.3.1 A small quantity of ceramic building material all of post-medieval date amounting to five fragments weighing 101g was recovered from ditches 32903 and 32908, and layer 32910 in evaluation Trench 329 in Field 8. 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). The record includes quantification, fabric type, form, surface finish, dimensions and significant characteristics. Fabrics were characterised on macroscopic features and with the aid of x20 hand lens and assigned to fabric types defined in the preceding evaluations.

Post-medieval CBM

B.3.2 Ditch 32903 contained three fragments of CBM in its upper fill (32904) consisting of single fragments of roof tile and field drain both made in fabric D and a fragment of brick in fabric B. The roof tile measured 13mm thick and had the same characteristics as roof tile previously found in the evaluation of Field 7. The brick fragment was amorphous. The field drain was in the form of a circular pipe with walls measuring 10mm thick and a diameter of 50mm. It probably dates between the late 19th and mid-20th century.

B.3.3 A single fragment of field drain or pipe was recovered from fill 32909 of ditch 32908. It was made in a white marl clay fabric similar to material produced in the north of Kent or from the Coal Measures. It measured 14mm thick and had smooth surfaces, which on the exterior undulated slightly possibly forming a corrugated surface as is sometimes found on field drains. It is likely to be of late 19th-20th century date.

B.3.4 The tiny scrap of tile from layer 32910 is probably a fragment of roof tile. It is made in fabric D and has one smooth flat surface surviving.

B.3.5 The CBM from this field is similar to material found elsewhere on the project. Its presence in the ditches probably results from agricultural activity such as manuring and field drainage.

B.3.6 The material has little potential for further analysis and may be discarded, except for the white marl tile, which should be retained as a fabric sample.

B.4 Glass and associated finds

By Ian Scott

Introduction

B.4.1 The glass and related finds from Field 8 comprises just 15 sherds of mainly modern glass dating to the 20th-century or later and none of the glass need date earlier than 19th-century. The related object from context 32904 is a hard black composite screw cork from a beer or pop bottle (No. 1).

Context 32904	(1)	Hard black composite screw stopper, from a beer, cider, or soda water bottle. Ht: 34mm; D: 30mm. Late 19th- or 20th-century.
	(2)	Bottle. Small sherd probably from the shoulder of a bottle (or jar) of square section. Machine moulded. Very pale green glass. 20th-century or later.
	(3)	Bottle. Small curved body sherd from a bottle, weathered outer surface? Colourless glass with a hint of green.
	(4)	Bottle or jar. Thin-walled body sherd from bottle or jar, in olive green glass.
	(5)	Bottle. 2 x body sherds (no refit) from a bottle of square section. Sauce or coffee bottle. Machine moulded. Colourless glass. 20th-century or later.
	(6)	Coffee bottle. (2 x sherds) Shoulder and body sherds from a Camp Coffee bottle. Small portion of embossed inscription. Very pale green glass. 20th-century
Context 32905	(7)	Bottle. Small sherd from square section coffee or sauce bottle. Very pale green glass.
Context 32909	(8)	Flat sheet glass. Four sherds (no clear refits) from a flat sheet of opaque white glass with traces of etched pattern or lettering. Modern
	(9)	Vessel. Sherd from a vessel of uncertain form, possibly bottle or jar, but probably machine moulded. Very pale green glass. 20th-century or later.
	(10)	Vessel? Sherd from uncertain vessel or object. Machine moulded? Colourless glass.
	(11)	Small cylindrical bottle with short vertical neck and square section rim, with corked closure. Machine moulded. Colourless glass. Ht: 67mm; D: 30mm. 20th-century or later.

Table B.4.1: Catalogue of glass and related finds

B.5 Metal finds

By Ian Scott

B.5.1 The metal finds were all found in context 32904 and are limited to the remains of modern shotgun cartridge, four fragments of iron bar (three pieces refitting), and a possible nail or bolt fragment. The cartridge base is clearly modern, and none of the other metal finds need date earlier than the 19th century.

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APPENDIX C SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Field 8, Otterpool Park, Sellindge, Kent
Site code:	STOTEV
Grid Reference	TR 110 373
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	August 2018
Area of Site	2.4 ha
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Folkestone Museum in due course, under the following accession number: TBC.
Summary of Results:	Field 8 in the series of areas evaluated as part of the Otterpool Park scheme comprised an area of 2.4 ha and included 11 evaluation trenches. Five of these did not contain any archaeological remains, although one of these contained a narrow fissure from which two struck flints were recovered. A relatively large number of worked flints, some of Mesolithic and early Neolithic date, were discovered in later layers, together with late Neolithic/early Bronze Age material and a few later pieces, including one gun-flint. A circular geophysical anomaly that was thought to represent a possible barrow ring-ditch was located by the trenches, although its date and function still remains unclear, as the finds from its ditches included both struck flints, a little medieval pottery and a post-medieval gunflint . The ditch and area around produced a concentration of worked flint within the evaluated area. A number of linear ditches were also discovered, most of which remained undated, although a post-medieval boundary and dump of burnt material was discovered. The medieval pottery was all of 13th-early 14th century date, and consisted of small sherds or scraps, suggesting that it may have derived from manuring. This probably indicates that Field 8 was in agricultural use in both the medieval and post-medieval period.

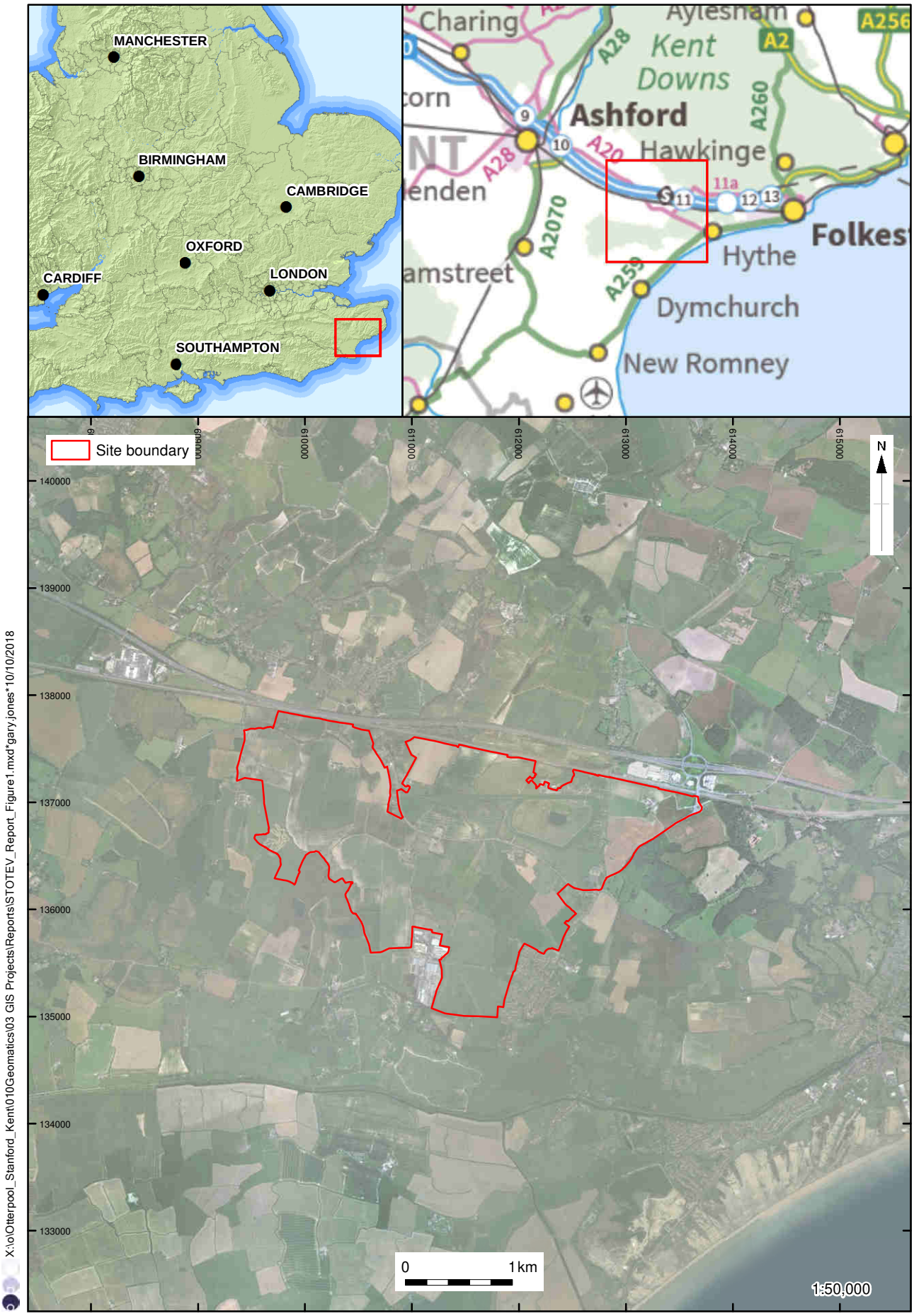

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Figure 1: Site location

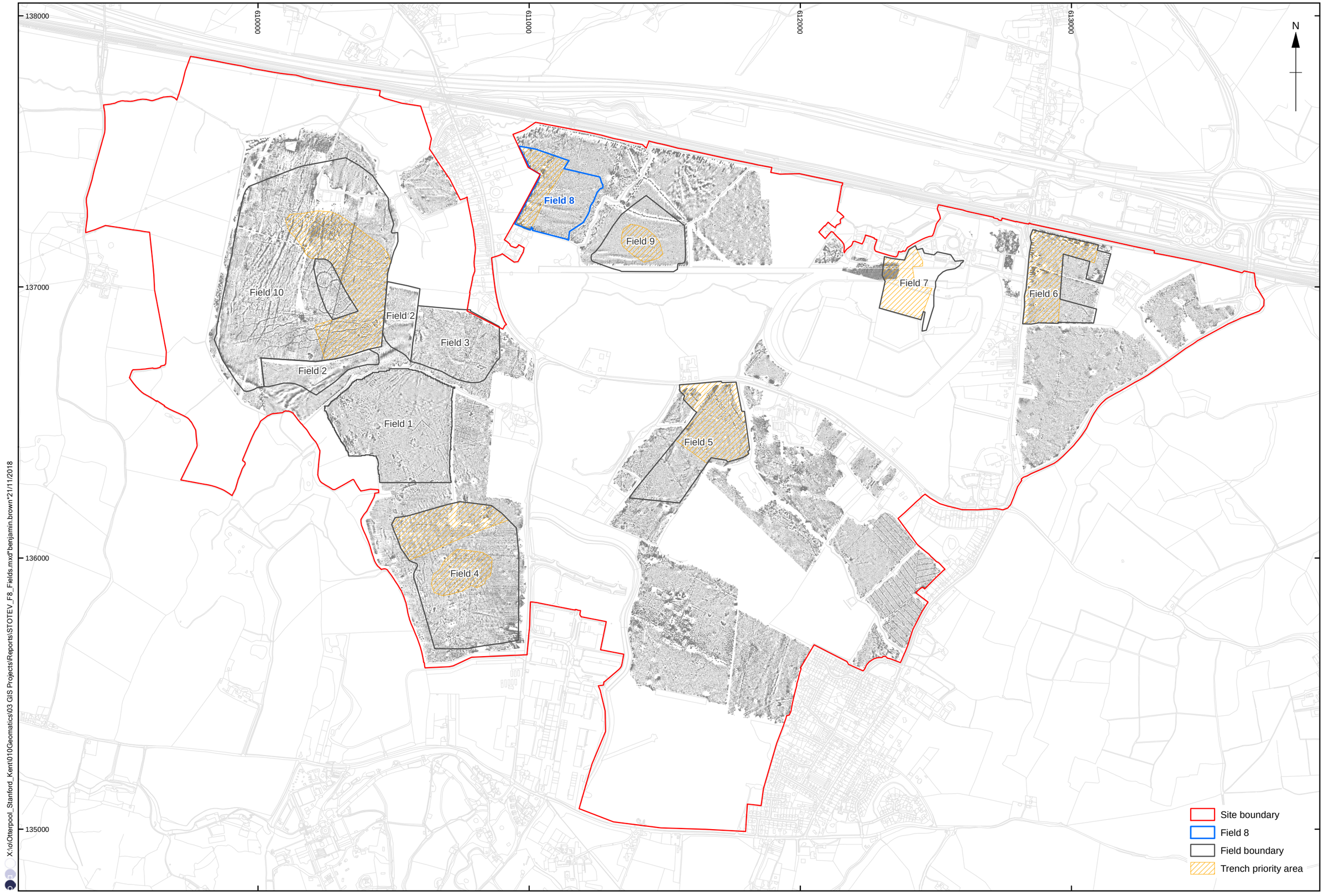

Figure 2: Field 8 in relation to the rest of the site

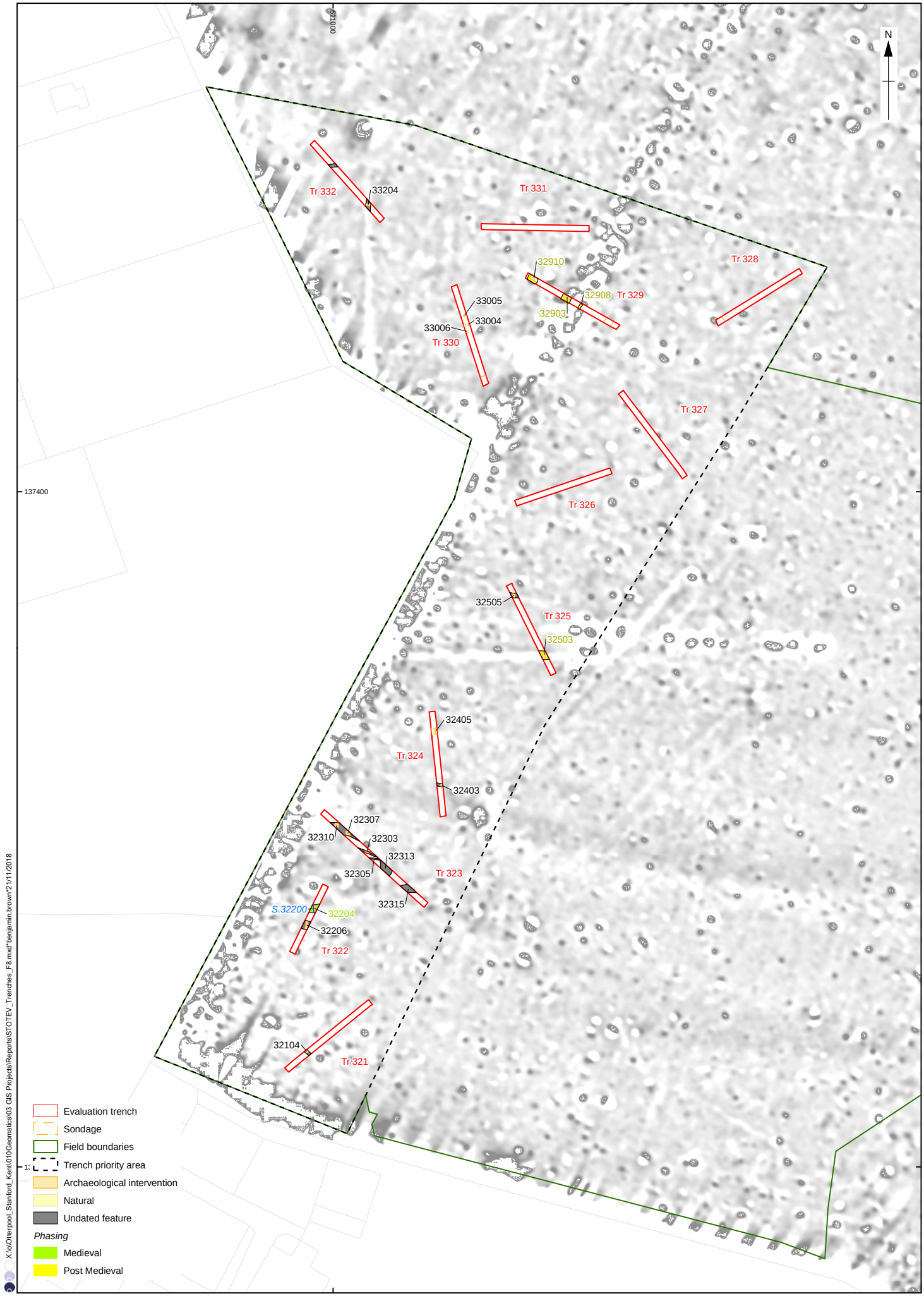

Figure 3: Overview of the trenches and features in Field 8

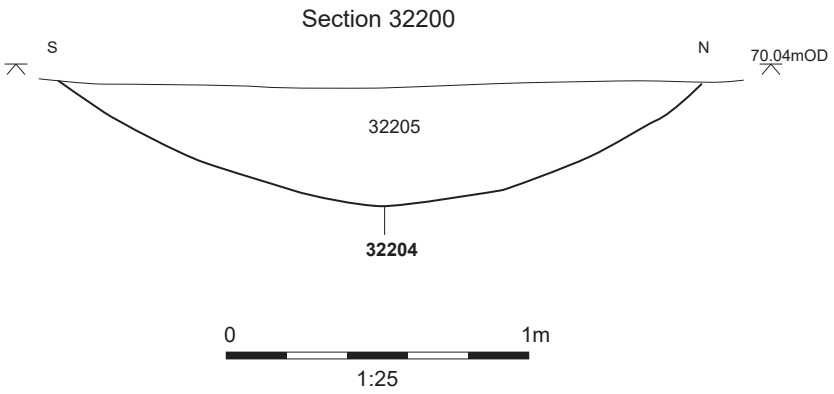

Figure 4: Section of feature in Field 8

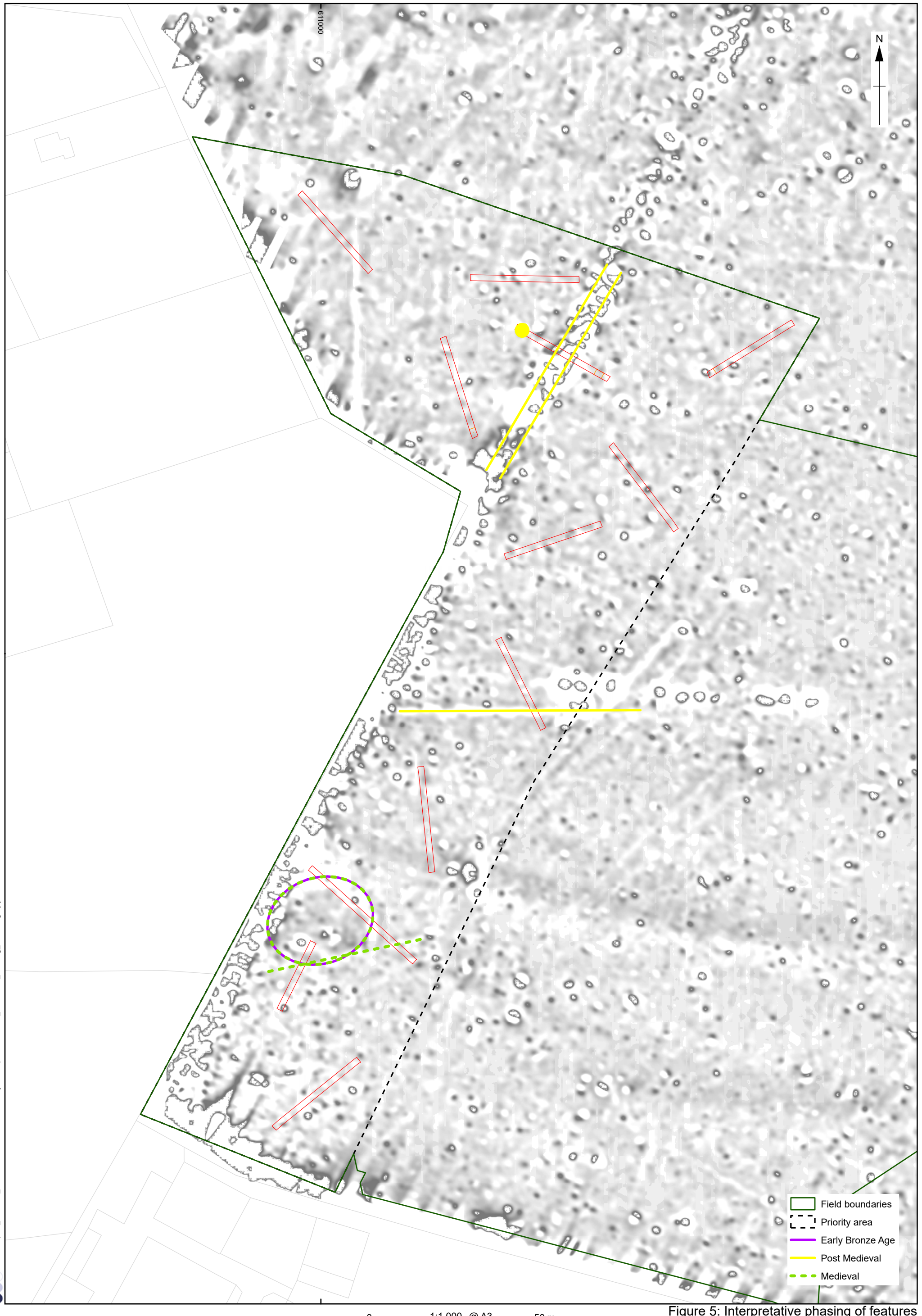

Figure 5: Interpretative phasing of features on geophysical survey in Field 8

Plate 1: Ditch 32310, looking east

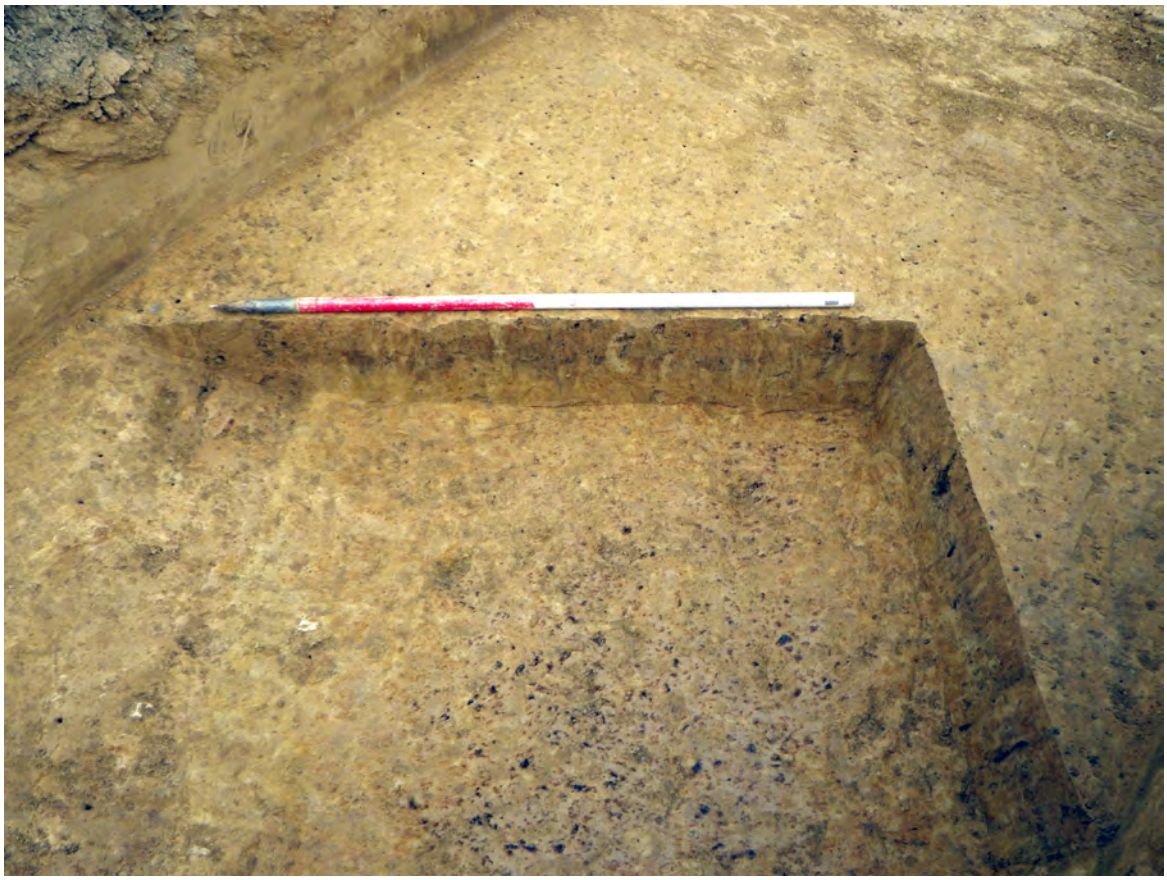

Plate 2: Ditch 32204, looking west

Plate 3: Dump of burnt material 32910, looking south-west

Plate 4: Ditch 32908, looking north-west

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