Field 9, Otterpool Park, Sellindge, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Field 9, Otterpool Park, Sellindge, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Field 9 in the Otterpool Park scheme comprised an area of 1.44 ha within a single field north of the former Folkestone racecourse, where eight evaluation trenches were opened. The trenching was targeted on a probable barrow present as a mound on historic and modern maps, remaining as a subtle rise in the south-eastern part of the field, and three of the trenches were located specifically to investigate this.

A large flint assemblage was discovered, including pieces from the Mesolithic, Neolithic and early Bronze Age periods.

A ring-ditch, measuring 36m in diameter, 4.80-5.40m wide and 0.52-0.75m deep, was found with an internal mound separated from the inner side of the ditch by a berm. A mound sequence comprising four layers surviving to a height of 0.4m was seen, together with a possible retaining palisade. Some evidence for a low bank outside the palisade and just inside the barrow ditch was also found.

Dating for the barrow was indirect. No pottery was discovered, although worked flint including probable early Bronze Age tools and earlier pieces was concentrated in and around the barrow. Charred grains of spelt wheat were recovered from one of the barrow mound deposits, and unless intrusive, these provide a probable *terminus post quem* of the first half of the 2nd millennium BC for its construction. A small quantity of iron-working slag came from one of the lower barrow ditch fills, and a much greater quantity was found on the surface of the ring-ditch in a different trench, and in a pit cut into the barrow mound. The small amount of slag close to the base of the barrow ditch is probably intrusive, but the presence of smelting slag and of hammerscale suggests a significant metalworking area very close by.

Two other features were dug into the central area of the mound, both thought to be recent. The other trenches also produced a handful of undated ditches and a post-medieval ditch.

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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 and 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 9, 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 barrow was marked on historic maps in the south-eastern part of the field east of the River East Stour and north of the former Folkestone racecourse, and this was confirmed both by the ring ditch evident from geophysical survey (Headland Archaeology 2017) and by a slight rise visible in LiDAR coverage of the scheme.

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 the part of the field surrounding the barrow was evaluated at this stage. The targeted area called `Field 9' was 1.44 ha in extent and eight evaluation trenches were opened. These were all 30m in length and 2m wide, except Trench 340 that was 20m in length. A total of 460 sq metres was opened, equivalent to a 3.2% sample.

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 The priority area for evaluation called `Field 9' is only a small part of a field lying east of Barrow Hill Farm, and takes the form of an oval targeted upon a barrow marked on historic maps (HER number TR13 NW 1) and upon a possible second ploughed-out barrow to the west.

1.2.2 The field of which the evaluation area is part is midway between Westenhanger on the east and Barrow Hill on the west, and between the Channel Tunnel Rail Link on the

north and the A20 to the south, and is surrounded by fields on all sides. It is bounded on the south and west by the East Stour river, and by field boundaries on the north and east.

1.2.3 The underlying geology is Sandgate Formation sandstone, siltstone and mudstone, overlain in the southern half of the area to be evaluated by Quaternary Head deposits of clay and silt. South of this the north bank of the East Stour river consists of Holocene deposits of alluvial clay, silt, sand and gravel.

1.2.4 There is a slight rise in the centre of the field upon which the possible barrows sit, which lies at an elevation of just over 70m aOD, and from this the ground slopes gently down in all directions, but more towards the East Stour river, which runs west and then NNE only 120m away on the south and west respectively.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The OS draft map of 1797 shows this as a cultivated field, with pasture on the alluvial deposits close to the East Stour river. The current northern boundary of the field is already present by this date.

1.3.2 By the time of the 1877 1st edition OS map one barrow is marked as a circle, and the field has been divided north-south just to the west of it. The barrow persists on all subsequent OS editions, but the north-south division had gone again on the 2nd edition OS map of 1892.

1.3.3 By 1908, when the 3rd edition OS map was produced, Folkestone Racecourse had been constructed, the north-west end of which cut across the southern part of the field. The line of the racecourse is visible on the LiDAR plot just south of the area to be evaluated (OA 2018a, fig. 26). No changes are evident on the subsequent OS maps of 1933 and 1943-6.

1.3.4 The LiDAR survey covering this area shows the barrow marked on the maps as a slight but distinct mound, and indicates a much slighter rise in the ground level some 100m to the north-west (OA 2018a, fig. 26). The ditch of the barrow marked on the historic maps is visible on the geophysical survey, with a second, larger limit shown as a fainter linear circle extending further north (Headland Archaeology 2017; OA 2018a, figs 5-6 and 27; Fig. 3), but no ditch is evident for the rise evident on the LiDAR survey to the north-west, and nothing is marked in this location on the geophysical survey interpretation plot (OA 2018a, fig. 6).

1.3.5 The geophysical survey interpretation (Headland Archaeology 2017, Illustration 10) shows a number of sinuous linear anomalies running broadly east-west along the southern edge of the field, most numerous in the south-western corner. A short length of one further east-west linear is also shown north of the barrow. These are unlikely to represent medieval furrows, as they are too wavy; with the exception of the short length north of the barrow, they appear to lie only on the alluvial deposits adjacent to the East Stour river, and may represent variations in deposition related to this.

1.3.6 Although a number of discrete anomalies are shown on the greyscale plot in this field, none are interpreted as archaeological (Headland Archaeology 2017; this report Fig. 3).

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 Site-specific Aims

2.2.1 To clarify whether the barrow evident as a slight mound on the LiDAR survey, and as a ring-ditch on the geophysical survey, is still an upstanding monument, or is completely ploughed out;

2.2.2 To date this monument, and clarify whether the double ring evident on the geophysical survey plot is genuine, and if so, to establish whether this represents the enlargement of a primary barrow, or whether both rings are part of one contemporary structure;

2.2.3 If a mound survives, to determine whether this seals a buried soil, and if so, to look for evidence of earlier occupation beneath it, or of the environment prior to its construction;

2.2.4 To establish whether the very slight changes in the LiDAR survey west of this barrow represent other barrows, or merely variations in the local topography;

2.2.5 To establish whether the faint discrete features surrounding the barrow are non-archaeological, or perhaps represent later graves dug around it.

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 This report concerns the trenching of the targeted area called `Field 9', which was 1.44 ha in extent and involved the excavation of eight evaluation trenches, Trenches 333-340 (Fig. 3). These were all 30m in length and 2m wide, except Trench 340, which was 20m in length. A total of 460 sq metres was opened, equivalent to a 3.2% sample.

2.3.2 The trenches were targeted upon the barrow known from historic maps, LiDAR survey and geophysical magnetometer survey, upon fainter topographic changes, and upon other geophysical anomalies that could be of archaeological origin, and otherwise aimed to provide even coverage of the evaluated areas of the field.

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 presented in Appendix B.

3.1.2 Context numbers reflect the trench numbers unless otherwise stated e.g. ditch 33703 is a feature within Trench 337, while pit 34003 is a feature within Trench 340.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence between all trenches was fairly uniform. A variable natural geology of generally sandy silt or silty sand was overlain by a subsoil, which in turn was overlain by topsoil. This differed in Trenches 338, 339 and 340 where layers relating to an upstanding mound were discovered, and in Trench 333 where two subsoil layers were discovered.

3.2.2 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.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Field 9 comprised Trenches 333-340.

3.3.2 Trenches 334 and 335 did not contain any archaeological remains, although a broad soilmark crossing Trench 334 was originally thought to be a ditch (33403), and was excavated (Fig. 3). It proved to be shallow and sterile, and was subsequently reinterpreted as a variation in the natural geology. Worked flint was found in the topsoil in both trenches. These trenches will not be further discussed.

3.3.3 Archaeological activity was largely confined to the area of the known barrow at the south-east end of the targeted evaluation area, in Trenches 338-340.

Trench 333

3.3.4 Trench 333 lay at the west side of Field 9 and was orientated east-west. It contained a single posthole (33304), whose fill did not contain any finds. Two further linear soilmarks thought to be archaeological features (33306 and 33307) were tested by excavation but proved to be variations in the natural geology. Worked flint, post-medieval CBM, a fragment of iron and iron slag were found in the topsoil and/or subsoil. A lower subsoil spread filling a slight hollow (33303) was also discovered in the west part of the trench, and this contained worked flint.

Trench 336

3.3.5 Trench 336 was located 40m to the south of Trench 333, and was orientated NW-SE. It was not placed over any geophysical anomalies, although a NNE-SSW aligned ditch (33603) was discovered towards the north-west end. This was 0.97m wide and 0.18m deep and had a single fill (33604) that contained post-medieval CBM. Worked flint was found in the topsoil and subsoil.

Trench 337

3.3.6 Trench 337 was located east of Trench 334 and was orientated NW-SE. It was not positioned over any clear geophysical anomalies. Four ditches were discovered, although none contained any dating evidence. Worked flint was found in the topsoil.

3.3.7 Ditch 33703 was aligned NE-SW and crossed the centre of the trench (Fig. 3). It was 0.94m wide and 0.21m deep. Ditch 33705 was adjacent but aligned ENE-WSW and was 0.94m wide and 0.21m deep. Both had only one fill.

3.3.8 Ditch 33707 lay close to the south-east end of the trench, was aligned N-S and was 0.60m wide and 0.20m deep. Ditch 33709 lay adjacent but was aligned NE-SW. This was 0.62m wide and 0.26m deep. Unlike 33707, ditch 33709 had two fills, but there were no finds.

Trench 338

3.3.9 Trench 338 was 20m to the south of Trench 337, and was orientated NE-SW. This trench was positioned to cross the north-eastern side of a slight circular mound visible on the LiDAR survey, and a ring ditch faintly visible on the geophysical magnetometer survey. These features correspond to the position of a barrow marked on historic maps. In addition, the trench was located to include two discrete anomalies inside the area enclosed by the ring-ditch. The ring-ditch was found, and the trench also contained two mound layers and a linear ditch corresponding to one of the discrete anomalies. A modern feature was discovered cutting the centre of the mound, and this corresponded to the other geophysical anomaly.

3.3.10 Ditch 33803 corresponded to the circular geophysical anomaly. This was curvilinear but aligned broadly NW-SE. The ditch was 5.40m wide and 0.75m deep with sloping sides and a flat base, and had four fills (Fig. 4 Section 33800; Plate 1). The earliest fill was on the south (inner side), and the pattern of silting suggests either that this is upcast that has slipped back into the ditch (see possible inner bank in Trench 339 below), or that the ditch may have been recut. Lower fill 33806 on the north side contained iron slag, whereas upper fills 33804 and 33805 produced a total of three worked flint flakes.

3.3.11 Some 7m south-west of this ditch a mound was discovered within the enclosed area. This extended 8.5m to the end of the trench, and continued beyond it. A sondage was excavated into the mound at the south-western end and two layers were discovered, 33812 north of and abutted by 33811 (Fig. 4 Section 33802; Plate 2). These layers both directly overlay the natural geology, so represent either mound soils following removal of the original topsoil, or buried soils preserved below ploughing. Both of these layers produced worked flint, including a Neolithic or Bronze Age scraper and a possible later prehistoric flake from 33812. Sample 192 was taken from layer 33812, and included both barley and spelt wheat grains; the latter suggests a date no earlier than the early Bronze Age for this deposit. These soils were cut through by two features. Although they underlay the subsoil, both features appeared to be modern during the excavation, and feature 38815 produced a shotgun cartridge.

3.3.12 Ditch 33808 was between the mound and the ring-ditch and on the same NW-SE alignment as the ring-ditch. The was 0.60m wide and 0.39m deep (Fig. 4 Section 33801). The basal fill, 33810, produced a single flint flake, but the upper fill, 33809, produced a piece of iron that cannot be securely dated.

Trench 339

3.3.13 Trench 339 was located 10m to the south-west of Trench 338 and on the same line and NE-SW orientation, and was placed to cross the south-western side of the ring ditch seen on the geophysical survey. The ditch was revealed within the trench, as was an internal mound with multiple layers and a series of postholes within the mound structure.

3.3.14 Ditch 33903 was 4.80m wide and 0.52m deep, with a shelving V-profile, and contained three fills (Plate 3; Fig.4 Section 33900). The upper and middle fills, 33905 and 33904, produced worked flint including a Neolithic or early Bronze Age scraper.

3.3.15 To the north-east of the ditch and inside the enclosed area a mound was discovered. This could be split into two main sections, divided by a palisade structure. The outer mound between the internal palisade and the ditch had three layers (Fig. 4 Section 33901; Plate 4). Layer 33909 was the earliest and may have formed an early internal circular bank inside the ditch. Layer 33928 was deposited on the outside of this, and 33907 was found on the inside. Worked flint was found in 33907. A series of postholes cut layer 33907, forming palisade structure 33908, and seven of these were excavated (Fig. 3 inset). One principal line of postholes ran along the middle of the ditch, with outliers on either side (Plate 4). On the inner side of the palisade, four successive layers of mound (33924-7) were discovered, all truncated at a height of around 0.40m. No finds were recovered from the inner mound layers or from the fills of the postholes, nor did these contain charcoal.

Trench 340

3.3.16 Trench 340 was situated 15m to the east of Trench 339 and was aligned east-west to cross the eastern side of the ring-ditch, as well as to include a discrete geophysical anomaly. Both features were exposed, as well as part of the barrow mound.

3.3.17 Ditch 34007 was curvilinear but aligned broadly N-S. It was 3.95m wide and was not excavated, although iron slag was recovered from the surface of fill 34008.

3.3.18 To the west of the ditch and within the enclosed area, mound 34006 was found. This was present in the westernmost 4.65m of the trench, and continued beyond it. The layer was 0.33m deep and a single piece of worked flint was recovered from it.

3.3.19 Pit 34003 was found cutting the eastern edge of this layer (Fig. 4 Section 34000; Plate 5). This was 0.66m wide and 0.31m deep, and had two fills, the basal fill (34005) producing a flint bladelet and the upper fill (34004) producing worked flint, iron slag, and a dump of burnt material including frequent charcoal. Sample 191 was taken from this deposit.

3.4 Finds summary

3.4.1 The trenches in Field 9 produced 123 struck flints, a large number given the small area investigated. Most of the flints were recovered from topsoil or subsoil horizons but small numbers also came from features, including contexts associated with the barrow investigated by Trenches 338-340. Tools and cores indicate a range of dates spanning prehistory, although the majority may date to the Neolithic and/or early Bronze Age. A further 175 flints were recovered during a fieldwalking exercise in the eastern part of the area, and these will be reported on separately.

3.4.2 A total of 15 fragments of post-medieval CBM was discovered, mostly from topsoil and subsoil contexts.

3.4.3 Three pieces of metal were recovered. One is probably recent, and the others cannot be closely dated.

3.4.4 Iron slag including a small quantity of tap slag from smelting and large amounts of hammerscale were recovered, indicating a metalworking site very close to the barrow.

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 Few geophysical anomalies were visible in the field, but those that were faintly 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 mound that was known from historic maps, and was still evident as a subtle upstanding feature on the LiDAR survey, was demonstrated 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 areas of archaeological activity, and provided a useful check on the accuracy of the geophysical survey.

4.2.2 Aim 2.1.4. A general lack of datable material culture hindered phasing of the majority of the features. Flint was the only major artefact category, and while many of the pieces could be broadly dated, most of these were residual in later layers. Spelt wheat in one of the barrow mound layers may provide a *terminus post quem* of the earlier 2nd millennium BC for its construction. The presence of iron slag close to the base of the barrow ditch could indicate an Iron Age or later date for the monument, but is more likely to be intrusive from the much larger quantity of material found in the top of the ditch and in a pit cut into the mound.

4.2.3 Aims 2.1.5 and 2.2.1. The evaluation established the survival of a barrow mound, the possible presence of an internal bank to the barrow ditch, the presence of a possible palisade enclosing the main mound, and demonstrated that a succession of soils were deposited in its construction, indicating the survival of complex stratigraphy.

4.2.4 Aim 2.1.7. The slag provides important economic information about the use of the barrow site as a smithy in the Iron Age or later.

4.2.5 Aim 2.2. Although the evaluation showed that there was an internal palisade around at least a part of the mound, it was not possible to demonstrate with certainty its chronological relationship to the ditch beyond it, although the fact that the posts were cut into a layer abutting the possible upcast from the ditch suggests that the palisade either postdated the ditch, or belonged to the same overall phase of construction as it.

4.2.6 Aim 2.3. No clear evidence of a surviving buried soil beneath the mound was found, although the natural was not reached below part of the mound. On balance, it seems most likely that the topsoil was stripped from the area inside the ditch before the barrow was constructed.

4.2.7 Aims 2.4 and 2.5. No evidence of other monuments was found west of the documented barrow, nor were any graves or other features of archaeological origin found around it.

4.3 Interpretation

Mesolithic

4.3.1 The evaluation produced a large number of flints for the number of trenches excavated. In addition, fieldwalking in the eastern part of the field produced further flints that have not been reported on at this stage. Some of the flints from these two programmes of finds retrieval date to the Mesolithic, demonstrating use of the area in the Mesolithic. As Field 9 lies close to the River East Stour, this is perhaps not surprising.

Neolithic

4.3.2 Many of the flints recovered are likely to date to the Neolithic, demonstrating that this area continued to be use during this time. However, no Neolithic pottery was discovered and no features can be assigned to this period.

Early Bronze Age

4.3.3 Flint tools of probable early Bronze Age date were also discovered, including examples in layers associated with the barrow. Spelt wheat from one of the mound layers is also unlikely to be any earlier than this. On the basis of morphology, the monument sampled by Trenches 338, 339 and 340 is likely to date to the Beaker or early Bronze Age period. A particular concentration of earlier flintwork was noted in and around the barrow, and this is a recognised pattern indicating that barrow mounds were originally formed using soils rich in earlier flintwork.

4.3.4 A small quantity of iron slag was discovered in a lower fill of the ring-ditch belonging to the barrow. Smelting slag and hammerscale in much larger quantities were also recovered from the uppermost fill of the barrow, and from pit 34003 cutting into the barrow mound. It is clear that the vast majority of the slag came either from the top of the ditch, or from the pit cut into the mound, and it seems most likely that the material found in the lower ditch fill on the north-east was intrusive, possibly due to animal or root disturbance that was not noticed during evaluation.

4.3.5 The monument appears to be a bell barrow, as a berm was found between the ditch and the mound in all three trenches cut into it. There is a possibility that the barrow mound had an early phase comprising an internal bank (33909), although this may have just been a temporary part of the construction process. The ring-ditch measured 36m in diameter, and the mound was 21m in diameter and survived to a height of 0.40m.

4.3.6 A possible palisade slot was found towards the outer edge of the barrow mound in Trench 339. A small ditch was also found in Trench 338 at a similar distance inside the barrow ditch, although no evidence of postholes was seen, and no corresponding feature was recorded in Trench 340. The evidence for a palisade is therefore not conclusive. If genuine, it would belong to a small group of barrows sharing this construction in Britain, for example Barnack , Cambridgeshire (Donaldson 1977), and might perhaps be the result of continental influence, as mounds enclosed by palisades (though usually without encircling ditches) are fairly common in Holland in the early and middle Bronze Age, as at Wessinghuizen (Gibson 1998, 106-7).

4.3.7 A probably modern feature was found corresponding to a geophysical anomaly at the approximate centre of the barrow. This was not bottomed, but could indicate antiquarian

excavation looking for a central burial, although the hole within the trench was only 0.5m across.

Iron Age or later

4.3.8 A phase of Iron Age or later use of the area adjacent to the barrow as a smithy has been identified, although this has not been dated. The presence of smelting very close to the barrow is of considerable interest, as is the evidence for repeated bloom smithing, and suggests that a focus of ironworking is very close by.

4.3.9 An association between prehistoric monuments and smiths is known from the megalithic tomb called Wayland's Smithy in Oxfordshire, and it is conceivable that a similar association was being made at Otterpool.

Post-medieval

4.3.10 A small amount of post-medieval CBM was discovered, and one ditch could be dated to this period. It is likely the material represents incidental loss during agricultural activity such as manuring, and the ditch is probably also related to agricultural activity.

4.4 Significance

Mesolithic/Neolithic

4.4.1 The relatively large quantities of worked flint, much probably dating to the Mesolithic or Neolithic, suggests that the area was utilised, perhaps on multiple occasions. However, no features or *in situ* material was found, and this activity is therefore of local or county, rather than regional significance. The significance of the site also needs to be seen in the wider context of Mesolithic and Neolithic activity within the wider Otterpool landscape, ie in its group value, and this is of medium, county significance.

Early Bronze Age

4.4.2 It is likely that the barrow in Trenches 338, 339 and 340 dates to the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age, or early Bronze Age, although the feature has not been securely dated and a little iron slag was found in a lower ditch fill. The barrow mound is still slightly upstanding with mound layers preserved, as well as an internal palisade demonstrating that the monument is reasonable complex and remains fairly well-preserved. On the grounds of its state of preservation alone the barrow is of medium, county significance, and needs also to be considered in relation to the group of monuments at Otterpool, which form a wider cemetery group of regional significance.

Iron Age, Roman and early post-Roman

4.4.3 The smelting and smithing focussed close to the barrow is of more than local significance, though at present the extent, date and duration of this activity has not been established. If associated with the barrow, rather than coincidental, this would certainly enhance the significance of this activity.

4.4.4 Were the barrow found to be of Iron Age or late date, this would make it of regional, and possibly of national, significance.

Post-medieval

4.4.5 The post-medieval agricultural evidence is of negligible significance.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 333						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained a posthole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.29
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
33300	Layer	-	0.19	Topsoil. Light brown grey silty sand.	Worked flint inc, scrapers; PMed CBM; Iron fragment	-
33301	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil. Light brown yellow sandy silt.	Worked flint; PMed CBM; Slag	-
33302	Layer	-	-	Natural. Grey brown sandy silt.	-	-
33303	Layer	-	0.14	Lower subsoil, below 33301. Light brown yellow sandy silt.	Worked flint	-
33304	Cut	0.54	0.13	Posthole. Moderate sides, undulating base.	-	-
33305	Fill of 33304	0.54	0.13	Fill of posthole 33304.	-	-
33306	Layer	1.36	0.04	Geological variation. Brown yellow clayey silt.	-	-
33307	Layer	-	0.09	Geological variation. Light brown yellow sandy silt.	-	-

Trench 334						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
33400	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Brown grey clayey silt.	Worked flint, inc. scraper	-
33401	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil. Light brown clayey silt.	-	-
33402	Layer	-	-	Natural. Sandy silt brickearth.	-	-
33403	Layer	1.80	0.16	Geological variation. Light grey brown clayey silt.	-	-

Trench 335			
General description		**Orientation**	NE-SW

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
33500	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy clay.	Worked flint	-
33501	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil. Red brown sandy clay.	-	-
33502	Layer	-	-	Natural. Red brown sandy clay.	-	-

Trench 336						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained a ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural sandy geology with gravel.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
33600	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt.	Worked flint	-
33601	Layer	-	0.09	Subsoil. Grey yellow silty sand.	Worked flint	-
33602	Layer	-	-	Natural. Mottled orange yellow sand with gravel.	-	-
33603	Cut	0.97	0.18	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Moderate sides, undulating base.	-	PMed
33604	Fill of 33603	0.97	0.18	Sole fill of ditch 33603. Brown yellow silty sand.	PMed CBM	PMed

Trench 337						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained four ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
33700	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt.	Worked flint, inc. piercer	-
33701	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil. Grey yellow silty sand.	-	-
33702	Layer	-	-	Natural Brown yellow silty sand.	-	-
33703	Cut	0.94	0.21	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Moderate sides, concave base.	-	-

33704	Fill of 33703	0.94	0.21	Sole fill of ditch 33703. Light grey yellow silty sand. Frequent gravel.	-	-
33705	Cut	0.73	0.16	Ditch, linear, runs ENE-WSW. Moderate sides, concave base.	-	-
33706	Fill of 33705	0.73	0.16	Sole fill of ditch 33705. Light grey yellow silty sand. Frequent gravel.	-	-
33707	Cut	0.60	0.20	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Moderate sides, concave base.	-	-
33708	Fill of 33707	0.60	0.18	Upper fill of ditch 33707. Yellow brown silty clay.	-	-
33709	Cut	0.62	0.26	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Steep ides, flat base.	-	-
33710	Fill of 33709	0.62	0.18	Upper fill of ditch 33709. Yellow brown silty clay.	-	-
33711	Fill of 33709	0.42	0.07	Basal fill of ditch 33709. Dark yellow brown sandy silt.	-	-
33712	Fill of 33707	0.44	0.07	Basal fill of ditch 33707. Grey green silty clay.	-	-

Trench 338						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a barrow ring-ditch and associated, and a linear ditch. 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**
33800	Layer	-	0.21	Topsoil. Grey brown clay silt.	Worked flint	-
33801	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil. Brown clay silt.	Worked flint	-
33802	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellow brown clay.	-	-
33803	Cut	5.40	0.75	Ditch, curvilinear, runs NW-SE. Asymmetrical sides, flat base. Barrow ring-ditch. Same as 33909.	-	-
33804	Fill of 33803	5.40	0.27	Upper fill of ring-ditch 33803. Dark grey clay silt.	Worked flint	-
33805	Fill of 33803	4.50	0.50	Upper fill of ring-ditch 38805. Grey brown clay silt.	Worked flint	-
33806	Fill of 33803	0.60	0.40	Lower fill of ring-ditch 33803. Dark grey clay. Frequent charcoal and a little iron slag.	Iron slag	-
33807	Fill of 33803	4.20	0.50	Basal fill of ring-ditch 33803. Yellow blue grey	-	-

				mixed clay. Small stones throughout.		
33808	Cut	0.60	0.39	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. V-shaped.	-	-
33809	Fill of 33808	0.42	0.21	Upper fill of ditch 33808. Light grey compacted silty clay.	Iron	-
33810	Fill of 33808	0.30	0.20	Basal fill of ditch 33808. Grey silty clay. Frequent charcoal.	Worked flint	-
33811	Layer	-	0.22	Barrow mound. Grey silty clay. Infrequent charcoal. Entire barrow mound est. 20x30m. Above 33812.	Worked flint	-
33812	Layer	-	0.31	Barrow mound. Light grey silty clay. Infrequent charcoal. Below 33811.	Worked flint, inc. scraper, sample <192>	-

Trench 339						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained a ditch and eight postholes belonging to a possible palisade. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
33900	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Brown grey silty sand.	Worked flint, inc. scraper and adze; Iron	-
33901	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil. Brown grey sandy silt.	Worked flint	-
33902	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brown yellow clayey silt.	-	-
33903	Cut	4.80	0.52	Ditch, curvilinear, runs NW-SE. Moderate sides, concave base. Barrow ring-ditch. Same as 33803.	-	-
33904	Fill of 33909	4.80	0.34	Upper fill of ring-ditch 33903. Grey brown sandy silt. Infrequent charcoal.	Worked flint, inc. scraper	-
33905	Fill of 33909	2.80	0.13	Middle fill of ring-ditch 33903. Grey brown sandy silty clay. Frequent charcoal.	Worked flint	-
33906	Fill of 33909	1.60	0.05	Basal fill of ring-ditch 33903. Yellow brown clayey silt.	-	-
33907	Layer	-	0.11	Lower layer of outer barrow mound into which	Worked flint	-

				palisade 33908 was cut into.		
33908	Structure	-	-	Palisade on inner side of ring-ditch and within barrow mound.	-	-
33909	Layer	-	0.24	Lower layer of outer barrow mound. Grey brown yellow clayey silt.	-	-
33910	Cut	0.11	0.12	Posthole. Part of 33908. Cuts 33907.	-	-
33911	Fill of 33910	0.11	0.12	Sole fill of posthole 33910. Part of 33908.	-	-
33912	Cut	0.10	0.10	Posthole. Part of 33908. Cuts 33907.	-	-
33913	Fill of 33912	0.10	0.10	Sole fill of posthole 33912. Part of 33908.	-	-
33914	Cut	0.10	0.14	Posthole. Part of 33908. Cuts 33907.	-	-
33915	Fill of 33914	0.10	0.14	Sole fill of posthole 33914. Part of 33908.	-	-
33916	Cut	0.12	0.12	Posthole. Part of 33908. Cuts 33907.	-	-
33917	Fill of 33916	0.12	0.12	Sole fill of posthole 33916. Part of 33908.	-	-
33918	Cut	0.25	0.09	Posthole. Part of 33908. Cuts 33907.	-	-
33919	Fill of 33918	0.25	0.09	Sole fill of posthole 33918. Part of 33908.	-	-
33920	Cut	0.22	0.21	Posthole. Part of 33908. Cuts 33907.	-	-
33921	Fill of 33920	0.22	0.21	Sole fill of posthole 33920. Part of 33908.	-	-
33922	Cut	0.12	0.09	Posthole. Part of 33908. Cuts 33907.	-	-
33923	Fill of 33922	0.12	0.09	Sole fill of posthole 33922. Part of 33908.	-	-
33924	Layer	-	0.36	Lowest layer of central barrow mound. Light brown grey silty sand.	-	-
33925	Layer	-	0.37	Lower layer of central barrow mound. Brown grey silty sand.	-	-
33926	Layer	-	0.35	Middle layer of central barrow mound. Brown grey sandy silt.	-	-
33927	Layer	-	0.30	Middle layer of central barrow mound. Grey brown sandy silt.	-	-

33928	Layer	-	0.22	Upper layer of central barrow mound. Grey brown sandy silt.	-	-
33929	Layer	-	0.24	Upper layer of central barrow mound. Grey brown sandy silt.	-	-

Trench 340						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained a barrow mound, ring-ditch and pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	20
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
34000	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Brown grey clayey silt.	Worked flint	-
34001	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil. Light yellow brown clayey silt.	Worked flint	-
34002	Layer	-	-	Natural. Sandy silt brickearth.	-	-
34003	Cut	0.66	0.31	Pit, ovoid, steep sides, concave base. Cuts 34006. Full of burnt material.	-	-
34004	Fill of 34003	0.66	0.19	Upper fill of pit 34003. Dark grey clayey silt, very frequent charcoal. Dump of burnt material (sample <191>).	Worked flint; Smelting slag and bloom-working hammerscale	-
34005	Fill of 34003	0.66	0.21	Basal fill of pit 34003. Yellow brown clayey silt.	Worked flint	-
34006	Layer	4.65	0.33	Barrow mound. Light brown clayey silt.	Worked flint	-
34007	Cut	3.95	-	Ditch, curvilinear, runs N-S. Ring-ditch. Unexcavated.	-	-
34008	Fill of 34007	3.95	-	Fill of 34007. Light grey brown clayey silt. Unexcavated.	Slag	-

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Flint

By Michael Donnelly

Introduction (Table B.1.1)

B.1.1 Field 9 at Otterpool produced 123 struck flints and 40 fragments of burnt unworked flint weighing 249g. A further 175 flints were recovered during a field walking exercise conducted around a barrow centred on Trenches 338-340 and these will be reported on at a later date. The majority of the flints were recovered from topsoil/subsoil horizons but small amounts were recovered from features including from two interventions into a ring ditch associated with the aforementioned barrow. Tools and cores indicate a range of dates spanning prehistory.

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	45	20	65
Blade	6	2	8
Bladelet	2	3	5
Blade index	8/53 (15.09%)	5/25 (20%)	13/78 (16.67%)
Irregular waste	2	3	5
Chip	1		1
Sieved chip		4	4
Core rejuvenation flake	1		1
Core tablet	4		4
Crested piece		1	1
Core other blades	1	1	2
Core multi-platform flakes	2	1	3
Core keeled	1		1
Core on a flake	3	1	4
Core tested nodule	1		1
Core fragment	2		2
Scraper end	1	1	2
Scraper sides and end	2	1	3
Scraper thumbnail	1		1
Scraper other	1		1
Adze	1		1
Piercer	1		1
Denticulate		1	1

Flake retouched		1	1
Blade retouched	1		1
Other retouch	3		3
Misc retouch		1	1
Total	82	41	123

Burnt un-worked		40 /249g	40/249g
No. burnt (%)	5/82 (6.10%)	4/41 (9.76%)	9/123 (7.32%)
No. broken (%) (not including waste)	23/82 (28.05%)	14/37 (37.84%)	37/119 (31.09%)
No. retouched (%) (not including waste)	11/82 (13.41%)	5/37 (13.51%)	16/119 (13.45%)

Table B.1.1: The flint assemblage from Otterpool field 9

Provenance (Table B.1.2)

B.1.3 Exactly two-thirds of the flints were recovered from the topsoil or subsoil. The remaining 41 flints were largely recovered from the barrow mound (41.46%) or its enclosing ditches (39.02%). A small number of flint were recovered from other contexts including three from a ditch in trench 338 unrelated to the barrow, three from pit 34003 that cut the barrow in trench 340, and two from the natural.

CATEGORY TYPE	Total	Percentage
Barrow mound	17	13.82
Ring ditches	16	13.01
Other ditches	3	2.44
Pit	3	2.44
Natural	2	1.63
Topsoil/subsoil	82	66.67
Total	123	[100]

Table 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. The pieces largely displayed chalk cortex, often weathered. Some had the very thin cortex often found along the North Downs while others had more typical thick, creamy cortex. Bullhead Bed flints were present as were small numbers with rolled/battered or thermal surfaces. The assemblage was in good to moderate condition with only 8.18% of pieces being badly damaged and 68.18% in good condition (either fresh or lightly damaged). Cortication was generally light to moderate but there were several un-corticated pieces and a small number with heavy or very heavy cortication. All of these factors imply a very mixed assemblage.

Condition	Total	%	Cortication	Total	%
Fresh	29	26.36	None	15	13.64
Light	46	41.82	Light	83	75.45
Moderate	26	23.64	Moderate	8	28.57
Heavy	7	6.36	Heavy-very heavy	3	2.73
Plough damaged	2	1.82	Iron stained	1	0.91

Total assemblage	**110**			**110**	

Table B.1.3: Flint by condition and cortication

The assemblage

B.1.5 The assemblage was very tool heavy with figures of around 13.5% from both the topsoil assemblage and from features. Given the potential for activity in and around the barrow, these figures may be a genuine reflection of the assemblage; however, the material recovered from the mound has only around half this figure, suggesting that the tool heavy assemblage may relate quite strongly to survival and recovery bias.

B.1.6 Given the small area that was examined, the assemblage from this field was quite large (an average of 15 flints per trench). Obviously, the large topsoil assemblage contributed greatly to this, and there appeared to be a concentration of material in the area of the barrow suggesting that many of the flints were derived from the barrow's mound, and could already have been in the prehistoric soil used to create it. The assemblage certainly includes a number of blades, tools and cores of early prehistoric character. This included a tranchet adze, some complex blade cores, core tablets, a sizeable blade index of 16.67% and probable other early tools such as the retouched blade.

B.1.7 Later activity included several Neolithic or early Bronze Age complex scrapers as well as a classic thumbnail scraper. The cores recovered were also largely typical of Neolithic or early Bronze Age activity. Overall, these made up the majority of the assemblage from Field 9. Activity post-dating the early Bronze Age was comparatively sparse, and was represented only by one or two scrapers and other tool forms, together with a couple of very squat hard-hammer struck flakes.

Key contexts

B.1.8 Barrow mound layers 33812 and 33907 yielded 17 flints. These comprised nine flakes a bladelet, a side and end scraper, two chunks and four sieved chips. Interestingly, this collection has by far the lowest retouch percentage (7.69%) of any group from this field. This figure is still high but gives a more balanced impression of any assemblage preserved in the contemporary ground surface during the barrows' construction. A similar noticeable drop in retouch percentage was evident on the assemblages recovered from below and in the barrow in Field 5.

B.1.9 Ring-ditch 33803/33903 almost certainly represents the same feature (also scanned for finds but not excavated as ditch 34007 in Trench 340) and would have enclosed a barrow centred on Trenches 338-340. As such, many of the flints recovered from these ditches probably originated in the mound and would have had the same genesis as the assemblages described for the barrow above. The assemblage comprised seven flakes, three blade forms, a piece of irregular waste and several cores and tools. The cores consisted of one core on a flake and one complex blade core probably of early Neolithic date. The tools were unfortunately largely undiagnostic and comprised a retouched flake, a denticulate and a very nice side-and-end scraper with well executed shallow knife-like retouch along its right edge and steeper abrupt retouch at its distal end. This latter tool is very probably Neolithic or early Bronze Age in date.

Discussion

B.1.10 This assemblage largely relates to barrow activity including the use of a contemporary soil horizon, probably rich in flintwork from numerous earlier episodes of activity on site. This probably included Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic phases as well as broadly contemporary late Neolithic-early Bronze Age activity, some of which may have been contemporary with the barrow's construction.

B.2 Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

Description

B.2.1 Two pieces of stone were found in topsoil in the eastern part of Field 9. One of these is a piece of ?diorite with a small section of probable pecked surface (SF335, 168g). The other (SF 485, 2kg) is a large slab of fine-grained Greensand. It does not appear to be worked and it has some fine scratches on the faces, but these are probably natural.

B.2.2 SF335 should be retained for future petrographic analysis. SF 485 can be discarded. All the other stone can now be discarded.

B.3 Ceramic building material

By Cynthia Poole

Introduction

B.3.1 A small quantity of ceramic building material amounting to 15 fragments weighing 684g was recovered mostly from topsoil and subsoil in Trench 333, and from ditch 33603 in Field 9. All was of post-medieval date. 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 Flat roof tile (10 fragments, 160g) dominated the material from Trench 333 and consisted of with nine fragments from the topsoil and one from the subsoil. It was all of the same type orange or pinkish red in colour, made in fine sandy fabric D and with a neat regular finish. The fragments measured 10-13mm thick. They are probably all fragments of peg tile though no peg holes survived.

B.3.3 Two fragments of brick (112g) were also recovered from Trench 333. A perforated brick pierced by a perforation 30mm diameter was found in the topsoil. It was made in fabric D and is of late 19th-mid-20th century date. The fragment of brick from the subsoil was broken and amorphous, and made in fabric B. A further three broken fragments of brick (180g) made in fabric B2 were found in fill 33604 of ditch 33603. One piece retained a rough flat surface, but the others were amorphous. The brick cannot be more closely dated than post-medieval.

B.3.4 The CBM from this field is similar to material found elsewhere on the project. Its presence in the layers and ditches probably represents incidental loss during agricultural activity such as manuring.

B.3.5 The material has little potential for further analysis and may be discarded.

B.4 Metals

By Ian Scott

B.4.1 Four pieces of metal were recovered, although one small fragment (No. 4) from context 33900 is not a metal object, and is possibly natural or a small piece of slag. The fragment with L-shaped terminal (no. 1) from context 33300 is probably quite recent in origin. The pierced lug (No. 2) from context 33809 cannot be closely dated. The irregular iron lump (No. 3) from context 33900 is also not closely datable.

Context 33300	(1)	Fragment with small L-shaped terminal. Uncertain identification. Fe. L: 44mm.
Context 33809	(2)	Flat pierced lug. It has a rounded top with a straight (broken?) lower edge and circular hole or piercing. Possibly from a bucket handle mount. 32mm x 28mm.
Context 33900	(3)	Irregularly- shaped elongated block of dense iron, broadly lenticular in section. 89mm x 29mm x 27mm.
	(4)	Small fragment, possibly slag or natural. No magnetic reaction.

Table B.4.1: Metal finds from Field 9

B.5 Iron Slag

By David Dungworth

B.5.1 All of the material submitted for assessment was examined visually and recording following standard guidance (Historic England 2015b). The material was weighed; the main categories of material identified include the following:

Tap/Flow Slag	Slag which has been molten and able to flow under the force of its own weight. None of the samples from Otterpool were large enough to be certain of the distinction between tap slag (sheets of material, Historic England 2015, Figure 16) and flow slag (prills or tendrils, Historic England 2015, Figure 15). The former is closely associated with tap furnaces that were commonly used in the Roman period (as well as the medieval period), while the latter is usually associated with non-tapping furnaces (largely prehistoric).
Non-diagnostic Ironworking Slag	Fragments of ironworking slag (fayalitic) which lack any diagnostic surface morphology that would allow a distinction to be made between smelting and smithing (Historic England 2015, Figure 18).
Vitrified Ceramic Lining	Vitrified ceramic usually showing a black vitreous (inner) face, an intermediate reduced fired ceramic layer and an oxidised-fired (outer) layer (Historic England 2015, Figure 11).
Hematite	Fragments of iron-rich rock that could have been used as a raw material in iron smelting (Historic England 2015, Figure 8).
Hammerscale	Fragments of iron oxide (especially magnetite) which forms when iron is heated and forged. Usually black and lustrous. This occurs both as flakes (HS, <1mm thick with a surface area up to 20mm^2) and as spheres (SS, usually up to 3mm diameter) (Historic England 2015, Figure 30).
Vitrified Fuel Ash	Vitrified fuel ash is a non-metallurgical waste material formed in a fire. It is very light — due in large part to the presence of air holes (vesicles) but also to some extent because of

	the low levels of metals (such iron). Vitrified fuel ash displays a range of colours, especially pale grey to creamy. Vitrified fuel ash is usually amorphous — to such an extent that it is not possible to see the original orientation when it formed. The surface morphology survives rarely and displays no flow textures: it is unlikely that this material was ever hot enough to flow under its own weight. Vitrified fuel ash is weak and brittle and so is often recovered as many small fragments. Almost all organic fuels (such as wood, peat, dung, charcoal, etc) contain a small proportion of inorganic elements (silicon, aluminium, calcium, potassium, etc). In many cases these will remain as ash; however, if the fire is hot enough this may vitrify (the temperature required will depend on the chemical composition of the ash, Dungworth 2016; Historic England 2015, Figure 54).

Results

The material from Field 9 comprises just over 5kg. The breakdown by context is given in the table below.

Table B.5.1 Slag by type, context and weight

Context	Notes	Sample	Fraction	Material	Weight (g)
33806	Barrow ditch fill	NA	NA	NDFe	55.4
34004	Barrow ditch fill	191	>10mm	NDFe	736
34004	Barrow ditch fill	191	>10mm	VFA	33.9
34004	Barrow ditch fill	191	>10mm	Flow/Tap	13.4
34004	Barrow ditch fill	191	>10mm	VCL	10.2
34004	Barrow ditch fill	191	10-4mm	HS, SS, hematite? geology?	1681
34004	Barrow ditch fill	191	4-2mm	HS, SS, hematite? flint, geology?	1102
34004	Barrow ditch fill	191	2-0.5mm	HS, SS, hematite, VFA	1252
34004	Barrow ditch fill	NA	NA	NDFe	74.7
34008	Barrow ditch fill	NA	NA	NDFe	120.9

B.5.2 Context 34004 (Field 9, barrow ditch fill) provided just under 5kg of material, and this included a small amount of possible iron smelting slag (tap/flow) and fragments of possible ore (hematite), as well as significant quantities of hammerscale. Sub-samples of <191> (34004) were sorted and found to contain 47–73% hammerscale/slag (the balance comprising flint and other natural materials).

B.5.3 The assemblage of hammerscale from 34004 is significant on several counts. The proportion of all retained material that is hammerscale is extremely high, and this suggests that large quantities of hammerscale were accumulating in this feature. It is likely that smithing was a sustained activity within the immediate vicinity of this feature. In addition, the character of the hammerscale is suggestive of bloom smithing (ie the forging of a fresh unconsolidated bloom) rather than the manufacture and repair using stock iron bars. The flake hammerscale (HS) includes some relatively large (>10mm) fragments with uneven (bloated?) surfaces, and these have elsewhere been identified as the product of bloom smithing (Crew 1996). The spherical hammerscale (SS) also includes some very large examples (>5mm) and their size is consistent with bloom refining.

Discussion

B.5.4 Context (34004) provided large quantities of hammerscale and this suggests that a smithy was located in the immediate vicinity. In addition, the character of the hammerscale is consistent with the forging of fresh blooms rather than manufacture using stock iron or

repair/recycling using existing objects. It is likely that most blooms were forged close to where they were smelted (cf Paynter 2007). Most of the ironworking slag lacked diagnostic features; however, a small amount of tap/flow slag was present and this is consistent with iron smelting taking place nearby.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Sharon Cook

Introduction

C.1.1 Two samples were taken from the evaluation of Field 9 at Otterpool, Stanford, Kent. These samples were taken primarily for the retrieval of Charred Plant Remains (CPR) and artefacts.

Method

C.1.2 The two bulk samples were processed in their entirety at Oxford Archaeology using a modified Siraf-type water flotation machine. The flots were collected in a 250µm mesh and 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 sample in Field 9.

C.1.5 Sample 191 (34004) was taken from the upper fill of pit 34003 which cut mound 34006. The sample produced a large, charcoal-rich flot, although species identifications have not been undertaken at this stage. No other charred material was present within the scanned portion of this flot. The presence of slag and hammerscale within the feature, as demonstrated by the residue finds (see below) is an indication of industrial activity and this deposit is likely to derive from the “rake-out” of a hearth or furnace associated with metalworking.

C.1.6 Sample 192 (33812) was taken from the earlier of two layers that formed the barrow mound within Trench 338. The flot was again only partly scanned due to its large size; it again contains abundant charcoal suitable for further identification. This flot also includes a small quantity of charred cereal grain. Although it is generally in poor condition and very fragmented, two grains have general characteristics associated with barley (*Hordeum* sp.) but even these are poorly preserved and may have been distorted during the burning process. Two more grains appear to be wheat; they lack the distinctive ‘humpbacked’ appearance of emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*) but may be spelt (*Triticum spelta*). Unfortunately, the lack of chaff fragments within the flot means that this tentative identification remains unconfirmed.

C.1.7 Spelt wheat is generally associated with the Iron Age rather than the Bronze Age, but there is growing evidence that it was cultivated as a crop in the Bronze Age in this region: both

spelt and barley were identified from a feature dated to 1500-1100 cal BC at Westwood Cross, Thanet; spelt from Princes Road, Dartford has been dated to 1740-1410 cal BC and spelt from Monkton Road, Minster in Thanet has been dated to 1890-1690 cal BC (Martin *et al.* 2012).

C.1.8 A small number of artefacts were recovered from the heavy residues. Fragments of slag were recovered from sample 191 together with large quantities of hammerscale. In addition, both burnt and struck flint was recovered from both samples.

Recommendations

C.1.9 Identification of the charcoal associated with the metalworking evidence in sample 191 would be warranted at a future time if pit fill 34004 is determined to be securely prehistoric, since it is likely that the charcoal derived from this industrial or smaller-scale activity. Both the charcoal in sample 191 and the cereal grains in sample 192 would be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

C.1.10 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.

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APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Field 9, Otterpool Park, Sellindge, Kent
Site code:	STOT17
Grid Reference	611400 137100
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	September 2018
Area of Site	1.44 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: ***.
Summary of Results:	Field 9 comprised an area of 1.44 ha within a single field north of the former Folkestone racecourse, where eight evaluation trenches were opened. The trenching was targeted on a probable barrow present as a mound on historic maps, remaining as a subtle rise in the south-eastern part of the field, and three of the trenches were located specifically to investigate this. A large flint assemblage was discovered, including pieces from the Mesolithic, Neolithic and early Bronze Age periods. A ring-ditch measured 36m in diameter, 4.80-5.40m wide and 0.52-0.75m deep, was found. An internal mound survived, separated from the ditch by a berm, and had a sequence of four layers surviving to a height of 0.4m and a possible retaining palisade. Some evidence for a low bank outside the palisade and just inside the barrow ditch was also found. Dating for the barrow was indirect. No pottery was discovered, although worked flint including probable early Bronze Age tools and earlier pieces was concentrated in and around the barrow. Charred grains of spelt wheat were recovered from one of the barrow mound deposits, and unless intrusive, these provide a probable *terminus post quem* of the first half of the 2nd millennium BC for its construction. A small quantity of iron-working slag was found in one of the lower barrow ditch fills, and a much greater quantity on the surface of the ring-ditch in a different trench, and in a pit cut into the barrow mound. The small amount of slag close to the base of the barrow ditch is probably

intrusive, but the presence of smelting slag and of hammerscale suggests a significant metalworking area very close by.

Two other features were dug into the central area of the mound, both thought to be recent. The other trenches also produced a handful of undated ditches and a post-medieval ditch.

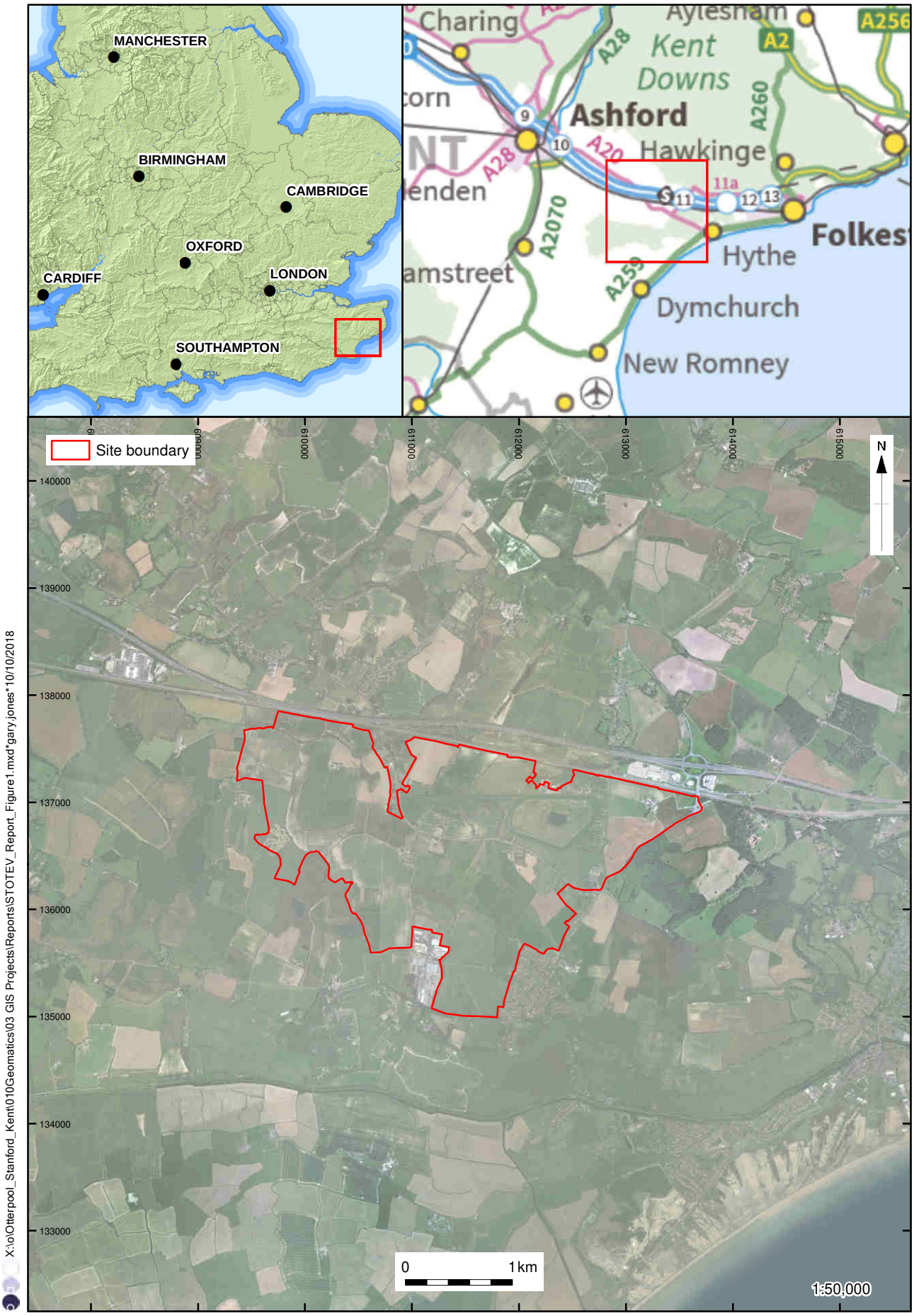

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Figure 1: Site location

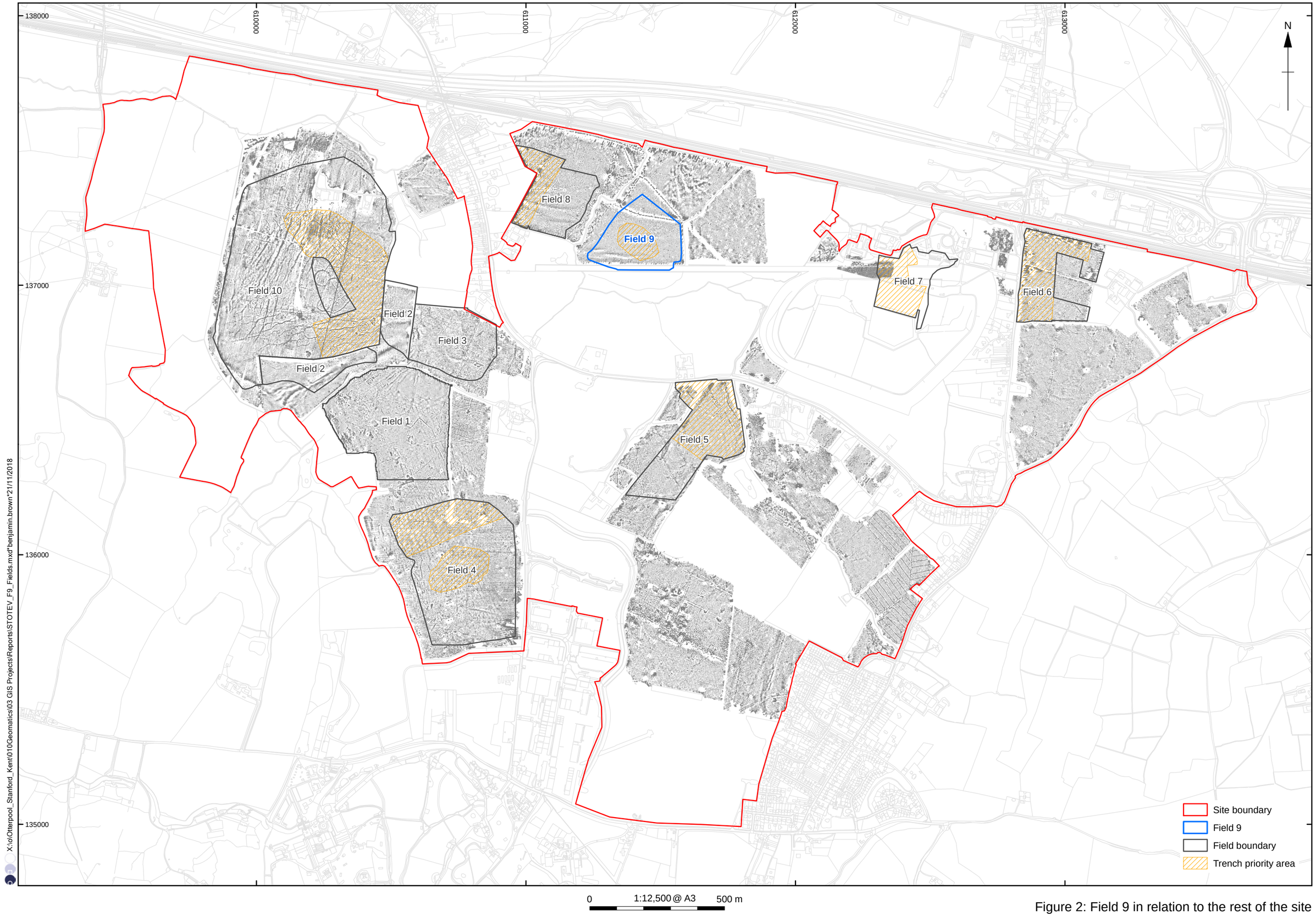


Figure 2: Field 9 in relation to the rest of the site

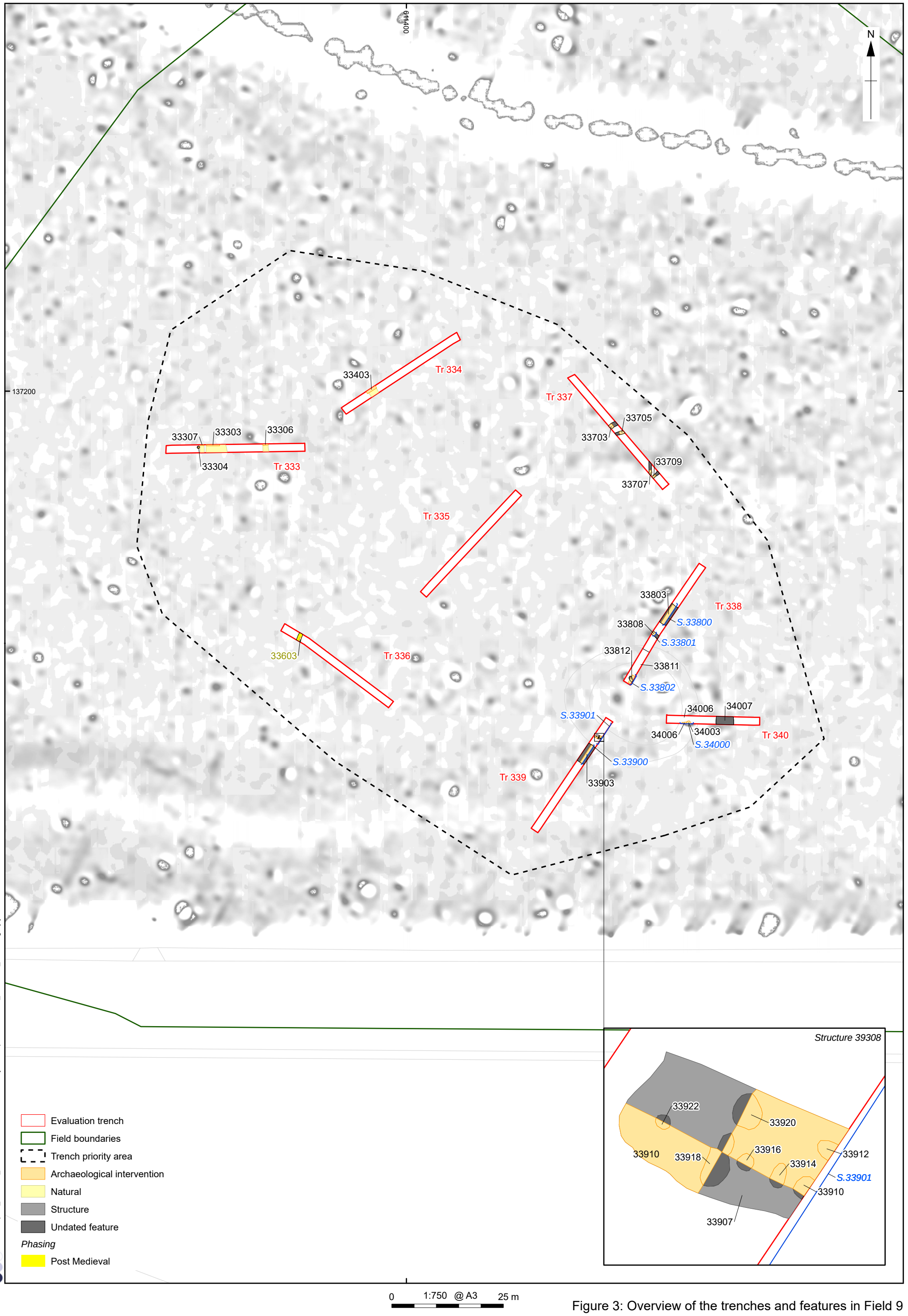


Figure 3: Overview of the trenches and features in Field 9

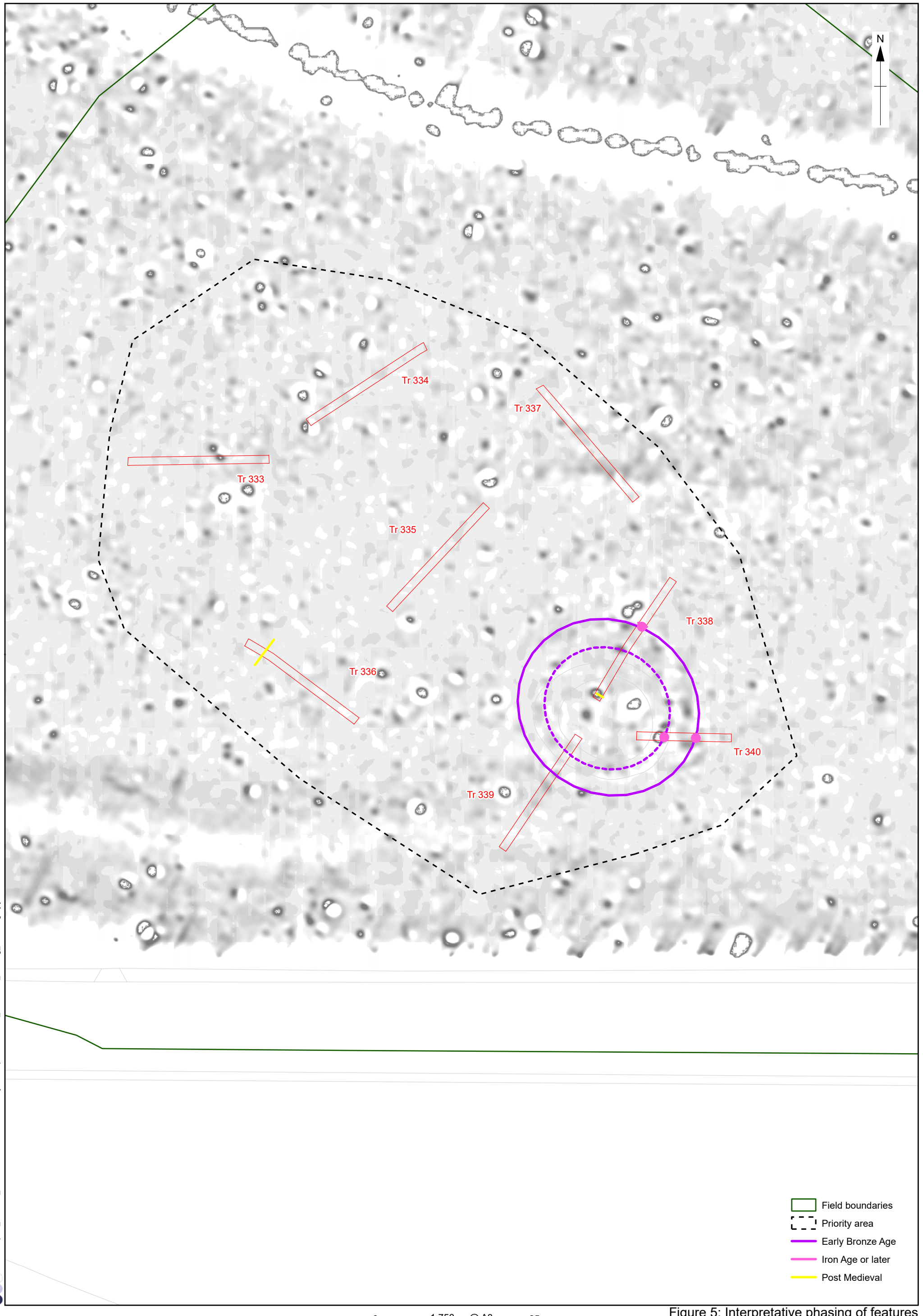
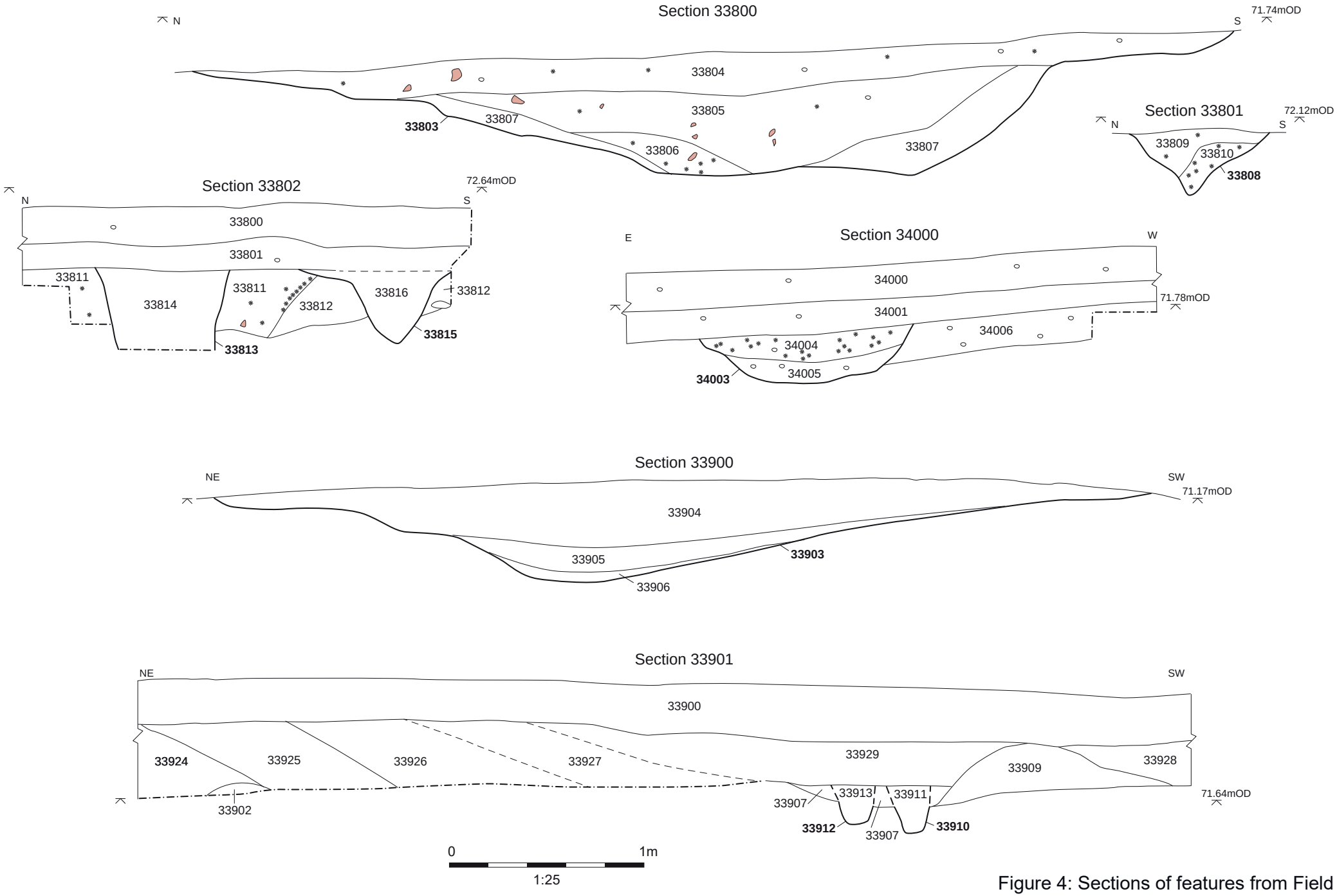


Figure 5: Interpretative phasing of features on geophysical survey in Field 9



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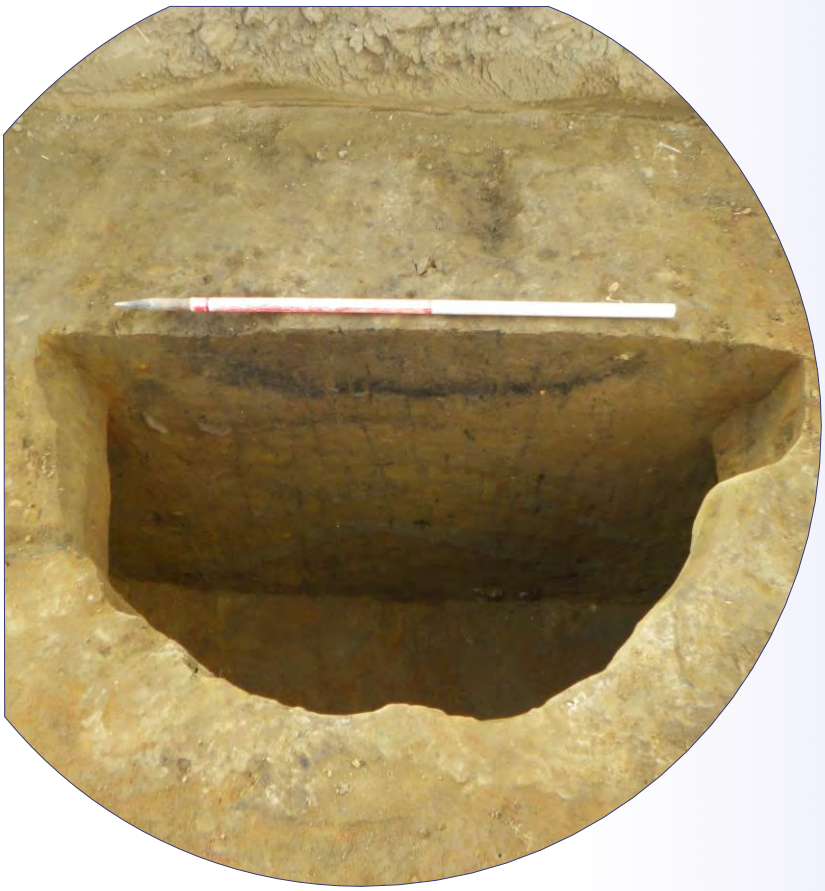

Field 10, Otterpool Park, Sellindge, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Field 10, Otterpool Park, Sellindge, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Alex Davies

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Summary

Field 10 was one of a series of fields evaluated at the Otterpool Park scheme. A total of 59 trenches were opened in an area encompassing 11 ha. The field was particularly dense in archaeological features, with only nine trenches not containing archaeological features. The geophysical survey plot proved to be a reasonably accurate representation of the archaeological features discovered, although not all of the features that were revealed by trenching were picked up by the survey.

Two natural fissures were excavated to investigate for evidence of Palaeolithic activity, and to retrieve palaeo-environmental evidence and samples for OSL dating. In the eastern part of the field, a fairly substantial assemblage of early Mesolithic flint was found in later layers, suggesting the presence of an early Mesolithic site. None of the flints was, however, found *in situ*. Early Neolithic flint was also found, although no pottery or features of this date were identified.

Four circular ditches were identified on the geophysical survey as probably belonging to early Bronze Age barrows, one in the far north-western part of the site, the others in the southern area. None of these could be securely dated by the evaluation trenches, although early prehistoric pottery was found in secondary contexts of two of these features. A substantial deposit of cockle shells was found in the upper fill of one of the ring-ditches. This was not securely dated, but if Bronze Age would be of high significance. A small amount of early prehistoric pottery was found in later contexts.

Only a single sherd of middle Bronze Age pottery was discovered, and that in a later ditch. Two ditches continued into the south-east corner of Field 10 from what was judged in Field 2 adjacent to be a middle Bronze Age field system, but one of these contained later prehistoric pottery. The other contained only struck flint, but was cut by a cremation pit. Although currently undated, it may have been late Bronze Age.

A small amount of early Iron Age activity was identified in the northern and southern parts of the field. In the northern part, this appears to date the initiation of a settlement that grew in the middle Iron Age and included both ditches and pits. One of a cluster of large discrete geophysical anomalies proved to be a large middle Iron Age 'bell'-shaped pit, and may indicate a pit-group. No roundhouses were identified.

This northern settlement expanded further in the late Iron Age, and comprised a series of rectilinear enclosures and further pits either side of a long-lived sinuous ditch. The settlement contracted in the early Roman period and further declined in the middle Roman period. No later Roman material or features were discovered.

In the central and southern parts of the site more limited late Iron Age and early and middle Roman evidence was found. This appears in part to be related to two rectilinear enclosures seen on the geophysical survey, one to the west outside of the evaluated area, and one in the southern area of the site.

Limited medieval and post-medieval evidence was discovered, including a possible enclosure adjacent to a WNW-ESE trackway crossing Field 10. The evidence suggests that the site was in agricultural use during this time.

Acknowledgements

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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.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 This report deals with the excavation of Field 10, 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), an area of 11ha was chosen for evaluation at this stage. This area corresponded to the eastern side of a very large oval field adjacent to Field 2 on the south-east and south sides, with two arms extending further west at the south-west and north-west ends (Figs 1 and 2). On the north it stopped short of Somerfield Court Farm (Fig. 2). The agreed percentage sample for trenching in Field 10 was 3% (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 10 comprises part of one very large oval field south-west of Barrowhill. The western half of the northern limit of this is the East Stour river; on the north-east a smaller field has been carved out, whose southern side is the lane leading from the A20 to Somerfield Court Farm. On the east, south and west this field is defined by field boundaries, with further fields beyond.

1.2.2 The area prioritised for trenching occupies the eastern part of the field, stopping short of the lane and of the farm buildings on the north, and only reaching the eastern edge of the field partway down. Along the southern part of the east side, and along the full length of the south side, Field 10 is adjoined by Field 2. On the west the boundary of priority area Field 10

is an artificial limit chosen to exclude the part of the field containing two upstanding barrows from trenching.

1.2.3 The underlying geology is sandstone and limestone of the Hythe Formation, overlain by Quaternary Head deposits of clay and silt only in the very south-east corner of the field. The field is highest in the centre and south-east, where the elevation is around 82m aOD, and slopes away to the north, north-east and the west, reaching 70m aOD at the very north end beyond the area for trenching.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The 1797 OS draft shows that the southern end of the large field was then divided off by a boundary on a WNW-ESE alignment. The northern part was divided in two by a field boundary on a NNE-SSW alignment, whose northern end still survives as the western edge of the small field north of the lane to Somerfield Court Farm. The southern continuation of this former boundary is visible on the geophysical survey greyscale plot (Figs 2 and 3). The two halves of the northern part were further divided halfway down by a boundary running WNW-ESE, creating four fields of similar size. There were therefore five fields, the largest on the south, and four smaller fields north of that. All of these were under arable cultivation, and a thin band of pasture ran down the west edge of the large field, where it followed the line of a stream running north towards the East Stour river.

1.3.2 The eastern part of the lane to Somerfield Court Farm, including a sharp right-angled turn, is evident in the field boundaries on the 1797 map, although the farm itself did not exist, but the western part is further north than the WNW-ESE division evident on the 1797 OS draft.

1.3.3 By the time of the 1st edition OS map of 1877, the WNW-ESE boundary dividing the northern part of the field has gone, only the NNE-SSW boundary remaining. The boundary separating the southern field has been cut short at the west, so that the southern field ends further west, and the western field runs right from the East Stour river on the north to Otterpool Wood at the end of the track from Otterpool Manor on the south. A track is marked running westwards from the north end of Field 2 to the surviving NNE-SSW field boundary. This is visible on the geophysical survey plots (Figs 5 and 6). A small area of woodland has appeared just beyond the north-east corner of the field, south of the line of the current track to Somerfield Court Farm.

1.3.4 No change is evident on the 2nd or 3rd edition OS maps of 1892 and 1908. On the 1933 edition, a narrow strip north of the track running WNW from Field 2 has been separated along the east edge of the field, and this then widens into the small field north of the lane to Somerfield Court Farm still present today. The arrangements are the same on the OS map of 1943-46, and Somerfield Court Farm is only built in the 1960s.

1.3.5 Geophysical survey has covered the whole of Field 10 and the surrounding area to the north, west, south and south-east (SUMO 2018; this report Figs 5 and 6). Only the field to the east between Field 10 and Barrow Hill has not been covered.

1.3.6 The geo-archaeological survey of this area includes many irregular linear features on a broadly east-west alignment, interpreted in the geophysical survey report as of natural origin (Fig. 6). Fissures are also common in the western part of the larger field. The geoarchaeological assessment (OA 2018k, fig. 7) has refined this identification, describing them as fissures of Pleistocene origin, and thus features with the potential to contain residual Palaeolithic

remains. The area to the west of Field 10 contains the greatest concentration of these fissures from areas surveyed so far within the scheme, but Field 10 contains the largest number of any area proposed for trenching prior to submission of the planning application.

1.3.7 The earliest features identified by the geophysical survey are four possible round barrows. The larger of these are the two in the south-east part of Field 10. The more southerly of these has two concentric ditches, the more northerly, only two-thirds of which lies within Field 10, only a single ditch. Both are in line with the very large barrow surviving as a mound west of the central part of Field 10. A possible small example lies WSW of the two barrows at the very western edge of Field 10, and another of similar diameter, but with a more substantial ditch, in the very north-west corner of Field 10. The northern barrow is not in line with the larger group further south, but is situated a little further to the east.

1.3.8 In the light of the existence of this barrow group, there is obviously potential for lithic scatters and associated external burials, pits or other features of Early Bronze Age date in Field 10.

1.3.9 Ditches that may indicate a Middle Bronze Age field system were found in Field 2 during evaluation, and these are evident from the geophysical survey continuing both north-westwards into the eastern half of Field 10, and south-westwards into its south-east corner south of the larger pair of barrows. Ditches visible on the geophysical survey greyscale plot either side of the possible barrow in the SW corner of Field 10 may also belong to this system. A late Bronze Age date was obtained from one of several cremation burials found cutting one of the middle Bronze Age ditches in evaluation towards the north end of Field 2, so further cremations or other features of late Bronze Age date may also be found in the adjacent part of Field 10.

1.3.10 Between the upstanding barrow and the two within Field 10 there is a large D-shaped enclosure, which is probably of Iron Age date. North of this, and within the northern part of Field 10, is a smaller enclosure of similar shape and probable date. The north-east side of this enclosure is parallel to a long sinuous boundary ditch that runs right across Field 10, and between the two is a zone of pits forming lines and clusters. East of the D-shaped enclosure the southern edge of this zone is bounded by another ditch parallel to the sinuous northern one.

1.3.11 Pits also occur both across the line of these boundaries and south of them, indicating that the ditches and pits are not all contemporary. One very large pit within the D-shaped enclosure may indicate a waterhole or well. The D-shaped enclosure within Field 10 is of more than one phase, as straight ditches within it also cross its north-eastern limit, ending halfway across the pit zone at a further boundary on a NW-SE alignment. The ditch extending into the pit zone is likely to be of a later phase, and may be of Iron Age or Romano-British date.

1.3.12 There are rectilinear enclosures along much of the north-east side of the sinuous boundary, those on the western side forming a group whose long axis follows the sinuous boundary, and are some 32m wide (SW-NE), those further east extending further to the NE, being 50m and up to 70m wide. The larger enclosures generally contain further ditches, perhaps subdividing them into smaller enclosed areas. The easternmost of these enclosures includes a possible penannular enclosure. The date of these enclosures may therefore be Iron Age, but perhaps later than the lines of pits, and some may be of Romano-British date instead.

1.3.13 Ditches are also evident on the geophysical survey at right angles to the post-medieval boundaries shown on historic maps. One runs WNW from the ploughed-out main field division running SSW across the north-west end of Field 10, and others form a rectangular enclosure north of the trackway evident continuing WNW from the north end of Field 2, cutting across the east side of the D-shaped enclosure and the ditch bounding the pit zone to the east, and meeting the sinuous ditched boundary at its NE corner. These are all likely to be post-medieval in date.

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 site 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 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.

2.2 Specific Aims

2.2.1 To investigate the four circular ditched enclosures within Field 10, and determine whether these are indeed early prehistoric in date;

2.2.2 If so, to determine whether any evidence of a mound or banks survives above contemporary ground level, and investigate the character of any buried soils preserved beneath them, and in particular their potential to provide palaeo-environmental information;

2.2.3 To look for evidence of human bones, whether inhumations, disarticulated remains or cremations, associated with them;

2.2.4 To investigate the possible continuation of the ditch system tentatively identified in Field 2, and attempt to confirm its middle Bronze Age date;

2.2.5 To look for evidence of later Bronze Age cremations associated with the ditch system, similar to those found in Field 2;

2.2.6 To clarify the date or dates, character and function of the lines and clusters of large discrete pit-like features in the northern part of Field 10;

2.2.7 To date the long linear boundary features in the same area, and determine whether they represent broadly contemporary or successive boundaries;

2.2.8 To determine the relationship between these linear features and the discrete pit-like clusters;

2.2.9 To date the enclosures visible north and south of the long linear boundaries, and attempt to establish their sequence of development;

2.2.10 To investigate features within the enclosures, to determine whether they are contemporary with them or unrelated, and if contemporary, to characterise the use of the enclosures that contain them;

2.2.11 To investigate two or three of the irregular broad linear features identified in the Geoarchaeological Desk-based Assessment as fissures, characterise the process of infilling, and recover any Palaeolithic bones or artefacts that might be present, together with soil samples that would allow their date and potential for pollen to be established.

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 Field 10 comprised an area of 11 hectares. A total of 59 trenches were excavated. These were all 1.8m wide and 30m long, with the exception of six trenches that were 20m in length, and five that were 40m in length. A total of 3460 sq metres was opened, representing a 3% sample of the field.

2.3.2 The trenches 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.

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

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 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.

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

2.3.7 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.

2.3.8 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.

2.3.9 Discrete features and deposits were excavated by hand. A minimum of 20% of all linear features was generally hand-excavated, or a minimum length of 1m if larger. By agreement with Arcadis' consultant and the Kent County Council Senior Archaeological Officer Ben

Found, and following discussion on a case-by-case basis, the number and percentage of interventions into linear features was sometimes reduced if dating evidence had already been obtained.

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

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

2.3.12 Two fissures, which occurred as wavy bands in the limestone bedrock, were excavated by machine under close archaeological supervision in spits, and the spoil was sorted for finds. The excavation of these features was stepped along the length of the fissure for safety reasons, and excavation was halted at a depth of just over 2m.

2.3.13 The revealed sections were then cleaned and photographed, and proved to be very similar in character. One fissure was therefore selected for detailed recording and sampling, the other was simply described in outline.

2.3.14 As no artefactual or bone remains were present in the sondages, attendance by the Palaeolithic specialist was not required. A geoarchaeologist was not present on site during the excavation and recording, but viewed the photographs and advised by email and by phone on the appropriate approach to recording.

2.3.15 A measured section of the layer sequence in the fissure chosen for detailed recording was made, and monoliths were taken through the whole sequence to enable detailed geoarchaeological recording of the sediments to be carried out subsequently, and samples to be taken for pollen assessment. Core samples for OSL dating were also taken from four locations within the sequence.

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 presented in Appendix B, and environmental data in Appendix C.

3.1.2 Context numbers reflect the trench numbers unless otherwise stated e.g. pit 35306 is a feature within Trench 353, while ditch 35203 is a feature within Trench 352.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence between all trenches varied. In many parts of the site the natural geology was limestone, but in others the limestone gave way to Head deposits. Both were overlain by a subsoil, which in turn was overlain by topsoil. In the south-eastern part of the field in Trenches 382, 392, 403 and 406, a layer of colluvium was additionally found beneath the subsoil.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were difficult as the work was undertaken during the summer 2018 heatwave, and many of the trenches were baked even directly after stripping. Excavation, particularly at the north-west end of the site, was very hard work. A water bowser was used in parts of the site to dampen down the trenches, and a brief period of rain also assisted in softening the ground and increasing the visibility of colour variations.

3.2.3 The areas in which limestone gave way to sandy silt were characterized by variations in the natural, and there was initially some difficulty in differentiating between natural variations and archaeological features. Once these had been sorted out, archaeological features, where present, could clearly be identified cutting the natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Field 10 comprised Trench 350-408.

3.3.2 The field was split into three areas: the Northern Area, encompassing Trenches 350-377 and 394; the Central Area, including Trenches 378-380, 400-403, and 406-408; and the Southern Area, encompassing Trenches 381-393, 395-399, 404 and 405.

3.4 The Northern Area (Fig. 4)

3.4.1 The only trench in the Northern Area not to contain archaeological features was Trench 394. This was not placed over any clear archaeological geophysical anomalies. Worked flint including a scraper was found in the topsoil, and Iron Age pottery in the subsoil. Post-medieval CBM and a clay pipe fragment was also found in the topsoil. This trench will not be further discussed. The sequence of trench descriptions is broadly spatial and therefore is not necessarily in strict numerical order.

Trench 350

3.4.2 Trench 350 was located at the north-western corner of Field 10, and was orientated north-west to south-east. The trench was placed over a series of linear geophysical anomalies aligned NE-SW, and one aligned ENE-WSW.

3.4.3 Three ditches and a pit were discovered. Ditch 35009 was aligned NE-SW, was 0.88m wide and 0.43m deep, and contained seven fills (Fig. 10 Section 35001). Middle fill 35012 produced 16 scraps of early prehistoric pottery weighing just 8g and worked flint including a microlith. Fired clay was found in upper fill 35010, alongside worked flint including a scraper. The ditch could be followed on the geophysical survey turning to the south-east 24m to the south of the trench, and appears to have been exposed in Trench 352 as ditch 35208 or 35210. Ditch 35208 also produced early prehistoric pottery, and 35210 produced Iron Age pottery. An early prehistoric (Neolithic or early Bronze Age) date would be unusual for a ditch of this form, and given the small quantity of pottery recovered from the feature, the ditch remains insecurely dated. However, a prehistoric date is likely.

3.4.4 Ditch 35005 was also aligned NE-SW, and was 0.88m wide and 0.43m deep. The upper fill (35003) produced a single sherd of early prehistoric pottery weighing just 1g, and worked flint. A general prehistoric date for the ditch is most likely, although this also remains insecurely dated. This ditch was not seen on the geophysical survey.

3.4.5 Ditch 35017 was aligned ENE-WSW and appears to correlate with a ditch on the geophysical survey corresponding to a post-medieval boundary evident from historic maps. The ditch was not excavated.

3.4.6 Pit 35007 was 0.55m in diameter and was not excavated.

3.4.7 Worked flints including scrapers, together with Iron Age pottery, post-medieval glass, a 19th-century horseshoe and a modern button, were found in the topsoil.

Trench 351

3.4.8 Trench 351 was located 30m to the east of Trench 350, and was aligned approximately north-south. It was positioned over a circular geophysical anomaly *c* 18m in diameter. This was thought to be a ring-ditch of a barrow, and this was bisected by an intermittent linear anomaly on a SE-NW alignment that may have been associated with ditch 35009 to the west, possibly forming the third side of a sub-rectangular enclosure.

3.4.9 Three ditches and a tree-throw hole were exposed. Ditch 35102 was part of the northern arc of the circular geophysical anomaly. This was 3.11m wide and 0.91m deep with a curving, bowl-shaped profile, and contained six fills (Fig. 10 Section 35100). The uppermost fill 35103 contained 11 pieces of worked flint including two scrapers. Upper fill 35104 produced a single sherd of early-middle Iron Age pottery weighing 1g and a flint flake. This is insufficient to date the feature and it remains likely that this is a ring-ditch belonging to a Bronze Age barrow. The southern return of the ditch was exposed as 35112, but was not excavated. No trace of a mound was found between the two arcs of the ditch.

3.4.10 Ditch 35109 was 1.12m wide and 0.33m deep, and was aligned ENE-WSW. A single sherd of late Iron Age/Roman pottery weighing just 3g was discovered in the upper fill (35110), as well as three pieces of worked flint including a possible scraper fragment. The ditch remains poorly dated, but is tentatively assigned to the late Iron Age/Roman period.

Trench 352

3.4.11 Trench 352 was located 25m to the south of Trench 351 and was aligned south-west to north east. It was located to cross a linear geophysical anomaly running NE-SW and a probable natural anomaly. The trench contained two ditches, a probable ditch, and two natural features. Natural feature 35206 corresponded with the probable natural anomaly on the geophysical survey. Sixteen pieces of worked flint were found in the topsoil and subsoil.

3.4.12 Ditches 35208 and 35210 were both aligned NW-SE, and were just over 3m apart. Ditch 35208 was 0.85m wide and 0.75m deep and had a single fill (35207) that produced a single sherd of early prehistoric pottery weighing just 1g. The ditch was probably a continuation of ditch 35009, which was visible on the geophysical survey returning south-eastwards. The anomaly faded out short of Trench 352, however, so it is alternatively possible that ditch 35210 was instead the continuation of ditch 35009. Ditch 35208 remains poorly dated, although a prehistoric date seems likely. Ditch 35210 was 0.85m wide and was not excavated, although three sherds of Iron Age pottery weighing 5g were found on the surface, as well as 14 pieces of worked flint. It is also possible that ditches 35208 and 35210 formed a trackway.

3.4.13 Linear feature 35212 was 1.40m wide and 0.18m deep and was aligned ENE-WSW. No finds were retrieved and this may have been a furrow. The feature was not seen on the geophysical survey.

Trench 353

3.4.14 Trench 353 was located 50m to the north-east of Trench 352, and was aligned NNE-SSW. It was placed to cross two linear geophysical anomalies. The trench contained a pit, a ditch and a solution hole. A possible nail was found in the topsoil.

3.4.15 Ditch 35303 was aligned east-west, corresponding with one of the anomalies on the geophysical survey. It was 1.51m wide and 0.49m deep with a wide V-profile (Fig. 10 Section 35300). There were two fills, the upper (35305) producing 16 sherds of probable middle Iron Age pottery weighing 80g. This was the most north-westerly intervention into a major sinuous ditch running through the northern part of Field 10, which was also exposed in Trenches 354, 357, 371, 365 and 367. As the upper fill of the ditch in Trench 371 (37104) produced a reasonable assemblage of middle Roman pottery, it is likely that this was a very long-lived boundary feature that was recut, or that, despite the appearance of a single feature on the geophysical survey, two independent ditches were excavated.

3.4.16 Pit 35306 was 0.48m wide and 0.13m deep. This was cut into the top of a solution hole and contained three flint flakes.

Trench 354

3.4.17 Trench 354 was located 30m to the south-west of Trench 353 and was aligned roughly ENE-WSW. It was positioned over two linear geophysical anomalies, but the trench contained four linear features aligned roughly NW-SE, and a fifth probable natural linear feature aligned north-south. This last feature corresponded to a geophysical anomaly. Nine pieces of flint were found in the topsoil or subsoil, including an adze fragment.

3.4.18 Ditch 35410 was part of the major sinuous ditch excavated as 35303 and 37104, and exposed in numerous other trenches. Ditch 35410 was aligned NE-SW and was not excavated.

3.4.19 Ditches 35404 and 35408 were parallel to each other, while ditch 35406 ran on a more WNW-ESE alignment. They were all *c* 0.50m wide. Ditch 35406 was the only one of these three

to be excavated, and proved to be 0.12m deep. Its fill (35407) contained eight scraps of late Iron Age pottery, together weighing only 6g, and three pieces of worked flint. The regular spacing and similar width of the features is striking, and perhaps suggests that they may be furrows, although an Iron Age or Roman date is also possible.

3.4.20 The probably natural linear lay towards the north end of the trench, and was numbered 35405. It was not excavated, nor is it shown on Figure 4.

Trench 355

3.4.21 Trench 355 was located 35m to the east of Trench 354 and was aligned ENE-WSW. It was located to cross three linear anomalies, and revealed three ditches.

3.4.22 Ditch 35503 was aligned NW-SE and corresponded to a linear anomaly on the geophysical survey. The ditch was 0.60m wide and 0.12m deep and did not contain any finds. The ditch was also exposed as ditch 35713/37517.

3.4.23 Ditch 35506 was also aligned NW-SE, was 0.60m wide and 0.12m deep and did not contain any finds. The ditch was visible on the geophysical survey making a right angled turn to the south-west some 4m to the north-west of where it crossed the trench. This return was exposed as ditch 35508, and was not excavated.

Trench 356

3.4.24 Trench 356 was a short trench 20m to the south-west of Trench 355, and was aligned NW-SE. It was positioned to cross two linear geophysical anomalies at right angles, but instead three ditches aligned NE-SW were found. Three pieces of worked flint were found in the topsoil, including a scraper.

3.4.25 Ditches 35603 and 35605 were adjacent to one another, and were respectively 0.61m and 1.16m wide, and 0.30 and 0.66m deep (Fig. 10 Section 35600). The sole fill of ditch 35603 (35604) contained two sherds of early-middle Iron Age pottery, together weighing 56g. The upper fill of ditch 35605 (35606) produced four sherds of late Iron Age pottery weighing 56g, a fragment of iron probably from a Roman hipposandal, a 19th-century horseshoe and a sherd of pottery of similar date. The ditch appears to have been a late Iron Age/Roman replacement of Iron Age ditch 35603. A linear geophysical anomaly represented one or both of these ditches.

3.4.26 Ditch 35608 was also seen on the geophysical survey. This was 1.07m wide and was not excavated. Two sherds of late Iron Age/Roman pottery were found on the surface, as well as a flint flake.

Trench 357

3.4.27 Trench 357 was 40m long, and was located 13m to the south-east of Trench 356 on a NE-SW alignment (Fig. 4). It was positioned across a rectilinear enclosure to expose four of the surrounding linear geophysical anomalies, all aligned NW-SE. The trench exposed eight ditches, one containing six postholes, together with three pits (Fig. 7). Roman pottery, including some dating to the middle Roman period, was found in the topsoil, along with post-medieval CBM. Late Iron Age/Roman pottery, post-medieval CBM and a probable nail were found in the subsoil. Fifteen pieces of worked flint were found in the topsoil and subsoil, including two scrapers.

3.4.28 At the south-west end of the trench pit 35706 was 0.93m wide and 0.30m deep, and produced seven sherds of early Roman pottery weighing 105g as well as a small fired clay fragment from a possible metalworking mould. This was cut by ditch 35703, which was aligned NW-SE and is another exposure of the major sinuous liner ditch running across the northern part of Field 10. The ditch was 2.50m wide and over 0.28m deep, although excavation stopped before reaching the bottom. This intervention of the ditch produced 11 sherds of early Roman pottery weighing 99g and a flint core.

3.4.29 Just east of pit 35706 was pit 35711, which was 0.80m wide and 0.15m deep with a single fill (35712) that produced one sherd of Roman pottery weighing 30g. This pit, which was not clearly seen on the geophysical survey, was cut by another NW-SE ditch 35708. The ditch was 1.76m wide and 0.36m deep. No datable material culture was found apart from a flint axe-working flake, although fired clay was recovered.

3.4.30 At the north-east end of the trench ditches 35713 and 35717 were also aligned NW-SE. These were immediately adjacent but did not intercut. Ditch 35713 was 1.19m wide and 0.52m deep and produced 110 sherds of pottery weighing 537g that are overall suggestive of a late Iron Age date, along with three pieces of worked flint. Ditch 35717 was 0.69m wide and 0.20m deep and did not produce any dateable material culture. The two ditches may have represented two phases of the same feature, and they correspond to the outer ditch of the rectilinear enclosure shown on the geophysical survey.

3.4.31 Between these ditches were two further ditches also on a NW-SE alignment, ditch 35723 around 5.5m south of ditches 35713/35717 and 35721 some 3m north of ditch 35708, respectively 1.37m and 2.70m wide. Neither ditch was excavated. Ditch 35723 was visible on the geophysical survey as the inner ditch belonging to the square enclosure, but ditch 35721 was not clearly seen on the geophysical survey.

3.4.32 Between ditches 35721 and 35723, and at right angles to them, was a short length of ditch 35746, which was not clearly visible on the geophysical survey plot. This was 7.5m long, and was up to 1.30m wide and 0.46m deep at the south-west end. Three interventions were dug into the ditch (35726, 35728 and 35744), producing six sherds of late Iron Age pottery weighing 29g.

3.4.33 Six postholes, all containing some trace of limestones possibly originally used as packing, were found cutting the ditch. These were 35729, 35731, 35733, 35735, 35739 and 35741 (Fig. 10 Section 25702). All of these were half-excavated, their fills producing a total of 20 sherds of Roman pottery weighing 110g, and six sherds of late Iron Age/Roman pottery weighing 9g. The ditch therefore appears to have been dug in the late Iron Age, and the postholes cut into the infilled ditch in the Roman period. Both ditch 35726 and posthole 35735 were cut by pit 35737. This was 0.55m wide and 0.20m deep and produced two sherds of late Iron Age/Roman pottery weighing 13g.

3.4.34 Deposit 35725 was a compact layer of light brownish-grey sandy silt exposed following stripping that was 0.14m deep and 7.60m wide and contained 75 sherds of early Roman pottery weighing 289g. It overlay ditch 35746, and was probably infilling the top of this feature. The postholes that were cut into the ditch were not visible through this layer, which may therefore also have overlaid them, or may alternatively have been associated with them, perhaps as a floor of some sort.

Trench 358

3.4.35 Trench 358 was located 20m to the east of Trench 357 and was aligned just west of north-south. It was positioned over two linear geophysical anomalies belonging to the corner of an enclosure, as well as two other possible linear anomalies. Five ditches were discovered within the trench. Seven pieces of worked flint were found in the topsoil and subsoil, including two scrapers.

3.4.36 Ditch 35809 was aligned NE-SW, was 0.69m wide and 0.16m deep with a single fill (35810) containing two sherds of late Iron Age/Roman pottery weighing 18g and worked flint including a possible flake from a reworked polished axe. The ditch was seen on the geophysical survey as forming part of a rectilinear enclosure. This ditch turned 90° north-west and was excavated as ditch 35807, recut as ditch 35805.

3.4.37 Ditch 35807 was 0.86m wide and 0.22m deep and its sole fill (35808) contained three sherds of late Iron Age pottery weighing 13g. This was cut by ditch 35805, which was 0.58m wide and 0.20m deep with a single fill (35806) that produced five sherds of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery weighing 11g and a flint adze fragment and bladelet (Fig. 10 Section 35801).

3.4.38 In between 35809 and 35805/7, and also visible on the geophysical survey, was ditch 35811, which ran parallel to recut ditch 35805. This was 1.20m wide and was not excavated.

3.4.39 At the south end of the trench a narrow ditch 35803 was found, aligned WNW-ESE and only 0.32m wide and 0.08m deep. There were no finds. This ditch corresponds to a NW-SE linear geophysical anomaly on the survey plot, and despite its alignment probably corresponds to it.

Trench 360

3.4.40 Trench 360 was located close to the southern edge of the north-west part of the targeted evaluation area, nearly 100m south of Trench 354 and 40m south of blank Trench 394. It was orientated WSW-ENE, and was not placed over any clear geophysical anomalies. The trench contained three conjoining ditches possibly forming a T-shape.

3.4.41 Three ditches, all of which cut the subsoil, and only one of which was deep enough to penetrate the natural beneath, were truncated by machining at the east end of the trench. Ditch 36007 was aligned ENE-WSW and was 0.92m wide and 0.26m deep, while ditches 36003 and 36005 were both aligned WNW-ESE and lay opposite one another, 36003 in the south-section of the trench and 36005 on the north. These were respectively 0.80m wide and 0.54m and 1.75m wide and 0.26m deep (Plate 1). The similar flat-bottomed profiles of 36005 and 36007 may indicate that these had formed a pair, draining into the deeper and more V-profiled 36003. All of the ditches contained large quantities of post-medieval CBM, which together suggests a 17th-century date for this group of post-medieval drains.

Trench 361

3.4.42 Trench 361 was located 20m to the south of Trench 360 and was orientated WNW-ESE. It was positioned over two diffuse linear geophysical anomalies, a broad one at the west end and a narrower and fainter one towards the east end. There was also a short length of sharper linear anomaly at the west end. A single ditch was discovered in the trench, together with a series of geological variations.

3.4.43 Ditch 36104 lay close to the west end of the trench, was 0.75m wide and 0.45m deep, and was aligned NE-SW. It corresponded broadly to the sharply defined anomaly at the west end of the trench. There were two fills (36105 overlain by 36106) containing five pieces of earlier and later prehistoric worked flint, and a single sherd of late Iron Age pottery weighing 9g in the upper fill.

3.4.44 Elsewhere the trench contained wavy bands of reddish-brown believed to represent variations in the geology. No ditch was found matching the geophysical anomaly at the east end.

Trench 362

3.4.45 Trench 362 was located 25m to the north-east of Trench 361 and was aligned NW-SE. It was positioned over three very clear linear geophysical anomalies forming part of a rectilinear enclosure with internal divisions. Discrete anomalies of possible archaeological origin also lay within the area of the trench. Trench 362 contained two ditches, four pits, and a large soilmark probably representing a large ditch and two pits (Fig. 7). Some 67 sherds of late Iron Age pottery weighing 1098g were found in the subsoil, much of this in the vicinity of pits 36207 and 36209. Late Iron Age/Roman pottery was found in the topsoil, along with worked flint including a scraper, post-medieval CBM and an iron bar.

3.4.46 Ditch 36216 lay at the NW end of the trench, and was aligned NE-SW. This was 2.24m wide and 0.47m deep and contained three fills, all containing pottery that places the ditch in the early Roman period (Fig. 10 Section 36203). Three pieces of worked flint were also found. The ditch was clearly visible on the geophysical survey forming the north-western boundary of an enclosure.

3.4.47 Towards the south-east end of the trench ditch 36205 was also aligned NE-SW and was 1.40m wide and 0.32m deep. Its sole fill (36206) produced two sherds of late Iron Age/Roman pottery weighing 21g. The ditch was seen on the geophysical survey as an internal division within the rectilinear enclosure.

3.4.48 Pit 36203 cut the west side of ditch 36205. This was 1.11m wide and 0.41m deep and its only fill (36204) contained 15 sherds of late Iron Age/Roman pottery weighing 41g.

3.4.49 West of this were a group of three or four further pits. Pit 36209 was 1.35m wide and 0.41m deep and had two fills, the upper, 36210, containing 29 sherds of late Iron Age pottery weighing 175g.

3.4.50 Pit 36207 was 2.50m in diameter and was left unexcavated, although eight sherds of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery weighing 23g was found on the surface.

3.4.51 A large soilmark (36212) corresponded to the line of a further enclosure ditch seen on the geophysical survey, but had a large bulge on the east side and was cut by pit 36214 on the west side. The soilmark probably represented both the enclosure ditch and a large pit on its east side, but was not excavated. However, 57 sherds of late Iron Age pottery weighing 225g were found on the surface, along with a hammerstone. Pit 36214 on the west edge was 1.85m wide and was also not excavated, although five sherds of late Iron Age pottery weighing 8g were found on the surface.

Trench 363

3.4.52 Trench 363 was located 15m to the north-east of Trench 362, and was L-shaped, the longer arm orientated SW-NE, the shorter arm on the right side running NW-SE. The trench was positioned over two linear geophysical anomalies and two circular discrete anomalies, and revealed two ditches and two pits corresponding to the geophysical anomalies.

3.4.53 Ditch 36312 was aligned NW-SE and was 2.45m wide. This was left unexcavated as it could be seen on the geophysical survey as the return of ditch 36216.

3.4.54 Ditch 36310 was aligned NW-SE and was 0.81m wide and 0.22m deep. Its sole fill (36311) contained seven sherds of Iron Age pottery weighing 17g. The ditch was also exposed as 36521.

3.4.55 Pit 36303 was 2.41m wide and 0.94m deep. It had steeply sloping sides and a mostly flat base, although there was a slight dip in the north-west corner (Fig. 10 Section 36300). The pit contained five fills, all but the basal fill producing pottery. This material comprised 128 sherds weighing 1936g, including both middle Iron Age and late Iron Age pottery. The pit also produced 17 pieces of worked flint including an adze sharpening flake, a piercer, a bladelet and a later prehistoric flake. The pit could be seen on the geophysical survey as belonging to a linear group of pits that also included 36503.

3.4.56 Pit 36314 was 1.26m wide and was not excavated.

Trench 364

3.4.57 Trench 364 was located 23m to the south of Trench 362 and was orientated NW-SE. it was positioned over three linear geophysical anomalies. The trench contained four ditches and a possible spread of clayey silt.

3.4.58 Three ditches were found on a NE-SW alignment. In the centre of the trench ditch 36405 was 1.05m wide and 0.30m deep, and was without finds, but was recut by ditch 36403 (Fig. 10 Section 36400). This was 2.10m wide and 0.60m deep with a single fill (36404) that produced 22 sherds of late Iron Age pottery weighing 169g. Ditch 36407 lay just east of 36405 and was 1.05m wide and 0.30m deep. Its sole fill (36408) contained 105 sherds of early Roman pottery weighing 643g. It is likely that ditch 36407 was a replacement of ditch 36403. The ditches can be seen on the geophysical survey providing a major boundary between two adjacent enclosures.

3.4.59 Towards the north-west end of the trench soilmark 36412 was 2.15m wide and appeared as a spread of dark grey brown clayey silt. This was not excavated but two sherds of late Iron Age pottery weighing 5g were found on the surface, along with Roman CBM. The spread was visible as a diffuse anomaly on the geophysical survey, and was in line with a clearer linear feature a little further north.

3.4.60 Towards the south-east end of the trench ditch 36409 was aligned north-south. This was 1.80m wide and 0.60m deep, with its upper fill, 36410, producing a fragment of late medieval CBM weighing 49g and a sherd of residual Iron Age pottery. This ditch was seen on the geophysical survey further to the south, and was at right angles to the post-medieval trackway crossing the field. It probably represents a late medieval or early post-medieval enclosure or field boundary.

Trench 365

3.4.61 Trench 365 was 40m long, and was located east of Trenches 363 and 362 on a NNE-SSW alignment (Fig. 4). It was positioned over five linear geophysical anomalies and two discrete anomalies. The trench contained five ditches, a pit, a posthole and another feature tested by excavation that may have been either a ditch or a natural feature (Fig. 7).

3.4.62 At the south end of the trench, ditch 36513 was aligned NW-SE and can be seen on the geophysical survey as part of a rectilinear enclosure. The ditch was 1.83m wide and 0.55m deep with its middle and upper fills containing 45 sherds of pottery weighing 414g, together suggesting a late Iron Age date. Worked flint was also found in the upper fill (36514).

3.4.63 Ditch 36521=36525 ran north-south along the line of the trench. The ditch had three fills with middle fill 36527 producing a sherd of middle Iron Age pottery weighing 9g, and upper fill 36522=36526 producing seven sherds of pottery weighing 29g, overall suggestive of a late Iron Age date. The ditch could be seen continuing south on the geophysical survey and was also excavated as 36608.

3.4.64 At the north end ditch 36525 was cut by ditch 36531, one of three ditches (36529, 36533 and 36531) on a broadly NW-SE alignment (Plate 3). These ditches were respectively 0.70m, 2.86m and 1.80m wide, and only 36531 was excavated. Ditches 36533 and 36531 were both seen on the geophysical survey as forming part of an enclosure system, with 36531 also excavated in other trenches as 36310 and possibly also 36703, while 36533 was excavated as 37104 and exposed as 36710. No finds came from the small intervention into 36531.

3.4.65 At the north end of the trench feature 36517 corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly, but proved to be irregular in profile and plan (Fig. 10 Section 36502), although a single sherd of late Iron Age/Roman pottery weighing 4g was recovered from its only fill (36518). The feature was cut by posthole 36519, which did not contain any finds.

3.4.66 Pit 36503 was 1.81m wide and 1.08m deep, and had the classic bell-shaped form of an Iron Age storage pit (Fig. 10 Section 36500; Plate 2). The pit had nine fills, suggestive of natural silting, five of which produced 54 sherds of middle Iron Age pottery weighing 1008g. A further five sherds of late Iron Age/Roman pottery weighing 7g were retrieved from upper fills 36505 and 36507; however, 26 sherds of early Roman pottery weighing 97g were also recorded as coming from middle fill 36508, along with 17 pieces of post-medieval CBM weighing 76g. While it is conceivable that the pit, dug in the middle Iron Age, remained as a substantial depression into the early Roman period, the post-medieval sherds suggest that there has been a numbering error. This also calls into question the provenance of the early Roman pottery. Some 23 pieces of worked flint, including pieces of both earlier and later prehistoric character, were also found in the pit. The pit could be seen on the geophysical survey as belonging to a linear cluster also including pit 36303.

3.4.67 Ditch 36521=36525 ran north-south along the line of the trench. The ditch had three fills with middle fill 36527 producing a sherd of middle Iron Age pottery weighing 9g, and upper fill 36522=36526 producing seven sherds of pottery weighing 29g, overall suggestive of a late Iron Age date. The ditch could be seen continuing south on the geophysical survey and was also excavated as 36608.

Trench 366

3.4.68 Trench 366 was 40m to the south of Trench 365 and was orientated WNW-ESE. It was positioned over three linear geophysical anomalies. Five ditches were discovered in the trench.

3.4.69 At the west end of the trench ditch 36608 was aligned north-south and was 1.15m wide and 0.21m deep. No finds were recovered, but the ditch could be seen on the geophysical survey and was also excavated as 36521=36525.

3.4.70 Ditches 36612, 36606, 36610 and 36603 were all aligned NE-SW. The most westerly of these, ditch 36612, was 0.80m wide and corresponded to the south-east side of the enclosure also revealed in Trenches 362, 363 and 365. It was not excavated. Ditches 36606 and 36610 could be seen on the geophysical survey and may have formed a trackway. Ditch 36606 was 1.70m wide and 0.25m deep, and three sherds of late Iron Age/Roman pottery weighing 11g came from its fill (36607). Ditch 36610 was 1.45m wide and was not excavated. At the east end of the trench, ditch 36603 was 1.60m wide and 0.35m deep, and a single piece of post-medieval CBM weighing 8g came from its upper fill (36604), very tentatively dating the ditch to this late period.

Trench 367

3.4.71 Trench 367 was located east of Trench 365 and 40m to the north of Trench 366, and was aligned approximately north-south. It was positioned over two linear anomalies and a discrete geophysical anomaly. The trench contained three ditches and four pits.

3.4.72 Towards the south end of the trench ditch 36703 was aligned WNW-ESE and was 1.48m wide and 0.53m deep (Fig. 10 Section 36700). The upper fill (36704) produced a piece of Roman brick weighing 516g, as well as 34 sherds of medieval pottery, mostly from a single cooking pot dating *c* 1175-1300. The ditch is visible on the geophysical survey to the east, though faded to the west. It A possible continuation was excavated as 36310, which was dated to the middle/late Iron Age. Ditch 36703 is more likely to be Roman in date, but may have remained as a depression in the medieval period.

3.4.73 Ditches 36710 and 36716 were aligned NW-SE and were respectively 1.64m and 0.61m wide. Neither was excavated, but ditch 36710 formed part of the sinuous boundary ditch seen on the geophysical survey crossing the northern part of Field 10 that was exposed as 36533 in Trench 365 and as 37104 in Trench 371. The ditch truncated pit 36712. This was 2.60m wide and was not excavated. To the north a smaller circular pit 36714 was 1.04m in diameter, and was also left unexcavated.

3.4.74 At the south end of the trench pit 36706 was partially exposed, and was 0.71m wide and 0.28m deep with two fills. The upper fill (36707) produced two sherds of late Iron Age pottery weighing 12g. This was seen on the geophysical survey.

Trench 368

3.4.75 Trench 368 was located to the north of Trenches 365 and 367 and was orientated NW-SE. It was positioned over two linear geophysical anomalies, one of which formed the north-western side of a large enclosure. The trench contained four ditches and a pit.

3.4.76 The four ditches within the trench, 36812, 36814, 36808 and 36803 were all aligned NE-SW. Ditch 36808 corresponded to the north-west side of the large enclosure, and was 2.35m wide and 0.65m deep. Its lower two fills (36811 and 36810) produced 32 sherds of late

Iron Age/Roman pottery weighing 406g. Ditch 36803 lay south-east of this, and was 2.22m wide and 0.42m deep; its upper fill (36804) contained two sherds of Iron Age pottery weighing 15g (Fig. 10 Section 36800). Worked flint was also found in the ditch, including a scraper. It was straighter than ditch 36808, which bowed out to the north-west, and the two ditches may not have been contemporary.

3.4.77 Ditch 36814 lay north-west of 36808. It was 2.80m wide and was not excavated. This was not seen on the geophysical survey.

3.4.78 Ditch 36812 lay towards the north-west end of the trench. It was 0.58m wide and 0.13m deep but did not contain any finds, and was not observed on the geophysical survey.

3.4.79 At the south-east end of the trench, ie within the large enclosure, pit 36816 was partly exposed. It was at least 2.10m across, and was not excavated. This feature was not clearly seen on the geophysical survey.

Trench 371

3.4.80 Trench 371 was located 25m to the west of Trench 368, and was orientated east-west. It was placed to cross the sinuous linear geophysical anomaly and two discrete geophysical anomalies. The trench contained two ditches and three pits.

3.4.81 Ditch 37104, which lay towards the west end of the trench, was 1m wide and 0.55m deep, and was one of the interventions into the long sinuous ditch that could be seen on the geophysical survey crossing the northern part of Field 10 (Fig. 11 Section 37103). Lower fill 37113 produced four sherds of Roman pottery weighing 7g, and middle fill 37114 produced 35 sherds of early Roman pottery weighing 224g, whereas upper fill 37103 produced 50 sherds of middle Roman pottery weighing 337g. This suggests that this major ditch was a long-lived feature, an interpretation supported by dating evidence in the other interventions. The ditch also produced worked flint. Ditch 37104 was cut by pit 37106, which was 0.95m wide and 0.40m deep, with two fills, the upper of which (37105) also contained Roman pottery.

3.4.82 Ditch 37116 lay further east, ran north-south and was 1.40m wide and 0.17m deep. The upper fill (37117) produced worked flint including a fabricator, as well as five scraps of prehistoric pottery together weighing 3g. The ditch was not seen on the geophysical survey.

3.4.83 Adjacent to 37116, pit 37120 was1.19m wide and 0.34m deep and had worked flint, fired clay and 21 sherds of late Iron Age pottery weighing 78g in its upper fill (37121).

3.4.84 Pit 37108 was partly exposed at the west end of the trench. This was at least 1.90m wide and was not excavated. Both pits 37120 and 37108 were seen on the geophysical survey.

Trench 369

3.4.85 Trench 369 was located 15m to the north-east of Trench 368 and was orientated NE-SW. It was placed over two linear anomalies and a discrete geophysical anomaly. The trench contained four ditches, a pit and a possible hollow-way (Fig. 7).

3.4.86 At the south end of the trench ditch 36915 was partly exposed, and was over 1.95m in width. This ditch was aligned NW-SE, and was visible on the geophysical survey as the northern side of the large enclosure whose north-western side was excavated in Trench 368 as ditch 36808, so 36915 was not excavated.

3.4.87 At the north-east end of the trench, ditch 36911 was 0.70m wide and 0.17m deep, and was aligned NW-SE. Its sole fill (36912) contained a very small sherd of probably residual prehistoric pottery. The ditch was seen on the geophysical survey as belonging to the rectilinear enclosure system, and turned to the south-west immediately to the west of the trench. It may be a continuation of either ditch 36808 or 36803 in Trench 368.

3.4.88 Between these ditches was a possible hollow way on a NW-SE alignment. Feature 36907 was approaching 3.80m wide and 0.50m deep (Plate 4), and had parallel ditches 36909 and 36913 on the south-west and north-east edges respectively. The sole fill of the possible hollow way (36908) contained 10 pieces of post-medieval CBM weighing 49g. Ditches 36909 and 36913 were both 1.70m wide. Ditch 36909 was 0.66m deep, and 36913 was not excavated. Ditch 36910 contained worked flint, residual Roman pottery, and post-medieval CBM. During excavation the ditches were believed to cut the fill of the hollow way, but they may instead have been contemporary with it. None of these linear features was seen on the geophysical survey.

3.4.89 Pit 36903 was partly exposed just north of ditch 36915 and was at least 1.44m in diameter and 0.66m deep, with curving sides and a flat base. It had three fills, the middle of which (36905) contained frequent charcoal. The uppermost fill (36906) contained 15 pieces of early prehistoric worked flint. The pit was not clearly seen on the geophysical survey.

Trench 370

3.4.90 Trench 370 was located 25m to the south of Trench 369, and was orientated WSW-ENE. It was placed over a penannular and a linear geophysical anomaly. The trench contained five ditches, one curvilinear, and a posthole (Fig. 7).

3.4.91 Ditch 37009 lay at the south-west end of the trench, was aligned WNW-ESE and was 1.34m wide and 0.30m deep. Its sole fill (37010) produced two pieces of worked flint. The ditch could be seen on the geophysical survey, and was on a slightly different alignment to the other ditches forming the rectilinear enclosure system north of the sinuous boundary.

3.4.92 Ditch 37015 corresponded to the west side of the penannular enclosure on the geophysical survey plot. It was aligned NW-SE and was 0.40m wide, but was not excavated as the east side was excavated as ditch 37003, where it was dated to the late Iron Age/Roman period.

3.4.93 Curvilinear ditch 37003 ran broadly north-douth, and cut ditch 37005 on the east side. Ditch 37005 was 0.45m wide and 1.10m deep. It ran NE-SW and did not contain any finds, and was also cut by shallow posthole 37007 (Fig. 10 Section 37000). No continuation of 35005 was visible on the geophysical survey plot. Posthole 37007 had only a single fill, and did not contain any finds.

3.4.94 Ditch 37003 was 0.98m wide and 0.32m deep. Its basal fill (37004) contained four sherds of late Iron Age/Roman pottery weighing 149g and worked flint.

3.4.95 Feature 37011 lay within the area enclosed by the penannular enclosure and was aligned NNE-SSW. It was 1m wide and 0.36m deep with a single fill (37012) that produced worked flint and 10 sherds of late Iron Age/Roman pottery weighing 33g. A short continuation to the south was visible on the geophysical survey. This was either a ditch or an elongated pit.

3.4.96 Ditch 37017 lay at the very north-east end of the trench. It was wider on the north than the south, so its orientation was somewhat unclear, but was up to 1.20m wide and was aligned between NNW-SSE and NNE-SSW. It was not excavated, but four sherds of medieval pottery weighing 8g were found on the surface. This ditch probably correlated with a geophysical anomaly running south-westwards.

Trench 359

3.4.97 Trench 359 was located 15m to the south of Trench 370, and was orientated NE-SW. It was placed to cross three linear geophysical anomalies, including the intersection of two of these. All three anomalies were revealed to be ditches.

3.4.98 Ditch 35904 lay in the southern part of the trench. It was aligned NE-SW, was 1.23m wide and 0.17m deep and did not produce any finds.

3.4.99 Further north, ditch 35908 was over 0.42m wide and 0.29m deep with a single fill that did not contain finds. This was truncated on the north side by ditch 35906, which was 0.49m wide and 0.28m deep (Plate 5). The sole fill of ditch 35906 contained a single small sherd of Roman pottery. One of these two ditches, and most likely 35908, was a probable continuation of ditch 37009 in Trench 370 to the west.

Trench 372

3.4.100 Trench 372 was located 30m to the north-east of Trench 359, and was orientated NE-SW. It was placed over a linear and a discrete geophysical anomaly. A single ditch was discovered in the trench, alongside a number of geological variations.

3.4.101 Ditch 37204, which lay towards the south-west end of the trench, was 0.97m wide and 0.24m deep and was aligned SE-NW. Its sole fill (37203) contained two sherds of Roman pottery weighing 12g. Two geophysical anomalies converged on this point from the north-west, and it may have been a continuation of either 36915 or 36911.

Trench 373

3.4.102 Trench 373 was located 30m to the south-west of Trench 372, was 40m long, and was orientated roughly NNE-SSW. It was placed to straddle the area between two roughly parallel linear geophysical anomalies, the more northerly of which was part of the sinuous linear boundary crossing the northern part of the field, together with several other linear geophysical anomalies. All of these were exposed as features. The trench contained a total of six ditches, one of which was a recut (Fig. 8).

3.4.103 At the south end of the trench ditches 37303 and 37306 were aligned east-west, and were intercutting components of the same feature, 37303 south of 37306, although the relationship between them was not clear. Ditch 37303 was 1.85m wide and 0.47m deep, whereas ditch 37306 was 0.56m wide an 0.26m deep. The two fills of ditch 37303 (37304 and 37305) contained a total of 23 sherds of pottery weighing 378g and suggestive of a late Iron Age date. The fill of ditch 37306 (37307) was indistinguishable from 37305, the upper fill of 37303, and it is possible that 37306 was a step in the side of 37303 rather than a separate phase of ditch. There were no finds from 37307.

3.4.104 Ditch 37308 was aligned north-south and was over 2m in width, and 0.84m deep. The upper fill (37310) contained worked flint and 12 sherds of Roman pottery weighing 72g.

3.4.105 Ditch 37313 was aligned NNE-SSW and was 1.13m wide. It was not excavated, but appeared from the surface to be cut by ditch 37311, which was aligned ESE-WNW and was 2.90m wide. This was thought to represent a continuation of the geophysical linear anomaly excavated as 36703, and so was not excavated. It lies south of the projected line of 36703, however, and may instead represent a continuation of 36710.

3.4.106 Ditch 37315 north of 37311 was also aligned east-west and was 0.78m wide and may have been part of the major sinuous boundary ditch exposed in multiple trenches. As a result this ditch was not excavated.

Trench 374

3.4.107 Trench 374 was located 45m to the east of Trench 373 and was orientated north-south. It was also placed to straddle the area between the same two parallel linear geophysical anomalies and to examine some of a group of discrete anomalies interpreted as pits between them. The trench proved to contain five ditches, a natural hollow, two pits, and a feature that was either a hollow or pit (Fig. 8).

3.4.108 At the south end of the trench, ditch 37411 was aligned ENE-WSW, was 1.35m wide and 0.48m deep, and had two fills. The upper fill (37412) contained a charcoal-rich dump of material including a spread of pottery on the base of the fill, fired clay and slag (Plate 7). A total of 189 sherds of pottery weighing 2382g was found in the ditch, overall suggestive of a middle-late Iron Age date. Worked flint including a microburin was also found in the ditch. Ditch 34711 was observed on the geophysical survey, and was also excavated in Trench 373 as ditch 37303/37306.

3.4.109 At the north end of the trench, ditch 37409 was aligned ENE-WSW and was up to 1.90m wide. It was not excavated, as it was visible from the geophysical survey as part of the major sinuous boundary ditch, and was also exposed in Trenches 373 and 375 as ditches 37315 and 37510.

3.4.110 Between these ditches, feature 37404 was partly revealed within the trench, where it was 2.60m wide and 0.16m deep. It was uncertain if this was a layer filling a natural hollow or a pit, but its sole fill (37405) contained worked flint including a microburin and 251 sherds of late Iron Age pottery weighing 1878g.

3.4.111 Feature 37408 was a natural hollow crossed by the trench that was over 5m wide and 0.56m deep (Fig. 11 Section 37400; Plate 8). This contained three fills, the uppermost fill (37403) containing worked flint including a microdenticulate and microburin, as well as 25 sherds of late Iron Age/Roman pottery weighing 35g, and a single small piece of post-medieval CBM. After it had silted up this feature was cut by ditch 37422. This was aligned east-west, was 1.62m wide and 0.31m deep with a single fill (37423) that contained worked flint, 35 sherds of late Iron Age pottery weighing 152g, and some fired clay.

3.4.112 South of this, adjacent pits 37421 and 37419 were respectively 1.35m and 0.77m wide and were not excavated, although four sherds of Iron Age pottery weighing 47g were recovered from their surface.

3.4.113 Both of the pits were cut by ditch 37417, and pit 37421 was additionally cut by ditch 37415. Both of these ditches were aligned just north of west-east, and they were respectively 2.05m and 0.92m wide. Neither ditch was excavated.

Trench 375

3.4.114 Trench 375 was located 30m to the north-west of Trench 374 on the edge of the evaluated area, and was aligned north-south. It was placed over two linear geophysical anomalies, the more southerly of which was a continuation of the sinuous boundary also exposed in Trenches 373 and 374. The trench revealed ditches corresponding to both of the linear anomalies, and in addition revealed another ditch and a posthole.

3.4.115 Towards the north end of the trench ditch 37512, which corresponded to a geophysical anomaly, was aligned ENE-WSW. This was 2m wide and 0.46m deep and was sterile.

3.4.116 A second ditch 37506 was found in the centre of the trench aligned NNW-SSE at right angles to 37512. This was 0.75m wide and 0.22m deep, but did not contain any finds. The ditch may correspond to a very faint geophysical anomaly.

3.4.117 Adjacent to 37506 on the west side was a small pit 37504, which was oval (up to 0.75m across) and only 0.13m deep. This did not contain any finds.

3.4.118 South of this, ditch 37510 was 1m wide and 0.31m deep and was aligned roughly east-west. The ditch contained worked flint, but no other finds. This corresponded to the sinuous boundary evident on the geophysical survey.

3.4.119 At the very south end of the trench was tree-throw hole 37508. This irregular feature contained several flint flakes and a core.

Trench 376

3.4.120 Trench 376 was located 25m to the south-west of Trench 375 and was orientated NNE-SSW. It was placed over one linear geophysical anomaly. Two ditches and a natural geological feature (37605) were discovered in the trench.

3.4.121 Ditch 37604 ran NW-SE and was 2.20m wide and 0.50m deep with a sharp V-profile and three fills (Fig. 11 Section 37600). This did not contain any finds but could be seen on the geophysical survey.

3.4.122 Towards the north end of the trench ditch 37608 was aligned NE-SW and was 0.32m wide and 0.17m deep. The upper fill (37610) contained a single sherd of middle Iron Age pottery weighing 55g.

Trench 377

3.4.123 Trench 377 was located south-east of Trenches 374 and 376. No clear geophysical anomalies were visible within the area of the trench. The trench contained a single pit and a number of geological variations.

3.4.124 Pit 37703 was partially exposed. This was 0.20m wide with a shelving side at the top, becoming very steep, and was over 0.70m deep (Plate 9). It was not bottomed, although the sides appeared to be turning in at the limits of safe excavation. Worked flint was discovered in 37704, the lowest exposed fill.

3.5 The Central Area (Fig. 5)

3.5.1 The following trenches in the Central Area did not contain any archaeological features: Trenches 400, 401 and 403. However, worked flint was found in the topsoil and subsoil of Trench 400, and worked flint, Roman and medieval pottery and post-medieval CBM were found in the topsoil and subsoil of Trench 401. Trench 403 had a sequence of colluvial layers including finds, so is described below. Trenches 400 and 401 will not be discussed further.

Trench 378

3.5.2 Trench 378 was located south-west of Trench 376 and was orientated WSW-ENE. It was positioned over two parallel linear geophysical anomalies that are known on historic maps as a parish boundary and possible trackway, and also over another linear geophysical anomaly. The trench proved to contain three ditches and a cobbled surface (Fig. 8).

3.5.3 On the west, ditch 37803 was aligned NW-SE and was 1.10m wide and 0.45m deep. The sole fill (37804) produced four sherds of Iron Age pottery weighing 97g, and worked flint. This ditch corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly.

3.5.4 Ditches 37810 and 37805 were both aligned ENE-WSW. Ditch 37810 was over 1m wide and was not excavated, whereas ditch 37805 was 0.80m wide and 0.25m deep. Both of the ditches were flanking limestone cobbled surface 37809 filling cut 37807, and surrounded by fill 37808. The feature was 4.50m wide and 0.20m deep. Fill 37808 contained a single sherd of residual early Roman pottery, as well as two sherds of tile dating to the 17th-19th century and an iron point. The ditches and surface correspond to the boundary marked on historic maps and are post-medieval in date. The cobbled surface and ditch 38705 were also exposed in Trench 408.

Trench 408

3.5.5 Trench 408 was located 40m to the north-west of Trench 378 and was orientated NE-SW. It was placed to catch the post-medieval trackway at the south end, and over the end of one linear geophysical anomaly also seen in Trench 378. The trench contained a ditch, an adjacent cobbled surface, and a pit.

3.5.6 Ditch 40805 was aligned ESE-WNW and was 1.15m wide. This was not excavated as it was also exposed as ditch 37805. The ditch was adjacent to cobbled limestone surface 40807, and this continued to the south beyond the excavated area. No finds were recovered, although the ditch and adjacent cobbled surface were excavated in Trench 378, showing that these features dated to the post-medieval period.

3.5.7 Pit or ditch terminus 40803 corresponded to the end of the geophysical linear anomaly seen in Trench 378. It was 1.45m wide and 0.21m deep, and its sole fill (40804) contained five sherds of late Iron Age pottery weighing 34g.

Trench 407

3.5.8 Trench 407 was located 35m to the west of Trench 408 and south of Trench 366, and was orientated NW-SE at the edge of the evaluated area. It was positioned over three linear geophysical anomalies, which were all exposed as ditches, although one was recut (Fig. 9). The trench also clipped the post-medieval trackway with its cobbled surface at the north-west end.

3.5.9 Towards the south-east end ditch 40706 was 3.70m wide and 0.40m deep, was aligned north-south and did not contain any finds. This was recut by ditch 40703, which was 1.15m wide and 0.60m deep (Fig. 11 Section 40700). The basal fill, 40705, produced eight sherds of late Iron Age pottery weighing 55g, whereas the upper fill, 40704, produced eight sherds of middle Roman pottery also weighing 55g.

3.5.10 Further north-west, ditch 40709 was aligned NE-SW and was 1.15m wide and 0.21m deep, and did not contain any finds.

3.5.11 At the north-west end of the trench, ditch 40711 was 1.20m wide and was not excavated. This was adjacent to cobbled surface 40712, which continued beyond the north-western end of the trench. The surface was exposed in Trenches 408 and 378 where it was dated to the post-medieval period. Ditch 40711 was also exposed as ditch 37810.

Trench 379

3.5.12 Trench 379 was located 20m to the south of Trench 407 and was orientated approximately east-west. It was placed over two linear geophysical anomalies, one a continuation of that exposed in Trench 407 as ditch 40703, the other the south side of a rectangular enclosure parallel to the post-medieval trackway. Two ditches were discovered.

3.5.13 Ditch 37905 was aligned north-south and was 1.40m wide. This was not excavated as it had already been excavated as ditch 40706/40703, where it was dated to the middle Roman period.

3.5.14 Ditch 37903 was aligned ENE-WSW and was 1.11m wide and 0.38m deep. Its sole fill (37904) contained worked flint including a microlith.

Trench 402

3.5.15 Trench 402 was located 40m to the south-east of Trench 379, and was orientated NNW-SSE. This was positioned over the corner of the linear geophysical anomaly aligned ENE-WSW, a continuation of the linear anomaly excavated in Trench 379 as ditch 37903. The intersection of two contemporary ditches at right-angles was found over this anomaly.

3.5.16 Ditch 40203 ran NE-SW and was 1.85m wide and 0.51m deep. This turned to the north-west forming another contemporary ditch, 40204 (Fig. 11 Section 40201). This was 0.36m wide and 0.31m deep. The middle fill of these ditches, 40206, contained worked flint, whereas the upper fill, 40205, contained more worked flint as well as 19 sherds/scraps of Roman pottery weighing 13g.

Trench 403

3.5.17 Trench 403 lay east of Trench 402 and was orientated NE-SW. It did not overlie any geophysical anomalies.

3.5.18 Below topsoil and subsoil, the whole trench was covered by a layer of colluvium (40303), in whose surface two possible features (40305 and 40306) were visible. These parts of the trench were hand-cleaned, and subsequently a test-pit was dug through 40305, but failed to find an archaeological feature. It appears that both seeming features were slight hollows in the colluvium in which finds had accumulated. The hand-cleaning and test-pits recovered pottery, slag and Mesolithic struck flints. Following this, layer 40303 was removed by machine under close archaeological supervision, revealing a lower colluvial layer 40304, in

whose surface and upper part further flints were found, though it is unclear whether these were deposited when the layer had formed, or were intrusive due to rooting from the adjacent hedge. Overall Trench 403 contained 58 pieces of worked flint including microburins, a microlith, a piercer and a scraper, as well as late Iron Age/Roman pottery.

Trench 406

3.5.19 Trench 406 was located 50m to the south-east of Trench 402, and was orientated approximately north-south. It was not placed over any clear geophysical anomalies. The trench contained three ditches and a possible pit.

3.5.20 Like Trench 403 to the north, the whole of Trench 406 had a layer of colluvium (40603) over the natural and below the subsoil. The investigated features were in fact cut through this colluvial layer, but were very difficult to see in its surface, so the colluvium was removed under close archaeological supervision by machine, the uppermost part of the cuts becoming much clearer in section than in plan.

3.5.21 Ditch 40604 towards the south end of the trench was aligned east-west and was 0.75m wide, 0.21m deep and did not contain any finds.

3.5.22 Ditch 40614=40608 was aligned NNW-SSE, and was 0.65m wide and 0.26m deep. This was contemporary with ditch 40606, which had vertical sides, a cupped base and four fills, the two ditches forming a T-shaped feature (Fig. 11 Section 40602). Worked flint including a burin was found in the ditch fills, as well as a single sherd of late Iron Age/Roman pottery weighing 12g in basal fill 40611.

3.5.23 At the north end of the trench a possible pit, 40618, that was sub-oval in shape and 0.55m wide was found. This was visible in section following removal of the colluvium, and had a shelving profile at the top, but changed to a vertical edge lower down. Due to the depth of the overlying deposits, it was only excavated to a depth of 0.21m, and was not bottomed. No finds were recovered, although frequent charcoal was found in the lowest exposed fill (40619).

Trench 380

3.5.24 Trench 380 was located 45m to the south-west of Trench 402 and was orientated WNW-ESE. It was placed over a linear geophysical anomaly aligned NNW-SSE, and a possibly linear geophysical anomaly in the western part of the trench. A ditch or ditches was found in the corresponding position in both cases, and the trench also contained another two ditches (Fig. 8)

3.5.25 At the west end of the trench ditch 38009 was aligned ENE-WSW and was only partially exposed, but was over 1.16m wide and was 0.70m deep. Three fills were present, containing a total of 34 sherds of pottery weighing 114g, overall suggestive of a late Iron Age date. Worked flint and fired clay were also found, as well as two pieces of post-medieval CBM in the uppermost fill. The ditch was cut by ditches 38003 and 38007 (Fig. 11 Section 38000). These appeared to have been two phases of the same ditch, the upper fill being common to both ditches, suggesting that the recut was dug when the earlier ditch was still of some depth. Which of the cuts was earlier could not be established. The basal fill of ditch 38007 (38008) was sterile, although the lower fills of ditch 38003 (layers 38005 and 38006) produced a total of 38 sherds of pottery weighing 115g that are overall suggestive of a late Iron Age/early

Roman date, as well as 10 pieces of briquetage consistent with this date. Worked flint, fired clay and a slab of unworked Greensand, possibly used structurally, were also found in the ditch.

3.5.26 Further east along the trench, ditch 38013 was aligned NNW-SSE, corresponding to the linear geophysical anomaly. This was 1.30m wide and 0.60m deep with steep sides, a flat base and three fills, of which the middle and upper fills (38015 and 38014) produced a total of 16 sherds of pottery weighing 55g, the assemblage suggestive of an early Roman date. This ditch was probably the same as that exposed as 40706 and 37905 further north.

3.5.27 Just east of ditch 38013 a soilmark (38017) that was aligned north-south and was 2.90m wide ran across the trench. This was not excavated, although worked flint and 11 sherds of late Iron Age/Roman pottery weighing 17g were found on the surface. This was probably another ditch, but did not correspond to any geophysical anomaly.

3.6 The Southern Area (Fig. 6)

3.6.1 The following trenches in the Southern Area did not contain archaeological features: Trenches 393, 396, 397, 404 and 405. However, substantial natural fissures were found in all of these trenches, corresponding to geophysical anomalies. The fissures in Trenches 393 and 404 were excavated and are discussed below. The remaining trenches will not be further discussed.

Trench 381

3.6.2 Trench 381 was located 30m to the south of Trench 400 and south-west of Trench 406, and was orientated NW-SE. The trench was positioned over a broad east-west linear geophysical anomaly, and a fainter north-south anomaly. A ditch was exposed corresponding to the positions of both anomalies, and the trench also contained a pit and a posthole (Fig. 8).

3.6.3 Ditch 38106 was aligned roughly north-south and was 1.28m wide and 0.28m deep, with a single fill that did not contain any finds. The ditch was cut by pit 38104 (Fig. 11 Section 38100). This was 0.58m wide and 0.16m deep, and was also sterile.

3.6.4 Ditch 38110 was aligned east-west and was 1.30m wide. This ditch was not excavated, but a single sherd of late Iron Age/Roman pottery was found on the surface.

3.6.5 At the south-east end of the trench a possible posthole 38108 was found. This was sub-circular and around 0.35m across, but had sloping sides and an uneven base, and the single fill (38107) did not contain any finds.

Trench 385

3.6.6 Trench 385 was located 35m to the west of Trench 381, and was orientated east-west. This was placed over part of a circular geophysical anomaly believed to represent a large barrow, and over another three linear geophysical anomalies. The trench revealed seven ditches, including one recut (Fig. 9).

3.6.7 At the west end of the trench ditch 38503 was 3.33m wide and 0.75m deep and had three fills (Fig. 11 Section 38500). The ditch corresponded to the line of the circular geophysical anomaly probably representing a barrow ring-ditch and was also excavated as 38605. The basal fill was sterile, the middle fill of ditch 38503 (38505) contained two flint

flakes, while the upper fill (38504) contained five flint flakes and a single sherd of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery weighing 10g.

3.6.8 Ditches 38507 and 38525 were both aligned NE-SW, and corresponded to linear geophysical anomalies that suggested a trackway. Ditch 38507 was 1.55m wide and 0.51m deep, and contained three fills, the upper fill (38508) producing worked flint including an oblique arrowhead, three small sherds of late Iron Age/Roman pottery weighing 6g and fragments from a fired clay spindle whorl. Ditch 38525 was 1.75m wide and was not excavated.

3.6.9 Just east of 38525, ditches 38515 and 38511 were both aligned NW-SE, and appeared to represent two phases of the same feature. Ditch 38523 was parallel some 5m further east, and these may have formed another trackway, or all four ditches may have belonged to a rectilinear ditch system.

3.6.10 Ditch 38515 was 0.97m wide and 0.29m deep and was sterile. This was cut by 38511, which was 1.01m wide and 0.30m deep (Fig. 11 Section 38502), the middle and upper fills producing a total of three sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 14g, as well as worked flint and fired clay. Ditch 38523 was aligned NW-SE and was 1.50m wide. This was not excavated, although worked flint and four scraps of possible middle Iron Age pottery weighing just 4g were found on the surface.

3.6.11 Ditch 38519, which lay between 38511 and 38523, but had no direct relationship with either, was aligned NE-SW, and was 1.20m wide and 0.45m deep. The upper fill contained worked flint including a scraper. The ditch was also not clearly seen on the geophysical survey, but was parallel to 38507 and 38525, so may also belong to the rectilinear enclosure system.

Trench 386

3.6.12 Trench 386 was located 20m to the south-west of Trench 385, was 40m long, and was aligned between north-south and NNW-SSE. It was positioned to cross the southern part of the interior and ditch of the large circular geophysical anomaly thought to represent a ring ditch (also examined in Trench 385), as well as two linear anomalies and a discrete anomaly. The trench contained four ditches.

3.6.13 No trace of an internal mound or of internal features was found inside the circular ring ditch. Ditch 38605 corresponded to the circular geophysical anomaly, and was 2.50m wide and 1m deep (Fig. 11 Section 38602; Plate 10). The ditch was the same as ditch 38503, although the fill pattern was quite different. The primary basal fill appeared to have slumped from the inside of the area enclosed by the ring-ditch. The only fill that produced finds was upper fill 38606, where worked flint and a single sherd of early prehistoric pottery weighing 4g was found.

3.6.14 South of this, ditch 38612 was aligned NE-SW and was 1.35m wide. This was seen on the geophysical survey and appears to be a continuation of either ditch 38525 or 38519.

3.6.15 Ditch 38610 lay just south of 38612 and was aligned ENE-WSW. This was 1.20m wide and was not excavated, although worked flint was found on the surface. The ditch was in the position of a diffuse geophysical anomaly.

3.6.16 Towards the south end of the trench ditch 38603 was aligned ENE-WSW and was 1.32m wide and 0.30m deep. Its sole fill (38604) produced worked flint, three sherds of Roman

pottery weighing 5g, a piece of Roman brick weighing 174g, two small pieces of post-medieval CBM and a piece of iron sheet. The date of this ditch is uncertain, but on balance is probably Roman. The ditch was found in the position of a discrete circular geophysical anomaly, and the ditch clearly does not correspond to this feature. A geological variation was tested by excavation to the south of the ditch, and this may correspond to the geophysical anomaly.

Trenches 393 and 404

3.6.17 Trenches 393 and 404 were separated by 30m, and were located to the south-west and west of Trench 386 respectively. No geophysical anomalies believed to be of archaeological origin were targeted by these trenches, but both were targeted upon broad, diffuse and erratic linear geophysical anomalies interpreted in the Geoarchaeological Assessment (OA 2018k) as Pleistocene fissures. A fissure was found in each trench (Plate 15), and both of these were excavated in spits by machine under close archaeological supervision to a depth of over 2m, and were then photographed. As the fissures were relatively narrow, deeper excavation was not undertaken for safety reasons. No artefacts were recovered from either trench, although excavation was closely supervised and the spoil was carefully sorted through on the side of the trenches.

3.6.18 The character of formation and the sequence of deposits in both cases appeared on site to be similar (Plates 16 and 17). The nature of the fills within the fissures suggest that the sediments had originally accumulated horizontally, and had subsequently collapsed due to an underlying void, creating a steep V-shaped pattern of deposits that were the same on either side of the centre, down which the latest deposits had trickled at least as far as the base of the machine excavation.

3.6.19 As the deposit sequence was similar in both fissures, it was decided to sample only one of the two fissures in detail. Samples were retrieved from fissure 39303 to obtain palaeo-environmental information and material for OSL dating (Fig. 12 Section 39303). This geoarchaeological work is subject to future detailed reporting and is not included in this document.

Trench 384

3.6.20 Trench 384 was located 30m to the east of Trench 386 and south-east of Trench 385, and was orientated NE-SW. It was positioned to cross the parallel linear geophysical anomalies corresponding to ditches 38511 and 38523. The trench revealed a single ditch on the line of 38523, but on a very different alignment.

3.6.21 Ditch 38403 was curvilinear and aligned broadly north-south. The ditch was 1.26m wide and 0.28m deep and had a single fill (38404) that produced worked flint including a piercer.

Trench 383

3.6.22 Trench 383 was located 25m to the south-east of Trench 384, and was orientated roughly NE-SW. It was placed to cross the north-east side of two concentric circular geophysical anomalies that appeared to form a double-ditched barrow, and to investigate a large amorphous geophysical anomaly further north-east. Ditches were revealed corresponding to the circular concentric anomalies, as was a soilmark corresponding to the large feature at the north-east end.

3.6.23 Ditch 38303 was the inner ring-ditch belonging to the probable barrow as identified on the geophysical survey. This was curvilinear but aligned broadly NW-SE. The ditch was 2.61m wide and 0.66m deep and had seven fills (Fig.11 Section 38300). Only the uppermost fill (38304) contained finds, comprising five pieces of worked flint including a blade and a microdenticulate.

3.6.24 The outer ring-ditch, 38315, was 1.90m wide and was not fully excavated, although the uppermost fill (38316) contained much charcoal and possible small fragments of cremated bone and so was sampled. Processing of the sample produced 10 sherds of late Iron Age/Roman pottery weighing 49g. The charred material was almost all charcoal, but also included some hazelnut fragments. No burnt bone was recovered, so the material was possibly misidentified.

3.6.25 Four small features were found between these two ditches (38309-11 and 38314) and three (38309-11) were tested by excavation, but all had irregular profiles and were sterile, and were thought simply to be patches in the natural.

3.6.26 At the north-east end of the trench feature 38318 was exposed for a length of 9m, but extended beyond the end and sides of the trench, and was excavated to a depth of 0.62m but not bottomed. The sole exposed fill, 38319, produced worked flint and three small sherds of early prehistoric pottery weighing 2g. It is uncertain if this was a natural hollow that had accumulated earlier prehistoric finds, or a more recent quarry pit.

Trench 390

3.6.27 Trench 390 was located 20m to the south-west of Trench 383 and almost in line with it on a NE-SW alignment, and crossed the other side of the same double ring-ditch seen on the geophysical survey and sampled in Trench 383. Ditches were found corresponding to both circuits of the double ring-ditch. A large discrete geophysical circular anomaly was also crossed by the trench, and stripping revealed a corresponding soilmark.

3.6.28 Ditch 39003 was the inner ring-ditch, also excavated as 38303. This was 1.84m wide and 0.70m deep, was aligned NW-SE, and contained three fills (Fig. 11 Section 39000). The basal fill (39004) produced two flint flakes, while the middle fill (39005) contained a large number of limestone pieces.

3.6.29 Ditch 39007 was the outer ring-ditch also exposed as ditch 38315. It was 2.02m wide and 1.10m deep, was aligned NW-SE and contained nine fills (Fig. 12 Section 39001). Middle fill 39012 contained a large number of limestone pieces, and the fill that was second from top (39015) produced two flint flakes. The uppermost fill 39016 produced a substantial deposit of cockle shells. No dateable remains were found in this fill, although the upper fill of the same ditch in Trench 383 had produced late Iron Age/Roman pottery.

3.6.30 At the south-west end of the trench large circular feature 39017 was 9.40m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 1.14m, but was not bottomed (Plate 11). The exact nature of this feature was uncertain, although despite its regular shape it may have been a quarry pit. The lowest exposed fill (39020) produced a single sherd of late Iron Age/Roman pottery weighing just 2g. Middle fill 39019 produced a single sherd of early/middle Roman pottery weighing 37g, and the upper fill (39018) contained worked flint.

Trench 387

3.6.31 Trench 387 was located 25m to the south-east of Trench 390, just outside the double ring-ditch, and was orientated NE-SW. It was positioned to test whether a linear geophysical anomaly running NW towards the ring-ditch continued right up to it, and was also placed over a diffuse broad geophysical anomaly of uncertain origin. No trace of the linear geophysical anomaly was found, but stripping showed that the broad anomaly was a fissure (38708), which was not further investigated. The trench also exposed a curvilinear gully (Fig. 9).

3.6.32 Gully 38703=38706 was found south-west of this and was curvilinear, but broadly aligned NE-SW. The arc within the trench was 5m long, and suggested that if it belonged to a penannular enclosure, this would have been of the order of 10m in diameter. A slot across the gully showed that it was 0.46m wide and 0.22m deep with two fills. The terminal was also excavated as 38706, where the gully was only 0.24m wide and 0.22m deep. None of the fills contained any finds, and this feature was not seen on the geophysical survey.

Trench 382

3.6.33 Trench 382 was located 30m to the ENE of Trench 387 on the very east edge of the evaluation area, and was orientated roughly north-south. It was placed over two linear geophysical anomalies at right angles, and over a discrete geophysical anomaly. The trench contained three ditches (one of which was a recut) and a pit.

3.6.34 At the south end of the trench, ditch 38214 was aligned WNW-ESE and was 1.04m wide. This was not excavated, but three sherds of Iron Age pottery weighing 7g were found on the surface. The ditch was not seen on the geophysical survey, although there was an indistinct and amorphous anomaly in the corresponding position.

3.6.35 Ditches 38203 and 38207 were aligned NE-SW and probably represented two phases of the same feature. Ditch 38207 was 0.68m wide and 0.58m deep and had two fills, the upper of which (38209) contained worked flint. This was cut by ditch 38203, which was 1.66m wide and 0.65m deep with three fills (Fig. 11 Section 38200). The basal fill (38204) contained a single sherd of middle Bronze Age pottery weighing 60g and worked flint, the middle fill (38205) produced 10 sherds of late Iron Age pottery weighing 92g, as well as a single small intrusive sherd of medieval pottery and fired clay. The upper fill, 38206, produced 49 sherds of late Iron Age/Roman pottery weighing 148g. These ditches could be seen on the geophysical survey, and are a continuation of ditch 9606 in Field 2.

3.6.36 Towards the north-east end of the trench a pit or ditch terminus was found. Feature 38210 was 0.81m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.42m, but was not bottomed (Plate 12). Burnt stones were found piled on the southern side of the pit in the lowest exposed fill, and upper fill 38213 produced some residual Bronze Age pottery as well as 52 sherds of middle-late Iron Age pottery weighing 236g. Worked flint including a scraper and fired clay was also found. This feature is at the end of what appears to be a short linear geophysical anomaly at right angles to ditches 38203/38207, and may in fact be the terminus of a ditch, forming part of a rectilinear ditch system also seen in Field 2 adjacent.

Trench 388

3.6.37 Trench 388 was located 25m to the south-west of Trench 382, and was orientated NNE-SSW. This was positioned over one linear geophysical anomaly, and revealed a corresponding ditch with a cremation pit cut into it.

3.6.38 Ditch 38805 was aligned NW-SE, was 1.38m wide and 0.62m deep, and was observed on the geophysical survey. The ditch produced worked flint in its upper fill. Pit 38803 was cut into the ditch. This was 0.44m wide and 0.11m deep, and its sole fill (38804) contained frequent charcoal, worked flint including a scraper, and 52.1g of cremated human bone (Plate 13). The cremation and ditch are undated, although the features share many similarities with ditch 10303 in Field 2, 180m to the north-east, where multiple pits containing cremated remains were cut into a ditch. The cremated remains in one of these pits was radiocarbon dated to the late Bronze Age, and it is likely that the ditch was middle Bronze Age and belonged to the wider field system of this date. Ditch 38805 was on the same alignment as middle Bronze Age field ditches in Field 2, and may have been related.

Trench 389

3.6.39 Trench 389 was located 25m to the west of Trench 388 and was orientated WNW-ESE. It was positioned over a discrete geophysical anomaly. This proved to be a natural hollow (38912) containing worked flint and 16 sherds of late Iron Age pottery weighing 107g. The trench also contained a ditch and three postholes (Fig. 9).

3.6.40 Ditch 38907 lay west of the hollow, was aligned NNE-SSW and was 0.64m wide and 0.18m deep with a single fill that did not contain any finds.

3.6.41 Three small pits or postholes were found forming a line on a NW-SE alignment. Features 38903 and 38905 were excavated, 38909 was not. Both of the excavated features had sloping sides and cupped bases, and neither survived more than 0.13m deep. The sole fill of 38903 (38904) produced a single sherd of late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pottery weighing 1g; there were no finds from 38906, the fill of 38905.

Trench 391

3.6.42 Trench 391 was located 25m to the WNW of Trench 389 and was orientated ENE-WSW. It was placed over a discrete geophysical anomaly. The trench contained a single ditch terminus in approximately the same location as the anomaly.

3.6.43 Ditch terminus 39103 was 1.03m wide and 0.37m deep with a single fill (39104) that included eight sherds of Iron Age pottery weighing 18g.

Trench 395

3.6.44 Trench 395 was located 30m to the north-west of Trench 391 and was orientated roughly north-south. It was positioned over a linear geophysical anomaly and two discrete anomalies. The linear anomaly proved to be a fissure, which was not investigated further, and one of the discrete anomalies was a natural solution hollow. The other discrete anomaly corresponded to pit 39503.

3.6.45 Pit 39503 was 3m in diameter, and was 0.50m deep (Plate 14). Basal fill 39505 produced six sherds of late Iron Age pottery weighing 40g, as well as oyster and cockle shells and fired clay. Upper fill 39504 produced 21 sherds of Roman pottery weighing 76g, as well as further oyster and cockle shells, worked flint including a knife, and fired clay.

Trench 392

3.6.46 Trench 392 was located 30m to the south of Trench 391 and was orientated ENE-WSW. It was placed over one discrete geophysical anomaly. The trench contained four ditches, four

pits and a posthole (Fig. 9). None of the ditches was clearly visible on the geophysical survey although the discrete anomaly might correspond with the posthole.

3.6.47 At the west end of the trench ditches 39216 and 39213 were aligned NNE-SSW and appeared to represent two phases of the same feature. Ditch 39216 was 0.91m wide and 0.37m deep and its basal fill (39218) produced worked flint (Fig. 12 Section 39203). This was truncated by ditch 39213, which was 1.54m wide and 0.34m deep. The basal fill (39215) contained a piece of briquetage; the upper fill (39214) produced 25 sherds of Iron Age pottery weighing 43g and two further sherds of briquetage weighing 41g. The briquetage probably dates to the late Iron Age/Roman period. Ditch 39213 also truncated sterile posthole 39219.

3.6.48 In the central part of the trench was a cluster of four pits. Pit 39221 was 0.50m wide and 0.47m deep. The sole fill of the pit (39222) contained four sherds of Iron Age pottery weighing 17g, as well as four fragments from one or possibly two shale armlets.

3.6.49 Three pits were discovered adjacent to each other: 39211, 39209 and 39207, each containing a single fill (Fig. 12 Section 39202). Pit 39211 did not have a relationship with the other pits, and was 1.70m wide and 0.27m deep. Fill 39212 produced worked flint and fired clay including a single piece of briquetage probably dating to the late Iron Age/Roman period. Pit 39207 was 1.10m wide and 0.31m deep and the fill (39208) contained four sherds of Iron Age pottery weighing 14g. This was cut by pit 39209, which was 0.84m wide and 0.8m deep whose fill (39210) produced worked flint.

3.6.50 Towards the east end of the trench ditches 39203 and 39205 were adjacent and were both aligned north-south. Ditch 39203 was 1.35m wide and 0.35m deep, with its sole fill (39204) producing two small sherds of possible Iron Age pottery weighing just 3g, and a single piece of post-medieval CBM weighing 5g. The date of this ditch is therefore uncertain. Ditch 39205 was 0.52m wide and 0.19m deep and was sterile.

Trench 399

3.6.51 Trench 399 lay 45m to the west of Trench 392 on a NW-SE alignment, and was located to cross a circular geophysical anomaly that had the appearance of a barrow ring-ditch and a discrete geophysical anomaly within the enclosed area. Ditches were discovered corresponding to the north-west and southern arcs of the geophysical anomaly, but no other features were found within the trench.

3.6.52 Ditch 39903 was 1.32m wide and 0.50m deep and ran NE-SW (Fig. 12 Section 39900). The ditch had four fills, a lower fill (39906) producing three pieces of fired clay weighing 13g from an oven or hearth structure. Middle fill 39905 produced a single worked flint and a piece of unworked stone of probable Greensand that may be from a quern. Upper fill 39904 produced four pieces of worked flint including a blade, bladelet and scraper, as well as fired clay, a single sherd of early prehistoric pottery weighing 6g and a probable beaver tooth.

3.6.53 The return of this ditch, 39908, was 1.10m wide and was not excavated, although nine pieces of worked flint were found in the top of the fill, as well as 18 sherds of early prehistoric pottery weighing 32g.

Trench 398

3.6.54 Trench 398 was located 15m to the north of Trench 399 and was orientated WNW-ESE. It was placed over two linear geophysical anomalies. One of these was a natural fissure, and the other was a ditch. No other features were present in the trench.

3.6.55 Ditch 39804 was 1m wide and 0.20m deep. It had two fills, the upper fill (39805) producing three sherds of early prehistoric pottery weighing 6g as well as cockle shells. A single piece of post-medieval CBM weighing 3g was found on the surface of the ditch.

3.7 Finds summary

3.7.1 This field yielded a very significant assemblage of 626 pieces of struck flint from 59 trenches (10.6 per trench) and 110 pieces of burnt unworked flint weighing 1018g. This large assemblage is not made up of any single dominant group but is instead a dense spread of material across site. Most of the truly diagnostic pieces recovered belong to the Mesolithic period, and this was well represented along the eastern edge of this area. Several Iron Age/Roman features in the central, higher area of site had upper fills that contained rich flint assemblages of probable Neolithic date. Late Neolithic and early Bronze Age material was present in a denser spread of material found around probable barrows in the north-west and south-west parts of the area. Finally, a small group of flintwork from the southern edge of site has the potential to represent a contemporary mid-late Bronze Age assemblage associated with a field system and putative ring-ditch.

3.7.2 A total of 703 sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 7101g was recovered from contexts in Field 10. The bulk of this is middle Iron Age in date, but an early Iron Age element was also noted. A small group of sherds of definite Bronze Age type were identified, but in some cases it was only possible to assign an earlier prehistoric or indeterminate prehistoric spot-date due to high levels of fragmentation and abrasion.

3.7.3 A total of 1569 sherds of pottery, weighing 9758g, were recovered from context-groups spot-dated to the late Iron Age or Roman periods. In general, the assemblage was dominated by grog-tempered wares. Dating of these wares in Kent is difficult and a conservative approach has been taken for the purposes of site phasing, with many groups broadly dated to the late Iron Age/Roman period. However, on balance most of the groups are likely to date to the late Iron Age, although some groups may have been deposited well after AD 43. Some 57% of the assemblage by sherd count can probably be dated to the late Iron Age. Context-groups dated to the late Iron Age/early Roman period or the early Roman period accounted for 27% by sherd count. Just 4% of the assemblage by sherd count belonged to groups spot-dated to the mid-Roman period, and no groups were dated specifically to the late Roman period.

3.7.4 Field 10 produced a total of 74 sherds of post-Roman pottery weighing 1130g, from 22 contexts. These were mainly of medieval date with a smaller post-medieval component. Most of the pottery was from topsoil and subsoil contexts, although some medieval pottery was from ditch fills.

3.7.5 A total of 419 fragments of ceramic building material weighing 5112g were recovered from 29 trenches. Nearly two-thirds of the assemblage (80% by count) was recovered from topsoil and subsoil layers, whilst most of the remainder was found in ditch fills. The assemblage is overwhelmingly post-medieval in date and the majority probably quite late, dating to the 18th-19th century. A few fragments of Roman and medieval tile were also found.

3.7.6 Undiagnostic fired clay amounting to 232 fragments (820g) was recovered predominantly from ditches and pits. This includes amorphous fragments and those deriving from ovens or hearths. None of this could be dated. In addition, fragments from a spindle whorl were found in context 38508, and a single small fragment from context 35707 has been very tentatively identified as a possible metalworking mould.

3.7.7 A small quantity of briquetage amounting to 15 fragments weighing 58g was concentrated in six contexts, from Trenches 364, 380 and 392.

3.7.8 A possible quern and a hammerstone were the only pieces of worked stone to be discovered.

3.7.9 Four fragments from one or two shale armlets were found in Iron Age context 39222.

3.7.10 Just three small sherd of glass were recovered from Field 10, and these are all post-medieval or modern.

3.7.11 There are 17 metal finds and one plastic button. The metal finds included a medieval nail and horseshoe fragment, and a probable Roman hipposandal wing.

3.8 Environmental summary

3.8.1 Charred plant remains and charcoal were recovered from a variety of features of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman date. One sample from a ring-ditch of probable early Bronze Age date included hazelnut shells, while a very charcoal-rich deposit was found in a cremation pit together with cremated human bone. Both of these samples could provide radiocarbon dates for these features. Those from Iron Age and Roman date were common, and mostly suggested crop processing on a domestic scale, though a few samples were also associated with metalworking debris.

3.8.2 A total of 561 animal bone specimens were recovered from the site. Interesting examples include a probable beaver tooth in the upper fill of a probable barrow ring-ditch, a sawn cattle humerus in a late Iron Age context, and a Roman domestic fowl humerus that had been gnawed by a cat.

3.8.3 A single deposit of cremated bone, 38804, was revealed within Field 10. This was the only human bone recovered. It remains undated, although it shares many similarities with the cremations in Trench 103 in Field 2, one of which was radiocarbon dated to the late Bronze Age. A similar date may therefore be appropriate.

3.8.4 A large collection of shells, predominantly cockle shells, weighing 2.6kg, was recovered from context 39016, the upper fill of a probable Bronze Age ring-ditch. The occurrence of a significant quantity of shells in a barrow ditch is extremely rare, but the shells came from the top of the ditch, and the context was not otherwise dated. Three other contexts produced marine shell, some dated to the late Iron Age or early Roman period by associated pottery.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 Conditions were often difficult as the field was evaluated during the summer heatwave of 2018, quickly baking the trenches and making features sometimes difficult to distinguish. However, some trenches were re-stripped to combat this issue, and overall the results of the evaluation suggest that it accurately reflects the archaeological features within the field.

4.1.2 The vast majority of the geophysical anomalies present within the trenches were identified, although a number of further features were identified that were not on the geophysical survey.

4.1.3 Due to the complexity evident from the geophysical survey plot, and the apparent clarity of the features indicated by it, the sampling of features was to some extent influenced by it. Features believed already to have been excavated in neighbouring trenches were often not dug again. Subsequent study in reporting has shown that in some cases the equivalences made on site were not necessarily correct, and so a few elements of the archaeology may not have been investigated by hand-excavation.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 Aims 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 The evaluation was successful in identifying areas of archaeological activity, and showed that the geophysical survey was a fairly good representation of the features that were present, although some additional features not picked up by the geophysical survey were also found.

4.2.2 Aim 2.1.4. The character of most of the features that were investigated was clear, and the patterns of settlement and burial activity were reasonably clear, although the dating of some elements remains uncertain. Activity of many periods, from the Mesolithic to the post-medieval period, has been demonstrated by the finds.

4.2.3 Aim 2.1.5. Vertical stratigraphy is limited in Field 10, but there is a great deal of evidence for complex horizontal stratigraphy in the various phases of enclosure evident, particularly in the north and south-east of the site.

4.2.4 Aim 2.1.6. There is a wide variety of evidence for the past environmental, comprising animal bones, which include unusual species such as beaver, charred plant remains (including hazelnuts) and charcoal, and marine shells.

4.2.5 Aim 2.1.7 Evidence for a variety of other, more specific activities such as salt-working and metalworking is evident, together with the usual evidence from the Roman pottery for imported as well as local sources.

4.2.6 Aims 2.2.1-2. Dating for the ring-ditches was generally poor, but on morphological grounds these are still likely to be early prehistoric in date. No surviving mounds were found associated with any of the ring-ditches, and although possible burnt bone was found in one, sampling failed to confirm this identification.

4.2.7 Aims 2.2.3 and 2.2.5. Only one deposit of human bone was confirmed, a small cremation pit cut into a ditch in the south-east corner of the site.

4.2.8 Aim 2.2.4 Continuations of ditches seen in Field 2 were found and investigated, but middle Bronze Age pottery was only found in one case, although another possible element was cut by a cremation burial. Most of the ditches that were dug contained late Iron Age pottery, perhaps indicating a long-lived system recut in the later Iron Age.

4.2.9 Aim 2.2.6 The large pits seen on the geophysical survey in the north part of the site were confirmed as storage pits of classic type, and were of middle or late Iron Age date.

4.2.10 Aims 2.2.7-2.2.10 The existence of multiple phases of enclosure was confirmed, but precise dating and establishment of a sequence was not possible, partly due to problems with residual finds, partly because trenching revealed even more ditches than anticipated, and partly because the system was probably subject to recutting. Development from the middle Iron Age into the Roman period is, however, clear.

4.2.11 Aim 2.2.11. Two of the fissures were investigated, and their Pleistocene character confirmed. Samples were taken for dating, but no dating for the sediments has yet been carried out.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 Although finds were recovered from most of the features that were dug, and others recovered from the surface of those that were not, the quantity of features and number of periods represented means that the dating cannot always be taken at face value, given the clear evidence for residuality in some cases, and the probable presence of intrusive material in others. This caveat needs to be borne in mind in the following discussion.

Mesolithic

4.3.2 The distribution of flint across Field 10 suggests that there is a very high likelihood that a fairly substantial early Mesolithic site was located near to or on the limestone escarpment at the eastern edge of site.

4.3.3 In the late Mesolithic, activity was more dispersed with microlith forms and probable Mesolithic debitage more lightly scattered across the area.

Neolithic

4.3.4 No features of clearly Neolithic date were uncovered, and no pottery of certain Neolithic date was found. However, flint items of this date suggests that there is the possibility of early Neolithic middening activity. This raises the potential of finding features such as pit clusters that can easily be missed by evaluation and are very often found alongside middens. A more limited later Neolithic flint assemblage demonstrates that some activity of this date was taking place within Field 10. It is also possible that one or more of the group of ring-ditches in and adjacent to Field 10 may have been Neolithic in origin, as those within Field 10 were not clearly dated. The large ring ditch west of Field 10 is over 60m in diameter, and may represent a henge rather than a barrow, but this feature has not yet been tested by excavation.

Early Bronze Age

4.3.5 Only a relatively small component of the flint assemblage appears to date to the early Bronze Age, and no pottery was found that could be dated with certainty to the early Bronze

Age, although a single Beaker sherd (phased to the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age) was discovered in an Iron Age context. However, nine contexts produced early prehistoric pottery, and three of these were associated with ring-ditches observable on the geophysical survey that are very likely part of barrows of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age or early Bronze Age date.

4.3.6 Four circular ditches were seen on the geophysical survey that had the appearance of ring-ditches surrounding barrows very typically dating to the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age or early Bronze Age. These were in Trenches 351, 385/386, 383/390, and 399. Unfortunately, none of these could be securely dated due both to the general lack of associated material culture and to the fact that much of what was recovered was not closely dateable. Two of the ring-ditches produced pottery that could only be generally dated to the early prehistoric period, those in Trench 385/386, and 399; however, material was only recovered from upper fills. In addition, three of the ring-ditches (those in Trenches 351, 385/386 and 383/390) produced Iron Age or Roman pottery in the upper fills. In the case of double ring-ditch 383/390, only the outer ditch contained this material, the inner ditch having only struck flint. The later pottery in ring-ditch 351 was a scrap weighing 1g in the uppermost fill, so can be disregarded, while that in 385/386 was only a single sherd in the top fill, so may well have been intrusive. Despite the scarcity of early Bronze Age material and presence of later material, the form of the ring-ditches should be seen as the overriding factor in dating, and it is very likely that these four features are late Neolithic/early Bronze Age or early Bronze Age in date. None of these ring-ditches contained a surviving mound, nor was there evidence in the ditch slots excavated that any had had external banks, and so might have been henges rather than barrows. No human bone was recovered from any contexts associated with the probable barrows, although burnt bone was recorded in upper fill 38316 but was left *in situ*.

4.3.7 A large deposit of cockle shells was found in upper fill 39016 of the ring-ditch in Trench 383/390. The deposit remains undated, although the upper fill of the same ditch, 38316, produced a small amount of late Iron Age/Roman pottery. If the cockle shell deposit proves to date to the Bronze Age, the find is unique or extremely rare, and of potential national significance. However, as other contexts in this part of the site of late Iron Age/Roman date also included cockle shells, the latter date is more likely for the deposit of shells in 39016 as well.

4.3.8 Another unusual discovery was made in the upper fill of a ring-ditch. A probable beaver tooth was found in 39904. The context is poorly dated although it did contain a single sherd of early prehistoric pottery. In a recent survey of early prehistoric animal bones in southern Britain, no examples of beaver were found to date to the early Bronze Age (Serjentson 2011, Table 3.1), although beaver remains are present both from Neolithic sites and from just 3% of later prehistoric animal bone assemblages (Hambleton 2008, Table 2.1). In common with the deposit of cockle shells, the position of the probable beaver tooth within the ring-ditch may indicate that it is of much later date

4.3.9 Two linear ditches in Trench 350 and 352 produced a small amount of early prehistoric pottery. Linear ditches of such an early date would be highly unusual, and it is instead likely that the pottery is residual in later features. This does, however, indicate the presence of early activity in the area, and this may be related to the putative ring-ditch/barrow exposed in Trench 351.

Middle Bronze Age

4.3.10 A single context, the basal fill of ditch 38207, produced middle Bronze Age pottery. However, the middle fill of the same ditch produced late Iron Age pottery and an intrusive medieval sherd, and in the upper fill further late Iron Age/Roman pottery was found. The ditch therefore most likely dates to the late Iron Age. However, this ditch recuts an earlier ditch on the same alignment, and this orientation is shared by the middle Bronze Age field system seen in Field 2 immediately to the east of the ditches. It is therefore possible that the earlier ditch, 38203, belongs to the middle Bronze Age field system, and the ditch was perhaps visible and was recut in the late Iron Age with the middle Bronze Age sherd redeposited during this episode. Lengths of ditch on the same orientation and line as the middle Bronze Age system in Field 2 were visible on the geophysical survey continuing north-west across much of Field 10. Although intermittent on the geophysical survey, ditches 40618, 37604 and 35904 were either sterile or contained only struck flint. This suggests that elements of the middle Bronze Age field system in Field 2 continued into the south-eastern corner of Field 10. The presence of a small group of flintwork of mid-late Bronze Age in this general area of Field 10 supports the interpretation of activity of this date on the area. Other undated ditches that are on the same alignment as the middle Bronze Age field system in the adjacent Field 2 might also be of this date, for example 38805.

Late Bronze Age

4.3.11 No certain late Bronze Age material or features were identified; however, a posthole containing pottery dating to the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age was found in Trench 389, and a cremation deposit was found cut into ditch 38805, 50m to the north-east of this posthole. While the cremation remains undated, it shares many similarities with the cremations cut into an earlier ditch in Trench 103 in Field 2, and one of these was radiocarbon dated to the late Bronze Age. Ditch 38805 remains undated, but is on the same alignment as ditches that form part of a middle Bronze Age field system in Field 2, and might be of the same date. There is therefore a distinct possibility that cremation 38804 is late Bronze Age in date.

Early Iron Age

4.3.12 A single posthole could be dated to the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age, 38903, in the southern part of Field 10. Two further features, 35102 and 35603, in the north-western part of Field 10, produced early/middle Iron Age pottery, and a small component of early Iron Age pottery was found in later contexts. This indicates that the settlement activity in the northern part of the site, predominantly dating to the middle and late Iron Age and continuing into the Roman period, began in the early Iron Age, but was limited during this time.

Middle Iron Age

4.3.13 Material that can be dated to the middle Iron Age with certainty was found in relatively few features, but over multiple areas of the field, suggesting more than one settlement area. This includes Trenches 353, 363, 365, 376, 385 and 389. An additional 15 trenches produced material that might date to the middle or late Iron Age, and these were also found in both the northern and southern parts of the site. Middle Iron Age features included linear ditches and pits, including a large 'bell'-shaped pit that was one of a linear spread of features with similar geophysical signatures. No roundhouses were identified, although the features that were discovered are indicative of at least one settlement that includes enclosure ditches.

4.3.14 Middle Iron Age activity is concentrated around Trenches 363 and 365 in the Northern Area, and Trenches 391 and 392 in the Southern Area. The continuity and expansion of settlement activity in the Northern Area in the late Iron Age and early Roman period obscures further understanding of the middle Iron Age activity as the dense geophysical anomalies in this area relate predominantly to these later periods. Features belonging to the Middle Iron Age in the Southern Area are not clearly evident on the geophysical survey, despite earlier features being clearly shown, suggesting that the middle Iron Age activity in this area of the site was more limited and ephemeral.

Late Iron Age

4.3.15 The middle Iron Age settlement in the Northern Area grew in size and complexity in the late Iron Age. The extent and character of the settlement can be seen on the geophysical survey and comprises multiple ditched enclosures following a NE-SW/NW-SE orientation. One smaller penannular enclosure is evident within one of the enclosures, and pits of late Iron Age date are present within and around these enclosures. Multiple phases of enclosures can be seen, and this settlement continues into the early and middle Roman periods, although it is likely that more than one late Iron Age phase is represented. Many of the features that have been conservatively phased to the late Iron Age/early Roman period are likely to date to the late Iron Age.

4.3.16 The late Iron Age settlement is structured around a major sinuous ditch. Material deriving from the multiple interventions into this ditch dated between the middle Iron Age and middle Roman period but included the late Iron Age, suggesting that the ditch remained a major feature throughout the life of the settlement. The geophysical survey shows that this boundary was not continuous, having several breaks in its line, and other ditches that were not visible on the geophysical survey plot were also exposed along or close to its line suggest that the history of this boundary is more complex, and perhaps longer-lived, than anticipated from the geophysical survey data alone.

4.3.17 Late Iron Age activity was also found away from the main settlement, as Trenches 406, 407 and 380 in the Central Area, and Trenches 381 and 385 in the Southern Area all produced late Iron Age material. Some of this activity may in part be related to a rectilinear enclosure system seen on the geophysical survey to the west of the Central Area of Field 10, outside of the evaluated area. A double ditched rectilinear enclosure was seen on the geophysical survey and was exposed in Trenches 385 and 386. This was not securely dated, although probable late Iron Age material was recovered and the feature is on the same alignment and has the same form as late Iron Age enclosures in the Northern Area, so might be of the same date. The other features containing late Iron Age finds may be outliers either of the settlement at the north end of Field 10, or possibly of the settlement seen in Field 3 to the east (OA 2018c).

Early Roman

4.3.18 The Iron Age settlement in the Northern Area of the site continues into the Roman period, although many of the features conservatively dated to the late Iron Age/Roman period are, on balance, likely to be late Iron Age. Nevertheless, early Roman features were identified in the Northern Area in Trenches 357, 362, 364, and possibly 365 and 371. These include pits and linear ditches belonging to enclosures following the prevailing NE-SW/NW-SE orientation

of the late Iron Age settlement, and it appears that the late Iron Age settlement continued into the early Roman period little changed, although activity was somewhat limited.

4.3.19 In the Central Area, a single sherd of early Roman pottery was found in a post-medieval layer in Trench 378, and an early Roman ditch was found in Trench 380. This latter feature may be related to a rectilinear enclosure complex seen on the geophysical survey to the immediate west of the trench, outside the evaluation area. The enclosure complex may therefore have phase(s) belonging to the early Roman period, with peripheral feature(s) extending into the western part of Field 10.

4.3.20 No certain early Roman finds or features were discovered in the Southern Area, although a possible sherd of this date was found in Trench 385, hinting at activity of early Roman date in this area.

Middle Roman

4.3.21 A small amount of middle Roman material was recovered. In the Northern Area, this was found in Trenches 357 and 371, coming respectively from the topsoil, and the major sinuous ditch. This suggests that the earlier settlement in this area continued into the middle Roman period to a very limited degree, with the sinuous ditch continuing to structure the landscape. While much of the pottery and features conservatively dated to the late Iron Age/Roman period probably belongs at the very beginning of this span, some may date to the middle Roman period and middle Roman settlement might have been more extensive than the features currently securely dated to the middle Roman period indicate.

4.3.22 A middle Roman ditch was identified in the Central Area, in Trench 407. This was positioned between the settlement in the Northern Area and the putative late Iron Age/Roman rectilinear enclosures to the west of Field 10 outside the area of evaluation. The middle Roman ditch might represent activity peripheral to one of these settlements, and the geophysical survey does not suggest intensive activity in this area.

4.3.23 No late Roman finds or features were identified

Medieval

4.3.24 Two ditches have been tentatively phased to the medieval period, and a small collection of medieval pottery was found in topsoil and subsoil layers. This evidence reflects the non-intensive agriculture use of the site in the medieval period.

Post-medieval

4.3.25 The site continued in agricultural use into the post-medieval period with a small number of ditches dateable to this period, and material culture discovered in the topsoil and subsoil. A post-medieval cobbled trackway flanked by two ditches was found in the Central Area, and this corresponds to a parish boundary. One or two ditches at right angles to this containing post-medieval pottery were found in the Northern Area, and probably represent contemporary sub-divisions of the field.

4.4 Significance

Mesolithic

4.4.1 A fairly large assemblage of early Mesolithic flint was discovered in later features and layers, mainly along the eastern edge of the site, suggesting the presence of a fairly substantial early Mesolithic site, although there is no evidence that this represents *in situ* activity. There is also a little later Mesolithic material. Early Mesolithic sites and findspots in East Kent are still rare (Garwood 2011, fig. 3.3), and so the material from Field 10 is of medium (county) significance in its own right. The site also needs to be considered in relation to the other discoveries of this date within the Otterpool wider landscape, and has a higher group value when considered with the other sites found in Fields 5 and 8 (OA 2018e; OA 2018h).

Neolithic

4.4.2 No Neolithic features or pottery certainly dating to this period was found, the evidence being limited to struck flint. However, if any of the ring-ditches were found to be of Neolithic origin, or if the flint is related to pits or better-preserved midden features that were outside the evaluation trenches, the significance would be greater. The Neolithic evidence also needs to be seen in the context of the wider evidence recovered from the Otterpool landscape in Fields 1-4 and 9 (OA 2018b; OA 2018c; OA 2018d; OA 2018j), and together these suggest activity of medium (county or regional) significance.

Early Bronze Age

4.4.3 Although little material was dated with certainty to the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age, or the early Bronze Age, it is likely that much of the pottery that was given an early prehistoric spot-date does in fact date to the early Bronze Age. Four probable barrows were identified on the geophysical survey and although these could not be securely dated during the evaluation, a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age, or the early Bronze Age, date is highly likely. They form only part of a larger barrow cemetery, and there are also other barrows within the Otterpool landscape that are better-preserved (OA 2018e; OA 2018h). Together these are of high medium (regional) significance. If the cockle shells deposited within one of the ring ditces were to be proven to be of early Bronze Age date, this would further enhance their importance, and would be of national significance.

Middle Bronze Age

4.4.4 A single ditch was tentatively dated to the middle Bronze Age. On its own this is of local significance, although it is likely that this, as well as some undated ditches in the south-western part of Field 10, belong to a middle Bronze Age field system uncovered in Field 2 and elsewhere. Middle Bronze Age field systems are becoming more widely known in Kent, but are still relatively rare, so the wider field system is of medium (county) significance.

Early and middle Iron Age

4.4.5 The northern settlement probably began in the early Iron Age but appears to have been small during this time, expanding in the middle Iron Age, but still of relatively limited size. The settlement appears to be of a type that is known from other parts of Kent, in the region, though enclosed settlements even of the middle Iron Age are still not common, so it is of medium (county) significance.

4.4.6 Early and middle Iron Age activity in the southern part of the site is even more limited in extent, and this is of only local significance.

Late Iron Age

4.4.7 The northern settlement expanded in the late Iron Age and included multiple rectilinear ditches enclosures. While the size of the site increases its significance, the settlement is again of a well-known type in the region. However, the Field 10 settlement also needs to be considered in the context of the wider evidence of this date from the Otterpool scheme in Fields 1 and 3 (OA 2018b; OA 2018c). Overall the site is of medium (county) significance.

4.4.8 The late Iron Age activity away from the northern area is more limited, and is of local significance only.

Roman

4.4.9 The settlement in the Northern Area contracted in the Roman period, and is of local significance. Activity outside of the Northern Area is more limited and is of negligible significance.

4.4.10 Despite the late Iron Age and Roman activity in Field 10 being of local importance on its own, when combined with the other evaluation areas within the Otterpool scheme, evidence for landscape development over this period is substantial including multiple settlements and a villa. Further excavation of this landscape will significantly add to our understanding of the development of rural settlement and the interaction of adjacent sites within the same landscape over the later Iron Age and Roman period.

Medieval and post-medieval

4.4.11 The medieval and post-medieval evidence is of negligible significance.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 350						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained three ditches and one pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of yellow, orange, and green silty sands with limestone bedrock outcrops.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
35000	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silt.	Worked flint inc. scrapers; IA pottery; Post-med glass; Plastic button; C19 horseshoe	-
35001	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil. Dark yellow brown silty sand.	Worked flint; Epreh pottery	-
35002	Layer	-	-	Natural. Mottled orange, yellow and green sands with limestone.	-	-
35003	Fill of 35005	0.88	0.34	Upper fill of ditch 35005. Dark grey brown sandy silt. Charcoal flecks.	Worked flint; Epreh pottery; Animal bone	Prehis?
35004	Fill of 35005	0.23	0.13	Basal fill of ditch 35005. Light yellow grey sandy silt.	-	Prehis?
35005	Cut	0.88	0.43	Ditch, linear or curvilinear, runs ENE-WSW. V-shaped.	-	Prehis?
35006	Fill of 35017	0.67	-	Sole fill of ditch 35017. Dark grey brown sandy silt. Heavy truncation by machine.	-	Post-med?
35007	Cut	0.55	-	Pit, circular, unexcavated.	-	-
35008	Fill of 35007	0.55	-	Upper/sole fill of pit 35007. Yellow green silty sand. Unexcavated	-	-
35009	Cut	1.32	0.83	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Steep uneven sides, some undercutting. Concave base.	-	Prehis?
35010	Fill of 35009	1.03	0.10	Upper fill of ditch 35009. Light grey brown clayey silt.	Worked flint inc. scraper; Fired clay	Prehis?
35011	Fill of 35009	1.32	0.12	Upper fill of ditch 35009. Dark black brown clayey silt.	-	Prehis?
35012	Fill of 35009	0.98	0.21	Middle fill of ditch 35009. Yellow brown sandy silt.	Worked flint inc. microlith; Epreh pottery	Prehis?
35013	Fill of 35009	0.50	0.32	Middle fill of ditch 35009. Grey brown sandy silt.	-	Prehis?

35014	Fill of 35009	0.72	0.14	Middle fill of ditch 35009. Dark grey brown with speckled patches.	Worked flint	Prehis?
35015	Fill of 35009	0.61	0.23	Lower fill of ditch 35009. Grey brown sandy silt.	Worked flint; Animal bone	Prehis?
35016	Fill of 35009	0.22	0.13	Basal fill of ditch 35009. Dark brown silty sand.	-	Prehis?
35017	Cut	0.67	-	Ditch, linear, runs ENE-WSW. Unexcavated.	-	Post-med?

Trench 351						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained three ditches, two of which are the same ring ditch, and a tree-throw hole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt and green sands.					**Length (m)**	29.50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.56
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
35100	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil. Brownish grey silty sand.	Worked flint	-
35101	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil. Brownish grey to light yellowish/orangey grey sandy silt.	Worked flint; c1825-1900 pottery; C16-C18 CBM; ?Nail	-
35102	Cut	3.11	0.91	Ditch, curvilinear. Ring-ditch Moderately sloped sides, concave base. Same as 35112	-	Preh
35103	Fill of 35102	3.11	0.21	Upper fill of ditch 35102. Brownish grey silty sand.	Worked flint inc. scraper	Preh
35104	Fill of 35102	2.82	0.24	Upper fill of ditch 35102. Brownish grey silty sand.	Worked flint; E-MIA pottery	Preh
35105	Fill of 35102	1.33	0.28	Middle fill of ditch 35102, north side. Brownish grey with yellow.	-	Preh
35106	Fill of 35102	0.72	0.07	Middle fill of ditch 35102, south side. Dark brownish grey silty sand. Charcoal flecks.	-	Preh
35107	Fill of 35102	1.84	0.32	Lower fill of ditch 35102, sloped from south side. Brownish/yellowish grey sandy silt.	-	Preh
35108	Fill of 35102	1.58	0.11	Basal fill of ditch 35102. Light brownish grey sandy silt.	-	Preh
35109	Cut	1.12	0.33	Ditch, linear, runs ENE-WSW. Moderately sloped sides, V-Shaped base.	-	LIA/R

35110	Fill of 35109	1.12	0.31	Upper fill of ditch 35109. Brownish grey silty sand.	Worked flint; LIA/R pottery	LIA/R
35111	Fill of 35109	0.92	0.04	Basal fill of 35109. Brownish grey sandy silt.	-	LIA/R
35112	Cut	3.70	-	Ditch, curvilinear. Ring-ditch. Same as 35102. Unexcavated.	-	Preh
35113	Fill of 35112	3.70	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 35112. Brownish grey silty sand. Unexcavated.	-	Preh
35114	Cut	1.17	0.15	Tree-throw hole, oval. Shallow, irregular sides. Concave base.	-	-
35115	Fill of 35114	1.17	0.15	Sole fill of tree-throw hole 35114. Greyish brown silty sand.	-	-
35116	Layer	-	-	Natural. Greyish yellow and green, and brownish orange silty sands.	-	-

Trench 352

General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained two parallel ditches and a possible ditch or furrow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of green sands and head deposit.					**Length (m)**	20
					Width (m)	1.90
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
35200	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Brownish grey silty sand.	Worked flint inc. scraper; C17-C19 tile	-
35201	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil. Variable colour: Brownish grey to light yellowish/orangey grey sandy silt.	Worked flint	-
35202	Layer	-	-	Natural. Green sands and other head deposits.	-	-
35203	Fill of 35204	1.8	0.30	Natural deposit. Grey green sandy clay.	-	-
35204	Cut	1.8	0.30	Natural feature. Circular, SW steeply sloped, NE steep undercut.	-	-
35205	Fill of 35206	0.50	0.15	Natural change in geology mistaken for feature. Greyish green clayey sand.	-	-
35206	Cut	0.50	0.15	Natural 'cut'. Linear change in geology mistaken for archaeological feature.	-	-
35207	Fill of 35208	0.85	0.75	Sole fill of ditch 35208. Dark reddish brown sandy clay.	Epreh pottery	Preh?

				Charcoal flecks. Heavy truncation by machine.		
35208	Cut	0.85	0.75	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Steep sides, concave base. Parallel to ditch 35210. Trackway.	-	Preh?
35209	Fill of 35210	0.85	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 35210. Dark reddish brown sandy clay. Charcoal flecks. Heavy truncation by machine. Unexcavated	Worked flint; IA pottery	Preh?
35210	Cut	0.85	-	Ditch, linear, runs ENE-WSW. Steep sides. Parallel to 35208. Trackway. Heavy truncation by machine. Unexcavated.	-	Preh?
32511	Fill of 35212	1.4	0.18	Sole fill of 35212. Greyish brown silty sand. Possibly natural	-	-
35212	Cut	1.4	0.18	Linear, runs ENE-WSW. Moderately sloped, shallow, flat base. Possibly a furrow or natural feature.	-	-

Trench 353						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained one pit, one ditch, and a solution hole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand with limestone outcrops.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
35300	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty sand.	-	-
35301	Layer	-	0.44	Subsoil. Dark greyish brown silty sand.	?Nail	-
35302	Layer	-	-	Natural. Dark Brownish orange and light greyish green silty sand with limestone outcrops.	-	-
35303	Cut	1.51	0.49	Ditch, linear, runs E-W. Moderately sloped sides, concave base.	-	?MIA
35304	Fill of 35303	0.43	0.10	Basal fill of ditch 35303. Greyish brown silty sand with orange mottling.	-	?MIA
35305	Fill of 35303	1.51	0.40	Upper fill of ditch 35303. Dark greyish brown silty sand flecked with dark orange.	Worked flint; ?MIA pottery	?MIA

35306	Cut	0.48	0.13	Pit, oval. Moderately sloped sides, flat base. Cut into top of solution hole 35308.	-	-
35307	Fill	0.48	0.13	Sole fill of pit 35306. Light brownish yellow silty sand.	-	-
35308	Cut	1.20	>0.86	Natural solution hole. Sub-circular. Undercutting sides. Not bottomed.	-	-
35309	Fill	1.20	>0.86	Dark reddish brown with light brownish yellow bands. Sandy clay. Cut by 35306	-	-

Trench 354						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench contained four parallel linears, three of which may have been furrows with one certain with one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of green sands and head deposit.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
35400	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty sand	Worked flint inc. adze fragment	-
35401	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil. Dark greyish brown silty sand.	Worked flint	-
35402	Layer	-	-	Natural. Green sand and other head deposits.	-	-
35403	Fill of 35404	0.55	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow/ditch 35404. Greyish green silty sand. Unexcavated	-	-
35404	Cut	0.55	-	Furrow/ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Unexcavated. Parallel to 35406, 35408, and 35410, each a regular distance of 7m apart.	-	-
35405	Layer	0.60	-	Geological variation. Green sand head deposit	-	-
35406	Cut	0.50	0.12	Furrow/ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Shallow sloped sides, concave base. Parallel to 35404, 35408, and 35410, each a regular distance of 7m apart.	-	LIA
35407	Fill of 35406	0.50	0.12	Sole fill of furrow/ditch 35406. Greyish green silty sand. Charcoal flecks.	Worked flint; LIA pottery	LIA

35408	Cut	0.50	-	Furrow/ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Unexcavated. Parallel to 35404, 35406, and 35410, each a regular distance of 7m apart.	-	-
35409	Fill of 35408	0.50	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow/ditch 35408. Greyish green silty sand. Unexcavated.	-	-
35410	Cut	1.45	-	Ditch, linear, runs ENE-WSW. Same as 35303. Unexcavated. Parallel to 35404, 35406, and 35408.	-	-
35411	Fill of 35410	1.45	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 35410. Yellowish grey sandy silt. Unexcavated.	IA pottery	-

Trench 355						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained three ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sands.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.51
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
35500	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Greyish brown silty sand.	-	-
35501	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil. Greyish brown silty sand.	-	-
35502	Layer	-	-	Natural. Dark brownish green and orangey brown silty sand.	-	-
35503	Cut	0.60	0.12	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Gradually sloping sides, concave base.	-	-
35504	Fill of 35503	0.35	0.05	Basal fill of ditch 35503. Dark greenish yellow silty sand.	-	-
35505	Fill of 35503	0.60	0.07	Upper fill of ditch 35503. Greenish yellow silty sand.	-	-
35506	Cut	0.60	0.09	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Moderately sloping sides, flat base. Forms square enclosure with 35508.	-	-
35507	Fill of 35506	0.60	0.09	Sole fill of ditch 35506. Pinkish brown silty sand.	-	-
35508	Cut	0.62	-	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Unexcavated. Forms square enclosure with 33506.	-	-

35509	Fill of 35508	0.62	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 35508. Pinkish brown silty sand. Unexcavated.	-	-
35510	Layer	>1.00	0.08	Geological. Reddish orange silty sand overlying natural 35502.	-	-

Trench 356						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained three ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of green sands and head deposit.					**Length (m)**	20
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
35600	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil. Greyish brown silty sand.	Worked flint inc. scraper; Lead ?washer	-
35601	Layer	-	0.27	Subsoil. Greyish brown silty sand.	-	-
35602	Layer	-	-	Natural. Mixed green sand and head deposit.	-	-
35603	Cut	0.61	0.30	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Moderately sloped sides, concave base.	-	E/MIA
35604	Fill of 35603	0.61	0.30	Sole fill of ditch 35603. Grey clayey sand.	E-MIA pottery	E/MIA
35605	Cut	1.16	0.66	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Steeply sloped sides, concave base.	-	LIA/R
35606	Fill of 35605	0.96	0.5	Upper fill of ditch 35605. Dark greyish black clayey sand. Moderate charcoal.	c1775-1900 pottery; LIA pottery; Fired clay; R hipposandal wing; Horseshoe	LIA/R
35607	Fill of 35605	0.20	0.16	Basal fill of dich 35605. Mottled orangey green sandy clay.	-	LIA/R
35608	Cut	1.07	-	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Unexcavated.	Worked flint	LIA/R
35609	Fill of 35608	1.07	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 35608. Greyish black clayey sand. Moderate charcoal. Unexcavated.	LIA/R pottery	LIA/R

Trench 357		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
	Length (m)	30

Trench contained nine ditches, one of contains six postholes, two pits, and one possible pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of yellow and green silty sands.					**Width (m)**	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
35700	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Brownish grey silty sand	Worked flint inc. scrapers; c1825-1900 pottery; MR pottery; R and C16-C19 CBM; Animal bone	-
35701	Layer	-	0.50	Subsoil. Brownish grey to light yellowish brown sandy silt.	Worked flint; LIA/R pottery; C17-C19 CBM; ?Nail	-
35702	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light yellowish brown and light greyish green silty sand.	-	-
35703	Cut	2.50	0.28	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Gradually sloped side. Not bottomed. Truncates pit 35706	-	ER
35704	Fill of 35703	2.50	0.23	Upper fill of ditch 35703. Brownish grey silty sand.	Worked flint; ER pottery; Fired clay	ER
35705	Fill of 35703	>1.35	0.06	Lower fill of ditch 35703. Greyish yellow sandy silt.	-	ER
35706	Cut	0.93	0.30	Pit, oval. Moderately sloped sides, flat base. Truncated by ditch 35703	-	ER
35707	Fill of 35706	0.93	0.30	Sole fill of pit 35706. Dark brownish grey silty sand. Moderate charcoal. Cut by ditch 35703.	ER pottery; Fired clay inc. poss. mould	ER
35708	Cut	1.76	0.36	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Moderately sloped sides, concave base. Truncates pit 35711.	-	-
35709	Fill of 35708	1.76	0.18	Upper fill of ditch 35708. Brownish grey silty sand.	Worked flint, inc. axe working flake Fired clay; Animal bone	-
35710	Fill of 35708	1.58	0.18	Basal fill of ditch 35708. Light brownish grey sandy silt.	-	-
35711	Cut	0.80	0.15	Possible pit, sub-oval. Gradually sloped sides, flat	-	R

				base. Truncated by ditch 35708.		
35712	Fill of 35711	0.80	0.15	Sole fill of possible pit 35711. Light brownish grey sandy silt.	R pottery; C17-C19 CBM	R
35713	Cut	1.19	0.52	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Steeply sloped, V-shaped.	-	-
35714	Fill of 35713	1.19	0.33	Upper fill of ditch 35713. Brownish grey silty sand.	Worked flint; M-LIA and LIA/R pottery; Animal bone	-
35715	Fill of 35713	0.84	0.14	Middle fill of ditch 37513. Greyish brown sandy silt.	LIA pottery	-
35716	Fill of 35713	0.43	0.04	Basal fill of ditch 35713. Greyish brown and greyish green sandy silt.	-	-
35717	Cut	0.69	0.20	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Moderately sloped sides, concave base.	-	-
35718	Fill of 35717	0.69	0.16	Upper fill of ditch 357117. Light brownish grey sandy silt.	Worked flint	-
35719	Fill of 35717	0.33	0.04	Basal fill of ditch 35717. Brownish grey and brownish green sandy silt.	-	-
35720	Layer	0.75	-	Geological. Greenish orange sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
35721	Cut	2.7	-	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Unexcavated.	-	-
35722	Fill of 35721	2.7	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 35721. Brownish grey silty sand. Unexcavated.	-	-
35723	Cut	1.37	-	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Unexcavated.	-	-
35724	Fill of 35723	1.37	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 35723. Light brownish grey silty sand. Unexcavated.	-	-
35725	Layer	7.60	0.14	Sunbaked deposit associated with groups 35746 and 35747. Masked features beneath. Brownish grey sandy silt.	Worked flint; ER pottery; Fired clay; Slag: Animal bone	ER
35726	Cut	1.25	0.29	Construction ditch, linear, NNE-SSW. Steeply sloped sides, flat base. Same as 35728 and 35744. Group 35746. Contains postholes 35729, 35731, 35733, 35735, and 35737.	-	LIA

35727	Fill of 35726	1.25	0.29	Sole fill of construction ditch 35726. Brownish grey silty sand. Cut by postholes 35729, 35731, 35733, 35735, and 35737.	-	LIA
35728	Cut	1.30	0.46	Construction ditch, linear, NNE-SSW. Moderately sloped sides. Not bottomed. Same as 35726 and 35744. Group 35746. Contains postholes 35739 and 35741.	-	LIA
35729	Cut	0.40	0.15	Posthole, oval. Steep, near vertical sides, flat base. Truncates posthole 37531, cut into ditch fill 375. Group 35747	-	R
35730	Fill of 35729	0.40	0.15	Sole fill of posthole 35729. Brownish grey sandy silt.	Fired clay	R
35731	Cut	0.42	0.16	Posthole, oval. Steep, near vertical sides, slightly concave base. Truncated by 35729. Cut into ditch fill 35727. Group 35747.	-	R
35732	Fill of 35731	0.42	0.16	Sole fill of posthole 35731. Brownish grey silty sand. Cut by posthole 35729.	R pottery	R
35733	Cut	0.38	0.25	Posthole, oval. Steep, near vertical sides, slightly stepped, flat base. Cut in to ditch fill 35727. Group 35747	-	R
35734	Fill of 35733	0.38	0.25	Sole fill of posthole 35733. Light brownish grey sandy silt.	R pottery	R
35735	Cut	0.28	0.17	Posthole, oval. Steeply sloped sides, concave base. Truncated by pit 35737. Cut into ditch fill 35727.Group 35747.	-	R
35736	Fill of 35735	0.28	0.17	Sole fill of posthole 35735. Brownish grey sandy silt. Cut by pit 35737.	LIA/R pottery	R
35737	Cut	0.55	0.20	Pit, oval. Moderately sloped sides, flat base. Truncates posthole 35735 construction ditch 35726.	-	R
35738	Fill of 35737	0.55	0.20	Sole fill of pit 35737. Greyish brown silty sand. Charcoal flecks.	LIA/R pottery	R

35739	Cut	0.37	0.19	Posthole, oval. Steep, near vertical sides, concave base. Cut into ditch fill 35743. Group 35747.	-	R
35740	Fill of 35739	0.37	0.19	Sole fill of posthole 35739. Greyish brown silty sand. Charcoal flecks.	LIA/R pottery	R
35741	Cut	0.27	0.18	Posthole, oval. Steep, near vertical sides, flat base. Cut into ditch fill 35743.	-	R
35742	Fill of 35741	0.27	0.18	Sole fill of posthole 35741. Brownish grey silty sand.	LIA/R pottery	R
35743	Fill of 35728	1.30	0.46	Sole fill of construction ditch 35728. Brownish grey sandy silt. Cut by postholes 35739 and 35741.	LIA pottery	LIA
35744	Cut	>1.10	0.39	Ditch, linear, runs NNE-SSW. Possible terminus or a right angle turn of ditch. Moderately sloped sides, concave base. Same as 35726 and 35728. Group 35746.	-	-
35745	Fill of 35744	>1.10	0.39	Sole fill of ditch 35744. Brownish grey, brownish green silty sand.	LIA pottery, slag	LIA
35746	Group	1.30	0.46	Construction ditch, linear. Comprises 35726, 35728, and 35744.	-	LIA
35747	Group	-	-	Postholes, all oval. Comprises 35729, 35731, 35733, 35735, 35739, and 35741. Within ditch group 35746.	-	R

Trench 358

General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained five ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of mixed sands.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
35800	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt.	Worked flint inc. scrapers	-
35801	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil. Yellowish brown sandy silt.	Worked flint	-
35802	Layer	-	-	Natural. Mixed greyish brown and greyish green sands.	-	-

35803	Cut	0.32	0.08	Ditch, linear, SE-NW. Uneven steeply sloped sides, V-shaped.	-	-
35804	Fill of 35803	0.32	0.08	Sole fill of ditch 35803. Greenish brown sandy clay. Charcoal flecks.	-	-
35805	Cut	0.58	0.20	Ditch, linear, NW-SE. Steep sides, concave base. Truncates ditch 35807.	-	LIA/R
35806	Fill of 35805	0.58	0.20	Sole fill of ditch 35805. Yellowish brown sandy clay. Charcoal flecks.	Worked flint inc. adze fragment; LIA/R pottery	LIA/R
35807	Cut	0.86	0.22	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Moderately sloped sides, irregular concave base. Truncated by ditch 35805.	-	LIA
35808	Fill of 35807	0.86	0.22	Sole fill of ditch 35807. Greyish brown sandy clay. Charcoal flecks. Cut by ditch 35805.	LIA pottery	LIA
35809	Cut	0.69	0.16	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Steep sides, concave base.	-	LIA/R
35810	Fill of 35809	0.69	0.16	Sole fill of ditch 35809. Greyish brown sandy clay.	LIA/R pottery; Worked flint	LIA/R
35811	Cut	1.2	-	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Unexcavated.	-	-
35812	Fill of 35811	1.2	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 35811. Brownish grey silty clay. Unexcavated.	-	-
35813	Layer	-	-	Geological change.	-	-
35814	Layer	-	-	Geological change.	-	-
35815	Layer	-	-	Geological change.	-	-

Trench 359

General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained three ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey sands.					**Length (m)**	20
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
35900	Layer	-	0.42	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt.	-	-
35901	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil. Yellowish brown sandy silt.	-	-
35902	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange clayey and green sands.	-	-
35903	Fill of 35904	1.23	0.17	Sole fill of ditch 35904. Dark yellowish brown clayey sand.	-	-

35904	Cut	1.23	0.17	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Moderately sloped sides, flat base.	-	-
35905	Fill of 35906	0.49	0.28	Sole fill of ditch 35906. Dark blackish brown silty sand.	R pottery	R
35906	Cut	0.49	0.28	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Steeply sloped sides, concave base. Truncates ditch 35908.	-	R
35907	Fill of 35908	>0.42	0.29	Sole fill of ditch 35908. Dark greyish brown silty sand. Cut by ditch 36906	-	-
35908	Cut	>0.42	0.29	Ditch, linear, runs WNW-ESE. Steeply sloped sides, concave base. Truncated by ditch 35906	-	-

Trench 360						
General description					**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Trench contained three potential ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of greensands and orangey clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.68
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
36000	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt.	Worked flint	-
36001	Layer	-	0.44	Subsoil. Greyish brown sandy silt.	-	-
36002	Layer	-	-	Natural. Mixed dark yellowish green sand and light brownish orange clay.	-	-
36003	Cut	0.80	0.54	Probable ditch, linear, runs WNW-ESE. Steeply sloped sides, V-shaped. Not in visible in plan, only in section. Heavily truncated by machine, feature cut into sub-soil. Might be the same as 36005 and 36007 to create a T-shape.	-	Post-med
36004	Fill of 36003	0.80	0.54	Sole fill of ditch 36003. Light yellowish brown silty sand. Heavily truncated by machine.	C17-C19 CBM	Post-med
36005	Cut	1.75	0.26	Probable ditch, linear, runs WNW-ESE. Steeply sloped sides, shallow, flat base. Heavily truncated by	-	Post-med

				machine. Only visible in section. Might be the same as 36003 and 36007 to create a T-shape.		
36006	Fill of 36005	1.75	0.26	Sole fill of ditch 36505. Light creamy white chalk. Heavily truncated by machine.	C17-C19 CBM	Post-med
36007	Cut	0.92	0.26	Probable ditch, linear, runs ENE-WSW. Steeply sloped sides, shallow, flat base. Heavily truncated by machine. Only visible in section. Might be the same as 36003 and 36005 to create a T-shape.	-	Post-med
36008	Fill of 36007	0.92	0.26	Sole fill of ditch 36007. Mixed, white chalk and orangey brown silty clay. Charcoal flecks. Heavily truncated by machine.	C15-C17 CBM	Post-med
36009	Layer	-	-	Geological change. Same as 36002	-	-
36010	Layer	-	-	Geological change. Same as 36002.	-	-

Trench 361						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of greensands.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
36100	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Greyish brown silty sand.	-	-
36101	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil. Light greyish brown sandy silt.	-	-
36102	Layer	-	-	Natural. Greyish green sand.	-	-
36103	Layer	-	-	Geological. Reddish orange sand with iron pan.	Worked flint on surface	-
36104	Cut	0.74	0.45	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Steep, near vertical sides, flat base.	-	LIA
36105	Fill of 36104	0.58	0.18	Basal fill of ditch 36104. Dark greenish brown silty sand.	Worked flint	LIA
36106	Fill of 36104	0.74	0.28	Upper fill of ditch 36104. Greyish brown silty sand.	LIA pottery; Worked flint	LIA

36107	Layer	-	-	Geological. Mixed reddish orange and greyish green sand with iron pan.	-	-
36108	Layer	-	-	Geological. Greyish green sand.	-	-
36109	Layer	-	-	Reddish orange undulations similar to 36103 and 36102	-	-
36110	Layer	-	-	Reddish orange undulations similar to 36103 and 36102	-	-
36111	Layer	-	-	Reddish orange undulations similar to 36103 and 36102	-	-

Trench 362						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained two ditches, four pits, and an amorphous feature of possible intercutting pits. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of Mixed yellow and greensands.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
36200	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt.	Worked flint inc. scraper; LIA/R pottery; C16-C19 CBM; Iron bar	-
36201	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil. Light greyish brown silty sand.	Worked flint; LIA pottery; C17-C19 CBM	-
36202	Layer	-	-	Natural. Greyish green sand and light pinkish yellow sand flecked with dark orange.	-	-
36203	Cut	1.11	0.41	Pit, oval. Steeply sloped sides, flat base. Truncates ditch 36205.	-	LIA/R
36204	Fill of 36203	1.11	0.41	Sole fill of pit 36203. Dark greyish brown silty sand. Charcoal flecks.	LIA/R pottery	LIA/R
36205	Cut	1.40	0.32	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Steeply sloped sides, slightly concave base. Truncated by pit 36203.	-	LIA/R
36206	Fill of 36205	1.40	0.32	Sole fill of ditch 36205. Light greyish yellow silty sand with greenish grey patches. Cut by pit 36203	LIA/R pottery	LIA/R

36207	Cut	2.5	-	Pit, probably circular. Unexcavated.	-	-
36208	Fill of 36207	2.5	-	Upper/sole fill of pit 36507. Greenish grey silty sand. Unexcavated.	LIA/ER pottery	-
36209	Cut	1.35	0.41	Pit, circular. Steeply sloped sides, concave base.	-	LIA
36210	Fill of 36209	1.20	0.18	Upper fill of pit 36209. Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Light grey ashy patches.	LIA pottery	LIA
36211	Fill of 36209	1.35	0.26	Basal fill of pit 36209. Greyish yellow silty sand.	-	LIA
36212	Cut	3.80	-	Feature, possibly intercutting pits, amorphous. Truncated by pit 36214. Unexcavated.	-	LIA
36213	Fill of 36212	3.80	-	Upper/sole fill of amorphous feature 36212. Greyish yellow sandy silt. Charcoal flecks. Cut by pit 36214. Unexcavated.	Worked flint; LIA pottery; hammerstone	LIA
36214	Cut	1.85	-	Pit, probably oval. Truncates feature 36212. Unexcavated.	-	LIA
36215	Fill of 36214	1.85	-	Upper/sole fill of pit 36214. Greyish brown sandy silt. Charcoal flecks.	LIA pottery	LIA
36216	Cut	2.24	0.47	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Slightly stepped, steeply sloped sides, concave base.	-	ER
36217	Fill of 36216	2.24	0.30	Upper fill of ditch 36216. Brownish yellow sandy silt.	Worked flint; LIA pottery; Fired clay	ER
36218	Fill of 36216	1.84	0.17	Middle fill of ditch 36216. Light greyish brown sandy silt. Charcoal flecks.	Worked flint; ER pottery	ER
36219	Fill of 36216	1.41	0.09	Basal fill of ditch 36216. Mottled greyish yellow and green silty sand.	LIA/R pottery	ER

Trench 363		
General description	**Orientation**	L-Shaped: NE-SW, NW-SE
Trench contained two pits and two ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sands.	**Length (m)**	NE-SW 20m, NW-SE 10m.
	Width (m)	2

					Avg. depth (m)	0.29
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
36300	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Greyish brown silty sand.	-	-
36301	Layer	-	0.09	Subsoil. Greyish brown silty sand.	-	-
36302	Layer	-	-	Natural. Mixed brownish green and brownish orange silty sand with iron pan.	-	-
36303	Cut	2.41	0.94	Pit, oval. Steeply sloped sides. Flat, gently NW sloped base to regular circular hollow. Possible posthole.	-	LIA
36304	Fill of 36303	1.66	0.41	Upper fill of pit 36303. Dark brownish grey silty sand. Frequent charcoal and fired clay.	Worked flint inc. piercer; MIA and LIA/R pottery; Fired clay; Slag; Animal bone	LIA
36305	Fill of 36303	1.52	0.32	Middle fill of pit 36303. Light pinkish brown silty sand. Frequent charcoal and fired clay.	Worked flint; M/LIA pottery; Fired clay	LIA
36306	Fill of 36303	1.70	0.36	Middle fill of pit 36303. Light yellow brown silty sand. Charcoal flecks. Whitish sand tip lines.	MIA pottery; Fired clay; Animal bone	LIA
36307	Fill of 36303	2.11	0.30	Lower fill of pit 36303. Greenish brown silty sand. Charcoal flecks and fired clay.	Worked flint; MIA and LIA/R pottery; Fired clay	LIA
36308	Fill of 36303	0.30	0.54	Middle fill of pit 36303. Around edges only. Light brownish green silty sand.	Worked flint; MIA and LIA pottery; Fired clay	LIA
36309	Fill of 36303	0.99	0.10	Basal fill of pit 36303. Mixed dark red, brown and orange, and light brownish green silty sand.	-	-
36310	Cut	0.81	0.22	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Moderately sloped sides, concave base.	-	IA
36311	Fill of 36310	0.81	0.22	Sole fill of ditch 36310. Dark greenish brown clayey sand.	IA pottery, slag	IA
36312	Cut	2.45	-	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Unexcavated.	-	-

36313	Fill of 36312	2.45	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 36312. Yellowish brown silty sand. Unexcavated.	-	-
36314	Cut	1.26	-	Pit, oval. Unexcavated.	-	-
36315	Fill of 36314	<1.26	-	Upper fill of pit 36314. Dark brownish grey silty sand. Frequent charcoal. Unexcavated.	Worked flint	-
36316	Fill of 36314	1.26	-	Middle/lower fill of pit 36314. Light pinkish brown clayey sand. Unexcavated.	-	-

Trench 364						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained four ditches and a possible spread. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of mixed sands and mudstone.					**Length (m)**	30.10
					Width (m)	1.90
					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
36400	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey clayey silt.	Worked flint; c1775-1900 pottery; LIA/R pottery; C17-C19 CBM; Fired clay; LIA/R briquetage; Nail	-
36401	Layer	-	0.29	Subsoil. Light brownish grey clayey silt.	-	-
36402	Layer	-	-	Natural. Mixed brown orange and green sands, and mudstone.	-	-
36403	Cut	2.10	0.60	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Moderately sloped sides, concave base. Truncates ditch 36405, possible recut.	-	LIA
36404	Fill of 36403	2.10	0.60	Sole fill of ditch 36403. Dark brownish grey clayey silt.	Worked flint; LIA pottery	LIA
36405	Cut	1.05	0.30	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Moderately sloped sides, shallow, concave base. Truncated by 36403.	-	-
36406	Fill of 36405	1.05	0.30	Sole fill of ditch 36405. Greyish brown and green clayey silt. Cut by 36403.	-	-
36407	Cut	1.05	0.30	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Moderately sloped sides, shallow, concave base.	-	ER

36408	Fill of 36407	1.05	0.30	Sole fill of ditch 36407. Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Charcoal flecks.	ER pottery; Fired clay; Nail	ER
36409	Cut	1.80	0.60	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Moderately sloped sides, concave base.	-	-
36410	Fill of 36409	1.85	0.19	Upper fill of ditch 36409. Dark greyish brown clayey silt.	IA pottery; C14-C15 CBM	Medieval
36411	Fill of 36409	1.62	0.31	Basal fill of ditch 36409. Greyish brown and green clayey silt.	-	-
36412	Layer	2.15	-	Spread. Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Charcoal flecks. Unexcavated.	LIA pottery; R CBM	LIA/R

Trench 365						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained one pit, five ditches, one post hole, and one natural feature. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of brick earth and green sands.					**Length (m)**	40
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
36500	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil. Light greyish brown sandy silt.	Worked flint	-
36501	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil. Light brown sandy silt.	Worked flint	-
36502	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brick earth and green sands.	-	-
36503	Cut	1.81	1.08	Pit, circular. Bell-shaped, undercutting sides, concave base.	-	MIA
36504	Fill of 36503	1.09	0.89	Upper fill of pit 36503. Dark greyish brown sandy silt.	MIA pottery	LIA
36505	Fill of 36503	1.17	0.26	Upper fill of pit 36503. Dark grey sandy silt. Frequent charcoal.	Worked flint; LIA/R pottery	LIA
36506	Fill of 36503	1.64	0.46	Upper fill of pit 36503. Brown sandy silt.	MIA pottery; Animal bone	LIA
36507	Fill of 36503	1.70	0.26	Middle fill of pit 36503. Light greyish brown sandy silt.	LIA/R pottery	LIA
36508	Fill of 36503	1.08	0.37	Middle fill of pit 36503. Light brown sandy silt.	Worked flint; MIA and ER pottery; C17-C19 CBM	MIA
36509	Fill of 36503	1.62	0.42	Middle fill of pit 36503.Light brownish grey sandy silt.	MIA pottery	MIA

36510	Fill of 36503	1.71	0.31	Lower fill of pit 36503. Light brown sandy silt.	MIA pottery	MIA
36511	Fill of 36503	1.31	0.24	Lower fill of pit 36503. Light grey silty clay. Iron pan at interface between 36511 and 36512.	-	MIA
36512	Fill of 36503	1.09	0.22	Basal fill of pit 36503. Light brown sandy silt.	-	MIA
36513	Cut	1.83	0.55	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Irregular, steep sides, slightly concave base.	-	LIA
36514	Fill of 36513	1.47	0.42	Upper fill of ditch 36513. Brown clayey silt.	Worked flint; M/LIA pottery	LIA
36515	Fill of 36513	0.85	0.43	Middle Fill of ditch 36513. Dark greenish brown clayey silt, NE side only.	LIA/ER pottery	LIA
36516	Fill of 36513	0.47	0.15	Basal fill of ditch 36513. Dark brown clayey silt.	-	LIA
36517	Cut	2.01	0.24	Natural feature? Linear, runs NE-SW. Uneven sides, shallow, irregular, concave base. Truncated by posthole 36519.	-	-
36518	Fill of 36517	2.01	0.24	Sole fill of ?natural feature 36517. Light brownish green sandy silt. Cut by posthole 36519	LIA/R pottery	-
36519	Cut	0.23	0.33	Posthole, circular. Steep, near vertical sides, flat base. Truncates ?natural feature 36517.	-	-
36520	Fill of 36519	0.23	0.33	Sole fill of post hole 36519. Greyish brown sandy silt.	-	-
36521	Cut	1.70	0.55	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Moderately sloped sides, concave base. Same as 36525.	-	MIA
36522	Fill of 36521	1.70	0.24	Upper fill of ditch 36521. Light brown sandy silt.	Worked flint; LIA/R pottery	LIA
36523	Fill of 36521	1.32	0.21	Middle fill of ditch 36521. Dark brown sandy silt.	-	MIA
36524	Fill of 36521	0.56	0.17	Basal fill of ditch 36521. Light yellowish brown sandy silt.	-	MIA
36525	Cut	1.62	0.68	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Steeply sloped sides, concave base. Same as 36521.	-	MIA
36526	Fill of 36525	1.62	0.37	Upper fill of ditch 36525. Light brown sandy silt.	LIA pottery	LIA

36527	Fill of 36525	1.45	0.32	Middle fill of ditch 36525. Dark brown sandy silt.	MIA pottery	MIA
36528	Fill of 36525	0.72	0.16	Basal fill of ditch 36525. Light yellowish brown sandy silt.	-	MIA
36529	Cut	0.70	-	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Unexcavated.	-	-
36530	Fill of 36529.	0.70	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 36529. Brown sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
35631	Cut	1.80	-	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Unexcavated.	-	-
36532	Fill of 35631	1.80	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 36521. Brown sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
36533	Cut	2.86	-	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Unexcavated.	-	-
36534	Fill of 36533	2.86	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 36533. Dark brown sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-

Trench 366						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained five ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sands and mudstone.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.90
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
36600	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil. Dark grey clayey silt, loam.	Worked flint inc. knife; R pottery; C17-C19 CBM	-
36601	Layer	-	0.29	Subsoil. Dark brownish grey silty sand.	-	-
36602	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brown, orange, and green sands, and mudstone.	-	-
36603	Cut	1.60	0.35	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Moderately sloped sides, concave base.	-	Post-med?
36604	Fill of 36603	1.60	0.22	Upper fill of ditch 36603. Dark greyish brown clayey silt.	C17-C19 CBM	Post-med?
36605	Fill of 36603	1.10	0.15	Basal fill of ditch 36603. Brownish grey clayey silt with green patches.	-	Post-med?
36606	Cut	1.70	0.25	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Moderately sloped sides, shallow, undulating base.	-	LIA/R

36607	Fill of 36606	1.70	0.25	Sole fill of ditch 36606. Brownish grey and green clayey silt.	LIA/R pottery	LIA/R
36608	Cut	1.15	0.21	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Moderately sloped sides, shallow, concave base.	-	-
36609	Fill of 36608	1.15	0.21	Sole fill of ditch 36608. Dark brownish grey clayey silt with green patches.	-	-
36610	Cut	1.45	-	Ditch, linear, runs E-W/ Unexcavated.	-	-
36611	Fill of 36610	1.45	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 36610. Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
36612	Cut	0.80	-	Ditch, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-
36613	Fill of 36612	0.80	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 36612. Dark greyish brown clayey silt.	-	-

Trench 367

General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained three ditches and four pits. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of greensands.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
36700	Layer	-	0.19	Topsoil. Brownish grey sandy silt.	-	-
36701	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil. Brownish grey sandy silt.	-	-
36702	Layer	-	-	Natural. Greensands with clay patches	-	-
36703	Cut	1.48	0.53	Ditch, linear, runs WNW-ESE. Steeply sloped, uneven sides, concave slightly irregular base.	-	R?
36704	Fill of 36703	1.48	0.35	Upper fill of ditch 36703. Dark greyish brown sandy silt.	c1175-1300 pottery; R CBM	R?
36705	Fill of 36703	0.68	0.19	Middle fill of ditch 36703. Greyish brown sandy silt.	-	R?
36706	Cut	0.71	0.28	Pit, oval. Steeply sloped irregular sides, slightly concave base.	-	LIA
36707	Fill of 36706	0.24	0.16	Upper fill of pit 36706. Dark greyish brown sandy silt.	LIA pottery	LIA
36708	Fill of 36706	0.71	0.19	Basal fill of pit 36706. Dark grey sandy silt.	-	LIA

36709	Fill of 36703	0.85	0.41	Basal fill of ditch 36703. Light brownish yellow silty sand.	-	-
36710	Cut	1.64	-	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Unexcavated. Truncates pit 36712.	-	-
36711	Fill of 36710	1.64	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 36710. Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
36712	Cut	2.60	-	Pit, oval. Unexcavated. Truncated by ditch 36710.	-	-
36713	Fill of 36712	2.60	-	Upper/sole fill of pit 36712. Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Unexcavated. Cut by ditch 36710.	-	-
36714	Cut	1.04	-	Pit, oval. Unexcavated.	-	-
36715	Fill of 36714	1.04	-	Upper/sole fill of pit 36714. Dark brown sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
36716	Cut	0.61	-	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Unexcavated.	-	-
36717	Fill of 36716	0.61	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 36716. Dark brown sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
36718	Cut	0.50	-	Pit, oval. Unexcavated.	-	-
36719	Fill of 36718	0.50	-	Upper/sole fill of pit 36718. Reddish brown sandy silt.	-	-

Trench 368						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained four ditches and one pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of green sand and brown silt bands.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.51
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
36800	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil. Dark grey clayey silt.	-	-
36801	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil. Greyish brown sandy silt.	-	-
36802	Layer	-	-	Natural. Greensand and brown clayey silt bands	-	-
36803	Cut	2.22	0.81	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Steeply sloped sides, slightly concave base. Parallel with ditches 36808 and 36814.	-	IA
36804	Fill of 36803	2.22	0.42	Upper fill of ditch 36803. Brownish grey sandy silt.	Worked flint scraper; IA pottery	IA

36805	Fill of 36803	1.12	0.21	Middle fill of ditch 36803. Light greyish brown sandy silt. SE side of ditch only.	-	IA
36806	Fill of 36803	0.65	0.32	Middle fill of ditch 36803. Brown sandy silt. NW side of ditch only.	-	IA
36807	Fill of 36803	0.96	0.33	Basal fill of ditch 36803. Dark brownish red sandy silt.	Worked flint	IA
36808	Cut	2.35	0.65	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Steeply sloped sides, concave base. Parallel with ditches 36803 and 36814.	-	LIA/R
36809	Fill of 36808	2.35	0.22	Upper fill of ditch 36808. Light greyish brown sandy silt.	-	LIA/R
36810	Fill of 36808	1.73	0.23	Middle fill of ditch 36808. Greyish brown sandy silt.	LIA/R pottery	LIA/R
36811	Fill of 36808	1.14	0.28	Basal fill of ditch 36808. Dark greyish brown sandy silt.	LIA/R pottery	LIA/R
36812	Cut	0.58	0.13	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. NW moderately sloped side, SE gently sloped side, shallow, concave base.	-	-
36813	Fill of 36812	0.58	0.13	Sole fill of ditch 36812. Light grey sandy silt.	-	-
36814	Cut	2.80	-	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Unexcavated. Parallel with ditches 36803 and 36808.	-	-
36815	Fill of 36814	2.80	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 36814. Brownish grey sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
36816	Cut	2.10	-	Pit, oval. Unexcavated.	-	-
36817	Fill of 36816	2.10	-	Upper/sole fill of pit 36816. Dark brown clayey silt. Unexcavated.	-	-

Trench 369

General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained a pit, four ditches, and a possible holloway. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey sand head deposit.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
36900	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Brownish grey sandy clay.	Worked flint	-
36901	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil. Greyish brown sandy clay.	Worked flint knife	-

36902	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orangey red and dark green clayey sand head deposits.	-	-
36903	Cut	1.44	0.66	Pit, oval. Steeply sloped sides, concave base.	-	-
36904	Fill of 36903	>1.24	0.32	Basal fill of pit 36903. Yellowish brown clayey sand. Charcoal flecks.	-	-
36905	Fill of 36903	>1.11	0.20	Middle fill of pit 36903. Brownish grey sandy silt. Frequent charcoal.	-	-
36906	Fill of 36903	1.44	0.24	Upper fill of pit 36903. Light yellowish brown silty sand.	Worked flint	-
36907	Cut	>1.70	0.50	Possible holloway, Linear, runs NW-SE. Truncated by ditch 36909 and 36913	-	Post-med
36908	Fill of 36907	>1.70	0.50	Sole fill of possible holloway 36907. Greyish brown clayey sand. Cut by ditches 36909 and 36913	C17-C19 CBM	Post-med
36909	Cut	1.70	0.66	Ditch, linear, NE-SW. Uneven steeply sloped sides, concave base. Truncates possible holloway 36907.	-	Post-med
36910	Fill of 36909	1.70	0.66	Sole fill of ditch 36909. Greyish brown clayey sand.	Worked flint; R pottery; C17-C19 CBM	Post-med
36911	Cut	0.70	0.17	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Moderately sloped sides, concave base.	-	-
36912	Fill of 36911	0.70	0.17	Sole fill of ditch 36911. Greyish brown clayey sand	Preh pottery	-
36913	Cut	1.70	-	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Truncates possible holloway 36907. Unexcavated.	-	Post-med
36914	Fill of 36913	1.70	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 36913. Greyish brown silty clay. Unexcavated.	-	Post-med
36915	Cut	>1.95	-	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Unexcavated.	-	-
36916	Fill of 36915	>1.95	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 36915. Greyish brown silty sand.	-	-

Trench 370		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
	Length (m)	30

Trench contained one posthole, four linear ditches, and one curvilinear ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy head deposit.					**Width (m)**	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
37000	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Brownish grey sandy clay.	C16-C19 CBM	-
37001	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil. Greyish brown sandy clay.	Worked flint	-
37002	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orangey red and dark green clayey sand head deposits	-	-
37003	Cut	0.98	0.32	Ditch, curvilinear, runs SSW-NNE. Steeply sloped sides, V-shaped. Truncates ditch 37005.	-	-
37004	Fill of 37003	0.98	0.32	Basal fill of ditch 37003. Light yellowish brown sandy clay.	Worked flint; LIA/R pottery	-
37005	Cut	0.45	0.10	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Steeply sloped sides, flat base. Truncated by ditch 37003 and post hole 37007.	-	-
37006	Fill of 37005	0.45	0.10	Sole fill of ditch 37005. Yellowish brown sandy clay. Cut by ditch 37003 and post hole 37007.	Animal bone	-
37007	Cut	0.42	0.10	Posthole, oval. Steeply sloped sides and concave base. Truncates ditch 37005.	-	-
37008	Fill of 37007	0.42	0.10	Sole fill of posthole 37007. Greyish brown silty clay. Charcoal flecks.	-	-
37009	Cut	1.34	0.30	Ditch, linear, runs ENE-WSW. Moderately sloped sides, concave base.	-	-
37010	Fill of 37009	1.34	0.30	Sole fill of ditch 37009. Yellowish brown clayey sand.	Worked flint	-
37011	Cut	1.00	0.36	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Steeply sloped sides, concave base.	-	-
37012	Fill of 37011	1.00	0.36	Sole fill of ditch 37011. Yellowish brown sandy clay.	Worked flint; LIA/R pottery	-
37013	Fill of 37003	0.83	0.08	Middle fill of ditch 37003. Brownish grey silty clay. Frequent charcoal.	-	-
37014	Fill of 37003	0.88	0.20	Upper fill of ditch 37003. Greyish brown silty clay.	-	-

37015	Cut	0.40	-	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Unexcavated.	-	-
37016	Fill of 37015	0.40	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 37015. Greyish brown sandy clay. Unexcavated.	-	-
37017	Cut	1.20	-	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.	-	Medieval
37018	Fill of 37017	1.20	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 37017. Greyish brown sandy clay.	c1175-1300 pottery	Medieval

Trench 371						
General description					**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench two ditches and three pits. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey sand head.					**Length (m)**	20
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
37100	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Brownish grey sandy clay.	Worked flint; c1775-1900 pottery; C16-C19 CBM	-
37101	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil. Greyish brown sandy clay.	-	-
37102	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orangey red and dark green clayey sand head deposits.	-	-
37103	Fill of 37104	0.92	0.3	Upper fill of ditch 37104. Dark reddish brown clayey sand. Charcoal flecks. Cut by pit 37106	Worked flint; MR pottery	MR
37104	Cut	1.00	0.55	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Steeply sloped with near vertical lower sides, flat base. Truncated by pit 37106	-	ER
37105	Fill of 37106	0.95	0.35	Upper fill of pit 37106. Greyish green sandy clay.	Worked flint; R pottery	-
37106	Cut	0.95	0.40	Pit, sub-oval. Moderately sloped sides to concave base. Truncates ditch 37104	-	-
37107	Fill of 37108	1.90	-	Upper/Sole fill of pit 37108. Greyish green clayey sand. Unexcavated.	-	-
37108	Cut	1.90	-	Pit, partially exposed, possibly circular. Unexcavated.	-	-

37109	Fill of 37110	-	-	Same as 37117	-	-
37110	Cut	-	-	Ditch, same as 37116	-	-
37111	Fill of 37112	-	-	Same as 37121	-	-
37112	Cut	-	-	Pit, same as 37120	-	-
37113	Fill of 37104	0.95	0.07	Lower fill of ditch 37104. Light yellowish green clayey sand. Cut by pit 37106.	R pottery; Animal bone	ER
37114	Fill of 37104	0.84	0.22	Middle fill of ditch 37104. Dark reddish brown clayey sand. Cut by pit 37106.	Worked flint; ER pottery; Fired clay	ER
37115	Fill of 37104	0.32	0.08	Basal fill of ditch 37104. Mottled red, yellow, and green silty clay.	-	ER
37116	Cut	1.40	0.35	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Asymmetric, moderately sloped WSW side, stepped, steeply sloped ESE side. Concave base.	-	-
37117	Fill of 37116	1.40	0.17	Upper fill of ditch 37116. Brownish grey silty sand.	Worked flint fabricator; Preh pottery	-
37118	Fill of 37116	1.09	0.11	Middle fill of ditch 37116. Light brownish grey sandy silt.	-	-
37119	Fill of 37116	0.96	0.08	Basal fill of ditch 37116. Light greyish orange and green sandy silt.	-	-
37120	Cut	1.19	0.34	Pit, oval. Asymmetric. Stepped, near vertical ESE side, steeply sloped WNW side, concave base.	-	-
37121	Fill of 37120	1.19	0.29	Upper fill of pit 37120. Dark brownish grey silty sand.	Worked flint; LIA pottery; Fired clay	-
37122	Fill of 37120	0.74	0.04	Basal fill of pit 37120. Light brownish grey sandy silt with green patches.	-	-
37123	Fill of 37106	1.15	0.06	Basal fill of pit 37106. Greenish brown sandy clay.	-	-

Trench 372		
General description	**Orientation**	SW-NE
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sands.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.42

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
37200	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil. Brownish grey sandy clay.	-	-
37201	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil. Greyish brown sandy clay.	C17-C19 CBM	-
37202	Layer	-	-	Natural. Red and yellow sands	-	-
37203	Fill of 37204	0.97	0.24	Sole fill of ditch 37204. Dark reddish brown sandy silt.	R pottery	R
37204	Cut	0.97	0.24	Ditch, linear, runs ESE-WNW. Steeply sloped sides to uneven, concave base.	-	R
37205	Layer	-	-	Geological change.	-	-
37206	Layer	-	-	Geological change.	-	-
37207	Layer	-	-	Geological change.	-	-

Trench 373						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained six ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey sands and limestone outcrops.					**Length (m)**	40
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
37300	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty sand.	Worked flint; C17-C19 CBM	-
37301	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil. Dark greyish brown silty sand.	-	-
37302	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brownish green and brownish orange clayey sand, and limestone	-	-
37303	Cut	1.85	0.47	Ditch, linear, runs E-W. Moderately sloped sides, concave base.	-	LIA
37304	Fill of 37303	0.67	0.09	Basal fill of ditch 37303. Light greyish brown and dark brownish orange silty sand. Uncertain relationship with 37306	M-LIA pottery; Animal bone	LIA
37305	Fill of 37303	1.85	0.39	Upper fill of ditch 37303. Greyish brown silty sand.	LIA/R pottery; Animal bone	LIA
37306	Cut	0.56	0.26	Ditch, linear, runs E-W. Moderately sloping sides, concave base. Uncertain relationship with 37303.	-	-
37307	Fill of 37306	0.56	0.26	Sole fill of ditch 37306. Greyish brown silty sand.	Animal bone	-
37308	Cut	>2.00	0.84	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Steeply sloped sides,	-	R

				concave base. Partially exposed.		
37309	Fill of 37308	0.40	0.18	Lowest exposed fill of ditch 37308. Blueish, greenish grey clayey sand.	-	R
37310	Fill of 37308	>2.00	0.71	Upper fill of ditch 31308. Dark greenish brown clayey sand.	Worked flint; R pottery	R
37311	Cut	2.90	-	Ditch, linear, runs ESE-WNW. Unexcavated.	-	-
37312	Fill of 37311	2.90	-	Sole/upper fill of unexcavated ditch 37311. Grey brown clay sand.	-	-
37313	Cut	1.13	-	Ditch, linear, runs NNE-SSW. Unexcavated.	-	-
37314	Fill of 37313	1.13	-	Sole/upper fill of unexcavated ditch 37313. Grey brown clay sand.	-	-
37315	Cut	0.78	-	Ditch, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-
37316	Fill of 37315	0.78	-	Sole/upper fill of unexcavated ditch 37315. Brown grey clay sand.	-	-

Trench 374						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained five ditches, two natural hollows, one of which may be a pit, and two further pits. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sands with limestone outcrops.					**Length (m)**	40.50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.51
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
37400	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silt.	Worked flint inc. scraper; c1780-1840; C17-C19 CBM	-
37401	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil. Yellowish brown sandy silt.	Worked flint; LIA pottery; C17-C19 CBM	-
37402	Layer	-	-	Natural. Greyish yellow and brownish orange silty sands with limestone outcrops.	-	-
37403	Fill of 37408	>5.00	0.51	Colluvial upper fill of natural hollow 37408. Greyish brown sandy silt. Charcoal flecks. Rich in worked flint. Cut by ditch 37422.	Worked flint inc. microdenticulate and microburin; LIA/R pottery; C17-C19 CBM; Fired clay; Slag; Animal bone	LIA

37404	Cut	2.60	0.16	Natural hollow or pit, sub-oval. Partially exposed. Shallow, gently sloping sides, undulating base.	-	-
37405	Fill of 37404	2.06	0.16	Sole fill of natural hollow or pit 37404. Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Frequent charcoal.	Worked flint inc. microburin; LIA pottery; Animal bone	LIA
37406	Fill of 37408	2.00	0.80	Basal/lowest exposed fill of natural hollow 37408. Mottled dark brownish and orangey red silty sand with dark yellow and blackish patches. Frequent manganese.	-	-
37407	Fill of 37408	1.60	0.19	Upper fill of natural hollow 37408. Mottled brownish orange and dark greyish brown silty sand. Iron pan.	-	-
37408	Cut	>5.00	0.56	Natural hollow, amorphous. Partially exposed. Undulating, gently sloped N side, undulating base. Truncated by ditch 37422.	-	-
37409	Cut	1.90	-	Ditch, linear, ENE-WSW. Unexcavated.	-	-
37410	Fill of 37409	1.90	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 37409. Dark reddish brown sandy silt. Unexcavated.	Worked flint; LIA/R pottery	-
37411	Cut	1.35	0.52	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Asymmetric steeply sloped sides, concave base.	-	-
37412	Fill of 37411	1.35	0.48	Upper fill of ditch 37411. Dark greyish brown silty sand. Frequent charcoal.	Worked flint inc. microburin; M-LIA pottery; C17-C19 CBM; Fired clay; Slag	-
37413	Fill of 37411	0.60	0.07	Basal fill of ditch 37411. Sloped from NW edge of ditch. Mottled dark brownish red and orange silty sand.	?LIA pottery	-
37414	Fill of 37415	0.92	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 37415. Mottled yellowish brown and dark orange sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
37415	Cut	0.92	-	Ditch, linear, runs E-W Unexcavated. Truncates pit 37421.	-	-

37416	Fill of 37417	2.05	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 37417. Yellowish brown sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
37417	Cut	2.05	-	Ditch, linear, runs WSW-ENE. Unexcavated. Truncates pits 37419 and 37421.	-	-
37418	Fill of 37419	0.77	-	Upper/sole fill of pit 37419. Dark orangey brown sandy silt. Frequent charcoal. Unexcavated. Cut by ditch 37417.	-	-
37419	Cut	0.77	-	Pit, circular or oval, partially exposed. Unexcavated. Truncated by ditch 37417.	-	-
37420	Fill of 37421	1.35	-	Upper/sole fill of pit 37421. Greyish brown sandy silt. Charcoal flecks. Cut by ditches 37417 and 37415.	IA pottery	IA
37421	Cut	1.35	-	Pit, oval or circular, partially exposed. Unexcavated. Truncated by ditches 37417 and 37415.	-	IA
37422	Cut	1.62	0.31	Ditch, linear, runs E-W. Steeply sloped sides, slightly undulating base. Cuts 37403.	-	LIA
37423	Fill of 37422	1.62	0.31	Sole fill of ditch 37422. Dark greyish brown sandy silt with light greyish yellow patches. Frequent charcoal.	Worked flint; LIA pottery; Fired clay; Slag	LIA

Trench 375						
General description					**Orientation**	S-N
Trench contained three ditches, one posthole, and a tree-throw hole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand and limestone.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
37500	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silt.	Worked flint	-
37501	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil. Yellowish brown sandy silt.	c1225-1450 pottery; C17-C19 CBM	-
37502	Layer	-	-	Natural. Reddish yellow sand and limestone bedrock.	-	-

37503	Fill of 37504	0.26	0.13	Sole fill of pit or posthole 37504. Dark yellowish brown sandy silt.	-	-
37504	Cut	0.26	0.13	Posthole, oval (up to 0.75m across). Steeply sloped sides, concave base.	-	-
35705	Fill of 37506	0.75	0.22	Sole fill of ditch 37506. Dark blackish grey silty sand.	-	-
37506	Cut	0.75	0.22	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Moderately sloped sides, concave base.	-	-
37507	Fill of 37508	3.40	0.45	Sole fill of tree-throw hole 37508. Dark brownish grey silty sand.	Worked flint	-
37508	Cut	3.40	0.45	Tree-throw hole, sub-oval. Asymmetric. Steeply sloped S side, steeply sloped N sides with long flat step. V-shaped base.	-	-
37509	Fill of 37510	1.00	0.31	Sole fill of ditch 37510. Dark yellowish red silty sand.	Worked flint	-
37510	Cut	1.00	0.31	Ditch, linear, runs E-W. Steeply sloped sides, concave base.	-	-
37511	Fill of 37512	2.00	0.46	Sole fill of ditch 37512. Dark greenish brown silty sand.	-	-
37512	Cut	2.00	0.46	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Steeply sloped sides, concave base.	-	-

Trench 376

General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained two ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of greensand.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	1.9
	Avg. depth (m)	0.42

Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
37600	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silt.	Worked flint, inc. microburins	-
37601	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil. Yellowish brown sandy silt.	-	-
37602	Layer	-	-	Natural. Greensand.	-	-
37603	Fill of 37604	2.20	0.45	Upper fill of ditch 37604. Dark brown sandy clay.	-	-

37604	Cut	2.20	0.50	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Steeply sloped sides, V-shaped base.	-	-
37605	Layer	-	-	Geological change. Same as 37602	-	-
37606	Fill of 37604	0.35	0.06	Basal fill of ditch 37604. Mottled greyish green and light reddish brown sandy clay.	-	-
37607	Fill of 37604	0.55	0.12	Middle fill of ditch 37604. Light reddish brown sandy clay.	-	-
37608	Cut	0.32	0.17	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Steeply sloped sides, concave base.	-	MIA
37609	Fill of 37608	0.12	0.03	Basal fill of ditch 37608. Greyish green clayey sand with dark brown mottling.	-	MIA
37610	Fill of 37608	0.32	0.14	Upper fill of ditch 37608. Dark brown sandy clay. Charcoal flecks.	MIA pottery	MIA
37611	Layer	-	-	Geological change.	-	-

Trench 377						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained one pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sands.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
37700	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Brownish grey loam.	Worked flint; c1525-1825 pottery; LIA/ER pottery	-
37701	Layer	-	0.40	Subsoil. Greyish brown silty sand.	c1175-1300 pottery	-
37702	Layer	-	-	Natural. Variable light greyish yellow and yellowish green silty sand.	-	-
37703	Cut	2.20	>0.70	Pit, Oval. Partially exposed. Not bottomed. Near vertical sides.	-	-
37704	Fill of 37703	1.02	0.38	Lowest exposed fill of pit 37703. Dark greyish brown sandy clay.	Worked flint; Animal bone	-
37705	Fill of 37703	1.05	0.13	Middle fill of pit 37703. Greenish brown clayey sand.	-	-

37706	Fill of 37703	2.20	0.26	Upper fill of pit 37703. Greyish brown silty sand.	-	-
37707	Layer	-	-	Geological change.	-	-
37708	Layer	-	-	Geological change.	-	-

Trench 378						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained three ditches, two of which are adjacent to a cobbled surface. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey greensands.					**Length (m)**	30.10
					Width (m)	1.90
					Avg. depth (m)	0.51
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
37800	Layer	-	0.19	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clay.	Worked flint	-
37801	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil. Brownish grey clayey silt.	-	-
37802	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange, brown, and green clay and greensand.	-	-
37803	Cut	1.10	0.45	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Steeply sloped sides, concave base.	-	IA
37804	Fill of 37803	1.10	0.45	Sole fill of ditch 37803. Brownish grey and green clayey silt.	Worked flint; IA pottery	IA
37805	Cut	0.80	0.25	Ditch, linear, runs ENE-WSW. Moderately sloped sides, shallow concave base. Adjacent to N of cobbled surface 37809	-	-
37806	Fill of 37805	0.80	0.25	Sole fill of ditch 37805. Greyish brown clayey silt.	-	-
37807	Cut	4.50	0.20	Construction cut of cobbled surface 37809. Gently sloped N edge to flat base.	-	Post-med
37808	Fill of 37807	4.50	0.20	Fill around cobbled surface 37809 in construction cut 37807. Dark grey clayey silt.	ER pottery; C17-C19 CBM; Iron point	Post-med
37809	Surface/ Fill of 37807	2.50	0.20	Single course of limestone cobbled surface. Same as 40712 and 40807.	-	Post-med
37810	Cut	>1.00	-	Ditch, linear, runs ENE-WSW. Adjacent to cobbled surface 37809 to south. Unexcavated.	-	-

38711	Fill of 37810	>1.00	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 37810. Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Unexcavated.	-	-

Trench 379						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained two ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey sands.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
37900	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Brownish grey sandy clay.	-	-
37901	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil. Greyish brown clay.	-	-
37902	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange, brown, and green clay and greensand.	-	-
37903	Cut	1.11	0.38	Ditch, linear, runs ENE-WSW. Asymmetric. Steeply sloped N side, near vertical S side. Concave base.	-	-
37904	Fill of 37903	1.11	0.38	Sole fill of ditch 37903. Brownish green clayey sand.	Worked flint, inc. microlith	-
37905	Cut	1.40	-	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.	-	-
37906	Fill of 37905	1.40	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 37905. Greenish brown clayey sand. Unexcavated.	-	-
37907	Layer	-	-	Geological change. Brownish green sand.	-	-
37908	Layer	-	-	Geological change. Bands of brownish green sand and greenish yellow clayey sand.	-	-

Trench 380						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained four ditches, two forming possible double ditch, and one possible ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt.					**Length (m)**	31
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
38000	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil. Brownish grey silty sand.	Worked flint, inc. scraper; LIA/R pottery; c1775-1900 pottery;	-

					C17-C19 CBM; Post-med glass	
38001	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil. Light greyish brown and yellow silty sand.	Worked flint, inc. scraper; LIA pottery	-
38002	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellowish brown and yellowish orange clayey silt.	-	-
38003	Cut	>1.70	0.66	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Possible double ditch with 38007. Moderately sloping sides, concave base. Truncates ditch 38009	-	LIA/ER
38004	Fill of 38003 and 38007	2.36	0.29	Upper fill of double ditches 38003 and 38007. Brownish grey sandy silt. Charcoal flecks.	Worked flint; LIA/ER pottery; Fired clay; Animal bone	LIA/ER
38005	Fill of 38003	1.22	0.27	Middle fill of ditch 38003. Brownish grey sandy silt.	Worked flint; LIA/ER pottery; Fired clay; LIA/R briquetage; Unworked Greensand slab, poss structural	LIA/ER
38006	Fill of 38003	0.67	0.09	Basal fill of ditch 38003. Brownish grey and yellow sandy silt.	Worked flint; LIA/R pottery; Fired clay	LIA/ER
38007	Cut	0.60	0.44	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Possible double ditch with 38003. Steeply sloped sides, concave base.	-	LIA/ER
38008	Fill of 38007	0.40	0.25	Basal fill of ditch 38007. Brownish grey sandy silt.	-	LIA/ER
38009	Cut	>1.16	0.70	Ditch, possible terminus, linear, runs ENE-WSW. Partially exposed. Slightly stepped, moderately sloped sides, concave base. Truncated by 38003.	-	LIA
38010	Fill of 38009	1.16	0.27	Upper fill of ditch 38009. Brownish grey sandy silt. Charcoal flecks. Cut by ditch 38003.	Worked flint; LIA pottery; C17-C19 CBM; Fired clay	LIA
38011	Fill of 38009	0.90	0.23	Middle fill of ditch 38009. Greyish brown sandy silt. Cut by ditch 38003.	LIA/ER pottery	LIA
38012	Fill of 38009	0.56	0.20	Basal fill of ditch 38009. Greyish brown and yellow sandy silt. Cut by ditch 38003.	LIA/R pottery	LIA

38013	Cut	1.30	0.60	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Asymmetric, steeply sloped sides, flat base.	-	ER
38014	Fill of 38013	1.30	0.27	Upper fill of ditch 38013. Light greyish brown and orangey brown sandy silt.	Worked flint; E/MR pottery	ER
38015	Fill of 38013	1.19	0.20	Middle fill of ditch 38013. Greyish brown sandy silt with orange patches.	ER pottery; Animal bone	ER
38016	Fill of 38013	0.65	0.12	Basal fill of ditch 38013. Orange and yellow mottled light brownish grey sandy silt.	-	ER
38017	Cut	2.90	-	Possible ditch, linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.	-	LIA/R
38018	Fill of 38017	2.90	-	Upper/sole fill of possible ditch 38017. Light brownish grey sandy silt.	Worked flint; LIA/R pottery	LIA/R

Trench 381

General description	**Orientation**	SE-NW
Trench contained two ditches, one pit, and one posthole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.64

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
38100	Layer	-	0.42	Topsoil. Brownish grey silty sand.	Worked flint	-
38101	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil. Light greyish brown and yellow silty sand.	-	-
38102	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orangey red sand.	-	-
38103	Fill of 38104	0.58	0.16	Sole fill of pit 38104. Dark blackish brown silty sand.	-	-
38104	Cut	0.58	0.16	Pit, oval. Partially exposed. Steeply sloped sides, concave base. Truncates ditch 38106.	-	-
38105	Fill of 38106	1.28	0.28	Sole fill of ditch 38106. Dark brown clayey sand. Frequent charcoal. Cut by pit 38104.	-	-
38106	Cut	1.28	0.28	Ditch, linear, runs NNE-SSW. Moderately sloped sides, concave base. Truncated by pit 38104	-	-
38107	Fill of 38108	0.35	0.21	Sole fill of posthole 38108. Dark yellowish brown silty sand.	-	-

38108	Cut	0.35	0.21	Posthole, oval. Steeply sloped sides to concave base.	-	-
38109	Fill of 38110	-	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 38110. Dark greyish brown sand. Unexcavated.	LIA/R pottery	LIA/R
38110	Cut	1.30	-	Ditch, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	LIA/R

Trench 382						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained three ditches and one pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay and sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.59
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
38200	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil. Brownish grey silty sand.	Worked flint; c1450-1650 pottery; C17-C19 CBM	-
38201	Layer	-	0.29	Subsoil. Light greyish brown and yellow silty sand.	Worked flint; ER pottery; C11-C13 'fiddle-key' nail	-
38202	Layer	-	-	Natural. Dark brownish orange and pinkish orange sandy clay, and light pinkish yellow clayey sand.	-	-
38203	Cut	1.66	0.65	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Steeply sloped, uneven sides, concave base. Truncates ditch 38207.	-	LIA
38204	Fill of 38203	0.67	0.17	Basal fill of ditch 38203. Light greyish pink and light yellowish pink sandy clay. Charcoal flecks.	Worked flint; MBA pottery	LIA
38205	Fill of 38203	0.99	0.19	Middle fill of ditch 38203. Light brownish grey sandy clay with light pinkish grey patches. Frequent charcoal.	Worked flint; c1175-1400 pottery; LIA pottery; Fired clay; Animal bone	LIA
38206	Fill of 38203	1.40	0.28	Upper fill of ditch 38203. Pinkish brown and grey sandy clay. Frequent heat affected stone. Charcoal flecks.	LIA/R pottery	LIA
38207	Cut	0.68	0.58	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Steeply sloped sides,	-	-

				concave base. Truncated by ditch 38203.		
38208	Fill of 38207	0.46	0.15	Basal fill of ditch 38207. Light greyish and yellowish pink sandy clay.	-	-
38209	Fill of 38207	0.68	0.45	Upper fill of ditch 38207. Light pinkish grey sandy clay. Cut by ditch 38203.	Worked flint	-
38210	Cut	0.81	0.42	Pit, oval. Partially exposed, not bottomed. Moderately sloped sides.	-	M/LIA
38211	Fill of 38210	0.51	>0.11	Lowest exposed fill of pit 38210. Light grey sandy clay. Burnt stone piled in S corner.	-	M/LIA
38212	Fill of 38210	1.38	>0.23	Partly exposed middle fill of pit 38210. Greyish brown sandy clay with light greyish yellow banding.	Animal bone	M/LIA
38213	Fill of 38210	1.48	0.22	Upper fill of pit 38210. Dark greyish brown sandy clay. Frequent charcoal.	Worked flint, inc. scraper; BA and M-LIA pottery; Fired clay; Animal bone	M/LIA
38214	Cut	1.04	-	Ditch, linear, runs WNW-ESE. Unexcavated.	-	IA
38215	Fill of 38214	1.04	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 38214. Greyish brown clayey sand. Unexcavated.	IA pottery	IA
38216	Layer	-	-	Geological change. Light reddish brown sandy clay. Possibly colluvium. Same as 38202	-	-
38217	Layer	-	-	Geological change. Same as 38216 and 38202	-	-

Trench 383						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained two ditches, the inner and outer ditches of a barrow, and five natural features, one of which may be a quarry pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of limestone, marl, and brick earth.					**Length (m)**	32
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
38300	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil. Dark brown clayey silt.	-	-
38301	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil. Light brown clayey silt.	-	-

38302	Layer	-	-	Natural. Limestone, marl, and brownish red brick earth	-	-
38303	Cut	2.61	0.66	Ring ditch, runs E-W across trench. Inner barrow ditch. Steeply sloped sides, concave base.	-	-
38304	Fill of 38303	1.37	0.34	Upper fill of ring ditch 38303. Brown clayey silt.	Worked flint, inc. microdenticulate	-
38305	Fill of 38303	0.65	0.16	Middle fill of ring ditch 38303. Light brownish yellow clayey silt. Frequent limestone.	-	-
38306	Fill of 38303	0.48	0.54	Middle fill of ring ditch 38303. Sloped from NE. Light brownish yellow clayey silt.	-	-
38307	Fill of 38303	0.46	0.17	Lower fill of ring ditch 38303. Sloped from SW. Brownish clayey silt. Frequent limestone.	-	-
38308	Fill of 38303	0.57	0.22	Basal fill of ring ditch 38303. Brownish clayey silt. Frequent small limestone pieces.	-	-
38309	Feature	0.65	0.05	Natural hollow filled with dark brown clayey silt.	-	-
38310	Feature	0.24	0.05	Natural hollow filled with dark brown clayey silt.	-	-
38311	Feature	0.18	0.02	Natural hollow filled with dark brown clayey silt.	-	-
38312	Fill of 38303	1.21	0.58	Lower fill of ring ditch 38303. SW side only. Light greyish yellow clayey silt.	-	-
38313	Fill of 38303	0.56	0.37	Lower fill of ring ditch 38303. NE side only. Brown clayey silt. Frequent limestone.	-	-
38314	Feature	-	0.39	Natural feature. circular. Dark brown clayey silt fill.	-	
38315	Cut	1.90	-	Ring ditch, runs E-W across trench parallel to 38303. Outer barrow ditch. Unexcavated except for top fill for sampling purposes.	-	-
38316	Fill of 38315	1.90	0.09	Upper fill of ring ditch. Dark greyish brown. Frequent charcoal and burnt bone.	LIA/R pottery	-

38317	Fill of 38315	1.90	-	Lowest exposed fill of ring ditch 38315. Brown clayey silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
38318	Cut	>9.00	0.62	Quarry pit or geological feature, irregular shape, partially exposed. Not bottomed.	-	-
38319	Fill of 38318	>9.00	0.62	Upper/sole fill of quarry pit or natural feature 38318. Brown clayey silt. Machine excavated.	Worked flint; Epreh pottery	-
38320	Layer	-	-	Geological change. Probable limestone bedrock outcrop.	-	-

Trench 384						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained one ditch and one natural feature. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of limestone and clayey silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
38400	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil. Brown sandy silt.	Worked flint	-
38401	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil. Orangey brown clayey silt.	Worked flint	-
38402	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orangey and purple brown clayey silt, and limestone bedrock.	-	-
38403	Cut	1.26	0.28	Ditch, curvilinear, curves N-SE. moderately sloped sides, concave base.	-	-
38404	Fill of 38403	1.26	0.28	Sole fill of ditch 38403. Brown sandy silt.	Worked flint, inc. piercer; Animal bone	-
38405	Cut	-	>0.26	Natural feature. Partially exposed. Possibly circular. Not bottomed	-	-
38406	Fill of 38405	-	>0.26	Upper/sole fill of natural feature 38405. Brownish green sandy silt	-	-

Trench 385						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained seven ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	32.20
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.56
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**

38500	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil. Greyish brown silty sand.	Worked flint; c1225-1550 pottery; C16-C19 CBM	-
38501	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil. Greyish, yellowish brown silty sand.	Worked flint, inc. knife; c1375-1550 pottery; C17-C19 CBM	-
38502	Layer	-	-	Natural. light grey and orangey brown sandy silt.	-	-
38503	Cut	3.33	0.75	Ditch, ring ditch, runs NNW-SSE across trench. Moderately sloped, gently stepped symmetrical sides, concave base.	-	-
38504	Fill of 38503	3.33	0.27	Upper fill of ring ditch 38503. Light greyish brown sandy silt.	Worked flint; LIA/ER pottery	-
38505	Fill of 38503	2.18	0.27	Middle fill of ring ditch 38503. Greyish and yellowish brown sandy silt.	Worked flint; Animal bone	-
38506	Fill of 38503	1.47	0.21	Basal fill of ring ditch 38503. Dark greyish brown sandy silt.	-	-
38507	Cut	1.55	0.51	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Moderately sloped sides, concave base.	-	-
38508	Fill of 38507	1.55	0.24	Upper fill of ditch 38507. Greyish brown sandy silt.	Worked flint, inc. oblique arrowhead; LIA/R pottery; Spindle whorl	LIA/R
38509	Fill of 38507	1.19	0.19	Middle fill of ditch 38507. Light brownish grey sandy silt.	-	-
38510	Fill of 38507	0.98	0.07	Basal fill of ditch 38507. Light greyish brown sandy silt with yellowy and orangey patches.	-	-
38511	Cut	1.01	0.30	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Steeply sloped sides to flat base. Truncates ditch 38515.	-	-
38512	Fill of 38511	1.01	0.13	Upper fill of ditch 38511. Brownish grey sandy silt.	Worked flint, inc. awl; Preh pottery	-
38513	Fill of 38511	0.98	0.13	Middle fill of ditch 38511. Brownish grey clayey silt.	Preh pottery; Fired clay	-

38514	Fill of 38511	0.73	0.05	Basal fill of ditch 38511. Light brownish grey clayey silt with yellowy and orangey patches.	-	-
38515	Cut	0.97	0.29	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Steeply sloped SW side. Gently sloped NE side or step, V-Shaped base. Truncated by ditch 38511.	-	-
38516	Fill of 38515	0.97	0.09	Upper fill of ditch 38515. Brownish grey sandy silt. Cut by ditch 38511	-	-
38517	Fill of 38515	0.74	0.15	Middle fill of ditch 38515. Light brownish grey clayey silt. Cut by ditch 38511	-	-
38518	Fill of 38515	0.63	0.10	Basal fill of ditch 38515. Light brownish grey clayey silt with yellowy and orangey patches.	-	-
38519	Cut	1.20	0.45	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Moderately sloped sides, flat base.	-	-
38520	Fill of 38519	1.20	0.28	Upper fill of ditch 38519. Greyish brown sandy silt with orangey patches. Charcoal flecks.	Worked flint, inc. scraper	-
38521	Fill of 38519	1.02	0.15	Middle fill of ditch 38519. Light greyish brown sandy silt with yellowy and orangey patches.	-	-
38522	Fill of 38519	0.43	0.05	Basal fill of ditch 38519. Light brownish grey clayey silt with yellowy and orangey patches.	-	-
38523	Cut	-	-	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE across trench. Unexcavated	-	-
38524	Fill of 38523	-	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 38523. Greyish brown clayey silt. Unexcavated	Worked flint; ?MIA pottery	-
38525	Cut	1.75	-	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Unexcavated.	-	-
38526	Fill of 38525	-	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 38525. Greyish brown sandy silt. Unexcavated	-	-

Trench 386		
General description	**Orientation**	SE-NW
Trench contained four ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt and sandstone.	**Length (m)**	42.20
	Width (m)	1.8

					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
38600	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil. Greyish brown silty sand.	Worked flint; c1450-1550 pottery; C17-C19 CBM	-
38601	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil. Light brownish grey silty sand.	-	-
38602	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light greyish orange silty sand and sandstone.	-	-
38603	Cut	1.32	0.30	Ditch, linear, runs ENE-WSW. Asymmetric. Steeply sloped sides, very convex base.	-	-
38604	Fill of 38603	1.32	0.30	Sole fill of ditch 38603. Greyish brown sandy silt. Frequent large sandstones.	Worked flint; R pottery; R and C17-C19 CBM; Iron sheet	-
38605	Cut	2.50	1.00	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Steeply sloped, slightly irregular sides, concave base.	-	-
38606	Fill of 38605	2.50	0.24	Upper fill of ditch 38605. Dark greyish brown clayey sand. Charcoal flecks.	Worked flint; Epreh pottery	-
38607	Fill of 38605	2.32	0.21	Upper fill of ditch 38605. Greyish brown sandy silt.	-	-
38608	Layer	0.75	0.11	Geological change. Light brownish grey clayey silt.	-	-
38609	Fill of 38310	1.20	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 38610. Dark yellowish brown sandy clay. Unexcavated.	Worked flint	-
38610	Cut	1.20	-	Ditch, linear, runs ENE-WSW. Unexcavated.	-	-
38611	Fill of 38612	1.35	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 38612. Dark reddish brown sandy clay. Charcoal flecks. Unexcavated.	ER pottery	-
38612	Cut	1.35	-	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Unexcavated.	-	-
38613	Layer	-	-	Geological change. Unexcavated.	-	-
38614	Fill of 38605	1.12	0.21	Middle fill of ditch 38605.Sloped from NW side. Greyish brown sandy silt with light grey patches.	-	-

38615	Fill of 38605	0.75	0.23	Middle fill of ditch 38605. Slopes from SE side. Light greyish brown sandy silt.	-	-
38616	Fill of 38605	0.75	0.32	Lower fill of ditch 38605. SE side only. Light brownish grey sandy silt with yellowish patches.	-	-
38617	Fill of 38605	0.38	0.06	Lower fill of ditch 38605. Light greyish yellow sandy silt with orangey brown.	-	-
38618	Fill of 38605	0.69	0.40	Basal fill of ditch 38605. Light greyish brown clayey silt.	-	-

Trench 387						
General description					**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Trench contained one terminating ring gully. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of yellow silty sand and limestone bedrock.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
38700	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil. Brown clayey silt.	Worked flint	-
38701	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil. Light brownish grey silty sand.	-	-
38702	Layer	-	-	Natural. Limestone bedrock and yellow silty sand.	-	-
38703	Cut	0.46	0.22	Gully, curvilinear. Steeply sloped sides, flat base. Same as 38706.	-	-
38704	Fill of 38703	0.24	0.09	Basal fill of gully 38703. Yellowish brown clayey silt.	-	-
38705	Fill of 38703	0.46	0.14	Upper fill of gully 38703. Brown sandy silt.	-	-
38706	Cut	>0.26	0.09	Gully terminus, curvilinear. Rounded NE terminus with moderately sloped sides, flat base. Same as 38703.	-	-
38707	Fill of 38706	>0.26	0.09	Sole fill of gully terminus 38606. Yellowish brown sandy silt.	-	-

Trench 388		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained one possible cremation and one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.52

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
38800	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil. Greyish brown sandy silt.	-	-
38801	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil. Yellowish brown clayey silt.	-	-
38802	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light brownish yellow silty clay.	-	-
38803	Cut	0.44	0.11	Possible cremation pit, amorphous. Moderately, sloped sides, irregular, convex base. Cut into ditch 38805, fill 38807. Possibly no actual cut and deposited directly into ditch.	-	-
38804	Fill of 38803	0.44	0.11	Sole fill of possible pit 38803. Dark blackish grey sandy silt. Frequent burnt bone. Frequent charcoal. Potentially fill of ditch 38805	Worked flint scraper; Cremated human bone	-
38805	Cut	1.38	0.62	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Steeply sloped sides, concave base.	-	-
38806	Fill of 38805	0.60	0.20	Basal fill of ditch 38805. Yellowish brown silty clay.	-	-
38807	Fill of 38805	1.38	0.42	Upper fill of ditch 38805. Brown clayey silt. Charcoal flecks. Cut, or overlain by cremation 38803/38804.	Worked flint	-

Trench 389

General description	Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench contained three possible post holes, one ditch, and three natural features. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.48

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
38900	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil. Greyish brown sandy silt.	Worked flint	-
38901	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil. Reddish brown silty clay.	Worked flint; MIA pottery	-
38902	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellowish brown silty clay.	-	-
38903	Cut	0.60	0.11	Possible posthole, sub-oval. Moderately sloped sides, concave base.	-	-

38904	Fill of 38903	0.60	0.11	Sole fill of possible posthole 38903. Dark brownish grey clayey silt.	LBA/EIA pottery	-
38905	Cut	0.42	0.13	Possible posthole, oval. Moderately sloped sides, concave base.	-	-
38906	Fill of 38905	0.42	0.13	Sole fill of possible posthole 38905. Dark brownish grey clayey silt.	-	-
38907	Cut	0.64	0.18	Ditch, Linear, runs NNE-SSW. Moderately sloped sides, concave base.	-	-
38908	Fill of 38907	0.64	0.18	Sole fill of ditch 38907. Greyish brown sandy silt.	-	-
38909	Feature	-	-	Possible posthole, circular. Dark grey fill. Unexcavated.	-	-
38910	Feature	-	-	Natural feature, irregular. Brown sandy silt fill. Unexcavated.	-	-
38911	Feature	-	-	Natural feature, irregular. Brown sandy silt fill. Unexcavated.	-	-
38912	Cut	3.60	0.25	Natural hollow, amorphous. Moderately sloped sides, flat base. Partially exposed.	-	-
38913	Fill of 38912	3.60	0.25	Sole fill of natural hollow 39812. Dark brownish grey sandy silt.	Worked flint; LIA pottery	-

Trench 390

General description					**Orientation**	WSW-ENE
Trench contained one pit, two curvilinear ditches, the inner and outer ring ditches of a barrow, and a possible natural feature. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of marl and limestone.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
39000	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy clay.	Worked flint	-
39001	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil. Light greyish brown sandy silt with clay.	Worked flint scraper	-
39002	Layer	-	-	Natural. Off-white marl and limestone.	-	-
39003	Cut	1.84	0.70	Ring ditch, runs NW-SE across trench. Inner barrow ditch. Steeply sloped sides, V-shaped base.	-	-

39004	Fill of 39003	0.52	0.16	Basal fill of ring ditch 39004. Orangey brown sandy clay. Charcoal flecks.	Worked flint	-
39005	Fill of 39003	1.42	0.36	Middle fill of ring ditch 39003. Orangey brown sandy clay matrix around off-white limestones.	-	-
39006	Fill of 39003	1.84.	0.41	Upper fill of ring ditch 39003. Brownish grey sandy clay. Charcoal flecks.	-	-
39007	Cut	2.02	1.10	Ring ditch, runs NW-SE across trench. Outer barrow ditch. Asymmetric Steeply sloped SW side, Moderately sloped side, steeply sloped from step, concave base.	-	-
39008	Fill of 39007	0.24	0.04	Basal fill of ring ditch 39007. Dark greyish brown sandy clay. Charcoal flecks.	-	-
39009	Fill of 39007	0.44	0.20	Lower fill of ring ditch 39007. Light yellowish grey clayey sand.	-	-
39010	Fill of 39007	0.50	0.20	Lower fill of ring ditch 39007. Dark greyish brown sandy clay.	-	-
39011	Fill of 39007	0.60	0.11	Middle fill of ring ditch 39007. Yellowish grey sandy clay.	-	-
39012	Fill of 39007	0.80	0.30	Middle fill of ring ditch 39007. Yellowish grey sandy silt matrix around limestones.	-	-
39013	Fill of 39007	0.80	0.10	Middle fill of ring ditch 39007. Greyish brown sandy clay. Charcoal flecks.	-	-
39014	Fill of 39007	0.40	0.50	Middle fill of ring ditch 39007. Light greyish yellow clayey sand.	-	-
39015	Fill of 39007	1.70	0.42	Upper fill of ring ditch 39007. Greyish brown sandy clay.	Worked flint; Animal bone	-
39016	Fill of 39007	0.80	0.05	Upper fill of ring ditch 39007. Greyish brown silty clay. Frequent shells.	Cockle shells	-
39017	Cut	9.40	1.14	Pit, oval. Moderately sloped sides, possibly concave base. Partially exposed. Possible quarry pit. Not bottomed.	-	-

39018	Fill of 39017	9.40	0.46	Upper fill of pit 39017. Greyish brown sandy silt.	Worked flint	-
39019	Fill of 39017	2.68	0.30	Middle fill of pit 39017. Greyish and whitish brown sandy silt.	E/MR pottery	-
39020	Fill of 39017	3.02	0.39	Lowest exposed/basal fill of pit 39017. Light greyish and whitish brown sandy silt.	LIA/R pottery; Animal bone	-
39021	Cut	0.50	0.07	Possible natural feature, oval. Partially exposed. Gently sloped sides, shallow, flat base.	-	-
39022	Fill of 39021	0.50	0.07	Sole fill of possible natural feature 39021. Light greyish and whitish brown sandy silt.	-	-

Trench 391

General description					**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Trench contained one probable ditch terminus. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt and limestone bedrock.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
39100	Layer	-	0.19	Topsoil. Brown sandy silt	Worked flint	-
39101	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil. Greyish brown clayey silt.	-	-
39102	Layer	-	-	Natural. White limestone and brown sandy silt.	-	-
39103	Cut	1.03	0.37	Ditch terminus, linear, runs NNE-SSW. Rounded end. Moderately sloped sides, concave base.	-	-
39104	Fill of 39103	1.03	0.37	Sole fill of ditch terminus 39103. Brown sandy silt.	IA pottery; Animal bone	-

Trench 392

General description					**Orientation**	SW-NE
Trench contained four ditches, four pits, and one post hole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey sand.					**Length (m)**	29.90
					Width (m)	1.90
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
39200	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey clayey silt.	LIA/ER pottery; C17-C19 CBM	-
39201	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil. Greyish brown clayey silt.	Worked flint, inc. scraper; M-LIA pottery	-

39202	Layer	-	-	Natural. Mixed, yellow, orange, and brown clayey sand with manganese.	-	-
39203	Cut	1.35	0.35	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Moderately sloped sides, concave base.	-	-
39204	Fill of 39203	1.35	0.35	Sole fill of ditch 39203. Dark greyish brown clayey silt.	?IA pottery; C17-C19 CBM	-
39205	Cut	0.52	0.19	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Moderately sloped sides, concave base.	-	-
39206	Fill of 39205	0.52	0.19	Sole fill of ditch 39204. Dark greyish brown clayey silt.	-	-
39207	Cut	1.10	0.31	Pit, elongated oval. Moderately sloped sides, concave base. Truncated by pit 39209.	-	IA
39208	Fill of 39207	1.10	0.35	Sole fill of pit 39207. Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Cut by pit 39209.	IA pottery	IA
39209	Cut	0.84	0.08	Pit, sub oval. Partially exposed. Moderately sloped sides, shallow, undulating/convex base. Truncates pit 39207.	-	-
39210	Fill of 39209	0.84	0.08	Sole fill of pit 39209. Dark greyish brown silty sand.	Worked flint	-
39211	Cut	1.70	0.27	Pit, elongated oval. Moderately sloped W side, uneven, gently sloped E side, undulating base.	-	-
39212	Fill of 39211	0.51	0.27	Sole fill of pit 39211. Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Manganese flecks.	Worked flint; Fired clay; LIA/R briquetage	-
39213	Cut	1.54	0.34	Ditch, linear, runs NNE-SSW. Moderately sloped sides, concave base. Truncates ditch 39216 and post hole 39219.	-	IA
39214	Fill of 39213	1.54	0.26	Upper fill of ditch 39213. Light brownish grey sandy silt. Charcoal flecks.	Worked flint; IA pottery; LIA/R briquetage; Animal bone	IA
39215	Fill of 39213	1.34	0.08	Basal fill of ditch 39213. Light brownish grey sandy silt.	LIA/R briquetage	IA
39216	Cut	0.91	0.37	Ditch, linear, runs NNE-SSW. Moderately sloped sides, concave base. Truncated by ditch 39213.	-	-

39217	Fill of 39216	0.91	0.29	Upper fill of ditch 39216. Light brownish grey sandy silt. Cut by ditch 39213.	-	-
39218	Fill of 39216	0.67	0.07	Basal fill of ditch 39216. Light brownish grey sandy silt.	Worked flint	-
39219	Cut	0.39	0.28	Posthole, oval. Steep, near vertical sides, flat base. Truncated by ditch 39213.	-	-
39220	Fill of 39219	0.39	0.28	Sole fill of posthole 39219. Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Cut by ditch 39213.	-	-
39221	Cut	0.50	0.47	Pit, oblong. Steep, near vertical sides, concave base. Cut into colluvium 39223	-	IA
39222	Fill of 39221	0.50	0.47	Sole fill of pit 39221. Greyish brown and red clayey silt.	Worked flint; IA pottery; Shale armlet	IA
39223	Layer	-	-	Geological change. Colluvium.	-	-

Trench 393						
General description					**Orientation**	WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Geological fissure explored. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of limestone bedrock and silty sands.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
39300	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt.	-	-
39301	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil. Patchy. Greyish yellow silty sand	-	-
39302	Layer	-	-	Natural. Mixed. Limestone bedrock, brownish yellow sand, and marly yellow silt with white flecks.	-	-
39303	Cut	3.90	-	Geological fissure, runs E-W. V-Shaped. Machine excavated. Not bottomed.	-	-
39304	Fill of 39303	1.40	1.80	Geological. Dark green coarse clayey sand.	-	-
39305	Fill of 39303	3.90	0.12	Geological. Dark reddish brown clayey sand with green mottling.	-	-
39306	Fill of 39303	>3.50	0.60	Geological. Pale green clayey sand.	-	-
39307	Fill of 39303	-	0.44	Geological. Eight bands of dark brown, yellowish	-	-

				brown, green, light yellow, and light reddish brown. From 0.01 to 0.14m thick.		
39308	Fill of 39303	2.40	1.40	Geological. Variable. Dark brown and reddish brown, yellowish brown, whitish grey, and pale green. Clays and clayey sands.	-	-

Trench 394						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay and greensands.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
39400	Layer	-	0.45	Topsoil	Worked flint, inc. scraper; C17-C19 CBM; C19 clay pipe	-
39401	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	IA pottery	-
39402	Layer	-	-	Natural. Clay and greensands	-	-
39403	Layer	-	-	Geological. Band of greensand.	-	-

Trench 395						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained one pit, one solution hole, one natural feature, and a geological fissure. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of limestone bedrock.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
39500	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt.	Worked flint; c1225-1400 pottery; C17-C19 CBM; Nail	-
39501	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil. Patchy. Brownish grey silty clay.	LIA pottery; C17-C19 CBM; Fired clay; Animal bone	-
39502	Layer	-	-	Natural. Limestone bedrock.	-	-
39503	Cut	3.01	0.50	Pit, sub-rectangular. Near vertical sides, flat base. Partially exposed.	-	LIA
39504	Fill of 39503	3.01	0.24	Upper fill of pit 39503. Light greyish brown sandy silt.	Worked flint, inc. knife;	R

					R pottery; Fired clay; Oyster and cockle shells; Animal bone	
39505	Fill of 39503	2.99	0.40	Basal fill of pit 39503. Greyish brown sandy silt. Charcoal lenses.	LIA pottery; Fired clay; Oyster and cockle shells; Animal bone	LIA
39506	Cut	1.55	-	Solution hole, oval. Unexcavated.	-	-
39507	Fill of 39506	1.55	-	Upper/sole fill of solution hole 39506. Brownish yellow and orange sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
39508	Cut	4.40	-	Geological fissure, linear, runs NE-SW. Unexcavated.	-	-
39509	Fill of 39508	4.40	-	Upper/sole fill of fissure 39508. Light yellowish brown and orange sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
39510	Cut	0.40	-	Tree-throw hole, circular. Unexcavated.	-	-
39511	Fill of 39510	0.40	-	Upper/sole fill of tree-throw hole 39510. Light brownish grey sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-

Trench 396						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Four geological fissures. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of limestone bedrock and marl.					**Length (m)**	40
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
39600	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt.	Worked flint	-
39601	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil. Patchy. Brownish grey silty clay.	-	-
39602	Layer	-	-	Natural. Limestone bedrock and marl.	-	-
39603	Layer	-	-	Geological change. Greensands.	-	-

Trench 397		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	1.80

Trench devoid of archaeology. Two geological fissures and two possible solution holes. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of limestone bedrock and marl.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
39700	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt.	c1475-1550 pottery	-
39701	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil. Patchy, shallow. Brownish grey sandy clay mainly over fissures.	-	-
39702	Layer	-	-	Natural. Limestone bedrock and marl.	-	-
39703	Cut	2.20	-	Geological fissure. Linear, runs E-W. Greensand upper fill. Unexcavated.	-	-
39704	Feature	2.10	-	Possible solution hole. Unexcavated.	-	-
39705	Feature	-	-	Possible solution hole or tree-throw hole. Concentric rings of fill. Unexcavated.	-	-
39706	Cut	1.8	-	Fissure, L-shaped bend, runs N-S, E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-

Trench 398						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained one ditch, and one geological fissure. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of limestone bedrock and marl.					**Length (m)**	20
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
39800	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy silt.	Worked flint	-
39801	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil. Patchy, shallow. Brownish grey sandy clay.	-	-
39802	Layer	-	-	Natural. Limestone bedrock and marl	-	-
39803	Cut	-	-	Geological fissure. Unexcavated.	-	-
39804	Cut	1.00	0.22	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Steeply sloped sides, flat base.	-	-
39805	Fill of 39804	1.00	0.20	Upper fill of ditch 39804. Dark yellowish brown sandy clay. Charcoal flecks. Shell. Similar to fill 39016.	Epreh pottery; C17-C19 CBM; Cockle shells	-

39806	Fill of 39804	0.65	0.03	Basal fill of ditch 39804. Yellowish brown sandy clay. Marly.	-	-

Trench 399						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained two ditches, both part of same ring ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silts and limestone bedrock.					**Length (m)**	31
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
39900	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silt.	Worked flint; C17-C19 CBM	-
39901	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil. Yellowish brown sandy silt.	-	-
39902	Layer	-	-	Natural. Dark yellow sandy silt with white speckles, dark brownish yellow and orange sandy silt, and limestone bedrock outcrops.	-	-
39903	Cut	1.32	0.50	Ring ditch, runs NE-SW across trench. Jagged, moderately sloped sides, concave base. Same ring ditch as 39908	-	-
39904	Fill of 39903	1.17	0.22	Upper fill of ring ditch 39903. Dark greyish brown sandy silt with yellow patches. Frequent charcoal.	Worked flint, inc. scraper; Epreh pottery; Fired clay; Animal bone	-
39905	Fill of 39903	1.32	0.18	Middle fill of ring ditch 39903. Dark greyish brown sandy silt matrix around limestones.	Worked flint; Quern?; Animal bone	-
39906	Fill of 39903	0.74	0.22	Lower fill of ring ditch 39903. Dark reddish brown sandy silt with pale yellow patches. Charcoal flecks.	Fired clay	-
39907	Fill of 39903	0.54	0.10	Basal fill of ring ditch 39903. Light whitish yellow sandy silt.	-	-
39908	Cut	1.10	-	Ring ditch, runs WSW-ENE across trench. Same as 39903. Unexcavated.	-	-
39909	Fill of 39908	1.10	-	Upper/sole fill of ring ditch 39908. Dark reddish brown sandy silt. Frequent charcoal. Unexcavated.	Worked flint; Epreh pottery; Animal bone	-

39910	Layer	>0.75	-	Geological change. Limestone outcrop surrounded by dark brown sandy silt.	-	-

Trench 400						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay brick earth.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
40000	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy clay.	Worked flint	-
40001	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil. Yellowish grey silty clay.	Worked flint	-
40002	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellowish brown sandy clay brick earth.	-	-

Trench 401						
General description					**Orientation**	WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	20.90
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
40100	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil. Greyish brown silty sand.	Worked flint; c1450-1550 pottery; C17-C19 CBM	-
40101	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil. Brownish grey and yellow sandy silt.	R pottery; C16-C19 CBM	-
40102	Layer	-	-	Natural. Sandy clay.	-	-
40103	Layer	0.55	-	Geological change. Brownish grey sandy silt.	-	-

Trench 402						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained two ditches possibly at a T-shaped junction. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	31.60
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
40200	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil. Greyish brown silty sand.	Worked flint, inc. piercer and scraper; c1675-1850 pottery;	-

					C13-C14 and C17-C19 CBM	
40201	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil. Light brownish grey sandy silt with yellow patches	Worked flint; C17-C19 CBM	-
40202	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light brownish grey sandy silt with yellow and orange patches.	-	-
40203	Cut	1.85	0.51	Ditch, linear, possibly turning at right angle/T-junction, partially exposed. Runs NE-SW. Moderately sloped sides, concave base. Possibly same as 40204.	-	-
40204	Cut	0.36	0.31	Ditch, possibly linear, possibly turning at right angle/T-junction, partially exposed. Runs NW-SE. Moderately sloped sides. Not bottomed. Possibly same as 40203	-	-
40205	Fill of 40203, 40204	1.85	0.33	Upper fill of ditch(es) 40203 and 40204. Light greyish brown and yellow silty sand.	Worked flint; R pottery	-
40206	Fill of 40203, 40204	1.85	0.14	Middle fill of ditch(es)40203 and 40204. Greyish brown sandy silt with yellow patches.	Worked flint	-
40207	Fill of 40204	0.36	0.09	Lowest exposed fill of ditch 40204. Greyish brown sandy silt with orange patches.	-	-
40208	Fill of 40203	1.60	0.11	Basal fill of ditch 40203. Greyish and greenish brown clayey silt with yellow and orange patches.	-	-

Trench 403						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of brick earth and sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.90
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
40300	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil. Dark brown clayey loam.	Worked flint	-
40301	Layer	-	0.32	Subsoil. Light brown sandy clay	Worked flint; C17-C19 CBM	-
40302	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brick earth. Reddish brown sandy clay.	-	-

40303	Layer	1.40	0.18	Colluvium or brick earth. Dark reddish brown silty clay. Charcoal flecks.	Worked flint, inc. microburins and microlith	-
40304	Layer	1.40	0.13	Possibly colluvium. Yellowish brown sandy clay.	Worked flint	-
40305	Layer	3.20	0.20	Colluvium or brick earth. Dark reddish brown sandy clay.	Worked flint, inc. piercer and scraper; LIA/R pottery	-
40306	Layer	1.30	-	Colluvium. Dark reddish brown silty clay. Charcoal flecks.	Worked flint, inc. microburin	-

Trench 404

General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Geological fissure and solution holes. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of limestone bedrock and marl.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.24
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
40400	Layer	-	0.14	Topsoil. Dark brown clayey loam.	-	-
40401	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil. Light brown sandy clay	Worked flint	-
40402	Layer	-	-	Natural. Limestone bedrock and marl.	-	-
40403	Feature	-	-	Cluster of probable solution holes. Unexcavated.	-	-
40404	Cut	2.50	>3.40	Geological fissure. Machine excavated. Not bottomed. Various fills of greensands and head deposits.	-	-

Trench 405

General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. One geological fissure. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of limestone bedrock.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
40500	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey loam.	-	-
40501	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil. Dark yellowish brown sandy clay.	-	-
40502	Layer	-	-	Natural. Limestone bedrock.	-	-
40503	Cut	-	-	Geological fissure. Greensand fill.	-	-

40504	Geological change.	-	-	Light brown sandy clay marl.	-	-

Trench 406						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench contained three ditches and one possible pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay brick earth.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.90
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
40600	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey loam.	Worked flint, inc. scraper; R pottery; C17-C19 CBM	-
40601	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil. Dark yellowish brown sandy clay.	c1225-1400 pottery	-
40602	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light reddish brown sandy clay brick earth.	-	-
40603	Layer	-	-	Colluvium.	Worked flint; c1225-1400 pottery	-
40604	Cut	0.75	0.21	Ditch, linear, runs E-W. Moderately sloped sides, concave base	-	-
40605	Fill of 40604	0.75	0.21	Sole fill of ditch 40604. Dark yellowish brown sandy clay. Charcoal flecks.	-	-
40606	Cut	2.40	0.95	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Steeply sloped sides to concave base. Contemporary with ditch 40608.	-	LIA/R
40607	Fill of 40606, 40608	2.40	0.55	Upper fill of ditch 40606, sole fill of ditch 40608. Dark reddish brown sandy clay. Charcoal flecks.	Worked flint; LIA/R pottery	LIA/R
40608	Cut	0.65	0.18	Ditch, linear, runs NNW-SSE. Slightly stepped moderately sloped sides, concave base. Same as 40614. Contemporary with 40606.	-	LIA/R
40609	Fill of 40606	0.75	0.05	Middle fill of ditch 40606. Mottled dark yellowish brown and reddish brown silty clay.	-	LIA/R
40610	Fill of 40606	0.75	0.18	Lower fill of ditch 40606. Dark reddish brown sandy clay.	Worked flint	LIA/R

40611	Fill of 40606	0.75	0.15	Basal fill of ditch 40606. Mottled dark reddish brown and yellowish brown sandy clay.	Worked flint; LIA/R pottery	LIA/R
40612	Layer	-	-	Interface between 40602 and 40603.	Worked flint, inc. microdenticulate	-
40613	Fill of 40614	0.60	0.08	Upper fill of ditch 40614. Dark reddish brown sandy clay. Charcoal flecks. Same as 40607	Worked flint, inc. burin	LIA/R
40614	Cut	0.60	0.26	Ditch, linear, runs NNW-SSE. Moderately sloped sides, concave base. Same as 40608. Contemporary with 40606	-	LIA/R
40615	Fill of 40614	0.52	0.05	Middle fill of ditch 40614. Mottled dark yellowish brown and reddish brown silty clay.	-	LIA/R
40616	Fill of 40614	0.50	0.14	Lower fill of ditch 40614. Dark reddish brown sandy clay.	-	LIA/R
40617	Fill of 40614	0.30	0.07	Basal fill of ditch 40614. Dark reddish brown sandy clay mottled with yellow.	-	LIA/R
40618	Cut	0.55	>0.21	Possible pit, sub-oval. Partially excavated.	-	-
46019	Fill of 40618	0.55	>0.03	Lowest exposed fill of possible pit 40618. Dark greyish brown silty clay. Frequent charcoal. Partially excavated.	-	-
40620	Fill of 40618	1.00	0.18	Upper fill of possible pit 40618. Dark yellowish brown sandy clay. Partially excavated.	-	-

Trench 407

General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained four ditches, one of which is adjacent to a cobbled surface, and another of which may be recut. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey sand.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	1.90
	Avg. depth (m)	0..60

Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
40700	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey loam.	C17-C18 CBM	-
40701	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil. Greyish brown clayey silt.	-	-

40702	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brown and green clayey sand.	-	-
40703	Cut	1.15	0.60	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. steeply sloped sides, flat base. Truncates ditch 40706, possible recut.	-	MR
40704	Fill of 40703	1.15	0.40	Upper fill of ditch 40703. Greyish brown silty sand. Charcoal flecks.	MR pottery	MR
40705	Fill of 40703	0.40	0.20	Basal fill of ditch 40703. Blueish grey clayey silt with brownish green patches.	LIA pottery	MR
40706	Cut	3.70	0.40	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Moderately sloped sides, undulating base. Truncated by ditch 40703. Possibly been recut.	-	-
40707	Fill of 40706	3.70	0.25	Upper fill of ditch 40706. Greyish brown silty sand. Cut by ditch 40703.	Animal bone	-
40708	Fill of 40706	3.20	0.19	Basal fill of ditch 40706. Brownish grey clayey silt with green patches. Cut by ditch 40703.	-	-
40709	Cut	1.15	0.21	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Moderately sloped sides, concave base.	-	-
40710	Fill of 40709	1.15	0.21	Sole fill of ditch 40709. Greyish brown clayey silt with green patches.	-	-
40711	Cut	1.20	-	Ditch, linear, runs ENE-WSW. Adjacent to cobbled surface 40712. Unexcavated.	-	-
40712	Surface	-	-	Cobbled surface. Partially exposed. Unexcavated. Same as 40807.	-	-
40713	Fill of 40711	1.20	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 40711. Dark greyish brown clayey silt.	-	-

Trench 408						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained one pit, and one ditch adjacent to a cobbled surface. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of greensands and clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.90
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**

40800	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clay.	LIA/R pottery	-
40801	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil. Greyish brown clayey silt.	-	-
40802	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brown, orange, and green clays and greensand.	-	-
40803	Cut	1.45	0.21	Pit, circular. Gently sloped sides, concave base.	-	-
40804	Fill of 40803	1.45	0.21	Sole fill of pit 40803. Dark greyish brown clayey silt with green patches.	LIA pottery	-
40805	Cut	1.15	-	Ditch, linear, runs ESE-WNW. Unexcavated. Adjacent to cobbled surface 40807.	-	-
40806	Fill of 40805	1.15	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 40805. Dark greyish green clayey silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
40807	Surface	-	-	Cobbled surface, limestone cobbles. Unexcavated. Partially exposed.	-	-

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Flint

By Michael Donnelly

Introduction (Table B.1.1)

B.1.1 Field 10 represented one of the larger fields in this very large evaluation, and comprised 59 trenches. It was located immediately north-west of Fields 2 and 3, and west of Field 8. Field 10 yielded a very significant assemblage of 626 pieces of struck flint (10.6 per trench), 110 pieces of burnt unworked flint weighing 1018g and 12 natural fragments from 59 trenches. Mesolithic activity was well represented along the eastern edge of this area. Several Iron Age/Roman features in the central, hill top area of the site had a number of upper fills that contained rich flint assemblages of probable Neolithic date. Late Neolithic and early Bronze Age material was present in a denser spread of material found around probable barrows in the north-west and south-west parts of the area. Finally, a small group of flintwork from the southern edge of the site has the potential to represent a contemporary mid-late Bronze Age assemblage associated with a field system and putative domestic ring ditch.

CATEGORY TYPE	Topsoil/subsoil	Colluvium/natural	Features	Total
Flake	150	27	162	339
Blade	13	2	21	36
Bladelet	11	4	21	36
Blade index	13.79% (24/174)	18.18% (6/33)	20.59% (42/204)	17.52% (72/411)
Irregular waste	20	7	24	51
Chip	7	5	14	26
Microburin	2	3	2	7
Burin spall			1	1
Adze sharpening flake			1	1
Sieved chip		7	21	28
Core rejuvenation flake	2		1	3
Core tablet	2		2	4
Crested piece			2	2
Core single platform blades	2	1	3	6
Core other blades		1		1
Core single platform flakes	2		1	3
Core multiplatform flakes	1		4	5
Core keeled flakes	1			1
Core levallois flakes	1		2	3
Core on a flake			1	1
Core fragment	4		2	6
Scraper end	10	1	6	17
Scraper sides and end	4		1	5
Scraper disc	3			3
Scraper other	2		2	4
Microlith		1	2	3
Adze	1		1	2
Arrowhead British oblique			1	1
Knife backed	1		1	2
Knife scale flaked	1			1
Knife other	2		1	3
Awl			1	1
Piercer	2	1	2	5

Microdenticulate			3	3
Denticulate	1			1
End truncation	2			2
Fabricator			1	1
Flake retouched	4		2	6
Blade retouched			1	1
Other retouch	2		1	3
Misc retouch			1	1
Gunflint	1			1
Total	254	60	312	626

Burnt un-worked	11 / 124g	3 / 138g	96 / 756g	110 / 1018g
No. burnt (%)	28 / 254 (11.02%)	12 / 60 (20.0%)	34 / 312 (10.90%)	74 / 626 (11.82%)
No. broken (%) (not including waste)	87 / 254 (34.25%)	15 / 53 (28.30%)	106 / 291 (36.43%)	208 / 598 (34.78%)
No. retouched (%) (not including waste)	36 / 254 (14.17%)	3 / 53 (5.66%)	27 / 291 (9.28%)	66 / 598 (11.04%)

Table B.1.1: The flint assemblage from Otterpool Field 10

Provenance (Table B.1.2)

B.1.2 The flints were well spread out across the evaluation area but there were some notable concentrations. One area of note lay along the north-eastern/eastern edge where a number of trenches contained deep deposits of colluvium (400, 402-3 and 406) or were at the edge of the limestone escarpment and had numerous infilled hollows (374-5). Flints were also quite common at the southern edge of site, especially where again there were areas of deep colluvium such as at Trenches 382 and 392, and also in areas associated with probable barrows (Trenches 383, 385-6 and 399). Finally, several Iron Age/Roman features in the north/central, hill top area of site had a number of upper fills that contained rich flint assemblages of probable Neolithic date. These occurred as very dark upper fills rich in flint, while lower fills generally had very few lithics in them. These most likely represent the infilling of hollows left by Iron Age/Roman cut features by a relict soil, either ploughed into, or through pedogenic activity.

B.1.3 The assemblage was largely split between flints from features (49.84%) and topsoil/subsoil material (40.58%). A small but significant component originated in colluvium or possible brickearth deposits (9.58%). Taking the flints from features as a separate component, it can be seen that ditches accounted for the vast majority of them at 67.63%. Pits also contained a significant quantity of material (20.51%) alongside natural features (8.01%), with layers and miscellaneous features (four flints in very large quarry pit) contributing very little to the total (3.85%). However, it is clear from the excavations that the vast majority of the flints were residual and also that the bulk of the features investigated on site were ditches.

CATEGORY TYPE	Total	Percentage
Ditches	211	33.71
[ring ditches]	[37]	[5.91]
Pits	64	10.22
Natural features	25	3.99
Layers	8	1.28
Misc features	4	0.64
Topsoil/Subsoil	254	40.58
Colluvium/natural	60	9.58

Total	626	[100]

Table B.1.2: The flint assemblage by context type

Raw material and condition (Table B.1.3)

B.1.4 Flint was the only material utilised for knapping and it originated from a number of sources but material from on or very near to the chalk dominated the assemblage with 67.74% of all pieces with cortex. Smaller groups included thermal (8.96%), weathered/abraded (8.96%), rolled (6.45%), banded Bullhead Bed (4.66%) (Dewey and Bromehead 1915) and indeterminate (2.87%).

B.1.5 The assemblage was one of the most damaged from Otterpool but is actually still in relatively good condition highlighting the fact that much of the residual flint at Otterpool is still probably very close to where it was deposited. Here, 47.31% of the flints had light edge damage while 26.92% of the material was fresh and 20.58% had moderate levels of edge damage. Heavily damaged pieces accounted for just 5.19% of the flints and 3.46% of these had the heavily modified edges of plough zone material but were otherwise quite fresh.

B.1.6 Rather unsurprisingly, the flints from the topsoil/subsoil were by far the most heavily damaged and least fresh. Flints from features were in the best condition, being slightly fresher and less heavily damaged than flints recovered from the buried soil horizons. These figures may indicate that at least a part of the assemblage from features may be contemporary with them but is also likely to be related to the fact that disturbance in prehistory of flint-bearing soil horizons was probably far less destructive than modern ploughing.

Total assemblage	Total	%	Cortication	Total	%
Fresh	140	26.92%	None	42	8.11%
Light	246	47.31%	Light	390	75.29%
Moderate	107	20.58%	Moderate	27	5.21%
Heavy	9	1.73%	Heavy	32	6.18%
Rolled	18	3.46%	Very heavy	27	5.21%
	520			**518**	
Topsoil/subsoil	Total	%	Cortication	Total	%
Fresh	35	15.77%	None	17	7.73%
Light	94	42.34%	Light	172	78.18%
Moderate	72	32.43%	Moderate	9	4.09%
Heavy	7	3.15%	Heavy	10	4.55%
Rolled	14	6.31%	Very heavy	12	5.45%
	222			**220**	
Features	Total	%	Cortication	Total	%
Fresh	88	34.51%	None	20	7.84%
Light	133	52.16%	Light	182	71.37%
Moderate	30	11.76%	Moderate	18	7.06%
Heavy	1	0.39%	Heavy	21	8.23%
Rolled	3	0.85%	Very heavy	14	5.49%
	255			**255**	
Colluvium/natural	Total	%	Cortication	Total	%

Fresh	17	39.53%	None	5	11.63%
Light	19	44.19%	Light	36	83.72%
Moderate	5	11.63%	Moderate		
Heavy	1	2.33%	Heavy	1	2.33%
Rolled	1	2.33%	Iron stained	1	2.33%
	43			**43**	

Table B.1.3: flint by condition and cortication

The assemblage

B.1.7 The assemblage was very sizeable for an evaluation, especially given the general lack of sieved chips that are very often a major component in any large assemblage (@50%). Unlike some other areas, such as Field 5 at Otterpool, this large assemblage is not made up of any single dominant group but is instead a dense spread of material across site. In many ways it is similar to Field 1 to the south across the valley floor. The flints include material from all periods in Holocene prehistory. Most of the truly diagnostic pieces recovered belong to the Mesolithic period. However, the vast bulk of the tools, while more generic, can largely be dated to the Neolithic or early Bronze Age. As an example, very few of the scrapers recovered typify Mesolithic examples and there are numerous complex scrapers that are almost certainly Neolithic or early Bronze Age in date.

B.1.8 The key areas of activity were either related to colluvial horizons where, it is assumed, preservation of in situ material could occur below these thick deposits, or were at random intervals across the later prehistoric settlement area, as rich, dark upper fills in later features. Presumably both of these beneficial contextual environments are derived from the same thing, namely a flint-rich relict soil that has since been eroded/truncated away. Both of these contextual groups contain abundant early prehistoric material. However, in the extreme south of the field, later prehistoric material was also common.

B.1.9 In terms of cores and related debitage, the evaluation yielded 35 pieces or 5.85% of the non-chip assemblage. This figure is fairly typical of the Otterpool assemblages and is probably an overrepresentation given how easy these pieces are to spot. The assemblage consisted of 26 cores and nine pieces of core dressing (three core rejuvenation flakes, four core tablets and two crested pieces). Thirteen of the complete cores were geared towards flake production and seven were blade cores. All of the fragments appeared to be from flake cores but it can be difficult to be certain about fragmentary pieces. Moreover, very often heavily worked blade cores will form complex flake cores at the end of their lives. Six of the seven blade cores were fairly classic Mesolithic semi-conical single platform examples including a couple of very tall pieces that are very probably early Mesolithic. Some of these single platform examples, some complex flake cores and one cubic multi-platform bladelet core are more likely to be earlier Neolithic.

B.1.10 The 13 flake cores consisted of three single platform examples, five multi-platforms, one on a large flake, one keeled and three levallois cores (as well as the six fragments). Some of the single platform cores had negative scars that were very close to bladelet dimensions and may also have been Mesolithic while the levallois cores and the keeled example were likely to have been late Neolithic to early Bronze Age in date.

B.1.11 Tools were numerous at 11.04% but this figure was actually one of the lowest for an area at Otterpool (other areas have between 12.85% and 19.02%) with the next lowest figure coming from the immediately adjacent fields 2 and 3. However, this figure was still very high, and there was clearly a degree of selective recovery here. It was of note that the tool percentage for the buried soil element of the assemblage was much lower at 5.66%, a figure in keeping with what was expected from in situ, industrial assemblages.

B.1.12 Although 66 tools were identified, one combination tool was present giving a total of 67 forms in the assemblage. The most common tool form was scrapers with 31 examples, 17 end, five side-and-end, three disc and six other examples including two fragmentary examples from larger tools. There were no blade scrapers but some of the plainer, short end scrapers may well be early prehistoric in date. The majority of the scrapers, especially the disc scrapers and the more complex side-and-end scrapers are likely to be Neolithic or early Bronze Age in date and many of the end scrapers also look to have belonged to these periods. The scrapers were scattered throughout the site but closer inspection suggests five concentrations, two of which conform to the colluvial areas in the east and south, two more conform to areas in and around barrows in Trenches 353 and 385-6, and one final concentration close to the centre of the northern settlement area dispersed around Trench 368. All of the scrapers from the eastern colluvial area were simple end scraper variety and are potentially Mesolithic in date.

B.1.13 Other common tool forms included the awl (1) or piercer (6) making a total of seven tool edges on eight pieces (there is one combination denticulate/piercer) that are related to the formation or widening of holes in material such as hides. These tools are common throughout prehistory and there was only one piece that was suggestive of an early form while the others were all fashioned on more robust or squatter, simple flakes.

B.1.14 Knives were common, with six examples, and while many are simple in design and could date to any prehistoric period, there were three with better executed backing and invasively flaked edges that are very likely to be Neolithic to early Bronze Age in date. The knives and other probable Neolithic-early Bronze Age tools such as the fabricators (2), microdenticulates (3) and awls/piercers (6) did not form any pattern, other than the fact that all three microdenticulates were found in the eastern colluvial area. However, as none had the well-defined teeth associated with early Neolithic examples, they might well have been Mesolithic in date.

B.1.15 Four points were found, one British oblique arrowhead and three microliths. The arrowhead was late Neolithic in date and came from barrow ditch 38503 with the trench also yielding a knife and scraper from its topsoil. The microliths were actually quite dispersed, with two late Mesolithic forms found in Trenches 350 and 379 in ditches 35009 and 37903 respectively. However, the third and probably early example was recovered from the centre of the eastern colluvial area in Trench 403. This trench and those around it also yielded seven microburins, many of which were very long, broad examples of probable early Mesolithic date. That eastern zone also contained five of seven blade cores and one of the two end truncations. There appears to be a very high likelihood that a fairly substantial early Mesolithic site was located near to or on the limestone escarpment at the eastern edge of site. However, by the late Mesolithic activity was more dispersed with microlith forms and probable Mesolithic debitage scattered across the area.

Key concentrations

B.1.16 Colluvial horizons in the eastern part of the site (Trenches 374, 403, 406) contained significant assemblages of flint alongside clearly later material such as slag and CBM. These deposits included one feature from Trench 374, a natural hollow that had been filled via the process of colluviation, but did not include flints recovered from the natural in Trench 361 some distance from the eastern border. This gave a total assemblage of 77 pieces that had a slightly lower than expected blade index of 19.04% (8/42). This assemblage included several Mesolithic finds including four microburins, a microlith, a microdenticulate, two blade cores as well as several less diagnostic tool forms. The material was also quite fresh indicating little movement (fresh 38.18%, light 47.27%, moderate 10.91%, heavy 1.82%, plough damaged 1.82%).

B.1.17 A group of upper or sole fills in a number of Iron Age/Roman features from the north central settlement area that often contained quite rich assemblages (Trenches 357-8, 363, 365, 369-70, 374, 378-80). One of the features in this area has, for discussion purposes, been included with the colluvial material since it was very likely a natural hollow filled by this process. This group totalled 94 flints and probably included both Mesolithic and early Neolithic material. It had a far higher blade index of 35% (21/60) and included a single platform blade core, core tablet, crested blade and some flake cores. The tools recovered included one microlith and a microburin as well as an adze sharpening flake and an axe/adze shaping flake. However, it also contained a fabricator fragment, retouched blade, retouched flakes and a piercer that were thin and regular that are also likely to be of these dates. The material was relatively fresh indicating little movement (fresh 30.89%, light 61.76%, moderate 7.35%, heavy 0%).

B.1.18 Several ring-ditches associated with barrows were identified in the north-west (Trench 353) and south-east parts of Field 10 (Trenches 385-6 and 383-387-390). One ring-ditch in the southwestern part of Field 10 (Trench 399) is considered, based on the flint, to be later prehistoric in date and is discussed below. The total assemblage from these trenches, including topsoil, subsoil and finds from nearby features amounted to 71 flints with a very low blade index of just 6.98%. The material was also in much poorer condition (fresh 11.48%, light 55.74%, moderate 29.51%, heavy 0 %, plough damaged 3.28%) suggesting a high degree of disturbance for at least part of the assemblage. The material includes probable Mesolithic, early Neolithic and late Neolithic material as well as numerous undiagnostic pieces. Cores were all flake based and included a levallois core of probable late Neolithic-early Bronze Age date. Tools included one late Neolithic British oblique arrowhead from ring ditch 38503, several scrapers mostly of the end variety, a knife, a microdenticulate, an awl and a retouched flake. Overall the assemblage is quite typical of the mixed assemblages found around barrows and may well include some activity post-dating the barrow. None of the flakes were described as being typically mid-late Bronze Age.

B.1.19 The southern colluvial area and some features on the limestone around it yielded an assemblage that was quite typically later prehistoric in character. It amounted to 68 flints from Trenches 382, 388-9, 392 and 399, had a low blade index of 13.46% and included some blades as well as a blade core suggesting that there was some level of earlier contamination here. The tools were quite basic and consisted solely of scrapers. Most were quite simple end scrapers but one was a side and end variety with a faceted platform that is indicative of later Neolithic material. This came from the ring-ditch in Trench 399 and may support the view that this is a barrow, but could also be a residual find. The assemblage did include a high proportion

of hard-hammer technology with plain platforms dominating. It also included several examples of typically later prehistoric squat hard-hammer flakes. The assemblage was actually in very fresh condition (fresh 35.09%, light 50.88%, moderate 14.03%, heavy 0 %) suggesting that the flints were in situ. There seems a good probability that this quite basic, flake-based assemblage may be contemporary with these ditches and pits and date to the mid-late Bronze Age or even the earlier Iron Age.

Discussion

B.1.20 The discovery of more Mesolithic activity at Otterpool is of note. It was just the second time that this phase of activity has been confidently identified at Otterpool, the other example being Field 5. Field 8, immediately adjacent to Field 10, also contained a stray late Mesolithic microlith but the scale of the activity at the eastern edge of Field 10 was of note. The flints were in very good condition and while it is unclear if these tools have eroded over the limestone escarpment or are from sites such as rock shelters positioned against the escarpment, there clearly is potential (given the burial environment and perhaps only partially preserved) to find in situ activity here. Early Mesolithic activity is rare in this part of Kent (Booth *et al*. 2011), but the two sites from Otterpool are clearly adding to this scant picture.

B.1.21 As with Field 5, it is likely that this site sat on a ridge overlooking the valley floor. The use of such vantage points is common in the Mesolithic and is directly comparable to the early Mesolithic scatters identified at Bexhill (OA forthcoming). Not enough material was discovered to identify the type of site here. However, the high number of well-made microburins that were recovered, often as surface finds (something that rarely occurs given their size) does suggest a specialist tooling-up camp site where hunting gear was being made or repaired.

B.1.22 The putative buried soils identified via the flint-rich, very dark, upper fills of several features in the northern settlement area are of note. These assemblages taken as a whole are clearly very early in character and probably include both Mesolithic and Neolithic material. The Mesolithic element is supported by the finding above as regards the distribution of late Mesolithic artefacts. However, there is also the possibility that the Neolithic component may relate to middening activity here, most likely during the early Neolithic. This raises the potential of finding features such as pit clusters that can easily be missed by evaluation and are very often found alongside middens. This of course adds to the mounting evidence that Otterpool may have been of some significance during the Neolithic.

B.1.23 Later Neolithic and early Bronze age activity is less obvious but the assemblages associated with the numerous barrows and trenches in their vicinity do contain material that very likely dates from these periods. Diagnostic or near diagnostic artefacts from the late Neolithic include an oblique arrowhead, scale-flaked knife and certain core types such as the levallois cores. No unequivocal early Bronze Age flints were present but given the relatively limited range of such diagnostic artefacts, this is probably not surprising. However most of the debitage from these areas would very easily be accommodated in an early Bronze Age assemblage amongst others. It would appear that the lack of natural flint in these mounds restricted the common practice of scavenging flint from these contexts. However, there were a few pieces with re-corticated/thermal surfaces and this may have been an expedient activity carried out by the local inhabitants, after the barrows had become part of a farming landscape.

B.1.24 A small collection of typically later prehistoric debitage associated with a probable field system, ring ditch and pits in the south and south-eastern edge of site is also of note. Re-examination of the corresponding assemblage from Fields 2 and 3 showed that the far greater truncation there very probably massively restricted the flint assemblage that could be recovered from there. Further work here would very probably bring to light a substantial later prehistoric assemblage and the recovery of this material should be a priority as it would allow for direct comparison of technological change over time with the more common earlier assemblages.

B.1.25 This flint assemblage confirms that people have been in the Otterpool landscape since the early Mesolithic and that activity in Field 10 can be traced across nearly all of Holocene prehistory. This activity appeared to tie in closely to the archaeology that was present with hunting and tool preparation being the focus of the Mesolithic phase when the limestone escarpment would have had strategic value, potential midden activity on a hillside being the main feature of the earlier Neolithic, tool-heavy activity being associated with the barrow building and possibly a ritual setting, and finally, a more domestic theme thereafter. Any further work in this area would almost certainly yield a very large assemblage and may also identify more intensive flint-related activity such as preserved middens in hollows or under colluvium, pit clusters and possible in situ scatters.

Methodology

B.1.26 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 (eg 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.2 Prehistoric pottery

By Lisa Brown

Introduction

B.2.1 A total of 703 sherds of pottery, weighing 7101g, recovered from contexts in Field 10 have been assigned a preliminary prehistoric spot-date. A small group of sherds of definite Bronze Age type were identified, but in some cases it was only possible to assign an earlier prehistoric or indeterminate prehistoric spot-date due to high levels of fragmentation and abrasion. Clearly, some of this material derived from the earlier prehistoric settlement activity in the project area, which was recorded in Fields 2–7. The bulk of the prehistoric assemblage appears to belong to the middle Iron Age, based on the few diagnostic forms and site morphology, but an early Iron Age element is also noted, albeit probably largely residual. There is a degree of overlap in fabric and form with late Iron Age and early Roman material, which is present in single or small numbers of sherds in some context groups that appear to

be otherwise of early or middle Iron Age type. These ambiguities require further clarification during the analysis stage.

B.2.2 The entire assemblage was recorded in summary form to identify prehistoric forms and fabrics, to provide spot-dates (Table B.2.1), and to make recommendations for future work and retention of the pottery.

B.2.3 The condition of the assemblage is variable. The earlier prehistoric sherds are very small and highly abraded, indicating secondary deposition. Almost 50% of the remainder of the assemblage is also heavily abraded. An overall mean sherd weight (MSW) for the total assemblage is 10g, a typical figure for prehistoric pottery from settlement sites. However, some contexts produced large vessel parts that increased the MSW for those specific groups. For example, ditch 37411 yielded a deposit of pottery that includes two near complete (albeit fragmented) jars, and registered an MSW of 13g overall. Iron Age pits 36303 and 36503 produced sizeable assemblages with high MSWs of 16g and 18g respectively, and some sherds from pit 36503 appeared to have been freshly broken when deposited.

Methodology

B.2.4 Fabrics were identified with the aid of a hand lens and binocular microscope at 20x and 10x magnification, and broadly classified by ware group using a dominant inclusion code, following the recommended guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2011; PCRG *et al*. 2016). All sherds were recorded in an Excel spreadsheet by context group, feature or deposit type, and feature group. All fragments were counted and weighed and additional information was recorded in separate fields where possible, including ware group, form, surface treatment and 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.

B.2.5 Further subdivision of the broad ware groups into alpha-numeric sub-types will be undertaken during analysis, when there will be scope for detailed comparison with other local and regional Kentish prehistoric assemblages.

Description of fabrics and forms

B.2.6 The fabrics have been broadly classified within 11 ware groups, which will be further sub-divided during analysis when the complete Otterpool assemblage will be examined in the round, and rationalised or expanded as necessary. Some of the early prehistoric fabrics have previously been sub-divided, but the Iron Age material requires further detailed sorting.

B.2.7 For the purposes of this evaluation report the pottery from Field 10 has been recorded within the following ware groups:

- C (calcite)
- CG (calcite and grog);
- F (flint)
- FG (flint and grog)
- G (grog)

- L (limestone)
- LG (limestone and grog)
- I (iron oxides)
- Q (quartz and/or quartzite; QG (sand/quartzite and grog)
- QG (quartz sand and grog)
- V (vesicular – probably leached limestone inclusions rather than shell)

B.2.8 The earlier prehistoric pottery from the previous stages of excavation was dominated by flint-tempered wares. Flint-tempered fabrics reduce to 30% within the Otterpool later prehistoric Field 10 assemblage, but this is still a considerable figure. The continued use of flint as a component of potting clay recipes during the early and middle Iron Age is more typical of the pattern in east Kent, and so this relatively high proportion at Otterpool may indicate that the Iron Age pottery from the site belongs to the later part of the early Iron Age and earlier part of the middle Iron Age. In contrast, the preference for flint tended to give way to sandy fabrics in the early stages of the middle Iron Age in west Kent (Couldrey 1988), as elsewhere in southern Britain. Sandy wares account for 20% of the Field 10 Iron Age assemblage, so the trend towards the adoption of sandy fabrics during the middle Iron Age is somewhat evident here.

B.2.9 Flint was sometimes combined with grog as an opening agent in the Iron Age in Kent. Grog was more widely utilised in the region during the early and middle Iron Ages than in many other areas of southern Britain, where it is conspicuously absent from most assemblage between the middle Bronze Age and late Iron Age. The combination of grog with other inclusions, including calcite, limestone, and quartz sand, is also a feature of the Otterpool assemblage. The use of grog throughout the Iron Age period can make it difficult to differentiate between early-middle Iron Age and late Iron Age material where only body sherds are present, as is often the case at Otterpool.

B.2.10 Calcareous fabrics are relatively common in the Iron Age assemblage, accounting for approximately 16% of the Field 10 total. A small group of vesicular sherds appear to have contained calcite or limestone rather than fossil shell, and so can reasonably be added to that sum.

B.2.11 There are relatively few diagnostic sherds within the prehistoric assemblage. Sherds belonging to only 20 vessels were classifiable, discounting simple bases. These fall into the following categories:

- Cordoned Urn (middle Bronze Age [context 38204]
- Possible Beaker rim (residual in Iron Age context) [38213]
- Straight-sided jars with incurving rims [contexts 36304. 36307, 36506, 37412, 3940]
- Straight-sided jars (‘saucepan pots’) [contexts 35305, 36504, 37304]
- Jar with short upstanding rim [context 37412]
- Ovoid jars [contexts 35714, 37304 x 2]
- S-profile jars [contexts 35714, 36508]

- Flaring rim bowl (early Iron Age type) [context 38213]
- Hemispherical bowl [context 37412]
- Open bowl/dish [context 37412]
- Pedestal base [contexts 35604, 37610]

B.2.12 For the earlier prehistoric period, decoration is restricted to a fingertipped cordon on the middle Bronze Age Urn from ditch 38203. A possible residual Beaker rim from pit 38210 is unfortunately undecorated, making it difficult to confirm the form and date.

B.2.13 A small flint-tempered bowl rim with fingertip impressed decoration from posthole 38903 (context 38904) is fairly certainly a late Bronze Age or early Iron Age vessel. The absence otherwise of fingertip/nail-impressed decoration, or of carinations, which are common features of the Kentish early Iron Age style, suggests that earlier Iron Age activity was limited, at least within the project area, not least because most of the few distinctively early Iron Age sherds were residual, associated with later forms.

B.2.14 Iron Age decoration as such is otherwise absent, but a distinctive surface treatment, generally considered to be an early Iron Age tradition, and most common in east Kent (MacPherson-Grant 1991), is a rusticated technique termed on the continent *eclabouseé.* It has close parallels with material from the near continent, and can involve a range of treatments – a simple roughening of the vessel surface, patterned roughening such as finger furrows, application of argillaceous globules, thick, roughened slurry, combing, or dense overall fingertip indentations. The treatment was probably considered functional for ease of lifting, and decorative, much like Midlands Scored Ware. *Eclabouseé* rustication has been recorded at several sites in Kent, including White Horse Stone, where it was common (Barclay *et al.* 2006), the A2 road scheme, where it was rare (Brown and Couldrey 2012, 198), and other Kentish sites. At least five examples were identified at Otterpool, on three sherds from pit 36503, one from ditch 37306, and one from a subsoil layer. The treatment is most conspicuous on the lower section of a large jar from pit 36503, with deep vertical finger furrows scoured into the surface of the pot. The treatment can vary, however, and a small sherd belonging to a different vessel from the same pit was covered in a wet slurry, which was then roughened with the fingers. Vertical drag marks on a vessel from pit 36303 may also be considered *eclabouseé* rustication, and horizontal faceting on a similar vessel from ditch 37411 could be a contender also. Since *eclabouseé* is generally considered to be an early Iron Age treatment, these examples may assist in the Iron Age phasing of Otterpool features in the absence of a good range of otherwise distinctive vessels.

B.2.15 A fine grog-tempered cordoned sherd with scoring from ditch 36513 (context 36514) is probably a late Iron Age 'Belgic' vessel.

General discussion and potential of the assemblage

B.2.16 Apart from the middle Bronze Age Cordoned Urn and a few abraded sherds of possible earlier prehistoric date, the bulk of the assemblage from Field 10 appears to be of Iron Age type. Precise dating within that period is hampered by a paucity of diagnostic forms and decoration, and by an overlap with late Iron Age characteristics, especially the use of grogged fabrics. The presence of distinctive rustication on some sherds and of one or two early forms

does, however, point to early Iron Age settlement activity, but much of this material is associated with forms that tend to be later, including straight-sided and S-profile jars.

B.2.17 The ditch assemblages are not ideal for precise phasing, as many are mixed – some even including the odd Roman sherd. However, a substantial deposit of pottery in the top fill (37412) of ditch 37411 includes two near complete vessels for which close regional parallels will be sought. Even if the pottery was merely incorporated in levelling material in the top of the ditch, it represents (and dates) prior activity in the vicinity. Substantial pottery assemblages from Iron Age pits 36303 and 36503 can also help to narrow the time frame using typological evidence and associated materials, and radiometric dates, if any are obtained. It may also be possible to identify special deposition of selected pottery and other materials in these pits. The morphology of pit 36503, a 'beehive' or 'bell' pit, suggests a late early Iron Age or middle Iron Age date. Pit 39221 produced only two tiny sandy ware sherds, but also a fragment of a shale bracelet.

Recommendations for conservation, discard and retention

B.2.18 The prehistoric pottery has the potential to inform future research through re-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 *et al*. 2016).

Prehistoric pottery data

Context	Sherds	Weight (g)	Fabric	Form	Ceramic date
35000	1	2	L		IA indet
35001	1	20	F		Early preh
35003	1	1	F		Early preh
35012	16	8	F		Early preh
35104	1	6	F		EIA-MIA
35207	1	1	F		Early preh
35209	3	5	C, F		IA indet
35305	16	80	F, G, Q	Straight-sided jar (Q)	MIA
35411	1	5	F		IA indet
35604	2	56	G, Q	Pedestal base (G)	EIA-MIA
35714	101	480	G, Q	Ovoid jar (G), S-profile jar (Q)	MIA-LIA
36304	6	74	Q, V	Incurving rim jar (Q)	MIA
36305	22	252	C, F, G, V		MIA
36306	19	193	C	Plain base	MIA
36307	32	591	C, F, G, Q	Incurving rim jar (C)	MIA
36308	16	148	F, C		MIA
36311	7	17	F, I Q		IA indet
36410	1	28	Q		IA indet
36504	2	32	F	Straight-sided jar	MIA
36506	33	685	FG, C	Simple bases (FG), flat-rim jar (FG). Sherd with eclabousée dec	MIA
36508	8	203	FG	S-profile jar. Sherd with eclabousée dec	MIA
36509	8	58	G		MIA

36510	3	30	FG, G, Q	Sherds with eclabousée dec	MIA
36514	23	199	F, FG, G	Cordoned bowl (G)	MIA-LIA/ERo
36527	1	9	F		MIA
36804	2	15	C, FG		IA indet
36912	1	2	F		Preh indet
37117	5	3	F, G		Preh indet
37304	17	302	G, CG, FG, LG, QG	Ovoid jars (G and CG), straight-sided jar (FG), curved-rim jar (QG)	MIA-LIA
37401	11	186	F, G, FG		LIA-ERo
37405	20	225	F, G, FG		MIA-LIA
37412	188	2378	C, F, FG, G, Q, V	Open bowl (G), hemispherical bowl (G), upright rim jar (F), straight-sided jar (C). Also fragments of fuel ash slag (FAS)	MIA-LIA
37413	1	4	G		LIA?
37420	4	47	F, Q		IA indet
37610	1	55	Q	Pedestal base	MIA
37804	4	97	F		IA indet
38204	1	60	F1	Cordoned Urn	MBA
38213	52	236	F, FG, G, Q	Flaring rim bowl (F), indet bowl (Q). Poss residual Beaker sherd, poss Roman greyware sherd. Sherd with eclabousée dec	MIA-LIA/ERo
38215	3	7	F		IA indet
38319	3	2	F, G		Early preh
38512	1	10	F		Preh indet
38513	2	4	F		Preh indet
38524	4	4	F		MIA
38606	1	4	F		Early preh
38901	4	19	F		MIA
38904	1	1	F	Fingertipped bowl rim	LBA-EIA
39104	8	18	F		IA indet
39201	4	25	F, Q		MIA-LIA
39204	2	3	Q		IA indet
39207	4	14	F, Q		IA indet
39214	25	43	F, FG		IA indet
39222	4	17	F, Q	Shale bracelet fragment	IA indet
39401	1	31	C	Straight-sided jar	IA indet
39805	3	6	G		Early preh
39904	1	6	G		Early preh
39909	18	32	F,G		Early preh

Table B.2.1: Prehistoric pottery summary record

B.3 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

By Edward Biddulph

Introduction

B.3.1 A total of 1569 sherds of pottery, weighing 9758g, 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 Monaghan's (1987) corpus of the North Kent pottery industry, standard samian ware typologies (cf. Webster 1996), and the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (NRFRC; Tomber and Dore 1998).

B.3.2 Each context-group was quantified by sherd count and weight (grammes), and any rims present were additionally quantified by estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), which measures the proportion of rim that survives (thus, 0.3 equals 30%). The total was 4.83 EVEs. Pottery data by context are provided in Table B.3.4.

B.3.3 The following late Iron Age/Roman fabrics were noted (NRFRC codes in brackets):

- A11 South Spanish (Dressel 20) amphora fabric (BAT AM 1)
- E30 Late Iron Age/early Roman sandy fabric
- E40 Shell-tempered fabric
- E60 Flint-tempered fabric
- E80 Grog-tempered ware (SOB GT)
- E810 Grog and sand-tempered ware
- O Indeterminate oxidised ware
- O10 Fine oxidised ware, including North Kent fine oxidised ware
- O20 Sandy oxidised ware
- R Indeterminate reduced ware
- R10 Fine reduced ware
- R16 North Kent fine reduced ware (UPC FR)
- R20 Sandy reduced ware
- R30 Medium sandy reduced ware
- R90 Coarse tempered reduced ware
- S Indeterminate samian ware
- S20 South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) samian ware (LGF SA)
- S30 Central Gaulish (Lezoux) samian ware (LEZ SA 2)
- S40 East Gaulish samian ware

A.1.1 In addition, the following forms were noted:

- BB Larger flagons
- C Indeterminate jars
- CB Barrel-shaped jars
- CC Narrow-necked jars
- CD Medium-mouthed jars
- CE Necked, squat or high-shouldered jars
- CG Globular jars
- CH Bead-rimmed jars
- CI Everted rim jars
- CJ Lid-seated jars

- CN Storage jars
- CU 'Saucepan'-type jars
- DC Necked bowl or jar
- FB Campanulate cups (Drag. 27)
- FC Conical cups (Drag. 33)
- H Indeterminate bowls
- HA Carinated bowls
- HC Curving-sided bowls
- J Dish or platter
- JC Platters

Description

B.3.4 In general, the assemblage was dominated by grog-tempered ware (E80). Dating of groups containing fabric E80 alone is problematic; the use of grog tempering is long-lived in the region, commencing in the late Iron Age and continuing well into the Roman period as East Sussex ware (Lyne 2008, 207). There is little obvious difference between grog-tempered ware of late Iron Age tradition and post-conquest grog-tempered ware on fabric grounds, and therefore without additional diagnostic elements, such as form and the presence of other fabrics, context-group dates can inevitably be rather broad (eg *c* 50 BC to AD 400).

B.3.5 For the purpose of this analysis, however, groups dated exclusively to the late Iron Age and groups dated broadly to the late Iron Age/Roman period have been combined. From a typological perspective (even on a broad level), the two groups are similar, and the absence of definite post-conquest pottery in relatively large groups, as well as the general paucity of mid and late Roman groups, is telling. On balance, the broadly-dated groups are likely to date to the late Iron Age, although it should be borne in mind that some groups may have been deposited well after AD 43.

B.3.6 On this basis, some 57% of the assemblage by sherd count or 45% of the pottery by EVE belongs to groups spot-dated to the late Iron Age or is likely to date to this period (Table B.3.1). Pottery of this phase was largely available as jars (types CB, CC, CE, CH, CN and CU), though bowls were occasionally present (an HC-type is represented). Fine sandy fabrics (R20) were recorded less frequently. Bowls (including HA-type) were more common than jars (among them type CD) in this fabric, suggesting a functional difference between the two fabric groups. For instance, fabric R20 may have been associated more strongly with display or dining, while E80 was associated more with cooking and storage. A platter was recorded in flint-tempered fabric R60.

Fabric	C (jars)	H (bowls)	J (platters)	Total EVE
E20	0.19	0.45		0.64
E60	0.05		0.05	0.1
E80	1.39	0.05		1.44
Total EVE	1.63	0.5	0.05	2.18

Table B.3.1: Summary of vessel class by fabric in context-groups spot-dated to the late Iron Age (*c* 50 BC-AD 43) and late Iron Age/Roman period (*c* 50 BC-AD 400). Quantification by EVE

B.3.7 Context-groups dated to the early Roman period (c AD 43-120/50) or late Iron Age/early Roman period (AD 1-120) accounted for 27% by sherd count or 29% by EVE (Table

B.3.2). The assemblage was again dominated by grog-tempered ware. Fabric E80 was available exclusively as jars, with types CJ and CG joining types CE and CH introduced in the previous ceramic phase (types CB and CU being among the forms no longer available). Fabric E20 was not present, appearing to have been replaced by fine sand-tempered reduced ware (R10). Fine table wares were also supplied by the North Kent industry – a Monaghan (1987) type 7A1, copying continental prototypes was recorded – and the samian industries. The precise samian fabric could not be identified, but South Gaulish is suspected. A flagon was recorded in fabric O10.

Fabric	B (flagons)	C (jars)	H (bowls)	J (dishes/platters)	Total EVE
E30		0.03			0.03
E80		0.95			0.95
O10	0.2				0.2
R10			0.08		0.08
R16				0.1	0.1
S				0.05	0.05
Total EVE	0.2	0.98	0.08	0.15	1.41

Table 2: Summary of vessel class by fabric in context-groups spot-dated to the early Roman period (*c* AD 43-120). Quantification by EVE

B.3.8 The level of deposition declined further after the early Roman period. Just 4% of the assemblage by sherd count and 7% of the assemblage by EVE belonged to groups spot-dated to the mid-Roman period (*c* AD 120-250; Table 3). Fabric E80, as the main type of coarse ware represented, continued to be deposited (fabric E20 is likely to be residual). A necked bowl or jar (DC) was recorded in fabric O20, and samian ware from both central and east Gaul was represented. Forms identified by rim were restricted to cup form Drag. 33. South Spanish amphora fabric (A11) was recorded in a single context. It was a solitary find, and so it is uncertain whether it was deposited in the early or mid-Roman period.

Fabric	C (jars)	D (bowls/jars)	F (cups)	Total EVE
E20	0.03			0.03
E80	0.1			0.1
O20		0.05		0.05
S30			0.05	0.05
S40			0.1	0.1
Total EVE	0.13	0.05	0.15	0.33

Table B.3.3: Summary of vessel class by fabric in context-groups spot-dated to the mid-Roman period (*c* AD 120-250). Quantification by EVE

B.3.9 No groups were dated specifically to the late Roman period (*c* AD 250-410).

Discussion

B.3.10 Overall, the assemblage spans the late Iron Age to mid-Roman period, but is concentrated in the late Iron Age (*c* 50 BC-AD 43), with the early Roman period (*c* AD 43-120/50) also reasonably well represented.

B.3.11 The condition of the pottery is poor. The pottery has an overall mean sherd weight (MSW; weight divided by number of sherds) of 6g, indicating a highly fragmented assemblage.

The average rim EVE (EVE divided by the number of vessels represented by rim) of 0.09 EVE or 9% similarly indicates a fragmented assemblage, although relatively well-preserved vessels were occasionally present; one vessel, a medium-mouthed jar (CD) in fabric E80 had an EVE value of 41%.

B.3.12 The condition of the assemblage suggests that the pottery had been subject to multiple episodes of disturbance, with deposition in features generally away from the settlement core. That said, almost half the pottery by sherd count was recovered from three trenches – 362, 374 and 380. However, while this suggests that pottery deposition was concentrated in the vicinity of those trenches, the trenches are not necessarily relatively close to any focus of settlement. The MSW for all three trenches is below or only a little higher than the overall mean.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.3.13 The pottery reported on here has the potential to inform future research through re-analysis and thus it is recommended that all the pottery is retained. This follows the advice set out in the *Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* (PCRG *et al*. 2016).

Roman pottery data

Context	Sherds	Weight (g)	EVE	Fabric	Earliest ctx date	Latest ctx date
35110	1	3		E80	-50	400
35407	8	6		E	-50	43
35606	4	56		E80	-50	43
35609	2	3		E80	-50	400
35700	1	8	0.1	S40 (Drag. 33)	140	240
35701	1	5		E80	-50	400
35704	4	58		E80	43	100
35704	7	41		E80 (scored lattice decoration), E30	43	100
35704	0	0	0.03	O20	43	100
35704	0	0	0.06	S20 (Drag. 27)	43	100
35707	6	77		E20, R10	43	100
35707	1	28	0.1	E80	43	100
35712	1	30		R90	43	400
35714	9	57		E80	-50	400
35715	2	18		E30	-50	43
35725	0	0	0.2	E80	70	150
35725	75	289		O20, R10 (barbotine dots), S (Drag. 18/31)	70	150
35732	15	68		E80, R10, O20	43	400
35734	5	42		R30	43	400
35736	4	16		E80	-50	400
35738	2	13		E80	-50	400
35740	1	4	0.02	E80	-50	400

35742	1	5		E80	-50	400
35743	4	19		E80	-50	43
35743	1	6		E810	-50	43
35745	1	4		E30	-50	43
35806	5	11		E80, E60 (residual?)	-50	400
35808	3	13		E80, R30	-50	43
35810	2	18		E80	-50	400
35905	1	3		O20	43	400
36106	1	9		E30	-50	43
36200	7	124		E80	-50	400
36201	0	0	0.15	E20	-50	43
36201	67	1098	0.24	E80	-50	43
36204	15	41		E80	-50	400
36206	2	21		E80	-50	400
36208	8	23	0.05	E80	-50	100
36210	29	175		E80, E20	-50	43
36213	36	163	0.1	E80	-50	43
36213	21	62		E80, E30	-50	43
36215	5	8		E80, E60	-50	43
36217	4	60	0.16	E80	-50	43
36217	11	32		E80, E30	-50	43
36218	0	0	0.18	E80	43	120
36218	9	81		O20	43	120
36219	1	6		E80	-50	400
36304	12	34		E80	-50	400
36307	2	76		E80	-50	400
36308	19	398		E80	-50	43
36400	10	89		E80	-50	400
36403	3	4		E80	-50	400
36404	22	169		E30, E60	-50	43
36404	0	0	0.08	E80	-50	100
36408	0	0	0.16	E80	50	100
36408	105	643		E80, O20	50	100
36408	0	0	0.2	O10	50	100
36408	0	0	0.08	R10	50	100
36408	0	0	0.1	R16 (Mon 7A1)	50	100
36408	0	0	0.05	S (?S20)	50	100
36412	2	5		E810	-50	43
36505	4	46		E80	-50	400
36507	1	24		E80	-50	400
36508	0	0	0.05	E80	43	120
36508	26	97		E80, R20, O20	43	120
36515	22	215	0.38	E80	1	120
36518	1	4		E80	-50	400

36522	2	7		E80	-50	400
36526	5	22		E80, E60	-50	43
36600	11	29		E80, O10, E810	43	300
36607	3	11		E80	-50	400
36707	2	12		E80, E30	-50	43
36810	28	337	0.41	E80 (necked jar)	-50	400
36811	4	69		E80	-50	400
36910	1	8		O20	43	410
37004	0	0	0.05	E80	-50	300
37004	4	149		E80, E60 (?residual)	-50	300
37012	10	33		E80	-50	400
37103	0	0	0.1	E80	120	200
37103	50	337		E80, R10	120	200
37103	0	0	0.05	O20	120	200
37103	0	0	0.05	S30 (Drag. 33 - burnt)	120	200
37105	26	177	0.07	E80	43	400
37105	0	0	0.05	O20	43	400
37113	4	7		E80, R10	43	400
37114	0	0	0.11	E80	43	100
37114	35	224		E80, O20, R10	43	100
37121	0	0	0.04	E20	-50	43
37121	20	34		E80	-50	43
37121	1	44		E810	-50	43
37203	2	12		E80	43	400
37305	6	76		E80	-50	400
37310	12	72		R20 (overfired?), E80	43	400
37401	6	15		E80, E60	-50	43
37403	25	35		E80	-50	400
37405	62	465	0.3	E20	1	43
37405	12	41	0.1	E60	1	43
37405	88	121	0.1	E80	1	43
37405	35	804	0.12	E80 (fabric contains flint)	1	43
37405	3	42		E80, ?E40	1	43
37405	31	180		E80, E60	1	43
37410	1	3		E80	-50	400
37423	0	0	0.04	?E80	-50	43
37423	35	152		E80	-50	43
37521	5	9		E80	-50	400
37700	3	25	0.03	E30	1	100
37808	1	13		E80 (?pedestal base), O10	43	100
38000	1	7		E80	-50	400
38001	1	2		?E	-50	43
38004	114	332	0.18	E80	1	100
38005	0	0	0.03	E80	-50	120

38005	24	86		E80 (cordoned)	-50	120
38006	14	29		E80, ?O	-50	400
38010	28	97	0.2	E80	-50	43
38011	1	5	0.05	E80	-50	120
38012	5	12		E80	-50	400
38014	12	28		E80, O10 (?North Kent)	43	250
38015	4	27		E80	43	100
38018	3	2		?E80	-50	400
38018	8	15		E80	-50	400
38109	1	4		E80	-50	400
38201	4	23	0.05	E30	43	100
38201	0	0		E80, O20	43	100
38205	10	92		E80, E60	-50	43
38206	49	148		E80, E60 (?residual),	-50	400
38316	10	49		E80	-50	400
38504	1	10	0.03	E80	1	120
38508	3	6		E80	-50	400
38509	1	1		E20 (glauconitic)	-50	43
38604	3	5		O	43	410
38611	2	3		E40	43	100
38913	16	107		E80, E80 with flint	-50	43
39019	1	37		A11	50	250
39020	1	2		?E80	-50	400
39200	7	12		E80, E40	-50	100
39501	6	40		E80, E20, E30	-50	43
39504	21	76		E80, O20	43	400
39505	11	47		E80, E20	-50	43
40101	5	87		E80, O10	43	400
40205	19	13		O10, ?E80	43	400
40305	5	9		E80	-50	400
40600	1	2		?R	43	410
40607	4	3		E80	-50	400
40611	1	12		E80	-50	400
40704	0	0	0.03	E20 (?MIA - residual)	120	200
40704	8	55		S30 (very abraded), E80	120	200
40705	0	0	0.15	E20	-50	43
40705	8	55		E80	-50	43
40800	7	12		E80	-50	400
40804	5	34		E810	-50	43

Table B.3.4: Late Iron Age and Roman pottery data

B.4 Medieval and post-medieval pottery

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

B.4.1 Field 10 produced a total of 74 sherds of post-Roman pottery weighing 1130g, from 22 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.

Fabric	Common Name	Date	No. Sherds	Weight
EM29	Fine sandy ware with flint and shell temper (South coast)	c1175-1300	34	895
EM.M5	Ashford-type (Potter's Corner) shelly-sandy ware	c1175-1300	6	24
M40B	Ashford/Wealden sandy ware	c1175-1400	4	18
M40A	Ashford/Wealden sandy ware (sparse chalk)	c1175-1400	1	5
M1	Tyler Hill ware (Canterbury)	c1225-1400	7	23
M13D	Rye/Wealden sandy ware with flint	c1225-1400	2	13
LM1	Late medieval Tyler Hill ware	c1375-1525	1	8
LM32	Wealden orange-buff sandy ware	c1375-1525	4	43
LM4	Wealden buff sandy ware	c1450-1550	2	5
LM18C	Hareplain/Biddenden brown near-stoneware	c1475-1550	2	6
PM2.7	Wealden orange-pink fine sandy ware	c1525-1825	1	4
PM25	London stoneware	c1675-1850	1	27
LPM1	Late post-medieval red earthenware	c1775-1925	4	39

LPM12G	Transfer-printed Pearlware (Staffs etc)	c1780-1840	1	1
LPM10A	Modern English stoneware (Blacking bottles etc)	c1800-1940	1	11
LPM14	Refined whitewares (Staffs etc)	c1825-1925	2	6
Unident	Unidentified pottery	Med/Post-med	1	2
TOTAL			**74**	**1130**

Table B.4.1. Breakdown of post-Roman pottery types from Field 10

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. Most contexts produced just one or two 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) comprising 61 sherds (1034g), with only 13 sherds (96g) of post-medieval pottery (including 1 unidentified). Ordinary domestic pottery types are represented and all are typical of the wares commonly found in this part of Kent.

B.4.4 The medieval pottery is all of fairly local origin and mostly dates from the later 12th century to the 14th century, with a much smaller amount of late medieval pottery also present (15th-16th century). A small collection of post-medieval pottery comprises a few sherds of fairly local glazed earthenwares, a single sherd of brown salt-glazed London stoneware, and a limited range of mass-produced Staffordshire-type table wares and stoneware storage vessels dating from the late 18th and 19th centuries.

B.4.5 The only significant context group of medieval pottery here is that from context 36704, the upper fill of ditch 36703 in Trench 367. This dates to *c* 1175-1300 and comprises 34 sherds (895g), mostly from a single large cooking pot in Wealden/South Coast fine sandy ware with flint and shell temper (Fabric EM29). Among these are several large fresh sherds from the sagging base of the vessel which show external sooting from cooking use; a small rim sherd present (of short down-turned flange form), also shows sooting. The main value of the pottery from Field 10 is for dating purposes. No further cataloguing or analysis will be needed for the pottery described here.

B.5 Ceramic building material

By Cynthia Poole

Introduction

B.5.1 A total of 419 fragments of ceramic building material weighing 5112g were recovered from 29 trenches. Nearly two thirds of the assemblage (80% by count) was recovered from topsoil and subsoil layers, whilst most of the remainder was found in ditch fills. The

assemblage is overwhelmingly post-medieval in date and the majority probably quite late, dating to the 18th-19th century. A few fragments of Roman and medieval tile were also found.

B.5.2 The assemblage has been fully recorded on an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with guidelines set out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2007). The record includes quantification, fabric type, form, surface finish, dimensions and any other significant features. Fabrics were characterised on macroscopic features and when required with the aid of x20 hand lens.

Roman tile

B.5.3 Roman tile comprised nine fragments (959g), which included six fragments of brick, two of plain tile and a probable tegula. The tegula fragment found in topsoil layer 35700 was 55mm thick and made in fabric E. The fragment appeared to derive from the outer edge of a tegula based on the firing pattern and folds in the clay structure, though it could arguably be the edge of a brick as no inner edge of the flange survives. Two brick fragments including a corner, both from ditch fills (36704, 38604), were made in sandy fabric Q and one from topsoil (35700) in fabric D. They measured 33, 42 and 49mm thick suggesting that a range of brick sizes and types were represented. Two plain flat tile fragments made in fabrics Q and D measured 24-25mm thick and are likely to derive from tegulae.

Medieval CBM (13th-15th century)

B.5.4 The only certain example of medieval date was a single small flake with olive green glaze over the surface. This is probably derived from a roof tile, either peg or ridge tile, of 13th-14th-century date. It occurred in the topsoil of trench 402.

B.5.5 A very thin piece of flat roof tile from the upper fill (36410) of ditch 36409 may be of medieval date, possibly from a ridge tile of angular profile. It measured 8-11mm thick and had a smooth finely striated upper surface with a finger groove running lengthwise and a smooth undulating lower surface. The edge was smooth with slight lips to the arrises and a finger depression from handling. It was made in sandy fabric Q.

Post-medieval CBM (16th-19th century)

B.5.6 Post-medieval CBM (408 fragments, 4102g) dominated the assemblage with flat roof tile accounting for 93% and brick or indeterminate fragments forming the remainder. The roof tile was handmade, but very uniform and almost all was made in pinkish red or orange fine silty clay fabric D. A few pieces had a thin black margin with a yellow surface veneer: it is uncertain whether this is a result of overfiring or a deliberately created effect. The fabric of a few pieces was more sandy and classified as fabric Qf. The upper surface of the tile was always smooth and flat and the base flat and even, though frequently finely pitted or creased. The pitting may have resulted from coarse moulding sand, though no moulding sand appeared to have adhered to any fragments. The tiles were neatly finished and the majority measured 10-12mm thick with only 6.5% measuring 13-15mm.

B.5.7 Only eight pieces had evidence of a peg hole. These included two with sub-circular or oval peg holes measuring 10-13mm wide and two circular (11mm and 15mm diameter) tapering to the base.

B.5.8 Four tiles had a square or diamond shaped peg hole measuring 11-12mm wide. Two of these had a thickened halo on one encircling its base and on the other forming a flattened oval of surplus clay around the top of the hole. Square and diamond peg holes are more common in the early post-medieval period and are commonly dated to the 16th-17th centuries. However, the uniformity of the tile suggests that these are no different to the mass of flat roof tile fragments, which in their neat finish and thinness would be more consistent with a 19th-century date, possibly quite late in the 19th century.

B.5.9 A small quantity of brick occurred mostly as small amorphous broken fragments in red sandy fabrics Qf and B. One corner fragment had fairly smooth flat surfaces, but no complete dimensions survived. The brick cannot be dated any more closely than post-medieval.

Discussion

B.5.10 The Roman tile is concentrated in a relatively limited area in Trenches 357, 364, 367 and 386, suggesting this may relate to an area of Roman activity. The tile from the topsoil is notably more abraded than the fragments incorporated in ditch fills and a layer.

B.5.11 Two thirds of the assemblage (80% by count) was recovered from topsoil or subsoil layers (essentially the ploughsoil of the fields) and most of the remainder from ditch fills. This suggests that the majority of the CBM represents material that has been incorporated as a result of agricultural activity, either manuring or, in the 19th century, possibly during agricultural improvement in the form of field drainage. The large quantity of roof tile dominating the assemblage would be consistent with field drainage in which roof tile was used to line the drainage channels or as broken fragments infilling them. Although this method is often regarded as an early form of drainage it continued to be used into the 20th century on farms subjected to greater financial constraints than wealthier landowners.

Cntxt	Nos	Wt (g)	Spot Date	Fabric	Form	Comment
35101	1	6	C16-C18	D	Roof	
35200	2	19	C17-C19	D	Roof	
35700	5	138	C16-C17	D	Roof (peg)	Diamond & circular peg holes
35700	39	702	C17-C19	D	Roof	
35700	4	107	RB	D	RB Brick	
35700	1	72	RB	E	Tegula	
35700	1	8	RB	D	Flat tile	
35701	1	32	C17-C19	D	Roof	
35711	1	13	C17-C19	D	Roof	
35903	1	3	C17-C19	D	Roof	
36004	5	125	C17-C19	D	Roof	
36006	4	263	C17-C19	D	Roof (peg)	Oval peg hole 10x13mm
36008	4	261	C15-C17	D	Roof (peg)	Circular tapering peg holes 11 & 15mm
36200	6	41	C16-C19	D	Roof (peg)	Sub-square peg hole 12mm
36201	2	29	C17-C19	D	Roof	
36400	8	33	C17-C19	D	Roof	
36410	1	49	C14-C15	Q	Roof	
36412	1	82	RB	Q	Flat tile	
36508	17	76	C17-C19	D	Roof	
36600	2	29	C17-C19	D	Roof	

36604	2	12	C17-C19	D	Roof	
36704	1	516	RB	Q	RB Brick	
36908	6	32	C17-C19	D	Roof	
36908	4	17	PMed	B	Indet	?Brick
36910	13	11	C17-C19	D	Roof	
37100	9	87	C17-C19	D	Roof	
37100	1	19	C16-C18	B	Brick	
37201	3	17	C17-C19	D	Roof	
37300	3	46	C17-C19	D	Roof	
37400	1	12	C17-C19	D	Roof	
37401	1	20	C17-C19	D	Roof	
37403	1	1	C17-C19	D	Roof?	
37412	8	19	C17-C19	D	Indet	Brick?
37501	2	9	C17-C19	D	Roof	
37521	4	48	C17-C19	D	Roof	
37808	2	28	C17-C19	D	Roof	
38000	2	16	C17-C19	B	Brick	
38000	25	165	C17-C19	D	Roof	
38010	2	20	C17-C19	Qf	Indet	
38200	3	13	C17-C19	D	Roof	
38500	19	104	C17-C19	D	Roof	
38500	1	27	C16-C17	Qf	Roof (peg)	Sub-square peg hole 11mm
38500	1	8	C17-C19	D	Brick	
38501	2	14	C17-C19	D	Roof	
38600	25	175	C17-C19	D	Roof	
38600	2	26	C17-C19	Qf	Brick	
38601	1	4	Pmed	D	Roof?	overfired
38604	2	6	C17-C19	D	Roof	
38604	1	174	RB	Qf	RB Brick	
39200	2	25	C17-C19	D	Roof	
39204	1	5	C17-C19	D	Roof	
39400	4	43	C17-C19	D	Roof	
39500	26	216	C17-C19	D	Roof	
39500	1	2	C17-C19	Qf	Brick	
39501	1	11	C17-C19	D	Roof	
39805	1	3	C17-C19	D	Roof	
39900	3	75	C17-C19	D	Roof	
40100	40	224	C17-C19	D	Roof	
40100	3	17	PMed	B	Brick	
40101	4	3	C17-C19	D	Roof	
40101	1	8	C16-C17	D	Roof (peg)	Square/diamond peg hole >9mm
40200	3	138	C17-C19	B	Brick	
40200	36	49	C17-C19	D	Roof	
40200	23	279	C17-C19	D	Roof	
40200	1	2	C13-C14	Q	Roof	Glazed olive green
40201	7	56	C17-C19	D	Roof	
40301	1	24	C17-C19	D	Roof	
40600	4	143	C17-C19	D	Roof	
40700	4	55	C17-C18	D	Roof	

Table B.6.1: Ceramic building material summary record

B.6 Ceramic object

By Cynthia Poole

B.6.1 A single small object made of fired clay was recovered from context 38508. This consisted of four fragments (of which two refitted) weighing 11g, made in a black fired fine gritty fabric. The fabric is unlike the structural fired clay and spindle whorl fabrics are more commonly related to pottery fabrics. The fragments formed about half of hemispherical spindle whorl with concave base, pierced by a perforation *c* 8mm in diameter of hourglass profile. It had smooth well-finished surfaces and measured 18mm high and *c* 50mm in diameter. Its form suggests it is prehistoric, probably Iron Age in date, though a comparison of the fabric to the prehistoric pottery fabrics may either confirm or provide a more accurate date.

B.7 Structural fired clay

By Cynthia Poole

Introduction and methodology

B.7.1 Fired clay amounting to 232 fragments (820g) was recovered predominantly from ditches and pits. None is diagnostic, and as a result, it cannot be dated. The whole assemblage consists of small poorly preserved fragments mostly in the size range of 10-35mm, heavily abraded and with a very low mean fragment weight of 3.6g rising to 5.7g if sieved material is excluded. A mean fragment weight of less than 10g is usually indicative of undiagnostic fragments with little or no evidence of function. Fired clay was utilised from the Neolithic through to the medieval period when its use declined, but as observed in relation to the assemblage from field 6 fired clay may occur in later periods in specialised areas. The assemblage has been fully recorded on an Excel spreadsheet with the ceramic building material as described above and is summarised by context in the table below.

Fabrics

B.7.2 Fabrics were characterised on macroscopic features and when required with the aid of x20 hand lens. The assemblage has been assigned to the same categories as previously observed. These are essentially: fabric A, a fine silty clay; fabric Qf, fine sandy clay; fabric Q, fine sandy matrix with scatter of coarser quartz sand, and fabric B, sandy clay with red iron oxide inclusions. In many cases, there were gradations between these fabrics. Constituents within the clay are all thought to be naturally occurring elements, except in the case of organic matter, which in a few cases was deliberately added in the form of chaff or crushed straw. Very fine voids were sometimes visible in Fabric A and this may indicate that dung was on occasion mixed with this fabric.

Function

B.7.3 The majority of the fired clay (132 fragments, 491g) can only be classified as indeterminate comprising amorphous fragments or with a single flat moulded surface. A proportion has tentatively been identified as oven or hearth structure, usually where the

moulded surface has been burnt grey or black. A constructed hearth will usually be well finished with a smooth surface that is subsequently burnt superficially to a light–mid grey. A few fragments from contexts 36217, 38205 and 38213 were consistent with these characteristics. Other fragments with more blackened surfaces were identified more generally as oven or hearth floor or wall lining. A small number of pieces (contexts 35010, 36307, 39505, 39904) appeared to retain very worn grooves of wattle impressions ranging from 9mm to 17mm diameter, which are also likely to indicate oven structure.

B.7.4 A single small fragment from context 35707, made in very fine sandy-silty fabric A, has been very tentatively identified as a possible metalworking mould. This had a curving convex surface with remnants of chaff-tempered clay adhering, which is very reminiscent of wrap attached to the surface of a metal working mould. It must however be emphasised that the piece is too insubstantial to be by any means certain of this identification. Two very small fragments from a layer of colluvium (40603) had a vesicular texture and one had a glassy vitrified surface, which suggests they may derive from an industrial activity. Vitrified surfaces usually occur on furnaces or smithing hearth lining and associated accessory artefacts such as tuyères.

Conclusions

B.7.5 The fired clay is heavily fragmented and abraded and little evidence survives to indicate function. The small numbers of pieces with some surviving shape all suggest the material derived from oven or hearth structures, probably for the most part domestic in character or for crop processing where only low temperatures would be required. The fired clay derived from the same contexts as the briquetage (below) was all small and indeterminate and exhibited no characteristics that would link it to salt production. The only hint of any industrial activity comes in the tiny scraps tentatively suggested to be a mould fragment and furnace lining. However, no other pieces are suggestive of industrial activity of any sort, with nothing in the way of vitrification or the distinctive colour patterns found on such structures. Dating of the fired clay must rely on the site phasing based on other dateable artefacts.

Cntxt	SF/S. No.	Nos	Wt (g)	Spot Date	Fabric	**Form**	Comment
35010	~	2	6	Preh-Med	Qf	Oven str?	Wattle c.17mm dia
35606	~	3	13	Preh-Med	A	Indet	
35704	~	2	9	Preh-Med	A	Indet	Possible flat surface
35707	~	2	5	Preh-Med	A	Mould?	Curved surface with possible chaff tempered wrap adhering.
35707	<139>	2	9	Preh-Med	A	Indet	
35709	~	5	51	Preh-Med	A/Q	Indet	
35714	~	9	11	Preh-Med	Qf	Indet	
35725	~	6	81	Preh-Med	A/Qv	Indet	Groove -?wattle
35730	~	2	8	Preh-Med	A/B	Indet	Flat surface
36217	~	3	3	Preh-Med	A	Indet	
36217		1	11	Preh-Med	Q	Hearth floor?	Smooth surface burnt grey
36304	<141>	5	6	Preh-Med	A	Oven/Hearth str	Flat even surface
36305	<142>	7	12	Preh-Med	A/Q	Indet	
36306	<143>	29	48	Preh-Med	A	Indet	

36307	<144>	33	58	Preh-Med	Q	Oven str	Smooth flat moulded surface & some rougher surfaces. Wattles 11, 17mm.
36308	~	2	33	Preh-Med	Qf	Indet	
36400	~	1	3	Preh-Med	Qf	Indet	
36408	~	1	13	Preh-Med	A	Oven/Hearth str	Burnt black surface
37114	<140>	4	13	Preh-Med	Q	Indet	
37121	~	9	33	Preh-Med	Qf	Indet	
37403	~	2	4	Preh-Med	Qf	Indet	
37412	<152>	14	38	Preh-Med	A	Indet	Flat smooth surface on some
37423	~	2	22	Preh-Med	DV	Indet	Smooth surface
38004	<153>	11	21	Preh-Med	A/Qf	Oven str	Flat smooth surface on some
38005	~	8	18	Preh-Med	Qf	Indet	
38006	~	13	13	Preh-Med	A	Indet	
38010	~	2	9	Preh-Med	Qf	Indet	
38205	~	1	35	Preh-Med	B	Hearth floor	Smooth flat surface, well fired
38213	~	6	58	Preh-Med	A	Hearth floor	Smooth flat surface, burnt grey
38213	<161>	2	6	Preh-Med	A	Hearth floor	Smooth flat surface
38513	~	2	5	Preh-Med	Q	Indet	
39212	~	3	4	Preh-Med	A	Indet	
39501	~	3	22	Preh-Med	Qf	Indet	
39504	~	4	10	Preh-Med	A	Indet	Flat even surface
39505	~	6	48	Preh-Med	AV	Oven str	Flat even moulded surface fired yellowish brown. Wattle 9mm.
39904	~	5	44	Preh-Med	A/Q	Indet	One piece with flat moulded surface
39904	<156>	13	20	Preh-Med	A	Oven str	Two with flat moulded surface. 1 wattle 17mm
39906	~	3	13	Preh-Med	A	Oven/Hearth str	Flat even surface burnt grey
40603	~	2	2	Preh-Med	A	Furnace lining	Vitrified surface

Table B.8.1: Summary of structural fired clay record

B.8 Briquetage

By Cynthia Poole

B.8.1 A small quantity of briquetage amounting to 15 fragments weighing 58g was concentrated in six contexts from Trenches 364, 380 and 392. It has been recorded on an Excel file together with the fired clay and CBM.

B.8.2 Two forms are represented. One represented by a single example is part of a tray or trough (context 39214). It was made in a coarse organic tempered fabric containing a high density of coarse chaff impressions up to 13mm long. It was fired pinkish red to yellowish brown at the surface sandwiching a black core. The two joining fragments formed the straight sided edge of the vessel with a simple narrow rounded rim. It had rough, crudely-finished surfaces and the side probably flared out slightly from the base. The wall is 10-23mm thick

(increasing close to the base angle) and stood at least 52mm high (though probably not much more than this). The fragment was 83mm long. This is probably part of a flat shallow tray used in the evaporation stage of producing salt.

B.8.3 The second form accounts for the remainder of the assemblage, except possibly one piece, and was probably some type of small circular cup also used for evaporation. Two rim sherds survive (contexts 36400 and 38005) which show that the vessel was circular with a tapered angular slightly everted rim measuring *c* 80-90mm in diameter. The walls of these sherds were all very thin, 4.5-7.5mm. These were all made in a fine silty clay containing fine chaff inclusions less than 5mm in size and fired to varying shades of pale pink, cerise, cream and lavender, colours typically produced in salt production.

B.8.4 A thicker fragment (context 39215) made in a silty clay fabric could be part of a vessel similar to the cups, but the fabric contained no chaff inclusions and was cerise-orange with a greyish brown core. It was not well-preserved, but has a small area of smooth slightly concave moulded surface on one side with possibly part of the edge of a rim, and the opposite surface is convex but worn. Whilst this could be a briquetage vessel an alternative function is that of a 'clip'. These were small lumps of soft clay pressed between two evaporating vessels and over their rims to secure the vessels and prevent movement whilst evaporation was in progress.

B.8.5 The assemblage is probably of late Iron Age-Roman date, though no detailed research has been undertaken at this stage to establish comparable forms from other areas of Kent or elsewhere.

B.8.6 The presence of briquetage vessels that are indicative of the primary evaporation process, rather than salt moulds, some distance from the sea is of interest. Whilst the site would have been closer to the sea in the Roman period than the present day it would still have been situated inland. Although the likelihood of primary salt production taking place inland appears unlikely, there is larger-scale similar evidence from north Kent and from northern France (Morris 2012). A more convincing hypothesis is that the briquetage reflects a relationship between settlements inland from the coast and salt working activity on the coast. It may be postulated that evaporating vessels returned to the main settlement at the end of the season, possibly containing the final load of evaporate together with salt cakes ready for onward distribution to markets.

Cntxt	Spot Date	Nos	Wt (g)	Fabric	Type	Th (mm)	Dia (mm)	Comment
36400	LIA-RB	1	2	X2	Cup	6	90mm	
38005	LIA-RB	6	5	X2	Cup	6-7	*c* 80mm	
38006	LIA-RB	4	3	X2	Cup?	4.5, 6		
39212	LIA-RB	1	1	X2	Indeterminate vessel	7.5		Probably cup type
39214	LIA-RB	2	41	X1	Trough/tray	10-23		
39215	LIA-RB	1	6	A	Indeterminate vessel	12		?small cup

Table B.8.1: Summary of briquetage by context

B.9 Clay tobacco pipe

By John Cotter

B.9.1 A single piece of clay pipe weighing 1g was recovered. This is described below. No further work recommended.

B.9.2 Context (39400) Spot-date: 19th century:

Description: 1 piece (1g). Slender 19th-century stem fragment. Length 29mm. Abraded condition.

B.10 Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

Description

B.10.1 A total of 18 pieces of stone were recovered from Field 10. Of these, 16 are unworked and unused, including a large slab of cherty sandstone, probably from the Greensand (context 38005), although it was possible this was used structurally. A small fragment of gritty sandstone, probably from the Greensand (ring-ditch fill 39905) does not retain any worked surfaces but is a suitable quern material and might be a worn fragment of quern (39g). A cobble (36213) has been used as a hammerstone at its narrow end, which has a precise area of percussion damage at the end and slightly along one side (340g).

B.10.2 The possible quern fragment (39905) and the hammerstone (36213) should be retained. All the other stone can now be discarded.

B.11 Shale

By Ruth Shaffrey

Description

B.11.1 Four fragments of shale were recovered from pit 39221 (39222). These are all fragments of simple, undecorated shale armlet. With measurable diameters of 90 and 100mm, these could be more from more than one armlet, but the fragments are small and the margin for error is such that this is not certain. The diameters are on the large side for Iron Age armlets (Sunter 1987, 31). The fragments are small (weighing 4g in total) and should be retained.

B.12 Glass

By Ian R Scott

Description

B.12.1 Just three small sherd of glass were recovered from Field 10. There are two sherds from bottles, and a single thin sherd of window glass. The glass is all either post-medieval or later in date.

Context		Description
35000	(1)	Cylindrical bottle. small thick-walled body sherd in green glass from large cylindrical bottle. Not closely datable. Not measured.
38000	(2)	Wine bottle. Body sherd in green glass with some iridescent weathering, possibly from an 18th- or early 19th-century wine bottle
38000	(3)	Window glass. Small piece of quite thin pale green window glass. Th:1.5mm. Not closely datable.

Table B.12.1. List of glass finds

B.13 Metal and plastic

By Ian R Scott

Description

B.13.1 There are 17 metal finds and one plastic button. The plastic button (No. 1) is large and plain with four holes. It is of the type of button that was common on gabardine raincoats from the middle decades of the 20th century. The metal finds include nails, nail fragments and possible nail fragments (Nos 4, 6, 9, 11-12 and 18), which cannot be dated closely, and a horseshoe (No. 2), a possible horseshoe fragment (No. 8) and a 'fiddle key' horseshoe nail (No. 15). The large horseshoe (No. 2) probably dates from the 19th-century, and the 'fiddle-key' nail (No.15) from the 11th to 13th century and possibly as late as the 14th century. The horseshoe fragment (No. 8) is not closely datable. There is a length of strip of triangular cross section with at least one nail (No. 3) the purpose of which is uncertain.

B.13.2 The fragment of possible lead washer (No. 5), a curved and tapered bar fragment (No. 10), possible tapered fe point of lenticular section (No. 14) and the small block of copper alloy (No. 16) cannot be dated. Nor can the sheet iron fragment (No. 17) from context 38604 be more closely identified or dated.

B.13.3 The earliest datable metal find is the probable hipposandal wing (No. 7) from context 35700. The same context produced a tapered fragment (No. 8) which might be from the heel of medieval horseshoe.

Context		Description
35000	(1)	Plastic button, plain with 4 holes, probably from a raincoat. D: 28mm. Modern
	(2)	Large horseshoe with tapered branches both thickened towards the heel, one with a rounded heel and one with narrow slightly angled heel. The horseshoe has a toe clip and a side clip on each branch. There are no clearly visible nail holes. Fe. L: 165mm; W: 151mm. 19th-century.
35101	(3)	Strip of triangular section with one possible nail head visible. Could it be a blade of some form? Fe. L: 85mm; W: 22mm.
35301	(4)	Thin square section bar, short length. (Possible nail stem frag?). Fe. L: 28mm.
35600	(5)	Flat lead fragment, possibly a segment from a circular washer? 14mm x 13mm.
35606	(6)	Nail or pin, with circular very slightly domed head. The stem is heavily encrusted and maybe incomplete. Fe. L: 66mm.
35700	(7)	Hipposandal wing? Fragment of distinctive shape that looks like the wing of a hipposandal. Slightly curved in cross section. Fe. L: 77mm; W: 44mm.
	(8)	Possible horseshoe fragment. small flat curved fragment possibly from near the heel of an early horseshoe. L: 47mm.
35701	(9)	Bar fragment or nail stem. Fe. L: 79mm
36200	(10)	Curved bar fragment of rectangular section apparently thinning at each end. Function uncertain. Fe. L: 70mm.
36400	(11)	Nail point. Fe. L: 32mm.
36408	(12)	Nail stem fragment rather than bar. Fe. L: 55mm.
37717	(13)	Bar fragment, encrusted. Fe. L: 30mm
37808	(14)	Tapered point of thick lenticular cross section. Fe. L: 51mm.
38201	(15)	'Fiddle key' horseshoe nail. Fe. Not measured.
382??	(16)	Irregular cu alloy block, eroded powdery surfaces. 26mm x 17mm x 10mm. Sf 303
38604	(17)	Sheet fragment possibly originally deliberately shaped, but subsequently deformed during or after disposal. Fe. Fe. 95mm x 85mm
39500	(18)	Small ?cut nail. Fe. L: 34mm.

Table B.13.1. List of metal and plastic finds

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Sharon Cook

Introduction

C.1.1 Fifty-two samples were taken from the evaluation of Field 10 at Otterpool, Stanford, Kent. Of these four samples (163-166) were monoliths taken for the retrieval of pollen, and six samples were taken for Optically-Stimulated Luminescence dating (OSL) with 18 associated grab samples (167-190). These were related to a programme of geoarchaeological work that will be reported upon separately. This report concerns the remaining bulk samples (139-162) which were taken primarily for the retrieval of charred plant remains (CPR) and artefacts.

Method

C.1.2 The samples were processed at Oxford Archaeology using a modified Siraf-type water flotation machine: flots were collected in a 250µm mesh and heavy residues in a 500µm mesh and both were dried in a heated room. The residue fractions were sorted by eye while the flot material was scanned using a low power (x10) binocular microscope to identify 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 (at the end of this report) lists the charred taxa identified from each CPR sample in Field 10.

C.1.5 The majority of samples from this site belong to the Iron Age period and are spread across the site as a whole. All samples for this period with the exception of sample 162 from ditch 37422 and sample 149 from hollow 37408 contain cereal grain which is fragmented and in a clinkered condition with some vitrification caused by burning at a high temperature. While the majority of the grain is unidentifiable to species as a result of this damage, the identifiable items appear to be almost entirely wheat (*Triticum* sp.).

C.1.6 In addition to the grain, there are fragments of glume bases of varying size and condition. A small number of these chaff fragments from late Iron Age and early Roman samples are clearly spelt (*Triticum spelta*) but the majority are too fragmented to further identify. It is possible that some fragments within the earlier dated features are emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*) but many of the identifiable characteristics are unclear. Occasional rachis fragments are small and also in poor condition.

C.1.7 Small quantities of barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains are present, suggesting that barley was a minor crop, although it is possible that more detailed examination of the flots would reveal more identifiable grains. Large quantities of barley were observed in a late Iron Age/early

Roman deposit in Field 1 (sample 401) indicating that it is likely to have been grown as a crop in this area.

C.1.8 Weed floras from samples in this field are broadly similar with only minor exceptions, the majority being common crop contaminants such as grass seeds (Poaceae), oat/brome (*Avena/Bromus*), vetches (*Vicia/Lathyrus*), docks (*Rumex* sp.), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) and mayweed (*Tripleurospermum* sp.), although there are also a small number of damp loving plants such as rushes (*Juncus* sp.) and sedges (Cyperaceae). Other species are generally represented by one or two seeds only.

C.1.9 It is assumed that any oat (*Avena* sp.) grains present are crop contaminants largely because there are small numbers of these seeds in the assemblages, but their poor condition has meant that it has not been possible to differentiate between oat and brome. Two samples (139 and 148) contain single oat floret bases which have been identified as common wild oat (*Avena fatua*).

C.1.10 Generally, these samples appear to include crop processing waste; the presence of both small seeds such as the reeds and larger seeds such as black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) may indicate that waste from several different crop processing activities have been included. Detached embryos present within these samples do not on the whole appear to be sprouting and it is likely that these have been accidentally removed during sieving, threshing or winnowing.

C.1.11 The presence of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) fragments may be an indication of some utilization of wild resources, but the presence across the site and within many of these features of worked flints, and the small size of the fragments, may indicate that these are residual fragments of earlier prehistoric date.

C.1.12 Occasional legume fragments from legumes larger than 4mm in size may be from cultivated peas (*Pisum sativum*) or beans (*Vicia faba*), or one of the larger vetches.

C.1.13 The features from Trench 374 (with the exception of sample 151) contain much smaller assemblages than the majority of other Iron Age samples from elsewhere in Field 10 but this is probably because ditches and natural hollows are less likely to contain waste from human activity. Three samples have been identified as late Iron Age to early Roman: samples 153 and 154 are both associated with ditch 38003 in Trench 380 but contain material which is almost identical to that in the Iron Age samples. This also applies to sample 145 from ditch 37003.

C.1.14 A number of samples are currently still unphased. The majority of these (samples 146, 147 and 150) contain charred assemblages with cereal grains and glume wheat fragments together with wild plant floras of similar character to those firmly dated to the Iron Age, although in most cases these assemblages are small. Certainly the presence of glume wheat chaff is consistent with a prehistoric or Roman date.

C.1.15 Three other unphased samples (156, 157 and 158) came from the upper fills of ring ditches 39903, 39007 and 38315 respectively. While the ditches themselves are likely to be early Bronze Age the presence of later pottery within the fills of at least one of these features (38316) demonstrates that infilling episodes can occur much later, leaving some doubt as to the origins of the charred material. While charcoal is common in all three of these samples very little other charred material is present. Small amounts of hazelnut shell in sample 158

may provide enough material for radiocarbon dating. Sample 157 contained large quantities of cockle shells which are discussed elsewhere in this report.

C.1.16 Finally, sample 160, from cremation pit 38803, produced a large charcoal-rich flot with very little other charred material in the scanned portion. Although the charcoal may derive from the pyre itself, it is likely that the charred seeds derive from material accidently amalgamated into the pyre remains.

C.1.17 Pottery was extracted from the residues of samples 141, 142, 143, 146, 148, 151, 152, 153, 154, 156, 159, 161 and 162. Marine Shell from sample 157, Fired Clay from samples 141, 142, 143, 144, 152, 153, 156 and 161. Mammal bone from samples 154, 155, 156 and 158, Burnt flint from samples 141, 144, 146, 147, 148, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 156, 159, 160, 161 and 162. Possible struck or worked flint from the residues of samples 141, 144, 146, 147, 148, 150, 159, 161 and 162. Slag from 141, 149, 152 and 162 and Cremated bone from sample 160.

Recommendations

C.1.18 Further work may be advisable for the more productive samples in this assemblage as part of the full analysis of this site if further excavation should take place.

C.1.19 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.

Sample no.	Context no.	Area/Trench	Sample vol. (L)	Feature /Deposit	Date	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
139	35707	357	40	Single fill of pit [35706]	Early Roman	75	***	****	****	****			Charcoal robust and in good general condition – includes roundwood. Rich in cereal grain – clinkered and fragmented with some vitrification. 100+ indet grains, 30+ wheat, 25+ *cf* wheat. 200+ glume base fragments. Oat awns present. 25+ oat/brome – single floret base of *Avena fatua*. Wild seeds include large numbers of *Rumex* sp., *Vicia/Lathyrus*, *Plantago lanceolata*, *Medicago/Trifolium* and grass seeds, and smaller quantities of *Galium aparine, Montia fontana, Centauria* sp., *Juncus* sp., *Teucrium chamaedrys, Silene flos cuculi* and Cyperaceae.
140	37114	371	40	Middle fill of ditch [37104]	Early Roman	50	***	****	****	****			Charcoal in good general condition. Rich in cereal grain – clinkered, fragmented and occasionally vitrified. 100+ indet grains, 33 wheat, 10 *cf* wheat, 12 *cf* barley. 100+ glume base fragments. Oat awns present. 2 oat/brome. Wild seeds inc large numbers of *Rumex* sp. and *Vicia/Lathyrus*, smaller quantities of *Juncus* sp,., *Medicago/Trifolium*, *Fallopia convolvulus*, grass seeds, *Chenopodium* sp., *Stellaria graminea*, *Ranunculus acris/repens, Plantago lanceolata*.

141	36304	363	40	Upper fill of pit [36303]	LIA	125	***	****	****	****	*	**	100 ml scanned. Charcoal in good general condition. Rich in cereal grain – clinkered, fragmented and occasionally vitrified. 100+ indet grains, 40+ wheat, 1 *cf* barley. 100+ glume base fragments. Oat awns present. 100+ oat/brome. Wild seeds include large numbers of grass seeds*, Juncus* sp., *Vicia/Lathyrus*, *Rumex* sp., and *Fallopia convolvulus*. Smaller amounts of *Plantago lanceolata*, *Chenopodium* sp., Cyperaceae, *Ranunculus acris/repens*, *Tripleurospermum* sp., and possible Brassicas in poor condition. 1 *Arrhenatherum elatius* tuber and 4 Hazelnut shell fragments. 1 unid. land snail + several *Cecilioides acicula*
142	36305	363	40	Middle fill of pit [36303]	LIA	10	***	**	**	**		*	Charcoal in good condition. Cereal grain fragmented and clinkered. 7 indet grain, 7 wheat. 4 oat/brome. 19 small glume base fragments. Seeds include *Veronica hederifolia*, grass seeds, *Juncus* sp., *Vicia/Lathyrus*, *Leucanthemum* sp. 1 fragment of seed capsule from *Raphanus raphanistrum*.
143	36306	363	40	Middle fill of pit [36303]	LIA	12	***	**	*	***			Charcoal in good condition. Cereal grain fragmented and clinkered. 9 indet grain, 4 wheat. 5 oat/brome. 4 small glume base fragments. Seeds include *Veronica hederifolia*, grass seeds, *Juncus* sp., *Fallopia convolvulus*, *Rumex* sp., *Carex* sp., and *Persicaria* sp.
144	36307	363	40	Lower fill of pit [36303]	LIA	8	***	**	*	**		*	Charcoal generally small in size. Cereal grain fragmented, vitrified and clinkered. 12 indet grain, 8 cf wheat. 6 oat/brome. 2 small glume base fragments. Seeds include *Galium aparine, Montia fontana, Carex* sp., grass seed. 1 small Hazelnut fragment.

145	37013	370	8	Middle fill of ditch [37003]	LIA/ER	16	***	**	*	*			Volume is mostly modern roots. Charcoal generally small – some heavily encrusted. Cereal grain clinkered and encrusted. 3 indet, 1 cf barley, 2 cf wheat. 3 glume base fragments, 1 rachis internode fragment. Seeds – 1 *Juncus* sp., 1 *Chenopodium* sp., 3 indet.
146	35209	352	40	Upper/single fill of ditch [35210]	Prehistoric	25	***	*	*	**		**	Charcoal generally small – some heavily encrusted. Cereal grain clinkered and encrusted. 3 indet, 1 wheat. 2 glume base fragments, 1 rachis internode fragment. 1 oat/brome. Seeds – 14 *Veronica hederifolia*, 1 grass seed, 1 *Rumex* sp., 1 *Vicia/Lathyrus*. 6 fragments of hazelnut.
147	40303	403	40	Layer	U/D	18	***	*	**	*			Charcoal generally small – some minor encrustation. Grain clinkered and fragmented. 2 indet, 2 wheat. 15 small glume base fragments. 2 Poaceae, 2 *Juncus* sp.
148	36505	365	38	Upper fill of pit [36503]	LIA	60	***	***	***	****		*	Charcoal in good general condition. Grain clinkered and fragmented. 75+ grain mostly indet but includes c.30 wheat & c.10 barley. 50+ glume base fragments – mostly small but occasional larger. Some robust – spelt? 1 rachis internode fragment. 50+ oat/brome. *1 Avena fatua* floret base. Wild seeds inc large numbers of *Rumex* sp. and *Vicia/Lathyrus, Juncus* sp., and grass seeds. Smaller quantities of *Fallopia convolvulus, Tripleurospermum* sp., *Plantago lanceolata*, *Veronica hederifolia, Montia fontana, Carex* sp., *Medicago* sp., *Stellaria* sp. 1 fragment of seed capsule *from Raphanus raphanistrum*. 1 *Arrhenatherum elatius* tuber
149	37403	374	40	Upper fill of hollow [37408]	LIA	12	***		**	*		*	Mostly fine roots. Charcoal generally small in size. No grain. 10 small glume base fragments. 1 *Veronica hederifolia*, 2 *Juncus* sp. 1 fragment of seed capsule from *Raphanus raphanistrum*.

150	40305	403	40	Layer	U/D	23	***	**	**	*			Mostly fine roots. Charcoal is generally small with external encrustation. Grain in poor condition. 4 indet cereal, 2 *cf* wheat, 2 wheat. 17 small glume base fragments. 1 oat/brome. 1 *Juncus* sp., 1 *Rumex* sp., 1 indet.
151	37405	374	40	Single fill of hollow [37404]	LIA	100	****	***	**	**	*		Rich in modern roots. Sample is charcoal rich with heavy external encrustation. 50+ cereal grains in very mixed condition also heavily encrusted. Includes wheat and barley in similar quantities. 8 small glume base fragments & 2 rachis internode frags. Oat awns present. 25+ oat/brome. Few seeds – 1 *Veronica hederifolia*, 2 *Vicia/Lathyrus*, 1 *Juncus* sp., 2 indet. 4 legume fragments – original size unclear.
152	37412	374	40	Upper fill of ditch [37411]	M/LIA	50	***	**	**	**			Charcoal in mixed condition. Grain very poor. Clinkered, fragmented and vitrified. 11 indet cereal, 4 wheat. 5 small glume base fragments. 2 small rachis fragments. 3 oat/brome. 2 *Vicia/Lathyrus*, 3 *Rumex* sp., 2 indet fragments.
153	38004	380	40	Upper fill of ditches [38003] & [38007]	LIA/ER	50	****	**	***	**			Charcoal is large in size and includes knotty fragments and roundwood. Grain is clinkered, fragmented and vitrified. 18 indet cereal, 2 barley, 2 wheat. 25+ glume base fragments mostly small in size although one or two have some characteristics of spelt. 1 rachis internode fragment. 2 oat/brome. Few seeds – 2 *Plantago lanceolata*, 2 *Rumex* sp., 1 *Vicia/Lathyrus*, 6 *Juncus* sp., 2 grass seeds.
154	38006	380	40	Lower fill of ditch [38003]	LIA/ER	24	***	**	***	**			Charcoal is generally clean but has some minor encrustation. Grain is very poor – 10 indet cereal, 1 *cf* wheat. Oat awns present, 3 oat/brome in v poor condition. 1 grass seed, 5 *Rumex* sp., 1 *Juncus* sp., 2 *Chenopodium* sp., 7 indet seeds – all v poor – missing exteriors and fragmented.

155	38205	382	10	Middle fill of ditch [38203]	LIA	60	****	****	***	***		**	Charcoal includes some large fragments. Mixed condition. Rich in grain, c.200+ mostly indet – clinkered and fragmented. 50+ wheat. 22 small glume base fragments, 9 small rachis fragments. 17 oat/brome. Sample rich in *Anthemis cotula*, and *Vicia/Lathyrus*. Also includes *Galium aperine, Veronica hederifolia, cf Juncus* sp., *Rumex* sp., *Chenopodium* sp., grass seeds, Asteraceae – All in poor condition. 5 Legumes >4mm. 2 detached embryos – not sprouting.
156	39904	399	38	Upper fill of ring ditch [39903]	U/D	100	****				***		Moderate quantity of roots. Charcoal includes larger fragments – mixed condition. Land snails including *Cecilioides acicula*. No seeds or grain.
157	39016	390	28	Upper fill of ring ditch [39007]	U/D	25	***	*		*	***		Volume mostly roots. Charcoal generally small in size. 2 indet cereal fragments. 1 *Rumex* sp. small and broken. Land snails including *Cecilioides acicula*.
158	38316	383	40	Upper fill of ring ditch [38315]	U/D	20	***					**	50% of volume is modern roots. Charcoal generally small. 17 small Hazelnut fragments.
159	38206	382	40	Upper fill of ditch [38203]	LIA	20	***	***	***	***		*	Charcoal generally small. 29 indet cereal grains, 14 wheat, 1 *cf* barley – all in poor condition. 50+ small glume base fragments. Oat awns present. 2 oat/brome. Seeds – 6 grass seeds, 8 *Rumex* sp., 3 *Vicia/Lathyrus*, 8 *Juncus* sp., 4 indet. 1 small Hazelnut fragment. 3 detached embryos.
160	38804	388	40	Single fill of cremation pit [38803]	U/D	180	****	**	*	***		*	100ml scanned. Charcoal rich – fragments thin. Grain poor condition – 10 indet. 1 small glume base fragment. Seeds – 1 grass seed, 10 *Rumex* sp., 2 *Carex* sp., 1 *Chenopodium* sp., 3 *Sambucus racemose*. 7 indet. 1 hazelnut fragment.

161	38213	382	40	Upper fill of pit [38210]	M/LIA	50	***	****	***	***		*	Charcoal generally in clean condition. 100+ grain – mostly indet but includes some possible wheat. 25+ glume base fragments, 2 rachis internode fragments. Seeds – grass seeds common. Also present *Fallopia Convolvulus, Rubus* sp., *Rumex* sp., *Juncus* sp., *Galium aperine, Persicaria* sp., *Carex* sp. and indet. 1 detached embryo. 4 legumes >4mm.
162	37423	374	40	Single fill of ditch [37422]	LIA	40	***						Charcoal in mixed condition. No other charred material present.

Table C.1.1: Summary of samples taken for charred plant remains

C.2 Animal Bone

By Lee G. Broderick

Introduction

C.2.1 A total of 561 animal bone specimens were recovered from the site, most of which were 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 for mammals; Cohen and Serjeantson 1996 for birds). An environmental sample was also taken from ring-ditch fill 39904, and was sieved at 10mm, 4mm, 2mm and 0.5mm fractions. Only identifiable specimens were recorded from those recovered in this fashion and it contributed 13 specimens to the assemblage. Features on the site were dated on the basis of associated ceramic finds, principally to the Iron Age and Roman periods.

Description

C.2.2 The assemblage was generally in poor condition (Figur) and was dominated by domestic cattle (*Bos taurus taurus*). Also present were caprine (sheep [*Ovis aries*] and/or goat [*Capra hircus*]), pig (*Sus scrofa domesticus*) and domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus*). Few of these specimens could provide any ageing, sexing or biometric data and most were equally devoid of pre-depositional taphonomic marks such as butchery or gnawing.

C.2.3 Two specimens did have butchery marks and these were both cattle humeri. One, from late Iron Age pit fill context 39505 had an oblique cutmark on the distal articulation, probably related to dismemberment of the carcase with a sharp blade. The other, from late Iron Age ditch fill context 37304, has been sawn obliquely through the shaft. This is highly unusual for such an early period and saw marks at this time would more ordinarily be associated with craft activities than butchery.

C.2.4 Gnawing marks on a pig humerus from late Iron Age context 39505 and on a caprine scapula from Roman context 39504 indicate the presence of canids, probably dogs (*Canis familiaris*) on the site whilst a domestic fowl humerus, also from context 39504 shows signs of having been gnawed by a cat (*Felis cattus/sylvestris*), suggesting that domestic cats were also present on the site in the Roman period.

C.2.5 The environmental sample from the fill of a ring-ditch, 39904, contained loose domestic cattle and pig teeth as well as a variety of micromammals – pygmy shrew (*Sorex minutus*) as well as mouse and vole specimens. Also in the sample was a poorly preserved tooth which may be from Eurasian beaver (*Castor fiber*). Further work would be needed to confirm this identification against a known specimen but the beaver was an important animal in prehistoric Britain, significantly impacting the environment, and also provided a highly valued pelt into the historic period, when hunting pressures drove it to extinction in Britain.

Conclusions

C.2.6 Little can be read into such a small assemblage spread over such a large period of time. Several other excavations have recently taken place in the immediate vicinity though and the finds here add considerably to the picture from those other excavations. For the most part,

the assemblages from those excavations were even smaller and more poorly dated, principally yielding domestic cattle and horse (*Equus caballus*) from the Iron Age and Roman period.

C.2.7 This assemblage is the largest recovered from the area so far, excepting that from Field 5, which is dated almost exclusively to the Roman period. As such, this assemblage provides evidence for a more complete economy and diverse species from the Iron Age, something that was previously lacking owing to the poor preservation across the area.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

C.2.8 The assemblage should be considered for retention due to the poor quality of material recovered elsewhere in Otterpool.

	EPH	IA	MIA	M/LIA	LIA	LIA/ER	LIA/R	ER	R	Undated		EPH (sieved)
domestic cattle	8	3	1	1	7		2		4	5		1
domestic cattle?	1			1						1		
caprine		2			3				2	4		
caprine?									1			
pig				1	5				3	2		1
small rodent												7
mouse												1
bank vole/field vole/common vole												1
Eurasian beaver?												1
pygmy shrew												1
medium mammal	65	9			12				6	8		
large mammal	48	21		51	31		2	4	15	11		
Total Mammal	122	35	1	54	58	0	4	4	31	31		13
bird									1			
domestic fowl						1			3			
Total Bird	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0		0
Total NISP	122	35	1	54	58	1	4	4	35	31		13
Total NSP	173	35	1	54	86	13	21	6	66	93		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

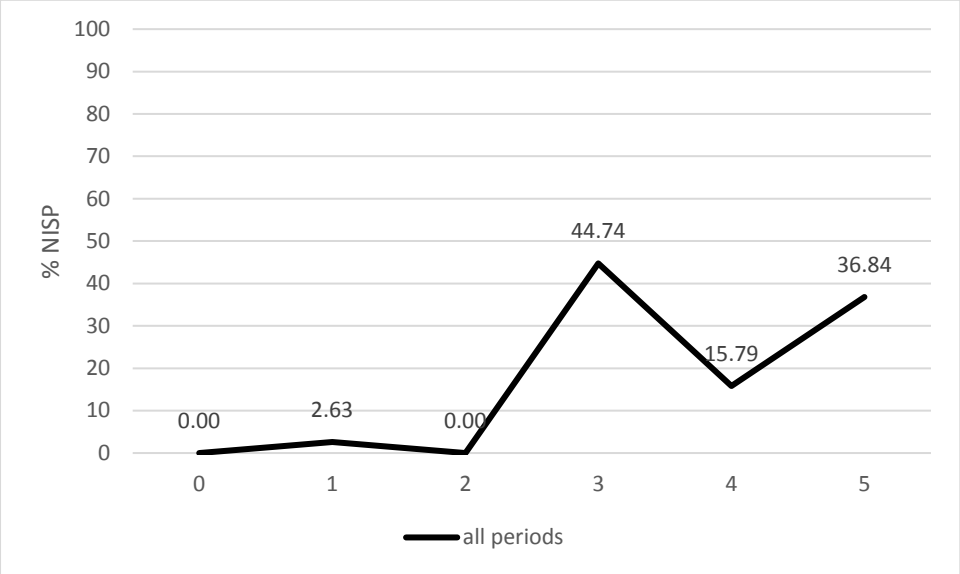

Figure C.2.1: Condition of specimens, following Behrensmeyer (1978)

	Butchery marks	Gnawed	Burnt	Ageing data	Biometric data
domestic cattle	1			2	1
domestic cattle?	1				
caprine		1	1	4	
pig		1		3	
Total Mammal	2	2	1	9	1
domestic fowl		1	1	1	
Total Bird	0	1	1	1	0
indet.			13		
Total	2	3	15	10	1

Table C.2.2: Specimens with non-species data observed in the assemblage

Context	NSP	Mass (g)
35003	7	2
35015	1	134
35700		15
35709	3	3
35714	52	51
35725	4	6
36304	2	1
36506	1	5
37006	21	9
37113	2	26
37304	1	32
37305	1	2
37307	1	36
37403	2	26
37405	3	15
37704	1	2
38004	13	65
38015	2	79
38205	20	91
38212	1	2
38213	1	6
38404	9	3
38505	15	3
38605	38	50
38606	1	6
39015	31	41
39020	1	89
39104	11	68
39214	24	15
39501	1	118
39504	63	3
39505	63	233
39904	146	530
39905	1	125
39909	17	71
40707	1	7

Table C.2.3: NSP and total mass per context

C.3 Human Bone

By Helen Webb

Introduction and Provenance

C.3.1 A single deposit of cremated bone, 38804, was revealed within Field 10 (Trench 388). Deposit 38804 was the sole fill in pit 38803 and comprised a dark grey-black sandy silt with frequent burnt bone and charcoal. Pit 38803 was cut into the upper fill of ditch 38805. The ditch is thought to be part of a middle Bronze Age field system, although the ditch and the cremation deposit themselves are not securely dated. The deposit shares many similarities with the cremated remains in Trench 103 in Field 2, and one of these was radiocarbon dated to the late Bronze Age. A similar date may therefore be appropriate.

C.3.2 It is likely that deposit 38804 was subject to some degree of modern horizontal truncation (eg by ploughing) but the extent of this is unclear.

Methodology

C.3.3 Deposit 38804 was subject to whole earth recovery and processed by wet sieving. The wet sieved material was then sorted into >10mm, 10-4mm and 4-2mm fractions.

C.3.4 All bone from the >10mm and 10-4mm fractions was sorted from the extraneous material (eg stones). It was not viable to fully sort the 4-2mm fraction but an estimate of the weight of cremated bone within it was made. This was calculated by fully sorting a 20g sample of the fraction and applying the proportion of bone present (10.6g bone/20g, so 53% bone weight) to the total weight of the unsorted fraction (74.9g). The 2-0.5mm unsorted residue was weighed and a note was made on the proportion of cremated bone present within it.

C.3.5 All cremated bone was subjected to full osteological analysis in accordance with the recommendations set out by the CIfA and BABAO (McKinley 2004; 2017).

Results

C.3.6 A summary of the osteological findings is presented in Table C.3.1. Full details are available in the archive.

C.3.7 The total weight of cremated bone recovered from deposit 38804 was 52.1g (including an estimated 39.7g within the 4-2mm fraction). The level of fragmentation was high, with over three quarters of the total bone weight recovered from the 4-2mm sieve fraction. No bone was present within the >10mm fraction and the unsorted 2-0.5mm residue contained only a small proportion of bone (probably less than 2% by volume). The vast majority of bone (99%) was white in colour, with the remaining 1% comprising grey fragments.

C.3.8 Only a small proportion of bone fragments could be identified to skeletal element and these were almost entirely cranial vault fragments. The skull is often disproportionately well represented in cremation deposits because the cranial vault is so distinctive in appearance, even as very small fragments (McKinley 2004, 11). The only other identified element was an incomplete tooth root.

C.3.9 In the absence of repeated skeletal elements, the minimum number of individuals represented in the deposit is one. No osteological indicators of age, sex, non-metrics or pathology were observed.

Deposit 38804				
Skeletal region	**>10mm**	**10-4mm**	**4-2mm**	**Colour, MNI, Age, Sex, pathology**
Skull	-	5.5g	<0.1g	White 99% Grey 1% MNI = 1 Age = U Sex = U No pathology observed
Axial	-	-	-	
Upper limb	-	-	-	
Lower limb	-	-	-	
Unid. long bone	-	3.8g	-	
Unid. joint surface	-	0.3g	-	
Unid. hand/foot	-	-	-	
Unid. other	-	2.8g	-	
UNID. TOTAL	-	-	39.7g*	
TOTAL	**0g**	**12.4g**	**39.7g***	**52.1g***

Key: * = includes estimated bone weight from the unsorted 4-2mm fraction; U = unknown

Table C.3.1: Osteological summary

Discussion

C.3.10 At 52.1g, the total weight of deposit 38804 was low, especially when compared with the expected weight range for both archaeologically recovered cremations (600-900g: McKinley 2013, 154) and modern cremated adults 1000g and 2400g, with an average of *c* 1650g (McKinley 2000a, 269). Whilst interpretation of the deposit is precluded by the fact that the extent of truncation is unknown, it should be considered that the entire cremated remains were never included in this burial. For example, it may represent a memorial deposit (eg cenotaph burial), whereby only a small token amount of the cremated bone is buried, or it may be a deposit of pyre debris (McKinley 2004, 10; 2000b). Redeposited pyre debris generally comprises a mixture of bone fragments and fuel waste. Indeed, deposit 38804 did contain a high proportion of charcoal. Pyre debris is frequently encountered in archaeological contexts and is not specific to a time period. Such deposits may be found in deliberately excavated features, in pre-existing features (eg ditches), as unenclosed spreads or in grave fills (McKinley 2004, 10; 2000b).

C.3.11 The high proportion of white bone, indicative of full oxidation (>600 ºC) suggests that the cremation process had been efficient in terms of the heat attained and the burning time (McKinley 2004, 11). However, as the deposit is so small, and potentially incomplete due to truncation, it is unclear how representative the colour of these fragments is of the overall burning process.

C.3.12 Sufficient osteological data have been obtained from deposit 38804, thus no further analysis is recommended. However, some targeted research for comparable examples in the locality (eg those recovered from Fields 2 and 3) and wider region is recommended to contextualise this deposit, once the date has been confirmed. In addition, if further burials

are recovered from the site in the future, deposit 38804 should be considered as part of the wider burial landscape, with a review of similar burials in type and date within the Kent region.

C.3.13 It should be highlighted here that the Ministry of Justice burial licence for these human remains expires on 28th January 2020. The remains must be deposited with Folkestone Museum by this date. Should it not be possible to deposit the remains by this date an application to defer the burial licence must be sent to the Ministry of Justice.

C.4 Marine shell

By Rebecca Nicholson

C.4.1 A large collection of shells, weighing 2.6kg, was recovered from the heavy residues >4mm of sieved soil sample 157 which came from context 39016, the upper fill of probable Bronze Age ring-ditch 39007 which was otherwise composed of a greyish brown silty clay. Almost all of the shell is common cockle *Cerastoderma edule* (L.). The only other marine shell collected from this evaluation excavation came from fills 39504 and 39505 within pit 30503 and the upper fill of ditch 39804. The shell from pit 39503 is mainly oyster (*Ostrea edulis* L.) with a few cockles also present. The shell from ditch 39804 comprises only two fragments of cockle.

C.4.2 Sample 157 had a volume of 28 litres and this produced a minimum of 242 cockle shells, of a variety of sizes. One example of an intact, paired, shellfish is present, but excavation records indicate that most valves had been separated. Based on Kluiver *et al.* (2000), shells that lacked distinct internal furrows extending to the umbones were identified as common cockle as distinct as from the lagoon cockle (*C. lamarcki* (Poiret)). Based on this distinction, and the accompanying illustrations, the only certainly identified species of cockle in the assemblage is *C. edule*.

C.4.3 The most notable feature of this assemblage is the deposit of cockles. Although shellfish are recorded from Bronze Age sites close to the coast (eg from the East Kent Access road: Nicholson 2015), the occurrence of a significant quantity of shells in a barrow ditch is unique to the knowledge of this author, although a layer of oyster and occasional limpet shell was found in the base of middle Bronze Age ring gully on Thorne Hill, part of the East Kent Access scheme (ibid.). There are a few other instances of shellfish associated with prehistoric burials, for example a beaker burial from Southchurch in Essex was accompanied by a deposit of cockle shells (Murphy 2009, 50). However, the deposit from Otterpool was significantly larger.

C.4.4 Whether the shellfish are contemporary with the use of the barrow or infilling of the barrow ditch is, however, unclear. Found in an upper fill of the feature, with no associated ceramics, the shells are in generally good condition and this is unusual in itself, since bone is generally poorly preserved at this site suggesting that significant decalcification has taken place. The presence of an intact cockle also suggests that the shellfish may not represent the remains of a meal, but their presence in a deposit located several miles away from the coast is difficult to explain in other ways. Cockles live buried in soft sediment and are harvested by raking or (more recently) dredging. While *C. lamarcki* is restricted to lagoons and estuaries, *C. edule* is a common shellfish in the bays and tidal flats around the coast and is likely to have been harvested nearby.

C.4.5 Small quantities of oyster shell and cockle were also identified in Roman contexts from Field 5 and are fairly common in deposits of this date. Oysters too are likely to have been harvested locally.

C.4.6 If Bronze Age, then the collection of cockle shells is potentially of national significance. This shell should therefore be retained at least until its date has been determined. The shell from other contexts does not merit retention.

Context	Weight of shells (g)	Oyster left valve	Oyster right valve	Other shellfish	Comments
39505	59	1	2	1 cockle	Oyster shells in fair-poor condition. Some evidence of *Polydora ciliata* and gastropod borehole externally. Possible internal knife cut.
39504	162	2	3	2 cockles	Large and fairly large valves of variable shape, moderate condition with some internal blistering and a single example of *Polydora ciliata* tunnelling externally.
39805	3			Cockle frags	
39016	2604			Min 242 cockles	

Table C.4.1. Summary of the marine shell

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APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Field 10, Otterpool Park, Sellindge, Kent
Site code:	STOTEV
Grid Reference	TR 103 371
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	July-September 2018
Area of Site	11 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 10 was one of a series of fields evaluated at the Otterpool Park scheme. A total of 59 trenches were opened in an area encompassing 11 ha. The field was particularly dense in archaeological features, with only nine trenches not containing archaeological features. The geophysical survey plot proved to be a reasonably accurate representation of the archaeological features discovered, although not all of the features that were revealed by trenching were picked up by the survey. Two natural fissures were excavated to investigate for evidence of Palaeolithic activity, and to retrieve palaeo-environmental evidence and samples for OSL dating. In the eastern part of the field, a fairly substantial assemblage of early Mesolithic flint was found in later layers, suggesting the presence of an early Mesolithic site. None of the flints was, however, found *in situ*. Early Neolithic flint was also found, although no pottery or features of this date were identified. Four circular ditches were identified on the geophysical survey as probably belonging to early Bronze Age barrows, one in the far north-western part of the site, the others in the southern area. None of these could be securely dated by the evaluation trenches, although early prehistoric pottery was found in secondary contexts of two of these features. A substantial deposit of cockle shells was found in the upper fill of one of the ring-ditches. This was not securely dated, but if Bronze Age would be of high significance. A small amount of early prehistoric pottery was found in later contexts. Only a single sherd of middle Bronze Age pottery was discovered, and that in a later ditch. Two ditches continued into the south-east corner of Field 10 from what was judged in Field 2 adjacent to be a middle Bronze Age field system, but one of these contained later prehistoric pottery. The other contained only struck flint, but was cut by a cremation pit. Although currently undated, it may have been late Bronze Age.

A small amount of early Iron Age activity was identified in the northern and southern parts of the field. In the northern part, this appears to date the initiation of a settlement that grew in the middle Iron Age and included both ditches and pits. One of a cluster of large discrete geophysical anomalies proved to be a large middle Iron Age 'bell'-shaped pit, and may indicate a pit-group. No roundhouses were identified.

This northern settlement expanded further in the late Iron Age, and comprised a series of rectilinear enclosures and further pits either side of a long-lived sinuous ditch. The settlement contracted in the early Roman period and further declined in the middle Roman period. No later Roman material or features were discovered.

In the central and southern parts of the site more limited late Iron Age and early and middle Roman evidence was found. This appears in part to be related to two rectilinear enclosures seen on the geophysical survey, one to the west outside of the evaluated area, and one in the southern area of the site.

Limited medieval and post-medieval evidence was discovered, including a possible enclosure adjacent to a WNW-ESE trackway crossing Field 10. The evidence suggests that the site was in agricultural use during this time.

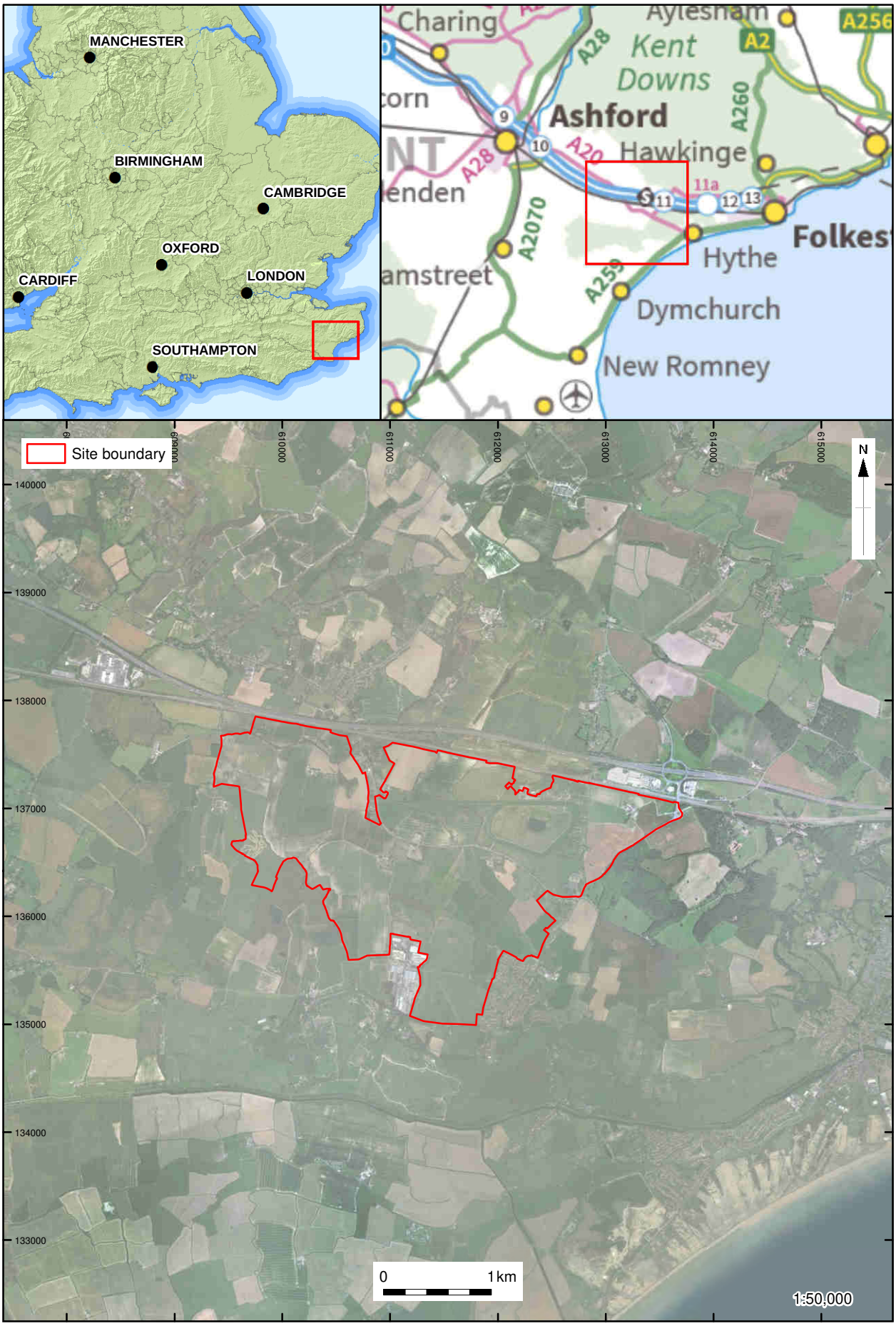

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Figure 1: Site location

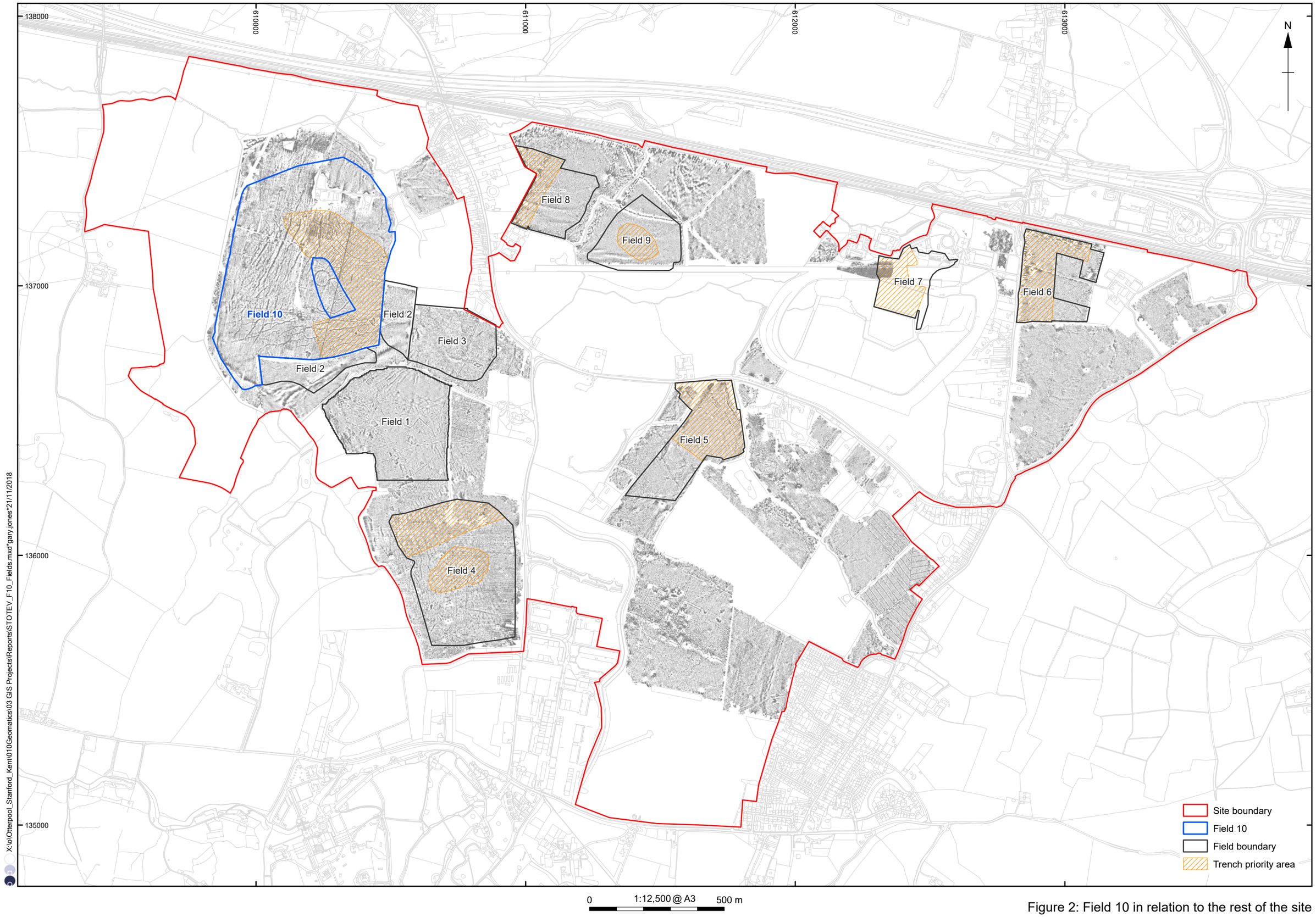


Figure 2: Field 10 in relation to the rest of the site

Figure 3: Overview of Field 10 trenches in relation to geophysical survey

Figure 4: Trenches and features in the Northern Area of Field 10

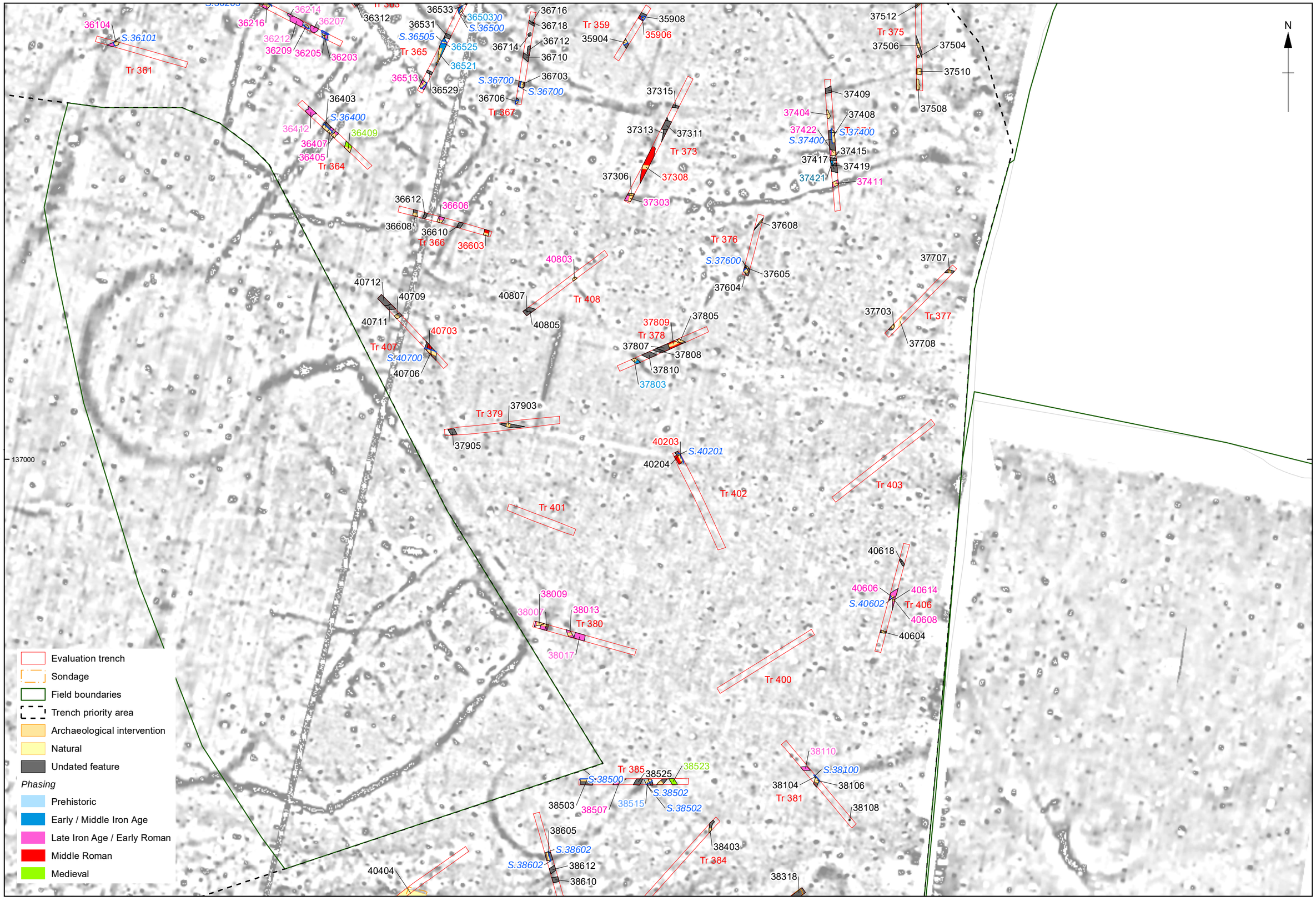


Figure 5: Trenches and features in the Central Area of Field 10

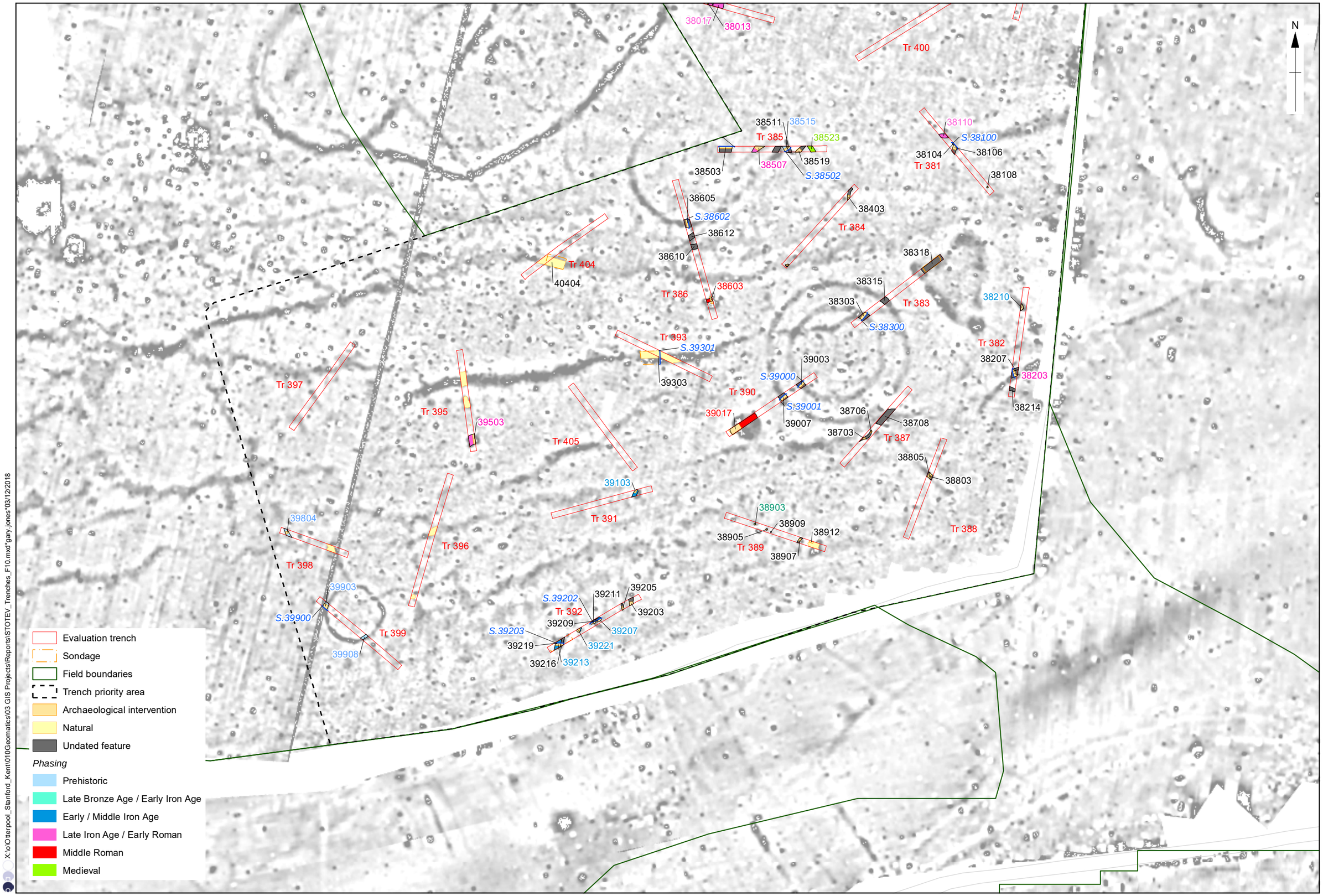


Figure 6: Trenches and features in the Southern Area of Field 10

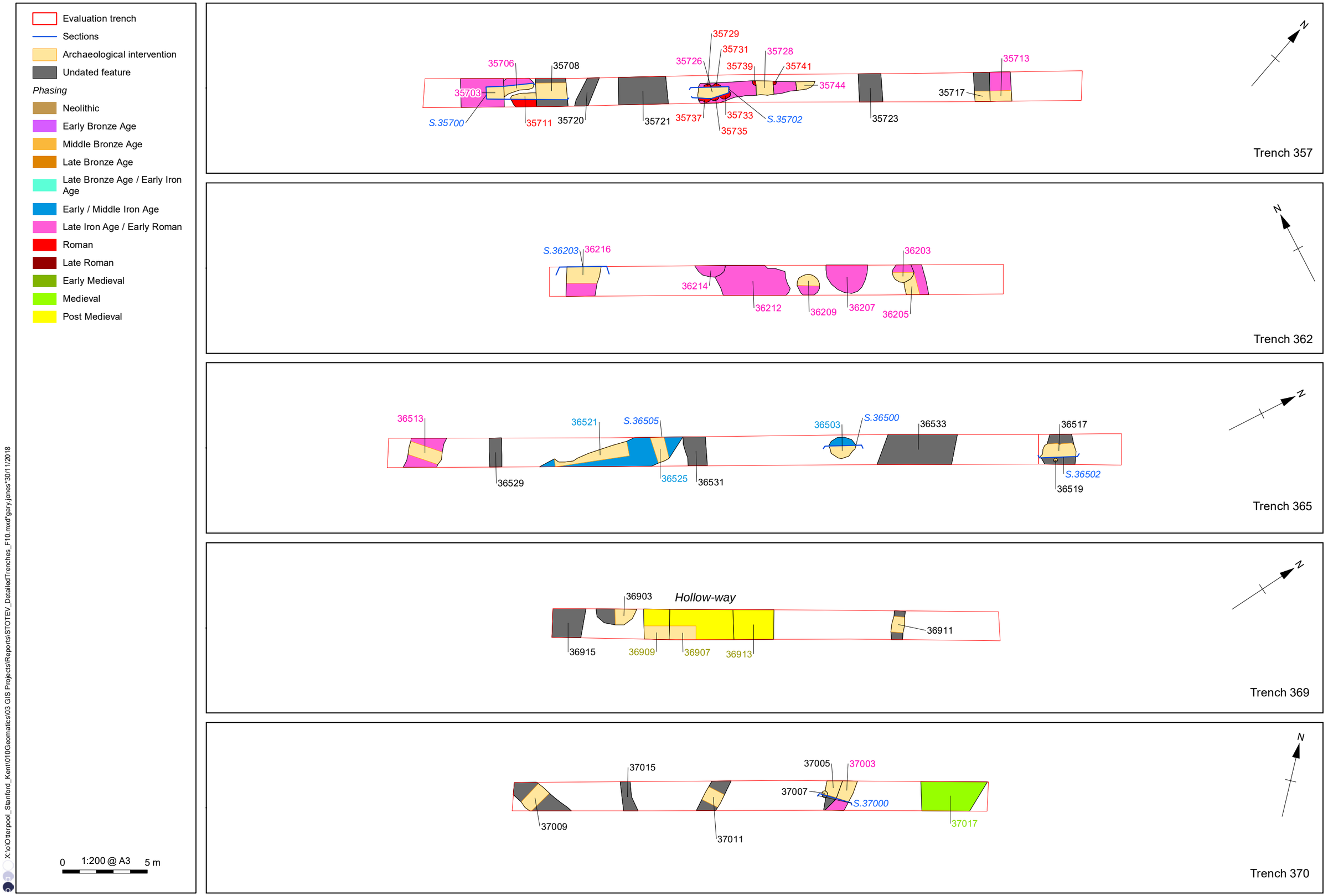


Figure 7: Detailed plans of Trenches 357, 362, 365, 369, and 370 in Field 10

Figure 8: Detailed plans of Trenches 373, 374, 378, 380, and 381 in Field 10

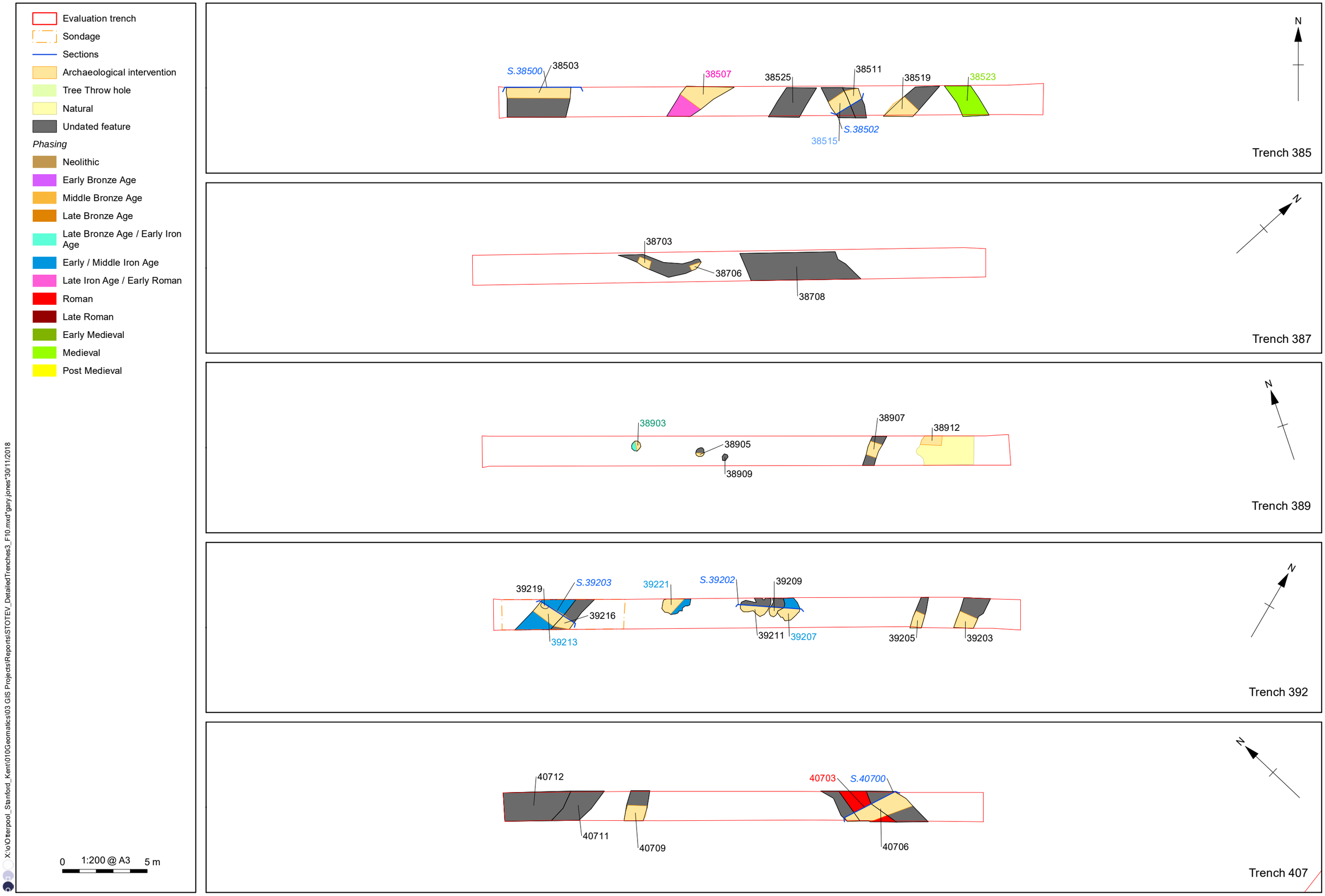
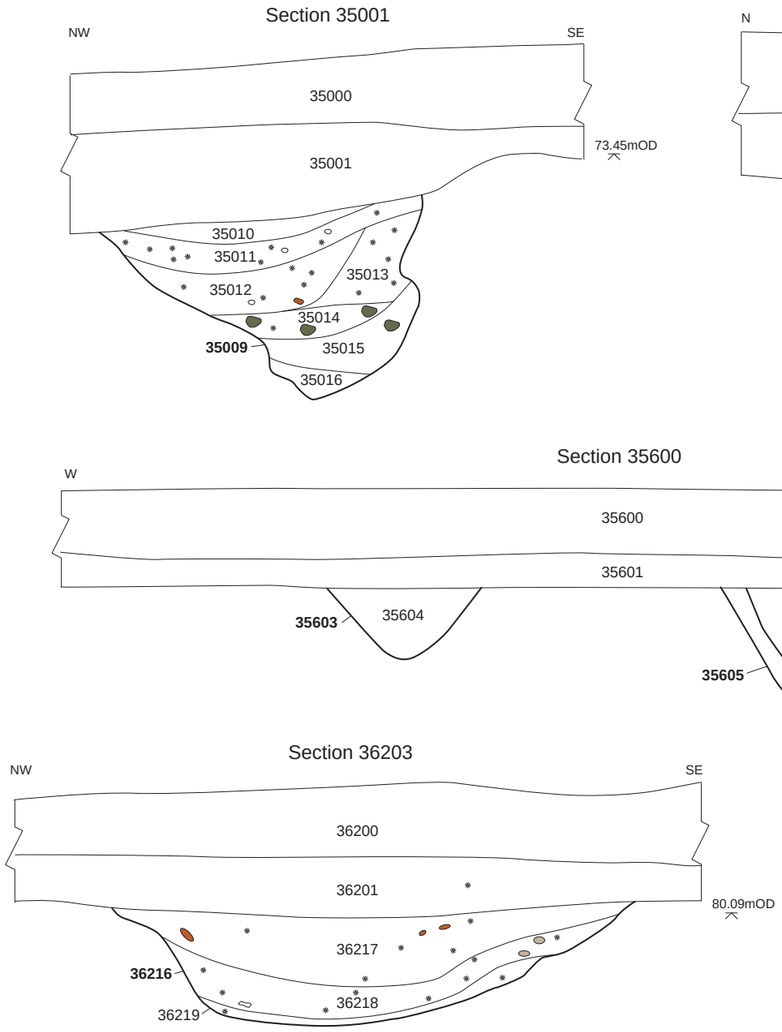
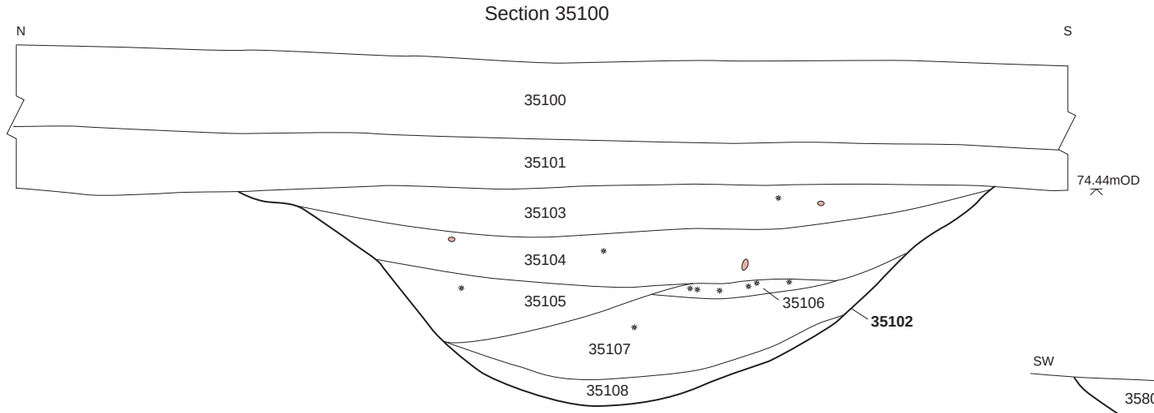
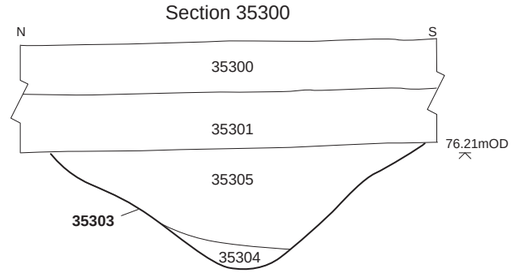
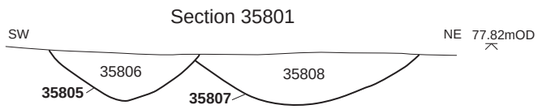


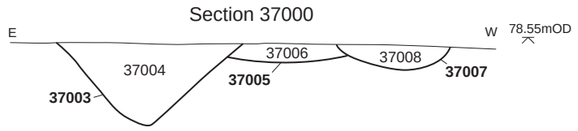
Figure 9: Detailed plans of Trenches 385, 387, 389, 392, and 407 in Field 10

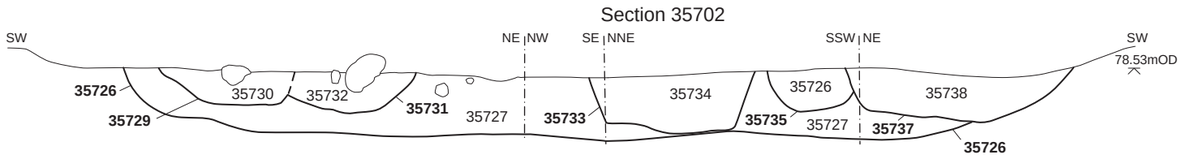


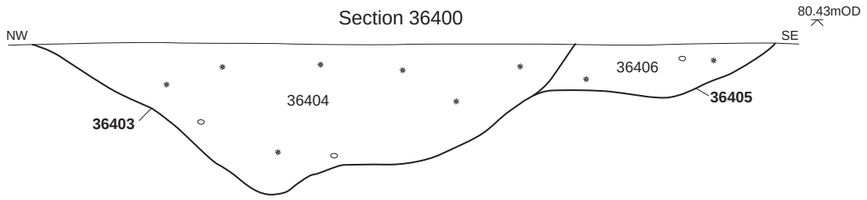


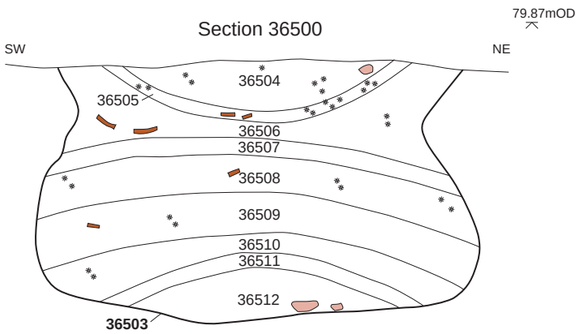


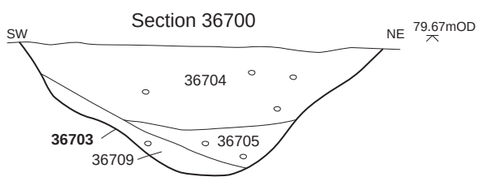


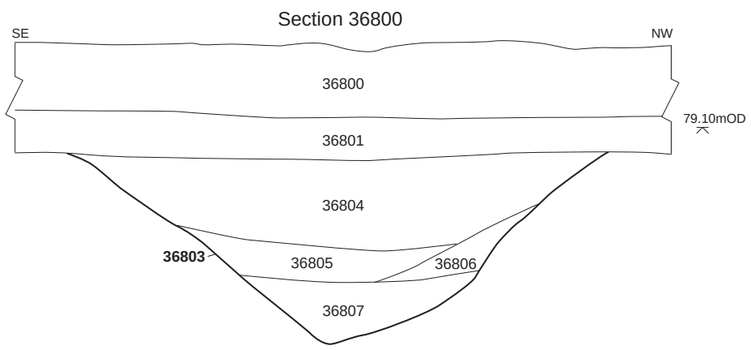


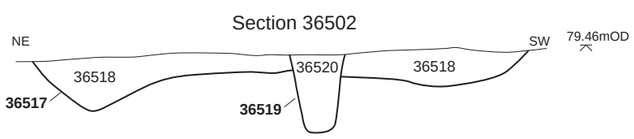












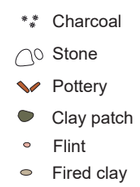
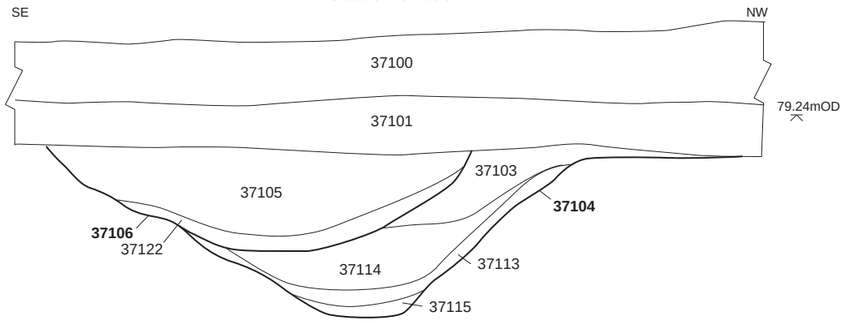


Figure 10: Sections of features from Field 10 (Northern Area)

Section 37103



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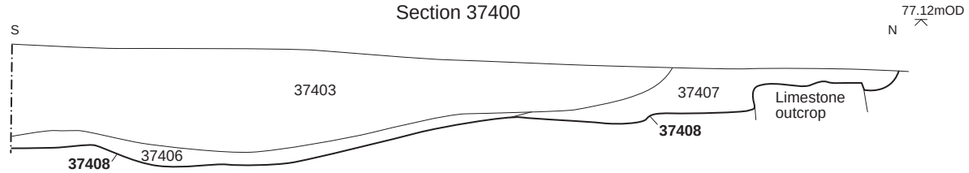

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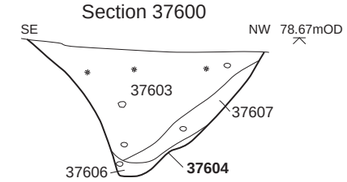

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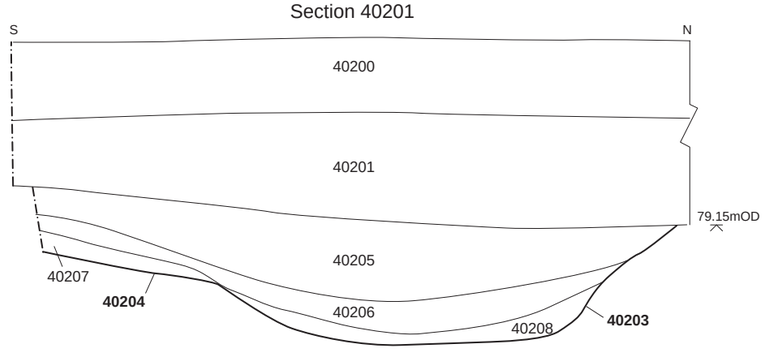
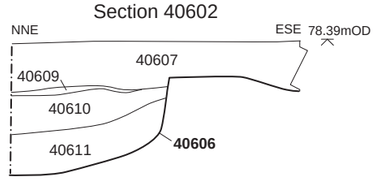


Section 40602



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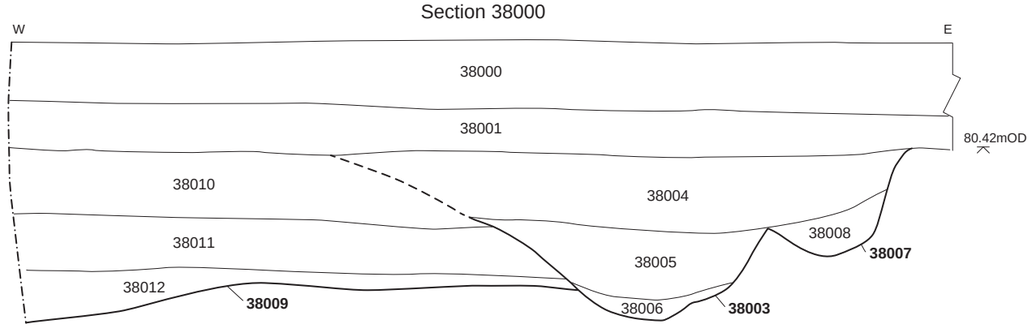

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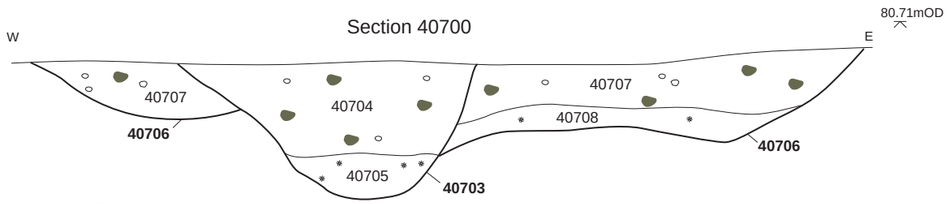
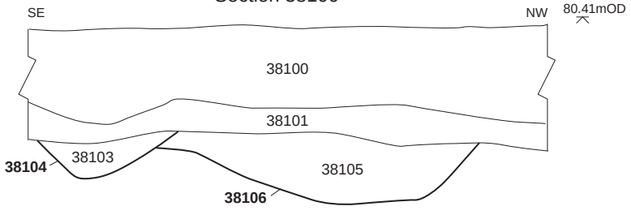


Section 38100



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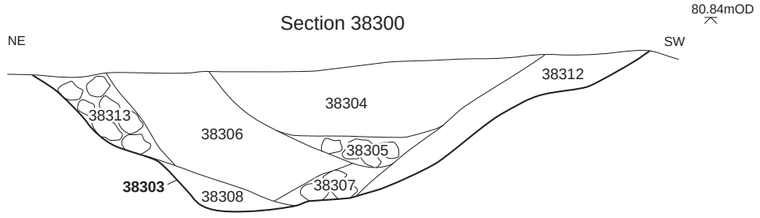
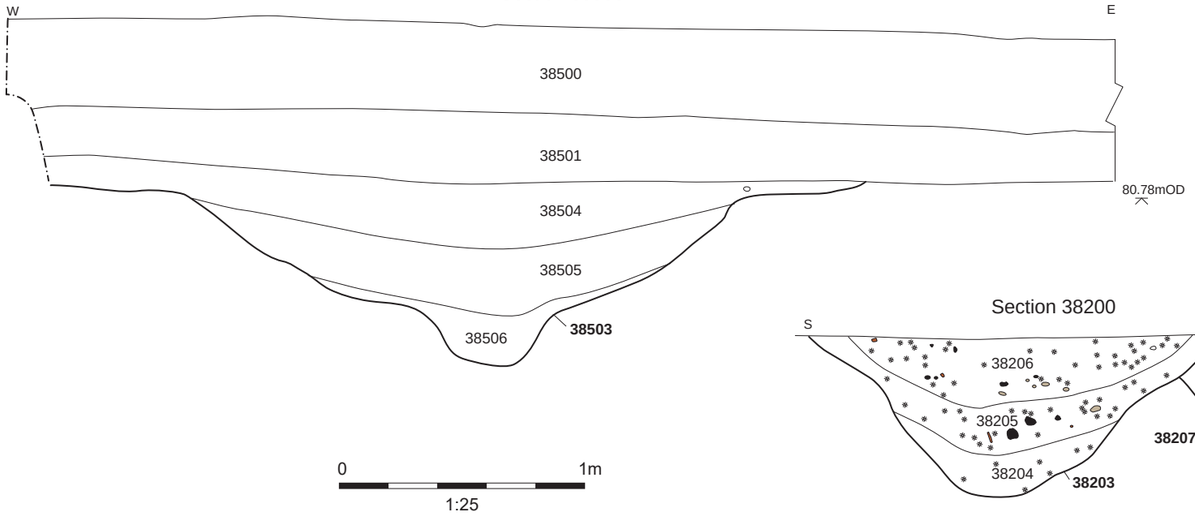


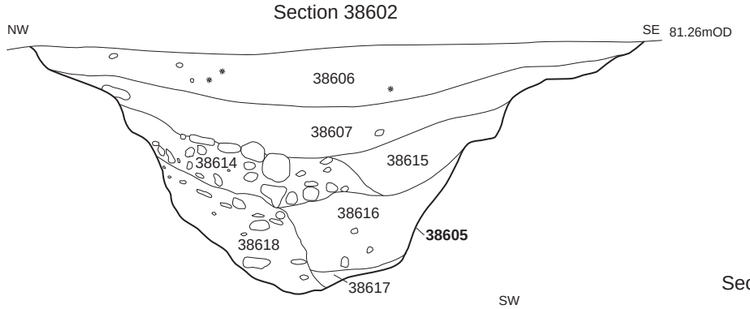
Section 38502

Charcoal
Stone
Pottery
Clay patch
Flint
Fired clay
Shell
Bone
Burnt stone

Section 38500



Section 38602



Section 38200

Section 39000

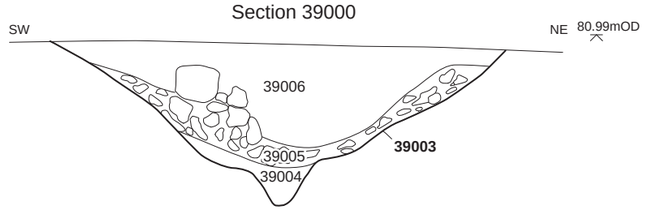


Figure 11: Sections of features from Field 10 (Northern Area/Central Area)

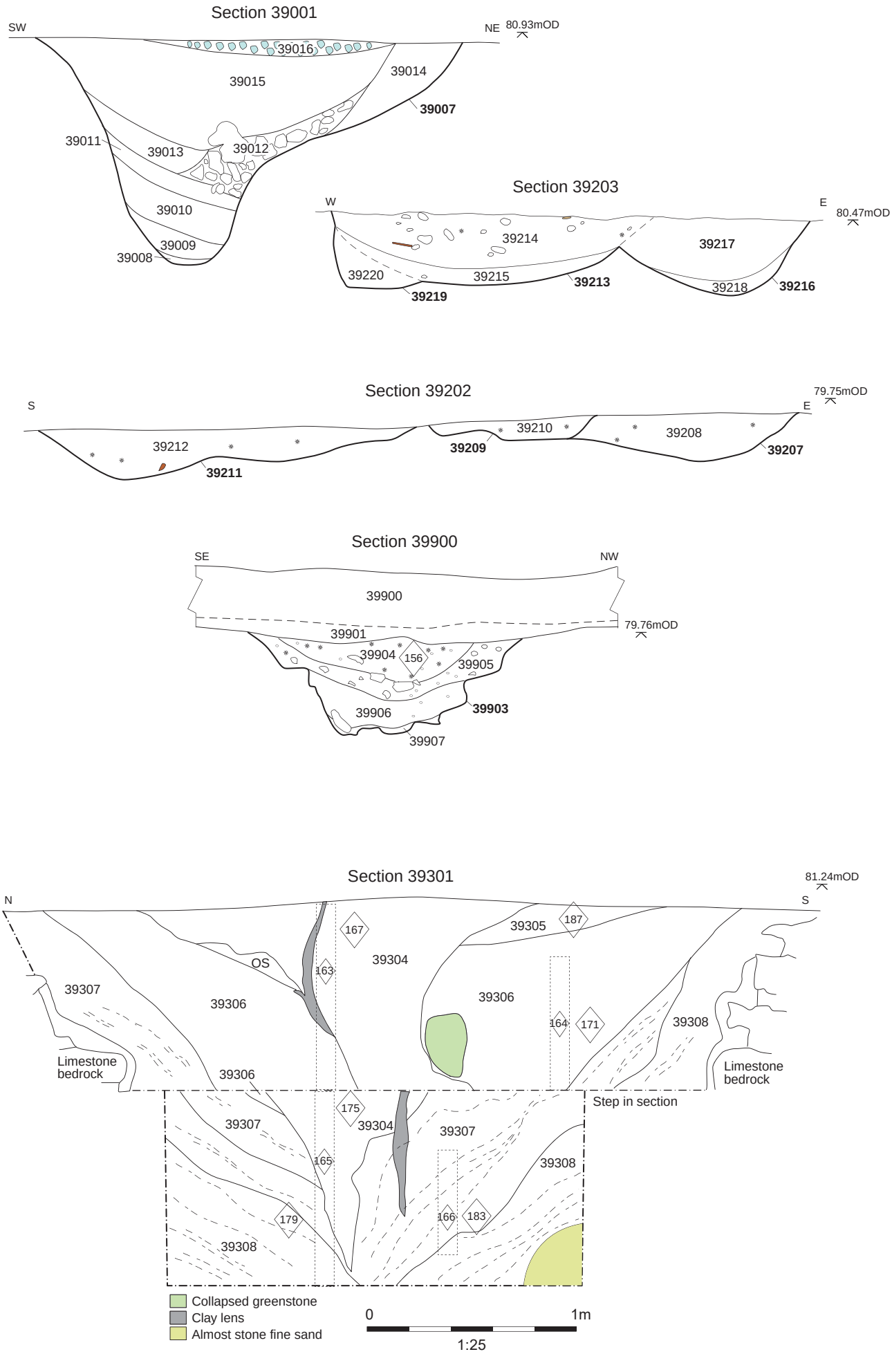


Figure 12: Sections of features from Field 10 (Southern Area)

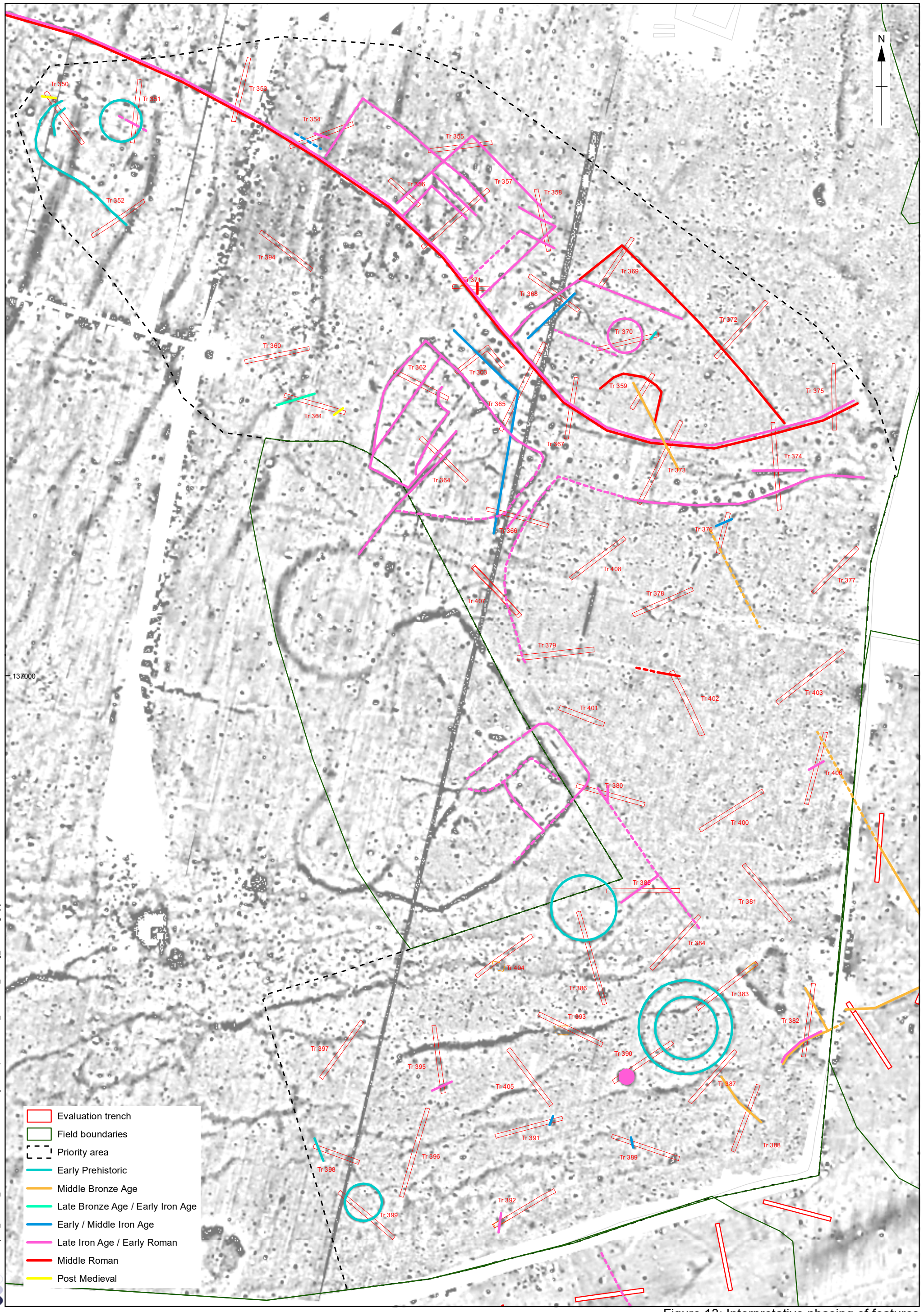


Figure 13: Interpretative phasing of features on geophysical survey in Field 10

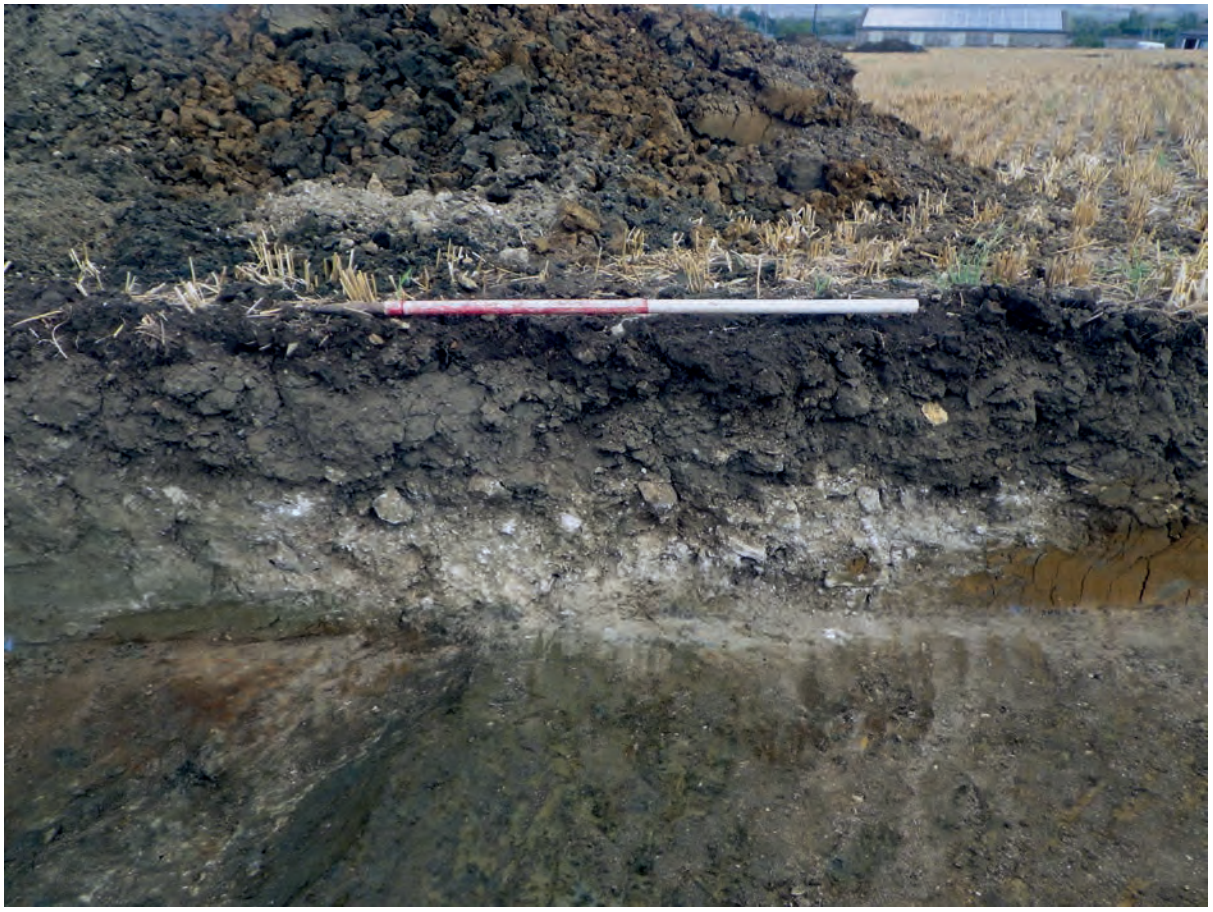


Plate 1: Ditch 36005, looking north

Plate 2: Pit 36503, looking north-west

Plate 3: Ditch 36521=36525, looking north-east

Plate 4: Hollow-way 36907 (left) and ditch 36909 (right), looking south-east

Plate 5: Ditches 35906 (left) and 35908 (right) looking north-west

Plate 6: Ditches 37303 and 37306, looking west

Plate 7: Pottery spread 37412 in ditch 37411

Plate 8: Natural hollow 37408, looking SSW

Plate 9: Pit 37703, looking south-west

Plate 10: Ring-ditch 38605, looking east

Plate 11: Feature 39017, looking north-east

Plate 12: Pit 38210, looking west

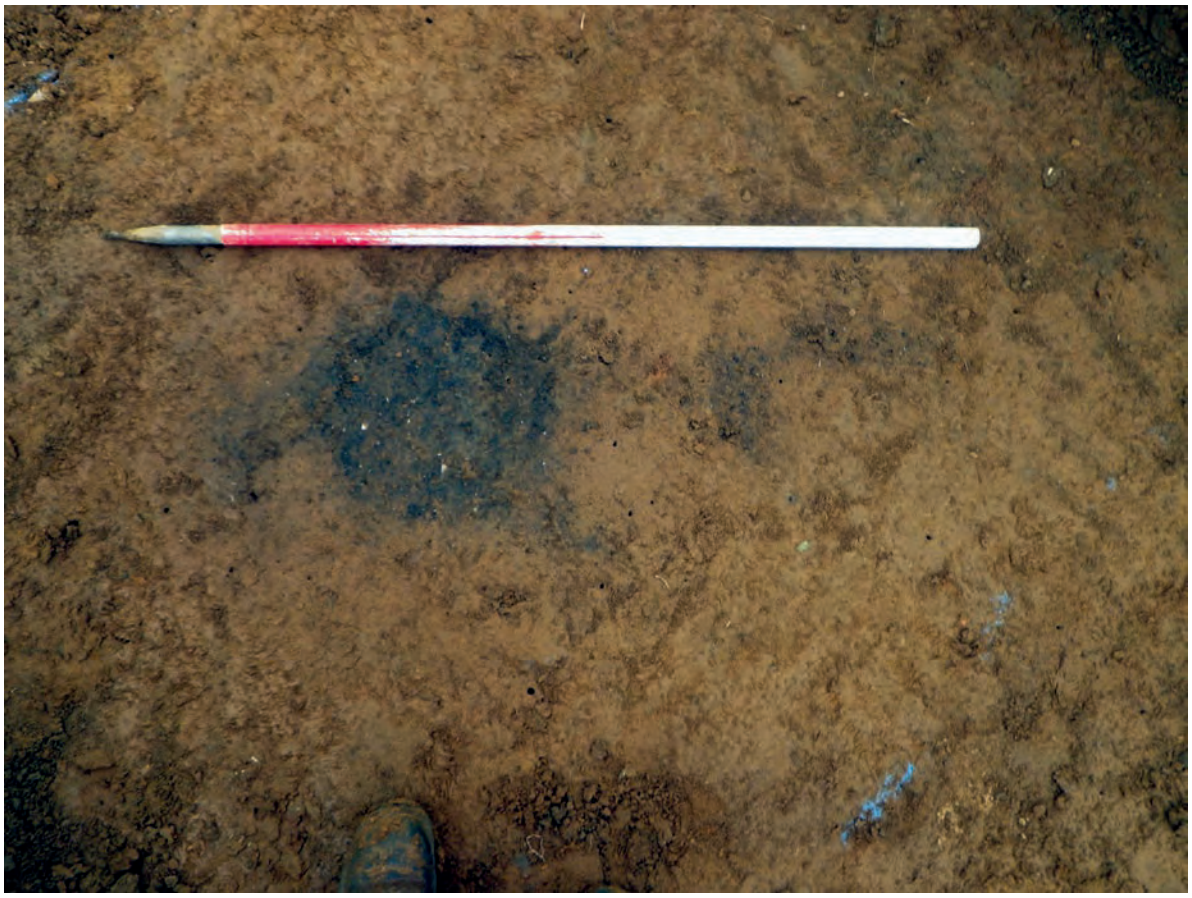


Plate 13: Cremation pit 38803 cut into ditch 38805, looking south-west

Plate 14: Pit 39503, looking east

Plate 15: Fissure 39303 before excavation, looking south-east

Plate 16: Fissure 39303 excavated, looking east

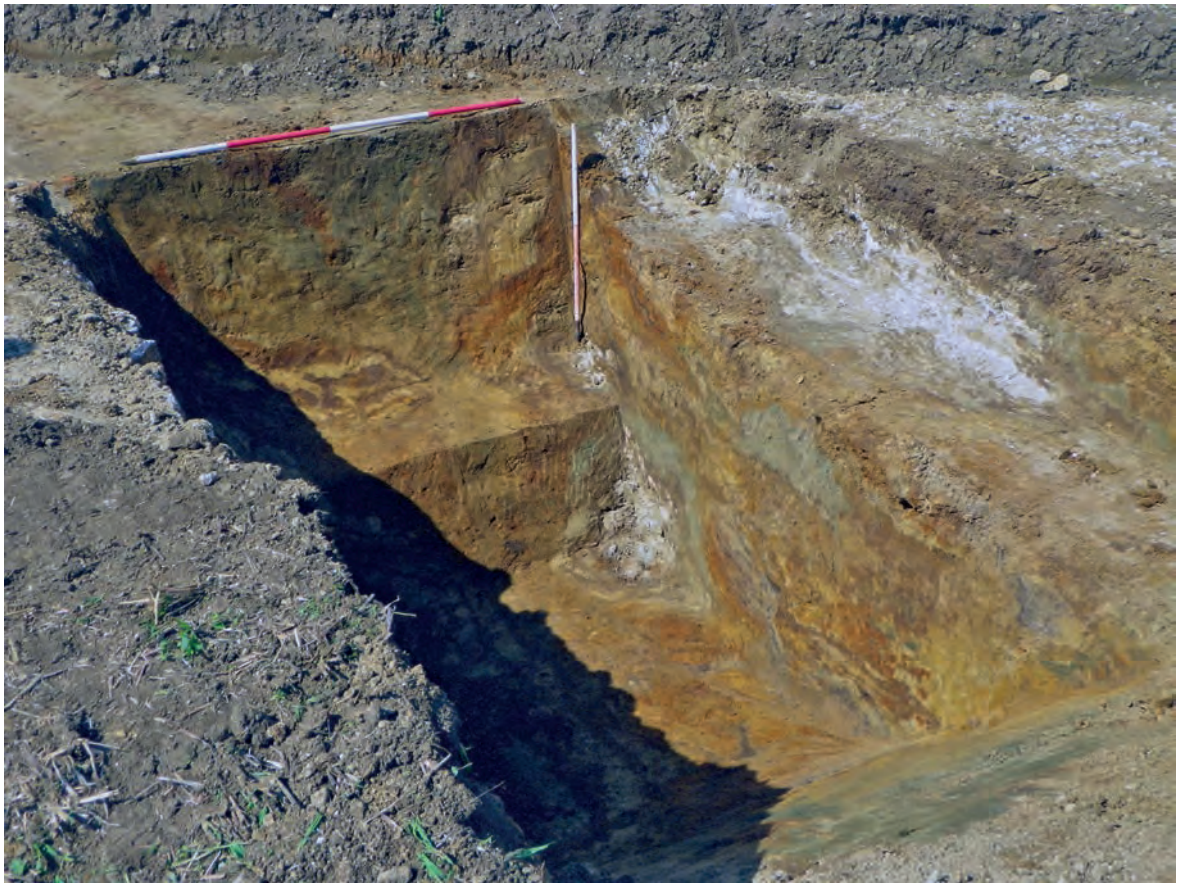


Plate 17: Fissure 40404, looking north-west

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