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*The following report was produced prior to the finalisation of the application site boundary. The final application site boundary is shown on Figure 1.1 in ES Appendix 1.1. Therefore, references within the report to the site boundary do not reflect the site area and site boundary submitted with the OPA.*

*The reports were correct at the time of preparation, and all information within the Environmental Statement assessment reflects the latest relevant information.*



# Field 1, Otterpool Park, Sellindge, Kent Archaeological Evaluation Report

November 2018

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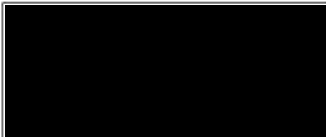


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## Field 1, Otterpool Park, Sellindge, Kent

### *Archaeological Evaluation Report*

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## Summary

*Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by Arcadis, acting on behalf of Folkestone & Hythe District Council and Cozumel Homes, to undertake a trial-trench evaluation of part of the site of the proposed new garden settlement of Otterpool Park in Kent, south of the M20 and HS1. This report is concerned with Field 1 of the site, comprising Trenches 1-58. Fieldwork was undertaken between December 2017 and February 2018.*

*Geophysical survey of Field 1 suggested the presence of a series of linear and curvilinear ditched boundaries. Evaluation by trenching confirmed that a number of these were of archaeological origin, although other features indicated in the geophysical survey were demonstrated to be natural geological undulations. Additional ditches and pits that did not show on the geophysical survey were discovered by the evaluation. Overall, the geophysical survey indicated only a very partial representation of the archaeological features within Field 1.*

*Features were restricted in the western, southern and northern areas of the field, with the central and north-eastern part of the site producing the largest density of features and finds of all periods represented. The worked flint recovered was exceptional, comprising a very tool-heavy assemblage that was predominantly of early Neolithic date. Early Neolithic pottery were also found. However, virtually all of the Neolithic material was in contexts of demonstrably later date, and no certain features of this period were uncovered. No certain Bronze Age features were found, although several early Bronze Age tools were identified. Some features contained pottery characteristic of the later Bronze Age or early-middle Iron Age.*

*A series of ditches on NW-SE and NE-SW alignments in the central and north-eastern part of the site contained early-middle Iron Age pottery, and two Iron Age pits were also excavated. The ditches hint at enclosures, though the form that these took is still unclear, but the evidence may indicate a small settlement. Activity of a comparable nature is also found in the late Iron Age/early Roman period, although the focus of activity appears to have shifted towards the east and north-east, as further enclosures are visible on the geophysical survey of the field to the east and early Roman enclosures were found by evaluation in Field 3. Activity in Field 1 appears to have ceased by the 2nd century AD.*

*A number of ditches in the eastern part of the site produced pottery dating c AD 1075-1300, relating to another enclosure system that is probably agricultural in nature. The focus of medieval settlement may have been at Otterpool Manor. Two post-medieval or modern drainage ditches were also uncovered.*



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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Tim Allen. The fieldwork was directed by Gary Evans and Vix Hughes, who were supported by Anne-Laure Bollen, Charlotte Cox, R Henshaw, Elizabeth Kennard, Rachel Legge, Ben Slader, Andrew Smith and Jacob Spriggs. 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 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Arcadis, acting on behalf of Folkestone & Hythe District Council and Cozumel Homes, to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of the proposed new garden settlement of Otterpool Park, south of the M20 and HS1 (Fig. 1).

1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform the Planning Authority in advance of a submission of outline planning application. Although the Local Planning Authority has not set a brief for the work, discussions between Arcadis and Kent County Council Archaeological Section have resulted in the preparation of an Otterpool Park Archaeological Appraisal and Fieldwork Strategy (Arcadis 2017), which has established the overall scope of work required. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) outlining how OA will implement the requirements for archaeological fieldwork at this stage was drawn up (OA 2017a), and has since been revised (OA 2018a). This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.1.3 The evaluation covered ten fields or parts of fields. In the latter case, trenches were targeted upon the areas suggested by geophysical survey as containing the most significant archaeology. Consequently, the results of the evaluation are extensive, and too large to enable the production of a single evaluation report. Instead, separate reports have been produced for each field or pair of fields. This report deals with Field 1, the first to be evaluated (Fig. 2).

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

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

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

### 1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site of Otterpool Park covers a substantial tract of land south of the M20 and north of the B2067/Aldington Road, between Harringe Lane in the west and Junction 11 of the M20 in the east (Fig. 1). The site incorporates areas either side of the A20 and the north-south section of the B2067. The site is centred on TR 118 363 and covers a total area of 765ha. This report concerns Field 1, in the south-western part of the site, covering 15.4ha.

1.2.2 The site lies at the north-eastern edge of the Weald. The Stour River valley forms the main drainage axis of this area of north-east Kent. The East River Stour, which passes through the northern end of the site, is a tributary of this river and the topography of the site reflects the river valley nature of this area, with the land adjacent to the East River Stour lying at around 68m aOD. The land rises to the west, reaching 80m west of Barrowhill and east of Harringe Court. The highest point within the site is at its southern edge, between Lympne/Link Industrial Park and the village of Lympne, where the land rises to 100-105m aOD. This gives the landscape a gently undulating nature. There are two small unnamed watercourses which also run north-south through the site from areas of higher ground towards the East Stour River. To the south of the site is the Romney Marsh, a low-lying area of reclaimed marshland.

1.2.3 The site mostly consists of enclosed farmland which is currently used for arable and pasture. Several large ponds are also present. The area includes a few built-up areas, most notably part of Sellindge, south of the M20 on Barrow Hill, parts of Westenhangar, Newingreen and Lympne on the western side of Stone Street, and Lympne Industrial Estate which lies close to the junction of the B2067 and Aldington Road.

1.2.4 The geology of the area is highly variable. The western and southern parts of the site are mapped as interbedded sandstone and limestone of the Hythe Formation. Much of the eastern and northern parts of the site are mapped as sandstone, siltstone and mudstone of the Sandgate Formation, and these tend to be overlain by Quaternary Head deposits of clay and silt. Alluvial clays, silts, sands and gravels have formed in the valleys of the East Stour River. The north-eastern part of the site is mapped as sandstone of the Folkestone Formation, although a recent borehole (BH105) by Arcadis east of Hillhurst Farm at the eastern end of the site recorded Head Deposits overlying Atherfield Clay Formation. All the bedrock geology underlying the site was formed during the Cretaceous period (BGS 2017; [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)).

1.2.5 Some areas of the site are also rich in brickearth deposits, which are sometimes not differentiated from Head Deposits. These are thought to have been laid down during the peak of the latest Glacial Maximum c 20,000 BP and formed from a wide variety of processes.

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been previously summarised in the DBA (Arcadis 2016) and the Archaeological Appraisal and Fieldwork Strategy (Arcadis 2017). The following section provides further appraisal of the archaeological and historical assets within the site and within 1km of the site boundary (the study area), though additional details may be obtained from the aforementioned reports. The monument numbers given below refer to the index of the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), unless otherwise specified.

1.3.2 There are six Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the study area. The only monument within the site boundary is Westenhangar Castle (Mon. No. 463895), located c 250m south of the M20 in the eastern half of the site. The remaining five include a Romano-British building south of Burch's Rough (Mon. No. 462925), Lympne (Portus Lemanis) Saxon Shore fort (Mon. No. 463999), and three sections of the Royal Military Canal (Mon. Nos. 1042908, 1042908 and 1042908).

1.3.3 Two designated Parks and Gardens lie immediately beyond the site boundary, including Sandling Park (Mon. No. 618352) and Port Lympne (Mon. No. 1110670). Sandling

Park is a Grade II Listed Park which lies to the east of the site, separated by A20 Ashford Road. Port Lympne is a Grade II\* Listed Park and Garden which is separated from the south-west boundary of the site by Aldington Road.

1.3.4 Lympne Conservation Area borders the south-east corner of the site and is located within the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The conservation area has striking views to the south across Romney Marsh, and is historically important owing to its militarily strategic position on the south coast.

1.3.5 A total of 41 listed buildings are present within the study area, seven of which lay inside the site boundary and some are directly associated with several of the designated monuments mentioned above.

1.3.6 Investigations prior to the construction of the CTRL in 1994 indicated that surface scatters of prehistoric and medieval finds in areas with brick-earth deposits adjacent to the floodplain suggested occupation. Alluvial deposits along the East River Stour have high archaeological potential to contain organic remains within their silts. Palaeoenvironmental remains could still remain in further areas of fluvial gravel across the site, in Zones E and I (Arcadis 2017; OA 2018b, figs 2-6).

1.3.7 Other archaeological investigations include an archaeological evaluation at Lympne Industrial Estate and development of the former RAF airfield at Lympne.

1.3.8 A geophysical magnetometer survey was undertaken by Headland Archaeology on five areas of land within the site as part of the baseline assessment of heritage potential for the current project, and a further phase of geophysical magnetometer survey by SUMOgeophysics from October – December 2017 (Headland Archaeology 2017; OA 2017, figs 5 and 6; SUMOgeophysics 2018).

1.3.9 Parts of the Site have the potential for the survival of prehistoric landscapes. An alluvial deposit investigation (1999) between the M20 motorway and the CTRL found that much of the alluvial sequence represented channel fill and/or overbank floodplain alluvium. The river is likely to have been much deeper and wider during this period given the size of the flood plains on either side. Any old courses of the river will appear as infilled palaeochannels, similar to that (68) identified close to Barrow Hill. It is likely that other palaeochannels survive in Zone A (OA 2018b).

1.3.10 Isolated finds of worked flint have been discovered in the study area. A Neolithic or Bronze Age waterlogged waterhole has been excavated to the west of Stone Street, near Westenhanger (WA 2004), and evidence for Bronze Age settlement is known at Lympne Industrial Estate (ASE 2001), land north of Westenhanger Castle (OWA 2006), and Harringe Lane (WA 1999). Two bowl barrows are also known on Barrow Hill (Mon. No. 463913).

1.3.11 Iron Age activity in the area is relatively scarce and comprises isolated finds and two areas of settlement activity. These includes an enclosure and associated boundaries north of Westenhanger Castle (OWA 2006), and a late Iron Age/early Roman field system at Harringe Lane (WA 1999). Iron Age pottery and coins have previously been discovered in the site (Arcadis 2016, 10; Mon. No. 858819; HER IDs MKE69390 and MKE69407).

1.3.12 The site lies close to the routes of two Roman roads that lead to Portus Lemanis, the Saxon Shore Fort located just south of the site. Roman activity in the study area includes the purported Roman road between Canterbury and Lympne, including pottery and coins

suggesting roadside settlement (Mon. No. 463934). A probable villa is known north of a purported Roman road, now the B2067 (Mon. No. 462925). Excavations associated with road improvements and the CTRL to the north of the site uncovered evidence for Roman settlement and agriculture (e.g. AOC 2008).

1.3.13 Historical and archaeological evidence suggests that the local region was fairly densely settled in the early medieval period as Folkestone, Lydinge and Hythe were major centres. Several Anglo-Saxon cemeteries and smaller burial sites are known from the study area, including one near Aldington (Mon. No. 462889) and another to the south of Lympne Industrial Park (Mon. No. 463990).

1.3.14 The Kent HER records a wide range of Anglo-Saxon artefacts that have been found in different areas within the site, including vases, brooches, coins, a gaming piece, a copper-alloy weight, a stirrup and strap mount (*ibid.*).

1.3.15 Westenhanger Castle is a Grade I listed building and Scheduled Ancient Monument (Mon. No. 463895) situated on the southern edge of the floodplain of the River East Stour. Up until the middle of the 14th-century, the site is believed to have been a moated enclosure that contained a hall and a gatehouse. Around this time, crenulations were built with the construction of curtain walls. At a slightly later date, several towers were added. Other associated medieval features include a church, cemetery, a watermill and a walled garden.

1.3.16 A small farmstead dating to the 11th and 12th centuries to the north of Westenhanger Castle is known (OWA 2006, 8–12). This was superseded by a field system at the turn of the 12th-century. To the south of the site at Bellevue, close to the junction of the B2067 and Aldington Road, lies the site of a late medieval timber-framed aisled barn demolished in the sometime after 1961 (Mon. No. 511793). Several listed buildings with later medieval origins are located within the study area (Arcadis 2016, 11).

1.3.17 The study area was subject to several installations built for the defence of Britain during WWII. A total of 23 heritage assets of this nature are recorded on the Kent HER, the vast majority of which lay within the site boundary (*ibid.*). These include Lympne airfield which acted as an emergency landing ground for home-defence aircraft (Mon. No. 1402460). The airfield covered much of the area north of Aldington Road between Otterpool Lane and Stone Street, and a sizable part has now been replaced by Lympne Industrial Estate. A small section of the post-WW2 civil airfield runway has survived to the east of the industrial estate. Several structures remain standing in the area, including barrack blocks, light-aircraft batteries and pillboxes, typifying the military character of the landscape.

1.3.18 Four military crash sites are also recorded in the Kent HER within the study area, two of which are located within the site. These are often classed as war graves and may consist of surface and subsurface artefacts, human remains and unexploded ordnance. The sites are covered by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986.

1.3.19 On the basis of the archaeological background and potential, the Otterpool Park Archaeological Appraisal and Fieldwork Strategy has enabled the identification of Areas of high Archaeological Potential. More details can be found in Arcadis (2017).

## 1.4 Detailed information for Field 1

1.4.1 Field 1, west of Otterpool Manor, is bounded to the north by a lane and to the west by a wooded area. The field is divided from Otterpool Manor on the east by a narrower field, which will remain an open space within the proposed development. The ground here is highest at the south-east, sloping down to the north and rather more to the west.

1.4.2 Historic maps show that this area has been undeveloped since the later 18th century. The western part of the field (where the field widens at the north) was previously wooded, the woodland only being cleared after 1961. The eastern part of the field was divided into three by two east-west boundaries on the Ordnance Survey draft map of 1797, but these divisions had gone by the time of the Lymyne Tithe map of the 1830s.

1.4.3 A spring is shown immediately south of this area on the 1st Edition OS map of 1877, the stream running into the wooded area to the west.

1.4.4 The area is not within any of the Areas of High Archaeological Potential indicated by Arcadis by letters in the Otterpool Park Masterplan: Archaeological Appraisal and Fieldwork Strategy (Arcadis 2017; OA 2018a, fig. 3), although it lies just south of the barrow group and cropmark enclosures in B1, and just west of B3, the area around Otterpool Manor, formerly the medieval settlement of Little Otterpool, where a Saxon brooch was found.

1.4.5 The geophysical survey has not indicated any significant archaeological features such as enclosures or barrows within Field 1 (Fig. 3). Two definite and one tentative curving linear boundaries are evident from the interpretation plot (OA 2018, fig. 6) crossing the field on a north-east to south-west alignment, and these are broadly parallel to one another and to the north-west edge of the field, perhaps indicating a former system of land division. The southernmost of these continues south of the field down to the spring.

1.4.6 The northernmost of these boundaries abuts a curving boundary aligned broadly south-east to north-west in the centre of the wider part of the field, which may possibly continue eastwards at its north end. To the south this may return as a straight south-west to north-east boundary, which forms a right-angled corner at the north-east end, returning south-eastwards and crossing one of the long boundaries.

1.4.7 The greyscale plot (OA 2018, fig. 5) indicates a large number of diffuse linear features on south-east to north-west, north-east to south-west and other alignments that are probably natural in origin, though some form roughly parallel alignments.

1.4.8 The provisional interpretation has identified areas of disturbance close to the north and west boundaries of the site, and a number of large discrete anomalies that may represent archaeological activity, but nothing further is known of these.

1.4.9 A 3% sample comprising fifty-eight trenches was opened (Fig. 3). Forty eight trenches were initially targeted on anomalies, with a further ten trenches reserved until the other trenches had been opened up, and a judgement could be made on the extent of disturbance from the former woodland in the north-west part of the site.

## 2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

- i. 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.
- ii. To test the geophysical survey results.
- iii. To attempt to establish the date of the deposits encountered through artefact recovery.
- iv. To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy.
- v. 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 2017), and summarised in the WSI (OA 2017).
- vi. To determine the potential of the site to provide economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive.
- vii. To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape.
- viii. 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.
- ix. To generate an accessible and useable archive which will allow future research of the evidence to be undertaken.
- x. To disseminate the results of the work in a format and manner proportionate to the significance of the findings.

### 2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 This report concerns the first phase of trial-trenching, comprising Field 1, Trenches 1-58. Most of the trenches were 30m long and 2m wide. Trenches 1 and 9 were only 20m long, and Trenches 55 and 58 only 15m long.

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

2.2.3 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.

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

2.2.5 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.

2.2.6 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.

2.2.7 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.

2.2.8 A buried soil was found within a hollow in Trench 56. This was gridded into 1m squares, and a sample of these was excavated to characterise the deposit.

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

2.2.10 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. pit 102 is a feature within Trench 1, while ditch 304 is a feature within Trench 3.

3.1.3 The description divides Field 1 into three geographical areas (Western, Southern and North-Eastern). Within each area, the trenches are described in order of proximity to one another, or following the course of particular archaeological features, rather than in numerical order.

### 3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence between all trenches was variable. Subsoil was only discovered in just under half of the trenches. Trenches with subsoil did not form any clear distributional pattern. Topsoil either overlain subsoil or the natural geology of silty clay.

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

### 3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Only two of the twelve trenches in the Western area contained archaeological features, although some struck flints, including some late Neolithic/early Bronze Age tools, were recovered from topsoil or subsoil in others. The only features of early medieval date came from this area.

3.3.2 Half of the sixteen trenches in the Southern area contained archaeological features, and struck flint was also recovered from the topsoil and subsoil in several more. The quantities of finds from the features in this area was low, although material of the Neolithic, later Bronze Age, early Iron Age and late Iron Age/early Roman periods was represented.

3.3.3 The greatest quantity of archaeological features and finds was found in the North-Eastern area. Seventeen of the twenty-six trenches in this area contained archaeological features, and struck flint was recovered from several more. Finds included material of the early Neolithic, the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age, the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age, the early/middle Iron Age, the late Iron Age/early Roman and the medieval periods.

### 3.4 Western Area (Fig. 4)

3.4.1 The Western Area comprised Trenches 16, 30-36, 47 and 49-51 (Fig. 4; Plate 1).

3.4.2 Only two of these trenches, Trenches 32 and 33, contained archaeological features.

3.4.3 Although no archaeological features were observed, worked flint was discovered in the topsoil or subsoil in all the trenches in the Western Area, with the exception of Trenches 30,31, 33, 34 and 50. These were mainly flakes, although a chisel arrowhead and blade were

found in Trench 37 (Plate 25), and a bladelet in Trench 51. Concentrations of flint were found in Trenches 37 and 47. Additionally, 19th-century pottery was discovered in the subsoil in Trench 36.

3.4.4 Two linear anomalies were identified on the geophysical survey as of possible archaeological origin in the Western Area. Both ran NE-SW, and Trenches 16 and 31 were laid out across them, but neither of these features was identified on the ground in the excavated trenches. Trenches 32 and 51 were placed over anomalies of uncertain origin, but none were revealed to be of archaeological interest. None of the archaeological features that were found excavated in the Western Area was visible in the geophysical survey greyscale or interpretation plots.

### *Trench 32*

3.4.5 A single pit, 3203, was found in Trench 32. This was circular and was 0.70m in diameter, but survived only 0.07m deep. It is likely that this pit has been truncated by ploughing. Its sole fill (3202) was dark and contained frequent charcoal.

### *Trench 33*

3.4.6 Trench 33 contained three pits, two ditches and a tree-throw hole (Plate 2). Pits 3309 and 3311 were 2m apart towards the north end of the trench. Both pits were oval with flat bases and of similar dimensions; pit 3309 was 0.56m in width and 0.10m deep, whereas pit 3311 was 0.55m wide and 0.14m deep (Plate 3). Both pits had a ring of reddened soil around the sides, suggesting *in-situ* burning, and a single fill containing frequent charcoal and burnt clay, but neither contained any datable finds. Charcoal identified as *Maloideae* from 3310, the fill of 3309 was submitted for radiocarbon dating, and returned a date range of 670-870 cal AD at 95% confidence (SUERC-80637; 1253 ±24 BP).

3.4.7 Pit 3302 was located in the southern part of Trench 33. This was circular with a concave base, was 0.44m in diameter and 0.13m deep and contained a single fill, 3303, but no finds.

3.4.8 Ditch 3306, which was 0.56m wide and 0.26m deep, ran through the northern part of the trench on a NW-SE orientation, but did not continue into Trench 51 to the east. Ditch 3304 in the southern part of Trench 33 was aligned NE-SW (Plate 4). This was 0.75m wide and 0.32m deep. Neither contained finds, although ditch 3304 is visible on the geophysical survey and on aerial photographs and appears to run into a small brook to the south-west, beyond the boundary of the site. This feature is probably a post-medieval or modern drainage feature.

## **3.5 Southern Area (Fig. 5)**

3.5.1 The Southern Area comprised Trenches 21-29, 42-46, 55-56 and 58 (Plate 5).

3.5.2 Trenches 22, 25, 27-29 and 42-44 did not contain any archaeological features.

3.5.3 Although no archaeological features were observed, worked flint was recovered from the topsoil of Trenches 22, 25 and 42. These were predominantly flakes, although a blade was found in Trench 42. Additionally, 19th-century pottery was found in the topsoil in Trenches 43 and 56.

### *Trench 56*

3.5.4 This trench was situated at the north of the Southern Area and targeted several curving or irregular geophysical anomalies (Fig. 5). The trench was V-shaped, the point of the V being on the west, with one arm running east, the other south-east. A NE-SW aligned ditch, 5604, was discovered close to the south-east end of the southern arm. This was 0.67m wide and 0.16m deep. Its sole fill, 5603, did not contain any finds, and the ditch was not visible on the geophysical survey.

3.5.5 Buried soil 5602 was also found covering most of Trench 56 except at the western point and the E and SE ends of the arms (Fig. 7). Four test-pits (A-D) were excavated within Trench 56 to investigate the buried soil, which lay within a slight hollow, and was up to 0.17m thick (Plates 6 and 22). Layer 5602 produced possible Neolithic pottery as well as three blades and six flint flakes, although the flint was in poor condition and was probably not *in situ*. Four sherds of late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pottery were also found within layer 5602.

### *Trench 23*

3.5.6 Trench 23 lay just south-west of Trench 56 and contained two ditches and a posthole. Posthole 2302 did not produce any finds.

3.5.7 Two interventions were made in NW-SE orientated ditch 2304=2306, including terminus 2304 to the north-west (Plate 7). In cut 2306, the ditch was 0.68m wide and 0.28m deep. It had a single fill 2307, which produced early/middle Iron Age pottery. The ditch appeared to curve slightly southwards, but was not seen in Trench 43 to the south.

3.5.8 Ditch 2308 was 0.60m wide and 0.20m deep, ran on a NNE-SSW alignment and did not produce any finds. Ditch 1802 to the north-east may be a continuation of the same feature, and its sole fill (1803) produced a range of pottery overall suggestive of an early Iron Age date.

### *Trench 21*

3.5.9 This trench was located close to the east edge of Field 1, and was laid out to cross a linear geophysical anomaly running NE-SW, but no feature corresponding to the anomaly was found. A pit (2104) was partially exposed in the western part of the trench. It was 1.10m wide and 0.36m deep and had one fill (2103) from which came a single fresh flint flake. A single find such as this is not, however, sufficient to date the feature with confidence.

### *Trench 24*

3.5.10 Trench 24 lay south-west of Trench 21 and targeted the same NE-SW linear geophysical anomaly. Here there was a ditch (2404) corresponding to the anomaly. This ditch was 1.20m wide and 0.50m deep and cut tree-throw hole 2406. The ditch contained a single fill (2403), which produced a single sherd of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery. Two further shallow and irregular features (2409 and 2412) were also found in this trench, neither of which produced finds or charcoal from their fills. These were probably tree-throw holes.

### *Trench 45*

3.5.11 Trench 45 lay south-west of Trench 24 and again targeted the NE-SW linear geophysical anomaly, together with possible pits to the north-west. No archaeological features corresponding to the pits were found, but the NE-SW linear was evident as ditch 4502. This ditch was 1.25m wide and 0.61m deep and cut the subsoil (Fig. 8, section 4500). Only the upper of its three fills (4505) contained finds, comprising flint and middle Iron Age pottery.

The geophysical survey appears to show the ditch as continuing to the south-west to join an extant brook. The ditch may be a disused drainage feature, and as it cut the subsoil, may (despite the finds) be post-medieval or modern in date.

### *Trench 26*

3.5.12 Trench 26 lay south-west of Trench 45 at the very limit of the evaluation area in Field 1, and was targeted upon a large anomaly visible on the geophysical survey plot.

3.5.13 A soilmark in line with ditches 4502 and 2404 was seen in the central part of the Trench 26, but was not excavated. The trench also contained ditch 2608, running on a parallel NE-SW alignment, 6m further to the east. Ditch 2608 was 0.80m wide and 0.26m deep, with two silty clay fills (2606 and 2607), neither of which produced any finds.

3.5.14 A large feature (2605) corresponding to the large anomaly was partially exposed at the western end of the trench. This was over 1.30m wide and was 0.42m deep, and early prehistoric flint was recovered from its upper fill.

### *Trench 46*

3.5.15 Trench 46 lay east of Trench 26, again at the southern limit of evaluation, and was located to investigate another large geophysical anomaly. The trench identified a feature (4605) corresponding to the anomaly at the southern end, and a pit, a posthole and a ditch further north-west (Figs 5 and 7).

3.5.16 Pit 4602 was 0.35m in diameter and 0.18m deep with two fills (Plate 8). The basal fill (4603) contained fragments of the base of a Bronze Age or early Iron Age jar, as well as early/middle Iron Age pottery, suggesting a date in the early Iron Age. Adjacent to this feature, shallow posthole 4607 was discovered. This did not produce any finds.

3.5.17 Ditch 4609 ran on a NE-SW alignment, was 0.52m wide and 0.16m deep. Its single fill (4610) did not produce any finds. The ditch did not continue into Trench 25 to the north-east.

3.5.18 Feature 4605 was partially exposed in the south-eastern part of the trench (Plate 9). It was at least 6.25m long and extended beyond the trench on both sides. In plan the edge of the feature was sinuous; the excavated slot revealed a sloping side, steeper against the northern baulk, and a flat base. A single small sherd of pottery dating between the middle Bronze Age and early Iron Age was recovered from the fill (4606). The feature was also excavated in Trench 55 as feature 5505.

### *Trench 55*

3.5.19 Trench 55 was an extension of Trench 46 dug to establish the full extent of feature 4605/5505 (Figs 5 and 7). The feature occupied the northernmost 5.4m of the trench, so that, combined with the length exposed in Trench 46, this feature was 11.65m wide. A sondage was excavated into this large feature, showing that, as in Trench 46, it had a gently sloping side and a flattish base. The single fill (5504) produced four very small fragments of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery. Although the profile in Trench 46 had suggested that this feature might be man-made, the profile in Trench 55 suggested rather a natural hollow.

### *Trench 58*

3.5.20 Trench 58 was located south-east of Trench 24 and north-east of Trench 46 in the south-east corner of the evaluation area in Field 1. It was targeted upon a linear geophysical anomaly on a NE-SW alignment, for which a ditch (5805) was identified in the western part of the trench. The ditch was 0.77m wide and 0.21m deep, with a single fill that produced one very small sherd of probable late Iron Age/early Roman pottery. A sub-circular posthole (5803), measuring just over 0.5m across and surviving only 0.06m deep, was found further east, but did not contain any finds. Ditch 5805 could be traced south-westwards as an interrupted linear anomaly almost as far as Trench 25, but ended just short of it, as no corresponding ditch was found in that trench.

### 3.6 North-Eastern Area (Fig. 6)

3.6.1 The North-Eastern area contained a variety of geophysical anomalies, and in particular a curvilinear ditch forming three sides of a potential enclosure, with an extension at right angles at the south-east end, and what appeared to be a trackway running up to the south-west side. A number of trenches were targeted upon this possible enclosure.

3.6.2 The North-Eastern Area contained Trenches 1-15, 17-19, 38-41, 48, 52-54 and 57.

3.6.3 Trenches 1, 2, 14, 17, 38, 39, 48, 52 and 57 were devoid of archaeological features. However, worked flint was recovered from the topsoil in all of these except Trenches 38 and 52. This material mainly comprises flakes, although two blades were recovered from Trench 2, and a bladelet from Trench 1.

3.6.4 Overall, the North-East area produced the largest number of archaeological features and greatest quantity of finds of all the periods represented in Field 1. Finds and features were mainly concentrated in the central and eastern part of this area.

#### *Trench 3*

3.6.5 This trench contained a NW-SE orientated ditch and a pit. Ditch 303 (Fig. 8, section 300) was 0.94m wide and 0.44m deep, and had a single sterile fill (304). The ditch was not observed on the geophysical survey and was not exposed in any other trenches. Pit 307 was oval, 0.57m wide, 1.46m long and 0.40m deep. The lower fill (306) did not contain any finds, although upper fill (305) produced two small sherds of early/middle Iron Age pottery

#### *Trench 4*

3.6.6 Trench 4 contained a ditch, two pits and two postholes (Figs 6 and 7). Ditch 413 was oriented on a NE-SW alignment, was 1.00m wide and 0.36m deep and had two fills (Plate 10). The lower fill (412) did not contain any finds but the upper fill (411) produced a single sherd of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery. The ditch was not seen on the geophysical survey, although it may be related to the system of Roman ditches found in Field 3 to the north-east (see below), as it follows the same alignment.

3.6.7 Pit 404 was sub-rectangular, measuring 0.8m by 0.7m, and was 0.3m deep. It had an irregular upper profile and its only fill (403) contained frequent flecks of charcoal and 439g of fired clay with wattle impressions probably deriving from an oven structure, as well as two sherds of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery (Plate 11). Two residual flint flakes also came from this pit, as well as flint chips from sieving of soil sample 400.

3.6.8 Pit 405 was 0.42m wide and 0.47m deep with vertical sides and a concave base. Its sole fill (406) was sampled for environmental remains and contained frequent charcoal and abundant well-preserved charred grains. The flint chips do not necessarily date the feature, as they may represent residual material from knapping in the vicinity.

3.6.9 Postholes 408 and 410 were next to one another, although they did not intercut. Both had single fills containing a moderate quantity of charcoal, and neither contained finds.

### *Trench 5*

3.6.10 A single feature numbered 505 was uncovered in Trench 5 (Fig. 8, section 500). This was exposed at the edge of the trench and was probably a ditch, and appeared to be curvilinear and orientated N-S, but turning to the east. The ditch was 1.10m wide and 0.47m deep and had four fills. Only the upper fill (502) contained any finds, and this was a single flint flake. Two further flakes and a blade were found in the topsoil.

### *Trench 8*

3.6.11 Trench 8 was crossed by six ditches (Figs 6 and 7). Ditches 813, 819 and 825 were aligned N-S, ditch 806 NW-SE, and ditches 807 and 822 WNW-ESE. None of the features corresponded to any anomalies visible on the geophysical survey.

3.6.12 Ditch 806 was 1.55m wide and 0.63m deep and contained three fills (809, 808 and 804). The middle and upper fills contained eleven early Neolithic flint tools and flakes, including a leaf-shaped arrowhead, blades and two microdenticulates. However, the ditch cut a thin layer of brown silty clay (805), only 0.08m thick (Fig. 8, section 800), which contained a fragment of fired clay plate with stab marks. Such plates have been found elsewhere in Iron Age and later contexts, perhaps indicating that the flintwork in the ditch here was residual. Ditch 806 was in turn cut by ditch 807. This was 0.61m wide and 0.44m deep and had three fills (812, 811 and 810), none of which produced any finds.

3.6.13 Ditch 825 was 0.72m wide and 0.24m deep. Its sole fill (826) did not contain any finds, and was cut by ditch 822. Ditch 822 was 1.30m wide and 0.67m deep, and only its upper fill (823) produced finds (Fig. 8, section 804). These were restricted to worked flint flakes.

3.6.14 Ditch 819 was 0.57m wide and 0.30m deep. Neither of the two fills produced any finds. Ditch 813 was 1.28m wide and 0.60m deep with steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 8, section 801). The upper fill (810) contained a flint awl.

3.6.15 Pit 817 lay at the east end of Trench 8. This was 0.61m in diameter and 0.27m deep with two fills (818 and 803). Upper fill 803 produced a single sherd of medieval pottery.

### *Trench 9*

3.6.16 This trench was only 20m long. Following stripping the base of the trench was a brownish-grey or grey silty clay, except for an outcrop of limestone and clay at the very north end. No clearly archaeological features were seen in this trench.

3.6.17 A band of greyer, patchy silt was observed crossing the trench from east to west between 10.5m and 12m from the south end, but its edges were indistinct, and so it was not further investigated. This probably corresponds to the linear anomaly indicated by the greyscale geophysical survey crossing the trench.

### *Trench 10*

3.6.18 Two ditches aligned N-S and 2.5m apart were discovered in Trench 10. These corresponded to two parallel ditches seen on the geophysical survey, both part of a possible large curvilinear enclosure in the central area of Field 1. Ditch 1005 was 0.84m wide and 0.46m deep with moderately steep upper sides, leading to a U-shaped lower profile (Plate 12). Its basal fill (1006) contained a single sherd of early/middle Iron Age pottery. The middle fill (1004) produced flint flakes.

3.6.19 Ditch 1008 was 1.58m wide and 0.69m deep with more regular sides and a base that varied between flat and concave (Fig. 8, section 1003). The lower fill (1010) produced a microdenticulate. No further finds were recovered from this ditch.

3.6.20 Flint flakes were also found in the topsoil.

### *Trench 11*

3.6.21 Trench 11 contained a single NW-SE oriented ditch, numbered 1103 (Plate 13). This was visible on the geophysical survey but did not extend into any other trenches. The ditch was 1.20m wide and 0.58m deep and contained four fills. Basal fill 1102 comprised frequent charcoal and a dump of burnt material, and contained sherds from a probable early Neolithic thin-walled Plain Bowl, as well as a flint scraper, core and flake. However, the context also produced four less-abraded sherds from a late Bronze Age or early Iron Age vessel. The ditch is probably of this later date, and the earlier finds were most likely redeposited.

### *Trench 7*

3.6.22 Seven ditches, a possible beamslot, a pit and a posthole were discovered in Trench 7 (Figs 6 and 7; Plate 14). Ditches 706, 715, and 720, together with possible beamslot 722, were on a N-S alignment, whereas ditch 718 was aligned NE-SW, ditch 712 was aligned NNW-SSE, and ditch 704 was curvilinear but broadly ran NW-SE. Ditch or pit 711 was orientated NE-SW. None of the ditches were intercutting, and none were clearly seen on the geophysical survey or visible in other trenches.

3.6.23 Ditch terminus 704 was 0.42m wide and just 0.06m deep. Its only fill (703) had frequent charcoal flecks and produced three sherds of pottery dated c 1175-1300.

3.6.24 The edge of feature 711 was visible east of 704 in the south-eastern side of Trench 7. It was 0.73m wide and 0.42m deep, and contained two fills (709 and 710), both producing pottery dated c 1075-1300. A small rod of iron, probably from a nail, also came from upper fill 709. Feature 711 was originally thought to be a continuation of ditch 704, the two belonging to one curvilinear feature, but its greater dimensions may indicate that it was a separate feature.

3.6.25 Ditch 706 was discovered in the far western part of the trench (Plate 15). It had steep sides and a concave base and was 0.21m wide and 0.27m deep. Medieval pottery was discovered in both its lower fill (707) and upper fill (708).

3.6.26 Ditch 715 had irregular sides and a concave base, was 0.80m wide and 0.28m deep with a single sterile fill (714).

3.6.27 Ditch 720 had a concave base and was 0.42m wide and 0.15m deep. Its sole fill (721) produced a sherd of pottery dating to c 1075-1300.

3.6.28 Linear feature 722 had vertical sides and a flat base, and may have been a beamslot (Fig. 8, section 709). It was 0.42m wide and 0.38m deep with a single fill (723) containing frequent flecks of charcoal and burnt clay, but no datable finds.

3.6.29 Ditch 712 was 1.05m wide and 0.55m deep, was V-shaped and contained a single sterile fill (713).

3.6.30 Ditch 718 was 0.81m wide and 0.27m deep, and had a flat base (Fig. 8, section 707). Its fill (719) produced a single sherd of medieval pottery.

3.6.31 Pit 726 was only partially exposed. This had a diameter of at least 0.67m and a depth of 0.33m, and had steep sides and a flat base. Neither of the fills produced finds.

3.6.32 Posthole 717 had a single fill (716) containing frequent flecks and burnt clay and charcoal, but no finds. Its fill was very similar to that of beamslot 722, and they may have been of the same date.

3.6.33 Several small sub-circular soilmarks lay west of posthole 717, but were all filled with the same sterile silty clay and did not contain charcoal or fired clay. These may have been further postholes, but were judged more likely to be natural features and were not further investigated.

### *Trench 6*

3.6.34 This trench contained E-W orientated ditch 607, and ditches 603 and 616, aligned WNW-ESE (Figs 6 and 7). A hollow, 617, filled by layers 610 and 613, was also found.

3.6.35 Ditch 603 can be faintly observed on the geophysical survey continuing to the north-west, but is clearer running across the adjacent field to the south-east. A ditch can also be seen on the geophysical survey running through the area of ditches 616 and 607. This continues on a NW-SE alignment for 9m to the north-west, before turning to the south-west. This ditch can also be seen on the survey in the field to the south-east. All of these ditches appear to be part of a Roman enclosure complex better defined in Field 3 to the north-east, and also occurring in the field to the east of Field 1, which lies outside the proposed development.

3.6.36 Ditch 603 was 2.10m wide and 0.95m deep (Plate 16). All three fills contained late Iron Age/early Roman pottery, as well as residual Neolithic flint tools, including a backed knife, a bladelet, a scraper and microdenticulates.

3.6.37 A hollow numbered 617 containing two fills (610 and 613) was cut by ditch 616. The basal fill of the hollow (610) contained early Roman pottery, and this was clearly cut by the ditch, which was 1.80m wide and 0.70m deep; neither of its two fills (615 and 614) contained any finds. The ditch had an uncertain relationship with layer 613 on its south side, which may have been part of layer 614 rather than being cut by it.

3.6.38 On the south edge of ditch 616, layer 614 was cut by ditch 607 (Fig. 9, section 603). This was 3.04m wide and 0.80m deep and had a stepped, concave base with four fills. Lower fill 609 produced early Roman pottery along with a flint blade and flake, whereas middle fill 608 produced 74 sherds of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery weighing 601g, a single sherd of worn medieval pottery that is presumably intrusive, and a number of Neolithic flint tools including a leaf-shaped arrowhead (Plate 23), a ground flake, an end truncation blade, and worked flakes.



### *Trench 53*

3.6.39 Ditch 5303, oriented NW-SE, was intermittently visible on the geophysical survey plot, and was revealed in the north-eastern part of Trench 53. This may be a continuation of a feature seen as a soilmark in Trench 40 and excavated as ditch 1208 in Trench 12, although there it was of much slighter proportions. Ditch 5303 was 4.10m wide and 1.12m deep and had four fills (Fig. 8, section 5300). Middle fill 5304 produced a single sherd of possibly Neolithic pottery, flint bladelets and flakes, as well as early/middle Iron Age pottery. Medieval pottery dated c 1175-1300 was found in upper fill 5302, along with a flint flake. A further flake was found in the topsoil.

3.6.40 The ditch is considered to be dated by the later prehistoric pottery, the medieval material probably accumulating in a surviving hollow in the ditch top at a later date.

### *Trench 40*

3.6.41 This trench contained two E-W oriented ditches, which were numbered 4004 and 4006. Neither of these was excavated, but 4004 was in line with soilmarks in Trenches 53 and 12 excavated and recorded as ditches 5303 and 1208 respectively.

### *Trench 12*

3.6.42 This trench contained four linear E-W orientated ditches: 1203, 1205, 1208 and 1210, as well as NE-SW oriented ditch 1207 (Plate 17).

3.6.43 Ditch 1207 was the only ditch picked up by the geophysical survey. This ran NE-SW and was also exposed in Trench 19, where it was numbered 1923. The ditch was 0.78m wide and 0.18m deep and contained a single fill containing early Roman pottery and occasional charcoal.

3.6.44 Ditch 1205 in the southern end of Trench 12 was 0.65m wide and 0.14m deep. Its sole fill (1204) contained medieval pottery.

3.6.45 Ditch 1203 lay in the centre of the trench. It was aligned E-W, was 1.25m wide and 0.48m deep (Fig. 9, section 1200). Its sole fill (1202) contained medieval pottery.

3.6.46 Ditches 1208 and 1210 were located 3m to the north, and were adjacent to one another, but did not intercut. Ditch 1208 was 0.90m wide and 0.25m deep; ditch 1210 was 0.60m wide and 0.13m deep. Neither contained finds.

### *Trench 15*

3.6.47 Trench 15 contained a single NE-SW orientated ditch, which corresponded to a linear feature on the geophysical survey. Ditch 1504 was 1.08m wide and 0.48m deep and contained two fills (Fig. 9, section 1500). The upper fill produced four small sherds of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery as well as a flint blade, bladelet and microdenticulate. The geophysical survey suggested that this ditch continued south-westwards, but it was not observed in Trench 16 further to the south-west.

3.6.48 The geophysical plot also suggested that there was another ditch parallel to 1504 further north-west, possibly forming a trackway, but no ditch corresponding to this anomaly was seen in the north-western part of the trench.

### *Trench 54*

3.6.49 A single ditch N-S orientated ditch was discovered in Trench 54. Ditch 5404 was 0.50m wide and 0.17m deep and did not produce any finds. The ditch could not be seen on the geophysical survey and was not observed in any other trenches.

### *Trench 13*

3.6.50 Two ditches and a tree-throw hole were discovered in this trench (Figs 6 and 7). Tree-throw hole 1306, which had a single organic fill without finds, cut ditch 1302 (Fig. 9, section 1301).

3.6.51 Ditches 1302 and 1308 ran parallel on NE-SW alignments, and were just 0.25m apart, but did not intersect (Plate 18). They were of very similar proportions, respectively 1.15m and 1.25m wide and 0.97m and 0.90m deep, and both had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. A clear ditch running on this alignment could be seen on the geophysical survey corresponding to one or both of 1302 and 1308.

3.6.52 To the south-west, a continuation of one or other ditch was excavated as 1806 in Trench 18. Ten metres to the north-east of the trench, the anomaly on the geophysical survey turned to the south-west as a larger feature, and was excavated in Trench 19 as ditch 1912.

3.6.53 The main fill of ditch 1308 (1309) contained possible early Neolithic pottery and early/middle Iron Age sherds. The upper fill of ditch 1302 (1303) contained two late Iron Age/early Roman sherds. Ditch 1912 contained a range of pottery; its basal fill (1921) produced a middle Iron Age sherd and its second fill 1917 produced middle Iron Age and larger quantities of middle/late Iron Age sherds.

3.6.54 Together, the evidence appears to suggest that the L-shaped ditch dates to the end of the middle Iron Age, with interventions 1308, 1806 and 1912 being contemporary. Ditch 1302 may have been a later replacement of 1308, but only one phase was seen in Trench 19.

### *Trench 18*

3.6.55 This trench contained three ditches. Ditches 1806 and 1802 were aligned NE-SW, and ditch 1804 ran NW-SE. Ditch 1806 appeared to be a continuation of ditch 1308/1912, although was much smaller in this trench, measuring 0.42m wide and just 0.09m deep, and here the ditch appeared to have been petering out. The sole fill of the ditch (1807) contained pottery dating to the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age, although the finds from ditches 1308 and 1912 indicate that the ditch, or a recut of it, dated to the later middle Iron Age.

3.6.56 Ditch 1802 was 1.11m wide and 0.24m deep (Fig. 9, section 1800). It ran parallel to 1806 but was 10.50m to the east. Pottery discovered in its sole fill (1803) suggests the ditch is of early Iron Age date. The alignment and line of ditch 1802 would make it possible that ditch 2308 is a continuation, although 2308 was smaller, and no ditch was visible on the geophysical survey to the south-west of 1802.

3.6.57 Ditch 1804 was oriented NW-SE. This was 0.47m wide and 0.14m deep and did not contain any finds. Ditch 1804 could not be seen on the geophysical survey.

### *Trench 19*

3.6.58 Trench 19 contained a substantial ditch (1912), as well as a smaller ditch (1923), three pits and a posthole (Figs 6 and 7).

3.6.59 Ditch 1912 was aligned NE-SW, and from the geophysical survey appears to have been a continuation of ditch 1308 and 1806. In Trench 19 this ditch was 2.40m wide and 0.85m deep with moderately sloping sides (Fig. 9, section 1904). A sherd of middle Iron Age pottery was discovered on the base of the ditch in fill 1921, and larger amounts of middle Iron Age and middle/late Iron Age pottery in fill 1917, including an S-shaped jar in a very coarse mixed fabric. Sherds from a possible Neolithic Plain Bowl were also found in the second fill (1917). Further sherds of possible Neolithic pottery were found in middle fill 1918 and upper fill 1914, and worked flint including a ground implement flake and a microdenticulate were found in the various fills of the ditch. Fragments of the surface of a hearth were found redeposited in middle fill 1915, and middle/upper fill 1913 contained a further piece of heat-reddened clay that might have derived from the edge of the hearth, as well as a scatter of 136 sherds of middle/late Iron Age pottery weighing 1840g, a flint cobble hammerstone and burnt limestone (Plate 19). The pottery includes a body sherd of Roman appearance with lightly burnished curvilinear decoration, as well as a necked ovoid jar with a flattened rim top of more middle Iron Age form, in a related fabric.

3.6.60 Ditch 1923 was 0.91m wide and was not excavated as it was a continuation of ditch 1207.

3.6.61 Pit 1907 was 1.70m wide and 0.32m deep and contained a single fill (1906). Pit 1911 was 0.66m wide and 0.06m deep, was almost square in plan and had a flat base. Its sole fill (1910) did not produce any finds.

3.6.62 Pit or posthole 1905 was sub-circular, 0.60m wide and 0.17m deep with near-vertical sides and a flat base (Plate 20). It contained two fills with a vertical division between them, perhaps suggesting either a post pipe or recutting as a pit only 0.48m across. Within the later fill (1903) was a cluster of flint nodules that might also have derived from post-packing. Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery was discovered among the flint.

3.6.63 Posthole 1909 was smaller, 0.33m in diameter, and was 0.15m deep. There was only one fill (1908) and this did not produce any finds.

### *Trench 41*

3.6.64 Trench 41 contained two N-S aligned ditches and a pit. Ditch 4109 was 1.05m wide and 0.46m deep (Fig. 9, section 4102). Its lower fill (4111) produced a flint flake, and its upper fill (4110) produced medieval pottery. The ditch was faintly visible on the geophysical survey, and was also exposed and excavated in Trench 20, where it was numbered 2002.

3.6.65 Ditch 4103 was 0.48m wide and 0.16m deep. Its only fill (4104) produced a flint bladelet and flake.

3.6.66 Pit 4105, only part of which lay within the trench, appeared to be oval with a diameter of at least 0.83m. It had vertical sides and was excavated to 0.90m, but was not bottomed (Fig. 9, section 4101). The upper fill (4106) produced medieval pottery as well as a flint blade and a flake. Moderate to frequent charcoal was found in the three excavated fills of the pit, as well as possible ash.

### *Trench 20 (Fig. 5)*

3.6.67 Three ditches, two aligned N-S (2002 and 2006), the third (2004) aligned NW-SE, were found in Trench 20. Ditch 2002 appeared to be a continuation of ditch 4109 to the north,

though here it was only 0.48m wide and 0.35m deep. No finds other than a scrap of fired clay were recorded from its sole fill (2003). Ditch 2002 cut ditch 2004 (Plate 21). This was 0.45m wide and 0.35m deep, and its only fill (2005) produced medieval pottery.

3.6.68 Ditch 2006 was 0.54m wide, and its only fill (2007) did not contain any finds.

### 3.7 Finds summary

3.7.1 A total of 357 sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 4156g were recovered. Some 53 sherds of early Neolithic pottery were recovered, all apparently residual in the fills of later ditches. No certain Bronze Age sherds were found; some pottery with characteristics common in the later Bronze Age and early Iron Age in Kent were noted, but the majority of the prehistoric pottery was broadly early to middle Iron Age date, and so these sherds probably also belong to the Iron Age. The assemblage also included a small number of sherds that were diagnostic of the middle Iron Age.

3.7.2 A number of vessels were dated to the middle-late Iron Age. Additionally, an assemblage of 143 sherds of pottery weighing 1037g was more securely dated to the late Iron Age/early Roman period. None of the pottery could certainly be dated to the late Iron Age, but only a quarter of this group was clearly early Roman. No middle or late Roman pottery was found.

3.7.3 A total of 41 sherds of post-Roman pottery weighing 397g were recovered from 19 contexts. Thirty-five of these sherds were medieval, predominantly dating to the 12th-13th century, with a few sherds possibly dating later in the medieval period, and six were post-medieval. The medieval pottery was concentrated in the north-eastern part of the site between Trenches 7 and 20, and mainly derived from ditches. Cooking pots or jars appeared to be the commonest vessel form.

3.7.4 A significant assemblage of 280 pieces of worked flint (plus 37 sieved chips) was recovered. This was very tool-heavy and included diagnostic artefacts spanning the early Neolithic through to the early Bronze Age, such as several arrowheads, a retouched haft from a larger object (now broken), and one fragment from a larger bifacial tool of uncertain form, possibly a sickle or dagger. However, none of the flint was clearly *in situ*, and the majority was clearly residual in later contexts. A flint hammerstone was also found, and this was the only piece of utilised stone.

3.7.5 A small quantity of fired clay and ceramic building material was recovered. This included a hearth floor surface of middle/late Iron Age date and fragments from an oven with wattle impressions, dated to the late Iron Age/early Roman period.

3.7.6 A single piece of metalwork was recovered. This was an iron rod or nail fragment of medieval date. Three contexts of late Iron Age/early Roman date produced a small quantity of fuel ash slag.

3.7.7 Only four animal bone specimens were recovered from the site. These included elements from horse and cattle.

3.7.8 Thirteen environmental bulk samples were taken. Where charred cereals were present in the samples, the grain was generally in generally poor condition, but one sample of possible late Iron Age/early Roman date comprised abundant well-preserved grain including barley. An

undated sample was also rich in charred plant remains and charcoal, and included various types of cereal, legumes and wild plant seeds.

## **4 DISCUSSION**

### **4.1 Reliability of field investigation**

4.1.1 The evaluation trenches were sketch-planned and photographed as soon as they had been dug. In addition, all trenches were left open to weather for at least 48 hours, and were then re-inspected in case further features had weathered out.

4.1.2 The evaluation of this field was carried out in midwinter, and on occasions many of the trenches were covered by snow, and were then flooded once the snow had melted. Paradoxically, however, this resulted in more of the trenches being hand-cleaned than normal, and in some cases the trenches, or parts of them, were re-machined and re-planned once the water had been drained.

4.1.3 There was, therefore, every opportunity to recognise archaeological features within the trenches. Many of the anomalies suggested by the geophysical survey were found, a proportion of which thought to have been of archaeological origin were shown not to have been archaeological in nature. The evaluation also identified additional features, mostly ditches, that were not picked up by the geophysical survey.

4.1.4 In general, therefore, the results of the evaluation should represent a reliable record of the archaeological features present within the evaluation trenches.

4.1.5 This was, however, the first field to be evaluated, and it remains possible that some archaeological features, including examples identified by the geophysical survey, were misinterpreted as some of the many variations in natural geology that characterised this field.

### **4.2 Evaluation objectives and results**

4.2.1 The evaluation was successful in identifying areas of archaeological activity, and has been able to date and characterise the majority of the archaeological features and deposits that were investigated.

4.2.2 The evaluation has not produced any specific evidence to suggest the presence of well-preserved palaeo-environmental information. Animal bones were very few, due presumably to acidic soil conditions, and charred plant remains, though present, were of poor quality.

4.2.3 No evidence of contact beyond the local area was provided by the finds.

4.2.4 One or two linear features have been tentatively related to boundaries visible on historic maps.

### **4.3 Interpretation**

4.3.1 More than half the ditches that were excavated were not present on the geophysical survey, and tracing these across any distance (ie between trenches) has rarely been possible. Furthermore, some linear and curvilinear anomalies that did appear on the geophysical survey were not observed during excavation. This apparent disagreement complicates interpretation, making it less straightforward to produce detailed reconstructions of the landscape by combining the geophysical survey and evaluation results. Despite this, it is possible to indicate the foci, and to provide impressions of the character, of activity during different periods in Field 1.

4.3.2 Little activity was recorded in the western, northern and southern areas of the site. The focus of almost all periods was in the centre and eastern parts of the site.

### *Neolithic*

4.3.3 Field 1 produced a sizeable assemblage of worked flint. The majority of the diagnostic material was Neolithic, with a probable focus on the early Neolithic period. The assemblage is exceptionally tool-heavy, with artefacts comprising leaf-shaped and chisel arrowheads, knives, well defined microdenticulates, flakes from polished implements and cubic bladelet cores. There is a marked difference between the flints in the topsoil or subsoil compared with those from features, the latter including all of the early Neolithic tools and most of the typically early Neolithic specialised cores and debitage. These are localised to the north-east part of Field 1. A small assemblage of struck flint was also preserved in a buried soil in a hollow crossed by Trench 56, but although probably early Neolithic, this appeared to have suffered from later damage.

4.3.4 The small assemblage of possibly early Neolithic pottery was also found in the central and eastern areas, though not always in contexts that contain contemporary struck flints. Extrapolating from the 3% sample of the field that was examined, an assemblage of around 9,000 flints and as much as 1500 sherds of Neolithic pottery might be anticipated from the whole of Field 1.

4.3.5 Despite this concentration, however, no certainly Neolithic features were identified, the vast majority of the flint tools, and all of the early Neolithic pottery, coming from contexts that also produced much later pottery. Only ditches 806, 813, 1008 and uncertain feature 2605 contained flint tools without also producing later prehistoric, Roman or medieval pottery, and ditch 806 cut a layer containing fired clay that was probably later.

4.3.6 The early Neolithic pottery and flint may therefore have derived from surface deposits such as middens, or from contemporary features that have subsequently been largely cut away by later features. If the latter, it is possible that other, less truncated features may survive in other parts of Field 1, and that other hollows on the site will contain better-preserved pockets of Neolithic material.

4.3.7 It is also conceivable that the curving geophysical anomaly that appears to have begun just west of Trench 8, crossed Trenches 9 and 10 and continued south-eastwards, may indicate an enclosure of some sort that had early Neolithic origins, and was subsequently recut and altered in the later prehistoric period. Some of the trenches laid out to investigate this geophysical anomaly drew blanks, however, which may indicate that it is a construct interpreted from a mixture of genuinely archaeological features and natural fissures or other soilmarks. Alternatively, the blanks could correspond to gaps in a ditch circuit. Without further investigation, however, this suggestion remains highly speculative.

4.3.8 Flintwork of late Neolithic date is also present on the site, in the form of a transverse arrowhead and scrapers made on Levallois flakes, but in the absence of features and closed assemblages, it is not otherwise possible to distinguish late Neolithic from early Bronze Age material.

### *Bronze Age*

4.3.9 A single barbed-and-tanged arrowhead was recovered from Trench 15, a thumbnail scraper in Trench 47 to the east, and a fine knife may also date to the early Bronze Age. The late Neolithic and early Bronze Age finds generally lay south and west of the main area of early Neolithic activity, and were all found in topsoil or subsoil.

4.3.10 No pottery of certain Bronze Age date was recovered. A number of vessels conforming to forms and fabrics that are a feature of the later Bronze Age and early Iron Age were discovered, but it is not possible to determine to which of these periods they belonged.

### *Iron Age*

4.3.11 Finds of Iron Age date comprise pottery dated LBA/EIA, EIA/MIA, MIA/LIA, and a small number of more certain middle Iron Age sherds. The majority of these are from NW-SE or NE-SW orientated ditches in the central and eastern area of the site, mainly from Trenches 23, 56, 18, 13, 19 and 53. Two medium-sized pits also produced Iron Age pottery. This suggests that linear features forming enclosures or fields following a prevailing orientation were dug in the central and eastern part of the site in the earlier Iron Age, with activity continuing this broad pattern and perhaps expanding in the later Iron Age. This enclosure system appears to incorporate elements of settlement activity.

4.3.12 Of particular note was L-shaped ditch 1912=1308=1806, which was very evident on the geophysical survey greyscale plot. Such L-shaped features are a category better-known from the Middle and Upper Thames valley, where they are often of middle or late Bronze Age date (Lambrick with Robinson 2009, 70-73). The example in Field 1 had late Bronze Age/early Iron Age and early-middle Iron Age pottery in the lowest fills, suggesting an Iron Age origin, with a larger quantity of pottery suggesting a date towards the end of the middle Iron Age further up the ditch profile. This may have been related to the possible curvilinear enclosure seen on the geophysical survey to the west, picked up in Trenches 10 and 15, at whose south-east end the L-shaped ditch lay.

### *Late Iron Age/early Roman*

4.3.13 The majority of the pottery of this period could only be dated c 50 BC-AD 100, although a few contexts produced sherds that could be assigned to either the late Iron Age or early Roman period. Many of the sherds were from ditches aligned NW-SE or NE-SW, suggesting the continuation of the settlement and enclosure pattern that began earlier in the Iron Age. However, the focus of activity shifted to the eastern area of the site in the late Iron Age or early Roman period. Geophysical survey in the unexcavated field to the east of Field 1 shows a clearer system of small enclosures, and evaluation in Field 3 to the north-east has uncovered further small enclosures of early Roman date. It appears likely that activity shifted away from the central area of the site to the east in the late Iron Age. The evidence suggests that this was part of a rural settlement, possibly with a field system attached. No pottery dated to the middle or late Roman period was found in Field 1.

### *Medieval*

4.3.14 The only evidence of early medieval date came from Trench 33, towards the west edge of Field 1. Here two small pits with evidence of *in situ* burning were found, charcoal from one of which was radiocarbon-dated to 670-870 cal AD. It seems likely that the other, very similar pit in this trench was also of the same period. A few other undated pits and ditches were found in Trenches 32 and 33 and may also belong to this period, but the surrounding trenches



were devoid of features, suggesting only a small area of activity. No artefacts of early medieval date were found by the evaluation, supporting the idea that activity of early medieval date was of limited extent and duration. The area in which these pits were found was formerly wooded, and similar pits of various dates have been found in woodland environments elsewhere in Kent without other accompanying settlement evidence. While the function of such pits remains uncertain, the abundant charcoal that they contain suggests that charcoal-burning or some other woodland activity is likely.

4.3.15 Later medieval finds comprised pottery dating c 1075-1300. This was restricted to the eastern area of the site, mainly from features in Trenches 7, 52, 53, 12, 41 and 20, and predominantly derived from ditches. A deep feature containing charcoal, probably a pit, was also discovered in Trench 41. The medieval ditches in Trench 7 were concentrated at the west end of the trench, and amongst them were an undated beamslot and a posthole, both containing charcoal and fired clay. The beamslot suggests a building, and despite the lack of direct dating evidence, it seems likely that this too may have been of medieval date. The largest assemblage of medieval pottery came from one of the ditches in Trench 7, so there may have been a small focus of activity here. Otherwise the pottery assemblage consisted of small sherds, and it is likely that medieval activity comprises an enclosure system, probably agricultural in nature.

### *Post-medieval/Modern*

4.3.16 A few sherds of 19th-century pottery were discovered in the topsoil. Two excavated linear features observable on the geophysical survey, and in one case on aerial photographs, can be seen running to the south-west beyond the site and joining extant brooks. This suggests that features 3304 and 2404=4502 are post-medieval or modern drainage ditches. A late date for 2404=4502 is confirmed as 4502 cut subsoil.

## **4.4 Significance**

### *Neolithic*

4.4.1 A rich Neolithic flint assemblage was recovered from the evaluation. This was very tool-heavy, suggesting the presence of a site of some importance within the evaluation area. Pottery of a similar date was also found. However, none of Neolithic finds were clearly from contemporary features, most being clearly redeposited, so whether this represents the former existence of an enclosure, pit clusters, or surface activity resulting in the accumulation of middens, is unclear. The survival of Neolithic features within the evaluation area remains likely, although not proven. The site is of medium, county and potentially regional, significance.

### *Bronze Age*

4.4.2 No features clearly of Bronze Age date were identified. Flintwork of early Bronze Age date was recovered, as were a few struck flints of later Bronze Age date. Pottery with attributes characteristic of both the late Bronze Age and the early/middle Iron Age was recovered from a few features, but whether these are Bronze Age or Iron Age remains unclear. In itself the evidence is of only local significance, but Field 1 needs also to be considered in the context of the surrounding area, ie Fields 2, 3 and 10, where more significant remains of both the early and the later Bronze Age have been found.

## *Iron Age*

4.4.3 Ditches and pits of Iron Age date suggest the presence of Iron Age enclosures with probable associated settlement activity. Ceramic finds suggest that this may begin in the early Iron Age, continuing through the middle Iron Age. Enclosed settlements of early Iron Age date are very rare in Kent, and excavated examples of middle Iron Age date are still relatively uncommon (Champion 2007; Champion 2011), so this site is of medium, county significance.

### *Late Iron Age/early Roman*

4.4.4 The earlier Iron Age settlement appears to have been superseded in the late Iron Age and early Roman period by a larger and more complex series of enclosures. This has a more north-easterly focus, located predominantly to the east and north-east of Field 1. The character and significance of early Roman activity is better defined by evaluation in Field 3. Although much better understood than settlements of the early and middle Iron Age, there are still relatively few excavated settlements of late Iron Age/early Roman date in Kent (Champion 2007, 120-121). Continuity between middle and late Iron Age settlements is uncommon (Booth 2011, 259), the late Iron Age generally seeing the establishment of a new settlement pattern that continued into the early Roman period, although many sites were not founded until after the Roman Conquest. The significance of activity in Field 1 is therefore of medium county significance due to the apparent continuity from the middle Iron Age.

### *Medieval*

4.4.5 The medieval enclosure system within Field 1 appears to be agricultural in nature. The dating evidence is potentially important, both as evidence of the colonisation of the local landscape in the Norman period (see also Field 2) and possibly as evidence of the origins of what is now Otterpool Manor, though further work would be needed to substantiate this. The medieval evidence is therefore of local significance.

## APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt.					<b>Length (m)</b>	20
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.80
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.40
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
100	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil. Dark brown grey.	Flint	-
101	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 2						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.80
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.41
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
200	Layer	-	0.41	Topsoil. Grey brown.	Flint	-
201	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 3						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench contained a ditch and a pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.80
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.47
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
300	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil. Grey brown clay silt.	-	-
301	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellow brown and grey brown silty clay.	-	-
302	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil. Grey brown silty clay.	-	-
303	Cut	0.94	0.44	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Slight concave sides, flat base.	-	EIA/MIA
304	Fill of 303	0.94	0.44	Fill of ditch 303. Grey brown silty clay with infrequent organic flecks.	-	-
305	Fill of 307	0.57	0.28	Upper fill of pit 307. Green grey and brown orange silty clay, common manganese flecks.	EIA/MIA pottery	-
306	Fill of 307	0.42	0.20	Lower fill of pit 307. Red brown and green grey silty clay.	-	-

307	Cut	0.57	0.40	Pit, oval. Moderate sloping sides, slight concave base.	-	EIA/MIA
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Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained two pits, two postholes and a ditch. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.57
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
400	Layer	-	0.57	Topsoil. Grey brown clay.	Flint	-
401	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light grey brown clayey silt.	-	-
402	VOID	-	-	-	-	-
403	Fill of 404	0.70	0.30	Fill of pit 404. Friable grey with black and red flecks. Clayey silt. Frequent flecks of charcoal and burnt clay.	LIA/ERB pottery, Fired clay Flint flakes and chips <400>	-
404	Cut	0.70	0.30	Pit. Oval, vertical sides, concave base.	-	LIA/ERB
405	Cut	0.42	0.47	Pit. Sub-circular, U-shaped. Irregular upper profile.	-	-
406	Fill of 405	0.42	0.47	Fill of pit 405. Dark grey brown with red/grey mottling. Silty clay. Frequent charcoal. Root disturbance.	Flint chips <401>	-
407	Fill of 408	0.30	0.10	Fill of posthole 408. Green grey silty clay. Moderate charcoal.	-	-
408	Cut	0.30	0.10	Posthole. Circular, moderate sloping sides, concave base.	-	-
409	Fill of 410	0.30	0.11	Fill of posthole 410. Green grey silty clay. Moderate charcoal.	-	-
410	Cut	0.30	0.11	Posthole. Circular, moderate sloping side, concave base.	-	-
411	Fill of 413	1.00	0.21	Upper fill of ditch 413. Brown grey silty clay. Frequent iron staining.	LIA/ERB pottery	-
412	Fill of 413	0.84	0.22	Lower fill of ditch 413. Green grey and brown orange silty clay. Common iron staining.	-	-

413	Cut	1.00	0.36	Ditch. Linear, runs NE-SW. moderate sloping sides, concave base	-	LIA/ERB
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Trench 5						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clay silt.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
500	Layer	-	0.43	Topsoil. Grey brown clayey silt.	Flint	-
501	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light grey brown clayey silt.	-	-
502	Fill of 505	1.00	0.40	Upper fill of ditch 505. Soft dark grey silt. Moderate charcoal and burnt clay.	Flint flake	-
503	Fill of 505	1.03	0.14	Middle fill of ditch 505. Friable pale yellow grey silty clay. Rare charcoal flecks. Dump of material.	-	-
504	Fill of 505	0.40	0.17	Lower fill of ditch 505. Soft dark grey silt. Moderate charcoal and burnt red clay – dump from nearby fire.	-	-
505	Cut	1.10	0.47	Ditch, possibly large irregular pit. Contained dumped deposits.	-	-
506	Fill	0.54	0.06	Basal fill of ditch 505. Friable grey green sandy silt.	-	-

Trench 6						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained three ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
600	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Dark brown grey firm silty clay.	Flint	-
601	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil. Grey brown firm clayey silt.	LIA/ERB pottery Flint	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-
603	Cut	2.10	0.95	Ditch. Linear, runs WNW-ESE. Moderate sloping sides, concave base.	Tool heavy early Neo flint.	LIA/ERB

604	Fill of 603	2.10	0.21	Upper fill of ditch 603. Friable brown clay silt. Moderate charcoal.	LIA/ERB pottery Flint: backed knife, microdent.	-
605	Fill of 603	2.10	0.12	Middle fill of ditch 603. Soft orange brown clayey silt. Rare charcoal.	LIA/ERB pottery Flint bladelet, scraper and flake	-
606	Fill of 603	2.10	0.18	Lower fill of ditch 603. Firm brown grey clayey silt.	LIA/ERB pottery FAS Flint microdent.	-
607	Cut	3.04	0.80	Ditch. Linear, runs E-W. Moderate sloping sides, south edge stepped, concave base. Cuts 616.	-	ERB
608	Fill of 607	2.82	0.54	Middle fill of ditch 607. Brown grey clayey silt.	LIA/ERB pottery Med pottery FAS Flint: leaf-shaped arrowhead, ground flake, end truncation blade, flakes	-
609	Fill of 607	1.60	0.38	Lower fill of ditch 607. Brown grey silty clay. Very common manganese flecks.	ERB pottery Flint blade and flake	-
610	Fill of 617	1.30	0.08	Basal fill of natural hollow 617.	ERB pottery Flint flakes	-
611	Fill of 607	1.80	0.25	Upper fill of ditch 607. Grey brown clayey silt.	-	-
612	Fill of 607	1.80	0.08	Basal fill of ditch 607. Firm silty clay.	-	-
613	Layer	1.30	0.30	Layer above natural hollow 617.	-	-
614	Fill of 616	1.80	0.34	Upper fill of ditch 616. Grey brown clayey silt.	-	-
615	Fill of 616	1.34	0.37	Lower fill of ditch 616. Firm brown grey clay.	-	-
616	Cut	1.80	0.70	Ditch. Linear, runs WNW-ESE. Moderate sloping sides, flat base. Cutting 617, cut by 607.	-	-
617	Cut	1.30	0.08	Natural hollow. Irregular. Cut by 616.	-	-

**Trench 7**

<b>General description</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench contained seven ditches, a pits, a feature that was either a pit or a ditch, and a posthole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.	<b>Length (m)</b>	30
	<b>Width (m)</b>	1.80
	<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.35

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
700	Layer	-	0.21	Topsoil	Flint	-
701	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
702	Layer	-	-	Natural. Grey brown with patches of orange brown silty clay.	-	-
703	Fill of 704	0.42	0.06	Fill of ditch 704. Green grey silty clay. Common charcoal flecks.	Med pottery	-
704	Cut	0.42	0.06	Ditch terminus. Curvilinear, runs broadly NW-SE, shallow sides, irregular base.	-	Medieval
705	VOID				-	-
706	Cut	0.21	0.27	Ditch. Linear, runs N-S, steep sides, flat/concave base.	-	Medieval
707	Fill of 706	0.17	0.27	Lower fill of ditch 706. Firm dark grey clayey silt.	Med pottery	-
708	Fill of 706	0.21	0.26	Upper fill of ditch 706. Firm dark yellow with grey mottling.	Med pottery	-
709	Fill of 711	0.73	0.20	Upper fill of ditch or pit 711. Yellow grey silty clay. Common charcoal flecks.	Med pottery Iron – nail?	-
710	Fill of 711	0.51	0.20	Lower fill of ditch or pit 711. Firm blue grey sandy clay. Common iron panning.	Med pottery	-
711	Cut	0.73	0.42	Pit or ditch, curvilinear. U-shaped.	-	Medieval
712	Cut	1.05	0.55	Ditch. Linear, runs NNW-SSE, V-shaped.	-	-
713	Fill of 712	1.05	0.55	Fill of ditch 712. Dark brown grey with brown mottling. Silty clay.	-	-
714	Fill of 715	0.80	0.28	Fill of ditch 715. Yellow green grey silty clay. Very common broken flint.	-	-
715	Cut	0.80	0.28	Ditch. Linear, runs N-S. Irregular sides, concave base.	-	-
716	Fill of 717	0.31	0.20	Fill of posthole 717. Friable grey brown with flecks of black and red clayey silt. Frequent flecks of burnt clay and charcoal.	-	-
717	Cut	0.31	0.20	Posthole. Oval, U-shaped.	-	-

718	Cut	0.81	0.27	Ditch. Linear, runs NE-SW, steep sides, flat base.	-	Medieval
719	Fill of 718	0.81	0.27	Fill of ditch 718. Dark grey brown with orange flecks. Silty clay.	Med pottery	-
720	Cut	0.41	0.15	Ditch. Linear, runs N-S, moderate sloping sides, concave base.	-	Medieval
721	Fill of 720	0.42	0.15	Fill of ditch 720. Grey brown with red brown mottling. Firm silty clay.	Med pottery	-
722	Cut	0.42	0.38	Ditch. Linear, runs N-S, vertical sides, flat base. Possible beamslot.	-	-
723	Fill of 722	0.42	0.38	Fill of ditch. Friable grey fine sandy clay silt. Frequent flecks of charcoal and burnt clay.	-	-
724	Fill of 726	>0.67	0.12	Upper fill of pit 726. Brown grey silty clay. Very common broken flint pieces.	-	-
725	Fill of 726	>0.40	0.09	Lower fill of pit 725. Blue grey orange sandy clay.	-	-
726	Cut	>0.67	0.33	Pit. Irregular plan, flat base, steep sides. Not entirely exposed. Cut by land drain.	-	-

Trench 8						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained six ditches and a pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
800	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil. Grey brown clay silt.	Flint	-
801	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil. Brown clay silt.	-	-
802	Layer	-	-	Natural. Silty clay.	-	-
803	Fill of 817	0.51	0.12	Upper fill of pit 817. Grey blue with orange mottling. Silty clay.	Med pottery	-
804	Fill of 806	1.55	0.19	Upper fill of ditch 806. Firm grey brown clayey silt.	Flint: leaf-shaped arrowhead, microdent., blades and flakes	-
805	Layer	-	0.08	Layer, brown silty clay. Cut by 807.	CBM	-



806	Cut	1.55	0.63	Ditch. Linear, runs N-S. Steep sides, concave base. Cut by 807.	Early Neo flint tools	-
807	Cut	0.61	0.44	Ditch. Linear, runs NW-SE. Steep sides, concave base. Cutting 805 and 806.	-	-
808	Fill of 806	1.36	0.38	Middle fill of truncated ditch 806. Firm grey silty clay.	Flint bladelets, microdent., flakes	-
809	Fill of 806	1.08	0.39	Lower fill of ditch 806. Firm yellow brown silty clay.	-	-
810	Fill of 807	0.61	0.37	Upper fill of ditch 807. Firm grey brown silty clay.	-	-
811	Fill of 807	0.39	0.21	Middle fill of ditch 807. Firm brown silty clay.	-	-
812	Fill of 807	0.59	0.39	Basal fill of ditch 807. Firm dark grey brown clayey silt.	-	-
813	Cut	1.28	0.60	Ditch. Linear, runs N-S. Steep sides, flat base.	-	-
814	Fill of 813	1.28	0.31	Upper fill of ditch 813. Firm grey brown silty clay.	Flint awl	-
815	Fill of 813	1.07	0.51	Middle fill of ditch 813. Firm dark yellow grey silty clay.	-	-
816	Fill of 813	0.77	0.24	Basal fill of ditch 813. Firm dark grey clayey silt.	-	-
817	Cut	0.61	0.27	Pit. Circular, steep sides, concave base.	-	Medieval
818	Fill of 817	0.21	0.13	Basal fill of pit 817. Light grey silty clay.	-	-
819	Cut	0.57	0.30	Ditch. Linear, runs N-S. Steep sides, concave base.	-	-
820	Fill of 819	0.57	0.13	Upper fill of ditch 819. Firm dark grey brown clayey silt.	-	-
821	Fill of 819	0.46	0.27	Basal fill of ditch 819. Firm dark brown grey silty clay.	-	-
822	Cut	1.30	0.67	Ditch. Linear, runs NW-SE. Steep sides, concave base. Cuts 825.	-	-
823	Fill of 822	1.30	0.28	Upper fill of ditch 822. Firm grey brown silty clay.	Flint flakes	-
824	Fill of 822	1.03	0.34	Middle fill of ditch 822. Firm brown silty clay.	-	-
825	Cut	0.72	0.24	Ditch. Linear, runs N-S. Steep sides, concave base. Cut by 822.	-	-
826	Fill of 825	0.72	0.24	Fill of ditch 825. Firm brown grey clayey silt.	-	-

827	Fill of 822	0.74	0.22	Basal fill of ditch 822. Firm dark grey brown clayey silt.	-	-
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Trench 9A						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	20
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.80
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.40
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
9X0	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil. Dark brown grey, firm clayey silt.	Flint	-
9X1	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brown orange silty clay.	-	-

Trench 9B						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of compact clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	36
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.80
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.40
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
900	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay.	-	-
901	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil. Dark orange brown silty clay.	-	-
902	Layer	-	-	Natural. Dark orange brown compact clay.	-	-

Trench 10						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	WSW-ENE
Trench contained two ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.80
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.36
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
1000	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil. Grey brown clayey silt.	Flint	-
1001	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil. Grey orange brown clayey silt.	-	-
1002	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellow orange to brown orange sandy clay.	-	-
1003	Fill of 1005	0.84	0.23	Upper fill of ditch 1005. Friable brown grey clayey silt. Variable thickness.	-	-
1004	Fill of 1005	0.70	0.24	Middle fill of ditch 1005. Firm grey sandy silt. Variable thickness.	Flint flakes	-

1005	Cut	0.84	0.46	Ditch. Linear, runs N-S. Moderately steep upper sides leading to U-shaped lower.	-	EIA/MIA
1006	Fill of 1005	0.20	0.16	Basal fill of ditch 1005. Firm mottled yellow grey clayey silt. Rare charcoal. Variable thickness.	EIA/MIA pottery	-
1007	Fill of 1008	0.79	0.23	Lower fill of ditch 1008. Firm grey clayey silt. Infrequent charcoal.	Flint microdent. <1000>	-
1008	Cut	1.58	0.69	Ditch. Linear, runs N-S. V-shaped with variable base.	Early Neo flint.	-
1009	Fill of 1008	1.42	0.34	Middle fill of ditch 1008. Firm yellow grey clayey silt. Rare charcoal flecks.	-	-
1010	Fill of 1008	1.58	0.11	Upper fill of ditch 1008. Firm brown grey clayey silt.	-	-
1011	Fill of 1008	0.40	0.09	Basal fill of ditch 1008. Firm mottled yellow grey clayey silt.	-	-

Trench 11						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.27
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1100	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil. Dark brown grey clayey silt.	Flint	-
1101	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellow brown clayey silt.	-	-
1102	Fill of 1103	1.10	0.26	Basal fill of ditch 1103. Compact dark black grey green sandy silty clay. Frequent charcoal. Dump of burnt material.	LBA/EIA pottery, Early Neo pottery, Flint scraper, core, flake <5>	-
1103	Cut	1.20	0.58	Ditch. Linear, runs NW-SE. Moderate sides and concave base.	-	LBA/EIA
1104	Fill of 1103	1.20	0.30	Upper fill of ditch 1103. Compact dark grey green silty clay. Possibly same as 1105.	-	-
1105	Fill of 1103	0.52	0.10	Upper fill of ditch 1103. Compact dark brown green silty clay. Rare charcoal. Possibly the same as 1104.	-	-

1106	Fill of 1103	0.90	0.20	Middle fill of ditch 1103. Compact light yellow orange silty clay.	-	-
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Trench 12						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contains five ditches. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.31
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1200	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil. Grey brown clayey silt.	Flint	-
1201	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-
1202	Fill of 1203	1.25	0.48	Fill of ditch 1203. Compact dark brown grey silty clay. Occasional charcoal.	Med pottery Flint flake	-
1203	Cut	1.25	0.48	Ditch. Linear, runs E-W. V-shaped.	-	Medieval
1204	Fill of 1205	0.65	0.14	Fill of ditch 1205. Compact dark brown grey clayey silt. Occasional charcoal.	Med pottery B, S	-
1205	Cut	0.65	0.14	Ditch. Linear, runs E-W. Shallow sides, concave base. Cut by land drain.	-	Medieval
1206	Fill of 1207	0.78	0.18	Fill of ditch 1207. Compact dark brown grey sandy silt. Occasional charcoal.	ERB pottery FAS	-
1207	Cut	0.78	0.18	Ditch. Linear, runs NE-SW. Gentle sides, irregular base. Same as 1923.	-	ERB
1208	Cut	0.90	0.25	Ditch. Linear, runs E-W. Steep sides, irregular base. Same as 5303?	-	-
1209	Fill of 1208	0.90	0.25	Fill of ditch 1208. Soft light brown grey silty clay.	-	-
1210	Cut	0.60	0.13	Ditch. Linear, runs E-W. gentle sides, concave base.	-	-
1211	Fill of 1210	0.60	0.13	Fill of ditch 1210. Dark brown grey silty clay.	-	-

Trench 13						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained two ditches and a treethrow hole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

1300	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil.	-	-
1301	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellow brown silty clay.	-	-
1302	Cut	1.15	0.97	Ditch. Linear, runs NE-SW. Moderate sloping sides, flat base. Cut by 1306.	-	LIA/ERB
1303	Fill of 1302	1.10	0.37	Upper fill of ditch 1302. Grey brown silty clay.	LIA/ERB pottery	-
1304	Fill of 1302	0.81	0.35	Middle fill of ditch 1302. Blue grey silty clay.	Flint scraper	-
1305	Fill of 1302	0.85	0.45	Basal fill of ditch 1302. Grey silty clay with yellow patches.	-	-
1306	Cut	1.11	0.27	Treethrow hole. Irregular. Cuts 1302.	-	-
1307	Fill of 1306	1.11	0.27	Fill of treethrow hole 1306. Grey brown silty clay.	-	-
1308	Cut	1.25	0.90	Ditch. Linear, runs NE-SW. Moderately steep sides, flat base. Same as 1912 and 1806.	-	MIA
1309	Fill of 1308	1.20	0.90	Upper fill of ditch 1308. Blue grey silty clay.	EIA/MIA pottery Flint flakes	-
1310	Fill of 1308	0.25	0.25	Basal fill of ditch 1308. Grey silty clay with yellow patches.	-	-
1311	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil. Grey brown silty clay.	-	-

**Trench 14**

General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, but contained two natural features. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.20
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1400	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Grey brown clayey silt.	Flint	-
1401	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange yellow clay with flint.	-	-
1402	Fill of 1403	0.62	0.41	Fill of natural feature 1403. Firm yellow grey clayey silt.	-	-
1403	Cut	0.62	0.41	Natural feature. Linear trend. Irregular.	-	-
1404	Fill of 1405	0.80	0.07	Fill of natural feature 1405. Firm yellow grey clayey silt.	-	-
1405	Cut	>0.80	0.07	Natural feature.	-	-

**Trench 15**

<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.80
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.34
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
1500	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil. Grey brown clayey silt.	Flint	-
1501	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellow brown silty clay.	-	-
1502	Fill of 1504	1.08	0.43	Upper fill of ditch 1504. Friable pinkish brown clayey silt.	LIA/ERB pottery Flint blade, bladelet, microdent., flakes	-
1503	Fill of 1504	0.71	0.05	Basal fill of ditch 1504. Firm brown silty clay.	-	-
1504	Cut	1.08	0.48	Ditch. Linear, runs NE-SW. Steep sloping side, concave base.	-	LIA/ERB

<b>Trench 16</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.80
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.25
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
1600	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Grey brown clayey silt.	Flint	-
1601	Layer	-	-	Natural. Dark grey brown silty clay.	-	-

<b>Trench 17</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.80
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.30
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
1700	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Grey brown clayey silt.	Flint	-
1701	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brown yellow silty clay.	-	-

<b>Trench 18</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
Trench contained three ditches. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.80
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.30

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1800	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Grey brown clayey silt.	EIA/MIA pottery Flint	-
1801	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown silty clay with patches of grey clay with flint.	-	-
1802	Cut	1.11	0.24	Ditch. Linear, runs NE-SW. Moderately sloping sides, irregular base. Same as 2308.	-	EIA
1803	Fill of 1802	1.11	0.24	Fill of ditch 1802. Soft grey sandy silt.	MBA-EIA, LBA/EIA, EIA/MIA pottery	-
1804	Cut	0.47	0.14	Ditch. Linear, runs NW-SE. Irregular sides, concave base.	-	-
1805	Fill of 1804	0.47	0.14	Fill of ditch 1804. Firm brown sandy silt.	-	-
1806	Cut	0.42	0.09	Ditch. Linear, runs NE-SW. Moderate sloping side, concave base. Same as 1308 and 1912.	-	MIA
1807	Fill of 1806	0.42	0.09	Fill of ditch 1806. Brown clayey sand.	LBA/EIA pottery	-

Trench 19						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench contained three pits, a posthole and two ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	1.80	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.42	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1900	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil. Grey brown clayey silt.	Flint	-
1901	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellow brown silty clay.	-	-
1902	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil.	-	-
1903	Fill of 1905	0.48	0.17	Postpipe in pit 1905. Grey brown clayey silt. Cluster of flint nodules piled together, possible post-packing.	LIA/ERB pottery	-
1904	Fill of 1905	0.34	0.17	Fill of pit 1905. Orange brown sandy clay.	-	-
1905	Cut	0.56	0.17	Pit. Circular, steep sides, flat base.	-	LIA/ERB

1906	Fill of 1907	1.70	0.32	Fill of pit 1907. Yellow grey silty clay. Common manganese flecks.	-	-
1907	Cut	1.70	0.32	Pit. Irregular sides, concave base.	-	-
1908	Fill of 1909	0.33	0.15	Fill of posthole 1909. Brown grey clayey silt.	-	-
1909	Cut	0.33	0.15	Posthole. Circular, U-shaped.	-	-
1910	Fill of 1911	0.66	0.06	Fill of pit 1911. Friable yellow grey brown silty sand.	-	-
1911	Cut	0.66	0.06	Pit. Sub-square, flat base, very shallow.	-	-
1912	Cut	2.40	0.85	Ditch. Linear, runs NW-SE, moderate sloping sides, flat base. Same as 1308 and 1806.	-	MIA
1913	Fill of 1912	0.94	0.12	Middle/upper fill of ditch 1912. Dark grey brown clayey silt. Rich spread of finds from intentional dump.	LIA pottery Flint blades, bladelets, flakes, chips Hammerstone Fired Clay, <1900>	-
1914	Fill of 1912	1.72	0.19	Upper fill of ditch 1912. Grey brown sandy silt.	Early Neolithic pottery Flint ground implement flake	-
1915	Fill of 1912	1.46	0.10	Middle fill of ditch 1912. Dark red brown clayey silt.	Flint microdent. CBM	-
1916	Fill of 1912	0.68	0.10	Middle fill of ditch 1912. Grey yellow brown sandy silt.	Flint blade	-
1917	Fill of 1912	0.52	0.05	Lower fill of ditch 1912. Brown grey sandy silt.	Early Neolithic, MIA and MIA/LIA pottery.	-
1918	Fill of 1912	2.04	0.24	Middle fill of ditch 1912. Grey brown clayey silt.	Early Neolithic and IA pottery Flint flake	-
1919	Fill of 1912	1.10	0.15	Lower fill of ditch 1912. Orange grey sandy silt.	-	-
1920	Fill of 1912	2.30	0.14	Middle fill of ditch 1912. Grey brown clayey silt.	-	-
1921	Fill of 1912	0.39	0.04	Basal fill of ditch 1912. Grey yellow silty sand.	MIA/LIA pottery.	-
1922	Fill of 1912	2.62	0.16	Upper fill of ditch 1912. Grey brown clayey silt.	-	-



1923	Cut	0.91	-	Ditch. Linear, runs NE-SW, unexcavated. Same as 1207.	-	-
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**Trench 20**

General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained three ditches. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2000	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Grey brown clay silt.	-	-
2001	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brown grey and orange silty clay.	-	-
2002	Cut	0.48	0.35	Ditch. Linear, runs N-S. Moderately sloping sides, flat base. Cuts 2004. Same as 4109.	-	-
2003	Fill of 2002	0.48	0.35	Fill of ditch 2002. Grey brown silty clay.	-	-
2004	Cut	0.45	0.35	Ditch. Linear, runs NW-SE. Steep sides, concave base. Cut by 2002.	-	Medieval
2005	Fill of 2004	0.45	0.35	Fill of ditch 2004. Grey brown silty clay.	Med pottery	-
2006	Cut	0.54	-	Ditch. Linear, runs N-S.	-	-
2007	Fill of 2006	0.54	-	Fill of ditch 2006. Light grey brown silty clay.	-	-

**Trench 21**

General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	39
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2100	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil. Brown grey soft silty clay.	-	-
2101	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-
2102	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown with patches of grey brown silty clay.	-	-
2103	Fill of 2104	1.10	0.36	Fill of pit 2104. Soft blue grey silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks. Iron panning.	Flint flake	-

2104	Cut	1.10	0.36	Pit. Oval, steep sides, concave base. Partially exposed.	-	-
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**Trench 22**

General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2200	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Brown grey silty clay.	Flint CBM	-
2201	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellow orange silty clay.	-	-

**Trench 23**

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained two ditches and a posthole. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2300	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil. Brown grey silty clay.	-	-
2301	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-
2302	Cut	0.20	0.05	Posthole. Oval, flat base, very shallow.	-	-
2303	Fill of 2302	0.20	0.05	Fill of posthole 2302. Soft brown clay.	-	-
2304	Cut	>0.24	0.19	Ditch terminus. Linear, runs NW-SE. Moderately sloping sides, concave base. Same as 2306.	-	EIA/MIA
2305	Fill of 2305	>0.24	0.19	Fill of ditch 2305. Brown orange clayey sand.	-	-
2306	Cut	0.68	0.28	Ditch. Linear, runs NW-SE. Moderately sloping side, concave base. Same as 2304.	-	EIA/MIA
2307	Fill of 2306	0.68	0.28	Fill of ditch 2306. Brown orange clayey sand.	EIA/MIA pottery Flint blade	-
2308	Cut	0.60	0.20	Ditch. Linear, runs NNE-SSW. Moderately sloping sides, flat base. Same as 1802.	-	EIA
2309	Fill of 2308	0.60	0.20	Fill of ditch 2308. Friable grey brown silty clay.	-	-

Trench 24						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contains a ditch and two treethrow holes. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2400	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Soft dark grey brown clayey silt.	-	-
2401	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil. Soft grey brown silty clay.	-	-
2402	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brown orange to light grey yellow silty clay.	-	-
2403	Fill of 2404	1.20	0.50	Fill of ditch 2404. Grey brown silty clay.	LIA/ERB pottery	-
2404	Cut	1.20	0.50	Ditch. Linear, runs NE-SW. Steep sides, concave base. Cuts 2406. Same as 4502.	-	Post-Med/Modern
2405	Fill of 2406	1.80	0.20	Fill of treethrow hole 2406. Brown yellow silty clay.	-	-
2406	Cut	1.80	0.20	Treethrow. Irregular sides and base. Cut by 2404.	-	-
2407	Fill of 2409	1.32	0.25	Upper fill of treethrow hole 2409. Soft brown grey silty clay.	-	-
2408	Fill of 2409	0.58	0.10	Lower fill of treethrow 2409. Yellow grey clay.	-	-
2409	Cut	1.32	0.28	Treethrow hole. Irregular sides and base.	-	-
2410	Fill of 2412	1.00	0.37	Upper fill of treethrow hole 2412. Grey brown silty clay.	-	-
2411	Fill of 2412	0.95	0.30	Lower fill of treethrow hole 2412. Brown yellow silty clay.	-	-
2412	Cut	0.95	0.37	Treethrow hole. Irregular sides and base.	-	-

Trench 25						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2500	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil. Brown grey silty clay.	Flint	-
2501	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil. Brown silty clay.	-	-

2502	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brown orange silty clay.	-	-
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Trench 26						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a ditch and an uncertain feature of probable geological origin. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.62
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2600	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil. Brown grey silty clay.	-	-
2601	Layer	-	0.31	Subsoil. Soft brown silty clay.	-	-
2602	Layer	-	-	Natural. Variable. Brown orange silty clay.	-	-
2603	Fill of 2605	>1.30	0.24	Upper fill of uncertain feature 2605. Very firm brown grey silty clay.	Flint bladelets, crested bladelet, flakes, chip	-
2604	Fill of 2605	>1.00	0.25	Lower fill of uncertain feature 2605. Firm dark grey clayey silt.	-	-
2605	Cut	>1.30	0.42	Uncertain feature, probably geological. Partially exposed. Gradual sloping sides, concave base.	Early prehistoric flint	-
2606	Fill of 2608	0.50	0.26	Upper fill of ditch 2608. Grey brown silty clay.	-	-
2607	Fill of 2608	0.30	0.15	Lower fill of ditch 2608. Grey brown with brown mottling. Silty clay.	-	-
2608	Cut	0.80	0.26	Ditch. Linear, runs NE-SW. Moderately sloping side, concave base.	-	-

Trench 27						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2700	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Brown grey silty clay.	-	-
2701	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil. Brown silty clay.	-	-
2702	Layer	-	-	Natural. Variable brown orange silty clay.	-	-

Trench 28						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2800	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil. Brown grey, firm silty clay.	-	-
2801	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil. Yellow brown silty clay, firm.	-	-
2802	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellow silty clay.	-	-

Trench 29						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2900	Layer	-	0.37	Topsoil. Brown grey soft silty clay.	-	-
2901	Layer	-	-	Natural. Variable. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-

Trench 30						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of chalk marl.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3000	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Grey clay silt.	-	-
3001	Layer	-	-	Natural. Chalk marl and patches of fragmented chalk.	-	-

Trench 31						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	25
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3100	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay.	-	-
3101	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellow silty clay.	-	-

Trench 32						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contains one pit. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.20
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3200	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Grey brown clayey silt.	Flint	-
3201	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellow brown silty clay.	-	-
3202	Fill of 3203	0.70	0.07	Fill of pit 3203. Friable dark brown silty clay. Frequent charcoal.	-	-
3203	Cut	0.70	0.07	Pit. Circular, flat base, very shallow.	-	-

Trench 33						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained three pits, two ditches and a treethrow hole. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.20
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3300	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Grey brown clayey silt.	-	-
3301	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellow silty clay.	-	-
3302	Cut	0.44	0.13	Pit. Circular, moderately sloping sides, concave base.	-	-
3303	Fill of 3302	0.44	0.13	Fill of pit 3302. Brown clayey sand.	-	-
3304	Cut	0.75	0.32	Ditch. Linear, runs NE-SW. moderately sloping sides, concave base.	-	Post-med/modern
3305	Fill of 3304	0.75	0.36	Lower fill of ditch 3304. Grey orange clayey sand, rare flecks of charcoal.	-	-
3306	Cut	0.56	0.26	Ditch. Linear, runs NW-SE. Steep sides, flat base.	-	-
3307	Fill of 3306	0.56	0.26	Fill of ditch 3306. Soft grey silty clay.	-	-
3308	Fill of 3304	0.36	0.04	Upper fill of ditch 3304. Orange grey clayey sand.	-	-
3309	Cut	0.56	0.10	Pit. Oval, moderately sloping sides, flat base.	-	-
3310	Fill of 3309	0.56	0.10	Fill of pit 3309. Soft dark red/black silty clay. Frequent charcoal and	<3>	Saxon 670-870 cal AD

				burnt clay – hearth deposit?		
3311	Cut	0.55	0.14	Pit. Oval, steep sloping sides, flat base.	-	-
3312	Fill of 3311	0.55	0.14	Fill of pit 3311. Soft dark black/red silty clay. Frequent charcoal and burnt clay – hearth deposit?	<4>	-

**Trench 34**

<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.80
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.20
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
3400	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Grey brown clayey silt.	-	-
3401	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellow silty clay.	-	-

**Trench 35**

<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.80
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.23
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
3500	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay	Flint	-
3501	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brown clay with garmented limestone.	-	-
3502	Layer	-	0.07	Subsoil. Grey brown silty clay.	-	-

**Trench 36**

<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.80
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.28
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
3600	Layer	-	0.21	Topsoil. Grey brown soft silty clay.	Flint	-
3601	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brown orange silty clay.	-	-
3602	Layer	-	0.07	Subsoil. Soft grey brown silty clay.	C19th pottery	-

Trench 37						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3700	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Dark brown grey silty clay.	Flint	-
3701	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil. Soft brown grey.	-	-
3702	Layer	-	-	Natural. Grey orange silty clay.	-	-

Trench 38						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.39
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3800	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay.	-	-
3801	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellow brown clay.	-	-

Trench 39						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3900	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay.	Flint	-
3901	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil. Grey brown silty clay.	-	-
3902	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown silty clay with patches of grey clay.	-	-

Trench 40						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained two ditches, one of which was seen as 5303 and 1208. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4000	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Grey brown clayey silt.	-	-



4001	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil. Orange grey silty clay.	-	-
4002	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-
4003	Fill of 4004	4.68	-	Fill of ditch 4004. Brown clayey silt.	-	-
4004	Cut	4.68	-	Ditch. Linear, runs E-W. Not excavated.	-	-
4005	Fill of 4006	0.74	-	Fill of ditch 4006. Brown clayey silt.	-	-
4006	Cut	0.74	-	Ditch. Linear, runs E-W. Not excavated.	-	-

Trench 41						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contains two ditches and a pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4100	Layer	-	0.21	Topsoil. Grey brown clayey silt.	-	-
4101	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil. Grey brown clayey silt.	-	-
4102	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange and yellow silty clay.	-	-
4103	Cut	0.48	0.16	Ditch. Linear, runs N-S. Moderately sloping sides, concave base.	-	-
4104	Fill of 4103	0.48	0.16	Fill of ditch 4103. Firm light grey brown sandy silt.	Flint bladelet and flake	-
4105	Cut	0.48	0.90	Pit. Oval, steep sides, not bottomed.	-	Medieval
4106	Fill of 4105	0.48	0.54	Upper fill of pit 4105. Firm grey sandy silt. Moderate charcoal and possibly ash.	Med pottery Flint blade, flake, chip <4100>	-
4107	Fill of 4105	0.24	0.23	Middle fill of pit 4105. Firm dark grey sandy silt. Frequent charcoal.	-	-
4108	Fill of 4105	0.24	0.46	Middle or lower fill of pit 4105. Firm grey sandy silt. Moderate charcoal.	-	-
4109	Cut	1.05	0.46	Ditch, runs N-S. Linear, steep sides, concave base. Same as 2002.	-	Medieval
4110	Fill of 4109	1.05	0.23	Upper fill of ditch 4109. Firm grey sandy silt.	Med pottery	-

4111	Fill of 4109	0.91	0.35	Basal fill of ditch 4109. Firm grey/yellow sandy silt.	Flint flake	-
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Trench 42						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4200	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Grey brown clayey silt.	Flint	-
4201	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-
4202	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-

Trench 43						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4300	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil. Brown grey silty clay.	C19th pottery	-
4301	Layer	-	-	Natural. Firm brown orange silty clay.	-	-

Trench 44						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4400	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil. Brown grey silty clay.	-	-
4401	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellow brown silty clay.	-	-

Trench 45						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained a ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.00
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

4500	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil. Brown grey clayey silty sand.	-	-
4501	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil. Brown orange clayey sand.	-	-
4502	Cut	1.25	0.61	Ditch. Linear, runs NE-SW. V-shaped. Cuts subsoil 4501. Same as 2404.	-	Modern/ Post-Med
4503	Fill of 4502	0.31	0.06	Basal fill of ditch 4502. Brown clayey sand.	-	-
4504	Fill of 4502	0.73	0.12	Middle fill of ditch 4502. Orange brown clayey sand.	-	-
4505	Fill of 4502	1.25	0.31	Upper fill of ditch 4502. Brown clayey sand.	MIA pottery, Flint blade, flakes	-

**Trench 46**

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained a pit, a posthole, a ditch and an uncertain feature. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.00
					Avg. depth (m)	0.69
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4600	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil. Darn brown grey clayey silt.	-	-
4601	Layer	-	0.33	Subsoil. Brown clayey sand.	-	-
4602	Cut	0.35	0.18	Pit. Circular, moderately sloping sides, concave base.	-	EIA
4603	Fill of 4602	0.32	0.09	Basal fill of pit 4602. Brown yellow clayey sand.	BA/EIA, EIA/MIA pottery	-
4604	Fill of 4602	0.35	0.08	Upper fill of pit 4602. Orange yellow brown clayey sand.	-	-
4605	Cut	>1.00	0.29	Uncertain feature. Partially exposed.	-	-
4606	Fill of 4605	>1.00	0.29	Fill of uncertain feature 4605. Compact dark brown grey clayey sand. Same as 5505.	MBA-EIA pottery Flint flakes	-
4607	Cut	0.28	0.06	Posthole. Circular, concave base. Very shallow.	-	-
4608	Fill of 4607	0.28	0.06	Fill of posthole 4607. Brown grey clayey sand.	-	-
4609	Cut	0.52	0.16	Ditch. Linear, runs NE-SW, moderately sloping sides, concave base.	-	-
4610	Fill of 4609	0.52	0.16	Fill of ditch 4609. Brown yellow clayey sand.	-	-

**Trench 47**

<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.80
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.40
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
4700	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Grey brown clay silt.	Flint	-
4701	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-
4702	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brown silty clay.	-	-

<b>Trench 48</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of yellow clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.80
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.14
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
4800	Layer	-	0.14	Topsoil. Grey brown clayey silt.	Flint	-
4801	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brown yellow clay.	-	-

<b>Trench 49</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.80
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.32
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
4900	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil. Dark brown firm clayey silt.	Flint	-
4901	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown firm clayey silt.	-	-

<b>Trench 50</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.80
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.32
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
5000	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil. Dark brown, firm clayey silt.	-	-
5001	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown clayey silt	-	-

<b>Trench 51</b>						
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General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5100	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Dark brown grey clayey silt.	Flint	-
5101	Layer	-	-	Natural. Firm grey yellow clayey silt.	-	-

Trench 52						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5200	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil. Dark brown grey clayey silt.	Med pottery	-
5201	Layer	-	-	Natural. Grey brown clayey silt.	-	-

Trench 53						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench contained a ditch. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.24
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5300	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil. Dark brown grey silty clay.	Flint	-
5301	Layer	-	-	Natural. Firm yellow brown clayey silt.	-	-
5302	Fill of 5303	4.10	0.24	Upper fill of ditch 5303. Soft brown grey sandy silt.	Med pottery Flint flake	-
5303	Cut	4.10	1.12	Ditch. Linear, runs NW-SE, moderately steep sides, concave base. Same as 1208?	Early Neo flint	EIA/MIA/ Roman
5304	Fill of 5303	3.04	0.51	Middle fill of ditch 5303. Soft brown sandy silt.	Neolithic, EIA/MIA pottery Flint bladelets, flakes	-
5305	Fill of 5303	1.84	0.53	Lower fill of ditch 5303. Soft brown grey sandy silt.	-	-

5306	Fill of 5303	1.85	0.57	Basal fill of ditch 5303. Soft brown yellow sandy silt.	-	-
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Trench 54						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contains a ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5400	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil. Dark brown grey, firm clayey silt.	-	-
5401	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil. Brown clayey silt.	-	-
5402	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown clayey silt.	-	-
5403	Fill of 5404	0.50	0.17	Fill of ditch 5404. Brown with orange red fine sandy clay silt.	-	-
5404	Cut	0.50	0.17	Ditch. Linear, runs N-S, moderately sloping sides, concave base.	-	-

Trench 55						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained an uncertain feature. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay silt.					Length (m)	15
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5500	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil. Dark grey clay silt.	-	-
5501	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown clay silt.	-	-
5502	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil. Grey brown clay silt.	-	-
5503	VOID	-	-	-	-	-
5504	Fill of 5505	>1.60	>0.35	Fill of large uncertain feature 5505. Green brown sandy clay.	LIA/ER pottery	-
5505	Cut	>1.60	>0.35	Large uncertain feature, explored by sondage. Same as 4605.	-	-

Trench 56						
General description					Orientation	E-W, NW-SE
Trench contained a single ditch and a buried soil beneath topsoil. This overlaid a natural geology of silt. The trench was excavated as two shorter adjoining trenches on different alignments.					Length (m)	17m + 15m
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.39

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5600	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	c 1775-1900 pottery	-
5601	Layer	-	-	Natural. Grey brown silt.	-	-
5602	Layer	-	0.17	Buried soil. Brown fine sandy clay silt. Included charcoal and burnt clay. Variable depth.	Neolithic and LBA/EIA pottery Flint blades and flakes <5600>	LBA/EIA?
5603	Fill of 5604	0.67	0.16	Fill of ditch 5604	-	-
5604	Cut	0.67	0.16	Ditch. Runs NE-SW, moderately sloping sides, concave base.	-	-

Trench 58						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contains a ditch and a posthole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt.					Length (m)	15
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5800	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil. Dark grey silty clay.	-	-
5801	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil. Grey brown clayey silt.	-	-
5802	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown clayey silt.	-	-
5803	Cut	0.50	0.06	Posthole. Sub-circular, moderately sloping sides, concave base.	-	-
5804	Fill of 5803	0.50	0.06	Sole fill of posthole 5803. Grey brown clayey silt.	-	-
5805	Cut	0.77	0.21	Ditch, linear. Runs NE-SW, steep sides, concave base.	-	LIA/ER?
5806	Fill of 5805	0.77	0.21	Sole fill of ditch 5805. Dark grey clayey silt.	LIA/ER pottery	LIA/ER?

## APPENDIX B      FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Prehistoric Pottery

*By Lisa Brown*

#### *Introduction*

B.1.1 Field 1 of the evaluation fieldwork produced 357 sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 4156g, and representing 125 individual vessels in total. The assemblage spans a broad chronological range, with probable early Neolithic sherds residual in an Iron Age ditch, a small collection of sherds dating between the middle Bronze Age and early Iron Age, and a group of more securely classified middle and late Iron Age vessels. However, not all phases are represented as no later Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age sherds were identified. The dating of much of the material is insecure, and much of the prehistoric pottery was residual in later contexts.

B.1.2 The condition of this small collection is variable, but almost 40% of sherds are heavily abraded. The average sherd weight (ASW) of 11.6g is not especially low for a prehistoric pottery assemblage recovered largely for ditch fills, but the figure is skewed by the high proportion of large, heavy fragments of course flint-tempered fabric F1, which accounts for some 36% of the site total.

B.1.3 Another limiting factor in characterising this collection is the dearth of diagnostic sherds. Only 11 vessel parts are classifiable, and one of those is a simple base of a large coarseware jar. A single sherd is decorated with fingertip impressions.

#### *Methodology*

B.1.4 Fabrics were identified with the aid of a hand lens and binocular microscope at 20x and 10x magnification, and classified using an alpha-numeric dominant inclusion code, further subdivided on size and frequency of the inclusions, following the recommended guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2011; 2016). The pottery was recorded by in an Excel spreadsheet by context group, feature or deposit type, and feature group. All fragments were counted and weighed. The following characteristics were entered in separate fields where possible: fabric, form, surface treatment, decoration, degree of abrasion, and spot date. Degrees of abrasion are based on three broad categories: (3) high - surface survival minimum, breaks heavily eroded; (2) moderate - surface somewhat preserved but clearly worn; (1) slight - little indication of wear apparent.

#### *Fabrics*

B.1.5 Twelve fabrics within four ware groups were identified, the great majority incorporating flint in a range of sizes and quantities, in some cases as the dominant, deliberately added inclusion, in others as accidental rare components, and in the case of fabric F5 as flint detritus that may occur naturally within some outcrops of clay. Fabrics containing grog as a principal temper account for 15% of the total. In this assemblage grog is a poor chronological indicator, as in parts of Kent it continued to be used in the period between the earlier Bronze Age and the late Iron Age, in contrast to many other parts of southern Britain, where it all but disappeared from the ceramic record during that time span. All of the



Otterpool fabrics, representing all periods of production, contained red and/or black ferrous inclusions in greater or lesser quantities, indicating that the potting clays probably derived from related sources on the local iron-rich Cretaceous Wealden Clays.

### ***Predominantly flint inclusions***

B.1.6 F1 Lightly sanded glauconitic clay incorporating sparse to moderate red and black ferrous inclusions, tempered with moderate to abundant ill-assorted coarse white and grey calcined flint pieces 0.5-5mm

B.1.7 F2 sandy, slightly micaceous, red and black ferrous inclusions, and moderate burnt flint <2mm

B.1.8 F3 finely sanded glauconitic clay with abundant well-sorted flint inclusions <3mm, some red and black ferrous inclusions

B.1.9 F4 glauconitic sandy clay with small black and red ferrous inclusions and sparse calcined flint <2mm – more sandy than flint

B.1.10 F5 Lightly sanded clay with common coarse angular crushed calcined flint, red and black iron oxides, and additional inclusions of detrital flint and rounded calcareous pieces (chalk?)

B.1.11 F6 Soapy, lightly sanded, slightly micaceous glauconitic clay incorporating a moderate abundance of well-sorted rounded detrital flint grits and rare quartzite, both inclusions 2mm and smaller. Also, common buff grog and rare black iron oxides. Possibly Bronze Age.

### ***Predominantly grog inclusions***

B.1.12 G1 soapy fabric with inclusions of dark grog, and abundant red powdery ferrous material, rare white calcined flint <1mm (possibly Neolithic)

B.1.13 G2 lightly sanded, soapy fabric with dark grog, abundant black oxides and sparse calcined flint pieces <2mm (possibly Neolithic)

### ***Predominantly quartz sand***

B.1.14 Q1 medium grade rounded translucent quartz sand and glauconite with moderate red oxides, and very rare white flint <1mm

B.1.15 Q2 fine glauconitic sandy clay with rare inclusions of red ferrous oxides

### ***Predominantly iron oxides***

B.1.16 I1 medium grade quartz sand, slightly micaceous with common iron oxides <2mm and rare small flint detritus

B.1.17 I2 Finely sanded with glauconite and sparse small iron oxides. Single sherd looks very LIA or E Roman in treatment

## ***Discussion***

### ***Neolithic***

B.1.18 The basal fill (1102) of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age ditch 1103 produced 13 body sherds (76g) and refitting fragments (48g) of the upper portion of a very thin walled simple open bowl in fabric G2 (grog and flint). The base, which could have confirmed an early

Neolithic date, is lost. The shape corresponds to a form series commonly described as Plain Bowls or 'developed bowls' that post-date the Neolithic inception period Carinated Bowl type. These sherds are heavily weathered, suggesting exposure to the elements prior to entering the ditch fill and, as residual material, do not provide a Neolithic date for the infilling event, especially as a few sherds of the later fabric F1 came from the same fill.

B.1.19 Six body sherds (18g) in fabric G2 from palaeosol 5602, which produced Neolithic worked flint, could also be Neolithic, but this would be on the basis of the fabric alone. However, as set out above, the use of grog temper was not restricted to the earlier prehistoric period in this part of Kent, and this deposit, like 1102, also incorporated some sherds in fabric F1, and so could be contaminated.

B.1.20 Middle Iron Age ditch 1912 produced rim fragments of three vessels with simple incurving rims – possibly early Neolithic Plain Bowls, all in fabric G1. Three conjoining sherds (28g) of one vessel came from upper fill 1914, while 18 conjoining sherds (87g) of a similar vessel came from middle fill 1918. The basal fill 1917 produced another bowl rim (12g), but in association with a sandy Iron Age sherd and part of a coarseware jar of middle to late Iron Age type. These three vessels share some characteristics with ovoid middle Iron Age forms, and the grog temper does not rule out a middle Iron Age date. Nonetheless, a Neolithic origin must not be ruled out. Problems of dating some of the pottery from this ditch are exacerbated by the fact that the central fill was composed of a dump of pottery of mixed date – most of it middle and late Iron Age, but includes these possible Neolithic sherds, and some possibly Bronze Age material also.

B.1.21 Fill 1309 of middle Iron Age ditch 1308 yielded three conjoining body sherds (6g) in fabric G2, which were associated with flint-tempered sherds of probable Iron Age date. Again, these may be Iron Age rather than Neolithic.

### ***Bronze Age – early Iron Age***

B.1.22 There is no definite Bronze Age ceramic signature within this assemblage, although Bronze Age struck flints have been identified within deposits in the western part of the site. Very coarse flint-tempered fabric F1 could be either later Bronze Age or early Iron Age, but certainly has characteristics of Deverel-Rimbury, and some post Deverel-Rimbury, fabrics and vessel shapes.

B.1.23 A carinated shoulder fragment of a very large jar from ditch 1802 is decorated with fingertip impressions consistent with a ceramic style of tall, closed jar forms with upstanding necks that may derive from the Deverel-Rimbury tradition, but might instead be early Iron Age in date. The same context (1803) however, also produced 22 body sherds in the much finer fabric F4, which is more typical of early or middle Iron Age pottery.

B.1.24 A very large (shattered) basal fragment of a massive jar in fabric F1 from pit 4602 could also date to as early as the middle-late Bronze Age, but cannot be more closely dated on ceramic evidence. By extension, body sherds in fabric F1 from ditch 1103, ditch 1802, ditch 1806, and palaeosol 5602 can also be assigned a broad date starting as early as the later Bronze Age, but allowing the possibility of an early Iron Age date.

B.1.25 A large jar from the mixed dump in ditch 1912 is represented by 38 sherds (546g), including a crudely executed kick base, which may be late Bronze Age or early Iron Age. It is a distinctive fabric (F5) unique to this site which contains inclusions of finely rounded detrital

flint and quartzite, iron oxides and pale grog. At South-East of Park Farm, Ashford, a fabric containing similar detrital flint constituents has been assigned to the middle Iron Age (Jones 2010, 9), but the flint may be a natural component of a localised clay which could have been exploited at any date, and so the date of this crudely finished vessel is uncertain.

B.1.26 On balance, a Bronze Age presence is not clearly demonstrated as distinct from an early Iron Age ceramic phase, but should be allowed for in anticipation of the recovery of more distinctive Bronze Age pottery from future stages of the evaluation.

***Early and middle Iron Age***

B.1.27 It has been noted above that fragments of very coarse flint-tempered jars in Fabric F1, one with fingertipping on a carinated shoulder, could be early Iron Age rather than Bronze Age in date.

B.1.28 Some the remainder of the assemblage has been broadly dated to the early to middle Iron Age, based a single straight-sided vessel (corresponding broadly to a ‘saucepan’ pot form), on fabrics, and on the general characteristics of body sherd shape and finish of the bulk of this material. Fabrics F2, F3 and F4, which account for 125 sherds (1502g), incorporate more finely graded flint than F1, in some cases as very sparse or rare inclusions. This is generally a feature of later prehistoric fabrics. The straight-sided vessel is in fabric F4, a soft, lightly sanded, highly glauconitic clay with only sparse inclusions of crushed, angular white flint. The vessel has a simple flat base and is well-finished, with partial burnishing inside and out.

B.1.29 Two quartz sand-tempered wares amount to only nine sherds weighing 32g, and are very common Iron Age fabrics. They were recovered from ditches 1912 and modern ditch 4502, all as body sherds. Fabric Q1 is a medium grade glauconitic sandy fabric utilised very widely in the middle Iron Age across southern Britain, and suggests a move towards centralised production of this highly effective potting clay, derived from widely available Greensand sources. Fabric Q2 is slightly finer, with a silty texture, and is significant in the ceramic record from the early Iron Age. However, little more can be said about this small group of body sherds.

***Middle – late Iron Age***

B.1.30 Some of the pottery from mixed dump fill 1913 and lower fill 1917 of ditch 1912 could be dated to the end of the middle Iron Age or late pre-Roman Iron Age, based on vessel form and finish. A single body sherd from fill 1913 in a very fine sandy greyware containing sparse iron oxides (I2) has a Romanised appearance, including lightly burnished curvilinear decoration. A necked ovoid jar with flattened rim top in a related fabric (I2) with larger, more prominent iron oxide inclusions, and a vessel of similar shape in very coarse, mixed temper fabric F6 are not precisely dated but resemble S-shaped jars with elongated necks curving up to a well-defined rim. This shape originated at the end of the middle Iron Age and continues well into the late Iron Age.

**Table B.1.1: Quantification of prehistoric pottery**

Context	Fabric	Nos	Wt (g)	Abrasion	Date
305	F4	2	4	3	EIA-MIA
1006	F3	1	5	3	EIA-MIA
1102	F1	4	45	2	LBA-EIA
1102	G2	13	76	3	Eneo?

1102	G2	7	48	3	Eneo?
1309	F3	1	7	2	EIA-MIA
1309	G2	3	6	3	EIA-MIA?
1800	F4	1	3	3	EIA-MIA
1803	F1	34	42	3	LBA-EIA
1803	F1	10	129	2	LBA-EIA
1803	F1	13	499	1	MBA-EIA
1803	F4	22	131	2	EIA-MIA
1807	F1	2	11	3	LBA-EIA
1913	I1	2	281	2	MIA-LIA
1913	I1	6	443	2	MIA-LIA
1913	I2	1	40	1	LIA?
1913	F5	5	150	2	MBA-EIA
1913	F5	17	163	2	MBA-EIA
1913	F5	16	233	2	MBA-EIA
1913	F4	82	536	2	MIA
1914	G1	3	28	2	Eneo?
1917	F6	10	322	2	M-LIA
1917	G1	2	12	2	Eneo?
1917	Q2	1	4	2	MIA
1918	G1	18	87	2	Eneo?
1918	Q1	1	4	2	IA
1921	Q2	1	13	2	MIA
2307	F4	7	17	3	EIA-MIA
4505	Q2	1	6	3	MIA
4603	F1	57	723	2	BA-EIA
4603	F2	1	12	3	EIA-MIA
4606	F1	1	4	3	MBA-EIA
5304	F4	1	4	3	EIA-MIA
5304	G	1	1	3	Neo?
5602	F1	4	49	3	LBA-EIA
5602	G2	6	18	3	Neo?
TOTAL		357	4156		

## B.2 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

*By Edward Biddulph*

### *Introduction*

A.1.1 A total of 143 sherds of pottery, weighing 1037g, were recovered from context-groups spot-dated to the later 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 Hawkes and Hull's (1947) corpus of pottery from Camulodunum and the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (NRFRC; Tomber and Dore 1998).

A.1.2 Each context-group was quantified by sherd count and weight (grammes), and any rims present were additionally quantified by estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), which measures the proportion of rim that survives (thus, 0.3 equals 30%).

A.1.3 The following later Iron Age/Roman fabrics were noted (NRFRC codes in brackets):

- E20 Late Iron Age/early Roman fine sand-tempered fabric
- E30 Late Iron Age/early Roman sand-tempered fabric
- E80 Grog-tempered ware (SOB GT)
- O Unspecified oxidised ware
- R Unspecified reduced ware
- R20 Sandy reduced ware
- R30 Medium sandy reduced ware

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

Context	Sherds	Wt (g)	Description	Spot-date
403	2	29	Body sherd, fabric E80	Late Iron Age/early Roman
411	1	6	Body sherd, fabric E80 (oxidised)	Late Iron Age/early Roman
601	3	15	Body sherds, fabric E80	Late Iron Age/early Roman
604	4	37	Body sherds, fabric E80	Late Iron Age/early Roman
605	3	5	Body sherds, fabric E80	Late Iron Age/early Roman
606	2	19	Body and base sherds, fabric E80	Late Iron Age/early Roman
608	74	601	Bead-rimmed jars (CH) x 3, incised decoration and grooves on body, fabric E80 (0.2 EVE); platter (JC; cf. Hawkes and Hull 1947, Cam 26) x 2, fabric E80 (0.11 EVE); body and base sherds, fabric E80	Late Iron Age/early Roman
609	29	217	Body and base sherds. fabrics E80, R20	Early Roman
610	8	59	Body sherds, fabrics E30, E80, R20, R30	Early Roman
1203	1	4	?Body sherd/fired clay, fabric O	Undated
1206	3	13	Body sherds, fabrics E80, R	Early Roman
1303	2	13	Body sherds, fabric E80	Late Iron Age/early Roman
1502	4	6	Body sherds, fabric E80	Late Iron Age/early Roman
1903	1	4	Body sherd, fabric E	Late Iron Age/early Roman
2403	1	5	Body sherd, fabric E80	Late Iron Age/early Roman
5504	4	3	Small and abraded sherds E80.	Late Iron Age/early Roman
5806	1	1	Small and abraded sherd E80.	Late Iron Age/early Roman
TOTAL	143	1037		

### **Description**

- A.1.4 All context-groups are dated to the later Iron Age or early Roman period. The largest group was recovered from context 608, a fill of ditch 607 (Trench 6). All the pottery from this group is grog-tempered, and bead-rimmed jars and a platter were identified. The pottery from Trench 4 (contexts 403 and 411), Trench 6 (contexts 601, 604, 605 and 606), Trench 13 (contexts 1303), Trench 15 (context 1502) and Trench 24 (context 2403) is likely to be of similar date.
- A.1.5 Contexts 609 and 610 (Trench 6) and 1206 (Trench 12) contained fabrics that date after AD 43, and, together with grog-tempered pottery also recovered, date deposition to the mid/late 1st century AD or later.
- A.1.6 The condition of the pottery is poor. The pottery has an overall mean sherd weight (weight divided by number of sherds) of 7.5g, indicating a fragmented assemblage, suggesting that the pottery had been subject to multiple episodes of redeposition and dispersal away from core areas of use.

### **Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material**

- A.1.7 The pottery reported on here has the potential to inform future research through re-analysis and thus it is recommended that all the pottery is retained. This follows the advice set out in the 'Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology' (PCRG, SGRP, MPRG 2016).

## **B.3 Medieval and post-medieval pottery**

*By John Cotter*

### **Introduction and methodology**

B.3.1 A total of 41 sherds of post-Roman pottery weighing 397g was recovered from 19 contexts. This is mostly of medieval date with a few sherds of post-medieval pottery also present. All the pottery was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage. For each context the total pottery sherd count and weight were recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, followed by the context spot-date, which is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types in the context are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the presence of datable types were also recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls etc.) and any other attributes worthy of note (eg. decoration etc.). Full details may be consulted in the project archive.

### **Pottery fabrics**

B.3.2 Fabric codes referred to are those of the Kent fabric type series housed at Canterbury Archaeological Trust and which the author helped to develop. Medieval (and some post-medieval) Kent fabrics are fully described in a report on pottery from Townwall Street, Dover (Cotter 2006). A breakdown of the fabrics present (by sherd count only) is provided in Table 1 below.

**Table B.3.1: Breakdown of post-Roman pottery types from Field 1**

Fabric	Common Name	Date	No. Sherds
EM41	Coarse flint-tempered ware (South coast)	c1050-1150/75	1
EM44	Sandy ware with flint temper (abundant quartz) (South Coast)	c1050-1150/75	6
EM1	Early medieval Canterbury sandy ware	c1050-1225	10
EM3	Early medieval shelly-sandy ware	c1075-1250/75	5
EM.M5	Ashford-type (Potter's Corner) shelly-sandy ware	c1175 - 1300	6
M40B	Ashford/Wealden sandy ware	c1175 - 1400	7
LPM1	Late post-medieval red earthenware	c1775 - 1925	3
LPM10	Modern English stoneware	c1800 - 1940	3
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>41</b>

### *Date and nature of the assemblage*

B.3.3 The assemblage is generally in a fragmentary and fairly abraded condition, although this poor state may have something to do with local soil conditions. Some sherds, however, are reasonably large and some are fairly fresh. Ordinary domestic pottery types are represented and all typical of the wares commonly found in this part of Kent. Apart from the few late post-medieval sherds there is a strong 12th-13th century dating emphasis to the assemblage here.

B.3.4 The 35 medieval sherds come from features within seven of the trial trenches, while the six late post-medieval (or 19th-century) sherds are all from topsoil or subsoil and not assigned to any trenches. The highest concentration of medieval pottery is in the north-eastern part of Field 1 in Trench 7 (total 16 sherds, 207g), where it comes from the fills of a ditch. Other nearby trenches also produced a few sherds of medieval pottery (e.g. Trenches 52, 53, 8 and 12). As usual, cooking pots or jars appear to be the commonest vessel form represented although there is a single rim from a wide dish or pan from context 4106. No glazed wares (or jugs) were identified amongst the medieval assemblage. Early medieval Canterbury sandy ware (Fabric EM1) is the commonest medieval pottery fabric present (by sherd count) and this includes a distinctive cooking pot rim form datable to c 1075-1125/50. Other local South coast flint-tempered wares (EM41 and EM44) and Ashford/Wealden sandy wares (EM.M5 and M40B) make up the most of the remaining medieval pottery together with a few sherds of East Kent-type shelly-sandy ware (EM3).

B.3.5 The main value of the pottery from Field 1 is for dating purposes. The assemblage is not large enough to merit cataloguing and reporting in more detail.

## **B.4 Flint**

*By Michael Donnelly*

### *Introduction (Table B.4.1)*

**B.4.1** Field 1 of this large evaluation scheme brought to light a significant assemblage of 317 pieces of struck flint (including 37 sieved chips), 80 pieces of burnt unworked flint weighing 260g and several natural fragments. The assemblage was split between topsoil/subsoil material and flints from ditches, pits and other features. A large proportion of the assemblage

was of tools (14.95%), which included diagnostic artefacts spanning the early Neolithic through to the early Bronze Age. Among these were several arrowheads, a retouched haft from a larger object (now broken) and one fragment from a larger bifacial tool of uncertain form, possibly a sickle or dagger.

### Methodology

B.4.2 The artefacts were catalogued according to OA South's standard system of broad artefact/debitage type (Anderson-Whymark 2013; Bradley 1999), general condition noted and dating was attempted where possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Open Office spreadsheet. During the assessment additional information on condition (rolled, abraded, fresh and degree of cortication), and state of the artefact (burnt, broken, or visibly utilised) was also recorded. Retouched pieces were classified according to standard morphological descriptions (e.g. Bamford 1985, 72-77; Healy 1988, 48-9; Bradley 1999). Technological attribute analysis was initially undertaken and included the recording of butt and termination type (Inizan et al. 1999), flake type (Harding 1990), hammer mode (Onhuma and Bergman 1982), and the presence of platform edge abrasion.

**Table B.4.1: The flint assemblage from Field 1, Otterpool**

CATEGORY TYPE	Topsoil/subsoil	Features	Buried soil	Total
Flake	90	69	6	165
Blade	10	10	4	24
Bladelet	4	6		10
Blade index	13.46% (14/104)	18.82% (16/85)	40.0% (4/10)	17.09% (34/199)
Irregular waste	14	7		21
Chip	1			1
Sieved chip	Na	26	10	36
Core tablet	2			2
Crested piece	1	1		2
Core other bladelets	1	3		4
Core single platform flakes	1			1
Core multi-platform flakes	3	1		4
Core keeled flakes	2			2
Core levallois flakes		1		1
Core on a flake	1			1
Core fragment	1			1
Scraper end	3	1		4
Scraper side	2			2
Scraper sides+end	3	2		5
Scraper disc	1			1
Scraper thumbnail	1			1
Arrowhead leaf-shaped		2		2
Arrowhead chisel	1			1
Arrowhead barbed-and-tanged	1			1
Knife scale-flaked			1	1
Knife backed		1		1
Ground implement flake		2		2
Awl		1		1
Piercer	1			1
Denticulate	2			2
Microdenticulate		7		7
Notch	1			1
End truncation	1	1		2
Flake retouched	1	1		2
Blade retouched		1		1



Other retouch	4			4
Total	153	143	21	317

Burnt un-worked	7 / 61g	80 / 188g	1 / 11g	88 / 260g
No. burnt (%)	11 / 153 (7.19%)	15 / 143 (10.49%)	0%	26 / 317 (8.20%)
No. broken (%) (not including waste)	49 / 153 (32.03%)	47 / 117 (48.17%)	4 / 11 (36.36%)	100 / 281 (35.71%)
No. retouched (%) (not including waste)	22 / 153 (14.38%)	19 / 117 (16.24%)	1 / 11 (9.09%)	42 / 281 (14.95%)

### ***Provenance (Table B.4.2)***

B.4.3 The assemblage was almost evenly split between material from topsoil/subsoil (47.63%) and flints recovered from features (45.14%). Twenty-one flints were recovered from a buried soil found in centrally located trench 56 (6.62%) while two pieces were unstratified (0.63%). Nearly all of the flints from natural horizons were recovered from the topsoil (94.04%, 142/151) with just nine pieces recovered from the modern subsoil. The flints from features were largely comprised of material from ditches, with pit assemblages playing only a minor role as did flints from features of indeterminate form. Material from features appeared to cluster in the northeast quadrant of field 1 while flints from topsoil/subsoil were more dispersed, but with a clear concentration in the northwest and central parts of the site. Some of the larger topsoil assemblages came from trenches with flints from features, but in general large topsoil groups did not correspond to large assemblages from features (e.g. Trench 19, two topsoil, 23 from features, and Trench 47, 29 from topsoil and none from below this).

**Table B.4.2: The flint assemblage by context type**

CATEGORY TYPE	Total	Percentage
Ditches	111	35.02
Pits	18	5.68
Misc features	14	4.42
Topsoil	142	44.79
Buried soils	21	6.62
Subsoil	9	2.84
Unstratified	2	0.63
Total	317	[100]

### ***Raw material and condition (Table B.4.3)***

B.4.4 The assemblage consisted solely of flint from various sources including chalk and glacial/riverine gravels. The majority of the assemblage appeared to have been recovered from on or close to the chalk with the very thin abrasive cortex typical of north downs flint (25/148) or displayed either moderate to thick chalk cortex (32/148) or more heavily weathered chalk cortex (45). There were also numerous pieces (22) of typical Bullhead Beds flint (Bromehead and Dewey 1915). The remaining pieces with cortex displayed a wide range of conditions including thermal (12), polished (2), rolled (7) and indeterminate (3).

B.4.5 The assemblage displayed quite high levels of edge damage, as would be expected from a largely residual collection. However, the presence of sieved chips shows that many of these pieces will not have moved far, and most of the residual material was incorporated into later features during prehistory, so the levels of edge damage vary. Pieces displaying light edge damage were most common (45.35%); moderate, heavy and rolled flints accounted for 31.78% of the assemblage, while fresh pieces only amounted to 22.87%. Cortication was

dominated by lightly corticated pieces, with very few uncorticated pieces and around ten percent displaying moderate or heavy cortication.

B.4.6 As would be expected, flints from the topsoil/subsoil fraction are the most heavily damaged (47.85%) and the figures for moderate or heavy damage for the flints from features was actually very low (9.53%). Flints found in the buried soil in trench 56 were, however, quite heavily damaged at 36.36%, and it is likely that these pieces were not *in situ* but were part of an already disturbed assemblage. The very low levels of edge damage on the flints found in later prehistoric features did suggest that they probably derived from the soils excavated for the ditch, and then eroded back into these features, rather than a more mechanical form of artefact spreading such as being ploughed into the ditches. Plough redistribution would probably have resulted in far heavier edge damage, similar to that seen in the modern plough soil assemblage.

**Table B.4.3: flint by condition and cortication**

<b>Total assemblage</b>	Total	%	Cortication	Total	%
Fresh	59	22.87%	None	18	6.98%
Light	117	45.35%	Light	214	82.95%
Moderate	42	16.28%	Moderate	24	9.30%
Heavy	32	12.40%	Heavy	2	0.77%
Rolled	8	3.10%	Very heavy	0	
	258			258	
<b>Topsoil/subsoil</b>	Total	%	Cortication	Total	%
Fresh	20	14.29%	None	9	6.43%
Light	53	37.86%	Light	113	80.71%
Moderate	38	27.14%	Moderate	16	11.43%
Heavy	23	16.43%	Heavy	2	1.43%
Rolled	6	4.29%	Very heavy		
	140			140	
<b>Buried soil</b>	Total	%	Cortication	Total	%
Fresh	3	27.27%	None	1	9.09%
Light	4	36.36%	Light	7	63.64%
Moderate			Moderate	3	27.27%
Heavy	4	36.36%	Heavy		
Rolled			Very heavy		
	11			11	
<b>Features</b>	Total	%	Cortication	Total	%
Fresh	35	33.33%	None	8	7.62%
Light	60	57.14%	Light	92	87.62%
Moderate	4	3.81%	Moderate	5	4.76%
Heavy	4	3.81%	Heavy		
Rolled	2	1.91%	Very heavy		
	105			105	

### *The assemblage (Table B.4.4)*

B.4.7 The assemblage was quite large for an evaluation but lacked any significant groups from specific features, eg. pit assemblages. The flints recovered from features were most likely residual, but they did form coherent groups within these features. The large topsoil assemblage included the same broad artefact types as those recovered from features, but there were some subtle differences that indicate that much of the assemblage from features is broadly of the same age, while the topsoil assemblage is of a more mixed date. Overall, the assemblage has a low to moderate blade index of 17.09%, but this figure was very high in the admittedly small buried soil sample (40%), and slightly higher in the assemblage from features (18.82%). This figure suggests a largely Neolithic date (Ford 1987), and this is supported by numerous tool forms and core types. Classic Mesolithic debitage and tool forms such as conical bladelet cores, adzes, microliths or microburins, were absent from the assemblage while artefacts such as leaf-shaped arrowheads, well-defined microdenticulates, flakes from polished implements and cubic bladelet cores are present and are all definitely or very probably early Neolithic in date. Moreover, the scraper assemblage included numerous forms that are typical of the Neolithic, while the broad range of less period specific tools can be seen as another Neolithic characteristic, as assemblage diversity can be shown to have been far greater in the Neolithic than in earlier and later periods (Butler 2006).

B.4.8 The majority of the flake debitage was made up of regular forms with parallel or crossed negative scars, often very thin and clearly the product of a careful reduction strategy. Such flakes are generally recovered from early prehistoric industries. Only a very few squat, hard-hammer flakes indicating probable later prehistoric knapping were recovered.

B.4.9 In terms of cores and related debitage, the evaluation yielded 18 pieces (6.41%) consisting of 14 cores and four pieces of core dressing (2 core tablets and 2 core rejuvenation flakes). The cores were split between 10 flake cores and four bladelet cores. All four bladelet cores were cubic, multi-platformed examples that are very typically early Neolithic in date, although they can also be found either side of that period. The flake cores were very varied in form and included single, multi and dual platformed examples including two keeled cores and a levallois core. Most were heavily worked, and this and the range of specialised forms all suggest a Neolithic date.

B.4.10 Tools were extremely common here with 42 examples (14.95%), with slightly more in features and slightly less from topsoil/subsoil horizons. Such a figure is atypical of a balanced assemblage and most often relates to selected recovery of certain more obvious pieces. However, this also usually results in large numbers of blade forms, cores and related debitage being recovered as these are also quite obvious, but here this is not the case. The high incidence of tool forms may therefore genuinely reflect a tool-heavy assemblage.

B.4.11 The tools recovered included 13 scrapers, seven microdenticulates, four arrowheads (two leaf-shaped, one chisel and one barbed-and-tanged), four complex tools, two knives and two flakes from a polished implement, as well as seven other tool types found either as a pair of examples or singly. This wide range of forms suggests that numerous activities were undertaken here, and is suggestive of a domestic setting. These objects may perhaps have derived from surface spreads/middens, or from heavily truncated pit clusters. Flint tools are, however, also found in great numbers in the Neolithic and early Bronze Age at complex monuments such as causewayed enclosures, henges or barrows that may have served a range of functions to their communities.

B.4.12 Flint related activity on site continued into the early Bronze Age as is shown by the recovery of a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead. While this may be a casual loss, other tools, including one thumbnail scraper and a fine knife, may also belong to this period.

B.4.13 One object of note is a fragment of an invasively flaked piece from context 600 (topsoil trench 6). This piece is too large and thick to be an arrowhead but appears too thin to be from an axe. It has a definite curved profile and is fully retouched on its dorsal and only partially retouched on its ventral surface (Plate 24). It is likely that this has originated from some larger tool such as a complex knife, sickle or perhaps a laurel leaf and most likely dates to the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age.

### ***Key contexts***

B.4.14 Trench 6, ditches 603 and 607 contained a tool-heavy assemblage of 22 flints (8/22, 36.36%), six in ditch 603 and 16 in ditch 607. Ditch 603 contained flints in three fills (604, 605 and 606) comprising a bladelet, a side and end scraper, two microdenticulates, a naturally backed knife and a retouched flake. Five of these were tools. Ditch 607 had a more balanced assemblage with 12 flakes, one blade, a flake from a ground/polished implement, an end truncation on a blade and a leaf-shaped arrowhead (Plate 23). Several of these tools are either early Neolithic in date or very probably belong to that period. The large number of tools may indicate some form of structured deposition in a feature truncated by this ditch.

B.4.15 Trench 8, ditch 806 contained 11 flints including three tools (27.27%). The assemblage contained four flakes, two blades and two cores one of which was a cubic bladelet core of probable early Neolithic date. The tools comprised two microdenticulates on side trimming blades and a leaf-shaped arrowhead. All three tools are either exclusively early Neolithic in date or are typical of that period.

B.4.16 Trench 10, ditch 1008 contained just two flints but one was another example of a microdenticulate on a blade and is likely to be early Neolithic in date. The other flint was a piece of irregular waste.

B.4.17 Trench 11, ditch 1103 contained 18 flints but only one tool, a side and end scraper on a preparation flake. The remaining flints comprised 12 flakes, a blade, three pieces of irregular waste and a Levallois flake core. This assemblage is very probably Neolithic in date.

B.4.18 Trench 15, ditch 1504 contained 10 flints, six flakes, two blades, a piece of irregular waste and a microdenticulate on an inner flake. Trench 19 had a very similar assemblage of 23 flints, 12 of which were fine sieved chips. The remaining 11 pieces comprised five flakes, three blades, a flake from a ground/polished implement, a retouched blade and a microdenticulate on a flake. Neither of these microdenticulates are of the classic early Neolithic type with well-defined teeth, usually fashioned on slightly curving blades. Less well-made examples are also common in the early Neolithic, but examples of less well-made microdenticulates are also found in Mesolithic and later Neolithic assemblages.

B.4.19 Trench 26, feature 2605 was of indeterminate form but contained 10 flints. These comprised six flakes, two bladelets, a crested bladelet and a sieved chip. The assemblage is clearly early prehistoric in nature but lacks any diagnostic elements.

B.4.20 Trench 53, ditch 5303 contained just six flints but this included two cubic bladelet cores, very heavily worked, which are very typical of early Neolithic knapping. The remainder of the assemblage comprised three flakes and a piece of irregular waste.

B.4.21 Trench 6, topsoil 600 and subsoil 601 contained eight flints, five from the topsoil and three from the subsoil. The assemblage comprised three blades, four flakes and fragment from a large but thin invasively flaked tool, perhaps a complex knife or sickle (Plate 24). The tool could be part of a discoidal knife but the surviving segment lacks any patches of surface polish. It does appear to be a curved edge of a quadrilateral object with a clear corner at one end and a hint of another at the opposing end.

B.4.22 Trench 9, topsoil 900 contained just six flints, but three were scrapers while the remaining three were two flakes and a piece of irregular waste. The scrapers consisted of two side-and-end types on regular flakes from the early stages of core reduction, while the third was a fine disc scraper on an inner levallois flake and is probably late Neolithic or early Bronze Age in date.

B.4.23 Trench 11, topsoil 1100 contained eight flints comprising five flakes, a piece of irregular waste, a cubic blade core and a large backed blade with a heavy notch. This piece has plough damage and is not on a typical blade but on a thick preparatory blade. It does not resemble the very carefully made tools that are typical of early prehistoric assemblages and may well be Bronze Age in date.

B.4.24 Trench 15, topsoil 1500 contained just three flints but this included one barbed-and-tanged arrowhead of Sutton type (EH). Trench 15 was immediately east of trench 47 that also contained artefacts dated to the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age and it is possible that there may have been a focus of related activity here.

B.4.25 Trench 36, topsoil 3600 contained 11 flints including a core tablet and a crested flake. These pieces were rare at STOT17 so the presence here of half of the recovered examples is of note. Also present were a retouched flake, six flakes, a blade and a piece of irregular waste.

B.4.26 Trench 37, topsoil 3700 contained 14 flints, comprising seven flakes, a blade, a piece of irregular waste, a chisel arrowhead (Plate 25), two scrapers, a denticulate and an end truncation. The chisel arrowhead is late Neolithic in date.

B.4.27 Trench 42, topsoil 4200 contained 11 flints, comprising six flakes, a blade, two pieces of irregular waste, an end of blade scraper and a heavily burnt fragment from a large invasively flaked tool such as a complex knife.

B.4.28 Trench 47, topsoil 4700 and subsoil 4701 contained the largest single assemblage of 29 pieces, 23 of which were topsoil finds. The assemblage comprised 20 flakes, two pieces of irregular waste, one chip, one core tablet, three flake cores, a thumbnail scraper and a haft from a larger object on unknown form. This larger tool is likely to be Neolithic or early Bronze Age in date and this date would also seem applicable to the scraper and to the flake assemblage recovered. Trench 15 to the east of 47 contained our only barbed-and-tanged arrowhead suggesting a possibly focus of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age activity here.

## *Discussion*

B.4.29 This is a clearly important flint assemblage that is very likely to be largely Neolithic to early Bronze Age in date. Its tool-heavy character is unusual and may indicate a site of some importance within this evaluation area.

B.4.30 The small assemblage from the sample squares of the buried soil in Trench 56 is unusual in that it looked to be early in date but was in poor condition and was not likely to be *in situ*. However, this was a very small assemblage and the high blade index may not be typical of the whole deposit.

B.4.31 There is a marked difference between the flints recovered from features and from the topsoil/subsoil. Feature assemblages are generally in better condition and include all of the early Neolithic tools and most of the typically early Neolithic tools, specialised cores and debitage. These are also localised to the northeast quadrant of the development area, and may indicate that some of the buried remains identified there may also be early Neolithic in date. Alternatively, these flints may originate from features that have been truncated by the ditches in which they were found.

B.4.32 The topsoil and subsoil assemblage is more mixed in date and contains all of the definite late Neolithic/early Bronze Age tools, as well as many of the probable cores and debitage from those periods. Beaker period assemblages are often found in soil horizons but actual settlement can be hard to find. The possibility remains that pits of this period may exist or have been truncated in the evaluation area, but it is also possible that these more edge-damaged flints may have originated from a surface deposit or midden. There is a clear concentration of this material to the west and also to the south of the early Neolithic assemblage.

B.4.33 The flint recovered from this evaluation is of note. The possibility that early features of potentially regional significance may be found should further work be undertaken. It is also possible that there may be localised preservation of buried soils such as was detected in Trench 56, and that these will also contain significant and potentially *in situ* flintwork. If found, these may generate a considerable assemblage and are also likely to be of regional significance.

## **B.5 Fired Clay and Ceramic building material**

*By Cynthia Poole*

B.5.1 A small quantity of fired clay and ceramic building material was recovered from the evaluation trenches in Field 1. Fired clay amounting to 151 fragments weighing 1634g was recovered by hand excavation and from sieved samples from ditch and pit fills in Trenches 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 19 and 20. Two fragments of ceramic building material weighing 50g were recovered from topsoil in Trenches 14 and 22. The assemblage has been fully recorded on an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with guidelines set out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2007), which can be added to as excavation progresses. The record includes quantification, fabric type, form, surface finish, dimensions and significant characteristics. The assemblage is summarised by context in Table B.5.1. Fabrics were characterised on macroscopic features and with the aid of x20 hand lens.

- B.5.2 The fired clay was nearly all made in a very fine sandy – silty micaceous clay fired to varying shades of red, orange, brown, buff and grey (Fabric A). One object had the addition of fine organic material probably chaff visible as fine voids and creating a laminar texture to the fabric (AV). Two small fragments contained small red rounded iron oxide inclusions in the basic matrix (Fabric B). There was also a group of dark brown sandy sediment (fabric Q), which are probably lumps of natural subsoil. Most fragments are undiagnostic, retaining little or no shape. A single flat moulded surface is the most common feature where any deliberate shaping exists. Only three groups of fragments could be identified in relation to form.
- B.5.3 One of the largest groups, recovered from the fill 403 of pit 404, probably derives from an oven structure. Fragments have a flat smooth moulded surface on one side and on five pieces there are impressions of wattles on the opposite side. The wattles measure from 9 to 17mm in diameter, which is within the standard range normally found on fired clay derived from ovens. The fragments measure between 17 and 40mm thick. This wattle supported structure could have formed either the oven walls or part of a suspended floor. Such structural material cannot be closely dated but is most commonly found during the Iron Age, Roman and Saxon periods. This material is associated with late Iron Age-early Roman pottery and the fired clay is consistent with such a date.
- B.5.4 A fragment of a flat plate or disc was recovered from layer 805. This had the form of a flat slab with a smooth flat top, and a rough flat base, which was pierced by scatter of stab marks made with a point of the size of a skewer. The stab marks measure 4mm in diameter and up to 18mm deep and at least three were present set from 22 to 33mm apart. The plate measures 25mm thick and over 75mm long, but its overall size cannot be determined. The form is reminiscent of medieval and later malting kiln floor tiles and is similar to a fragment of a similar stabbed plate fragment found at Owslebury, Hampshire, in the ditch of the middle Iron Age banjo enclosure. An earlier date for this object is not impossible, but very little fired clay has been recorded from earlier prehistoric sites.
- B.5.5 A large group of fired clay from the fill 1915 of ditch 1912 has the appearance of hearth floor surface. It has a single smooth flat even surface that has been fired to a light grey, changing below to a light orange margin and dark brown below. A couple of pieces have gravel impressions on the underside. The fragments measure 14-17mm thick. Some amorphous lumps of heat reddened clay from fill 1913 of the same ditch may derive from areas of natural clay peripheral to the hearth. A simple hearth of this type could date to any period, though this is associated with middle-late Iron Age pottery and is likely to be contemporary.
- B.5.6 The indeterminate fired clay cannot be dated more closely than prehistoric to medieval, during all of which time periods fired clay was utilised, and must necessarily be phased from associated dateable artefacts. In some contexts it is associated with late Iron Age-early Roman pottery and it is likely that most of the fired clay belongs to this period of activity. The two tiny fragments in fabric B are the only pieces from the fill of a later feature, a medieval or later ditch 2002. These scraps could in fact be fragments of brick.

B.5.7 The two pieces of ceramic building material comprised a fragment of brick and flat roof tile. The brick was made in a reddish orange fine sandy fabric containing a scatter of medium quartz sand and red-black ferruginous argillaceous grit typical of Wealden clay fabrics. The roof tile was made in an orange fine sandy clay with fine cream flecking and containing a scatter of medium quartz sand grains and red round argillaceous pellets. The tile measured 11.5mm thick and is probably a fragment of peg tile. Both pieces are post-medieval, broadly dated to 17th-19th century. They were probably incorporated into the topsoil as a result of agricultural activity.

**Table B.5.1: Summary of the fired clay and ceramic building material**

Context	Sample No	Nos	Wt (g)	Material	Form	Fabric	Spot date
1400	~	1	31	CBM	Roof	D	Post-medieval
2200	~	1	19	CBM	Brick	Wealden	Post-medieval
403	~	2	11	FC	Indet	A	Preh-Med
403	<400>	45	439	FC	Oven str	A	Preh-Med
406	~	3	3	FC	Indet	A	Preh-Med
502	~	15	48	FC	Indet	A	Preh-Med
502	<500>	1	3	FC	Indet	A	Preh-Med
608	~	16	40	FC	Indet	A	Preh-Med
805	~	5	102	FC	Oven furniture	AV	Roman?
1102	~	9	38	FC	Indet	Q	Preh-Med
1913	~	1	4	FC	Indet	A	Preh-Med
1913	<1900>	6	35	FC	Indet	A	Preh-Med
1915	~	55	946	FC	Hearth	A	Preh-Med
2003	~	2	3	FC	Indet	B	Preh-Med

## B.6 Stone

*By Ruth Shaffrey*

B.6.1 A total of 87 pieces of stone were retained and submitted for analysis. One piece of stone is a flint cobble (SF 9: context 1913), which has been used at both ends as a hammerstone, with one showing extensive percussion damage, and the other just a small amount. The cobble weighs 247g and measures 35-37 x 32-40 x >130mm long. A total of 86 pieces of burnt limestone (oxidised to a grey colour rather than sooted) weigh 2179g. None of these are worked.

### *Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material*

B.6.2 The hammerstone is an object and should be retained. A small sample of the burnt stone could be retained in case of future analysis but all the rest of the stone can be discarded. Note that this contains items with the following small finds numbers: 6-11, 13-14, 16-21.



## B.7 Fuel Ash Slag

*By Geraldine Crann*

B.7.1 Three contexts dating to the late Iron Age or early Roman period produced fuel ash slag, a by-product of high temperature processes other than those involved in the production of metals.

B.7.2 The following discussion of fuel ash slag is taken from the English Heritage guidelines for archaeometallurgy: 'Silicate materials, such as clay and stone, will form a glass at lower temperatures if fluxing compounds are present. Common fluxes are the alkalis – soda and potash – found in plant ashes. The ash from a fuel will thus react with the silicates in clay or stone vessels or hearths to produce glassy (vitrified) materials. These glassy wastes are usually described as fuel ash slag' (English Heritage 2001).

**Table B.7.1. Fuel Ash Slag**

Context	Description	Date
606	13 fragments, 80g	LIA/ERB
608	2 fragments, 19g	LIA/ERB
1206	1 fragment, 7g	ERB

## B.8 Metalwork

*By Ian Scott*

B.8.1 A single iron object was recovered, a length of bar or possibly a nail:

Context 709 Rod or nail fragment, encrusted with corrosion. Possibly of square section it appears to be bent or slightly hooked at one end and very slightly bent the other end. Not closely datable. L: 95mm

## APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

### C.1 Environmental Samples

*By Sharon Cook and Rebecca Nicholson*

#### **Introduction**

C.1.1 Thirteen bulk samples were taken from field 1 of the evaluation at Otterpool, Stanford, Kent primarily for the retrieval of Charred Plant Remains (CPR) and artefacts. The recovery of material followed the OA sampling guidelines (OA 2017b).

#### **Method**

C.1.2 The bulk samples were processed at Oxford Archaeology using a modified Siraf-type water flotation machine. The flots were collected in a 250µm mesh and heavy residues in a 500µm mesh and dried. The residue fractions were sorted by eye while the flot material was sorted using a low power (x10) binocular microscope to extract cereal grains and chaff, smaller seeds and other quantifiable remains.

C.1.3 Identifications were carried out using standard morphological criteria for the cereals (Jacomet 2006), identification of wild plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al.* 2006) and by comparison with modern reference material. Classification and nomenclature of plant material follows Stace (2010).

#### **Results**

C.1.4 Table C.1.1 lists the charred taxa identified from each sample.

C.1.5 Charcoal was present within all samples and, with the exception of samples <1> and <5601>, includes pieces larger than 4mm in size. Much of the charcoal exhibits external encrustation by a mineral precipitate, although the extent of this varies within each assemblage. Samples <3> and <4>, which came from 3309 and 3311, the sole fills of pits with reddened edges indicating *in situ* burning, contain only charcoal, and were clearly from wood used as fuel. Fragments identified as Maloideae were submitted for radiocarbon dating, and have returned a middle Saxon date range of 670-87- cal AD (SUERC- 80637; 1253 ±24 BP). No further species identifications have been carried out at this stage, but there is clearly potential for further identifications. All of the flots include some modern material such as fine roots, crop debris and uncharred seeds.

C.1.6 Where present, the grain in most samples is in generally poor condition with most having a puffy, clinkered appearance and external encrustation. Consequently, a large percentage are indeterminate. The flot from fill 406 of pit 405 (sample <401>) is an exception to this pattern. This sample includes abundant grain including some very well-preserved barley grains (*Hordeum* sp.) accompanied by wheat (*Triticum* sp.) in poorer condition as well as occasional chaff and wild plant seeds. The reason for the difference in grain condition between the wheat and barley is unclear. Pit 405 is undated, as the only finds were flint chips from sieving, but the charred grain suggests that a late Iron Age/early Roman date, like that of pit 404 adjacent, from which sample <400> was taken, would be more appropriate.

C.1.7 Undated sample <500>, from ditch fill 502, is also rich in CPR and charcoal, the latter including some roundwood. Charred grain is largely fragmented but includes abundant wheat as well as oats (*Avena* sp.) and several grains identified as probably barley. Chaff includes fragments of glume bases, rachis fragments and awn fragments. The presence of glume bases indicates that the wheat is likely to be spelt or emmer (*Triticum spelta/dicoccum*). Several fragments of large legume are likely to be from cultivated pulses, either pea (*Pisum* sp.) or Celtic bean (*Vicia faba*). Wild plant seeds include typical weeds of arable fields including stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) various grass seeds (Poaceae) as well as plants found on waste and damp ground such as chenopod (*Chenopodium* sp.), docks (*Rumex* sp.), rush (*Juncus* sp(p.)) and vetches (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.).

C.1.8 Pottery was retrieved from the residues of samples <1>, <5>, <500>, <1000>, <1900>, <4100>, <5600> and <5601>; fired clay from samples <400>, <500> and <1900>; burnt flint from <2>, <3>, <4>, <5>, <500>, <1000> and <5600> and possible struck flint from samples <1>, <2>, <5>, <400>, <401>, <500>, <1900>, <4100> and <5600>. These are considered in the respective Finds reports.

### ***Discussion and Recommendations***

C.1.9 The samples from Field 1 have produced mixed results. While some of the flots have produced little useable material, samples <401> and <500> have proved to be very rich and both are worth taking to full analysis at a later date, although dating <500> would be required. Samples <1>, <2>, <3>, <4>, <5>, <400>, <1000>, <1900>, <4100>, <5600> and <5601> contain very little material, the majority of which has been quantified, although the charcoal has not been identified to species.

C.1.10 Early prehistoric flint were the only finds recovered from the features containing samples 1 and 100. If Neolithic, the grain from these samples would potentially be significant, although the plant remains were few, and the presence of roots and other intrusive material means that the charred material cannot be guaranteed not to be intrusive, unless confirmed as Neolithic by radiocarbon-dating. Cereals are rare from Neolithic sites in south-east England and recovering evidence for cultivation practices, crops and the use of wild foods should be a research priority for any future excavation.

C.1.11 In general, if further excavation is carried out it is recommended that sampling should take place, ideally from a range of features across the site. This sampling should be carried out in accordance with the most recent sampling guidelines (e.g. Oxford Archaeology 2017; English Heritage 2011).

### ***Retention/Discard***

C.1.12 The flots warrant retention at least until all archaeological works on this site are complete, when the relationships of these features are better understood, at which point a final 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
1	2603	26	36	Pit 2605	Early pre-historic	40		+	++	+			Mostly modern roots and straw fragments. Charcoal all <2mm. Crops remains include 6 small indet. glume base fragments & 1 indet cereal grain. Also 1 seed of <i>Veronica hederifolia</i> & 1 indet seed frag.
2	4606	46	38	Pit 4605	MBA/EIA	50	+++	++	+++	+++		+	Rich in glume base frags including occasional spikelet forks – too small to speciate. Grain in mostly poor condition majority is indet. But include 1 <i>Triticum</i> sp., 2 <i>Avena/Bromus</i> . Also <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp., 1 <i>Prunus</i> sp. stone fragment, 3 frags <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> capsule and wild plant seeds: <i>Sambucus</i> , <i>Carex</i> sp., <i>Rumex acetosella</i> and a number of indet seeds in poor condition.
3	3310	33	36	Pit 3309	undated	600	++++						Charcoal only in scanned portion. 100ml scanned.
4	3312	33	36	Pit 3311	undated	700	++++						Charcoal only in scanned portion. 100ml scanned.
5	1102	11	34	Ditch 1103	LBA/ EIA	8	+	+	+				Rich in modern material including uncharred <i>Chenopodium</i> sp. Also 2 indet charred cereal grains & 2 indet. glume base fragments.
400	403	4	30	Post-hole 403	LIA/ERB	25	++++	+++		++			Rich in modern material. Grain clinkered and heavily encrusted. Grain mostly indet but includes 3 <i>Hordeum</i> sp., and 3 <i>Triticum</i> sp., 1 <i>Avena/Bromus</i> . Wild plant seeds incl. 6 <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp., 1 cf <i>Juncus</i> sp., 1 partial

													Asteraceae.
401	406	4	40	Ditch 405	?LIA/ERB	110	++++	+++++	+++	+++			Grains in mixed condition with some v well preserved and others fragmentary and clinkered. 200+ <i>Hordeum</i> sp., 200+ <i>Triticum</i> sp., 300+ indet cerealia, 50+ <i>Avena/Bromus</i> , 15+ <i>Avena</i> sp., 15+ <i>Bromus</i> sp. Occasional rachis fragments and glume base fragments. <i>Avena</i> awns present. 100+ wild plant seeds in v poor condition, incl <i>Anthemis cotula</i> , Asteraceae frags, <i>Chenopodium</i> sp, Amaranthaceae frags, <i>Rumex</i> sp., and <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp. Occasional grains have some characteristics of <i>Secale cereale</i> , however these are in poor condition and may be distorted grains of other species.
500	502	5	30	Ditch 505	undated	400	++++	+++++	+++	++++		+++	Charcoal includes roundwood. Very rich sample. 400+ indet cereal, 100+ <i>Triticum</i> sp. & cf <i>Triticum</i> sp., 2 cf <i>Hordeum</i> sp., 25+ <i>Avena/Bromus</i> and <i>Avena</i> sp., <i>Triticum</i> and <i>Avena</i> awn fragments, high percentage of fragmented grain. Wild plant seeds include <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., <i>Anthemis cotula</i> , various grass seeds, <i>Rumex</i> sp., <i>Juncus</i> sp., and indet seed fragments. 1 <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> capsule fragment. 50+ glume base fragments, 4 unidentified rachis fragments, 2 detached embryos. 25+ <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp., 10+ fragments of legume >4mm.
1000	1007	10	38	Ditch 1008	?Neo	25	++	+++	+	+		+	Mostly modern material as well as unidentified clinkered material. 2 possible <i>Hordeum</i> sp. 2 <i>Triticum</i> sp. Remainder of grain is indet. 1 glume base fragment, 4 nutshell fragments – probably <i>Corylus avellana</i> , Wild plant seeds include <i>Galium aparine</i> , <i>Rumex acetosella</i> and indet frags.

1900	1913	19	40	Ditch 1914	LIA/ERB	40	++	+	+	+			Majority of flot is modern material. Occasional unidentified clinkered fragments. 3 indet cereal grains, 1 <i>Avena/Bromus</i> , 15+ small glume base fragments, 1 <i>Stellaria media</i> .
4100	4106	41	36	Pit 4105	c. AD 1075-1150	25	++++	++++	++	+++		+	Grain is mostly indet with 25+ <i>cf Triticum</i> sp., 10+ <i>cf Hordeum</i> sp., 15+ <i>Avena/Bromus</i> . 10 indet rachis frags, 2 detached embryos. Wild plant seeds include <i>Anthemis cotula</i> , Asteraceae seeds missing exterior details, 1 <i>Isolepis setacea</i> , 1 <i>Rubus</i> sp., 1 grass seed, 3 <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp., 5+ fragments of legume >4mm.
5600	5602	56	40	?palaeosol	LBA/EIA	25	+++	++	+	+		++	Rich in modern roots, uncharred <i>Chenopodium</i> sp. and crop debris. Grain is mostly indet with 2 <i>cf Triticum</i> sp., and 1 <i>cf Hordeum</i> sp., 4 glume base frags. 1 <i>Galium aparine</i> .
5601	5602	56	6	Buried soil	LBA/EIA	5		++	+	++			Grain has a clinkered appearance. 4 <i>Triticum</i> sp., 4 indet cereal grains, 5 glume base fragments inc partial spikelet forks. 5 <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp., 1 <i>Medicago</i> sp., 3 <i>Rumex</i> sp.

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

**Table C.1.1: Environmental samples**

## C.2 Animal Bone

By Lee G. Broderick

### Introduction

C.2.1 A total of four animal bone specimens were recovered from the site (Table C.2.1), all collected by hand. In general, the specimens were both fragmentary and in very poor condition.

### Description

C.2.2 The bones came from late Iron Age/early Roman contexts 1913 and 608. The specimens themselves were in a very poor condition and could not be identified with absolute certainty but one was the distal end of a *cf.* horse (*Equus caballus*) scapula and the other a *cf.* domestic cattle (*Bos taurus taurus*) maxillary molar.

### Conclusions

C.2.3 As such a small assemblage, in such poor condition, it is not possible to say anything beyond the presence of these two species on the site.

### Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

C.2.4 The assemblage should not be considered for retention and no further work on the assemblage is recommended.

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

	LIA/ERB
domestic cattle?	1
horse?	1
<b>Total NISP</b>	2
<b>Total NSP</b>	4

**Table C.2.2: NSP and total mass per context.**

Context	NSP	Mass (g)
608	2	3
1913	2	50

## C.3 Radiocarbon Dating

C.3.1 *Maloideae* Charcoal from layer 3310, the fill of a pit with *in situ* burning in Trench 33. was submitted for radiocarbon dating, and produced the following result:

*RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE*

24 July 2018

**Laboratory Code** SUERC-80637 (GU48374)  
**Submitter** Rebecca Nicholson  
Oxford Archaeology South  
Janus House  
Osney Mead  
Oxford OX2 0ES  
**Site Reference** STOT17  
**Context Reference** 3310  
**Sample Reference** 3  
**Material** charcoal : Maloideae roundwood  
 **$\delta^{13}\text{C}$  relative to VPDB** -25.7 ‰  
**Radiocarbon Age BP** 1253  $\pm$  24

**N.B.** The above  $^{14}\text{C}$  age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at [suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk](mailto:suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk).

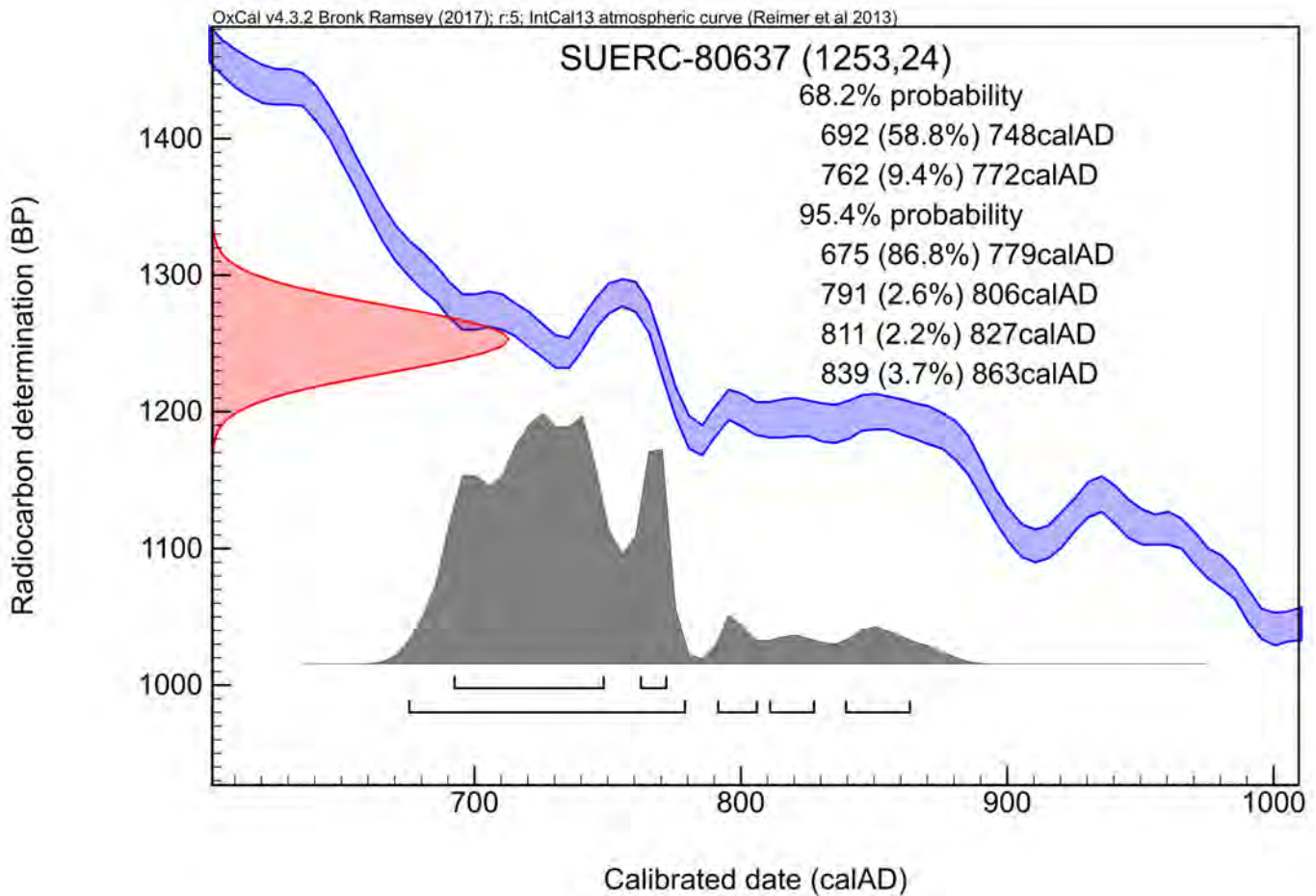
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :



Checked and signed off by :







The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.\*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

\* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

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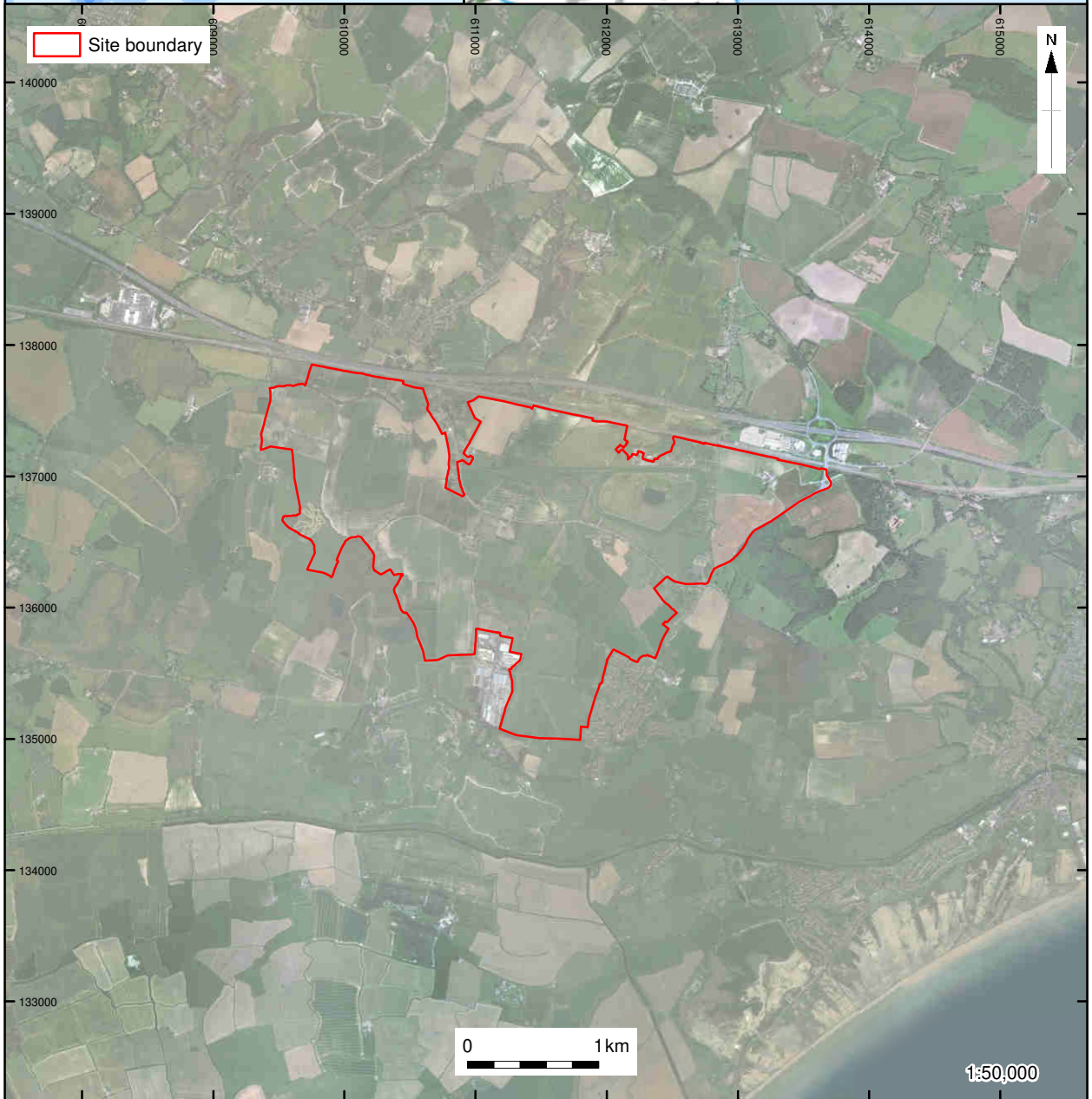
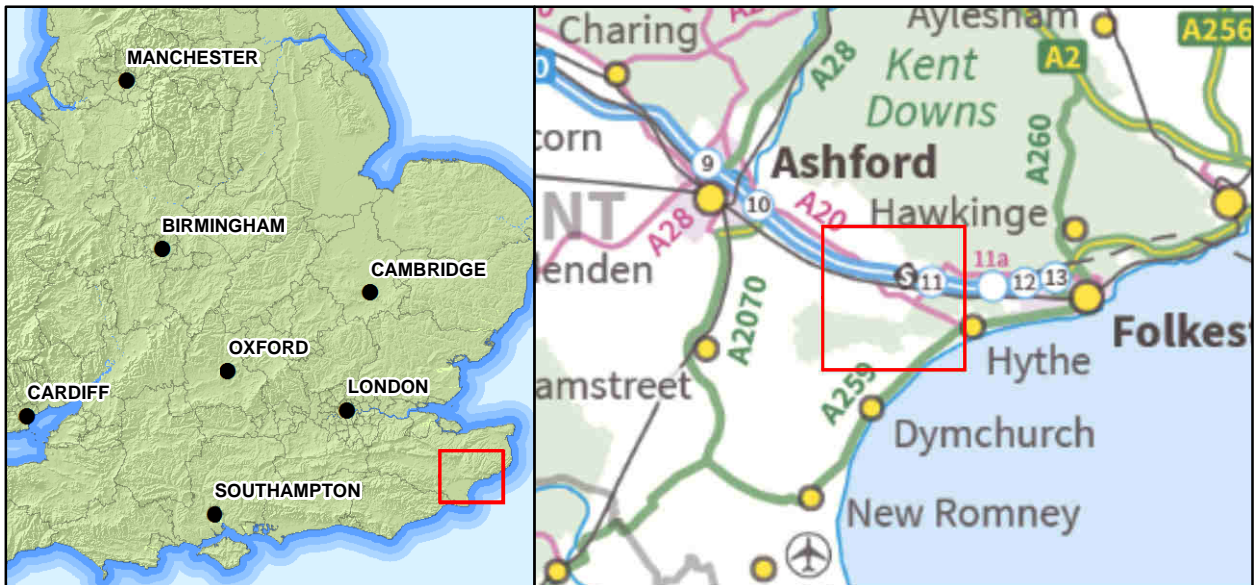
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## APPENDIX E      SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

<b>Site name:</b>	Field 1, Otterpool Park
<b>Site code:</b>	STOTEV
<b>Grid Reference</b>	TR 118 363
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date and duration:</b>	December 2017 to February 2018
<b>Area of Site</b>	15.4ha
<b>Location of archive:</b>	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.
<b>Summary of Results:</b>	<p>Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by Arcadis, acting on behalf of Shepway District Council, to undertake a large trial-trench evaluation at the site of a proposed new town of Otterpool Park in Kent, south of the M20 and HS1. This report is concerned with the Field 1 of the site, comprising Trenches 1-58. Fieldwork was undertaken between December 2017 and February 2018.</p> <p>Geophysical survey of Field 1 suggested the presence of a series of linear and curvilinear ditched boundaries. Excavations confirmed that a number of these were of archaeological origin, although other features indicated in the geophysical survey were demonstrated to be natural geological undulations, and further ditches and pits that did not show on the geophysical survey were discovered on the site. Overall, the geophysical survey indicated only a very partial representation of the archaeological features within Field 1.</p> <p>Features were restricted in the western, southern and northern areas of the field, with the central and north-eastern part of the site producing the largest density of features and finds of all periods represented. The worked flint recovered was exceptional, comprising a tool-heavy assemblage that was predominantly early Neolithic in date. Some Early Neolithic pottery was also found. However, virtually all of the Neolithic material was in contexts of demonstrably later date, and no certain features of this period were uncovered. No certain Bronze Age features were identified, although the struck flint included a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead and several other tools. Some of the pottery was possibly of later Bronze Age date, but could equally have been early Iron Age.</p> <p>In the early-middle Iron Age ditches on NW-SE and NE-SW alignments were laid out in the central and north-eastern part of the site, and two pits of this date were also excavated. Some of the ditches possibly formed a large curvilinear enclosure, but this is uncertain. Iron Age activity continues through the middle Iron Age and into the late Iron Age/early Roman period,</p>

although in this period a shift in focus towards the north-east (Field 3) and east occurs. Activity in Field 1 appears to have ceased by the second century AD.

A number of ditches in the eastern part of the site produced pottery dating c AD 1075-1300, relating to another enclosure system that is probably agricultural in nature. Two post-medieval or modern drainage ditches were also uncovered.



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Figure 1: Site location



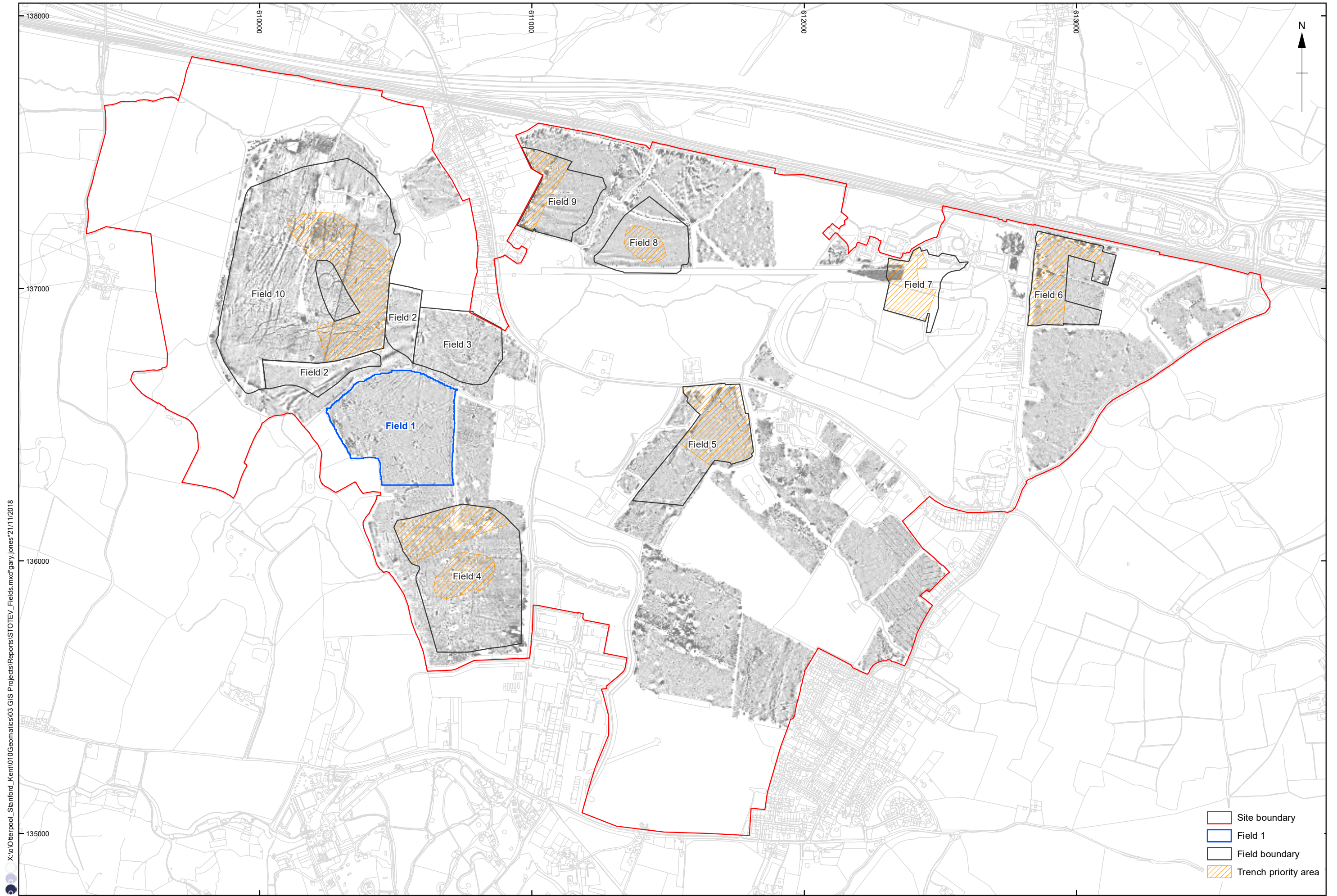


Figure 2: Field 1 in relation to the rest of the site



Field boundaries  
Evaluation trench  
Trench priority area

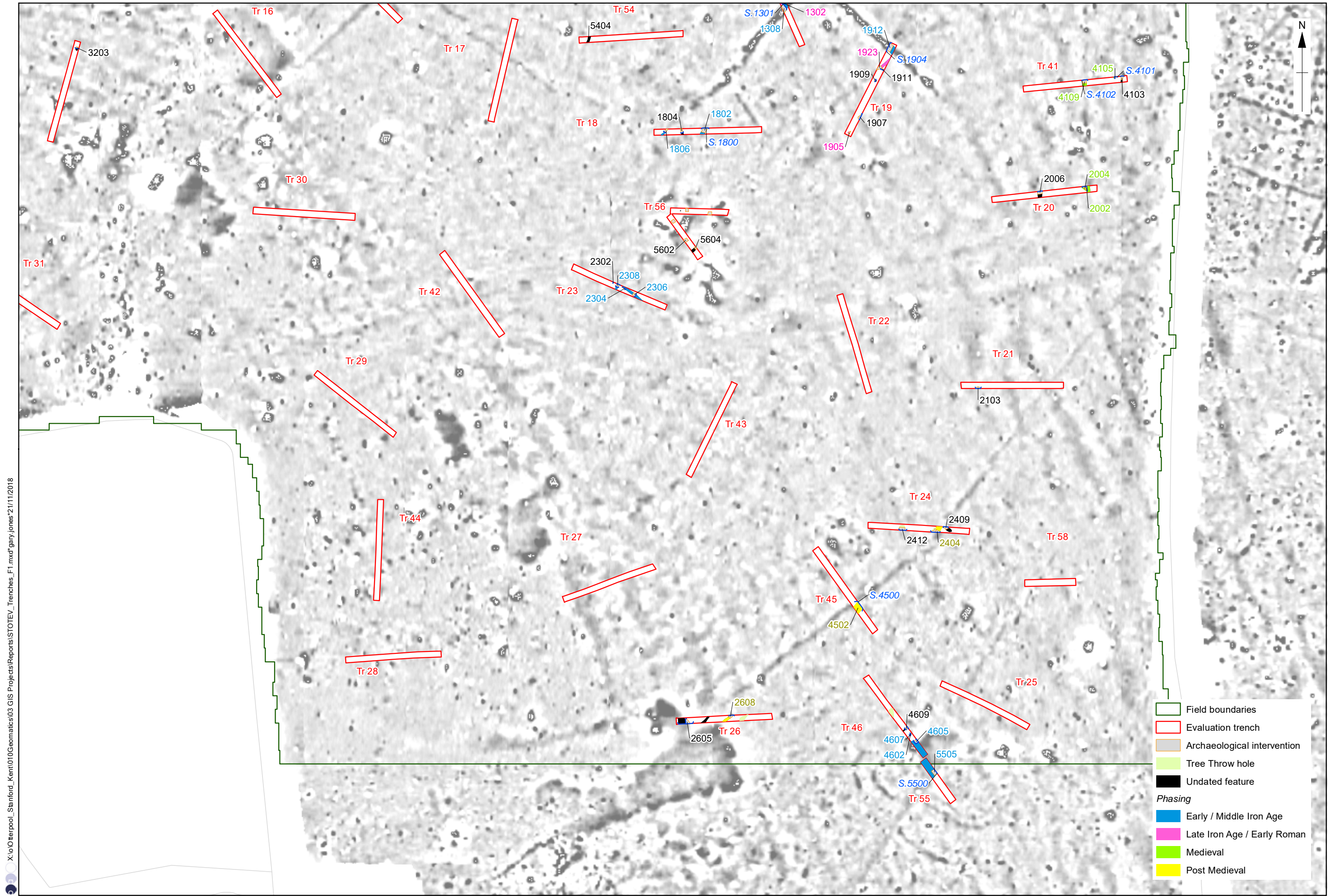
Figure 3: Overview of Field 1



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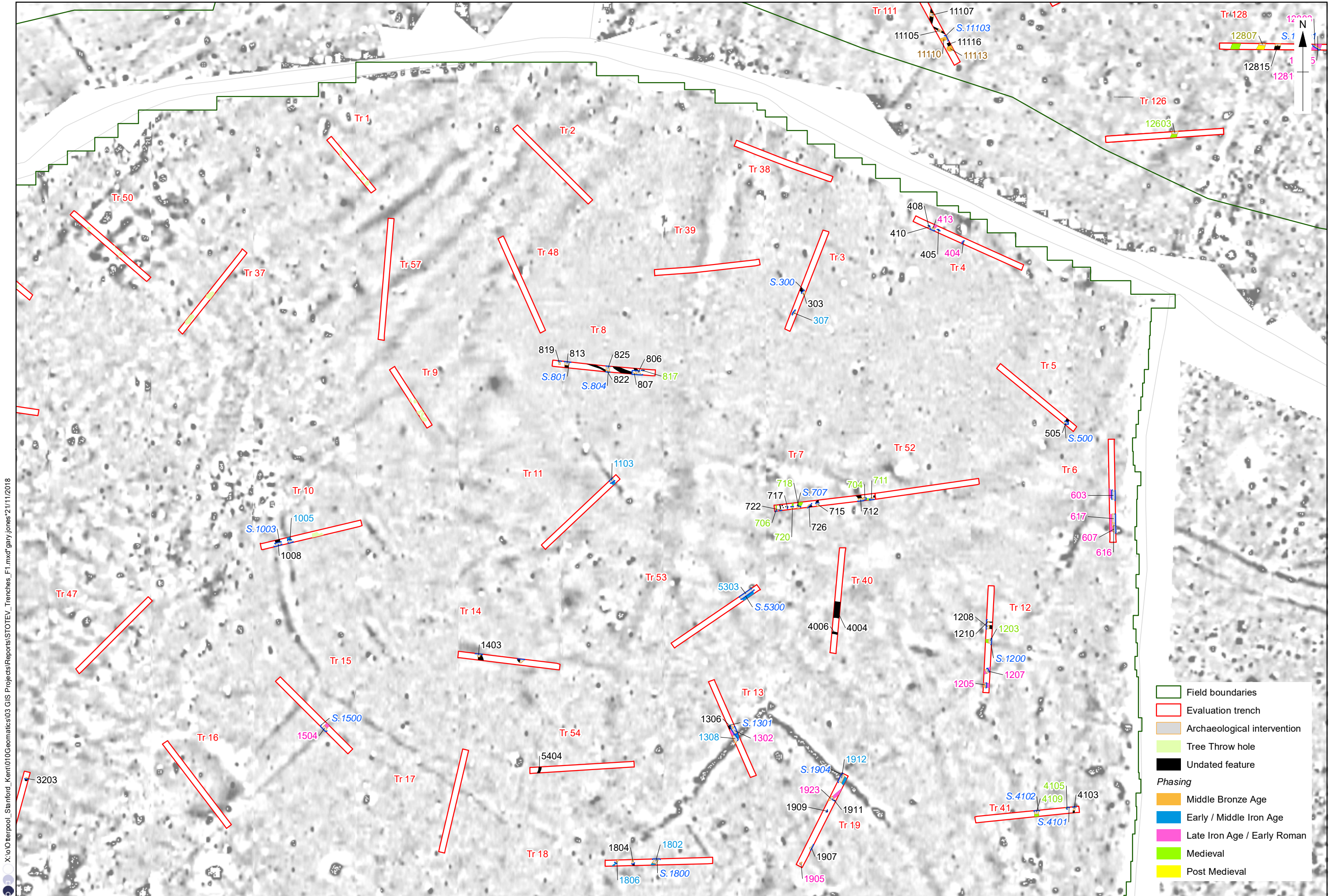
Figure 4: Trenches and features in the Western Area, Field 1



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Figure 5: Trenches and features in the Southern Area, Field 1



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Figure 6: Trenches and features in the North-Eastern Area, Field 1

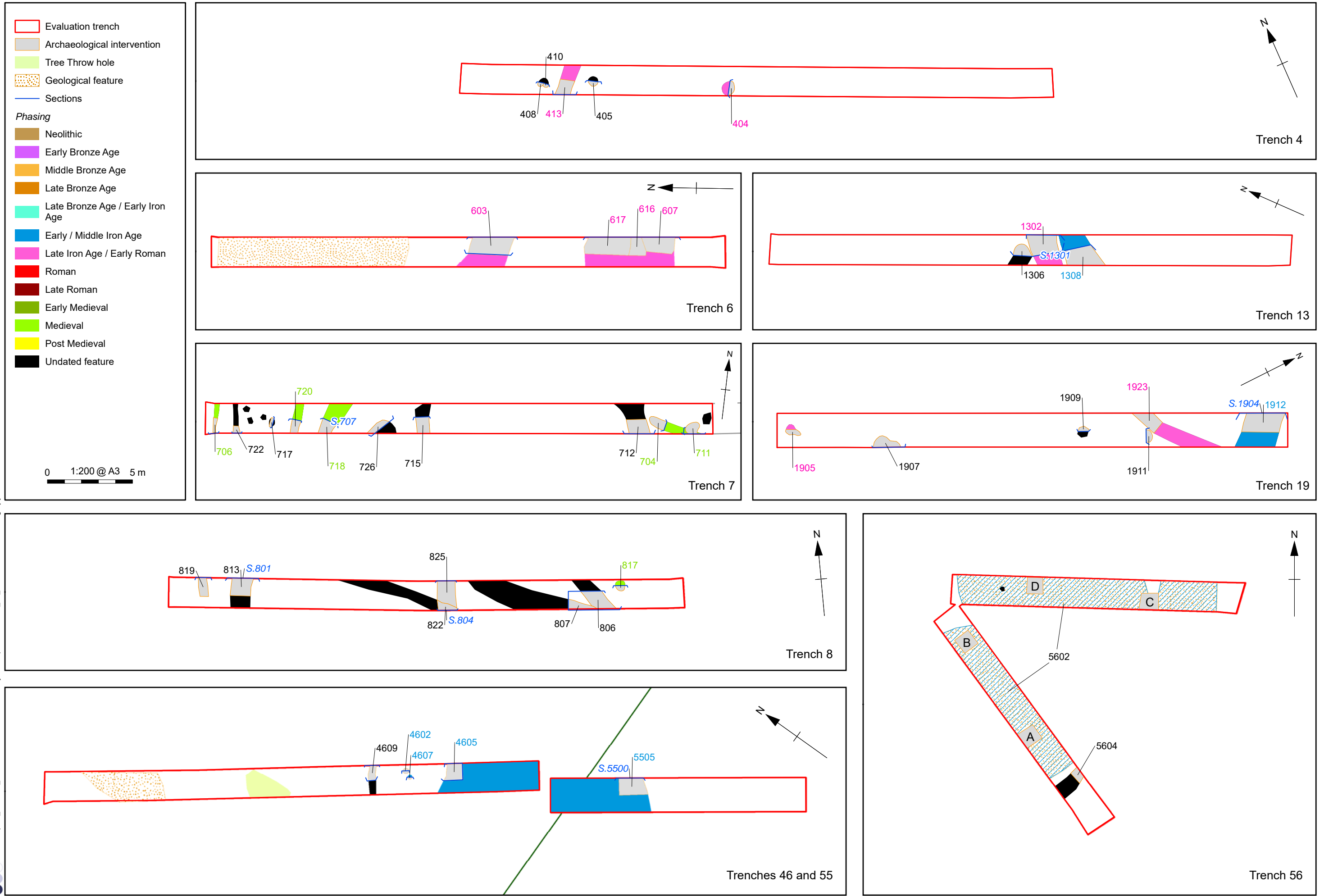


Figure 7: Detailed plans of Trenches 4, 6, 7, 8, 13, 19, 46, 55 and 56

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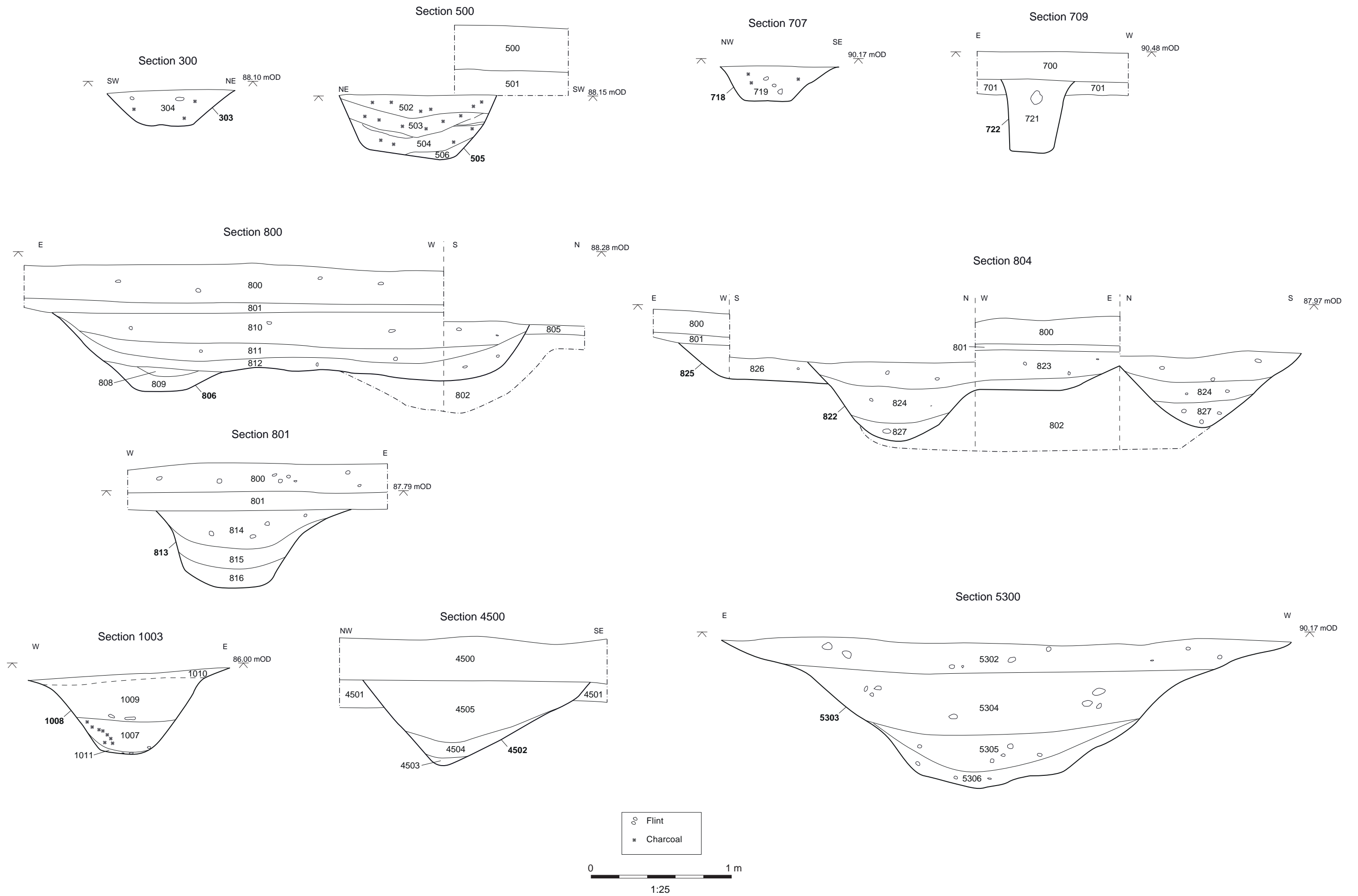


Figure 8: Sections of features in the Southern and North-Eastern Area, Field 1

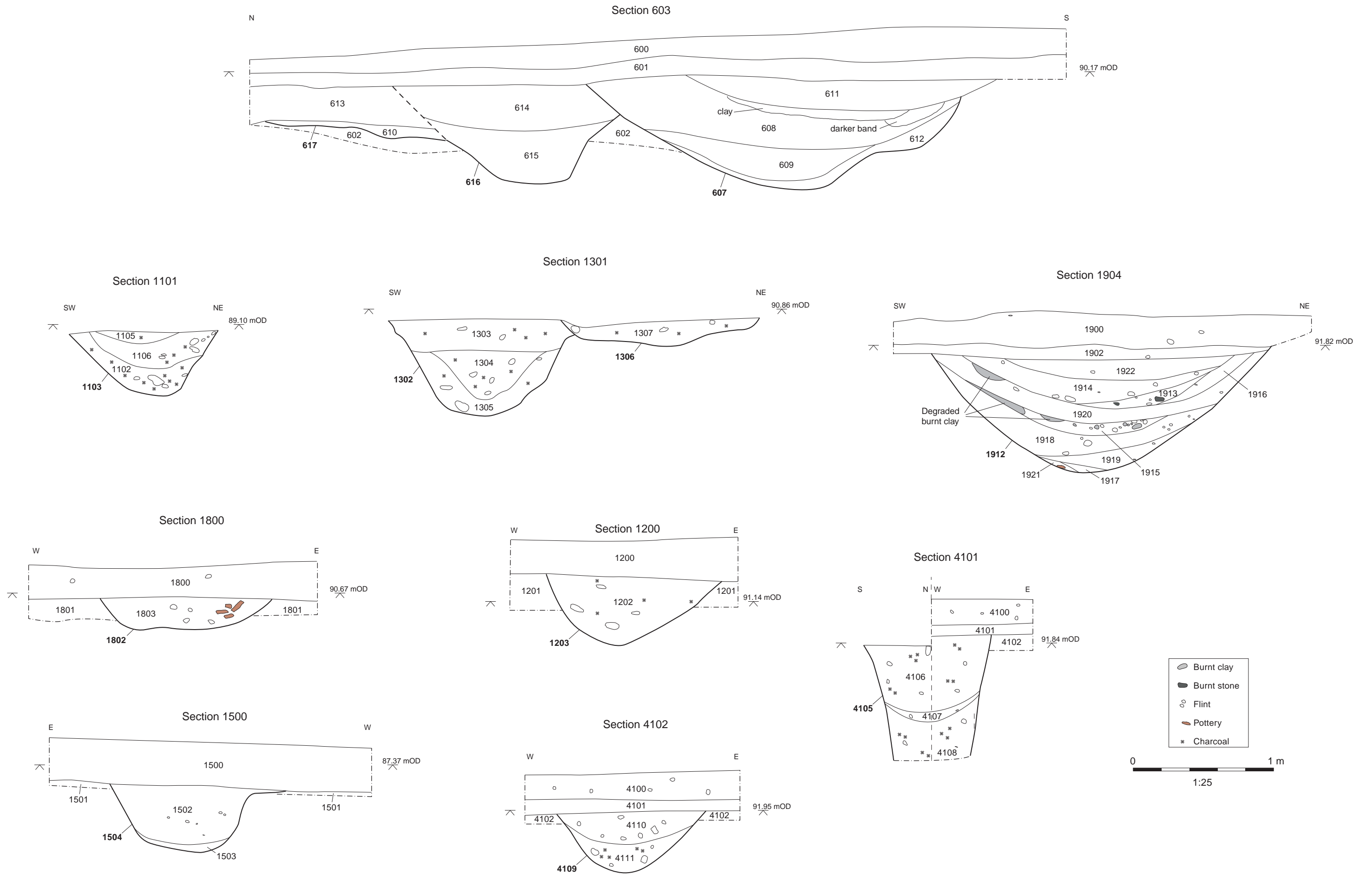


Figure 9: Sections of features in the North-Eastern Area, Field 1



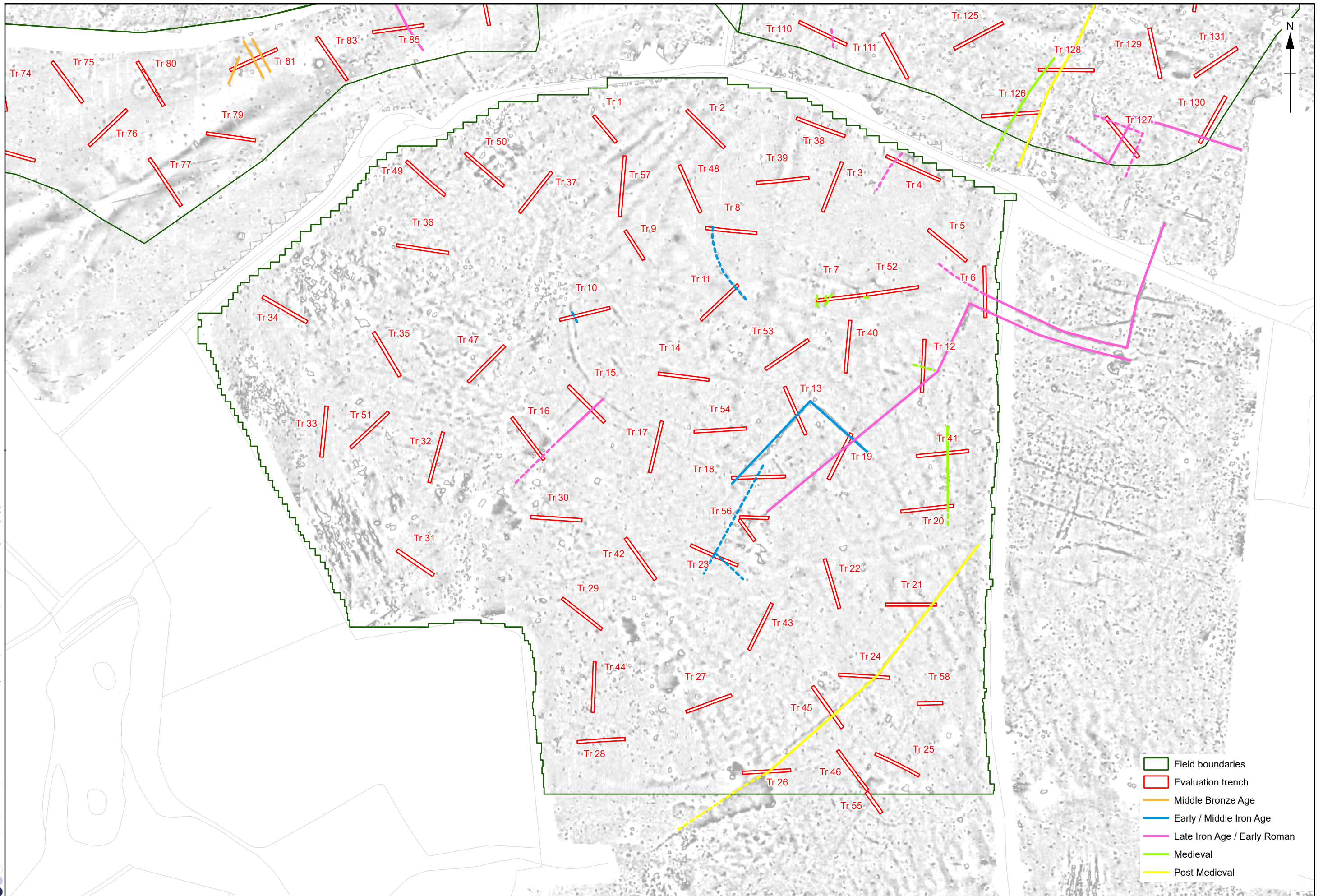


Figure 10: Interpretative phasing of features on geophysical survey in Field 1



Plate 1: Trench 49, looking south-east



Plate 2: Trench 33, looking south



Plate 3: Pit 3311, looking north-west



Plate 4: Ditch 3304, looking south-west



Plate 5: Trench 44, looking north



Plate 6: Trench 56 Test-pit A showing buried soil, looking south-west



Plate 7: Ditch terminus 2304, looking north-east



Plate 8: Pit 4602 half-sectioned showing pottery base, looking north-east



Plate 9: Feature 4605, looking south-west



Plate 10: Ditch 413, looking south-west

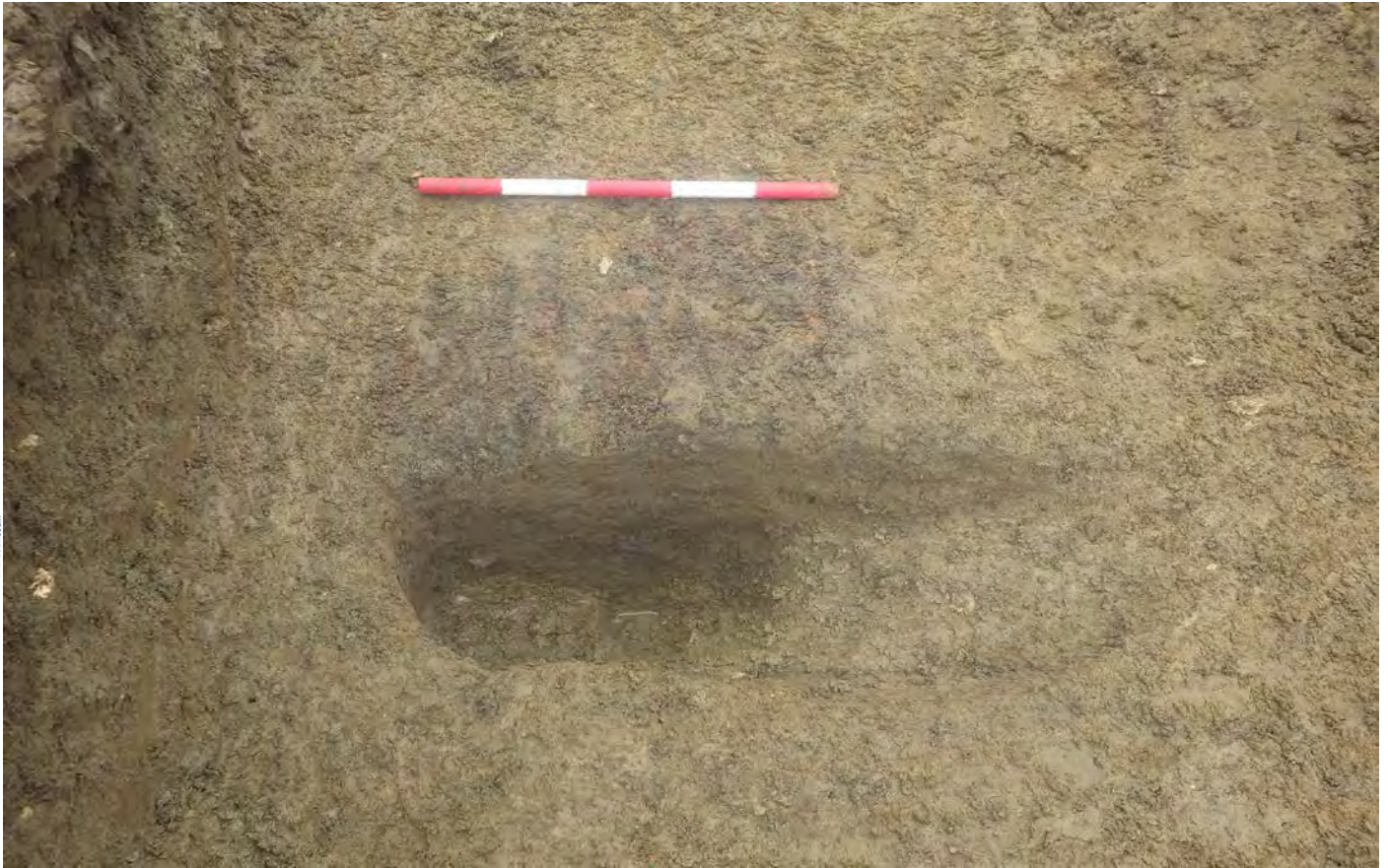


Plate 11: Pit 404, looking south-west



Plate 12: Ditch 1005, looking south



Plate 13: Ditch 1103, looking north-west



Plate 14: Trench 7, looking west





Plate 15: Ditch 706, looking west



Plate 16: Ditch 603, looking west



Plate 17: Trench 12, looking north



Plate 18: Ditch 1308, looking north-east, showing ditch 1302 in the background to the left



Plate 19: Pottery scatter in middle/upper fill 1913 of ditch 1912, looking south-west



Plate 20: Pit 1905, looking north-west



Plate 21: Ditches 2002 and 2004, looking south-west



Plate 22: Trench 56 showing test-pits into hollow fill 5602, looking south-east



Plate 23: Leaf-shaped flint arrowhead from fill 608 in ditch 607



Plate 24: Flint sickle or dagger fragment from topsoil in Trench 6



Plate 25: Chisel or transverse flint arrowhead from topsoil in Trench 37



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# Fields 2 and 3, Otterpool Park, Sellindge, Kent

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

November 2018

Client: Arcadis

Issue No: 2

OA Reference No: 6784

NGR: 610500 136650

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southsouthsouth





Client Name: Arcadis  
Document Title: Fields 2 and 3, Otterpool Park, Sellindge, Kent  
Document Type: Evaluation Report  
Grid Reference: 610500 136650  
Site Code: STOT17  
Invoice Code: STOTEV  
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OA Graphics File Location: Servergo:Invoice codes r thru z/S\_codes/STOTEV/Fields2&3

Issue No: 2  
Date: 23rd November 2018  
Prepared by: Alex Davies (Project Officer)  
Checked by: Tim Allen (Senior Project Manager)  
Edited by: Andrew Simmonds (Post-excavation Project Manager)  
Approved for Issue by: David Score (Head of Fieldwork)  
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## Fields 2 and 3, Otterpool Park, Sellindge, Kent

### *Archaeological Evaluation Report*

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## Summary

*Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by Arcadis, acting on behalf of Folkestone & Hythe District Council and Cozumel Estates, to undertake a large trial-trench evaluation at the site of the proposed new garden settlement of Otterpool Park in Kent, south of the M20 and HS1. This report is concerned with Fields 2 and 3 of the site, comprising Trenches 68-139.*

*Geophysical survey of Field 2 suggested the presence of two possible barrows represented by ring-ditches. A series of linear ditches of varying clarity, predominantly aligned NW-SE/NE-SW, were evident crossing much of the field. Further slightly sinuous ditches on a NNE-SSW/ENE-WSW orientation in the western part of Field 2 appeared to form enclosures.*

*The evaluation confirmed that the majority of the ditches aligned NW-SE/NE-SW were of middle Bronze Age date, and middle Bronze Age pits and postholes were found adjacent to the ditches in Trench 81. One of the NW-SE ditches was later, producing the remains of a smashed jar of the early Roman period.*

*Both the ring ditches showed evidence of middle Bronze Age activity; the one in Trench 80 had two possible cremation pits and a ditch that produced cremated remains. The ring ditch in Trenches 98 and 96 appeared to truncate the middle Bronze Age field system. A NE-SW aligned ditch in Trench 103 that contained a little earlier prehistoric pottery was cut by one of several cremation pits, and one of these pits was radiocarbon-dated to the late Bronze Age. The ditches aligned NNE-SSW/ENE-WSW at the western end of the field, which formed several irregular enclosures, were dated to the medieval period.*

*Geophysical survey of Field 3 indicated further ditches on a NNE-SSW/ENE-WSW orientation over much of the field, one of which corresponded to a post-medieval field boundary on historic maps. A concentration of ditches that formed rectangular enclosures on this alignment in the south-eastern part of Field 3, however, were of early Roman date.*

*A curving ditch at the north end of Field 3 that suggested a large curvilinear enclosure was only dated as later prehistoric, but several early/middle Iron Age pits were discovered nearby, suggesting the presence of a settlement. The rectangular enclosures in the south-east of the field were dated to the early Roman period; the pottery assemblage included a complete and two near-complete jars, and a little cremated human bone and Roman ironwork were also found. Additional elements of the middle Bronze Age field system identified in Field 2 were found at the west side of Field 3.*

## Acknowledgements

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Tim Allen. The fieldwork was directed in the field by Gary Evans, who was supported by Alexandra Caples, Rupert Henshaw, Rachel Legge, Robert McIntosh, Andy Moffatt, Adam Rapijko, Ben Slader 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 Fields 2 and 3, part of the evaluation of ten fields or parts of fields within the Otterpool Park proposed development area (Fig. 1). 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 (in this case) pair of fields. The background to the scheme is provided in the introduction to the report on Field 1 (OA 2018c), and will not be repeated here.

1.1.2 Not all of Field 2 was to be trenched, as not all will be subject to development (Fig. 2). A band some 25m wide along the south edge was excluded, together with a larger area at the south-west end, due to the presence of Great Crested Newts and adjacent woodland. Similarly, an area extending north-west from the south-east corner is also excluded.

1.1.3 A 3% sample of the remaining 5.65 ha area, consisting of 29 trenches thirty metres long, was excavated (Figs 3-4).

1.1.4 Similarly, not all of Field 3 was trenched, as not all will be subject to development (Fig. 2). A band some 25m wide along the south edge was excluded, together with the south-east corner. Exclusion zones due to badger's setts prevent trenching in the north-west and north-east corners of the site. The north-east corner was also excluded as an environmentally hazardous zone.

1.1.5 A 3% sample of thirty-five trenches measuring 30 x 1.8m was agreed for the remaining 6.35 ha area (Figs 6-7).

1.1.6 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.

1.1.7 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).

1.1.8 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 underlying geology of most of the area to be trenched is Quaternary Head deposits of clay and silt, except at the south, where sandstone and limestone of the Hythe Formation occurs.

1.2.2 Field 2, west of Otterpool Manor, is a recumbent L-shaped field bounded to the south by a lane and (at the south-west corner) a wooded area, and on the west, north and east by open fields under cultivation (Fig. 2). The ground here is highest on the east, sloping down into a slight valley on the west. A pond lies halfway along the southern boundary, and a stream runs just beyond the western edge of the field. The River East Stour lies about 700m to the north-east.

1.2.3 Field 3 lies immediately east of Field 2, within a field that is bounded on the south by a lane that leads west from Otterpool Manor, and on the east by the B2067 Otterpool Lane. On the north it is bounded by the A20, by the southern end of the settlement of Barrow Hill, and west of that by a field boundary. On the south-east it abuts two small paddocks or fields immediately north of Otterpool Manor. The area to be trenched in Field 3 does not include the narrower, easternmost part of the field, stopping roughly along a line running north from the west side of the paddocks north of Otterpool Manor. It is thus a rectangular area (Fig. 2). The ground here is highest on the south-east, sloping down to the north to the road and at the north-west end (Fig. 3). The River East Stour lies about 500m to the north-east.

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

#### *Field 2*

1.3.1 Historic maps show that this area has been undeveloped since the later 18th century, and has been under cultivation for most of that time. The Ordnance Survey draft map of 1797 suggests that it consisted of two fields divided by a curving boundary across the south-east corner, and that the western field originally extended further south to the edge of the stream. Two possible small buildings are marked halfway along the western boundary to the eastern arm of the field. The lane bounding the south-western side is only faintly shown east of the wooded area.

1.3.2 By the time of the Lympe Tithes map of the 1830s, the field was divided into two, the eastern long north-south arm separate from the western half, and apparently joined to the larger field south of the lane, which did not continue all the way along the southern edge of the field as it does now.

1.3.3 On the 1st Edition OS map of 1877, the lane was continuous, the pond was evident halfway along, and the field had acquired its current shape, but a narrow strip was divided off at the west end by a north-south boundary, and another boundary crossed the eastern arm halfway up, dividing the field into three.

1.3.4 These boundaries had gone by the time of the 2nd Edition OS map of 1893, and there were no internal boundaries evident until 1933, when a north-south boundary is shown halfway along dividing the field into two. This persisted in the OS map of 1943-6.

1.3.5 Most of this field lies within the Area of High Archaeological Potential B1, as defined by letters and numbers in the Arcadis Otterpool Park Archaeological Appraisal and Fieldwork Strategy (Arcadis 2017 (updated 2018); OA 2018a, fig. 3), being on the southern edge of the barrow group and cropmark enclosures here.

1.3.6 The geophysical survey of Field 2 (SUMOgeophysics 2018; OA 2018a, fig. 6; Fig. 3) has indicated a definite small circular ring ditch with a central feature situated halfway along the northern edge of the western field arm, and another, larger but incomplete circle halfway up



the eastern arm. Both may represent outliers at right angles to the main group of barrows, which run south-eastwards in Field 10 between them.

1.3.7 The incomplete circle in the eastern arm of Field 2 is enclosed by a linear boundary running ENE-WSW just to the south, and a second roughly parallel boundary just to the east, while another boundary runs NNW-SSE up its western side. The smaller ring ditch is also bounded on the south side by an ENE-WSW linear boundary, from which several ditches appear to run at right angles toward south-east. Yet another ENE-WSW linear boundary is evident some way north of the small ring ditch, and this appears to die out within Field 2.

1.3.8 A third ENE-WSW boundary runs just below the northern boundary junction between the two halves of the field, with two parallel NNW-SSE boundaries running south from it towards its west end, possibly forming an enclosure just east of the pond.

1.3.9 Two parallel curving linear boundaries are evident across the south-east corner of the field, and may represent an earlier line of the track that now forms the southern boundary. These, and the ENE boundary to the north, are all crossed by a ditch running south-east, which may continue across the lane into the edge of Field 1 to the south.

1.3.10 Towards the north-west end of the field there is a linear boundary running WNW-ESE, with a ditch running off NNE at right angles halfway along. Another ditch runs ESE from this, possibly indicating an enclosure, though its east end appears to curve, and there is no clear NNE side.

1.3.11 Although there is a slight darkening of the survey immediately adjacent to the western boundary of the eastern field arm partway up, there is nothing definite to substantiate the possible buildings faintly indicated on the 1797 historic map.

1.3.12 The greyscale plot (OA 2018a. fig. 6; Fig.3) also indicates a significant hollow running NNE-SSW and fanning out into several features towards the south-west corner of the field, where these lines meet a diffuse but very clear feature cutting from north-west to south-east across the corner of the field. This last feature appears to show a former stream course, and the fanning anomaly probably indicates a watercourse carrying rainwater down the centre of the valley to meet the stream at the bottom.

### *Field 3*

1.3.13 Only a very small area at the south-west corner of Field 3 lies within Area of High Archaeological Potential B1, relating to the area associated with the barrow group (Fig. 2), and an even smaller area within Area B3 relating to the earlier and later medieval focus around Little Otterpool.

1.3.14 Historic maps show that this area has been undeveloped since the later 18th century, and has been under cultivation for most of that time. The Ordnance Survey draft map of 1797 shows that it consisted of a rectangular field on the west side, whose long axis was north-south and of similar length and width to the eastern part of Field 3 to the west. East of that were two sub-square fields, whose eastern boundary corresponds to the western edge of the more westerly paddock immediately north of Otterpool Manor, and to a northern continuation evident on the geophysical survey results.

1.3.15 By the time of the Lympne Tithe map of the 1830s, the western field had been divided into two by an east-west boundary, which lay just south of the modern limit of the field and

is visible on the geophysical survey plot. A triangular extension to the northern part extended southwards against the eastern field boundary to a point halfway down. The southern of the two sub-square fields to the east had been amalgamated with what had been on the OS draft another paddock to the east, and this had been subdivided into two rectangular thin fields by an east-west boundary. What is now Otterpool Manor was called Little Otterpool.

1.3.16 On the 1st Edition OS map of 1877, the arrangement of the western field was the same, but the division of the south-east field had vanished. A pond had appeared on the north side of the lane just beyond the limits of the field, and at the west end of Little Otterpool.

1.3.17 By the time of the 2nd Edition OS map of 1893, the east-west boundary dividing the western field continued right across, and the triangular extension into the southern part had vanished.

1.3.18 On the 3rd Edition OS map of 1908, the western field had been amalgamated with the southern field to its east, forming an L-shaped field along the north side of the lane. The same arrangement is evident on the 4th Edition OS map of 1933, although the northern subdivision of the western field only extended two-thirds of the way across. This persisted in the OS map of 1943-6, but more recently the northern arm has again been separated under different ownership, and does not form part of the area currently available for trenching.

1.3.19 The geophysical survey of Field 3 (SUMOgeophysics 2018; OA 2018a, fig. 6; Figs 6 and 7) has indicated a large number of linear boundaries within this area. Some of these can be related to the historic field boundaries (see 4.2.29 and 4.2.30 above), and many more appear to abut one or more of these historic boundaries, so are likely to be post-medieval (or possibly later medieval) in date. They include one definite and one probable sinuous trackways running SSW. The linear anomalies believed to represent boundaries on historic maps are indicated in the WSI (OA 2018a, fig. 12).

1.3.20 More enigmatic is a pair of concentric semicircular anomalies against the western boundary of Field 3 halfway up, possibly indicating an enclosure here, although they may instead be of geological origin. Another curving dark line of anomalies visible at the northern boundary of the field may indicate an enclosure of different date here.

1.3.21 Within the south-eastern field there are a number of east-west anomalies suggesting subdivisions, and other linear anomalies at right angles, suggesting a system of smaller enclosures within this field. Against the former northern boundary of this field is a sub-rectangular anomaly containing dark rectangles that may indicate a pen with animal sheds. Short lengths of possibly boundary with right-angled corners are also evident within the north-eastern and western fields, as well as a few anomalies showing as very small dark arcs that could indicate enclosures of earlier date. None of these however forms a circle, and they are not clearly defined like the ring ditches in Field 2 to the west, so may simply be geological or due to material in the ploughsoil.

1.3.22 Otherwise, there are a number of dark diffuse linear marks that possibly represent changes in the underlying geology, most in the south-west corner, where they are continuations of features also seen in Field 1 south of the track.

1.3.23 There are also a large number of possible discrete features in Field 3, though few have been identified as of likely archaeological origin in the geophysical survey interpretation.

## **2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Aims**

2.1.1 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.

2.1.2 To test the geophysical survey results.

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

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

2.1.5 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 2017), and summarised in the WSI (OA 2017).

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

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

2.1.8 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.

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

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

### **2.2 Methodology**

2.2.1 This report concerns the evaluation by trenching of Fields 2 and 3, Trenches 68-138. All of the trenches were 30m long and 2m wide.

2.2.2 A 3% sample of the area available for trenching in Field 2, which encompassed 5.65 ha was excavated, consisting of 29 trenches (Figs 3-4). The trenches were targeted upon the identified geophysical anomalies, upon fainter linear features that could be of archaeological origin, and otherwise aim to provide even coverage of the site. Trench 104 was placed to provide better coverage of the area immediately north of the eastern possible barrow.

2.2.3 One further trench was excavated outside the masterplan areas for trenching. This is Trench 91, which was placed in the narrow gap between the two masterplan areas, and in the location closest to the barrow group to the north.

2.2.4 A 3% sample of thirty five trenches measuring 30 x 1.8m was agreed for the area available for trenching in Field 3, which was 6.35 ha. (Figs 6-7). The trenches were targeted

upon the identified geophysical anomalies, upon fainter linear features possibly of archaeological origin, and otherwise provided even coverage of the site.

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

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

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

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

2.2.9 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.

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

2.2.11 Trench 80 was placed across one side of a probable ring ditch believed to be of earlier prehistoric date. After removal of the topsoil and subsoil, layers containing archaeological finds were exposed, and were then planned and sampled by limited hand-dug sondages.

2.2.12 In Trench 79, which crossed a natural hollow, following discussion with the KCC Senior Archaeological Officer a sondage was dug by machine at the north-west end of the trench to test the depth of colluvial deposits exposed below topsoil and subsoil.

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

2.2.14 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. pit 102 is a feature within Trench 1, while ditch 304 is a feature within Trench 3.

### 3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence across the trenches was variable. Subsoil was discovered in all but 10 of the trenches (Trenches 70, 86, 96, 101, 105, 107, 113, 118, 125 and 129). There is no clear pattern with regards to the location of these trenches without subsoil, so this is presumably due to localized undulations in the surface of the underlying geology. Topsoil thus overlay either subsoil or the natural geology of silty clay.

3.2.2 Some trenches in the western part of Field 2 had a very high water table and were prone to flooding. This was true of trenches at the east end as well as those further downslope to the west. Elsewhere across Fields 2 and 3 ground conditions were generally good, although snow during the excavation of Field 3 did cause some localized flooding.

3.2.3 Archaeological features, where present, were sometimes difficult to distinguish in the clayey soils in the western part of Field 2, but elsewhere were fairly easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

### 3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 A single microburin from Trench 85 was the only piece of flint that could be dated to the Mesolithic period with any certainty. Worked flint was found across Fields 2 and 3 generally in small quantities, including tools and debitage spanning the early Neolithic to early Bronze Age. A small amount of earlier prehistoric pottery was also discovered redeposited in later features in Trenches 81, 96, 98, 103 and 137. Two postholes of possible earlier prehistoric date were found in Trench 137.

3.3.2 Middle Bronze Age features were discovered in Trenches 80, 81, 94, 98, 100, 119, and possibly Trench 111.

3.3.3 A limited early and middle Iron Age presence was noted in the northern part of Field 3, in Trenches 116, 119, 120.

3.3.4 Early Roman activity was concentrated in the south-eastern part of Field 3, in Trenches 127, 128 and 130, although more isolated features were noted across a much wider area.

3.3.5 Medieval features were confined to Trenches 68-71 at the west end of Field 2, with the exception of a pit found in Trench 138.

### 3.4 Field 2

3.4.1 Field 2 is L-shaped, consisting of an east-west arm with a south-north arm at its east end. A strip along the south side of the field was excluded from evaluation, as was a strip near to the junction of the two arms, dividing the evaluated areas. The two evaluated areas were investigated with Trenches 68-77, 79-81, 83, 85, 86, 90, 91, 93-103. Those within the western arm are shown on Figure 3, those in the northern arm in Figure 4.

#### *Trenches without archaeological features*

3.4.2 The following trenches in Field 2 did not contain any archaeological features: Trenches 72-74, 76, 77, 79, 83, 86, 90, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 102 (Plate 1).

3.4.3 A linear geophysical anomaly ran south-westwards across the western part of Field 2, and Trenches 79 and 77 were laid out to intersect it. South-west of Trench 77 the anomaly split into a group of less well-defined anomalies spreading west, south-west and south towards the bottom of the valley. This feature was thought likely to represent a natural gully created by water running downhill. No clear feature was exposed in Trench 77, but a sondage was dug by machine to clarify the character of the fills across the line of the geophysical anomaly. This was excavated through a series of colluvial clayey silts to a depth of 1.5m, at which point a stiffer clay appeared that was judged to represent the base of the gully. The edges of the feature were not seen.

3.4.4 In Trench 79 the line of the gully was exposed below topsoil, and the surface of its fill (7902) was hand-cleaned, but it was not investigated further. During hand-cleaning, pottery of various dates and three flint flakes were recovered, showing that the hollow in the top of the gully had been a trap for finds from activity at various later dates.

3.4.5 Worked flint was found in the topsoil and subsoil in Trench 86, comprising two flakes and a crested blade.

#### *Trenches containing archaeological features (Figures 3 - 5)*

3.4.6 Trenches in the western area of the field containing archaeological features are described from west to east (Fig. 3), and those in the northern part from south to north (Fig. 4).

#### *Trench 68*

3.4.7 Trench 68 was laid out to investigate the intersection of two linear geophysical anomalies, one running NNE-SSW, the other WNW-ESE. These linear anomalies form part of two rectilinear enclosures evident from the geophysical survey plot, the ESE anomaly continuing ESE beyond the intersection. Unfortunately, the ditch running NNE-SSW kinked westwards just north of the intersection, and the trench just missed the intersection. It did, however, establish that there was a gap east of the intersection, beyond which a shallow feature (6804) was found. South of this, the whole width of the trench was occupied by large shallow feature 6806, whose south edge also ran ESE.

3.4.8 The excavated parts of both cuts were very shallow (0.24m and 0.20m respectively), and their respective fills (6803 and 6805) were identical greyish-brown clayey silts. Fill 6805 covered an area 6.8m wide and contained medieval pottery dating between 1175 and 1300 AD.

3.4.9 Feature 6804 could represent the terminus of the continuation of the WNW-ESE linear feature visible on the geophysical survey greyscale plot. Feature 6806 is on the projected line of the NNE-SSW linear, but there is no indication of a continuation on the geophysical survey. This feature could represent a further shallow ditch running WNW-ESE; a similarly broad feature was found roughly in line with feature 6806 in Trench 71, and despite the absence of any clear indication on the geophysical survey greyscale plot, the two may have been related. Alternatively, feature 6806 may represent a hollow, perhaps created by livestock, just outside the enclosures, into which water overflowed from the ditch intersection.

### *Trench 69*

3.4.10 Trench 69 lay north of Trench 68 in the north-west corner of Field 2. Four ditches were discovered (Figs 3 and 5). Ditch 6906 ran E-W, ditch 6911 ran N-S, ditch 6914 ran NE-SW, and ditch 6917 ran NW-SE. Although ditches 6906 and 6911 were perpendicular, these were of quite different sizes and did not appear to form part of the same enclosure.

3.4.11 Ditch 6906 was 1.26m wide and 0.46m deep and contained three fills. The upper fill (6903) and middle fill (6904) both contained medieval pottery suggesting a date of c 1250-1300 AD. A flint flake was also found. Ditch 6914 was 0.96m wide and 0.30m deep and contained two fills. Both fills contained pottery dated c 1175-1300 AD.

3.4.12 Ditch 6911 was just 0.50m wide and 0.38m deep. This contained three fills and was flat bottomed. Ditch 6911 truncated ditch 6917 (Plate 2). Ditch 6917 was only partially exposed at the edge of the trench and was excavated to a depth of 0.31m. The ditch was also cut by a modern pipe running NE-SW. Neither of the ditches contained finds or charcoal, so could not be dated. None were clearly observable on the geophysical survey or were exposed in another trench.

3.4.13 A flint scraper was found in the subsoil.

### *Trench 70*

3.4.14 This trench lay east of Trench 69 and contained two ditches. Ditch 7004, which lay at the south end of the trench, was 1.50m wide and 0.52m deep and was orientated ESE-WNW. Its lower fill (7003) contained charcoal and produced six sherds of pottery dated AD c 1175-1300; the upper fill was without finds. The ditch was visible on the geophysical survey and appears to have been part of a series of related ditches forming at least one medieval rectilinear enclosure towards the western end of Field 2.

3.4.15 Ditch 7006, which crossed the middle of the trench and was not visible on the geophysical survey, ran broadly ENE-WSW, although it appeared to be curving, and was 0.55m wide and 0.22m deep. No finds were recovered from its single fill (7005).

### *Trench 71*

3.4.16 This trench lay east of Trench 68 and south-east of Trench 70, and contained a single large ditch. Ditch 7102 was aligned NW-SE, was up to 5m wide and 0.67m deep, and was cut by a modern land drain (Fig. 9, Section 7100). Four fills were observed, of which the lower/middle fills (7104 and 7103) were bluish in colour and showed traces of very decayed waterlogged material. Due to the very poor state of preservation, these fills were not sampled. Middle fill 7103 produced 12 sherds of pottery dated AD c 1250-1350. The ditch could not be

related to any clear geophysical anomalies, but is of similar width to feature 6806 to the west, and may be a continuation of this, and related to medieval ditches 6906, 6914 and 7004.

### *Trench 75*

3.4.17 Trench 75 lay halfway along the western part of Field 2, close to the north edge of the field, and was orientated roughly NW-SE. Ditch 7503 was found at the north end of the trench, corresponding to a geophysical linear anomaly. This was on a ENE-WSW orientation and was 0.65m wide and 0.27m deep. Two flint bladelets and a core were found in the ditch fill.

### *Trench 80*

3.4.18 Trench 80 lay east of Trench 75 and was placed to cross the eastern edge of a small ring-ditch 12m in diameter that was visible on the geophysical survey (Fig. 3). Following removal of topsoil and subsoil a layer of material (8009) was revealed covering the central part of the trench, on the surface of which a small concentration of Bronze Age pottery and fragments of cremated bone was visible. The layer was provisionally interpreted as the barrow mound. Four sherds of middle Bronze Age pottery were recovered in surface cleaning, alongside 6.4g of cremated human bone. Middle Bronze Age pottery and cremated human remains also came from the subsoil (8004) presumably disturbed from the barrow mound during ploughing.

3.4.19 In plan the northern edge of layer 8009 curved from NW to SE, and north of this was a lighter silty clay (8011), which was provisionally interpreted as either an outer barrow mound layer or as spread from the mound (Fig. 5; Plates 3 and 4). Following cleaning two small features some 2 m apart, 8012 cut into 8009 and 8010 cut into 8011, were planned. 8010 was circular, and 8012 was oval, and both were filled with a light greyish-brown clayey silt and charcoal. In the light of the cremated bone and pottery already recovered in the top of layer 8009, these features were left unexcavated as potential cremation pits. Although the material recovered in surface cleaning had not been planned accurately, the measured trench sketch made during machining shows that it lay in the vicinity of 8012, and may well have come from the top of this feature.

3.4.20 Curvilinear ditch 8002 ran NW-SE around the north edge of layer 8011, and was approximately 2.80m wide and 0.64m deep (Fig. 9 Section 8002). On the north side it cut through the natural 8001, whose surface was much higher north of the ditch than on the south. The result was that the ditch was deeper on the north than on the south, where its fill abutted and overlay the north edge of layer 8011. This ditch was believed to be the northern arc of the barrow ditch.

3.4.21 The sole fill of the ditch (8003) produced middle Bronze Age pottery and scattered cremated human remains, which did not appear to represent a definite cremation deposit. Four flint tools and a crested blade were also recovered from the ditch fill, including a piece of probable late Neolithic date.

3.4.22 Layer 8009 faded out towards the south end of the trench, but no clear evidence of the southern arc of the ring ditch was visible (Fig. 5). It was suggested during excavation that the barrow mound had spread downslope, obscuring the line of the ditch. As this was only the evaluation stage, it was agreed with the KCC Senior Archaeological Officer not to remove layers 8009 and 8011 entirely within the trench, but two interventions were dug through them



along the east side to investigate the relationship between layers 8009 and 8011, and to look for the southern arc of the barrow ditch.

3.4.23 The intervention across the junction between layers 8009 and 8011 suggested that neither survived more than 0.15m deep, and that they bottomed on the surface of natural 8001. No clear relationship between 8009 and 8011 was found, but the photographs suggest that 8011 did abut layer 8009. The surface of the natural below these two layers was at least 0.3m lower than the surface of the natural north of ditch 8002 (Fig. 9 section 8002), perhaps indicating that the ground south of the barrow had been lowered before layers 8009 and 8011 had been deposited.

3.4.24 No difference in fill was noticed during the excavation of the slot dug further south to locate the southern arc of the ring ditch. Layer 8009 had petered out north of this slot, and only two layers of natural, 8001 overlying 8008, were found below the subsoil. Following the weathering of the sections, however, ditch 8005 became visible. This ditch ran on a NE-SW alignment, was 0.62m wide and 0.34m deep, and did not contain finds (Fig. 9 section 8004). The ditch did not match the size of the barrow ditch further north, nor did it appear to curve. It did, however, correspond with a linear anomaly on the geophysical survey just south of the barrow, and may be related to the series of middle Bronze Age ditches in Trench 81, to which it was at right angles.

3.4.25 Comparing the excavated evidence to the geophysical survey plot, there is a discrepancy of around 5m between the location of the ring ditch and the location of curving ditch 8002. This might suggest the trench has been mis-located, but the location of ditch 8005 matches the anomaly on the geophysical survey just south of the ring ditch, and there is no other anomaly to account for this ditch. The northern edge of layer 8009 does, however, correspond to the outer edge of the surveyed ring ditch, and it is alternatively possible that this layer represents the fill of the ditch, none of the interior of the ring ditch lying within the trench. Ditch 8002 may then have been part of a secondary ditch associated with the ring ditch, or unrelated, the middle Bronze Age pottery and cremated remains deriving from a cremation disturbed by the ditch, and layer 8011, from which no finds were recovered, a localised variation in the natural.

### *Trench 81*

3.4.26 This trench lay east of Trench 80 in the western part of Field 2, close to the north edge, and was orientated WSW-ENE. It contained the densest concentration of archaeological features in Field 2 (Figs 3 and 5). All but three of the features contained middle Bronze Age pottery, the exceptions being ditch 8110 and postholes 8114 and 8120, which did not contain any finds.

3.4.27 Seven ditches were exposed in Trench 81, and five of these were excavated: 8103, 8105, 8108, 8110 and 8112. All the excavated ditches except 8112 were aligned NW-SE. Ditch 8112 ran NE-SW. The ditches running NW-SE were between 0.68-1.33m wide, 0.27-0.47m deep and had flat or gently concave bases (Fig. 9 sections 8100; Plate 5). Ditch 8112 was 0.50m wide and 0.20m deep.

3.4.28 Ditches 8103 and 8108 were faintly visible as geophysical anomalies. Ditch 8108 appears to turn to the east-south-east 8m north of the trench. This ditch might be the same feature as ditch 8005 in Trench 80.

3.4.29 Six postholes were discovered in Trench 81: 8114, 8116, 8118, 8120, 8122 and 8126. Posthole 8122 cut ditch 8105 (Fig. 9 Section 8101), and frequent charcoal inclusions were found in the fills of postholes 8114, 8116, 8118, and 8126 (Plate 6). Four of the postholes were clustered in the south-western part of the trench, but they did not form any clear structure. Samples taken from the fills of postholes 8118 and 8126 contained mostly modern roots with some charcoal and poorly-preserved crop remains including spelt or emmer wheat.

3.4.30 Pit 8124 was also partially exposed in the trench. This was over 0.41m wide, 0.24m deep and had steep sides and a flat base.

3.4.31 This trench appears to have found a focus of middle Bronze Age activity, although it should be noted that the quantity of pottery found in most of the features was small, so does not necessarily mean that all of these features were of middle Bronze Age date.

### *Trench 85*

3.4.32 Trench 85 lay some way east of Trench 81 within the western part of Field 2, close to the north edge. Ditches 8503 and 8507 were discovered in Trench 85, and both were on a NNW-SSE alignment. Ditch 8503 was 0.52m wide and 0.31m deep and contained a flint flake and a Mesolithic microburin. The microburin is almost certainly residual, and the ditch is not dated by the finds.

3.4.33 Ditch 8507 was 2.20m wide and 0.78m deep (Fig. 9, Section 8501). Substantial remains of a shattered early Roman jar were found on the base of the ditch, with further sherds possibly from the same vessel in the upper fill. Roman tile was also found in the ditch, as well as a flint scraper or awl. The ditch could be faintly seen in the geophysical survey, although did not clearly relate to any other excavated features as it was the only feature dated to the Roman period in Field 2. The ditch cut layer 8508, a buried soil horizon 0.17m thick. This was not observed in the western part of the trench.

### *Trench 94*

3.4.34 Trench 94 was located in the northern part of Field 2 (Fig. 4), close to the western boundary. A single undated posthole (9404) was excavated in Trench 94. A ditch was found in the northern part of the trench, but was left unexcavated as this could be followed on the geophysical survey and was the same as ditches 9606 and 10003 in Trenches 96 and 100.

### *Trench 96*

3.4.35 Trench 96 was located north-east of Trench 94, and was placed to investigate several geophysical anomalies. The first was a pair of linear anomalies on NW-SE and NE-SW anomalies meeting to form an L-shape, possibly suggesting two sides of a rectilinear enclosure, and the second was a circular anomaly 26.5m in diameter, whose west side overlapped with the NW-SE linear anomaly. This was thought to represent either a barrow or a later prehistoric enclosure. Trench 96 was orientated to cross the intersection of the NW-SE linear and the circular feature, and to cross the linear feature further south-west.

3.4.36 NE-SW linear feature 9606 was excavated in the south-west part of the trench. The ditch was 1.15m wide and 0.42m deep, with a single fill that contained middle Bronze Age pottery (Fig. 9 Section 9601). The ditch continued further to the west and was observed in Trench 94, but was not excavated.

3.4.37 Where the NW-SE linear and the circular anomaly intersected, only a single ditch was observed (Plate 7). Ditch 9604 was substantially larger than ditch 9606, at 5.34m wide and 0.56m deep, but had comparable proportions to the two interventions into the circular anomaly excavated in Trench 98 to the east. It is therefore likely that ditch 9604 was part of the larger circular feature, and this appears to have completely cut away the rectilinear ditch. A single sherd of grog-tempered earlier prehistoric pottery was discovered in ditch 9604, alongside a much larger amount of middle Bronze Age pottery, together with some fired clay. An assemblage of 14 struck flints comprising both tools and flakes came from ditch 9604, and included both early Neolithic and probable mid-late Bronze Age pieces. A middle Bronze Age date was also suggested by the finds from the interventions into the same feature in Trench 98.

### *Trench 98*

3.4.38 Trench 98 lay north-east of Trench 96 and was placed to investigate the north and south-east sides of the same circular anomaly whose western side was recorded as ditch 9604 in Trench 96. The two arcs exposed within Trench 98 were excavated by hand, and the interventions were numbered 9803 and 9805. Ditch 9803 was 5.81m wide and 0.23m deep (Fig. 9 Section 9800) and ditch 9805 was 3.32m wide and 0.27m deep. Each had a single fill, and each contained a single earlier prehistoric sherd with grog temper and a larger number of middle Bronze Age flint-tempered sherds. Fill 9802 of ditch 9803 also contained a flint flake and blade. It is probable that this circular feature is a barrow ring ditch.

### *Trench 100*

3.4.39 Trench 100 lay on the west edge of the northern arm of Field 2, north-west of Trench 96. It was positioned to cross the same NW-SE linear anomaly that that was recorded as 9606 in Trench 96. The exposed ditch (10003) was of similar proportions to ditch 9606, measuring 1.25m wide and 0.51m deep, with a single fill that produced two flint flakes and a denticulate.

### *Trench 103*

3.4.40 Trench 103 lay north-east of Trench 100, at the very north end of Field 2. It revealed a single ditch, which was aligned NE-SW. Ditch 10303 was 3.10m wide and 0.47m deep and contained two small sherds of earlier prehistoric pottery and four flints of Neolithic or early Bronze Age type. However, the flints were in poor condition and are not likely to be contemporary with the ditch fill. Ditch 10303 was not visible on the geophysical survey.

3.4.41 Four charcoal-rich pits, 10305, 10310, 10313 and 10315, were cut into the top of the silted ditch (Fig. 5; Plate 8). Three of these were excavated, although pit 10310 was only partially exposed in the baulk of the trench (Fig. 9 Section 10302). The charcoal-rich pits were between 0.20-0.90m wide and 0.28-0.35m deep. Soil samples from pits 10305, 10310 and 10313 contained 26g, 5.4g and 37.9g of cremated human bone respectively. Pottery was not recovered from any of the cremations, although seven pieces of flint was found, including a heavily burnt blade, as well as unburnt pieces that are more likely to be residual. The samples also produced well-preserved charcoal and a very small quantity of charred plant remains. The latter included a single grape seed, which is probably intrusive.

3.4.42 A radiocarbon determination was obtained from the cremated human bone in context (10312), pit 10313. This returned a late Bronze Age date range of 1090-910 cal BC at 95%

probability (SUERC-81617;  $2835 \pm 28$  BP). It is therefore likely that ditch 10303, into which the cremations were cut, is middle Bronze Age and part of the field system in the area.

### 3.5 Field 3

3.5.1 Field 3 lay east of Field 2, and all of the western part, with the exception of a band along the south edge, was evaluated through the excavation of Trenches 105-139. The location and the features exposed within the western trenches are shown on Figure 6, those on the east side of the evaluated area on Figure 7.

#### *Trenches without archaeological features*

3.5.2 A total of twenty trenches in Field 3 did not contain any archaeological features: Trenches 104-109, 113-115, 118, 121, 125, 129, 132, 133, 136 and 139 (Plate 9). A flint flake was found in the topsoil of Trench 133.

3.5.3 Additionally, Trenches 131 and 139 only contained modern field boundary ditches.

3.5.4 These trenches will not be described further.

#### *Trench 110*

3.5.5 This trench was aligned roughly NW-SE in the south-west corner of Field 3, and was located to investigate several linear anomalies. It revealed two ditches corresponding to anomalies, both aligned NNE-SSW. These were respectively 0.72m wide and 0.49m deep, and 1.48m wide and 0.71m deep. Ditch 11003 had two clayey silt fills, neither of which contained any finds. Ditch 11008 had a single fill (11009), which contained five flints generally in fresh condition including a very fine partially polished adze. This group is most likely early Neolithic in date.

3.5.6 Gully 11006 lay just east of ditch 11008 on a N-S alignment, but there was no relationship between them, the point where they intersected being just beyond the edge of the trench. Gully 11006 was 0.43m wide and 0.18m deep, and its single fill (11007) contained three sherds of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery. Unlike the larger ditches, gully 11006 was not clearly visible on the geophysical survey greyscale plot.

#### *Trench 111*

3.5.7 Trench 111 lay east of Trench 110, again close to the southern edge of Field 3, and was located to investigate several linear geophysical anomalies. It proved to contain five ditches and a pit. Ditches 11103 and 11113 were aligned NE-SW, and neither of these corresponded to geophysical anomalies. Ditch 11107 ran N-S, ditch 11105 ran ESE-WNW, and 11110 ran ENE-WSW. All three corresponded to geophysical anomalies, although the orientation of the excavated cut 11110 did not match the NE-SW orientation of the corresponding linear anomaly.

3.5.8 Ditch 11107 was 1.26m wide and 0.26m deep, and was also excavated in Trench 112 to the north as ditch 11203. Ditch 11103 was 0.71m wide and 0.40m deep, and ditch 11105 was 0.54m wide and 0.11m deep. None of these three ditches contained datable finds.

3.5.9 Ditch 11110 was 2.34m wide and 0.60m deep and contained Bronze Age pottery and a flint flake (Fig. 10 Section 11103). Feature 11113, which lay south-east of ditch 11110, was 0.79m wide and 0.21m deep and was probably the terminus of another shallow ditch. It also

contained prehistoric pottery, dated either to the later Bronze Age or early Iron Age, as well as a flint flake and bladelet.

3.5.10 Pit 11116 lay between ditches 11110 and 11113. It was sub-rectangular, and was only partly within the trench. The visible part was 1.50m NW-SE by 0.35m SW-NE, and was 0.14m deep. There was only one fill (11115), which did not contain any finds.

### *Trench 112*

3.5.11 This trench lay north of Trench 111 and was orientated WNW-ESE. It contained a single ditch (11203), which was a continuation of ditch 11107. This was 1.38m wide and 0.26m deep with a single sterile fill.

### *Trench 116*

3.5.12 Trench 116 lay in the north-west part of Field 3, was orientated roughly E-W, and was located to investigate a linear anomaly crossing the western end on a roughly N-S orientation. Ditch 11605 was found in the corresponding position and was 1.22m wide and 0.31m deep. Its single fill (11606) was a dark clayey silt that produced a flint bladelet.

3.5.13 Pit 11603 was found 2m east of ditch 11605. This was oval, 0.8m long by 0.57m wide, and was 0.3m deep, with vertical sides curving in to a flat base. There was only one fill (11602), which produced two sherds of Iron Age pottery and a flint flake.

### *Trench 117*

3.5.14 Trench 117 lay north of Trench 116 and was orientated NNE-SSW. It was located to cross several faint linear anomalies, and to look for a continuation of a curving linear geophysical anomaly seen further east. The trench did not confirm the faint linear anomalies, but exposed two linear features, a pit and a tree-throw hole in the northern part of the trench (Figs 6 and 8).

3.5.15 Ditch 11704 was aligned ESE-WNW, was 0.83m wide and 0.63m deep, and was cut by tree-throw hole 11706 on the north side (Plate 10). Its single fill 11705 contained only a flint flake. Pit 11709 lay several metres south of ditch 11704, and was 0.62m wide and 0.46m deep. A flint bladelet was recovered from the fill (11710).

3.5.16 Feature 11712 was initially thought to be a ditch, but excavation showed that it was very shallow, and its fill (11713) was very similar to the subsoil, so it was probably either a furrow or subsoil in a natural hollow.

### *Trench 119*

3.5.17 Trench 119 lay east of Trench 117 and was laid out to cross a geophysical anomaly aligned NE-SW and to discover whether a large curvilinear anomaly visible east of the trench continued across it.

3.5.18 Ditch 11911, which was 3-4m wide, corresponded to the linear anomaly aligned NE-SW, and the uppermost fill 11912 was excavated, showing that the ditch had a sloping side and was at least 0.5m deep (Figs 6 and 8). A single sherd of middle Bronze Age pottery and a fragment of fired clay were recovered. A narrower parallel gully or ditch was located immediately east of ditch 11911, but was not excavated.

3.5.19 Three intercutting features (11905, 11907, 11909) were discovered in the eastern part of Trench 119 (Fig. 10, Section 11901). Pit 11905 was 0.84m wide and 0.23m deep, and contained a small sherd of middle Bronze Age pottery. This was cut by gully 11907. The gully was 0.64m wide and only 0.08m deep, and was aligned NE-SW. The gully was in turn cut by pit 11909. This was 1.20m wide and 0.46m deep, and produced three sherds of Iron Age pottery.

3.5.20 A sub-circular soilmark west of these features was judged to be of geological origin, so was not further investigated.

3.5.21 The projected line of the curvilinear geophysical anomaly recorded further east (as ditch 12007 in Trench 120 would have crossed the north-eastern half of Trench 119, but no features on the appropriate alignment were found, although it is possible that a continuation was masked by wide ditch 11911.

3.5.22 Pit 11903 was partially exposed in the western part of the trench. This was at least 1.20m wide and 0.12m deep. No finds were recovered. A further sub-circular soilmark was recorded at the west end of the trench, but was not further investigated.

### *Trench 120*

3.5.23 Trench 120 lay east of Trench 119 and was located to cross a large curvilinear geophysical anomaly at the north end of Field 3 and to investigate two other linear anomalies on NE-SW alignments.

3.5.24 Ditch 12007 was revealed at the north end of the trench in the position corresponding to the curvilinear anomaly, and was orientated ENE-WSW. It was 1.28m wide and 0.31m deep (Plate 11). Thirteen sherds of pottery were recovered, which can only be broadly be dated as later prehistoric (middle Bronze Age to middle Iron Age).

3.5.25 Neither of the other two geophysical anomalies were found. Halfway down the trench ditch 12008 was found on an E-W orientation. This measured 0.84m wide and 0.21m deep, and had a single, sterile fill.

3.5.26 Pit 12003 was discovered in the south-eastern part of the trench. This was 0.80m in diameter and 0.37m deep (Fig. 10 Section 12000). The basal fill (12005) contained a sherd of middle Iron Age pottery weighing 37g. The upper fill (12004) produced three sherds of middle Bronze Age pottery weighing 11g, and four small sherds of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery weighting just 7g. The sherds in the upper fill are believed to be either residual or intrusive, and the pit is dated to the middle Iron Age.

### *Trench 122*

3.5.27 Trench 122 lay south of Trench 120 and was located to cross several linear geophysical anomalies, one aligned N-S, and two NE-SW. Two ditches were discovered in Trench 122, both aligned NE-SW. Ditch 12206 corresponded to the more easterly of the geophysical anomalies on this alignment, but neither of the other anomalies was confirmed.

3.5.28 Ditch 12206 was 1.61m wide and 0.34m deep, and produced seven sherds of a late Iron Age jar, a flint blade and a petit tranchet arrowhead.

3.5.29 Ditch 12204 lay just over 3m east of ditch 12206 and was 0.50m wide and 0.43m deep. This cut the subsoil, so is probably post-medieval or modern in date, but was not visible on the geophysical survey.

### *Trench 123*

3.5.30 Trench 123 lay south-west of Trench 122 and was positioned to cross several linear anomalies indicated on the geophysical survey. Only a single ditch was discovered. Ditch 12303 was 1.18m wide and 0.26m deep, corresponding to one of the NE-SW linear anomalies. No finds were recovered from its fill.

### *Trench 124*

3.5.31 Trench 124 lay south of Trench 123 and was located to cross a faint linear geophysical anomaly on a NE-SW alignment. Ditch 12403 was found at the north-west end of the trench, corresponding to the location and alignment of the anomaly. The ditch (Fig. 10 Section 12400) was 1.40m wide and 0.52m deep and had a single fill (12404). The fill contained pottery dated to the early or middle Roman period. Given the early Roman emphasis within Field 3, it is perhaps more likely the pottery belongs to the earlier part of the possible date range. This ditch is in line with ditch 12206 in Trench 122, and may be a continuation of this.

3.5.32 South-east of the ditch were a pit 12405, which was 0.60m wide and 0.10m deep, and either another pit or the terminus of NE-SW aligned ditch 12407, which was 0.8m long, 0.64m wide and 0.24m deep. The single fills of these features did not produce any finds.

3.5.33 A flint scraper and a flake were found in the topsoil.

### *Trench 126*

3.5.34 Trench 126 ran along the southern boundary of the evaluation area, some way south-east of Trench 111. A single ditch (12603) crossing the trench on a NNE-SSW alignment was found, 1.86m wide and 0.80m deep, with a single fill (12604) that contained a single small sherd of pottery dated AD c 1175-1300, as well as two flint flakes and a bladelet. The ditch may have been the same as the unexcavated ditch in the western part of Trench 128.

### *Trench 127*

3.5.35 Trench 127 also lay close to the southern edge of the evaluation area, south-east of Trench 128 and east of Trench 126 (Fig. 7), and was located to investigate linear geophysical anomalies on NE-SW and NW-SE alignments, which appeared to form the sides of an enclosure c 20 x 30m in extent. The north-east side may be a subdivision of a larger, square enclosure extending further north.

3.5.36 Four ditches and a pit were discovered in Trench 127. Ditches 12703 and 12705 were on a NE-SW orientation, and 12708 and 12710 were perpendicular to these on a NW-SE alignment.

3.5.37 Ditch 12703 corresponded to the south-east side of the putative enclosure. It was 1.27m wide and 0.41m deep, with steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 10 Section 12700). The three lowest fills (12716, 12715 and 12716) were sterile but a complete early Roman jar and the substantial remains of another jar were found in the uppermost fill (12704; Plate 12). Environment samples were taken from the fill of the complete pot and the fill of vessel 12704, producing some charcoal and cereal grain.

3.5.38 Ditch 12708 corresponded to the north-east side of the smaller enclosure. This ditch was V-shaped in profile, 0.78m wide and 0.36m deep, and had a single fill that did not contain any finds.

3.5.39 Pit 12712 lay just south of ditch 12708, so within the enclosure. It was 0.37m wide and 0.13m, deep. Its sole fill (12713) produced frequent quantities of charcoal, but no finds.

3.5.40 Ditch 12710 lay just east of ditch 12703, but the intersection lay outside the limits of the trench. This ditch was 0.70m wide and 0.32m deep, with a single fill that did not contain any finds.

3.5.41 Ditch 12705, in the south-east of the trench, was 1.83m wide and 0.57m deep, and had two fills (Fig. 10 Section 12701). The basal fill (12706) contained 22 sherds of early Roman pottery, six fragments of fired clay and a moderate quantity of charcoal.

3.5.42 Trench 127 produced eight pieces of worked flint, all residual in later contexts.

### *Trench 130*

3.5.43 Trench 130 lay east of Trench 127 on the east edge of Field 3, and was located to cross two linear geophysical anomalies on a WNW-ESE alignment.

3.5.44 Ditch 13003 was revealed corresponding to the southern anomaly. It was 0.83m wide and 0.51m deep, and its sole fill (13004) produced a near-complete early Roman necked jar (Plate 13). Sherds of a girth beaker were also found in the same context, narrowing the date of deposition to AD 43-70, as well as 0.5g of cremated human bone, an iron hobnail and a nail, a fragment of tile, a fragment of fired clay and a flint flake. Samples were taken from the near-complete pot and fill 13004, producing charcoal and charred plant remains.

3.5.45 No feature was found corresponding to the northern anomaly, but a few metres to the south of its projected alignment ditch 13005 was found, also on a WNW-ESE alignment. This was 1.53m wide and over 0.96m deep, as the bottom was not reached. The ditch was recorded as being cut by a slighter ditch (13007), which was 1.6m wide and 0.60m deep (Section 13002). This may however simply represent the upper fill of the deep ditch 13005. No finds came from the lower fill (13006) but the upper fill (13008) produced a flint flake and a scraper.

### *Trench 128*

3.5.46 Trench 128 lay north-east of Trench 126 and north-west of Trench 127 (Figs 6, 7 and 8). It was located to cross two linear geophysical anomalies, the more westerly running NNE-SSW, the more easterly aligned SW-NE.

3.5.47 Four ditches were exposed in Trench 128. Ditch 12807 corresponded to the linear anomaly running NNE-SSW and was 0.78m wide and 0.21m deep with a single, sterile fill. This followed the line of a field boundary visible on the 1899 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey six-inch map, and so must be post-medieval in date. This ditch was also exposed in Trenches 134, 135, 137 and 138, where it was excavated as 13811.

3.5.48 Just over 4m east of ditch 12807 was another, parallel ditch (12815). This was 1.33m wide and 0.40m deep with two fills, neither of which produced any finds. Although it was not visible on the geophysical survey plot, and was undated, it may have been another post-medieval ditch, possibly the other side of the hedge that marked this field boundary.



3.5.49 At the east end of the trench was a large soilmark, which corresponded to the geophysical anomaly aligned NE-SW. This proved to consist of ditch 12805, recut as ditch 12803 (Fig. 10 Section 12801). Both phases of ditch were of similar proportions, although 12803 had steep sides and a flat base, whereas 12805 was V-profiled. Ditch 12803 was 1.26m wide and 0.24m deep and 12805 was 1.31m wide and 0.56m deep. The middle fill of ditch 12805 (12812) produced late Iron Age/early Roman pottery, as well as fragments of fired clay and charcoal. A soil sample produced charred plant remains and charcoal. Both fills of ditch 12803 (12804 and 12809) contained charcoal, and twenty-eight sherds of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery were recovered from fill 12804.

3.5.50 Adjacent pit 12813 was 0.76m in diameter and 0.08m deep. This also produced late Iron Age/early Roman pottery and frequent charcoal. Sample 12801 was taken, also producing charred plant remains.

3.5.51 A ditch was also discovered in the western part of Trench 128, but was left unexcavated, as it had already been excavated as ditch 12603 in Trench 126 to the south-west.

### *Trench 134*

3.5.52 Trench 134 lay north of Trench 128 and was located to cross the same two geophysical anomalies (Fig. 7). Two ditches were discovered in Trench 134, the more westerly matching the position of the NNE linear anomaly that corresponds to a post-medieval field boundary. This feature was not excavated.

3.5.53 At the east end of the trench, ditch 13403 was 2.57m wide and 0.46m deep (Fig. 10 Section 13400). In plan its west edge ran N-S, while its other edge was oriented SE-NW. The primary spill down one side (13406) was sterile, but the first main fill (13405) contained small quantities of both middle Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery and a flint flake. This deposit also contained a small bulbous whetstone; such whetstones are not confined to a single period, but are more common in the medieval period. Six small sherds of early Roman pottery were found in the upper fill (13404).

3.5.54 Due to the mixed range of finds from the ditch, it is difficult to date this feature. However, the position of the ditch corresponded to the NE-SW linear anomaly, which was excavated as ditch 12805/12803 further south-west, and dated there to the late Iron Age/early Roman period. Its shape might indicate that it was turning, or ending, at this point.

### *Trench 137*

3.5.55 Trench 137 lay north of Trench 134, beyond Trench 135, and was placed to investigate two linear geophysical anomalies on NNE-SSW alignments, and another broader anomaly east of these, aligned approximately SW-NE. All three anomalies corresponded to archaeological features, two of which were excavated (Figs 7 and 8).

3.5.56 At the west end of the trench ditch 13715 was 3.41m wide and 0.18m deep, and was oriented NNE-SSW (Plate 14). Its sole fill (13714) produced a sherd of grog-tempered Beaker pottery with twisted cord decoration, as well as middle Bronze Age and Iron Age sherds. Eleven flints comprising three bladelets and eight flakes, generally in good condition, were also found. The geophysical anomaly could be followed south-westwards, and a possible continuation was crossed by Trench 135, but no ditch was found.

3.5.57 Ditch 13712 was not excavated, as it corresponded to the post-medieval field boundary observed on a historic map and in numerous other trenches. A fresh sherd of pottery dating AD c 1550-1650 was, however, recovered from the surface of its fill.

3.5.58 Feature 13719 corresponded to the anomaly at the east end of the trench. This was 3.69m wide and 1.00m deep. It had moderate sloping sides in the upper part of the cut, leading to steep sides and narrow base (Plate 15). The basal fill (13718) produced a single small sherd of prehistoric pottery, and the middle fill (13717) produced Iron Age pottery, two sherds of early Roman pottery and four pieces of flint. Although phasing remains uncertain, an early Roman date seems most likely. The feature extended for some 35m north-eastwards, widening towards the north-east end.

3.5.59 Between ditches 13715 and 13712 were several small pits. Posthole 13706 produced two flint blades and cut pit 13703 (Fig. 10 Section 13700). Pit 13703 was 0.62m wide and 0.12m deep. The basal fill (13705) contained a single small sherd of grog-tempered earlier prehistoric pottery and its upper fill (13704) contained a flint flake. Adjacent posthole 13710 also contained a single sherd of earlier prehistoric pottery and two flint flakes. Another adjacent posthole, 13708, produced nine small sherds of early-middle Iron Age pottery.

### *Trench 138*

3.5.60 Trench 138 lay north of Trench 137 and east of Trench 120 (Figs 7 and 8). Its east end crossed a linear geophysical anomaly that represented a post-medieval boundary ditch (13811). It produced two small sherds of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery.

3.5.61 At the west end of the trench, ditch 13806 was aligned NE-SW. It measured 2.44m wide and 0.62m deep, with sloping sides, a broad flat base with a deeper V-shaped cut along the south-east side (Fig. 10 Section 13800/13803). The upper fill (13810) produced three sherds of pottery dated to the middle Bronze Age-early Iron Age. The ditch was recut by 13803, and upper fill 13805 produced three sherds of prehistoric pottery. The ditch could be faintly followed in the geophysical survey.

3.5.62 Pit 13808 cut ditch 13806. Sole fill 13809 contained a small amount of pottery dated AD c 1150-1300, occasional charcoal as well as a small amount of burnt bone that could not be assigned to a human or animal.

## **3.6 Finds summary**

3.6.1 An assemblage of 116 pieces of struck flint was recovered. The assemblage is tool-heavy and included diagnostic artefacts and debitage spanning the early Neolithic through to the early Bronze Age, but the majority of the tools could not be assigned to a specific period and had far broader date ranges. One Mesolithic microburin was recovered and is the only diagnostic flint of that period to be identified here.

3.6.2 Fields 2 and 3 produced 264 sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 1665g from a large number of features. Most of the pottery is of Bronze Age date, probably middle Bronze Age, but a few very abraded sherds could be Neolithic, and there is a minor Iron Age element present. The condition of the collection was generally fairly poor.

3.6.3 A total of 249 sherds of pottery, weighing 4689g, was dated to the late Iron Age/early Roman period. However, only one vessel was clearly late Iron Age in date, and the rest of the assemblage could all be accommodated between AD 43-100. No pottery was recovered that

clearly dated after c AD 100. Two complete early Roman vessels were recovered from ditches, as well as a complete base and the lower part of the wall of a third. The condition of the pottery was in general good.

3.6.4 A total of 61 sherds of post-Roman pottery weighing 346g was recovered from 11 contexts. Except for one early post-medieval sherd, this was all of medieval date, falling in the range AD c 1150-1400.

3.6.5 A small quantity of fired clay was recovered, from both prehistoric and Roman contexts.

3.6.6 Two fragments of tile were discovered, both in Roman contexts.

3.6.7 A single well-used whetstone was the only piece of worked stone recovered. This could not be securely dated.

3.6.8 A hobnail and a nail were recovered from Roman contexts.

3.6.9 A single wine bottle fragment of late 18th-early 19th century date was found in the topsoil.

3.6.10 Six features produced small quantities of burnt human bone. These were from contexts in Trench 80 associated with one of the middle Bronze Age barrows, from late Bronze Age cremation pits and a ditch in Trench 103, and from a ditch in Trench 130 that contained one of the near-complete Roman vessels.

3.6.11 Sixteen bulk soil samples were taken. The results were generally poor, except for the charcoal associated with late Bronze Age cremations, but small quantities of cereals and other charred plant remains were recovered from middle Bronze Age and early Roman contexts.

## 4 DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 In general, the results of the evaluation can be deemed a reliable record of the archaeological features within the site. Although changing across Fields 2 and 3, the geology was generally less varied than in Field 1 (OA 2018a), and increasing familiarity made it easier to distinguish archaeological from geological features. As stated in section 3.2, the winter weather, and the liability of the western part of Field 2 to groundwater flooding, did pose problems, but these were mostly dealt with by the use of a pump.

### 4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The evaluation was successful in identifying areas of archaeological activity, as well as characterising and dating these remains. A largely coherent narrative of the site can be put forward.

4.2.2 Many of the geophysical anomalies identified as of probable archaeological origin were found by the trenching, although some were not identified and other features, mostly ditches, that were not seen on the geophysical survey, were also found. Smaller pits and postholes were, as is normally the case, not picked up by the geophysical survey. Overall, the correspondence of anomalies to features was good in Field 3, and less so in the western half of Field 2.

4.2.3 No vertical stratigraphy, other than that within features, was found. The geophysical survey was not clear enough, nor was the density of features sufficient, to enable any horizontal stratigraphy between structures to be established.

4.2.4 Preservation of animal bone in Fields 2 and 3, as in Field 1 to the south, was very poor. Charred plant remains were more common, but were generally poorly-preserved, with the exception of the charcoal from cremations of the late Bronze Age in Trench 103. A single ditch with evidence of former waterlogging (7102) was discovered. This is dated to the medieval period. Although only traces of decayed waterlogged material were seen, it suggests that better-preserved palaeo-environmental evidence might be discovered elsewhere in the lower parts of Field 2.

4.2.5 Economic evidence from the site was limited to the identification of struck flints from non-local sources, and of Roman pottery.

### 4.3 Interpretation (Fig. 11)

#### *Mesolithic*

4.3.1 A single microburin is the only diagnostic piece of Mesolithic flint, but some of the other, less diagnostic flint tools might also be Mesolithic, and many of the struck flints were blades, indicating either a Mesolithic or early Neolithic date, and so the scale of Mesolithic flintworking in this area may have been much greater. The evidence suggests a visit by a group of Mesolithic hunter-gatherers, though not necessarily on more than one occasion.

### *Neolithic and early Bronze Age*

4.3.2 The small ring ditch tested by Trench 80 was not explored sufficiently to be clear about its date of origin, though it appears that cremation pits of probable middle Bronze Age date were cut either into the barrow ditch, or into the mound. In either case, an earlier date than the middle Bronze Age for this monument seems likely. As the excavated ditch on the north side does not appear to be the primary ring ditch, a middle Bronze Age date for what may have been a secondary phase of use is entirely consistent with original construction in the early Bronze Age or earlier.

4.3.3 Two sherds of early prehistoric grog-tempered pottery were discovered in the ring ditch excavated in Trenches 96 and 98. The ring ditch is dated to the middle Bronze Age, although these earlier sherds hint at other activity that may or may not be related to it.

4.3.4 Two small sherds of earlier prehistoric pottery were found in ditch 10303 in the northern part of Field 2. Pits containing cremated remains were then cut into the silted ditch. The ditch may be Neolithic or early Bronze Age, although it is more likely that it forms part of the middle Bronze Age field system, with which it shares a common alignment.

4.3.5 Very small amounts of earlier prehistoric pottery and small numbers of struck flints were discovered in small pits or postholes 13703 and 13710, and more struck flints in adjacent ditch 13715, though in the ditch these were residual. The small pits may be early prehistoric in date, perhaps indicating the former existence of a larger group of small pits such as are relatively common in the later Neolithic and early Bronze Age, truncated by later ditches. A possible alternative is that these finds derive from a surface midden and were incorporated into later pits or postholes, though in this case the survival of the pottery is less plausible.

4.3.6 The moderate assemblage of worked flint discovered across Fields 2 and 3 also indicates the presence of activity spanning the Neolithic and early Bronze Age, and suggests that further early features may be found should further work be undertaken.

### *Middle Bronze Age*

4.3.7 The majority of the dated features in Field 2 proved to be Middle Bronze Age, as well as a smaller proportion of those in Field 3. Most of these features were ditches, with a particular concentration in Trench 81, and many of them were aligned NW-SE. Two could be followed for a short distance beyond the trench as linear anomalies on the geophysical survey. Pits and postholes of middle Bronze Age date were also found in the trench. This appears to be a focus of domestic activity, and related features are to be expected in the vicinity.

4.3.8 Other middle Bronze Age ditches include the L-shaped ditch in Trenches 94, 96 and 100. This follows the predominant orientation of the ditches in Trench 81 and suggests the presence of a wider system of landscape division oriented NW-SE and NE-SW. It is possible that the undated ditch cut by the late Bronze Age cremations in Trench 103 also belongs to the middle Bronze Age phase of activity. Further ditches possibly belonging to the field system appear to have been excavated in Field 3 in Trenches 119 and 111, though these are at some distance from the group in Field 2, and do not share the same alignment. An adjacent pit is also of middle Bronze Age date.

4.3.9 Two ring ditches or barrows with evidence of middle Bronze Age activity were explored. The activity of this date related to the smaller ring-ditch, in Trench 80, has however

been argued to be secondary (section 4.3.2 above), as the presence of cremated bone in association with middle Bronze Age pottery on the barrow mound is probably the remains of a secondary burial inserted into the mound, later largely destroyed by ploughing. The pottery from the ditch on the north side was found towards the base, but, as this does not appear to be the primary ditch of this monument, and the ditches of earlier barrows are sometimes recut, or supplemented by further circuits, in the middle Bronze Age (Cooper 2016), it remains likely that this barrow had an earlier origin.

4.3.10 Ditch 8005, which ran past the ring-ditch on a NE-SW alignment, was undated, but from its orientation might also have belonged to the middle Bronze Age field system. If so, this was the second example within Field 2 of the close spatial relationship between the field system and the possible barrows. Examples of middle Bronze Age field systems that respect or include barrows are now well-known (*ibid.*, Fig. 5).

4.3.11 The ring-ditch explored in Trenches 96 and 98 was wide and shallow, and appears to have cut one arm of the L-shaped ditches of middle Bronze Age date. The pottery from the ring ditch where it did not intersect with the linear ditch system was also middle Bronze Age, so its date appears to be secure. The broad and shallow profile of the enclosure ditch was unlike that of most barrows, and no direct evidence of an internal mound was found in association with this ring-ditch, although the mixed struck flint assemblage from its ditches has been interpreted as evidence of earlier finds eroded from an internal mound (see Appendix B.1). The ring-ditch could alternatively be interpreted as a bell-barrow, or simply enclosing a flat cemetery, as was possibly the case at Standlake, Oxfordshire (Lambrick with Robinson 2009, 299), although neither of the evaluation trenches here uncovered any cremated bone. If not a cremation cemetery, it may have had a domestic function. Whatever its function, it represents a rare and unusual type of structure; middle Bronze Age barrows are still very rare in southern England, and small circular enclosures exceedingly so.

### *Early-middle Iron Age*

4.3.12 Features dated to the early or middle Iron Age were limited to the northern part of Field 3, although two features dating to the Bronze Age or Iron Age were found in Trench 111 to the south. A ditch corresponding to a curvilinear enclosure on the geophysical survey contained Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery, and three Iron Age pits were also discovered in its vicinity. The evidence appears to suggest the presence of an Iron Age settlement, although the trenches in the northern part of Field 3 may have only investigated its periphery.

### *Late Iron Age-early Roman*

4.3.13 Only one context produced pottery that could be dated to the late Iron Age with some confidence, suggesting that there was little pre-Roman activity in Fields 2 and 3, in contrast to Field 1, where a number of pottery assemblages may have been of late Iron Age date.

4.3.14 A concentration of early Roman activity involving a system of small rectilinear enclosures visible on the geophysical survey was discovered in the south-western part of Field 3. The enclosures were oriented NE-SW/NW-SE. The system could be followed in Field 1 to the south-west, and into the field to the south-east that has not been subjected to archaeological evaluation. A relatively large assemblage of pottery was discovered, including a complete jar and the substantial remains of two others, as well as a small amount of cremated human bone and ironwork. Other early Roman features were discovered in the

northern, central and western parts of Field 3, suggesting the presence of a related field system.

4.3.15 A single ditch in Field 2 could be dated to the Roman period. In common with the majority of the middle Bronze Age ditches in Field 3, this was aligned NE-SW. Similarities in the orientation of ditches of quite different dates warn against phasing ditches that do not have direct dating evidence on the basis of alignment alone. The early Roman ditch in Field 2 (8507) was notable for the presence of the substantial remains of a shattered jar. The ditch is on a similar alignment to other early Roman ditches in Fields 1 and 3, although these are separated by some distance. It is therefore difficult to securely relate the early Roman ditch in Field 2 with the other features of this date.

### *Medieval*

4.3.16 The only medieval features identified were at the very western end of Field 2, and comprise a series of linear ditches in Trenches 69, 70 and 71. These appear to form elements of a limited rectilinear enclosure system that is in part visible on the geophysical survey. The activity is dated between the late 12th century and the late 14th centuries, overlapping with that found on the east side of Field 1 some 550m to the south-east. This may indicate a spread of small assarts (farms cut out of woodland for use for arable or pasture) in the 12th century, that persisted until sometime during the 14th century.

## **4.4 Significance (Fig. 11)**

4.4.1 A moderate quantity of early prehistoric flint discovered across Fields 2 and 3 suggests more than a transient presence, and that the Mesolithic activity in this area is of moderate significance. The Neolithic activity, much of which lies towards the southern end of Fields 2 and 3, is probably a continuation of the material found in greater quantity in Field 1, and its significance should be considered in conjunction with that, ie of medium, county and potentially regional, significance.

4.4.2 The possible existence of a barrow of early Bronze Age origin in Field 2, together with a possible group of pits of this date in Field 3, and a scatter of other finds of this period across the area, indicate activity of medium, county or regional significance. The barrow should be seen as an outlier of the line of barrows and ring ditches in Field 10 to the north, and as such is also part of the significance of the group (see report on Field 10).

4.4.3 Middle Bronze Age activity discovered within Fields 2 and 3 is both domestic and funerary in nature. A field system that appears to have extended over some distance was discovered, and a domestic focus of this may have been exposed in Trench 81. A barrow and a possible ring ditch, both with activity of similar date, were also excavated, and at least one appears to be closely related to the field system. This middle Bronze Age landscape therefore comprises multiple elements, and is of medium, county significance.

4.4.4 Late Bronze Age or early Iron Age settlement activity appears to be present in the northern part of Field 3. Whichever is the date of the curvilinear enclosure, enclosures of either date are rare in Kent and in the south-east of England (Champion 2007; Champion 2011), making this of medium, county or regional significance.

4.4.5 The early Roman enclosed farmstead with its associated deposits of complete and substantially complete pottery vessels can be related to a wider structured landscape. Roman

settlement can therefore be traced over the landscape with the potential to provide detailed information on how activity developed. This landscape with its chronological depth is of medium, county significance.

4.4.6 The rural medieval activity falls into a part of the medieval period widely represented in Kent, and is probably of only local significance.



## APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 68						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6800	Layer	-	0.10	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
6801	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil.	-	-
6802	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-
6803	Fill of 6804	1.72	0.20	Sole fill of natural feature 6804. Grey brown clayey silt.	-	-
6804	Cut	1.72	0.20	Natural feature. Large, irregular.	-	-
6805	Fill of 6806	1.00	0.14	Sole fill of natural hollow 6806. Grey brown clayey silt. Colluvium.	Med pottery, c1175-1300	-
6806	Cut	1.00	0.14	Natural feature, hollow at bottom of slope. Large, irregular.	-	-

Trench 69						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained four ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6900	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
6901	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellow silty clay.	-	-
6902	-	-	-	VOID	-	-
6903	Fill of 6906	0.30	0.10	Upper fill of ditch 6906. Brown grey silty clay. Very common charcoal flecks.	Med pottery, c1175-1300	c1175-1300
6904	Fill of 6906	1.26	0.42	Middle fill of ditch 6906. Orange grey silty clay.	Flint flake; Med pottery, c1250-1350	c1175-1300
6905	Fill of 6906	0.76	0.14	Basal fill of ditch 6906. Blue grey silty clay.	-	c1175-1300
6906	Cut	1.26	0.46	Ditch, linear, runs E-W. Flat base, steep sides.	-	c1175-1300
6907	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil.	Flint scraper Med pottery, c1175-1300	-

6908	Fill of 6911	0.45	0.14	Upper fill of ditch 6911. Grey brown clay.	-	-
6909	Fill of 6911	0.54	0.42	Lower fill of ditch 6911. Orange brown clay.	-	-
6910	Fill of 6911	0.30	0.04	Basal fill of ditch 6911. Blue brown clay.	-	-
6911	Cut	0.50	0.38	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Flat base, moderate sides. Cuts 6917.	-	c1175-1300
6912	Fill of 6914	0.96	0.25	Upper fill of ditch 6914. Yellow grey silty clay.	Med pottery, c1175-1300	c1175-1300
6913	Fill of 6914	0.55	0.09	Basal fill of ditch 6914. Blue grey silty clay.	Med pottery, c1175-1300	c1175-1300
6914	Cut	0.96	0.30	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Slight concave base, moderate sides.	-	c1175-1300
6915	Fill of 6917	>0.46	0.25	Upper fill of ditch 6917. Blue grey silty clay.	-	-
6916	Fill of 6917	>0.14	0.06	Primary fill of ditch 6917. Light grey blue clay.	-	-
6917	Cut	>0.46	0.31	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Steep sides, unclear base. Cut by 6911.	-	-

Trench 70						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained two ditches. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7000	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
7001	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellow silty clay.	-	-
7002	Fill of 7004	1.50	0.30	Upper fill of ditch 7004. Dark grey brown silty clay.	-	-
7003	Fill of 7004	0.90	0.22	Basal fill of ditch 7004. Yellow brown sandy clay. Moderate charcoal flecking.	Med pottery, c1175-1300	c1175-1300
7004	Cut	1.50	0.52	Ditch, linear, runs ESE-WNW. Steep sides, concave base.	-	c1175-1300
7005	Fill of 7006	0.55	0.22	Sole fill of 7006. Brown orange silty clay.	-	-
7006	Cut	0.55	0.22	Ditch, curvilinear, runs ENE-WSW. Moderate sides, concave base.	-	-

Trench 71		
General description	Orientation	N-S

Trench contained a large ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silty clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.45
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
7100	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
7101	Layer	-	-	Natural.	-	-
7102	Cut	4-5m	0.67	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Irregular sides, concave base. Partially excavated.	-	c1250-1350
7103	Fill of 7102	4-5m	0.55	Upper/main fill of ditch 7102. Dark grey silty clay. Heavily waterlogged.	Med pottery c1250-1350	c1250-1350
7104	Fill of 7102	0.27	0.30	Lower fill of ditch 7102. Grey blue silty clay. Waterlogged.	-	-
7105	Fill of 7102	0.35	0.37	Lower fill of ditch 7102. Grey brown silty clay.	-	-
7106	Fill of 7102	0.40	0.42	Basal fill of ditch 7102. Grey brown silty clay.	-	-
7107	Layer	-	0.27	Subsoil. Light grey brown silty clay.	-	-

#### Trench 72

<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.42
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
7200	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
7201	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil. Orange brown clay.	-	-
7202	Layer	-	-	Natural.	-	-

#### Trench 73

<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silty clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.40
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
7300	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
7301	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil. Light brown grey silty clay.	-	-
7302	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light grey brown sandy silty clay.	-	-

#### Trench 74

<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
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Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silty clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.40
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
7400	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
7401	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellow sandy silty clay.	-	-
7402	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil. Light brown yellow sandy clay silt.	-	-

<b>Trench 75</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench contained a single ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.36
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
7500	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil. Brown grey clayey silt.	-	-
7501	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil.	-	-
7502	Layer	-	-	Natural.	-	-
7503	Cut	0.65	0.27	Ditch, linear, runs ENE-WSW. Moderate sides concave base.	-	-
7504	Fill of 7503	0.65	0.27	Sole fill of ditch 7503. Light grey brown clayey silt.	Flint bladelets	-

<b>Trench 76</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.40
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
7600	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
7601	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil. Orange clay.	-	-
7602	Layer	-	-	Natural. Grey sandy silty clay.	-	-

<b>Trench 77</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	1.12
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
7700	Layer	-	0.19	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-

7701	Layer	-	0.88	Subsoil. Brown fine sandy silt.	-	-
7702	Layer	-	-	Natural. Silty clay.	-	-

Trench 79						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.43	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7900	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
7901	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellow silty clay.	-	-
7902	Fill of 7903	-	-	Fill of natural feature 7903. Light brown yellow.	Flint flakes BA, Epreh and LIA/ER pottery on surface	-
7903	Cut	-	-	Natural feature. Irregular.	-	-
7904	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil.	-	-

Trench 80						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench contained two ditches which may be associated with a barrow suggested by the geophysical survey. The spread of the barrow mound was exposed but not excavated, and this appears to have been located over the unexcavated inner ring-ditch. An unexcavated posthole was also exposed within the mound. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.42	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8000	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil. Grey brown clay silt.	Flint flake	-
8001	Layer	-	0.24	Natural. Upper natural layer.	-	-
8002	Cut	2.80	0.66	Ditch, curvilinear, runs WNW-ESE. Cut 8011.	-	-
8003	Fill of 8002	2.80	0.66	Sole fill of ditch 8002. Light grey brown clay silt.	Flint scrapers, knife and crested blade; MBA pottery; cremated human bone	-
8004	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil. Light orange brown clay.	Flint flake; MBA pottery; cremated human bone	-
8005	Cut	0.62	0.34	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Moderate sides, concave base.	-	-

8006	Fill of 8005	0.62	0.14	Upper fill of ditch 8005. Light grey yellow clay silt.	-	-
8007	Fill of 8005	0.57	0.25	Basal fill of ditch 8005. Yellow grey clay silt.	-	-
8008	Layer	-	-	Natural. Lower natural layer.	-	-
8009	Layer	-	>0.13	Disturbed spread of barrow mound, possibly covering ring-ditch. Not excavated as brief was to only expose the mound. Pottery and burnt bone found on surface.	MBA pottery; cremated human bone; <8000>	MBA
8010	Cut	0.33	-	Posthole, circular, within barrow mound feature. Not excavated.	-	-
8011	Layer	>0.15	4.80	Hillwash accumulated against the northern spread of the barrow mound. Cut by 8002.	-	-

Trench 81						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained seven ditches, of which five were excavated, six postholes and a pit. The postholes contained quantities of charcoal. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8100	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil. Grey brown clay silt.	-	-
8101	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil.	-	-
8102	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-
8103	Cut	0.83	0.35	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Concave base, steep sides.	-	MBA
8104	Fill of 8103	0.83	0.35	Sole fill of ditch 8103. Light grey brown clayey silt.	Flint flake; MBA pottery	MBA
8105	Cut	0.72	0.37	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Steep sides, flat base. Cut by 8122.	-	BA
8106	Fill of 8105	0.76	0.19	Upper fill of ditch 8105. Light grey brown clayey silt.	-	-
8107	Fill of 8105	0.62	0.14	Basal fill of ditch 8105. Light grey brown clayey silt.	Flint blade BA pottery	BA
8108	Cut	0.68	0.27	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Moderate sides, concave base.	-	MBA-EIA
8109	Fill of 8108	0.68	0.27	Sole fill of ditch 8108. Yellow brown silty clay.	MBA-EIA pottery	MBA-EIA

8110	Cut	1.33	0.47	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Moderate sloping sides, concave base.	-	-
8111	Fill of 8110	1.33	0.47	Sole fill of 8110. Yellow orange silty clay.	-	-
8112	Cut	0.50	0.20	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Moderate sides, flat base.	-	Neo-MBA
8113	Fill of 8112	0.50	0.20	Sole fill of ditch 8112. Light brown silty clay.	Neo-MBA pottery	Neo-MBA
8114	Cut	0.30	0.20	Posthole. Steep sides, concave base.	-	-
8115	Fill of 8114	0.30	0.20	Sole fill of posthole 8114. Very dark grey silty clay. Frequent charcoal.	Flint flake	-
8116	Cut	0.41	0.25	Posthole. Steep sides, concave base.	-	MBA
8117	Fill of 8116	0.41	0.25	Sole fill of posthole 8116. Very dark grey silty clay. Frequent charcoal.	MBA pottery	MBA
8118	Cut	0.28	0.30	Posthole. Steep sides, concave base.	-	MBA
8119	Fill of 8118	0.28	0.30	Sole fill of posthole 8118. Dark grey brown with frequent charcoal.	Flint chips; MBA pottery; Fired clay; <8100>	MBA
8120	Cut	>0.36	0.35	Posthole. Steep sides, flat base. Partially exposed.	-	-
8121	Fill of 8120	>0.36	0.35	Sole fill of posthole 8120. Light grey brown clayey silt.	-	-
8122	Cut	0.33	0.24	Posthole. Steep sides, concave base. Cuts 8105.	-	MBA
8123	Fill of 8122	0.33	0.24	Sole fill of posthole 8122. Light grey clayey silt.	MBA pottery	MBA
8124	Cut	>0.41	0.21	Pit. Steep sides, flat base. Partially exposed.	-	MBA
8125	Fill of 8124	>0.41	0.21	Sole fill of pit 8124. Light grey brown clayey silt.	MBA pottery	MBA
8126	Cut	0.32	0.36	Posthole. Steep sides, concave base.	-	MBA
8127	Fill of 8126	0.32	0.36	Upper (main) fill of posthole 8126. Dark grey clayey silt, frequent charcoal. Possibly dump of burnt material or burnt down structure.	MBA pottery; Fired clay; <8101>	MBA
8128	Fill of 8126	0.09	0.19	Basal fill of posthole 8126. Yellow brown clayey silt.	-	-

**Trench 83**
**General description**
**Orientation**

NW-SE

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.55
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
8300	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
8301	Layer	-	-	Natural.	-	-
8302	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil. Light grey brown silty clay.	-	-

Trench 85						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench contained two ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.45
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
8500	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
8501	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil. Light grey orange sandy silty clay.	Flint flake	-
8502	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light grey brown silty clay.	-	-
8503	Cut	0.52	0.31	Ditch, linear, runs NNW-SSE. Concave sides, flat base.	-	-
8504	Fill of 8503	0.52	0.31	Sole fill of ditch 8503. Light brown grey silty clay.	Flint flake and microburin	-
8505	Fill of 8507	2.20	0.60	Upper fill of ditch 8507. Dark blue grey clayey silt.	Flint scraper/awl; Near complete ER jar; Tile	AD 43-100
8506	Fill of 8507	1.00	0.16	Basal fill of ditch 8507. Blue grey silty clay.	ER pottery	AD 43-100
8507	Cut	2.20	0.78	Ditch, linear, runs NNW-SSE. Moderate sides, concave base. Cut 8508	-	AD 43-100
8508	Layer	-	0.17	Buried soil horizon. Cut by 8507.	-	-

Trench 86						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.30
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
8600	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	Flint flake and blade	-
8601	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light orange sandy clay.	-	-



Trench 90						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9000	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
9001	Layer	-	0.25	Natural. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-
9002	Layer	-	-	Subsoil. Light brown orange silty clay.	-	-

Trench 91						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9100	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
9101	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil.	-	-
9102	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light grey brown silty clay.	-	-

Trench 93						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9300	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil. Grey brown clay.	-	-
9301	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light orange brown silty clay.	-	-
9302	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil. Light yellow orange silty clay.	-	-

Trench 94						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained one posthole and an unexcavated ditch that appears to be the continuation of 9606. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.57
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9400	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil. Grey brown clay silt.	-	-

9401	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange silty clay.	-	-
9402	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil. Light orange brown silty clay.	-	-
9403	Fill of 9404	0.30	0.10	Sole fill of posthole 9404. Grey yellow sandy clay silt.	-	-
9404	Cut	0.30	0.10	Posthole. Vertical sided.	-	-

Trench 95						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9500	Layer	-	0.44	Topsoil. Grey brown clay silt.	-	-
9501	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light grey brown silty clay.	-	-
9502	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil. Light orange brown clayey silt.	-	-

Trench 96						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained two ditches. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9600	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
9601	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brown orange clay.	-	-
9602	Fill of 9604	4.70	0.28	Upper fill of ditch 9604. Grey brown silty clay.	Flint flakes, blades, core, scraper and awl; MBA pottery; Fired clay	MBA
9603	Fill of 9604	5.34	0.32	Basal fill of ditch 9604. Orange brown silty clay.	MBA pottery	MBA
9604	Cut	5.34	0.56	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Moderate sides, slight concave base. Same as 9803 and 9805. Possible barrow ditch.	-	MBA
9605	Fill of 9606	1.15	0.42	Sole fill of ditch 9606. Yellow grey brown silty clay.	MBA pottery	MBA
9606	Cut	1.15	0.42	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Moderate sides, slight concave base. Same as 10003.	-	MBA

Trench 97						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9700	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
9701	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light brown silty clay.	-	-
9702	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil. Light orange brown silty clay.	-	-

Trench 98						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench contains two ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9800	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
9801	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
9802	Fill of 9803	5.81	0.23	Basal fill of ditch 9803. Brown grey silty clay.	Flint flake and blade; Epreh and BA pottery	MBA
9803	Cut	5.81	0.23	Ditch, curvilinear, runs NE-SW. Flat base, moderate sides. Same as 9805 and 9604. Possible barrow ditch.	-	MBA
9804	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil. Light yellow brown clay silt.	LIA/ER pottery	-
9805	Cut	3.32	0.27	Ditch, curvilinear, runs ENE-WSW. Shallow side, concave base. Seen in section, not clear in plan. Same as 9803 and 9604. Possible barrow ditch.	-	MBA
9806	Fill of 9805	3.32	0.27	Sole fill of ditch 9805. Red yellow silty clay.	-	MBA

Trench 99						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9900	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-

9901	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-
9902	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil. Light orange brown silty clay.	-	-

**Trench 100**

<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	<b>N-S</b>
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.55
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
10000	Layer	-	0.44	Topsoil. Grey brown clay silt.	-	-
10001	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown clay.	-	-
10002	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil.	-	-
10003	Cut	1.25	0.51	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Moderate sides, concave base. Same as 9606.	-	MBA
10004	Fill of 10003	1.25	0.51	Sole fill of ditch 10003. Light yellow grey clayey silt.	Flint flakes and denticulate	MBA

**Trench 101**

<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	<b>NW-SE</b>
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.25
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
10100	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Grey brown clay silt.	-	-
10101	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-

**Trench 102**

<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	<b>E-W</b>
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.40
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
10200	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Grey brown clay silt.	-	-
10201	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil. Light grey brown silty clay.	-	-
10202	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light orange brown silty clay.	-	-

**Trench 103**

General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a ditch and four cremation pits. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10300	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
10301	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-
10302	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-
10303	Cut	3.10	0.47	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Steep side, concave base. Cut by cremations 10305, 10310, 10313 and 10315.	-	-
10304	Fill of 10303	3.10	0.47	Sole fill of ditch 10303. Grey brown silty clay.	Flint flake, blade, core and crested blade; Epreh pottery	-
10305	Cut	0.47	0.35	Cremation pit. Oval, concave base. Cuts 10303	-	-
10306	Fill of 10305	0.37	0.35	Basal fill of cremation pit 10305. Very dark grey/black silty clay. Ash, charcoal and burnt material throughout.	Flint flakes Cremated human bone; <10300>	-
10307	Fill of 10305	0.47	0.32	Upper fill of cremation pit 10305. Grey brown silty clay. Occasional charcoal.	Cremated human bone; <10301>	-
10308	Fill of 10310	>0.47	0.28	Upper fill of ?cremation pit 10310. Grey brown silty clay, moderate charcoal and ash.	-	-
10309	Fill of 10310	>0.30	0.18	Basal fill of ?cremation pit 10310. Dark brown grey clayey silt. Frequent charcoal and ash.	<10304>	-
10310	Cut	>0.47	0.28	?Cremation pit. Oval, steep sides, concave base. Cut 10303.	-	-
10311	Fill of 10313	0.90	0.34	Upper fill of cremation pit 10313. Grey brown silty clay, moderate charcoal and ash.	Flint flake and blade; Cremated human bone; <10302>	-
10312	Fill of 10313	0.50	0.20	Basal fill of cremation pit 10313. Dark brown grey clayey silt. Frequent charcoal and ash.	Flint flakes and chips; Cremated human bone dated 1090-910 cal BC, <10303>	LBA

10313	Cut	0.90	0.34	Cremation pit, oval. Steep sides, concave base. Cut 10303.	-	-
10314	Fill of 10315	0.20	-	Fill of cremation pit 10315. Unexcavated.	-	-
10315	Cut	0.20	-	Cremation pit. Unexcavated. Cut	-	-

Trench 104						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.				<b>Length (m)</b>	30	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8	
				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.75	
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
10400	Layer	-	0.37	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
10401	Layer	-	0.38	Subsoil. Light orange brown silty clay.	-	-
10402	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light orange brown silty clay.	-	-

Trench 105						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.				<b>Length (m)</b>	30	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8	
				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.30	
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
10500	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
10501	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-

Trench 106						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.				<b>Length (m)</b>	30	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8	
				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.30	
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
10600	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
10601	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil. Orange brown very silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks.	-	-
10602	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange silty clay.	-	-

Trench 107						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.				<b>Length (m)</b>	30	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8	

					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10700	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
10701	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light orange fine sandy silty clay.	-	-

Trench 108						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10800	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
10801	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light yellow brown fine sandy silty clay.	-	-
10802	-	-	0.10	Subsoil. Grey brown very silty clay.	-	-

Trench 109						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10900	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
10901	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-
10912	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil. Light brown very silty clay.	-	-

Trench 110						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench contained two ditches and a gully. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11000	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
11001	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil. Grey brown clay silt.	-	-
11002	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-
11003	Cut	0.72	0.49	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Steep sides, concave base.	-	-
11004	Fill of 11003	0.51	0.32	Upper fill of ditch 11003. Grey brown clay silt.	-	-

11005	Fill of 11003	0.35	0.17	Basal fill of ditch 11003. Light grey clay silt.	-	-
11006	Cut	0.43	0.18	Gully, linear, runs N-S. Moderate sides, concave base.	-	LIA/ER
11007	Fill of 11006	0.43	0.18	Sole fill of gully 11006. Grey brown clay silt.	LIA/ER pottery	LIA/ER
11008	Cut	1.48	0.71	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Moderate sides, concave base.	-	-
11009	Fill of 11008	1.48	0.71	Sole fill of ditch 11008. Orange brown clay silt.	Flint blades and adze	-

Trench 111						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained five ditches and a pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11100	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
11101	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange silty clay.	-	-
11102	Fill of 11103	0.71	0.40	Sole fill of ditch 11103. Brown grey silty clay.	-	-
11103	Cut	0.71	0.40	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Moderate sides, concave base.	-	-
11104	Fill of 11105	0.54	0.11	Sole fill of ditch 11105. Brown grey silty clay.	-	-
11105	Cut	0.54	0.11	Ditch, linear, runs ESE-WNW. Gradual sides, concave base.	-	-
11106	Fill of 11107	1.26	0.26	Sole fill of ditch 11107. Brown grey silty clay.	-	-
11107	Cut	1.26	0.26	Ditch, linear, runs NNE-SSW. Moderate sites, concave base.	-	-
11108	Fill of 11110	1.58	0.38	Upper fill of ditch 11110. Grey brown silty clay.	Flint flake; Lpreh pottery	BA
11109	Fill of 11110	2.16	0.44	Basal fill of ditch 11110. Orange brown silty clay.	BA pottery	BA
11110	Cut	2.34	0.60	Ditch, linear, runs NNE-SSW. Moderate sides, flat base.	-	BA
11111	Fill of 11110	1.10	0.14	Middle fill of ditch 11110. Brown grey silty clay.	-	-
11112	Fill of 11113	0.79	0.21	Sole fill of ditch 11113. Grey brown silty clay.	Flint flake and bladelet; BA-IA pottery	BA-IA



11113	Cut	0.79	0.21	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Moderate sides, concave base.	-	BA-IA
11114	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil. Only found in SE end of trench.	-	-
11115	Fill	0.35	0.14	Sole fill of pit 11116. Brown yellow grey silty clay.	-	-
11116	Cut	1.50	0.14	Pit, sub-rectangular, moderate sides, concave base.	-	-

### Trench 112

<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	WNW-ESE
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.42
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
11200	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Dark brown grey clay silt.	-	-
11201	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brown orange silty sandy clay.	-	-
11202	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil. Dark orange brown clay silt.	-	-
11203	Cut	1.38	0.26	Ditch, linear, runs NNE-SSW. Moderate sides, flat base.	-	-
11204	Fill of 11203	1.38	0.26	Sole fill of ditch 11203. Dark grey brown clayey sand.	-	-

### Trench 113

<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.26
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
11300	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
11301	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-

### Trench 114

<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.52
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
11400	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-

11401	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil. Orange grey silty clay.	-	-
11402	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange silty clay.	-	-

Trench 115						
General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.47	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11500	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
11501	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-
11502	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil. Orange grey silty clay.	-	-

Trench 116						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench contains a pit and a ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.60	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11600	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil. Brown grey clay.	-	-
11601	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-
11602	Fill of 11603	0.57	0.29	Sole fill of pit 11603. Orange brown silty clay.	Flint flake; IA pottery	IA
11603	Cut	0.57	0.29	Pit. Oval, 0.8m long, with steep sides & flat base.	-	IA
11604	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil. Orange grey silty clay.	-	-
11605	Cut	1.22	0.31	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Steep sides, concave base.	-	-
11606	Fill of 11605	1.22	0.31	Sole fill of ditch 11605. Orange dark brown clay silt.	Flint bladelet	-

Trench 117						
General description				Orientation	NNE-SSW	
Trench contained a ditch, a pit, a treethrow and a natural feature. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.46	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11700	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
11701	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil. Brown grey.	-	-
11702	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellow brown sandy silt.	-	-

11703				VOID	-	-
11704	Cut	0.83	0.63	Ditch, linear, runs ESE-WNW. Moderate sides, concave base. Cut by 11706.	-	-
11705	Fill of 11704	0.83	0.63	Sole fill of ditch 11704. Orange dark brown clay silt.	Flint flake	-
11706	Cut	1.00	0.25	Treethrow. Irregular. Cuts 11704.	-	-
11707	Fill of 11706	1.00	0.25	Sole fill of treethrow 11706.	-	-
11708				VOID	-	-
11709	Cut	0.62	0.46	Pit. Oval, vertical sides, concave base.	-	-
11710	Fill of 11709	0.62	0.46	Sole fill of pit 11709. Brown grey sandy silt.	Flint bladelet	-
11711				VOID	-	-
11712	Cut	0.36	0.08	Natural feature. Wide and shallow.	-	-
11713	Fill of 11712	0.36	0.08	Fill of natural feature 11712. Brown grey sandy silt.	-	-

#### Trench 118

<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.32
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
11800	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	Glass	-
11801	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellow sandy clay.	-	-

#### Trench 119

<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	ENE-WSW
Trench contained three pits, a gully and a wide ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.50
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
11900	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Dark brown grey clayey silt.	-	-
11901	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brown orange silty sandy clay.	-	-
11902	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil. Dark grey brown clay silt.	-	-
11903	Cut	>1.20	0.12	Pit, circular, gentle sides, concave base, partially exposed.	-	-
11904	Fill of 11903	1.20	0.12	Sole fill of pit 11903. Dark grey brown clayey sand.	-	-

11905	Cut	0.84	0.23	Pit, circular, steep sides, concave base. Cut by 11907.	-	MBA
11906	Fill of 11905	0.84	0.23	Sole fill of pit 11905. Dark grey brown clayey sand.	MBA pottery	MBA
11907	Cut	0.64	0.08	Gully, linear?, runs NE-SW. Moderate sides, flat base. Cuts 11905, cut by 11909.	-	-
11908	Fill of 11907	0.64	0.08	Sole fill of gully 11907. Brown grey clayey sand.	-	-
11909	Cut	1.20	0.46	Pit, circular, moderate sides, concave base, partially exposed. Cuts 11907.	-	IA
11910	Fill of 11909	1.20	0.46	Sole fill of pit 11909. Brown grey clay sand.	IA pottery	IA
11911	Cut	>2.20	>0.50	Ditch, linear, runs NNE-SSW. Box slot excavated on edge of ditch – not complete profile. Possibly more than one feature.	-	MBA
11912	Fill of 11911	>2.20	>0.50	Sole fill of ditch 11911. Dark grey brown clay sand.	MBA pottery; Fired clay	MBA

Trench 120						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained a pit and two ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12000	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	Flint flake	-
12001	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellow coarse sandy clay.	-	-
12002	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil. Grey brown clay silt.	-	-
12003	Cut	0.80	0.37	Pit, oval, moderate sides, concave base.	-	MIA
12004	Fill of 12003	0.80	0.12	Upper fill of pit 12003. Grey brown clay silt.	Residual MBA, and LIA/ER pottery; Fired clay	LIA/ER
12005	Fill of 12003	0.80	0.21	Basal fill of pit 12003. Light grey clay silt. Charcoal flecks.	MIA pottery	MIA
12006	Fill of 12007	1.28	0.31	Sole fill of ditch. Light brown grey silty clay.	MBA and LBA-MIA pottery	MBA-MIA
12007	Cut	0.28	0.31	Ditch, linear, runs ENE-WSW. Moderate sides, concave base.	-	MBA-MIA

12008	Cut	0.84	0.21	Ditch, linear, runs E-W. Moderate sides, concave base. Step in profile.	-	-
12009	Fill of 12008	0.84	0.21	Sole fill of ditch 12008. Orange dark brown clay silt.	-	-

Trench 121						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.49
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
12100	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
12101	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-
12102	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil. Orange grey silt clay.	-	-

Trench 122						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench contained two ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.40
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
12200	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	Flint flake	-
12202	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-
12201	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil.	-	-
12203	Fill of 12204	0.50	0.43	Sole fill of ditch 12204. Grey brown clay silt, occasional charcoal.	-	-
12204	Cut	0.50	0.43	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Cuts subsoil.	-	-
12205	Fill of 12206	1.61	0.34	Sole fill of ditch 12206. Brown grey silty clay.	Flint blade and arrowhead; LIA pottery	LIA
12206	Cut	1.61	0.34	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Moderate sides, concave base.	-	LIA

Trench 123						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NNW-SSE
Trench contained a ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.46
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>

12300	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
12301	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
12302	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange silty clay.	-	-
12303	Cut	1.18	0.26	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Moderate sides, concave base. Same as 12206?	-	LIA?
12304	Fill of 12303	1.18	0.16	Upper fill of ditch 12303. Brown grey clay silt.	-	LIA?
12305	Fill of 12303	0.81	0.15	Basal fill of ditch 12303. Light brown clayey silt.	-	LIA?

**Trench 124**
**General description**

Trench contained two ditches and a pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.

**Orientation**

NW-SE

**Length (m)**

30

**Width (m)**

1.8

**Avg. depth (m)**

0.50

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12400	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Dark brown grey clayey silt.	Flint flake and scraper	-
12401	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellow orange sandy clay.	-	-
12402	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil. Dark grey brown clayey sand.	-	-
12403	Cut	1.40	0.52	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Steep sides, concave base.	-	E-MR
12404	Fill of 12403	1.40	0.52	Sole fill of ditch 12403. Dark yellow brown clayey sand.	E-MR pottery	E-MR
12405	Cut	0.60	0.10	Pit, oval, moderate sides, concave base, step in profile.	-	-
12406	Fill of 12405	0.60	0.10	Sole fill of pit 12405. Yellow brown clayey sand.	-	-
12407	Cut	0.64	0.24	Ditch terminus, runs NE-SW, SW terminal. Moderate sides, concave base.	-	-
12408	Fill of 12407	0.64	0.24	Sole fill of ditch terminus 12407. Yellow brown clay sand. Occasional charcoal.	-	-

**Trench 125**
**General description**

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.

**Orientation**

NE-SW

**Length (m)**

30

**Width (m)**

1.8

**Avg. depth (m)**

0.32

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12500	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
12501	Layer	-	-	Natural.	-	-

Trench 126						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.62
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12600	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	Flint blade	-
12601	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brown orange silty clay.	-	-
12602	Layer	-	0.40	Subsoil.	-	-
12603	Cut	1.86	0.80	Ditch, linear, runs NNE-SSW. Steep sloping sides. Same as unexcavated ditch in Trench 128?	-	Med pottery, c1175-1300
12604	Fill	1.86	0.80	Sole fill of ditch. Light yellow grey clay silt.	Flint flakes and bladelets; Med pottery, c1175-1300	Med pottery, c1175-1300

Trench 127						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained four ditches and a pit. Two of the ditches appear to belong to the same enclosure seen on the geophysics. Two complete pots were found in the enclosure ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12700	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
12701	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-
12702	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil.	-	-
12703	Cut	1.27	0.41	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Moderate sides, concave base. Same as 12708.	-	ER
12704	Fill of 12703	1.03	0.24	Upper fill of ditch 12703. Dark brown grey sandy silt. Charcoal flecks.	Flint flakes and blade; One complete ER pot and substantial remains of another ER pot; <12701>, <12702>, <12703>	ER
12705	Cut	1.83	0.57	Ditch, runs NE-SW. Steep sides, concave base.	-	ER

12706	Fill of 12705	1.53	0.32	Basal fill of ditch 12705. Grey brown clay silt. Moderate charcoal.	Flint flakes; ER pottery; Fired clay	ER
12707	Fill of 12705	1.83	0.25	Upper fill of ditch 12705. Yellow brown clay silt.	-	ER
12708	Cut	0.78	0.36	Ditch, runs NW-SE. Steep sides, concave base. Same as 12703.	-	ER
12709	Fill of 12708	0.78	0.36	Sole fill of ditch 12708. Yellow grey clay silt.	Flint scraper	ER
12710	Cut	0.70	0.32	Ditch, runs NE-SW. Steep sides, flat base.	-	-
12711	Fill of 12710	0.70	0.32	Sole fill of ditch 12710. Yellow grey clayey silt.	-	-
12712	Cut	0.37	0.13	Pit, circular, shallow sides, concave base.	-	-
12713	Fill of 12710	0.37	0.13	Sole fill of pit 12712. Light grey brown clayey silt. Frequent charcoal.	-	-
12714	Fill of 12703	1.10	0.29	Middle fill of ditch 12703. Brown sandy silt.	-	-
12715	Fill of 12703	0.50	0.23	Lower fill of ditch 12703. Light brown sandy silt.	-	-
12716	Fill of 12703	0.33	0.26	Basal fill of ditch 12703. Light brown sandy silt.	-	-

Trench 128						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained five ditches, one of which was left unexcavated, and a pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.76
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12800	Layer	-	0.64	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	Flint blade	-
12801	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil. Light brown grey clayey silt.	-	-
12802	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brown orange silty clay.	-	-
12803	Cut	1.26	0.49	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Moderate sides, concave base. Cuts 12805.	-	LIA/ER
12804	Fill of 12803	1.18	0.24	Upper fill of ditch 12803. Grey brown clayey silt. Moderate charcoal.	LIA/ER pottery	LIA/ER
12805	Cut	1.31	0.56	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Steep sides, concave base. Cut by 12803.	-	LIA/ER
12806	Fill of 12805	1.11	0.44	Upper fill of ditch 12805. Brown clayey silt.	-	-



12807	Cut	0.78	0.21	Ditch, linear, runs NNE-SSW. Steep sides, flat base.	-	Post-med
12808	Fill of 12807	0.78	0.21	Sole fill of ditch 12807. Orange brown silty clay.	-	Post-med
12809	Fill of 12803	1.18	0.32	Middle fill of ditch 12803. Dark brown grey clayey silt. Moderate charcoal – dump of burnt material?	LIA/ER pottery	LIA/ER
12810	Fill of 12803	0.84	0.34	Basal fill of ditch 12803. Brown clay silt.	-	-
12811	Fill of 12805	1.06	0.39	Basal fill of ditch 12805. Brown clayey silt.	-	-
12812	Fill of 12805	0.94	0.22	Middle fill of ditch 12805. Dark grey clayey silt. Moderate charcoal, occasional burnt clay.	LIA/ER pottery; Fired clay; <12800>	LIA/ER
12813	Cut	0.76	0.08	Pit, circular, shallow, flat base.	-	LIA/ER
12814	Fill of 12813	0.76	0.08	Sole fill of pit 12813. Brown grey clay silt. Frequent charcoal – dump of burnt material?	LIA/ER pottery; <12801>	LIA/ER
12815	Cut	1.33	0.40	Ditch, linear, runs NNE-SSW. Steep sides concave base.	-	-
12816	Fill of 12815	1.33	0.16	Upper fill of ditch 12815. Light brown grey clayey silt.	-	-
12817	Fill of 12815	1.02	0.35	Basal fill of ditch 12815. Light grey brown clay silt.	-	-

Trench 129						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SEE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12900	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
12901	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-

Trench 130						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained two ditches, one of which was recut. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13000	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil. Brown clayey silt.	-	-
13001	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil. Brown silty clay.	-	-

13002	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brown red silty clay.	-	-
13003	Cut	0.83	0.51	Ditch, linear, runs ENE-WSW. V-shaped.	-	ER
13004	Fill of 13003	0.83	0.51	Sole fill of ditch 13003. Grey brown clayey silt. Moderate charcoal.	Flint flake; Complete ER pot; Cremated human bone; Iron nail and hobnail; Tile; Fired clay; <13000>, <13001>	ER
13005	Cut	1.53	0.96	Ditch, linear, runs ENE-WSW. V-shaped. Cut by 13007 (recut).	-	-
13006	Fill of 13005	1.53	0.38	Sole fill of ditch 13005. Yellow brown clayey silt.	-	-
13007	Cut	1.36	0.60	Ditch, linear, runs ENE-WSW. V-shaped. Recut of 13005.	-	-
13008	Fill of 13007	1.36	0.60	Sole fill of ditch 13007. Dark grey brown clayey silt.	Flint flake and scraper	-

**Trench 131**

<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.42
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
13100	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
13101	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-
13102	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil. Light brown grey clay.	-	-
13103	Cut	1.11	-	Modern ditch, runs NW-SE. Not fully excavated.	-	-
13104	Fill of 13103	1.11	-	Fill of modern ditch 13103. Light grey brown. Burnt wood and charcoal.	-	-

**Trench 132**

<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.35

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13200	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
13201	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brown silty clay.	-	-
13202	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil. Grey clay silt.	-	-

**Trench 133**

General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.30	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13300	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	Flint flake	-
13301	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brown silty clay.	-	-
13302	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil. Grey brown clay silt.	-	-

**Trench 134**

General description				Orientation	ENE-WSW	
Trench contained two ditches, one was an unexcavated post-medieval field boundary. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13400	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
13401	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil.	-	-
13402	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange silty clay.	-	-
13403	Cut	2.57	0.46	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Shallow sides, concave base.	-	-
13404	Fill of 13403	2.57	0.29	Upper fill of ditch 13403. Light brown clayey silt.	ER pottery	-
13405	Fill of 13403	1.92	0.26	Middle fill of ditch 13403. Light brown clayey silt.	Flint flake MBA and IA pottery; Whetstone	-
13406	Fill of 13403	0.67	0.21	Basal fill of ditch 13403. Light yellow brown clayey silt.	-	-

**Trench 135**

General description				Orientation	ENE-WSW	
Trench devoid of archaeology, but contained an unexcavated post-medieval field boundary. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.40	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13500	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
13501	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange silty clay.	-	-

13502	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil. Brown very silty clay.	-	-
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Trench 136						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.59	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13600	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
13601	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-
13602	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil. Orange brown clay silt.	-	-

Trench 137						
General description				Orientation	ESE-WNW	
Trench contains a ditch, three postholes, a pit, and a large feature of uncertain origin. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13700	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
13701	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil.	-	-
13702	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange silty clay.	-	-
13703	Cut	0.62	0.35	Pit, oval, vertical sides, flat base. Cut by 13706.	-	Early prehistoric
13704	Fill of 13703	0.62	0.12	Upper fill of pit 13703. Dark grey clay silt.	Flint flake	-
13705	Fill of 13703	0.62	0.27	Basal fill of pit 13703. Grey brown clay silt.	Early prehistoric pottery	Early prehistoric
13706	Cut	0.19	0.18	Posthole. Circular, moderate sides, concave base. Cuts 13703.	-	-
13707	Fill of 13706	0.19	0.18	Sole fill of posthole 13706. Brown grey clay silt. Moderate charcoal.	Flint blades	-
13708	Cut	0.25	0.19	Posthole. Circular, moderate sides, concave base.	-	EIA-MIA
13709	Fill of 13708	0.25	0.19	Sole fill of posthole 13708. Grey brown clay silt.	EIA-MIA pottery	EIA-MIA
13710	Cut	0.37	0.29	Posthole. Circular, moderate sides, concave base.	-	Early prehistoric
13711	Fill of 13710	0.37	0.29	Sole fill of posthole 13710. Grey brown clay silt.	Flint flakes; Early prehistoric pottery	Early prehistoric

13712	Cut	1.30	-	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Unexcavated	-	Post-med
13713	Fill of 13712	1.30	-	Sole fill of ditch 13712. Unexcavated	Post-med pottery, c1550-1650	Post-med
13714	Fill of 13715	3.41	0.18	Sole fill of ditch 13715. Dark brown grey clay silt.	Flint flakes and bladelets; Beaker, MBA and IA pottery	MBA/IA
13715	Cut	3.41	0.18	Ditch, linear, runs NNE-SSW. Moderate sides, concave base.	-	MBA/IA
13716	Fill of 13719	2.47	0.33	Upper fill of feature 13719. Orange brown silty clay.	-	ER
13717	Fill of 13719	3.69	0.42	Middle fill of feature 13719. Brown grey silty clay.	Flint flakes and blade; Residual IA, and ER pottery; Fired clay	ER
13718	Fill of 13719	0.58	0.31	Basal fill of feature 13719. Orange grey sandy clay.	Residual prehistoric pottery	-
13719	Cut	3.69	1.00	Large feature of uncertain function. Moderate sides, deeper in center. Irregular base.	-	ER

Trench 138						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained two ditches, one recut, and a pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13800	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
13801	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil. Brown grey silty sand.	-	-
13802	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange silty clay.	-	-
13803	Cut	1.72	0.28	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Gentle sides, concave base. Recut of 13806.	-	-
13804	Fill of 13803	1.72	0.18	Basal fill of ditch 13803. Light grey brown sandy silt.	-	-
13805	Fill of 13803	1.72	0.10	Upper fill of ditch 13803. Grey brown sandy silt.	Preh pottery	-
13806	Cut	2.44	0.62	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. V-shaped. Cut by 13803 (recut), and 13808.	-	MBA/EIA

13807	Fill of 13806	2.44	0.24	Basal fill of ditch 13806. Light grey yellow brown sandy silt.	Flint blade	-
13808	Cut	0.38	0.11	Pit, oval, moderate sides, concave base. Cut 13806.	-	c1150-1300
13809	Fill of 13808	0.38	0.11	Sole fill of pit 13808. Yellow grey sandy silt with dark inclusions and occasional charcoal.	Flint chips; Med pottery, c1150-1300 Burnt unid bone <13800>	c1150-1300
13810	Fill of 13806	2.44	0.23	Upper fill of ditch 13806. Grey brown sandy silt.	MBA-EIA pottery	MBA/EIA
13811	Cut	1.60	0.37	Ditch, linear, runs NNE-SSW. Moderate sides, concave base.	-	Post-med
13812	Fill of 13811	1.60	0.37	Sole fill of ditch 13811. Grey clay silt.	Residual LIA/ER pottery	Post-med

**Trench 139**

<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.46
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b> Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
13900	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
13901	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-
13902	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-

## APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Flint

*By Michael Donnelly*

#### *Introduction (Table B.1.1)*

B.1.1 Fields 2 and 3 of this large evaluation scheme brought to light a moderate assemblage of 116 pieces of struck flint, only seven pieces of burnt unworked flint weighing 129g, and one natural fragment. The assemblage was very largely recovered from archaeological features, mostly ditches, but also from a range of other feature types including cremation pits. Topsoil/subsoil material accounted for a minor component of the assemblage and flints from preserved buried soils were absent. As with Field 1, the assemblage was tool heavy (12.84%) but contained few cores and related core dressing pieces (5.50%). The tools included diagnostic artefacts spanning the later Neolithic through to the early Bronze Age but the majority of the tools could not be assigned to a specific period and had far broader date ranges. One Mesolithic microburin was recovered and is the only diagnostic flint of that period to be identified here. The assemblage did display a very high blade index suggesting that much of it may date to the Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic periods.

CATEGORY TYPE	Topsoil/subsoil	Features	Cremations	Total
Flake	9	47	4	60
Blade	2	13	1	16
Bladelet		10		10
Blade index	18.18% (2/11)	32.86% (23/70)	20.0% (1/5)	30.23% (26/86)
Irregular waste		2		2
Microburin		1		1
Sieved chip		3	4	7
Crested piece	1	2		3
Core other bladelets		1		1
Core fragment		2		2
Scraper end	1	3		4
Scraper side		2		2
Scraper thumbnail		1		1
Scraper other	1			1
Adze		1		1
Arrowhead petit tranchet		1		1
Knife backed		1		1
Awl		1		1
Denticulate		1		1
Other retouch		1		1
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>116</b>

Burnt un-worked	0	7 / 129g	0	7 / 129g
No. burnt (%)	1 / 14 (7.14%)	10 / 93 (10.49%)	0%	11 / 116 (8.20%)
No. broken (%) (not including waste)	4 / 14 (28.57%)	47 / 90 (48.17%)	2 / 5 (40.0%)	46 / 109 (42.20%)
No. retouched (%) (not including waste)	2 / 14 (14.29%)	12 / 90 (13.33%)	0 / 5 (0%)	14 / 109 (12.84%)

Table B.1.1: The flint assemblage from Otterpool, Fields 2 & 3

## 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.

### Provenance (Table B.1.2)

B.1.3 The assemblage was dominated by material from features, very largely ditch fills (65.52%), a significant amount of which originated in two probable ring ditches (19/116, 16.38%) believed to belong to Bronze Age barrows. Cremation pit fills accounted for 7.76% of the assemblage with three more flints being recovered from other pit types (2.59%). Postholes and miscellaneous features accounted for seven flints each (6.03%). Finally, 14 flints were recovered from topsoil or subsoil contexts (12.07%), but there were no assemblages associated with buried soils as was the case in Field 1.

CATEGORY TYPE	Total	Percentage
Ditches	76	65.52
[Ring ditches]	[19]	[16.38]
Cremation pits	9	7.76
Other pits	3	2.59
Postholes	7	6.03
Misc features	7	6.03
Topsoil	10	8.62
Subsoil	4	3.45
Total	116	[100]

Table B.1.2: The flint assemblage by context type

### Raw material and condition (Table B.1.3)

B.1.4 The assemblage consisted solely of flint from various sources including chalk and glacial/riverine gravels. The majority of the assemblage appeared to have been recovered from on or close to the chalk, often with the very thin abrasive cortex typical of north downs as well as thicker, more typical chalk cortex (28/48). Rolled surfaces were next most common (8) and there were only three pieces that displayed the typical banded Bullhead Beds cortex (Dewey and Bromehead 1915). The remaining pieces with cortex displayed a wide range of conditions including thermal (3), weathered (3) and indeterminate (3).

B.1.5 The assemblage was very fresh with around 85% of the flints being either fresh or displaying low levels of edge damage. Only three pieces displayed heavy levels of edge damage related to plough disturbance. These figures suggest that despite being found largely in ditch fills, many of these pieces are either in situ or very close to in situ. This could still mean that their primary depositional context has largely been truncated away through ploughing



(such as a surface deposit/midden). Cortication was dominated by lightly corticated pieces but uncorticated pieces were also quite common and only four pieces had heavy cortication.

<b>Total assemblage</b>	Total	%	Cortication	Total	%
Fresh	43	44.33%	None	27	27.84%
Light	39	40.21%	Light	57	58.76%
Moderate	12	12.37%	Moderate	8	8.25%
Heavy	3	3.09%	Heavy	4	4.12%
Rolled			Very heavy	1	1.03%
	97			97	
<b>Features</b>	Total	%	Cortication	Total	%
Fresh	36	45.0%	None	24	30.0%
Light	33	41.25%	Light	47	58.75%
Moderate	9	11.25%	Moderate	5	6.25%
Heavy	2	2.5%	Heavy	3	3.75%
Rolled			Very heavy	1	1.25%
	80			80	
<b>Cremation fills</b>	Total	%	Cortication	Total	%
Fresh	4	100.0%	None	1	25.0%
Light			Light	1	25.0%
Moderate			Moderate	1	25.0%
Heavy			Heavy	1	25.0%
Rolled			Very heavy		
	4			4	
<b>Topsoil/subsoil</b>	Total	%	Cortication	Total	%
Fresh	3	23.08%	None	2	15.38%
Light	6	46.15%	Light	9	69.24%
Moderate	3	23.08%	Moderate	2	15.38%
Heavy	1	7.69%	Heavy		
Rolled			Very heavy		
	13			13	

Table B.1.3: Flint by condition and cortication

### *The assemblage (Table B.1.1)*

B.1.6 The assemblage was of moderate size for an evaluation of this scale and lacked the buried soil component found in Field 1. It was generally in good condition and had a high blade index indicative of early prehistoric assemblages (Ford 1987). The key groups identified suggest that either some of the ditches discovered here may be early or that quite rich pit groups, surface deposits or middens may well have been present and had been truncated by later activity. The presence of ring ditches and the putative barrows associated with those ditches is also of note, as these can act as foci for later period knapping since they are often formed from contemporary soils containing numerous pieces of flint, many of which slump

into the ditches. These were good places to scavenge larger pieces of flint such as cores, core tools and large flake and blade blanks.

B.1.7 Cores and related core dressing pieces were uncommon at 5.50% and consisted of just one complete core, two fragments and three crested pieces. The sole core was recovered from ditch fill 7504 and was a complex, cubic core of a type very often found in early Neolithic assemblages. The core was burnt but was very obviously formed on Bullhead Bed flint, a variety of relatively local flint that was favoured in Neolithic and sometimes Bronze Age assemblages. One of the two core fragments also looked to have been broken off a cubic bladelet core. It should be noted that two core tablets were present, but these had been converted into tools and so are not counted as part of the core assemblage.

B.1.8 The tools recovered were of more limited range than those from Field 1 but were still very common at 12.84%. This figure suggests either a strong domestic element or may be due to recovery bias, as tools are often more easily identified than waste blanks. In all probability both these variables will have contributed to the high tool percentage.

B.1.9 The tools comprised one petit tranchet arrowhead, eight scrapers, and one each of an awl, a denticulate, a backed knife, an adze and a combination end scraper/awl. Of these four are discussed below, four are very probably early in date and six are wholly undiagnostic.

B.1.10 The petit tranchet arrowhead is of middle Neolithic date, and came from late Iron Age ditch fill 12206. One partially polished and quite small adze from undated ditch fill 11009 is also likely to be Neolithic in date, and very probably early rather than late. In contrast, a backed knife formed on a core tablet with a faceted platform is very probably later Neolithic in date. This piece was recovered from ring ditch fill 8003, and is likely to be residual in this middle Bronze Age context; it very probably derived from slumped mound material associated with the ring ditch. A thumbnail scraper of probable early Bronze Age date was recovered from ditch fill 13008. The ditch is probably early Roman in date.

B.1.11 The remaining tool types are largely undiagnostic, but include forms that are very probably early in date, including several tools formed on blades or thin regular flakes with regular dorsal flaking patterns. One microburin confirms that at least some of this assemblage is Mesolithic in date.

### *Key contexts*

B.1.12 Trench 80 contained a probable barrow. Ditch, 8002 was found adjacent to the barrow mound, and this yielded a very unusual assemblage of four tools and a crested blade. The tools comprised two end scrapers, a side scraper and a backed knife on a core tablet of probable late Neolithic date. Such a tool-heavy assemblage is unusual.

B.1.13 Trench 96, ring ditch 9604, fill 9602 contained the largest assemblage at 14 flints. The ring ditch may have been associated with a barrow. The assemblage comprised one end scraper, one awl, a core fragment geared towards bladelet production, two blades, eight flakes and a piece of irregular waste. The assemblage is in mixed condition and also includes typically early and late forms, suggesting that the material represents flints of mixed date with earlier and contemporary material being incorporated into the presumed mound, while later knappers may have scavenged such a mound for suitable material, or have knapped at this location due to its significance. The awl was formed on an inner blade and the core fragment

appears to be from a complex, cubic bladelet core that are typically early Neolithic in date. Hard-hammer struck flakes are also present and these may well relate to mid-late Bronze Age activity at this site.

B.1.14 Trench 103 contained 11 flints including four in ditch 10303 as well as five from cremation pit 10313 and two more in cremation pit 10305. Ditch 10303, fill 10304 contained four flints including two blade forms, one of which was a crested inner blade. One core fragment was geared towards flake production and is undiagnostic. The assemblage suggests early prehistoric activity on the immediate vicinity but the flint and especially the blades are in poor condition and are not likely to be contemporary with the ditch fill they were recovered from. Cremation pit 10305 contained two fresh, unburnt flint flakes in the backfill 10306, both were found in sample <10300> and are likely to be residual. Cremation pit 10313 contained five flints, two in the backfill 10311 and three from cremation 10312. Backfill 10311 contained a flake and a heavily burnt blade, and this latter piece may relate to the funerary rites. All of the flints from cremation dump 10312 were recovered from sample <10303> and consisted of two fine knapping chips and a broken flake. None of these pieces were burnt and they are likely to be residual.

B.1.15 Trench 110, ditch 11008, fill 11009 contained five flints that were generally in fresh condition and included a very fine partially polished Neolithic adze alongside three blade forms and a piece of irregular waste. The assemblage is clearly early in date, most likely early Neolithic if all of the flints are contemporary. The date of the ditch may also be early but it is also very possible that the flints originated from a nearby pit or surface deposit that has eroded into the ditch.

B.1.16 Trench 137 contained 20 flints, 11 in ditch 13715, fill 13714 and four in indeterminate feature 13719, fill 13717. This latter feature's exact shape could not be determined within the confines of an evaluation trench, thus the uncertainty regarding its function. The total assemblage amounted to six blade forms and 14 flakes, giving a blade index of 30%. The flints were generally in good condition, especially those from the fills of ditch 13715 (three bladelets and eight flakes). Indeterminate feature 13719 contained three flakes and a blade; posthole 13706 contained two blades; posthole 13710 contained two flakes and pit 13703 contained a flake in poor condition. This assemblage appears to represent a very good example of a balanced assemblage rarely seen in evaluations, where more obvious pieces such as tools and cores tend to dominate assemblages. The assemblage does appear to probably be early in date and may well not be contemporary with the features from which they were recovered. However, like Trench 110, the flints have not moved far and this may indicate that some form of early prehistoric activity was present in this locality.

### *Discussion*

B.1.17 The flint assemblage is marginal compared to Field 1, but does hint at same quite early activity in the landscape. Tools and related debitage spanned the Mesolithic to early Bronze Age.

B.1.18 Largely it would appear that the flintwork was residual, but had not moved far. However, some ditches here do not have associated pottery evidence to indicate a later date and it is possible that these features may be early prehistoric.

B.1.19 The assemblages recovered from the ring ditches may be broadly contemporary with these features. However, the very nature of barrow construction does involve the bringing together of material that pre-dates the barrow as well as activities associated with the mound and ditch after their primary use has long since passed. As such, they tend to have assemblages that are mixed in date.

B.1.20 The flints recovered from several cremation pit fills and from one cremation deposit look to be largely residual or accidental inclusions. None of the flints are typical of grave goods but one blade was found that had been heavily burnt and it is possible that this piece may have been intentionally or accidentally incorporated into the burial process.

B.1.21 The flint recovered from this evaluation is of note and indicates that early features may be found should further work be undertaken. There was only limited evidence of mid-late Bronze Age knapping here despite the larger assemblage of middle Bronze Age pottery and it may well be that, as the site does not lie on good sources of raw material, there has not been a chance for these highly expedient assemblages to take root here.

## B.2 Prehistoric Pottery

*By Lisa Brown*

### *Introduction*

B.2.1 The excavations in Fields 2 and 3 produced 264 sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 1665g from a large number of features. Most of the pottery is of Bronze Age date, but a few very abraded sherds could be Neolithic, and there is a minor Iron Age element present.

B.2.2 The condition of the collection was generally fairly poor - abraded and fragmentary, with an average sherd weight (ASW) of only 6g. There were few coherent, closed groups that produced significant numbers of sherds, barrow ditch 9604 being a notable exception (see Table B.2.1 below). Even the pit assemblages are paltry.

### *Methodology*

B.2.3 Fabrics were identified with the aid of a hand lens and binocular microscope at 20x and 10x magnification, and classified using an alpha-numeric dominant inclusion code, further subdivided on size and frequency of the inclusions, following the recommended guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2011; 2016). The pottery was recorded by in an Excel spreadsheet by context group, feature or deposit type, and feature group. All fragments were counted and weighed. The following characteristics were entered in separate fields where possible: fabric, form, surface treatment, decoration, degree of abrasion, and spot date. Degrees of abrasion are based on three broad categories: (3) high - surface survival minimum, breaks heavily eroded; (2) moderate - surface somewhat preserved but clearly worn; (1) slight - little indication of wear apparent.

### *Fabrics*

B.2.4 Twelve fabrics within five ware groups were identified, the range including most of the fabrics identified within the Field 1 collection, but also a newly identified calcite-tempered ware (C1) and a vesicular type (V1), along with an additional grog-tempered fabric (G3), described below. As is the case with the Field 1 collection fabrics tempered with flint in varying

sizes and abundance predominate, in this case at almost 80% of the total. Fabrics containing flint inclusions predominate, generally as deliberately added inclusions but in some cases are clearly incorporated as rare accidental material. Fabrics that include grog as a principal temper amount to a mere 11 sherds (63g). The ten vesicular sherds (26g) appear to contain deliberately added plant material of a grassy nature. Most of the prehistoric fabrics contain red and or black ferrous inclusions in some quantity, suggesting that the potting clays probably derived from related sources on the local iron-rich Cretaceous Wealden Clays.

### ***Predominantly flint inclusions***

F1 Lightly sanded glauconitic clay incorporating sparse to moderate red and black ferrous inclusions, tempered with moderate to abundant ill-assorted coarse white and grey calcined flint pieces 0.5-5mm

F2 sandy, slightly micaceous, red and black ferrous inclusions, and moderate burnt flint <2mm

F3 finely sanded glauconitic clay with abundant well-sorted flint inclusions <3mm, some red and black ferrous inclusions

F4 glauconitic sandy clay with small black and red ferrous inclusions and sparse calcined flint <2mm – more sand than flint

F6 Soapy, lightly sanded, slightly micaceous glauconitic clay incorporating a moderate abundance of well-sorted rounded detrital flint grits and rare quartzite, both inclusions 2mm and smaller. Also, common buff grog and rare black iron oxides. Possibly Bronze Age.

### ***Predominantly grog inclusions***

G1 soapy lightly sanded fabric with inclusions of dark grog, and abundant red powdery ferrous material, rare white calcined flint <1mm (possibly Neolithic)

G2 lightly sanded, soapy fabric with dark grog, abundant black oxides and sparse calcined flint pieces <2mm (possibly Neolithic)

G3 Field 2-3 fine soapy fabric with finely crushed grog and rare calcareous matter

### ***Predominantly quartz sand***

Q1 medium grade rounded translucent quartz sand and glauconite with moderate red oxides, and very rare white flint <1mm

Q2 fine glauconitic sandy clay with rare inclusions of red ferrous oxides and rare flint

### ***Predominantly calcite***

C1 Fine glauconitic sandy clay with abundant finely crushed calcite and some black ferrous inclusions

### ***Vesicular***

V1 fine sand, rare detrital flint, grass voids

### ***The pottery in context***

Feature/layer	Ctx	NOSH	Wt (g)	Form	Fabric	Characteristics	Date
Natural 7903	7902	1	9		F1		BA
Natural 7903	7902	1	4		G3		EPreh

Ditch 8002	8003	1	16		F1	Smoothed inner	MBA
Subsoil	8004	3	23		F2		MBA
Barrow mound 8009	8009	4	21		F1		MBA
Ditch 8103	8104	2	17		F1		MBA
Ditch 8103	8104	2	15		F4		BA-IA
Ditch 8105	8107	5	16		F4		BA
Ditch 8108	8109	2	5		F3		BA-EIA
Ditch 8112	8113	3	8		F1	very abraded, poss Neo?	Preh
PH 8116	8117	11	54		F4		MBA
PH 8116	8117	1	20		F1		MBA
PH 8118	8119	2	10		F2		BA
PH 8118	8119	1	2		V1		Preh
PH 8122	8123	1	9		F1		MBA
Pit 8124	8125	1	2		F1		MBA
Pit 8124	8125	1	5		Q2		Preh
PH 8126	8127	1	16		F1		MBA
Barrow Ditch 9604	Lower 9603	14	242	Barrel/Bucket Urn	F1	Thick-walled vessel	MBA
Barrow Ditch 9604	Lower 9603	1	8		C1		Preh
Barrow Ditch 9604	Lower 9603	7	74		F2		BA
Barrow Ditch 9604	Lower 9603	8	31		F4		BA
Barrow Ditch 9604	Upper 9602	15	110	Globular Urn	F1		MBA
Barrow Ditch 9604	Upper 9602	1	4	Simple rim	F2		BA
Barrow Ditch 9604	Upper 9602	1	10		G2		Epreh
Barrow Ditch 9604	Upper 9602	2	6		Q1		BA?
Encl Ditch 9606	9605	11	253	Barrel/Globular Urn	C1		MBA
Encl Ditch 9606	9605	2	17		F1		MBA
Encl Ditch 9606	9605	1	5		G1		Epreh
Encl Ditch 9606	9605	2	14	?Beaker rim	G3		Lneo-EBA
Encl Ditch 9606	9605	1	7		V1		Epreh
Ditch 9803	9802	2	7		F1		BA
Ditch 9803	9802	3	12		F4		IA?
Ditch 9803	9802	1	4		G1		Epreh
Ditch 10303	10304	1	5		F6		Epreh
Ditch 10303	10304	1	7		G1		Epreh
Ditch 11110	11109	5	35		F3	Carbonised residue	BA?
Ditch 11110	11109	1	2		Q2		Preh
Ditch 11113	11112	1	4		F2		BA-IA
Pit 11603	11602	2	8		Q1		IA
Pit 11905	11906	1	1		F1		BA?
Pit 11909	11910	2	17		F1		Preh

Pit 11909	11910	1	5		F3		IA
Pit 11909	11910	2	3		F4	Undefined rim	IA
Ditch 11911	11912	1	9		F1		MBA
Pit 12003	12004	3	3		F1	Residual?	MBA
Pit 12003	12004	1	37	Ovoid jar	F2		MIA
Ditch 12007	12006	9	35		F1		MBA
Ditch 12007	12006	1	12		F2		MBA-IA
Ditch 12007	12006	1	12	Flat base	F3		LBA-MIA
Ditch 12007	12006	2	2		V1		Preh
Ditch 13403	13402	1	2		F1	Residual?	MBA
Ditch 13403	13402	2	2		Q1		IA
Ditch 13403	13402	4	13		V1		Preh
Pit 13703	13705	1	1		G-		Epreh
PH 13708	13709	9	9		F3		EIA-MIA
PH 13710	13711	1	6		G2		Epreh
Ditch 13715	13714	1	2	Beaker	G1	Twisted cord dec, Residual?	LNeo-EBA
Ditch 13715	13714	43	97		F-		BA
Ditch 13715	13714	11	87		F1		BA
Ditch 13715	13714	10	19	Bowl fragments	F4	furrowed	EIA?
Ditch 13715	13714	11	40		Q1		IA
Feature 13719	13716	1	1		F1		Preh
Feature 13719	13716	1	10		G1		EPreh
Feature 13719	13717	6	25		F2		IA
Feature 13719	13717	2	9		F4	Carbonised residue	BA-IA
Feature 13719	13717	1	2		Q2		IA
Feature 13719	13717	2	2		V1		Preh
Feature 13719	13718	1	1		F2		Preh
Ditch 13803	13805	3	5		F2		Preh
Ditch 13806	13810	1	15		F1	wiped	BA-EIA
Ditch 13806	13810	1	29		F2	Rough smoothed	BA-EIA
Ditch 13806	13810	1	4	Rim frag	F4		BA-EIA

Table B.2.1: Summary of the prehistoric pottery

### ***Barrow 9604***

B.2.5 The 30 sherds (355g) from the basal fill of the barrow ditch (9603) include base and wall fragments of at least three large jars – probably Deverel-Rimbury type Barrel or Bucket Urns in flint-tempered fabrics, along with a small sherd in a more unusual fabric calcite-tempered fabric (C1). One group of sherds in fabric F2 have internal carbonised residue that might be suitable for radiocarbon dating. The upper fill (9602) produced 19 sherds (130g) which include two rims from smaller, finer vessels which may be Globular Urns of similar date.

### ***Enclosure Ditch 9606***

B.2.6 The fill (9605) of this ditch yielded only 17 sherds (296g) of Bronze Age pottery in a wide range of fabrics (C1, F1, G1, G3, V1), and includes the rim of a Barrel or Globular Urn enhanced with slashed decoration. A small outcurving grog-tempered rim (undecorated) probably belongs to a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age Beaker.

### ***Ditch 13715***

B.2.7 The Beaker period presence on the site suggested from a sherd from ditch 9606 is confirmed by the recovery of a certain Beaker sherd from the fill (13714) of Ditch 13715, although it could be residual in this context. It is in fabric G1 and decorated with twisted cord impressions. Small burnished fineware bowl fragments in fabric F4 from the same fill appear to be of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age transition period, and include a possible furrowed bowl.

### ***Pit groups***

B.2.8 A number of pits produced very small collections of highly fragmented and abraded prehistoric pottery, which was only tenuously dated to broad periods.

Pit 8125 – 2 sherds/7g body sherds in fabrics F1 and Q2. F1 sherd probably MBA

Pit 11602 – 2 sherds/8g fabric Q1 probably IA

Pit 11906 – 1 sherd/1g fabric F1, probably MBA

Pit 11910 – 5 sherds/25g fabrics F3, F4, F5, probably EIA

Pit 12004 – 3 sherds/11g, fabric F1, probably MBA

Pit 12005 – 1 sherd/37g, ovoid jar in fabric F2, MIA

### ***Postholes***

B.2.9 A number of postholes yielded pottery, but sherds recovered from the fill of postholes are often residual and not reflect the date of the backfilling event. Only in the case of posthole 8116 was there sufficient material to suggest that the date of the feature corresponds to the date of the pottery. It produced 12 sherds (74g), an unusually large assemblage for a posthole, but only body sherds in fabrics F1 and F4, probably of Bronze Age date. The nine sherds (9g) of pottery in fabric F3 from posthole 13708 have an Iron Age appearance, but this is somewhat subjective as the body sherds are otherwise undiagnostic.

## **B.3 Roman Pottery**

*By Edward Biddulph*

### ***Introduction***

B.3.1 A total of 249 sherds of pottery, weighing 4689g, 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 regional typologies (Hawkes and Hull 1947; Lyne and Jefferies 1979; Monaghan 1987, 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 2.91 EVEs.

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



- E20 Late Iron Age/early Roman fine sand-tempered fabric
- E30 Late Iron Age/early Roman sand-tempered fabric
- E60 Late Iron Age/early Roman flint-tempered fabric
- E80 Grog-tempered ware (SOB GT)
- O10 North Kent (Upchurch) fine oxidised ware
- O20 Sandy oxidised ware
- R16 North Kent (Upchurch) fine grey ware (UPC FR)
- R30 Medium sandy reduced ware
- S20 South Gaulish samian ware (LGF SA)
- W10 Fine white ware

### Description

Context	Sherds	Weight (g)	Description	Spot-date
7902	1	4	Fabric E80	LIA/ER
8505	9	82	Body sherds in fabric R30, possibly part of vessel in context 8506	AD 43-100
8506	85	1480	Substantial remains of single jar, medium-mouthed jar (CD) with everted rim, fabric R30, 0.23 EVE. Body sherds with grooves and obliquely incised lines, probably part of jar	AD 43-100
9804	1	17	Fabric E80	LIA/ER
11007	3	24	Body sherds E30 with glauconitic inclusions	LIA/ER
12004	4	7	Body sherds E30 with flint and ?grog inclusions	LIA/ER
12205	7	23	Barrel-shaped jar (CB) with scored decoration on body, fabric reduced E80, 0.05 EVE; indeterminate fragments	LIA
12404	5	13	Fabric R16	AD 50-270
12704	12	1568	SF 26. Complete vessel: squat, high-shouldered jar (CE) with short neck and bead rim. Comb-impressed decoration on the shoulder, grooved decoration on shoulder and body. Four small, neat holes through base (strainer?), made after firing. Hole in wall made after firing. Fabric E20. 1 EVE SF 25. Complete base and part of lower wall. Jar (C) with single hole made after firing through centre of base (?strainer). Fabric E30 Carinated bowl (HA; resembles 'Surrey bowl', Lyne and Jefferies 1979, type 5), fabric E30, 0.12 EVE Body sherds, fabric E80	AD 43-100
12706	22	153	Medium-mouthed jar (CD) with everted rim, cordoned neck, and burnished neck/rim, fabric reduced E80, 0.08 EVE; jar (C), fabric reduced E80, 0.03 EVE; body sherds, fabrics E80, O10 Upchurch	AD 43-100
12804	29	471	Medium-mouthed jar (CD) with everted rim and cordoned neck, fabric oxidised E80, 0.12 EVE; medium-mouthed jar (CD) with everted rim and	LIA/ER

			cordoned neck, fabric oxidised E80, 0.06 EVE; jar with everted rim (C), fabric E80, 0.02 EVE; medium-mouthed jar (CD) with everted rim, fabric reduced E80, 0.03 EVE; body and base sherds in reduced E80	
12809	8	66	High-shouldered jar (CE) with cordoned neck, fabric reduced E80, 0.03 EVE	LIA/ER
12812	6	30	Sample 12800. Fabric E80	LIA/ER
12812	1	4	Fabric E80	LIA/ER
12814	3	10	Sample 12801. Fabric E80	LIA/ER
12814	3	51	Globular beaker or 'jar-beaker' (ED/EH) with short everted rim, fabric reduced E80, 0.24 EVE	LIA/ER
13004	37	655	Girth beaker (EB; Monaghan 1987, type 2F1), fabric R16, 0.62 EVE; curving-sided bowl (HC), fabric E30 (0.09); near-complete - high-shouldered necked jar with everted rim and cordon on neck (SF 23, CE, Hawkes and Hull 1947, CAM 264), fabric E80 with organic inclusions, 0.28 EVE; other fabrics S20, E80	AD 43-70
13004	3	4	Sample 13001. Fabrics E80, E20, E60	
13404	6	9	Fabrics E80, W10	AD 43-100
13717	2	11	Fabrics O20, E80	AD 43-100
13812	2	7	Fabric E80	LIA/ER
TOTAL	249	4689		

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

B.3.4 Context 12205 (ditch 12206, Trench 122) contained a barrel-shaped jar in fabric E80, which is likely to date to the late Iron Age. Context-groups from trenches 79, 98, 110, 120, 128 and 138 are dated more broadly, the forms and fabrics encountered spanning the late Iron Age and early Roman period (c 50 BC-AD 100).

B.3.5 Groups from trenches 85, 127, 120, 130, 134 and 137 contained Roman-period pottery, which, in combination with fabrics E20/E30 or E80, offers a mid-late 1st century AD date (c AD 43-100) for deposition. A girth beaker from context 13004 gives its group a narrower date range of AD 43-70.

B.3.6 It is possible that the groups dated to the late Iron Age/early Roman period are contemporary with the material dated exclusively to the early Roman period, but without the presence of post-conquest pottery must be given a wider date range. Similarly, fragments of a vessel in fabric R16 from context 12404 (ditch 12403, Trench 124) are dated up to AD 270, but may have been deposited in the early Roman period.

B.3.7 The condition of the pottery is good. The pottery has an overall mean sherd weight (MSW; weight divided by number of sherds) of 19g, indicating an assemblage of relatively large fragments. Indeed, three contexts (8506, fill of ditch 8507, Trench 85, and 12704, fill of ditch 12703, Trench 127, and 13004, fill of ditch 13003, Trench 130) contained complete or near-complete vessels. However, given that MSW values per context-group range from 1.5g to 130g, it is clear that assemblage condition is variable.

B.3.8 The generally good condition of the assemblage is also reflected in the rims, which had an average circumference (EVE divided by the number of vessels represented by rim) of 0.21 EVE or 21%. While some rim fragments were very small, with values of 0.02 and 0.03 EVE

being recorded, the assemblage also included a complete rim and three vessels with over a quarter of their rims surviving.

B.3.9 The condition and chronological consistency of the assemblage suggests that the pottery undergone relatively few episodes of disturbance and redeposition and had been recovered close to areas of use and initial discard. The presence of pre-Flavian fine wares imported from the continent and from regional sources is also of interest, pointing to a settlement that had gained good access to trade networks within the first few decades of the Roman conquest.

### *Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material*

B.3.10 The pottery reported on here has the potential to inform future research through re-analysis and thus it is recommended that all the pottery is retained. This follows the advice set out in the ‘Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology’ (PCRG, SGRP, MPRG 2016).

## **B.4 Medieval and post-medieval pottery**

*By John Cotter*

### *Introduction and methodology*

B.4.1 Fields 2 and 3 produced a total of 61 sherds of post-Roman pottery weighing 364g, from 11 contexts. This is all of medieval date apart from a single post-medieval sherd. All the pottery was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage. For each context the total pottery sherd count and weight were recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, followed by the context spot-date which is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types in the context are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the presence of datable types were also recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls etc.) and any other attributes worthy of note (eg. decoration etc.). Full details may be consulted in the project archive.

### *Pottery fabrics*

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

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>No. Sherds</b>
EM29	Fine sandy ware with flint and shell temper (South Coast)	c1150-1300	21
EM.M5	Ashford-type (Potter’s Corner) shelly-sandy ware	c1175 - 1300	14
M40B	Ashford/Wealden sandy ware.	c1175 - 1400	14
M40C	Ashford/Wealden pasty ware	c1250-1350	11
PM5	Frechen stoneware (Germany)	c1550-1750	1
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>61</b>

Table B.4.1 Breakdown of post-Roman pottery types from Fields 2 and 3

### ***Date and nature of the assemblage***

B.4.3 The assemblage is generally in a fragmentary and fairly abraded condition, although the poor condition may have something to do with local soil conditions. Some sherds however are reasonably large and some are fairly fresh. Ordinary domestic pottery types are represented and all typical of the wares commonly found in this part of Kent. Apart from a single post-medieval sherd there is a strong 13th-14th century dating emphasis to the assemblage here.

B.4.4 The sherds come from features (or topsoil) within 6 of the trial trenches (Trenches 68, 69, 70 and 71, in Field 2, and Trenches 126 and 137 in Field 3). Field 2 produced the bulk of the pottery (55 sherds, 325g), and Field 3 only a small amount (6 sherds, 39g). As usual, cooking pots or jars appear to be the commonest vessel form represented. There are, however, 11 sherds from two glazed jugs in Ashford/Wealden pasty ware (Fabric M40C), both highly decorated and in reasonably fresh (if fragmentary) condition. The jug from Trench 69 (6904) includes a rim and body sherds showing a typical decorative scheme of combed vertical bands - alternating from straight to wavy - around the body of the vessel. The other jug, from Trench 71 (7103), has almost identical combed decoration on the body to the previous example, but the outer face of the rim on this example has a row of stamped ring-and-dot decoration - also typical of this industry. While the fabric of M40C jugs has some similarities to Ashford products, they may have been produced somewhere in the Folkestone/Hythe area where the highest concentration of such jugs has been found. The highly decorated style of the two examples here suggests a date within the later 13th or first half of the 14th century. The only post-medieval item present is a single fairly large body sherd in German Frechen stoneware - probably from a 'bellarmine' jug dating to c 1550-1650 (Trench 137, Ctx 13713).

B.4.5 The main value of the pottery from Fields 2 and 3 is for dating purposes. Further excavations within the scheme area may produce a larger assemblage of medieval and post-medieval pottery which may be worth cataloguing and reporting in more detail.

## **B.5 Stone**

*By Ruth Shaffrey*

### ***Description***

B.5.1 A total of ten pieces of stone were recovered from seven contexts. Two of these are worn bits of porous limestone and seven are fragments of tabular limestone; none are worked or utilised and all can be discarded.

B.5.2 A single whetstone was found in the middle fill of ditch 13403 (13405, 101g). This is an almost complete small bulbous whetstone of heavily laminated and micaceous very fine-grained sandstone. It is an oval sectioned whetstone that has been heavily on all faces to create a very tapered form. The whetstone is not period diagnostic, though rounder-sectioned whetstones tend to be medieval rather than Roman. This should be retained as it is a good example of a well-used, personal tool.

## **B.6 Fired Clay and Ceramic building material**

*By Cynthia Poole*

## ***Introduction***

B.6.1 A small quantity of fired clay and ceramic building material was recovered from the evaluation trenches in Fields 2 and 3. Fired clay amounting to 45 fragments weighing 503g was recovered by hand excavation and from sieved samples from ditch, pit and posthole fills in trenches 81, 96, 119, 120, 127, 128, 130 and 137. Two scraps of ceramic building material weighing 14g were recovered from ditch fills in trenches 85 and 130. The assemblage has been fully recorded on an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with guidelines set out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2007), which can be added to as excavation progresses. The record includes quantification, fabric type, form, surface finish, dimensions and significant characteristics. The assemblage is summarised by context in Table B.5.1. Fabrics were characterised on macroscopic features and with the aid of x20 hand lens.

## ***Fabrics***

B.6.2 The fired clay was all made in the same fabrics as identified in the analysis of fired clay from Field 1 (Poole 2018). The most common was again the very fine sandy – silty micaceous clay (Fabric A). Two pieces were made in fabric AV, which consisted of the same basic matrix as A with the addition of fine organic material probably chaff, visible as fine voids. Fired clay from Trench 81 contained small red rounded iron oxide inclusions in the basic matrix (fabric B). Much of the fired clay was soft and powdery, being relatively poorly fired and as a result much of the material was heavily abraded.

## ***Description of the fired clay***

B.6.3 All fragments of fired clay are undiagnostic, retaining limited evidence of shape or are amorphous. A single flat moulded surface is the most common feature, where any deliberately shaping exists. One fragment from context 9602 was well fired and had a flat moulded surface with a wide concave surface on the opposite side, possibly the impression of a roundwood pole 60mm in diameter, may be structural though whether from an oven or kiln or building is impossible to say. Some fragments from posthole fill 8127 had a rough flat moulded surface, measured 25mm thick and were fired black. They may derive from an oven floor or hearth surface.

B.6.4 A number of pieces were irregularly shaped with rounded undulating surfaces. These are most akin to hand-squeezed lumps and pinch props, commonly associated with salt working. The cerise colouring of some pieces can be associated with salt working or indicate the use of saline clays. There is no evidence for actual salt working, but the Site lies within a couple of miles of the coast during the prehistoric and Roman periods and may indicate the community had links to coastal activities. Elsewhere in Kent there is evidence that settlements a short distance inland were involved in coastal activities such as salt working (Poole 2011, 139), probably related to seasonal use of salt marshes for grazing during the summer. If a similar pattern occurred at Otterpool, this may have affected the character and form of fired clay structures and accessories.

B.6.5 The fired clay contains nothing that can be considered diagnostic and none can be dated more closely than prehistoric to medieval, the period during which fired clay was commonly utilised. The assemblage must necessarily be phased from associated dateable artefacts.

### *Ceramic Building Material*

B.6.6 The two pieces of ceramic building material comprised indeterminate scraps of flat tile without even a complete thickness. They were made in orange or pink fine sandy fabric containing a scatter of medium quartz sand and red-black ferruginous grits typical of Wealden clay fabrics. They could be of any date from Roman to post-medieval.

Cntxt	Sample No	Nos	Wt (g)	Material	Form	Fabric	Spot date
8119	<8100>	1	3	Fired clay (sieving)	Indeterminate	B	Preh-Med
8127	<8127>	14	58	Fired clay (sieving)	Structural?	A/B	Preh-Med
8505	~	1	9	CBM	Flat tile	Wealden	Roman+
9602	~	1	15	Fired Clay	Structural?	A	Preh-Med
9602	~	9	158	Fired Clay	Indeterminate	A	Preh-Med
11912	~	1	83	Fired Clay	HSQL	A	Preh-Med
12004	~	2	8	Fired Clay	Indeterminate	A	Preh-Med
12706	~	6	10	Fired Clay	Indeterminate	A	Preh-Med
12812	<12800>	6	61	Fired clay (sieving)	Indeterminate	AV	Preh-Med
13004	~	1	5	CBM	Flat tile	Wealden	Roman+
13004	~	1	5	Fired Clay	Indeterminate	A	Preh-Med
13717	~	1	35	Fired Clay	Portable furniture?	AV	Preh-Med
13717	~	3	67	Fired Clay	Indeterminate	A	Preh-Med

Table B.6.1: Summary of the fired clay and ceramic building material

## APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

### C.1 Human Bone

*By Lauren McIntyre*

#### *Introduction and Provenance*

C.1.1 Cremated human bone was recovered from eight contexts in six features (ditch fill 8003 in ditch 8002; subsoil 8004; barrow mound 8009; fills 10306/10307 in pit 10305; fills 10311/10312 in pit 10313; ditch fill 13004 in ditch 13003). Unidentified burnt bone was recovered from a further two contexts, 12704 and 13809.

C.1.2 All contexts except for those described as basal fills are likely to have been subject to some degree of modern horizontal truncation, e.g. by ploughing. The extent to which these features were truncated is unclear.

C.1.3 Contexts 12704 and 13004 are early Roman in date, based upon associated pottery recovered from these deposits. Both of these contexts also produced complete pottery vessels. The cremated bone in the barrow mound 8009 is dated to the middle Bronze Age by associated pottery sherds, but these did not appear to represent a cremation urn. The fills of adjacent ditch 8002, which were later than the barrow mound itself, also produced middle Bronze Age pottery. The cremated remains in the ditch may indicate a second phase of middle Bronze Age activity around the barrow, or may have been eroded into the ditch from the barrow mound. Cremated bone from context 10312, the primary cremation fill of pit 10313, was submitted for radiocarbon dating, and returned a date range of 1090-910 cal BC (SUERC-81617; 2835 ± 28 BP), ie the late Bronze Age. Pits 10305 and fill 13004 remain undated, although it is likely that the cremated remains within these three features are all of broadly similar dates. Context 13809 is the fill of a medieval pit dated AD 1150-1300, and the bone is therefore probably not human.

#### *Methodology*

C.1.4 Deposits containing burnt bone were 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. All bone from the >10mm and 10-4mm fractions was sorted from the extraneous material (e.g. stones).

C.1.5 The cremated bone was subjected to full osteological analysis in accordance with the recommendations set out by the CIfA and BBAO (McKinley 2004; McKinley 2017).

#### *Results*

C.1.6 An osteological summary is presented in Table C.1.1. Full details are available in the archive. Bone weights ranged from 0.5g to 30.5g.

C.1.7 Burnt bone fragments from contexts 12704 and 13809 were examined macroscopically by a human osteoarchaeologist and a zooarchaeologist, but the fragments were too small and undiagnostic to identify as human or animal. Fragments from these contexts were quantified (Table C.1.1), but will not be referred to further in the remainder of this report.

C.1.8 Bone fragments were most frequently recovered from the 10-4mm sieve fraction, although smaller proportions of bone were from the >10mm and 4-2mm fractions (Table C.1.1). The majority of bone was white in colour (typically 95-100%), with the remaining c. 5% comprising grey fragments.

C.1.9 Very little of the bone could be identified to skeletal element or skeletal region. Contexts 10306, 10311, 10312 and 13004 contained small quantities of cranial vault. The skull is often disproportionately well represented in archaeological cremation burials due to the distinctive appearance of the cranial vault, even as very small fragments (McKinley 2004, 11). Fragments of tibia and fibula shaft were also identified in context 10312.

C.1.10 There was no evidence of repeated skeletal elements in any of the contexts. The minimum number of individuals was therefore six, based upon the number of discrete features containing cremated human bone. No osteological indicators of age, sex, no-metrics or pathology were observed.

Deposit 8003 (ditch fill, 0.66m thick)				
Skeletal region	>10mm	10-4mm	4-2mm	Colour, MNI, Age, Sex, pathology
Skull	-	-	-	White 100% MNI = 1 Age = U Sex = U No pathology observed
Axial	-	-	-	
Upper limb	-	-	-	
Lower limb	-	-	-	
Unid. long bone	3.9g	-	-	
Unid. joint surface	-	-	-	
Unid. hand/foot	-	-	-	
Unid. other	-	-	-	
UNID. TOTAL	3.9g	-	-	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3.9g</b>	<b>0g</b>	<b>0g</b>	
Deposit 8004 (subsoil, up to 0.3m thick)				
Skeletal region	>10mm	10-4mm	4-2mm	Colour, MNI, Age, Sex, pathology
Skull	-	-	-	White 100% MNI = 1 Age = U Sex = U No pathology observed
Axial	-	-	-	
Upper limb	-	-	-	
Lower limb	-	-	-	
Unid. long bone	-	1.8g	-	
Unid. joint surface	-	-	-	
Unid. hand/foot	-	-	-	
Unid. other	-	-	-	
UNID. TOTAL	-	1.8g	-	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0g</b>	<b>1.8g</b>	<b>0g</b>	
Deposit 8009 (barrow mound, >0.13m thick)				
Skeletal region	>10mm	10-4mm	4-2mm	Colour, MNI, Age, Sex, pathology
Skull	-	-	-	White 95%



Axial	-	-	-	Grey 5% MNI = 1 Age = U Sex = U No pathology observed
Upper limb	-	-	-	
Lower limb	-	-	-	
Unid. long bone	2.3g	1.1g	-	
Unid. joint surface	-	-	-	
Unid. hand/foot	-	-	-	
Unid. other	-	1.9g	1.1g	
UNID. TOTAL	2.3g	3.0g	1.1g	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.3g</b>	<b>3.0g</b>	<b>1.1g</b>	
<b>Deposit 10306 (basal fill of pit 10305, 0.35m thick)</b>				
<b>Skeletal region</b>	<b>&gt;10mm</b>	<b>10-4mm</b>	<b>4-2mm</b>	<b>Colour, MNI, Age, Sex, pathology</b>
Skull	3.6g	7.9g	-	White 95% Grey 5% MNI = 1 Age = U Sex = U No pathology observed
Axial	-	-	-	
Upper limb	-	-	-	
Lower limb	-	-	-	
Unid. long bone	-	-	-	
Unid. joint surface	-	-	-	
Unid. hand/foot	-	-	-	
Unid. other	-	3.0g	-	
UNID. TOTAL	-	-	-	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3.6g</b>	<b>10.9g</b>	<b>0g</b>	
<b>Deposit 10307 (upper fill of pit 10305, 0.32m thick)</b>				
Skull	-	-	-	White 95% Grey 5% MNI = 1 Age = U Sex = U No pathology observed
Axial	-	-	-	
Upper limb	-	-	-	
Lower limb	-	-	-	
Unid. long bone	-	-	-	
Unid. joint surface	-	-	-	
Unid. hand/foot	-	-	-	
Unid. other	-	-	0.4g	
UNID. TOTAL	-	-	0.4g	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0g</b>	<b>0g</b>	<b>0.4g</b>	
<b>TOTAL (10306 and 10307)</b>	<b>3.6g</b>	<b>10.9g</b>	<b>0.4g</b>	
<b>Deposit 10311 (upper fill of pit 10313, 0.34m thick)</b>				
<b>Skeletal region</b>	<b>&gt;10mm</b>	<b>10-4mm</b>	<b>4-2mm</b>	<b>Colour, MNI, Age, Sex, pathology</b>
Skull	-	0.1g	-	White 95% Grey 5% MNI = 1 Age = U
Axial	-	-	-	
Upper limb	-	-	-	
Lower limb	-	-	-	
Unid. long bone	-	2.1g	-	

Unid. joint surface	-	-	-	Sex = U No pathology observed	
Unid. hand/foot	-	-	-		
Unid. other	-	4.7g	-		
UNID. TOTAL	-	6.8g	-		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0g</b>	<b>6.9g</b>	<b>0g</b>		
<b>Deposit 10312 (basal fill of pit 10313, 0.2m thick)</b>					
Skull	-	0.3g	-	Sex = U No pathology observed	
Axial	-	-	-		
Upper limb	-	-	-		
Lower limb	3.6g	1.7g	-		
Unid. long bone	-	5.3g	-		
Unid. joint surface	-	-	-		
Unid. hand/foot	-	-	-		
Unid. other	-	6.2g	-		
UNID. TOTAL	-	11.5g	-		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3.6g</b>	<b>13.5g</b>	-		
<b>TOTAL (10306 and 10307)</b>	<b>3.6g</b>	<b>20.4g</b>	<b>0g</b>		<b>30.9g</b>
<b>Deposit 13004 (fill of ditch 13003, 0.51m thick)</b>					
<b>Skeletal region</b>	<b>&gt;10mm</b>	<b>10-4mm</b>	<b>4-2mm</b>		<b>Colour, MNI, Age, Sex, pathology</b>
Skull	-	0.3g	-		White 100% MNI = 1 Age = U Sex = U No pathology observed
Axial	-	-	-		
Upper limb	-	-	-		
Lower limb	-	-	-		
Unid. long bone	-	-	-		
Unid. joint surface	-	-	-		
Unid. hand/foot	-	-	-		
Unid. other	-	0.1g	0.1g		
UNID. TOTAL	-	0.1g	0.1g		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0g</b>	<b>0.4g</b>	<b>0.1g</b>	<b>0.5g</b>	

Key: U = unknown

Table C.1.1: Osteological Summary

## Discussion

C.1.11 The deposits of cremated bone recovered from Otterpool were very small in size, with all recovered weights being less than 31g. This is much lower than 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 2000, 269). Interpretation is precluded by the fact that the extent of truncation is unknown. If the observed low bone weights are indeed representative of the original quantity of bone deposited, the feature may represent the remains of cenotaphs. Cenotaphs often have the appearance of a grave, but contain small quantities (sometimes less than 10g) or are even devoid of bone (McKinley 2013, 153). In the Roman period, cenotaphs were utilised when

either the body was not available for burial, or if some or all of the body was buried elsewhere (Toynbee 1996, 54). Alternatively, the fragments of cremated bone may be residual, thus indicating the presence of funerary features e.g. cremation burials or a pyre site in the vicinity. The presence of small quantities of charcoal in contexts 10306/10307, 10311/10312 and 13004 may indicate the presence of a nearby pyre site.

C.1.12 The high proportion of white bone fragments, indicative of full oxidation (>600°C), is clear indication that the cremation process had been efficient in terms of the heat attained and the burning time (McKinley, 2004, 11). However, as the cremated bone fragments from Otterpool comprise such small quantities and the containing features are likely to have suffered some degree of plough related truncation, it is unclear how representative the colour of these fragments are of the overall burning process.

C.1.13 Sufficient osteological data has been obtained from the aforementioned contexts, thus no further analysis is recommended. However, some targeted research for comparable examples in the locality and wider region is recommended to contextualise the features. It is also recommended that, where possible, dates are sought for undated features. Additionally, if further burials are recovered from the site in the future, the assemblage detailed in this report 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.2 Environmental Samples

*By Sharon Cook*

### *Introduction*

C.2.1 Sixteen bulk samples were taken from the evaluation of Fields 2 and 3 at Otterpool, Stanford, Kent, primarily for the retrieval of charred plant remains (CPR) and artefacts. Of these, eight were from Field 2 and eight from Field 3. The samples from Field 2 came from middle Bronze Age features and undated cremations, while those from Field 3 came from features of late Iron Age/early Roman or early Roman date.

### *Method*

C.2.2 The bulk samples were processed at Oxford Archaeology using a modified Siraf-type water flotation machine. The flots were collected in a 250µm mesh and heavy residues in a 500µm mesh and dried. The residue fractions were sorted by eye while the flot material was sorted using a low power (x10) binocular microscope to extract cereal grains and chaff, smaller seeds and other quantifiable remains.

C.2.3 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*

C.2.4 Table C.2.1 lists the charred taxa identified from each sample in Field 2 while Table C.2.2 lists the charred taxa identified from each sample for Field 3.

## Field 2

C.2.5 Charcoal is present within all samples, although, with the exception of those from the cremations in Trench 103, few pieces larger than 4mm in size are present. Much of the charcoal exhibits external encrustation by a mineral precipitate, although the extent of this varies within each assemblage. Only small quantities of charred material other than charcoal are present in this area. All of the flots include some modern material such as fine roots, crop debris and uncharred seeds especially *Chenopodium* spp and *Spergula arvensis* which are present in large numbers in the samples from Trenches 80 and 81.

C.2.6 Where present, the cereal grain is generally in poor condition with most having a puffy, clinkered appearance and external encrustation. Consequently, a large percentage is indeterminate. The identifiable grain consists of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) with small amounts of oat/brome (*Avena/Bromus*); however, in all samples grain and other crop related material are scarce implying that this area was at a distance from crop processing activities in all periods. Rare fragments of glume bases are present in samples <8100> and <8101>. The presence of glume bases indicates that the wheat in these samples is likely to be spelt or emmer (*Triticum spelta/dicoccum*) although the fragments are too small and partial to speciate further.

C.2.7 Wild plant seeds include various grass seeds (Poaceae) as well as plants found on waste and damp ground such as docks (*Rumex* spp.), rushes (*Carex* spp.), cleavers (*Galium aparine*) and vetches (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), although in all samples these are few in number.

C.2.8 A single grape seed (*Vitis vinifera*) is present within sample <10300>, it is unclear if this is slightly charred or merely stained by association with charcoal although it does not appear to be fresh. It is uncertain therefore if this is intrusive to this cremation deposit.

C.2.9 Pottery was retrieved from the residues of samples <8000>, <8100>, <12800> and <12801>. Cremated bone was present within <8000>, <10300>, <10301>, <10302> and <10303>. Fired clay from <8100> and <8101>, and possible struck flints from <8100> <10300> and <10303>. These are considered in the respective finds reports.

## Field 3

C.2.10 As with Field 2, the grain in most samples is generally in poor condition with most having a puffy, clinkered appearance and external encrustation. Consequently, a large percentage is also indeterminate. The identifiable grain consists of both wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and crop related charred material is present in much larger quantities than was the case in Field 2. Fragments of spelt or emmer wheat (*Triticum spelta/dicoccum*) glume bases are present in all samples indicating that the wheat grain is also likely to be spelt or emmer. Unfortunately, the glume base fragments are too small and partial in all samples to speciate further.

C.2.11 Wild plant seeds include typical weeds of arable fields including oat/brome (*Avena/Bromus*) and stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) as well as plants found on waste and damp ground such as docks (*Rumex* sp.), ragged robin (*Silene flos-cuculi*) cleavers (*Galium aparine*) and vetches (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.).

C.2.12 Pottery was retrieved from the residues of samples <12800> and <12801>, fired clay from <12801>, iron from <13000> and possible cremated bone from <13000>. These are considered in the respective finds reports.

## ***Discussion***

C.2.13 While the samples from Field 1 produced mixed results, those from Field 2 were more uniform in their lack of charred crop related material. The majority of the flots have produced little useable material, and are unlikely to be worth further consideration. This is perhaps unsurprising for the earlier Bronze Age sample: barrows rarely contain significant quantities of settlement-related material as there appears to have been a separation between everyday activities and funerary monuments.

C.2.14 Samples <8000>, <8100> and <8101> contain very little material, the majority of which has been quantified, and are therefore unlikely to provide further data. Charcoal from the late Bronze Age cremations in Trench 103 (<10300> - <10304>) would be worth further consideration if the site proceeds to full excavation, since the selection of woods may reflect not only local resources but also deliberate selection perhaps having particular religious significance (the selection of fuelwood for cremations has been a focus of recent research, for example see O'Donnell 2016).

C.2.15 The majority of the flots from Field 3 contain very little useful material, most of which has been quantified. Samples <12801> and <13000> are richer in crop related material than the other flots from this area, but most of the charred remains are poorly preserved. Generally, the flots are similar in character to those from the late Iron Age/early Roman features in Field 1, and may represent a continuation of that activity.

C.2.16 It would seem likely that the charred material within pot fill <13001> derives from the ditch fill rather than being a discrete deposit. This is also likely to be the case with pot fill samples <12701> and <12702>.

## ***Recommendations***

C.2.17 In general, if further excavation is carried out it is recommended that sampling should take place, ideally from a range of features across the site. This sampling should be carried out in accordance with the most recent sampling guidelines (e.g. Oxford Archaeology 2017; English Heritage 2011)

C.2.18 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
8000	8009	80	40	Barrow	MBA	10	+						Mostly modern roots, crop debris and straw fragments. Charcoal is mostly <2mm. No other charred material observed.
8100	8119	81	16	Posthole [8118]	MBA	8	++		+	+			Mostly modern roots and straw fragments. Charcoal in mixed condition with some external encrustation. Crop remains are rare with 1 small indet. glume base fragment only. Also 1 seed of <i>Galium aperine</i> & 2 <i>Vicia/Lathyrus sp.</i> <2mm. Occasional small clinkered material which may be fragments of cereal grain.
8101	8127	81	5	Posthole [8126]	MBA	5	++	+	+	++			Rich in fine modern roots. Charcoal is in mixed condition with occasional heavy external encrustation. Rare cereal chaff with 3 glume base frags including 2 spikelet forks – too small to speciate. 1 indet cereal grain fragment and 2 <i>Avena/Bromus</i> . Also 1 <i>Rumex sp.</i> and 2 <i>Carex sp.</i> in poor condition, 2 <i>Briza media</i> and 4 indet seeds in poor condition.
10300	10306	103	26	Cremation [10305]		100	++++	+		+			Rich in modern roots, crop debris and straw fragments. Occasional unidentifiable clinkered material. Charcoal in mixed condition with some external encrustation. 1 <i>Triticum sp.</i> grain. 4 indet seeds in poor condition. A single <i>Vitis vinifera</i> seed is unclear as to provenance, appears to be either slightly charred or possibly only charcoal stained.

10301	10307	103	30	Cremation [10305]		10	+++							Rich in fine modern roots. Charcoal all <4mm. Uncharred <i>Chenopodium sp.</i> common. No charred seeds or grain.
10302	10311	103	36	Cremation [10313]		80	++++							Rich in charcoal with 25+ fragments >4mm. <i>Cecilioides acicula</i> present in small quantities. No charred seeds or grain.
10303	10312	103	30	Cremation [10313]		150	++++							Rich in modern roots and other material. 100ml only scanned. Rich in charcoal with 25+ fragments >4mm. Charcoal heavily encrusted. No other CPR in scanned portion.
10304	10309	103	20	Cremation [10310]		200	++++							Rich in modern roots and other material. 100ml only scanned. Rich in charcoal with 25+ fragments >4mm. Charcoal heavily encrusted. No other CPR in scanned portion.

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

Table C.2.1: The Charred Material from Field 2

Sample no.	Context no.	Area/Trench	Sample vol. (L)	Feature /Deposit	Date	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
12701	12704	127	0.5	Pot fill. SF 25 from ditch [12703]	ER	5	+	+	++				Charcoal mostly <2mm. Cereal is clinkered and fragmentary. 1 indet cereal grain, 1 cf <i>Triticum</i> sp. 21 glume base fragments.
12702	12704	127	0.5	Pot fill. SF 26 from ditch [12703]	ER	7	++	++	++	+			Charcoal mostly <2mm. Cereal is clinkered and fragmentary. 5 indet cereal grain, 1 cf <i>Triticum</i> sp., 1 <i>Avena/Bromus</i> . 8 glume base fragments. 1 v small indet rachis fragment. 1 <i>Rumex acetosella</i> , 1 <i>Silene flos-cuculi</i> .
12703	12704	127	40	Ditch [12703]	ER	30	++						Mostly modern roots. Charcoal is all <4mm. Cereal is clinkered and fragmentary. 4 indet cereal grains, 1 <i>Triticum</i> sp., 50+ glume base fragments. 1 <i>Avena/Bromus</i> , 4 indet rachis fragments, 4 <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp. <2mm, 1 Asteraceae interior, 3 indet seeds. Occasional oat awns noted.
12800	12812	128	40	Ditch [12805]	LIA/ER	50	++	++	+	+++			Mostly modern roots, crop debris and straw fragments. Charcoal is mostly <2mm. Large quantity of <i>Chenopodium</i> sp. & other Amaranthaceae seed fragments many of which appear burnt although unburnt specimens are also present. Crop remains comprise 3 indet cereal fragments in poor condition. 2 <i>Hordeum</i> sp. and 4 additional small grains which may be wheat? 1 <i>Avena/Bromus</i> grain in poor condition and 3 glume base fragments. Also 15+ <i>Persicaria</i> spp. And the interiors of 2 seeds which are probably Asteraceae, <i>Tripleurospermum</i> sp. are the most likely.



12801	12814	128	40	Ditch [12813]	LIA/ER	35	+++	+++	+++	++			Rich in sand and modern roots. Charcoal is mostly <4mm. Grain is in poor condition with a clinkered appearance and external encrustation. C.50 indet cereal fragments, 12 cf <i>Hordeum</i> sp., 4 <i>Hordeum</i> sp., 2 cf <i>Triticum</i> sp. 25+ small, poor condition glume base fragments. 9 <i>Avena/Bromus</i> in poor condition, 7 grass seeds in better condition although still partial. 1 <i>Rumex</i> sp., 1 <i>Veronica hederifolia</i> , 1 <i>Anthemis cotula</i> , 1 seed interior probably Asteraceae, <i>Tripleurospermum</i> sp. is the most likely. Also 7 indeterminate seeds in very poor condition & 2 <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp. <2mm.
13000	13004	130	18	Ditch [13003]	ER	25	+++	+++	++++	+++			Rich in modern roots and straw. Charcoal is mostly <2mm. Material is very fragmented. Grain has a very clinkered appearance and external encrustation. 200+ glume base fragments, 30+ indet cereal fragments, 9 <i>Avena/Bromus</i> , 6 <i>Triticum</i> sp., 2 cf <i>Triticum</i> sp., 3 <i>Hordeum</i> sp., 1 cf <i>Hordeum</i> sp. Wild plant seeds – 6 <i>Galium aparine</i> , 4 <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp. <2mm, 7 <i>Rumex</i> spp., 1 <i>Rumex acetosella</i> , 1 Amaranthaceae, 1 indet seed fragment.
13001	13004	130	0.5	Pot fill. SF 23. From Ditch [13003]	ER	2		+	++				Charcoal all <2mm. Cereal is clinkered and fragmentary. 2 indet cereal grains. 7 glume base fragments. 1 <i>Rumex acetosella</i> .
13800	13809	138	6	Cremation [13808]	U/D	3	+	+	+				Modern roots present. Charcoal is mostly <2mm. 1 indet cerealia, 4 glume base fragments.

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

Table C.2.2: The Charred Material from Field 3

### **C.3 Animal Bone**

*By Lee G. Broderick*

#### ***Introduction***

C.3.1 A total of 13 animal bone specimens was recovered (Table C.3.1), all collected by hand. All but one of the animal bones were found in ditches in Trench 69 dated to the medieval period. The other bone was in the subsoil of the same trench.

#### ***Description***

C.3.2 The assemblage was in poor condition (Behrensmeyer (1978) stage 5 recorded for one specimen, not recorded for unidentified specimens or teeth) but included domestic cattle (*Bos taurus taurus*) and indeterminate large (domestic cattle-sized) and medium (sheep-sized) mammal. A domestic cattle radius was fused at the distal end, suggesting an age at death of at least three and a half years (Silver 1969, 283–302).

#### ***Conclusions***

C.3.3 The poor condition of the bones is consistent with that found in the Field 1 evaluation.

#### ***Recommendations for discard or retention of material***

C.3.4 The assemblage should not be retained.

### **C.4 Radiocarbon dating**

C.4.1 Cremated human bone from 10312, the fill of cremation pit 10313, was submitted for radiocarbon dating, and produced the following result:

*RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE*

11 September 2018

**Laboratory Code** SUERC-81617 (GU48716)

**Submitter** Rebecca Nicholson  
Oxford Archaeology South  
Janus House  
Osney Mead  
Oxford OX2 0ES

**Site Reference** STOT17

**Context Reference** 10312

**Sample Reference** 10303

**Material** cremated bone : human

**$\delta^{13}\text{C}$  relative to VPDB** -20.4 ‰

**Radiocarbon Age BP** 2835  $\pm$  28

**N.B.** The above  $^{14}\text{C}$  age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

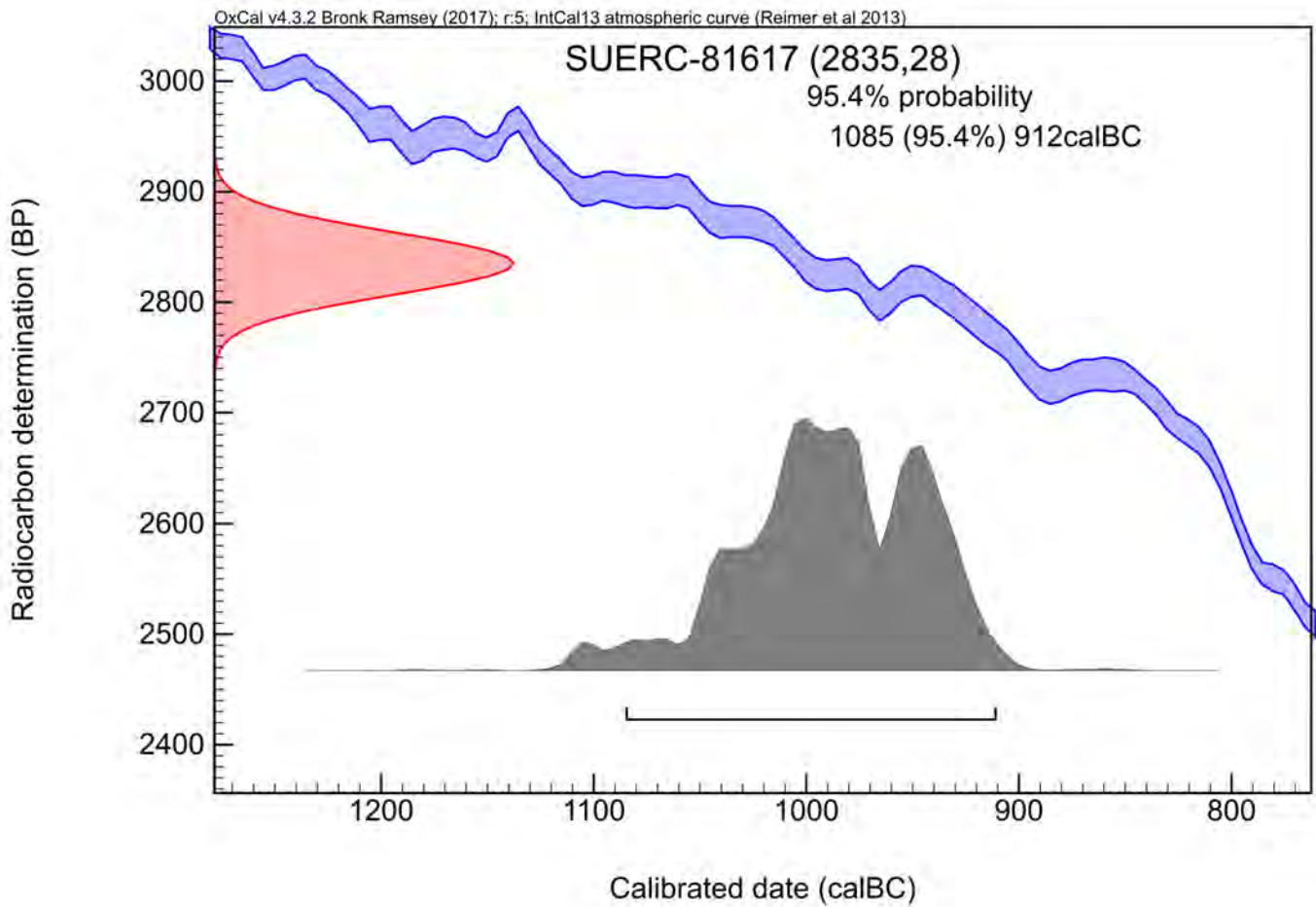
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at [suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk](mailto:suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk).

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :



Checked and signed off by :





The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.\*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

\* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

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## APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

<b>Site name:</b>	Otterpool Park, Stanford, Kent
<b>Site code:</b>	STOTEV
<b>Grid Reference</b>	610500 136650
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date and duration:</b>	January to early March 2018
<b>Area of Site</b>	12 ha.
<b>Location of archive:</b>	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:** Geophysical survey of Field 2 revealed two possible barrows represented by ring-ditches. A series of linear ditches of varying clarity, predominantly aligned NW-SE/NE-SW, crossed much of the field. Slightly sinuous ditches oriented NNE-SSW/ENE-WSW appeared to form enclosures at the west end of Field 2.

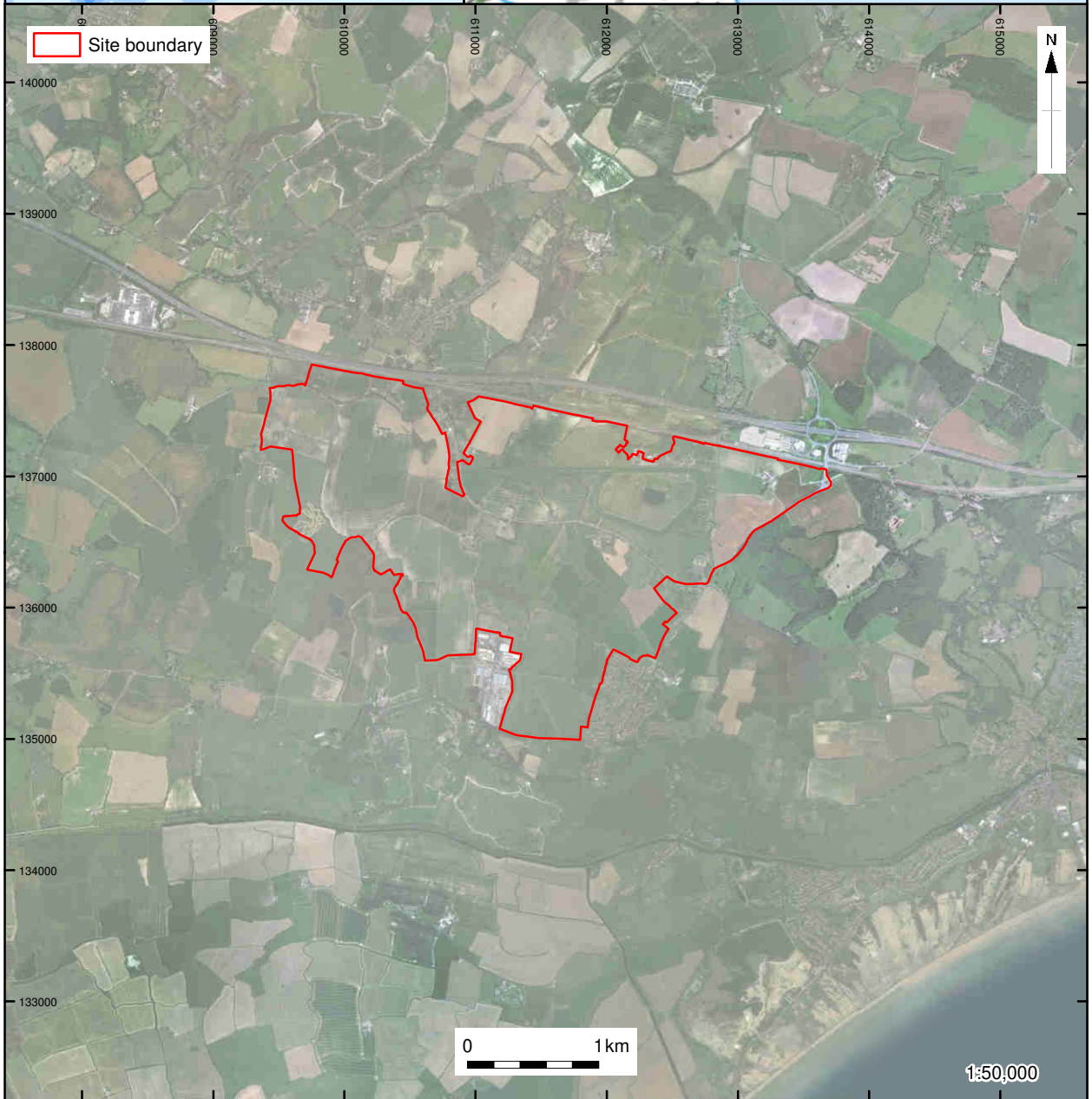
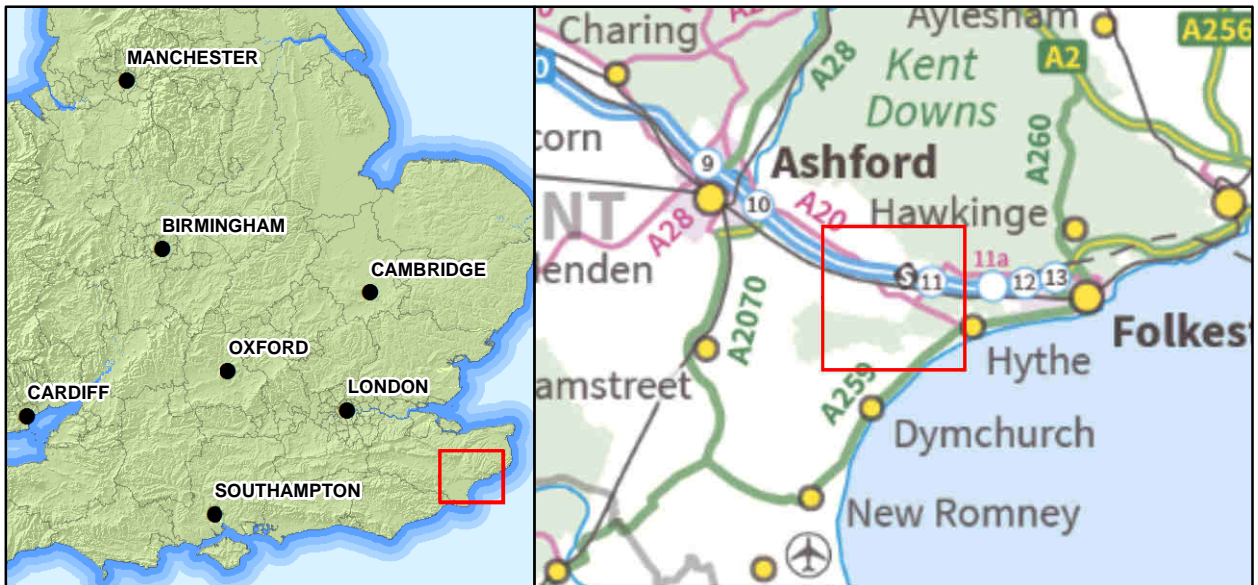
The evaluation confirmed that the NW-SE/NE-SW ditches were mainly of middle Bronze Age date. Middle Bronze Age pits and postholes were also discovered adjacent to these ditches in Trench 81. One of the NW-SE ditches was later, producing the remains of a smashed jar of the early Roman period.

Both ring-ditches showed evidence of middle Bronze Age activity, and that in Trench 80 had two possible cremation pits and a ditch that produced cremated remains. The ring-ditch in Trenches 98 and 96 appeared to truncate the middle Bronze Age field system. A NE-SW aligned ditch in Trench 103 containing a little earlier prehistoric pottery was cut by one of several cremation pits, one of which was radiocarbon-dated to the late Bronze Age. The sinuous ditches that formed several irregular enclosures were medieval.

Geophysical survey of Field 3 suggested further ditches on a NNE-SSW/ENE-WSW orientation covering much of the field, and one corresponded to a post-medieval field boundary on historic maps. A concentration of ditches on this alignment forming rectangular enclosures in the south-eastern part of Field 3, however, were of early Roman date, and probably linked to a group visible in Field 1 and in the field to its east.

A curving ditch at the north end of Field 3 suggested a large curvilinear enclosure was dated only as later prehistoric, but several early/middle Iron Age features were discovered nearby, suggesting the presence of a settlement. The rectilinear ditches in the south-east of the field were dated to the early Roman period. The pottery assemblage included a complete and two near-complete jars, and a little cremated human bone and Roman ironwork was also found. Ditches of the middle Bronze Age were found in the central part of Field 3, but not on the same alignment.

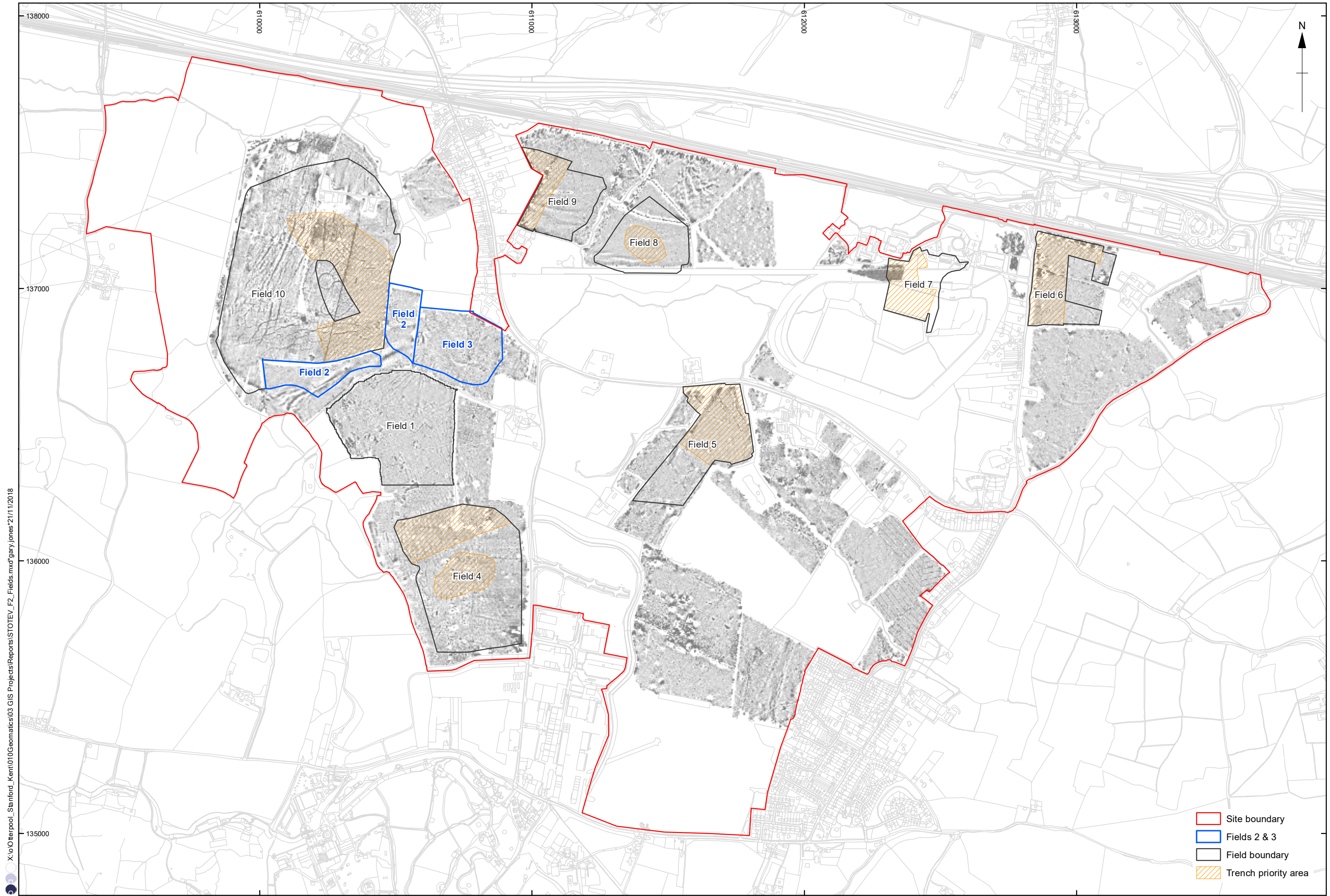




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Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2018  
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA,

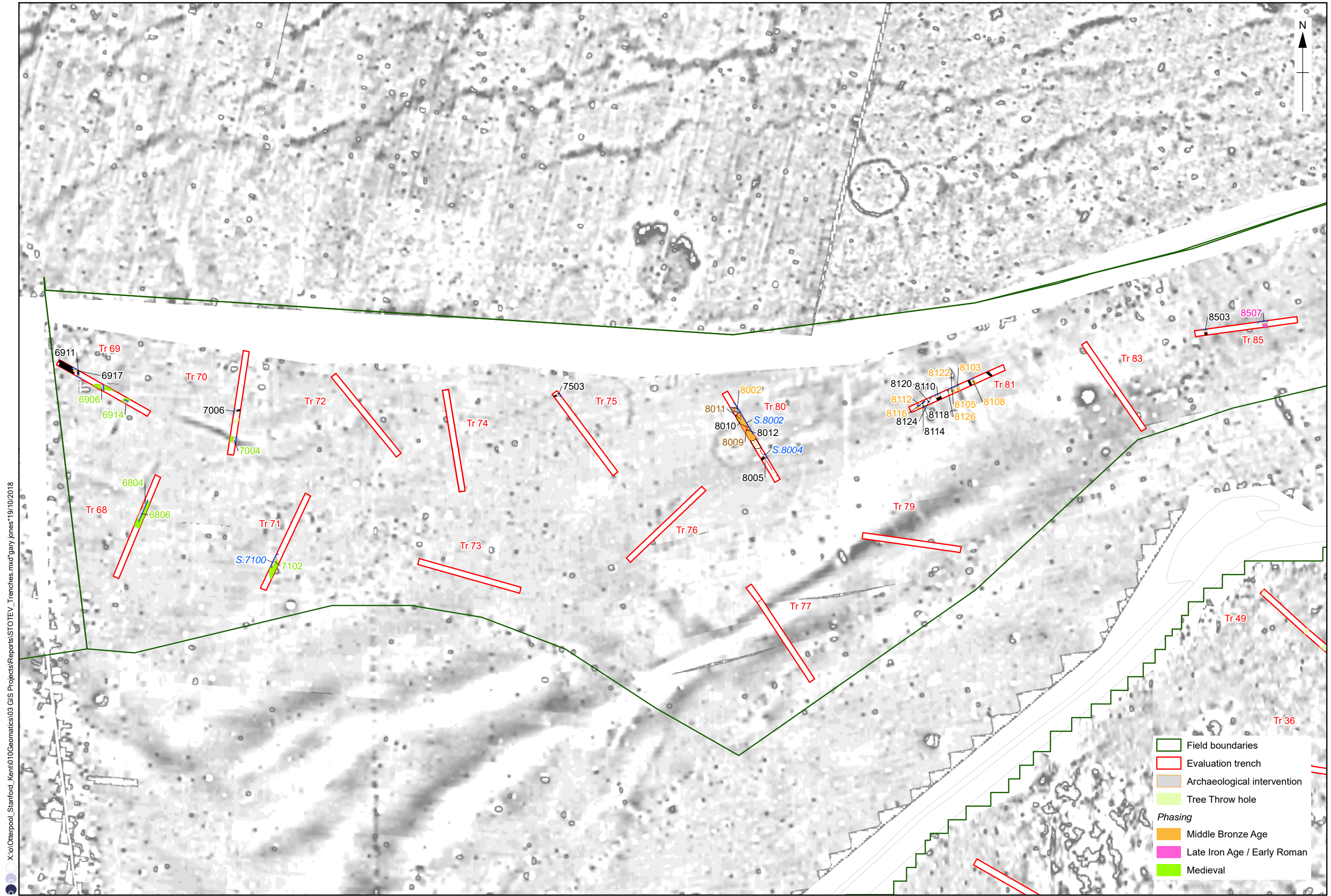
Figure 1: Site location



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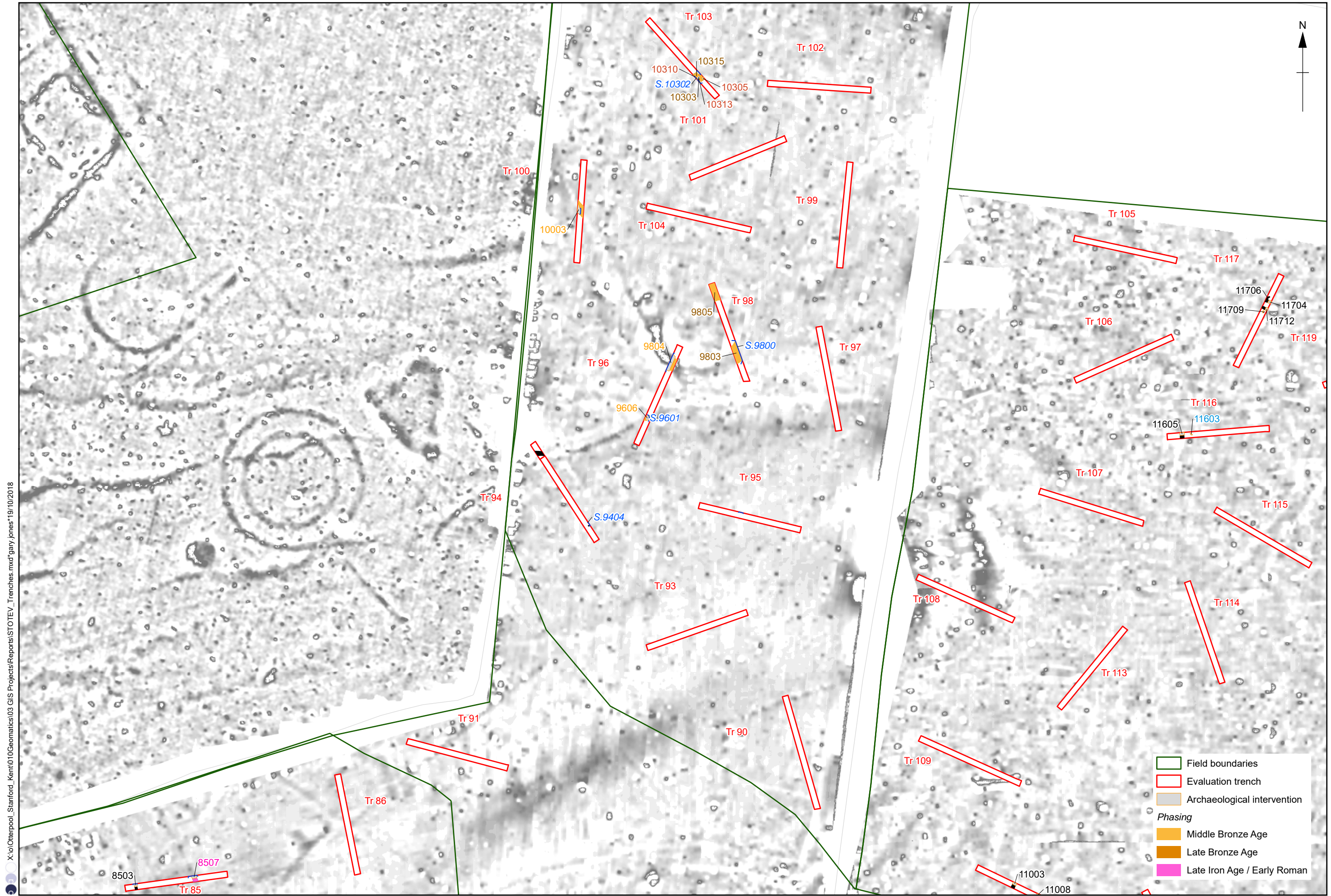
Figure 2: Fields 2 an 3 in relation to the rest of the site



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0 1:1,000 @ A3 50 m

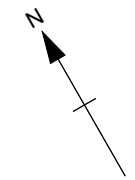
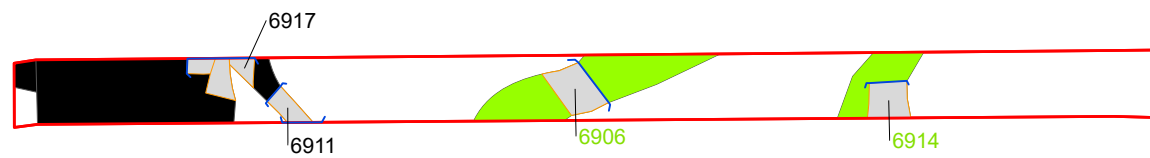
Figure 3: Trenches and features in the Western Area of Field 2



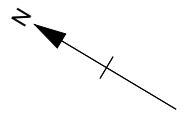
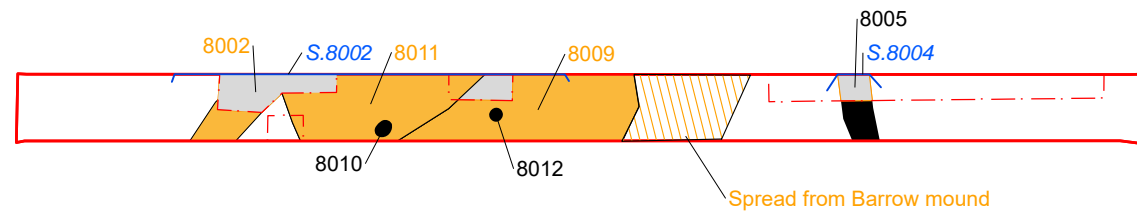
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Figure 4: Trenches and features in the Northern Area of Field 2

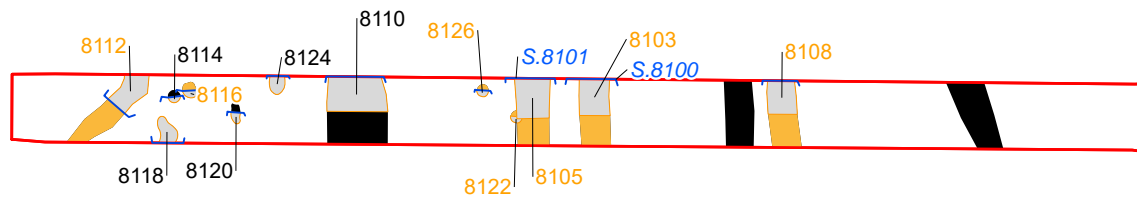
- Evaluation trench
  - Sondage
  - Archaeological intervention
  - Sections
- Phasing**
- Neolithic
  - Early Bronze
  - Middle Bronze
  - Late Bronze
  - Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age
  - Early / Middle Iron
  - Late Iron Age / Early Roman
  - Roman
  - Late Roman
  - Early Medieval
  - Medieval
  - Post Medieval
  - Undated feature



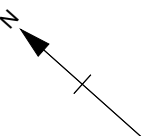
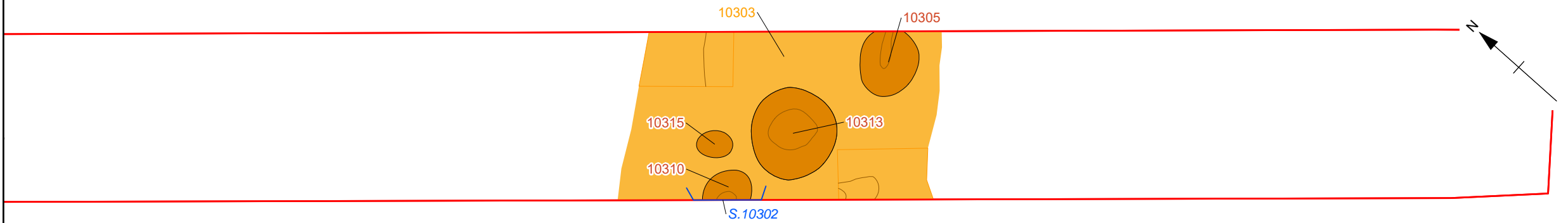
Trench 69



Trench 80



Trench 81



Detail of cremation pits in Trench 103

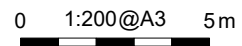
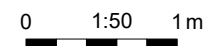


Figure 5: Detailed plans of trenches 69, 80, 81, and 103 in Field 2

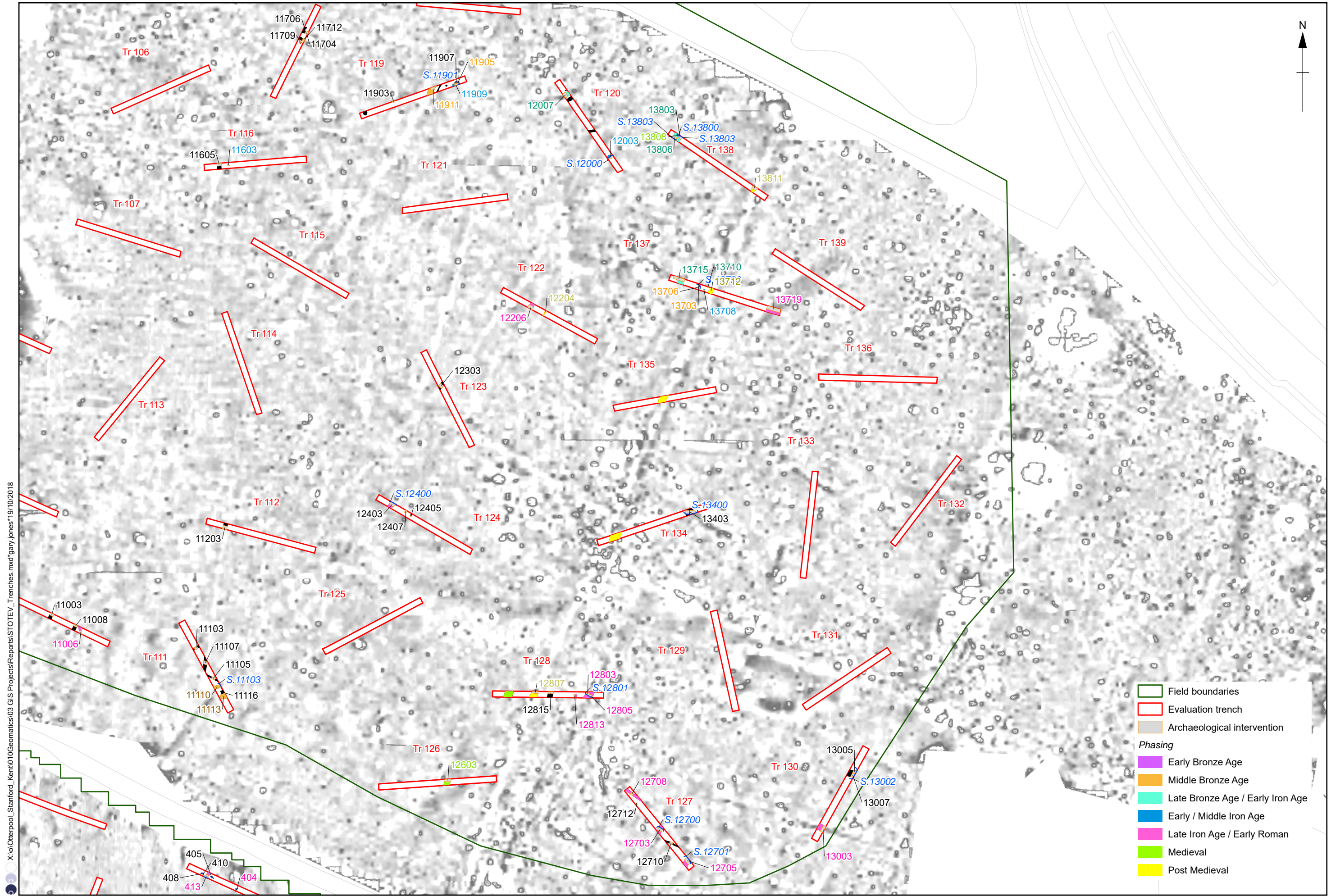


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0 1:1,000 @ A3 50 m

Figure 6: Trenches and features in the Western Area of Field 3





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Figure 7: Trenches and features in the Eastern Area of Field 3

- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological intervention
- Sections
- Phasing**
- Neolithic
- Early Bronze Age
- Middle Bronze Age
- Late Bronze Age
- Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age
- Early / Middle Iron Age
- Late Iron Age / Early Roman
- Roman
- Late Roman
- Early Medieval
- Medieval
- Post Medieval
- Undated feature

0 1:200 @ A3 5 m

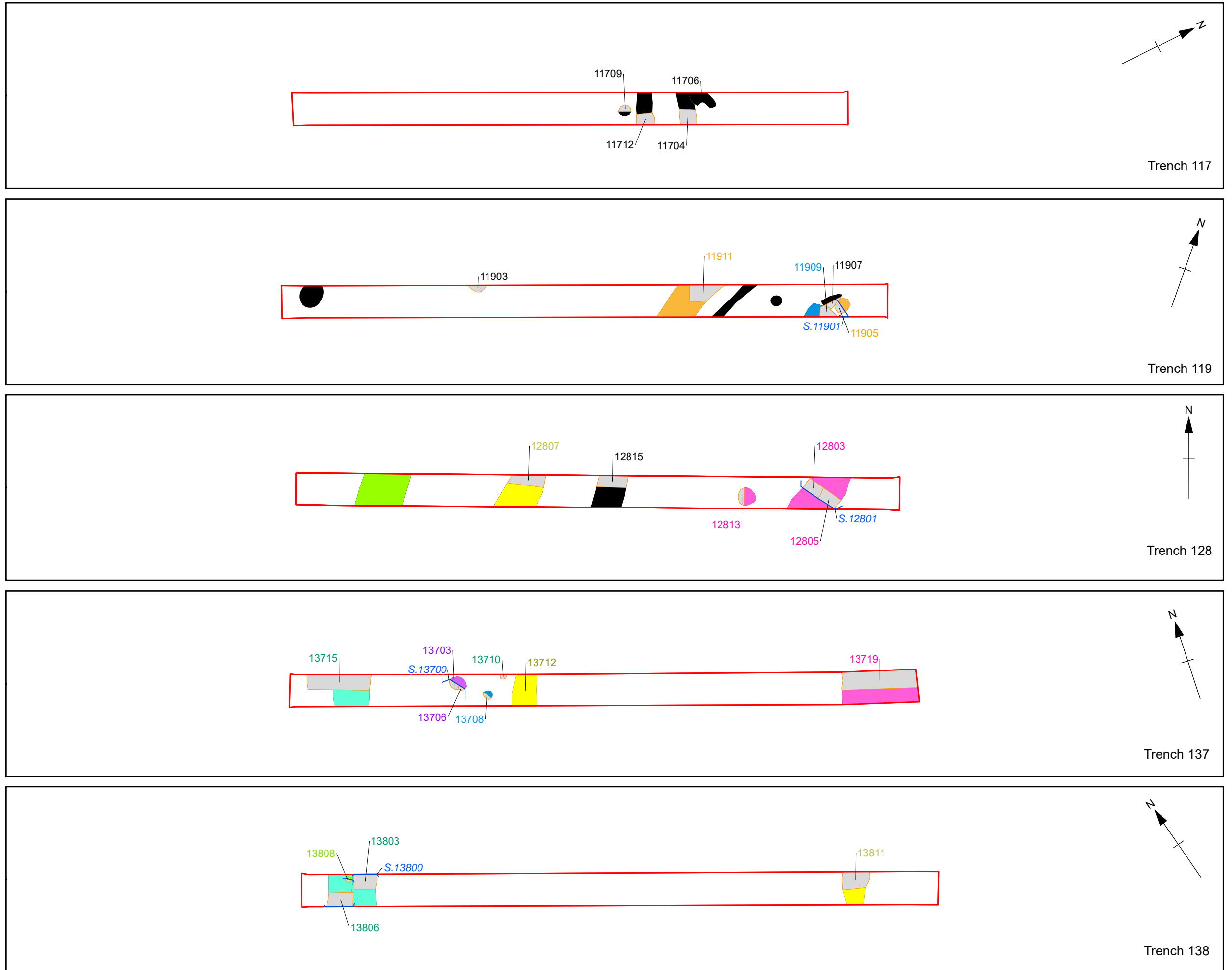


Figure 8: Detailed plans of trenches 117, 119, 128, 137, and 138 in Field 3

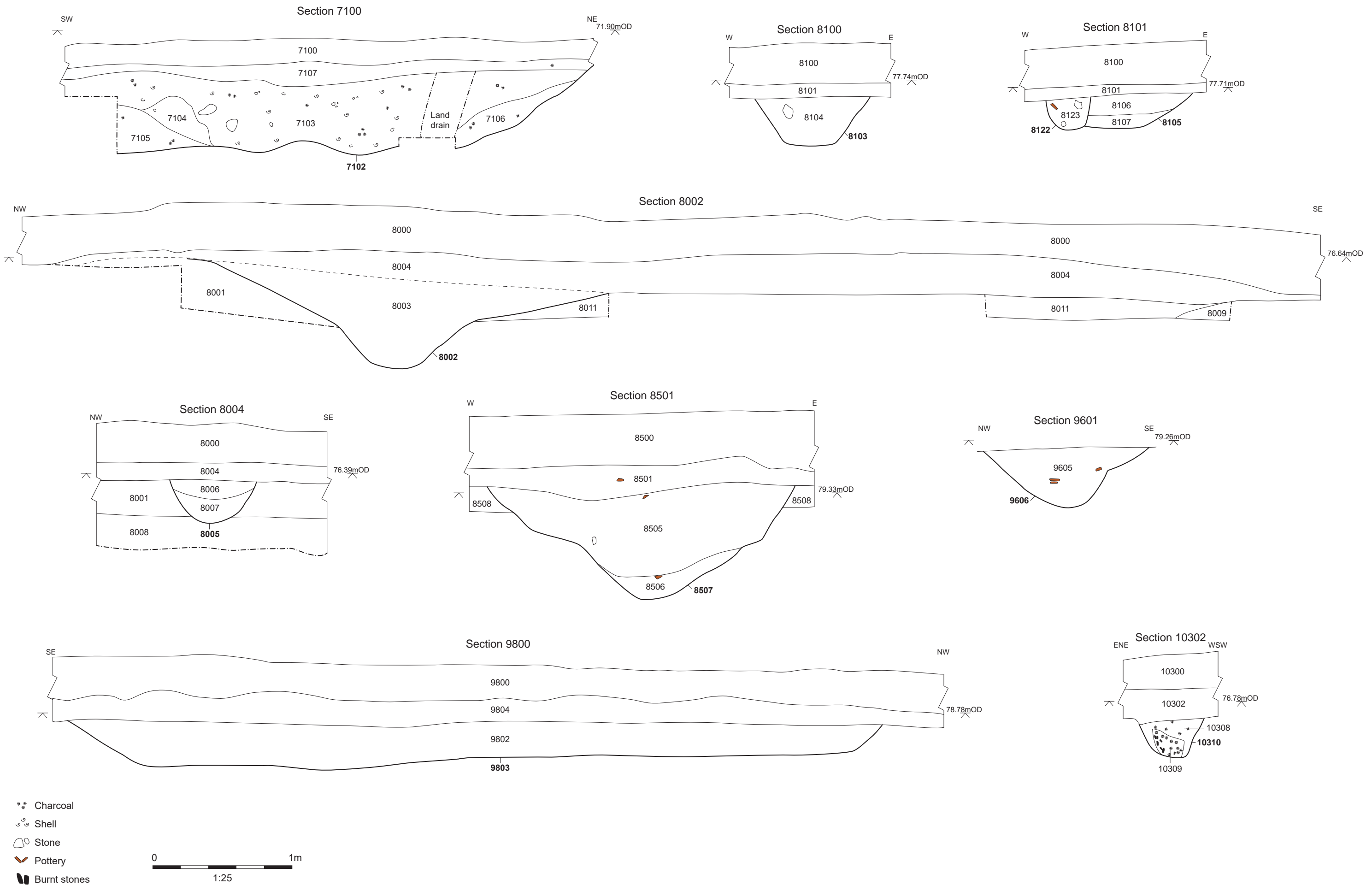


Figure 9: Sections of features from Field 2

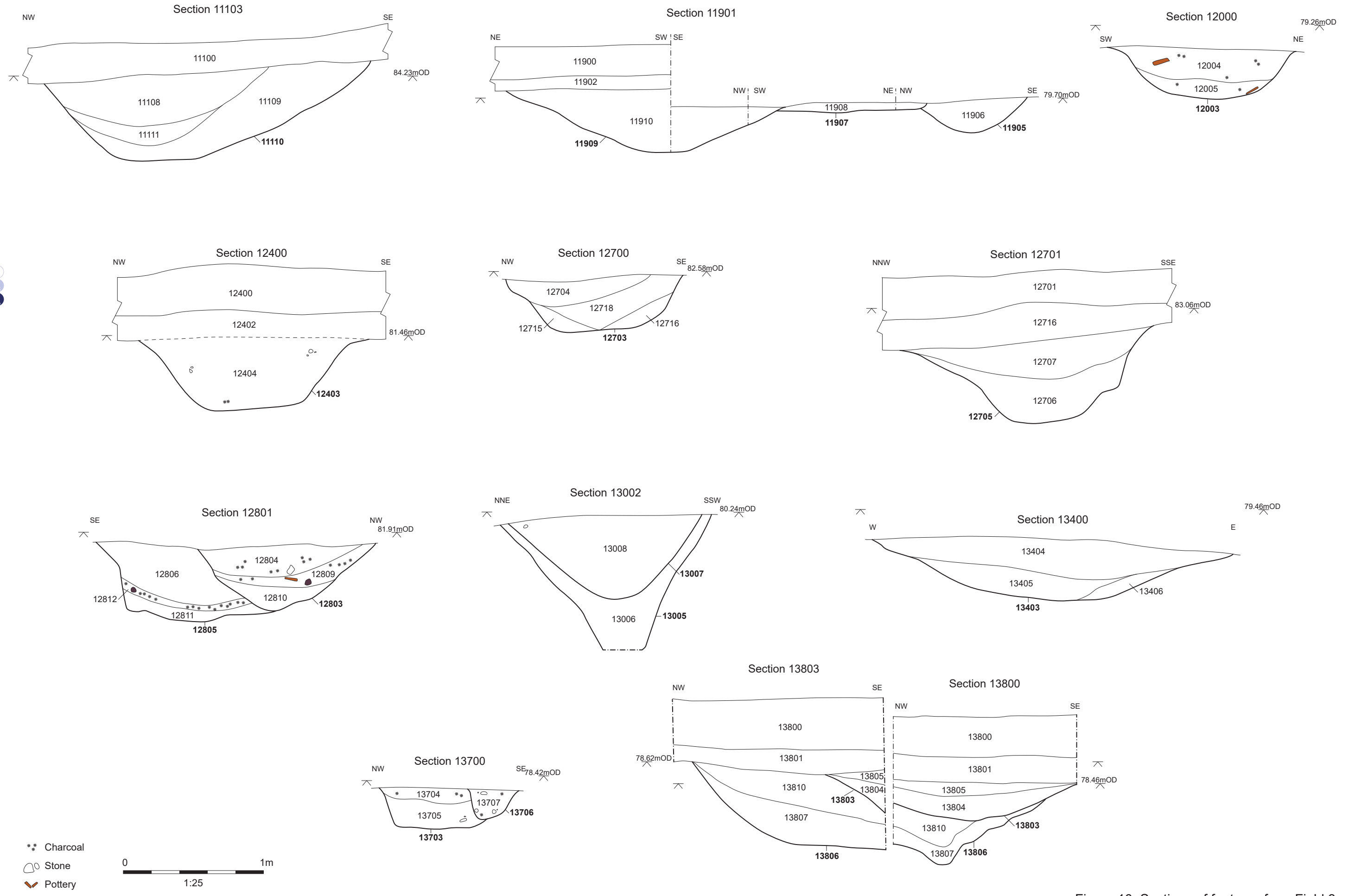


Figure 10: Sections of features from Field 3



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

0 1:2,500 @ A3 100 m

Figure 11: Interpretative phasing of features on geophysical survey in Fields 2 and 3



Plate 1: Trench 86, looking south



Plate 2: Ditch 6917, running lengthways, cut by ditch 6911 to the right, and truncated by a cut for a modern pipe in the centre. Looking north-east



Plate 3: Ditch 8002 and hillwash 8011, looking north-east



Plate 4: Hillwash 8011 overlying barrow mound slump 8009, to the right of the sondage, looking north-east



Plate 5: Ditch 8108, looking north-west



Plate 6: Charcoal-filled posthole 8126, looking north





Plate 7: Ditch 9604, looking north-west



Plate 8: Ditch 10303 and pits 10305, 10310, 10313 and 10315, looking south-west



Plate 9: Trench 125, looking north-east



Plate 10: Ditch 11704 cut by tree-throw hole 11706, looking south-west



Plate 11: Ditch 12007, looking south-west



Plate 12: Complete first century jar and the remains of another in ditch 12703, looking north-west



Plate 13: Near-complete first century jar in ditch 13003, looking west



Plate 14: Ditch 13715, looking north-east



Plate 15: Feature 13719, looking north-east



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# Field 4, Otterpool Park, Sellindge, Kent

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

October 2018

**Client: Arcadis**

Issue No: 2

OA Reference No:

NGR: 610800 135800







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Document Title: Field 4, Otterpool Park, Sellindge, Kent  
Document Type: Evaluation Report  
Grid Reference: 610800 135800  
Planning Reference:  
Site Code: STOT17  
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Issue No: 2  
Date: 26th October 2018  
Prepared by: Alex Davies (Project Officer)  
Checked by: Tim Allen (Senior Project Manager)  
Edited by: Andrew Simmonds (Senior Project Manager)  
Approved for Issue by: David Score (Head of Fieldwork)  
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## Field 4, Otterpool Park, Sellindge, Kent

### *Archaeological Evaluation Report*

*Written by Alex Davies*

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

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## Summary

This report is concerned with Field 4 of the ten fields evaluated in 2018 in advance of outline planning application for the proposed Otterpool new garden settlement, and comprised Trenches 140-164, 182-186, 190-193, 200, 220, 230, and 232-234. The remaining trenches within the range of 140-234 were initially planned for Field 4, but when the scope of the evaluation changed from full coverage to evaluation targeted on areas of high archaeological potential, it was agreed with the client that these would not be excavated at this stage. The trenches form two groups, one in the northern and one in the central area of Field 4, with one further trench in the south-west corner of the field.

Undated ditches were discovered in approximately one third of the trenches in the northern area. These were generally not visible on the geophysical survey and could not be clearly related to datable activity. Several features including a hollow and a deep pit that contained only struck flint may be of earlier prehistoric date, and a pit and a ditch on the south side of this area were dated to the later Bronze Age by flint or pottery. The assemblage of flint suggests the area was used in the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age, possibly with an emphasis on hide working.

Two rectilinear enclosures were identified by the geophysical survey in the centre of Field 4, one north-east of the other. These were both aligned N-S/E-W. The north-eastern enclosure had very straight sides and sharp corners, and was dated to the middle Roman period. Internal pits and ditches suggest that this included domestic activity, and was a rural settlement.

The south-western enclosure had a straight north side, but the other sides bowed slightly, and the corners were more rounded. The ditches of this enclosure did not produce many datable finds, although no Roman pottery was found in this area and the indications are that these ditches are of early/middle Iron Age date. Few internal features were found, and none with Iron Age finds, but a possible posthole may indicate that structures survive.

The trench excavated in the south-west corner of Field 4 was dug to investigate a cropmark visible on Google Earth that the Senior Archaeological Officer of KCC felt might indicate a sub-circular enclosure. The trench, however, did not find any archaeological features corresponding to the cropmark, and it was concluded that this had been produced by a geological anomaly.

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 This report deals with the excavation of Field 4, 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 The northern part of this field was the first to be evaluated, and this was achieved using a 3% sample of trenches. The approach to evaluation was changed following discussion between Arcadis and KCC in late March 2018, and the revised strategy was to target areas judged on the basis of the geophysical survey results to be of high potential. As a result, an area in the centre of the site containing two probable enclosures was chosen for evaluation, plus the location of a possibly cropmark enclosure in the south-west corner of the field (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 4 lies within the same land parcel as Field 1 west of the B2067 (Otterpool Lane), but some 80-100m further south. The underlying geology is the same. It is bounded to the south by the access to the Port Lympne Zoo Park, beyond which is part of the former Lympne airfield. To the west it abuts further fields, with a wooded area (Harringe Brooks Wood) on the north-west (Fig. 2). Field 4 extends to the B2067 on the east, unlike Field 1.

1.2.2 The ground here has a height of just under 100m aOD, and is relatively flat (sloping very gently southwards), but dips away on the north-west into a narrow valley occupied by a spring and surrounding woodland.

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 Historic maps show that this area has been undeveloped since the later 18th century. The field was previously divided by a north-south boundary, evident on the Ordnance Survey draft map of 1797, which survives north of Field 4, marking the eastern limit of Field 1. East of the north-south division there was a small rectangular field in the north-east corner, the southern part of which also falls within the north-east corner of Field 4. West of the north-south boundary, there was an east-west boundary in line with a former stream rising between Fields 1 and 4, and another further south, the area between them divided into two sub-square fields by another north-south boundary.

1.3.2 By the time of the Lympne Tithe Map of 1838, the small rectangular field in the north-east was wooded, and remains so on all the subsequent OS maps up until 1946, only being cleared after WWII. A WWII bunker (part of the Battle HQ at Lympne Airfield) was constructed in the south-east corner of this field, and is still visible today. The underground extent of this bunker is shown on the geophysical survey. Otherwise, Field 4 becomes a single large field, crossed from 1877 by a public footpath running east-west two-thirds of the way up.

1.3.3 The area is not within any of the Areas of High Archaeological Potential (OA 2018, fig. 3), although the military remains of Lympne Airfield (Area C1) lie just to the south.

1.3.4 The geophysical survey (SUMOgeophysics 2018; Fig. 3) has recorded linear anomalies corresponding to the south-west and south edges of the north-eastern wooded area, and a fainter straight line showing that the southern boundary continued east to Otterpool Lane at one time. The southern continuation of the north-south boundary is marked by an intermittent line of ferrous anomalies all the way to the south end of the field.

1.3.5 Further linear anomalies running south from the south-east end of the wooded area indicate another former field adjacent to Otterpool Lane. One incarnation of this, which was evident as a broad but slightly wavy line, ran SSW, and returned ESE; the other, which was straight, ran due south, and was presumably a more recent version of field division. Several east-west boundaries at regular intervals are evident within this later field, suggesting that it had been divided into long thin plots (OA 2018a, fig. 14). One of these follows the line of the public footpath.

1.3.6 The northernmost of these plots appears to have been subdivided by north-south boundaries at regular intervals into small parcels some 25m wide.

1.3.7 Towards the east end of this plot there is also a linear feature evident running north-east. On a similar orientation, but lying further east and crossing the plots further south, is another linear. At its south end it may meet an east-west linear feature.

1.3.8 Running west from the regular strip system is another boundary, which continues right to the edge of the field. This appears to follow the line of the public footpath marked from 1877.

1.3.9 East of the north-south main former field division, this boundary cuts across a probable rectilinear enclosure whose north, west and east sides are very distinct, but whose southern side is not visible (Figs 2 and 3). Within this, parallel to the north side, is a row of large discrete anomalies, and along the east side south of this are two short linear features at right angles. Other much fainter rectilinear features may be present in line with these towards



the west, and further discrete anomalies are evident further south. Although adjacent to the wavy SSW boundary described above, the ditches of this enclosure are much sharper, and there need not be any connection between them.

1.3.10 South-west of the rectilinear enclosure, and west of the main former north-south field boundary, a sub-rectangular ditched enclosure is visible, the northern (and possibly the southern) side continuing eastwards up to and a little way east of the north-south field boundary (Figs 2 and 3). The geophysical survey interpretation also suggests that the eastern enclosure ditch continues southwards, although this is a wider and more diffuse feature, which may not be archaeological in origin.

1.3.11 One or more diffuse linear features are evident running NNE from the south-west corner of the field, curving gently eastwards and crossing some of the diffuse NNW-aligned boundaries. These are marked on the geophysical survey interpretation as uncertain, and whether they are archaeological or geological is unclear.

1.3.12 The greyscale plot (OA 2018a, figs 5 and 6; Figs 2-3) indicates a large number of diffuse linear features running roughly parallel on a NNW to SSE alignment over the western two-thirds of the field. Although some of these are fairly closely spaced (at intervals of 15m), they are diffuse and of irregular width. They may represent ridge-and-furrow cultivation, but some also continue much of the way across Field 1, where they were not recognised as furrows. They may instead be of geological origin, and some of them were interpreted as such in the Geoarchaeological Assessment (OA 2018b, fig. 6).

1.3.13 The provisional interpretation has identified areas of disturbance along much of the north, east and south boundaries of the site, particularly widespread on the south-east and south. There are also areas of magnetic disturbance along the line of the former south and eastern limits of the small field in the north-east of Field 4.

1.3.14 A number of discrete anomalies of varying sizes are marked, some of which may represent archaeological activity, but only one of these, towards the east edge of the field, has been identified as probably archaeological in the geophysical survey interpretation. As this field is not far from the former Lympne airfield, and in an area of high risk of unexploded ordnance, many of these anomalies may be due either to bombs or shrapnel.

## 2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

2.1.1 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.

2.1.2 To test the geophysical survey results.

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

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

2.1.5 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 2017), and summarised in the WSI (OA 2017).

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

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

2.1.8 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.

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

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

### 2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 This report concerns the trenching of Field 4, which involved the excavation of Trenches 140-164, 182-186, 190-193, 200, 220, 230, and 232-234 (Fig. 3). The remaining trenches within the range of 140-234 were initially planned for complete coverage of the field at a 3% sample, but when the evaluation strategy changed to targeted evaluation of areas of high potential indicated by the geophysical survey, these trenches were dropped.

2.2.2 Field 4 is divided into a northern area (Fig. 4, Trenches 140-164) and a central area (Fig. 5, containing the remaining trenches excepting Trench 220). Trench 220 was excavated in the far south-western part of the field.

2.2.3 Most of the trenches were 30m long and 2m wide, but Trenches 143 and 144 were only 20m long, and Trench 145 was divided in two to avoid what was initially interpreted as a WWII tunnel, 145A being 20m long, and 145B 15m long. Trench 164 was 40m long.

2.2.4 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 evaluated areas of the field. The trenches in the northern part were also laid out to avoid the WWII bunker, which information supplied suggested might include an underground tunnel leading westwards. This subsequently proved to be incorrect.

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

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

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

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

2.2.9 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.

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

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

2.2.12 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. pit 102 is a feature within Trench 1, while ditch 14004 is a feature within Trench 140.

#### 3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The natural geology was variable, but mostly comprised silty or sandy clay. Subsoil was found in all but 11 of the trenches. This included a group in the north-western part of the field (Trenches 141, 146, 147, 151 and 152) as well as a group in the centre of the site (Trenches 191, 200, 230, 232 and 234).

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 In the northern area archaeological features were concentrated in the eastern half and at the western end, the central part being mostly blank (Fig. 4). In the central area almost all of the trenches contained archaeological features, only the north-east corner being blank (Fig. 5).

#### 3.4 Northern area (Fig. 4)

3.4.1 The northern area comprised Trenches 140-164. The following trenches did not contain any archaeological finds or features: Trenches 142, 143, 145, 147, 149, 150, 151, 152, 155, 159, 161. Trench 162 contained a modern ditch, evident from post-medieval tile in the surface fill (16203), which was not excavated. Among these trenches, Trenches 155, 159 and 162 contained worked flint in the topsoil and/or subsoil.

3.4.2 Trench 145 was divided into two smaller trenches, Trenches 145A and 145B. A single flint flake was recovered from the topsoil, and no archaeological features were observed.

##### *Trench 140 (Plate 1)*

3.4.3 A single ditch, 14003, was discovered in Trench 140. This was aligned NNE-SSW, was 1.20m wide and 0.14m deep, and had two fills, neither of which contained finds. The ditch was not clearly excavated elsewhere, and was not visible on the geophysical survey.

##### *Trench 141*

3.4.4 Two ditches were found in Trench 141. Ditch 14102 was aligned N-S, and was 1.46m wide and 0.52. deep, with a single fill. There were no finds. This was not clearly picked up in any other trench, and was not seen on the geophysical survey.

3.4.5 Ditch 14104 was aligned NW-SE, measured 0.38m wide and 0.10m deep, and had a single fill that did not contain any finds. The ditch could be seen on the geophysical survey continuing south-eastwards, but faded out after 30m, and was not crossed by another evaluation trench.

### *Trench 144*

3.4.6 This trench contained three ditches. Ditch 14403 was aligned E-W, was 0.88m wide and 0.26m deep, and had a single fill (14404) containing two pieces of worked flint (Plate 2). Ditch 14405 ran NW-SE and was 0.75m wide and 0.21m deep. Ditch 14407 was aligned N-S, and was 0.27m wide and 0.06m deep. Both had single fills but no finds.

3.4.7 None of the ditches were clearly visible on the geophysical survey, and none could be related to other excavated features.

### *Trench 146*

3.4.8 Two intercutting features were discovered at the south-eastern edge of Trench 146 towards the south-western end. Both features continued beyond the trench edge. The earlier feature (14602) had vertical sides and was 0.30m wide and at least 0.55m deep, but was not bottomed due to the high water table. Pit 14607 was shallow (0.06m deep) and cut feature 14602 (Fig. 7 Section 14600). It contained frequent coke/clinker, so was probably post-medieval in date. The character of feature 14602 suggests that it too was modern.

### *Trench 148*

3.4.9 The edge of a modern cut (14803), which corresponded to a discrete anomaly on the geophysical survey greyscale plot, was exposed towards the east end of the trench. It contained burnt material.

3.4.10 Feature 14805 was discovered in the south-western part of the trench. It was aligned N-S and was 0.96m wide and 0.27m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flattish bottom. The single fill (14806) was mottled and darkened by manganese staining, and did not contain any finds. This feature was thought possibly to represent a natural feature caused by water runoff.

### *Trench 153*

3.4.11 Four ditches (one recut) and a pit (15303) were discovered in Trench 153 (Figs 4 and 6). Ditches 15305, 15313 and 15311 (recut as 15308) were aligned NNE-SSW, whereas ditch 15315 was aligned N-S.

3.4.12 Pit 15303 was partially exposed, measuring at least 1.53m in diameter, and was 0.14m deep with sloping sides and a flattish base. The fill (15304) produced a large group of 34 struck flints, most of which were in very good condition and of mid-late Bronze Age character. It is likely that this assemblage is contemporary with the pit, although a few worked flints, including a blade and a crested flake, were in worse condition and probably represent earlier residual material.

3.4.13 Ditch 15305 was 1.58m wide but only 0.24m deep, while ditch 15313 was 2.08 wide and 0.72 deep with a V-shaped profile (Plate 3). Both had single fills that produced Iron Age pottery and ditch 15305 also contained later prehistoric flintwork. The flintwork may have derived from activity around pit 15303 to the east. Ditch 15313 also contained sherds of

earlier prehistoric pottery. This ditch was in line with ditch 15403 to the north-east in Trench 154, and both may be part of one feature.

3.4.14 Ditch 15311 was the easternmost of the group and was 0.38m deep with an irregular sloping side and a single fill without finds. It was recut by 15308, which was 0.5m deep with sloping sides, a cupped base and two fills (Fig. 7 Section 15302). No finds were recovered from the fills of ditch 15308. A similar recut ditch (15406 and 15408) was evident in line with this in Trench 154, and was probably a continuation of the same feature. The ditch contained a little late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery.

3.4.15 Ditch 15315 lay between ditches 15305 and 15313, and was 0.88m wide and only 0.18m deep. Its single fill did not contain finds. This corresponded to a faint geophysical anomaly continuing north, but it was not seen where its line crossed Trench 150 to the north.

### *Trench 154*

3.4.16 Two ditches aligned NNE-SSW were found in Trench 154, and both may be continuations of ditches excavated in Trench 153. Ditch 15403 was 1.70m wide and 0.64m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. There were two fills, the earlier of which (15404) contained struck flint of later prehistoric character, and the later (15405) a sherd of possibly later Bronze Age pottery.

3.4.17 Ditch 15406 was 1.90m wide and shallow at just 0.32m deep. This was recut as V-shaped ditch 15408, which was 0.74m deep (Fig. 7 Section 15401). Each ditch had a single fill and the fill of the recut (15409) produced a small sherd of late Iron Age/Roman pottery and later prehistoric struck flints.

### *Trench 156*

3.4.18 The only feature in Trench 156 was hollow 15603, which was not visible on the geophysical survey. This was 0.40m wide and 0.30m deep and contained 15 struck flints of probable late Neolithic date. This assemblage may well be contemporary with the use of the hollow. Another three flints were recovered from the topsoil.

### *Trench 157*

3.4.19 Ditch 15705 was 1.26m wide and 0.36m deep and was orientated E-W (Fig. 7 Section 15701). Its single fill (15706) contained Bronze Age pottery, together with eight struck flints. Another seven struck flints came from the subsoil and one from the topsoil. The general character of the flints suggests a later prehistoric date. The ditch was not observed on the geophysical survey plot and could not clearly be associated with any other features.

3.4.20 Linear feature 15703 was aligned NE-SW and was 0.64m wide and 0.10m deep. There were no finds, but its fill was very similar to the overlying subsoil, so this was possibly a furrow, although it was not visible on the geophysical survey plot.

### *Trench 158*

3.4.21 This trench contained ditch 15805, which was aligned ENE-WSW, and measured 0.60m wide and 0.61m deep. It had two fills, the later of which (15806) contained post-medieval roof tile. This was not clearly seen on the geophysical survey, but was in the approximate location and on the same alignment as a field boundary shown on historic maps. The ditch was cut by

pit 15803, whose fill (15804) contained a shotgun cartridge, a tin can and an iron bowl, as well as later 19th century pottery and glass.

3.4.22 A 19<sup>th</sup> century 'novelty' decorated clay pipe bowl was recovered from the subsoil (15801).

### *Trench 160*

3.4.23 Pit 16006 and ditch 16003 were found in Trench 160. The pit was oval in plan and was 0.75m wide and 0.42m deep, with three fills. The uppermost fill (16009) produced two very small sherds of late Iron Age/Roman pottery, providing a tentative date for the feature.

3.4.24 Ditch 16003 ran on a NNE-SSW alignment and was 1.15m wide and 0.47m deep. The ditch had steep sides and an irregular base and had two fills, neither of which produced any dating evidence. This ditch was not seen on the geophysical survey plot.

### *Trench 163*

3.4.25 Ditch 16307, recut as 16305, and aligned NNE-SSW, was found in the eastern part of Trench 163 (Fig. 7 Section 16301). The earlier ditch was 0.64m wide and 0.08m deep, the later ditch 1.08m wide and 0.29m deep. Each ditch had only a single fill and 16306, the fill of ditch 16305, produced Roman pottery. These ditches were not picked up by the geophysical survey.

3.4.26 Elongated pit or ditch terminus 16309 was partly exposed in the western part of the trench (Plate 4; Fig. 7 Section 16302). It was 1.92m in diameter and survived over 1.05m deep. Apart from eroded natural spilling down the sides, there was only one fill (16312), which contained charcoal and twelve struck flints including tools. As this feature lay against the section of the trench, excavation of the feature was stepped, but was abandoned at a depth of 1.6m, although it had not reached the bottom.

### *Trench 164*

3.4.27 This trench contained a pit, a pit or tree-throw hole, three postholes and a modern ditch (Figs 4 and 6). Posthole 16403 was 0.4m across and 0.16m deep with two fills, posthole 16411 measured 0.56 x 0.38m and 0.15m deep with one fill, and posthole 16414 measured 0.55m across and 0.4m deep with five fills. The only find was a flint flake from 16412, the fill of posthole 16411. These three postholes formed a curve some 4m long, and may have belonged to a single structure.

3.4.28 Pit 16408 was found adjacent to two of the postholes and measured 0.8m long, 0.65m wide and 0.20m deep. It had two fills, the lower fill (16409) producing two struck flints and the upper (16210) one flint flake.

3.4.29 Feature 16417 was 0.80m wide and 0.12m deep and had an irregular profile and base, making it uncertain whether it was a pit or a tree-throw hole. Its single fill produced a flint scraper and a flake.

3.4.30 Ditch 16406 contained frequent coke clinker. It is therefore probable that this is modern, and was not excavated.

3.4.31 The flints from Trench 164 included forms that are likely to date to the early prehistoric period, the Neolithic or early Bronze Age, and the later prehistoric period.

### 3.5 Central area (Fig. 5)

3.5.1 The central area comprised Trenches 182-186, 190-193, 200, 230, and 232-234. Trenches 182 and 192 did not contain any archaeological finds or features, although worked flint was recovered from the topsoil or subsoil in these trenches.

#### *Trench 183*

3.5.2 Trench 183 was laid out across the interior and the east side of a rectilinear enclosure indicated by the geophysical survey, and five ditches were uncovered (Figs 5 and 6; Plate 5). Ditches 18325 and 18309 were aligned E-W, whereas ditches 18313, 18323 and 18317 were aligned N-S. Four of the ditches were of comparable size, being between 1.25-1.83m wide, whereas ditch 18325 was 3.25m wide.

3.5.3 Ditch 18309 was 0.45m deep and contained three fills (Fig. 7 Section 18301). The fills contained 199 sherds of pottery weighing 1690g, dating to the early/mid-2nd century AD. Three pieces of iron were also recovered, along with part of a very fine polished flint axe and a retouched flint blade. Unfortunately, a hole was dug into the ditch, most likely by an unauthorised metal detectorist, before it was archaeologically excavated, suggesting that further metal objects had been removed.

3.5.4 Middle Roman pottery was recovered from the surface of ditches 18313 and 18317, and less diagnostic late Iron Age/Roman sherds from the surface of ditch 18323. Ditches 18313 and 18323 were observed on the geophysical survey and belonged to a rectilinear enclosure system. However, ditch 18317 was seen on the geophysical survey as diverging slightly from the orientation of the Roman enclosure system and was on the approximate location and orientation of a field boundary shown on historic maps. This could be followed to the south and was excavated in Trench 190 as 19005, where it was shown to be post-medieval or modern in date. As the Roman enclosure system had already been dated and characterised, ditches 18325, 18313 and 18323 were left unexcavated. Ditches 18323 was excavated in Trench 190 as ditch 19003.

3.5.5 Pit 18303 was situated at the north-western end of the trench, and could be seen on the geophysical survey. The pit was 2.37m wide and extended under both edges of the trench (Fig. 7 Section 18300). The pit contained five fills, two of which contained moderate quantities of charcoal, and produced middle Roman pottery and a nail. An environmental sample from fill 18305 produced a rich assemblage of charred plant remains (Appendix C. 1).

3.5.6 Postholes 18319 and 18321 were situated in the south-eastern part of the trench. Early/mid-Roman pottery was found on the surface of posthole 18321 and neither was excavated.

#### *Trench 184*

3.5.7 Trench 184 was laid out across the north-west corner of the rectilinear enclosure marked on the geophysical survey. Three ditches were discovered, two of which (18404 and 18412) corresponded to the north and west sides of the enclosure.

3.5.8 Ditch 18404 was aligned E-W and was 2.10m wide and 0.82m deep with sloping sides and a flat base, and had four fills (18405-8). Further west this was seen on the geophysical survey to turn 90° to the south, and the return was recorded as ditch 18412, which was not excavated. Roman pottery was found in the ditch fills, as well as a single small sherd of residual



Iron Age pottery and seven pieces of worked flint. The two ditches are part of the rectilinear enclosure dated to the middle Roman period in Trench 183, and the continuation of ditch 18412 was excavated further south as ditch 18503.

3.5.9 Curvilinear ditch 18410 was found in the south-western part of the trench, running broadly NW-SE. It was 1.64m wide and 0.67m deep and had two fills, the lower of which (18409) produced three small sherds of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery. This ditch could be faintly observed on the geophysical survey to the east.

3.5.10 In the south-west part of the trench a modern sub-rectangular pit (18414) with a loose pebbly black fill and fragments of post-medieval tile was also found, but was not excavated.

### *Trench 185*

3.5.11 Trench 185 lay south of Trench 184 and contained two ditches, beamslots and postholes (Figs 5 and 6). Ditch 18503 was aligned N-S and was part of the same enclosure boundary as ditches 18412 and 18404 in Trench 184. It was 1.47m wide and 0.66m deep and contained early/mid-Roman pottery in the middle (18505) and upper (18506) fills (Fig. 7 Section 18500). The ditch was cut by posthole 18507, which was 0.45m wide and 0.11m deep and had three fills, none of which contained finds.

3.5.12 Ditch 18529 also ran N-S. It was 1.54m wide and 0.34m deep with a single fill that did not contain any finds (Fig. 7 Section 18503). It was visible on the geophysical survey continuing north, and may represent an internal division within the enclosure. It was cut by beamslot 18527.

3.5.13 A series of modern beamslots and square postholes were exposed in the trench (Plate 6). In common with the Roman enclosure system and the modern field system, the beamslots were orientation N-S by E-W. Fragments of wood were found in postholes 18511 and 18515. The wood is not charred, the contexts were not waterlogged, and the wood (probably ash) is modern in appearance (Meen, Appendix C.3). The square postholes and beamslots are probably related to buildings associated with the military use of the site during the first half of the 20th century.

### *Trench 186*

3.5.14 Trench 186 lay south-east of the rectilinear enclosure and was located to cross possible geophysical linear anomalies, one running N-S, the other E-W. Both were believed to represent recent field divisions (Sections 1.3.5-7 above; OA 2018a, fig. 14). A possible ditch, (18614) was found on a NE-SW alignment corresponding to the position of the N-S boundary, but was very faint and was not excavated. No archaeological feature was found corresponding to the E-W geophysical anomaly

3.5.15 Two curvilinear ditches and a pit were discovered in Trench 186 (Figs 5 and 6). Ditch 18605 was at least 1.60m wide and 0.74m deep. It had a narrow, U-shaped lower profile but broadened out higher up. No finds were recovered from any of the four fills.

3.5.16 The ditch was recut as ditch 18603. This was 1.14m wide and 0.22m deep and had moderately sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 7 Section 18600). Its single fill was a reddish brown sandy clay, which produced four struck flints. The curve of these ditches could represent the south-western quadrant of a circular enclosure approximately 12-15m in diameter.

3.5.17 Ditch 18610 lay south-east of ditch 18605 and was also curvilinear, but not concentric to 18605. It was 0.94m wide and 0.48m deep, with a stepped profile and a single reddish-brown sandy clay fill that contained six struck flints including a piercer, a core and a scraper.

3.5.18 Pit 18612 was partially exposed north-west of curving ditch 18605. It was at least 0.35m wide and was 0.29m deep with a single fill of yellow-brown sandy clay, but no finds.

3.5.19 None of these features were observable on the geophysical survey.

### *Trench 190*

3.5.20 Four N-S aligned ditches and a posthole were discovered in Trench 190. Ditch 19003 was 1.88m wide and 0.72m deep and had irregular sides (Fig. 7 Section 19000). There were three fills, a flint flake coming from the uppermost fill (19008). The ditch could be followed northwards on the geophysical survey and appears to correspond to ditch 18323 in Trench 183.

3.5.21 Ditch 19006 lay east of ditch 19003, and was 1.20m wide, but was not excavated.

3.5.22 Ditch 19004 lay east of 19006, and was 1.04m wide and 0.34m deep, with sloping sides and a cupped base. There were two fills, the upper (19011) containing undiagnostic pottery. This was not clearly seen on the geophysical survey.

3.5.23 Ditch 19005 cut the subsoil and is therefore probably post-medieval or modern in date, so was not excavated. It could be followed on the geophysical survey to the north and probably corresponds to ditch 18317 in Trench 183. The ditch was on a slightly different alignment to that of the Roman enclosure system and corresponds to the orientation of the modern fields. A field boundary shown on historic maps is in the approximate location and correct orientation of ditch 19005 (OA 2018a, fig. 14).

### *Trench 191*

3.5.24 Trench 191 lay south of Trench 185. Ditch 19104 was partly exposed running E-W along most of the north side of the trench, ending or turning northwards just before the west end. Here it was 0.8m deep with a concave south side, a flat base and two fills, the upper of which (19106) contained six sherds of late Iron Age/Roman pottery. At the east end the ditch met ditch 19102 at right angles, and continued southwards. Ditch 19102 was V-profiled and 0.52m deep, but only a flint scraper and flakes were recovered from its single fill (19103).

3.5.25 Ditch 19102 was in line with ditch 18529 in Trench 185 to the north, which was dated to the early/mid-Roman period, and the west end may have continued to meet ditch 18503, of similar date. The ditches in Trench 191 may therefore belong to the Roman enclosure system.

3.5.26 Thirteen flints were found in Trench 191, including four each from ditches 19102 and 19104. The ditch assemblages were clearly residual but had not moved far.

### *Trench 193*

3.5.27 This trench lay south-east of Trench 190 in the south-east corner of the targeted evaluation area. It contained pit 19303, which was 0.50m wide and 0.08m deep, and posthole 19306, which measured 0.2m in diameter and 0.09m deep. Neither feature was dated.

### *Trench 200*

3.5.28 Trench 200 lay in the south-west corner of the targeted evaluation area. Two ditches aligned NNE-SSW were discovered. Ditch 20002 was 1.05m wide and 0.52m deep with two fills, and ditch 20005 was 0.87m wide and 0.12m deep with only one fill. Neither of the ditches were dated, and neither could be seen on the geophysical survey.

### *Trench 230*

3.5.29 Trench 230 lay west of Trench 200, and was located to cross two geophysical anomalies. One of these was aligned WNW-ESE, and appeared to be the southern side of a sub-rectangular enclosure; the other, which ran N-S, was broader and more diffuse, but was considered as a possible southern extension to the east side of the enclosure. Two ditches and a pit were found (Figs 5 and 6).

3.5.30 Ditch 23008, which was 0.48m wide, corresponded to the WNW-ESE anomaly, and five flint-tempered sherds were recovered from the surface of its fill (23009). It was not excavated, as the east and north sides of the enclosure had already been excavated in Trenches 233 and 234.

3.5.31 No archaeological feature was observed corresponding to the N-S geophysical anomaly, which was probably of geological origin.

3.5.32 Ditch 23002 ran E-W, and was 0.50m wide and 0.14m deep with a single fill (Plate 7).

3.5.33 Pit 23004 lay at the north-west end of the trench. It measured 0.60m wide and 0.18m deep with a single fill, and cut tree-throw hole 23006. No finds were retrieved from the fills of either the ditch or the pit.

3.5.34 A stonehole or posthole (23010) was discovered adjacent to pit 23004. It was 0.40m wide, but was not excavated.

### *Trench 232*

3.5.35 Trench 232 lay north-west of Trench 230, and was located to cross the west side of the sub-rectangular enclosure indicated by the geophysical survey. Two ditches, both running on NNE-SSW alignments, and a pit were found (Figs. 5 and 6).

3.5.36 Ditch 23206 was 0.90m wide and corresponded to the west side of the sub-rectangular enclosure. Flint cores, a blade and flakes were recovered from the surface of its fill (23207), but it was not excavated, as the northern side had been excavated as ditch 23402 in Trench 234 and dated to the Iron Age.

3.5.37 Ditch 23204 was 0.60m wide and 0.12m deep (Fig. 7 Section 23201). Its fill (23205) contained one small sherd of probably Bronze Age pottery and could not be clearly seen on the geophysical survey.

3.5.38 Pit 23202 was found west of ditch 23206, outside the enclosure. It was sub-circular, 0.40m across and 0.12m deep with vertical sides and a flat bottom. The fill (23203) contained a flint knife, a flake and six sherds of flint-tempered pottery of probably early prehistoric date. Flint chips and hazelnut shell fragments were also recovered from the environmental sample. The chips indicate knapping nearby, and hazelnut shells are commonly associated with earlier prehistoric pits.

### *Trench 234*

3.5.39 Trench 234 was laid out to cross the north side of the sub-rectangular enclosure indicated by the geophysical survey. Ditch 23402 was aligned E-W and was 1.17m wide and 0.45m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 7 Section 23400; Plate 8). Iron Age pottery was found in its sole fill (23403), which also contained frequent charcoal. Ditch 23402 was recut as ditch 23405, a much shallower ditch 1.14m wide and 0.17m deep. The upper fill (23404) contained moderate quantities of charcoal, but there were no finds.

3.5.40 A pit or tree-throw hole (23407) was found adjacent to ditch 23402. It was 1.75m wide and 0.34m deep and did not contain any finds.

### *Trench 233*

3.5.41 Trench 233 lay east of Trench 234, and was laid out to cross the eastern side of the sub-rectangular enclosure, and to investigate a possible eastern continuation of the north side. It contained four ditches, all probably belonging to the Iron Age rectilinear enclosure also investigated in Trenches 230, 232 and 234.

3.5.42 Ditch 23304 was aligned N-S, and corresponded to the eastern side of the sub-rectangular enclosure. The ditch was 1.00m wide and 0.55m deep. The steeply sloping sides gave way to a narrow U-shaped profile near the base (Fig. 7 Section 23300). There were three fills, the uppermost of which (23307) contained Iron Age pottery and struck flints.

3.5.43 Ditch 23308 was aligned E-W and corresponded to the possible continuation of the north side of the enclosure on the geophysical survey. The ditch was of very similar proportions and profile to ditch 23304, and also contained three fills (Fig. 7 Section 23301). The middle fill (23310) contained two small sherds of prehistoric pottery and struck flints including a piercer. The ditch was a continuation of 23402, which was dated to the Iron Age.

3.5.44 Ditch 23314 ran parallel to ditch 23308 some 2.5m further south. This was felt likely to relate to the Iron Age enclosure, so was not excavated.

3.5.45 Just south of 23314 was a narrow, roughly parallel and slightly sinuous feature 23312. This was excavated and had vertical sides and a single sterile fill, which was not bottomed at a depth of 0.5m. This was judged likely to be either a post-medieval drain or a geological feature.

## **3.6 South-western area - Trench 220 (Fig. 3)**

3.6.1 Trench 220 was located in the far south-western part of Field 4 over a possible circular cropmark. No archaeological feature was found in the position corresponding to the cropmark, but a N-S aligned ditch was found towards the west end of the trench. Ditch 22003 was 2.28m wide and was in the approximate position of a field boundary shown on historic maps, and on the same alignment, so was not excavated. Two small sherds of undiagnostic pottery were discovered on the surface of the fill (22004) and a single late Iron Age or Roman sherd was found in the subsoil. Additionally, 14 flints were recovered, including several flakes and tools that appear to date to the later Neolithic period.

## **3.7 Finds summary**

3.7.1 An assemblage of 265 pieces of struck flint was recovered. The assemblage was extremely tool-heavy and included artefacts whose forms suggest dates ranging from the early Neolithic period through to the early Bronze Age period. The majority of the assemblage, however,

appears to post-date the early Neolithic, and included non-tool elements typical of later prehistoric industries. The field included several good assemblages from features, including some that were very probably contemporary with those features, although the vast majority of the material was residual. The tool assemblage was strongly focused on scrapers and piercer-type artefacts, suggesting that hide working may well have been very important here.

3.7.2 The evaluation produced only 41 sherds of prehistoric pottery, weighing 165g. This included sherds spot-dated to the Neolithic/Bronze Age and the Iron Age. The level of abrasion of this small collection is very high.

3.7.3 A total of 450 sherds of pottery, weighing 4340g, were recovered from context-groups spot-dated to the late Iron Age or Roman periods. A single context produced pottery of late Iron Age/early Roman date, but aside from this no groups certainly earlier than the middle Roman period were found. Some 45% of the assemblage by sherd count was from four context groups dated to the mid to late 2nd century AD, and another 45% of the assemblage by sherd count was from context groups dated more broadly to the early/mid-Roman period (c AD 50-250). No certain late Roman pottery was recovered.

3.7.4 The only post-Roman pottery comprised two sherds from Victorian vessels. A single piece of clay pipe of a similar date was recovered. Modern metal, glass and wood was also found.

3.7.5 Five pieces of Roman ironwork were discovered.

3.7.6 Five environmental samples were taken. One was middle Roman in date, and produced a large amount of material typical of the period.

3.7.7 Just six animal bones were found.

## 4 DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 In general, the results of the evaluation can be deemed a reliable record of the archaeological features within the site. Weather and ground conditions were mainly dry, and greater familiarity with the local geology made distinguishing archaeological features from variations in geology easier than in Field 1.

4.1.2 Many of the geophysical anomalies corresponded to archaeological features, although a number of anomalies proved to be geological in origin, and a small number of other linear anomalies were not found in trenching. Nearly as many ditches as were plotted had not been located by the geophysical survey, and overall only 40% of the identified features were present on the geophysical survey plot.

### 4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The evaluation was successful in identifying areas of archaeological activity, as well as characterising and dating many of the remains. The poor preservation of much of the prehistoric pottery did, however, hinder the dating of some features, allowing only very broad date ranges. Nevertheless, a largely coherent narrative of the site can be put forward.

4.2.2 No vertical stratigraphy, other than that within features, was found. The geophysical survey was not clear enough, nor was the density of features sufficient, to enable any horizontal stratigraphy between structures to be established.

4.2.3 Environmental evidence was poor. Very few animal bones were recovered, and features (other than Roman) with plentiful charcoal and charred plant remains were also sparse. As in Fields 1-3, the preservation of charred plant remains was poor due to mineral encrustation.

4.2.4 Economic evidence from the site was limited to the identification of struck flints from non-local sources, and of Roman pottery.

### 4.3 Interpretation (Fig. 8)

#### *Neolithic and early Bronze Age*

4.3.1 Few pieces of flint dating to the Mesolithic or early Neolithic periods were recovered. However, a more significant later Neolithic and early Bronze Age assemblage was found, mostly redeposited in later features. This was tool-heavy and suggested that hide working may have been important.

4.3.2 One or two features that contained only struck flint of early prehistoric character may represent *in situ* activity of that date. The hollow in Trench 156, for example, may be late Neolithic. Deep pit or ditch 16309 contained twelve struck flints, but was not bottomed, and could conceivably represent an early feature, as could some of the features in Trench 164, where the only finds were struck flints. Further south, curvilinear ditches in Trench 186 contained only struck flints, and their reddish-brown fills might be indicative of an early date.

4.3.3 A very small amount of early prehistoric pottery was discovered, including a single sherd from Trench 153 and a handful of sherd from Trenches 230, 232 and 233. It is likely that most, if not all, of these sherds are redeposited. Pit 23202 contained six sherds of early

prehistoric pottery, struck flints and hazelnut shells, so may well be an early prehistoric feature.

4.3.4 Both surface activity and dug features of Neolithic and early Bronze Age date have therefore been demonstrated in Field 4.

### *Later Bronze Age*

4.3.5 There appears to be later Bronze Age activity in the north part of this field. Ditch 15705 has been phased to the later Bronze Age on the basis of 12 small sherds of pottery and a small assemblage of flints, while pit 15303 contained a larger assemblage of 34 flints, most of them fresh examples of later Bronze Age character.

4.3.6 If not of early prehistoric date, it is likely that the features in Trench 164, and further south in Trench 186, are of later Bronze Age date.

### *Early/middle Iron Age*

4.3.7 Up to four parallel ditches were discovered in Trenches 153 and 154. A small amount of early/middle Iron Age pottery was found in two of these ditches, and a single small sherd of late Iron Age/Roman pottery was also discovered. The ditches are on a different alignment from the middle Roman enclosure to the east and the Iron Age enclosure to the south-east, and cannot be related confidently to other known activity within the field. However, the adjacent area has not yet been excavated, and information from this might further define Iron Age activity in this area.

4.3.8 Ditches belonging to the sub-rectangular enclosure observed on the geophysical survey and explored in Trenches 230, 232, 233 and 234 produced a small quantity of early/middle Iron Age pottery. Although on much the same alignment as the middle Roman enclosure 60m to the north-east, the geophysical survey does not demonstrate any link between them. No Roman pottery was discovered in the ditches in Trenches 230, 232, 233 and 234, suggesting that the enclosure belongs to an Iron Age phase of activity independent of the middle Roman activity to the north-east.

4.3.9 The evaluation showed that the ditch bounding the northern side of the enclosure continued further east, and the geophysical survey hints at a similar continuation of the ditch on the southern side. There may therefore have been a further enclosed area to the east. What relationship this may have to the undated ditch exposed in Trench 200, if any, remains unclear.

4.3.10 Only a few features were found in the interior of the enclosure, and none of these produced Iron Age finds. The geophysical survey only indicated a scatter of pits inside, but the discovery of a possible posthole may indicate that smaller features, including possibly structures, may survive. The absence of Iron Age finds from the surrounding trenches perhaps suggests that Iron Age activity was focussed on the enclosure itself.

### *Late Iron Age/early Roman*

4.3.11 A single feature, ditch 18410, produced an assemblage of pottery that dated to the late Iron Age/early Roman period. This appears to represent an early element of the broadly middle Roman enclosure system in the central area of the field.

### *Middle Roman*

4.3.12 Approximately half of the Roman pottery could be phased to the mid to late 2nd century AD. Most of the rest could also be of this phase, but was less diagnostic and thus less closely dated. Almost all of this derived from the enclosure system within Trenches 183, 184, 185, 190 and 191, and this appears to be a rural settlement belonging primarily to the middle Roman period. This was followed on the geophysical survey over an area of at least as 75 x 55m. No certain late Roman activity was encountered.

### *Medieval*

4.3.13 No medieval finds or features were observed.

### *Modern*

4.3.14 A series of beamslots and square postholes were found in Trench 185, running on the same alignment as the adjacent middle Roman enclosure system and the modern field system. These might to be related to structures built when the area was in military use in the first half of the 20th century.

## **4.4 Significance**

4.4.1 The assemblage of Neolithic worked flint in Field 4 is substantial, although not as significant as that recovered from Field 1 to the north, to which it may be related. The material should not be considered in isolation, but as part of a landscape that also includes Fields 1 and 2/3 to the north. Together these are of medium, county or regional significance.

4.4.2 Early Bronze Age activity (other than funerary activity) remains rare in Kent and in the south-east of England, so should be considered to be of medium significance.

4.4.3 Two potential areas of Iron Age settlement were identified, both comprising ditched enclosures. Enclosed settlements of early Iron Age date are very rare in Kent, and excavated examples of middle Iron Age date are still relatively uncommon (Champion 2007; Champion 2011), so this site is of medium, county significance.

4.4.4 The middle Roman enclosure system is locally important, not only in itself but as part of the wider scheme landscape that includes another settlement with enclosures in Field 3, and a villa in Field 5. Together the group value makes these settlements of medium, county significance.



## APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 140						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay silt.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14000	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil. Dark grey silty clay.	-	-
14001	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil. Dark brown grey.	-	-
14002	Layer	-	-	Natural. Red orange clay silt.	-	-
14003	Cut	1.20	0.14	Ditch, linear, runs NNE-SSW. Gently sloping side, flat base.	-	-
14004	Fill of 14003	1.20	0.14	Basal fill of ditch 14003. Dark brown grey silty clay.	-	-
14005	Fill of 14003	0.44	0.08	Upper fill of ditch 14003. Dark brown red sandy clay.	-	-

Trench 141						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained two ditches. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clay silt.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14100	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil. Dark grey loamy clay silt.	-	-
14101	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown clay silt.	-	-
14102	Cut	1.46	0.52	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Steep sides, concave base.	-	-
14103	Fill of 14102	1.46	0.52	Sole fill of ditch 14102. Dark yellow grey sandy clay.	-	-
14104	Cut	0.38	0.10	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Moderately sloping side, concave base.	-	-
14105	Fill of 14104	0.38	0.10	Sole fill of ditch 14104. Grey brown sandy clay.	-	-

Trench 142						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay silt.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14200	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil. Dark grey loamy clay silt.	-	-
14201	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown clay silt.	-	-
14202	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil. Grey brown clay silt.	-	-

Trench 143						
General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.				Length (m)	20	
				Width (m)	2	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.33	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14300	Layer	-	0.11	Topsoil. Dark grey silty clay.	-	-
14301	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-
14002	Layer	-	-	Natural. Grey orange silty clay.	-	-

Trench 144						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench contained three ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.				Length (m)	20	
				Width (m)	2	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.32	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14400	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil. Dark grey silty clay.	-	-
14401	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay.	-	-
14402	Layer	-	-	Natural. Dark grey orange silty clay.	-	-
14403	Cut	0.88	0.26	Ditch, linear, runs E-W. Shallow sides, concave base.	-	-
14404	Fill of 14403	0.88	0.26	Sole fill of ditch 14403. Dark grey brown clayey silt.	Flint microdenticulate and blade	-
14405	Cut	0.75	0.21	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Shallow sides, concave base.	-	-
14406	Fill of 14405	0.75	0.21	Sole fill of ditch 14405. Light grey brown clayey silt.	-	-
14407	Cut	0.27	0.06	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Shallow sides, concave base.	-	-

14408	Fill of 14407	0.27	0.06	Sole fill of ditch 14407. Brown clay silt with charcoal.		
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Trench 145						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay. The trench was divided into two with a 30m gap between the trenches.					Length (m)	15 + 15
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14500	Layer	-	0.14	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay.	Flint flake	-
14501	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange green silty clay.	-	-
14502	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil. Grey brown clayey silt.	-	-

Trench 146						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained two pits. Consists of topsoil 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
14600	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Grey brown clayey loam.	Flint flakes	-
14601	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light yellow brown silty sand.	-	-
14602	Cut	0.30	>0.55	Pit/shaft. Oval, near vertical sides, not bottomed. Cut by 14607.	-	-
14603	Fill of 14602	0.30	>0.55	Sole exposed fill of pit/shaft 14602. Yellow green clay sand.	-	-
14604	Cut	0.50	0.06	Natural feature. Irregular sides, irregular base.	-	-
14605	Fill of 14605	0.50	0.06	Sole fill of natural feature 14604. Green grey clay silt.	-	-
14606	Fill of 14607	1.08	0.25	Sole fill of pit 14607. Green grey clay sand. Frequent coke clinker.	-	Post-med?
14607	Cut	1.08	0.25	Pit. Oval, steep sides, concave base. Cuts 14602.	-	Post-med?

Trench 147						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2

					Avg. depth (m)	0.20
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14700	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
14701	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brown sandy clay.	-	-

Trench 148						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a possible ditch and a modern feature. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14800	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil. Dark grey silty clay.	-	-
14801	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-
14802	Layer	-	-	Natural. Red orange silty clay.	-	-
14803	Cut	-	-	Modern feature. Only edge exposed.	-	-
14804	Fill of 14803	-	-	Fill of modern feature. Black clay, frequent ash.	-	-
14805	Cut	0.96	0.27	Possible ditch or natural feature, runs N-S. Shallow side, concave base.	-	-
14806	Fill of 14805	0.96	0.27	Sole fill of possible ditch or natural feature. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-

Trench 149						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14900	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil. Dark grey silty clay.	-	-
14901	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-
14902	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange grey silty clay.	-	-

Trench 150						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay silt.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15000	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil. Dark grey silty clay.	-	-
15001	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil. Orange grey silty clay.	-	-
15002	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown clay silt.	-	-

**Trench 151**

General description				Orientation	NNE-SSW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clay silt.				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	2	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.30	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15100	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Dark grey clay silt.	-	-
15101	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

**Trench 152**

General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	2	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.22	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15200	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil. Dark black brown clayey silt.	-	-
15201	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light brown yellow silty clay.	-	-

**Trench 153**

General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench contained four ditches, one of which was recut, and a pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	2	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.83	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15300	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil. Dark grey clay silt.	Flint flakes	-
15301	Layer	-	0.43	Subsoil/colluvium. Grey brown clay silt.	IA pottery	-
15302	Layer	-	-	Natural. Grey orange silty clay.	-	-
15303	Cut	>1.53	0.14	Pit, only partially exposed, possibly sub-circular. Moderate sloping sides, concave base.	-	M/LBA
15304	Fill of 15303	>1.53	0.14	Sole fill of pit 15303. Orange grey clay silt.	Flint bladelets, blade, crested flake, flakes and	M/LBA

					chips. M/LBA flint assemblage.	
15305	Cut	1.58	0.24	Ditch, linear, runs NNE-SSW. Moderately sloping side, concave base.	-	IA
15306	Fill of 15305	0.15	0.15	Upper fill of ditch 15305. Light brown sandy silt.	Flint scraper, piercer, blade and flake; IA pottery	IA
15307	Fill of 15305	1.29	0.16	Basal fill of ditch 15305. Light brown yellow sandy silt.	-	IA
15308	Cut	1.10	0.50	Ditch, linear, runs NNE-SSW. Moderately sloping side, concave base. Recut of 15311. Same as 15408	-	LIA/R
15309	Fill of 15308	1.10	0.42	Upper fill of ditch 15308. Grey red brown clay silt.	Flint knife and flakes	LIA/R
15310	Fill of 15308	0.40	0.10	Basal fill of ditch 15308. Dark brown grey clay silt.	-	LIA/R
15311	Cut	>0.40	0.38	Ditch, linear, runs NNE-SSW. Gently sloping sides, concave base. Recut by 15308. Same as 15406.	-	-
15312	Fill of 15311	>0.40	0.38	Sole fill of ditch 15311. Grey brown clay silt.	-	-
15313	Cut	2.08	0.72	Ditch, linear, runs NNE-SSW. V-shaped. Same as 15403.	-	IA
15314	Fill of 15313	2.08	0.72	Sole fill of ditch 15313. Dark grey brown clay sandy silt. Moderate charcoal.	Epreh and IA pottery	IA
15315	Cut	0.88	0.18	Ditch, linear, runs NNE-SSW. Moderately sloping sides, concave base.	-	-
15316	Fill of 15315	0.88	0.18	Sole fill of ditch 15315. Dark grey brown clay sand.	-	-

Trench 154						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench contained two ditches, one of which was recut. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.36
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
15400	Layer	-	0.10	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay.	Flint flakes	-
15401	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil. Dark orange brown silty clay.	-	-

15402	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-
15403	Cut	1.70	0.64	Ditch, linear, runs NNE-SSW. Moderate sloping sides, flat base. Possible faint recut. Same as 15313.	-	IA
15404	Fill of 15403	1.50	0.10	Basal fill of 15403. Orange brown sandy silt.	Flint flakes	IA
15405	Fill of 15403	1.70	0.58	Upper fill of 15403. Orange grey brown sandy clay.	-	IA
15406	Cut	1.90	0.32	Ditch, linear, runs NNE-SSW. Gently sloping sides, concave base. Recut by 15408. Same as 15311.	-	-
15407	Fill of 15406	1.90	0.32	Sole fill of ditch 15406. Orange grey brown silty sand.	-	-
15408	Cut	0.72	0.74	Ditch, linear, runs NNE-SSW. V-shaped. Recut of 15406. Same as 15308.	-	LIA/R
15409	Fill of 15408	0.72	0.74	Sole fill of ditch 15408. Grey orange silty sandy clay.	Flint flakes; LIA/R pottery	LIA/R

**Trench 155**

<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.30
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
15500	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Dark black brown clay silt.	Flint flake	-
15501	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light brown orange silty clay.	-	-

**Trench 156**

<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
Trench contains a hollow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey sand.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.50
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
15600	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Dark brown grey silty clay.	-	-
15601	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil. Dark orange brown silty clay.	Flint piercer and denticulate	-
15602	Layer	-	-	Natural. Dark grey green clay sand.	-	-

15603	Cut	0.40	0.30	Hollow, irregular sides and base.	-	L Neo
15604	Fill	0.40	0.30	Sole fill of hollow 15603. Grey green sandy clay.	Flint scrapers, cores and flakes	L Neo

**Trench 157**

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained a ditch and a possible furrow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15700	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay.	Flint core	-
15701	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil. Orange brown silty clay.	Flint flakes	-
15702	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellow orange brown silty clay.	-	-
15703	Cut	0.82	0.10	Furrow or natural feature, runs NE-SW. Gently sloping sides, concave base.	-	-
15704	Fill of 15703	0.82	0.10	Sole fill of furrow or natural feature 15703. Orange brown silty clay. Very similar to subsoil.	-	-
15705	Cut	1.26	0.36	Ditch, linear, runs E-W. V-shaped.	-	BA
15706	Fill of 15705	1.26	0.36	Sole fill of ditch 15705. Light grey brown silty clay.	Flint scraper, blade and flakes; BA pottery	BA

**Trench 158**

General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench contains a ditch and a modern pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sandy clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15800	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil. Brown grey silty clay.	-	-
15801	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil. Grey brown silty clay.	Clay pipe, 1820-1900	-
15802	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellow brown silty sandy clay.	-	-
15803	Cut	>0.91	>0.18	Modern pit, partially exposed, not bottomed. Cut 15805.	-	Modern



15804	Fill of 15803	>0.91	>0.18	Sole exposed fill of pit 15803. Dark grey brown silty clay.	Modern metal; Modern glass; PMed pot, 1830-1900	Modern
15805	Cut	0.60	0.61	Ditch, linear, runs E-W. U-shaped.	-	-
15806	Fill of 15805	0.60	0.44	Upper fill of ditch 15805. Grey brown silty clay.	-	-
15807	Fill of 15805	0.30	0.10	Basal fill of ditch 15805. Yellow brown silty clay.	-	-

Trench 159						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15900	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil. Dark green brown silty clay.	Flint denticulate	-
15901	Layer	-	0.07	Subsoil. Red brown sandy clay.	Flint flake and denticulate	-
15902	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown sandy clay.	-	-

Trench 160						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contains a ditch and a pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16000	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil. Brown grey silty sand.	Flint core and flake	-
16001	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	-	-
16002	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellow orange grey sandy silt.	-	-
16003	Cut	1.15	0.47	Ditch, linear, runs NNE-SSW. Steep sides, irregular base.	-	-
16004	Fill of 16003	1.00	0.13	Basal fill of ditch 16003. Light yellow orange sandy silt.	-	-
16005	Fill of 16004	1.15	0.33	Upper fill of ditch 16003. Brown grey sandy silt.	-	-
16006	Cut	0.75	0.42	Pit. Oval, moderately sloping sides, concave base.	-	-

16007	Fill of 16006	0.70	0.06	Basal fill of pit 16006. Yellow grey clay silt.	-	-
16008	Fill of 16006	0.75	0.24	Middle fill of pit 16006. Brown grey sandy silt.	-	-
16009	Fill of 16006	0.75	0.13	Upper fill of pit 16006. Brown grey silty sand.	LIA/R pottery	-

Trench 161						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16100	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil. Green brown sandy clay.	Flint blade	-
16101	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil. Yellow green clay.	-	-
16102	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange green sandy clay.	-	-

Trench 162						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a single modern ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16200	Layer	-	0.13	Topsoil. Dark grey brown clay silt.	Flint microdentate	-
16201	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil. Grey brown clay silt.	Flint scraper and flake	-
16202	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange green silty clay.	-	-
16203	Fill of 16204	1.20	-	Upper/sole fill of unexcavated ditch 16204.	-	-
16204	Cut	1.20	-	Modern ditch, runs NNW-SSE. Unexcavated.	-	-

Trench 163						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained two ditches, a ditch terminal and a land drain. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16300	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay.	Flint blade, awl and flake; PMed pot, 1835-1900	-

16301	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil. Orange brown silty clay.	Flint flakes	-
16302	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown clay.	-	-
16303	Cut	0.29	1.00	Land drain, linear, runs NNW-SSE.	-	-
16304	Fill of 16303	0.29	1.00	Fill of land drain 16303. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-
16305	Cut	1.08	0.29	Ditch, linear, runs NNE-SSW. Moderate sloping side, concave base. Recut by 16305.	-	Roman
16306	Fill of 16305	1.08	0.29	Sole fill of ditch 16305. Light green brown silty clay.	R pottery	Roman
16307	Cut	0.64	0.08	Ditch, linear, runs NNE-SSW. Moderate sloping sides, flat base. Recut of 16305.	-	-
16308	Fill of 16307	0.64	0.08	Sole fill of 16307. Yellow brown silty clay.	-	-
16309	Cut	1.92	>1.60	Ditch terminus, runs N-S. Near vertical sides, undercut in places, not bottomed	-	-
16310	Fill of 16309	0.50	0.14	Lowest exposed fill of ditch terminus 16309, west side of ditch. Grey brown silty clay.	-	-
16311	Fill of 16309	0.54	0.08	Lowest exposed fill of ditch terminus 16309, east side. Grey brown silty clay.	-	-
16312	Fill of 16309	1.46	>1.60	Main/upper fill of ditch terminus 16309. Yellow brown silty clay. Moderate charcoal.	Flint scraper, created flake, bladelet, core and flakes; R pottery	-

Trench 164						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained three postholes, a ditch, a treethrow hole or a pit, and a modern linear. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					Length (m)	35
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16400	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay.	Flint flakes	-
16401	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil. Grey green sandy clay.	-	-

16402	Layer	-	-	Natural. Mixed sandy clay.	-	-
16403	Cut	0.40	0.16	Posthole. Moderately sloping sides, concave base.	-	-
16404	Fill of 16403	0.25	0.07	Basal fill of posthole 16403. Orange grey green sandy clay.	-	-
16405	Fill of 16403	0.40	0.10	Upper fill of posthole 16403. Dark green brown silty clay.	-	-
16406	Cut	0.60	-	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.	-	Post-med
16407	Fill of 16406	0.60	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 16406. Frequent coke clinker. Unexcavated	-	Post-med
16408	Cut	0.65	0.20	Pit. Irregular, moderately sloping sides, concave base.	-	-
16409	Fill of 16408	0.65	0.12	Basal fill of pit 16408. Blue grey silty clay.	Flint flake	-
16410	Fill of 16408	0.65	0.08	Upper fill of pit 16408. Grey brown silty clay.	Flint bladelet and flake	-
16411	Cut	0.38	0.15	Posthole. Oval, moderately sloping side, concave base.	-	-
16412	Fill of 16411	0.38	0.10	Basal fill of pit 16411. Grey brown silty clay.	Flint flake	-
16413	Fill of 16411	0.38	0.05	Upper fill of pit 16411. Grey brown silty clay.	-	-
16414	Cut	0.54	0.40	Posthole. Circular, near vertical sides, flat base.	-	-
16415	Fill of 16414	0.54	0.18	Basal fill of posthole 16414, west side. Blue grey silty clay.	-	-
16416	Fill of 16414	0.54	0.35	Basal fill of posthole 16414, east side. Blue grey silty clay.	-	-
16417	Cut	0.80	0.12	Pit or treethrow. Irregular profile, sides and base.	-	-
16418	Fill of 16417	0.80	0.12	Sole fill of pit/treethrow 16417. Grey brown silty clay.	Flint scraper and flake	-
16419	Fill of 16414	0.28	0.18	Lower fill of posthole 16414. Brown grey silty clay.	-	-
16420	Fill of 16414	0.37	0.14	Middle fill of posthole 16414. Grey brown silty clay.	-	-

16421	Fill of 16414	0.29	0.10	Upper fill of posthole 16414. Light grey brown silty clay.	-	-
16422	Fill of 16414	0.38	0.05	Upper fill of posthole 16414. Grey brown silty clay.	-	-

Trench 182						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.29
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18200	Layer	-	0.19	Topsoil. Dark grey brown clay silt.	Flint flakes	-
18201	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil. Grey brown clay silt.	-	-
18202	Layer	-	-	Natural. Silty clay.	-	-

Trench 183						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained five ditches, two pits and two postholes. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.39
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18300	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Brown grey silty sand.	-	-
18301	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil. Brown grey silty sand.	Flint core, scraper and flakes	-
18302	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellow brown clay silt.	-	-
18303	Cut	2.37	0.68	Pit. Oval, moderately sloping sides, concave base.	-	MR
18304	Fill of 18303	2.37	0.12	Upper fill of 18303. Brown grey sandy silt.	Flint scraper and flakes; E/MR pottery	MR
18305	Fill of 18303	2.37	0.21	Middle fill of 18303. Brown grey silty clay. Moderate charcoal.	Flint flake; MR pottery; Iron	MR
18306	Fill of 18303	2.37	0.30	Middle fill of 18303. Brown grey silty sand.	Flint flake; MR pottery	MR
18307	Fill of 18303	1.00	0.08	Middle fill of 18303. Brown grey silty clay. Moderate charcoal.	-	MR
18308	Fill of 18303	2.37	0.14	Basal fill of pit 18303. Brown yellow sandy silt.	-	MR

18309	Cut	1.25	0.45	Ditch, linear, runs E-W. Moderately sloping sides, concave base. Nighthawk intervention in ditch – other metal finds may have been stolen.	-	MR
18310	Fill of 18309	1.25	0.18	Upper fill of ditch 18309. Brown grey clay silt.	MR pottery	MR
18311	Fill of 18309	1.00	0.16	Middle fill of ditch 18309. Brown grey clayey silt.	Flint polished axe and blade MR pottery Iron	MR
18312	Fill of 18309	1.25	0.14	Basal fill of ditch 18309. Light grey yellow clay silt.	E/MR pottery	MR
18313	Cut	1.83	-	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Not excavated.	-	MR
18314	Fill of 18313	1.83	-	Fill of ditch 18313. Brown grey silty sand. Not excavated.	MR pottery	MR
18315	Cut	0.59	-	Pit. Oval, not excavated.	-	-
18316	Fill of 18315	0.59	-	Fill of pit 18315. Brown grey clayey silt. Not excavated.	-	-
18317	Cut	1.70	-	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Not excavated. Same as 19005.	-	Post-med/modern
18318	Fill of 18317	1.70	-	Fill of ditch 18317. Brown grey sandy silt. Not excavated.	M/ER pottery on surface	Post-med/modern
18319	Cut	0.39	-	Posthole. Not excavated.	-	-
18320	Fill of 18319	0.39	-	Upper fill of posthole 18319. Brown grey clay silt. Not excavated.	-	-
18321	Cut	0.29	-	Posthole. Not excavated.		E/MR
18322	Fill of 18321	0.29	-	Fill of posthole 18321. Brown grey clay silt. Not excavated.	E/MR pottery	E/MR
18323	Cut	1.80	-	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Not excavated.	-	LIA/R
18324	Fill of 18323	0.26	-	Fill of ditch 18324. Brown grey silty clay sand. Not excavated.	LIA/R	LIA/R
18325	Cut	3.25	-	Ditch, linear, runs E-W. Not excavated	-	-
18326	Fill of 18325	3.25	-	Fill of ditch 18325. Brown grey sandy silt.	Undated pottery	-

**Trench 184**

**General description**

**Orientation**

NE-SW

Trench contained three ditches and a modern feature. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay silt.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
18400	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Brown grey silty sand.	Flint scraper and blade	-
18401	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil. Brown grey silty sand.	LIA/R pottery	-
18402	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellow brown clay silt.	-	-
18403	Layer	-	-	Greensand head deposit.	-	-
18404	Cut	2.10	0.82	Ditch, linear, runs E-W. Moderately sloping sides, concave base. Same as 18412 and 18503.	-	R
18405	Fill of 18404	1.40	0.08	Basal fill of ditch 18404. Yellow brown silty clay.	Flint chip; R pottery	R
18406	Fill of 18404	1.80	0.35	Middle fill of ditch 18404. Dark grey brown silty clay.	Flint crested flake and flakes; Preh pottery	R
18407	Fill of 18404	2.00	0.15	Middle fill of ditch 18404. Yellow brown silty clay.	-	R
18408	Fill of 18404	2.10	0.32	Upper fill of ditch 18404. Dark brown silty clay.	Flint bladelet and flakes; LIA/R pottery	R
18409	Fill of 18410	0.35	0.14	Basal fill of ditch 18410. Dark yellow brown silty clay.	LIA/ER pottery	LIA/ER
18410	Cut	1.64	0.67	Ditch, curvilinear, runs NW-SE. Moderate sloping sides, concave base. Very faint - found during excavation of a test sondage to investigate patch of charcoal.	-	LIA/ER
18411	Fill of 18410	2.00	0.60	Upper fill of ditch 18410. Yellow brown silty clay.	-	-
18412	Cut	c 1.60	-	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Very faint, probable return of 18404. Same as 18503. Unexcavated.	-	R
18413	Fill of 18412	c 1.60	-	Upper fill of 18412. Unexcavated.	-	R
18414	Cut	0.60	-	Pit, sub-rectangular, modern, unexcavated.	-	-
18415	Fill of 18414	0.60	-	Upper fill of pit 18414. Dark brown silty clay. Unexcavated.	-	-

Trench 185						
General description					Orientation	ESE-WNW
Trench contained four lengths of beamslot, three of which were attached, four square posthole, an oval posthole, and two ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18500	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay.	Flint flake	-
18501	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-
18502	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown silty clay.	-	-
18503	Cut	1.47	0.66	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Steep sides, concave base. Same as 18404 and 18412. Cut by 18507. Same as 18529,19104, 19102?	-	E/MR
18504	Fill of 18503	1.47	0.64	Basal fill of ditch 18503. Light brown yellow clay silt.	-	E/MR
18505	Fill of 18503	1.38	0.58	Middle fill of ditch 18503. Brown grey clay silt.	E/MR pottery	E/MR
18506	Fill of 18503	1.19	0.21	Upper fill of ditch 18503. Brown grey clay silt.	Flint flake; E/MR pottery Iron	E/MR
18507	Cut	0.45	0.11	Posthole, ovoid. Shallow sides, concave base. Cut 18503	-	-
18508	Fill of 18507	0.37	0.07	Basal fill of posthole 18507. Brown yellow clay silt.	-	-
18509	Fill of 18507	0.20	0.05	Middle fill of posthole 18507. Brown yellow clay silt.	-	-
18510	Fill of 18507	0.16	0.06	Upper fill of posthole 18507. Yellow brown clay silt.	-	-
18511	Cut	0.38	0.26	Posthole, square. Steep sides, flat base.	-	Modern
18512	Fill of 18511	0.38	0.26	Sole fill of posthole 18511. Dark grey clay silt.	Flint scraper; Wood	Modern
18513	Cut	0.70	0.18	Beamslot, runs E-W. Steep sides, flat base.	-	Modern
18514	Cut	0.48	0.20	Posthole, square. Steep sides, flat base.	-	Modern
18515	Fill of 18513	0.70	0.18	Sole fill of beamslot 18513. Dark brown clay silt.	Flint flake; Wood	Modern



18516	Fill of 18514	0.48	0.20	Sole fill of posthole 18514. Dark brown clay silt.	-	Modern
18517	Cut	0.42	-	Posthole, square, unexcavated.	-	Modern
18518	Fill of 18517	0.42	-	Fill of posthole 18517. Unexcavated.	-	Modern
18519	Cut	0.49	-	Posthole, square, unexcavated.	-	Modern
18520	Fill of 18519	0.49	-	Fill of posthole 18519. Unexcavated.	-	Modern
18521	Cut	>0.32	-	Probable posthole, square, partially exposed, unexcavated.	-	Modern
18522	Fill of 18521	>0.32	-	Fill of probable posthole 18521, unexcavated.	-	Modern
18523	Cut	0.70	-	Beamslot, runs N-S, unexcavated. Attached to 18513.	-	Modern
18524	Fill of 18523	0.70	-	Fill of beamslot 18523, unexcavated.	-	Modern
18525	Cut	0.49	-	Beamslot, runs N-S, unexcavated. Attached to 18513.	-	Modern
18526	Fill of 18525	0.49	-	Fill of beamslot 18525, unexcavated.	-	Modern
18527	Cut	>1.10	0.21	Beamslot, runs E-W. Steep sides, flat base. Cut 18529.	-	Modern
18528	Fill of 18527	>1.10	0.21	Sole fill of beamslot 18527. Brown clay silt.	-	Modern
18529	Cut	1.54	0.34	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Moderately sloping sides, concave base. Cut by 18527. Same as 18503, 19104, 19102?	-	E/MR?
18530	Fill of 18529	1.54	0.34	Sole fill of ditch 18529. Brown clay silt.	-	E/MR?

Trench 186						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contains two curvilinear ditches, one of which was recut, a linear ditch, a pit and a possible pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18600	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay.	-	-
18601	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil. Brown grey silty clay.	-	-

18602	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown silty clay on dark grey green head.	-	-
18603	Cut	1.14	0.22	Ditch, curvilinear. Moderately sloping sides, flat base. Cut 18605, possible recut?	-	-
18604	Fill of 18603	1.14	0.22	Sole fill of ditch 18603. Grey brown silty clay.	Flint piercer, core, scraper and flakes	-
18605	Cut	>1.60	0.74	Ditch, initially had moderately sloping sides that gave way to a U-shaped base. Cut by 18603, possible recut?	-	-
18606	Fill of 18605	0.22	0.14	Basal fill of ditch 18605. Dark grey green silty sand.	-	-
18607	Fill of 18605	1.06	0.06	Middle fill of ditch 18605. Yellow brown sandy clay.	-	-
18608	Fill of 18605	1.02	0.40	Middle fill of ditch 18605. Orange brown sandy clay.	-	-
18609	Fill of 18605	1.22	0.28	Upper fill of ditch 18605. Grey brown sandy silty clay.	-	-
18610	Cut	0.94	0.48	Ditch, curvilinear, steep sides, flat base. Possibly cut 18616.	-	-
18611	Fill of 18610	0.94	0.48	Sole fill of ditch 18610. Red brown sandy clay.	Flint blade, bladelet and flake	-
18612	Cut	>0.35	0.29	Pit, oval. Moderately sloping sides, concave base.	-	-
18613	Fill of 18612	0.35	0.29	Sole fill of pit 18612. Yellow brown sandy clay.	-	-
18614	Cut	c 4.80	-	Possible ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Very faint, may be variation in natural. Unexcavated.	-	-
18615	Fill of 18614	c 4.80	-	Fill of possible ditch 18614. Orange brown sandy clay. Unexcavated.	-	-
18616	Cut	>0.90	-	Possible pit, partially exposed. Unexcavated. Possibly cut by 18610.	-	-
18617	Fill	>0.90	-	Fill of possible pit 18616. Grey brown sandy clay. Unexcavated.	-	-

**Trench 190**

<b>General description</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	ENE-WSW
	<b>Length (m)</b>	30

Trench contains four ditches and a pit or posthole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.47
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
19000	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Brown grey clayey silt.	-	-
19001	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil. Brown grey silty clay.	Flint flakes	-
19002	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brown yellow silty clay.	-	-
19003	Cut	1.88	0.72	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. V-shaped, although slightly irregular sides. Same as 18323.	-	-
19004	Cut	1.04	0.34	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Moderately sloping sides, flat base.	-	-
19005	Cut	1.74	0.47	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Moderately sloping sides, flat base. Cut subsoil. Same as 18317.	-	Post-med/modern
19006	Cut	1.20	-	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.	-	-
19007	Cut	0.46	-	Posthole/pit, oval. Unexcavated.	-	-
19008	Fill of 19003	1.74	0.39	Upper fill of ditch 19003. Brown grey silty sand.	Flint flake	-
19009	Fill of 19003	1.44	0.20	Middle fill of ditch 19003. Brown yellow sandy silt.	-	-
19010	Fill of 19003	1.50	0.16	Basal fill of ditch 19003. Light grey brown silty clay.	-	-
19011	Fill of 19004	1.04	0.26	Upper fill of ditch 19004. Brown grey sandy silt.	Undated pottery	-
19012	Fill of 19004	1.00	0.08	Basal fill of ditch 19004. Brown yellow silty clay.	-	-
19013	Fill of 19005	1.74	0.13	Upper fill of ditch 19005. Brown grey sandy silt.	Flint piercer	-
19014	Fill of 19005	1.60	0.20	Middle fill of ditch 19005. Brown grey clayey silt.	-	-
19015	Fill of 19005	1.48	0.14	Basal fill of ditch 19005. Brown yellow clayey silt.	-	-

<b>Trench 191</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench contains two ditches. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clayey sand.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.27
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>

19100	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil. Brown grey clay silt.	Flint awl, core and flakes	-
19101	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brown yellow clay sand.	-	-
19102	Cut	1.40	0.52	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Steep sides, concave base. Appears to turn two right-angles. Same as 19104, 18529, 18503?	-	E/MR?
19103	Fill of 19102	1.40	0.52	Sole fill of ditch 19102. Yellow brown clay sand. Frequent charcoal flecks.	Flint scraper and flakes	E/MR?
19104	Cut	>0.70	0.80	Ditch, linear, turns right-angle. Runs E-W, turning N-S. Partially exposed. Same as 19102, 18529, 18503?	-	E/MR?
19105	Fill of 19104	>0.70	0.46	Basal fill of ditch 19104. Dark grey green clay sand. Moderate charcoal flecks.	Flint blade and flakes	E/MR?
19106	Fill of 19104	>0.40	0.48	Upper fill of ditch 19104. Yellow brown clay sand, moderate charcoal flecks.	LIA/R pottery	E/MR?

Trench 192						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.26
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19200	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil. Grey brown clay silt.	-	-
19201	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil. Dark grey brown clay silt.	Flint scraper and flake	-
19202	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light orange brown silty clay brickearth.	-	-

Trench 193						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a pit and a posthole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19300	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil. Grey brown clay silt.	Flint flake	-
19301	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil. Dark grey brown clay silt.	-	-

19302	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brown silty clay brickearth.	-	-
19303	Fill of 19304	0.50	0.08	Fill of pit 19304. Dark yellow brown silty clay.	-	-
19304	Cut	0.50	0.08	Pit, oval. Steep sides, concave base.	-	-
19305	Fill of 19306	0.20	0.09	Fill of posthole 19306. Yellow brown silty clay.	-	-
19306	Cut	0.20	0.09	Posthole, oval. V-shaped.	-	-

**Trench 200**

<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	WNW-ESE
Trench contained two ditches. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clay silt.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.39
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
20000	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Dark grey silty clay.	-	-
20001	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown clay silt.	-	-
20002	Cut	1.05	0.52	Ditch, linear, runs NNE-SSW. Moderately sloping sides, concave base.	-	-
20003	Fill of 20002	0.94	0.14	Upper fill of ditch 20002. Red brown grey sandy silt.	-	-
20004	Fill of 20002	0.70	0.20	Basal fill of ditch 20002. Grey brown clay silt.	-	-
20005	Cut	0.87	0.12	Ditch, linear, runs NNE-SSW. Moderately sloping sides, concave base.	-	-
20006	Fill of 20005	0.87	0.12	Sole fill of ditch 20005. Red brown silty clay.	-	-
20007	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil. Orange brown clay silt.	-	-

**Trench 220**

<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench contains a ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.43
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
22000	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil. Brown grey silty sand.	Flint scrapers, piercer, blade and flakes	-
22001	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil. Brown grey silty sand.	Flint flakes; LIA/R pottery	-
22002	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light yellow brown silty clay.	-	-

22003	Cut	2.28	-	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Unexcavated.	-	-
22004	Fill of 22003	2.28	-	Fill of ditch 2203. Brown grey clay silt. Unexcavated.	Undated pottery	

Trench 230						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contains two ditches, a pit, a posthole or stonehole, and a treethrow hole. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clay sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.26
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
23000	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil. Green grey sandy loam.	-	-
23001	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brown yellow clay sand.	-	-
23002	Cut	0.50	0.14	Ditch, linear, runs E-W. Moderately sloping sides, concave base.	-	-
23003	Fill of 23002	0.50	0.14	Sole fill of ditch 23002. Brown yellow clay sand.	-	-
23004	Cut	0.60	0.18	Pit, oval. Steep sides, concave base.	-	-
23005	Fill of 23004	0.60	0.18	Sole fill of pit 23004. Dark yellow brown clay sand.	-	-
23006	Cut	-	-	Treethrow hole. Unexcavated.	-	-
23007	Fill of 23006	-	-	Fill of treethrow hole. Yellow brown silty sand.	-	-
23008	Cut	0.48	-	Ditch, linear, runs ESE-WNW. Unexcavated.	-	-
23009	Fill of 23008	0.48	-	Fill of ditch 23008. Unexcavated.	Preh pottery (from surface)	-
23010	Cut	0.40	-	Cut of stonehole/posthole. Unexcavated.	-	-
23011	Fill of 23010	0.40	-	Fill of stonehole/posthole 23010. Yellow brown clayey sand.	-	-

Trench 232						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained two ditches and a pit. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clay sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
23200	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil. Green grey sandy loam.	-	-

23201	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellow green clay sand.	-	-
23202	Cut	0.40	0.12	Pit, oval. Near vertical sides, slightly concave base.	-	EPreh
23203	Fill of 23202	0.40	0.12	Sole fill of pit 23202. Yellow brown silty clay.	Flint knife, flake and chips EPreh pottery	EPreh
23204	Cut	0.60	0.12	Ditch, linear, runs NNE-SSW. Moderately sloping sides, concave base.	-	BA
23205	Fill of 23204	0.60	0.12	Sole fill of ditch 23204. Yellow brown clay sand.	BA pottery	BA
23206	Cut	0.90	-	Ditch, linear, runs NNE-SSW. Unexcavated. Same as 23402 and 23308.	-	IA
23207	Fill of 23206	0.90	-	Fill of ditch 23206. Yellow brown clay sand.	Flint cores, blade and flakes	IA

Trench 233						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contains three ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying mixed natural geology of silty clay and greensand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
23300	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil. Brown grey silty sand.	-	-
23301	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil. Brown grey silty sand.	Flint flake	-
23302	Layer	-	-	Natural. Silty clay brickearth.	-	-
23303	Layer	-	-	Natural. Greensand.	-	-
23304	Cut	1.00	0.55	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Steep sides, to U-shaped.	-	IA
23305	Fill of 23304	0.45	0.20	Basal fill of ditch 23304. Dark yellow brown sandy clay. Lenses of darker material.	-	IA
23306	Fill of 23204	0.65	0.13	Middle fill of ditch 23204. Yellow brown sandy clay.	-	IA
23307	Fill of 23204	1.00	0.34	Upper fill of ditch 23304. Dark red brown silty clay. Frequent charcoal flecks.	Flint scraper and flake; IA pottery	IA
23308	Cut	1.20	0.55	Ditch, linear, E-W. Steep sides, flat base. Same as 23402 and 23206.	-	IA
23309	Fill of 23308	0.70	0.18	Middle fill of ditch 23308. Yellow brown silty clay.	-	IA

23310	Fill of 23308	1.20	0.36	Upper fill of ditch 23308. Red brown sandy clay.	Flint piercer and flakes; Preh pottery	IA
23311	Fill of 23308	0.32	0.12	Basal fill of ditch 23308. Light yellow brown clay sand. Moderate charcoal flecks.	-	-
23312	Cut	-	-	Drain or natural feature, unexcavated.	-	-
23313	Fill of 23312	-	-	Fill of drain or natural feature 23313, unexcavated.	-	-
23314	Cut	1.60	-	Ditch, linear, runs ESE-WNW. Unexcavated.	-	-
23315	Fill of 23314	71.60	-	Fill of ditch 23314. Red brown sandy clay. Unexcavated.	-	-

Trench 234						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench contains a recut ditch and a pit. Consists of topsoil 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	Findings	Date
23400	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil. Brown grey clay loam.	Flint blade, bladelet and flakes	-
23401	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellow red silty sand.	Flint scraper and flake	-
23402	Cut	1.17	0.45	Ditch, linear, runs E-W. Irregular stepped sides, flat base. Recut of 23405. Same as 23308 and 23206.	-	IA
23403	Fill of 23402	1.17	0.45	Sole fill of ditch 23402. Dark brown grey silty sand. Frequent charcoal.	IA pottery	IA
23404	Fill of 23402	0.51	0.16	Upper fill of ditch 23405. Grey brown clay sand. Moderate charcoal.	-	-
23405	Cut	1.14	0.17	Ditch, linear, runs E-W. Moderate sloping sides, base unclear. Recut by 23402. Same as 23308 and 23206.	-	-
23406	Fill of 23405	1.00	0.17	Basal fill of ditch 23405. Yellow brown silty sand.	-	-



23407	Cut	1.75	0.34	Pit or treethrow, oval. Irregular sides, concave base.	-	-
23408	Fill of 23407	1.75	0.34	Sole fill of pit or treethrow 23407. Yellow brown silty sand.	-	-

## APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Flint

*By Michael Donnelly*

#### **Introduction (Table B.1.1)**

B.1.1 Field 4 of this large evaluation scheme brought to light a significant assemblage of 265 pieces of struck flint, five pieces of burnt unworked flint weighing 298g and one natural fragment. The assemblage was split between topsoil/subsoil material and flints from ditches, pits and other features. The assemblage was extremely tool heavy (19.22%) surpassing even the high figures for Field 1 (14.95%) and included artefacts whose form suggested a date range spanning the early Neolithic through to the early Bronze Age. Blades were actually quite rare here suggesting that the majority of the assemblage post-dates the early Neolithic. Flakes that typified later prehistoric industries were also present. The field included several good assemblages from features including some that were very probably contemporary with those features, while the tool assemblage was strongly focused on scrapers and piercer-type artefacts suggesting that hide working may well have been very important here.

CATEGORY TYPE	Topsoil/subsoil	Features	Total
Flake	60	93	148
Blade	9	9	18
Bladelet	1	7	8
Blade index	14.29% (10/70)	14.68% (16/109)	14.94% (26/174)
Irregular waste	8	8	16
Chip	1	2	3
Sieved chip	na	10	10
Core rejuvenation flake		1	1
Crested piece		3	3
Core single platform flakes	2		2
Core multi-platform flakes		3	3
Core levallois flakes	1	1	2
Core on a flake	2	1	3
Scraper end	4	4	8
Scraper side	1	3	4
Scraper sides and end	1	1	2
Scraper disc		1	1
Scraper other	3	1	4
Axe polished	1	1	2
Knife other		2	2
Awl	2		2
Piercer	4	4	8
Borer	1		1
Spurred piece	1		1
Denticulate	3		3
Microdenticulate	1	1	2
Burin	1		1
Flake retouched	1	2	3
Blade retouched		1	1
Other retouch	1	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>265</b>

Burnt un-worked	0	4 / 298g	4 / 298g
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No. burnt (%)	8 / 104 (7.34%)	10 / 161 (6.21%)	18 / 265 (6.79%)
No. broken (%) (not including waste)	44 / 104 (42.31%)	57 / 151 (37.75%)	101 / 255 (39.61%)
No. retouched (%) (not including waste)	23 / 104 (22.11%)	26 / 151 (17.22%)	49 / 255 (19.22%)

Table B.1.1: The flint assemblage from Otterpool field 4

### 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.

### Provenance (Table B.1.2)

B.1.3 The assemblage was split between pieces originating from archaeological features (60.76%) and those that were recovered from soil horizons (39.24%) A sizeable majority of the flints from natural horizons were recovered from the topsoil (66.35%, 69/104) with 33 pieces in the modern subsoil and two from the natural. The flints from features were largely comprised of material from ditches (57.14%, 92/161), followed by pits (31.06%, 50/161) and a fairly large assemblage of 15 pieces from a solitary working hollow (9.31%, 15/161). Postholes, a beam slot and one tree-throw hole accounted for the remaining four flints (2.54%). Pit 15303 accounted for 68% of the pit assemblage (34/50) and represented the largest flint group recovered from any feature at Otterpool. It was followed by ditch 15305 from the same trench with 18 flints, hollow 15604 with 15 flints and ditch 16309 that had 12 flints in total. Pit 15303 and hollow 15604 may well represent assemblages that are contemporary with their depositional context while many of the other assemblages are likely to be residual. Trench 220 produced the most topsoil and subsoil flints at 14 pieces but lacked any flint from features. The topsoil and subsoil assemblage mirrored closely that recovered from features in terms of breakage, burning, assemblage composition, retouch levels and blade index (Ford 1987). This strongly suggests that the topsoil/subsoil material and the residual finds from features were both part of the same largely disturbed assemblage.

CATEGORY TYPE	Total	Percentage
Ditches	92	34.72
Pits	50	18.87
Hollows	15	5.66
Misc features	2	0.75
Treethrows	2	0.75
Topsoil/Subsoil/Natural	104	39.24
Total	265	[100]

Table B.1.2: The flint assemblage by context type

**Raw material and condition (Table B.1.3)**

B.1.4 As with all the Otterpool assemblages, flint was the only material utilised for knapping. The flint came from various sources including chalk and glacial/riverine gravels. The majority of the assemblage appeared to have been recovered from on or close to the chalk with the very thin abrasive cortex typical of north downs flint (37/111) or it displayed either moderate to thick chalk cortex (32/111). Bullhead Beds flint (17) (Bromehead and Dewey 1915) was also common and is very often a major component of Neolithic and later assemblages in Kent. The remaining pieces with cortex displayed a wide range of conditions including rolled (10), thermal (8), weathered (5), polished (1) and indeterminate (1).

B.1.5 The assemblage was actually quite fresh for one largely formed of residual material. Despite the high levels of topsoil/subsoil finds, these pieces had lower levels of edge damage than in Field 1. Only 8.91% of the assemblage had heavy or greater levels of edge damage and 65.35% were either fresh or had low levels of edge damage consistent with probably very slight movement of material. These figures improved to 89.29% of the flints from features being either fresh or with low levels of damage. None of the flints from features displayed high levels of damage. Pit 15303 had 68% of its flints with fresh surfaces and the remaining 32% displayed light edge damage, possibly related to trample or use. Nearby ditch 15305 also had very fresh assemblage (fresh 43.75%, light 50%, moderate 6.25%), while that from hollow 15604 (fresh 33.33%, light 46.67% and moderate 20%) and ditch 16309 (fresh 36.36%, light 45.45% and moderate 18.18%) was slightly more damaged. Clearly there was some degree of disturbance for the majority of the assemblage but the amount of movement is believed to be slight and the distribution of flintwork probably very largely reflects the levels of flint use here in prehistory.

<b>Total assemblage</b>	Total	%	Cortication	Total	%
Fresh	63	26.70%	None	47	19.91%
Light	123	52.12%	Light	163	69.07%
Moderate	41	17.37%	Moderate	10	4.24%
Heavy	9	3.81%	Heavy	9	3.81%
Rolled			Very heavy	7	2.97%
	236			236	
<b>Topsoil/subsoil</b>	Total	%	Cortication	Total	%
Fresh	15	15.62%	None	25	26.04%
Light	46	47.92%	Light	64	66.67%
Moderate	26	27.08%	Moderate	2	2.08%
Heavy	9	9.38%	Heavy	4	4.17%
Rolled			Very heavy	1	1.04%
	96			96	
<b>Features</b>	Total	%	Cortication	Total	%
Fresh	48	34.29%	None	22	15.71%
Light	77	55.0%	Light	99	70.71%
Moderate	15	10.71%	Moderate	8	5.71%
Heavy			Heavy	5	3.57%
Rolled			Very heavy	6	4.29%

140		140	
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Table B.1.3: flint by condition and cortication

### *The assemblage (Table B.1.1)*

B.1.6 The assemblage was sizeable for an evaluation and including some large groups from features that can aid in our understanding of prehistoric activity here. However, the bulk of flints recovered from features were most likely residual.

B.1.7 The pattern of flint-related activity was difficult to interpret and this was made more difficult by division of the evaluation area into a clear northern and southern concentration of trenches. However, most of the larger assemblages originated from the southern edge of the northern area of trenches and the northern edge of the central group of trenches). One large concentration of topsoil finds was recovered from outlier trench 220 around 250m south of the main area but did not contain archaeological features.

B.1.8 The assemblage had a low blade index of 14.94% suggestive of a later Neolithic assemblage. However, it is easily conceivable that this figure had come about through the admixture of assemblages of varying ages and some of these blade forms could be very early. Many of the flakes recovered were regular forms but other less well-made flakes are also present. These squat, hard-hammer struck flakes lacked platform preparation and indicate that at least a part of the assemblage belonged in the mid-late Bronze Age.

B.1.9 In terms of cores and related debitage, the evaluation yielded 14 pieces (5.49%) consisting of 10 cores and four pieces of core dressing (three crested pieces and a core rejuvenation flake). All ten cores were geared towards flake production and included three on large flakes, single (2) and multiplatform (3) flake cores and two levallois cores of probable later Neolithic date. One of the single platform cores resembles an abandoned attempt at a third levallois core. The three crested pieces do highlight that some of the core debris is likely to be earlier in date than this, but there is very little in the way of well executed blade and bladelet debitage, or finely crested blades to suggest a significant Mesolithic or early Neolithic component.

B.1.10 Tools were extremely numerous at 19.22% with similar figures from both the features and topsoil/subsoil horizons with the latter having a higher figure. These figures imply an area where domestic tasks featured very strongly over a more primary, industrial process that would instead yield high numbers of blanks, fine waste and core debris.

B.1.11 The most common tool type was the scraper with 21 examples including one dual scraper-denticulate and one scraper/notch, nine end, four side, two end-and-side, one disc and four fragments. Where it was possible to determine the form of the blank, all of the scrapers were fashioned on flake blanks, two of which were reused core tablets.

B.1.12 The second most numerous tool form was the awl (2) or piercer (8) to which could also be added one heavy borer and a spurred piece making a total of 12 pieces that are related to the formation or widening of holes in material such as hides. It would seem likely that the processing of this material may have had a key function, perhaps alongside the processing of animal carcasses as denticulated pieces are also common (4).

B.1.13 In contrast to many earlier Neolithic assemblages, finely serrated blades or microdenticulates were rare with just one example. Some of the unretouched blades may have been utilised but there is a clearly a dearth of tools related to plant processing.

B.1.14 Parts of two axes were also recovered. The butt of one ground example was recovered from the topsoil close to trench 157 while a second larger polished fragment from the blade end of the axe was recovered from Romano-British ditch 18309, and belonged to a particularly large and well-formed example.

B.1.15 Early tools were present in small numbers and included one retouched bladelet and one multiple angle burin on an oblique truncation. The retouched bladelet came from the same Romano-British ditch fill as the axe described above while the burin was a stray topsoil find in a brown translucent flint that was otherwise rarely found amongst the more typical translucent dark grey or opaque pale grey material at Otterpool.

### ***Key contexts***

B.1.16 Trench 153 contained the largest assemblage of 58 pieces of flint. This consisted of 34 flint from pit 15303 (including many from sample <15301>), 18 in ditch 15305, four from ditch 15308 and just two from the topsoil. Pit 15303 contained 19 flakes, five blade forms, eight sieved chips, another hand recovered chip and a crested flake. The crested flake and at least one of the blade forms was in a very different condition from the bulk of the assemblage, and they are likely to be residual. The remaining assemblage consisted of quite regular flakes, largely hard-hammer struck and often with plain platforms, and may well be contemporary with the pit. This assemblage is typical of the debitage-rich assemblages of *in situ* material. It is also largely in very good condition, and may represent a knapped mid-late Bronze Age assemblage.

B.1.17 Ditch 15305 lay immediately east of pit 15303 and contained the second largest assemblage at 18 pieces. This ditch very probably continued into Trench 154 but the intervention there did not yield any flintwork. This may well indicate that this ditch assemblage derives from a second later Bronze Age pit truncated by the ditch, or from material left adjacent to pit 15303. It contained a fresh assemblage of 12 flakes, two blades, two pieces of irregular waste, a piercer and a scraper/denticulate combination tool. These had plain platforms and were hard-hammer struck and are very similar on technological grounds to the assemblage from pit 15303.

B.1.18 Trench 153 also yielded a further five flakes and a broken knife from the topsoil and ditch 15308. These flakes were similar technologically to the bulk of the material recovered from Trench 153. However, the knife is more likely to be Neolithic or early Bronze Age in date.

B.1.19 Trench 154 lay north-east of Trench 153 and contained a total of 11 flints from four contexts. The topsoil contained three flints including a single platform flake core. Ditches 15408 and 15403 yielded five and three flints respectively. Ditch 15408 may well be the same ditch as 15308 and had a similar flake-based assemblage. These groups generally had low levels of edge damage and consisted of eight flakes, one of which was retouched. The flakes tended to have hard or indeterminate hammers and displayed plain platforms. These pieces may well constitute a relatively undisturbed later prehistoric assemblage.

B.1.20 Trench 156 contained 18 flints, three from the topsoil and 15 from hollow 15604. The assemblage featured five tools (three from the hollow), two cores, three pieces of irregular waste and eight flakes. Both cores were geared towards flake production and included one levallois core of probable late Neolithic date. The tools comprised two end scrapers and a combination side scraper/notch from the hollow, and a piercer and a denticulate from the topsoil. These pieces were slightly more edge-damaged than the flints in Trenches 153 and 154 and may be residual. However, it is possible that the hollow was some form of working area and that the flints found therein may well relate to its use.

B.1.21 Trench 157 contained 16 flints, one topsoil, seven subsoil and eight from ditch 15705. The assemblage from the ditch largely consisted of flakes (6), an end-and-side scraper on a preparation flake and a quite crude blade that may well be an accidental by-product in a flake assemblage rather than an intentionally fashioned example. The topsoil find was a single platform core that may have been an abandoned preform levallois core, while the subsoil material included six flakes and a piece of irregular waste. Two of the flakes were very squat and it is probable that a large component of this assemblage is later prehistoric in date.

B.1.22 Trench 163 contained 18 flints, six from the topsoil/subsoil and 12 from ditch 16309, fill 16312. Here the assemblage appeared more mixed with a blade and a bladelet being recovered alongside 10 flakes. Also present was a crested flake and a core rejuvenation flake, two pieces of irregular waste and two tools. One scraper fragment was recovered from the ditch, while an awl on an inner flake was present in the topsoil.

B.1.23 Trench 164 contained 11 flints consisting of eight flakes, a bladelet, a piece of irregular waste and a disc scraper on an inner flake. Five of the flints were topsoil finds while three were found in pit 16408, one in pit 16411 and two, including the scraper were found in treethrow 16417. The assemblage is likely to be mixed in date as it includes an early prehistoric bladelet, a Neolithic or early Bronze Age scraper and some squat, later prehistoric flakes.

B.1.24 Trench 183 contained a dense collection of Romano-British features but also yielded 14 flints, nine of which were present in those same features. The assemblage consisted of eight flakes alongside five tools and a core on a flake. Ditch 18309 contained a very fine polished axe butt as well as a retouched blade while pit 18303 had seven flints including one end scraper. A retouched flake and a scraper fragment were found in the topsoil. Many of the tools are formed on thin regular flakes and two display faceted platforms. These, like the axe, are likely to be Neolithic in date. Some of the flakes are very squat and may be later in date and the retouched blade could also be Mesolithic, although a Neolithic date would appear to be more likely. This trench also contained most of the burnt unworked flint, which very probably derives from the use of flint as pot boilers, and might be contemporary with the Roman phase of activity.

B.1.25 Trench 184 also contained significant Roman remains but still yielded 11 flints, four from natural horizons and seven from ditch 18404 in three separate fills. The flints were clearly residual but were quite fresh. They consisted of four flakes, a bladelet, a crested flake and a chip from the ditch, and two scrapers, a blade and a flake from the topsoil or from the surface of the natural.

B.1.26 Trench 186 contained 10 flints from two ditches, six from ditch 18603 and four from ditch 18610. Both ditches had the potential to be prehistoric in date and the flints displayed low levels of edge damage that may indicate that at least some of them might be

contemporary with those features. The assemblage appeared to be mixed and included two tools, a multiplatform flake core, three flakes, two blade forms and two pieces of irregular waste. The tools were both recovered from ditch 18603 and consisted of a piercer on a preparation flake and a side scraper on an inner flake.

B.1.27 Trench 191 contained Roman archaeology that yielded 13 flints. These comprised nine flakes, a blade, an awl, a side scraper and a core on a flake. The flints included five from the topsoil, and four each from ditches 19102 and 19104. The ditch assemblages were clearly residual but had not moved far. The flake component of the assemblage did not appear to be culturally related and the assemblage was likely to be mixed in date.

B.1.28 Trenches 232, 233 and 234 were all located over the same enclosure, possibly Bronze Age or Iron Age in date, and these ditches and some associated pits yielded 23 flints. Ten were found in Trench 232, six in 233 and seven in 234; associated Trench 230 did not yield any flints. The assemblage was generally quite fresh but did include high levels of breakage and burning. The flints consisted of eight flakes, three blade forms, two cores, two pieces of irregular waste, six tools and two sieved chips. The blade forms and some of the flakes look to be early while one levallois flake is very likely to be late Neolithic in date. The tools comprised a knife, a spurred piece, two end scrapers, a piercer and a retouched flake. All were formed on flake blanks. It is possible that much of this assemblage is contemporary with domestic activity associated with this enclosure.

B.1.29 Trench 220 contained 14 flints, 11 from its topsoil and three from the subsoil. The assemblage comprised 10 flakes, one blade and three flake tools. The tools consisted of an end scraper on a core tablet, a fragment from a second scraper and a piercer, the latter two of which were formed on inner flakes. Several of the flakes and tools from this assemblage appear to date to the later Neolithic period. This includes some flakes with faceted platforms, as well as the overall form of the tools and flake blanks.

### *Discussion*

B.1.30 This is clearly an important flint assemblage that is very likely to be predominantly late Neolithic to late Bronze Age in date (there is some possibility that these industries may continue into the early Iron Age). Its tool-heavy character is in general unusual, but this has also been a feature of the assemblages recovered from Fields 1, 2 and 3 to the north, and this may indicate that we are dealing with an important Neolithic and later prehistoric landscape.

B.1.31 Negative cut features may well have been rare here during the Neolithic phase of flint-related activity and it might have been the case that these large tool spreads were related to midden deposits and insubstantial structural elements rather than pit clusters or more substantial structural remains.

B.1.32 These early activities appear to have focused on the use of scrapers and awls/piercers. Although such tools can have a range of uses, both are key to converting hides into useable items such as clothing. Tools related to butchery and the harvesting of materials such as sinew are present in lesser numbers (such as knives and denticulates) suggesting quite logically that the processing of livestock may also have been carried out here. Hunting tools are absent and tools related to the processing of plant remains are very rare in Field 4. As such it may well be that we are seeing a shift in domestic practices away from plant processing and hunting that



were common in the largely early Neolithic Field 1 area, towards activities related to livestock and their conversion into food, clothing and other useable items (such as bone tools).

B.1.33 There is also a sizeable assemblage of flint that is very probably contemporary with ditches and pits of Bronze Age-Iron Age date. These assemblages are largely industrial in nature with fewer tools, such as pit 15304, and reflect the more expedient industries of these periods.

B.1.34 The assemblages from Fields 1, 2 and 4 appear to represent activity spanning the Neolithic to the late Bronze Age, and potentially beyond. It is likely that more extensive investigation in this area would recover a substantial assemblage of flint from these periods.

## B.2 Prehistoric pottery

*By Lisa Brown*

### *Introduction*

B.2.1 The excavations in Field 4 produced only 41 sherds of prehistoric pottery, weighing 165g. The level of abrasion of this small collection is very high, with an average sherd weight (ASW) for the total assemblage of only 4g. Furthermore, the only diagnostic sherd is a small basal fragment of a grog-tempered vessel. These factors present difficulties in characterising and dating the pottery. All of the pottery was recovered from ditch fills with the exception of a single sherd from the topsoil in Trench 153 and five sherds from a tree throw hole in Trench 233 (Table B.1.1).

B.2.2 Comparisons with fabrics from the Field 1 – 3 assemblages along with the other finds and stratigraphic evidence suggests that the collection dates to the Bronze Age and Iron Age, with a few sherds of possible Neolithic date. More precise characterisation and dating of this group will rely on analysis of the combined Otterpool assemblage.

### *Methodology*

B.2.3 Fabrics were identified with the aid of a hand lens and binocular microscope at 20x and 10x magnification, and classified using an alpha-numeric dominant inclusion code, further subdivided on size and frequency of the inclusions, following the recommended guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2011; 2016). The pottery was recorded by in an Excel spreadsheet by context group, feature or deposit type, and feature group. All fragments were counted and weighed. The following characteristics were entered in separate fields where possible: fabric, form, surface treatment, decoration, degree of abrasion, and spot date. Degrees of abrasion are based on three broad categories: (3) high - surface survival minimum, breaks heavily eroded; (2) moderate - surface somewhat preserved but clearly worn; (1) slight - little indication of wear apparent.

### *Summary of the assemblage*

B.2.4 Pottery was recovered from trenches 153, 154, 184, 230, 232, 233, and 234. Details of context groups are presented in Table B.2.1.

Feature	Ctx	NOSH	WT (g)	Fabric	comments	Date
Ditch 15305	15306	3	1	F3		IA
Ditch 15313	15314	2	14	F3		IA

Ditch 15313	15314	1	3	G-		Epreh
Ditch 15403	15405	1	2	F1	Possible fingernail impressed	BA?
Ditch 15705	15706	12	23	G3	Flat basal frags	BA
Ditch 18404	18406	1	7	Q1		IA
Ditch 23008	23009	5	35	F1	Possibly Neolithic	Epreh
Ditch 23202	23203	6	50	F1		Epreh
Ditch 23204	23205	1	5	F1		BA?
Ditch 23304	23307	2	2	F-		?
Ditch 23304	23307	3	2	Q1		IA
Ditch 23308	23310	2	2	G-	Crumb sized	Epreh
Ditch 23402	23403	1	18	F2	Smoothed surface	IA
Subsoil	15301	1	1	F3	Crumb sized	IA?

Table B.2.1: Summary of the prehistoric pottery

### *Fabrics and form*

B.2.5 Five fabrics within three ware groups were identified. These correspond to prehistoric fabrics recorded in the Fields 1 - 3 assemblages (OA 2018c and 2018d).

**F1** Lightly sanded glauconitic clay incorporating sparse to moderate red and black ferrous inclusions, tempered with moderate to abundant ill-assorted coarse white and grey calcined flint pieces 0.5-5mm

**F2** sandy, slightly micaceous, red and black ferrous inclusions, and moderate burnt flint <2mm

**F3** finely sanded glauconitic clay with abundant well-sorted flint inclusions <3mm, some red and black ferrous inclusions

**Q1** medium grade rounded translucent quartz sand and glauconite with moderate red oxides, and very rare white flint <1mm

**G3** Finely sanded soapy fabric with finely crushed grog and rare white calcareous matter

### *The pottery in context*

B.2.6 Grog tempered (G) sherds from ditches 15313, 15705, and 23308 are earlier prehistoric, but of uncertain date. The fact the grog-tempered base from 15705 is flat rather than 'baggy' indicates a later Neolithic or Bronze Age date. However, five sherds from context 23009 belonging to a single vessel in fabric F1, which incorporates poorly sorted burnt flint, look Neolithic, but this also is speculative, and all pottery in this fabric may be Bronze Age. In any case, all of the prehistoric pottery could be residual in this area of the site as a series of Roman ditches to the north-east might be part of the same system. The fabric and treatment of sherds in fabrics F2, F3, and Q1 suggest an Iron Age date, but this is not completely reliable in the absence of any indication of vessel forms.

## B.3 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

*By Edward Biddulph*

### *Introduction*

B.3.1 A total of 450 sherds of pottery, weighing 4340g, 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 3.99 EVEs.

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

- A11 South Spanish amphora fabric
- E40 Shell-tempered ware
- E80 Grog-tempered ware (SOB GT); may include East Sussex ware
- E810 Grog- and sand-tempered ware
- F55 Colchester colour-coated ware
- M29 South-east English buff mortarium fabric
- O10 North Kent (Upchurch) fine oxidised ware
- O20 Sandy oxidised ware
- R16 North Kent (Upchurch) fine grey ware (UPC FR)
- R20 Sandy reduced ware
- R30 Medium sandy reduced ware
- S30 Central Gaulish samian ware (LEZ SA 2)
- W20 Sandy white ware

B.3.4 In addition, the following forms were noted:

- CC Narrow-necked jar
- CD Medium-mouthed jar
- CI Everted rim jar
- CJ Lid-seated jar
- CK 'Cooking-pot'-type jar
- HC Curving-sided bowl
- CN Storage jar
- Cup, Dragendorf form 27
- Cup, Dragendorf form 33
- Dish, Dragendorf form 31

### *Description*

Context	Sherds	Weight (g)	Description	Spot-date
15409	1	3	Body sherd, fabric E80	50 BC-AD 410
16009	2	3	Body sherds, fabric E80	50 BC-AD 410
16306	3	87	Narrow-necked jar (CC), fabric E80 (0.13 EVE)	AD 43-410
16312	2	3	Body sherd, fabric R30 (plus 2 sherd residual pottery in flint-tempered fabric)	AD 43-410
18304	35	178	Everted-rim jar (CI), fabric E80 (0.07 EVE); lid-seated jar (CJ), rim as Lyne 2008, fig. 6.9, no. 163 (0.07 EVE); beaker, fabric R16 (0.07 EVE) Body sherds, fabrics E80, R16, O20	AD 50-250
18305	33	1041	Fabric E80 – jar with everted rim (0.15 EVE), jar (0.07 EVE), jar (0.03 EVE), jar (0.03 EVE); lid-seated jar (CJ), cf. Lyne 2008, fig. 6.9, no. 163, fabric E80 (0.12 EVE); medium-mouthed jar with shoulder cordon, fabric E80 (0.16 EVE); Dish (Drag. 31), fabric S30 (0.05 EVE) Body sherds: fabrics E80, A11	AD 150-200
18306	68	572	Cooking-pot (CK) with acute lattice (deep zone), fabric R30 (0.15 EVE); jar or bowl, fabric R16 (0.25 EVE); medium-mouthed jar (CD), fabric E80 (0.5 EVE); medium-mouthed jar (CD), fabric E80 (0.3 EVE); necked jar with everted rim, joins rim sherd in ctx 18305, fabric E80 (0.07 EVE); jar, fabric E80 (0.09 EVE); jar, fabric E80 (0.03 EVE); jar with everted rim, fabric O20 (0.03 EVE) Body sherds, fabrics R16 (possibly from Monaghan type 4J1), E80, M29	AD 120-160
18310	124	1047	Jar, fabric E80 (0.37 EVE); jar, fabric E80 (0.1 EVE); medium-mouthed jar (CD), fabric E80 (0.03 EVE); lid-seated jar (CJ), fabric E80 (0.06); jar, fabric E80 (0.04 EVE); curving-sided bowl with reeded rim (HC), fabric R20 (0.14 EVE) Body sherds: fabrics O10, O20, E80	AD 70-150
18311	67	603	Cup (Drag. 27), fabric S30 (0.2 EVE); beaker, fabric R16 (0.11 EVE); storage jar (CN), fabric E80 (0.03 EVE); jar, fabric E80 (0.03 EVE); jar, fabric E80 (0.08 EVE) Body sherds, fabrics F55, R16 (?Monaghan type 2G1), O20	AD 120-160
18312	8	40	Body sherds, fabrics E80, O20, R30, R16	AD 50-250
18314	34	291	Cup (Drag. 33), fabric S30 (0.14 EVE); curving-sided bowl (HC) with reeded rim, fabric O20 (0.05 EVE); jar, fabric E80 (0.07 EVE)	AD 120-150
18318	23	120	Bowl with reeded rim, fabric W20 (0.07 EVE); beaker or bowl, fabric O10 (0.03 EVE) Body sherds: fabric E80	AD 70-150
18322	1	3	Body sherd: fabric O10	AD 50-250
18324	17	201	Jar, fabric E80 (0.03 EVE) Body sherds, fabrics E810, E80	50 BC-AD 410
18326	1	1	Small fragment in oxidised fabric	Undated

18402	1	8	Body sherd, fabric E80	50 BC-AD 410
18405	1	2	Body sherd, fabric O10	AD 43-410
18408	2	32	Body sherds, fabric E810	50 BC-AD 410
18409	3	9	Body sherds, fabric E40	50 BC-AD 100
18505	9	36	Body sherds, fabrics E80, R16	AD 50-250
18506	5	30	Bowl with reeded rim, fabric R20 (0.08 EVE) Base sherds, fabric E80	AD 70-150
19011	1	3	Small oxidised fragment	Undated
19106	6	22	?Jar, fabric E80 (0.03 EVE)	50 BC-AD 410
22001	1	3	Body sherd, fabric E80	50 BC-AD 410
22004	2	2	Small fragments of uncertain fabric	Undated
TOTAL	450	4340		

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

B.3.5 Body sherds in a shelly fabric (E40) from context 18409, a fill of ditch 18409, Trench 184, are dated to the late Iron Age or early Roman period.

B.3.6 No context group is certainly dated to the early Roman period. Context groups 15409, 16009, 18324, 18402, 19106 and 22001 contained grog-tempered pottery only and could belong to this period, or indeed the late Iron Age. However, the use of grog tempering, first in the form of 'Belgic' wares and then East Sussex ware, is long-lived in the region, continuing well into the 3rd century AD (Lyne 2008, 207). The pottery may therefore have been deposited later, although the presence of suspected early Roman forms in fabric R16 in mid-Roman contexts points to a degree of residuality.

B.3.7 Some 45% of the assemblage by sherd count was from four context groups dated to the mid to late 2nd century AD: context 18305 and 18306, fills of pit 18303, context 18311, a fill of ditch 18309, and context 18314, fill of ditch 18313. Pottery characteristic of this period included a Drag. 31 dish and Drag. 33 cups in fabric S30 and a 'cooking-pot' derived from black-burnished ware prototypes in fabric R30. These were supported by forms in fabric E80 and bowls with reeded rims in sandy fabrics. Fabric R16 was recorded, but the forms tentatively identified – a carinated beaker (Monaghan type 2G1) and a fine cordoned bowl (Monaghan type 4J1) – are likely to be residual.

B.3.8 Another 45% of the assemblage by sherd count was from context groups dated more broadly to the early/mid-Roman period (c AD 50-250). Contexts 18304, 18310 and 18312 are from features (18303 and 18309) from which mid/late 2nd-century pottery was recovered, and the more broadly dated pottery is consistent with that material. Other groups came from context 18318, fill of ditch 18317, context 18322, fill of posthole 18321, and contexts 18505 and 18506, fills of ditch 18503. All these groups were dated by North Kent products (fabrics O10 and R16) and bowls with reeded rims in fabrics W20 and R20.

B.3.9 Overall, the assemblage spans the Roman period, but has an emphasis on the mid-Roman period (c AD 120-250). It is notable that groups certainly dated to the early Roman period (c AD 43-120) are absent, although the tentative identification of early Roman forms suggests that early Roman activity is represented in the vicinity of the features recorded in Field 4. The chronology of Field 4 contrasts with that of Fields 1, 2 and 3, whose assemblages had an early Roman emphasis. It should be noted, however, that those assemblages were similarly dominated by grog-tempered ware, which, though given a late Iron Age/early Roman date, could have been deposited at a later date.

B.3.10 The condition of the pottery is generally poor. The pottery has an overall mean sherd weight (MSW; weight divided by number of sherds) of 10g, indicating an assemblage of small fragments. While some contexts have relatively high MSW values, these derive from the occasional heavy or large sherd. For instance, context 18305 has a MSW value of 31g, but this value has been skewed by the presence of a body sherd from a Dressel 20 amphora in fabric A11.

B.3.11 The poor condition of the assemblage is also reflected in the rims, which on average only had an average circumference (EVE divided by the number of vessels represented by rim) of 0.11 EVE or 11%. As with MSW, better preserved rims are occasionally present, with EVE values ranging from 3% to 37%.

B.3.12 The condition the assemblage suggests that the pottery has been subject to multiple episodes of disturbance in marginal features away from principal areas of use. This is in contrast to the pottery from Fields 2 and 3, which was better preserved and may have been found closer to the settlement core. The presence of wares imported from the continent (fabrics S30 and A11) and from regional sources (fabrics R16 and O10) is also of interest, pointing to a settlement that had good access to trade networks in the early and late Roman periods, and to inhabitants who were conversant with continental forms of dining.

#### ***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, SGRP, MPRG 2016).

## **B.4 Post-medieval pottery**

*By John Cotter*

B.4.1 Two sherds of post-medieval pottery weighing 83g were recovered from two contexts. These are of relatively modern date. Given the small size of the assemblage a separate catalogue has not been constructed and instead the pottery is simply described and spot-dated below. No further work is recommended. Fabric codes referred to are those of the Kent fabric type series housed at Canterbury Archaeological Trust and which the author helped to develop. Medieval (and some post-medieval) Kent fabrics are fully described in a report on pottery from Townwall Street, Dover (Cotter 2006). London area codes have also been provided (MoLA 2014). Other than for dating purposes the pottery has no value. No further work is recommended.

B.4.2 Context (15804) Spot-date c 1830-1900:

Description: 1 sherd (13g). Flat base from a large dish in Staffordshire-type refined whiteware, possibly from the undecorated area of a transfer-printed vessel (Fabric LPM14; London code REFW).

B.4.3 Context (16300) Spot-date c 1835-1900:

Description: 1 sherd (70g). Complete pulley-type (or mushroom-shaped) rim (diameter 56mm) from a large spirits flagon in English stoneware with a Bristol-type glaze over a light brown slip (Fabric LPM10C; London code ENGS BRST).

## B.5 Clay tobacco pipe

*By John Cotter*

B.5.1 A single piece of clay pipe weighing 7g was recovered. This has not been separately catalogued but is described below. As the combination of decoration on this piece is unusual, it is recommended that it should be illustrated and published in any final publication.

B.5.2 Context (15801) Spot-date: c 1820-1900

Description: 1 piece (7g). Fresh bowl profile. Most of the right half (relative to the smoker) is missing and none of the stem survives (which may have borne a maker's mark). The basic bowl form is of standard mid/late 19th-century type, though rather small, similar in form to wooden briar pipes. It falls into the broad category of highly decorated 'novelty' pipes, which were very popular during this period, and into the start of the 20th century. It is decorated all over with moulded conical spines or spikes - like a briar - seven of which survive. The front and back mould-seams of the bowl are also decorated with a line of finely moulded foliage - vaguely resembling laurel leaves in shape (as opposed to commoner acorn or oakleaf seams). While both types of decoration are not unusual, it is very unusual to find both on a single bowl. As the foliage seams run across any spines occurring on the seamline this would have required a purpose-made mould. The pipe may be a local product - a hybrid of popular decoration styles. It should be illustrated and published at some stage.

## B.6 Fired clay and ceramic building material

*By Cynthia Poole*

### *Introduction*

B.6.1 A small quantity of fired clay and ceramic building material was recovered from the evaluation trenches in Field 4. Fired clay amounting to 27 fragments weighing 149g was recovered by hand excavation and from a sieved sample from ditch and pit fills in trench 183. Two further blocks (486g) may be natural shelly mudstone and lack any evidence of utilisation. Ten fragments of ceramic building material weighing 217g were recovered from topsoil, ditch, pit and posthole fills in trenches 146, 158, 162, 183, 185 and 230.

### *Methodology*

B.6.2 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), which can be added to as excavation progresses. The record includes quantification, fabric type, form, surface finish, dimensions and significant characteristics. The assemblage is summarised by context in Table B.6.1 below. Fabrics were characterised on macroscopic features and with the aid of x20 hand lens and assigned to fabric types defined in the preceding evaluations.

B.6.4 The fired clay was all made in a very fine sandy – silty micaceous clay fired to varying shades of red, orange, brown, brown and grey (Fabric A). All fragments are undiagnostic, and few retain any evidence of shape. A single flat moulded surface is the only feature where any deliberate shaping exists. Function cannot be determined for any of the fired clay, though it is most likely that the material originates from oven or hearth structures.

B.6.5 The fired clay cannot be dated more closely than prehistoric to medieval during which time fired clay was utilised and must necessarily be phased from associated dateable artefacts. Most of the fired clay was found in ditch and pit fills containing associated Roman pottery of middle Roman date, with which it is likely to be contemporary.

B.6.6 The ceramic building material comprised Roman and post-medieval tile. The Roman tile was made in Fabric B, an orange red fine sandy clay containing inclusions of red-maroon iron oxide or ferruginous clay pellets. One piece was a fragment of the flange of a tegula roofing tile. The flange is rounded with undercutting finger groove along the inner base angle and two finger grooves running along the top. It measures 49mm high and 28-30mm wide indicating a slight taper along its length. The second was a plain flat tile fragment of indeterminate form and is tentatively assigned a Roman date, though it was found in a modern posthole. The tegula was found in the upper fill of ditch 18309.

B.6.7 The post-medieval roof tile was made in an orange-red fine sandy clay sometimes with fine cream calcareous flecking, rare medium quartz sand grains or red round argillaceous pellets or iron oxide inclusions. The tiles measured 11-12mm thick. All are probably fragments of peg tile though only one had part of a diamond peg hole centred 18 and 25mm from the top and side edges respectively. Most is dated to 16th- to 18th-century, though one thinner example 10mm thick with a slightly neater finish may be a little later, probably 18th- to 19th-century. The post-medieval tile was found in topsoil and modern ditch, posthole and pit fills.

Table B.6.1: Summary of the fired clay and ceramic building material

Cntxt	Sample No	Nos	Wt (g)	Material	Form	Fabric	Spot date
14600	~	1	19	CBM	Roof: peg tile	D	Postmedieval
14600	~	1	39	CBM	Roof: flat	D	Postmedieval
15804	~	1	13	CBM	Roof: flat	D	Postmedieval
15806	~	1	7	CBM	Roof: flat	D	Postmedieval
16203	~	1	22	CBM	Roof: flat	D	Postmedieval
18310	~	1	87	CBM	Tegula	B	Roman
18512	~	1	4	CBM	Roof: flat	D	Postmedieval
18516	~	1	20	CBM	Flat tile	B	Roman?
23003	~	2	6	CBM	Roof: flat	D	Postmedieval
18305	<102>	3	11	FC	Indeterminate	Q	Preh-Med
18305	~	7	31	FC	Indeterminate	A	Preh-Med
18306	~	3	15	FC	Indeterminate	A	Preh-Med
18310	~	8	72	FC	Indeterminate	A	Preh-Med
18311	~	6	20	FC	Indeterminate	B	Preh-Med
18306	~	2	486	Stone?	Mudstone?	-	Undated

## B.7 Stone

*By Ruth Shaffrey*



B.7.1 Two pieces of stone were retained and submitted for analysis. Neither of these is worked although one lump of friable shelly stone is burnt (ctx 18307; 503g). Both pieces of stone can be discarded.

## B.8 Metals

*By Ian Scott*

B.8.1 There are 26 fragments of metal representing possibly 14 objects, and most (number objects = 9; number frags = 20) are from context 15804. The fragment of shotgun cartridge (No 9, context 15804) is clearly of recent origin, and the metal vessel rim fragments (Nos 11 & 12) and perhaps the small sheet iron fragments (No 13) from the same context are probably quite recent in date. The whole group can therefore be dated as 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century. The remaining pieces (5 objects and 6 fragments), which comprise nails, a bar, a rod and strip binding, are from contexts dated by pottery to the Roman period.

Table B.7.1. Description of metal finds

Context	No	Description
18305	1	<b>Nail or tack</b> , tip of stem only. Fe. Not measured. Sample <102>
18311	2	Probable <b>binding</b> comprising narrow strip of half round section with an expansion at one end. Encrusted. Fe. L: 92mm; W: 14; Expansion W: c 24mm.
18311	3	<b>Bar fragment</b> , heavily encrusted. Very slight magnetic response. Fe. L: 54mm.
18311	4	<b>Bar or nail fragment</b> , encrusted. Fe. L: 39mm.
18506	5	<b>Nail</b> with detached near circular head slightly domed. (2 x frags). Fe. L extant: 58mm. Sf 102
15804	6	<b>Rod</b> , right angle bend, possibly pointed at one end. Circular section. Fe. L extended: c 280mm.
15804	7	<b>Thick wire or thin rod</b> (3 x fragments, 2 refit). Fe. L: 35mm & 35mm.
15804	8	<b>Bar fragment</b> , encrusted. Fe. L: 52mm.
15804	9	Probable <b>shotgun cartridge</b> , eroded base of with percussion cap. (2 x frags). Cu alloy. Not measured.
15804	10	<b>Tin can</b> , 3 x small fragments from the rim. Fe. Not measured
15804	11	<b>Vessel rim</b> . 2 x refitting fragments from the rim of a metal plate or bowl. The outer edge is rolled over. Encrusted. Fe. 68mm x 30mm. Rim D: c 240-250mm
15804	12	<b>Vessel rim</b> . 2 x fragments from the rim of a metal plate or bowl. Slightly curved on section and possibly with rolled over outer edge. Encrusted. Fe. 81mm x 32mm. Rim D: c 250-270mm
15804	13	<b>Sheet</b> . 7 x small sheet fragments, some possibly from vessels. Fe. Not measured.

## B.9 Glass

*By Ian Scott*

B.9.1 Three small fragments of glass were recovered, all from modern context 15804. These comprise two sherds from vessels and a small piece of window glass. None of the glass need date earlier the 19th century.

## B.10 Coal and slag

*By Geraldine Crann*

Context	Description
18516	Coal: 1 fragment, 86g
19300	Slag: 4 fragments, 84g

Table B.9.1. Coal and slag

## APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

### C.1 Environmental Samples

*By Sharon Cook*

#### **Introduction**

C.1.1 Five bulk samples were taken from the evaluation of Field 4 at Otterpool, Stanford, Kent, primarily for the retrieval of Charred Plant Remains (CPR) and artefacts.

#### **Method**

C.1.2 The CPR bulk samples were processed at Oxford Archaeology using a modified Siraf-type water flotation machine. The flots were collected in a 250µm mesh and heavy residues in a 500µm mesh and dried. The residue fractions were sorted by eye while the flot material was sorted using a low power (x10) binocular microscope to extract cereal grains and chaff, smaller seeds and other quantifiable remains.

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

#### **Results**

C.1.4 Table C.1.1 lists the charred taxa identified from each CPR sample in Field 4.

C.1.5 The majority of samples from this area produced relatively small flots comprising charcoal with varying levels of external encrustation and little or no other CPR. Sample 102 by contrast, which is dated to the middle Roman period, contains a large quantity of charred material including cereal grains, chaff and the seeds of wild plants. Samples 103 and 15300, which are currently undated, produced small quantities of charred material.

C.1.6 Pottery was present in the residues of samples 101 and 102 and fired clay in sample 102, flint in samples 103 and 15301, burnt flint in 102, and an iron object was recovered from sample 102. All will be dealt with in the relevant Finds reports. No finds were present in sample 15300.

#### **Discussion**

C.1.7 The material in sample 102 is typical for Roman sites of this date. Unfortunately, the material is in poor condition as a result of damage from burning, which has resulted in the majority of cereal grains being unidentifiable. Given the large quantity of glume base fragments, the majority of the unidentified grain is likely to be wheat (*Triticum* sp.) which is also the most common cereal among the identified grains. Although the glume base fragments are generally in poor condition, a small number are sufficiently well preserved to identify as spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*), which is consistent with the Roman date. There is also a small amount of barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grain but insufficient to confirm if this was sown

as a crop in its own right. The oat/brome (*Avena/Bromus*) is likely to be a crop contaminant, as are the majority of wild plant seeds including vetches (*Vicia/Lathyrus*).

C.1.8 Detached embryos and coleoptiles are an indication that at least some of the grain may have started to sprout, although the large amount of crop waste within the sample means this is likely to be from accidental spoilage rather than deliberate processes such as malting. The deposit is similar to Roman and Iron Age samples elsewhere on site, particularly in Field 3, but the quantity of seeds is greater, and may be an indication that this material is (at least in part) the result of sieving or other crop processing to remove contaminants.

C.1.9 Sample 103 from pit 23203, which is a pit containing only struck flint, contains small fragments of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*) as well as the charcoal. Hazelnuts are often found in charred plant remains from earlier prehistoric pits, although only a single possible fragment of flint debitage was found within the residue. The hazelnut shell should yield enough material for radiocarbon dating if required.

C.1.10 Sample 15300, which is from an Iron Age ditch fill, contains material like that from other Iron Age and Early Roman features found in the evaluation.

### ***Recommendations***

C.1.11 If further excavation is carried out, it is recommended that sampling should take place, ideally from a range of features across the site. This sampling should be carried out in accordance with the most recent sampling guidelines (eg. Oxford Archaeology, 2017 and English Heritage, 2011)

C.1.12 The flots warrant retention at least until all archaeological works on this site are complete, when the relationships of these features are better understood, at which point a final decision on discard and retention can be made.

Sample no.	Context no.	Area/Trench	Sample vol. (L)	Feature/Deposit	Date	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
101	18409	184	20	Basal fill of Ditch [18410]	LIA/ER	5	++						Mostly modern material including roots, insects and seeds. Charcoal is generally in clean condition.
102	18305	183	40	Middle fill of Pit [18303]	Mid Roman	50	+++	++++	++++	++++			Large amounts of small fragmented charred material. External encrustation on all material. Grain is very clinkered. 100+ glume base fragments, 100+ indet cerealia, 16 <i>Avena/Bromus</i> , 1 <i>Avena</i> sp., 1 <i>Bromus</i> sp., 25+ <i>Triticum</i> sp., 11 <i>Hordeum</i> sp., 14 detached embryos – some sprouting, 6 coleoptiles, 3 rachis fragments. 23 <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> 4-2mm, 30+ <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> <2mm. 3 <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , 30+ <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , 100+ <i>Rumex</i> spp., 50+ <i>Juncus</i> sp., 100+ small Fabaceae ( <i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> ), 25+ grass seeds, 2 Papaveraceae, 13 Cyperaceae, 4 <i>Stellaria</i> sp., 120+ cf <i>Galium</i> sp., 13 <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., 1 <i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i> , 100+ unid seeds.
103	23203	232	20	Single fill of Pit [23202]	U/D	25	++++					++	Rich in modern roots. Charcoal is heavily encrusted. 22 fragments of <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell.
15300	15306	153	40	Upper fill of Ditch [15305]	U/D	20	+++	+	++	+			Mostly modern roots and straw. 7 fragments of glume base, 1 <i>Triticum</i> sp. 1 indet cerealia, 1 indet seed.
15301	15304	153	40	Single fill of Pit [15303]	U/D	20	++						Mostly modern roots and straw. Charcoal has slight external encrustation. No other CPR.

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

Table 1: The charred plant material from Field 4

## C.2 Animal Bone

*By Lee G. Broderick*

- B.2.1 A total of 6 animal bone specimens were recovered from Field 4, all collected by hand. Features on the site were dated by associated ceramic finds, principally to the middle Roman period.
- B.2.2 The assemblage was in poor condition (Behrensmeyer (1978) stage 5 recorded for the modern specimen, not recorded for unidentified specimens or teeth) but included domestic cattle (*Bos taurus taurus*) as well as caprine (sheep [*Ovis aries*] and/or goat [*Capra hircus*]) teeth.
- B.2.3 The paucity of animal bones present is consistent with the results from Fields 1-3. Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material
- B.2.4 The assemblage should not be retained.

	AD70-150	AD120-160	AD150-200	Modern
domestic cattle			3	
caprine	1			
caprine?				1
large mammal		1		
<b>Total Mammal</b>	1	1	3	1
<b>Total NISP</b>	1	1	3	1
<b>Total NSP</b>	1	1	3	1

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

Context	NSP	Mass (g)
15804	1	5
18305	3	25
18306	1	14
18310	1	4

Table C.2.2: NSP and total mass per context

## C.3 Wood

*By Julia Meen*

- C.3.1 Two pieces of wood were recovered from, respectively, contexts 18512 and 18515. Initial examination of the condition of the wood in the field suggested that both might be modern, implying a modern date for the two contexts. Further analysis of the two fragments was undertaken at the Environmental Laboratory at Oxford Archaeology South, in order to

determine wood species and to establish whether the material was indeed modern. Both pieces were initially examined at low magnification on the cleaned transverse section, and a thin section from each piece was then mounted onto slides and examined at x50 magnification using a Brunel Metallurgical SP-400BD microscope under transmitted light.

C.3.2 The two pieces of wood were found to be very similar in character. They are almost certainly ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), and almost certainly modern. The wood is non-charred, was not from a waterlogged context, and the appearance of the wood does not suggest that it was preserved through waterlogging, being firm and non-spongey in texture. Most tellingly, both pieces have fresh insect damage and the surfaces are covered in fresh spiders' webs. The wood is ring porous, but the earlywood, which is more diagnostic for species identification, has been almost completely consumed by xylophagous insects and has been turned to a fine powder. However, the latewood shows a number of characteristics that are suggestive of *Fraxinus*: the small latewood vessels are radially paired and have paratracheal parenchyma; apotracheal parenchyma was also present; and rays were 1-3 cells wide.

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## APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

<b>Site name:</b>	Otterpool Park, Sellindge, Kent
<b>Site code:</b>	STOT 17
<b>Grid Reference</b>	610800 135800
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date and duration:</b>	March and April 2018
<b>Area of Site</b>	***
<b>Location of archive:</b>	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.
<b>Summary of Results:</b>	<p>This report is concerned with Field 4, comprising Trenches 140-164, 182-186, 190-193, 200, 220, 230, and 232-234. The remaining trenches within the range of 140-234 were initially planned for Field 4, but when the scope of the evaluation changed from full coverage to evaluation targeted on areas of high archaeological potential, it was agreed with the client that these would not be excavated at this stage. The trenches form two groups, one in the northern and one in the central area of Field 4, with one further trench in the south-west corner of the field.</p> <p>Undated ditches were discovered in approximately one third of the trenches in the northern area. These were generally not visible on the geophysical survey and could not be clearly related to datable activity. Several features including a hollow and a deep pit that contained only struck flint may be of earlier prehistoric date, and a pit and a ditch on the south side of this area were dated to the later Bronze Age by flint or pottery. The assemblage of flint suggests the area was used in the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age, possibly with an emphasis on hide working.</p> <p>Two rectilinear enclosures were identified by the geophysical survey in the centre of Field 4, one north-east of the other. These were both aligned N-S/E-W. The north-eastern enclosure had very straight sides and sharp corners, and was dated to the middle Roman period. Internal pits and ditches suggest that this included domestic activity, and was a rural settlement.</p> <p>The south-western enclosure had a straight north side, but the other sides bowed slightly, and the corners were more rounded. The ditches of this enclosure did not produce many datable finds, although no Roman pottery was found in this area and the indications are that these ditches are of early/middle Iron Age date. Few internal features were found, and none with Iron Age finds, but a possible posthole may indicate that structures survive.</p> <p>The trench excavated in the south-west corner of Field 4 was dug to investigate a cropmark visible on Google Earth that the Senior Archaeological Officer of KCC felt might indicate a sub-circular enclosure. The trench did not, however, find any features corresponding to the cropmark, and it was concluded that this had been produced by a geological anomaly.</p>