

An Archaeological Evaluation at Laslett's Yard,
Marshborough Road, Woodnesborough, Kent
CT13 0PE



NGR: 630633 156928
Site Code: LMW-EV-15
(Planning Reference: DOV/14/00037)

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Report for
Murston Construction Ltd

SWAT. ARCHAEOLOGY

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2. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in March 2015 by SWAT Archaeology on land at Laslett's Yard, Woodnesborough in advance of a residential development (Planning Reference DOV/14/00037). The evaluation revealed pits, post holes and ditches with archaeological features evident in all five trenches. Trench 1, which ran parallel to Marshborough Road contained at least eight features, of which four were sampled by hand excavation. Trench 2 revealed four features of which one was sampled. Trench 3 held three features including one recent pet burial and Trenches 4 and 5 contained ditches aligned roughly east/west.

3. INTRODUCTION

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Murston Construction Ltd to carry out an archaeological evaluation in advance of the construction of thirteen dwellings and accompanying access and parking at the above site. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification (KCC 2014) and in discussion with the Archaeological Heritage Officer, Kent County Council. The evaluation commenced on 28th March 2015.

4. SITE DESCRIPTION AND TOPOGRAPHY

The development site was located on a triangular plot of roughly level ground at the junction of Marshborough Road and Beacon Lane on the outskirts of the village of Woodnesborough. The site was bounded to the northeast by Marshborough Road, to the south by Beacon Lane and to the west and northwest by the gardens of a neighbouring property. The remainder of the development site to the east was taken up by two agricultural buildings used for vegetable storage and distribution.

The village evolved on a strategic promontory that overlooked the Straits of Dover approximately 6k to the east and was next to the north-south aligned Roman Road

that connected the fort of Rutupiae (Richborough) with the Roman port of Dubris (Dover). Sited at approximately 30m aOD, the area evaluated was the grassed plot at the northwestern end of the property which was formerly used for growing vegetables. According to the British Geological Survey the underlying solid geology consisted of sand of the Lambeth Group, with no superficial geology recorded. During the evaluation, superficial geology in the form of brickearth was seen capping the sand geology in Trenches 1 and 2.

5. PLANNING BACKGROUND

A planning application (DOV/14/00037) for the construction of thirteen dwellings and associated access and parking was submitted and approved by Dover District Council (DDC) and thereby requested that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken in order to determine the possible impact of the development on any archaeological remains. The Local Planning Authority (DDC) placed the following Condition (11) on the planning consent:

No development shall take place until the applicant(s), or their agents or successors in title, has or have secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded.

Requirements for the archaeological evaluation comprised trial trenching targeting a representative 4% sample of the impact area with five trenches (Fig. 2) designed to establish whether there were any archaeological deposits at the site that may have been affected by the proposed development.

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL and HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The village of Woodnesborough is situated alongside a major Roman Road that linked Richborough Fort (Rutupiae) with the port of Dover (Dubris), and

this transport link has been utilised for the past 2,000 years. While many sections of the Roman Road have fallen out of modern usage, such as the route visible as a cropmark north of the village of Marshborough (Heritage Environment Record – HER TR 25 NE 13), much of it has been adopted as a modern tarmac road such as Foxborough Hill to the south. It is along Foxborough Hill that the site of an Anglo Saxon burial mound called The Mount (HER TR 35 NW 38) and related artefacts were located. The artefacts were disturbed from their place of deposit during sand quarrying in the 19th century. On the opposite side of the road, at Foxborough Close, a watching brief revealed a possible Anglo Saxon pit containing quern fragments and pottery sherds from a single vessel dating from the 5th-7th century (HER TR 35 NW 246). Also south of Laslett's Yard, a possible field boundary Medieval pottery was found during an archaeological evaluation in 1995 at Church Farm (TR 35 NW 214).

Southeast of the site is a Medieval moat at Grove Manor Farm which is now a Schedule Ancient Monument (SAM), and according to Hasted, it was the Manor of Grove that can be traced back to the reign of Edward II (TR 35 NW 42). Another moated site (TR 35 NW 877) northeast of the development site is located at Parsonage Farm.

West of Laslett's Yard is a number of ancient sites and the sites of metal detected finds. These include cropmarks that suggest the path of a Roman Road (TR 35 NW 819) seen in the 2007 and 2008 Google Earth images, a group of six ring ditches (TR 25 NE 237) including the site of the Bronze Age Ringlemere Cup (TR 25 NE 83) and three Anglo Saxon silver pennies (TR 35 NW 866), (TR 35 NW 867) and (TR 35 NW 868).

7. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The main aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine whether any significant archaeological remains survived on the site, and if so, to ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, character, significance and condition of the archaeological remains. The results of the fieldwork and subsequent assessment of

the cultural material retrieved would offer guidance on the possibility of further mitigation measures if needed.

8. METHODOLOGY

Trial trenching was carried out on the 28th of March 2015 with the excavation of five 20m long by 1.8m wide trenches. Trench location was agreed prior to the excavation between KCC and SWAT for the trenches to be located within the footprint of the new build. Excavation was carried out using a tracked 13 tonne 360 ° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, removing the overburden to the top of the first recognisable archaeological horizon or natural, under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist. A further 5m contingency of trenching was put in place to further investigate significant archaeology, if found. The trenches were subsequently hand-cleaned. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the specification. A single context recording system was used to record the deposits which were trench specific, and context recording numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the KCC Specification and the CifA Standards and Guidance.

9. MONITORING

Curatorial monitoring was carried out during the course of the evaluation in the form of site visits and email correspondence.

10. RESULTS

Nineteen features were identified during the evaluation, with the majority clustered in Trenches 1 and 2. Trench 3 contained two isolated features and one modern pet burial and Trenches 4 and 5 revealed a pair of parallel ditches running east-west. Many of the pit features in Trenches 1-3 were only just visible within the evaluated areas. Features that were mostly within the trenches were sampled to ascertain the date and character of the archaeology.

A common stratigraphic sequence was identified throughout the evaluated area consisting of the natural geology in the form of clayey silty sands of the Lambeth group (203), (302), (402) and (502) overlain in Trenches 1 and 2 by a superficial

natural deposit of brickearth (102) and (202). The natural sand geology was not visible in Trench 1, and features were seen to cut both the superficial and the solid geology. A thick layer of subsoil (101), (201), (301), (401) and (501) up to 0.43m thick in Trench 3 sealed the natural geologies and was overlain by rich humic topsoil (100), (200), (300), (400) and (500) up to 0.38m thick.

Trench 1 (Plate 1)

Trench 1 was aligned southeast-northwest and measured 20.25m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.66m deep and was located at the northern end of the development site, running parallel to Marshborough Road. According to the development plan, Trench 1 was located in the area of Plots 7 and 8, and therefore the archaeology would be impacted upon during construction. At least nine features were identified within the trench, and four were sampled via hand excavation.

Pit [104] was located at the extreme southeast end of the trench and was oblong in shape, measuring 1.32m long, 0.72m wide and up to 0.25m deep with steep edges of between 40°-50°, tapering to a concave base. The pit was filled by (103), a soft, mid brownish grey clayey silty sand with rare well rounded flint pebbles and rare carbon. Animal bone and late Anglo Saxon pottery dated to c. 750-850 AD was recovered from this feature.

Running roughly southeast-northwest and appearing to turn northeast-southwest was a narrow gully [116] which measured at least 7.60m long, up to 0.40m wide and 0.10m deep. This shallow gully was cut by pits [104], [106] and [108] and was filled by (115), a mid brownish grey clayey silty sand with rare carbon. No artefacts were found in this context.

Three subcircular pits were located in close proximity, of which two were excavated. Pit [110] was only just visible in the northeast edge of the trench. Pit [106] measured at least 1.48m long, 1.20 m wide and 0.30m deep with steep, stepped northwest edge and a southeast edge of approximately 35° breaking to an undulating base. This pit cut gully (115)/[116] and contained two deposits. The primary fill (120) was made up of sterile redeposited brickearth slumped along the edge of the feature. This deposit was partially sealed by (105), a mid brownish grey clayey silty sand with common carbon flecks and rare well rounded flint pebbles. Artefacts found within

this context included rare, residual early Roman pottery, daub, animal bone and two struck flints. One struck flint appeared to be an oblique arrowhead reworked from a 'chance' flake as opposed to being deliberately prepared and a medium sized fragment of 'gritty', non-local stone which may have been part of a quern/mill stone was also found.

Roughly 1m northwest of pit [106] was pit [108] which also cut gully [116] where the linear turned northeast. This pit was more circular than pit [106], and was first thought to be a well until the flat base was reached at a depth of 0.43m from the top of the cut which measured 1.10m long and 1m wide with near vertical edges. The primary fill of this pit, like its neighbour, was a slumped deposit of redeposited brickearth (119) along its northwest side which was barren of cultural material. The main deposit (107) consisted of mid brownish grey clayey silty sand with occasional carbon and rare small rounded flint pebbles. Frequent animal bone and rare sherds of pottery dating to c. 750-850 AD and daub pieces were found within this context.

Pit [110] was located 1.90m northwest of this feature, and as mentioned earlier, was left unexcavated as only 0.25m was visible within the evaluation trench. Other unexcavated features included a large curving linear [114] measuring at least 4m long and 3m wide which was located at the northwest end of Trench 1 and extended well beyond the limit of excavation. A pit or large post hole [112] measuring approximately 0.5m across appeared to have a relationship with the curvilinear, and two small post holes or stake holes were also located close to these features. A pit [118] measuring at least 1.10m long and at least 0.60m wide was seen extending beyond the southwest limit of the excavation.

Trench 2 (Plate 2)

Trench 2 was located within the locality of Plot 6, and therefore the features found within this trench would be impacted on by the development. The trench was aligned northwest-southeast and measured 20.20m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.67m deep. Four features were identified within the trench of which one, pit [207] was excavated. Two other pits of a form similar to those in Trench 1 were filled with deposits very much like the Trench 1 features, and this suggests they may have been part of a pit group concentrated near Marshborough Road. It was within this trench

that the capping of brickearth (202) at the north eastern half of the trench gave way to the Lambeth sands (203), and it is worth noting that the four features in this trench were located in this area of brickearth.

Pit [207] measured 1.70m long, up to 0.64m wide and up to 0.15m deep with 30° edges that broke to a concave, slightly rounded base. The fill (206) of this pit was composed of soft mid greyish brown sandy silty clay with rare sub angular and sub rounded flints. Not artefacts were found except for a small piece of burnt flint. This fill was significantly different in appearance to the greyer deposits found in the other pits suggesting a different date and type of deposition.

The other two pits within Trench 2 were unexcavated, but pit [205], which may have been more than one feature, measured at least 2m long and at least 0.54m wide and was oblong in shape. Pit [209], roughly 1.25m west of pit [207] was sub rectangular and measured at least 1m long and 0.75m wide. Both these features were filled by mid brown grey sandy silty clay similar to the deposits within the features in Trench1.

A northwest/southeast aligned gully [211] approximately 0.35m wide was seen running from the north western edge of the trench for approximately 0.50m where it appeared to fade out. As it was on the same alignment as the gully in Trench 1, further mitigation may reveal if they are the same linear feature.

Trench 3 (Plate 3)

Trench 3 was aligned east-northeast/west-southwest and was located in the centre of the site which, according to the development plan, will be earmarked for parking and access. The trench measured 20.60m long, 1.8m wide and 0.86m deep. A live iron water pipe was located at the western end of the trench, and a baulk was left unexcavated to protect it.

Of the three features seen in this trench, one was a modern pet burial [306] containing a leather collar with small copper alloy tag in addition to the skeleton of a dog. The rounded corner of a pit [304] was located along the northern edge of the trench, but only 0.35m was visible from the edge, and was not excavated. One 'fresh' sherd of early Roman pottery was found on the surface of this feature when it was hand cleaned. At the western end of the trench a pit or terminus [308] measuring

0.75m long and 0.60m wide and aligned south-southeast/north-northwest was seen protruding from the eastern section.

Trench 4 (Plate 4)

Trench 4 was located at the western edge of the site and ran parallel to Beacon Lane and was aligned southeast/northwest and measured 20m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.85m deep. The iron water pipe seen in Trench 3 continued into Trench 4 to a standpipe at the edge of the property next to Beacon Lane. As in Trench 3, a baulk was left to protect the pipe. According to the development plan Plot 10 may impact on the archaeology within this trench.

Only one feature was visible in Trench 4, and it was situated at the southeast end where it was cut by the water pipe. This linear [404] was aligned east/west and measured at least 5.25m long and at least 0.85m wide and continued into Trench 5 as [504]. Due to the protective baulk for the live water pipe, little of the ditch was visible, and an intervention through the ditch would not have offered a complete profile of the feature.

Trench 5 (Plate 5)

Trench 5 was located in the southern end of the development site and was aligned north/south. The trench measured 20m long, 1.8m wide and was up to 0.80m deep. According to the development plan, Plot 11 was located in the area of this trench.

A 3.5m long, 3m wide modern rubble-filled soak away associated with the neighbouring farm buildings was evident near the southern end of the trench and would have destroyed any archaeological features. Further north, two east/west aligned ditches were exposed. The more southern of the two linears [504] measured at least 1.8m long, up to 0.83m wide at its western end, narrowing to 0.61m at its eastern limit in the trench and up to 0.20m deep and had shallow edges of roughly 20°-30° breaking to a concave base. This ditch was filled by (503), a soft mid greyish brown sandy silty clay with rare well-rounded flint pebbles, but was sterile of cultural material. Approximately 1.30m north of ditch [504] was ditch [506] which was at least 1.8m long, 1.05m wide and up to 0.30m deep with a steep north edge of roughly 45° and a more shallow southern edge of 30° which broke to a v-shaped

base to the north. This ditch was filled with very stiff dark greyish brown sandy silty clay with a high proportion of clay in the matrix unlike any other deposit on this site. Inclusions took the form of well sorted small rounded flint pebbles, but no artefacts. One of these two ditches continued into Trench 4.

11. FINDS

The majority of the finds from the site were deposited in the pits located in Trench 1 including animal bone, residual struck flints and rare sherds of pottery. Pit [104] produced one sherd of 'fresh' late Saxon pottery dated to c. 850-1050 AD. Residual struck flints were found in pits (104)/[105] and (106)/[107], with a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age (c. 2800-2000 BC) oblique arrowhead found in pit [105] along with one sherd of possibly residual early Roman pottery. Pit [107] also contained Saxon pottery sherds dating from c. 750-850 AD.

In Trench 3 a surface find found while cleaning back the feature was that of a 'fresh' early Roman pottery sherd.

12. DISCUSSION

The evaluation site at Laslett's Yard was characterised by a concentration of pits and other features along the north eastern edge of the site, especially in Trenches 1 and 2. Anglo Saxon pottery was retrieved from two of these pits. Residual Roman pottery was also found on the development site in Trenches 1 and 3 which was not surprising considering the site's close proximity to a Roman Road, and even earlier cultural material in the form of struck flints, possibly as early as late Neolithic, attested to the area's strategic location on the promontory, where the vista reached to the Straits of Dover to the east.

While the north eastern half of the site was littered with pits and other features, the south western half was lightly occupied with ditches seen in Trenches 4 and 5, suggesting possible agricultural activity with field divisions. Unfortunately no dating material was found during the excavation of the ditch interventions, so it was impossible to phase these linears in relation to the other features found during the evaluation.

There was a noticeable colour difference between many of the features in Trenches 1 and 2 which were so dark, at first the author thought they were post Medieval, and the much lighter coloured deposits within the ditches in Trenches 4 and 5 and a few of the other features in Trenches 2 ((206)/[207]) and 3 ((303)/[304] and (307)/[308]).

13. CONCLUSION

The archaeological evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification. The removal of overburden and subsoil revealed a number of archaeological features in the form of ditches, pits, post and stake-holes. Intervention slots were hand dug to ascertain the character, and if possible, date of the features. Three pits in Trench 1 produced diagnostic pottery with pits [104] and [108] containing Anglo Saxon sherds. Roman pottery, both residual and (possibly) contemporary, was found in Trenches 1 and 3 suggesting earlier activity in the area, along with residual struck flints dating from the late Neolithic to early Bronze Age.

14. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

SWAT would like to thank Murston Construction Ltd for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to Ben Found, Heritage Officer, Kent County Council for his advice and assistance. The author supervised the fieldwork and was assisted by Mark Denyer. Illustrations were produced by Jonny Madden for *Digitise This*. The project was managed by Paul Wilkinson, and the report was written by Julie Martin.

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Kent County Council (KCC), (2014) *Specification for an archaeological evaluation of land at Laslett's Yard, Marshborough Road, Woodnesborough near Sandwich, Kent CT13 0PE.*

Maps

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1871-1890)

Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition (1897-1900)

Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition (1907-1923)

Ordnance Survey 4th Edition (1929-1952)

Websites

British Geological Survey <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Exploring Kent's Past <http://webapps.kent.gov.uk/HeritageGIS/Map.aspx>

Appendices

LASLETT'S YARD, MARSHBOROUGH ROAD, WOODNESBOROUGH EVALUATION 2015 (LMW-EV-15)

Assessment

Four categories of archaeological finds were recovered during this evaluation – pottery (4 sherds weighing 46gms), worked flint (2 flakes weighing 2gms), animal bone (8 fragments weighing 47gms) and wall daub (6 fragments weighing 21gms). Neither the animal bone nor the daub have been analysed in detail at this stage. However, it is worth noting that the daub fragments are all small, worn and rounded and almost certainly residual in their contexts and the animal bone from *Context 105* is in both fresh and highly worn categories and signposting that more than one phase of occupation is represented. The latter comment is confirmed - broadly - first by the Earlier Prehistoric flint and secondly by the pottery evidence – the last derived from 3 Historic Period phases of activity.

Worked flint

Two worked flint flakes were recovered, both from *Context 105*. Both are in the same pale grey flint, un-patinated and non-cortical. One is a small waste flake, the other is a from a probable Early Prehistoric oblique (single-barb) arrowhead. The flake's form (snapped on one side) suggests that production into an arrowhead was fortuitous rather than deliberate. However there is deliberate secondary trimming flaking forming the notch and the barb – and the flake would have been perfectly serviceable as an arrowhead. Oblique, single-barbed, arrowheads were produced principally during the Late Neolithic but also, to a lesser degree, into the Early Bronze Age – between c.2800-2000 BC.

Pottery

Two of the pottery sherds are Early Roman, two post-Roman. The Roman element consists of a single highly worn sliver from *Context 105* and a larger only slightly worn sherd from *Context 303*. The first is from a thin-walled pink-buff sandy ware flagon made in Canterbury, its low-fired fabric indicating production between c.75-125 AD. Its condition suggests it endured a high degree of disturbance post-loss and, by comparison with the associated fresh animal bone, is clearly residual in-context. The second shed is from a jar made in a Romanising native ('Belgic'-style) grog-tempered fabric and can only be dated more broadly to between the mid first-mid second century AD. Its condition indicates sderivcatin from an undisturbed Roman-period context – and both sherds confirm on-site activity between c.50-150 AD.

The second element comprises two unexpected and relatively unusual elements. First, a single fairly small bodysherd from *Context 107* is unquestionably from a small

Mid-Late Saxon sandy ware jar, with a fairly thick body wall and traces of irregular external burnish and made in Canterbury between c.750-850 AD. Second, is a larger bodysherd from *Context 103*, again made in Canterbury sandy ware – but thinner-walled, better-made and from a larger-bodied cooking-vessel. Technically, the appearance of this sherd means that it could be allocated to anywhere between c.850-1150 AD. However, detailed experience with Late Saxon and Early Medieval Canterbury sandy ware products, suggests that this is actually a Late Saxon product made between c.850-1050 AD. The near-fresh virtually unworn condition of both these sherds suggests that no great time-lapse existed between the breakage and discard of the two parent vessels. As a result, despite the allocational caveat indicated, it is likely that both sherds represent definite on-site, possibly continuous occupation during the period c.750-950 AD.

Analyst : N.Macpherson-Grant : 16.4.2015

LIST OF CONTEXTS

Trench 1

Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Layer	Dark brown grey sandy silty clay	Topsoil
101	Layer	Mid brown grey sandy silty clay	Subsoil
102	Layer	Mid reddish brown sandy silty clay	Natural brickearth, superficial geology
103	Fill	Mid brownish grey clayey silty sand	Fill of pit [104]. Late Saxon pottery – c.850-1050 AD
104	Cut	Sub-rectangular pit	Cut of rubbish pit?
105	Fill	Mid brown grey sandy silty clay	Fill of pit [106]. Residual early Roman pottery and one late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age oblique arrowhead.
106	Cut	Subcircular pit	Cut of rubbish pit?
107	Fill	Mid brown grey sandy silty clay	Secondary fill of pit [108]. Mid to late Saxon pottery c. 750-850 AD.
108	Cut	Subcircular pit	Cut of rubbish pit?
109	Fill	Mid brown grey sandy silty clay	Fill of pit [110] - unexcavated
110	Cut	Sub rectangular pit	Cut of pit? Partially exposed in trench - unexcavated
111	Fill	Mid brown grey sandy silty clay	Fill of pit [112] - unexcavated
112	Cut	Subcircular pit	Cut of posthole? Unexcavated
113	Fill	Mid brown grey sandy silty clay	Fill of curvilinear [114] - unexcavated
114	Cut	Curvilinear	Cut of ditch? Unexcavated
115	Fill	Mid brownish grey clayey silty sand	Fill of gully [116]. Cut by [104], [106] and [108].
116	Cut	Gully	Cut of N-S aligned gully
117	Fill	Mid brown grey sandy silty clay	Fill of pit [118] - unexcavated
118	Cut	Oblong pit, possibly two.	Cut of pit(s) - unexcavated
119	Fill	Firm, mid yellow brown sandy silty clay	Primary fill of pit [108] – redeposited brickearth, slumping deposit
120	Fill	Soft pale orange brown sandy silty clay	Primary fill of pit [106] – redeposited brickearth, slumping deposit.
121	Fill	Mid brownish grey sandy silty clay	Fill of post/stake hole [122] - unexcavated
122	Cut	Circular stake/post hole	Stake/post hole

Trench 2

Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
200	Layer	Dark brown grey sandy silty clay	Topsoil
201	Layer	Mid brown grey sandy silty clay	Subsoil
202	Layer	Mid reddish brown sandy silty clay	Natural brickearth, superficial geology partially overlying (203)
203	Layer	Mid yellow brown clayey silty sand	Natural geology – Lambeth Group
204	Fill	Mid brown grey sandy silty clay	Fill of pit [205] - unexcavated
205	Cut		Cut of (rubbish?) pit - unexcavated
206	Fill	Mid grey brown sandy silty clay	Fill of pit [207]
207	Cut	Sub rectangular/oblong pit	Cut of pit
208	Fill	Mid brown grey sandy silty clay	Fill of pit [209] - unexcavated
209	Cut	Sub square/rectangular pit	Cut of (rubbish?) pit - unexcavated
210	Fill	Mid brown grey clayey silty sand	Fill of gully [211]
211	Cut	Shallow NW/SE aligned gully	Cut of ephemeral gully

Trench 3

Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
300	Layer	Dark brown grey sandy silty clay	Topsoil
301	Layer	Mid brown grey sandy silty clay	Subsoil
302	Layer	Mid yellow brown clayey silty sand	Natural geology – Lambeth Group
303	Fill	Mid grey brown clayey sandy silt	Fill of pit [304] – unexcavated. Early Roman pottery.
304	Cut	Sub square/rectangular pit	Cut of pit, only corner exposed - unexcavated
305	Fill	Mid brown grey sandy silty clay	Fill of modern dog burial [306]
306	Cut	Sub rectangular pit	Cut of modern dog grave-unexcavated
307	Fill	Mid grey brown clayey silty sand	Fill of terminus? [308]
308	Cut	Sub rounded pit or terminus	NW end of pit/terminus cut

Trench 4

Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
400	Layer	Dark brown grey sandy silty clay	Topsoil
401	Layer	Mid brown grey sandy silty clay	Subsoil
402	Layer	Mid yellow brown clayey silty sand	Natural geology – Lambeth Group
403	Fill	Mid grey brown silty sandy clay	Fill of linear [404]
404	Cut	East-west aligned linear	Field boundary ditch?

Trench 5

Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
500	Layer	Dark brown grey sandy silty clay	Topsoil
501	Layer	Mid brown grey sandy silty clay	Subsoil
502	Layer	Mid yellow brown clayey silty sand	Natural geology – Lambeth Group
503	Fill	Mid grey brown silty sandy clay	Fill of linear [504]
504	Cut	East-west aligned linear	Field boundary ditch?
505	Fill	Stiff dark grey brown sandy silty clay	Fill of linear [506]. Very stiff, heavy clay fill.
506	Cut	East-west aligned linear	Field boundary ditch?

PLATES



Pl. 1 – Trench 1, looking north, 2m and 1m scale.



Pl. 2 – Trench 2, looking northeast, 2m and 1m scale.



Pl. 3 – Trench 3, looking northeast, 2m and 1m scale.



Pl. 4 –Trench 4, looking northwest, 2m and 1m scale.



Pl. 5 – Trench 5, looking north, 2m and 1m scale.



Pl. 6 – Pit [104], looking southeast, 0.5m scale.



Pl. 7 – Pit [106], looking southwest, 1m scale.



Pl. 8 – Pits [106] in foreground and [108], looking north, 1m scale.



Pl. 9 – Pit [108] and gully [116], looking northeast, 1m scale.



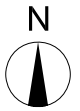
Pl. 10 – Pit [208], looking south, 0.5m scale.



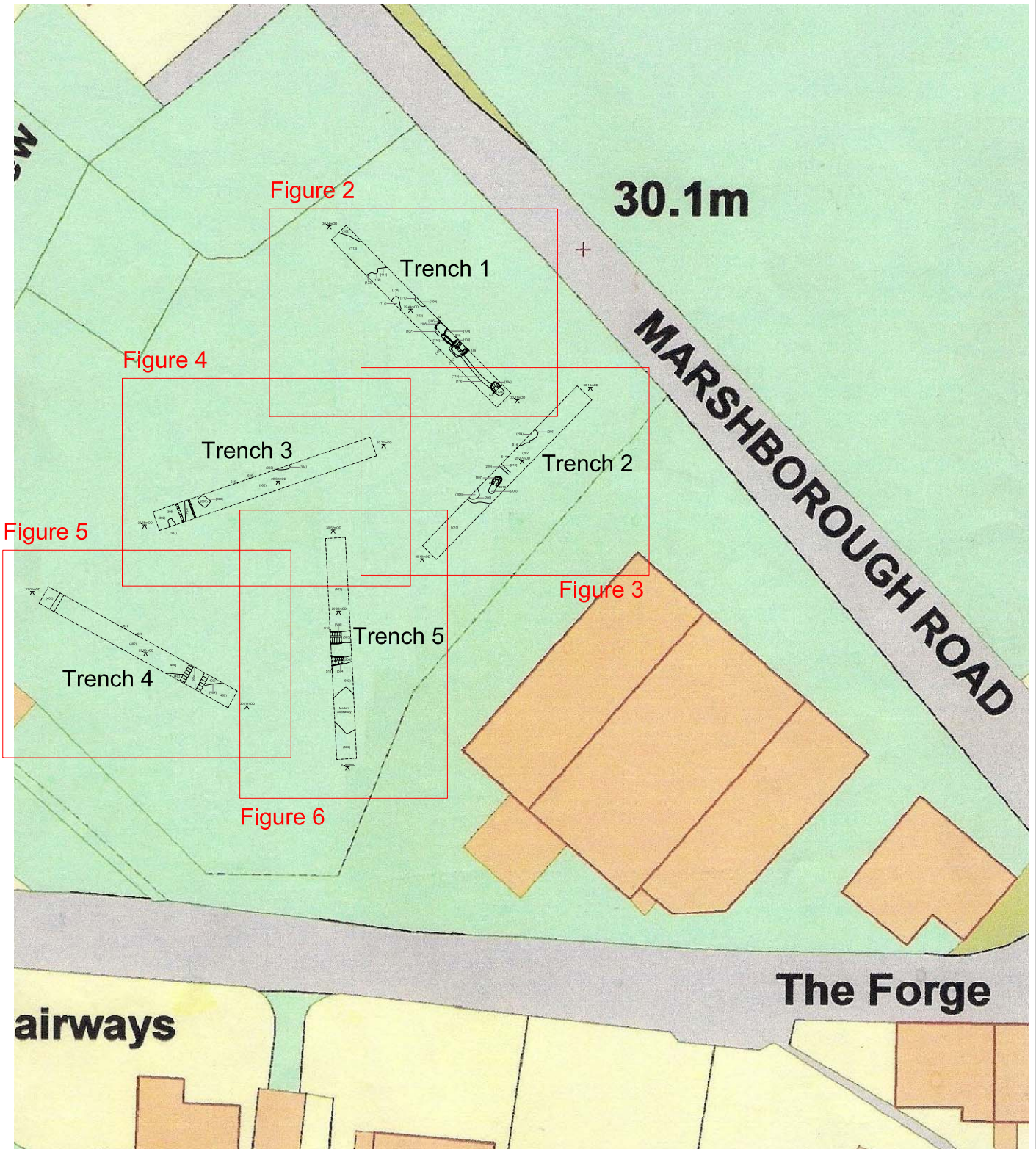
Pl. 11 – Linear [504], looking west, 1m and 0.5m scale



Pl. 12 – Linear [506], looking west, 1m and 0.5m scale



630695.0mE
156980.0mN



630630.0mE
156870.0mN

1:500@A4

Figure 1: Location of site

0m

50m

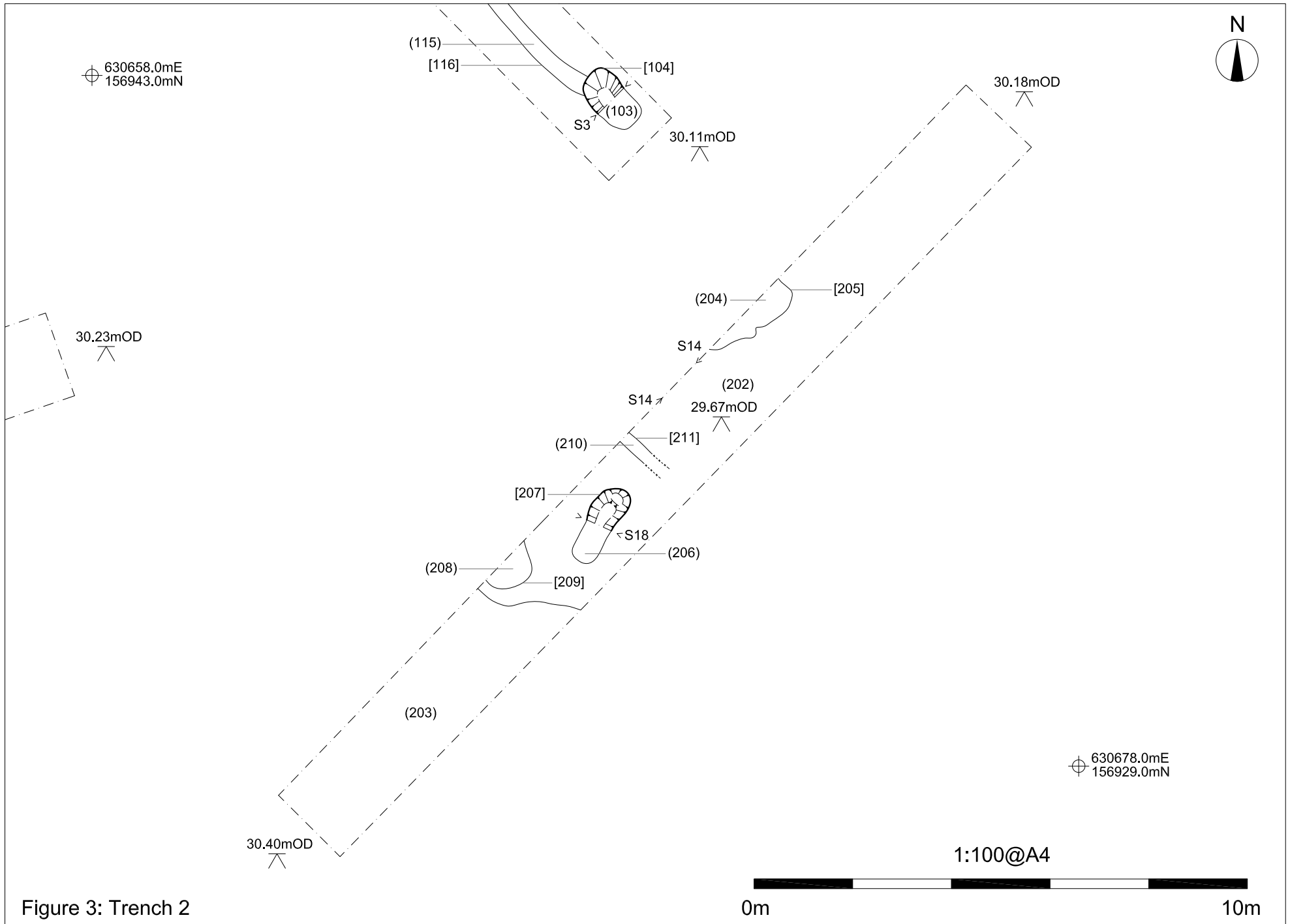
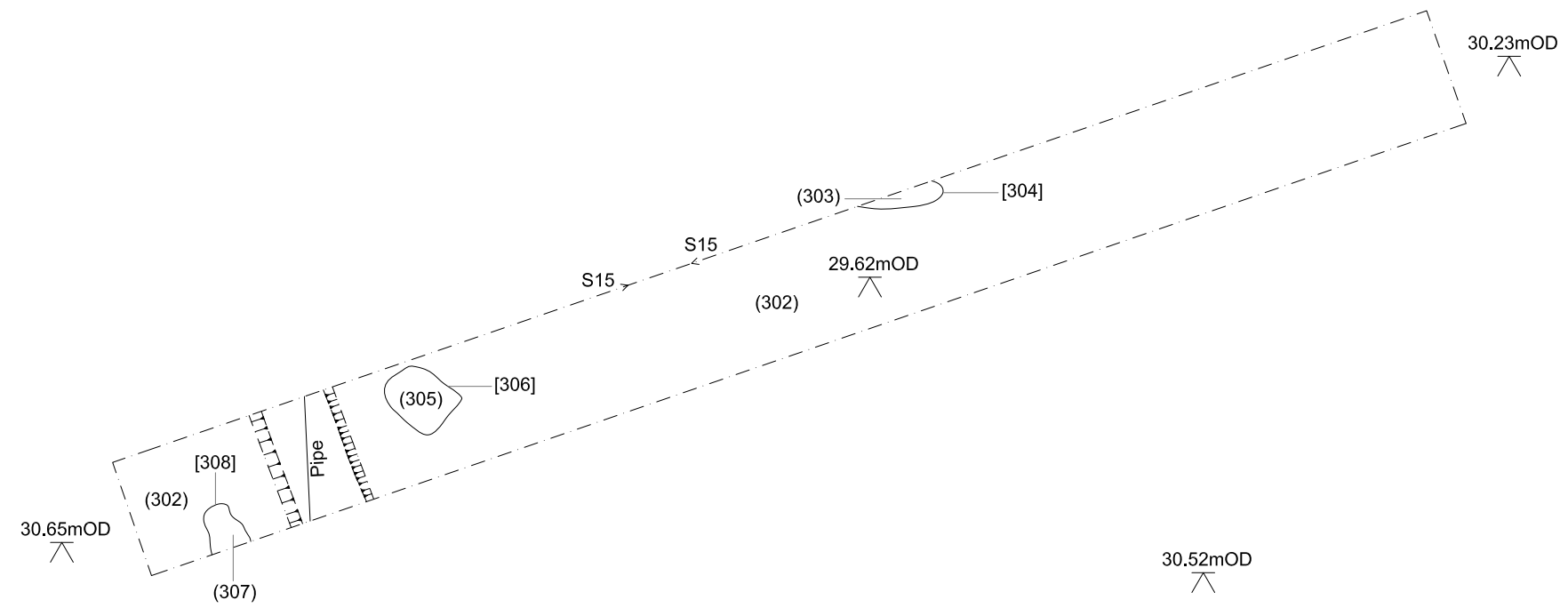


Figure 3: Trench 2



⊕ 630637.0mE
156941.0mN



30.65mOD
^

(303) [304]

S15

(302) 29.62mOD
^

(305) [306]

[308]

(307)

30.52mOD
^

30.23mOD
^

⊕ 630657.0mE
156927.0mN

1:100@A4

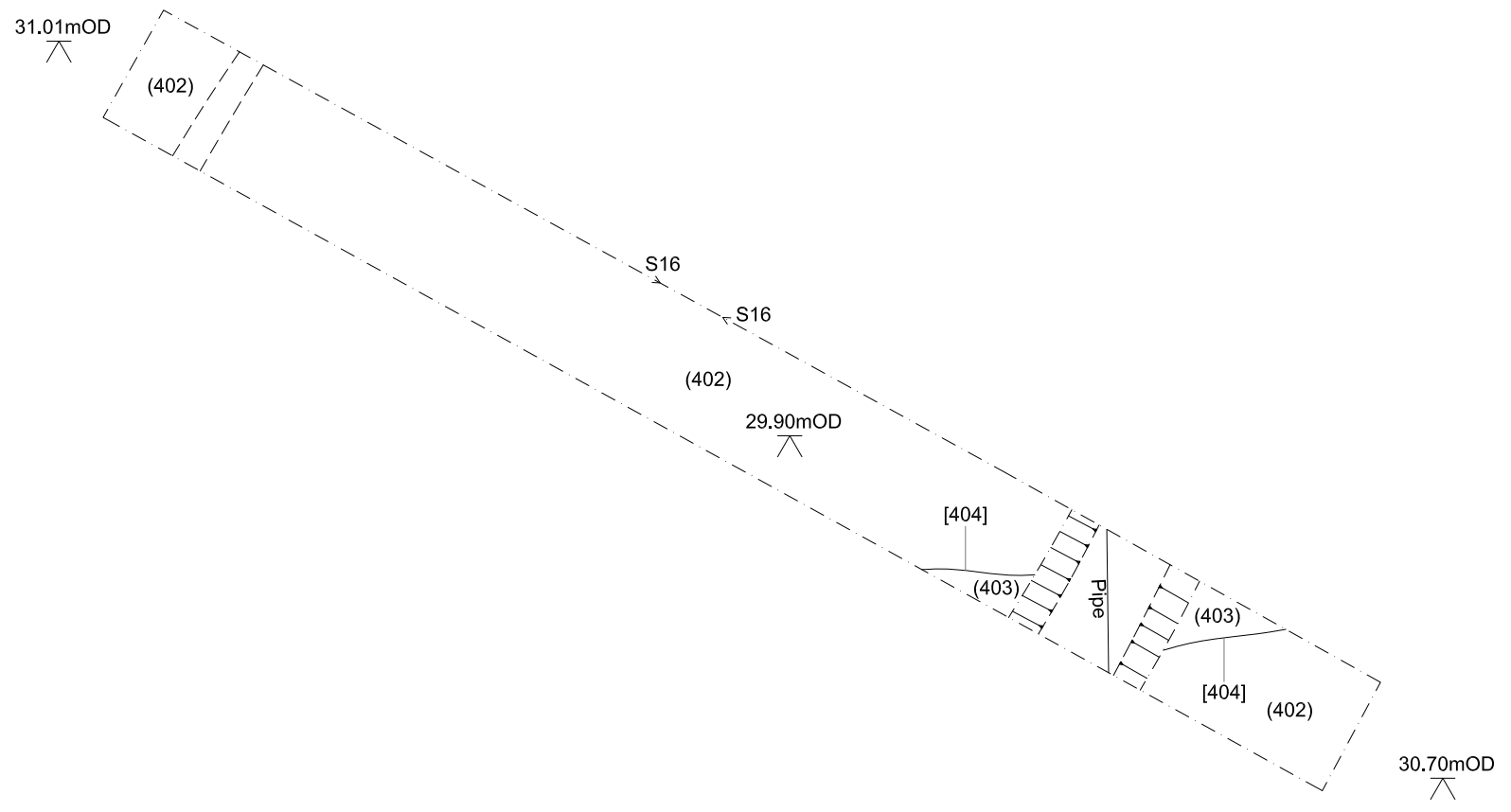
0m

10m

Figure 4: Trench 3



⊕ 630646.0mE
156926.0mN



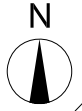
⊕ 630626.0mE
156912.0mN

1:100@A4



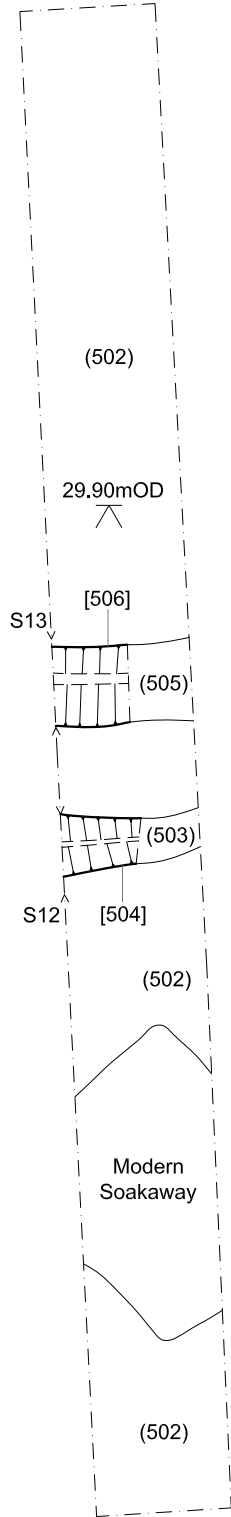
Figure 5: Trench 4

⊕ 630647.0mE
156930.0mN



30.52mOD
^

30.40mOD
^



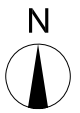
30.70mOD
^

⊕ 630661.0mE
156908.0mN

1:100@A4

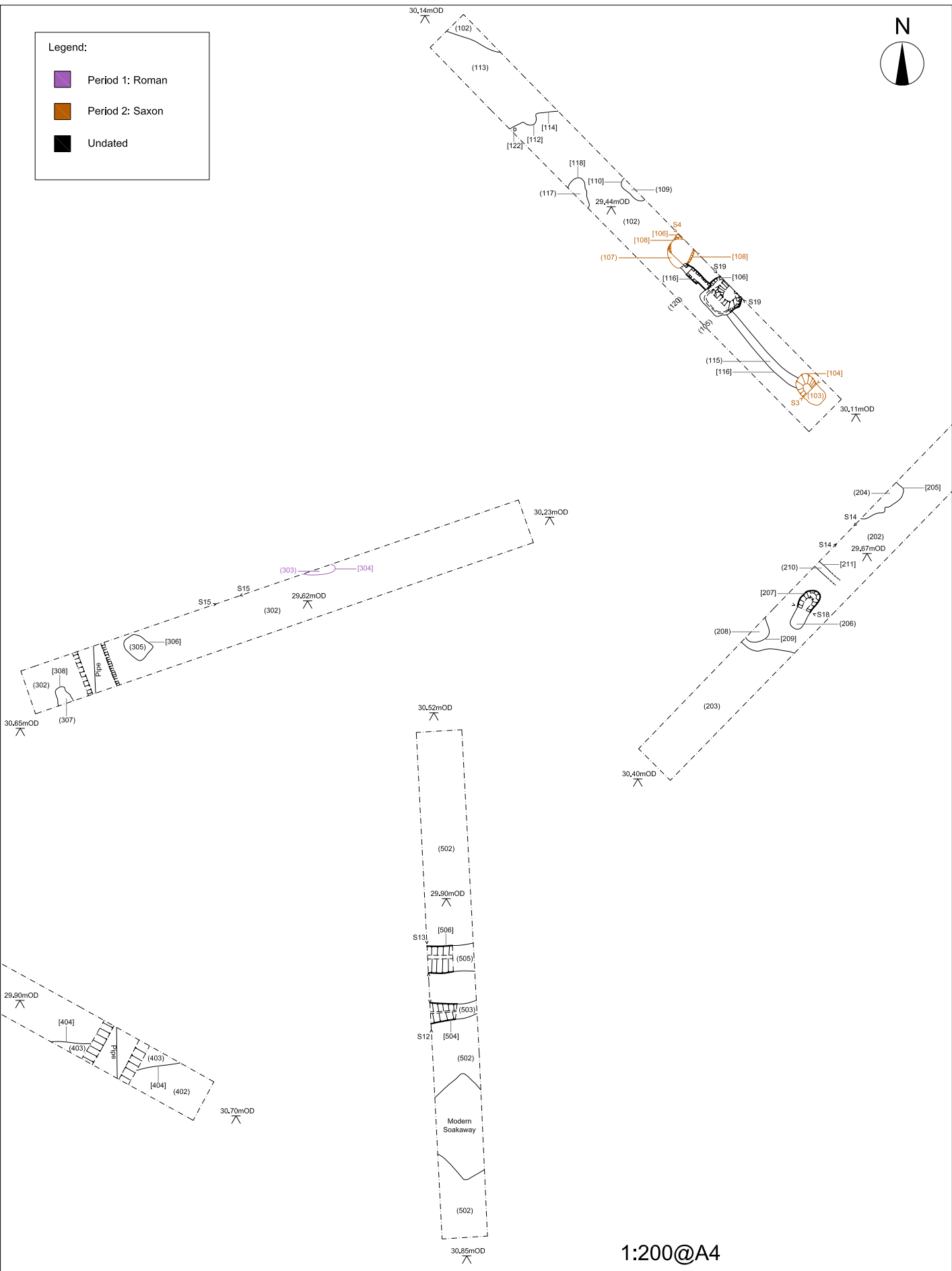


Figure 6: Trench 5



Legend:

- Period 1: Roman
- Period 2: Saxon
- Undated



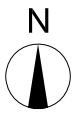
1:200@A4



Figure 7: Phased Plan

0m

20m



630695.0mE
156980.0mN



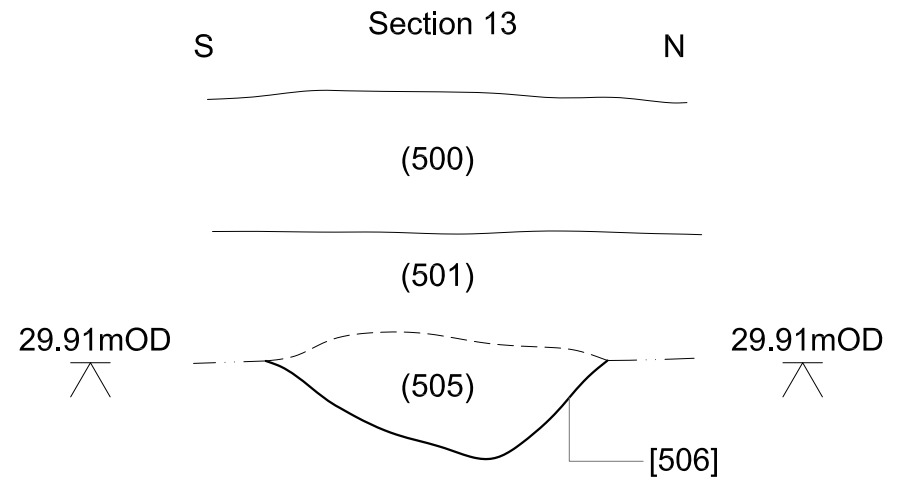
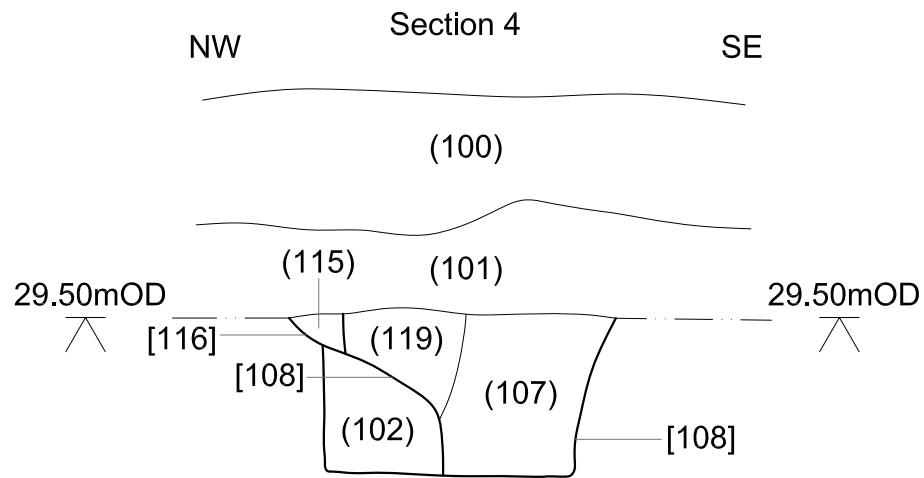
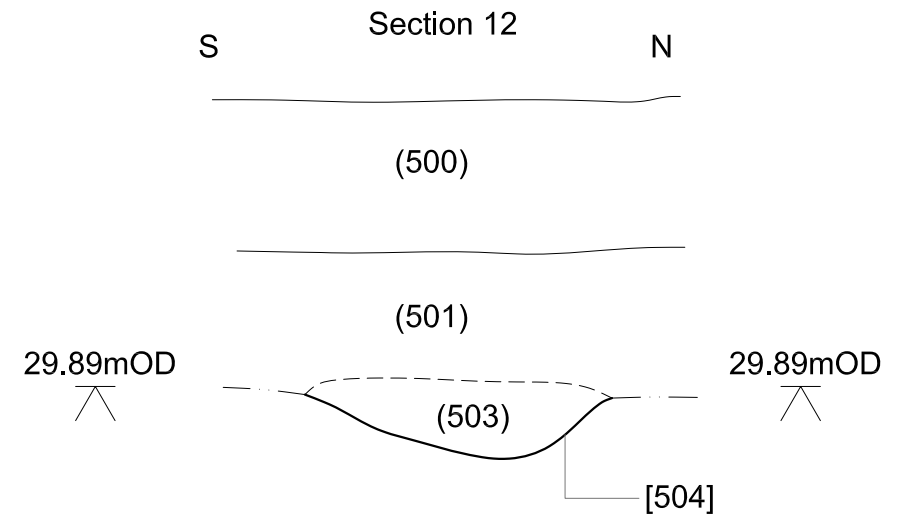
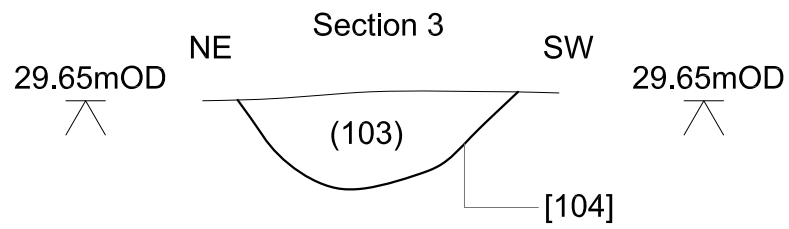
630630.0mE
156870.0mN

1:500@A4

Figure 8: Archaeology shown with the development plan

0m

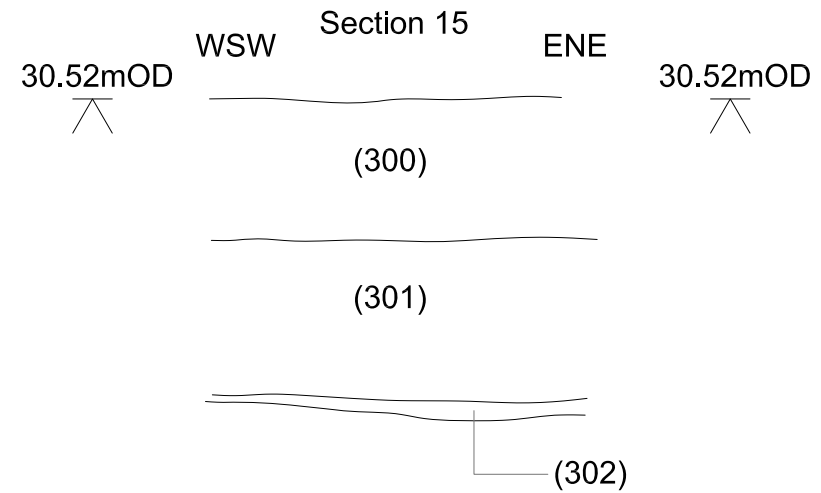
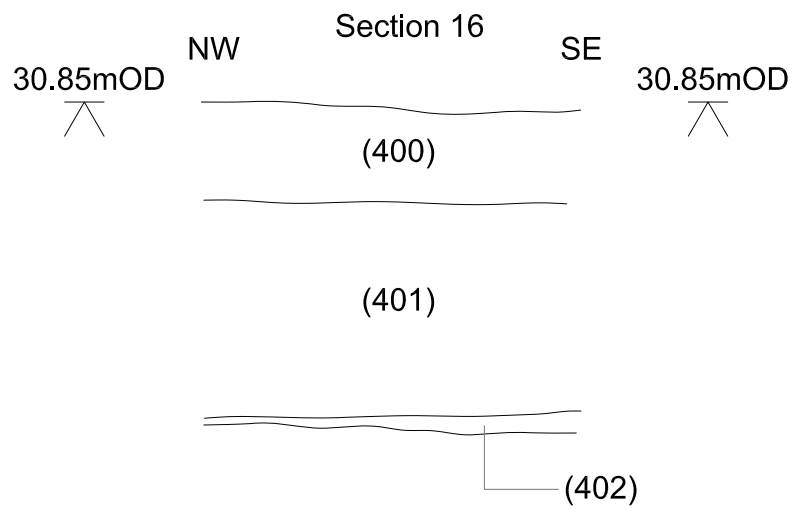
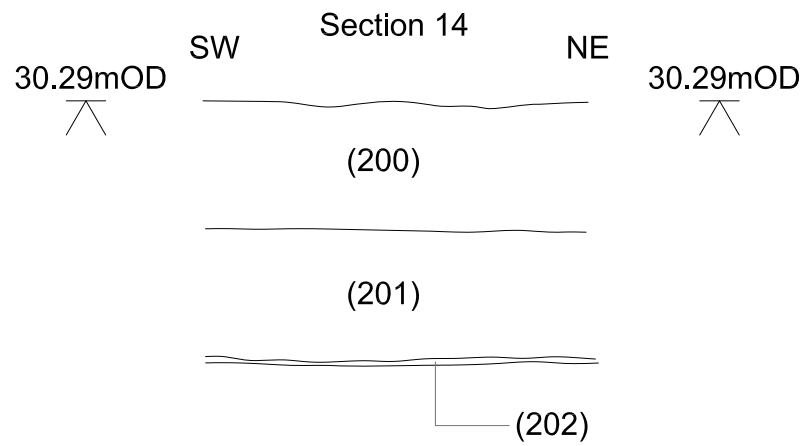
50m



1:20@A4



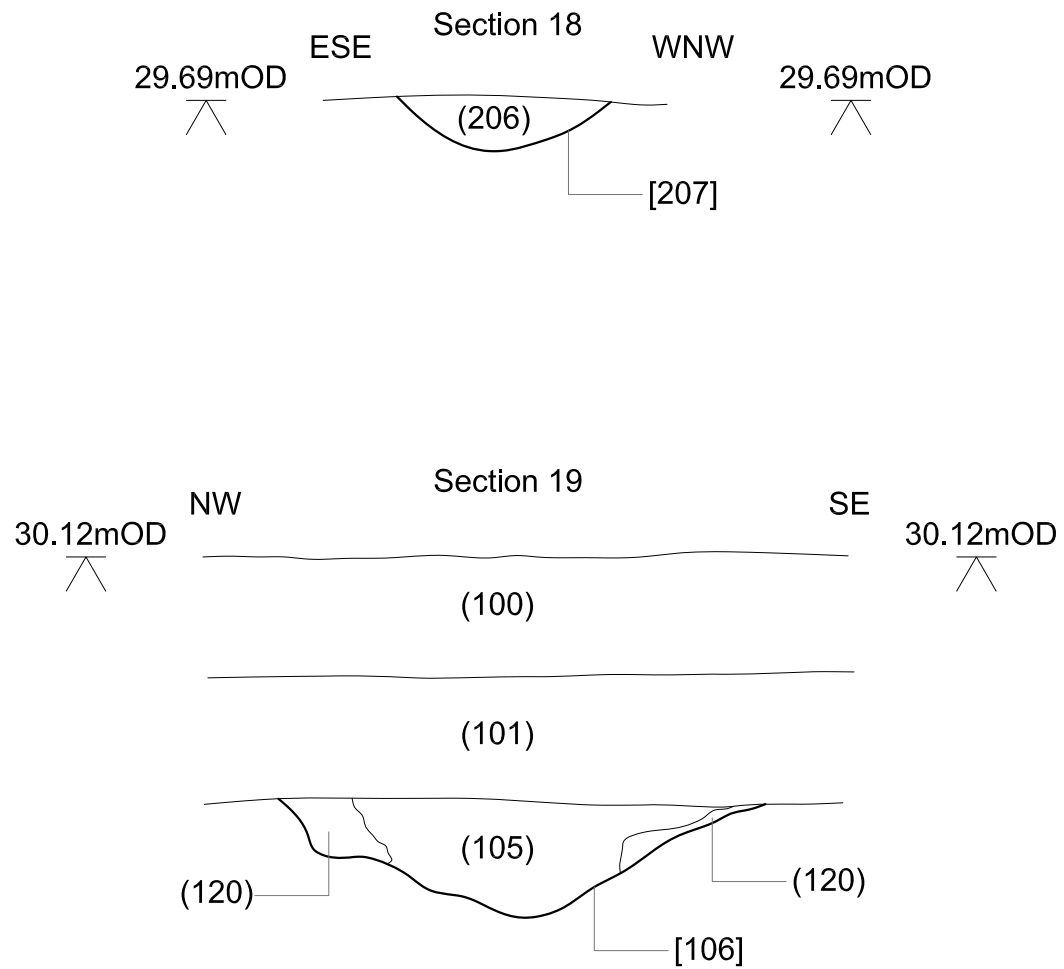
Figure 9: Sections



1:20@A4



Figure 10: Sections



1:20@A4



Figure 11: Sections