



Archaeological Assessment Report
following on from an Archaeological topsoil
strip, map and sample excavation at
Hoplands Farm, Hersden, Canterbury, Kent

May 2019

Hoplands Farm, Hersden, near Canterbury: An Archaeological Assessment

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1) Introduction

The archaeological works on the Molehill site consisted of the sample excavation of three areas within a proposed development site identified as of moderate archaeological potential during a previous evaluation (Canterbury Archaeological Trust 2017). The summary conclusion of the evaluation report (*ibid*, 5) states that:

‘The most significant discovery was of a later Iron Age and early Roman settlement occupying the W side of the site. Part of the settlement falls in an area of open ground within the proposed development and this could be expanded to preserve more of the site in situ. The settlement appears to have boundaries to the W, N and E and the concentration of features is by no means intense. It is unlikely that such a discovery would meet the criteria for scheduling as a protected ancient monument, and so an alternative to preservation we recommend preservation by record’.

The following phased programme of topsoil strip, mapping and sample excavation was conducted by Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company according to the terms of a specification approved by Canterbury District Council and designed to achieve the preservation of significant remains by record and, where appropriate, preservation *in-situ* (SWAT Archaeology 2018). The fieldwork took place between 23/4/18 to 31/10/18 and was commissioned by Redrow PLC, as was the ensuing programme of specialist analysis and reporting.

The initial topsoil strip revealed the extensive presence of multi-phase archaeological remains dating in the main from the Early-to-Mid Iron Age to the Early-to-Mid Anglo-Saxon period (c.600 BC – c. AD 550), the dating evidence being supplied by detailed typological analysis of the period-specific pottery retrieved during the excavation (see Part 2 below). The remains, which occurred across nearly all of the development site (total area approximately 42,600m²), took the form of cut features such as ring ditches (four interpreted as the remains of roundhouses), a timber-lined well, pits, post-holes and post pits, ditches, rectangular ditched enclosures, gullies, urned (pot-contained) and unurned human cremation burials, localised surface spreads of burnt flints, daub flecks and charcoal fragments, along with many archaeological features of unascertainable function. The

remains of the four roundhouses and the wide range of adjacent archaeological features were recognised as representing *prima facie* evidence for extensive prehistoric settlement activity on the site, with the continuous ring almost certainly representing the remains of an earlier prehistoric structure, probably a ditch-and-bank enclosed round barrow.

2) Dating methodology

The dating of the features and the consequent period-specific phasing of the occupation and settlement activity was typologically derived using ceramic material retrieved during the excavation in the form of 2973 potsherds (55.56ks), which were subject to detailed specialist analysis (see Appendix 2). Despite the relatively small size of this assemblage this ceramic material can be considered to supply reliable chronological indicators as the great majority was recovered from selected investigatory slots, these examining in detail only a small percentage of the total amount of archaeology present on the site, but with the retrieved ceramics considered to be a representative sample.

The easily breakable and easily replaceable nature of pottery vessels results in rates of potsherd discard/accumulation that can be treated as broadly commensurate with the intensity and duration of settlement and/or occupation activity. The varying quantities and concentrations of period-specific potsherds therefore act as approximate but reliable period-specific indicators of that activity. It should be noted in this respect that the date-ranges attributed to the various pottery types are necessarily approximations, with overlaps and, in some cases, the partial absence of diagnostic features often precluding precise period specificity.

A strength of the dating method as described above is that it establishes the degree of period-specific human activity on a site, or in particular parts of a site, based solely on the amounts of recovered datable potsherds from it, rather than the numbers of datable individual features, such as post pits, rubbish pits and ditches. The effectiveness of this approach is evident, for example, in the case of a discontinuous ditch (see **L26**, Area 2, in Part 4 below), which was stratigraphically earlier than five other features, all of which cut it within a relatively small area. This stratigraphically early, Early-Mid Iron Age feature produced large amounts of ceramic material of Late Iron Age and Early Roman period type,

this almost certainly resulting from contamination as a consequence of the redistribution and intermingling of fills from the five intercutting later features and from the impossibility of distinguishing between the often visually identical fills of those features.

As stated in Part 1 above, a broad time-span of c. 600 BC – c. AD 550 was established on the basis of the above-described methodology. In addition, using the overall distribution and categorisation of feature types it was concluded that occupation and settlement activity on the site was widespread during four main phases: the Early-to-Mid Iron Age (c. 600 – c. 150 BC, with particularly intense activity occurring between c. 600 and c. 350 BC), the Late Iron Age (c. 150 BC – c. AD 50), the Early Roman Period (c. AD 50 - c. AD 175) and the Early Anglo-Saxon Period (c. AD 450 – c. 550). However, the intensity of settlement and occupation activity clearly varied considerably throughout the broad time-span, with the evidence overall pointing to continuity of such activity throughout the Iron Age and into the Early Roman Period and, in Area 3, in the south-western part of the site, into the Mid-Late Roman Period (c. AD 175 – c. 400). However, a near hiatus occurred elsewhere on the site between the Late Roman Period and the Early Anglo-Saxon Period. No significant archaeological remains post-dating the Early Anglo-Saxon Period were present on the site.

The statistical analysis of the overall distribution of period-specific potsherds also produced significant disparities. Although it revealed several close similarities across the three areas of investigation on the site (with the four periods of high-intensity settlement and occupation activity as stated above being the dominant factor), very low levels of this activity for the mid-late Roman period (c. AD 175 – c. 400) were evident in Areas 1 and 2 (1.5% & 4.4% respectively), while, as mentioned above, significantly higher levels (24%) were evident for this period in Area 3.

3) Summary of Results

In their totality the investigated remains supplied strong evidence for protracted, continuous Early-Mid and Late Iron Age settlement and occupation activity, this continuing at varying degrees of intensity into the Early Roman-period occupation activity and, in the

south-western part of the site (Area 3), into the Mid-Late Roman period. A relatively brief period of Early Anglo-Saxon occupation activity followed, the evidence for which occurred almost exclusively in the northern part of the site (Area 1), a notable exception being the timber-lined well exposed in Area 3, which was also in use, if not constructed, during the Early Anglo-Saxon period.

It should be noted here that the great majority of the fills within the investigated features on the site were identical or nearly identical, with only very minor variations occurring in the appearance and consistency of ubiquitous sandy clay-silts with flint and pebble inclusions. Fill descriptions are therefore only provided in the Recording Context List (Appendix 1) and are not included in Part 4 ('Results of the investigation') unless they are of relevance.

The earliest structural evidence relating directly to settlement activity took the form of five ring ditches, one continuous (**R3**) and four discontinuous (**R1, R2, R4 & R5**), with two of the latter being surrounded by and/or containing post holes and post pits. The continuous ring-ditch (**R3**) was cut at considerably greater depth than the other ring-ditches, with the pattern of deposition within its fills indicating that it had originally surrounded a substantial clay-silt bank with a hard-packed gravel core skirting its inner edge. This structure was clearly of some importance given its size and depth, which had clearly necessitated much investment of time and effort to build. Although there was insufficient additional evidence to identify its date or original function with certainty it was probably a Bronze Age or, less likely, a Late Neolithic round barrow.

The four discontinuous ring-ditches (**R1, R2, R4 & R5**), were interpreted with confidence as the remains of roundhouses (circular timber-supported dwellings), in which the surviving curvilinear narrow ditches or gullies are conventionally interpreted as 'eaves gullies', that is, drainage channels designed to carry away rain water running off the huts' thatched roofs. Three of the curvilinear ditches were dated on the basis of associated pottery to the Early-to-Mid Iron Age (c. 600 – c. 350 BC). Taken together, these structures identified the site as part of an extensive Early-Mid Iron Age settlement. A fourth discontinuous ring-ditch (**R2**), similarly interpreted as the eaves gully of a roundhouse, was dated on the basis of its accompanying potsherds to the Late Iron Age (c. 150 – c. 50 BC).

The earliest phase of an extensive, multiphase rectilinear arrangement of ditches (see below) was broadly contemporary with three of the four hut remains and post-dated the substantial continuous ring-ditch. However, the ditch system as a whole was multiphase and represented the result of a continuous or near-continuous process of land management in which the ditches acted both to drain, to retain and to enclose rectangular parcels of land. The final arrangement, which was approximately NWN/SES and WSW/ENE aligned, highly complex and in part irregular and apparently often *ad hoc* in layout, was indicative of protracted and on-going attempts to maintain the agricultural viability of this ill-drained, London-clay dominated land.

As previously stated, this complex, largely rectilinear arrangement of ditches could be divided into three broad period-specific phases and a single, briefer Early Anglo-Saxon phase with some confidence. However, it should be noted that this division is necessarily a simplification, not least because surviving ditches from previous phases were frequently re-used opportunistically within subsequent modifications. Many ditches were effectively re-cuts of one or several earlier ditches. For example, four (**L31**, **L32**, **L33** & **L34**), that were attributed variously to the first, second and third period-specific phases of ditch systems converged and then, as a single composite ditch, extended northward from Area 2 into Area 1, where they had the form of three intersecting ditches recorded as **L10**, **L11** & **L12**. Here, only small lengths of the original first-phase ditch (**L12**) were identifiable, the remainder having been subsumed or removed by subsequent re-cuts during the construction of subsequent ditches on the same line

Another example, recorded as Linear 73 (**L73**), was cut as a western extension of **L23**, which was in turn cut by two parallel ditches (**L1** & **L2**). This ditch proved impossible to place in any phase with any confidence. Furthermore, sub-phases were certainly present but could not be identified within the interconnecting and often confusing network of ditches. One exception, in that the sub-phase was easily discernible, was represented by a discontinuous circular ditch and its associated post holes and post pit, these comprising the remains of an Early-Mid roundhouse (**R4**) dated by its associated potsherds to the Early-Mid Iron Age (c. 500 – c. 350 BC). These remains were cut by a similarly dated ditch (**L70**) that almost certainly formed part of a near-rectangular ditched enclosure surrounding the remains of a

slightly smaller roundhouse (**R5**), these producing later Mid Iron Age potsherds with the later date-range of c. 500 – c. 150 BC.

The first ditched phase had its origin sometime in the Early-Mid Iron Age (c. 600 – c. 350 BC) and remained in use throughout the Mid Iron Age (c. 350 – c. 150 BC) but was replaced on a large scale during the early part of the Late Iron Age (c. 150 - c. 50 BC), effectively being reconstructed on a slightly different alignment and with only relatively limited re-use of the pre-existing ditches. A further and similarly major modification to the ditched-field system occurred after a period of 100 years or so in the latter part of the Late Iron Age, probably sometime between c. 0 and c. AD 50, when much of the earlier system was re-used, during which period the field system reached its fullest northern extent, seemingly remaining in full use for some hundred years into the Early Roman period (c. AD 50 – c. 175) in Areas 1 and 2 and into the Mid-Late Roman period (c. AD 175 – c. 400) in Area 3 (as indicated by the 24% of potsherds with that date-range recovered from that area). In contrast, 1.5% and 4.5% of ceramics with this date-range were recovered from Area 1 and 2 respectively.

A change in use, possibly from an essentially agrarian field system to animal husbandry, was suggested by part of the new, third-phase ditch arrangement, in which two sets of twin parallel ditches extended southward from Area 1 into Area 2, these almost certainly delineating drove ways and leading into large rectangular deep-ditched enclosure, one (in Area 2) being sub-divided.

The preservation of bone, excepting calcined human bone present in cremation burials (see below) was very poor, this almost certainly the result of the slightly acidic nature of London Clay. The number of animal bone fragments from the main domesticates was too small to be reliable as anything but a broad interpretive indicator, with the presence of 42 sheep bones and sheep teeth, twelve cattle bones and seven cattle teeth and nine pig bones and two pig teeth possibly providing an approximate ratio of the types of animal husbandry practised. On this basis it can be proposed that sheep-herding provided an important part of the settlement's economy and that this was associated particularly with the third-phase, Late Iron Age/'Belgic' and Early Roman-period ditch system.

An approximately north-south aligned line of five un-urned cremation burials containing granular calcined human bone had almost certainly been deliberately placed in the narrow

space between two parallel ditches (**L2** & **L3**), where **L2** had clearly replaced **L3**, in Area 1. If so, these burials were contemporary with the early use of the latest ditched-field system, as was also the case with another burial cluster and several isolated outliers, the burials as a whole containing the cremated remains of the inhabitants of a nearby settlement that were almost certainly engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry. One such cremation contained 20 potsherds from four separate vessels, undoubtedly deposited as grave goods and all with a date-range c. 50 BC – c. AD 50.

The presence of very sparse quantities of potsherds with a Mid-to-Late Roman-period date-range of c. AD 175 – c. 400 in Areas 1 and 2 points to only very low levels of occupation activity in the northern and eastern parts of the site during that period. However, as discussed above, in Area 3 the total of 256 potsherds (24% of the total recovered in that area) had a Mid-Late Roman-period date-range of c. AD 175 - c. 400, indicating that occupation and nearby settlement activity continued throughout the Roman period almost exclusively in the south-western part of the site.

The ceramic dating evidence for Mid-Late Roman-period activity in Area 3 is unusual in a non-urban context and contrasts with the negative evidence noted in the surrounding rural landscape, especially to the north, where many Early Roman-period settlements, most established in the Late Iron Age, were abandoned some one hundred years after the Claudian Invasion of AD 43 (Allen 2009). This phenomenon was also noted in two similarly large-scale sites, one near Beltinge, one near Chestfield, both lying approximately 2.5k to the north (Allen and Cichy 2015 and Allen 2016).

Settlement and occupation activity at significant levels resumed, after a seemingly brief hiatus following the Roman withdrawal of c. AD 410, in about AD 450 or a little earlier. This activity, seemingly undertaken by some of the first Anglo-Saxon and/or Jutish arrivals in Kent, was of some one-hundred years' duration, as indicated by the recovery of large quantities of potsherds with a consistent date-range of c. AD 450 – c. 550 (the Early Anglo-Saxon period), the great majority occurring in Area 1 as further discussed below. However, evidence for sustained Anglo-Saxon settlement and occupation activity was also present in Area 3, in the south-west part of the site, in the form of a large, rectangular timber-lined well cutting down from the base of a terrace seemingly excavated for that purpose. It

should be noted that the well was not excavated, having been preserved *in situ*, and it therefore cannot be ascertained that it was of Anglo-Saxon construction. Indeed, smaller quantities of associated fragmented Roman tile and Roman-period pottery could point to a Late Roman-period origin, with use continuing or resuming in the Early Anglo-Saxon period. Also suggestive of this interpretation was the concentration of Mid-Late Roman features lying some 2m to the south-east.

Much of the Early Anglo-Saxon ceramic material was retrieved from the upper fills of the previously described Late Iron Age ditched-field system, indicating that many of those ditches still remained partly open and in usable or near-usable condition at that time, some 300 years after much of the Late Iron Age field system had been abandoned. In addition, in Area 1, a ditch describing an incomplete rectangle was excavated during the Early Anglo-Saxon period, the enclosure using a pre-existing, third-phase Late Iron Age/Early Roman-period ditch to complete the western part of the rectangular ditched enclosure (**L17**). Just to south, a small, localised mound of large flint nodules (CRN 14) and the fills of a small, surrounding, open-ended rectangular enclosure (CRN 119, **L21**) was also dated to the this period. The flint mound produced two potsherds, and the surrounding ditch-fill (CRN 117) produced six potsherds, all in fresh, unworn condition and attributed the same date-range of c. AD 450 – c. 550, identifying this as the site of a small Early Anglo-Saxon structure, albeit of unknown function (it should also be noted the previously described evidence from Area 3 for Mid-Late Roman-period occupation activity with an approximate end-date of AD 400 points to near continuity from the Late Roman to the Early Anglo-Saxon periods in the south-western part of the site).

No significant archaeological remains or deposits post-dating the evidence described above were identified on the site, although a very this spread of medieval potsherds indicated by the retrieval of fourteen fourteenth- and fifteenth-century sherds pointed to low-level agriculture-related occupation of the site during that period.

4) Results of the investigation

Area 1

i) The ceramic analysis

Statistical analysis of potsherd quantities using the methods described in Part 2 above provides a reliable if approximate measure of settlement and occupation activity in Area 1, and also gives some insight into the types of that activity. Of the 811 potsherds recovered, 34 (4.2%) were attributed a broad Early-Mid Iron date-range of c. 600 – c. 150 BC, with 6 (less than 1%) attributed the more specific date-range of c. 600 – c. 350 BC. In addition, 20 (2.5%) were attributed a Mid-Late Iron Age date-range of c. 200/150 – c. 100 BC. However, the approximations necessarily attached to these date-ranges mean that a high degree of chronological overlap can be assumed between these two groups. The results of the ceramic statistical analysis as presented here are also referred to in Part 4ii (*The archaeological features*) below.

A total of 503 potsherds were attributed a Late Iron Age/'Belgic' date-range of c. 150 BC – c. AD 50, this representing 62% of the Area 1 ceramic assemblage and pointing to dramatically increased levels of settlement and/or occupation activity (as discussed in more depth in Parts 5 and 6 below (such a marked change may be associated with the incursion of the Belgae into the south-east of Britain from the near Continent as recorded by Julius Caesar in 55 BC). This potsherd group contained both un-Romanised and Romanised native and 'Belgic' pottery types. In addition, another chronologically overlapping group of 121 potsherds (15%) was attributed a date-range of c. 0 – c. AD 125, this including both Romanised native wares and specifically Roman-period wares. A further 21 potsherds (2.6%) of Roman-period type were attributed the date-range of c. AD 100 – c. 175), with the combined Mid and Late Roman-periods represented by 12 potsherds (1.5%).

Following the end of the Roman-period (c. AD 400), the re-occupation of the area in the Anglo-Saxon period (c. AD 450 – c. 550) was represented by 100 potsherds of this date-range, this being 12.3% of the Area 1 total. Most of the Anglo-Saxon sherds were recovered

from the south-central part of the area, where they occurred in more concentrated clusters compared with the generally more widespread pattern of potsherd dispersal in the rest of the area (large numbers of sherds recovered from Late Iron Age/'Belgic' urned cremation burials provided a notable exception). This probably resulted from Early Anglo-Saxon settlement and occupation activity focused on a rectangular ditched enclosure (**L17**) and a small, nearby ditch-enclosed structure (**L21**).

A relatively clear picture emerges here, in which low-level or, more precisely in the context of the Hoplands Farm remains overall, peripheral Early-to-Mid occupation activity in Area 1, was eclipsed in the Late Iron Age/'Belgic' period by construction of an extensive and complex ditched-field system. However, it should be noted that the presence of 54 generic Early-Mid-Late Iron Age potsherds (7%) suggests some degree of early activity in this area, which was either low level and protracted or period-specific and more intense. However, the combined with similar ceramic and stratigraphic evidence recovered in Area 2, immediately adjacent to the south, indicates that the Late Iron Age/'Belgic' rectilinear arrangement of ditches was an expansion of, and modification to, an already existing and long-lived earlier Iron Age system field system. As discussed below, Mid-to-Late Iron Age continuity of occupation activity can therefore be safely assumed in Area 2, with associated settlement activity attested to by the nearby remains of four Mid Iron Age roundhouses, two in Area 2 and two in Area 3.

The total of 121 sherds (15%) datable to the late pre-Roman-period Iron Age and the early Roman period (c. 0 – c. AD 125) indicated that the ditched-field system remained in use for no more than sixty or seventy years after the Claudian Roman invasion of AD 43. However, the ceramic evidence indicates that activity of any sort decreased rapidly from around AD 100, with the recovery of just 21 sherds (2.6%) of early Roman-period date (c. AD 100 – c. 175) and 12 Mid and Late Roman-period sherds (1.5%) covering the date-range c. AD 175 – c. 400, this suggesting that the area had been all but depopulated and abandoned during that period.

The recovery of 100 (12.3%) potsherds attributed an Early Anglo-Saxon date-range of c. AD 450 – c. 550 points to re-occupation of the site after three hundred years or more and

marks the early establishment of a rural and almost certainly agricultural settlement, as part of which the surviving remains of the abandoned field system were re-used (see Part 4ii below). Of interpretive interest was the dispersal pattern of the Anglo-Saxon potsherds, with most occurring in larger numbers in small localised groups, this being more suggestive of intensive, geographically-focused settlement activity rather than the widely dispersed nature of, for example, the Late Iron Age/Early Roman-period potsherds, this dispersal being more consistent with less intensive agricultural activity. The consistent date-range of the Anglo-Saxon material suggests that this phase of occupation was only of some one hundred years duration.

Ten potsherds from the same fourteenth-century vessel and a single sherd of late fourteenth or fifteenth-century manufacture (a total of less than 1.4%) were the only medieval ceramics recovered, indicating that during that period the area was distant from any substantial settlements and was probably only infrequently attended agricultural land.

ii) The archaeological features

The Area 1 archaeological investigation revealed widely distributed evidence in the form of localised surface spreads of burnt flints, daub flecks and charcoal fragments, and cut features such as pits, post-holes, straight ditches, rectangular ditched enclosures, gullies, urned (pot-contained) and un-urned human cremation burials and features of unidentifiable function. A large proportion of the spreads and cut features contained potsherds, the total of 761 of which are analysed statistically in terms of date-range and dispersal patterns as laid out in Part 4i above.

The Early-Mid Iron Age features (c. 600 – c. 150 BC)

Four Early-to-Mid Iron Age ring-ditched structures were identified some 75m to the west, south and south-east, this explaining the occurrence of many of the potsherds of that date on the site. As previously discussed, that proximity also increases the possibility that the Area 1 ditched-field system had its origin in the earlier part of that broad period, probably during the period c. 600 – c. 350 BC, but was much expanded and modified during the Late

Iron Age/'Belgic' period. In this respect, one group of 14 potsherds, eight from the same vessel attributed an Early-to-Mid Iron Age date-range of c. 600 – c. 350 BC were of archaeological significance. The sherds were recovered from the colluvial fill (Context recording Number 88) of a rectangular ditched enclosure (CRN 87, **L24**) on the southern edge of the area and were considered to be significant because 16 potsherds with a Late Iron Age date-range of c. 75 BC - 0 were also recovered from the same ditch fill. This suggested that the ditch was of Early-Mid Iron Age origin but had remained in use until the Late Iron Age (perhaps having been re-cut), probably falling out of use in the latter part of that period.

Other Early-Mid Iron Age ditches were identified in Area 1 on the basis of their early stratigraphic relationship with any intersecting features, their common alignment with ditches containing only or predominantly potsherds with that date-range identified in Area 2 (see below), and on the marked similarities with those ditches' narrow widths, shallow depths and discontinuity. Four of these in Area 1, **L4**, **L5**, **L9** & **L13**, were interpreted as the truncated remains of a large ditched enclosure, with a primary Early-Mid ditch (**L12**) in the repeatedly re-cut ditch sequence **L12/L11/L10** pointing to at least two sub-phases in the Early-Mid Iron Age ditched field system (ditches **L14**, **L18** & **L19** were similarly attributed to this phase, with **L8** representing a small, undated but stratigraphically earlier discontinuous ditch).

The Late Iron Age/'Belgic' features (c. 150 BC – c. AD 50)

As discussed in detail in Part 4i above, the 503 Late Iron Age/'Belgic' potsherds recovered during the Area 1 excavations represented 62% of the total number of recovered sherds. If we exclude the 140 potsherds recovered from cremation burials (all with an attributed date-range of c. 50 BC – c. AD 50), the remaining 363 sherds still represent 48% of the total, this probably being roughly proportionate to the increase in scale to the amount of occupation activity associated with the creation and maintenance of the expanded Late Iron Age field system. Such an interpretation, albeit based on rough approximations, is commensurate with the complex, multi-phase structure of the field system in its Late Iron Age/'Belgic' manifestation. A new ditched field system, built early in this period, was represented by

ditches **L3, L15 & L17**, along with ditch **L12**, but this was soon replaced, probably within a hundred years or less, by a more substantial ditched field system constructed with wider, deeper ditches, as represented by **L1, L2 & L10** (the latest of three intercutting ditches on the same line and alignment). Two of these (**L1 & L2**) were parallel, seven metres apart and ran southward across the whole of Area 1 before entering a large ditched enclosure exposed in Areas 2 & 3. These ditches were therefore interpreted as delineating a trackway or, more likely, a drove way leading into a large compound.

On the basis of the associated potsherd date-ranges and excluding re-used parts of the earlier Early-Mid Iron Age ditch system (see the Area 2 discussion below), the Late Iron Age and Early Roman-period field system probably remained in use for about 200 years. Following its abandonment and neglect throughout the Mid and Late Roman Period, it is significant that most of the Anglo-Saxon potsherds not recovered from features identified as Anglo-Saxon in origin were recovered from the upper ditch fills, parts of which ditches then formed parts of or were re-used as parts of rectangular or rectilinear ditched enclosures (**L21 & L23/24, see below**). It can therefore be inferred that the ditches were still partly open when the potsherds were discarded.

The Roman-period (c. AD 50 – c. 400)

No features were identified as being of wholly Roman-period origin, with only continued use of the Late Iron Age into the Early Roman Period being indicated by the presence of 121 potsherds (17%), all interpreted with confidence as deposited casually or incorporated as colluvium in-wash. It is clear that the ditches were therefore in the process of filling up with a mixture of colluvium and domestic detritus during this period (c. 0 – c. AD 125), which period encompasses the Claudian Roman invasion of AD 43. The quantity of discarded potsherds indicates that occupation/settlement activity was maintained, albeit on a decreased or decreasing level. In the following period of Roman occupation (c. AD 100 – c. 175), 21 potsherds (2.7%) marked further and faster decrease in that activity, with the period c. AD 175 - c. 400 represented by just 12 sherds (1.6%), this marking the virtual abandonment of the site excepting passing, transient occupation activity.

The Early Anglo-Saxon period (c. AD 450 – c. 550)

Area 1 was re-occupied after a near total hiatus in occupation and/or settlement activity of some 350 years as attested to by the basal fill (CRN 30) of a ditched rectangular enclosure (**L17**) in the southern central part of the area. This fill produced eight potsherds with a date-range of c. AD 450 – c. 550, and two overlying fills (CRNs 13 & 24) produced 19 potsherds of the same date-range, seven from the same vessel, indicating that this enclosure was either in full use or, much more likely, newly constructed during the Early-Mid Anglo-Saxon period. However, if the latter is the case, it should be noted that this enclosure re-used part of a north-west-north/south-east-south aligned ditch (**L2**) to form its western side, indicating, as previously mentioned, that that ditch was still largely open, clearly visible and useable.

Some ten metres to the south, a localised mound of large flint nodules (CRN 14) and the fills of the small open-ended rectangular enclosure (CRN 119, **L21**) in which it lay was also dated to this period. The flint mound produced two potsherds, and the surrounding ditch-fill (CRN 82=117=120) produced 33 potsherds, all in fresh, unworn condition and attributed the same date-range of c. AD 450 – c. 550, identifying this as the site of a small Early Anglo-Saxon structure of unknown function. In addition, a group of nine potsherds with the date-range, five from the same vessel, was recovered from a nearby localised horizontal layer interpreted with confidence as a palaeosol that had survived ploughshare erosion because it was in a hollow.

Definite but less easily interpretable supporting evidence for Early Anglo-Saxon settlement activity occurred in the form of 12 sherds of that period, nine from the same vessel, recovered from the basal fill (CRN 33) of a north-north-west/south-south-west aligned ditch (**L20**) lying some 20 metres east of the Anglo-Saxon structure site (**L21**). Seven other such potsherds were recovered from two other investigatory slots through this ditch, which, like **L17** (see above, and to which it almost reached), had almost certainly been added on to a pre-existing ditch (CRN 87) that, in this case, was part of a rectangular enclosure (**L22/L23/L24**), the fill of which produced 20 Early Roman-period potsherds.

The relatively narrow date-range attributed to the Anglo-Saxon pottery indicated that the Early Anglo-Saxon immigrants had occupied the area for only a hundred years or so, opportunistically re-using an earlier, still functional (or at least repairable) ditched-field system. This is of interpretive significance, as it indicates that settlement and the establishment of farmsteads, rather than just invasion and conquest, was an already established motive behind the migration. It should also be noted the later part of the attributed date-range (the early sixth century) of the Anglo-Saxon settlement at Hoplands overlaps with the early use of an Anglo-Saxon burial ground (TR 16 SE 12), which lies nearby to the west and is categorized as of sixth- and seventh-century date (CAT 2017, 3)

Area 2

i) The ceramic analysis

Marked and indicative differences were evident in both the period-specific percentages and distribution of the 1115 potsherds recovered in this area, this compared to the 811 recovered from Area 1, which lies immediately to the north. In Area 1 only 34 potsherds (4.2%) were attributed a broad Early-Mid Iron date-range of c. 600 – c. 150 BC, with 6 (less than 1%) attributed the more specific date-range of c. 600 – c. 350 BC. In sharp contrast, in Area 2, 389 potsherds (35%) had a date-range of c. 600 – c. 150 BC, with the great majority (353, 31%) attributed the more specific earlier date-range. Many of these sherds occurred in concentrated groups of between 20 and 102, providing strong proof that Area 2 was the focus of often intensive settlement and occupation activity during the Early-Mid Iron Age (the analysis of the archaeological features discussed below shows this to have been associated with the establishment of a rectilinear ditched-field system, the presence in the area of at least nine pits and a round house, all of this date-range).

Also of interpretive significance was the recovery from Area 2 of 271 potsherds (24%) with the date-range of c. 150 – c. 50 BC, this contrasting with 20 such sherds (2.5%) recovered from Area 1. The relatively high percentage of potsherds attributed this narrow date-range in Area 2 indicates renewed settlement and occupation activity during the Mid-Late Iron Age, a phenomenon that was more evident in Area 1 in terms of contrast, as discussed

below. It should be noted that continuity from the Early-Mid and Mid-Late Iron Age is not a common phenomenon in North East Kent (Allen 2009).

A marked contrast occurred between Areas 1 and 2 in terms of the Late Iron Age evidence (c.100 BC – c. AD 50). In the former 503 potsherds (62%) were attributed this date-range while in Area 2 only such 145 sherds (13%) were recovered, indicating that the focus of settlement and occupation activity had extended significantly, shifting northward during this period. A large part of that activity was almost certainly associated with the establishment of a much-expanded ditched-field system that for the most part superseded its Early-Mid Iron Age precursor on a slightly different alignment (see Part 4ii below). In Area 2, the recovery of 259 potsherds (23%) attributed a Late Iron Age and Early Roman-period date-range (c. AD 100 – c. 175) pointed to up to a hundred years of continued and probably increased activity. However, like the potsherds from the preceding Late Iron Age/'Belgic' period, the distribution of these sherds differed from the Early-Mid and Mid-Late Iron Age material as they occurred in more widely dispersed groups, predominantly in groups of 10 or less. This is more indicative of occupation activity (i.e. the maintenance of the now-extensive ditched-field system and associated agricultural activity) rather than activity associated with nearby or on-site settlement.

Consistent with the evidence from Area 1, a falling-off of the numbers of potsherd of the Mid-Late Roman Period occurred in Area 2, with only 50 potsherds (4.5%) being recovered in Area 2 (only 12 were recovered from Area 1). Consistent with other evidence for East Kent and elsewhere (see Allen 2009) it appears that this area was severely depopulated during that period. Again in contrast with Area 1, no potsherds of Early Anglo-Saxon type (c. AD 450 – c. 550) were recovered from Area 2. It therefore seems clear that, unlike during the Early-Mid Iron Age, Mid-Late Iron Age and the Late Iron Age/Early Roman periods, Anglo-Saxon activity occurred a smaller scale, almost certainly being focused on a small and short-lived agricultural settlement in the near vicinity of rectangular enclosure **L17**.

As in Area 1, a relatively clear but rather different picture emerges here, in which sustained and relatively intensive settlement and occupation activity continued from the Early-Mid Iron Age (c. 600 – c. 150 BC), with a period of greater settlement activity occurring during

the period c. 600 – c. 350 BC. Such activity continued into and increased markedly during the Late Iron Age (c. 150 – c. 50 BC), an interpretation based of the 271 Late Iron Age potsherds recovered (24%) compared to the hundred-year span during which they were discarded. It is also consistent with the ceramic evidence from Area 1, which, although indicative of only low levels of Early- and Mid-Iron Age activity, also indicates a dramatic burgeoning of activity, and spatial extension of activity, during the period c. 150 – c. AD 50, with 62% of the potsherds having being of that date-range.

ii) The archaeological features

The Early-Mid Iron Age features (c. 600 – c. 150 BC)

A single, narrow curvilinear, horseshoe-shaped ditch (**R1**) with an approximate diameter of 7.5m was interpreted with confidence as the eaves gully (drainage gully) of a prehistoric dwelling in the form of a round house. Its fill (CRN 416) contained four potsherds, two from the same vessel, all with a date-range of c. 600 – c. 350, these considered to provide a reliable date for this feature, with a Mid-Late Iron Age and two Late Iron Age/'Belgic' sherds considered to be intrusive.

The curvilinear ditch lay north-east of the rather fragmentary but none-the-less extensive arrangement of discontinuous ditches, the discontinuity almost certainly being the result of subsequent truncation following many hundreds of years of ploughshare erosion. Taken as a whole, the discontinuous ditches describing a rectilinear ditched-field system arranged on an approximate north-west/south-east alignment and formed by Ditches **L26, L33, L34, L35, L45, L46, L47 & L49**. The alignments of Ditches **L28 & L29** suggested that they too also formed part of the Early-Mid Iron Age arrangement, but no datable material was retrieved from them. Elsewhere, reliable dating for this field system came, for, example from Ditch **L33**, the fill (388) of which produced 102 potsherds with a date-range of c. 500 - 400/350 BC. Proof of the continued renewal of the Iron Age field system was provided by a closely parallel, narrow ditch or gully (**L34**) that converged with Ditch **L33** near its southern termination. Interpreted as the surviving base of a truncated re-cut of or, less likely, a replacement of Ditch **L33**, the fill (562) of this ditch produced five potsherds with a date-

range of c. 150 – c. 50 BC, indicating both the continuity and the great longevity of this Iron Age field system.

A rectangular arrangement of six post pits (511, 513, 515, 518, 524 & 526) in two parallel rows undoubtedly marked the site of a timber-supported building lying some 32m south of circular hut remains **R1**. Measuring seven metres by four metres and cut on the same approximate alignment as the adjacent ditch system, this structure, which could have been a dwelling or a store house, was dated to the period c.600 – c. 350 BC on the basis of six potsherds retrieved from the post pits.

Nineteen pits, most circular but others oval or rectangular in shape, were distributed, apparently at random, across the Area 2, although a cluster of six occurred in the north-central part. Of the nineteen pits, ten produced potsherds, in all cases of Early-Mid Iron Age manufacture with, for example, a probable rectangular rubbish pit 517 (which was cut by Mid-Late Iron Age ditch **L32**) producing 41 potsherds with a date-range of c. 600 - c.350 BC. A small circular possible post-pit (533) produced 15 flint-tempered potsherds with a date-range of c.600/500-300 BC) and a circular pit (479) produced 19 potsherds, four from the same red-tempered vessel, all with a date-range of c. 350 – c. 250 BC, while another, small circular pit (529) produced ten potsherds of Mid Iron Age manufacture (c. 200 – c. 150 BC).

The ceramic contents of these pits indicated continuity of settlement and/or occupation activity from the earliest part of the Iron Age into the Mid Iron Age and onwards, up to the date of c. 150 BC, the date conventionally used to designate the beginning of the Late Iron Age/'Belgic' period. Some of the pits, such as 398 and 419 as discussed above, were probably rubbish pits, although were almost certainly re-used for this purpose, having originally been dug as food storage pits. Others were probable post-pits and some, such as 529, contained apparently purposively placed pots and/or potsherds, a phenomenon that occurs commonly during the Bronze and Iron Age and is thought to have some kind of ritual or votive purpose.

Despite the strong evidence for continuity of settlement and occupation activity throughout the Iron Age, including the Late Iron Age/'Belgic' period (see below), this was not mirrored

in large measure in the stratigraphic evidence, which showed that a new ditched system was established with a slightly different alignment during that period. Structural continuity was evident in converged Early- and Mid-Iron Age ditches **L33** and **L34**, as these in turn converged with and shared the same line as Late Iron Age Ditch **L32**. Exploratory slot 392, which was cut through Ditch **L32** just north of where Ditch **L34** converged with it, produced 20 potsherds dated to c. 500 – c. 350 BC, probably indicating structural continuity through the Early, Mid and Late Iron Age (compare this evidence with that presented below from exploratory slot 426, 45m north in the Ditch **L10**).

The Late Iron Age/'Belgic' features (c. 150 BC – c. AD 50)

Like curvilinear feature **R1** (see above), which lay some ten metres to the north-west, a single, narrow curvilinear, horseshoe-shaped ditch (452, **R2**) with an approximate diameter of 15m was interpreted with confidence as the eaves gully (drainage gully) of a prehistoric dwelling in the form of a round house. Its fill contained 17 potsherds with a consistent date-range c. 150 - c. 75 BC, identifying the structure as of Late Iron Age date, its inhabitants being the probable source of the most of the cultural materials and the instigators, if not builders, of the new ditch system (it should be noted that all Classical authority state that Britain was a slave-owning and slave-trading society during the Late Iron Age/pre-Roman period).

Apart from the ditched-field system discussed below, few other features of this period were present but a large, irregularly-shaped pit (387), possibly a clay-extraction pit re-used for rubbish disposal, produced 22 Mid-Late Iron Age potsherds (c. 150 – c. 100 BC), suggesting that it was contemporary with the Late Iron Age round house (**R2**).

The newly established ditched-field system was probably established early during the Late Iron Age and consisted in Area 2 of a large rectangular ditched enclosure (**L32** & **L41**) extending northward as an extension of Ditch **L32** and Ditch **L42**, south-westward as Ditches **L53** & **L57** and southward as Ditch **L36**. Dating evidence for this phase of ditch arrangement came, for example, from exploratory slot 392 (see above) and from an exploratory slot cut some 30m north in Ditch **L10**, which was a northward extension of Ditches **L32**, **L33**, & **L31**.

This slot produced 21 potsherds with a wide overall date-range of c. 400/350-300 BC to c. AD 125/150-175 AD, suggesting that this ditch had either cut or, more likely, re-used the Mid-Late Iron Age predecessor represented by Ditches **L33 & L34** to the southeast, as previously discussed. The surviving parts of the re-used ditch in Ditch 426 (**L10**) were recorded as 424. Where the ditches forming parts of this phase of ditch arrangement, such as Ditch **L41**, did not cut or were not cut by other features, the dating evidence was also indicative of cultural, as opposed to structural, continuity. For example, one exploratory slot through Ditch **L41** produced seven potsherds, five dated c. 600 – c. 350 BC, two from wares dated c. 0 – c. AD 150, and another slot through the same ditch produced three Late Iron Age/'Belgic'-style sherds (c. 0 – c. AD 75 and a Roman-period sherd dated to c. AD 100 – c. AD 125/150. The evidence here points to the establishment of a new and, taking into account the Area 1 evidence, a much-extended ditched-field system that re-used only part of its Early-Mid Iron Age precursor. However, the ceramic analysis points to a high degree of continuity of settlement activity, as indicated by the 271 potsherds (24%) with a date-range of c. 150 – c. 50 BC compared to the 145 potsherds (13%) with a date-range of c. 100. BC – c. AD 50, this including an overlap period of 50 years.

The northern and north-eastern parts of the above-described Late Iron Age ditched-field enclosure were subsumed within a new ditched enclosure formed by largely by ditches **L22** and **L10** and in which the ditches were considerably wider than their predecessors. At the same time a new ditch (**L31**) was cut some 15m east of Ditch **L32**, this replacing **L32** and reducing the width of the enclosure from about 60m to about 43m. Ditch **L31** turned twice to create the southern part of the enclosure, which was subsequently sub-divided by the introduction of rectilinear ditch **L40** and another, discontinuous rectilinear ditch (**L24**). The resulting arrangement had a passage way or trackway of some 3.5m width skirted by Ditches **L10** and **L24**. The trackway extended north-north-westward into Area 1 and south-south-eastward into the new enclosure to create a corridor-like structure with Ditch **L40** and which opened out to the east, the opening being skirted by the south-east/north-west aligned parts of Ditches **L24** and **L40**. The overall design of this ditched enclosure was more consistent with a function as an animal enclosure rather than for agrarian or agricultural use, with the trackway almost certainly representing a drove way into a subdivided animal compound. Five contemporary ditches, two continuous (**L50 & L2**) and three discontinuous

(L39, L38 & L44) adjoined and radiated out to the west, south-west and north from the central enclosure or compound.

As discussed in Part 3 above, it should be noted here that, although the extensive, rectilinear arrangement of ditches exposed on the site could be divided into three broad period-specific phases and a single Early Anglo-Saxon phase with some confidence, this was necessarily a simplification, not least because surviving ditches from previous phases were frequently re-used in the latest modification. Ditch L40 is a case in point because it joined second-phase ditch L32 to form a 'T' junction to the south but turned west at a right angle to join third-phase ditch L31, also to form a 'T' junction. This arrangement implies that both ditches were open and available for ditch L40 to create a continuous ditched boundary with them.

Perhaps the most informative dating evidence for depositional history of the third ditched-field system/structural phase comes from a detailed analysis of ceramics retrieved from 426, an exploratory slot cut through Ditch L10. These consist of four sherds dated to the Mid Iron Age (c. 400 – c. 300 BC); one 'Belgic'-style sherd dated to c. 0 – c. AD 75; two Romanised native grog-tempered sherds dated to c. AD 50 - c. 100; three sherds of North Kent fine grey ware dated to c. AD 50 – c. 150; five Canterbury grey sandy ware dated to c. AD 75 – c. 150, and two sherds of North Kent fine ware dated to c. AD 125 - c. 175. As the ceramic were deposited incrementally in the ditch as part of the accumulating ditch fill it can be surmised that that the four Mid Iron Age sherds derive from the ditch's Mid Iron Age predecessor (424), that the ditch was probably cut in the Late Iron Age/'Belgic' period, most likely in the early first century AD, and that it gradually fell out of use during the second century.

The Roman-period (c. AD 50 – c. 400)

Representative dating for the new enclosure was also available from the results of three exploratory slots, one (427) cut through Ditches L22 and two (440 & 461) through L31. These produced, respectively, eight potsherds, two dated to c.250 - c 150 BC, six to c. AD 75 - c.175; two Romanised native grog-tempered ware (c. AD 100 – c. 125/150), and 49 potsherds with an overall date-range of c. AD 100 – c. 150, plus but 1 samian sherd, the

latter probably intrusive and dated to c. AD 125-200/260. The presence of this material, predominantly in the upper fills of Ditches **L22 & L31**, confirmed the interpretation proposed above, suggesting that, although there was continued settlement and/or occupation activity on the site during this period, the ditches were in the process of silting up, presumably as a result of neglect. The overall presence of 259 potsherds dating to c. AD 50 – c. 175 confirms this as it represents 23% of the sherd total. However, their wide and thin dispersion in small groups of, on average, 2.5 sherds per context, predominantly within ditch fills, points to a change activity type. The contrast with, for example, 8.5 sherds per context for Early-Mid Iron Age wares and 11 sherds per context for Mid-Late Iron Age wares, almost certainly marks a change of emphasis from settlement activity, with people living in close proximity to or on the site, to occupation activity, with people's presence on the site being less sustained and intensive

The Roman Claudian Invasion occurred in AD 43 but the archaeological record shows that cultural, technological and social effects had no immediate dramatic effect in rural areas of East Kent for about a hundred years, during which many Late Iron Age/'Belgic' settlements, most established in about 150 or 100 BC, lived on. The absence of obvious cultural, technological and social was evident on the present site, particularly in Area 2, where an interpretive problem and certain caveats in terms of dating stem from the fact that pre-Roman-period 'Belgic'-style pottery and post-Roman-period pottery are largely indistinguishable, with the importation of Roman wares from the Continent prior to the invasion further compounding the problem. In any event, the evidence indicates with some clarity that, regardless of the absence of any significant structural modifications occurring during the Roman period, activity into the Roman period, albeit in a different form, continued into the later second century. However, the apparent shift in emphasis in activity from settlement to occupation presaged things to come because only 50 potsherds (4.5%) could be dated to the period c. AD 174 – c. 400, indicating that minimal activity of any sort took place on the site throughout the remainder of the Roman period.

The Early Anglo-Saxon period (c. AD 450 – c. 550)

In contrast to Areas 1 and 3, no Anglo-Saxon pottery of any date was found in Area 2. This provides useful valuable negative evidence because it indicates that the Anglo-Saxon structures identified in Area 1, along with the 100 potsherds recovery from their fills and from nearby features represent evidence of highly localised, small-scale settlement activity. A significant contrast is presented by the total of 1049 potsherds dated to c. 100 BC – c. AD 175, retrieved from across the Area 1 and 3 combined.

Area 3

i) The ceramic analysis

The ceramic analysis undertaken for this area showed a near similarity with Area 2, where a total of 359 (35%) of the potsherds dated to the Early-Late Iron Age (c. 600 – c. 150 BC), approximating to the 412 sherds (40%) recovered from Area 3. This was in contrast with the 54 sherds (6.7%) recovered from Area 1, again indicating that the focus of earlier Iron Age activity was in the southern part of the site, probably not coincidentally where the remains of four Iron Age roundhouses were present. More detailed analysis revealed that, within the Iron Age material from Area 3, 314 sherds (30%) fell within the broad date-range of c. 600 – c. 150 BC and 98 sherds (9%) fell specifically within the later Iron Age date-range of c. 150 – c. 50 BC. However, within the more generic group of 314 sherds, 288 (27% of the Area 3 sherd total) fell within a specifically Early-Late Iron Age date-range (c. 600 – c. 350 BC), suggesting that the initial settlement and occupation was the result of a large-scale incursion into the area at that time. This data was partly consistent with that of Area 2, where 353 sherds (31%) were similarly attributed the specifically Early-Late Iron Age date-range but with 271 (24%) attributed a Late Iron Age date-range of c. 150 – c. 50 BC, suggesting that there had been a shift in the focus of settlement activity. Also consistent with the data from Area 1, immediately to the north, was the 503 sherds (62%) dated to the period c. 150 BC – c. AD 50, indicating that this was by then the main focus of activity. Indeed, Area 3 produced only 48 sherds (4.6%) of this date-range, pointing to low levels of activity during the Late Iron Age/'Belgic' period.

A different picture emerges in Area 3 following the analysis of the post-Claudian invasion of AD 43, which saw the Romanisation of much of Britain, beginning in the south. A total of 277 sherds (26%) dated to the early Roman period (c. AD 50 – c. 175) was recovered from Area, along with 256 sherds (24%) datable to the mid-late Roman period (c. AD 175 – c.

400). This contrasted with the Area 2 data, where the 259 early Roman-period sherds (23%) were very similar in number and percentage to the 277 sherds of that period from Area 3. However, the paucity of mid-late Roman-period ceramics from Area 1 and 2 (1.5% and 4.5% respectively) contrasted with Area 3, where 256 sherds (24%) were of this date-range, pointing to a significant shift of occupation activity to the southwest during the mid and late Roman period.

The presence of a large timber-lined square well in the south-west part of Area 3 accounted for the 32 of the 52 Early Anglo-Saxon sherds (5%), with another 14 occurring in a small pit. The presence of 32 sherds with a date-range of c. AD 450 – c. 550 in the fills within and surrounding the wooden well head indicate that it was in use during this period, probably serving the needs of the small settlement, the remains of which were exposed in Area 1, some 150m to the north-east-north.

ii) The archaeological features

Pre-Early Iron Age (earlier than c. 600 BC)

The earliest feature exposed in Area 3 was the deeply cut continuous ring ditch (**R3**) present in the north-west part of the area. Although its outer diameter (10.5m) was similar and/or comparable with the curvilinear ditches exposed and identified as the remains of roundhouses (**R1, R2, R4 & R5**), the similarity ended there. The original cut (899) of the continuous ring-ditch had created a steep-sided structure with a consistent average depth of 0.7m and a consistent width of 1.25m, as compared to the shallow, narrow and concave-profiled ditches interpreted as eaves gullies originally surrounding roundhouses.

The upper contacts of the three ring-ditch fills (primary 900, secondary 901 and tertiary 902) were consistently higher on the inner side of the ditch, dropping in the case of the secondary fill, for example, from a maximum height of 0.67m on the inner side to 0.41m on the outer side. A 0.26m 'tip-line' drop of this type is indicative of the ditch having been backfilled, either deliberately or by natural erosional re-deposition, from the near-inside of the circular, ditch-enclosed area. An additional interpretive factor was the variable nature of the fills, with the basal fill (899) consisting of extremely hard, compact and densely packed gravel, partly consolidated into larger clasts as a result of bonding by an iron-based mineral

amalgam. This kind of deposit is defined as 'clast-supported', meaning that its mixed-aggregate gravel contents constituted nearly the whole of this fill. This evidence is consistent with a gravel bank having originally skirted the inner edge of the ring-ditch before being pushed or having collapsed into the ditch.

The secondary ring-ditch fill (901) consisted of slightly orange-tinged sandy clay-silt with frequent flint inclusions and with an average thickness of 0.2m. As previously discussed, the upper contact of this material dropped from a depth of 0.67m next to the inner side of the ring-ditch to 0.41m next to the outer. Again, whether deliberately deposited or resulting from natural processes, this disparity of deposition clearly indicated that most, if not all, of the material derived from the near-inside of the circular, ditch-enclosed area, as was previously the case with the gravel-dominated basal fill. On the basis of this circumstantial evidence it can be proposed that a bank consisting of a gravel core covered with sandy clay-silt originally skirted the inner edge of the ring ditch.

The tertiary and uppermost ring-ditch fill (902) consisted of grey, highly compacted gravel of very varied aggregate in sandy clay-silt. This deposit was the only ring-ditch fill that produced datable material in the form of four potsherds with a date-range of c. 500 - c. 350 BC. The reasons for its presence and the disparity in its depths of deposition were largely as discussed above in regard to the underlying fills. However, a notable exception was that its upper contact with the overlying present subsoil was horizontal, suggesting that this fill had either been deliberately deposited as a levelling layer or, if already present, had been deliberately levelled off. In either case, this was possibly in preparation for the construction of first-phase, Early-Mid Iron Age ditch system, as suggested by the four potsherds of that date-range recovered from that fill (an east-west aligned ditch cutting the northern part of the ring-ditch produced no datable material).

Examined in total, the evidence discussed above suggests that the ring-ditch pre-dated the Early-Mid Iron Age settlement/occupation activity and therefore identifies it as the remains of an earlier prehistoric structure consisting of a substantial composite circular bank surrounded by a continuous deep-cut ditch. Although the absence of additional evidence precludes a definitive identification of this structure's original function, a Late Neolithic or

Bronze Age round barrow is a likely candidate, with a ditch and bank surrounding an earlier, prehistoric roundhouse also being a possibility.

The Early-Mid Iron Age features (c. 600 – c. 150 BC)

The largest roundhouse (**R4**) was almost certainly part of the first Early-Mid Iron Age occupation of the site. Its remains consisted of two narrow, closely parallel discontinuous curvilinear ditches (961 & 963), both interpreted as eaves gullies and both terminating in two pits (991 & 972, the latter re-cut as pit 970), suggesting that the hut's entrance had been to the south. Fifteen pits (933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 953, 955, 967, 978, 980, 986, 993 & 995) occurred within the ring ditches, with all but one (967, see below) interpreted as post-holes or post-pits. Only two pits (935 & 937) produced datable evidence, with 935 containing a single (probably intrusive) medieval sherd (c. 1275 – c. 1350) and 937 producing a single potsherd dating to c. 500 – c. 350 BC). More convincing dating evidence took the form of ten potsherds retrieved from the outer ditch, all with a date-range of c. 500 – c. 300 BC, while the inner ditch produced a single potsherd with a date-range of c. 600 – c. 350 BC.

The previously mentioned exceptional pit within the eaves gullies was a large pit (967) located in the north-east part of the enclosed area and cutting the inner eaves gully. This feature's two fills produced seven potsherds, one a generic late prehistoric sherd, four with a date-range of c. 200 – c.150 BC and two dating to c. 25 BC – c. AD 25, these indicative of a later period of structural modification. This interpretation was supported by the presence of two eaves gullies, one presumably replacing the other. The re-cutting of two large internal post pits (953 cutting 955, 993 cutting 986) was similarly indicative of major structural modification to the roundhouse.

Nine pits consisting of five probable post holes (982, 984, 921, 923 & 931) and four oval pits (791, 920, 928 & 957) probably used for rubbish disposal were distributed around the roundhouse in close proximity. The ceramic contents (25 potsherds exclusively dating to c. 600 – c. 350 BC) of these features sandy clay-silt fills provided strong corroborative evidence for the Early-Mid Iron Age date of the roundhouse.

Although almost certainly representing at least two sub-phases of structural modification to, and perhaps even a complete re-build of, this Early-Mid Iron Age dwelling, it was eventually

abandoned, as indicated by its intersection by an approximately east-west aligned ditch (**L70**). This ditch joined ditch 843 (**L69**) to the west and ditch 647 (**L71**), both at approximate right angles, forming, along with ditches 891 (**L65**) and ditch 832 (**L64**), a near-rectangular enclosure built after the previously discussed roundhouse (**R4**) had fallen out of use. The pottery-based dating evidence from 15 sherds retrieved from this enclosure ditch provided a broad date-range of c. 600 BC – c. AD 175, this small assemblage being too small to be reliable indicative, given that it clearly contained residual and intrusive material.

Although not certain, it is likely that narrow, curvilinear discontinuous ditch 814 (**R5**) was what remained of an eaves gully surrounding an Iron Age roundhouse built within, and contemporary with, the above-described ditched enclosure. If so, the dating evidence from the curvilinear ditch and the cluster of generally small pits (almost certainly post-holes) inside and in near proximity to it provide an approximate but reliable date for the enclosure. The small pits (785, 787, 797, 812, 814, 816, 820, 822, 824 & 836) produced a total of 24 potsherds, although 23 of these derived from the eaves gully (814). These were attributed a date-range of c. 500 – c. 150 BC, with the remaining example from post pit 812 dating to c. 75 BC – c. AD 25. On balance, therefore, the structure and the surrounding enclosure can be dated to the latter part of the Mid Iron Age, probably c. 350 – c. 150 BC, given that the enclosure clearly postdates the roundhouse (**R4**) lying some 20m to the north-west.

A cluster of nine post-holes (1002) was exposed some eight metres south-west of the above-described structure. This cluster also lay within the rectangular enclosure formed by **L64, L65, L69, L70 & L71** but whether this was by design or by chance could not be ascertained because, as in the case of the nearby roundhouse (**R5**), it had no stratigraphic relationship with the enclosure. The post-holes within the cluster (845, 847, 856, 862, 866, 868, 870, 878 & 880) were arranged in the form of two parallel, 6m-long rows lying three metres apart, with a single post hole positioned at the centre. The arrangement of the post-holes overall, along with its size, identified these as the remains of a rectangular timber-post supported hut with a central supporting post. The associated dateable ceramics consisted of just four potsherds, two with a generic late prehistoric date-range of c. 600 – c. 150 BC (from 878) and two (from 847) with an Early-Mid Iron Age date-range of c. 600 - c. 350 BC. His structure can therefore only be dated broadly to the Early-Mid Iron Age.

The rectangular ditched enclosure discussed above was cut by an approximately east-west aligned, steep-sided ditch 653 (**L67**) with a depth of 1.1m and a width of 3.85m. This ditch, which was concave in profile, was parallel with other second-phase ditches such as 632/634/637 (**L75**, see below) and joined ditch 733 (**L56**, also see below) at a right-angle to the east. All of these ditches were located in Area 3, but two narrower ditches (**L53** & **L77**) connecting ditch 733 (**L56**) to ditch 741 (**L32**) in Area 2 indicated that they were all almost certainly part of the western extension of the second-phase, Late Iron Age ditch system. A total of twelve potsherds with a date-range of c.125 - c. 25 BC retrieved from ditch 653 (**L67**) also supported this interpretation and also provided an approximate *terminus ante quem* for the rectangular ditched enclosure that it cut (**L64/L65/L69/L70/L71**).

Ditch 632/634/637 (**L75**), which was roughly parallel to and lay about 50m to the north, was, overall, some 0.35m-deep, 0.35m-wide and was composite, consisting of three ditches cut on almost exactly the same line, with two original ditches (632 & 637, stratigraphic relationship not ascertained) being re-cut by ditch 634. Some two metres to the north, ditch 965 (**L76**), from which no datable material was recovered, ran almost exactly parallel with ditch. This and the composite nature of **L75** illustrates the difficulty in phasing the Hoplands Farm ditch system. The very mixed date-ranges of the seven potsherds recovered from the investigatory slot cut in to **L75** (four with a date-range of c. 500 - c. 50 BC, two of c. 75 BC - c. AD 25 and one of c. AD 75 - c. 125) was undoubtedly a result of the ditch's composite nature.

Also attributed, albeit putatively, to the second-phase, Late Iron Age ditch system was approximately north-south aligned ditch 645/696/802 (**L56**), which almost certainly turned west as composite ditch **L75** as described above. Ditch **L56**, which merged with ditch 641 (**L57**) to the south, was 0.45m-deep, 0.9m-wide, with a concave base and steep sides and produced five potsherds with an Early-Mid date-range of c. 600 - c. 200 BC. The presence of these sherds perhaps again indicates that this ditch re-cut part of an earlier, first-phase, Early-Mid Iron Age ditch on the same line, especially as another investigatory slot cut to the north produced 67 potsherds dating from the later first century to the late fourth/early fifth. Two narrow, relatively shallow and near parallel ditches 683 (**L53**) and 760 (**L77**) connected ditch 645/696/802 (**L56**) in Area 3 to ditch 741 (**L32**), mostly in Area 2, linking two otherwise

separate parts of the second-phase, Late Iron Age ditch system. These ditches produced five potsherds with a date-range of c. 0 – c. AD 150 and three with a date-range of c. AD 75 - c.

The Late Iron Age/'Belgic' features (c. 150 BC – c. AD 50)

Two parallel ditches (**L1** & **L2**) separated by a distance of some 7.5m previously investigated in Area 1 extended southward into the north-west corner of Area 3. Identified with confidence as drainage ditches lying either side of a trackway or, more likely, a drove way, these features were parallel to a similarly ditch-skirted drove way delineated by **L10** and **L24**, 37m to the east in Area 2. As in that case, the Area 3 drove-way led into a large sub-rectangular ditched enclosure, here consisting of composite ditch 599/440 (**L31**) to the east, ditch 487/731 (**L50**) to the south, with the western ditch lying beyond the limit of excavation. The northern boundary ditch (667) consisted of a westward right-angle turn of **L1**, as discussed above, with a discontinuous ditch (665/**L78**) extending northward from it for 8.5m. This ditch produced 15 potsherds with a date-range of c. 25 BC – c. AD 75. Perhaps coincidentally, the western extension of **L1** was exactly in line with and on the same alignment as first-phase, Early-Mid Iron Age ditch 622 (**L70**), but it did not join it. However, the similarity in alignment may represent yet another example of the long-lasting continuity that characterised the Iron Age ditch systems.

Another candidate for the northern boundary of the large sub-rectangular ditched enclosure discussed above was ditch 627/663 (**L73**), which was either a re-cut or a new, westward extension of ditch 661 (**L23**). That ditch produced 17 potsherds with a consistent date-range of c. 150 – c. 100 BC, while ditch 627/663 (**L73**) produced twelve potsherds with a date-range of c. 125 - c. 25 BC and two (probably intrusive) with a date-range c. AD 50 – c. 100, this consistent with a slightly later date for the re-cut or extension.

Unfortunately the presence of an 11m-wide modern service trench had removed the western part of ditch 667 (**L1**) and also prevented a secure establishment of the stratigraphic relationships between second-phase Iron Age ditches 733 (**L56**) and composite ditch 632/634/637 (**L75**), thought to be a westward extension of ditch 733 (**L56**) and third-phase ditch 622/663 (**L73**). Composite ditch 632/634/637 (**L56**) is discussed in detail above in Area 3 'The Early-Mid Iron Age features (c. 600 – c. 150 BC)'.

A single ditch (732/**L50**) extending westward from ditch 459 (**L31**), which it joined at a near right-angle in Area 2, formed the only connection between the Area 2 and Area 3 third-phase ditch system and almost certainly represented a westward extension of that system. This extension mirrored very similar evidence for the earlier westward extension of the second-phase ditch system, with these extensions probably marking periods of expansion in settlement and occupation activity. During the third phase this expansion may have been a consequence of the 'Belgic' incursion, during which wheel-thrown, grog-tempered pottery was introduced, the sherds from such wares providing the dating evidence for this period of activity.

The Roman-period (c. AD 50 – c. 400)

A complex of intercutting and/or interconnected ditches and pits (716/911/915 [**L62**], 712/883 [**L63**], 793 [**L60**] & 951 [**L58**], 714, 718, 722 and isolated pit 783) investigated in the south-west corner of Area 3 was of too limited exposure to be identified in terms of function but could be identified as part of, or associated with, a later, fourth-phase, Roman-period ditch system on the basis the datable retrieved pottery.

North-south aligned ditch 716/911/915 (**L62**) produced nine potsherds dated to c. AD 75 – c. 425, while parallel, discontinuous, north-south aligned ditch 712/883 (**L63**) produced 61 potsherd with a date-range of c. AD 50 - c. 400. A pit (718) cut by the above discussed ditch produced three potsherds dated to c. AD 75 – c. 150 and another pit (714), cut by both **L62** and **L63** produced 24 potsherds with a date-range of c. AD 75 – c.400. To the south, cutting **L62** and **L63** (which merged here) an east-west aligned ditch 793 (**L60**) produced ten potsherds with a date-range of c. AD 250 – c. 400. Elsewhere, to the north-east in Area 3, an elongated oval pit (685) of unknown function produced eight potsherds with a date-range of c. AD 300 – c. 400, this being an outlier as it was the only later Roman material to be found beyond the south-west corner of Area 3.

The features discussed above can clearly be attributed to the Mid-Late Roman period using the ceramic evidence. Indeed, the largest group of 77 potsherds with this date-range came immediately to the west from the top fill of a large pit (671) partly exposed on the south-

west margin of the site and investigated in a single slot. It can therefore be assumed that the central focus of Roman-period settlement activity lies immediately southwest of the present development site.

The Early Anglo-Saxon period (c. AD 450 – c. 550)

A single oval pit (724), probably a rubbish pit, produced 17 potsherds, fourteen of which were of Early Anglo-Saxon manufacture, the remainder being earlier. Again, this represented an isolated outlier, in this case lying midway between the localised focus of Anglo-Saxon settlement to the northeast in Area 1 and the Anglo-Saxon well (701), some 75 to the southwest.

The well was not excavated and will be preserved *in situ*. The well shaft was timber-lined, the timbers being interlocked using a rough semi-mortice and tenon method, the resulting structure being square well head with 0.61m-long internal sides and 1.1m-long outer sides. The shaft had been built within a larger, probably circular pit, the exact diameter of which could not be ascertained because, following the exposure of the well head, the thick accumulation of gravels and clay covering the construction pit to the north was left in place. The well itself lay in the base of what appeared to have been a deliberately cut terrace of some 0.68m depth. The exposed surface surrounding the well head was covered with large timber fragments and occasional large rounded stones, these presumably having been laid down to consolidate the ground around the well. A single potsherd with an Early Anglo-Saxon date range was recovered from this surface (998), while the upper part of the fine grey clay-silt (702) filling the well head produced 20 potsherds, seventeen dating to c. AD 450 – c. 550, three being earlier. An overlying deposit of 0.35m-thick dark grey gravel-rich clay-silt (700) produced 21 potsherds, one of the late Roman period, the remainder again with a date-range of c. AD 450 – c. 550.

It should be noted that the relatively large amount of Early Anglo-Saxon ceramics recovered from and in the near vicinity of the well derived only from the upper parts of its exposed structure and associated deposits, suggesting that, while it was undoubtedly the focus of much Early Anglo-Saxon activity, it could not be demonstrated to be of Anglo-Saxon construction. Indeed, given the well's proximity (20m) to the complex of Mid-Late Roman-

period features concentrated in the south-west corner of Area 3, it is possible, if not likely, that the well was sunk during the late Roman period and was re-used or rebuilt during the Early Anglo-Saxon period or, alternatively, that the well remained in use throughout the chaotic Roman-period /Anglo-Saxon transition period.

5) Assessment of results and conclusions

The archaeological investigation undertaken on the Hoplands Farm site revealed evidence of protracted and continuous settlement and occupation activity throughout the Iron Age (c. 600 BC – c. AD 50) and into the Roman period (c. AD 50 – c. 400), with such activity resuming or, less likely, continuing, on a much diminished scale into the Early Anglo-Saxon period (c. AD 450 – c. 550). Evidence of such continuity during this period is extremely rare in East Kent and in Kent generally, with the only obvious near-parallel being a similarly extensive site excavated just to the south of Whitstable and Seasalter, some 11.5m to the east (Allen and Willson 2001, 10-11).

The large area of the Hoplands Farm site (42,600m²) allowed a detailed comparative study to be made of the disparities in the amounts of period-specific potsherds recovered from the three different areas of the site using the statistical methodology defined in Part 2 above, this undertaken along with a similarly comparative study of the concentrations of period-specific archaeological features across the site. The results of these studies provided detailed evidence of changes in intensity of settlement activity on the site during the broad period as described above.

No significant dating evidence for human activity of any sort earlier than c. 600 BC was recovered from the site but the deeply cut continuous circular ditch (**R3**) almost certainly represented the isolated remains of a round barrow of probable Early Bronze Age construction. Such structures are relatively common, usually in upland areas of Kent, but the absence of any reliable associated dating evidence, along with the absence of any other associated archaeological features within or in its close proximity, means that the interpretive potential of this structure is minimal. Perhaps the only factor worth noting in relation to it is that the Iron Age inhabitants of the area seem to have avoided it (a single

undated but very straight intercutting east-west aligned ditch (959) was almost certainly medieval or later).

The main focus of Early-Mid Iron Age occupation activity (c. 600 – c. 350 BC) occurred in Areas 2 and 3, in the southern part of the site, where potsherds of that period accounted for the highest percentages of their respective totals (31% and 27% respectively), these percentages being consistent with intensive and/or sustained activity during the period that saw the first significant occupation of the area. The evidence for settlement activity, as opposed to occupation activity in the form of, for example, agricultural work, was represented by the presence of the double discontinuous ring-ditch (**R4**), which contained and was surrounded by a cluster of post-holes and post-pits, these marking the site of an Early-Mid Iron Age roundhouse, dated on the basis of its associated potsherds to c.600 – c. 350 BC. Similarly, the remains of the smaller roundhouse (**R1**) in Area 2 produced potsherds with the same date-range.

The establishment and expansion of settlement activity on the site during this period is in part consistent with much of the evidence relating to later prehistoric settlement patterns in East Kent, with a previous study (Allen 2009, 189-207) of 32 sites showing that 77% were occupied during the Late Bronze/Early Iron Age (c. 900 – c. 600 BC), a period that saw a dramatic growth in settlement numbers and, by extrapolation, a large increase in the population. This appears to have initiated a sustained period of population increase and settlement expansion that began in the Mid Bronze Age and resulted in the establishment of many large, ditch-enclosed field systems in Kent and the South East generally (Yates 2004), the present example representing a late example of this phenomenon.

The results of the 2009 study showed that 19% (six sites) of the 32 sites examined provided evidence of Early-Mid Iron Age activity and about 12.5 % (four sites) provided evidence of Mid-Late Iron Age activity. On the present site a commensurate drop in activity was indicated by the ceramic evidence, with a marked decrease being evident in the amount of pottery recovered dating to the period c. 200 – c. 150 BC (292 potsherds, or 10% of the site total). However, the evidence overall points to a contraction rather than a cessation in settlement activity, this occurring sometime in the period c. 350 BC – c. 150 BC. For example, the potsherds recovered from the remains of roundhouse **R5** in Area 3 were

attributed a broad but generally later date-range of c. 500 – c. 150 BC than those recovered from the larger roundhouse (**R4**), 20m to the northwest.

The first-phase, Early-Mid Iron Age ditch system and the associated structures on the Hoplands Farm site can be assessed as of high interpretive potential as they provide good collaborative evidence for the proliferation of settlement sites and a related expansion of agricultural practice. It may be inferred with some confidence that this was a consequence of continued population increase requiring that what had been previously unused, ill-drained and intractable, London Clay-dominated land was cleared and adopted for agricultural use and/or large-scale animal husbandry.

The first-phase, Early-Mid Iron Age ditched system was eventually replaced by another, later Iron Age ditch system that was more extensive and on a different alignment, with very little re-use of the original system taking place. The total of 24% of potsherds with a date-range of c. 150 – c. 50 BC recovered from Area 2 was undoubtedly associated in the main with the new ditch system, as was the 62% of potsherds with that date-range recovered from Area 1 (from which, indicatively, only 6.7% of the recovered potsherds were of Early-Mid Iron Age date-range). However, and, as previously mentioned, 292 potsherds with the date-range c. 200 – c. 150 BC were recovered from the site as a whole, this being 10% of the site total.

The new ditched field system is of high interpretive potential as its approximate earliest date of construction (c.150 BC) coincides with the postulated incursion into Kent and South-East England generally of the Belgae from northern Gaul, now Belgium and northeast France. According to the *Encyclopedia Britannica*:

‘During the late 2nd or early 1st century BC, a small band of Belgae crossed to Britain. After further Gallic victories (54–51 BC) by Caesar, other settlers took refuge across the Channel, and Belgic culture spread to most of lowland Britain. The three most important Belgic kingdoms, identified by their coinage, were centred at Colchester, St. Albans, and Silchester. The chief Belgic contribution to southern Britain was the introduction of the heavy plough, which was used to clear many lands previously untillable.

Julius Caesar gives a near-contemporary account in the Gallic Wars (*Commentarii de Bello Gallico*), written following his raids into south-east Britain in 55 BC and 54 BC:

‘The interior portion of Britain is inhabited by those of whom they say that it is handed down by tradition that they were born in the island itself: the maritime portion by those who had passed over from the country of the Belgae for the purpose of plunder and making war; almost all of whom are called by the names of those states from which being sprung they went thither, and having waged war, continued there and began to cultivate the lands. The number of the people is countless, and their buildings exceedingly numerous, for the most part very like those of the Gauls: the number of cattle is great’.

Much of the main interpretive potential from the Hoplands Farm site centres on the dramatic change evident in the Late Iron Age ditch system, which corroborates Caesar’s observations and is also consistent with the large comparative study of prehistoric sites in coastal and near-coastal East Kent undertaken by the present writer in 2009 (Allen 2009). Here, out of 32 sites examined, 64.5 % dated to the early Late Iron Age/‘Belgic’ period (c. 150 BC - c. AD 50). In Area 2 the fill of the curvilinear eaves gully of one of the exposed roundhouses (**R2**) contained 17 potsherds with an exclusive date-range c. 150 - c. 75 BC, placing this structure in this period, with its inhabitants almost certainly being the probable source of much of the cultural materials and the instigators, if not builders, of the new ditch system (it should be noted that all contemporaneous or near-contemporaneous Classical authority state that Britain was a slave-owning and slave-trading society during the Late Iron Age/pre-Roman period).

The social, technical, economic and cultural impact of the Belgic incursion into South East Britain as reported by Caesar is a much neglected archaeological and historical subject, largely because it has been overshadowed by the Claudian Roman invasion of AD 43. However, both the above-described second-phase ditched system and the subsequent large-scale extension and modification discussed below took place during the ‘Belgic’ Iron Age period (c. 150 BC and c. AD 50), a period that also saw the introduction of wheel-thrown pottery. A consequence of this was that flint-tempered pottery quickly gave way to grog-tempered pottery which, as is the case in the present site, leaves a clear mark in the archaeological record. It is also likely that the Belgic innovation of a heavier and more efficient plough was a factor in the establishment of the new field system. The interpretive potential in this respect can therefore be judged to be high.

As mentioned above, the new Late Iron Age ditch system was soon subject to large-scale modification and extension, this third-phase, Late Iron Age version probably taking place, at least for the most part, during the later first-century BC or the early first-century AD (c. 50 BC – c. AD 50). A significant part of this modification was a major extension to the north into Area 1, where a total of 503 (62%) of the 811 recovered potsherds were attributed to this date-range, pointing to dramatically increased and extended levels of settlement and/or occupation activity in that area. This compares with 145 potsherds (13%) of that date-range from Area 2 and 48 (4.6%) from Area 3, the evidence overall pointing clearly to a shift to the north in the focus of later Iron Age activity.

Some of the settlement's inhabitants involved in this activity almost certainly lived in the roundhouse (**R2**) located in Area 2. Indeed, one may even have been buried in his or her hut, as an urned cremation pit (508) placed within the ring-ditch contained calcined human bone along with many Mid-Late Iron Age potsherds (c.150 -75/50 BC), 59 from a single flint-tempered vessel and eight grog-tempered sherds from a vessel dated to c.0 - AD 50/75. A total of fourteen cremation burials, all containing calcined human bone, most un-urned, four urned, were identified elsewhere on the site. Of these, one (32) contained 41 sherds from a single 'Belgic'-style Type B3-8 cordoned jar (date-range c.50 BC - c. AD 25), another (163) contained 52 same-vessel sherds with a date-range of c. 50 BC – c. AD 50, another (168) contained potsherds, all from a single vessel with a date-range of c. 50 BC – c. 25 AD and another (199) contained 63 sherds from a vessel dated to c. 25 BC – c. AD 50. In addition, five unurned cremation burials ((133, 146, 148, 150 & 152) were placed between ditch **L3** and ditch **L2**, which replaced it, suggesting that these otherwise undated burials were contemporary with the third-phase, later Iron Age ditch system, as were the urned examples.

The interpretive potential of the cremation burials can be assessed as moderate, as they contain little significant information beyond proving that people lived and died on the site and, following death, were buried following cremation, the cremated bone being selected for burial (larger bones removed, the remainder crushed). However, using the broad typological dating evidence provided by this burial-type and, more precisely, by the period-specificity of accompanying ceramic grave goods, it proved possible, as discussed above, to relate the burials almost exclusively to the later part of the Late Iron Age occupation phase.

With the northern extension discussed above the ditch system reached its greatest extent during the later Iron Age but its use continuing well into the Roman period, probably up to c. AD 175 or a little earlier. Again, the variation in period-specific potsherds relative to area provided useful interpretive evidence, with Area 1 producing 142 potsherds (17.5%) with a date-range of c. AD 50 – c. 175, Area 2 producing 259 (23%) such potsherds and Area 3 producing 277 (26%). Again, this evidence is broadly commensurate with many other sites in the area, with 21 sites (61.3%) of the 32 examined in the above-mentioned 2009 study showing that Late Iron Age settlement and/or occupation continued, seemingly uninterrupted, into the Early Roman Period, with 35.5% enduring into the Mid Roman period.

However, a rather different picture emerged on the Hoplands Farm site, where very little evidence for Mid- and Late-Roman period activity of any sort was recovered from Areas 1 and 2 (in terms of potsherds quantities and percentages, 12 [1.5%] and 50 [4.5%] respectively) but where, in marked contrast, 256 potsherds [24%] were recovered from Area 3, and in particular from the south-western corner of that area. Here, the date-range of the recovered Roman-period pottery extended from c. AD 175 – c. 400 or a little later, in other words, up to the end of the Roman period (see below). The features from which these potsherds derived comprised a rather irregular, multiphase arrangement of intercutting ditches and pits, along with a concentration of intercutting pits that was only partly exposed and investigated in the south-west margin of the site. It can be concluded that these features lay on the eastern edge of a long-lived Roman-period settlement, the centre of which lies beyond the south-western limit of excavation.

The interpretive potential of the Mid-Late Roman-period remains is moderate because of the limited scale of their exposure but can be judged to be high because of their exceptional nature. This is because most isolated rural Romano-British settlements in East Kent were abandoned during the later fourth century AD, when harsh economic pressures were exacerbated by many destructive raids, mostly mounted by Pictish and Saxon pirates on vulnerable coastal areas (Piggott and Thirsk, eds. 2011, 228). The previously cited synthetic study of 32 archaeological sites investigated on the levels lying about a kilometre north of the present site identified only two sites dating to the period c. AD 250 - c. 400, with both only providing evidence of occupation up to the mid-fourth century AD (c. AD 350).

Of particular interest in the context of the Hoplands Farm site is the sparse but clear evidence for Roman-period occupation of the site in Area 3 up to the point of the Roman withdrawal, thought to have occurred about 409 AD (in which year one Zosimus, a fifth-century Greek historian, reported in his book '*Historia Nova*' that the British natives expelled the Roman civilian administration). Although only fifteen potsherds with a Late Roman-period date-range were recovered from the site, these are reliably diagnostic and have a narrow period specificity of c. AD 375 – c. 400 or a little later, providing rare evidence for terminal Roman-period activity on the site at a time when the Roman Empire in Britain was in the process of disintegration. It is this evidence, along with the close proximity of the Mid-Late Roman-period ditches, which suggest that the timber-lined well exposed on the western margin of Area 3 may have been constructed in the Late Roman period.

The longevity of the Roman-period settlement activity was almost certainly the result of it lying next to the major Roman road that ran from Canterbury via Hersden to Reculver, roughly following 'the line of the present road from Sturry, by Upstreet, Sarre Wall, Sarre, and Monkton' (*Victoria County History of Kent* 1913, 135), and eventually leading to Reculver (the Roman military fort of *Rutupiae*). This road, designated as Roman Road 11 by Margary (1955, 34-35), ran along the top of the southern Stour floodplain bank, having 'left Canterbury at the North Gate' before going 'in a north-easterly direction along the A28 to Sturry' (Vincent 2007).

The presence of this road also probably explains the presence of the small Anglo-Saxon settlement, the localised remains of which were exposed in Area 1. Of high interpretive importance in this respect was the re-use of an existing, third-phase, Late Iron Age/Early Roman-period ditch (L2) to form the western side of a sub-rectangular ditched enclosure of Early Anglo-Saxon construction, the remainder made up of rectilinear ditch L17. The third-phase ditch had clearly remained in use for a hundred years or more into the Roman period but was still clearly visible to, and re-usable by, the arriving Anglo-Saxon and/or Jutish settlers to create a new enclosure. The date-range of the associated pottery (c. AD 450 – c. 550) indicated that these settlers were amongst some of the first Anglo-Saxon invaders, who are recorded in the ninth-century *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* as having arrived in Kent in AD 449

at a landing place at Ebbsfleet, Pegwell Bay, some 16km to the east. The incursion of the Anglo-Saxons and/or Jutes heralded a protracted war with the indigenous British, but the remains of the small Anglo-Saxon settlement in Area 1, along with the rectangular ditched compound described above, illustrates that the invaders were very quick to use what they had conquered, probably having arrived in the first place by way of the nearby Roman road. Similarly illustrative of probable re-use of an existing structure is the presence of the 37 potsherds with a date-range of c. AD 450 – c. 550 recovered from in and around the well.

6) Recommendations

The large scale and consequent analysis of the archaeological remains exposed and investigated on the Hopland's Farm site produced a comprehensive set of results, providing a detailed insight into the type, varying intensity and duration of Iron Age, Roman-period and Early Anglo-Saxon settlement and occupation activity in this area.

Strong evidence for the first Iron Age occupation and settlement of the site was uncovered, as was similarly strong evidence for much expanded Late Iron Age activity, this almost certainly associated with the second-century BC Belgic incursion, the effects of which extended into the Early Roman period. In addition, rare evidence of Late Roman-period occupation in the south-western part of Area 3, along with equally rare evidence for Early Anglo-Saxon occupation in Area 1 and the use during the Anglo-Saxon period of a substantial timber-lined well in Area 3, provided significant information about the speed and nature of the Roman-period/Anglo-Saxon transition.

On this basis it is proposed that the Hopland's Farm excavation has, as far as is possible, fully realized the interpretive potential of the exposed remains, and that any further work would be superfluous. No further recommendations for additional processing or analysis are recommended but it is proposed that the results of the work are of sufficient importance to be published in report form, the appropriate journal for this being *Archaeologia Cantiana*, the annual publication of Kent Archaeological Society.

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8) Figures and plates

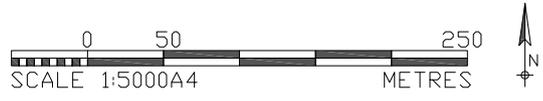
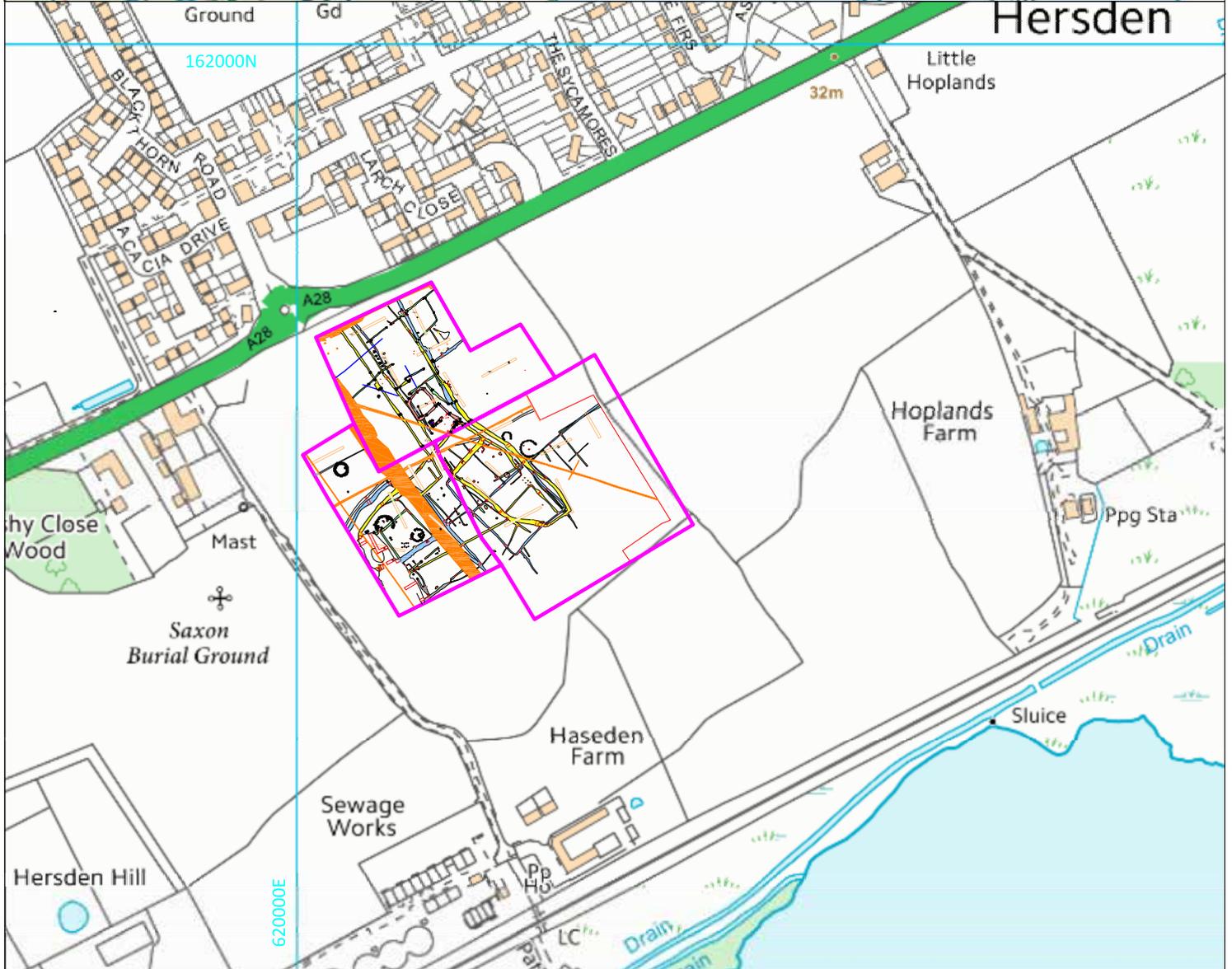


Figure 1: Site location

- KEY:**
- ▲ Pottery
 - Evaluation trench
 - Land drain
 - PHASE 1 - Early - Mid Iron Age (600BC-350BC)
 - PHASE 2 - Mid - Late Iron Age (150BC-50AD)
 - PHASE 3 - Late Iron Age - Early Roman (50AD-150AD)
 - PHASE 4 - Mid - Late Roman (150AD-400AD)
 - PHASE 5 - Early Anglo Saxon (430AD-550AD)
 - PHASE 6 - Modern

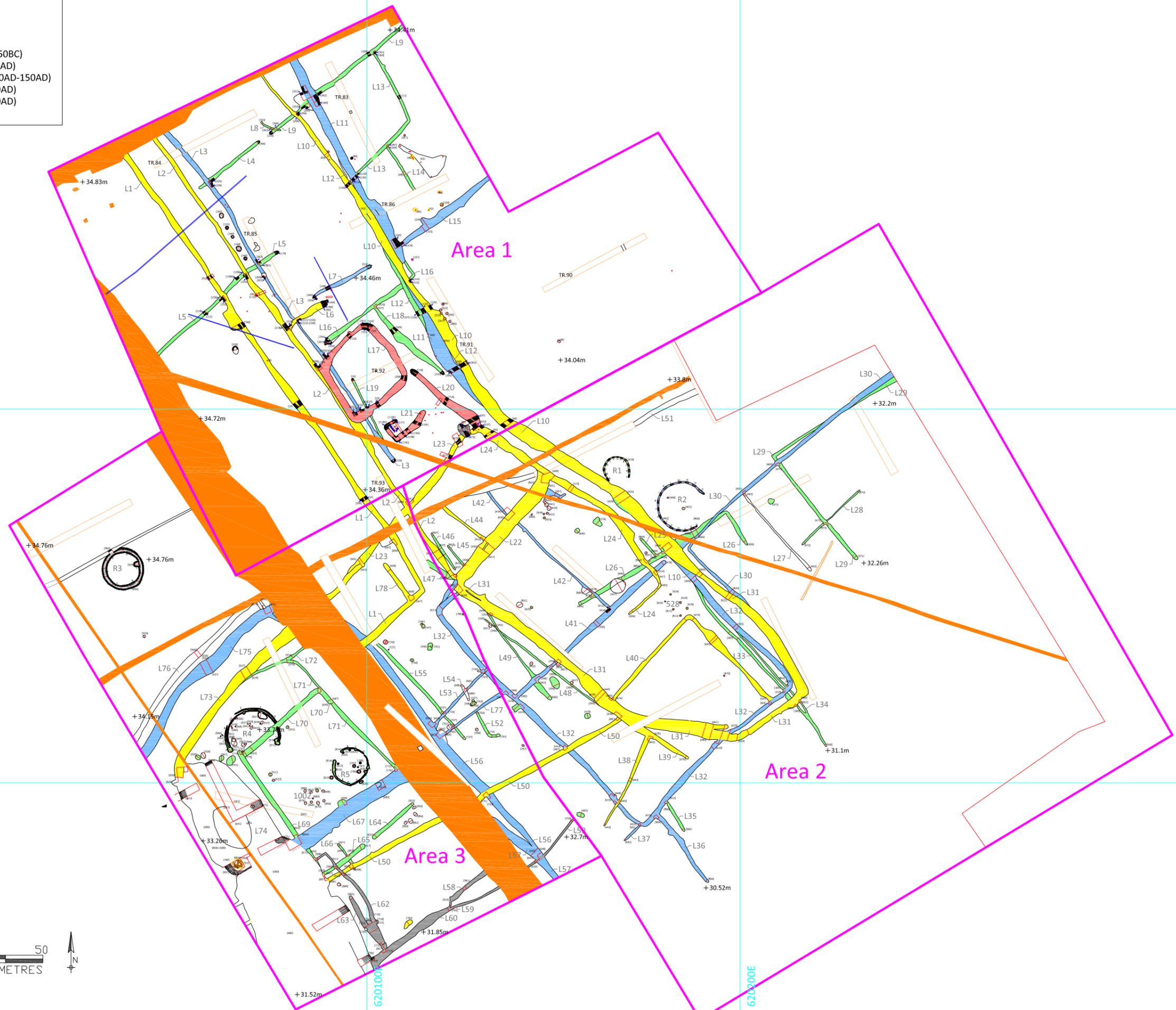


Figure 2: Site plan, scale 1:1000

- KEY:**
- ▲ Pottery
 - Evaluation trench
 - Land drain
 - PHASE 1 - Early - Mid Iron Age (600BC-350BC)
 - PHASE 2 - Mid - Late Iron Age (150BC-50AD)
 - PHASE 3 - Late Iron Age - Early Roman (50AD-150AD)
 - PHASE 4 - Mid - Late Roman (150AD-400AD)
 - PHASE 5 - Early Anglo Saxon (430AD-550AD)
 - PHASE 6 - Modern

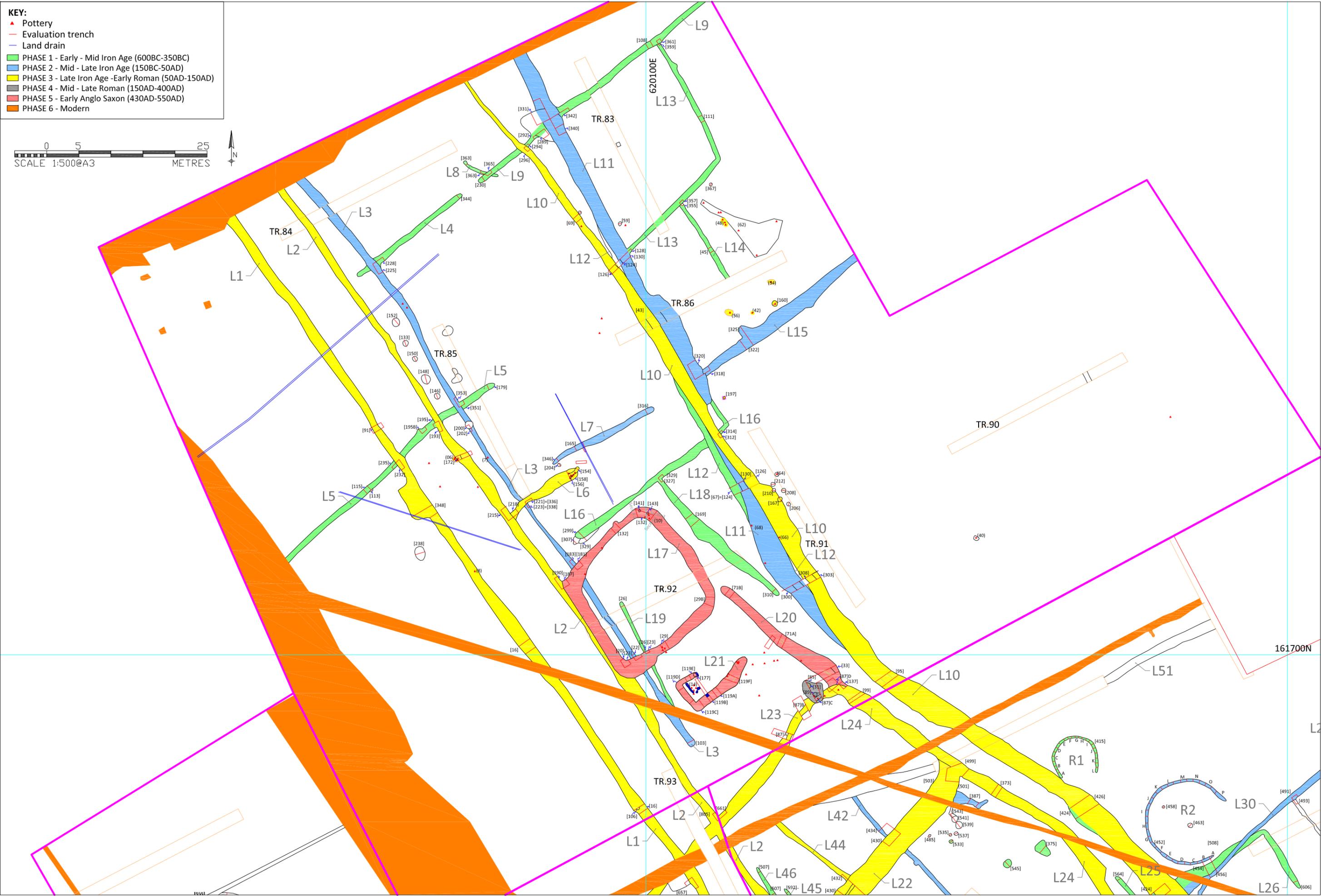


Figure 3: Plan of Area 1, scale 1:500

- KEY:**
- ▲ Pottery
 - Evaluation trench
 - Land drain
 - PHASE 1 - Early - Mid Iron Age (600BC-350BC)
 - PHASE 2 - Mid - Late Iron Age (150BC-50AD)
 - PHASE 3 - Late Iron Age - Early Roman (50AD-150AD)
 - PHASE 4 - Mid - Late Roman (150AD-400AD)
 - PHASE 5 - Early Anglo Saxon (430AD-550AD)
 - PHASE 6 - Modern

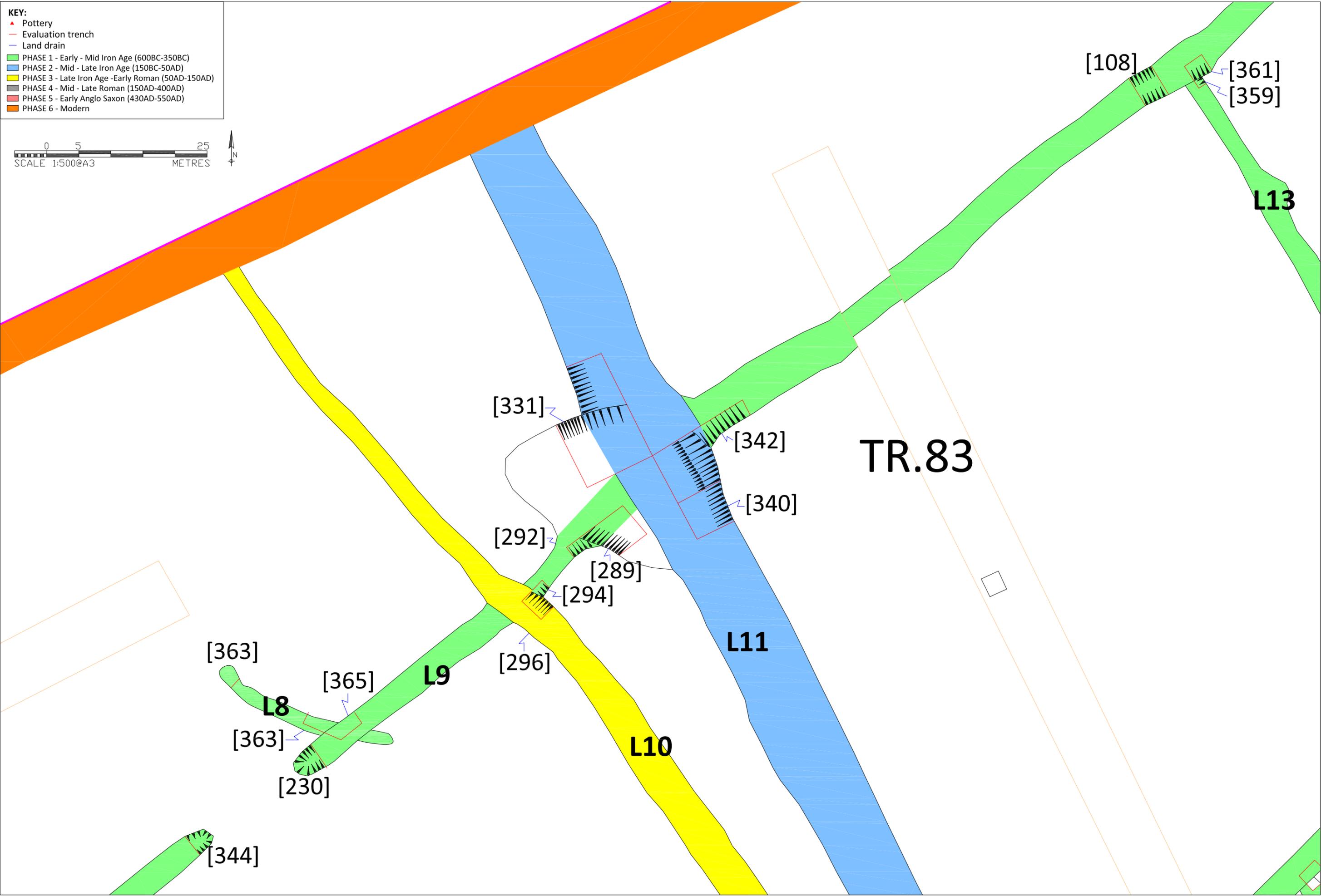


Figure 3a: Plan of Area 1, scale 1:100

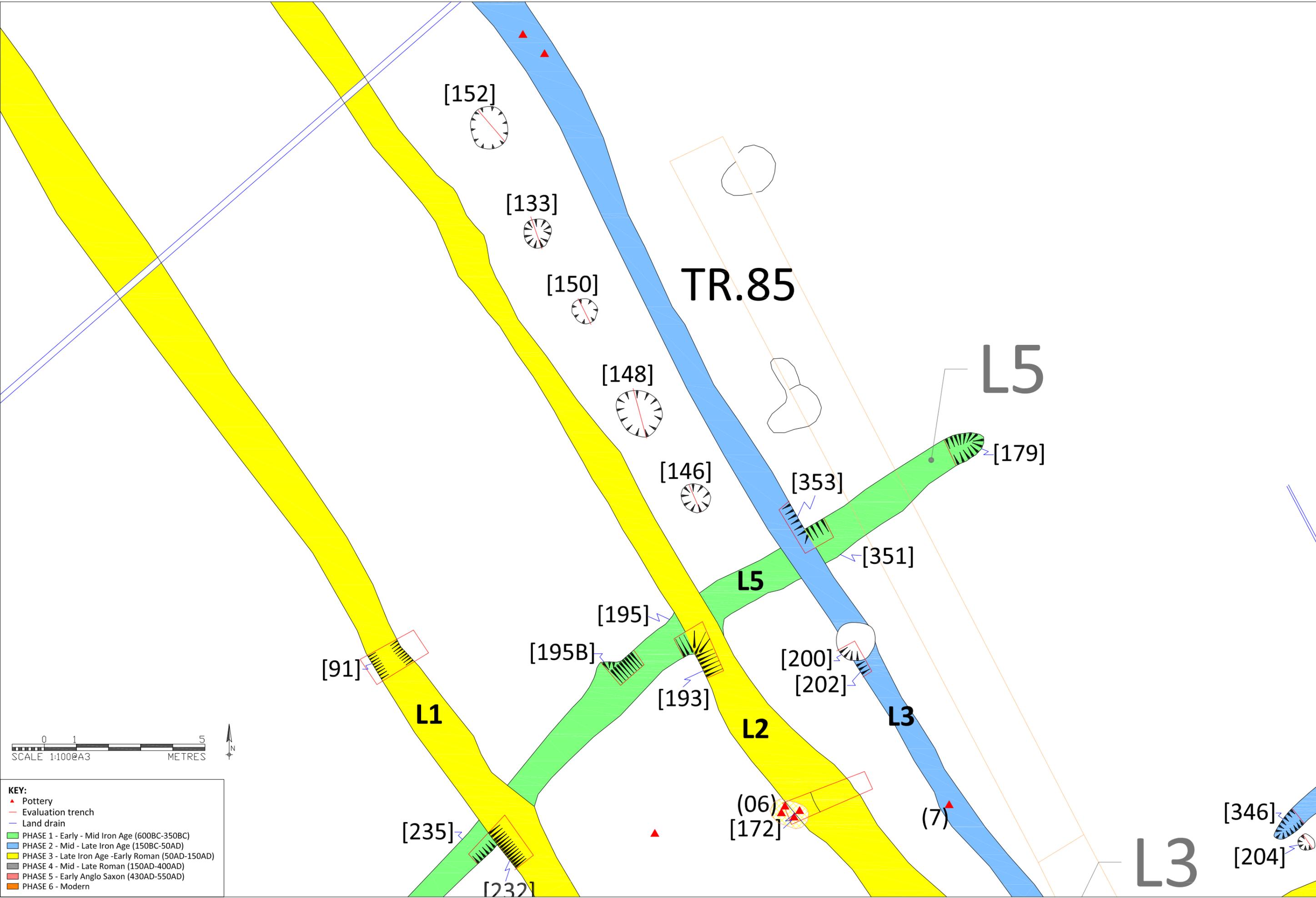


Figure 3b: Plan of Area 1, scale 1:100

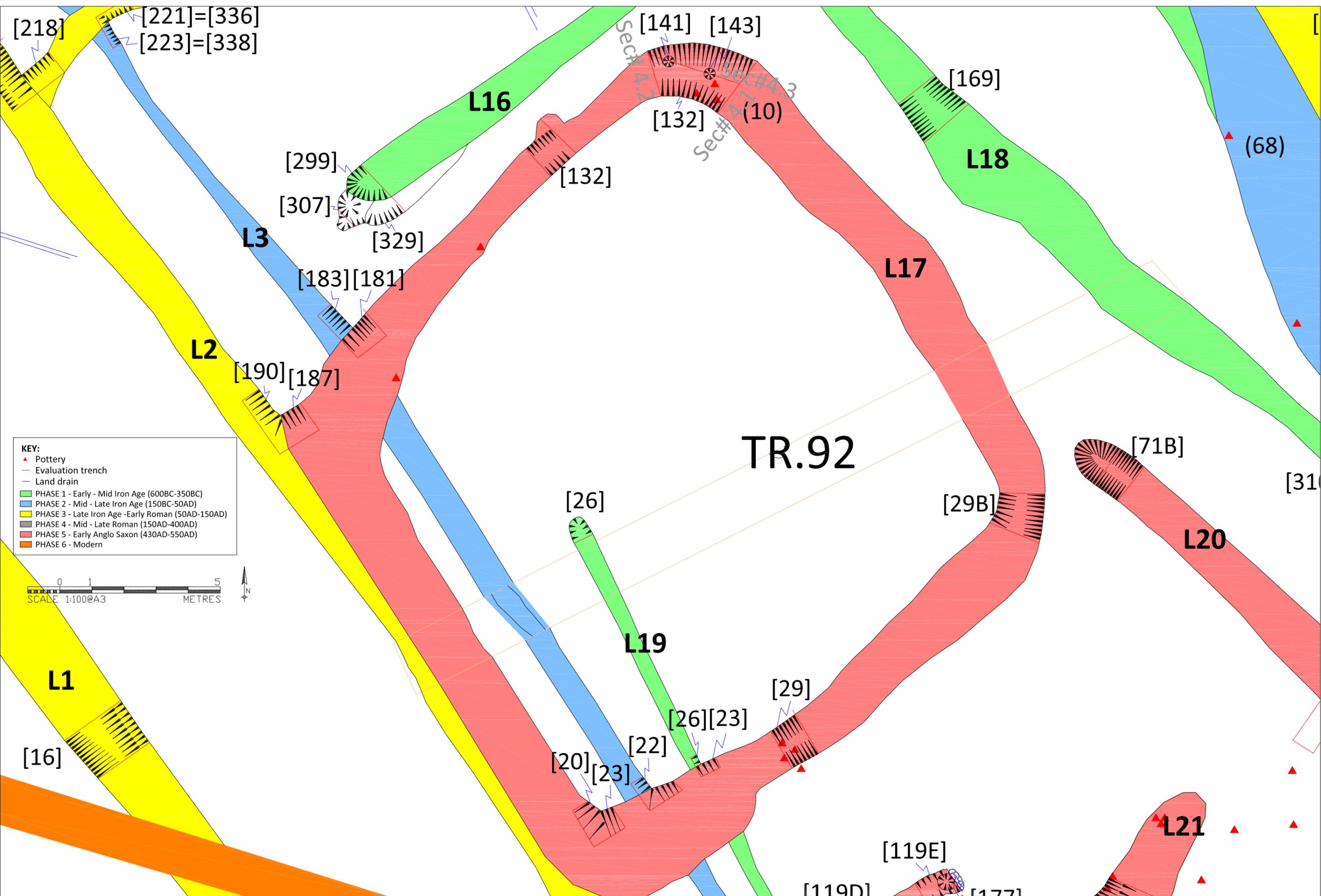


Figure 3c: Plan of Area 1, scale 1:100

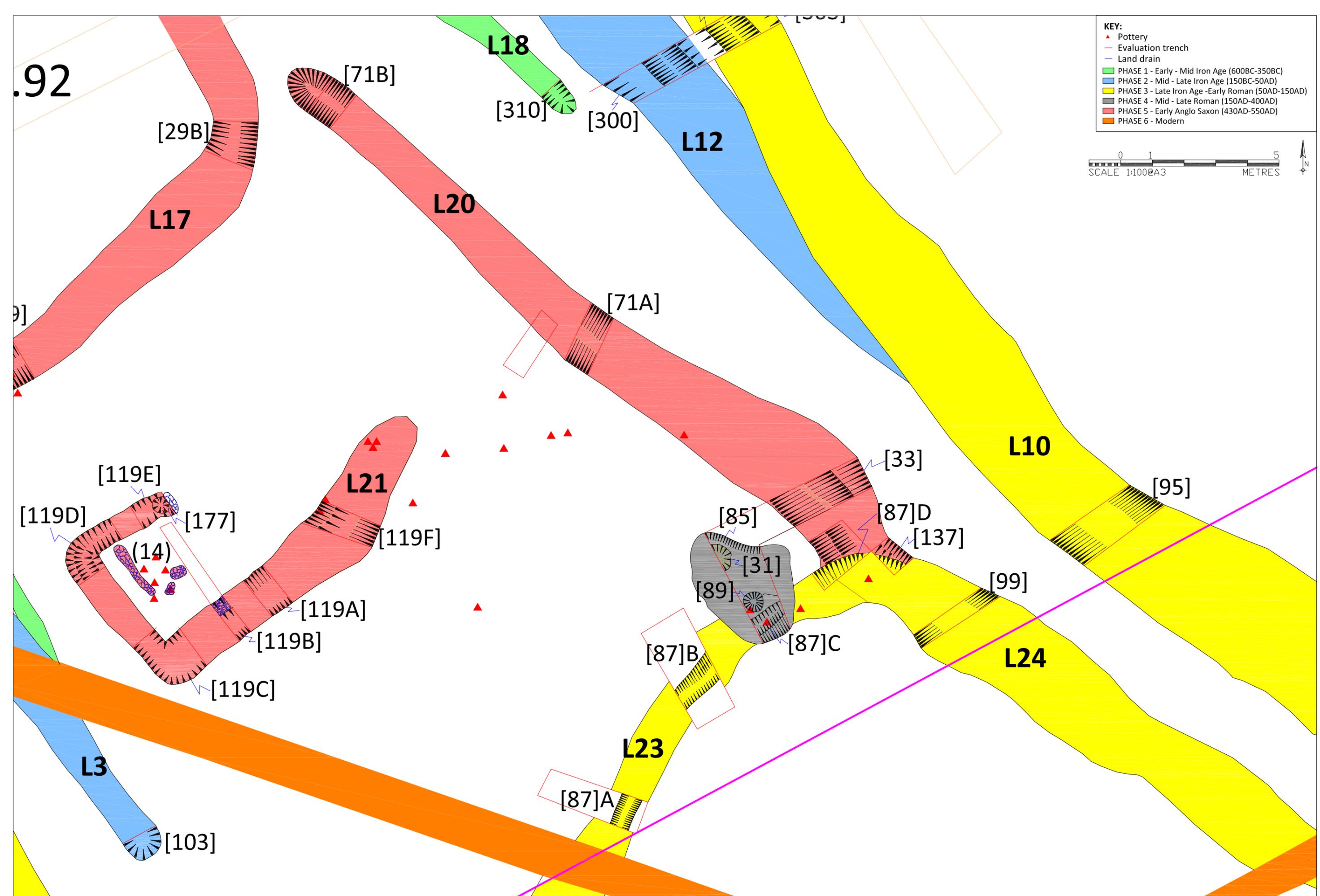


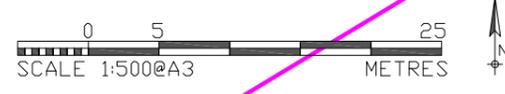
Figure 3d: Plan of Area 1, scale 1:100



Figure 4: Plan of Area 2, scale 1:500

KEY:

- ▲ Pottery
- Evaluation trench
- Land drain
- PHASE 1 - Early - Mid Iron Age (600BC-350BC)
- PHASE 2 - Mid - Late Iron Age (150BC-50AD)
- PHASE 3 - Late Iron Age -Early Roman (50AD-150AD)
- PHASE 4 - Mid - Late Roman (150AD-400AD)
- PHASE 5 - Early Anglo Saxon (430AD-550AD)
- PHASE 6 - Modern



- KEY:**
- ▲ Pottery
 - Evaluation trench
 - Land drain
 - PHASE 1 - Early - Mid Iron Age (600BC-350BC)
 - PHASE 2 - Mid - Late Iron Age (150BC-50AD)
 - PHASE 3 - Late Iron Age - Early Roman (50AD-150AD)
 - PHASE 4 - Mid - Late Roman (150AD-400AD)
 - PHASE 5 - Early Anglo Saxon (430AD-550AD)
 - PHASE 6 - Modern

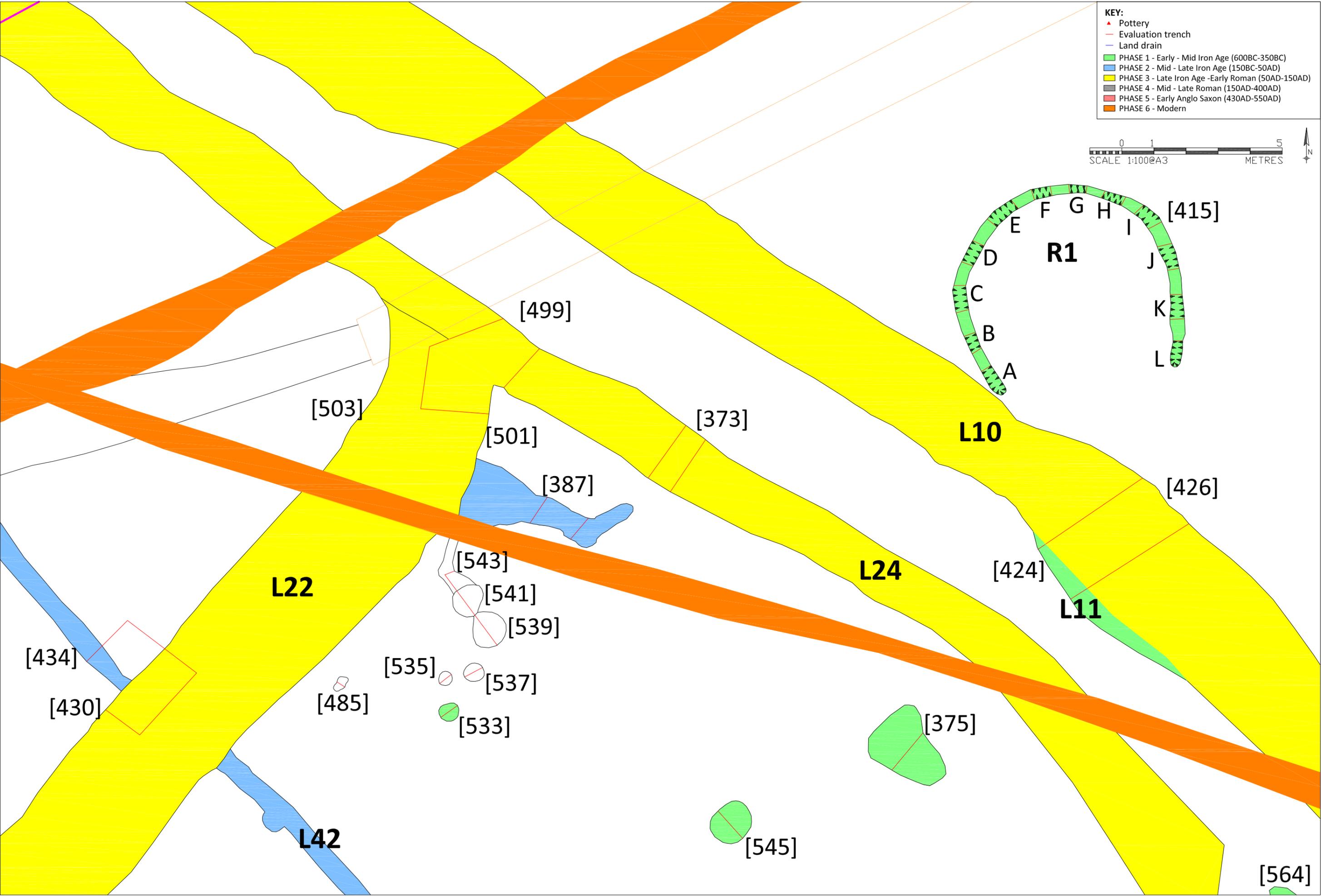


Figure 4a: Plan of Area 2, scale 1:100



- KEY:**
- ▲ Pottery
 - Evaluation trench
 - Land drain
 - PHASE 1 - Early - Mid Iron Age (600BC-350BC)
 - PHASE 2 - Mid - Late Iron Age (150BC-50AD)
 - PHASE 3 - Late Iron Age -Early Roman (50AD-150AD)
 - PHASE 4 - Mid - Late Roman (150AD-400AD)
 - PHASE 5 - Early Anglo Saxon (430AD-550AD)
 - PHASE 6 - Modern

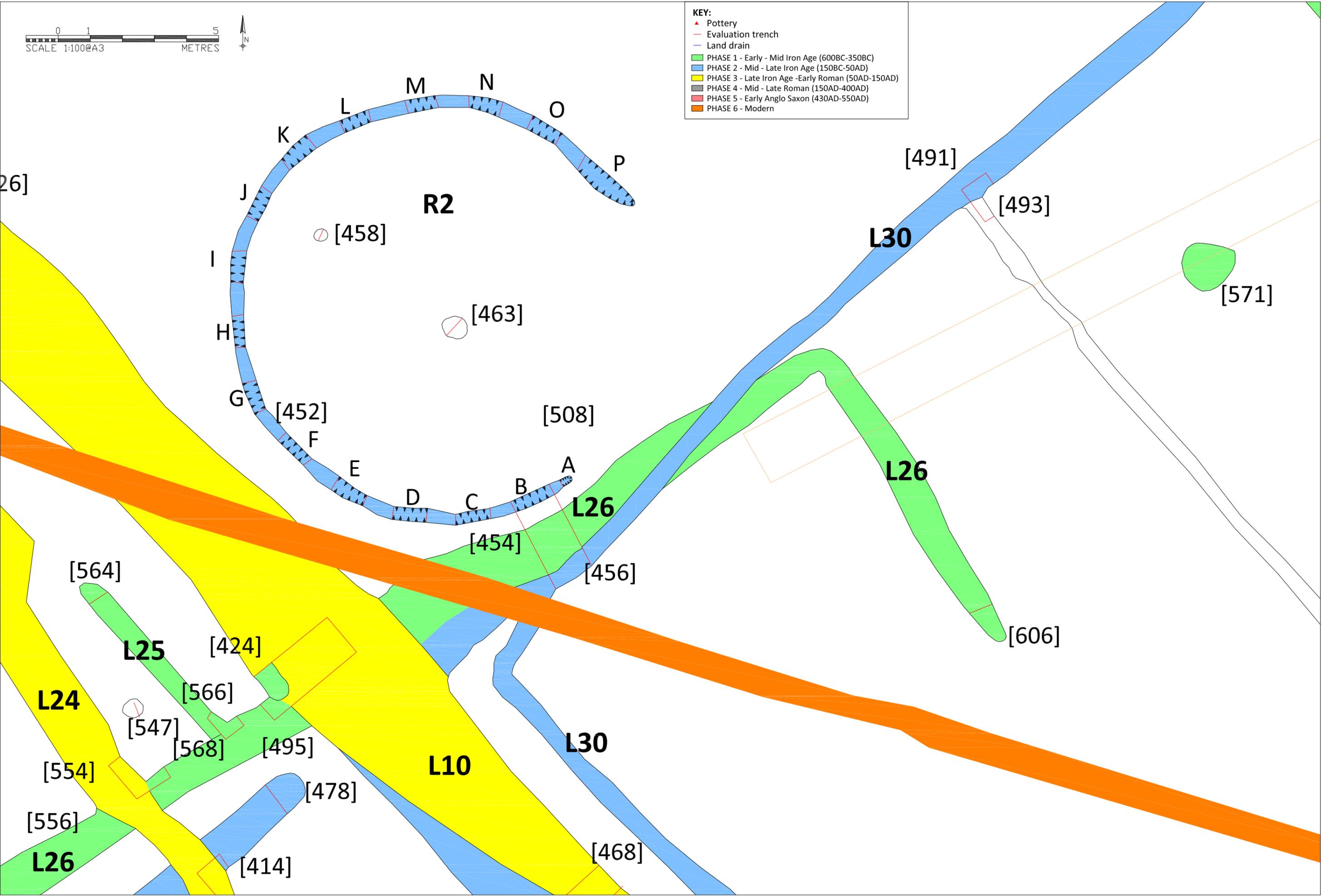


Figure 4b: Plan of Area 2, scale 1:100

KEY:

- ▲ Pottery
- Evaluation trench
- Land drain
- PHASE 1 - Early - Mid Iron Age (600BC-350BC)
- PHASE 2 - Mid - Late Iron Age (150BC-50AD)
- PHASE 3 - Late Iron Age - Early Roman (50AD-150AD)
- PHASE 4 - Mid - Late Roman (150AD-400AD)
- PHASE 5 - Early Anglo Saxon (430AD-550AD)
- PHASE 6 - Modern

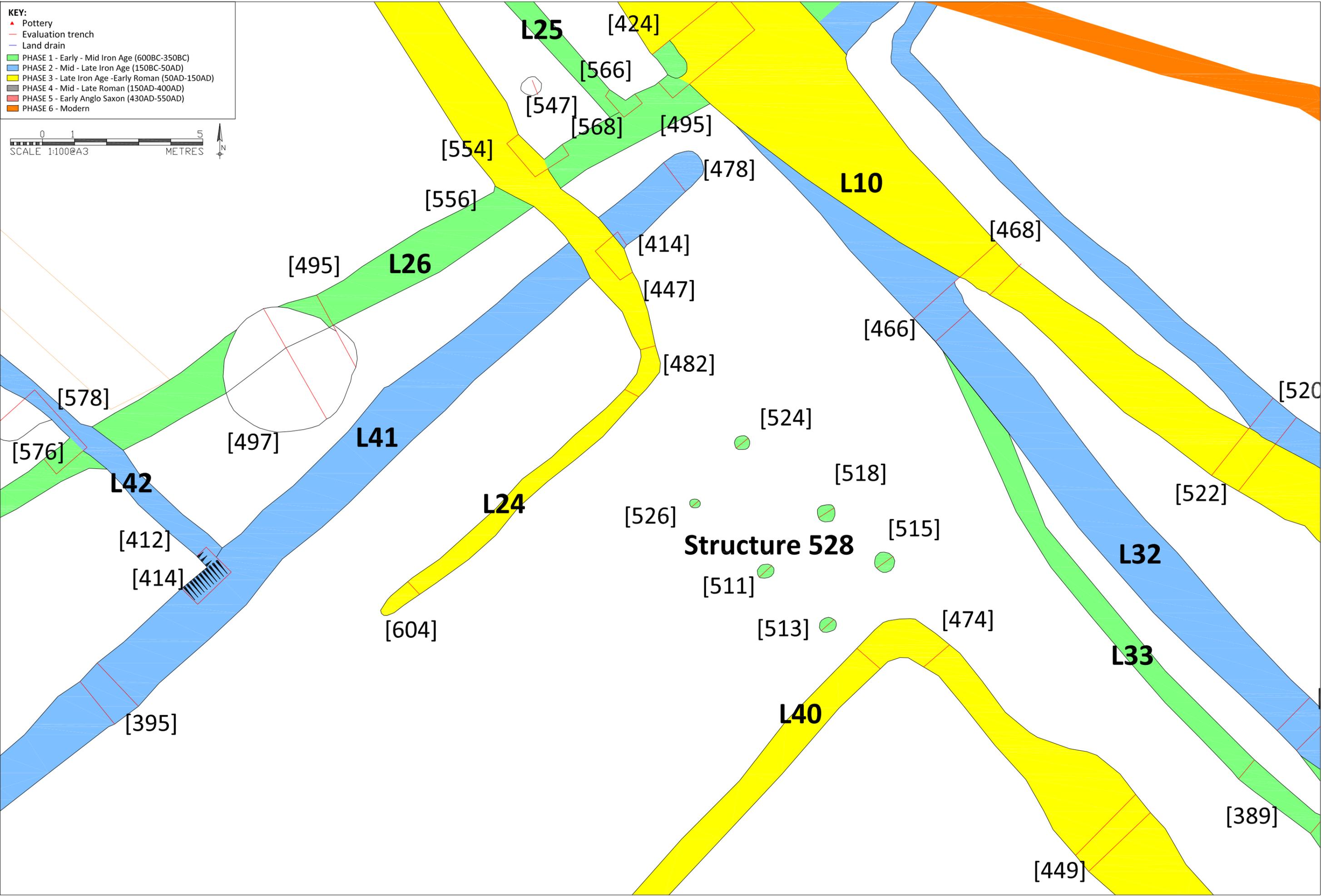


Figure 4c: Plan of Area 2, scale 1:100

- KEY:**
- ▲ Pottery
 - Evaluation trench
 - Land drain
 - PHASE 1 - Early - Mid Iron Age (600BC-350BC)
 - PHASE 2 - Mid - Late Iron Age (150BC-50AD)
 - PHASE 3 - Late Iron Age - Early Roman (50AD-150AD)
 - PHASE 4 - Mid - Late Roman (150AD-400AD)
 - PHASE 5 - Early Anglo Saxon (430AD-550AD)
 - PHASE 6 - Modern

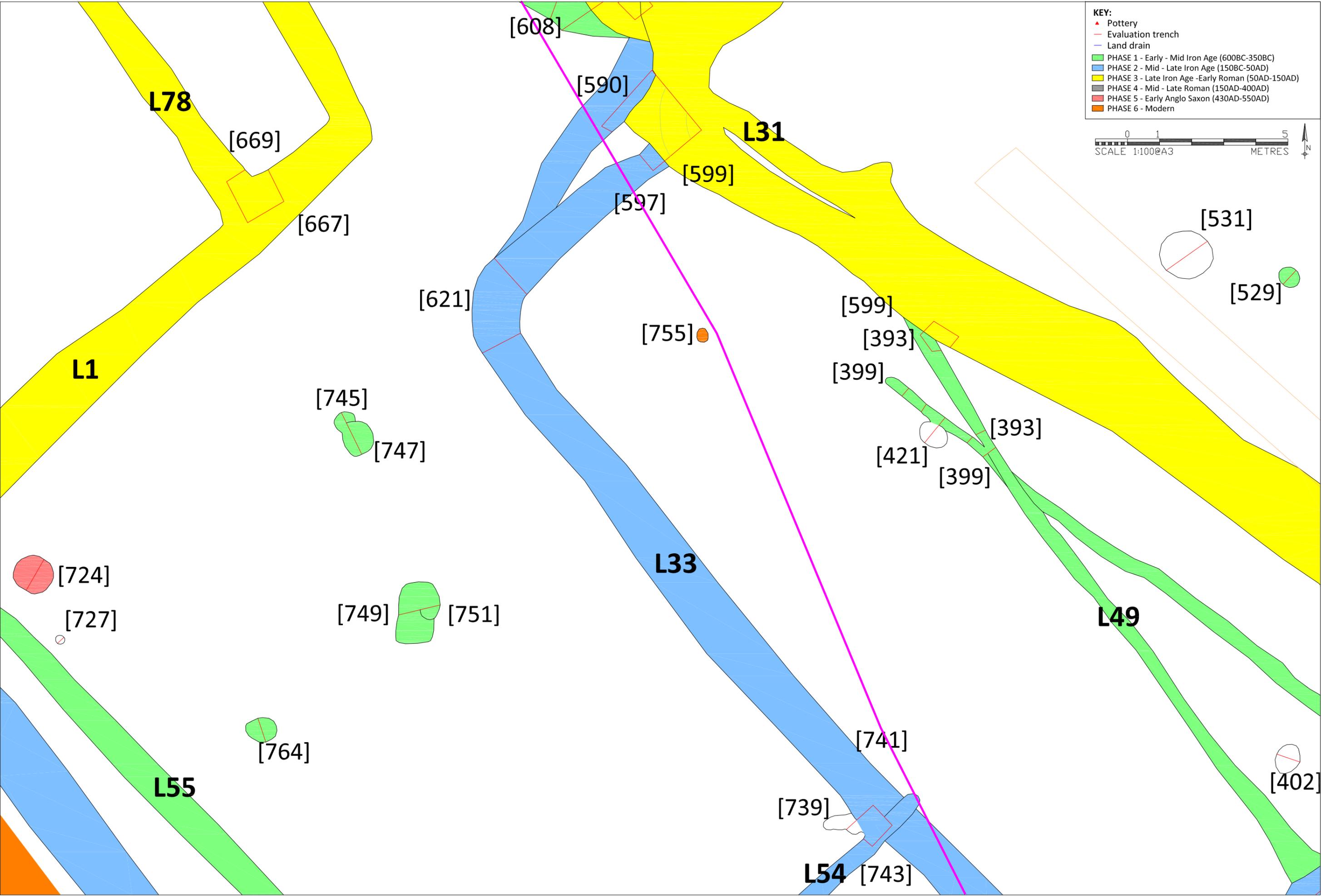
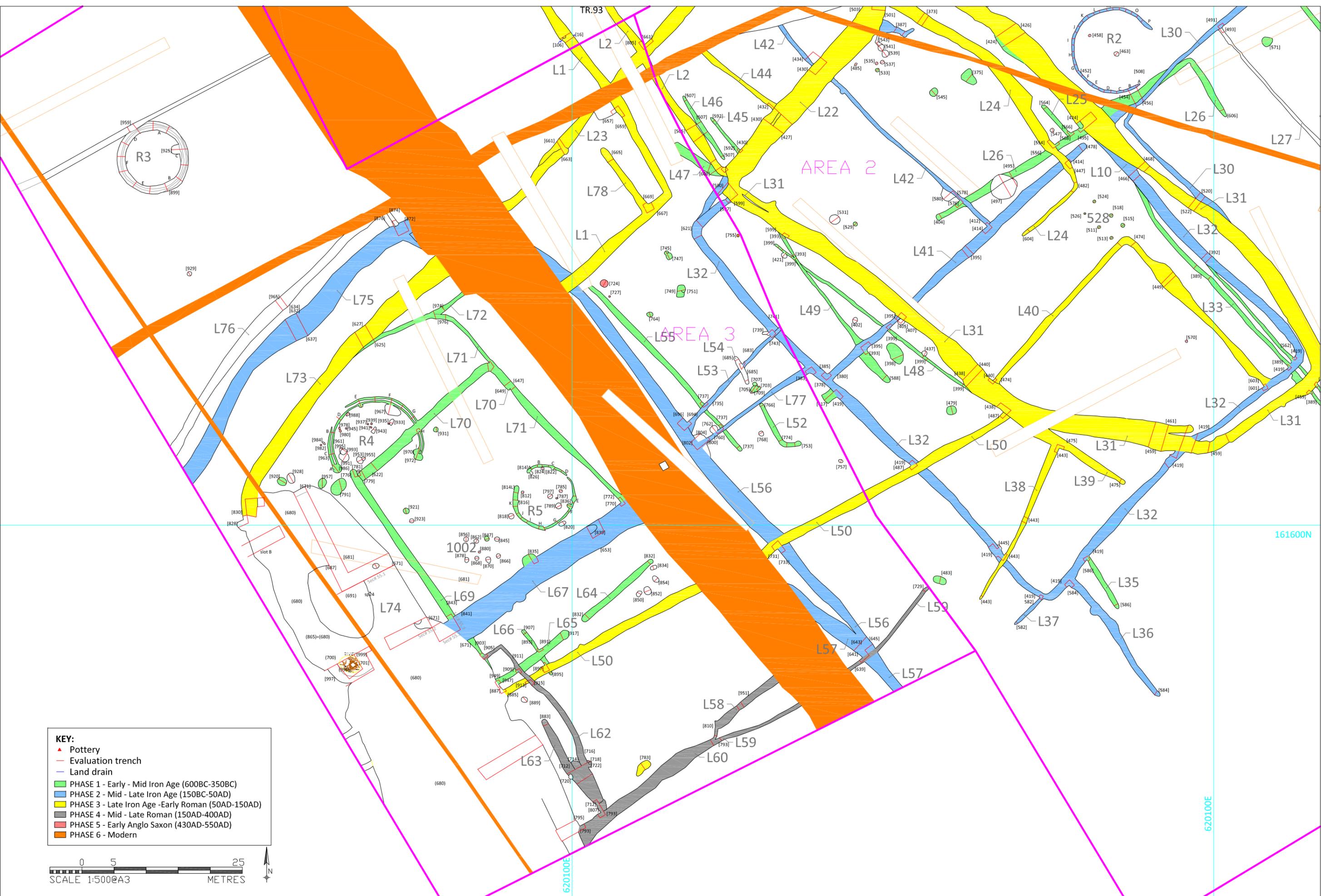
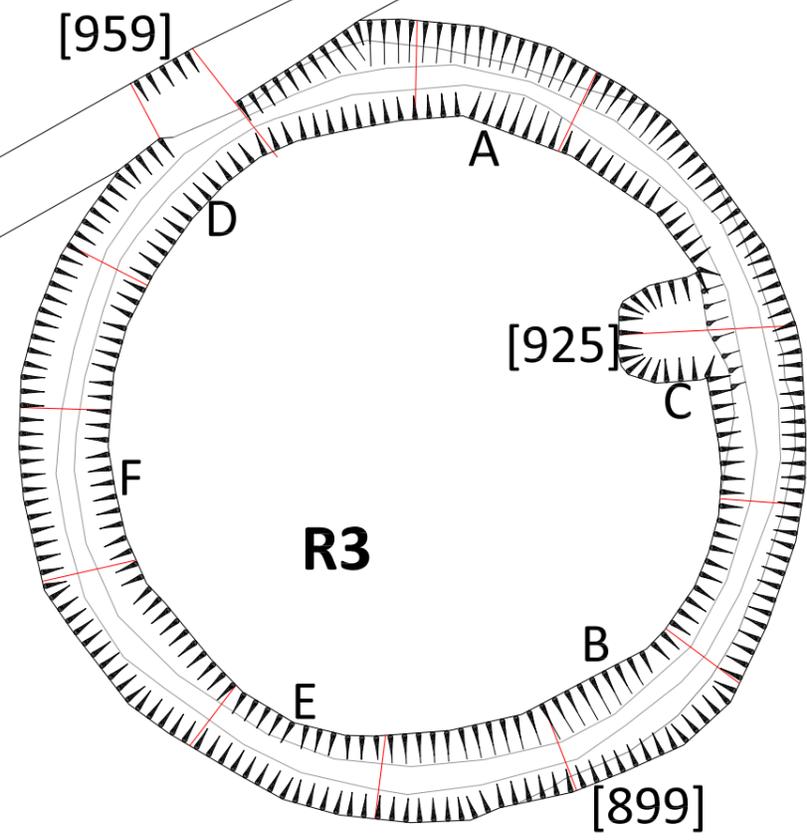


Figure 4d: Plan of Area 2, scale 1:100



- KEY:**
- ▲ Pottery
 - Evaluation trench
 - Land drain
 - PHASE 1 - Early - Mid Iron Age (600BC-350BC)
 - PHASE 2 - Mid - Late Iron Age (150BC-50AD)
 - PHASE 3 - Late Iron Age -Early Roman (50AD-150AD)
 - PHASE 4 - Mid - Late Roman (150AD-400AD)
 - PHASE 5 - Early Anglo Saxon (430AD-550AD)
 - PHASE 6 - Modern



[929]



Figure 5a: Plan of Area 3, scale 1:100

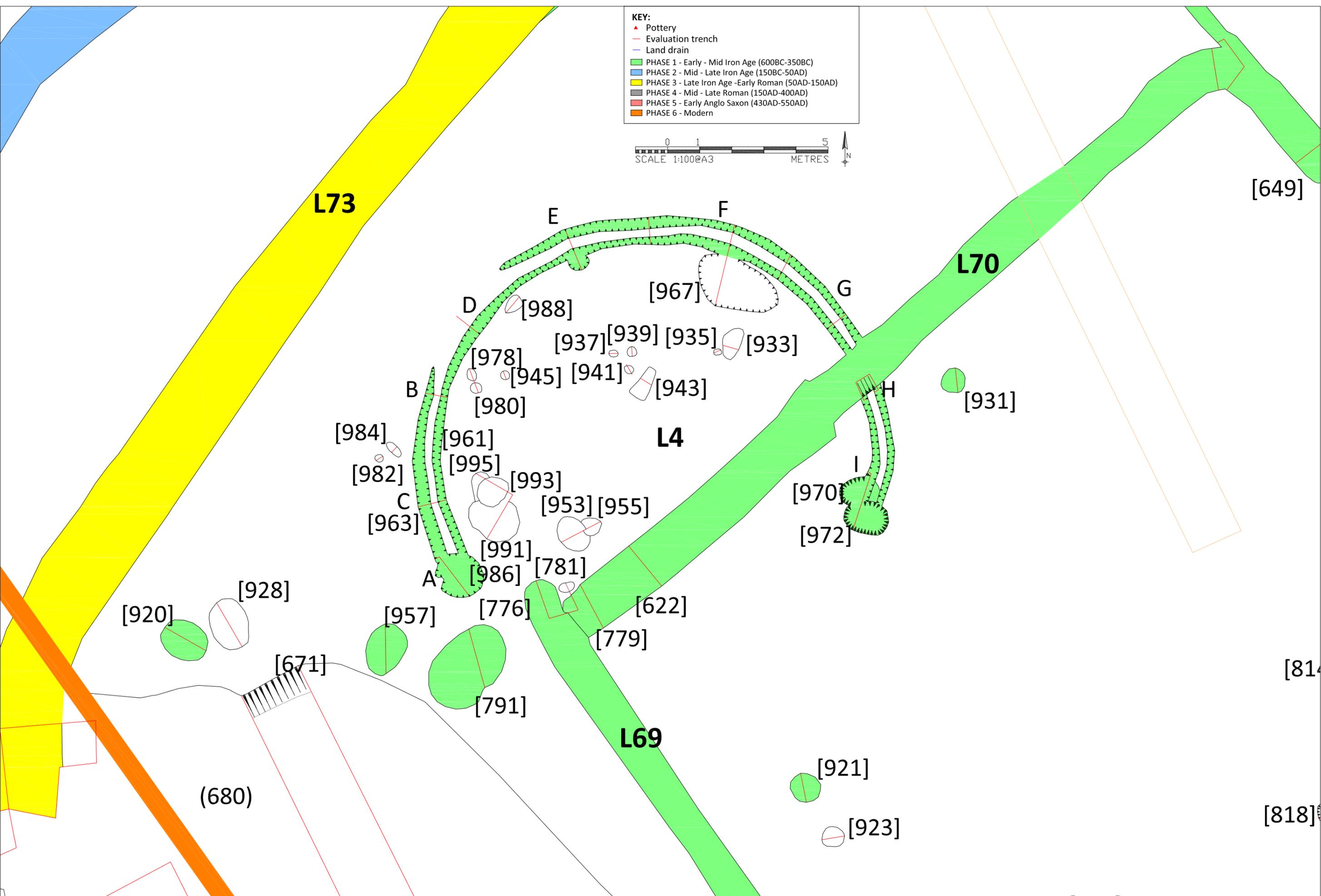


Figure 5b: Plan of Area 3, scale 1:100

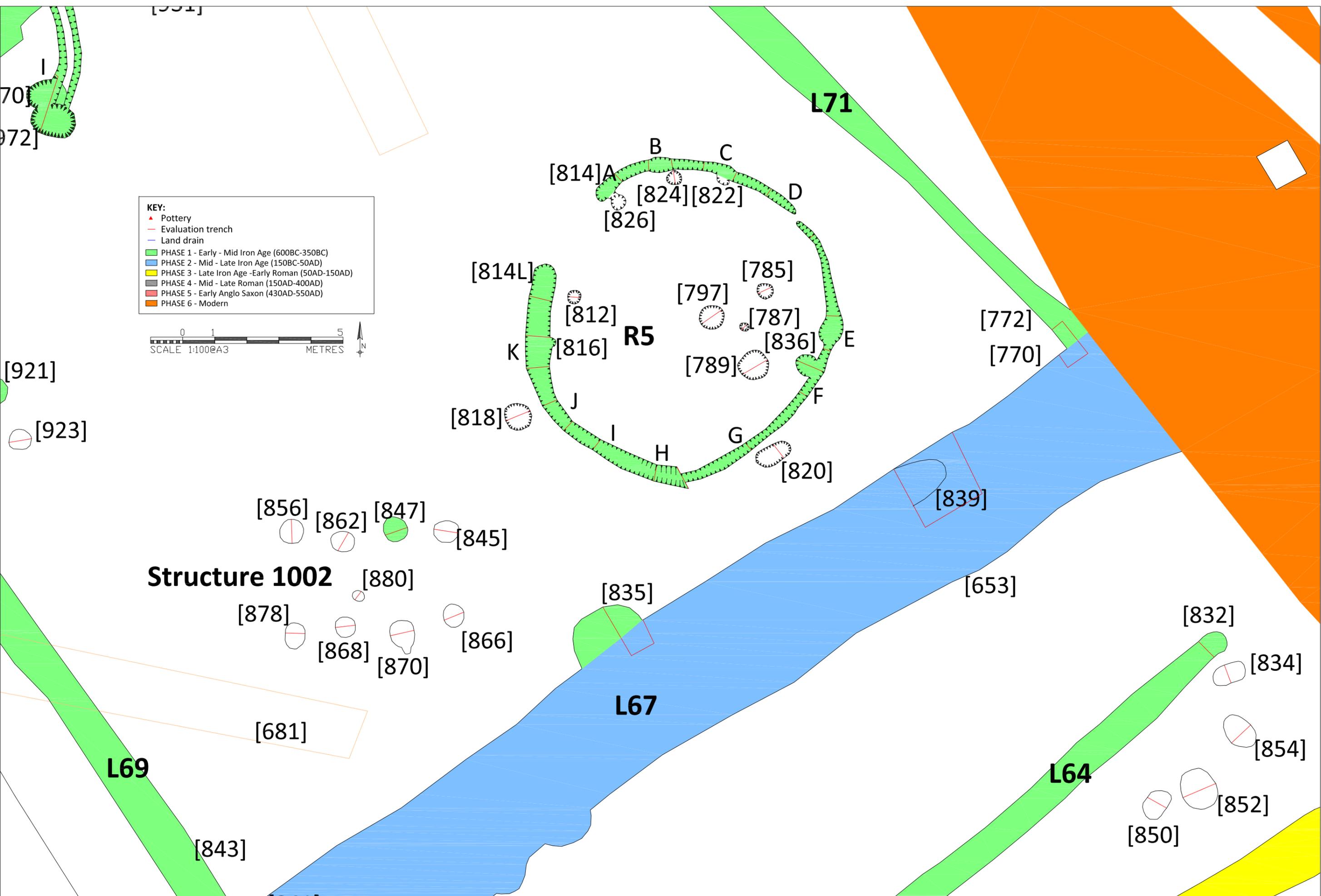


Figure 5c: Plan of Area 3, scale 1:100

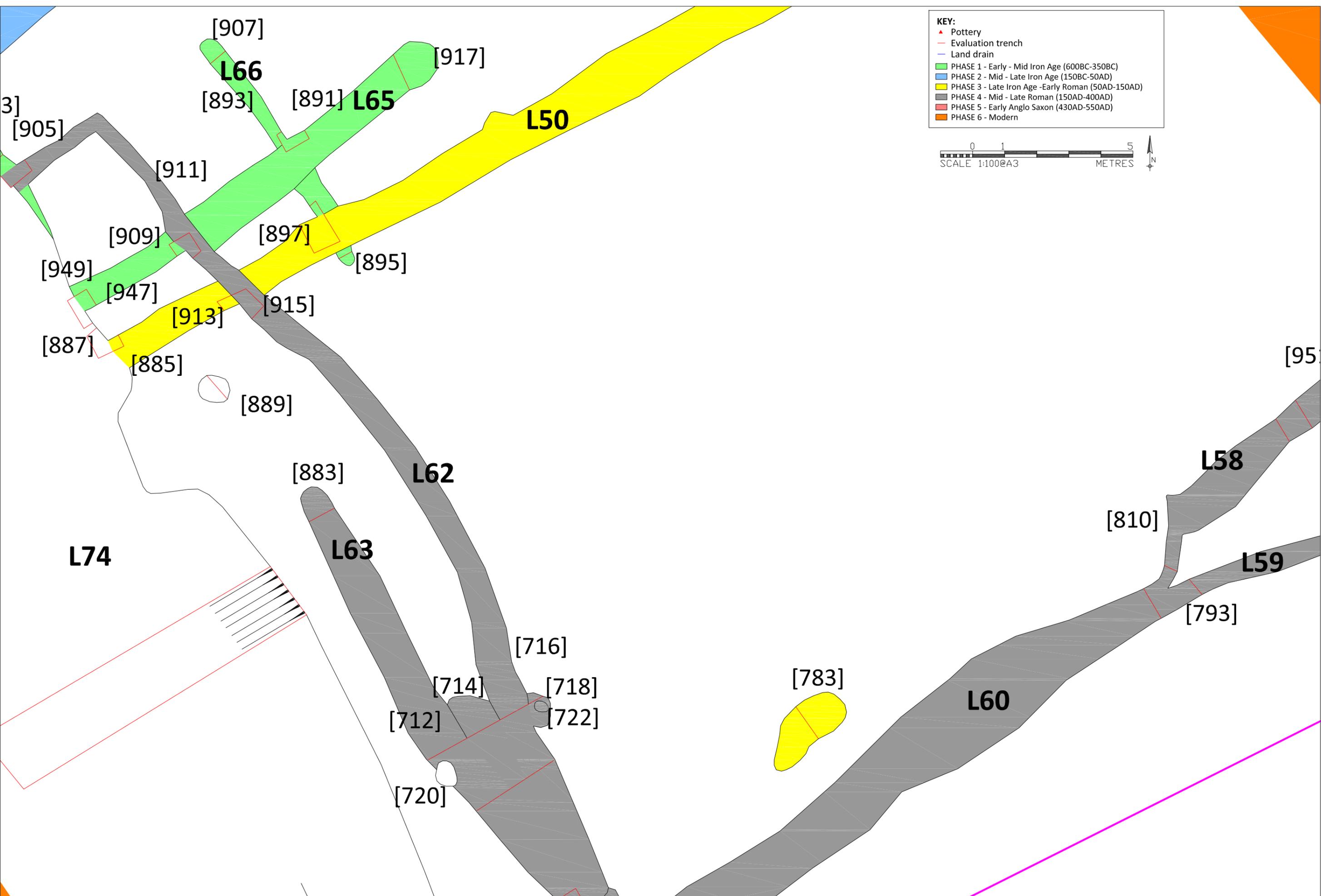


Figure 5d: Plan of Area 3, scale 1:100

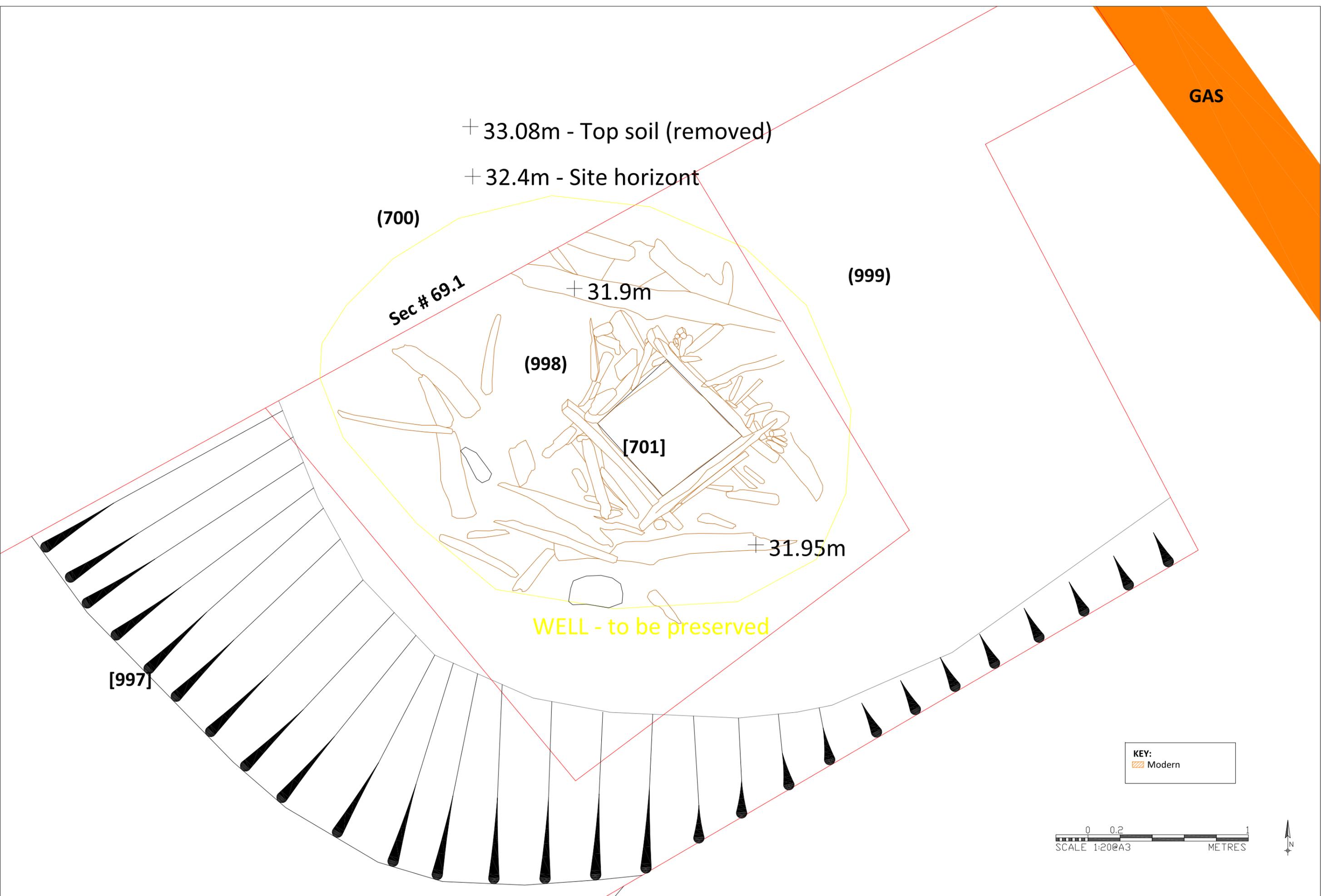
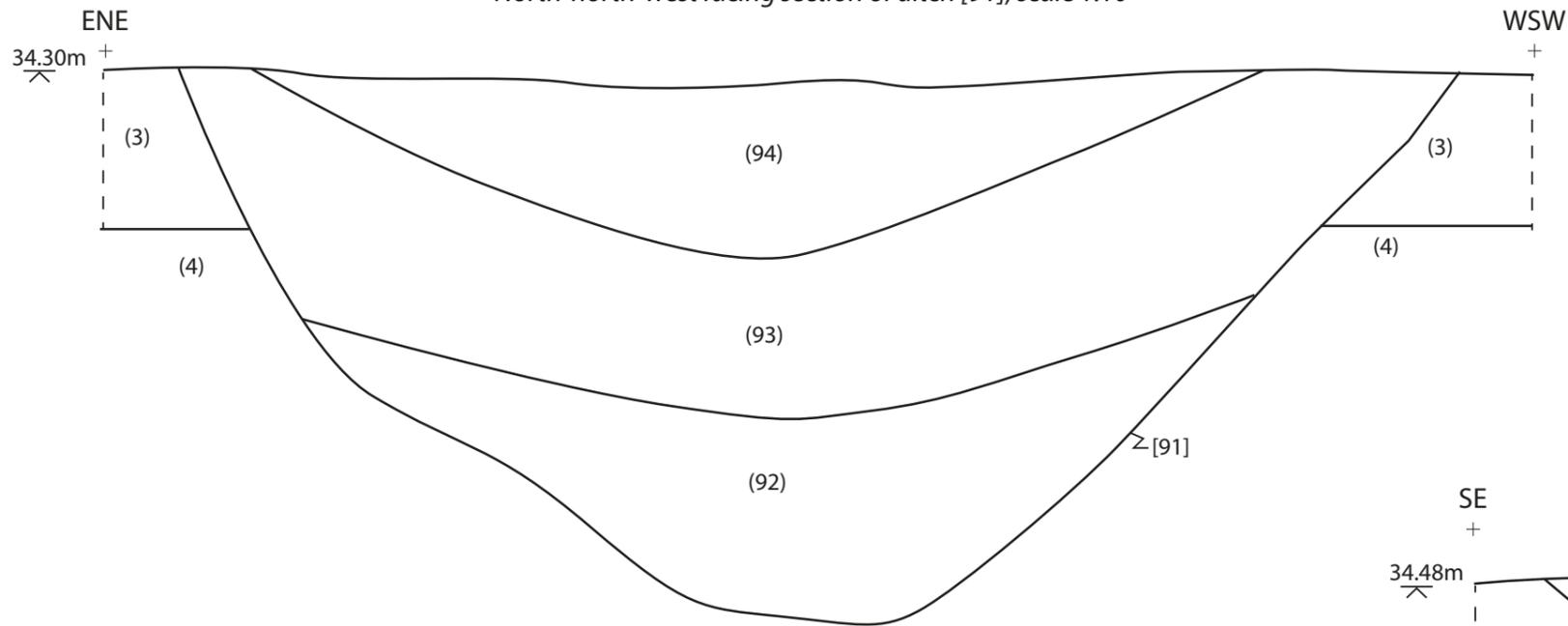


Figure 5e: Area 3: Plan of the well, scale 1:20

Section # 1.8
North-north-west facing section of ditch [91]; scale 1:10

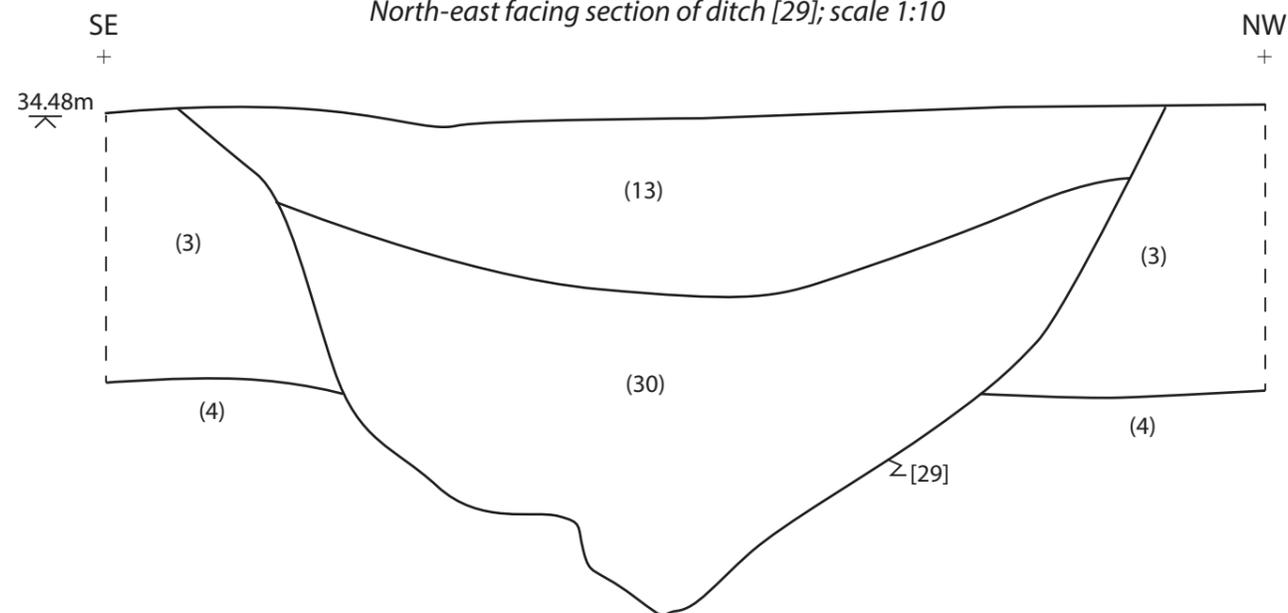


KEY:

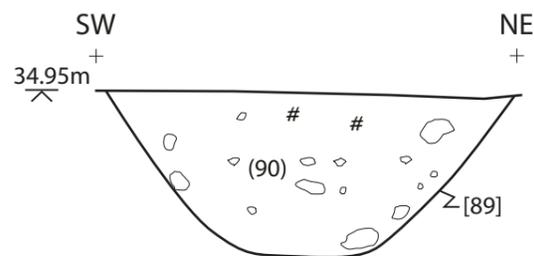
-  Flint
-  Charcoal



Section # 1.6
North-east facing section of ditch [29]; scale 1:10



Section # 2.1
South-east facing section of pit [89]; scale 1:10



Section # 2.3
North-east facing section of ditch [87] and pits [85], [31]; scale 1:10

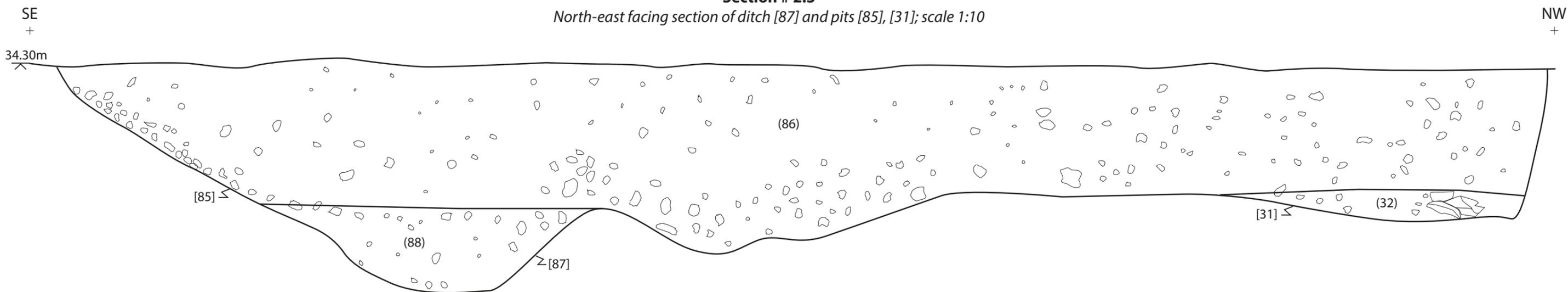
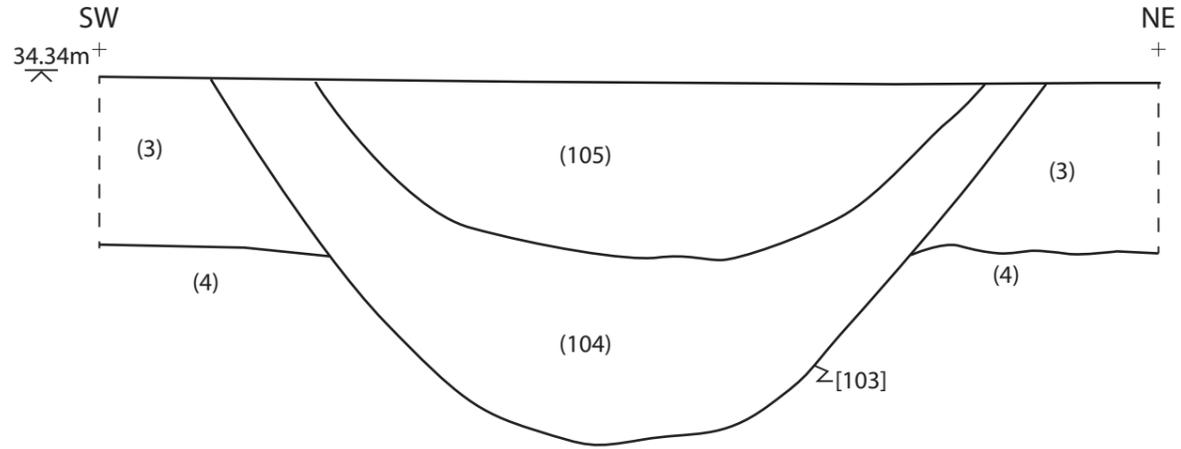


Figure 6: Sections 1.x -2.x

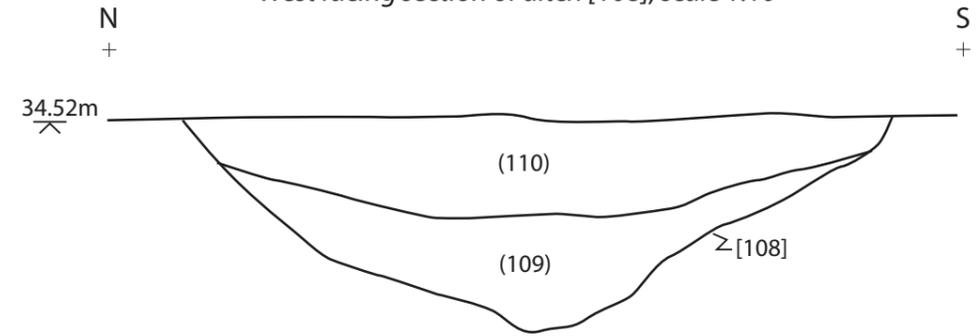
Section # 3.1

South-east facing section of ditch terminus [103]; scale 1:10



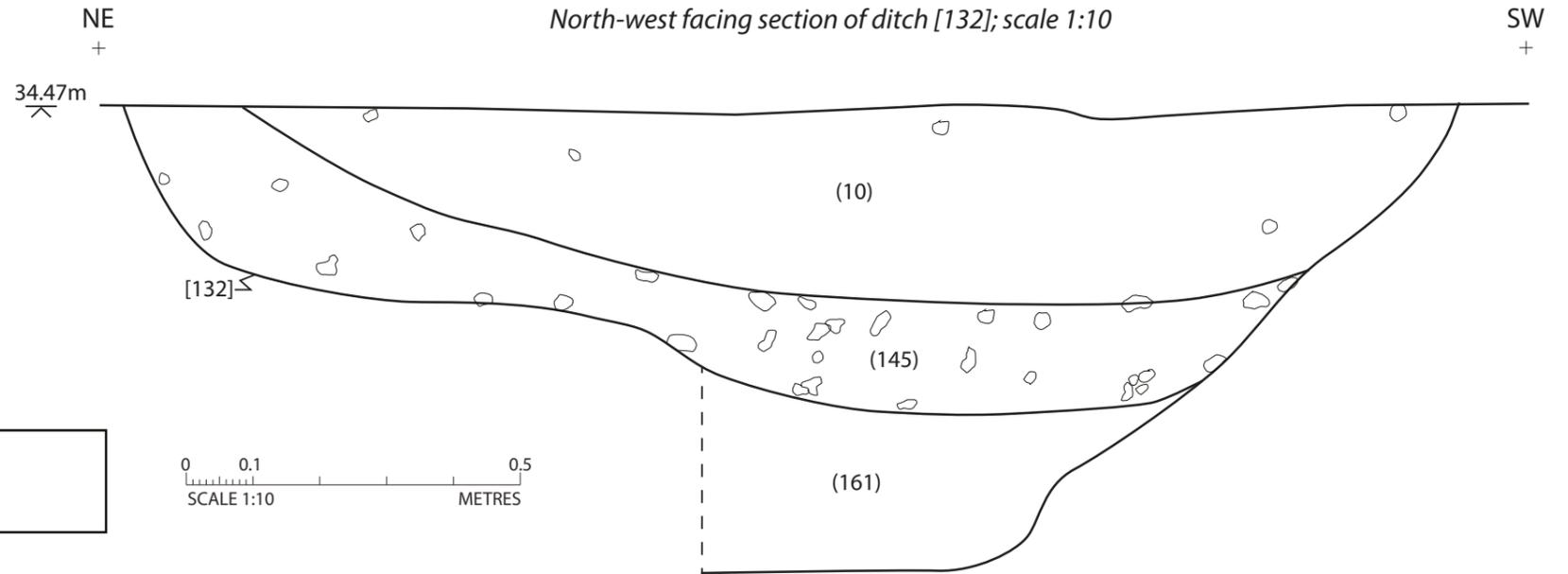
Section # 3.3

West facing section of ditch [108]; scale 1:10



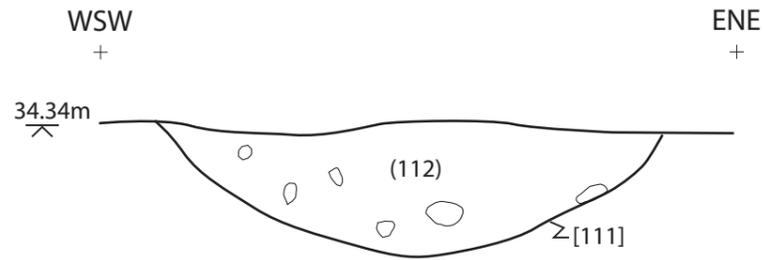
Section # 4.1

North-west facing section of ditch [132]; scale 1:10



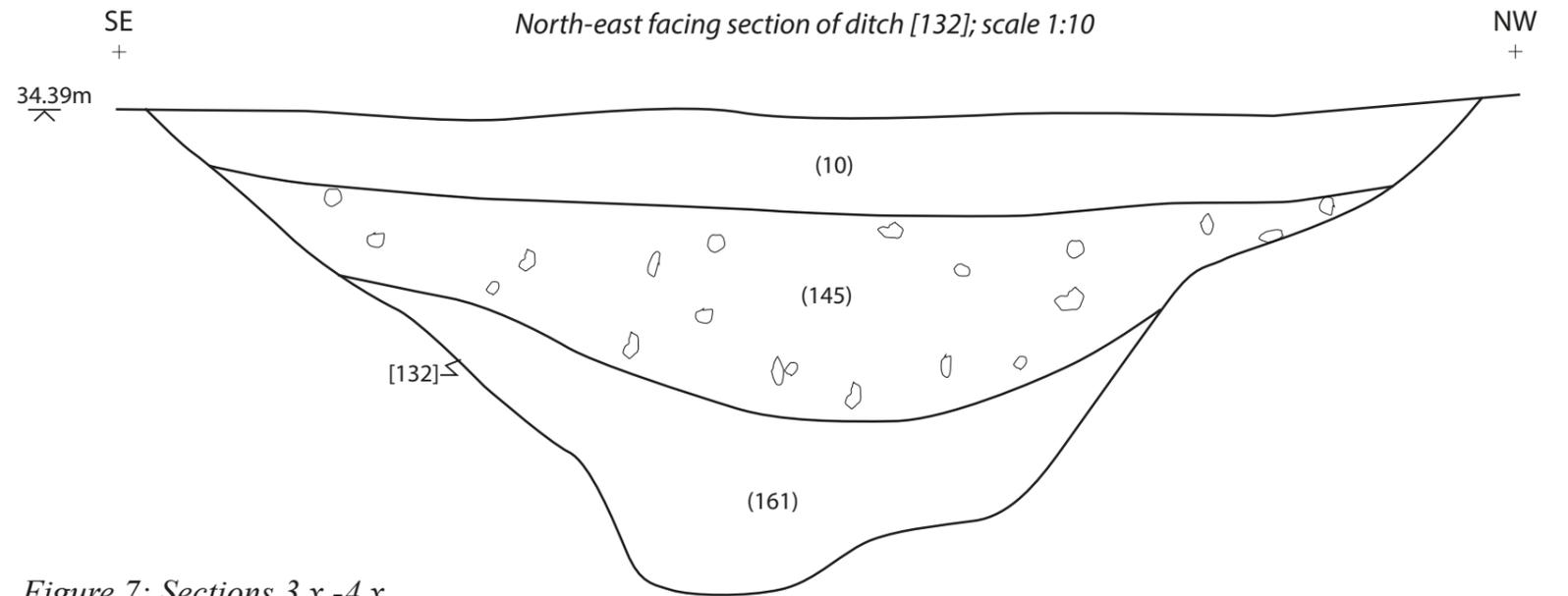
Section # 3.5

South-south-east facing section of ditch [111]; scale 1:10



Section # 4.2

North-east facing section of ditch [132]; scale 1:10



Section # 3.7

South-west facing section of ditch [115] and pit [113]; scale 1:10

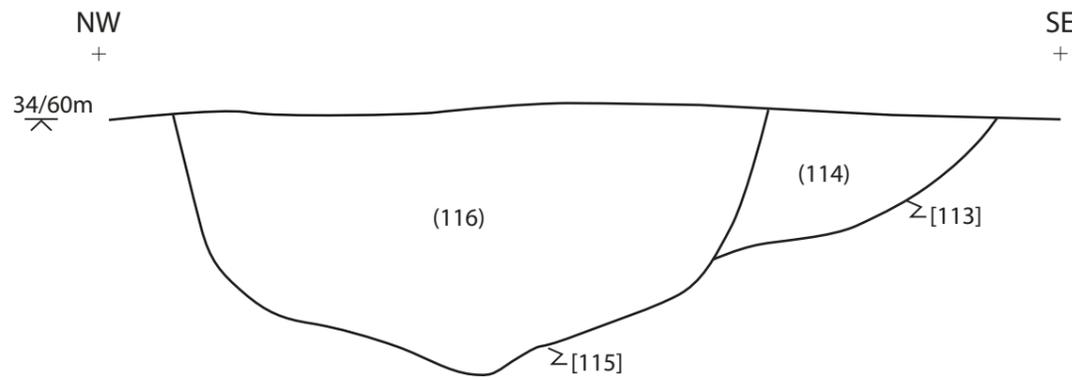
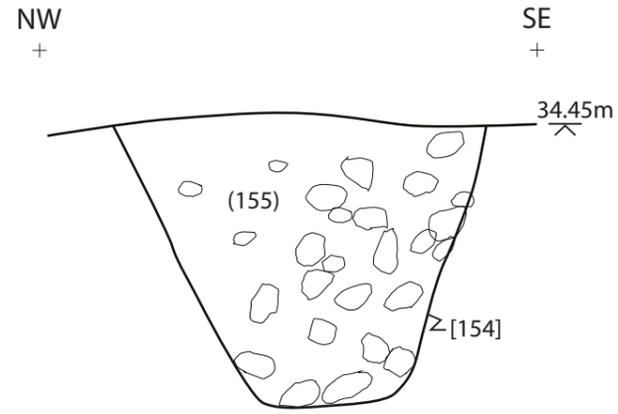
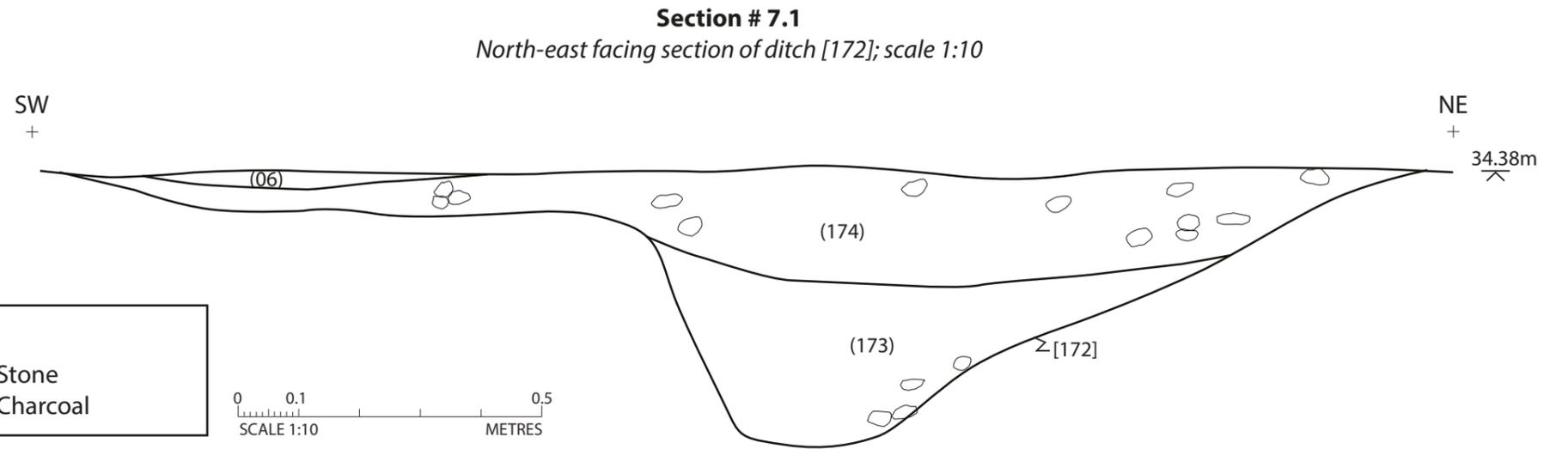
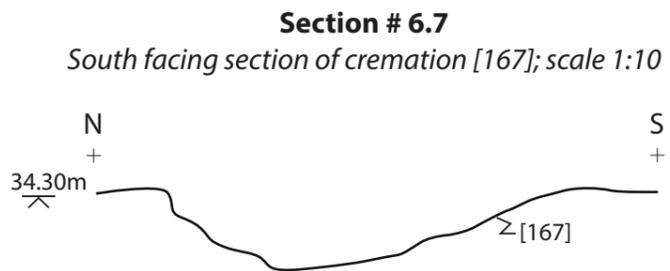
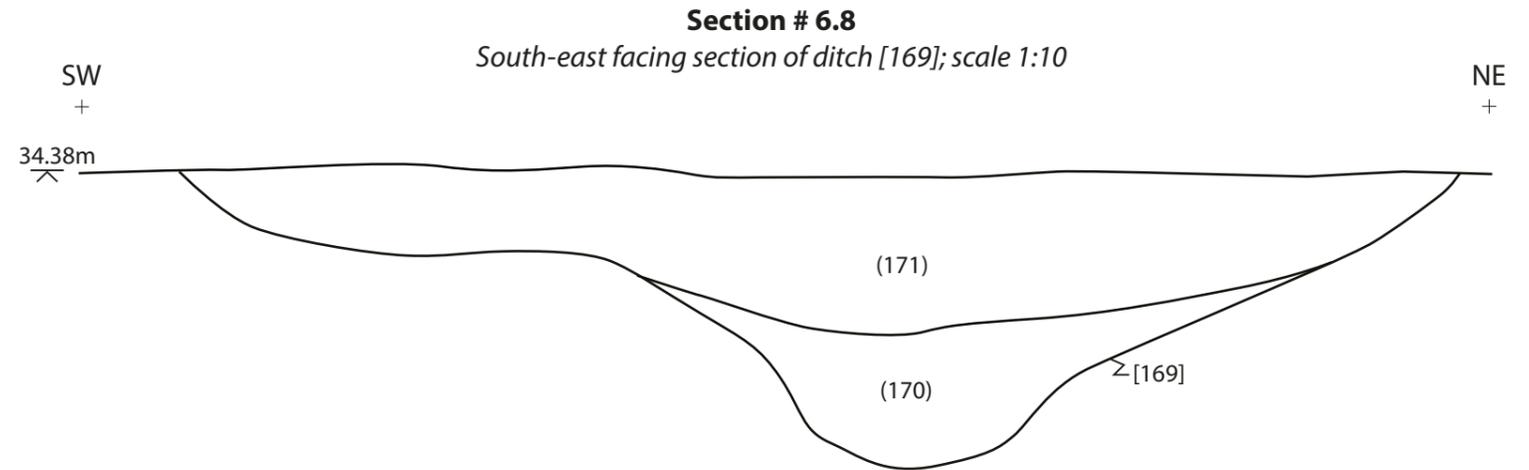
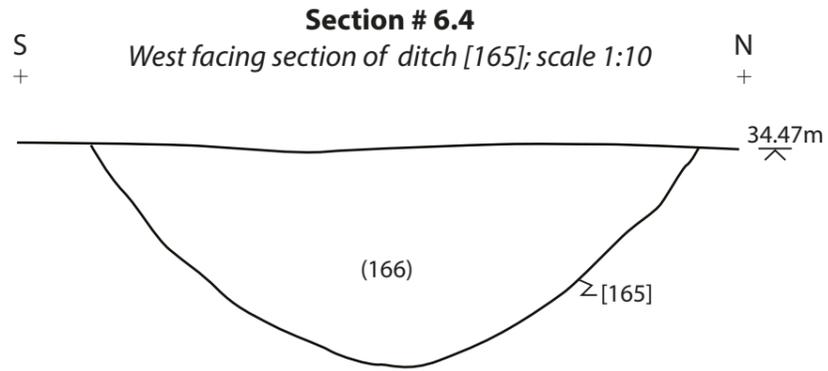
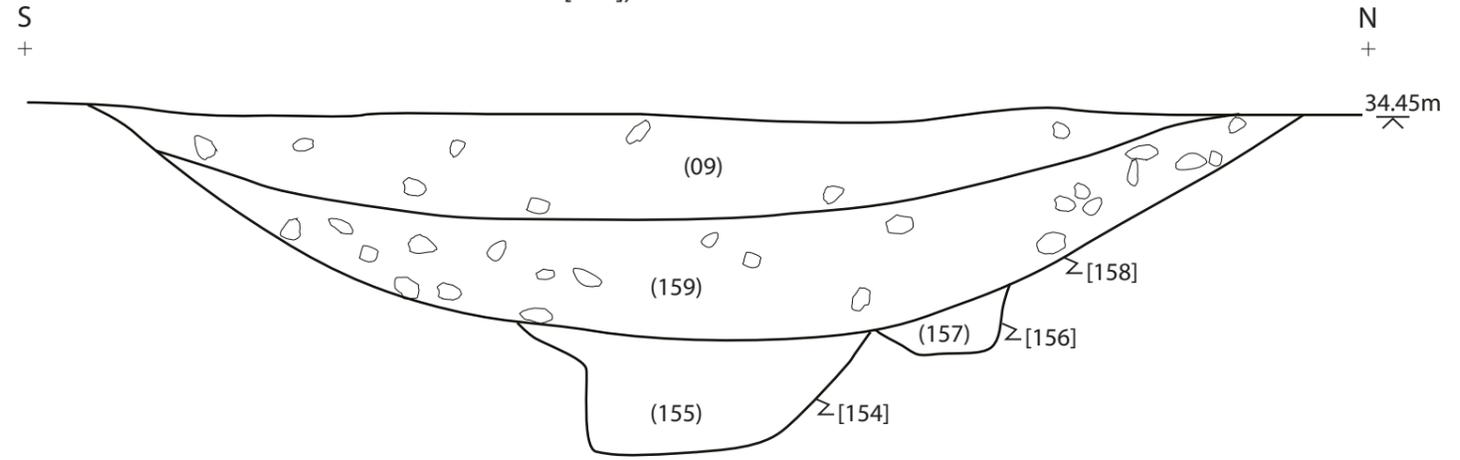


Figure 7: Sections 3.x -4.x

Section # 6.1
South-west facing section of pit [154]; scale 1:10



Section # 6.2
West facing section of ditches terminuses [154], [158] and pit [156]; scale 1:10



KEY:
 Stone
 Charcoal



Figure 9: Sections 6.x - 7.x

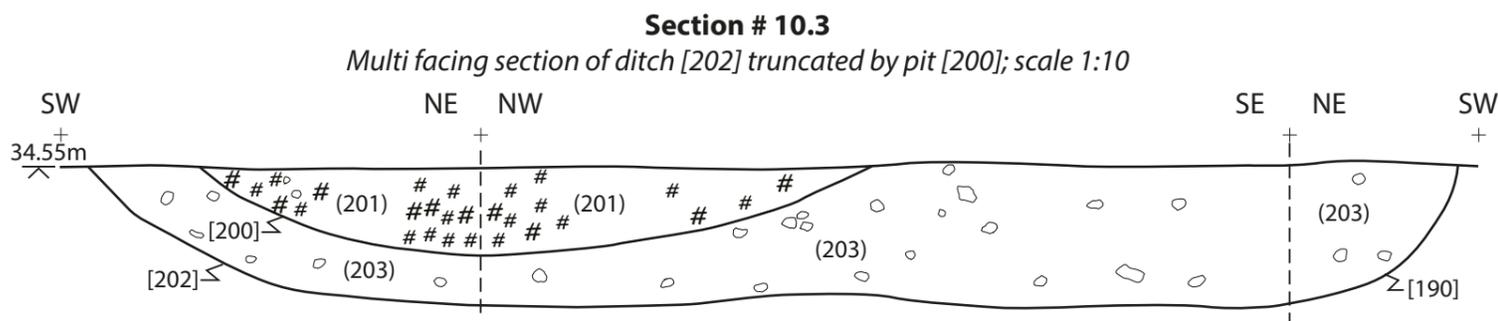
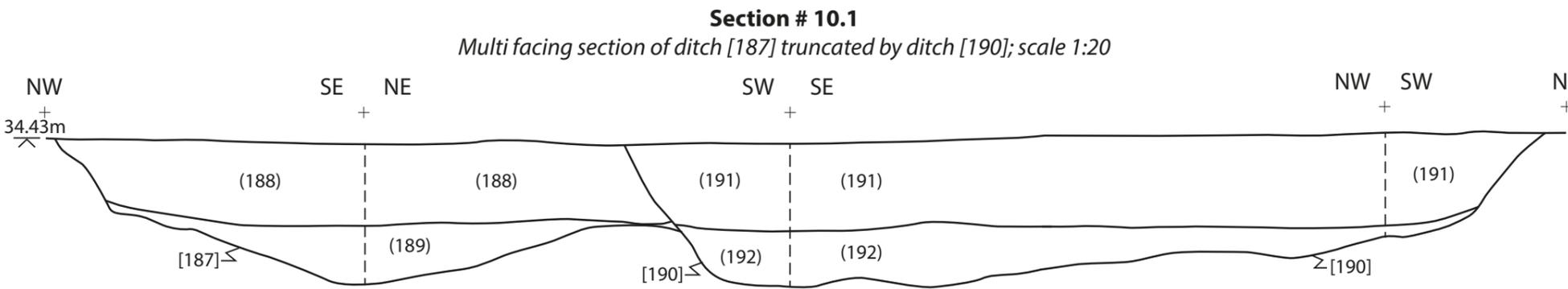
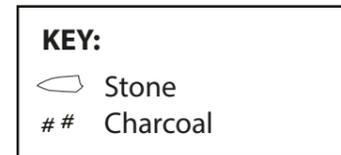
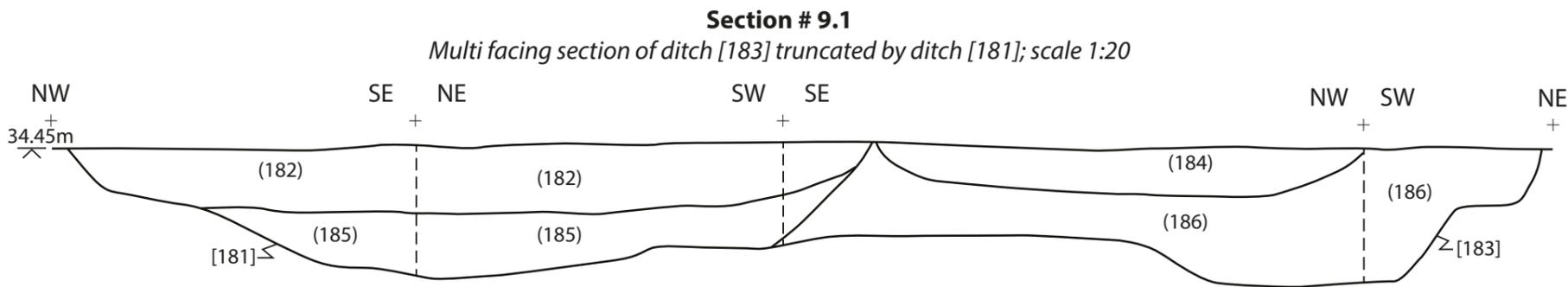
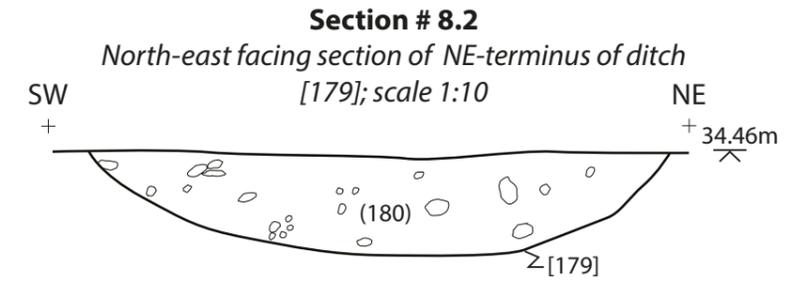
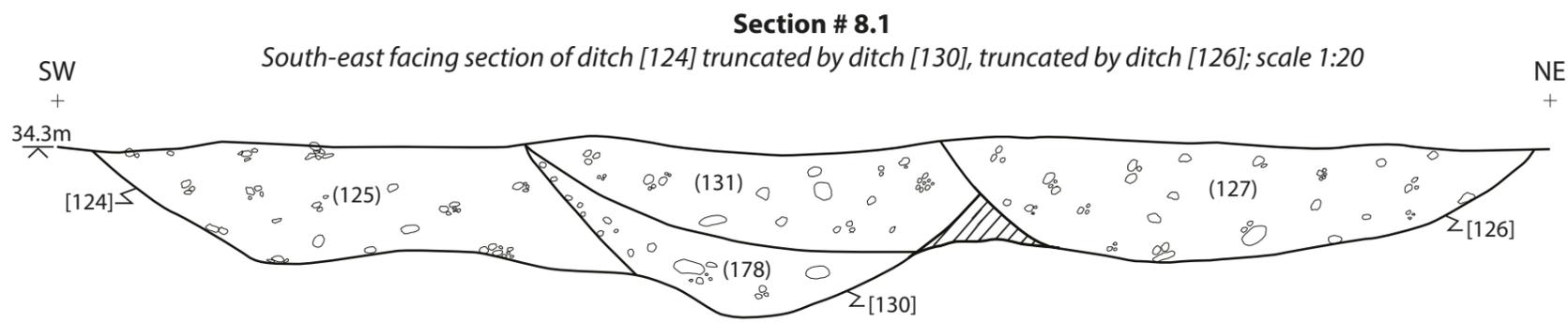
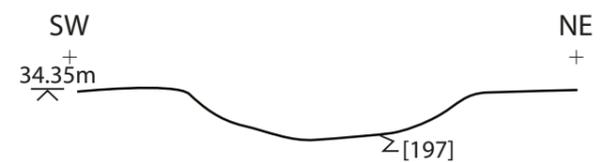


Figure 10: Sections 8.x - 10.x

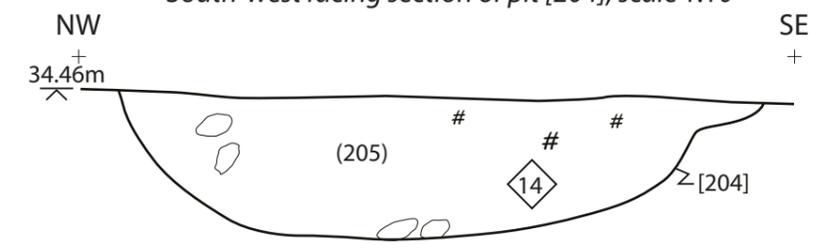
Section # 11.3
SW-NE profile of pit [160]; scale 1:10



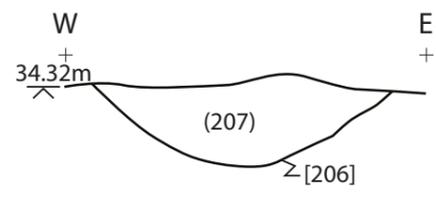
Section # 11.4
SW-NE profile of pit [197]; scale 1:10



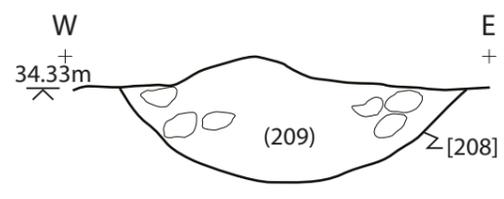
Section # 11.5
South-west facing section of pit [204]; scale 1:10



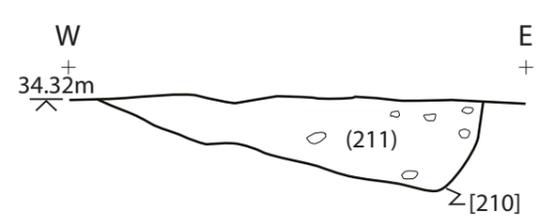
Section # 11.6
South-east facing section of pit [206]; scale 1:10



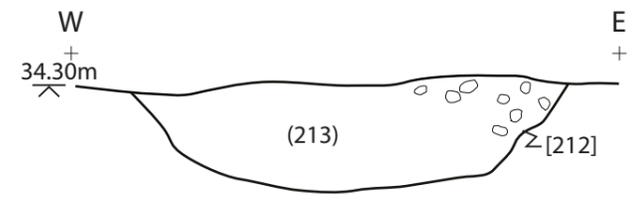
Section # 11.7
South facing section of pit [208]; scale 1:10



Section # 11.8
South facing section of pit [210]; scale 1:10



Section # 11.9
South facing section of pit [212]; scale 1:10

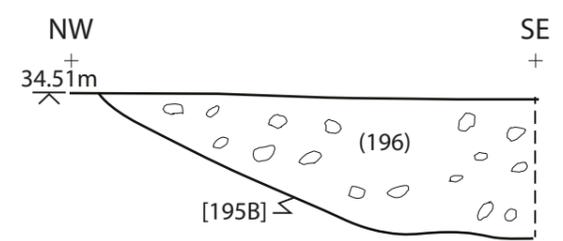


KEY:

- Stone
- Charcoal



Section # 11.12
West facing section of ditch [195B]; scale 1:10



Section # 11.10
Multi facing section of ditch [195] truncated by ditch [193]; scale 1:10

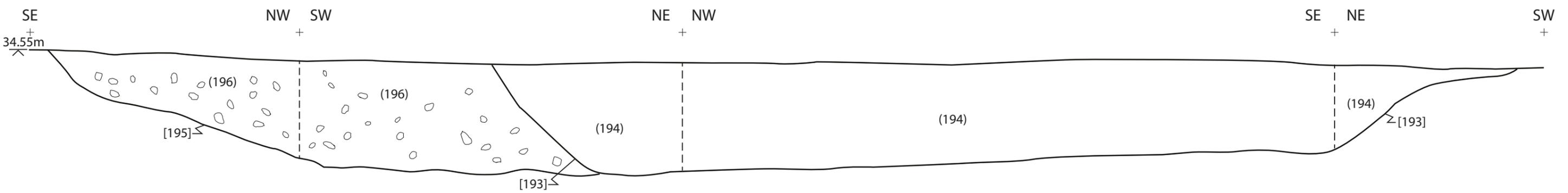
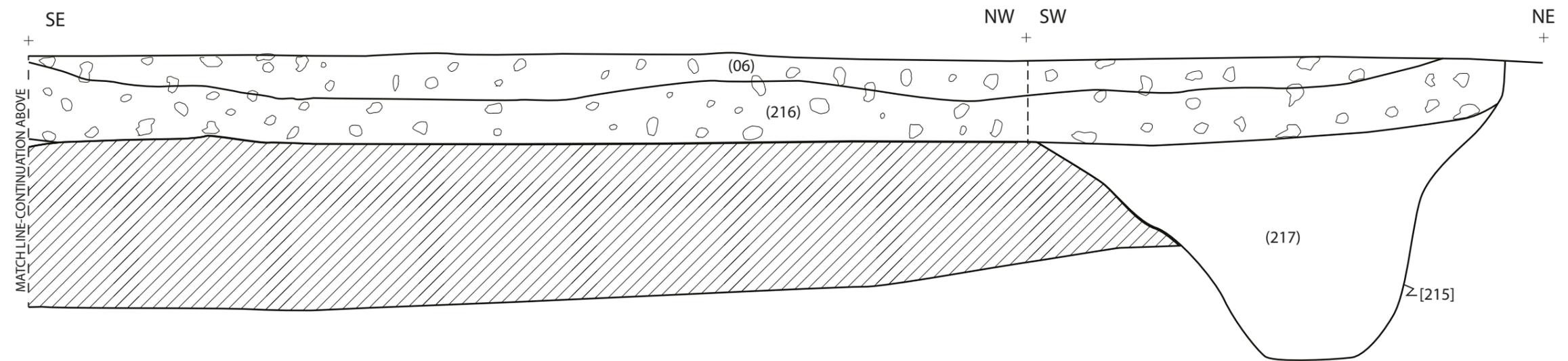
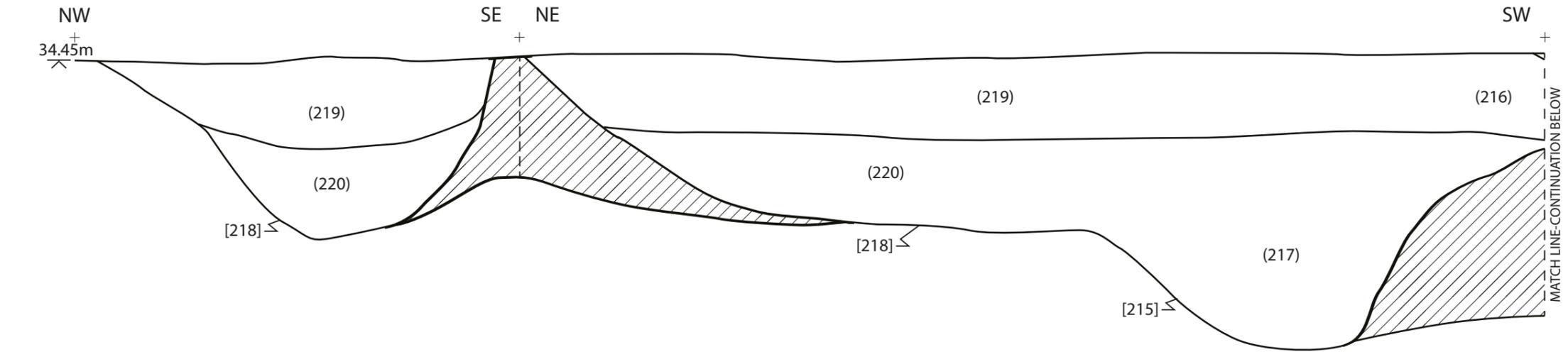


Figure 11: Sections 11.x

Section # 12.1

Multi facing section of T-junction of ditch [215] and [218]; scale 1:10



Section # 12.1

Multi facing section of of ditch [223] and [218]; scale 1:10

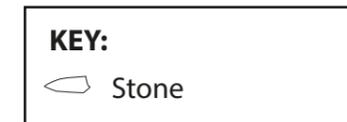
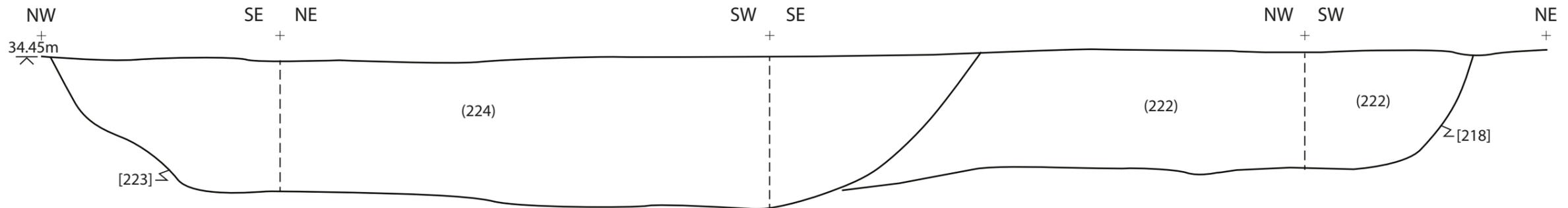
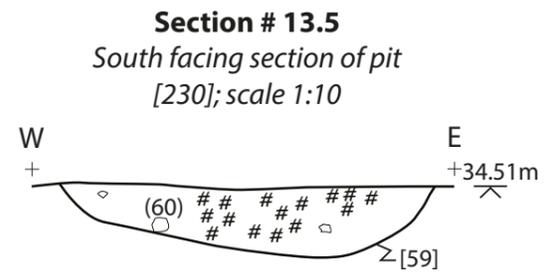
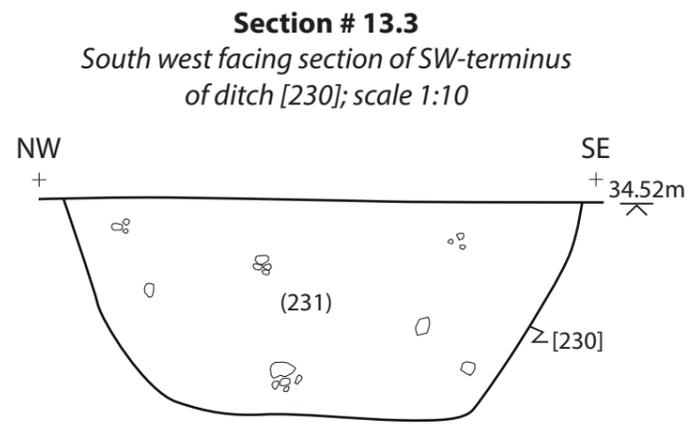
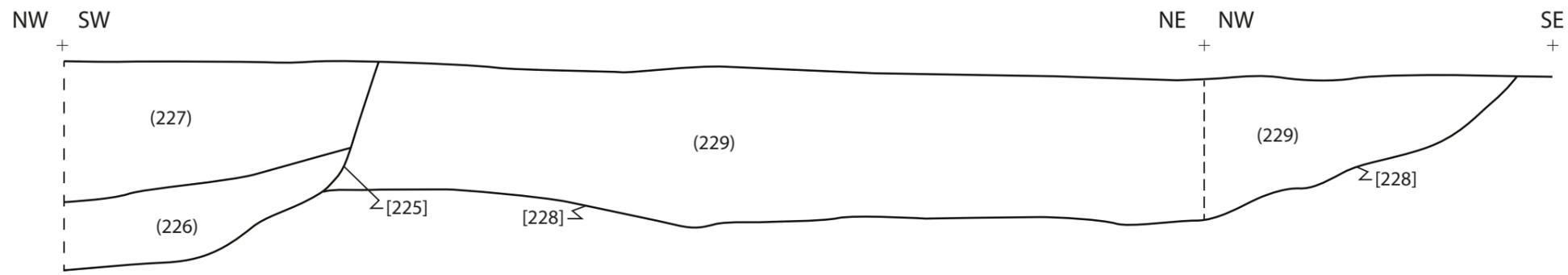
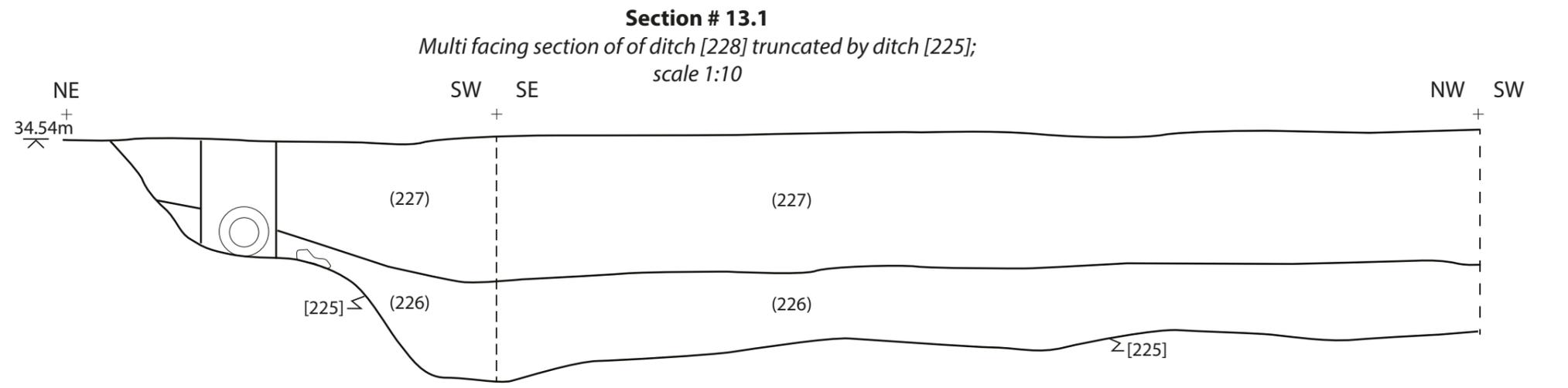


Figure 12: Sections 12.x



KEY:

- Stone
- Charcoal



Figure 13: Sections 13.x

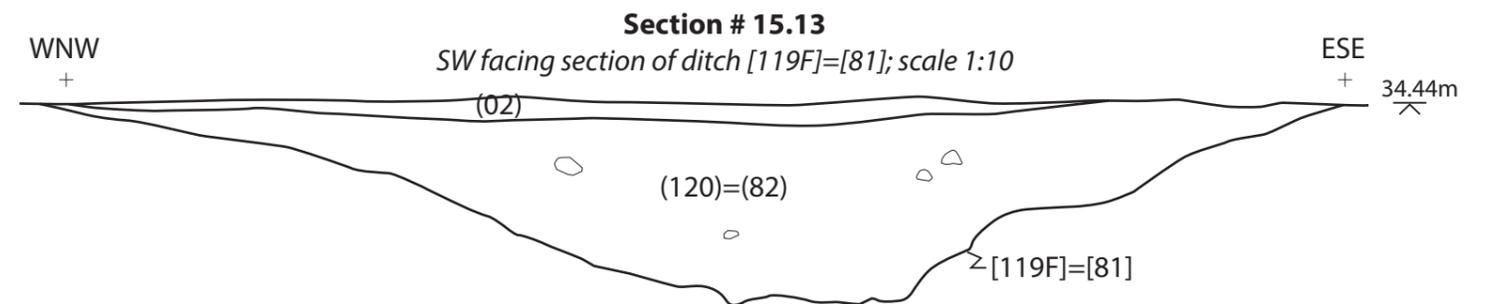
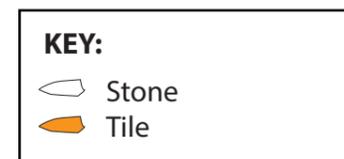
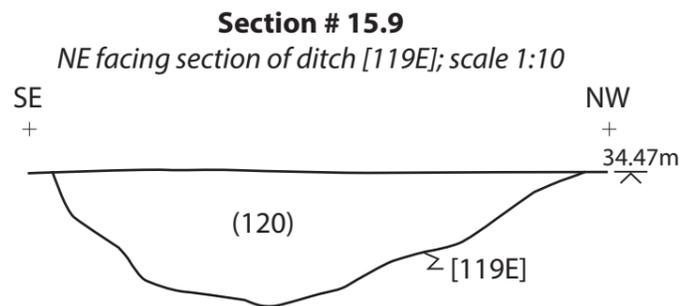
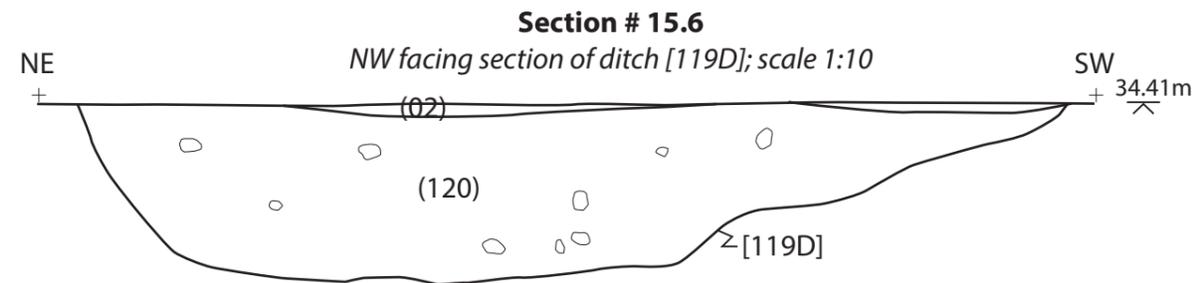
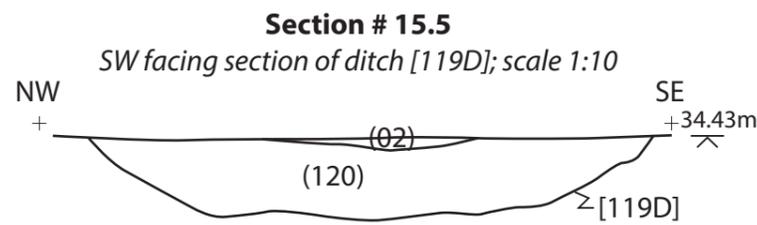
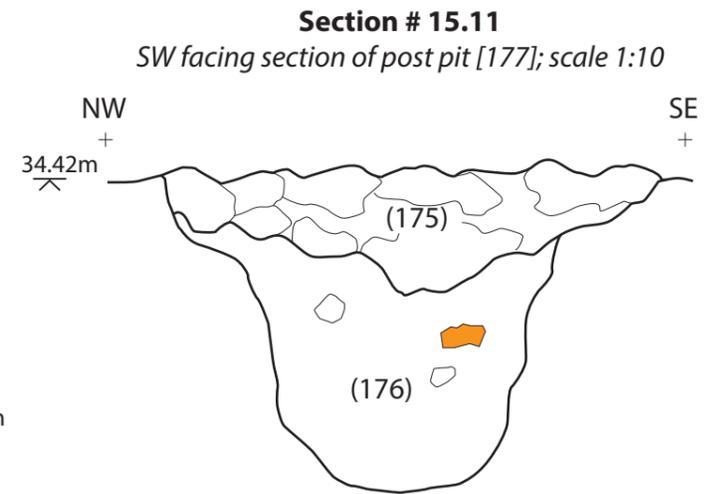
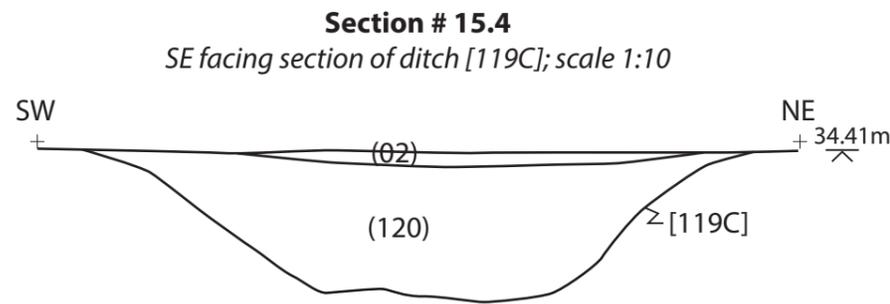
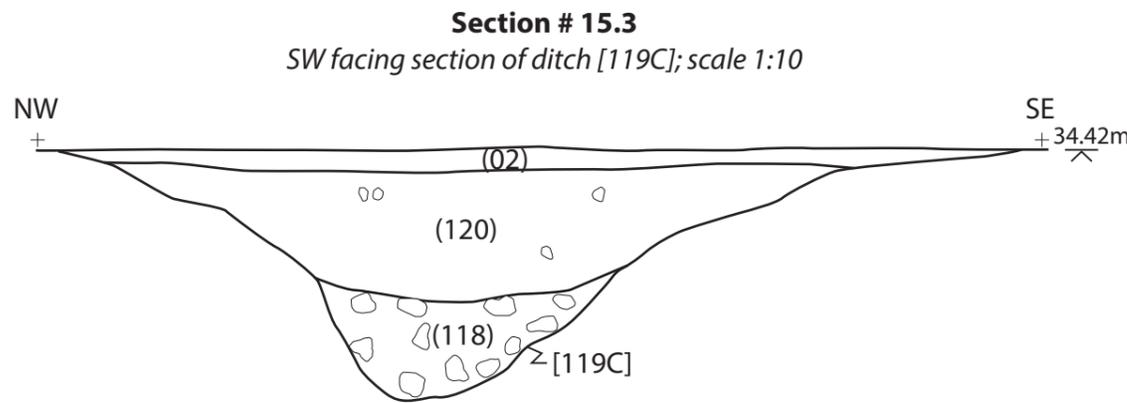
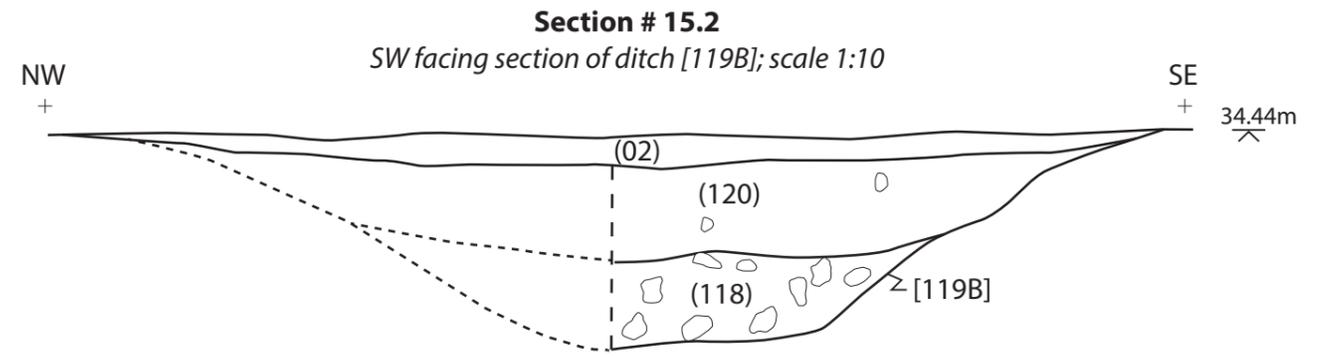
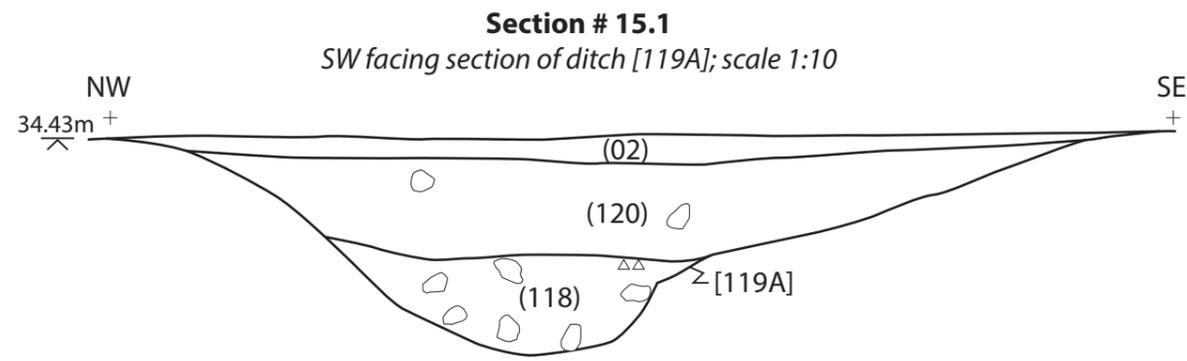


Figure 14: Sections 15.x

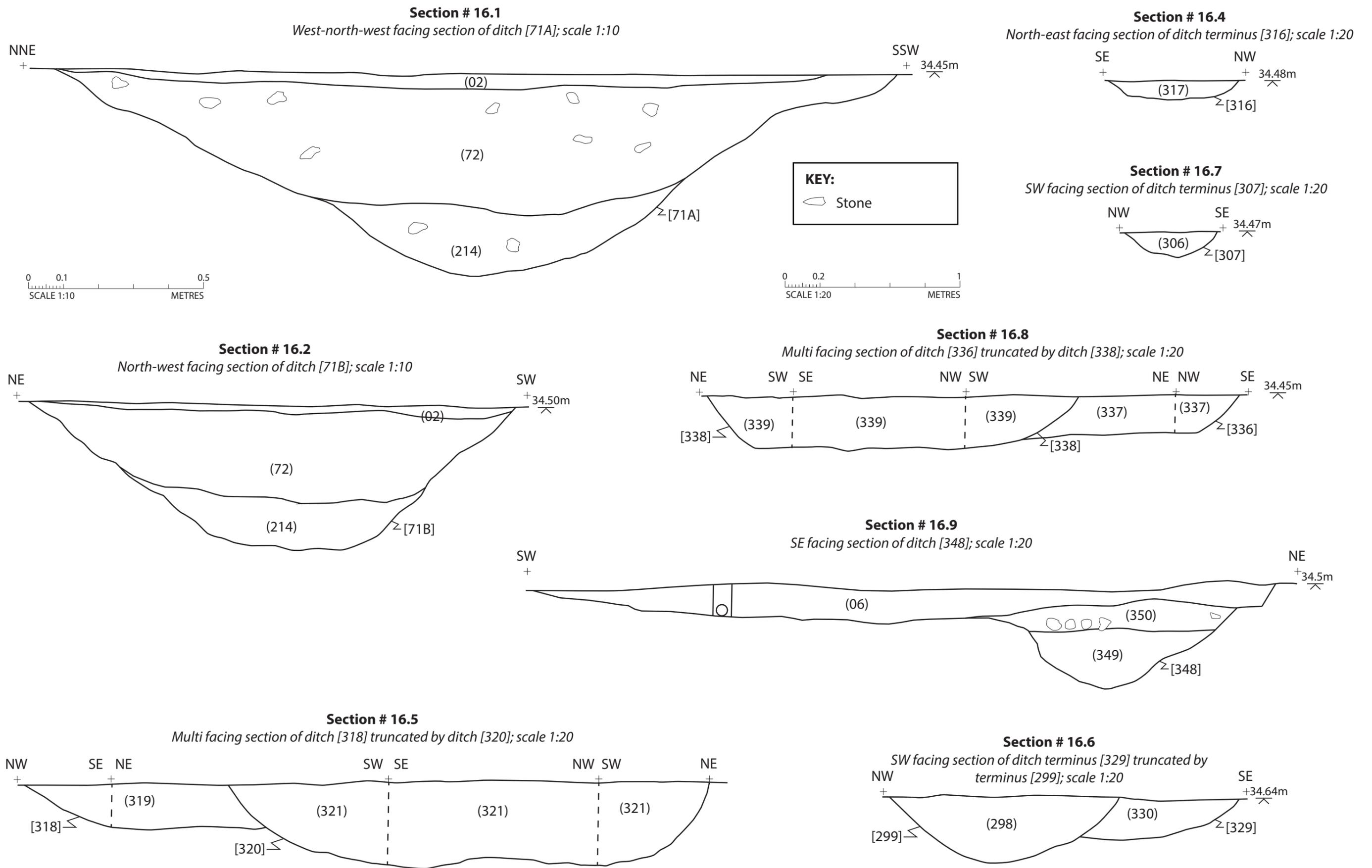
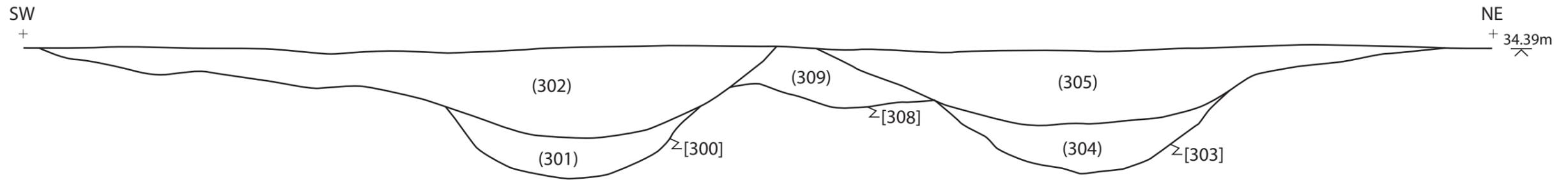


Figure 15: Sections 16.x

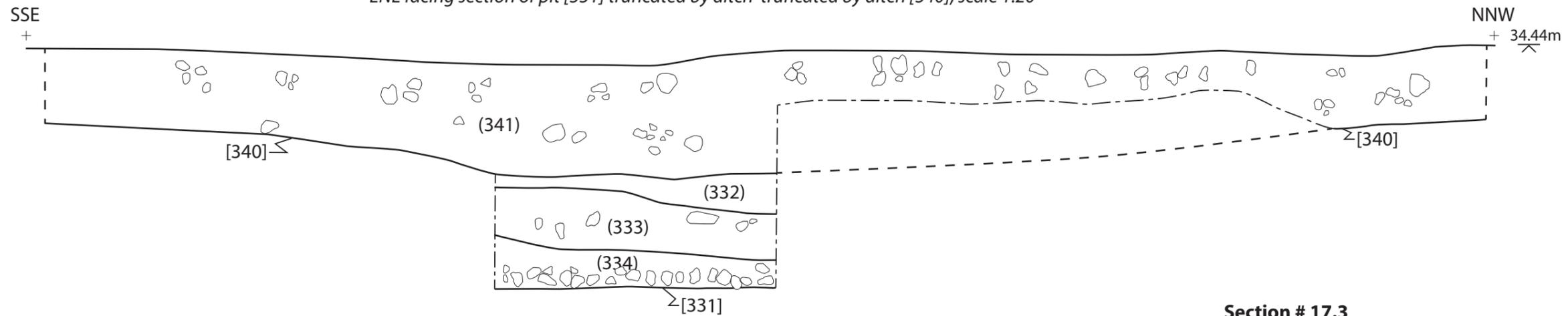
Section # 17.1

SE facing section of ditch [308] truncated by ditch [300] and [303]; scale 1:20



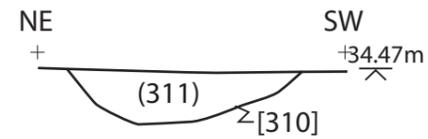
Section # 17.4

ENE facing section of pit [331] truncated by ditch [340]; scale 1:20



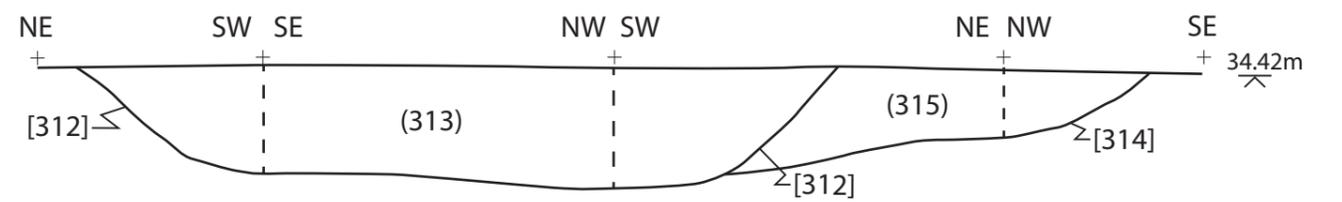
Section # 17.2

SE facing section of ditch terminus [348]; scale 1:20



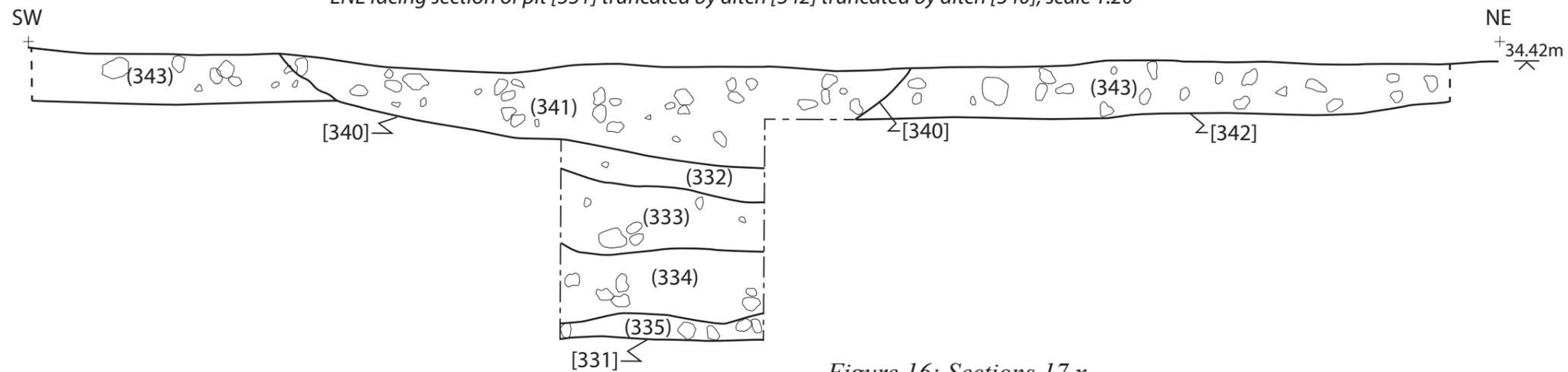
Section # 17.3

Multi facing section of ditch [314] truncated by ditch [312]; scale 1:20



Section # 17.5

ENE facing section of pit [331] truncated by ditch [342] truncated by ditch [340]; scale 1:20



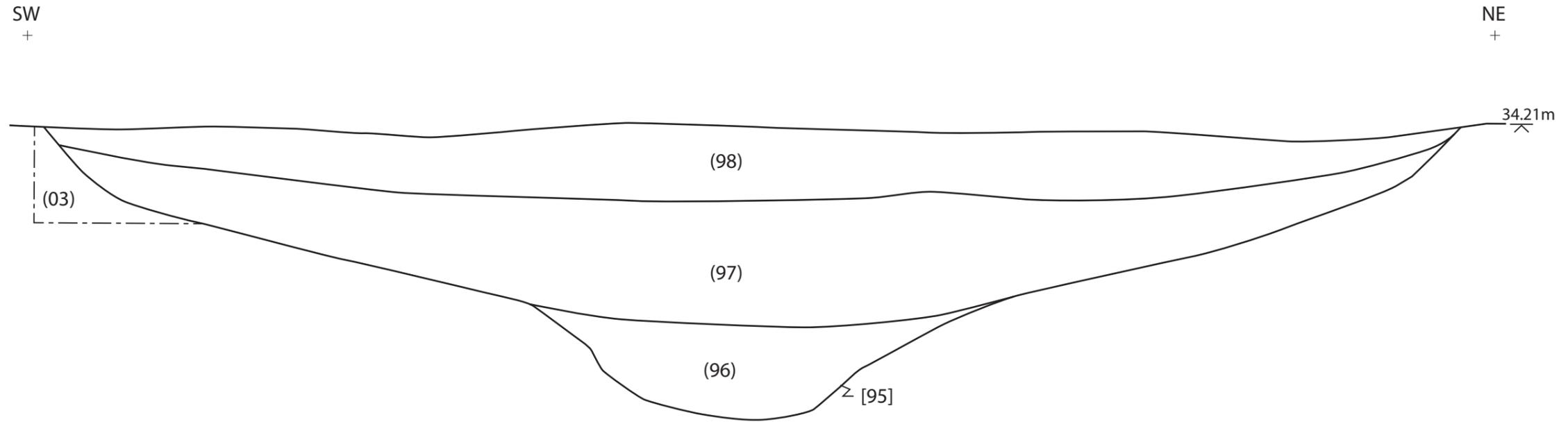
KEY:

Stone

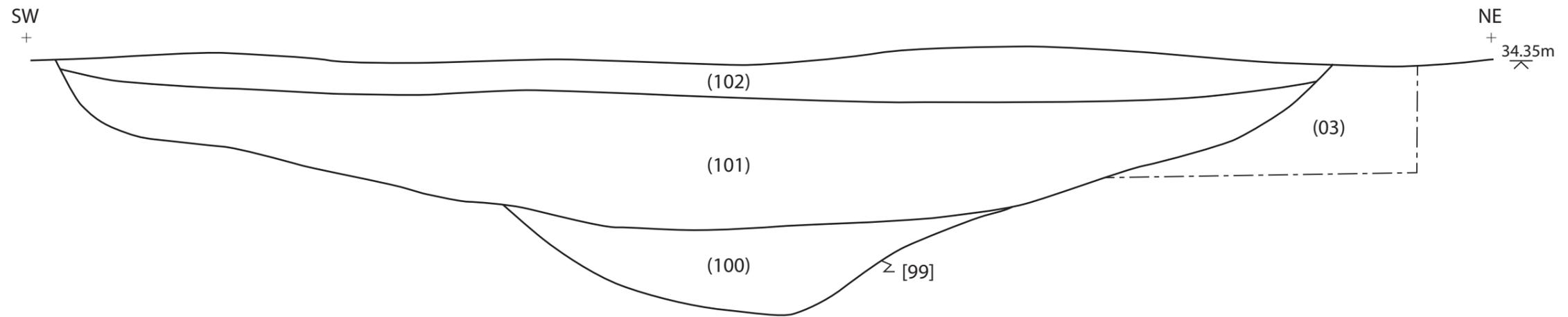


Figure 16: Sections 17.x

Section # 18.1
SE facing section of ditch [95]; scale 1:10



Section # 18.2
SE facing section of ditch [99]; scale 1:10



0 0.1 0.5
SCALE 1:10 METRES

Figure 17: Sections 18.x

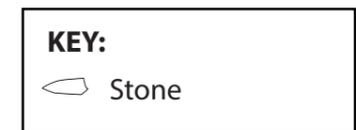
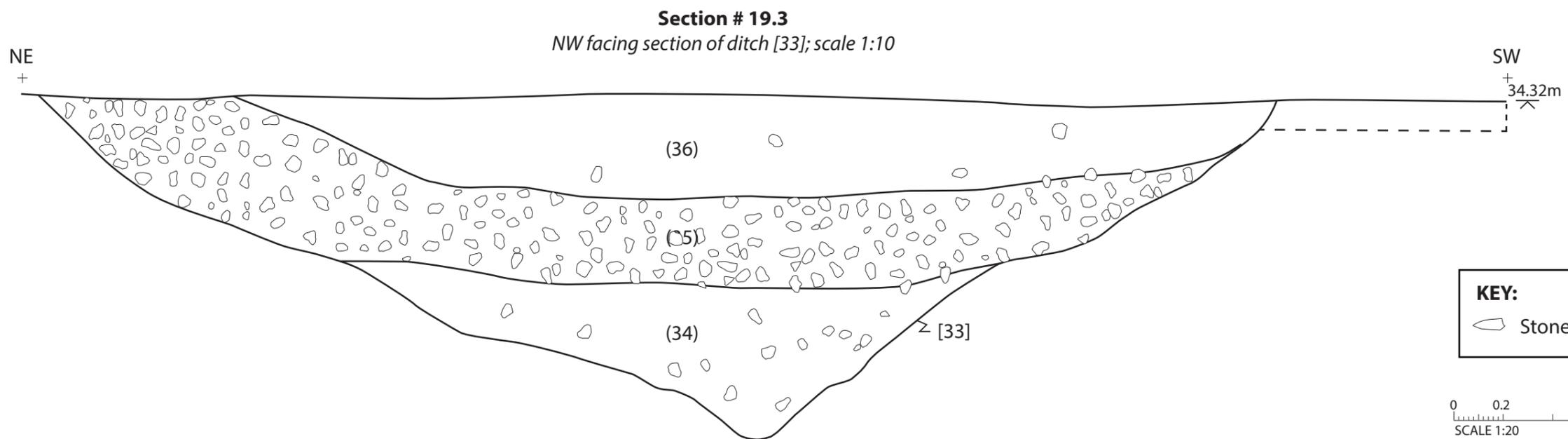
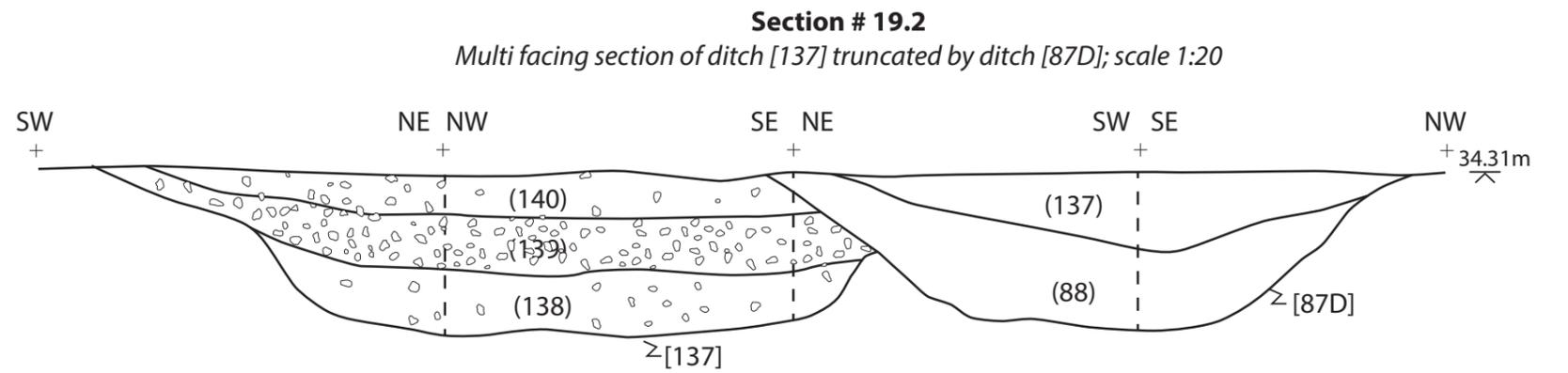
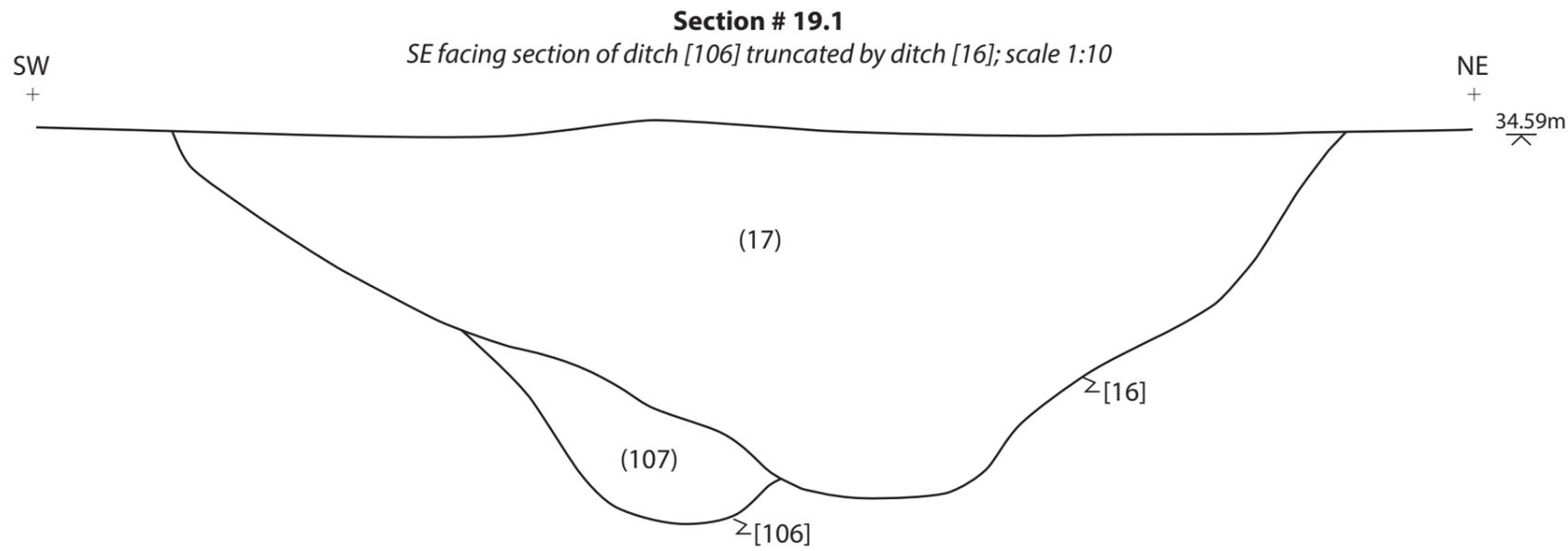


Figure 18: Sections 18.x

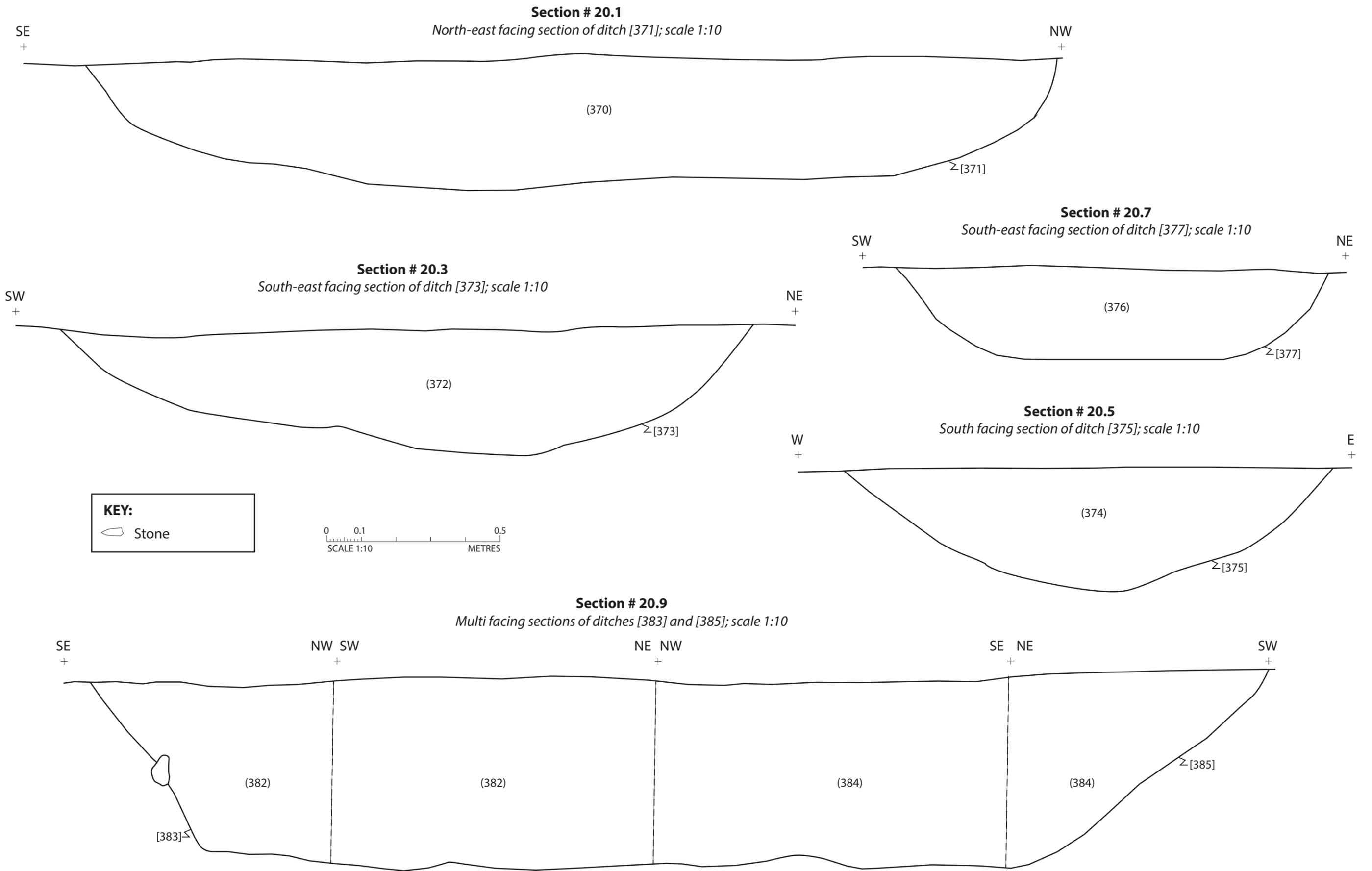
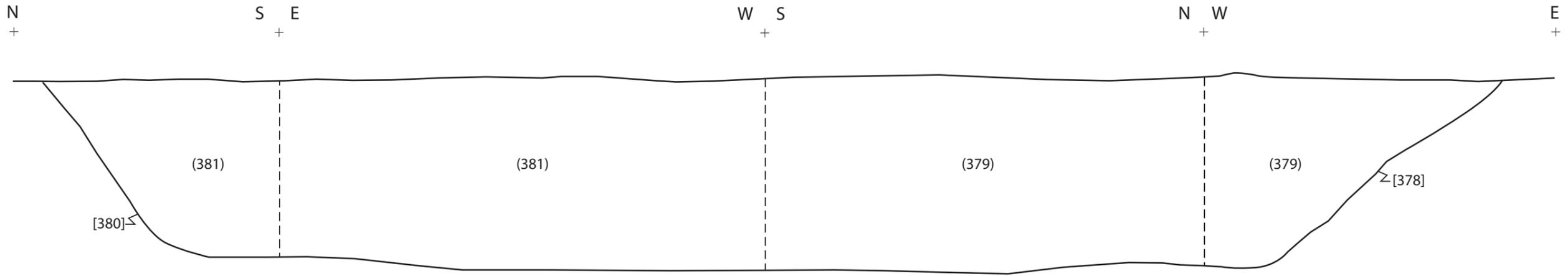
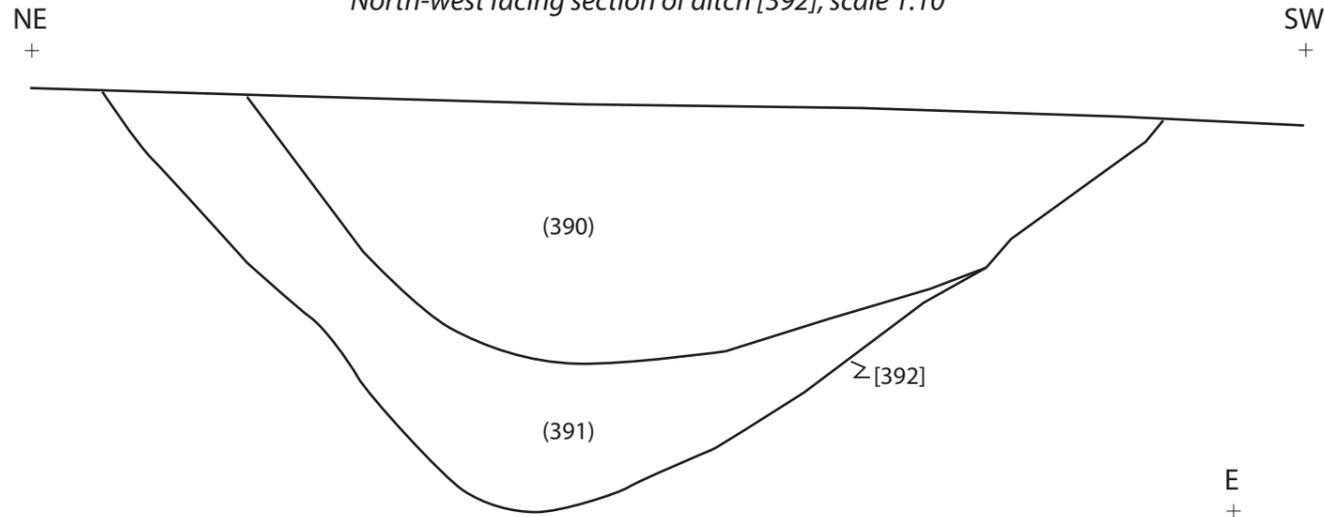


Figure 19: Sections 20.x

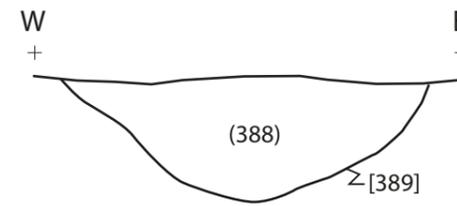
Section # 21.1
Multi facing sections of ditches [378] and [380]; scale 1:10



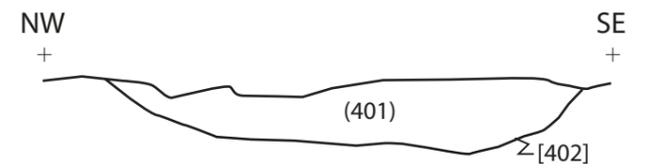
Section # 21.6
North-west facing section of ditch [392]; scale 1:10



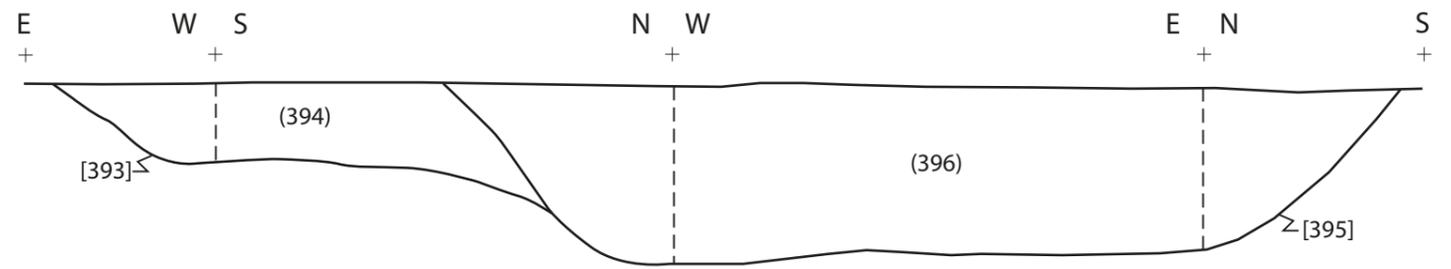
Section # 21.4
South facing section of ditch [389]; scale 1:10



Section # 21.11
South-west facing section of pit [402]; scale 1:10



Section # 21.8
Multi facing sections of ditches [393] and [395]; scale 1:10



Section # 21.2
South-east facing section of ditch [387]; scale 1:10



Section # 21.9
South facing section of pit [398]; scale 1:10

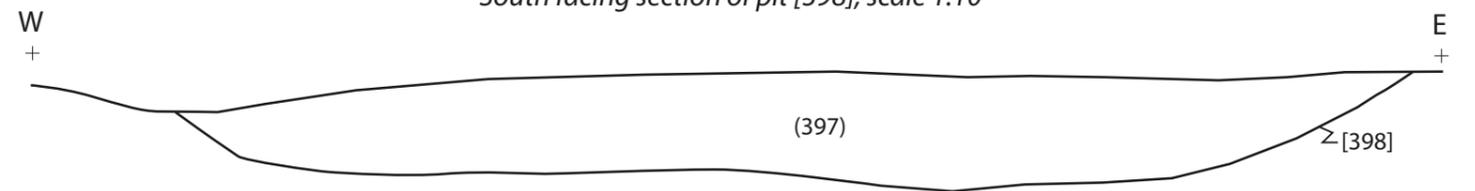
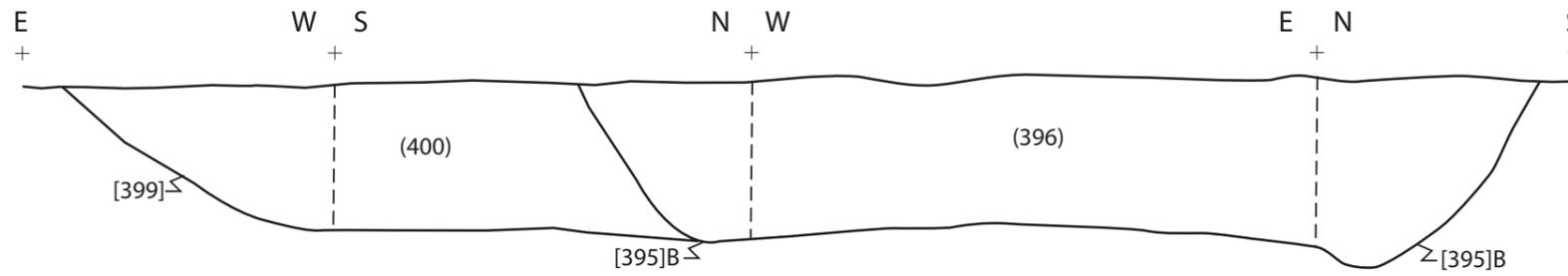
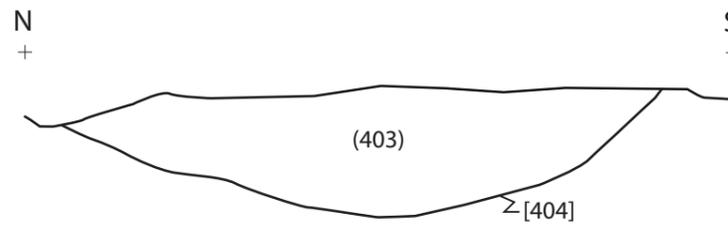


Figure 20: Sections 21.x

Section # 22.1
Multi facing sections of ditches [395]B and [399]; scale 1:10



Section # 22.2
East facing section of ditch terminus [404]; scale 1:10



Section # 22.4
Multi facing sections of ditches [395]C, [405] AND [407]; scale 1:20

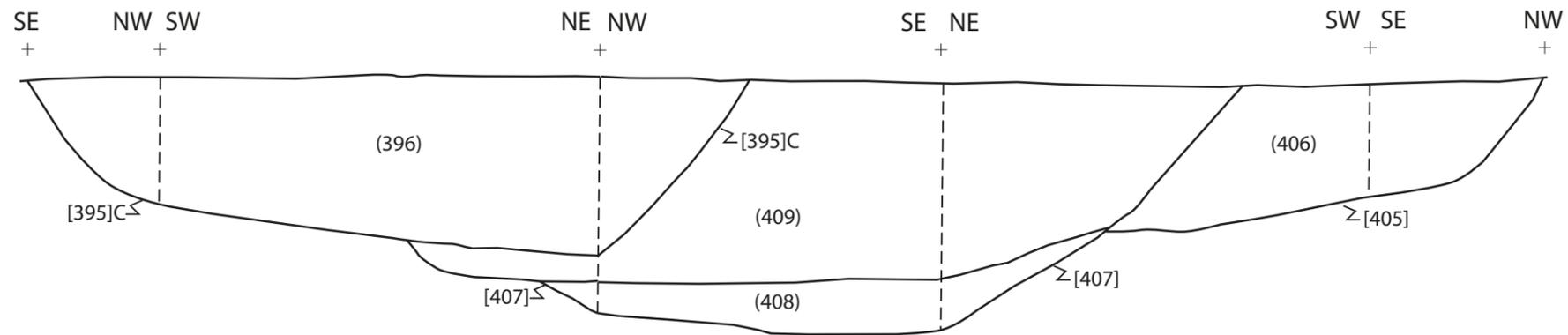
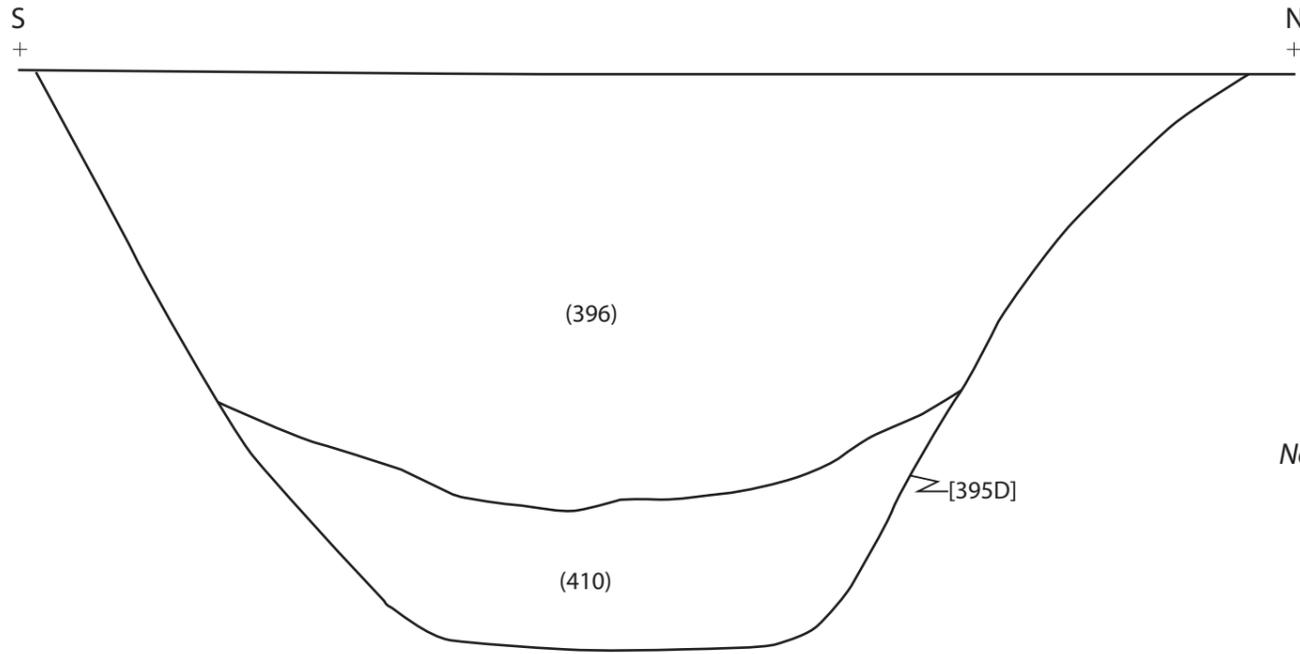


Figure 21: Sections 22.x

Section # 23.1
East facing section of ditch [395]D; scale 1:10



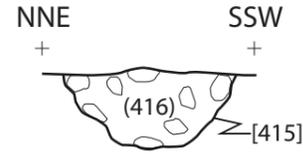
KEY:
Stone



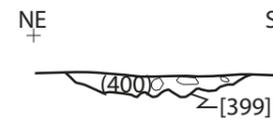
Section # 23.5
East facing section of gully [415]; scale 1:10



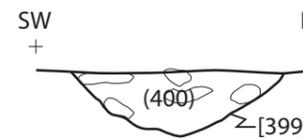
Section # 23.6
West facing section of gully [415]; scale 1:10



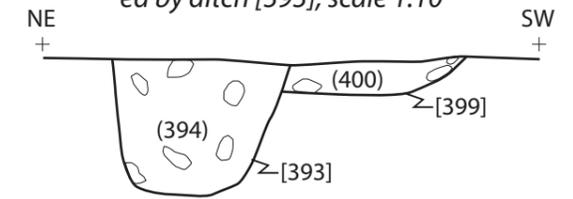
Section # 24.3
North west facing section of gully [399]A; scale 1:10



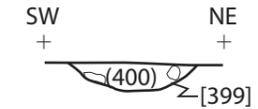
Section # 24.4
South east facing section of gully [399]C; scale 1:10



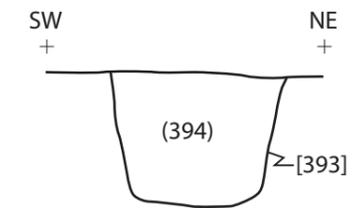
Section # 24.7
North west facing section of gully [399]D truncated by ditch [393]; scale 1:10



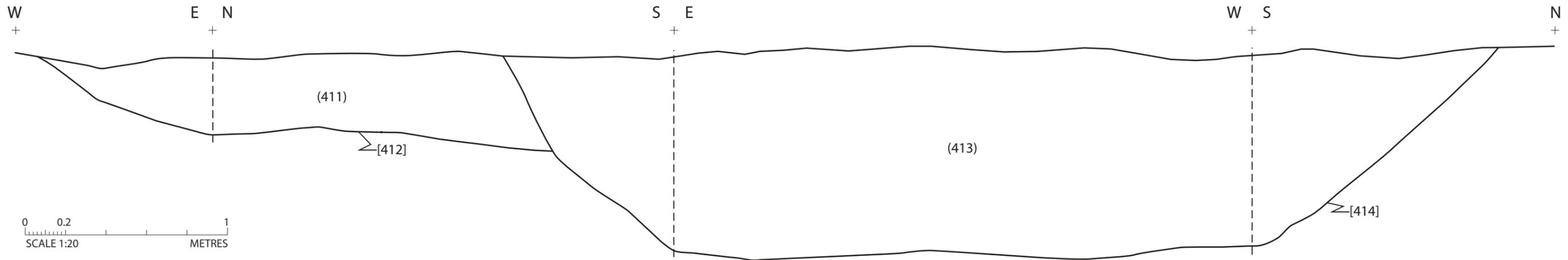
Section # 24.10
South east facing section of gully [399]; scale 1:10



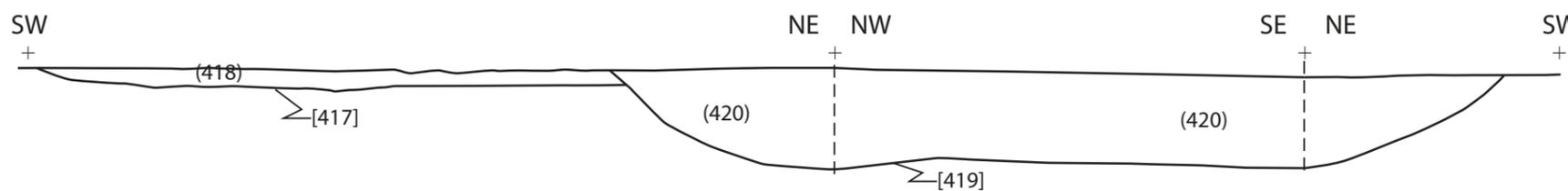
Section # 24.11
South east facing section of ditch [393]; scale 1:10



Section # 23.3
Multi facing section of ditch [414] cutting [512]; scale 1:10



Section # 24.1
Multi facing section of ditch [419] cutting through pit [417]; scale 1:20



Section # 24.5
North west facing section of gully [399]C truncated by pit [421]; scale 1:10

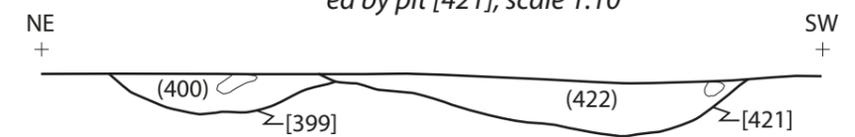
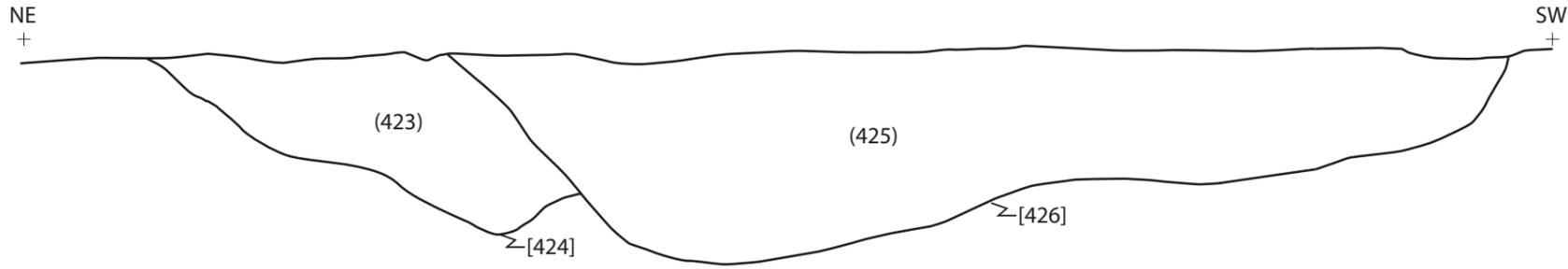


Figure 22: Sections 23.x - 24.x

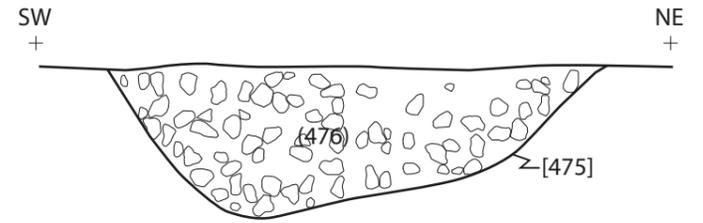
Section # 25.1

North west facing sections of ditches [424]C truncated by ditch [426]; scale 1:20



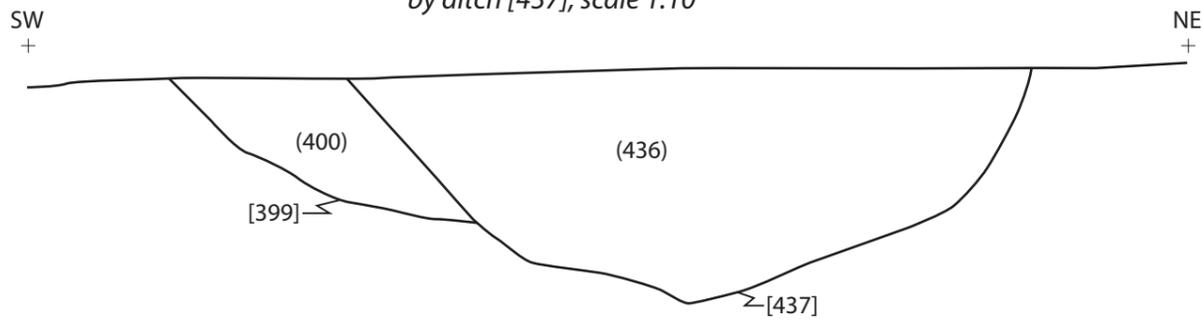
Section # 25.5

South east facing section of ditch [475]; scale 1:10



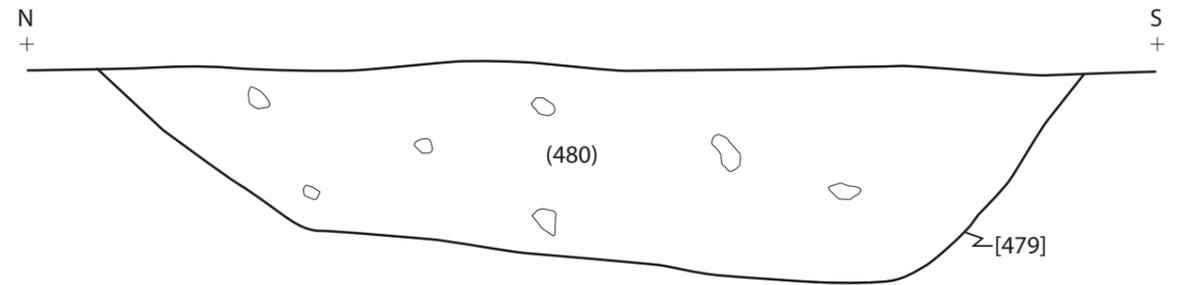
Section # 25.3

North west facing section of ditch [399] truncated by ditch [437]; scale 1:10



Section # 25.7

West facing section of pit [479]; scale 1:10

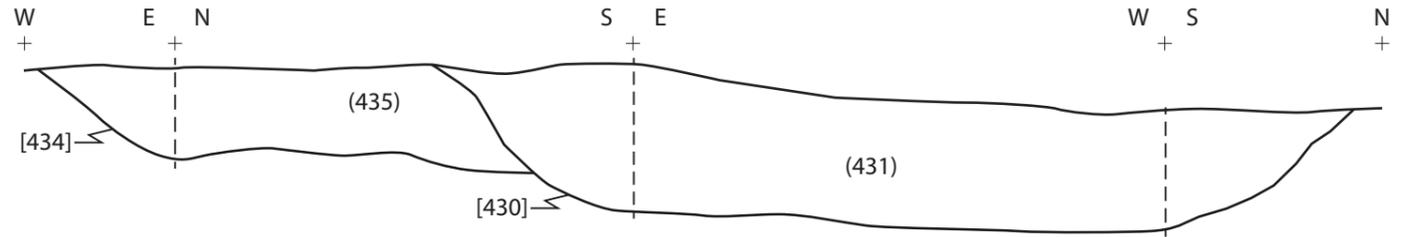


KEY:
 Stone



Section # 26.1

Multi facing section of ditch [430], [434]; scale 1:20



Section # 26.1

Multi facing section of ditch [430], [427], [432]; scale 1:20

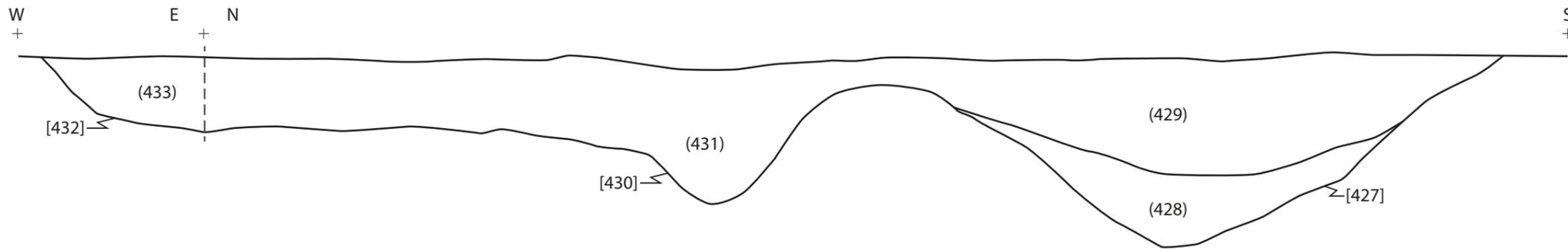
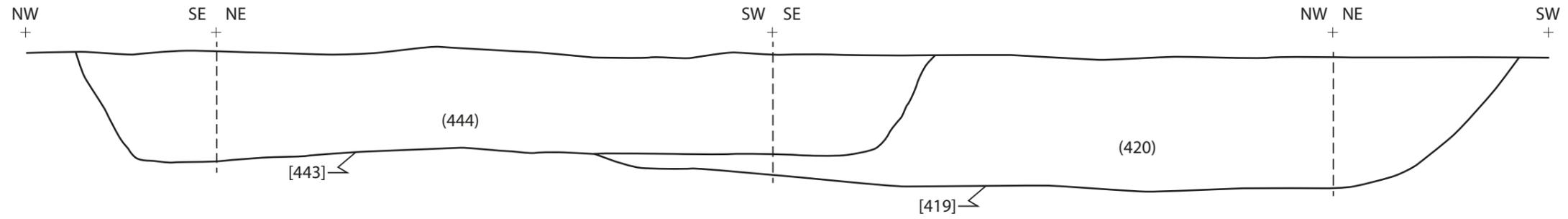


Figure 23: Sections 25.x - 26.x

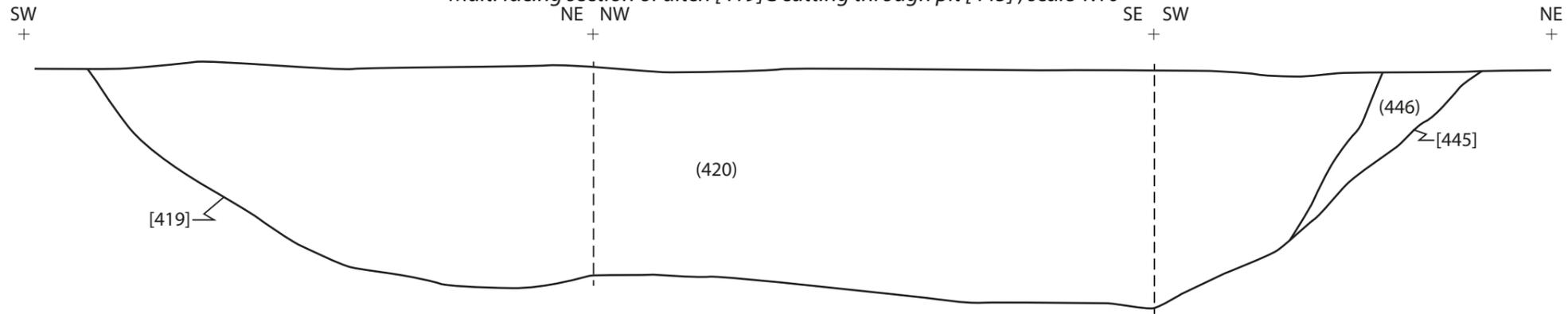
Section # 27.1

Multi facing section of ditch [419]C truncated by ditch [443]; scale 1:10



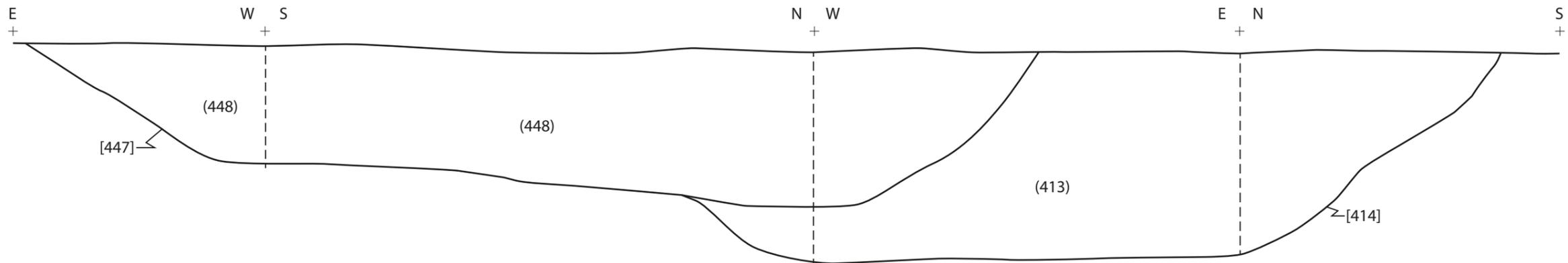
Section # 27.1

Multi facing section of ditch [419]C cutting through pit [445]; scale 1:10



Section # 28.1

Multi facing section of ditch [414] truncated by ditch [447]; scale 1:10



Section # 28.3

South facing section of ditch [449] truncated by ditch [447]; scale 1:10

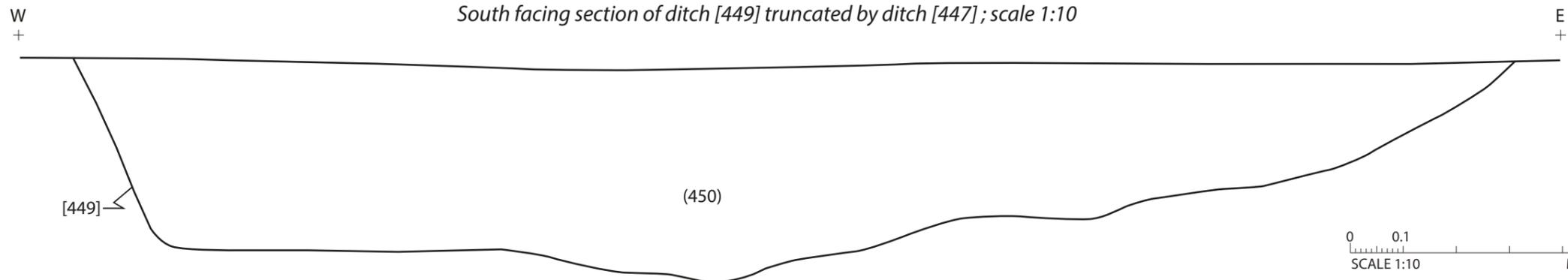
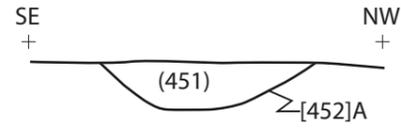
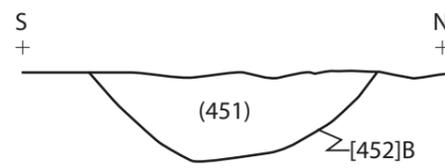


Figure 24: Sections 27.x - 28.x

Section # 29.1
NE facing section of ring ditch [452]A; scale 1:10



Section # 29.2
E facing section of ring ditch [452]B; scale 1:10



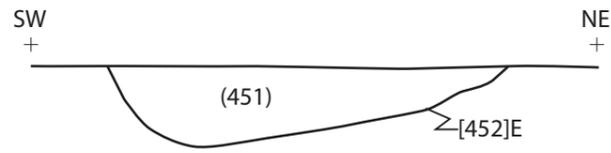
Section # 29.3
E facing section of ring ditch [452]C; scale 1:10



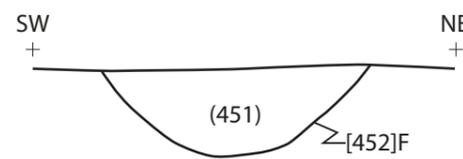
Section # 29.4
E facing section of ring ditch [452]D; scale 1:10



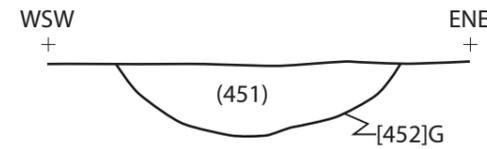
Section # 29.5
SE facing section of ring ditch [452]E; scale 1:10



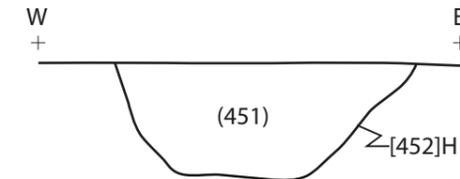
Section # 29.6
SE facing section of ring ditch [452]F; scale 1:10



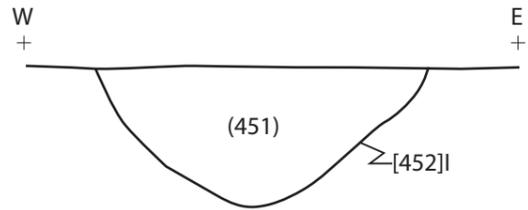
Section # 29.7
SSE facing section of ring ditch [452]G; scale 1:10



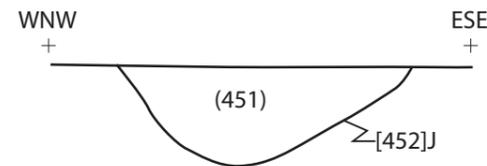
Section # 29.8
S facing section of ring ditch [452]H; scale 1:10



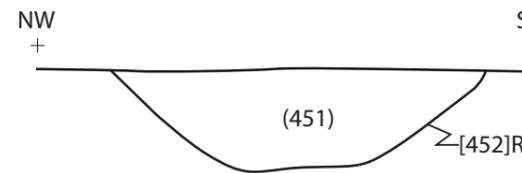
Section # 29.9
S facing section of ring ditch [452]I; scale 1:10



Section # 29.10
SSW facing section of ring ditch [452]J; scale 1:10



Section # 29.11
SW facing section of ring ditch [452]R; scale 1:10



Section # 29.12
WSW facing section of ring ditch [452]R; scale 1:10



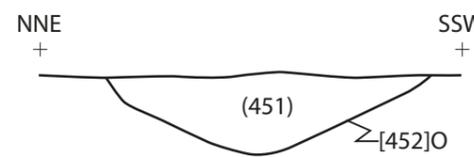
Section # 29.13
WSW facing section of ring ditch [452]M; scale 1:10



Section # 29.14
WNW facing section of ring ditch [452]N; scale 1:10



Section # 29.15
WNW facing section of ring ditch [452]O; scale 1:10



Section # 29.16
WNW facing section of ring ditch [452]P; scale 1:10

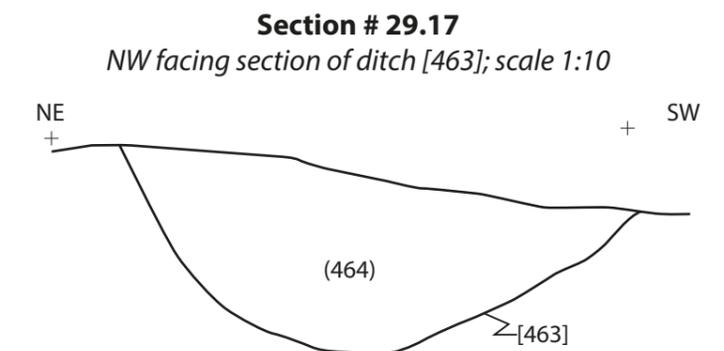
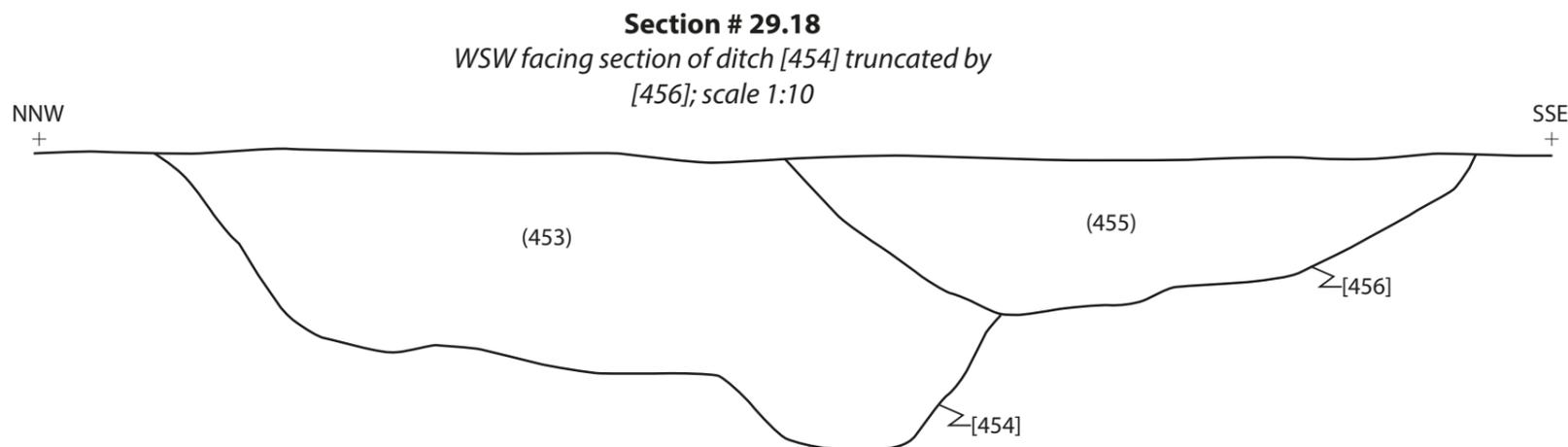
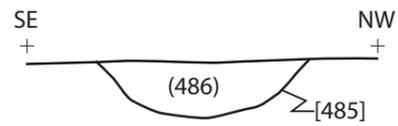


Figure 25: Sections 29.x

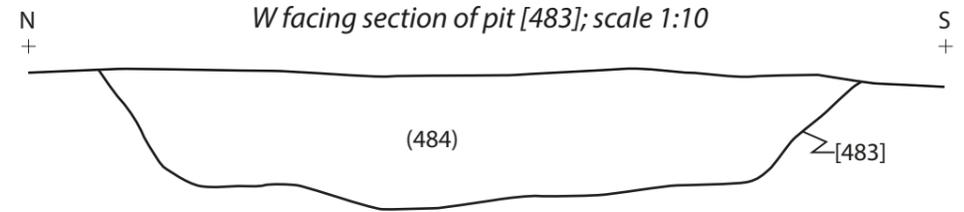
Section # 29.16
NE facing section of pit [485]; scale 1:10



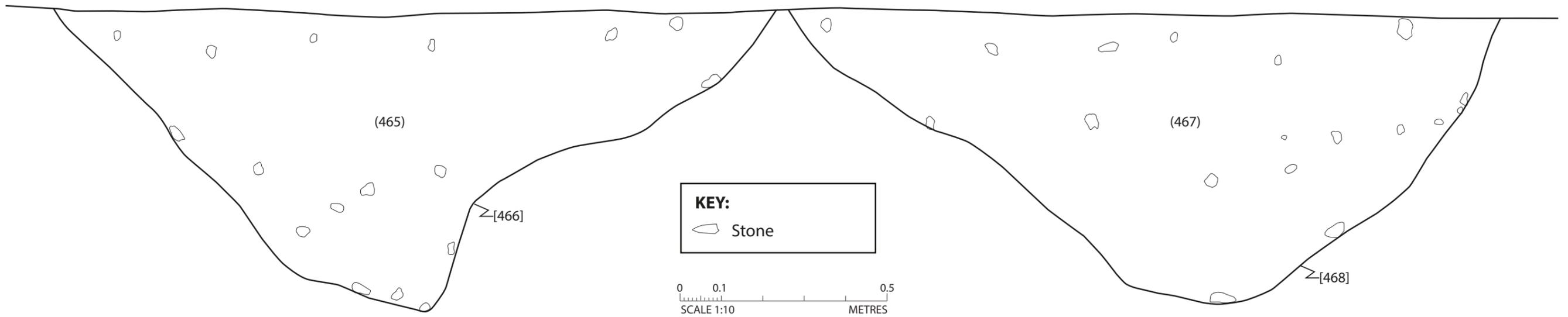
Section # 29.20
NE facing section of pit [458]; scale 1:10



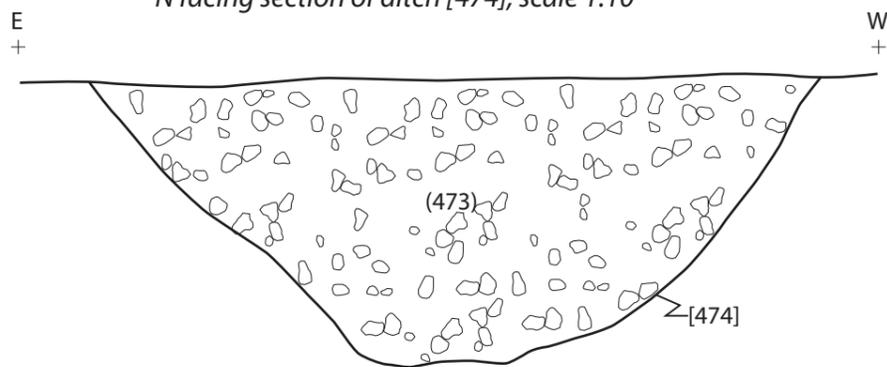
Section # 29.22
W facing section of pit [483]; scale 1:10



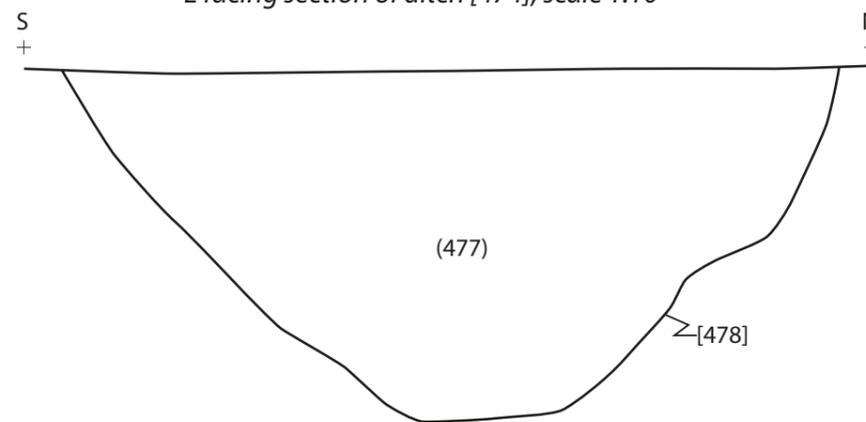
Section # 30.1
facing section of ditches [466] and [468]; scale 1:10



Section # 30.3
N facing section of ditch [474]; scale 1:10



Section # 30.5
E facing section of ditch [474]; scale 1:10



Section # 30.7
S facing section of ditch [482]; scale 1:10

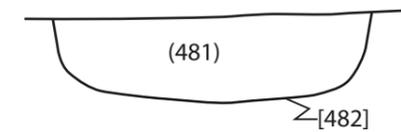
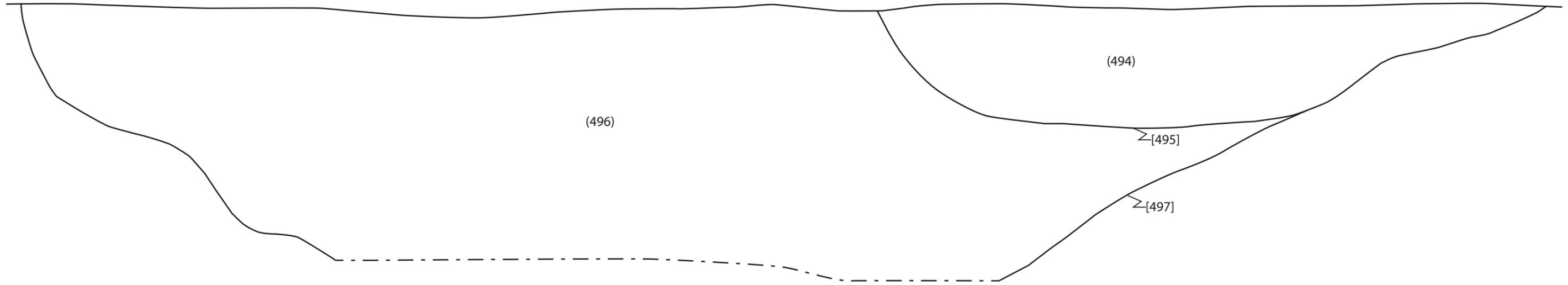


Figure 26: Sections 29.x - 30.x

Section # 31.1

NE facing section of pit [497] truncated by ditch [495]; scale 1:10



Section # 31.1

SW facing section of pit [497] truncated by ditch [495]; scale 1:10

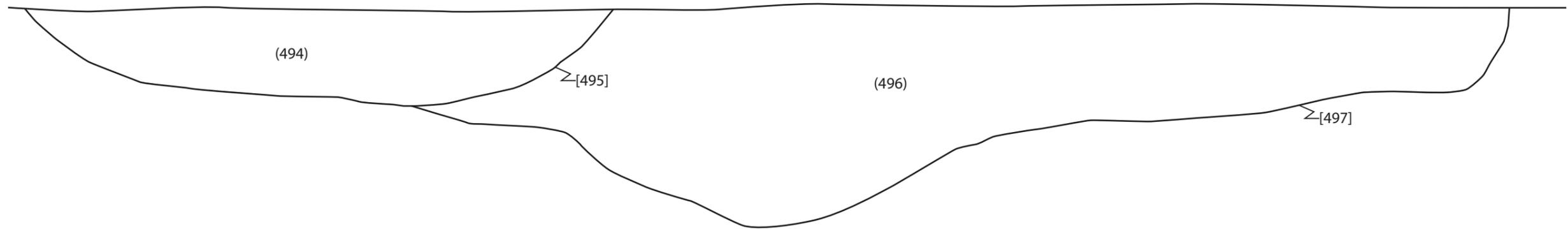
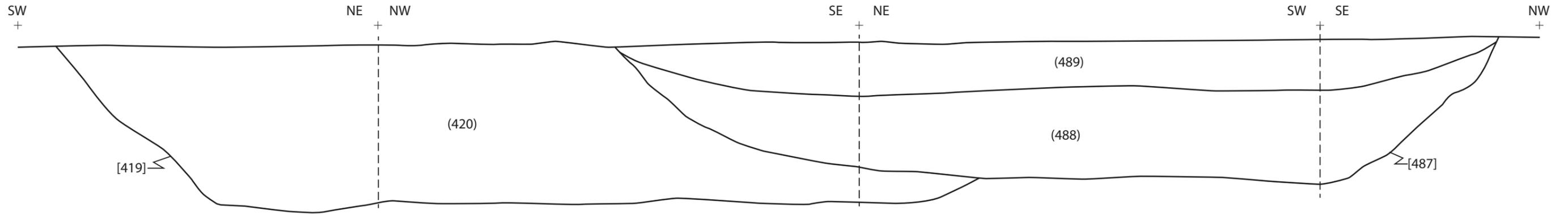


Figure 27: Sections 31.x

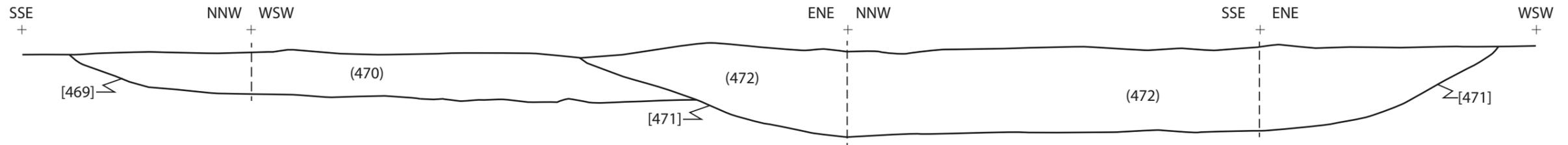
Section # 32.1

Multi facing section of ditch [419] truncated by ditch [487]; scale 1:10



Section # 32.3

Multi facing section of ditch [469] truncated by ditch [471]; scale 1:10



Section # 32.3

Multi facing section of ditch [493] truncated by ditch [491]; scale 1:10

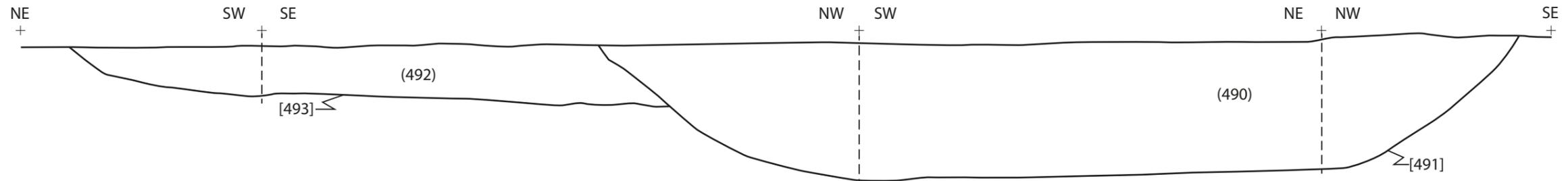
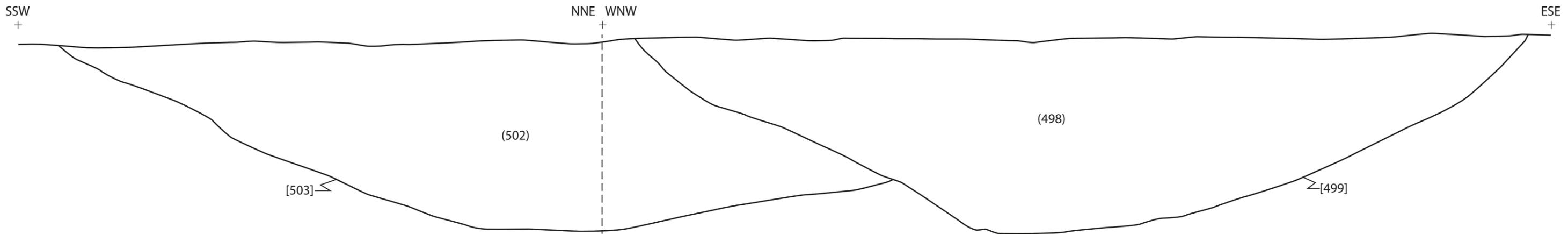


Figure 28: Sections 32.x

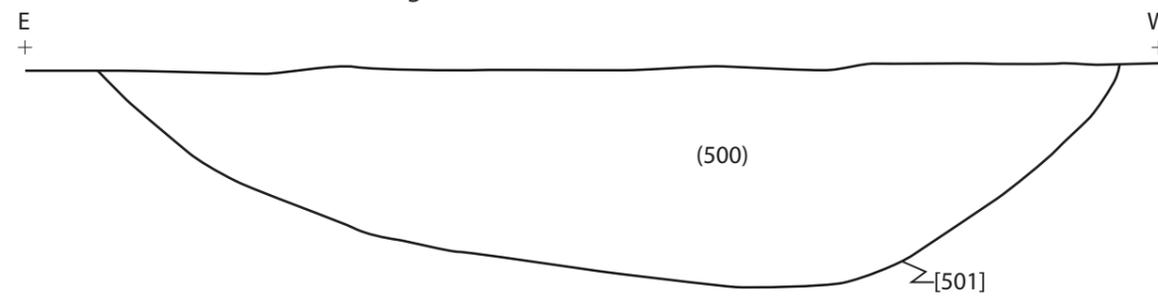
Section # 33.1

ESE and SSW facing section of ditch [503] truncated by ditch [499]; scale 1:10



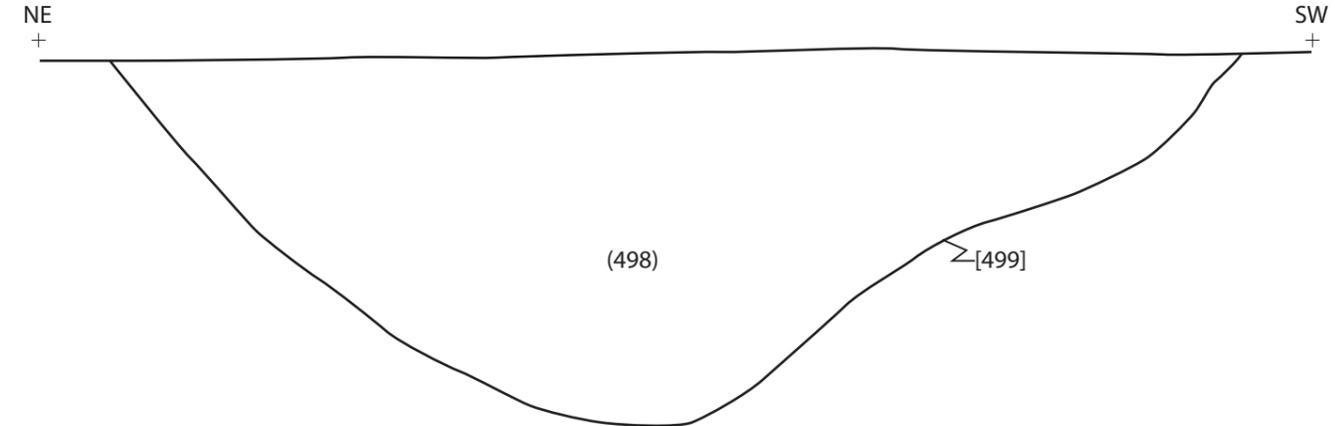
Section # 33.2

N facing section of ditch [501]; scale 1:10



Section # 33.3

NW facing section of ditch [499]; scale 1:10



Section # 34.1

SSE facing section of ditch [505] and [507]; scale 1:10

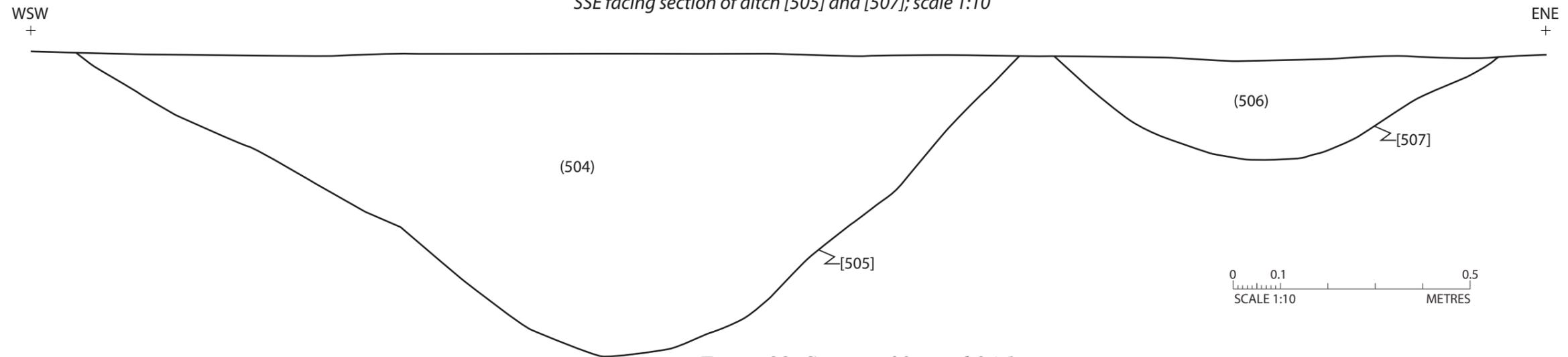
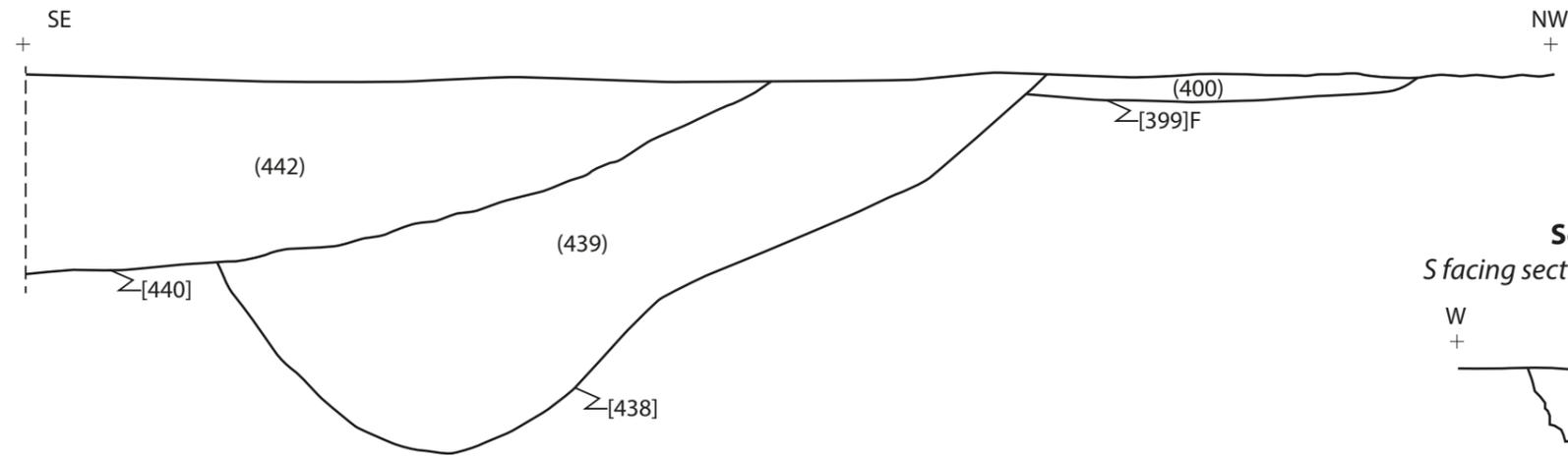
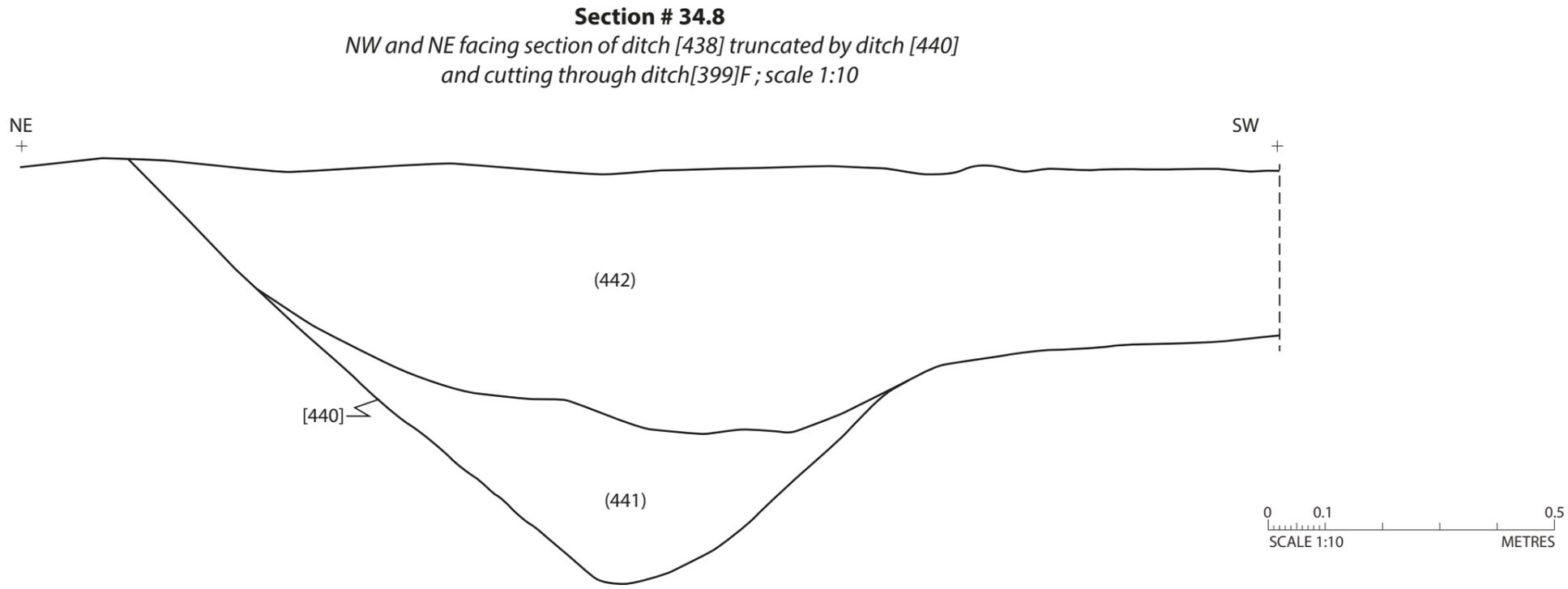
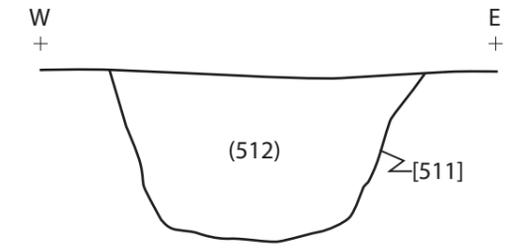


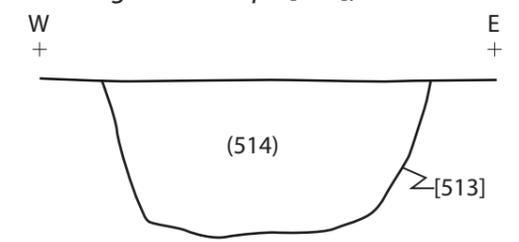
Figure 29: Sections 33.x and 34.1



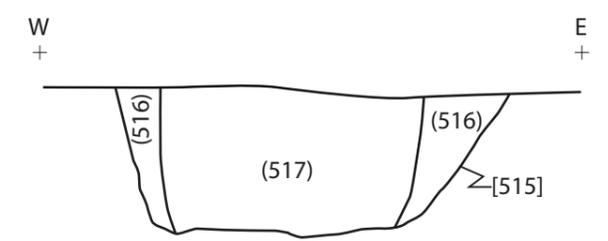
Section # 34.2
 S facing section of ditch [511]; scale 1:10



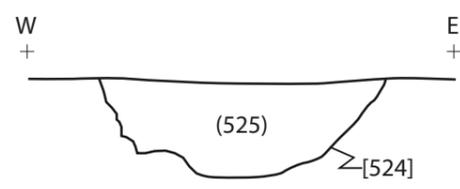
Section # 34.3
 S facing section of pit [513]; scale 1:10



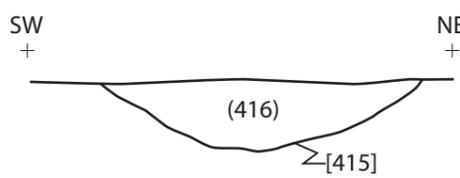
Section # 34.4
 S facing section of post hole [515]; scale 1:10



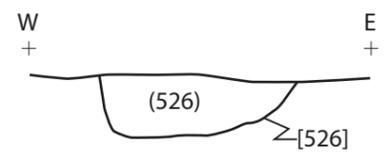
Section # 34.6
 S facing section of pit [524]; scale 1:10



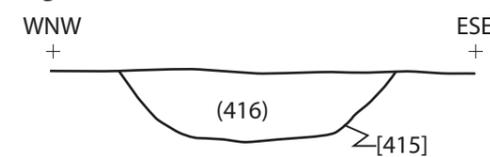
Section # 34.10
 SE facing section of W terminus of ditch [415]; scale 1:10



Section # 34.7
 S facing section of pit [526]; scale 1:10



Section # 34.11
 SSW facing section of E terminus of ditch [415]; scale 1:10



Section # 34.5
 S facing section of pit [518]; scale 1:10

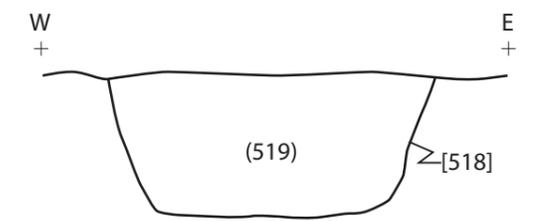
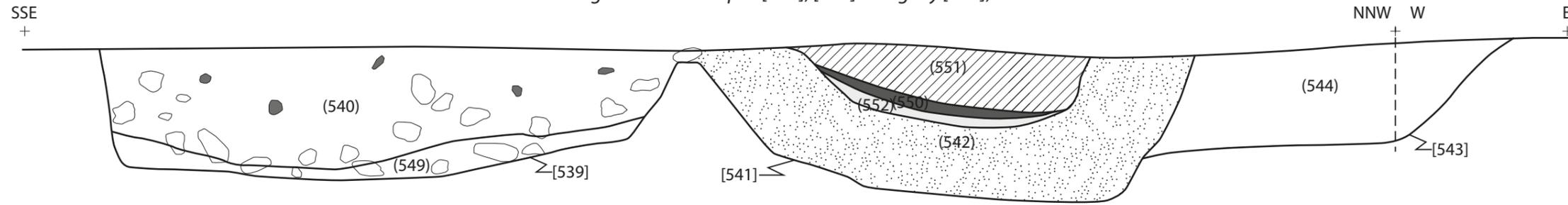


Figure 30: Sections 34.x

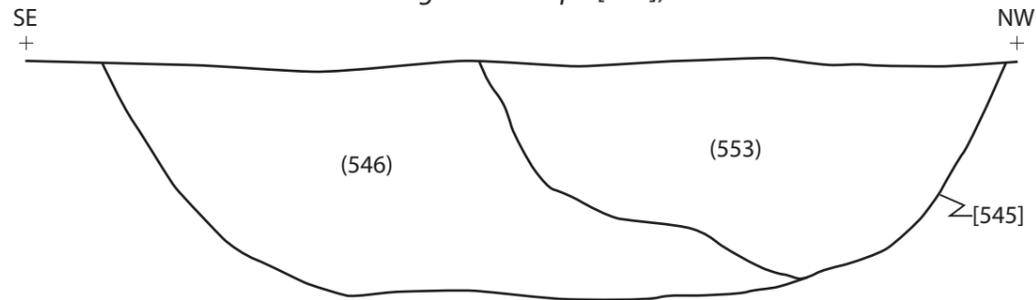
Section # 35.1

East and South facing section of two pits [541], [539] and gully [543]; scale 1:10



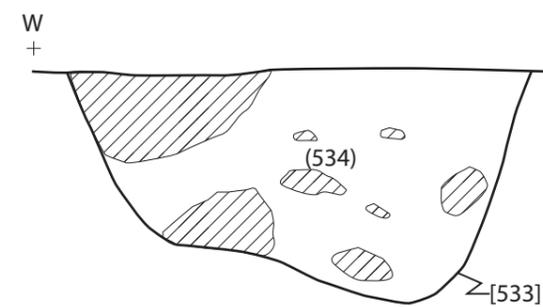
Section # 35.3

NE facing section of pit [545]; scale 1:10



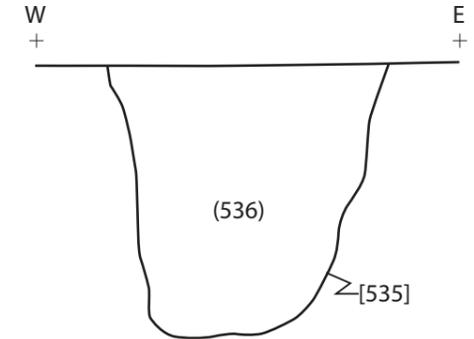
Section # 35.6

S facing section of [533]; scale 1:10



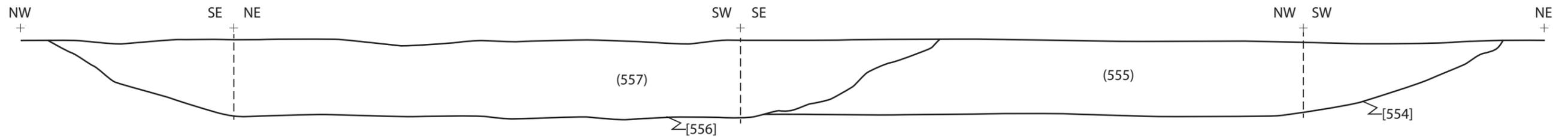
Section # 35.7

S facing section of [535]; scale 1:10



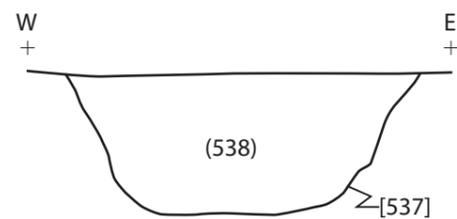
Section # 35.8

Multi facing section of [556], [554]; scale 1:10



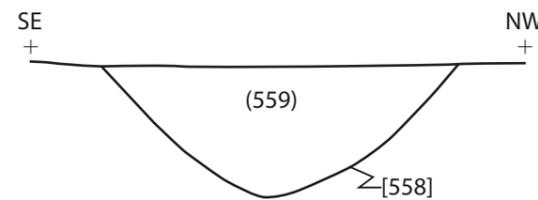
Section # 35.5

S facing section of [545]; scale 1:10



Section # 35.9

S facing section of [533]; scale 1:10



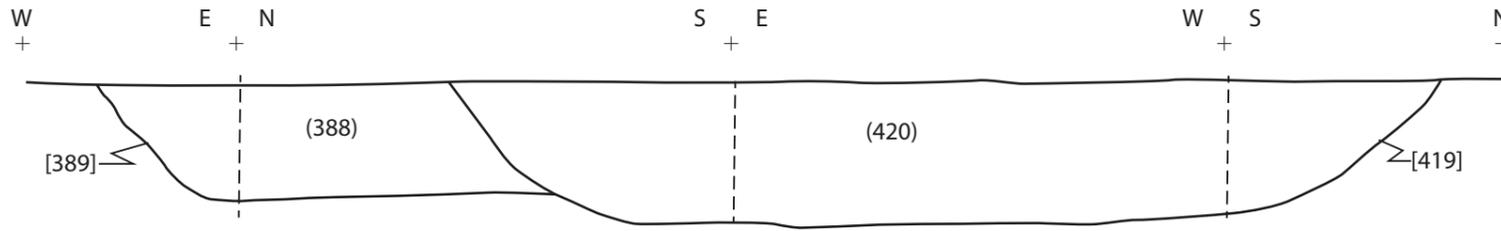
KEY:

-  Stone
-  Small fragments
-  Orange Burnt clay
-  Dark burnt clay
-  Light burnt clay

Figure 31: Sections 35.x

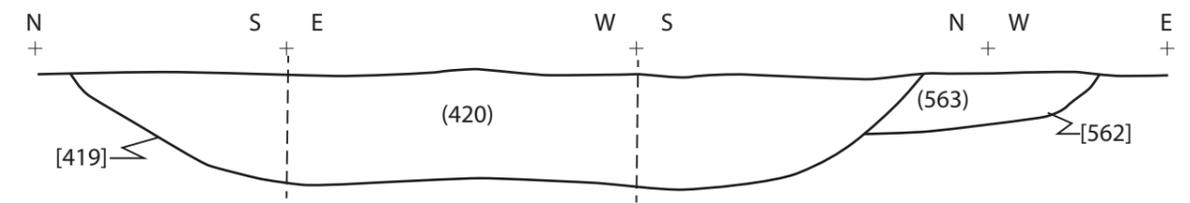
Section # 36.1

Multi facing section of [389], [419]; scale 1:10



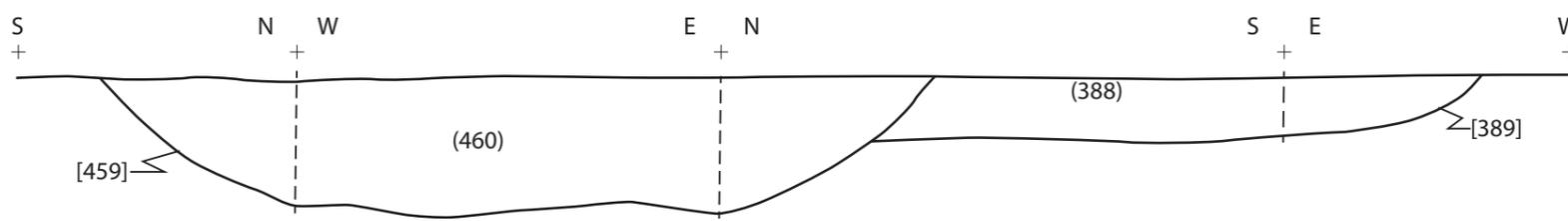
Section # 36.2

Multi facing section of [562], [419]; scale 1:10



Section # 36.3

Multi facing section of [459], [389]; scale 1:10



Section # 36.5

SE section of ditch terminus [493]; scale 1:10



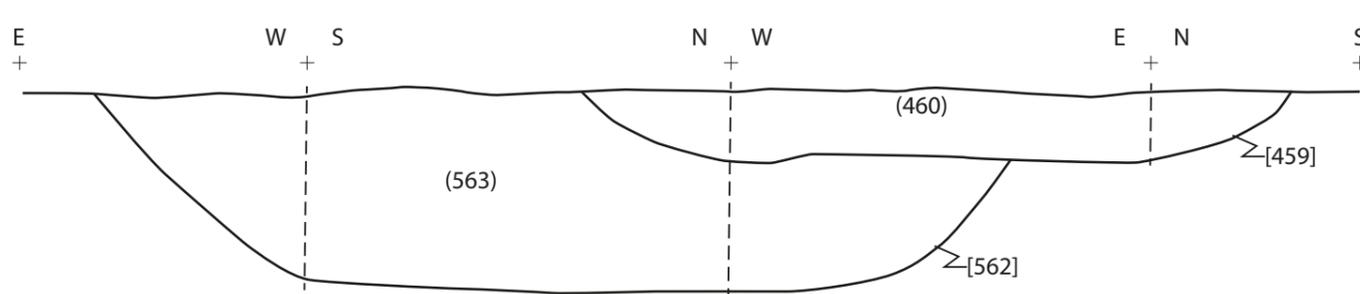
Section # 36.7

SE section of pit [570]; scale 1:10



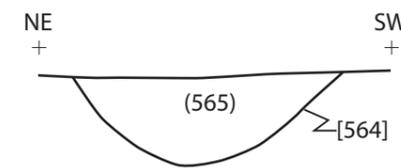
Section # 36.4

Multi facing section of [562], [459]; scale 1:10



Section # 36.10

NW section of ditch terminus [564]; scale 1:10



Section # 36.16

E section of ditch terminus [574]; scale 1:10



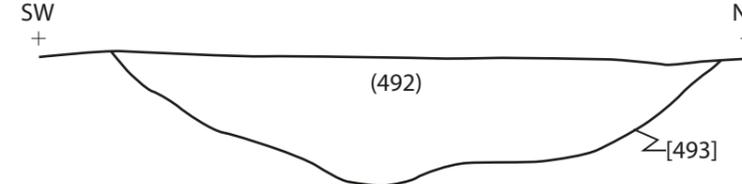
Section # 36.14

SE section of ditch terminus [471]; scale 1:10



Section # 36.12

SE section of ditch terminus [493]; scale 1:10



Section # 36.18

SW section of ditch terminus [574]; scale 1:10



Section # 36.11

SE section of ditch terminus [522]; scale 1:10

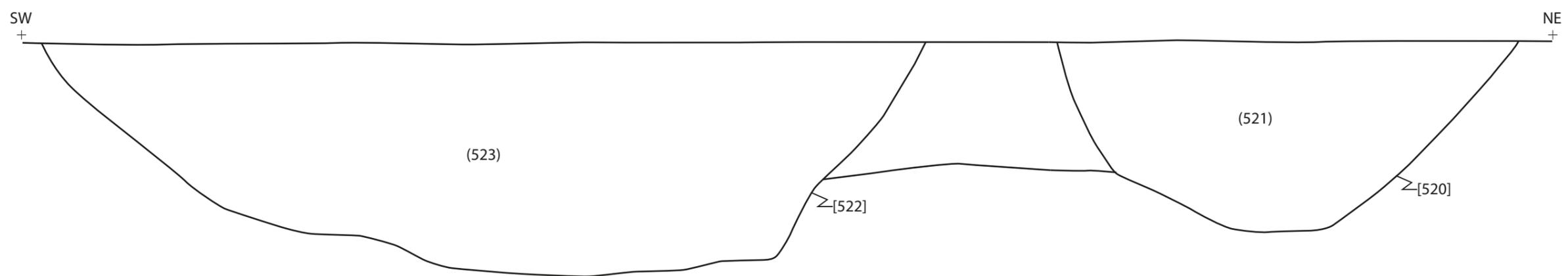
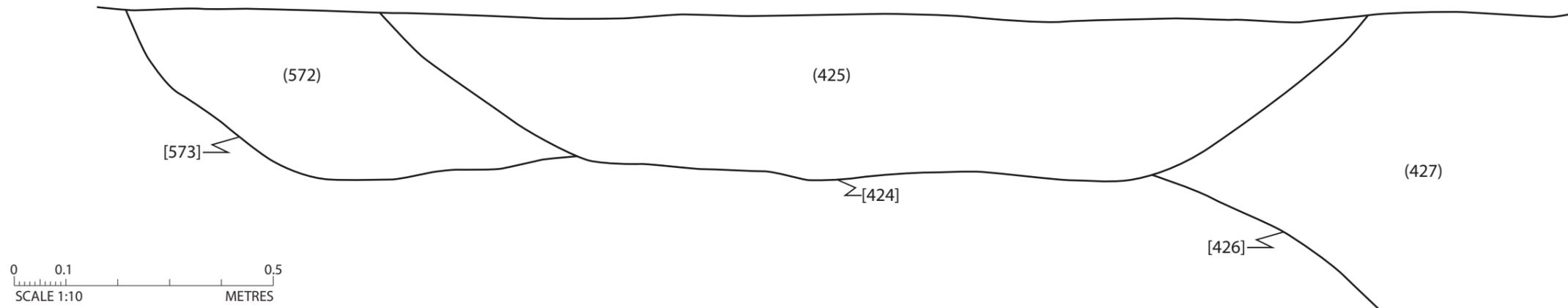
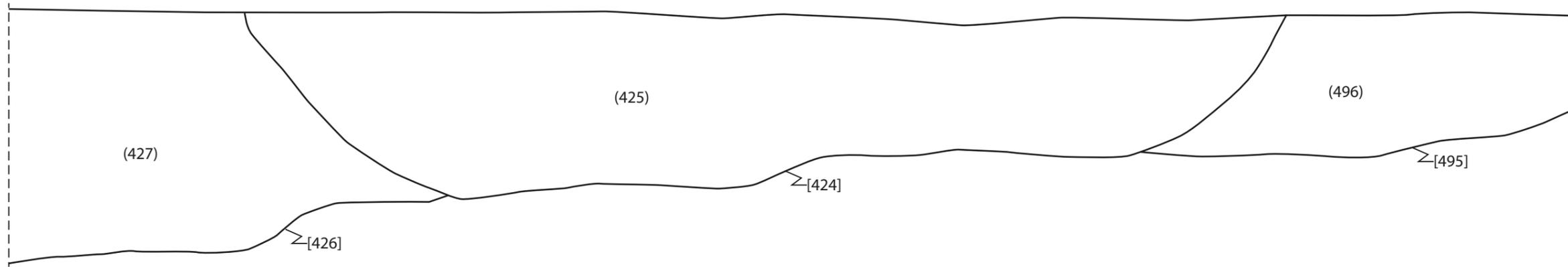


Figure 32: Sections 36.x

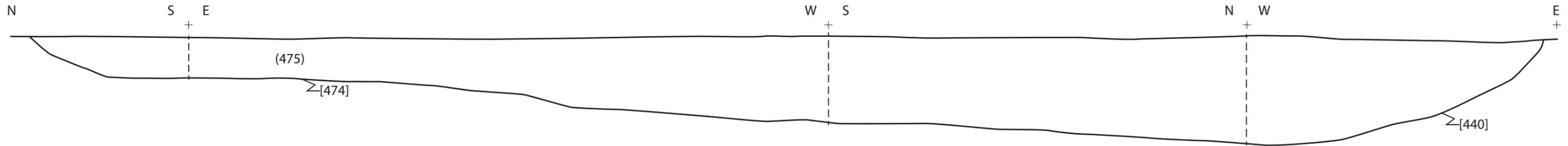
Section # 37.1
SE facing section of [573], [424], [426]; scale 1:10



Section # 37.2
NF facing section of ditch [495] and [426] truncated by ditch [424]; scale 1:10



Section # 37.3
Multi section of [474] and [440]; scale 1:10



Section # 37.4
Multi section of junction of two ditches [438] and [487]; scale 1:10

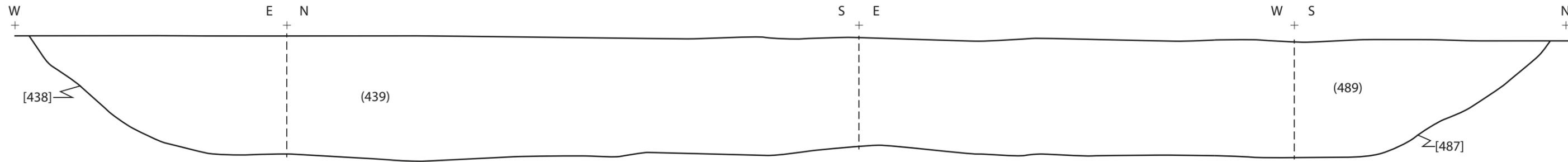
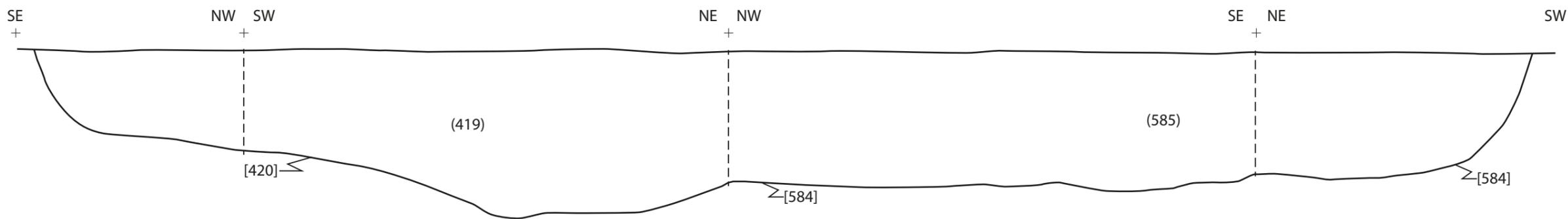


Figure 33: Sections 37.x

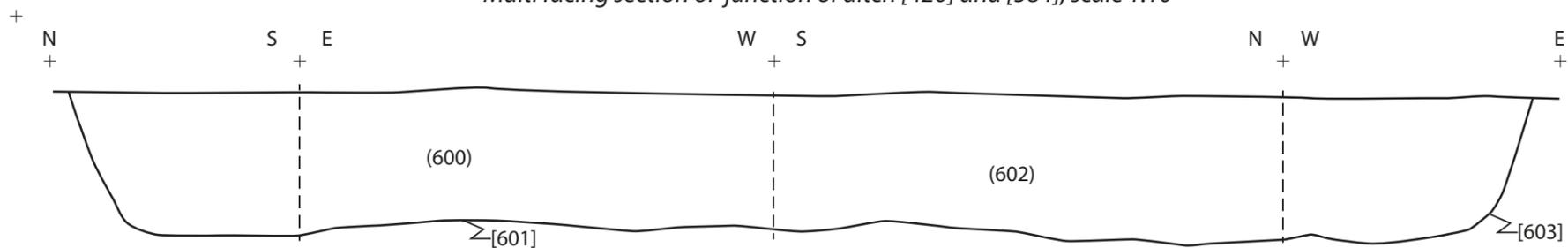
Section # 38.2

Multi facing section of junction of ditch [420] and [584]; scale 1:10



Section # 38.4

Multi facing section of junction of ditch [420] and [584]; scale 1:10



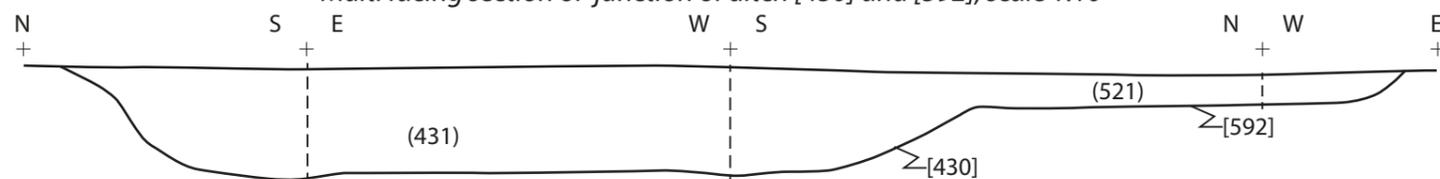
Section # 38.10

SW facing section of ditch [604]; scale 1:10



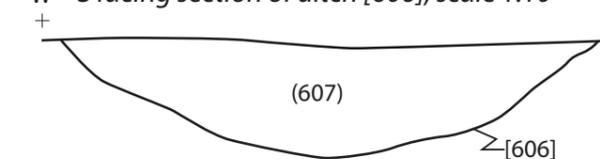
Section # 38.6

Multi facing section of junction of ditch [430] and [592]; scale 1:10



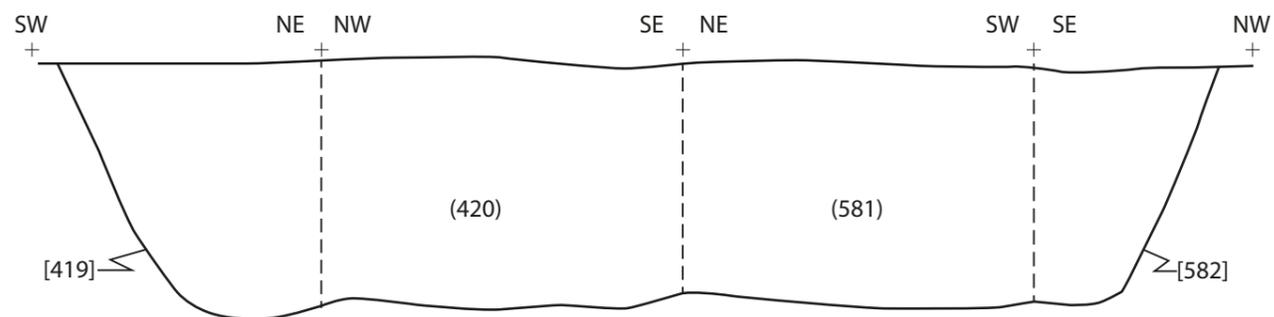
Section # 38.11

S facing section of ditch [606]; scale 1:10



Section # 38.8

Multi facing section of junction of ditch [419] and [582]; scale 1:10



Section # 38.12

SE facing section of ditch [393] truncated by [599]; scale 1:10

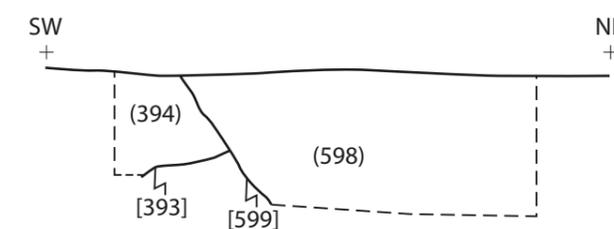
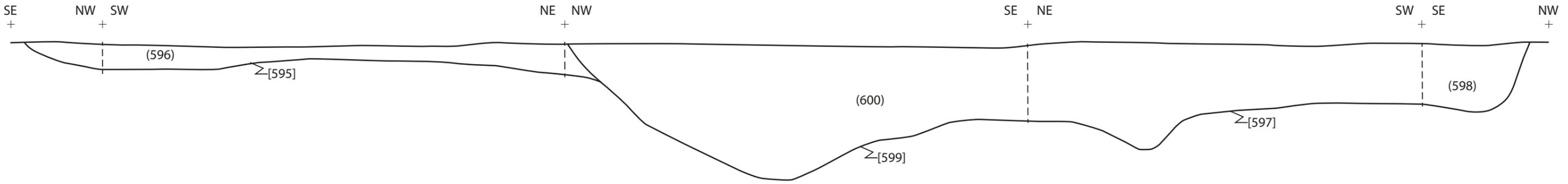


Figure 34: Sections 38.x

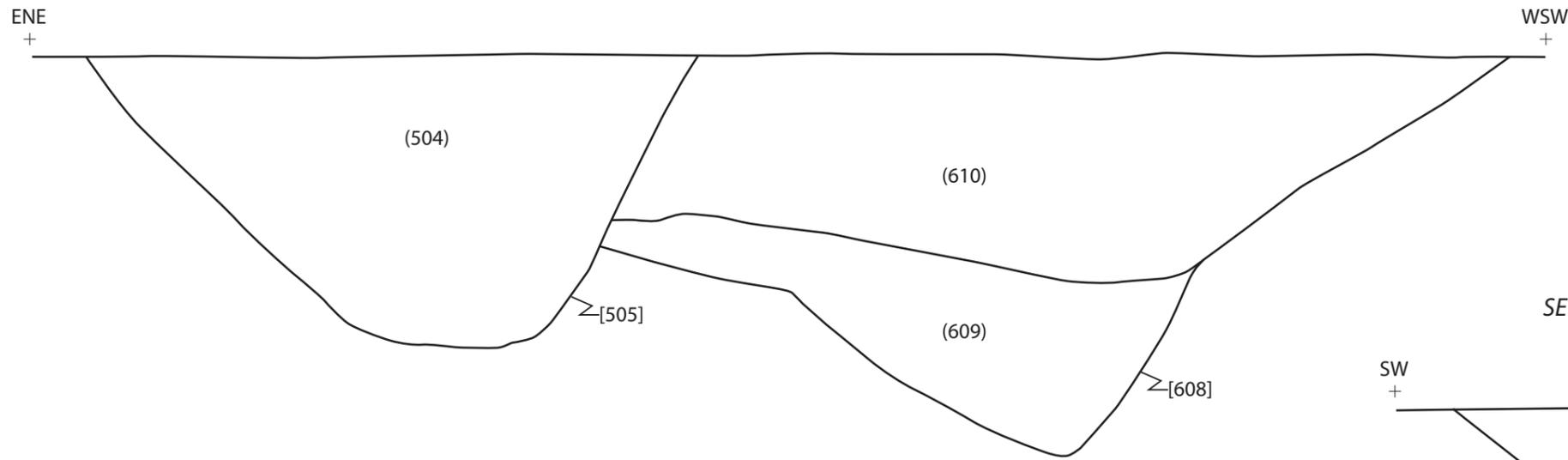
Section # 39.1

Multi facing section of junction of ditch [595] truncated by ditch [582]; scale 1:10



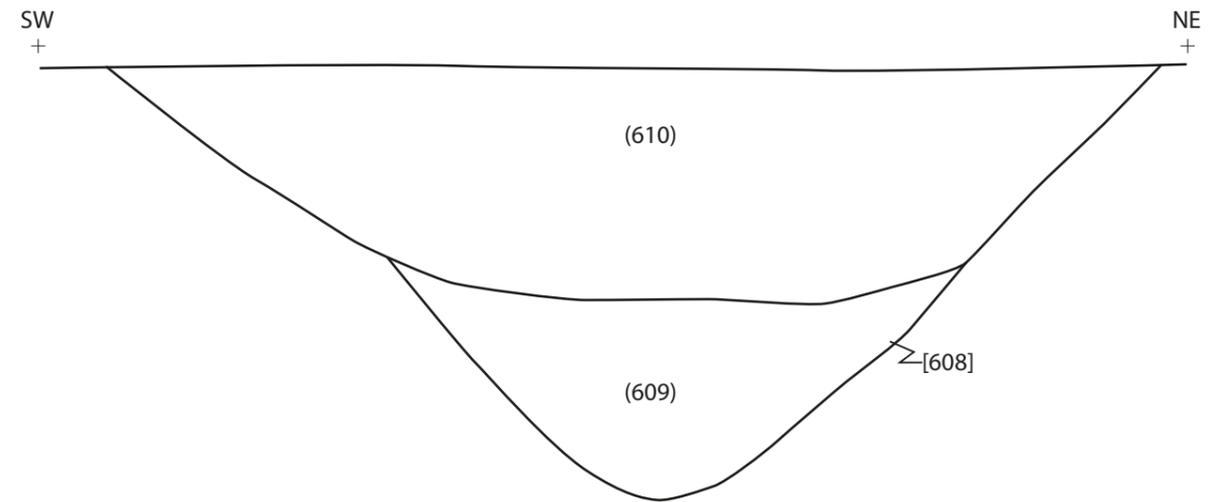
Section # 39.6

NNW facing section of junction of ditch [595] truncated by ditch [582]; scale 1:10



Section # 39.6

SE facing section of ditch [595] truncated by ditch [582]; scale 1:10



Section # 39.3

Multi facing section of junction of ditch [547] truncated by ditch [471]; scale 1:10

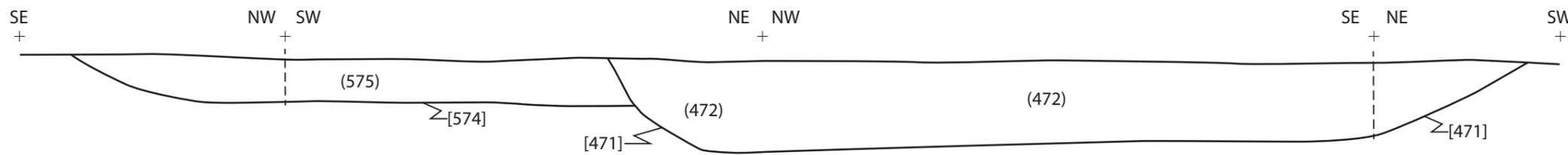
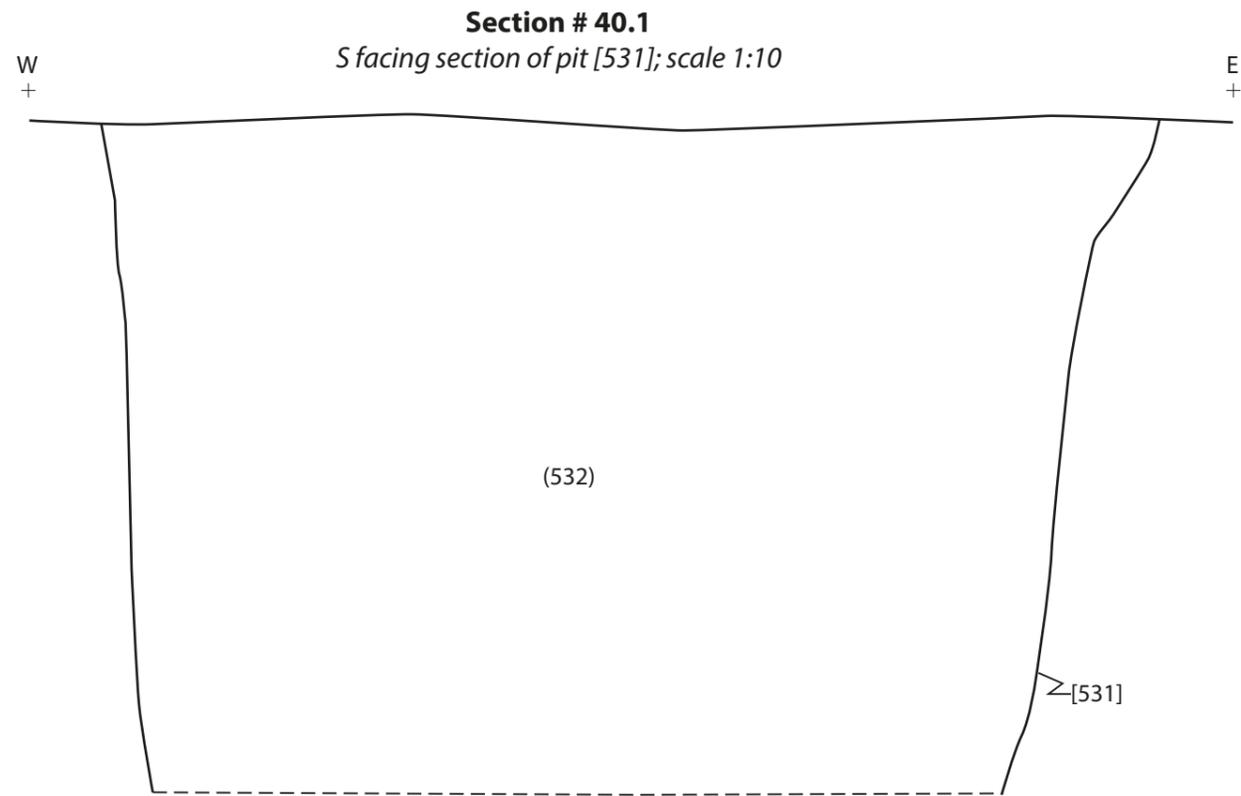
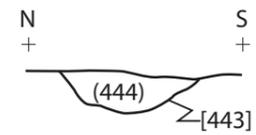


Figure 35: Sections 39.x



Section # 40.7
W facing section of gully
W terminus [443]; scale 1:10



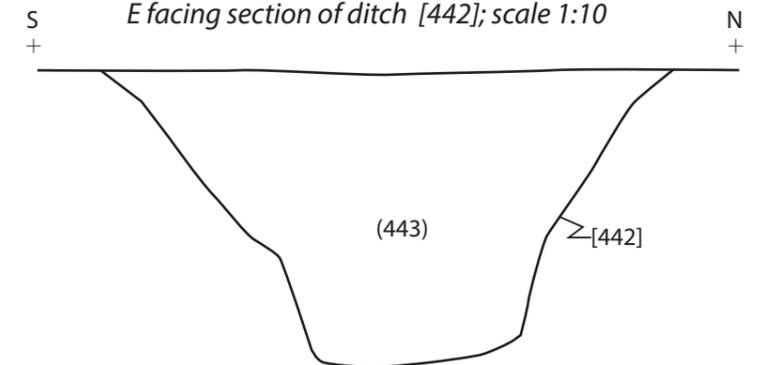
Section # 40.9
W facing section of gully
W terminus [582]; scale 1:10



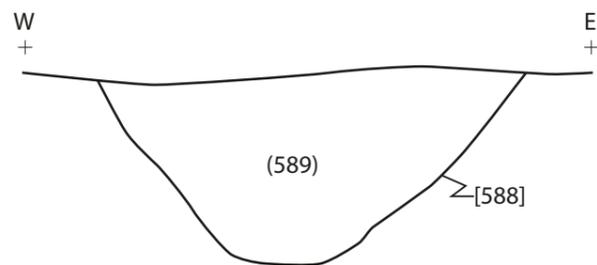
Section # 40.11
S facing section of ditch
S terminus [586]; scale 1:10



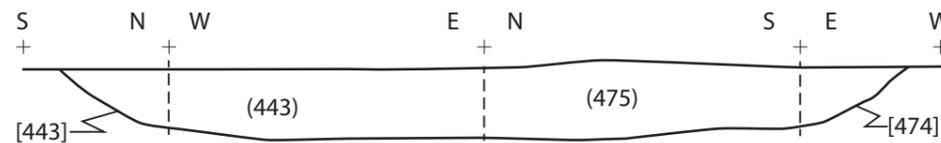
Section # 40.13
E facing section of ditch [442]; scale 1:10



Section # 40.5
S facing section of ditch [588]; scale 1:10



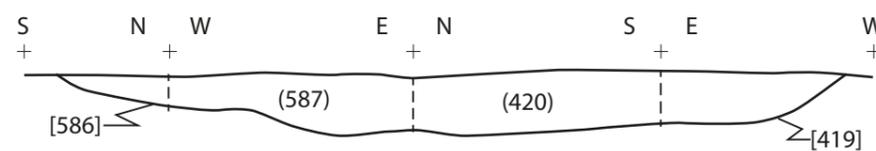
Section # 40.17
Multi facing section of junction of ditch [443]
and [457]; scale 1:10



Section # 40.3
S facing section of pit [529]; scale 1:10



Section # 40.19
Multi facing section of junction of ditch [419] and [586]; scale 1:10



Section # 40.13
S facing section of ditch [584]; scale 1:10



Figure 36: Sections 40.x

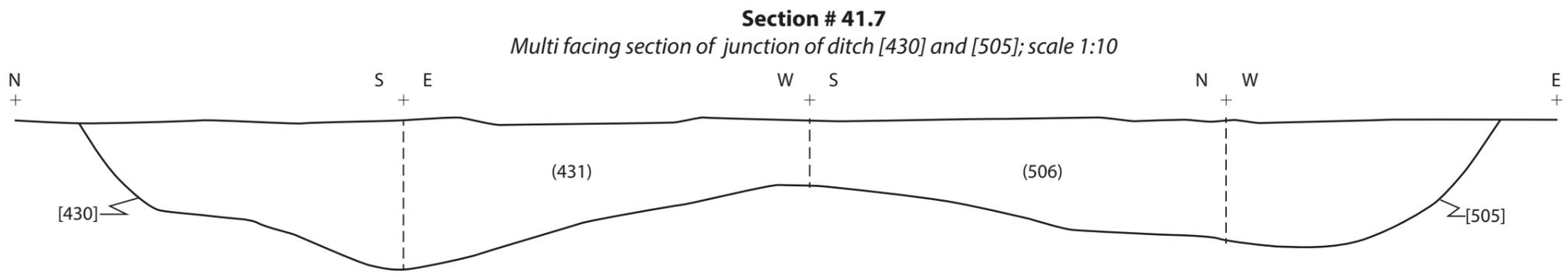
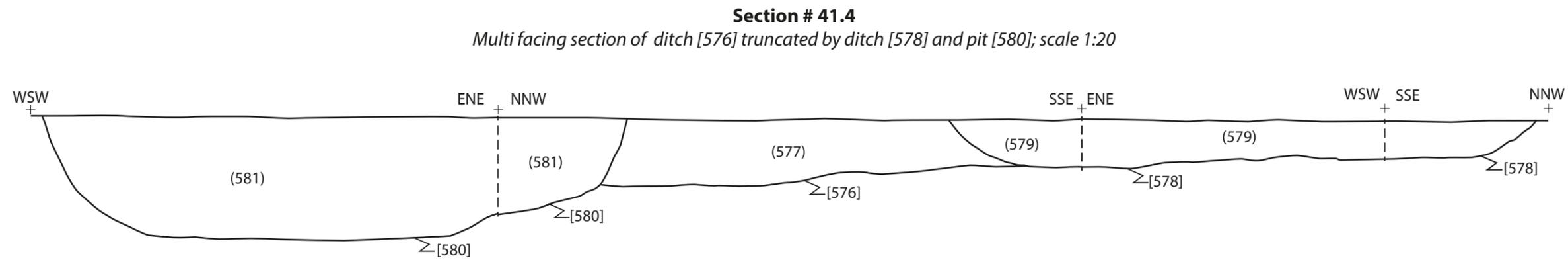
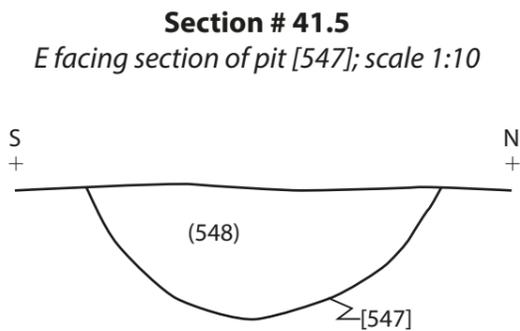
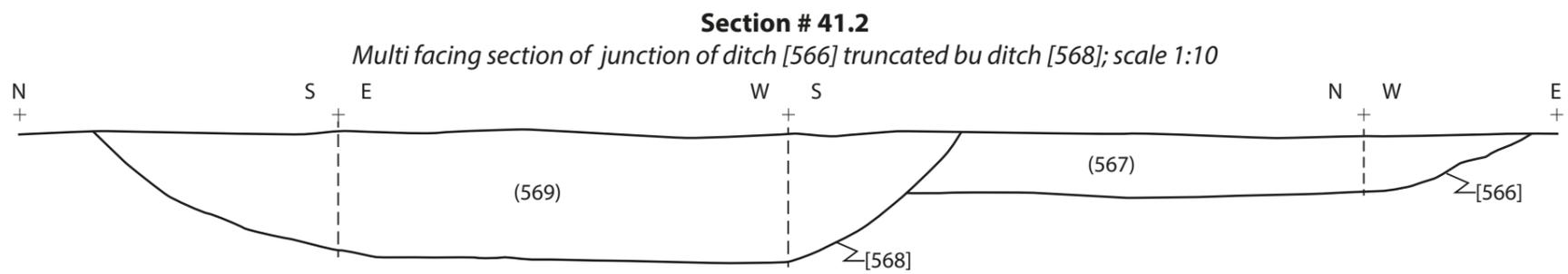
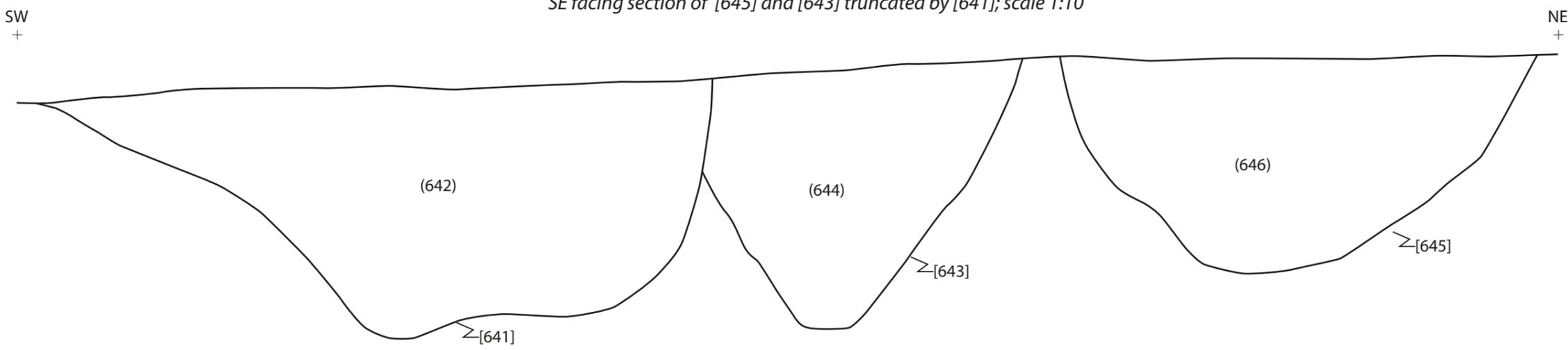
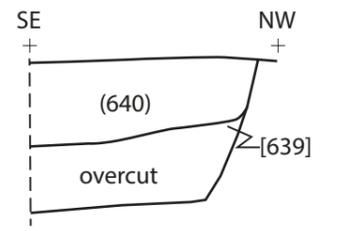


Figure 37: Sections 41.x

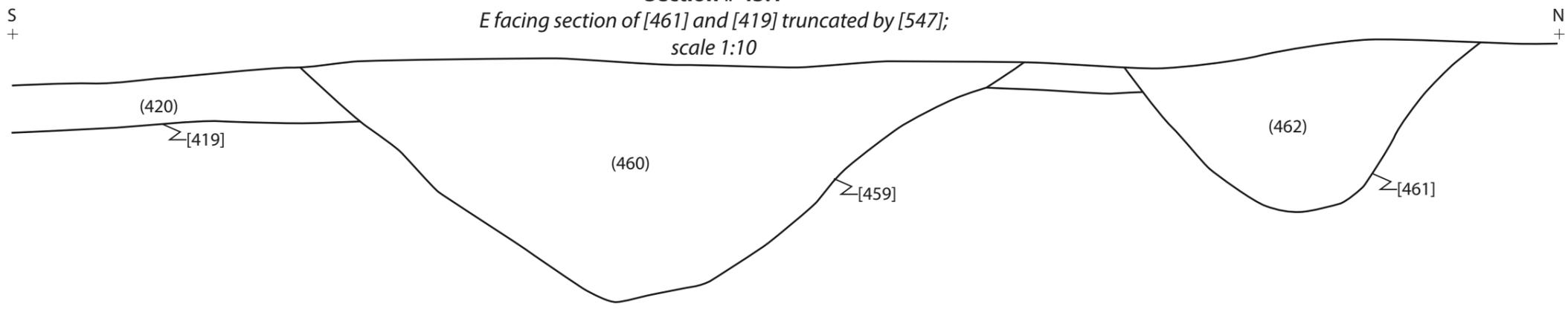
Section # 42.4
SE facing section of [645] and [643] truncated by [641]; scale 1:10



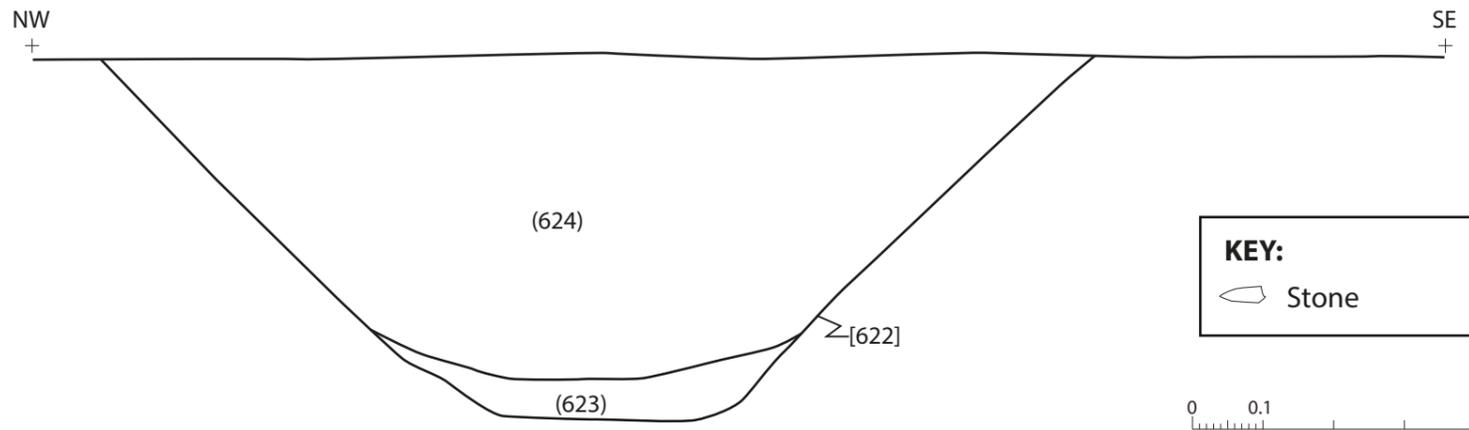
Section # 42.3
NE facing section of [639]; scale 1:10



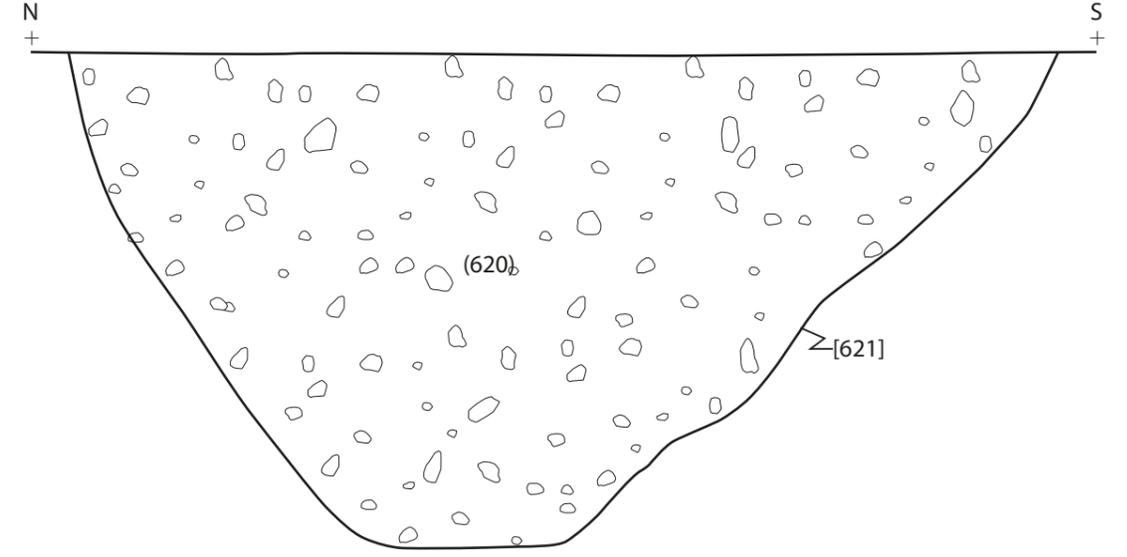
Section # 43.1
E facing section of [461] and [419] truncated by [547]; scale 1:10



Section # 44.3
SW facing section of ditch [622]; scale 1:10



Section # 44.1
SW facing section of ditch [622]; scale 1:10

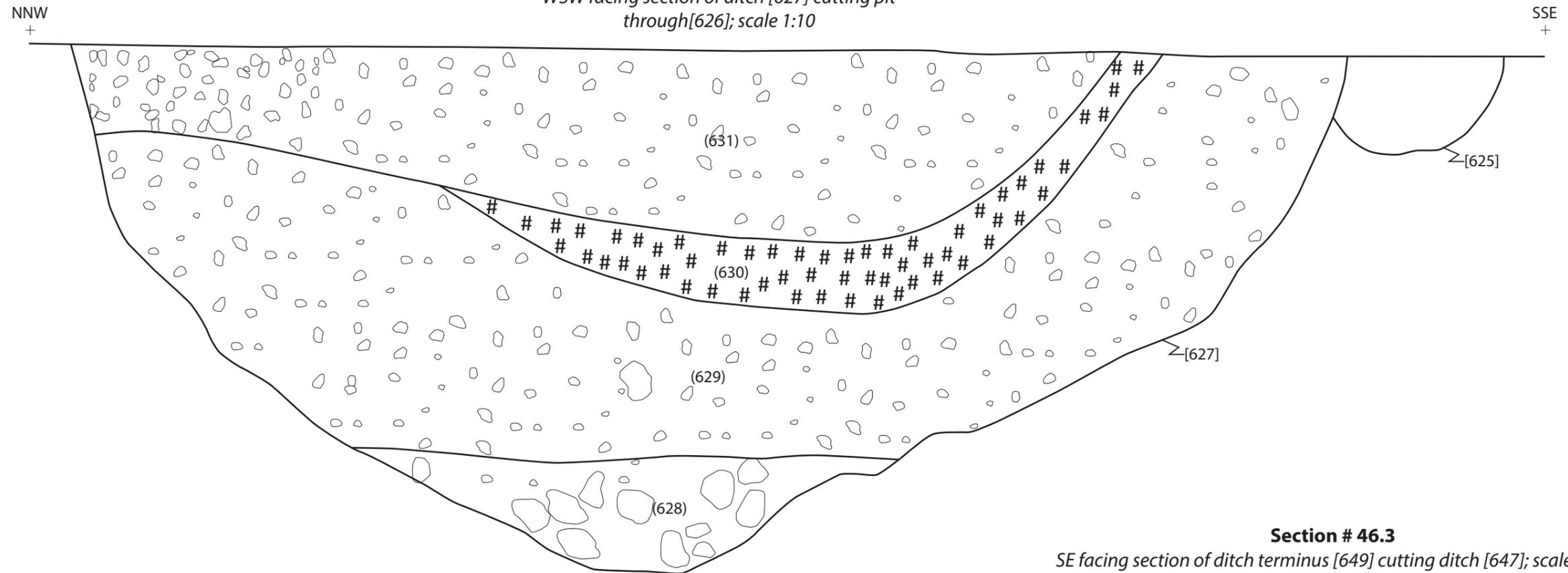


KEY:
Stone

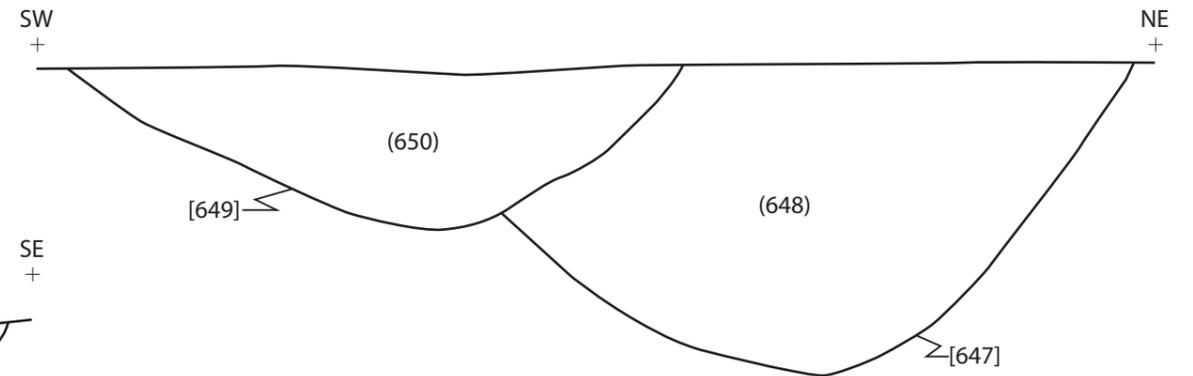


Figure 38: Sections 42.x, 43.1 and 44.x

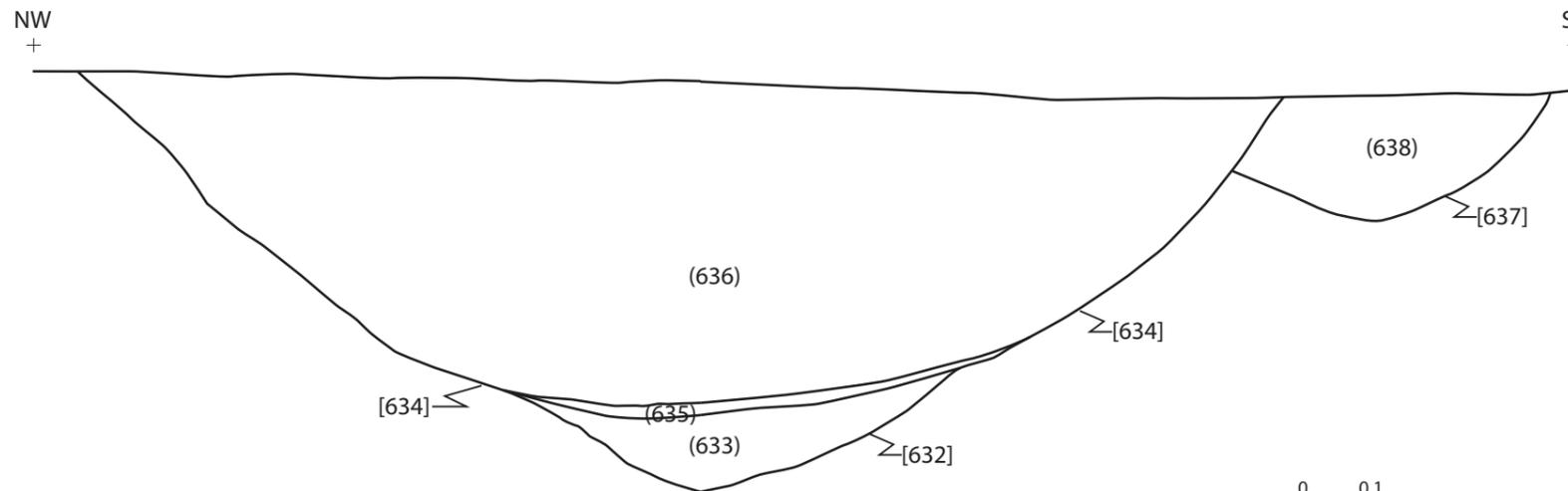
Section # 45.1
 WSW facing section of ditch [627] cutting pit through [626]; scale 1:10



Section # 46.3
 SE facing section of ditch terminus [649] cutting ditch [647]; scale 1:10



Section # 46.2
 SW facing section of ditch [634] cutting ditch [637]; scale 1:20



KEY:

-  Stone
-  Charcoal

Figure 39: Sections 45.1 and 46.x

Section # 47.1
E facing section of ditch [653]; scale 1:10

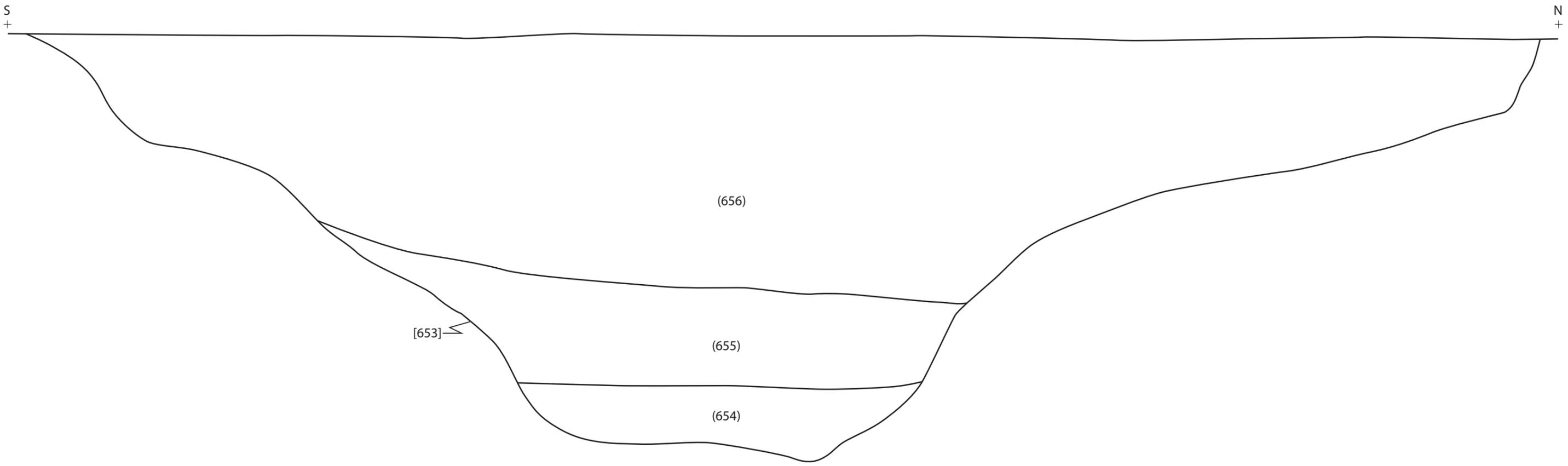


Figure 40: Sections 47.1

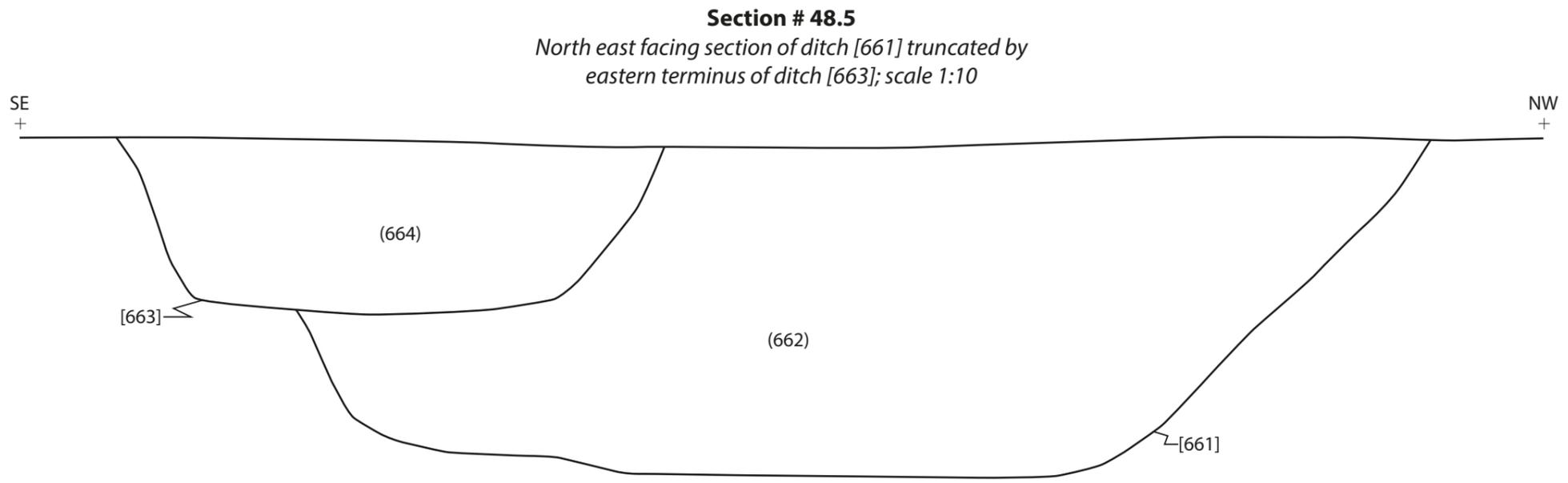
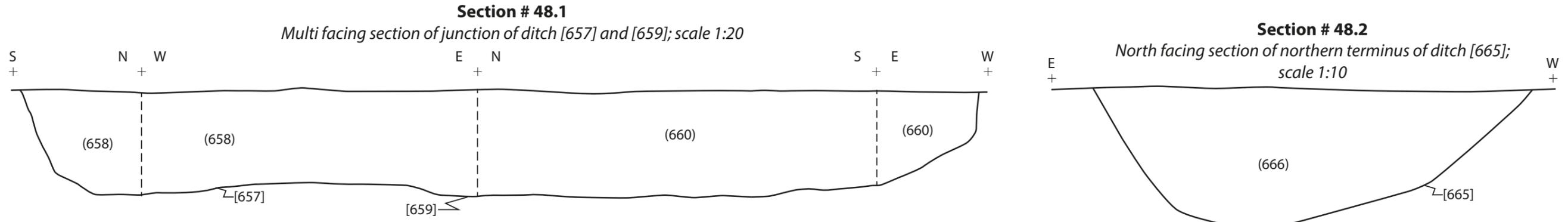
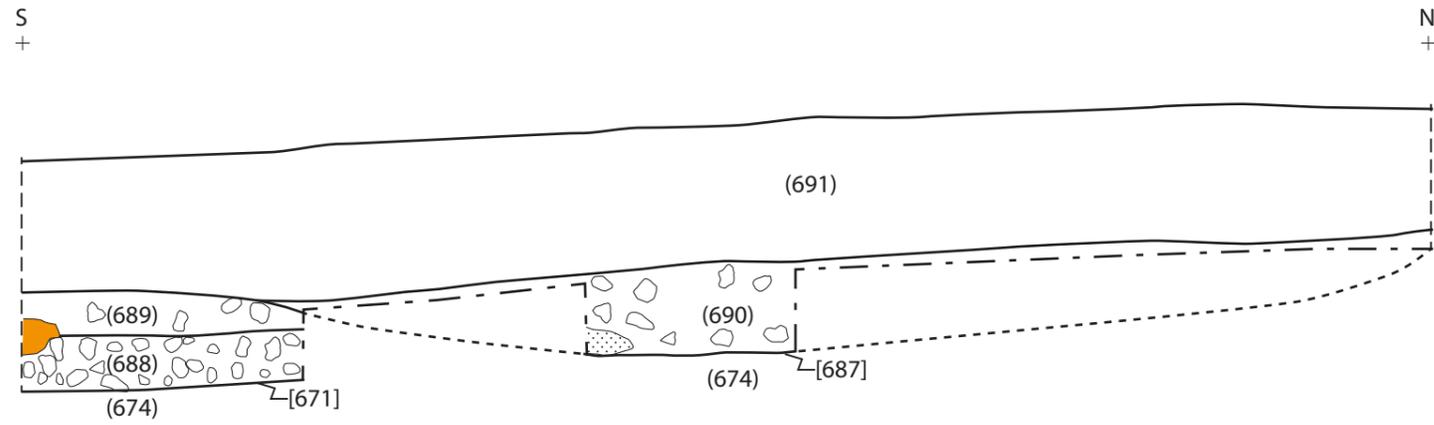
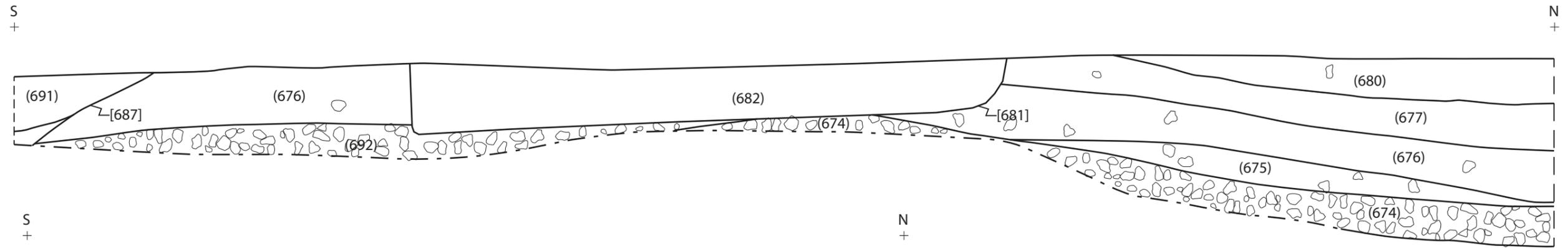
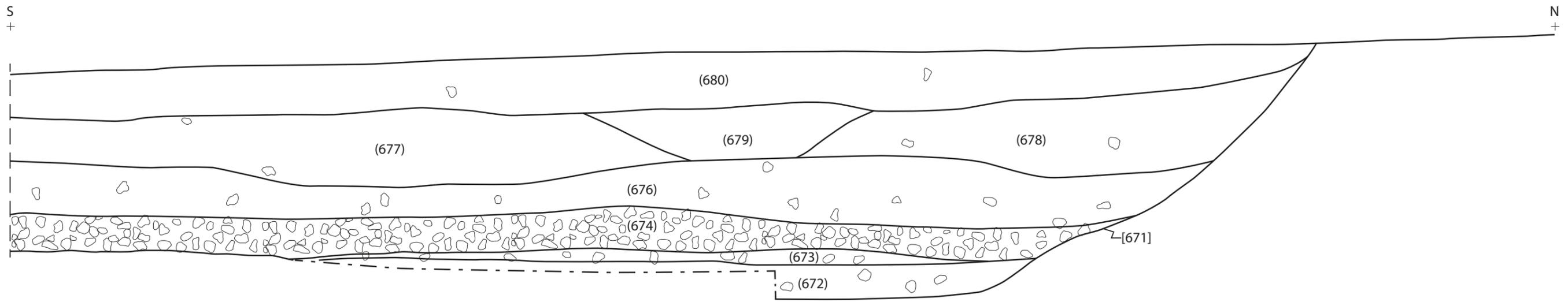
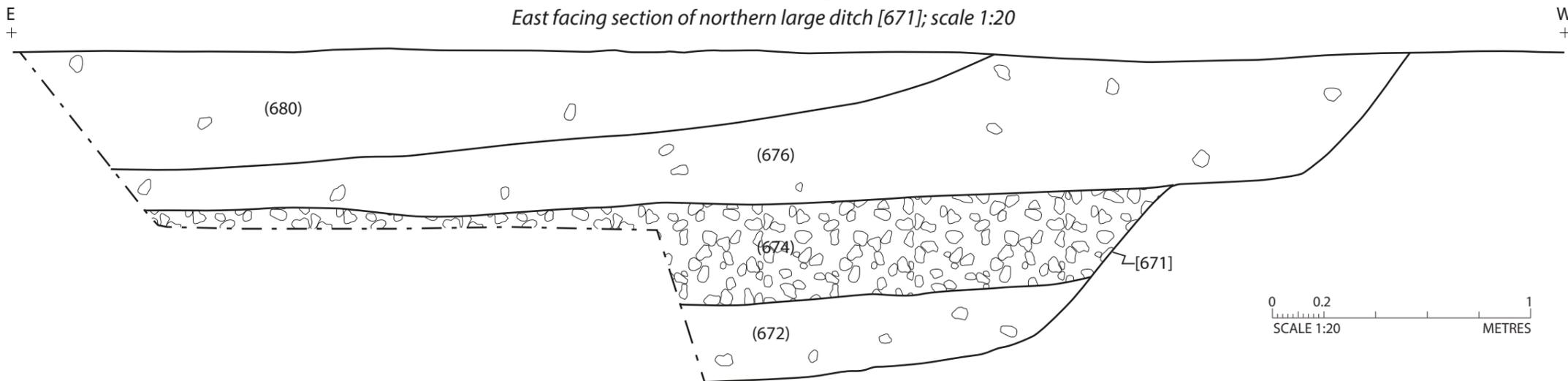


Figure 41: Sections 48.x



Section # 49.1
East facing section of northern large ditch [671] truncated by pit [687]; scale 1:20

Section # 49.2
East facing section of northern large ditch [671]; scale 1:20



0 0.2 1
SCALE 1:20 METRES

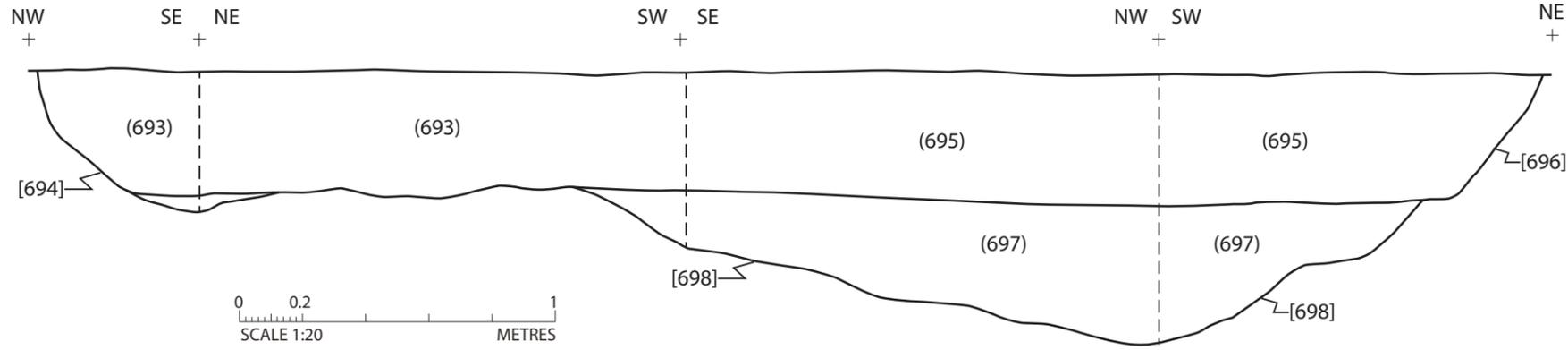
KEY:

-  Stone
-  Charcoal
-  Iron Slag
-  Burnt sand

Figure 42: Sections 49.x

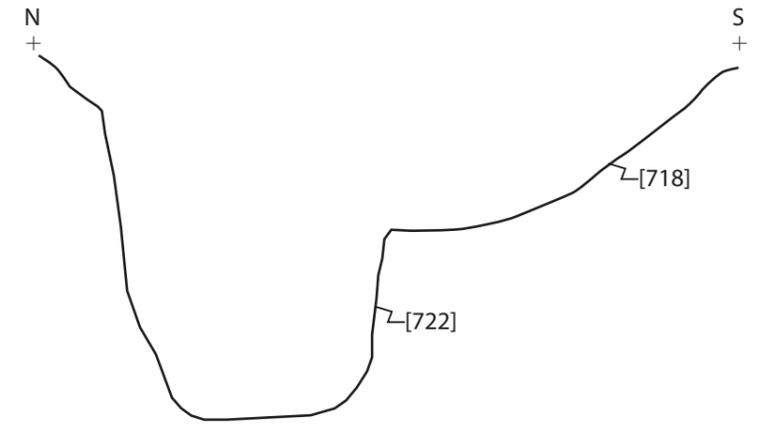
Section # 50.1

Multi facing section of T-junction of ditch [694] and [698]; scale 1:20



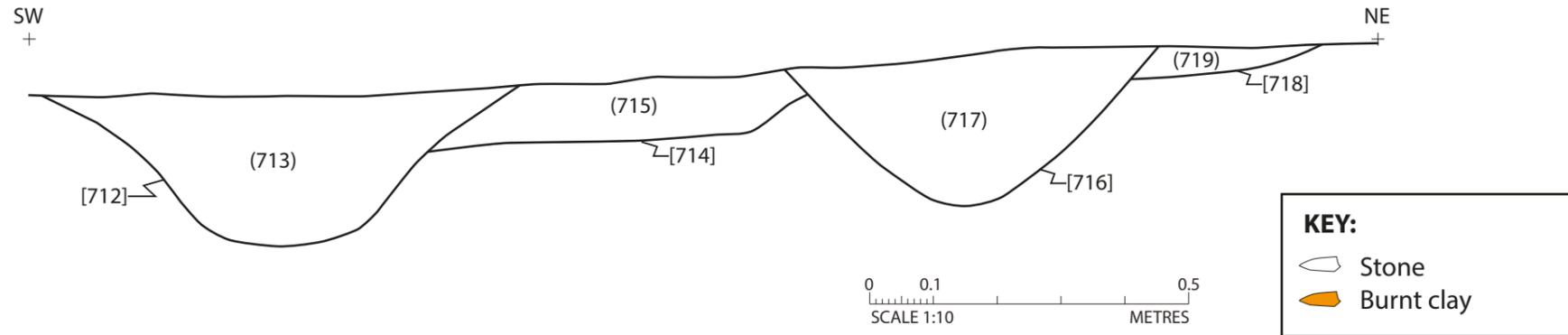
Section # 50.5

West facing profile of post hole [722] truncated by pit [718]; scale 1:10



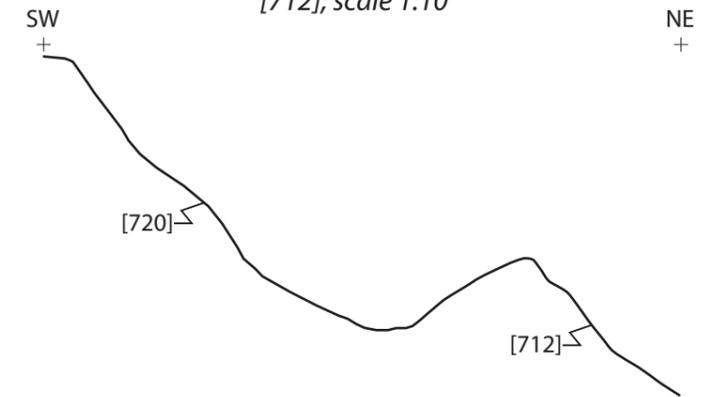
Section # 50.3

South east facing section of ditch [712] and [714] cutting through pit [714] and [718]; scale 1:10



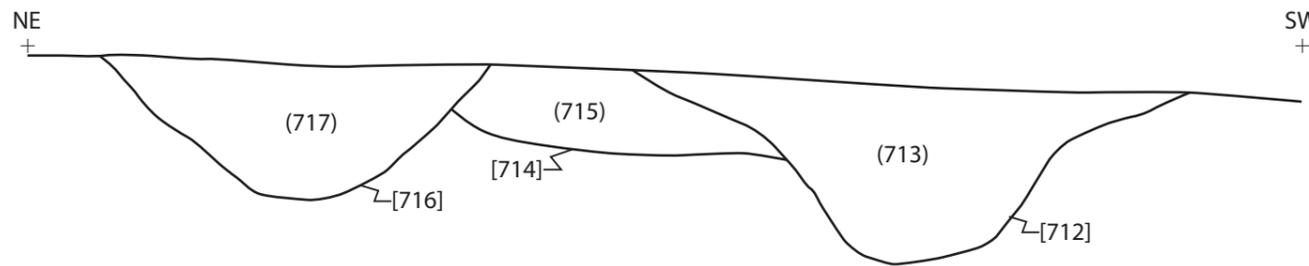
Section # 50.5

South east facing profile of pit [720] truncated ditch [712]; scale 1:10



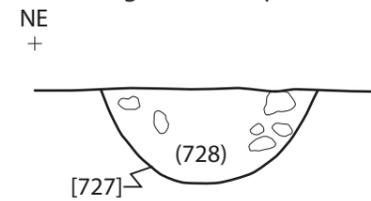
Section # 50.3

North west facing section of ditch [712] and [714] cutting through pit [714]; scale 1:10



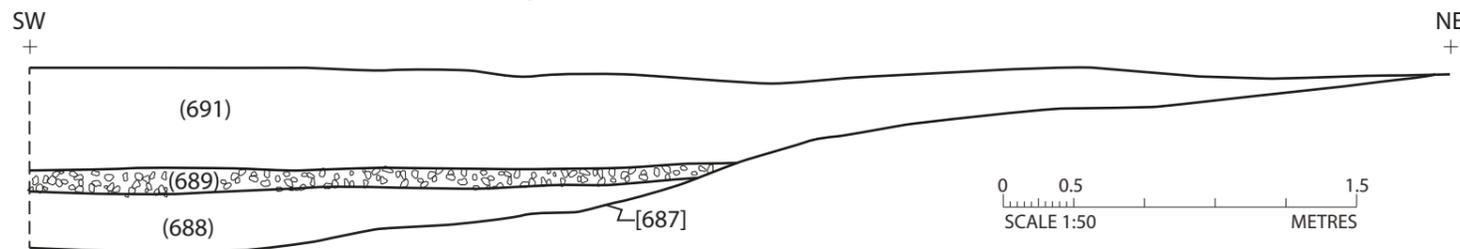
Section # 51.5

North west facing section of pit [727]; scale 1:10



Section # 51.3

SE facing section of ditch [687]; scale 1:50



Section # 51.3

North west facing section of pit [724]; scale 1:10



Figure 43: Sections 50.x and 51.x

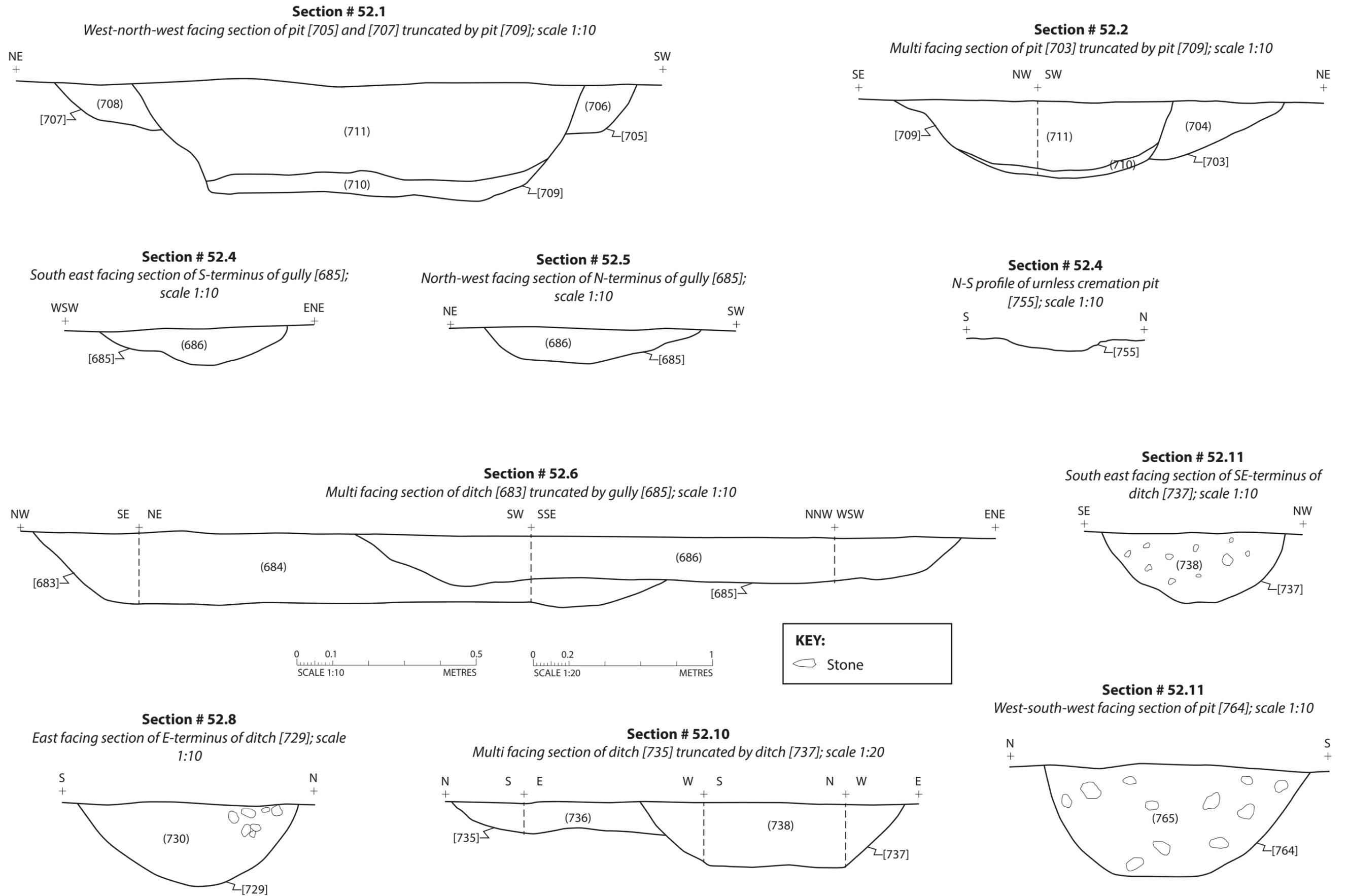
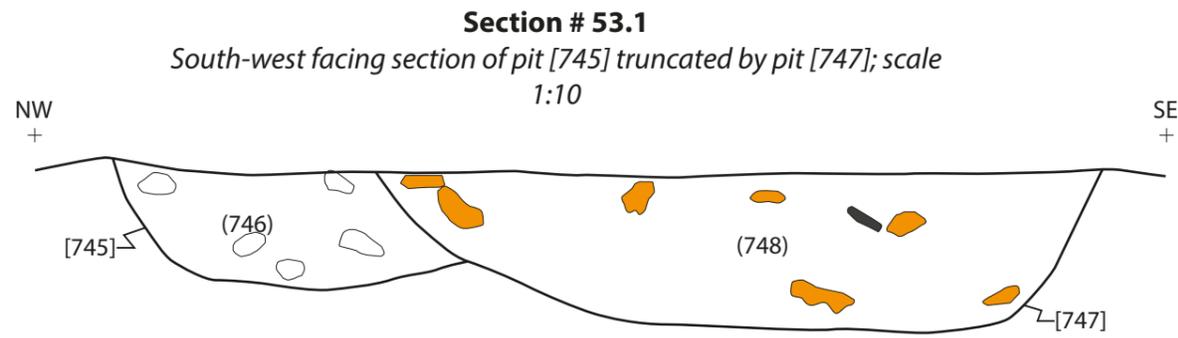
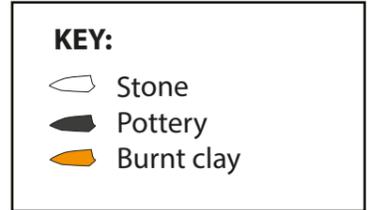
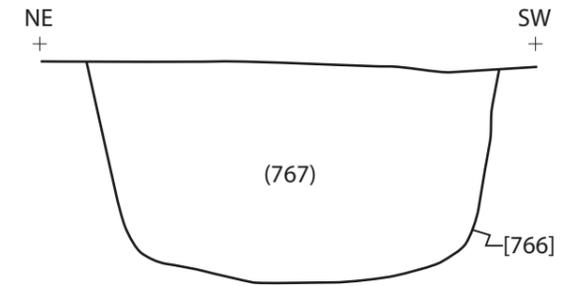


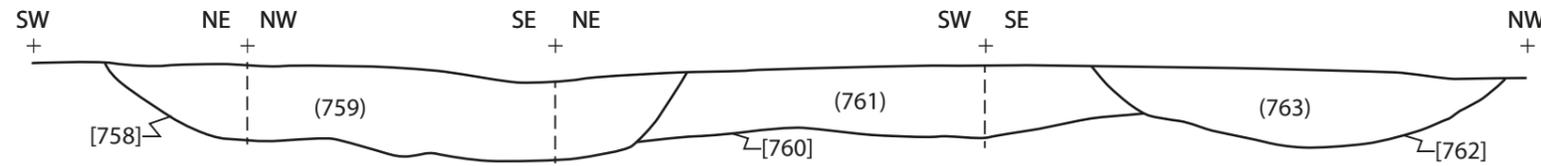
Figure 44: Sections 52.x



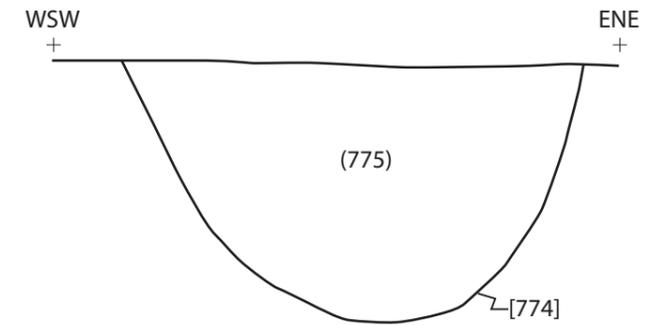
Section # 53.7
North-west facing section of ditch [766]; scale 1:10



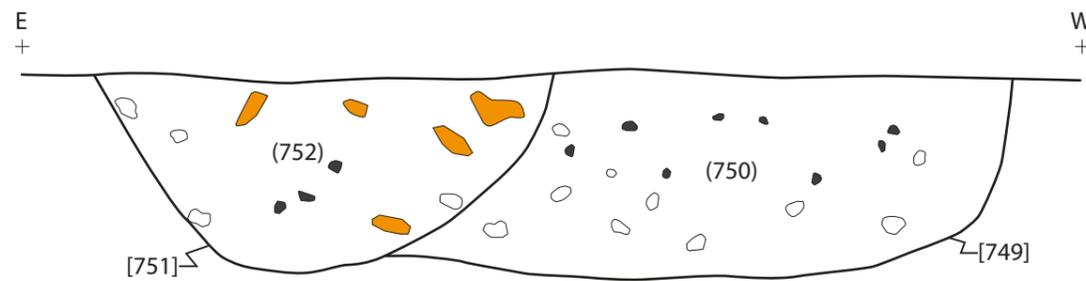
Section # 53.5
Multi facing section of ditch [760] truncated by pit [762] and ditch [758]; scale 1:10



Section # 53.9
South-south-east facing section of ditch [744]; scale 1:10



Section # 53.1
North facing section of pit [749] truncated by pit [751]; scale 1:10



Section # 53.11
Multi facing section of ditch [772] truncated by ditch [770]; scale 1:20

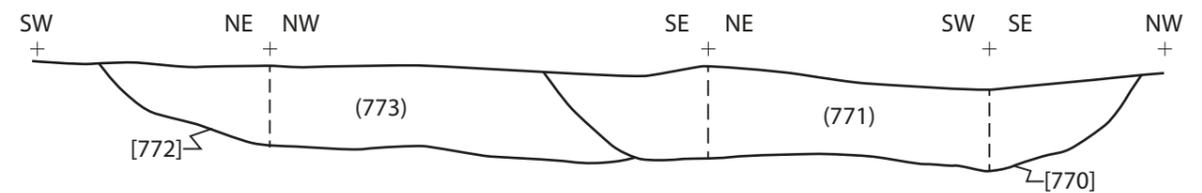
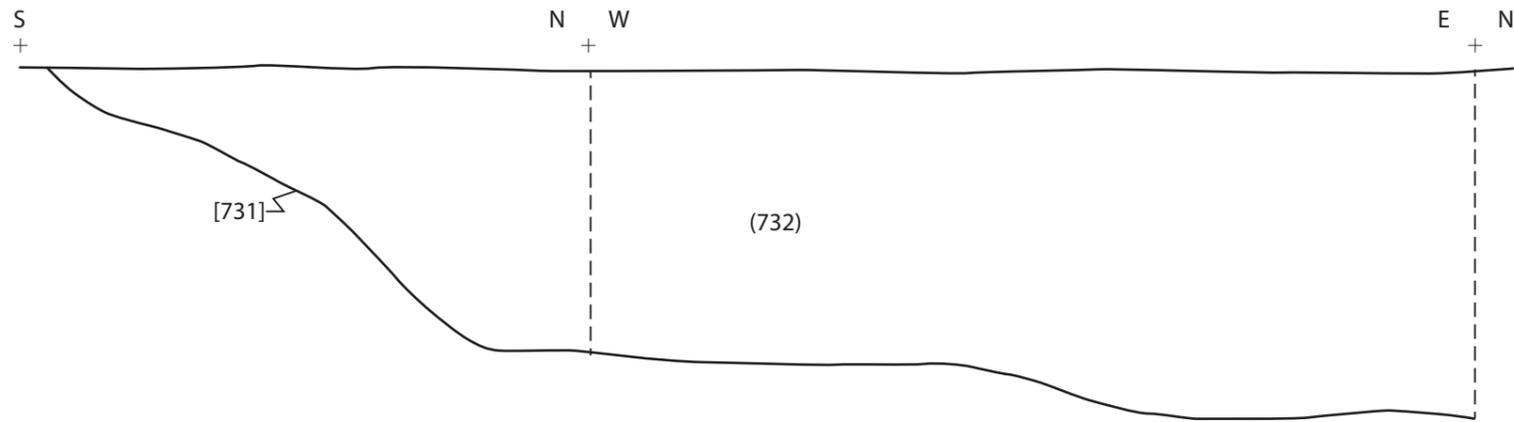


Figure 45: Sections 53.x

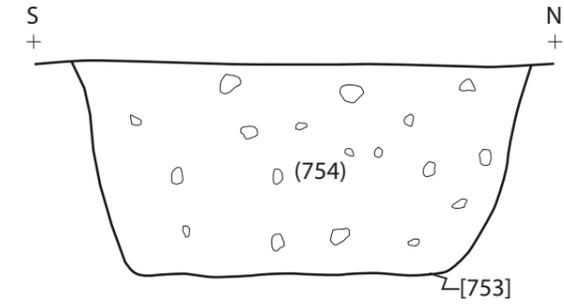
Section # 54.1

Multi facing section of ditch [733] truncated by ditch [731]; scale 1:10



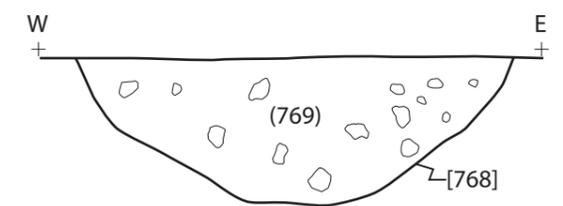
Section # 54.3

East facing section of E-terminus of ditch [753]; scale 1:10



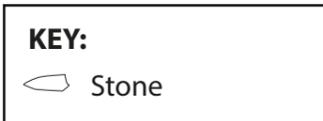
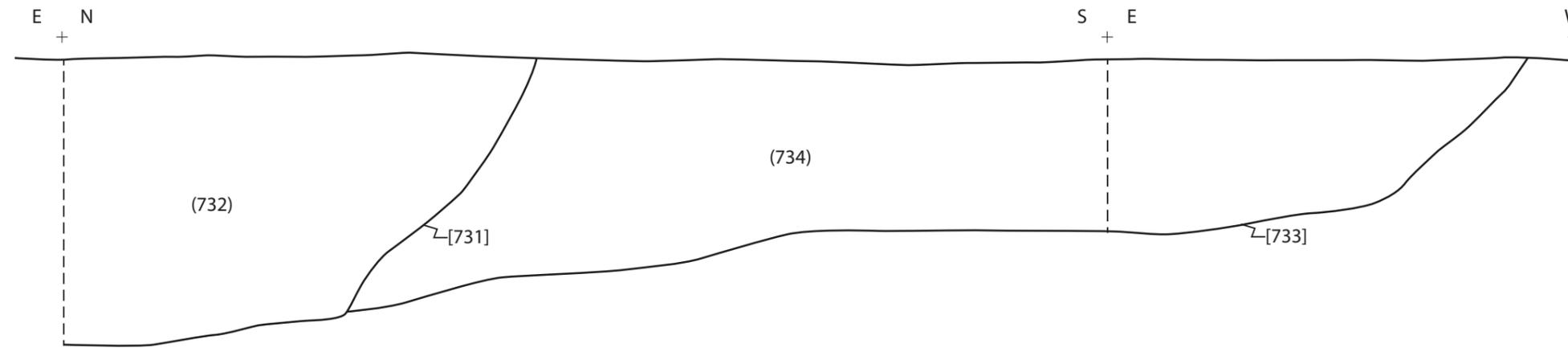
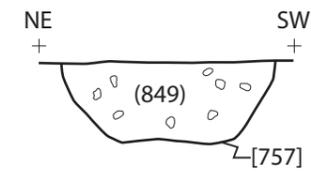
Section # 54.7

South facing section of pit [768]; scale 1:10



Section # 54.5

North west facing section of pit [757]; scale 1:10



Section # 54.9

Multi facing section of pit [739] truncated by ditch [741] truncated by ditch [743]; scale 1:10

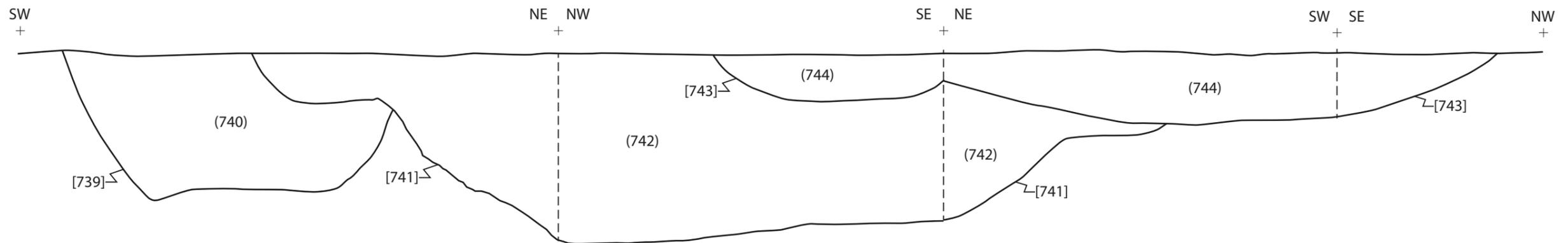
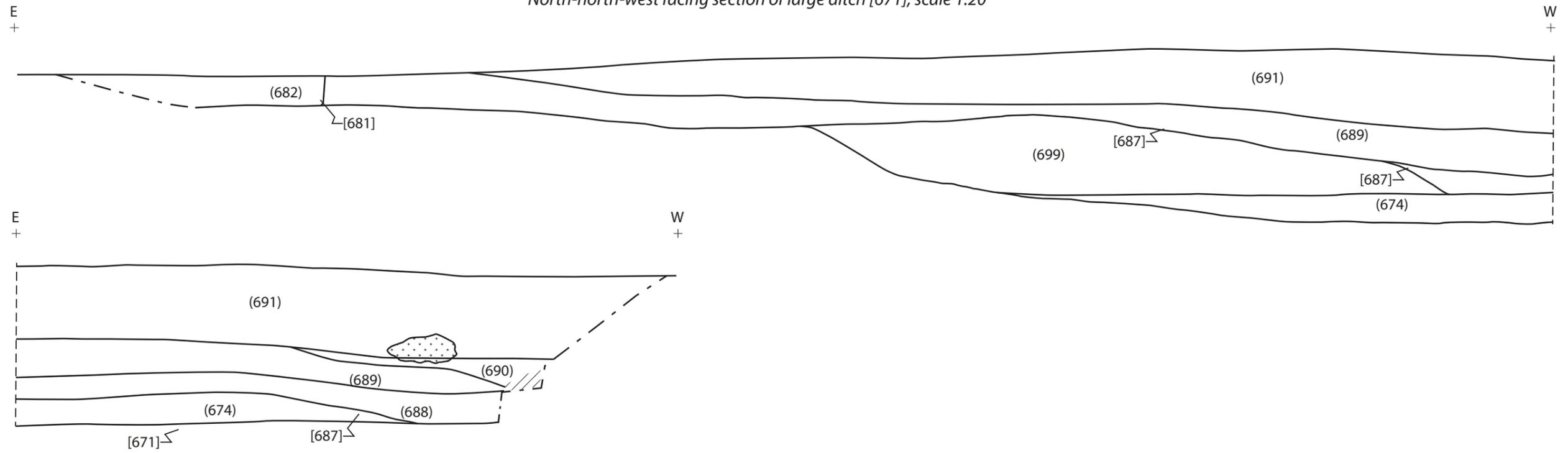


Figure 46: Sections 54.x

Section # 55.1

North-north-west facing section of large ditch [671]; scale 1:20



Section # 55.2

North-north-west facing section of large ditch [671]; scale 1:20

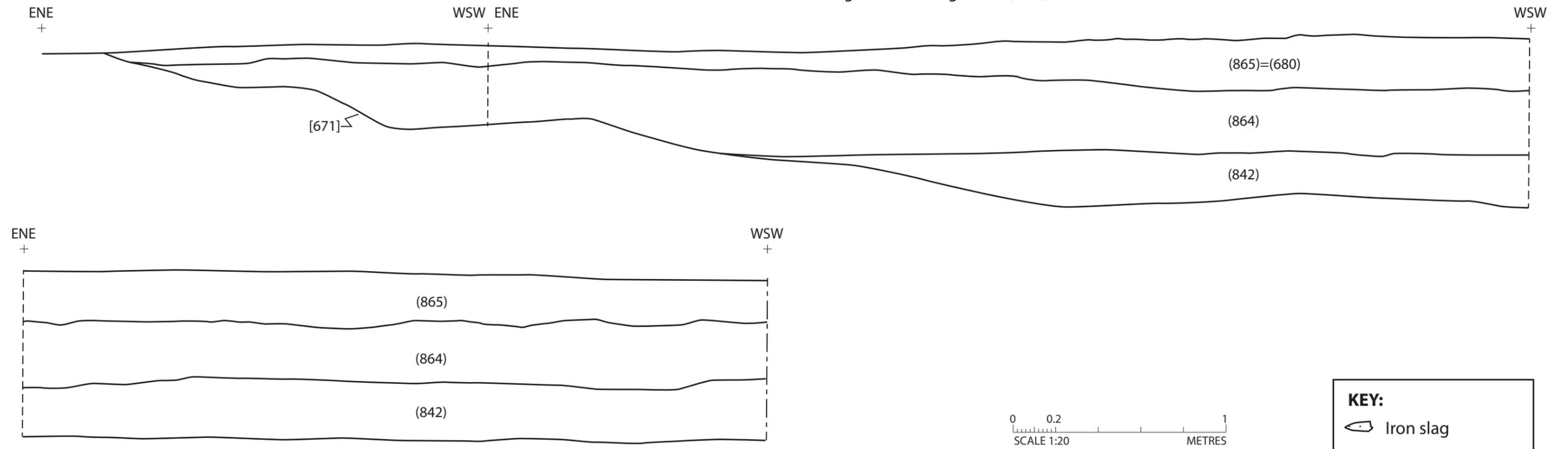
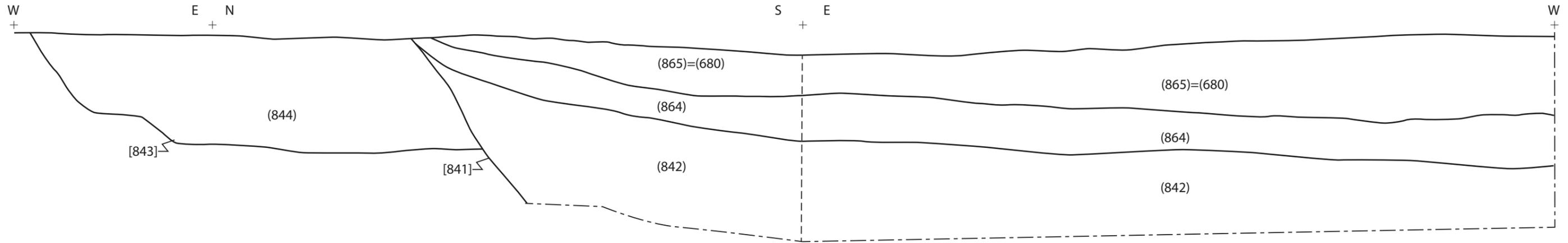
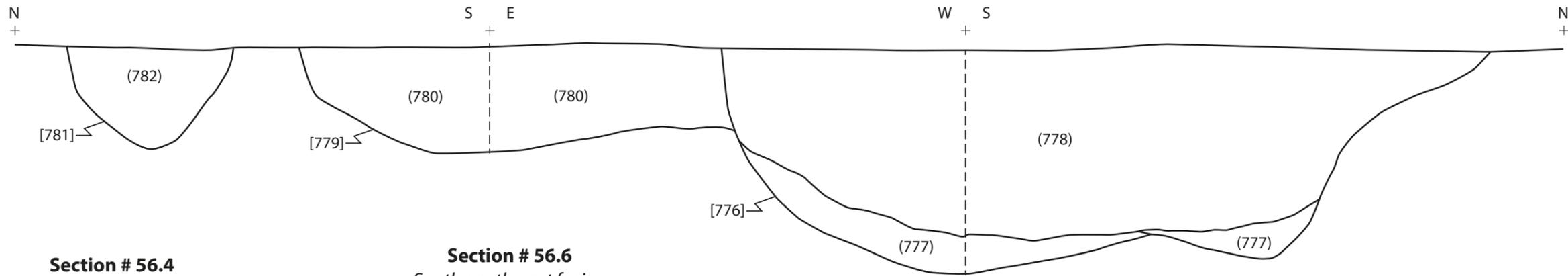


Figure 47: Sections 55.x

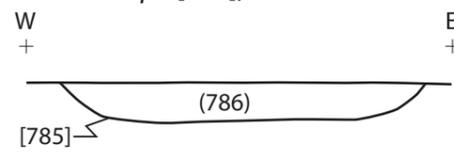
Section # 55.3
Multi facing section of ditch [843] truncated by ditch [841]; scale 1:10



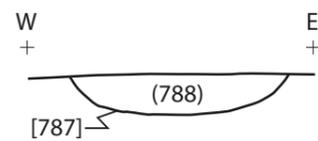
Section # 56.1
Multi facing section of ditch [779] truncated by ditch [776]; West-south-west facing section of pit [781]; scale 1:10



Section # 56.4
South-south-east facing section of pit [765]; scale 1:10

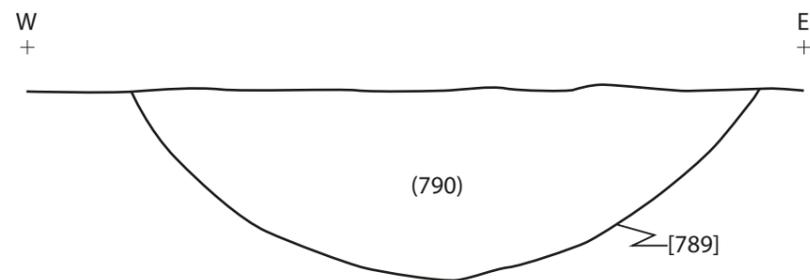


Section # 56.6
South-south-east facing section of pit [787]; scale 1:10



KEY:
 Stone

Section # 56.8
South-south-east facing section of pit [791]; scale 1:10



Section # 56.10
East facing section of pit [791]; scale 1:10



Figure 48: Sections 55.3 and 56.x

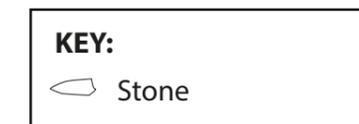
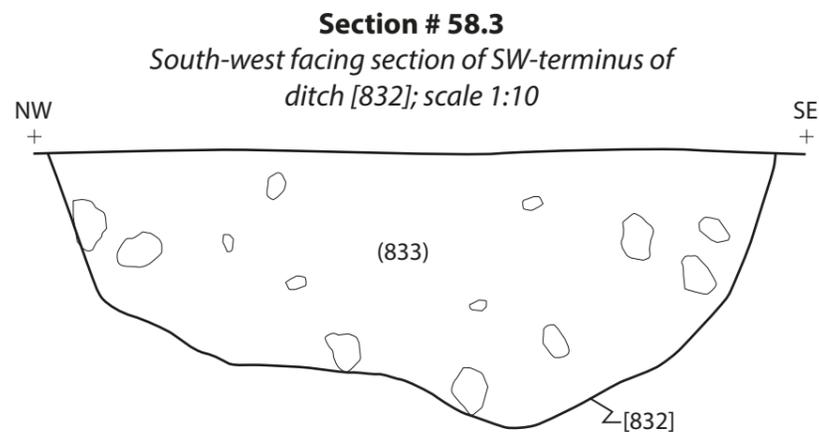
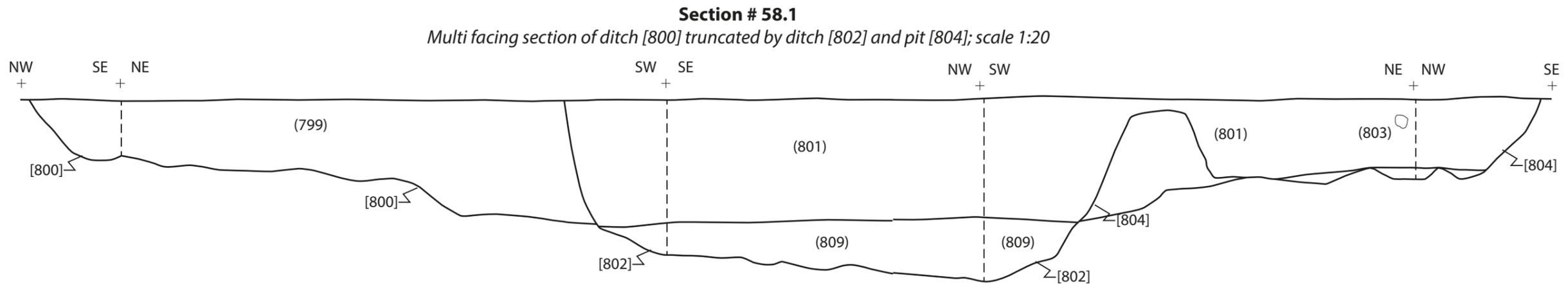
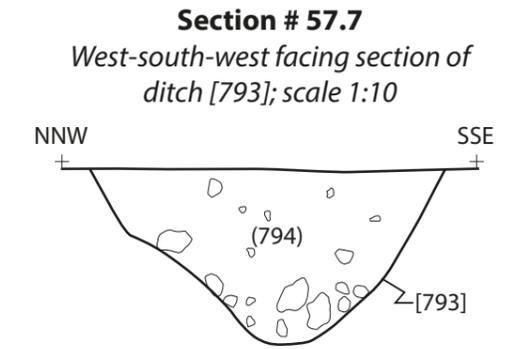
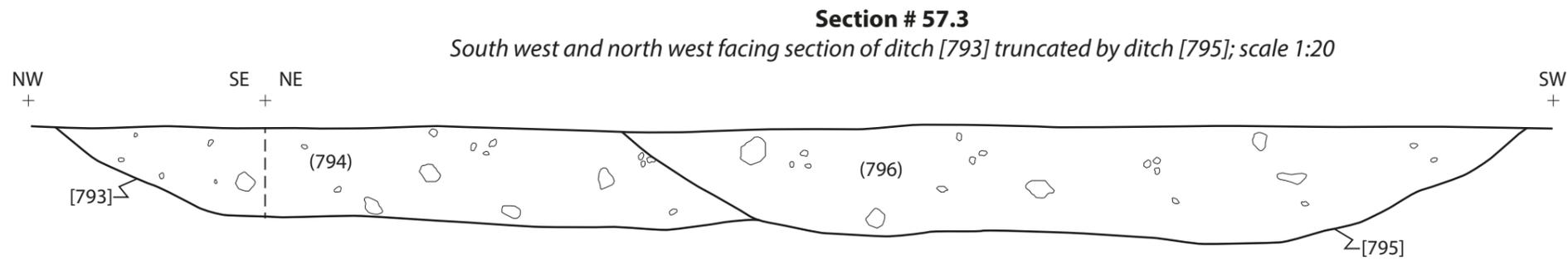
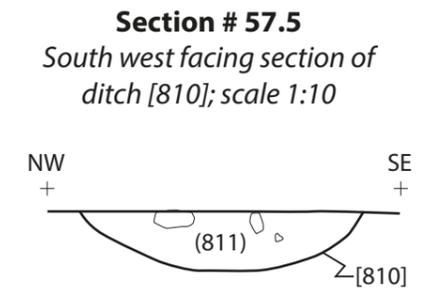
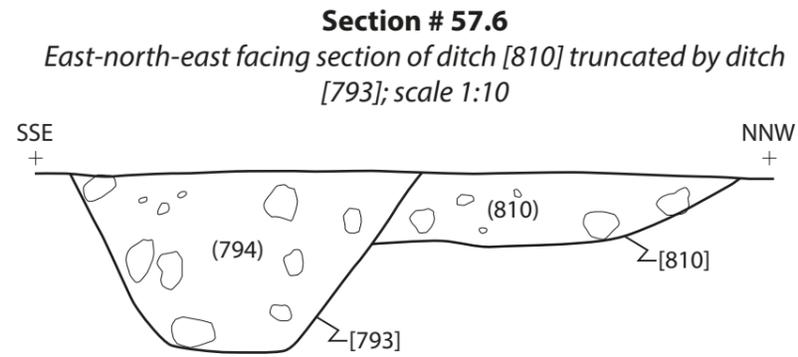
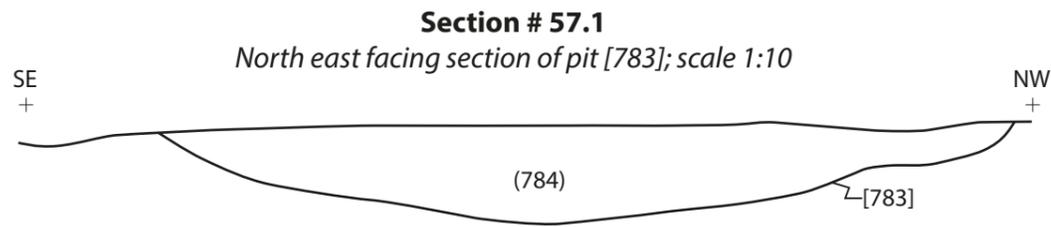


Figure 49: Sections 57.x and 58.x

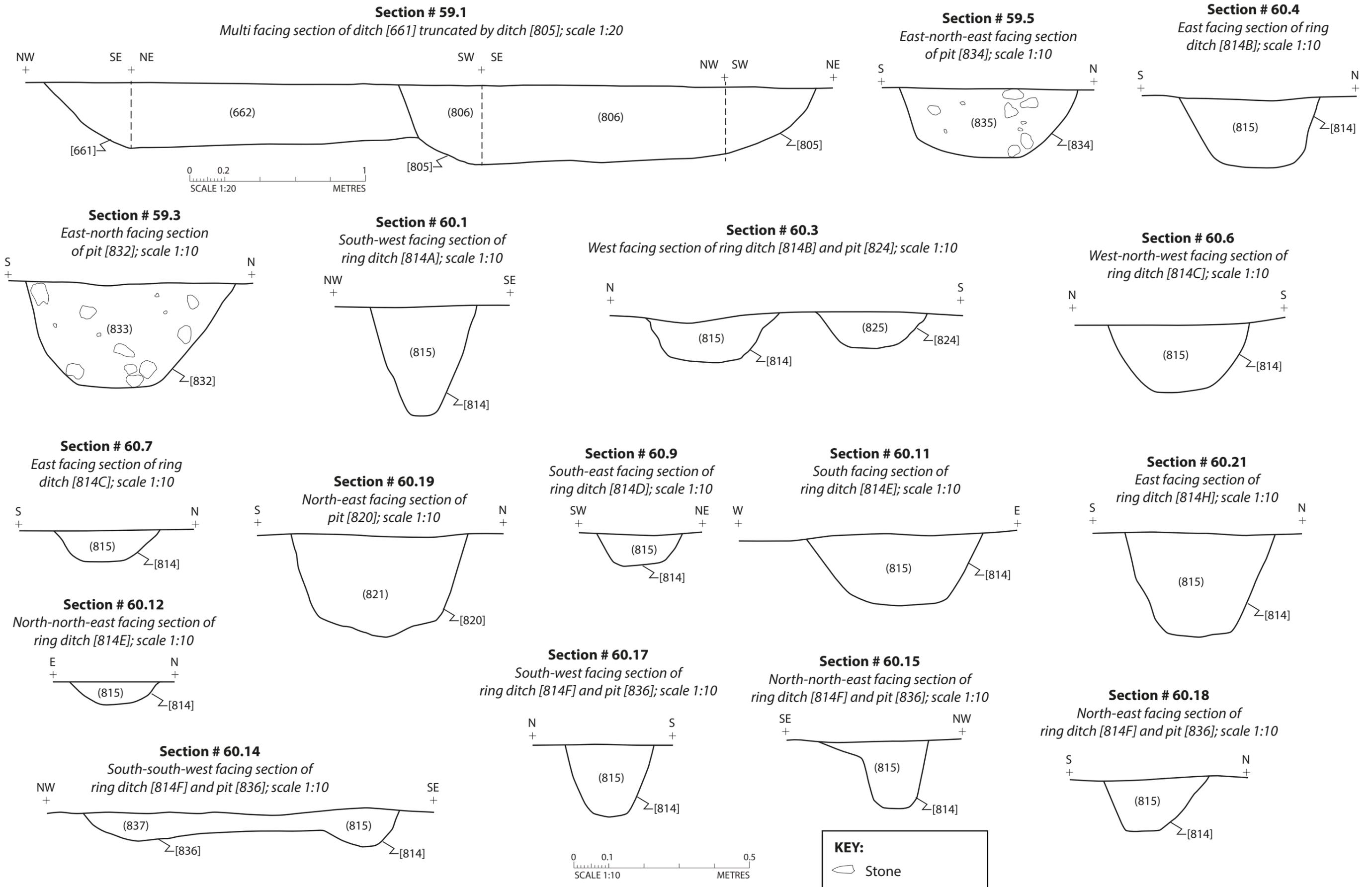


Figure 50: Sections 59.x and 60.x

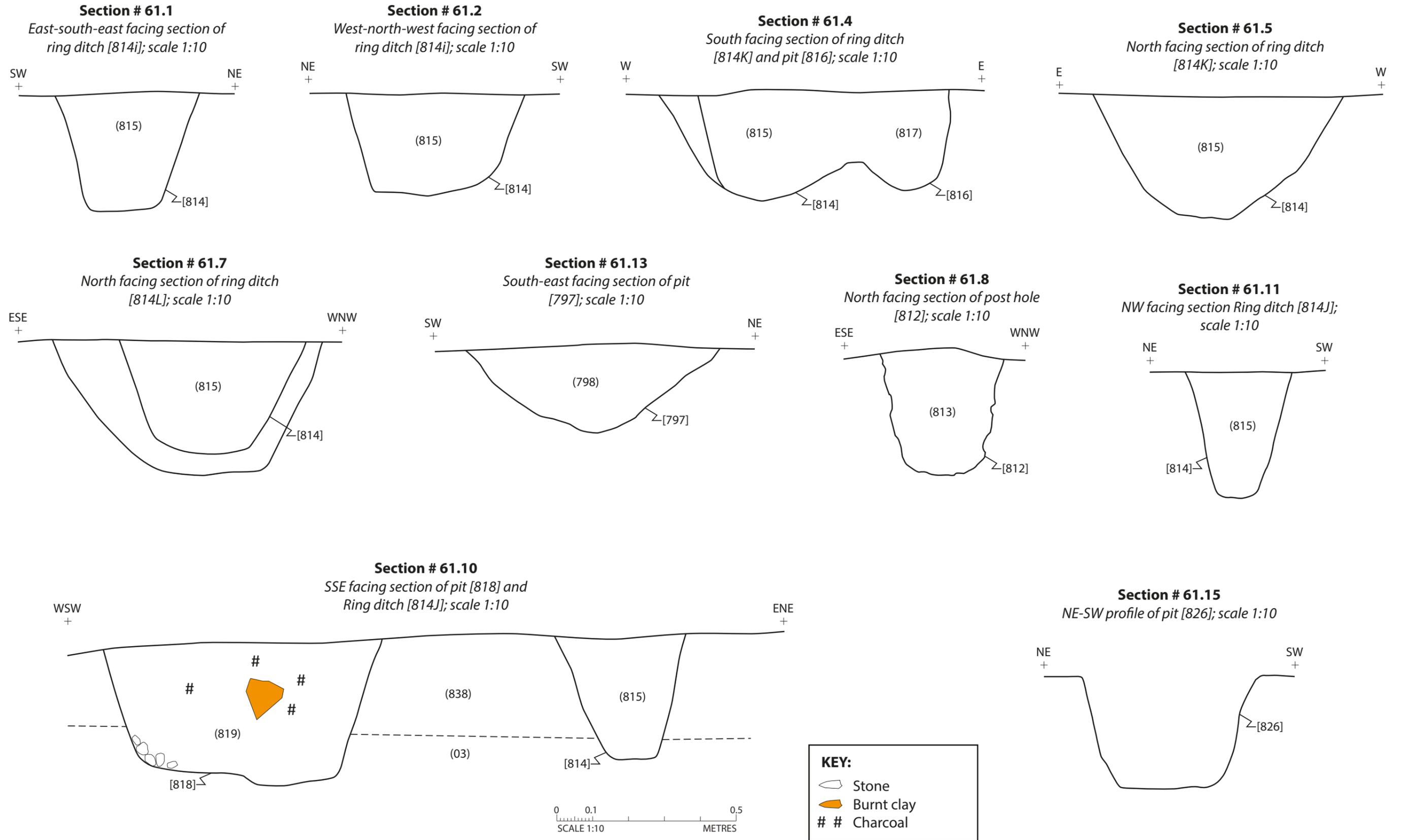
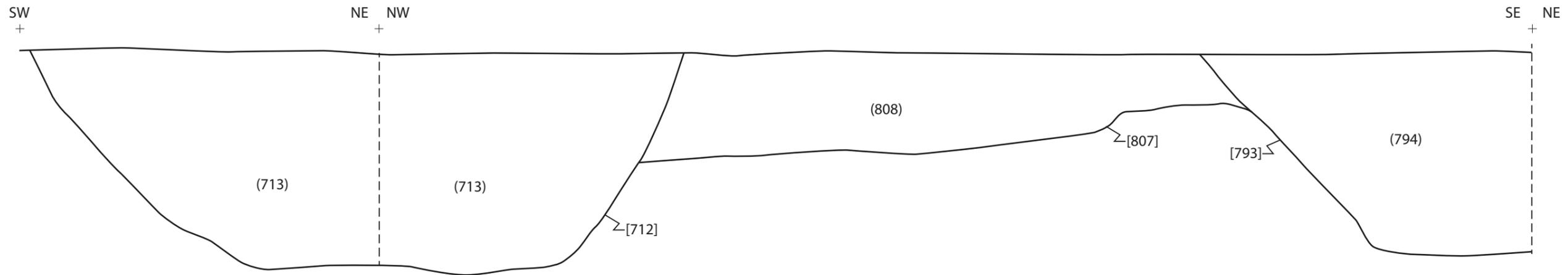


Figure 51: Sections 61.x

Section # 62.1

Multi facing section of ditch [807] truncated by ditch [712] and [793]; scale 1:10



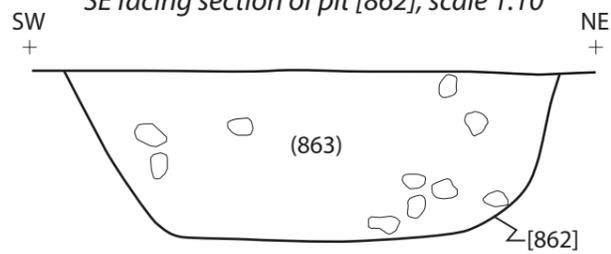
Section # 62.2

ESE facing section of ditch [839] truncated by ditch [653]; scale 1:10



Section # 62.5

SE facing section of pit [862]; scale 1:10



KEY:

Stone



Section # 62.7

N facing section of pit [866]; scale 1:10

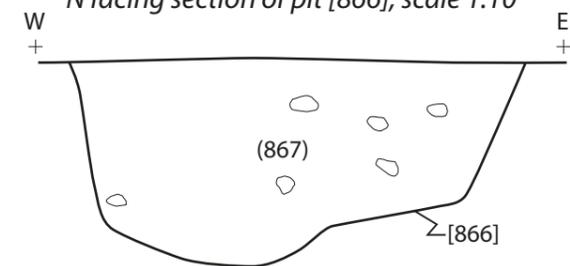


Figure 52: Sections 62.x

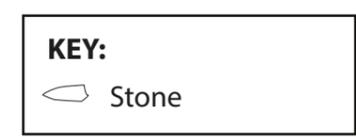
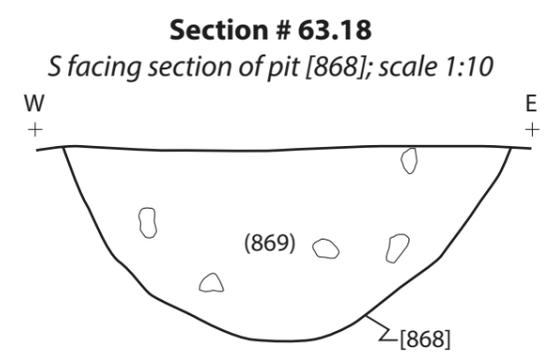
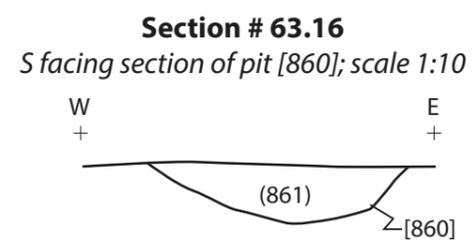
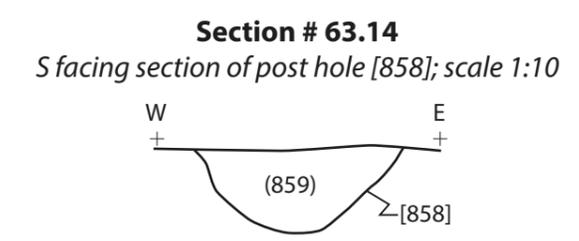
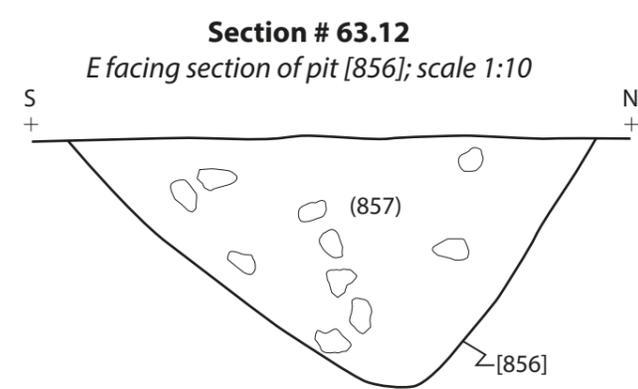
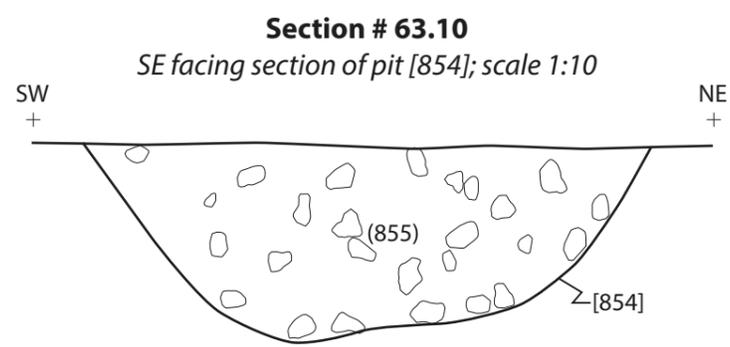
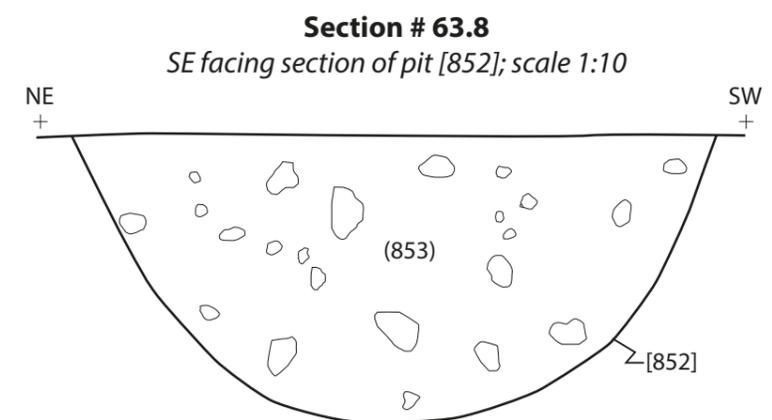
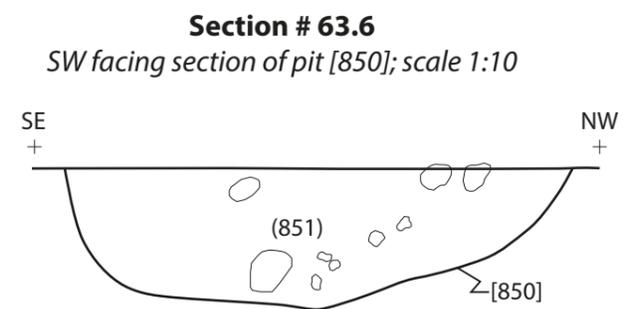
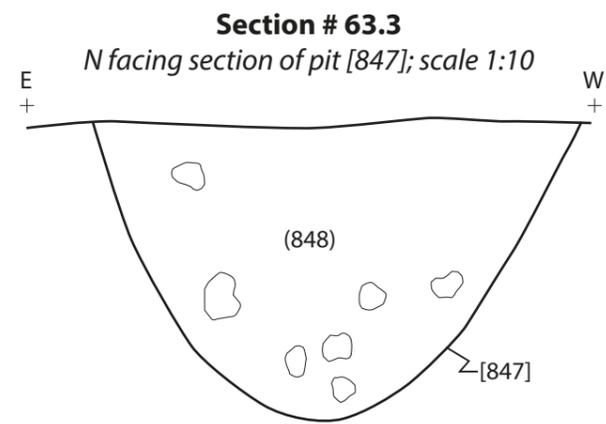
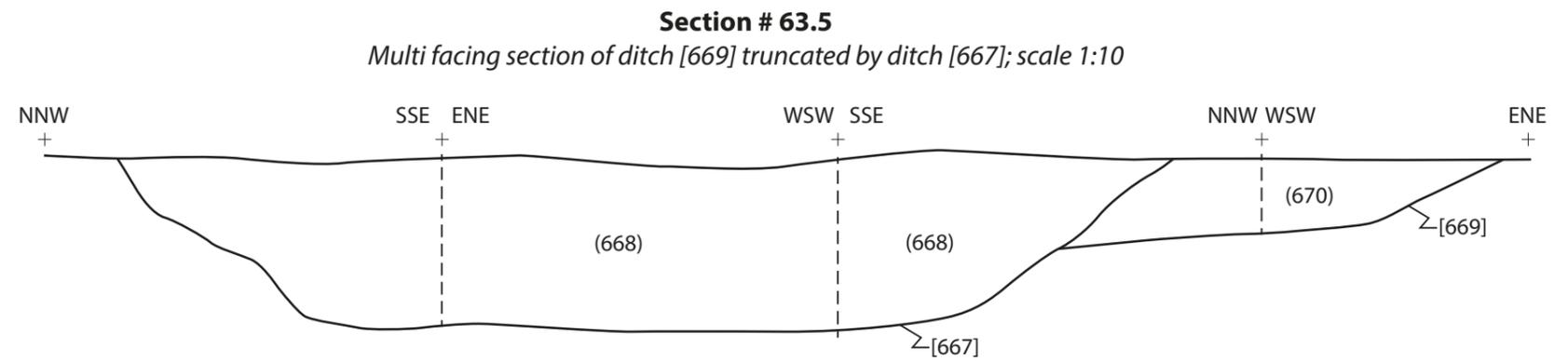
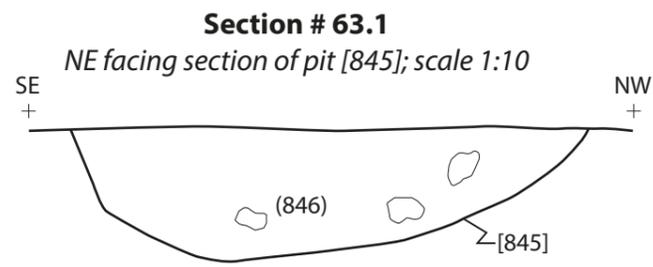


Figure 53: Sections 63.x

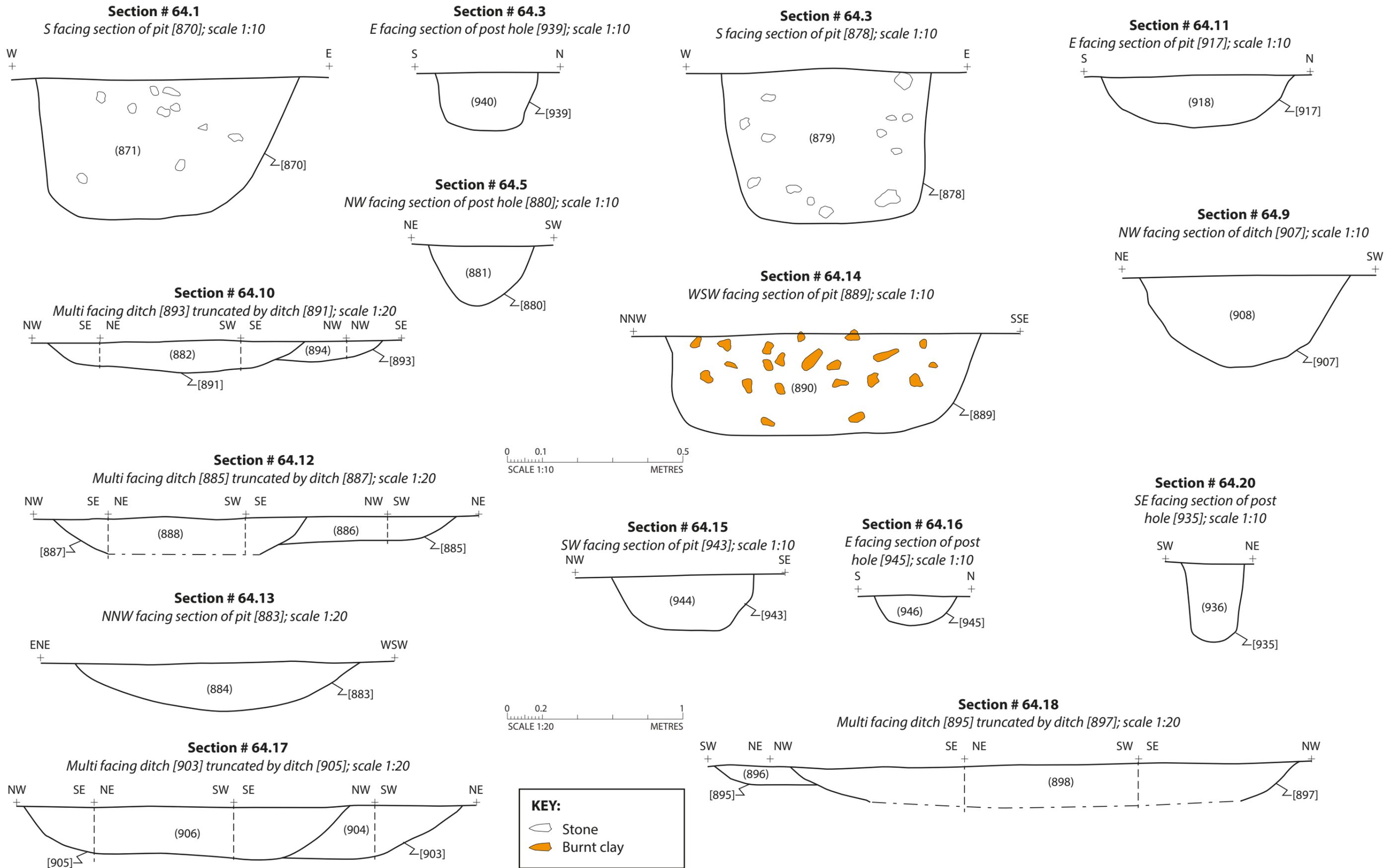


Figure 54: Sections 64.x

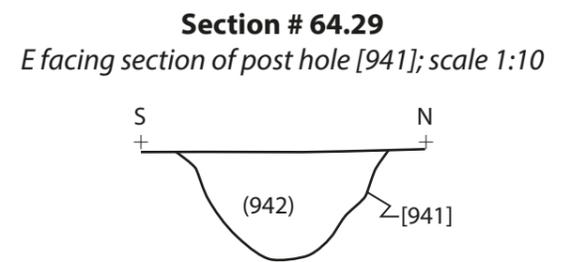
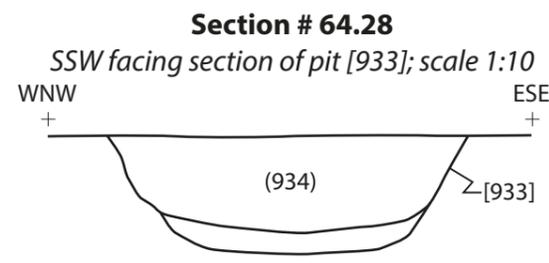
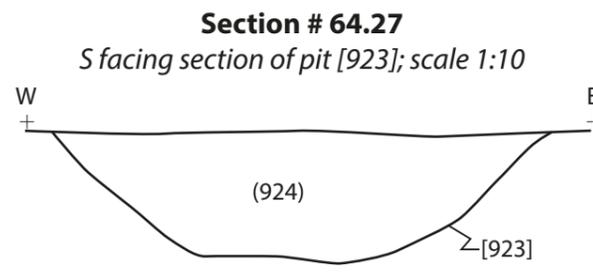
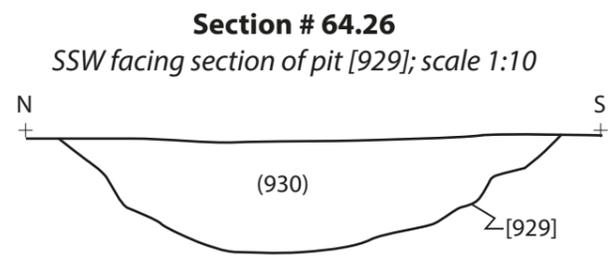
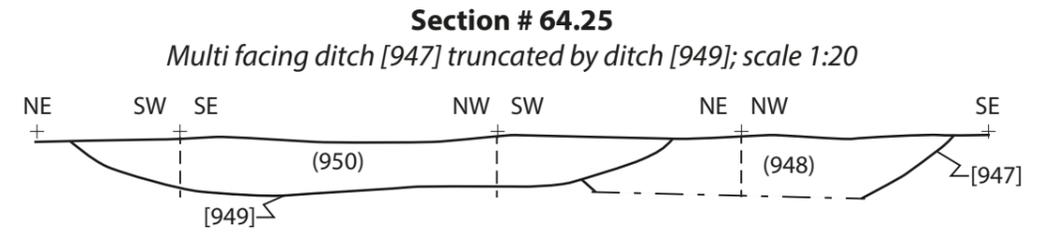
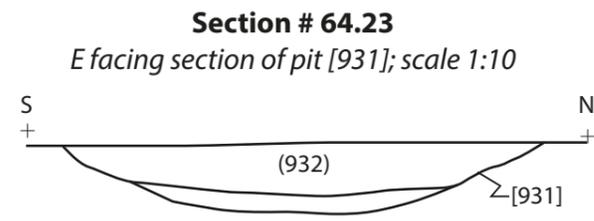
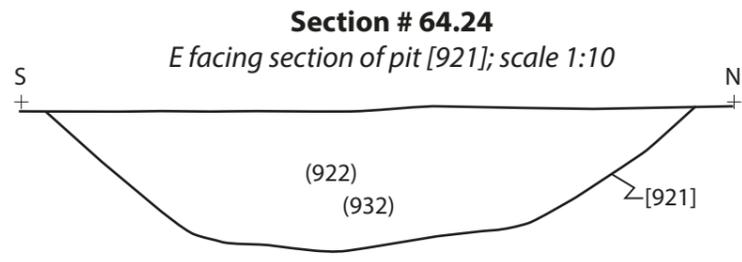
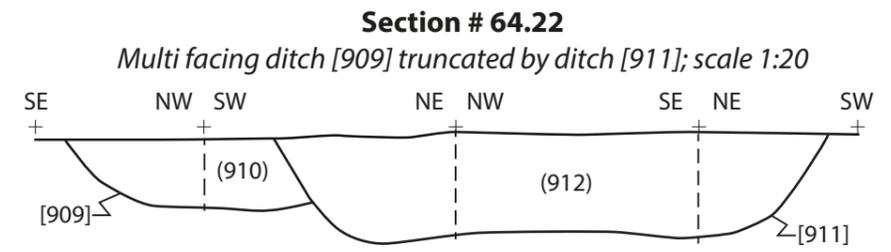
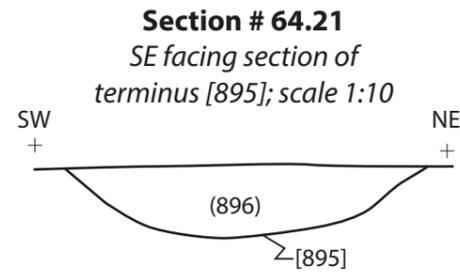
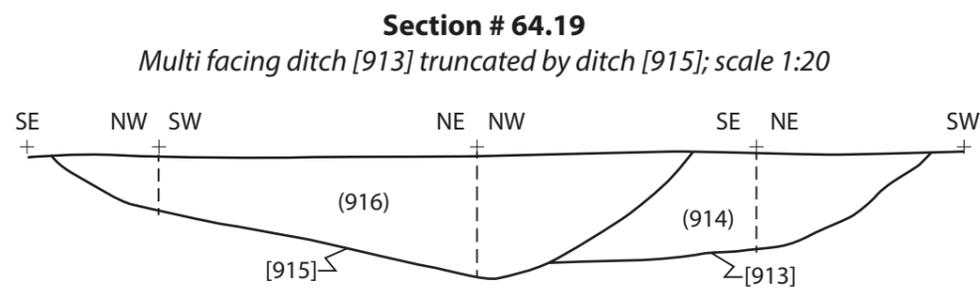
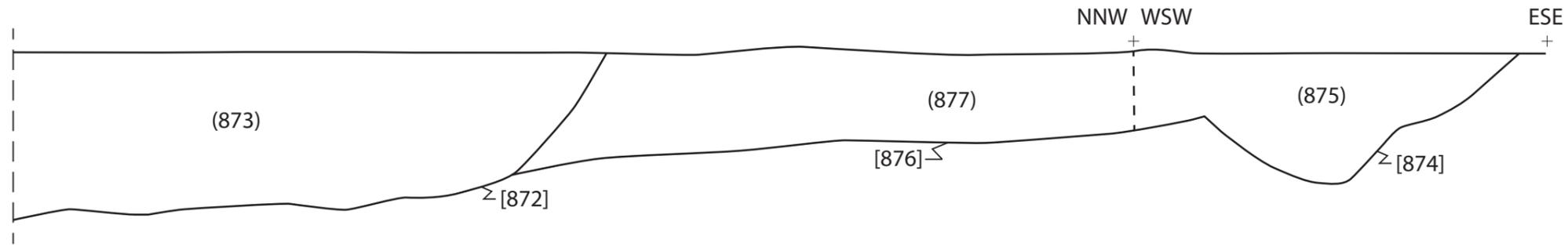
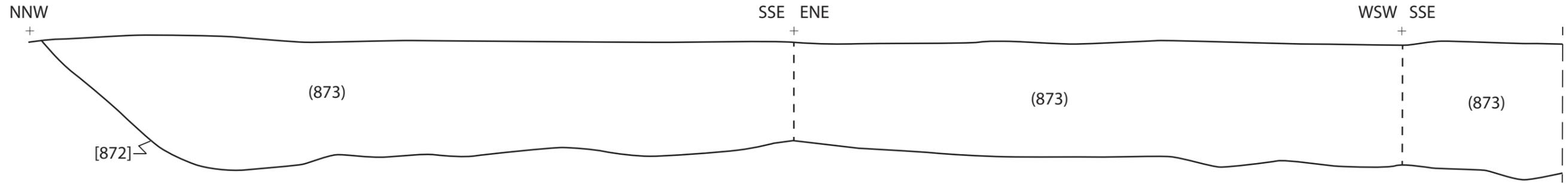
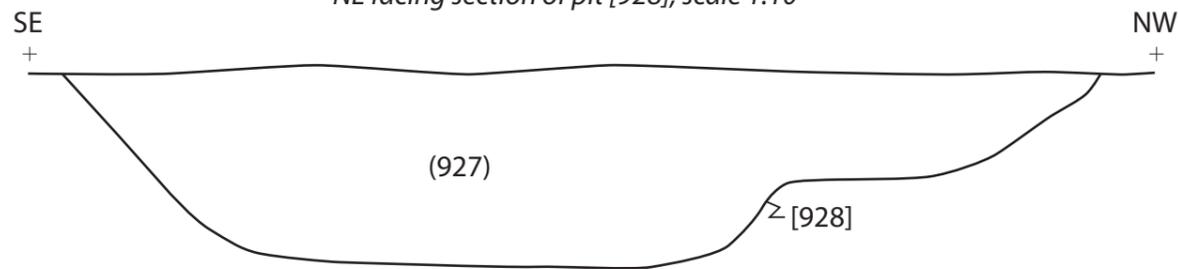


Figure 55: Sections 64.x

Section # 65.1
Multi facing section of ditch [874] truncated by ditch [872]; scale 1:10



Section # 66.1
NE facing section of pit [928]; scale 1:10

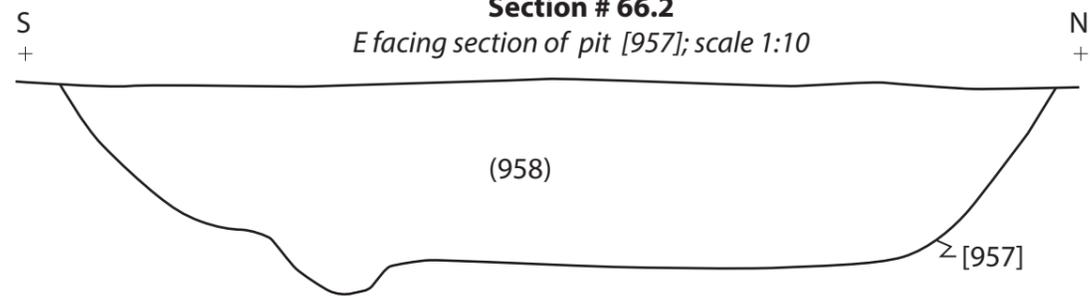


Section # 66.3

N facing section of double ring ditch R4-[961B], [963B]; scale 1:10



Section # 66.2
E facing section of pit [957]; scale 1:10



Section # 66.4

S facing section of Ring ditch R3-[899F]; scale 1:10

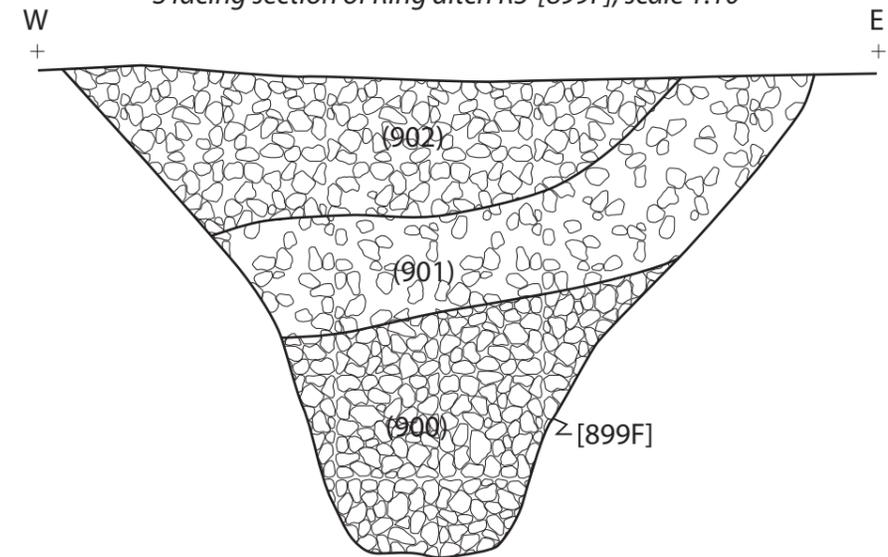


Figure 56: Sections 65.x and 66.x

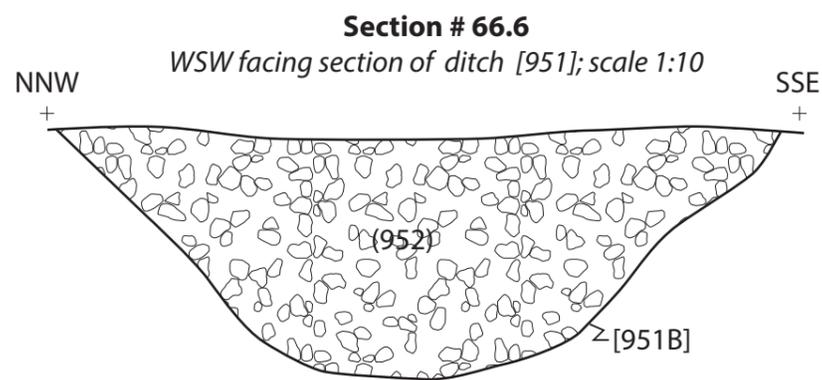
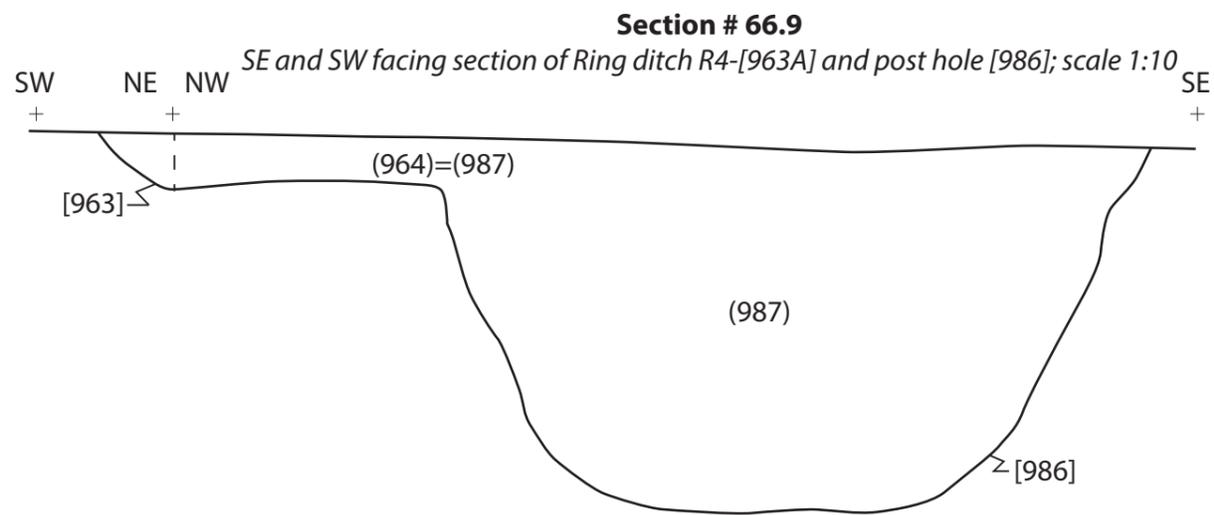
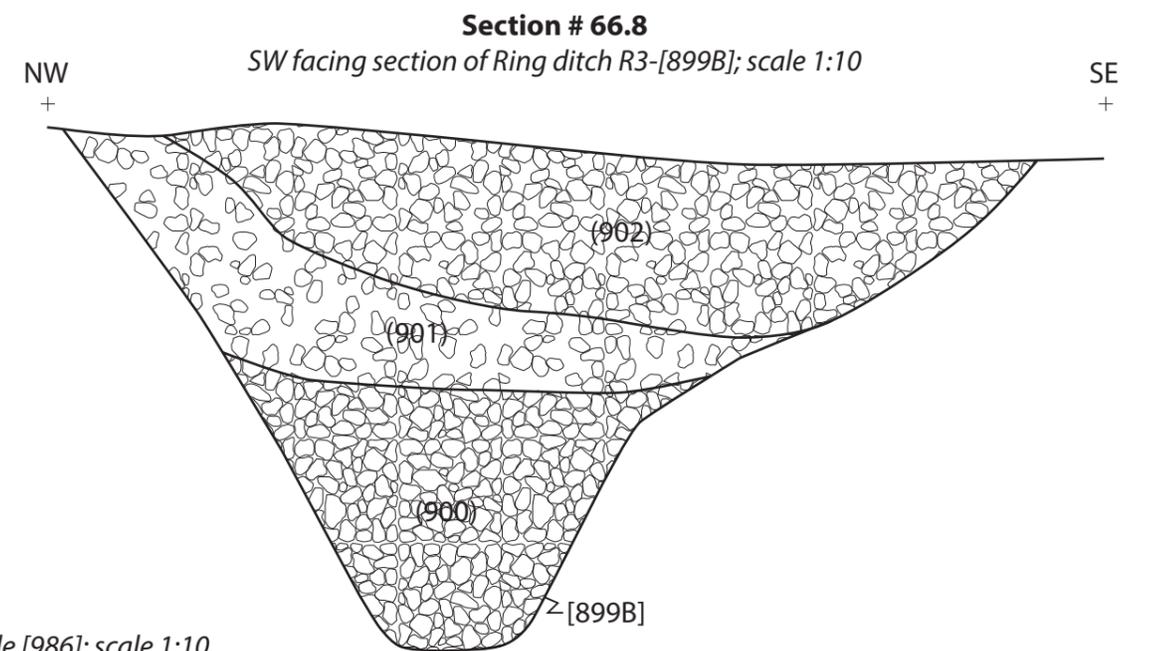
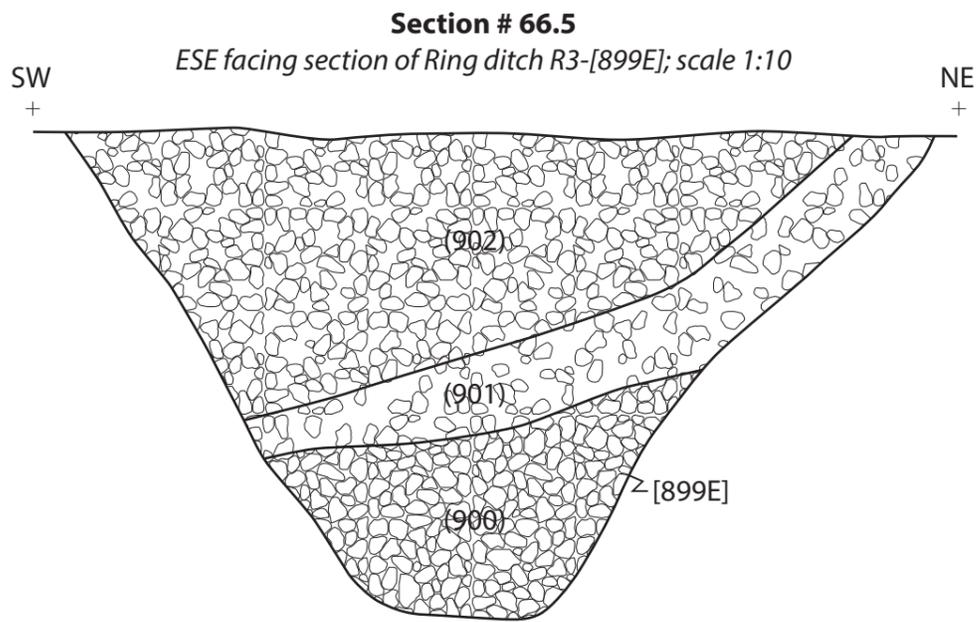


Figure 57: Sections 66.x

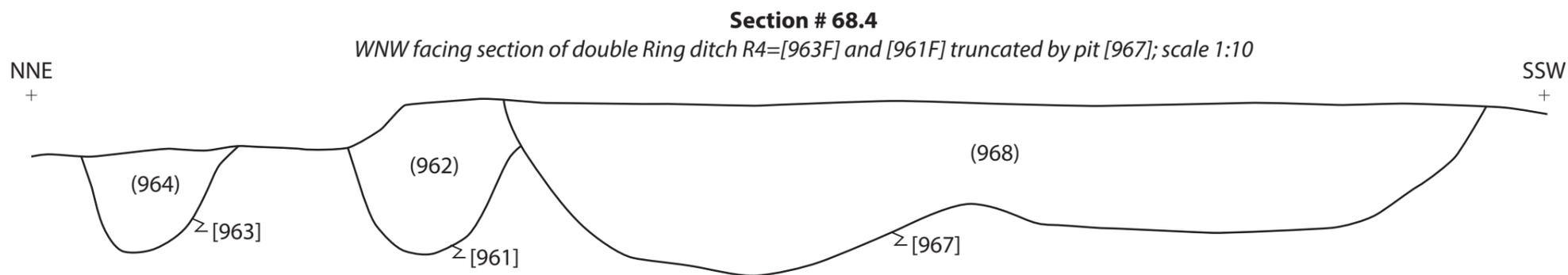
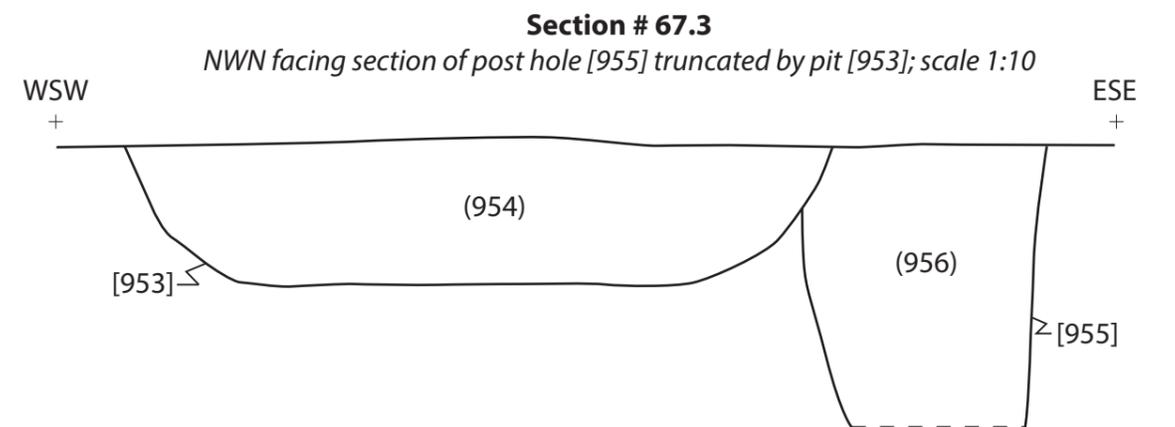
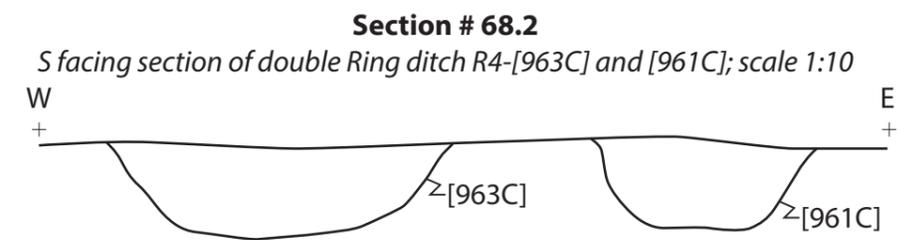
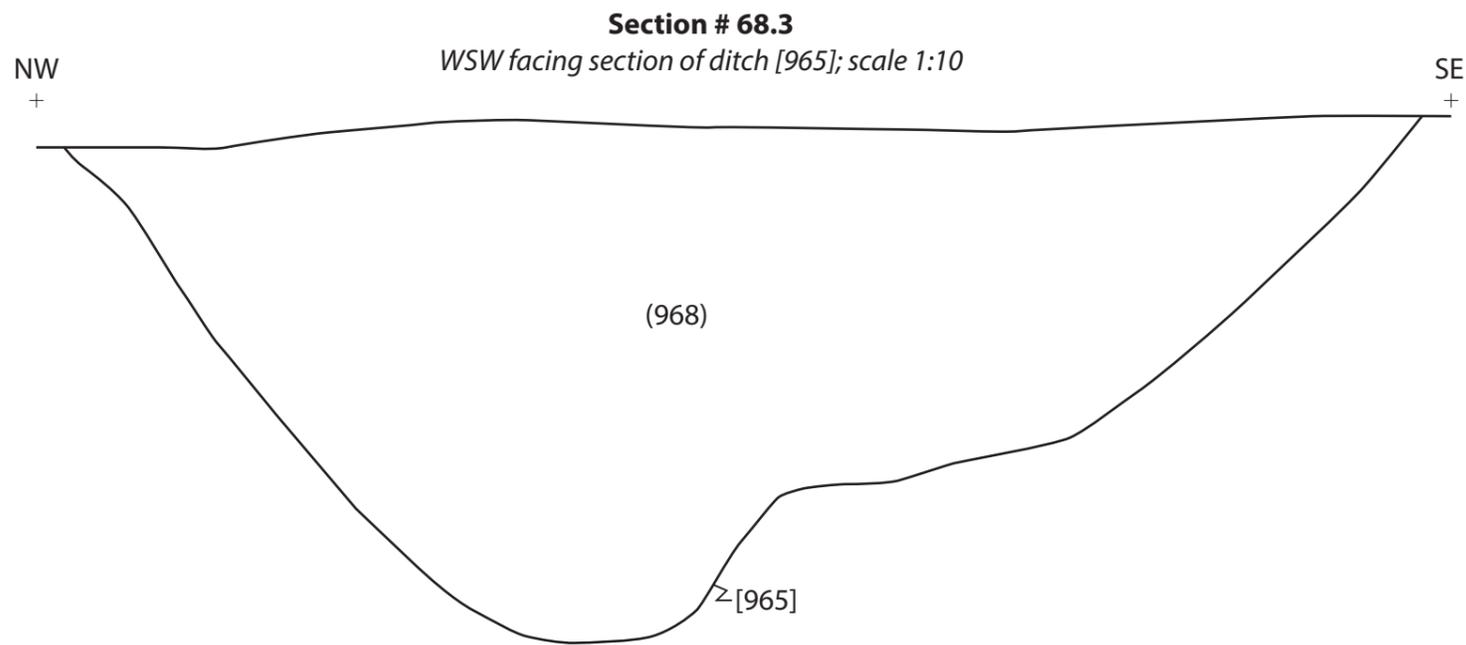
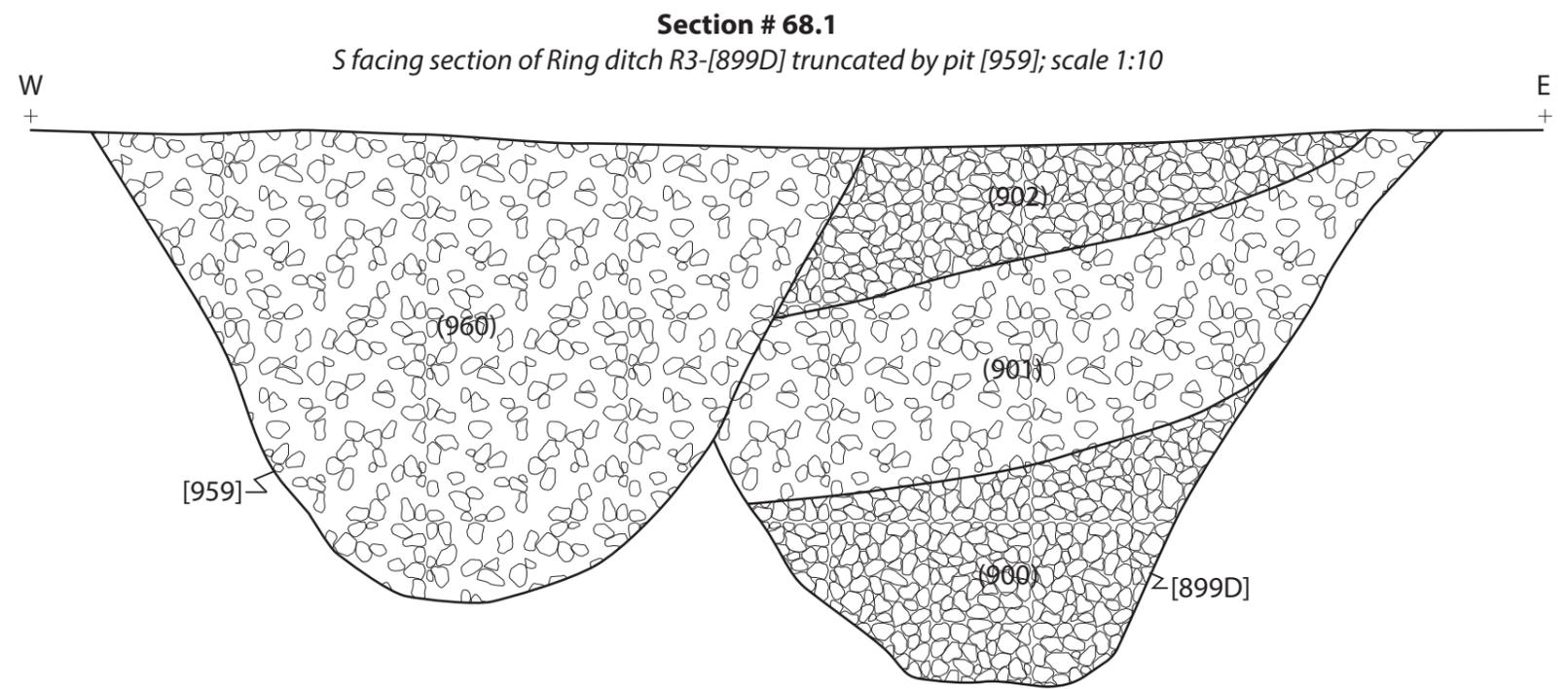
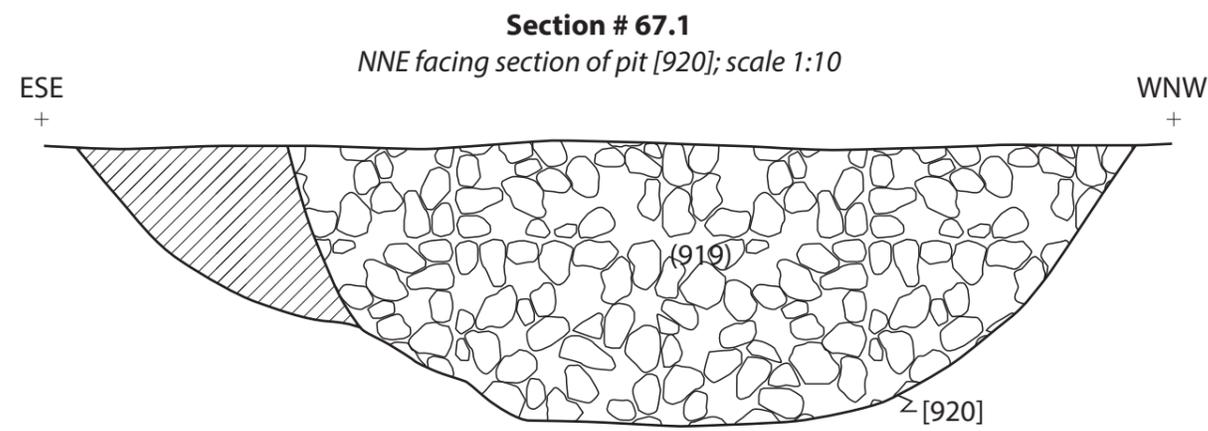
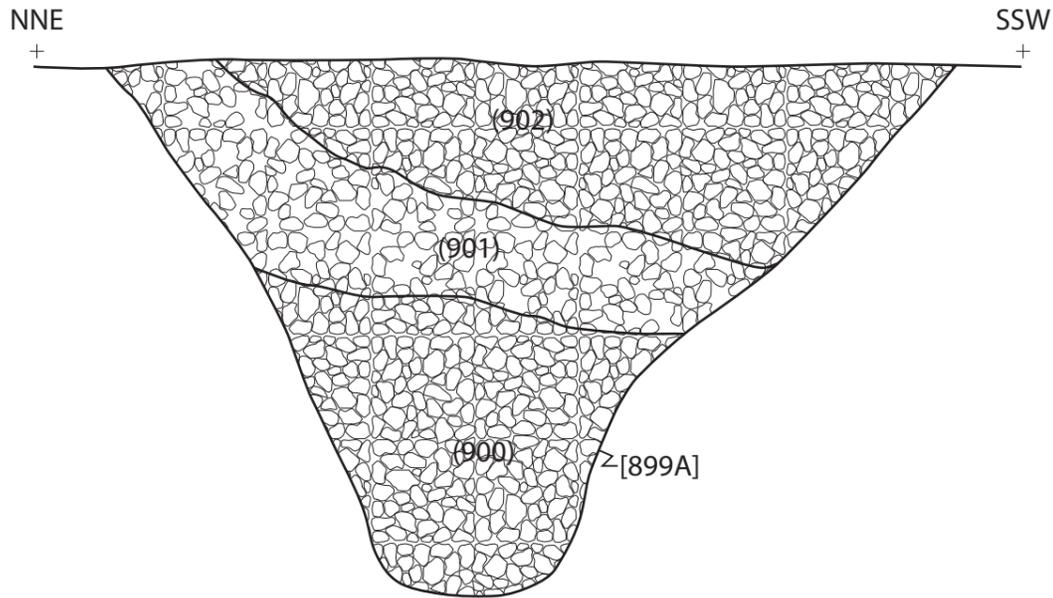


Figure 58: Sections 67.x and 68.x

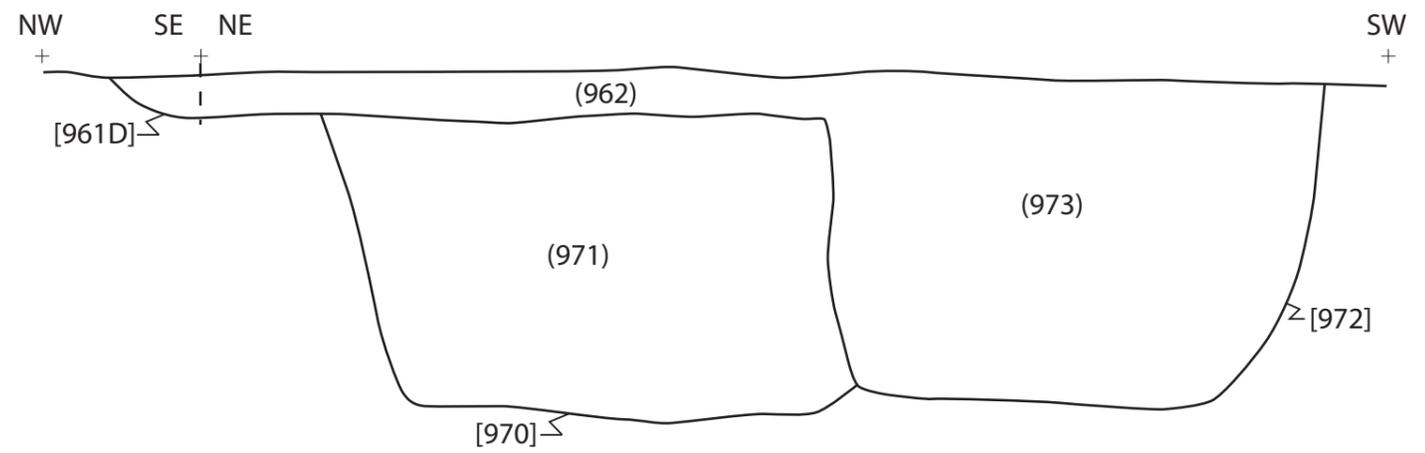
Section # 68.5

WNW facing section of Ring ditch R3-[899A]; scale 1:10



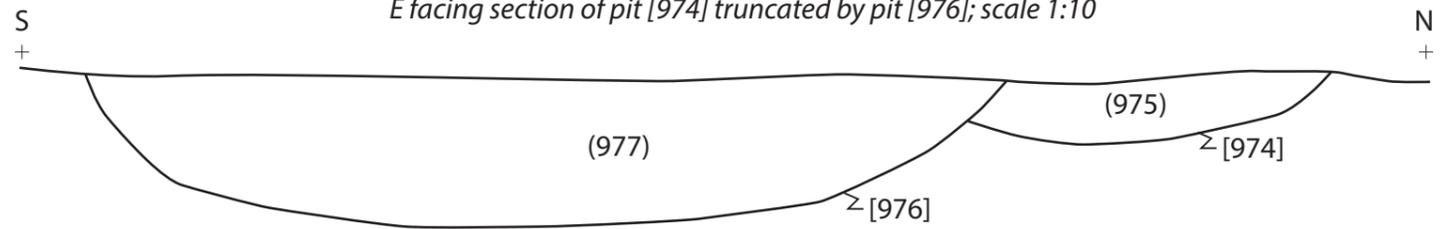
Section # 68.6

SW and NW facing section of pit [970] truncated by Ring ditch R4-[961i] and post pit [972]; scale 1:10



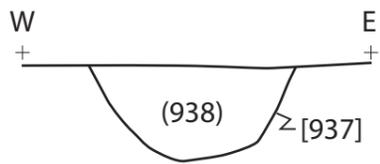
Section # 68.7

E facing section of pit [974] truncated by pit [976]; scale 1:10



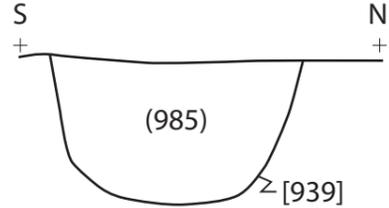
Section # 68.8

S facing section of Post hole [937]; scale 1:10



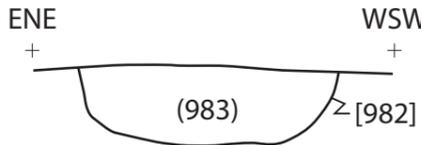
Section # 68.9

E facing section of pit [939]; scale 1:10



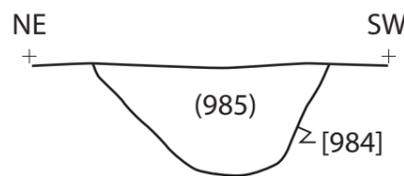
Section # 68.10

NNW facing section of Post hole [982]; scale 1:10



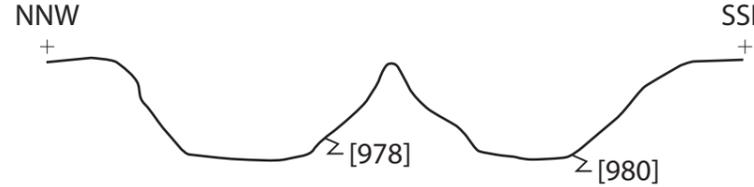
Section # 68.11

NW facing section of post hole [939]; scale 1:10



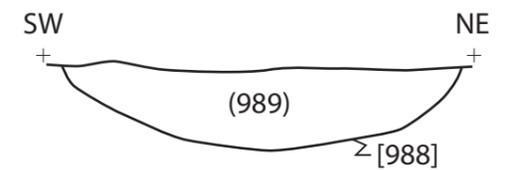
Section # 68.12

NNW-SSE profile of post hole [978] and [980]; scale 1:10



Section # 68.13

SE facing section of pit [988]; scale 1:10



Section # 69.1

SE facing section of deposits overlaing the well [701]; scale 1:20

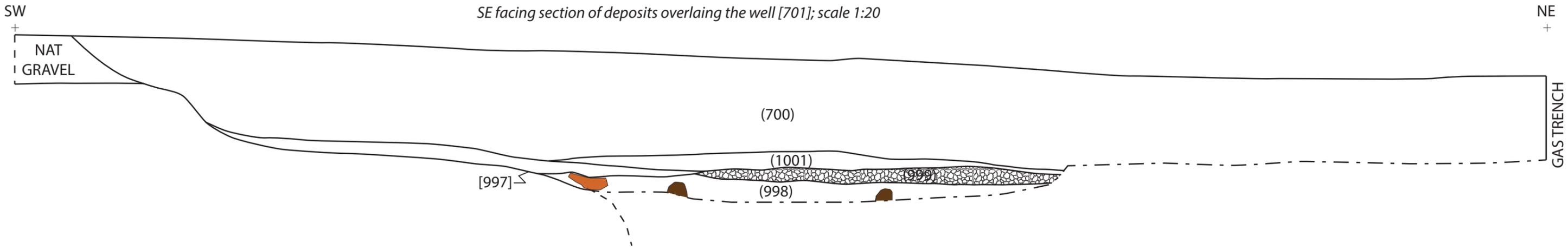


Figure 59: Sections 68.x and 69.1



Plate 1. Ring ditch 959 (R3) in Area 3, looking east, one-metre and two-metre scale



Plate 2. Curvilinear ditch 961 & 963 (eaves gully of Early-Mid Iron Age roundhouse R4) during excavation looking north, one-metre and two-metre scale



Plate 3. Double curvilinear ditch 961& 963 (eaves gully of Early-Mid Iron Age roundhouse **R4**) in Area 3, looking south, two-metre scale



Plate 4. Curvilinear ditch 415 (eaves gully of Early-Mid Iron Age roundhouse **R1**) in Area 2, looking north, one- and two-metre scale



Plate 5. Curvilinear ditch 814 (eaves gully of Mid-Late Iron Age roundhouse **R5**) in Area 3, looking southeast, one- and two-metre scale



Plate 6. Curvilinear ditch 452 (eaves gully of Late Iron Age roundhouse **R2**) in Area 2, looking south, one- and two-metre scale



Plate 7. The *in-situ* remains of Late Iron Age urned cremation 508 within circular eaves gully (R2) in Area 2, red & white sections of scale=10cm



Plate 8. Urned cremation-burial vessel 197 in Area 1, 2 x 0.5m scales, vessel dated to c. 25/0 BC – c. AD 50



Plate 9. The remains of much-disturbed Late Iron Age/'Belgic' cremation burial 31 (date-range c.50 BC - c. AD 25 in Area 1, 0.5m scale.



Plate 10. The intercutting Mid-Late Iron Age, Mid-Late Iron Age and Late Iron Age/Early Roman-period ditch sequence (389/424/426 (L10) in Area 2, looking north, two-metre scale



Plate 11. Composite ditch 427/430 (L22) joined by ditch 432 (L44) in Area 2, looking east, two-metre scale



Plate 12. Early-Mid Iron Age six post-hole structure 528 (511, 513, 515, 518, 524 & 526) in Area 2, looking NNW, two- and one-metre scale



Plate 13. A typical ditch intersection from Area 1, in this case showing Late Iron Age ditch 193 (L2) cutting Early-Mid Iron Age 195 (L5), looking north, 0.5m scale, 2 x 1m scale and 2m scale



Plate 14. Section through Early Anglo-Saxon ditch 29 (L17) forming part of a rectangular ditched enclosure, two adjacent 0.5m scales



Plate 15. The well when first exposed during initial trowel-cleaning looking north (four-metre scale)



Plate 16. Well 701 in Area 3 when first exposed and cleaned



Plate 17. The mortice-and-tenon joining structure of the timber well lining



Plate 18. The timber-lined well in Area 3, one-metre, two-metre and 0.5m scale



Plate 19. The inner side of the well's northern timber lining (red part of scale=0.5m)

Appendix 1: List of contexts

<i>Context number</i> <i>HFH-EX-18</i>	Context Type, plus drawing nos. (plan & section)	Area <i>Area</i> <i>1</i>	Description	Interpretation, function & probable date-range
1	Top/plough soil	“	Very dark grey- brown loamy clay-rich sandy silt, approx. 0.22m thick over CRN 2	Contains frequent flints and pebbles along with 19 th & 20 th century pottery and occasional LIA and Roman-period potsherds
2	Sub soil	“	50mm-thick mid brown silty clay with moderate pebble and gravel inclusions, under CRN 1, over CRNs 3 and 4 and top fills of all exposed features,	Interface between top/plough soil and natural surface geology (CRN 4)
3	Gravel spread	“	50 – 70mm-thick spread of mixed aggregate fragmented flints and rounded pebbles	Probably natural alluvial/colluvial deposit
4	Natural geological deposit	“	Orange- brown sandy clay mixed with mid orange- brown clay-rick sandy silt, under CRNs 2 and, where present, 3, cut by or under all features	Surface of natural much weathered and eroded Late Pleistocene/Holocene deposit

5=98	Context recording number originally given to surface spread of potsherds later found to be in top fill of ditch [CRN 95], so really equivalent to ditch top fill (CRN 98), L12 , Section 18.1, main plan	“	Grey-brown clayey sandy silt with moderate flint pebble inclusions, under 2, over 97	Colluvial top fill of NNW-SSE-aligned ditch also recorded as CRNs 303 & 126 to the north in Area 1 and as 424/426 in Area 2 to the south. CRN had 5 potsherds with date-range c. 50/25BC – AD 50
6	Deposit/spread, Section 12.1, Plan 12.2	“	16m by 10m, 0.12m-thick spread of mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt under 2 and overlying fills 216, 174 & 350 (top fills of ditches, see left)	Possibly a surviving palaeosol post-dating ditches 172, 348 & 215, produced 2 potsherds with a date-range of c. AD 100-150
7	Only recorded on the drawing register and in the pottery report	“	No other information recorded	Produced 2 flint-tempered potsherds, date-range c. 350-50 BC
8=5=98	See CRN 5	“	Exposed part of top fill (CRN 98) of ditch [CRN 95].	Produced one potsherd (date-range c. AD 50-100)

9	Fill of linear [CRN 158], L6 , Section 6.2, Plan 6.3	“	Firm grey-brown clay-silt with high sand content, 0.15m-thick top fill of Ditch 188, under CRN 2, over CRN 159	East-west aligned discontinuous ditch terminus, recorded to west as 221=336 and as 218 where it joins ditch 215 at a right angle, re-cuts earlier linear features CRNs 154 and 156. CRN 9 produced 53 potsherds with a Late Iron Age (Belgic) date-range of c. AD 0-50 BC or slightly earlier
10=11=12=13=24	Fill of rectilinear enclosure ditch 132. L17 , Sections 4.1 & 4.2. Plan 4.4	“	0.24m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt top fill of rectangular ditch, under 2, over 145 and 145 & 142 (fills of post holes).	Produced a total of 93 potsherds (3 slots) with a very broad date-range (c. 150BC – c. 75 AD), probable date c. AD 0 – 50, but see 13 & 24 below, which provide a date-range of c. AD 450-550, so contains Early Anglo-Saxon material. Ditch also recorded as 24, 29, 181, 187 & 298
11=10=12	See CRN 10 above, L17	“		
12=10=11	See CRN 10 above, L17	“		
13	Fill of rectangular linear as above. L17 , Section 1.6, plan 1.7	“	0.24m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt top fill of rectangular ditch, under 2, over 30=145	Same as CRNs 10, 11 & 12 (see above). Produced 7 potsherds, date-range c. AD 450-550 (Early Anglo-Saxon)
14=122	Localised spread of large flint	“	Under 2, over 3, within open-ended	Probable remains of a rough structure within a rectangular drainage

	cobbles inside small rectangular ditched enclosure, main area plan. Within L21		rectangular ditched enclosure 119	ditch or eaves gully. Produced 5 worn LIA/Early Roman-period, two fresh potsherds, with a date-range of c. AD 450-550 (Early Anglo-Saxon)
15=75=76=78=80=120	Top fill of small rectangular enclosure, as above. L21 , Sections 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5, 15.6, 15.9, 15.13, Plans 15.7, 15.8, 15.10, 15.12	“	Top fill of small enclosure 119 as described above, max. Thickness 0.22m, under 2, over 118 where present. Very compact mid grey-brown fine clay-silt	Probable eaves gully or drainage ditch around a flint-built structure surviving in the form of CRN 14 (see above). Investigated in 7 slots (A-G), produced in total 17 sherds indicative of a period of use c. AD 450-550 (Early Anglo-Saxon)
16=91=232=348	Linear cut, record of slot cut in long NNW-SSE aligned ditch, L1 , Section 19.1, main area plan	“	Steep-sided sides, flat base, 0.55m deep, 1.2m wide, filled by 17, probable re-cut, scouring cut, cuts 107 (fill of earlier feature)	Also recorded as CRNs 348, 232 & 91 to the north, extends south into Area 2 and north beyond LOA.
17=350=94=233	Fill of linear (ditch) as above, L1 , Section 19.1	“	Firm dark grey-brown very sandy clay-silt with frequent pebble inclusions, under 2, in 16, over 107	Colluvial ditch fill, this fill in this slot produced no potsherds, as did the other 3 slots, so undatable and indicative of little or no settlement activity in the area
18-23	Void numbers			

24=10=11=12=13, fills of slots cut in rectangular ditched enclosure (cuts/slots 29, 298, 132 & 181)	Top fill of linear, number also ascribed to cut, L17	“	0.24m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt top fill of rectangular ditch, under 2	24=small slot (and its fill) cut into ditch adjacent its intersection with narrow linear 26. Slot produced 12 potsherds, date-range c. AD 450-550 (Early Anglo-Saxon)
25-28	Voided CRNs			
29	Cut of linear (ditch), L17 , Section 1.6, Plan 1.7	“	Concave sides, irregular concave base, 0.71m deep, 1.4m wide filled by 13 & 30, cuts 3	Slot cut through ditch, ditch also recorded as 24, 132, 181, 187 & 298
30	Fill of linear as above, L17 , Section 1.6, Plan 1.7	“	Firm dark grey-sandy clay-silt, 0.62m thick, frequent flint and pebble inclusions, under 13	Basal and primary colluvial fill of ditch. Produced 10 potsherds with a reliable date-range of c. AD 450-550 (Early Anglo-Saxon)
31	Pit cut (probably disturbed cremation burial), Section 2.3, Plan 2.4	“	Shallow, sub-rectangular very gradually sloping sides grading into a very, flattened concave base, fill (32) 80mm thick, under possible structure/dwelling backfill 86	Cremation cut but disturbed and squashed
32	Pit fill (disturbed cremation burial?), in 31, Section	“	Compact dark grey silty sand, 80mm thick, under 86, over	Produced 41 sherds from a single ‘Belgic’-style Type B3-8 cordoned jar, date-

	2.3, Plan 2.4		natural	range c.50BC-c.AD25.
33=137	Cut of linear (ditch), L20/L24 , Section 19.3, Main area plan	“	Recorded in slot investigating the relationship of 87 (L24) and 33/71 (L20)NNW-SSE aligned, discontinuous ditch cut, 0.5m-deep, 2.5m-wide with moderately sloping sides and a flat base, filled by 34, 35 & 36.	Ditch cut also recorded as CRNs 71 A & 71B. Ditch is norther extension of L24 (99)
34	Basal fill of linear feature 33, L20/L24 , Section 19.3, main area plan	“	Firm dark-mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt with moderate pebble inclusions, 0.36m thick	Produced 14 sherds with a reliable date-range of c.AD 450-550 (Early Anglo-Saxon)
35	Secondary fill of linear feature 33 as above, L20/L24 , Section 19.3, main area plan	“	0.32m-thick firm mid brown sandy clay-silt with frequent flint and pebble inclusions, over 34, under 36	Second fill up in Ditch slot 33
36	Third fill up and top fill of linear feature 33, L20/24 , Section 19.3, main area plan	“	Firm mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt with frequent flint and pebble inclusions, under 2, over 35, 0.36m thick	
37-39	Voided CRNs			
40	Layer	“	75mm-thick	Possible surviving

			localised deposit of mid brown sandy clay-silt, below 2, over 3	occupation layer mixed with palaeosol, produced a single generic late prehistoric potsherd (date-range 600-50 BC)
41	Voided CRN			
42	Layer	“	60mm-thick localised deposit of mid brown sandy clay-silt, below 2, over 3	Possible surviving occupation layer mixed with palaeosol, produced 13 potsherds (date-range c. 25BC – AD 50)
43=126=65=69	Cut of linear feature (ditch), L10 , Section 8.1, Plan 8.2	“	0.35m-deep, 1.8m-wide ditch cut with a concave base, filled by 127=44	Cut for NNW-SSE aligned ditch, also recorded as CRNs 95 & 303, extends south into Area 2 (where recorded as 424/426. This ditch partly intercuts or is cut by Ditch 300/124/320 340, with which it runs closely parallel
44=127=305	Single fill of linear features above 43=126, L10 , Section 8.1, Plan 8.2	“	Firm, light grey, 0.35m-thick silty clay with frequent flint pebble inclusions, under 2, over natural	Produced 20 potsherds with a date-range of c. AD 75-c. 150 (these from the surface of 127, 18 from the same vessel (127 produced 7 potsherds with the same date-range).
45	Void CRN			
46	Layer	“	65mm-thick localised deposit of mid brown sandy clay-silt, below 2, over 3	Possible surviving occupation layer mixed with palaeosol, produced a single potsherd, date-range c.

				AD 75-100)
47	Void CRN			
48	Layer	“	30mm-thick localised deposit of mid brown sandy clay-silt, below 2, over 3	Possible surviving occupation layer mixed with palaeosol, produced 4 potsherds (date-range c. AD 75-150)
49, 51, 53, 55 & 57	Void CRNs			
50=52=54=56=58	Extensive layer	“	20mm-80mm-thick large spread of mid brown sandy clay-silt, below 2, over 3	Possible surviving occupation layer mixed with palaeosol, produced 12 residual potsherds (date-range c. AD 100-150)
59	Cremation pit cut, Section 13.5, Plan 13.6,	“	Oval cut, 0.4m by 0.53m, 0.12 deep, very gently sloping sides, flattened concave base, filled by 60, cuts natural	Truncated and probably a bit plough flattened, Environmental Sample 17
60	Cremation pit fill as above, Section 13.5, Plan 13.6,	“	Soft light orange-grey silty sand, 0.12m thick, contains much charcoal flecking and charcoal granules, under 2, over natural	No pottery, so probably no grave goods accompanied this lonely, isolated burial (sad!) Environmental sample 17
61	Void CRN			
62	Layer	“	25mm-thick localised deposit of mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, many pebble	Possible surviving occupation layer mixed with palaeosol, produced 2 potsherds (date-range c. AD 100-

			inclusions, below 2, over 3	150)
63	Void CRN			
64	Layer	“	35mm-thick localised deposit of mid orange-brown sandy clay-silt, below 2, over 3	Possible surviving occupation layer mixed with palaeosol, produced 1 potsherd (date-range c. AD 50-100)
65=69=126=44	Cut for linear feature (ditch), L10 , Section 8.1, Plan 8.2	“	0.35m-deep, 1.8m-wide ditch cut with a concave base, filled by 127=44 and as below	CRN 44 produced 20 potsherds with a date-range of c. AD 75-c. 150 (these from the surface of 127, 18 from the same vessel (127 produced 7 potsherds with the same date-range).
66=70=127=43	Top fill of linear feature (ditch), L10 , Section 8.1, Plan 8.2	“	Firm, light grey, 0.43m-thick silty clay with frequent flint pebble inclusions, under 2, over natural	66 produced 2 sherds with a date-range of c. 50 BC-c. AD 50. Fill (43) of 44 produced 20 potsherds with a date-range of c. AD 75-c. 150 (these from the surface of 127, 18 from the same vessel (127 produced 7 potsherds with the same date-range).
67=124	Cut of linear feature (ditch), L10 , Section 8.1, Plan 8.2	“	0.42m deep, steep-sided, 1.43m wide, NNW-SSE aligned ditch running close to and parallel to and converges with	Also recorded as 300, 130 & 340, with the fills of these (131 & 301, along with 125 in 124) providing a reliable late Iron Age ‘Belgic’ date (c. 50 BC-50AD).

			Ditch 43/44, 65, 69, 126 & 303, which cuts and therefore post-dates this ditch, cut as described above.	
68=125	Fill of cut as above, L10 , Section 8.1, Plan 8.2	“	Compact, 0.32m-thick light grey-orange silty clay with high sand content, frequent flint inclusions, cut by 43/44, 65, 69, 126 & 303.	Colluvial fill of Late Iron Age/very early Roman-period ditch, almost certainly the former.
69=65=126	See 65 above, L10	“		
70=66=127	See 66 above, L10	“		Produced a single sherd of generic later prehistoric type (c. 600-50 BC)
71 (Slots 'A' & 'B')	Two slots in discontinuous ditch ('B'=terminus), L20 , Sections 16/1 & 16/2, Plan 16/3	“	Approx. north-south aligned ditch, 1.36m wide ('B') and 4.8m wide ('B'), 0.82m deep ('B') and 1.16m deep ('A'), appears to have been added on to rectangular ditched enclosure 87/99 and 430/503/661 (in Area 2)	Fills produced a total of 22 mixed-date pottery, most probably worn and residual, but 7 fresh sherds give a reliable date-range of c. AD. 450-550, indicating that this ditch was of probable Early Anglo-Saxon construction
72	Top fill in slots through linear 71 as	“	Fill of compact, slightly orange-tinged mid brown	Produced 18 sherds, mostly worn and probably residual, but 7

	above, L20		sandy clay-silt with occasional flint inclusions, width dimensions as above, 0.32m thick in Slot B, 0.35m thick in Slot A, under 2 over 214	fresh sherds provide a probable feature date of c. AD. 450-550 (Early Anglo-Saxon)
73, 75, 77 & 79	Groups of pottery recovered as surface scatters in palaeosol exposed during machine strip	“	Fills 73, 75, 77 & 79 all = 119; cuts 74, 76, 78 & 80=120. Mid grey-brown slightly loamy sandy clay-silt varying in depth from 50mm to 80mm	The total of 13 potsherds from these deposits (1 from 73, 1, 80=120. Mid grey-brown slightly loamy sandy clay-silt varying in depth from 50mm to 80mm) produced 3 worn generic Late Prehistoric potsherds, deemed to be residual/re-deposited, a single medieval sherd, deemed intrusive, and 9 fresh sherds from Early Anglo-Saxon sherd (c. AD. 450-550)
74	See above	“		
75	See above	“		
76	See above	“		
77	See above	“		
78	See above	“		
79	See above	“		
80	See above	“		
81=119=121	See CRN 119	“		
82=120	See CRN 120	“		

83-84	Voided	“		
85	Cut for a possible structure, Section 2.3, Plan 2.4	“	Partly investigated sub-oval step-sided, uneven, undulating base, pit-like structure, more that 1m x 3.8, 0.5m deep, cuts 31, 88 and 89, filled by 86	Large pit or, perhaps a grub hut (SFB), fill produced 56 sherds suggestive of a LIA/Early Roman period date-range (c. 50 BC-AD 50/100)
86	Fill of the above, Section 2.3, Plan 2.4	“	Compact, mid grey sandy clay-silt, with occasional flint inclusions, 0.5m thick, over 136	Colluvial fill mixed with dumped/re-deposited domestic detritus, produced 56 potsherds with a broad date-range of c.150-50 BC-c.AD 100/150
87	Cut of linear feature, L23 , Section 2.3, Plan 2.4	“	0.85m-wide, 0.24m deep ditch with moderately (45 degrees) sloping sides, concave base, cut 140?	Filled by 88, produced early Roman-period potsherds
88	Fill of the above, L23 , Section 2.3, Plan 2.4	“	0.24m-thick firm dark grey sandy clay-silt with moderate pebble inclusions, under 136, which is under 85	Produced 20 sherds indicative of an early Roman-period (c. AD. 100-150), suggesting that overlying layer 85 is of that date or slightly later (see CRN 85 above)
89	Cut of post pit, Section 2.1, Plan 2.2	“	Irregular oval, steep-sided concave-based cut, average diameter 0.54m, depth 0.24m,	Probable post pit

			filled by 90	
90	Post-pit fill as above, Pan 2.1, Plan 2.2	“	0.24m-thick soft light grey silty sand with occasional flint inclusions	Produced 11 potsherds with a broad date-range of Late LIA to Later Roman period, but 4 grog-tempered sherd with a date-range of c. AD 350-400 points to very late Roman-/earliest Anglo-Saxon period
91=16=348=232	Linear cut, L1 , Section 1.8, Plan 1.9	“	Steep-sided, concave-based, 0.81m deep, 1.87m wide ditch, contains 3 fills: 92 (basal), 93 (secondary) and 90 (tertiary and top). Equates to CRNs 232, 348, 16 and 106	Slot through approx. north-south aligned ditch extending across all of Area 1. Colluvial ditch fill, the fill in this slot produced no potsherds. Another slot (see 349) produced a single date-range of date-range c 25 BC-AD50
92	Fill of linear 91, L1 , Section 1.8, Plan 1.9	“	0.45m-thick basal fill (firm light grey clay-silt), with frequent pebble and flint fragment inclusions, under 93	No potsherds, Colluvial fill
93	Secondary fill of linear 91, L1 , Section 1.8, Plan 1.9	“	0.5m-thick secondary fill (firm dark grey clay-silt) with frequent pebble and flint fragment inclusions, under 94, over 92	No potsherds. Colluvial fill

94=17=350=233	Tertiary and top fill of linear 91, L1	“	0.25m-thick top fill of firm mid grey sandy clay-silt, under 2, over 93	No potsherds. Colluvial fill
95	Cut of linear feature. L10 , Section 18.1, main area plan	“	0.6m-deep, 2.9m-wide ditch cut, concave base, approx. north-south aligned extending across Area 1. This ditch runs close to and parallel to and converges with Ditch 303, 126, 312 & 340, which it cuts and therefore post-dates this ditch, cut as described above. Contains 3 fills (primary 96, secondary 97 & tertiary and top 98)	Ditch that contains 2 LIA-early Roman-period potsherds in primary contexts (CRN 97) and, from the secondary fill, 13 sherds, 6 mixed worn LIA-early Roman-period potsherds and 7 only slightly worn Early Anglo-Saxon potsherds (c. AD 450-550), the latter judged to ‘represent an undisturbed contemporary/sweeping deposit’ of that date-range
96	Fill of linear 95 as above, L10 , Section 18.1, main area plan	“	Primary fill of 0.2m-thick firm grey-brown sandy clay-silt, under 96	No potsherds
97	Fill of linear 95, L10 , Section 18.1, main area plan	“	Secondary fill of 0.28m-thick firm grey-brown sandy clay-silt with moderate pebble inclusions, over 96, under 98	Produced 2 LIA-early Roman-period potsherds (c. 50BC-AD 100/150)

98	Fill of linear 95, L10 , Section 18.1, main area plan	“	Tertiary and top fill of 0.16m-thick firm grey-brown sandy clay-silt with frequent pebble and flint inclusions, over 97, under 2	Produced 13 sherds, 6 mixed worn LIA-early Roman-period potsherds and 7 only slightly worn Early Anglo-Saxon potsherds (c. AD 450-550), see 95 above
99	Linear cut, L24 , Section 18.2, main area plan	“	Cut of ditch (width 2.6m, depth 0.52m, gently sloping sides, concave base investigated in slot through approx. north-south aligned ditch forming eastern part of a sub-rectangular ditched enclosure (see CRNs 87 ('A' & 'B') in Area 1 and 503 in Area 2	Contains 3 fills (basal 100, secondary 101 and top fill 102). Associated potsherd suggested a mid Roman-period date of origin (c. AD. 125/200-260) with an overlying infill period occurring in the Early Anglo-Saxon period (c. AD 450-550). See below
100	Fill of linear as above, Section 18.2, main area plan 99(ditch), L24	“	Basal, 0.18m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt with occasional pebble and flint inclusions, under 101	Produced 2 sherds from same vessel dated c. AD.125/200-260
101	Fill of linear 99, L24 , Section 18.2, main area plan	“	Secondary, 0.27m-thick firm dark grey-brown sandy clay-silt, over 100, under 102	Produced 3 sherds dated c. AD. 450-550 (Early Anglo-Saxon)
102	Fill of linear	“	Tertiary and top	Produced no potsherds

	99, L24 , Section 18.2, main area plan		fill, 0.12m-thick dark brown slightly loamy clay-silt, over 101, under 2	
103	Linear cut (ditch terminus), L3 , Section 3.1, Plan 3.2	“	Southern terminus of narrow (truncated?) ditch, 1.18m wide, 0.51m deep, also recorded as 183, 223=338, 353 & 225	NNS-SSE aligned ditch, cuts 29/132 (L17), 26 (L19), 351 (L5) and 228/344 (L4)
104	Fill of linear as above, L3 , Section 3.1, Plan 3.2	“	0.51m-thick firm dark grey-brown sandy clay-silt with occasional pebble and flint inclusions, under 105	Single fill, produced no potsherds but cut by L17 (see Section 9.1).
105	Fill of linear as above, L3 , Section 3.1, Plan 3.2	“	0.23m-thick mid grey compact sandy clay-silt with occasional pebble and flint inclusions, over 104	Single fill, produced no potsherds but cut by L17 (see Section 9.1).
106	Post hole cut, Section 19.1	“	Cut away by Ditch 16 (L1), surviving part 0.22m deep, 0.3m diameter	
107	Post hole fill, Section 19.1	“	0.22m-thick mid grey-brown compact clay-silt	No potsherds were recovered
108	Cut of linear,	“	0.4m-wide, 0.38m	Boundary/drainage

	L9 , Section 3.3, Plan 3.4		deep, gently sloping sides, concave base, WSW-ENE aligned.	ditch, 2 fills, 109, 110, part of rectangular ditched enclosure, along with L4 , L5 , L11 , L13 ,
109	Fill of linear as above, L9 , Section 3.3, Plan 3.4	“	Basal fill, 0.24m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, under 110	Produced a single generic MLIA potsherd (c. 600-200BC)
110	Fill of linear as above, L9 , Section 3.3, Plan 3.4	“	Top fill, 0.14m-thick sandy clay-silt under 2, over 109	Produced a single LIA potsherd (c. AD 25-50)
111	Cut of linear, L13 , Section 3.5, Plan 3.6	“	0.7m-wide, 0.19m-deep, moderately sloping sides, concave base, NNW-SSE aligned, joins L9 and L11	Boundary/drainage ditch, 1 fill, 112, part of rectangular ditched enclosure, along with L9 and possibly L11
112	Fill of linear as above, L13 , Section 3.5, Plan 3.6	“	0.19m-thick dark grey-brown sandy clay-silt, under 2	Produced a single LIA ‘Belgic’ type potsherd (c. 25 BC-AD 25/50)
113	Cut for circular feature, probable post hole, Section 3.7, Plan 3.8	“	Partly cut away by L5 , surviving diameter 0.6m, depth 0.2m	Probable truncated post pit
114	Fill as above, Section 3.7, Plan 3.8	“	0.2m-thick compact dark grey-brown sandy clay-silt, cut by 115	No inclusions

115	Cut of linear, L5 , Section 3.7, Plan 3.8	“	0.9m-wide, 0.38m-deep steep-sided ditch with concave base, cuts 114	Drainage ditch pre-dates ditches L1 , L2 & L3 , probably part of rectangular ditched enclosure (see L13 , L9 , L4)
116	Fill of linear as above, L5 , Section 3.7, Plan 3.8	“	0.38m-thick compact dark grey sandy clay-silt, under 2, abuts 114	Produced 2 potsherds, almost certainly intrusive, with a date-range of c. AD 450-550
117=120=82	Top fill of a discontinuous rectangular gully/ditched structure [81=119], Sections 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5, 15.6, 15.9, 15. 13, Plans 15.7, 15.8, 15.10, 15.12	“	0.24-thick top fill, very compact mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt with occasional Roman tile frags, burnt flints, over 118, under 2	Produced 19 potsherds, 13 worn examples with a date-range of c. 50 BC-AD 125/50, 6 fresh examples dated to c. 450-550 (Early Anglo-Saxon), the latter probably providing the approximate date of use of this structure
118	Primary fill of discontinuous rectangular gully/ditched structure [81=119], Sections 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5, 15.6, 15.9, 15. 13, Plans 15.7, 15.8, 15.10,	“	0.13m-thick flint-laden mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, under 120	Produced no potsherds

	15.12			
119=81=121	Cut for a discontinuous rectangular gully/ditched structure [81=119], Sections 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5, 15.6, 15.9, 15.13, Plans 15.7, 15.8, 15.10, 15.12	“	An approximately east-west rectangular structure (east end open) formed by three gullies surrounding a pile of flints (CRN 14), north gully terminates in a post pit (177)	Probably the remains of a small, possibly a flint-built building, of unknown function
120	See 117	“		
121	See 119	“		
122=14	See 14	“		
123	Cut for 14=122	“	Roughly circular, approximately 0.15m-deep, 1.4m diameter	Cut or depression containing a localised group of flints
124=300	Linear cut (ditch), L11 , Section 8.1, Plan 8.2	“	NNW-SSE aligned ditch, 1.4m-wide, 0.35m deep, concave in profile	Earliest of three intercutting ditches on same alignment and same approximate line
125	Linear fill as above (ditch), L11 , Section 8.1, Plan 8.2	“	0.35m-thick compact light grey-orange silty clay-sand, cut by 130 and 126	Produced 3 potsherds, 1 with a EMIA date-range, 2 with a LIA/ER date-range (c.0-AD 50/75), the latter probably providing the main period of use of this ditch
126	Linear cut (ditch), L10 ,	“	NNW-SSE aligned ditch, 1.8m-wide,	Latest of three intercutting ditches on

	Section 8.1, Plan 8.2		0.35m deep, shallow sloping sides, flattish base	same alignment and same approximate line
127	Linear fill as above (ditch), L10 , Section 8.1, Plan 8.2	“	0.35m-thick compact light grey-brown silty clay-sand, cuts 131 in 130	Produced 7 potsherds, all with a LIA/ER date- range (c.50/25BC-AD 100/125), these probably providing the latest period of use of this ditch
128	Linear (gully) cut, L13 , not recorded in section, main area plan	“	Narrow (0.45m), shallow (0.15m) gully (probably a plough-truncated ditch), concave in profile, WSW-ENE aligned, probably continuation of 115/235/195 (L5)	Cut by 130 (L11), part of the earliest ditch system, along with L4 , L5 , L7 , L9 , L15 and probably L6
129	Linear (gully) fill, L13 , not recorded in section, main area plan	“	0.15m-thick compact mid grey-brown silty clay-sand, cut by 130 and probably by 126 and 124	Produced no potsherds
130=130	Linear cut (ditch), L11 , Section 8.1, Plan 8.2	“	NNW-SSE aligned ditch, 1.25m- wide, 0.3m deep, concave in profile	Second earliest of three intercutting ditches on same alignment and same approximate line
131=131	Linear fill as above (ditch), L11 , Section 8.1, Plan 8.2	“	0.3m-thick light grey compact silty clay, cut by 126 (L10)	Produced 3 potsherds with a date-range of c. 50/25BC-AD50, this probably providing the latest period of use of this ditch
132	Cut of	“	45-degree angle	Recorded in slot cut

	curving (sub-rectangular) linear (ditch), L17 , Section 4.1, Plan 4.4		sides, concave base, 2m-wide, 0.73m-deep, contains 3 fills (basal 161, secondary 145, third and top 10)	through ditch (L17), ditch also recorded as 24, 132, 181, 187 & 298
133	Possible cremation cut, Section 5.7, Plan 5.8	“	0.95m-wide, 0.17m circular pit with 2 fills (basal 134, secondary 135)	Charcoal-rich fill suggestive of a cremation, part of north-south-aligned 5-pit group (133, 146, 148, 150, 152)
134	Possible cremation fill as above, Section 5.7, Plan 5.8	“	Basal pit fill, 70mm thick, charcoal-rich dark grey-brown clay-silt, under 135	No cultural remains present
135	Possible cremation fill as above, Section 5.7, Plan 5.8	“	Predominantly black, charcoal-rich deposit, 0.12m, over 134	No cultural remains present
136	Fill of linear cut 87	“	Firm mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, over 88, under 85	Pottery said to be from this deposit, some from Slots B & D, produced a total of 31 sherds with a date-range of broad date-range of c. 600/500 BC to AD75-125, with all but 3 having the date-range AD 75-125, this being the probable latest period of use for this ditch
137	Linear cut, L20/L24 ,	“	Recorded in slot investigating the	Contains fills 138, under 139, under 140, cut by

	Section 19.2, main area plan		relationship of 87 (L24) and 33/71 (L20), 136=0.5m deep, 2m-wide flat-based ditch, cut by 87, so L24 post-dates L20	87
138=34	Basal fill of linear feature 137=33, L20/L24 , Section 19.3, main area plan	“	Firm dark-mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt with moderate pebble inclusions, 0.36m thick, under 139	34 produced 14 sherds with a reliable date-range of c.AD 450-550 (Early Anglo-Saxon), 138 produced 6 sherds, the latest being a Late Roman period mortarium fragment (c 240/270BC-AD 410)
139=35	Secondary fill of linear feature 33 as above, L20/L24 , Section 19.3, main area plan	“	0.32m-thick firm mid brown sandy clay-silt with frequent flint and pebble inclusions, over 34, under 36	Second fill up in Ditch slot 33=137, as 139 produced 6 potsherds dated LIA to mid Roman period (c AD25-150)
140=36	Third fill up and top fill of linear feature 33, L20/24 , Section 19.3, main area plan	“	Firm mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt with frequent flint and pebble inclusions, under 2, over 35=139, 0.36m thick, cut by 87	No pot
141	Post hole cut, Section 5.13, Plans 5.14, 4.4	“	Oval, average diameter 0.27m, depth 0.11m, in base of L17 (132)	Near similar post hole cut 143
142	Post hole fill as above,	“	0.11m-thick soft dark grey silty	No pot, Environmental

	Section 5.13, Plans 5.14, 4.4		clay, under 10	Sample 10
143	Post hole cut, Section 5.11, Plans 5.12, 4.4	“	Oval, average diameter 0.26m, depth 0.15m, in base of L17 (132)	Near similar post hole cut 143
144	Post hole fill as above, Section 5.11, Plans 5.12, 4.4	“	0.15m-thick soft dark grey silty clay, under 10	4 potsherds, LIA-earliest Roman period (c25BC- AD50/75, Environmental Sample 11
145	Fill of curved linear feature 132, L17 , Section 4.1, Plan 4.4	“	0.16m-thick firm light grey silt, under 10, over 161	No pot
146	Near-circular pit cut, Section 5.1, Plan 5.2	“	Diameter 0.64m, depth 0.1m	Charcoal-rich fill suggestive of an urnless cremation, part of north-south-aligned 5 (maybe 6)-pit group (133, 146, 148, 150, 152)
147	Fill of near- circular pit cut as above, Section 5.1, Plan 5.2	“	0.1m-thick charcoal-rich firm dark-grey sandy clay-silt with calcined bone fragments	No pot. Environmental Sample 5
148	Oval pit cut, Section 5.3, Plan 5.4	“	Average diameter 1.3m, 0.1m deep	Charcoal-rich fill suggestive of an urnless cremation, part of north-south-aligned 5 (maybe 6)-pit group (133, 146, 148, 150, 152)

149	Oval pit fill as above, Section 5.3, Plan 5.4	“	0.1m-thick charcoal-rich firm dark-grey sandy clay-silt	No pot. Environmental Sample 6
150	Oval pit cut, Section 5.5, Plan 5.6	“	Average diameter 0.65m, 80mm deep	Charcoal-rich fill suggestive of an urnless cremation, part of north-south-aligned 5 (maybe 6)-pit group (133, 146, 148, 150, 152)
151	Oval pit fill as above, Section 5.3, Plan 5.4	“	80mm-thick charcoal-rich firm dark-grey sandy clay-silt	No pot. Environmental Sample 7
152	Oval pit cut, Section 5.9, Plan 5.10	“	Average diameter 1m, 0.12m deep	Charcoal-rich fill suggestive of an urnless cremation, part of north-south-aligned 5 (maybe 6)-pit group (133, 146, 148, 150, 152)
153	Oval pit fill as above, Section 5.9, Plan 5.10	“	1m-thick charcoal-rich firm dark-grey sandy clay-silt	No pot. Environmental Sample 8
154	Linear cut, pre-dates L6 (158), Section 6.1, 6.2, Plan 6.3	“	0.53m-wide, 0.48m -deep 1.5m-long exposure in base of lobate termination of L6	Along with 156, represents one of 2 earlier ditches/gullies cut by 158 (L6), which appears to join L2 at a right-angle
155	Linear fill as above, pre-dates L6 (158), Section 6.1,	“	0.48m-thick firm mid grey, orange-mottled clay-silt, cut by 158, under 159	No pot

	6.2, Plan 6.3			
156	Linear cut, Section 6.2, Plan 6.3	“	Approximate diameter 0.15m, 0.1m deep	Along with 154, represents one of 2 earlier ditches/gullies cut by 158 (L6), which appears to join L2 at a right-angle
157	Linear fill as above, Section 6.2, Plan 6.3	“	0.1m-thick firm mid grey sandy clay-silt, under 159, cut by 158	No pot
158	Lobate terminus cut, L6 , Section 6.2, Plan 6.3.	“	Eastern end of an approximately east-west aligned ditch, cuts 157 and 155 above	Ditch joins L2 at a right angle
159	Primary fill in Ditch 158, L6 , Section 6.2, Plan 6.3.	“	0.17m-thick firm grey-brown sandy clay-silt with frequent pebble inclusions, over 157 and 155, under 9	Produced 10 potsherds, date-range LIA/'Belgic' (c25BC-AD 50)
160	Urned cremation pit cut, section & plan on back of CRN sheet	“	Oval cut, average diameter 0.55m, 0.11 deep, very gently sloping sides, flattened concave base, filled by 163 (urn), 164 (urn fill) & 162 (backfill), cuts natural	Truncated and probably a bit plough flattened.
161	Fill of linear feature 132, L17 , Section 4.1, Plan 4.4	“	0.29m-thick soft orange-grey silty sand, basal fill under 145	No pot

162	Fill of cremation pit 160 as above, section & plan on back of CRN sheet	“	80mm-thick mid grey-brown clay-silt, over 163, under 2	No pot Environmental Sample 3
163	Urn fragments in pit 160 as above.	“	40mm-thick layer of potsherds, under 162, within 164, effectively basal fill along with 165	52 same-vessel sherds supply a date-range of c 50 BC- AD 50 (LIA/'Belgic')
164	Spilled-out fill of urn 163 as above	“	40mm-thick layer of fine clay silt with burnt bone inclusions, under 162, contains fragments (163) effectively basal fill along with 165	Environmental Sample 4
165	Linear (ditch) cut, L7 , Section 6.4, Plan 6.5	“	0.86m-wide, 0.32m deep discontinuous ditch, concave base, moderately sloping sides	Surviving part of severely truncated ditch system, probably the western extension of L15 (132), if so predates L10 , L11 & L12 , may be part of ditch system L5 , L9 , L13 , L8 & L16 , with which it shares the same approximate alignment
166	Linear (ditch) fill as above, L7 , Section 6.4, Plan 6.5	“	0.32m-thick firm mid grey-brown silty clay, over natural, under 2	No pot
167	Urned cremation pit	“	Oval cut, average diameter 0.20m,	Truncated and probably

	cut, Section 6.7, Plan 6.6		0.1 deep, steep sides, flat base, filled by 163 (urn), 164 (urn fill) & 162 (bckfill), cuts 9 (L10)	a bit plough flattened.
168	Urned cremation pit fill as above, Section 6.7, Plan 6.6	“	0.09m-thick mid grey charcoal-rich sandy silt, calcined bone and pebble inclusions, under 2	Produced 47 potsherds, all from a single vessel, date-range c50/25-AD (Special Finds 1 & 7) Environmental Sample 9
169	Linear cut, L18 , Section 6.8, Plan 6.9	“	1.7m-wide, 0.44m-deep NNW-SSE aligned ditch forming a ‘T’-Junction with L16	Part of a ditch system predating L10, L11 & L12
170	Linear basal fill as above, L18 , Section 6.8, Plan 6.9	“	0.2m-thick firm grey-brown sandy clay-silt, under 171	No pot
171	Secondary fill as above, L18 , Section 6.8, Plan 6.9	“	0.24m-thick firm dark grey sandy clay-silt with occasional charcoal and pebble inclusions, over 170	Produced 3 potsherds (date-range cAD450-550, probable)
172	Linear cut, L2 , Section 7.1, Plan 7.2	“	0.48m-deep, steep-sided, concave base. NNW-SSE aligned ditch,	Parallel with L3, L1 and L10, L11 & L12
173	Linear fill as above, L2 , Section 7.1,	“	Basal fill, 0.48m-thick firm grey sandy clay-silt	No pot

	Plan 7.2		with pebble inclusions, under 174	
174	Secondary fill as above, L2 , Section 7.1, Plan 7.2	“	0.2m-thick compact grey-brown candy clay-silt, over 173	Produced a single LIA potsherd (c25BC-AD25)
175	Top fill of pit 177, L21 , Section 15.11, Plan 15.12	“	0.16m-thick, 0.7m-wide deposit of large, medium-sized and small flints, over 176	Produced a single potsherd (AD100-150)
176	Basal fill of pit cut 177, L21 , Section 15.11, Plan 15.12	“	0.34m-thick firm mid grey clay-silt, under 175	No pot
177	Pit cut at termination of linear cut 119, L21 , Section 15.11, Plan 15.12	“	0.7m-wide, 0.46m-deep pot marking the eastern termination of northern part of ditch/gully 119	Post setting
178	Basal fill of linear 130, L11 , Section 8.1, Plan 8.2	“	0.22-thick soft orange-grey silty clay, under 131	No pot
179	Cut of ditch terminus, L5 , Section 8.3, Plan 8.4	“	End of ENE-WSW aligned discontinuous ditch, 0.15m deep, 0.8m wide	Probably western continuation of ditch 128 (L13), part of an early field system comprising L4 , L9 , L13 , & L5 , and perhaps L7 , L15 and L16

180	Fill of linear terminus as above, L5 , Section 8.3, Plan 8.4	“	0.15m-thick medium hard light grey silty clay, single fill under 2	Produced a single potsherd, date-range c25BC-AD50
181	Cut of linear shown in investigatory slot at intersection of ditches 132 (L17) and 103 (L3), Section 9.1, Plan 9.2	“	181 is 2.64m wide, 0.43 deep, flattish base.	Slot shows 181 (L17) to cut Fills 186 & 184 in ditch 183 (L3), with 181 joining L2 (172) at a right angle.
182	Secondary fill of 181 as above, L17 , Section 9.1, Plan 9.2	“	0.22m-thick compact light grey-brown sandy clay-silt, over 185	Produced 12 potsherds, all with a reliable date-range of c75/50 BC-0, probably identifying this ditch as pre-Roman Late Iron Age in origin
183	Linear cut, L3 , Section 9.1, Plan 9.2	“	0.45m-deep, 2.2m-wide ditch, cut by 181 (L17)	183 (L3) runs parallel to nearby L2 but predates it, because L3 meets and ends at L2 , with which it was contemporary
184	Top fill of linear cut as above, L3 , Section 9.1, Plan 9.2	“	0.15m-thick hard light grey-brown silty clay, over 186	No pot
185	Primary fill of linear cut 181, L17 , Section 9.1, Plan 9.2	“	0.21m-thick medium compact grey sandy clay-silt, under 182	No pot

186	Primary fill of linear 183, L3 , Section 9.1, Plan 9.2	“	0.43m-thick moderately compact light grey silty sand, under 184, cut by 181	No pot
187	Cut of rectilinear enclosure ditch, L17 , Section 10.1, Plan 10.2	“	0.52m-deep, 2.15m-wide, flattish base	Although section drawing shows this ditch to be cut by 190 (L2), this cannot be as that are necessarily contemporary.
188	Secondary fill of linear as above, L17 , Section 10.1, Plan 10.2	“	0.28m-thick hard grey silty clay, over 189	No pot
189	Primary fill in linear as above, L17 , Section 10.1, Plan 10.2	“	0.52m-thick compact dark grey sandy clay-silt, under 188	No pot
190	Cut of ditch, L2 , Section 10.1, Plan 10.2	“	0.5m-deep, 3.30m-wide, flattish base	Although section drawing shows this ditch to cut 187 (L2), this cannot be as that are necessarily contemporary.
191	Secondary fill of linear as above, L2 , Section 10.1, Plan 10.2	“	0.3m-thick hard grey silty clay, over 192	No pot
192	Secondary fill of linear as above, L2 , Section 10.1,	“	0.2m-thick hard grey sandy clay-silt, under 191	Produced 2 potsherd, one Early-Mid Iron Age, one LIA/'Belgic' (c50BC-AD50)

	Plan 10.2			
193	Cut of linear (ditch), L2 , Section 11.10, Plan 11.11	“	1m-wide, 0.28m deep, flat-bottomed gently sloping sides, cuts 196 in 195 (L5)	Same as 172, 215, 190 & 201 (all= L2)
194	Single fill of linear as above, L2 , Section 11.10, Plan 11.11	“	0.28m-thick firm grey-brown sandy clay-silt	Produced a single potsherd, date-range c25BC-AD50
195	Cut of linear (ditch), L5 , Section 11.10, Plan 11.11	“	0.96m-wide, 0.3m deep, gradually concave base and gently sloping sides, predates L2	Approx. east-west aligned ditch terminates in are, probably because of truncation, almost certainly the western continuation of ditch 128/111 (L13). If so, part of rectangular ditched enclosure, along with L4 and L9
196	Single fill of linear cut as above, L5 , Section 11.10, Plan 11.11		0.3m-thick form grey sandy clay-silt, cut by 193	No pot
197	Urned cremation pit cut, Section 11.3, Plan 11.1	“	Oval cut, average diameter 0.43m, 0.09 deep, very gently sloping sides, flat base, filled by 199 (collapsed urn) & 198 (contents of urn)	Truncated and probably a bit plough flattened. Contents lifted as a whole.

198	Cremation deposit as above, Section 11.3, Plan 11.1	“	90mm-thick layer of firm dark grey charcoal-flecked sandy clay-silt with moderate contents of calcined bone fragments	Environmental Sample 12
199	See above	“	Spilled-out contents of the shattered urn.	Produced 63 sherds from a single LIA/‘Belgic’ vessel (c25BC-AD50), this being recorded as 199. Environmental Sample 13
200	Cut of circular pit, Section 10.3, Plan 10.4	“	Average diameter 1.05, depth 0.13m, cuts 203 (fill of ditch 202/ L3)	Could be a badly-aligned part of the cremation pit group 133, 148, 146, 150 & 152
201	Fill of pit as above, Section 10.3, Plan 10.4	“	0.13m-thick soft black, orange and dark grey mottled silty clay sand with high charcoal content	No pot, so probably the remains of an unurned cremation Environmental Sample 15
202	Linear cut (ditch), L3 , Section 10.3, Plan 10.4	“	0.2m-deep, 1.95m-wide, flat-bottomed, moderately sloping sides	NNW-SSE aligned ditch, also recorded as 103, 353, 225, etc (L3)
203	Linear fill (of ditch) as above, L3 , Section 10.3, Plan 10.4	“	0.2m-thick compact light grey-brown silty sand with occasional angular flint inclusions	No pot

204	Circular cremation pit, section on back of CRN sheet	“	0.16m deep, 0.7m diameter, concave	Urned cremation pit (see below) near the terminal (346) of discontinuous ditch L7
205	Circular cremation pit fill as above, section on back of CRN sheet	“	0.7m-thick firm mid brown sandy clay-silt	Produced 20 potsherds from 4 separate vessels, date-range 50BC-AD50/75 (probable grave goods) Environmental Sample 14
206	Circular cremation pit cut, section & plan not recorded, no CRN sheet, only shown on main area plan	“	Unknown dimensions	Possibly a cremation pit, more probably natural, part of a group (206, 167, 208, 210, 212 & 64)
207	Presumably circular cremation pit fill, section & plan not recorded	“	As above	As above
208	Circular cremation pit cut, section & plan not recorded, no CRN sheet, only shown on main area plan	“	Unknown dimensions	Possibly a cremation pit, more probably natural, part of group (206, 167, 208, 210, 212 & 64)
209	Presumably	“	As above	As above

	circular cremation pit fill, section & plan not recorded			
210	Circular cremation pit cut, section & plan not recorded, no CRN sheet, only shown on main area plan	“	Unknown dimensions	Possibly a cremation pit, more probably natural, part of group (206, 167, 208, 210, 212 & 64)
211	Presumably circular cremation pit fill, section & plan not recorded	“	As above	As above
212	Circular cremation pit cut, section & plan not recorded, no CRN sheet, only shown on main area plan	“	Unknown dimensions	Possibly a cremation pit, more probably natural, part of group (206, 167, 208, 210, 212 & 64)
213	Presumably circular cremation pit fill, section & plan not recorded	“	As above	As above
214	Primary fill of linear (72), Section 16.1,	“	0.22m-thick very compact mid grey-brown clay-	Produced 4 potsherds, overall date-range suggests a EMIA date

	16.2, Plan 6.3		silt with very occasional flint inclusions, under 71	(c500-300BC)
215	Cut of linear feature, L2 , Section 12.1, Plan 12.2	“	0.62m-deep, 2.15m-wide, concave in profile	In this slot, right next to but not have a clear stratigraphic relationship with 218 (L6), with which it is almost certainly contemporary
216	Secondary fill of linear feature as above, L2 , Section 12.1, Plan 12.2	“	0.17m-thick hard grey silty clay, over 217	No pot
217	Primary fill of linear feature as above, L2 , Section 12.1, Plan 12.2	“	0.45m-thick firm mid grey-brown mottled sandy clay-silt, under 216	Produced 3 potsherds, date-range LIA/‘Belgic’ (0-AD 50), with intrusive Early Roman period
218	Cut of linear feature, L6 , Section 12.1, Plan 12.2	“	0.37m-deep, 1.2m-wide, concave in profile	In this slot, this cut does not have a certain stratigraphic relationship with 215, with which it may or may not be contemporary (depends on whether L6 joins on to L2 , or is cut by both L3 and L2 . If the latter, (more probable), 218 is part of the earlier field system (L5 , L13 , L4 , L9 , etc.)
219	Secondary fill of linear	“	0.2m-thick hard grey silty clay,	No pot

	feature as above, L6 , Section 12.1, Plan 12.2		over 220	
220	Primary fill of linear feature as above, L6 , Section 12.1, Plan 12.2	“	0.17m-thick soft grey-orange mottled sandy clay-silt, under 219	No pot
221=218=336	Cut of linear feature, L6 , Section on CRN sheet, main area plan	“	0.19m-deep, 1.2m-wide, concave in profile	See discussion in 218 above
222	Single fill of linear as above, L6 , Section on CRN sheet, main area plan	“	0.19m-thick compact mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, shown to be cut 223	No pot
223	Cut of linear feature, L3 , Section on CRN sheet, main area plan	“	0.31m-deep, 1.7m-wide, flat-bottomed in profile, cuts 222	See discussion in 218 above
224	Single fill of linear as above, L3 , Section on CRN sheet, main area plan	“	0.31m-thick compact light grey-brown sandy clay-silt, shown to be cut 223	No pot
225	Cut of linear, L3 , Section	“	0.63m-deep, 1.41m-wide,	NNW-SSE aligned ditch, parallel with L2 and L10 ,

	13.1, Plan 13.2		flattened concave in profile, flat bottom, cuts 229 in 228 (L4)	L11, L12
226	Primary fill of linear feature as above, L3 , Section 13.1, Plan 13.2	“	0.33m-thick soft grey-orange mottled sandy clay-silt, under 227	No pot
227	Secondary fill of linear feature as above, L3 , Section 13.1, Plan 13.2	“	0.3m-thick firm grey-orange mottled sandy clay-silt, under over 226	Produced 1 potsherd, date-range Early Roman period (cAD75-125)
228=344	Cut of linear, L4 , Section 13.1, Plan 13.2	“	1.2m-wide, 0.25m-wide, flattened concave in profile, flat bottom, cut by 225 (L3)	ENE-WSW aligned ditch, western extension of L9 , therefore part of earlier field system (L5, L13, L4, L9 and probably L15 & L7)
229	Fill of linear as above, L4 , Section 13.1, Plan 13.2	“	0.25m-thick grey-brown sandy clay-silt, cut by 225	Produced 1 generic MLA (C600-50BC) potsherd, date-range Early Roman period (cAD75-125)
230=326=294=108	Cut of western linear terminus, L9 , Section 13.3, Plan 13.4	“	0.77m-wide, 0.31m-wide, concave in profile, flattish bottom	ENE-WSW aligned ditch, eastern extension of L4 , therefore part of earlier field system (L5, L13, L4, L9 and probably L15 & L7)
231	Fill of western linear terminus, L9 , Section 13.3, Plan 13.4	“	0.31m-thick soft light grey silty clay-sand	No pot Environmental Sample 16

232=91=16	Linear cut, L1 , Section 1.8, Plan 1.9	“	Steep-sided, concave-based, 0.81m deep, 1.87m wide ditch, contains 3 fills: 92 (basal), 93 (secondary) and 90 (tertiary and top). Equates to CRNs 232, 348, 16 and 106	Slot through approx. north-south aligned ditch extending across all of Area 1. Colluvial ditch fill, this fill in this slot produced no potsherds, as did the other 3 slots, so undatable and indicative of little or no settlement activity in the area
233=92	Primary fill of linear 232=91, L1 , Section 1.8, Plan 1.9	“	0.45m-thick basal fill (firm light grey clay-silt), with frequent pebble and flint fragment inclusions, under 93=234	No potsherds, Colluvial fill
234=93	Secondary fill of linear 232=91, L1 , Section 1.8, Plan 1.9	“	0.5m-thick secondary fill (firm dark grey clay-silt) with frequent pebble and flint fragment inclusions, under 94, over 92	No potsherds. Colluvial fill
235=115=195=179	Cut of linear, L5 , Section 3.7, Plan 3.8	“	0.9m-wide, 0.38m-deep steep-sided ditch with concave base, cuts 114	Drainage ditch pre-dates ditches L1 , L2 & L3 , probably part of rectangular ditched enclosure (see L13 , L9 , L4)
236=116	Single fill of linear as above, L5 , Section 3.7, Plan 3.8	“	0.38m-thick compact dark grey sandy clay-silt, under 2, abuts 114	Produced 2 potsherds (in 116), almost certainly intrusive, with a date-range of c. AD 450-550

237	Cut of circular pit, Section on CRN sheet, main area plan	“	0.2m-deep, 1.2m-flattened concave in profile	Isolated pit some 2.5m west of L1
238	Fill as above, no other details provided	“	Presumably 0.2m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt	Produced 21 potsherds, date-range LIA/’Belgic’ (c25BC-AD25)
239-288	Voided sheets	“		
289=331	See 331	“		
290=332	See 332	“		
291=333	See 333	“		
292=342	See 342	“		
293=343	See 343	“		
294=108	Cut of linear, L9 , section on back of CRN sheet, main area plan	“	0.4m-wide, 0.38m deep, gently sloping sides, concave base, WSW-ENE aligned.	Boundary/drainage ditch, 2 fills, 109=295, 110, part of rectangular ditched enclosure, along with L4, L5, L11, L13 ,
295=109	Fill of linear, L9 , section on back of CRN sheet, main area plan	“	0.38m-thick mid grey-brown compact sandy clay-silt, cut by 296	As 109 produced a single generic MLIA potsherd (c. 600-200BC)
296=126=303=95	Cut of linear, L10 , section on back of CRN sheet, main area plan	“	2.15m-wide, 0.47m-deep, flattish base, moderately sloping sides, cuts 295 in 294	Latest of three intercutting ditches on the same NNW-SSE alignment and same approximate line. The ceramic evidence

				overall from this ditch's fills suggest a LIA/Early Roman-period date of origin (c. AD25-100), with an overlying infill period occurring in the Early Anglo-Saxon period (c. AD 450-550). See 297 below
297=127=304=	Fill of linear as above, L10 , section on back of CRN sheet, main area plan	“	0.47m-thick firm mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt	As 127 produced 7 potsherds, all with a LIA/ER date-range (c.50/25BC-AD 100/125), as 304 produced 1 potsherd (c25BC-AD50) these probably providing the latest period of use of this ditch
298	Fill of lobate ditch terminus 299, L16 (Phase 3), Section 16.6, main area plan	“	0.29m-thick compact grey-brown sandy clay-silt	Produced a single potsherd (c25BC-AD50)
299	Cut of lobate ditch terminus 299, L16 (Phase 3), Section 16.6, main area plan	“	0.29m-thick, 1.3m-wide lobate terminal, cuts 330 in 329 and much of earlier lobate terminus cuts 307 & 329 (L16 Phases 1 & 2)	Same as 329 and 314, possibly part of an earlier truncated ditched-field system (L15, L7, L14, L11, L9, L4, L5)
300=124	Linear cut (ditch), L11 , Section 17.1 as 300, Section 8.1,	“	NNW-SSE aligned ditch, 1.4m-wide, 0.35m deep, concave in profile, as 300 cuts 309	Earliest of three intercutting ditches on same NNW-SSE alignment and same approximate line

	Plan 8.2 as 124			
301=125	Linear fill (ditch) as above, L11 , Section 17.1 as 300, Section 8.1, Plan 8.2 as 125	“	Basal fill, as 301 0.18m-thick compact light grey-orange silty clay-sand, cut by 130 and 126, under 302	As 301 & 125 produced a total of 4 potsherds, 1 with a EMIA date-range, 3 with a LIA/ER date-range (c.0-AD 50/75), the latter probably providing the main period of use of this ditch
302	Secondary linear fill (ditch) as above, L11 , Section 17.1 as 300, Section 8.1, Plan 8.2 as 125	“	0.4m-thick grey-brown compact sandy clay-silt, over 301	No pot
303=95=126=312=43	Linear cut (ditch), L10 , Section 17.1 as 300, Section 8.1, Plan 8.2 as 124	“	As 303, 2.7m-wide, 0.42m deep, cuts 309 in 308 (L12) and, as 43, L11	Latest of three NNW-SSE aligned ditches on the same approximate line
304=127=96=313=44	Basal fill of cut as above, L10 , Section 17.1 as 300, Section 8.1, Plan 8.2 as 124	“	As 304, 0.2m-thick grey sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions, under 305	As 304 produced a single potsherd (c25BC-0). As 127, produced 20 potsherds with a date-range of c. AD 75-c. 150 (these from the surface of 127, 18 from the same vessel (127 produced 7 potsherds with the same date-range). However, the

				additional presence of 7 only slightly-worn Early Anglo-Saxon potsherds (c. AD 450-550), judged to 'represent an undisturbed contemporary/sweeping deposit' of that date-range, points to significant Early Anglo-Saxon settlement activity in the near vicinity
305	Secondary fill of cut as above, L10 , Section 17.1 as 300, Section 8.1, Plan 8.2 as 124	"	0.34m-thick compact mid grey sandy clay-silt with brown mottles, occasional gravel contents	No pot
306	Post hole cut, Section 16.7, main area plan	"	0.25m-deep, 0.25m-diameter, exposed partly under and partly cut by 329	
307	Post hole fill, Section 16.7, main area plan	"	0.25m-thick mid grey sandy clay-silt	No pot
308	Linear feature cut, L12 , Section 17.1, main area plan	"	0.24m-deep, 0.65m-wide, only basal part of cut survives	
309	Linear feature fill, L12 , Section		0.24m-thick compact grey-brown mottled	No pot

	17.1, main area plan		clay silt, cut away by 303 (L10) and 300 (L11)	
310=169	Southern terminal cut of L20 , Section 17.2, main area plan	“	0.64m-wide, 0.12m-deep, joins L16 to the north at a right angle	Part of the earlier field system, as L16 cut by L12, L11 & L10
311=170	Southern terminal fill of L20 , Section 17.2, main area plan	“	0.12m-thick mid brown sandy clay-silt, as basal fill same as 170	No pot but secondary fill (171) over 170 to the north produced 3 potsherds with a date-range of c AD 450-550
312	Linear cut, L10 , Section 17.3	“	2.14m-wide, 0.31m deep, flat base, gradually sloping sides, cuts 315 (L16)	NNW-SSE aligned ditch, parallel with L2 and on same approximate line and alignment as L11 & L12
313	Linear fill as above, L10 , Section 17.3	“	0.31m-thick grey-brown sandy clay-silt with occasional gravel contents	Produced 5 potsherds with a date-range of c AD 50-75
314	Linear cut, L16 , Section 17.3	“	0.24m-deep, 0.9m-wide (but cut away by 312 (L10))	WNW-SES aligned ditch, roughly parallel with L7 , probably part of the same field system as L7, L15, L16 and L18
315	Linear fill, L16 , Section 17.3	“	0.24m-thick mid grey-brown mottled clay-silt, cut by 312	Produced 2 potsherds, date-range c 25 BC-AD 50
316	Linear terminus cut, L7 , Section	“	0.76m-wide, 0.1m-wide, eastern terminus	Probably part of the same field system as L7 ,

	16.5, main area plan		of approximately east-west aligned discontinuous ditch (probably severely truncated)	L15, L16, and L18
317	Linear terminus fill, L7 , Section 16.5, main area plan	“	0.1m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay silt	No pot
318	Linear cut, L15 , Section 16.5, main area plan	“	1.2m-wide, 0.28m-deep, ENE-WSW aligned ditch, joins but is cut by 320 (L11)	Probably eastern extension of 316/165/346 (L7) the intervening part removed by plough truncation
319	Linear fill as above, L15 , Section 16.5, main area plan	“	0.28m-thick mid grey-brown mottled-clay silt, cut by 320	No pot
320	Linear cut, L11 , Section 16.5, main area plan	“	2.8m-wide, 0.48m-deep, cuts 319	NNW-SSE aligned ditch, parallel with L2 and on same approximate line and alignment as L10 & L12
321=336	Linear fill, L11 , Section 16.5, main area plan	“	0.8m-thick dark grey sandy clay-silt	No pot
322=334	Linear cut, L15 , no section, main area plan only	“	No dimensions recorded in this slot, ditch 2.5m wide	Probably eastern extension of 316/165/346 (L7) the intervening part removed by plough truncation

323=335	Basal fill of linear above, L15 , no section, main area plan only	“	No description recorded, presumably mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, under 324, ditch 2.5m wide	No pot
324=336	Secondary fill of feature as above, L15 , no section, main area plan only	“	No description recorded, presumably mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, over 323, ditch 2.5m wide	No pot
325	Cut of feature as above, only recorded in context register and on the main area plan	“	No further information available	Possible pit cut by L15
326	Fill of feature as above, only recorded in context register and on the main area plan	“	No further information available	
327=169	Linear cut, L18 , Section 6.8, Plan 6.9	“	1.7m-wide, 0.44m-deep NNW-SSE aligned ditch forming a 'T'-Junction with L16	Part of a ditch system predating L10, L11 & L12
328=170	Linear basal fill as above, L18 , Section	“	0.2m-thick firm grey-brown sandy clay-silt, under	No pot

	6.8, Plan 6.9		171	
329	Linear terminus cut, L16 , Section 16.6, main area plan	“	0.2m deep, 0.54m-wide	ENE-SWS aligned ditch, part of same early ditch system as Probably part of the same field system as L7, L15 and L18
330	Linear terminus fill as above L16 , Section 16.6, main area plan	“	0.2m-thick firm dark grey sandy clay-silt	No pot
331	Cut for large oval pit, intersection of L11 and L9 , Section 17.4, 17.5, main area plan	“	Average diameter 5.4m, depth 0.94m	Probable water hole designed to collect water from Ditch L11
332	4 th fill up in large pit as above, Section 17.4, 17.5, main area plan	“	0.12m-thick dark grey-brown sandy clay-silt, over 333, under 324	No pot
333	3 rd fill up in large pit as above, Section 17.4, 17.5, main area plan	“	0.29m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, over 334, under 332	No pot
334	2 nd fill up in large pit as above, Section 17.4, 17.5, main area plan	“	0.26m-thick mid-light grey-brown sandy clay-silt, over 335, under 333	No pot

335	1st fill up in large pit as above, Section 17.4, 17.5, main area plan	“	0.12m-thick mid-grey-brown sandy clay-silt with very frequent flint and pebble contents, over natural, under 334	No pot
336=221	See 221	“		
337=222	See 222	“		
338=223	See 223	“		
339=224	See 224	“		
340=130	Linear cut, L11 , Section 17.4, 17.4, main area plan	“	0.37m-deep, 3.27m-wide, flat base, gently sloping sides, cuts 343 in 342 (L9).	Pit 331 appear to be a deepened part of L11
341=131	Linear fill as above, L11 , Section 17.4, 17.5, main area plan	“	0.37m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt	No pot
342	Linear cut, L9 , Section 17.4, 17.5, main area plan	“	0.19m-deep, 2.12-wide (but cut away by 340, L11)	Same ditch as 108 and 361, part of early ditch system represented by L9, L13, L9 and L4 , also possibly L15, L7, L16 & L18
343	Linear fill, L9 , Section 17.4, 17.5, main area plan	“	0.19m-thick mid grey-brown mottled sandy clay-silt, cut by 340	No pot
344=228	Cut of linear lobate terminus, L4 , as 228 Section 13.1,	“	0.5m-wide, 0.20-wide, flattened concave in profile, flat bottom, cut to the west by by	Terminal of ENE-WSW aligned (much-truncated ?) ditch, western extension of L9 , therefore part of earlier

	Plan 13.2		225 (L3)	field system (L5, L13, L4, L9 and probably L15 & L7)
345=229	Fill of linear as above, L4, as 229, Section 13.1, Plan 13.2	“	0.25m-thick grey-brown sandy clay-silt, cut by 225 to the west	229 produced 1 generic MLA (c600-50BC) potsherd
346=316=165	Cut of linear lobate terminal, L7, section on back of CRN sheet	“	0.36m-wide, 0.1m-deep, concave in profile	No pot
347=166=317	Fill of linear lobate terminal as above, L7, section on back of CRN sheet	“	0.1m-thick mid-light grey-brown sandy clay-silt with frequent pebble inclusions	No pot
348=91	Linear cut, L1, Section 16.9, as 91 Section 1.8, as 348 on back of CRN sheet Plan 1.9	“	Steep-sided, concave-based, 0.81m deep, 1.87m wide ditch, contains 3 fills: 349=92 (basal), 350=93 (secondary) and 90 (tertiary and top). Equates to CRNs 232, 348, 16 and 106	Slot through approx. north-south aligned ditch extending across all of Area 1. Colluvial ditch fill, this fill in this slot produced a single potsherd, date-range c 25 BC-AD50. No other potsherds were recovered, so the paucity of ceramic evidence is indicative of little settlement activity in the area
349=92	See 92, fill of linear (ditch), L1, Section	“	70mm-thick mid grey brown clay-silt, as on back of	Produced a single potsherd, date-range c

	16.9, as 91 Section 1.8, as 348 on back of CRN sheet Plan 1.9		CRN sheet, under 350	25 BC-AD50.
350=93	See 93, Linear cut, L1 , Section 16.9, as 91 Section 1.8, as 348 on back of CRN sheet, Plan 1.9	“	0.12m-thick light grey-brown, as on back of CRN sheet, over 349	Here under probable palaeosol 6
351=195	Linear cut, L5 , section on back of CRN sheet, main area plan	“	Here cut away by 353 (L3), 0.12m deep, surviving width 0.6m, flattened concave profile	Same as 179, 195, 235 & 115 (L5)
352=196	Linear fill as above, L5 , section on back of CRN sheet, main area plan	“	0.12m-thick mid grey-brown compact sandy clay-silt, cut by 353	No pot
353=202	Linear cut, L3 , section on back of CRN sheet, main area plan	“	0.12m-deep, 1.1m-wide, flattened concave in profile, flat bottom, cuts 352 in 351 (L5)	NNW-SSE aligned ditch, parallel with L2 and L10 , L11 , L12
354	Linear fill as above, L3 , section on back of CRN sheet, main	“	0.12m-thick dark grey-brown compact clay-silt	No pot Environmental Sample 18

	area plan			
355-362	Void	“		
363	Cut of discontinuous linear feature, only shown on main area plan	“	Shares no alignment with any other feature on the site	Probable a severely truncated prehistoric feature, most likely a ditch
364	Fill of the above	“	Cut by 365 (L9)	No pot
365-368	Void	“		
370	Linear fill, L24, Section 20.1, Plan 20.2	Area 2	0.4m-thick firm mid grey-brown clay-silt	Produced two small, generic Late Prehistoric potsherds (c. 600 – c. AD 50), same as 372
371	Linear cut as above, L24, Section 20.1, Plan 20.2	“	2.8m-wide, 0.4m-deep, cuts natural	Same as 373
372	Linear fill, L24, Section 20.3, Plan 20.4	“	0.4m-thick firm mid grey-brown clay-silt	Produced 12 sherds, latest c. AD 175/200-250 AD
373	Linear cut as above, L24, Section 20.3, Plan 20.4	“	2m-wide, 0.35m-deep, cuts natural	Same as 371
374	Pit fill, Section 20.7 Plan 20.6, not on main area plan	“	0.35m-thick firm mid brown clay-silt	Produced two small, generic Late Prehistoric potsherds (c. 600 – c. AD 50)
375	Pit cut as above,	“	1.15m-long, 0.96m-wide,	Isolated pit according to the main area plan, part

	Section 20.5, Plan 20.6		0.35m-deep	of a ditch according to the CRSs
376	Pit fill, Section 20.7 Plan 20.8, not on main area plan	“	0.3m-thick firm mid brown clay- silt, very frequent flints	Not shown on main area plan, but same as 374
377	Pit linear cut as above, Section 20.7 Plan 20.8, not on main area plan	“	0.3m-thick, 1.4m- long, cuts natural	Produced 13 sherds, latest date-range c. AD 100/125- 150 emphasis. Not shown on main area plan but same as 375
378	Linear cut, L32 , Section 21.1, main area plan	“	0.3m-thick firm mid brown clay- silt, very frequent flints	Intersects with ditch 380/395 (L41) as ‘T’ junction, with which it is contemporary
379	Linear fill as above, L32 , Section 21.1, main area plan	“	0.3m-deep firm grey-brown sandy clay-silt	Produced 1 sherd, date- range c. AD 75/100-125
380	Linear cut, L41 , Section 21.1, main area plan	“	0.41m-deep, 1.15m-wide, cuts natural	Intersects with ditch 378/379 (L32) as ‘T’ junction, with which it is contemporary
381	Linear fill as above, L41 , Section 21.1, main area plan	“	0.41m-thick 1.15m-wide firm grey-brown sandy clay-silt, moderate pebbles	Produced no pottery
382=384	Linear fill of 383, L77 , Section 20.9, Plan 20.10	“	0.6m-thick firm mid-dark grey clay-silt, frequent flint inclusions, under 2, in 383	Produced 10 potsherds, date-range c. AD 375- 425 AD (very late Roman-period, very early Anglo-Saxon)

383	Linear cut as above, L77 , Section 20.9, Plan 20.10	“	0.6m-deep, 0.5m wide	Linear cut into L77 's intersection with L32
384=382	Linear fill of 385, L77 , Section 20.9, Plan 20.10	“	0.6m-thick firm mid-dark grey clay-silt, frequent flint inclusions, under 2, in 383	See 382 above
			0.6m-deep, 0.5m wide	
385	Linear cut for 384, L32/L41 intersection, Section 20.9, Plan 20.10	“	0.75m-wide, 0.6m-deep, cuts natural	Cut of this linear intersection mostly samples L32
386	Linear fill of 387, Section 21.2, Plan 21.3	“	0.23m-thick firm mid grey sandy clay-silt, occasional flints	Produced 70 potsherds including 62 Mid-Late Iron Age examples (c. 150-125/100 BC), 5 from the same vessel, these providing a secure date for this feature
387	Linear cut as above, Section 21.2, Plan 21.3	“	0.23m-deep, 0.84m-wide ditch	Strange, Italy-shaped feature in plan, cut by L22
388	Linear fill of 389, L33 , Section 21.4, Plan 21.5	“	0.2m-thick firm mid grey-brown clay-silt with very frequent flints and pebbles	Produced 102 potsherds of Early-Mid flint-tempered ware (c. 500-400/350 BC), 5 from the same vessels, this providing a secure date for this NNW-SSE aligned ditch, cut by 392/466 (L32), probably identifying it as the precursor ditch for the LIA ditch sequence (L25 , L10 , L11 and L12), with which it shares the same line

389	Linear cut as above, L33 , Section 21.4, Plan 21.5, 36.1, 36.3	“	0.2m, 0.55m-wide ditch	See above
390	Top fill of linear 392, L32 , Section 21.6, 36. 1, 36.3, Plan 21.7	“	0.37m-thick firm mid grey sandy clay-silt, occasional flints, over 391	No pot
391	Primary fill of 392, L32 , Section 21.6, 36. 1, 36.3, Plan 21.7	“	0.2m-thick firm mid-dark brown-grey dandy clay-silt	Produced 20 flint-tempered Early-Mid Iron Age potsherds (c. 500-400/350 BC). This ditch (L32) shares the same line and alignment as L33 , which it cuts and runs parallel to, some 2.5m to the northeast. Like earlier ditch L33 , this ditch is an early example of the ditch sequence (L33 , L32 , L34 , L25 , L10 , L11 and L12), with which it shares the same approximate line. This proves Mid-Late to Iron Age continuity
392	Cut for linear as above, L32 , Section 21.6, 36. 1, 36.3, Plan 21.7	“	0.57m-deep, 1.5m-wide ditch	See above
393	Linear cut, L49 , Section 21.8, main area plan	“	0.2m-deep, 0.96m-wide	Discontinuous ditch, cuts L48 , cut by Ditch 395 (L41), same as L46 or L45
394	Fill of linear as above, Section 21.8, main area	“	0.2m-thick firm mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt with occasional	Produced 3 potsherds, 2 with a generic date-range of c.600-50 BC, 1 dated (c.75-100/125 AD. Too few to be indicative

	plan		flint inclusions	
395	Linear cut, L41 , Section 21.8, main area plan	“	0.15m-wide, 0.5m deep, flat-bottomed, cuts 409 in 407	North-east/south-west aligned ditch shown to be cut by L24 . Cuts L48 & L49 , probably also cut by L31
396	Linear fill as above, L41 , Section 21.8, main area plan	“	0.5m-thick firm dark grey-brown sandy clay-silt, occasional pebbles, over 410	Produced 7 potsherds, 5 being from Early-Mid Iron Age flint-tempered ware (c.600/500-350 BC) and 2 from wares dated c. 0 – c. AD 150, the latter probably intrusive
397	Pit fill, Section 21.9, Plan 21.10	“	0.19m-thick firm mid-dark brown sandy clay-silt	Produced 6 Early-Mid flint-tempered potsherds (c.600-/400-350 BC), 2 from the same vessel
398	Oval pit cut as above, Section 21.9, Plan 21.10	“	0.19m deep, 3.6m-long, 1.75m-wide pit	Isolated pit in a rectangular space between Ditches L41 , L48 & L49 , dated as above
399	Linear cut, L48 , Section 22.1, main area plan	“	0.55m-wide, 0.2m-deep ditch	Cut by L49 , parallel and 2m north-east of L31
400	Linear fill as above, L48 , Section 22.1, main area plan	“	0.2m-thick firm grey-brown sandy clay-silt	Produced 3 potsherds, 2 generic Mid-Late Iron Age, date-range c.600/200-50 BC), I LIA/’Belgic’ (c.50 BC –AD. All worn and too few to be indicative
401	Pit fill, Section 21.11, Plan 21.12	“	0.15m-thick firm mid grey-brown clay-silt with frequent flint inclusions	No pot

402	Pit cut as above, Section 21.11, Plan 21.12	“	0.15m-deep, 1.05m-long, 0.76m-wide oval cut	Just north of L49 , south of L48
403	Linear terminus fill, L26 , Section 22.2, Plan 22.3	“	0.18m-thick firm mid grey-brown clay-silt	No pot
404	Linear terminus cut as above, L26 , Section 22.2, Plan 22.3	“	0.18m-deep, 0.45m-wide, concave in profile	South-west termination of ditch 495/556 (L26)
405	Pit cut, Section 22.4, Plan 23.2	“	0.47m-deep, 0.9m-wide, 1m-long near circular pit, cut by 407 (L31)	
406	Pit fill, Section 22.4, Plan 23.2	“	0.47m-thick very firm mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt	Produced 5 potsherds from the same Mid Iron Age vessel (c. 200/150-50 BC)
407	Linear cut, L31 , Section 22.4, Plan 23.2	“	0.81m-deep, 1.1m-wide ditch, cuts 405/406	Large north-west/south-east aligned ditch, joins L22 to make a right-angle turn, part of a large roughly rectangular ditched (animal?) enclosure made up of L31 , L32 , L24 and L22
408	Linear basal fill as above, L31 , Section	“	0.18m-thick firm mid grey sandy clay-silt,	No pot

	22.4, Plan 23.2		moderate amount of flints, under 409	
409	Linear top fill as above, L31 , Section 22.4, Plan 23.2	“	0.65m-thick firm mid brown-grey sandy clay-silt, moderate amount of flints, over 408	Produced 13 LIA/Early Roman-period potsherds, with the majority (9) dated c.25 BC- AD 25/50, 4 c. AD 75/100-125. LIA ditch that fills up in the Early Roman period
410	Linear basal fill of 395, L41 , Section on back of CRS, main area plan	“	0.31-thick hard grey sandy clay-silt with occasional pebble inclusions	No pot but overlying 396 produced 7 potsherds, 5 being from Early-Mid Iron Age flint-tempered ware (c.600/500-350 BC) and 2 from wares dated c. c – AD 150, the latter probably intrusive
411	Linear fill of 412, L42 , Section 23.3, Plan 23.4	“	0.2m-thick moderately firm mid-dark brown clay-silt with frequent flint inclusions	No pot
412	Linear cut as above 412, L42 , Section 23.3, Plan 23.4	“	0.2m-deep, 0.45m-wide concave in profile	Narrow ditch, cut by L22 , joins 414 (L41) at a right angle to form a ‘T’ junction, predates large (animal?) enclosure L31 , L25 , L22 and L24
413	Linear fill of 414, L41 , Section 23.3, Plan 23.4	“	0.5m-thick moderately firm mid-dark brown clay-silt with very frequent flint inclusions	Produced 6 potsherds, date-range c. AD 100/150-175
414	Linear cut as above, L41 , Section 23.3,	“	0.5m-deep, 0.6m-wide, concave in	Same as 380/395 (see above) L41 forms T’ junction with L32 ,

	Plan 23.4		profile	indicating that it forms part of a ditched enclosure eventually replaced by enclosure L31, L25, L22 and L24
415	Ring-ditch cut, R1 , Section 23.5, 23.6, Plan 23.7	“	0.1m-deep, 0.24m-wide ditch describing a horseshoe-shape in plan (ring-ditch average 7m.	Lies 12m north-west of ring ditch R2
416	Ring-ditch fill as above, R1 , Section 23.5, 23.6, Plan 23.7	“	0.1m-thick firm dark grey sandy clay-silt with frequent flint and pebble inclusions	Produced 7 potsherds, 4 (2 from same vessel) Early-Mid Iron Age (c. 600/500-350 BC emphasis, 1 Mid-Late Iron Age (c. 200/150-50 BC), 2 Late Iron Age/'Belgic' (c.50/25 BC-AD 50). Dates this feature as of probable Mid-Late Iron Age, feature almost certainly a roundhouse eaves gully
417	Shallow pit cut, Section 24.1, Plan 24.2	“	Extends south-west from Ditch 419 (L32), which cuts it, sub-rectangular in plan, gently sloping sides, irregular base, 1.4m wide, 50mm deep	Early waste pit cut.
418	Shallow pit fill, Section 24.1, Plan 24.2	“	50mm-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, cut by 419	Produced 43 potsherds, all but 2 with a date-range of c. 600/500-350 BC, the others intrusive. An Early-Mid Iron Age rubbish pit
419	Linear cut, L32 , Section	“	1.6m-wide, 0.3m-deep slightly	Part of ditch system pre-dating large (animal?)

	24.1, 36.1, 36.2, Plan 24.2		concave ditch, joined by L41	enclosure L31, L25, L22 and L24 , which partly re-used this pre-existing system
420	Linear fill as above, L32 , Section 24.1, 36.1, 36.2, Plan 24.2	“	0.3m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt with moderate amounts of flint inclusions	Produced 4 potsherds, date-range (c.50/25 BC- c. AD 150)
421	Shallow pit fill, Section 24.5, Plan 24.8	“	80mm-thick firm sandy clay-silt, frequent stone inclusions	No pot
422	Shallow pit cut as above, Section 24.5, Plan 24.8	“	80mm-deep, 0.8m diameter pit, cuts 399/400 (L48)	Pit of unknown function
423	Linear fill, L25 , Section 25.1, Plan 25.2	“	0.55m-thick quite firm mid grey-brown clay-silt with frequent stone inclusions	Produced 5 potsherds, all Early-Mid Iron (c. 600-350/50 BC, suggesting that this is part of the earlier, partly re-used ditch system
424	Linear cut, L25 , Section 25.1, Plan 25.2	“	0.65m-deep, 1.2m-wide, concave in profile	Could be same as 95 (L10) in Area 1, part of the large (animal?) enclosure made up of L31, L25, L22 and L24 , but pottery in it suggests this is part of the partly re-used, pre-existing system, especially because it is cut by 426 (see below)
425	Linear fill as below, L25 , Section 25.1,	“	0.65m-thick mid-dark grey clay-silt	Produced 21 potsherd with an overall date-range of c. 400/350-300 BC to c. AD 125/150-175 AD, the

	Plan 25.2			pottery-based analysis suggesting that this ditch, which cut Mid-Late Iron Age ditch 424 (see above) was cut in the Late Iron Age/'Belgic' period (early first century AD) and fell out of use/was filled up by (c. AD 75-150/175)
426	Linear cut as above L25 , Section 25.1, Plan 25.2	“	0.65m-deep, 3.25m-wide concave-in-profile ditch	Cuts 423/424, see above
427	Linear cut, L22 , Section 26.1, Plan 26.2	“	0.74m-deep, 2.41m-wide concave in profile	Forms northern part of the ditched enclosure L31/L25/L22/L24
428	Linear basal fill as above, L22 , Section 26.1, Plan 26.2	“	0.65m-thick mid-dark grey clay-silt with frequent pebble and flint inclusions, under 429	No pot
429	Linear secondary fill as above, L22 , Section 26.1, Plan 26.2	“	0.4m-thick firm grey sandy clay-silt, over 428	Produced 8 potsherds with a broad date-range of c.250/150 to c. AD 125/150. Ditch probably cut in the very Late Iron Age (c. AD 25/50) and falling out of use in the early second century AD.
430	Linear cut, L22 , 26.1, 41.7, Plan 26.2, 42.2	“	0.57m-deep, 1.24m-wide, concave in profile	Possibly earlier than 427 (see above and pottery dating below), stratigraphic relationship not clear, if so the north-eastern extension of L32
431	Linear fill as above, L22 , 26.1,, Plan	“	0.57m-thick firm grey sandy clay-silt	Produced 4 potsherds with a Late Iron Age/'Belgic' date-range of c.25 BC- c. AD 25/50

	26.2			
432	Linear cut, L44 , 26.1, Plan 26.2	“	Narrow (0.9m), 0.22m deep wide ditch	Extends north from L41 , which it joins to make a ‘T’ junction, therefore almost certainly contemporary with L41
433	Linear secondary fill as above, L44 , 26.1, Plan 26.2	“	0.22m-thick firm grey sandy clay-silt with moderate amounts of gravel and stone inclusions, over or same as 431 (relation uncertain)	No pot. Probably the same as L3 in Area 1, which is on the same line
434	Linear cut, L42 , 26.3, main area plan	“	0.63m-wide, 0.15m-deep ditch, cut by 430 (L42)	Extends from L41 to L51 , cut by L42 , part of earlier multiphase ditch system along with L40 , L48 , these earlier than L41 , L51 & L32
435	Linear fill as above, L42 , 26.3, main area plan	“	0.15m-thick firm grey sandy clay-silt	Produced 1 generic flint-tempered potsherd (c.600-200/50 BC) Early-Mid Iron Age
436	Pit fill, in 437, Section 25.3, Plan 25.4	“	0.35m-thick firm mid-dark grey clay-silt, frequent flint inclusions	No pot
437	Pit cut, in 437, Section 25.3, Plan 25.4	“	0.35m-deep, 0.95m-wide, cuts 400 in 399 (L48)	Pit of unknown function
438	Linear cut, Section 34.8, main area	“	0.55m-deep, 1.2m-wide ditch, cuts 400 in 399 (L48), cut by 440	Part of complex intersection of three ditches

	plan		(L31)	
439	Linear fill as above, Section 34.8, main area plan	“	0.55m-thick firm mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt with frequent flint inclusions	Produced 10 potsherds, 8 from flint-tempered, probable Mid Iron Age ware, 2 almost certainly intrusive LIA/ER sherds. Confirms this is part of the Mid Iron Age ditch system
440	Linear cut, L31, Section 34.8, main area plan	“	0.73m-deep, 3.1m-wide, concave in profile, cuts 439	Part of latest LIA/ ‘Belgic’ ditch system along with L22, L24 & L25
441	Linear primary fill as above, L31, Section 34.8, main area plan	“	0.3m-thick firm mid grey sandy clay-silt with frequent flint inclusions	Produced 2 Romanised native grog-tempered ware (c. AD 100 – c. 125/150), from same vessel
442	Top fill of linear 440, L31, Section 34.8, main area plan	“	0.45m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, over 441	Produced 39 sherds, analysis overall pointing toward a LIA/ ‘Belgic’ date of construction (c.0 - AD 50/75 AD) but redeposited Late-Mid Iron Age and in-washed Early Roman-period also present
443	Linear cut, L38, Section 27.1, 40.13, 40.17, Plan 27.3, 40.14, 50.18	“	0.21m-deep, 0.5m-wide, steep-sided, flat base, cuts 420	SSW-NNE aligned ditch that joins 475 (L39) at a near right angle. As L39 is probably the same as 399=L48 (or possibly 438/439), this is part of the earlier ditch system
444	Linear fill as above, L38, Section 27.1, 40.13, 40.17,	“	0.21m-thick firm very dark grey sandy clay-silt with frequent flint	

	Plan 27.3, 40.14, 50.18		inclusions	
445	Circular pit cut, Section 27.2, Plan 27.3	“	0.3m-diameter, 0.3m deep steep-slopes truncated pit	Of unknown function
446	Circular fill as above, Section 27.2, Plan 27.3	“	0.3m-thick firm dark grey-brown sandy clay-silt	No pot
447	Linear cut, L24 , Section 28.3, Plan 28.4	“	‘L’-shaped narrow ditch, 1.2m-wide, 0.3m deep	Almost certainly part of the final LIA/‘Belgic’ ditch system, along with L22, L31, L25 & L10
448	Linear fill as above L24 , Section 28.3, Plan 28.4	“	0.3m-thick firm dark grey sandy clay-silt with moderate inclusions of flint	Produced 22 potsherds with a broad date-range of c. AD 75 – c. 150, suggesting that this may have been a later, Early Roman-period addition to the Late Iron Age/‘Belgic’ rectangular composite enclosure (L31, L22, L24 & L25)
449=474	Linear cut, L40 , Section 28.3, Plan 28.4	“	0.3m-deep, 2.7m-wide ditch with steep sides and a flat base	Describes a right angle, forming a sub-enclosure within rectangular ditched enclosure L32, L32, L22, L25 & L24
450=473	Linear fill as above, L40 , Section 28.3, Plan 28.4	“	0.3m-thick firm mid grey-brown clay-silt	Produced 9 potsherds, 2 from the same vessel, date-range c.600-400/350 BC (‘slightly worn but should be from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit’). However, as 473, produced 26 sherds, 4 Mid-Late Iron Age sherds (c.200 – c. 150

				BC) from the same vessel, 20 of mixed Early Roman-period date and 2 with a date-range of c. AD 125-200/260. This indicates that a later ditch re-cut an earlier ditch, as suggested by the bulging shape of the north-south aligned part of L40
451	Fill of ring-ditch 452, R2 , Section 29.1- 29.16, main area plan	“	0.1m-thick, 0.45-0.55m wide firm mid grey-brown clay-silt with frequent flint inclusions	Produced 17 potsherds with a late Mid Iron Age/early Late Iron Age date-range (c. 150 - c. 75 BC. This ring-ditch therefore appears to be later than nearby ring-ditch 415 (R1))
452	Cut of ring-ditch 452, R2 , Section 29.1- 29.16, main area plan	“	0.1m-deep, 0.45-0.55m wide, ring-concave in profile, ring-ditch diameter 13.3m	Contains 2 post-holes (CRNs 458 & 463). Ring-ditch lies 12m east-south-east of ring-ditch 415
453	Linear fill, L26 , Section 29.18, Plan 29.19	“	0.4m-thick firm mid grey-brown clay-silt with frequent flint inclusions, cut by 456 (L30), 482 (L24), 412 (L42) & 426 (L25), also cut by 496	Produced a generic fairly fresh Early-Mid potsherd c.600 – c.200 BC and 2 worn and almost certainly intrusive Early Roman-period sherds (c. AD 100-125/150). The stratigraphic position of this ditch fill indicates that it is probably part of an early or the earliest ditch system.
454=495=556=404	Linear cut as above, L26 , Section 29.18, Plan 29.19	“	0.4m-deep, 1.4m-wide, concave in profile, discontinuous, describes a right-angle	Cut by 456 (L30), 482 (L24), 412 (L42) & 426 (L25) and on a slightly different alignment than the intersecting later ditches

455	Linear fill of 456, L30 , Section 29.18, Plan 29.19	“	0.25m-thick mid grey clay-silt with frequent flints	No pot
456=520=491=469	Linear cut as above of 456, L30 , Section 29.18, Plan 29.19	“	0.25m-deep, 1m-wide concave ditch, cuts 453	Probably second-phase LIA ditch, as parallel with L25 but on same line as L41 , which is cut by last ditch system phase L25/L22/L31/L24 etc.
457	Fill of oval pit inside ring-ditch R2 , Section 29.20, Plan 29.21	“	0.15m-thick mid grey-brown clay silt, single fill	No pot
458	Cut of oval pit inside ring-ditch R2 , Section 29.20, Plan 29.21	“	0.25m-deep, 0.75m-long, 0.45m-wide, concave in profile	Probably internal supporting post setting
459	Linear cut, L31 , Section 43.1, main area plan	“	2.8m-wide, 0.9m-deep ditch, concave base, steep sides	Part of the probably final LIA ditch system along with L25 , L22 & L24
460	Linear fill as above, L31 , Section 43.1, main area plan	“	0.9m-thick mid brown-grey clay-silt	No pot
461	Cut of stumpy discontinuous linear,	“	0.66m-deep, 1.3m-wide extension of addition to L31	Relation with 459 (L31) not ascertained but probably contemporary

	Section 43.1, main area plan			
462	Fill of stumpy discontinuous linear as above, Section 43.1, main area	“	0.66m-thick grey-brown clay-silt	Produced 49 potsherds with an overall date-range of c. AD 100 – c. 150, but 1 samian sherd, probably intrusive, dates to (c.125-200/260 AD emphasis
463	Cut of circular pit inside ring-ditch R2 , Section 29.17, main area plan	“	0.25m-deep, average diameter 0.78m, concave in profile	Probable post support for circular hut R2
464	Fill of circular pit inside ring-ditch R2 , Section 29.17, main area plan	“	0.25m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt	Produced a single flint-tempered MLIA potsherd (c.125-50 BC) probably). Identified this structure (R2) as of late Mid Iron Age, Early ‘Belgic’ date
465	Fill of linear, L32 , Section 30.1, Plan 39.2	“	0.75m-thick mid grey clay-silt, frequent pebbles and flints	No pot
466	Cut of linear as above, L32 , Section 30.1, Plan 39.2	“	0.75m-deep, 1.75m-wide steep-sided, flat-based ditch	Southernmost fork of L10 (ditch 392 [L32] & 522 [L31] converge to make L10) to the north
467	Linear fill, L31 , Section 30.1, Plan 30.2	“	0.7m-thick mid grey clay-silt, frequent pebbles and flints	Produced 9 potsherds, 4 ELIA examples, but with the latest 5 providing a broad date-range of c.50/25 BC – c. AD 150
468	Linear cut as above, L31 ,	“	0.7m-deep, 1.72m-wide,	Southernmost fork of L10 (ditch 392 [L32] &

	Section 30.1, Plan 30.2		steep-sided, uneven based ditch	522 [L31] converge to make L10) to the north
469=491	Linear cut as above, L30 , Section 32.3, Plan 32.4	“	0.1m- deep,0.88m-wide, steep-sided, flat- based ditch, cuts L29	Describes a right-angle, the western part turning south to run south-east- south and parallel to L31, L32 and L10 . Almost certainly replaces L29
470	Linear fill, L30 , Section 32.3, Plan 32.4	“	0.1m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, under 472, cut by 469	No pot
471	Linear cut, L29 , Section 32.3, Plan 32.4	“	0.3m-deep, 1.1m- wide, flat-based, moderately sloping sides	Describes a right-angle, the western part running roughly parallel to L30 before turning south to run south-east- south and parallel to L27 and L30 . Almost certainly replaced by L30
472	Linear fill, L29 , Section 32.3, Plan 32.4	“	0.3m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt	No pot
473	Fill of rectilinear ditch 474, L40 , Section 30.3, Plan 30.4	“	0.4m-thick light grey-brown sandy clay-silt with frequent flint inclusions	Produced 26 potsherds; 4 from same MLIA vessel (c.200/150-50 BC), most of the remainder with a broad date-range of c. AD 50 - c. 150 but 2 (intrusive?) dated to c.125-200/260 AD
474	Cut as above of rectilinear ditch 474, L40 , Section	“	0.4m-wide, 1.10- deep, steep- sided, uneven- based ditch	Forms part of a rectangular sub- enclosure within late LIA/ER enclosure

	30.3, Plan 30.4			created by L31 , L22 & L24
475	Ditch terminus cut, L39 , Section 25.5, Plan 25.6	“	South-east-south end of narrow ditch, 0.22m-deep, 0.7m-wide, moderately sloping sides, flattish based ditch	Along with L38 , joins L31
476	Ditch terminus fill as above, L39 , Section 25.5, Plan 25.6	“	0.22m-thck mid grey-brown clay-silt	Produced 8 potsherds, main date-range (c. 25 BC – c. AD 150)
477	Ditch terminus fill, L41 , Section 30.5, Plan 30.6	“	0.5m-thick light grey silty clay, cut by 482 (L24) and 440 (L31), cuts L49	Produced a single Early-Mid Iron Age potsherd (c.600 - 400/350 BC), undoubtedly residual
478	Ditch terminus cut, L41 , Section 30.5, Plan 30.6	“	0.5m-deep, 1.1m-wide, steep-sided, flat-based ditch terminus	Eastern terminus of ditch, second-phase ditch system, adjoined by and so partly contemporary with L42 as a right-angle
479	Circular pit cut, Section 25.7, Plan 25.8	“	0.3m-deep, 1.5m-diameter pit cut in corner made by joining of L50 with L48	Probably a storage pit re-used as a rubbish pit
480	Circular pit cut, Section 25.7, Plan 25.8	“	0.3m-thick mid grey-brown mottled clay-silt the charcoal, flint and ironstone	Produced 19 sherds, 4 from the same red-tempered vessel, all with good specific date-range of c.350-300/250 BC, making this a

			inclusions	contemporary with nearby pit 418/419, which was cut by 741 (L32)
481	Fill of sub-rectilinear feature (L24), Section 30.7, Plan 30.8	“	0.12m-thick light grey sandy clay-silt	
482=447	Cut of sub-rectilinear feature (L24), Section 30.7, Plan 30.8	“	0.12m-deep, 0.45m-wide, shallow uneven-based ditch	Almost certainly part of the final LIA/‘Belgic’ ditch system, along with L22, L31, L33, L25 & L10 , still in use in Early Roman Period
483	Large pit fill, Section 29.22, Plan 29.23	“	0.2m-thick firm dark brown-tinged grey sandy clay silt	Produced 7 potsherds, 1 almost certainly intrusive dated c. AD 75-125/150 and 6 Early-Mid Iron Age sherds dated c.500-400/350 BC, 2 from the same vessel
484	Large oval pit cut, Section 29.22, Plan 29.23	“	2.1m-long, 1.1m-long, 0.2m-deep pit cut, concave in profile	Probably contemporary with 479 and 419
485	Small oval pit cut, Section 29.24, Plan 29.25	“	0.6m-long, 0.3m-wide, 80mm-deep, truncated deposit	Part of small pit group with 535, 537, 533, 539, 541, 543, next to pit 387
486	Small oval pit fill, Section 29.24, Plan 29.25	“	0.3m-thick very dark grey clay-silt with moderate amounts of pebbles	No pot
487	Linear cut, (L50), Section 32.1, Plan	“	1.4m-wide, 0.43m-deep concave in profile,	Long ditch that joins L31 at an approximate right angle, so this is part of

	32.2		cuts 802/733/645 (L56)	the latest LIA/ER ditch system and enclosure
488	Linear basal fill as above, (L50) , Section 32.1, Plan 32.2	“	0.3m-thick firm dark brown sandy clay-silt, under 489	No pot
489	Linear secondary fill as above, (L50) , Section 32.1, Plan 32.2	“	0.13m-thick firm brown sandy clay-silt	Produced a single intrusive potsherd (c. AD 1375-1425/1450)
490	Linear fill, L30 , Section 32.5, Plan 31.4	“	0.3m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt	No pot
491=469	Linear cut as above, L30 , Section 32.5, Plan 31.4	“	0.3m-deep, 0.87m-wide concave in profile	Describes a right-angle, the western part turning south to run south-east-south and parallel to L31, L32 and L10 . Almost certainly replaces L29
492=469=456	Linear fill, L27 , Section 32.5, Plan 31.4	“	0.3m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt	No pot
493	Linear cut as above, L27 , Section 32.5, Plan 31.4	“	0.3m-deep, 0.87m-wide, concave in profile	Joins at a right angle to 469 (L30) with which it is therefore partly contemporary
494	Linear fill of 495, L26 , Section 31.1, Plan 31.3	“	0.32m-thick mid light brown silty clay, cut by Pit 497 and ditches	Produced 14 potsherds with a broad date-range of c. AD 25/50 – c. 175, these, in the part

			L24 & L10	recorded as 494, probably derived from intercutting composite ditch L10/L31/L32/L33
495	Linear cut of 495 as above, L26 , Section 31.1, Plan 31.3	“	0.32m-deep, 1.7m-wide, shallow, uneven-based ditch, earliest Iron Age ditch in this area	Cut by L10 etc. (see above), from which most of the
496	Fill of large pit, Section 3.12, Plan 3.13	“	0.7m-thick light grey silty clay	Produced 37 potsherds, date-range c. AD 50 - 150
497	Cut of large circular pit, Section 3.12, Plan 3.13	“	0.7m-deep, 2.5m-diameter, flat base, moderately steep sides, cuts 495 (L26)	Pit of unknown function
498=373=99 in Area 1	Linear fill as above, L24 , Section 33.2, Plan 33.4	“	0.52m-thick	Produced 11 potsherds of mixed Mid-Late Iron Age material, Late Iron Age material and Late Iron Age/'Belgic' and Early Roman-period material, latest material in a single sherds dated c. AD 150/175-250
499	Linear cut as above, L22 , Section 33.2, Plan 33.4	“	0.52m-deep, 1.6m-wide, concave in profile	Runs parallel with the L10/L32/L31 , part of the latest LIA/ER and ditched enclosure and ditch system, is joined by L22 at a near right angle
500	Linear fill as above, L22 , Section 33.2, Plan 33.4	“	0.31m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt	Produced 4 potsherds, date-range c. AD 125-175

501	Linear fill as above, L22 , Section 33.2, Plan 33.4	“	0.31m, 1.45m-wide slightly concave in profile	Part of the central Area 2 ditched enclosure (L22, L24, L31, L32 & L10)
502	Linear fill (in 503), L22 , Section 33.1, Plan 33.4	“	0.5m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt	Produced 2 generic Early-Mid Iron Age and a single mid-late Roman-period sherd. This fill shown as separated by a cut 499 from the fill 498 of ditch 499 (L10), which cut is probably invented as ditch 502 was clearly cut to join 499 at a near right angle to create an enclosure corner
503	Linear cut as above, L22 , Section 33.1, Plan 33.4	“	0.5m-deep, 0.5m wide ditch, concave in profile	Part of Late Iron Age enclosure L10/L22/L31/L24
504	Linear fill (of 505), L2 , Section 34.1, main area plan	“	0.65m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt with many flint inclusions	Produced 6 potsherds, 2 of generic Iron Age type, 4 with a broad date-range of c. AD 0/25-150
505	Linear cut as above, L2 , Section 34.1, main area plan	“	0.65m-deep, 2m-wide, concave in profile	Effectively a northern extension of L31, which, like L10/L31/L32 to the east, is a composite ditch (re-cut on at least one occasion)
506	Linear fill (of 507), L46 , Section 34.1, main area plan	“	0.65m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt with many flint inclusions	No pot
507	Linear ditch as above, L46 , Section	“	Discontinuous ditch, 0.65m-deep, 0.95m-	Runs parallel to 505 (L2), probably a surviving truncated

	34.1, main area plan		wide, slightly concave in profile	fragment of an earlier ditch system
508	Cremation burial cut, main area plan	“	Diameter 0.54m, 0.24m deep	Urned circular pit within Circular eaves gully R2 , Special Find 23 ,
509	Urn fill in 508	“	Dark brown sandy silt with frequent calcined bone fragments	Environmental Sample 20
510	The urn fragments within 508, 3 separate vessels represented	“	This may represent a frequently used burial site. Its location within R2 (452), which produced 17 potsherds with a late Mid Iron Age/early Late Iron Age date-range (c. 150 - c. 75 BC) suggests a degree of contemporaneity	Environmental Sample 21 , consisted of 59 flint-tempered Mid-Late Iron Age potsherds (c.150 - 75/50 BC), all from the same vessel, along with 8 sherds from the same Late Iron Age/Early Roman-period vessel (c.0- AD 50/75). This burial could be the burial place of the huts inhabitants
511	Post-hole cut, Section 34.2, main area plan	“	0.45m-diameter, 0.24m deep, steep-sided	One of 6 post holes making a rectangular post-supported structure (528)
512	Post-hole fill as above, Section 34.2, main area plan	“	Dark grey-brown silty clay, moderate quantities of stone inclusions	No pot
513	Post-hole cut, Section 34.3, main	“	0.46m-diameter, 0.22m deep, steep-sided	One of 6 post holes making a rectangular post-supported

	area plan			structure (528)
514	Post-hole fill as above, Section 34., main area plan	“	Dark grey-brown silty clay, moderate quantities of stone inclusions	Produced of 3 potsherds of Early-Mid Iron Age type (c. 600/500-350 BC)
515	Post-hole cut, Section 34.4, main area plan	“	0.55m-diameter, 0.22m deep, steep-sided	One of 6 post holes making a rectangular post-supported structure (528)
516	Post-hole fill as above, Section 34.4, main area plan	“	Dark grey-brown silty clay, moderate quantities of stone inclusions	Produced 1 Early-Mid Iron Age potsherd (c.600-350 BC)
517	Post-hole pipe fill, Section 34.4	“	0.38m-diameter, 0.22m deep, steep-sided	2 LP flint-tempered ware (slight preference MLIA, c.600/200-50 BC emphasis)
518	Post-hole cut, Section 34.5, main area plan	“	0.46m-diameter, 0.21m deep, steep-sided	One of 6 post holes making a rectangular post-supported structure (528)
519	Post-hole fill as above, Section 34.5, main area plan	“	Dark grey-brown silty clay, moderate quantities of stone inclusions	No pot
520	Linear cut, L30 , Section 36.11, Plan 38.1	“	0.41m-deep, 0.98m-wide, concave in profile	Part of ditch system that runs parallel to L32 and before turning east at a right angle
521	Linear fill as above, L30 , Section	“	0.41m-thick mid grey-brown sandy	Produced 20 potsherds, date-range c. 50 BC– c. AD

	36.11, Plan 38.1		silt	125 (marks the beginning and end of this ditch)
522	Linear cut, L31 , Section 36.11, Plan 38.1	“	0.48m-deep, 0.89m-wide, concave in profile	Western fork of L31 where it divides from L30 (see above)
523	Linear fill as above, L31 , Section 36.11, Plan 38.1	“	0.48m-thick mid grey-brown sandy silt	Produced 19 potsherds, date-range c. 50 BC– c. AD 125 (like 520/521 above, marks the beginning and end of this ditch)
524	Post-hole cut, Section 34.6, main area plan	“	0.38m-diameter, 0.14m deep, steep-sided	One of 6 post holes making a rectangular post-supported structure (528)
525	Post-hole fill as above, Section 34.6, main area plan	“	Dark grey-brown silty clay, moderate quantities of stone inclusions	No pot
526	Post-hole cut, Section 34.7, main area plan	“	0.27m-diameter, 90mm-deep, steep-sided	One of 6 post holes making a rectangular post-supported structure (528)
527	Post-hole fill as above, Section 34.7, main area plan	“	Dark grey-brown silty clay, moderate quantities of stone inclusions	No pot
528	Six post-hole structure as described above	“	Consists of two parallel rows of three post holes	Post-holes 511, 513, 515, 518, 524 & 526 as above

529	Small pit cut, Section 40.3, Plan 40.4	“	80mm-deep, 0.5m-diameter, flattened concave in profile	1 metre east of pit 531
530	Small pit cut, Section 40.3, Plan 40.4	“	80mm-thick mid grey-brown clay-silt with moderate pebble contents	Produced 10 Mid Iron Age potsherds (c.200/150 BC), 3 from same vessels, all elements near-fresh and from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.
531	Large circular pit cut, Section 40.1, Plan 40.2	“	More than 0.9m-deep, 1.5m-diameter, vertical sides	Probable well head, not bottomed because of water content
532	Large circular pit fill as above, Section 40.1, Plan 40	“	More than 0.9m-thick grey silty clay	No pot
533	Small pit cut, Section 35.6, main area plan	“	Oval cut, 0.85m by 0.75m, 0.35m deep, vertical sides, uneven base	Part of small pit/feature cluster: 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543 & 485 lying immediately south of Early-Mid Iron Age Italy-shaped feature
534	Small pit fill as above, Section 35.6, main area plan	“	0.35m-thick dark brown sandy clay-silt with moderate pebble and clay-lump inclusions	Produced 15 Early-Mid Iron Age flint-tempered ware (c.600/500-300 BC) and 1 almost certainly intrusive LIA platter sherd dated c.15 BC- AD 25/50. Probable Early-Mid Iron Age post-pit fill
535	Small pit cut, Section 35.7, main area plan	“	Circular cut, 0.4m diameter, 0.39m deep, vertical sides, uneven base	Part of small pit/feature cluster: 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543 & 485 lying immediately south of Early-Mid Iron Age

				Italy-shaped feature
536	Small pit fill as above, Section 35.7, main area plan	“	0.3m-thick dark brown sandy clay-silt with moderate pebble and clay-lump inclusions	No pot
537	Small pit cut, Section 35.5, main area plan	“	Circular cut, 0.5m diameter, 0.2m deep, vertical sides, uneven base	Part of small pit/feature cluster: 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543 & 485 lying immediately south of Early-Mid Iron Age Italy-shaped feature
538	Small pit fill as above, Section 35.5, main area plan	“	0.5m-thick dark brown sandy clay-silt with moderate pebble and clay-lump inclusions	Produced 15 grog-tempered Native Coarse Ware (c. AD 150/175-200), 2 from same vessel
539	Pit cut, Section 35.1, main area plan	“	Circular cut, 1.15m diameter, 0.27m deep, vertical sides, flat base	Part of small pit/feature cluster: 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543 & 485 lying immediately south of Early-Mid Iron Age Italy-shaped feature
540	Secondary pit fill as above, Section 35.1, Plan 35.2	“	0.27m-thick dark brown sandy clay-silt with moderate pebble and clay-lump inclusions, over 549	Produced 35 Early-Mid Iron Age flint-tempered potsherds (c.500/450-350 BC), 4 from same vessels and 6 from the same red-finished jar
541	Pit cut, Section 35.1, Plan 35.2	“	Circular cut, 1m diameter, 0.3m deep, vertical sides, flat base, cuts 544 in pit 543	Rubbish pit with much scorched and burnt materials (see CRNs 550, 551 & 552). Part of small pit/feature cluster: 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543 & 485 lying immediately south

				of Early-Mid Iron Age Italy-shaped feature
542	Pit fill as above, Section 35.1, Plan 35.2	“	0.3m-thick dark brown sandy clay-silt with moderate pebble and clay-lump inclusions, plus tiny bits of red, black and pale daub and charcoal flecks, under 552	No pot
543	Short ditch? (surviving fragment) cut, Section 35.1, Plan 35.2	“	1m-long, 0.38m-wide, 0.2m deep, cut away by modern drain and by 503 (L22)	Part of small pit/feature cluster: 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543 & 485 lying immediately south of Early-Mid Iron Age Italy-shaped feature
544	Fill of short ditch as above, , Section 35.1, Plan 35.2	“	0.2m-thick grey sandy clay-silt with frequent stone inclusions	No pot
545	Oval pit cut, Section 35.3, Plan 35.4	“	0.33m-deep, 1.9m-long, 1.28m-wide steep-sided flat-based pit	1.5m west of pit 375
546	Oval pit fill, Section 35.3, Plan 35.4	“	0.26m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, basal fill under 553	Produced 38 Mid-Late Iron Age potsherds (c.200/150 BC)
547=558	Small near-circular pit cut, Section 41.5, Plan 41.6	“	0.53m-diameter, 0.18m-deep, concave in profile	Lies just north of L26 and west of L10

548	Small near-circular pit fill as above, Section 41.5, Plan 41.6	“	0.18m-thick dark grey-brown sandy clay-silt	No pot
549	Primary fill of pit 539, Section 35.1, Plan 35.2	“	80mm-thick firm yellow-brown sandy clay with frequent stone inclusions, under 540	Produced a single generic flint-tempered Iron Age potsherd (c.600 - 50 BC range)
550	Secondary fill of pit 541, Section 35.1, Plan 35.2	“	30mm-thick black, charcoal-dominated deposit, over 542, under 552	No pot
551	Fourth-fill up in pit 541, Section 35.1, Plan 35.2	“	10mm-thick red-orange crushed daub/scorched clay, over 552	No pot
552	Tertiary fill pit 541, Section 35.1, Plan 35.2	“	30mm-thick pale grey very silty clay, over 550, under 551	No pot
553	Top fill of pit 545, Section 35.3, Plan 35.4	“	0.3m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, over 546	No pot
554	Linear cut, L24 , Section 35.8, Plan 41.1	“	1.26m-wide, 0.18m-deep, concave in profile	NNW/SSE aligned ditch, part of the Late IA enclosure L24, L22, L10, L31, L40
555	Linear fill as above, L24 , Section 35.8, Plan 41.1	“	0.18m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt with frequent flint	Produced 3 potsherds, 1 generic Iron Age (c.600 - 150 BC range), 2 Romanised native grog-tempered (c. AD 100 –

			inclusions	
556=568	Linear cut, L26 , Section 35.8, Plan 41.1	“	0.18m-deep, 1.2m-wide, concave in profile	Part of the early discontinuous ditch cut by L24, L10, L42 & L30
557	Linear fill as above, L26 , Section 35.8, Plan 41.1	“	0.18m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt with occasional flint inclusions	No pot
558=547	See above	“		
559=548	See above	“		
560	Terminus linear cut, L33/L34 , Section 36.5, Plan 36.6	“	80mm-thick, 0.5m-wide, flattened concave in profile	South-eastern terminus of the ditch formed by the convergence of Mid-Late Iron Age ditches L33 & L34
561	Terminus linear fill as above, L33/L34 , Section 36.5, Plan 36.6	“	80mm-thick mid grey-brown silty clay	5 sherds, overall attributed date-range c. 150 - 50 BC
562	Linear cut, L34 , Section 36.4, main area plan	“	0.33m-deep, 0.6m-wide, flattened concave in profile	Narrow eastern ditch that joins with 389 (L33)
563	Linear fill as above, L34 , Section 36.4, main area plan	“	0.33m-thick mid grey-brown clay-silt, under 419=392	No pot
564=566	Linear terminus cut, L25 , Section	“	0.12m-deep, 0.4m-wide, concave in profile	Discontinuous north-west extension of L26 , about 7m long

	36.10, 41.2, Plan 36.9, 41.3			
565=567	Linear terminus fill as above, L25 , Section 36.10, 41.1, Plan 36.9, 41.3	“	0.12m-thick mid orange-brown sandy clay-silt, occasional flint inclusions	Produced a total of 24 potsherds, 15 of LIA/'Belgic' date-range (c. 150 BC – c. AD 50), the rest Early Roman (c. AD 50 – c. 150)
566=564	See 564 above	“		
567=565	See 565 above	“		
568=556=576=404=495	Linear cut, L26 , Section 41.2, Plan 41.3	“	0.2m-deep, 1.5m-wide, concave in profile	Part of the early discontinuous ditch cut by L24, L10, L42 & L30 , almost certainly contemporary with 564/566 (L25)
569	Linear fill as above, L26 , Section 41.2, Plan 41.3	“	0.2m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt with occasional flint inclusions	Produced 32 potsherds, 15 of LIA/'Belgic' date-range (c. 150 BC – c. AD 50), the rest Early Roman (c. AD 50 – c. 150)
570	Small oval pit cut, Section 36.7, Plan 36.8	“	0.5m by 0.3m, 0.15m-deep, concave in profile	Another weird Early-Mid Iron Age seemingly purposive pot burial, but why?
571	Small oval pit fill as above, Section 36.7, Plan 36.8	“	0.15m-thick dark grey clay-silt with occasional flint inclusions	Produced 25 potsherds, most same vessel, date-range c.600/500-350 BC
572=575	Linear terminus fill,	“	0.32m-thick mid grey silty clay,	No pot

	L28 , Section 36.16, 36.18, 37.1, 37.2, 39.3, Plan 37.3, 36.17, 36.19, 39.4		under 524	
573=574	Linear terminus cut as above, L28 , Section 36.16, 36.18, 37.1, 37.2, 39.3, Plan 37.3, 36.17, 36.19, 39.4	“	0.32m-deep, 0.5m-wide, shallow and uneven in profile	Two end terminals in narrow ditch L28 , which runs parallel to L29 , with which it may be contemporary, forms ‘crossroad’ with L28
574	See 573 above	“		
575	See 572 above	“		
576=404=495=556, etc.	Linear cut, L26 , Section 41.4, Plan 42.1	“	0.28m-deep, 0.8m-wide, concave in profile	Part of the early discontinuous ditch cut by L24 , L10 , L42 & L30 , almost certainly contemporary with 564/566 (L25)
577	Linear fill as above, L26 , Section 41.4, Plan 42.1	“	0.28m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, moderate flint inclusions	No pot
578	Linear cut, L42 , Section 41.4, Plan 42.1	“	0.16m-deep, 1m-wide, flattened base, moderately sloping sides	Part of the second?-phase ditch system made up of L41
579	Linear fill as above, L42 , Section 41.4,	“	0.16m-thick mid grey-brown sandy	No pot

	Plan 42.1		clay-silt	
580	Pit cut, Section 41.4, Plan 42.1	“	0.52m-deep, sub-rectangular (1.8m by 2.5m), steep-sided, flat-based	Cut by 578 (L42)
581	Pit fill as above, Section 41.4, Plan 42.1. This number was also duplicated as the fill of linear 582 (see below) but no pot for 582 was retrieved	“	0.52m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt with occasional flint inclusions	No pot but probably Early-Mid or Mid-Late Iron Age like 417, cut by L32, and like other pits 398, 479, 375, 545, 533, 539, 529 & 483
582	Linear cut, L37 , Section 38.8, 40.9, Plan 38.9, 40.10	“	0.34m-deep, 0.26m-wide, flattened concave in profile	5m-long extension to, or, much less likely, cut by, the near southern corner of second?-phase ditched enclosure L32/L10/L41 , which was partly re-used to make the later (last) LIA/ER ditched enclosure L10/L31/L22/L40/L24 . Similar to and probably at least partly contemporary with 582 (L35) and 586 (L36)
583	Linear fill as above, L37 , Section 38.8, 40.9, Plan 38.9, 40.10	“	0.34m-thimid grey-brown sandy clay-silt	No pot

584	Linear cut, L36 , Section 38.2 Plan 38.3	“	0.27m-deep, 0.58m-wide, flattened concave in profile	25m-long south-eastern extension to, or, much less likely, cut by, the near southern corner of second?-phase ditched enclosure L32/L10/L41 , which was partly re-used to make the later (last) LIA/ER ditched enclosure L10/L31/L22/L40/L24 . Similar to and probably at least partly contemporary with 582 (L37) and 586 (L35)
585	Linear fill as above, L36 , Section 38.2 Plan 38.3	“	Mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt	No pot
586	Linear cut, L35 , Section 38.2 Plan 38.3	“	0.25m-deep, 0.6m-wide, concave base, straight moderately sloping sides	10m-long south-eastern extension to, or, more likely in this case, cut by the near southern corner of second?-phase ditched enclosure L32/L10/L41 , which was partly re-used to make the later (last) LIA/ER ditched enclosure L10/L31/L22/L40/L24 . Similar to and probably at least partly contemporary with 582 (L37) and 586 (L36). It's parallel to Early-Mid Iron Age ditches L31/L34
587	Linear fill as above, L35 ,	“	0.25m-thick mid grey-brown sandy	Produced 10 potsherds with a date-range of c. 600 - 450 BC, indicating that

	Section 38.2 Plan 38.3		clay-silt	this ditch is of Early-Mid Iron Age origin
588	Ditch terminus cut, L49 , Section 40.5, Plan 40.6	“	0.28m-deep, 0.6m-wide, flat-based, straight, moderately sloping sides	30m-long discontinuous ditch, north-west end cut away by L31 , which is actually two intercutting ditches on the same line. 588 (L49) is parallel to L35, L31 & L34 and parallel and perpendicular to ‘L’-shaped ditch L26, all of probable Early-Mid Iron Age construction
589	Ditch terminus fill as above, L49 , Section 40.5, Plan 40.6	“	0.28m-thick mid grey-brown clay-silt	No pot
590=592	Ditch cut, no CRN sheet, main area plan	“	1m-wide, not sampled	Shown as cut by 430 (L22) and by 621 (L32), and only occurs as a 4.5m-long connection between the two
591=593	Ditch fill, no CRN sheet, main area plan	“	No information provided	No pot
592=590	Linear cut, Section 38.6, Plan 38.7	“	0.1-deep, 0.4m-wide, shallow flattened concave in profile	See 590 above
593=591	Linear fill as above, Section 38.6, Plan 38.7	“	1m-thick mid brown-grey sandy clay-silt	No pot

594=593=591	Shallow linear fill, Section 39.1, Plan 39.2	“	As above	No pot
595=590=592	Shallow linear cut as above, Section 39.1, Plan 39.2	“	See 590/592 above	See 590 above
596	Linear fill, L31 (composite ditch), Section 39.1, Plan 39.2	“	0.54m-thick mid grey clay-silt	No pot
597	Linear cut as above, L31 (composite ditch), Section 39.1, Plan 39.2	“	0.54m-deep, 2.6m-wide, concave in profile	North-eastern part of a separate ditch recorded in the only area where the gap between the two is evident. Elsewhere recorded as single ditch L31
598	Linear fill, L31 (composite ditch), Section 39.1, Plan 39.2	“	0.7m-thick mid grey sandy clay--silt	No pot
599	Linear cut as above, L31 (composite ditch), Section 39.1, Plan 39.2	“	0.7m-deep, 2.4m-wide, concave in profile	South-western part of a separate ditch recorded in the only area where the gap between the two is evident. Elsewhere recorded as single ditch L31
600	Linear fill, L32 , Section	“	0.23m-thick mid grey-brown sandy	Produced a single potsherd, date-range c. 600-350 BC

	38.4, Plan 38.5		clay-silt with occasional flint inclusions	
601	Linear cut as above, L32 , Section 38.4, Plan 38.5	“	0.23m-deep, 0.8m-wide, concave in half-section	Part of the second?-phase LIA ditched enclosure along with L40, L36, L41, L42
602	Linear fill, L40 , Section 38.4, Plan 38.5	“	0.24m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt with occasional flint inclusions	
603	Linear cut as above, L40 , Section 38.4, Plan 38.5	“	0.24m-deep, 0.75m-wide, concave in half-section	Part of the second?-phase LIA ditched enclosure along with L32, L36, L41 & L42
604	Linear terminus cut, L24 , Section 38.10, main area plan	“	0.14m-deep, 0.53m-wide, concave base	West-south-western terminus of 556 (L24), which appears to be part of an entrance way into a large LIA/ER enclosure, probably a cattle compound
605	Linear terminus fill, L24 , Section 38.10, main area plan	“	0.14m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt	No pot
606	Linear terminus cut, L26 , Section 38.11, main area plan	“	0.17m-deep, 0.75m-wide, concave in profile	Southern terminus of L26
607	Linear terminus fill as above, L26 , Section	“	0.17m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt	No pot

	38.11, main area plan			
608	Linear cut, L47 , Section 39.5, 39.6, Plan 42.2, not shown on main area plan	“	0.63m-deep, 0.66m-wide, concave in profile	Described as NNW-SSE aligned. The potsherd from the top fill in this ditch (see 610 below) show this to be a surviving part of the Mid-Late Iron Age ditch
609	Linear basal fill as above, L47 , Section 39.5, 39.6	“	0.3m-thick mid orange-brown silty clay, under 610	No pot
610	Linear secondary fill as above, L47 , Section 39.5, 39.6, Plan 42.2,	“	0.33m-thick mid orange-grey-brown sandy clay-silt	Produced 32 potsherds, 31 with a date-range c.200-150 BC, 1 (intrusive) mid first/second century
611-619	Not used	Area 3		
620	Linear fill, L32 , Section 44.1, Plan 44.2	“	0.7m-thick grey-brown sandy clay-silt	Produced 6 potsherds with a broad date-range of c. 350 BC – c. AD 200. Fill of second-phase early LIA ditch system
621	Linear cut as above, L32 , Section 44.1, Plan 44.2	“	0.7m-deep, 1.4m-wide steep-sided concave base	Part of the second-phase early LIA ditch system, along with L22 , L42 , etc.
622	Linear cut, L73 , Section 44.3, Plan 45.2	“	0.56m-deep, 1.5m-wide flattish-based, steep-sided ditch	Westward continuation of L23 . Part of the second-phase early LIA ditch system, along with L22 , L42 , L23 , L31 , etc.
623	Linear	“	0.49m-thick, mid	Produced 2 potsherds dated c.600 – c. 350 BC

	primary fill as above, L73 , Section 44.3, Plan 45.2		brown sandy clay-silt, frequent stone inclusions, under 625	
624	Linear secondary fill as above, L73 , Section 44.3, Plan 45.2	“	0.13m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, over 623	Produced a single potsherd c. AD 75 – c. 150
625	Linear cut, L71/L72 , Section 45.1, Plan 45.2	“	0.21m-deep, 0.33m-wide, concave in profile	Part of narrow ditch lying west of where contemporary ditches L71 and L72 converge before feeding into L73 . Probably part of the second-phase, LIA ditch system integrated with the third-phase, LIA system
626	Linear fill as above, L71/L72 , Section 45.1, Plan 45.2	“	0.21m-thick light grey silty sandy clay, cut by 627	Produced 17 potsherds, all dated c. 150 – c. 50 BC
627	Linear cut, L73 , Section 45.1, Plan 45.2	“	1.1m-deep, 2.5m-wide, roughly concave in profile, contains 628, 629, 630 & 631	Westward continuation of L23 . Part of the second-phase early LIA ditch system, along with L22, L42, L23, L31 , etc.
628	Linear primary fill as above, L73 , Section 45.1, Plan 45.2	“	0.15m-thick yellow grey sandy clay-silt, under 629	Produced 2 potsherds dated to c. AD 50 - 100
629	Linear secondary fill	“	0.57m-thick light grey sandy clay-	No pot

	as above, L73 , Section 45.1, Plan 45.2		silt with frequent flint inclusions, over 628, under 630	
630	Linear tertiary fill as above, L73 , Section 45.1, Plan 45.2	“	0.11m-thick black-flecked light grey sandy clay-silt with frequent charcoal, flint and pebble inclusions	No pot
631	Linear quaternary fill as above, L73 , Section 45.1, Plan 45.2	“	0.4m-thick light grey sandy clay-silt, over 630	No pot
632	Linear cut, base of L75 , Section 46.2, Plan 45.3	“	0.32m-deep, 0.73m-wide, concave in profile	Basal ditch in the L75 ditch complex, which goes 632 cut by 634 that also cuts 637
633	Linear fill as above, base of L75 , Section 46.2, Plan 45.3	“	0.32m-thick mid grey sandy clay-silt, under 635 in cut 634	Produced 7 potsherds as follows: 4 dated to c.500-50 BC range), 2 dated to c.75 BC- AD 25, 1 (intrusive) c. AD 75-125. Ditch probably early Late Iron Age in date
634	Linear cut, L75 , Section 46.2, Plan 45.3	“	0.93m-deep, 1.7m-wide, concave in profile	Although thrice re-cut probably part of the second-phase early LIA ditch system, along with L22, L42, L23, L31 , etc. but may overlie an Early-Mid Iron Age precursor
635	Linear primary fill as above, L75 , Section 46.2,	“	30mm-thick orange-brown sandy clay-silt,	No pot

	Plan 45.3		under 636	
636	Linear secondary fill as above, L75 , Section 46.2, Plan 45.3	“	0.9m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, over 635	No pot
637	Linear cut, L75 , Section 46.2, Plan 45.3	“	0.35m-deep, 0.35m-wide, concave in profile	Part of the L75 composite ditch
638	Linear fill as above, L75 , Section 46.2, Plan 45.3	“	0.35m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, cut by 634	No pot
639=729=793	Linear cut, L59 , Section 42.3, Plan 46.1	“	0.2m-deep, 0.34m-wide, steep-sided, flat-based, cut by 641	Probably part of the first-phase, Early-Mid Iron Age ditched-field system, merges with 951 (L58) to make 793 (L60)
640	Linear fill as above, L59 , Section 42.3, Plan 46.1	“	0.2m-thick mid grey-brown silty clay	No pot
641	Linear cut, L57 , Section 42.4, Plan 46.1	“	0.52m-deep, 1.36m-wide, irregular based and sided in profile because it merges with and is contemporary with 643 & possibly with 645	Part of the second-phase early LIA ditch system, along with L22 , L42 , L23 , L31 , etc.
642	Linear cut, L57 , Section 42.4, Plan	“	0.52m-thick mid grey-brown gritty clay-silt with	Produced 19 potsherds as follows: 11 dated to c.250 – c. 150 BC and the rest

	46.1		abundant flint contents	dating from c. 0 – c. AD 200. Suggests that it was originally cut in the Late Iron Age and gradually fell out of use in the Early Roman period. Consistent with L22, L42, L23, L31 , etc. with which it probably forms part
643	Linear cut, L57 , Section 42.4, Plan 46.1	“	0.52m-deep, 0.64m-wide, irregular based and sided in profile because it merges with and is contemporary with 641 & possibly with 645	Part of the second-phase early LIA ditch system, along with L22, L42, L23, L31 , etc.
644	Linear fill as above, L57 , Section 42.4, Plan 46.1	“	0.52m-thick mid grey-brown gritty clay-silt with abundant flint contents	No pot attributed to this fill but much recorded as coming from 642 almost certainly comes from this fill
645	Linear cut, L56 , Section 42.4, Plan 46.1	“	0.45m-deep, 0.9m-wide, concave base, steep sides, merges to the south with 641 & 643 (both recorded in main area plan as L57)	Part of the second-phase early LIA ditch system, along with L22, L42, L23, L31 , etc.
646	Linear fill as above, L56 , Section 42.4, Plan 46.1	“	0.45m-thick mid grey-brow gritty clay-silt	Produced 5 Mid-Late potsherds dated to c. 600 - c. 200 BC
647	Linear cut, L71 , Section 46.3, Plan	“	0.44m-deep, 1m-wide, concave in profile, cut by the	With L55/L72 , with which it joins, part of the first-phase ditch

	46.4		south-eastern extension of 649/650 (L70)	system, along with L33 , L34 , L26 , etc.
648	Linear fill as above, L71 , Section 46.3, Plan 46.4	“	0.44m-thick dark grey-brown sandy clay-silt with occasional flints	No pot
649	Linear cut, L70 , Section 46.3, Plan 46.4	“	0.22m-deep, 0.4m-wide, slightly concave in profile, cuts 647 (L71)	Example of the re-use of a first-phase ditch (L71) in the second-phase ditch system
650	Linear cut, L70 , Section 46.3, Plan 46.4	“	0.22m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt with occasional flints	Produced 5 potsherds, date-range c.0 – c. AD 175
651=671	See 671	“		Special find 24
652=680	See 680	“		
653	Linear cut, L67 , Section 47.1, Plan 47.2	“	1.1m-deep, 3.85m-wide, very steep-sided, concave base in profile	Very deep, wide ditch, appears to comprise the southern boundary of a rectangular enclosure
654	Linear primary fill as above, L67 , Section 47.1, Plan 47.2	“	0.2m-thick light grey clay-silt, under 655	Produced 12 potsherds, date-range c.125 – c. 25 BC, with 1 later intrusive piece, suggesting that this is part of the third-phase, Late Iron Age ditch system, with L69 and L70
655	Linear secondary fill as above, L67 , Section 47.1, Plan 47.2	“	0.25m-thick light-mid clay-silt, over 654, under 656	No pot
656	Linear	“	0.65m-thick mid –	No pot

	tertiary fill as above, L67 , Section 47.1, Plan 47.2		dark clay-silt, over 655, under subsoil	
657	Linear cut of exploratory slot in pit cutting or cut by L1 , Section 48.1, Plan 48.2	“	0.45m-deep, 2.2m-wide	Part in a possible pit cut by 659 (L1)
658	Linear fill of exploratory slot in pit cutting or cut by L1 , Section 48.1, Plan 48.2	“	0.45m-thick light grey silt, frequent flint inclusions	No pot
659	Linear cut of exploratory slot in L1 , Section 48.1, Plan 48.2	“	0.5m-deep, 2.4m-wide	Part of L1 adjacent to pit 657
660	Linear fill of cut of exploratory slot in L1 , Section 48.1, Plan 48.2	“	0.5m-thick light grey silty clay, no relation with 657/658 not established	Part of ditch that runs parallel with L2 , part of which is a northward extension of one of the two intercutting ditches on the same line and alignment that make up L31
661	Linear cut, L23 , Section 48.5, 59.1, Plan 48.6, 59.2	“	0.6m-deep, 2.1m-wide flat-bottomed ditch	Relationship with L1 and L2 (L23 cut by both), all part of the third-phase, Late Iron Age/Early Roman-period ditch system, points to two phases here. This ditch

				joins Ditch L73 on the same line but which cuts it (see terminus cut 663)
662	Linear fill as before, L23 , Section 48.5, 59.1, Plan 48.6, 59.2	“	0.6m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, cut by 659 (L1) & 805 (L2)	Produced 17 potsherds with a consistent date-range of c. 150 – c. 100 BC, suggesting this could equally be attributed to the second-phase, Late Iron Age ditch system as to an early sub-phase of the third-phase, LIA system
663	Linear terminus cut, L73 , Section 48.5, Plan 48.6	“	0.3m-deep, 0.95m-wide, concave in profile, cut 662 (see above)	Seems to mark a re-cutting and/or westward continuation of L23
664	Linear terminus fill as above, L73 , Section 48.5, Plan 48.6	“	0.3m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt	Produced 3 potsherds, date-range c.125 - c. 50 BC
665=669	Linear cut, L78 , Section 48.3, Plan 48.4	“	0.33m-deep, 1.03m-wide, uneven base moderately sloping sides	Extends north from L1 westward extension
666	Linear fill as above, L78 , Section 48.3, Plan 48.4	“	0.33m-thick light grey-brown silty clay with frequent flints	Produced 15 potsherds, dated to c.25 BC – c. AD 75
667	Linear cut, L1 , Section 63.5, main area plan	“	0.5m-wide, 1.6m-wide, flat-base, moderately sloping sides	Westward extension of western ditch delineating a probable trackway

668	Linear fill as above, L1 , Section 63.5, main area plan	“	0.5m-thick grey clay-silt with frequent flint inclusions	Produced 11 potsherds, date-range c. AD 100 – c. 250, plus 2 Anglo-Saxon (c. AD 450 – c. 550), probably intrusive from Anglo-Saxon site 25m to the north
669=665	Linear cut, L78 , Section 63.5, main area plan	“	1m-wide, 0.25m-deep, shallow concave in profile, flat base	Extends north from L1, with which it is almost certainly contemporary
670	Linear fill as above, L78 , Section 63.5, main area plan	“	0.25m-thick grey-brown sandy clay-silt with frequent flint inclusions	No pot
671	Cut(s) of large pit or intercutting pits, shown on the main area plan east of and only partly investigated, Section 55.1. Section drawing confused	“	0.38m-deep, width unknown, cut by 687,	This cut number attributed 9 potsherds, 6 with a date-range c. AD 100 – c. 150, 3 with a date-range of AD c.350 -550, the latter probably derived from the Anglo-Saxon site in Area to the north
672=842	Primary fill as above, not shown on plan or section	“	Mid grey clay-silt, waterlogged, with wood frags, charcoal flecks and frequent flints, under 673	Produced a single Early Roman-period amphora sherd 1 sherd, no earlier than c. AD 50

673=864	Secondary fill as above, not shown on plan or section	“	Mid grey-brown clay-silt with occasional flints, over 672, under 674	No pot
674	Tertiary fill as above, Section 55.1	“	0.12m-thick mid orange-brown sandy clay silt with flint gravel, over 673, under 675	No pot
675	Quaternary fill as above, not shown in section	“	Mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, over 674, under 676	No pot
676	Fifth fill up as above, not shown in section	“	Mid grey flinty gravel, occasional charcoal flecks and flints, over 675, under 677	Produced a single sherd, c. AD 0 – c. 75
677	Sixth fill up as above, not shown in section	“	Dark grey-brown clay-silt, under 679, equal with 678, over 676	Produced a single potsherd, c. AD 125 – c. 175
678=842	Sixth fill of pit as above, not shown in section	“	Dark brown clay-silt, gravelly, occasional burnt flints, over 676, equal with 677	Produced a single potsherd, c. AD 150 – c. 200
679=864	Seventh fill of pit as above, not shown in section	“	Dark grey-brown clay-silt, gravelly, occasional burnt flints and chalk flecks, over 678 and 677, under 680	No pot

680=865	Eighth and top fill of pit as above	“	Dark grey-brown very clayey silt with tile and charcoal frags, over 679	Produced 92 potsherds with a broad Early, Mid and Late Roman-period date-range and some very late Roman-period and Early Anglo-Saxon ware, mostly c. AD 175 – c. 400/450
681	Cut of an earlier evaluation trench, main area plan	“	N/A	
682	Fill of earlier evaluation trench, main area plan	“	N/A	
683	Linear cut, L53 , Section 52.6, Plan 52.7	“	0.22m-deep, 0.62m-wide, steep-sided, flat-based	Part of the second-phase Iron Age ditch system, parallel to L77 , adjoins/meets L32 & L56 at a right angle in both cases
684	Linear fill as above, L53 , Section 52.6, Plan 52.7	“	0.22m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, cut by 685	Produced 5 potsherds, c. 0 – c. AD 150
685	Linear cut, L54 , Section 52.6, 52.5, 52.4, Plan 52.7	“	0.14m-deep, 0.8m-wide, concave in profile	Discontinuous ditch, northward surviving fragment of L52
686	Linear fill as above, L54 , Section 52.6, 52.5, 52.4, Plan 52.7	“	0.14m-thick dark grey-brown sandy clay-silt	Produced 8 potsherds, most of which indicated a date-range of c. AD 300 – c. 400

687	Cut of iron-furnace pit, iron smelting bloomer, main area plan only, no section, no photo number refs	“	Very confused context recording sheet covers CRNs 687, 688, 689, 690 and 691	Oval pit cut, interpreted by the excavator as an iron bloomer/smelting site but very poorly recorded
688	Fill as above	“	See above	No pot
689	Fill as above	“	See above	No pot
690	Fill as above	“	See above	Produced a single intrusive very late Roman-period sherd
691	Fill as above	“	See above	Produces 2 potsherds, attributed a date-range of c. 25 BC- c. AD 75
692	Fill of pit 671, but not shown on plan or section	“	Gravel and manganese fill	No pot
693=683	Linear fill as below, L53 , Section 50.1, Section 50.2	“	0.44m-thick mid grey-brown gritty clay-silt. ‘appears contemporary with 696’ (in L56)	Part of the second-phase Iron Age ditch system, parallel to L77 , adjoins/meets L32 & L56 at a right angle in both cases
694	Linear cut as above, L53 , Section 50.1, Section 50.2	“	0.44m-deep, 0.62m-wide, irregular sides and flat base but overall concave in profile	Produced 8 Mid-Late potsherds (c. AD 100 – 375/400)
695	Linear secondary	“	0.4m-thick mid grey-brown gritty	Produced 101 potsherds, date-range

	fill, L56 , Section 50.1, Plan 50.2		clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks, over 697	analyzed as indicating that the ditch was cut in the mid first century AD and probably abandoned and nearly filled up about c. AD 350 – c. 400
696=698	Linear cut, L56 , Section 50.1, Plan 50.2	“	1.75m-wide, 0.4m-deep, irregular sides and concave base	Part of the second- phase Iron Age ditch system, roughly parallel to L32 , adjoined by/met by L32 & L56 , at an approximate right angle in both cases
697	Linear primary fill, L56 , Section 50.1, Plan 50.2	“	0.85m-thick mid grey-brown gritty clay-silt with occasional flint and charcoal inclusions, under 695	Produced 8 potsherds, 6 of which are of Early- Mid Iron Age date-range (c. 500 – c. 300 BC), 1 dated c. AD 50 – c.100 and 1 dated to c. AD 150-260. This strongly suggests that this ditch re-cut an Early-Mid Iron Age precursor
698=696	Linear cut as above, L56 , Section 50.1, Plan 50.2	“	1.75m-wide, 0.4m-deep, irregular sides and concave base	Part of the second- phase Iron Age ditch system, roughly parallel to L32 , adjoined by/met by L32 & L56 , at an approximate right angle in both cases, but see above
699=674	Secondary fill of linear 671	“	0.22m-thick dark grey-brown sandy clay-silt, under 688	No pot
700	Top fill of well cut, see main area	“	0.35m-thick dark grey gravel-rich clay-silt layer overlying the	Produced 21 potsherds, all falling in a terminal Roman/Early Anglo- Saxon date-range (c. AD

	plan		wooden well head and sealing the well fill	375 – c. 550), providing convincing evidence of the well's period of use
701	The square-built wooden well shaft	“	Wooden structure representing the well-preserved remains of a wooden, square-built well head	
702	Fill of well shaft as above	“	Fine dark grey gravelly fine clay-silt, in 701, under 700	Only partly excavated to a depth of 0.45m. Produced 20 potsherds, 2 residual (of Early-Mid Iron Age date), 1 of the very late Roman period (c. AD 350 – c. 410) & 17 with a common date-range of c. AD 450 – c. 550.
703	Pit cut, Section 52.1, 52.2, Plan 52.3	“	Sub-rectangular, flat-based, gently sloping sides, 0.15m-deep, 0.4m x 0.52m	Part of an intercutting Early-Mid Iron Age pit cluster (703, 705, 705,709)
704	Pit fill as above, Section 52.1, 52.2, Plan 52.3	“	0.15m-thick, light grey-brown sandy clay-silt, cut by 709	No pot
705	Pit cut, Section 52.1, 52.2, Plan 52.3	“	Oval, flat-based, gently sloping sides, 0.13m-deep, 0.6m x 0.5m	Part of an intercutting Early-Mid Iron Age pit cluster (703, 705, 705,709)
706	Pit fill as above, Section 52.1,	“	0.13m-thick light grey-brown sandy clay-silt, cut by	No pot

	52.2, Plan 52.3		709	
707	Pit cut, Section 52.1, 52.2, Plan 52.3	“	Oval, concave-based, gently sloping sides, 0.14m-deep, 0.6m x 0.8m	Part of an intercutting Early-Mid Iron Age pit cluster (703, 705, 705, 709)
708	Pit fill as above, Section 52.1, 52.2, Plan 52.3	“	0.14m-thick light grey-brown sandy clay-silt, cut by 709	Produced 22 potsherds, dated to c.500 – c. 350 BC, most same vessel
709	Pit cut, Section 52.1, 52.2, Plan 52.3	“	Oval, flat-based, steep sides, 0.33m-deep, 0.1m x 1.3m	Part of an intercutting Early-Mid Iron Age pit cluster (703, 705, 705, 709)
710	Pit primary fill as above, Section 52.1, 52.2, Plan 52.3	“	50mm-thick charcoal layer, under 711	No pot
711	Pit secondary fill as above, Section 52.1, 52.2, Plan 52.3	“	0.26m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, over 710	13 potsherds dated to c.600-400/350 BC, 5 from same vessel
712	Linear cut, L63 , Section 50.3, 50.4, 50.6, Plan 51.1	“	0.54m-deep, 1.5m-wide, cuts 715 in 714 and 721 in 720	Discontinuous ditch running parallel to L62
713	Linear fill as above, L63 , Section 50.3, 50.4, 50.6, Plan 51.1	“	0.54m-thick dark grey-brown clay-silt	Produced 61 potsherds with a broad date-range of c. AD 50 – c. 400

714	Large shallow pit cut, Section 50.3, 50.4, Plan 51.1	“	0.25m-deep, cut to the east and west by L62 & L63 respectively	Earlier than L62 & L63
715	Large shallow pit fill as above, Section 50.3, 50.4, Plan 51.1	“	0.25m-thick dark grey-brown sandy clay-silt	Produced 24 potsherds with a broad date-range of c. AD 75 - c. 400
716	Linear cut, L62 , Section 50.3, 50.4, 50.4, Plan 51.1	“	0.5m-deep, 1.17m-wide, cuts 715 in 714 and 719 in 718	Continuous ditch cut by L50 to the north, cuts L65 further to the north
717	Linear fill as above, L62 , Section 50.3, 50.4, 50.4, Plan 51.1	“	0.5m-thick dark grey-brown with frequent flint inclusions	Produced 7 potsherds, with a date-range of c. AD 75 – c. 425
718	Pit cut, Section 50.3, 50.5, Plan 51.1	“	Oval, 0.26m-deep, 1.2m x 0.8m, cuts 723 in pit 722	Pit cut by L62
719	Pit fill as above, Section 50.3, 50.5, Plan 51.1	“	0.26m-thckmid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, over 723	Produced 3 potsherds dating from c. AD 75 – c. 150
720	Feature cut, Section 50.6, Plan 51.1	“	0.4m-deep, cut away by Ditch 712 (L63)	Probably pit or small area of ditch-side collapse
721	Feature fill as above, Section 50.6,	“	0.4m-thick dark brown sandy clay-silt	No pot

	Plan 51.1			
722	Post hole cut, Section 50.5, Plan 51.1	“	0.5m-deep, 0.4m-diameter, cut by 718	Appears in the base of 718, so may be the post-setting hole of the same post pit
723	Post hole fill as above, Section 50.5, Plan 51.1	“	0.5m-thick dark grey-brown stone-dominated clay-silt	No pot
724	Pit cut, Section 51.3, Plan 51.4	“	0.24m-deep, oval pit, 1.3m x 1.1m, flat base, steep sides	Anglo-Saxon pit (see below). Not part of the Early-Mid Iron Age pit group to the east and south
725	Pit primary fill, Section 51.3, Plan 51.4	“	Mid brown clay-silt, 40mm thick, under 726	No pot
726	Pit secondary fill as above, Section 51.3, Plan 51.4	“	0.2m-thick dark grey-brown clay-silt	Produced 17 potsherds, 14 of which have a date-range of c. AD 450 – c. 550
727	Post-hole cut, Section 51.5, Plan 51.6	“	Diameter 0.3m, depth 0.13m, steep sided	Part of the Early-Mid Iron Age pit group consisting of 727, 749/751, 745/747, 764, 707, 703, 709, 705, etc.
728	Post-hole fill as above, Section 51.5, Plan 51.6	“	0.13m-thick dark brown clay-silt	Produced a single potsherd dated to c. 600 – c. 350 BC
729	Linear eastern terminus cut, L59 , Section	“	0.6m-wide, 0.22m-deep rounded narrow ditch terminus,	Along with L58 one of the two eastern forks of L60

	52.8, 52.9		concave in profile	
730	Linear eastern terminus fill as above, L59 , Section 52.8, 52.9	“	0.6m-thick dark grey-brown sandy clay-silt with frequent flint inclusions	No pot
731	Linear cut, L50 , Section 54.1, Plan 54.2	“	0.5m-deep, 2.85m-wide, east-west aligned	Part of the third-phase ditch system
732	Linear fill as above, L50 , Section 54.1, Plan 54.2	“	0.5m-thick light grey silty sand, frequent flint inclusions	Produced 2 potsherds, date-range c. AD 100 – 150/200
733	Linear cut, L56 , Section 54.1, Plan 54.2	“	0.58m-deep, 1.75m-wide, north-south aligned, concave in profile	Part of the second-phase, Iron Age ditch system
734	Linear fill as above, L56 , Section 54.1, Plan 54.2	“	0.58m-thick very dark grey/black silty clay	No pot
735	Linear cut, L53 , Section 52.10, Plan 52.11	“	Concave in profile, 0.16m-deep, 0.7m-wide, cuts 737 (L55)	Part of the second-phase, Iron Age ditch system
736	Linear fill as above, L53 , Section 52.10, Plan 52.11	“	0.16m-thick dark grey-brown sandy clay-silt	Produced a single potsherd, probably residual, date-range c.600 – c. 350 BC
737	Linear cut, L55 , Section 52.10, Plan	“	0.28m-deep, 0.45m-wide, steep-sided,	Part of the first-phase, Iron Age ditched system

	52.11		concave base	
738	Linear fill as above, L55 , Section 52.10, Plan 52.11	“	0.28m-deep dark grey sandy clay-silt	Produced nine potsherds, date-range c.600 – c. 350 BC
739	Linear cut, L32 , Section 54.9, Plan 56.3	“	0.3m-deep, 0.4m-wide, flat-based, steep-sided ditch	Part of the second-phase, Iron Age ditch system
740	Linear fill as above, L32 , Section 54.9, Plan 56.3	“	0.3m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt	No pot
741	Linear cut, L32 , Section 54.9, Plan 56.3	“	0.42m-deep, 1.7m-wide, concave in profile	Part of the second-phase, Iron Age ditch system
742	Linear fill as above, L32 , Section 54.9, Plan 56.3	“	0.42m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt	No pot
743	Linear cut, L53 , Section 54.9, Plan 56.3	“	0.15m-deep, 0.62m-wide, concave in profile	Part of the second-phase, Iron Age ditch system
744	Linear fill as above, L53 , Section 54.9, Plan 56.3	“	0.15m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt with occasional flint inclusions	No pot
745	Pit cut, Section 53.1, Plan 53.2	“	0.17m-deep, 0.5m diameter, concave in profile	Cut by 747, part of the Early-Mid Iron Age pit group consisting of 727, 749, 751, 745, 747, 764,

				707, 703, 709, 705, etc.
746	Pit fill as above, Section 53.1, Plan 53.2	“	0.17m-thick dark grey-brown clay-silt	No pot
747	Pit cut, Section 53.1, Plan 53.2	“	0.23m-deep, oval, 0.92m by 0.85m, concave in profile, cuts 746	Cuts 746, part of the Early-Mid Iron Age pit group consisting of 727, 749, 751, 745, 747, 764, 707, 703, 709, 705, etc.
748	Pit fill as above, Section 53.1, Plan 53.2	“	0.23m-thick dark grey-brown sandy clay-silt with occasional burnt clay fragments	Produced 64 potsherds, date-range c. 500 – c. 350 BC, from 5 vessel
749	Pit cut, Section 53.3, Plan 53.4	“	0.3m-deep, 1.2m-wide, steep-sided, flat-base	Cut by post-hole 751, part of the Early-Mid Iron Age pit group consisting of 727, 749, 751, 745, 747, 764, 707, 703, 709, 705, etc.
750	Pit fill as above, Section 53.3, Plan 53.4	“	0.3m-thick dark grey-brown clay-silt with occasional burnt clay and charcoal flecks and burnt flints	Produced 4 potsherds, date-range c.500 – c. 350 BC
751	Post-pit cut, Section 53.3, Plan 53.4	“	0.28m-deep, 0.65m approx. diameter	Part of the Early-Mid Iron Age pit group consisting of 727, 749, 751, 745, 747, 764, 707, 703, 709, 705, etc.
752	Post-pit fill as above, Section 53.3,	“	0.28m-thick dark grey-brown clay-silt	Produced 37 potsherds from 3 vessels, date-range c. 500 – c. 350 BC

	Plan 53.4			
753=774	Linear terminus cut, L52 , Section 54.3, Plan 54.4	“	0.3m-deep, 0.54m-wide, steep-sided, flat-based	Part of the first-phase, Early-Mid Iron ditch system
754	Linear terminus fill as above, L52 , Section 54.3, Plan 54.4	“	0.3m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt	No pot
755	Cremation pit cut, Section 52.13, Plan 52.14, not shown on main area plan	“	30mm-deep, oval pit (0.25m x 0.3m)	Small burial pit
756	Cremation pit fill as above, Section 52.13, Plan 52.14, not shown on main area plan	“	30mm-thick mid-dark brown sandy clay-silt with frequent calcined bone, charcoal and pebble inclusions	No pot Environmental Sample 29
757	Small pit cut, Section 54.5, Plan 54.6, filled by 849	“	0.13m-deep, oval (0.4m x 0.3), flattened concave in profile	Probably part of the Early-Mid Iron Age pit group, along with 727, 749, 751, 745, 747, 764, 707, 703, 709, 705, etc.
758=802	Linear cut, L56 , Section 53.5, Plan	“	0.2m-deep, 1m plus wide, concave in profile	Part of the second-phase, Iron Age ditch system

	53.6			
759	Fill of linear as above, Section 53.5, Plan 53.6	“	0.2m-thick mid-dark grey clay-silt	Produced 21 potsherds with a general late first- and second-century date range
760	Linear cut, L77 , Section 53.5, Plan 53.6	“	0.15m-deep, 0.4m-wide, concave in profile	Part of the second-phase, Iron Age ditch system
761	Linear fill as above, L77 , Section 53.5, Plan 53.6	“	0.15m-thick mid-dark clay-silt with frequent flint inclusions	Produced 3 potsherds, date-range c. AD 125 – c. 260
762	Oval pit cut, Section 53.5, Plan 53.6	“	0.2m-deep, 1.2m x 1.4m, concave in profile	Pit of unknown function
763	Oval pit fill as above, Section 53.5, Plan 53.6	“	0.2m-thick mid grey-brown clay-silt	Produced 8 potsherds with a general late first- and second-century date range
764	Pit cut, Section 52.16, Plan 52.15	“	Sub-circular in plan, steepish-sided, concave base, 0.3m-deep, diameter approx. 0.76m	Part of the Early-Mid Iron Age pit group, along with 727, 749, 751, 745, 747, 764, 707, 703, 709, 705, etc.
765	Pit fill as above, Section 52.16, Plan 52.15	“	0.3m-thick dark grey sandy clay-silt	Produced 18 potsherds dating to c.600 – c. 350 BC, from 2 vessels, plus 2 intrusive Late Iron Age sherds
766=753=774	Linear terminus cut, L52 , Section 53.7, Plan	“	0.3m-deep, 0.54m-wide, flat base, near vertical sides	Part of first-phase, Early-Mid Iron Age ditch system

	53.8			
767	Linear terminus fill as above, L52 , Section 53.7, Plan	“	0.3m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt	Produced 2 potsherds, date-range c. 600 – c. 350 BC
768	Pit cut, Section 54.7, Plan 54.8	“	Irregular oval, 0.5m x 0.6m, 0.2m-deep, steep-sided, flat base	Probably part of the Early-Mid Iron Age pit group, along with 727, 749, 751, 745, 747, 764, 707, 703, 709, 705, etc.
769	Pit fill as above, Section 54.7, Plan 54.8	“	0.2m-thick light grey-brown silty clay-sand	No pot
770=653	Linear cut, L67 , Section 53.11, Plan 53.12	“	0.25m-deep, 3.85m-wide,	Only partly cut into large ditch to establish relationship with L71 , part of second-phase ditch system
771	Linear fill as above, L67 , Section 53.11, Plan 53.12	“	0.25m-thick mid-dark grey clay-silt	No pot
772	Linear cut, L71 , Section 53.11, Plan 53.12	“	0.2m-deep, 0.7m-wide, concave in profile	Part of first-phase ditch system
773	Linear fill as above, L71 , Section 53.11, Plan 53.12	“	0.2m-thick mid-dark clay-silt with moderate flint inclusions	No pot
774=753=766	Linear cut ‘at turning’, L52 ,	“	0.36m-deep, 0.64m-wide,	Part of the first-phase, Early-Mid Iron Age ditch

	Section 53.9, Plan 53.10		steep-sided, concave base	system
775	Linear fill as above 'at turning', L52 , Section 53.9, Plan 53.10	"	0.36m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt	No pot analyzed but recorded as present
776	Linear terminus cut, L69 , Section 56.1, Plan 56.2	"	0.46m-deep, 0.8m-wide, steep- sided, concave base	Part of the first-phase, Early-Mid Iron Age ditch system
777	Linear primary terminus fill as above, L69 , Section 56.1, Plan 56.2	"	0.12m-thick orange-grey sandy clay-silt with occasional flint inclusions	No pot
778	Linear secondary terminus fill as above, L69 , Section 56.1, Plan 56.2	"	0.14m-thick dark grey sandy clay- silt with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks	No pot
779	Linear terminus cut, L70 , Section 56.1, Plan 56.2	"	0.2m-deep, 1.2m- wide, concave in profile	Part of the first-phase, Early-Mid Iron Age ditch system, probably, with L71, L65 & L64 , an enclosure around roundhouse R5
780	Linear terminus fill as above, L70 , Section 56.1, Plan	"	0.2m-thick grey clay-silt	No pot

	56.2			
781	Post-pit cut, Section 56.1, Plan 56.2	“	0.2m-deep, diameter 0.45m, steep sides	Part of the post-hole group associated with Early-Mid roundhouse R4
782	Post-pit fill, Section 56.1, Plan 56.2	“	0.2m-thick dark grey-brown sandy clay-silt	No pot
783	Irregular cut of pit, Section 57.1, Plan 57.2	“	0.18m-deep, 1.2m-wide, 2.65m-long, sort of wobbly oval in plan, flattened concave in profile	Isolated pit some 2m north of L60
784	Irregular fill as above, Section 57.1, Plan 57.2	“	0.18m-thick mid grey-brown clay-silt with frequent small and large flint inclusions	Produced a single potsherd of Eastern Gaulish samian, date-range c. AD 125 - 200/260
785	Post-hole cut, R5 , Section 56.4, Plan 56.5	“	50mm-deep, 0.52m diameter, flat base, very sloping sides	Post hole in curvilinear ditch 814 (R5), along with 797, 787, 816, 822, 824, 826, 789, 836 & 812
786	Post-hole fill as above, Section 56.4, Plan 56.5	“	50mm-thick grey-brown clay-silt	No pot
787	Post-hole cut, R5 , Section 56.6, Plan 56.7	“	70mm-deep, diameter 0.3m, flat base	Post hole in curvilinear ditch 814 (R5), along with 797, 785, 816, 822, 824, 826, 789, 836 & 812
788	Post-hole fill as above, Section 56.6,	“	70mm-thick grey-brown clay-silt	Produced a single, probably residual, potsherd dating to c. AD

	Plan 56.7			25/50-75
789	Post-pit cut, R5 , Section 56.8, Plan 56.9	“	0.27m-deep, diameter 0.87m, flat base	Post hole in curvilinear ditch 814 (R5), along with 797, 785, 788, 816, 822, 824, 826, 836 & 812
790	Post-pit fill as above, Section 56.8, Plan 56.9	“	0.27m-thick mid grey-brown clay-silt	Produced 5 potsherds, 3 dating to c.600 – c. 350 BC, 2 probably intrusive, dated c. 50 BC – c. AD 25
791	Large pit cut, Section 56.10, Plan 56.11	“	0.5m-deep, oval, 2.5m-long, 1.8m-wide, mostly flat base	Lies near and south of R4 .
792	Large pit fill as above, Section 56.10, Plan 56.11	“	0.5m-thick dark grey clay-silt with infrequent gravel and charcoal inclusions	Produced 2 potsherd dating to c. 600 – c. 400 BC
793=639=729	Linear cut, L59 , Section 57.3, Plan 57.4	“	0.38m-deep, 2.4m-wide, concave in profile	Possibly part of a sub-phase of the second – or third phase ditched system, southern part of the eastward fork is L60 , northern is 951
794	Linear fill above, L59 , Section 57.3, Plan 57.4	“	0.38m-thick light grey-brown silty sandy clay	Produced 10 potsherds including 1 dating to c. AD 240-350/400 AD and 4 dating to c. AD 350/370-400, all from the same vessel
795	Cut of linear (L60?) or large area of intercutting features,	“	0.4m-deep, 3m-wide, cuts 794	Unclear stratigraphic relationship with much disturbed area to the west

	Section 57.3, Plan 57.4			
796	Fill of linear (L60?) or large area of intercutting features, Section 57.3, Plan 57.4	“	0.4m-thick light brown sandy clay- silt	No pot
797	Post-hole cut, R5 , Section 61.13, Plan 61.14	“	0.25m-deep, 0.7m diameter, concave in profile	Post hole in curvilinear ditch 814 (R5), along with 789, 785, 788, 816, 824, 826, 836 & 812
798	Post-hole fill as above, Section 61.13, Plan 61.14	“	0.25m-thick mid grey-brown clay- silt	No pot
799	Linear fill of 800, L77 , Section 58.1, Plan 58.2	“	0.26m-thick gritty mid grey-brown clay-silt	Produced 29 potsherds dating broadly from c. AD 75 – c. 400
800	Linear cut as above, L77 , Section 58.1, Plan 58.2	“	0.26m-deep, 0.4m-wide (slot only)	Irregular cut in the confluence of L77 with L56 , with a possible pit (804) perhaps being cut (by 802, see below)
801	Linear fill of 802, L56 , Section 58.1, Plan 58.2	“	0.56m-thick mid grey-brown gritty clay-silt (as exposed in slot only), over 809	Produced 67 potsherds dating from the later first century to the late fourth/early fifth
802	Linear cut as above, L56 , Section 58.1,	“	0.56m-deep, 0.65m-wide (slot only), cuts 809	As exposed in exploratory slot in the intersection of ditch 802 (L56) , ditch 800 (L77)

	Plan 58.2			and pit 804
803	Possible pit fill, Section 58.1, Plan 58.2	“	0.31m-thick mid orange-grey gritty clay-silt	Produced 2 potsherds dating to c.50 BC – c. AD 50
804	Possible pit cut, Section 58.1, Plan 58.2	“	0.31m-deep, 0.55m-wide	Rather confusing intersection of features
805	Linear cut, L2 , Section 59.1, Plan 59.2	“	0.3m-deep, 2m-wide, steep sides, concave base	Northern extension of L31 , runs parallel with L1 , part of the third-phase, Late Iron Age ditch system, extends north into Area 1
806	Linear fill as above, L2 , Section 59.1, Plan 59.2	“	0.3m-thick dark grey-brown sandy clay-silt	No pot
807	Pit cut, Section 62.1, Plan 62.2	“	0.25m-deep, 1.2m-wide, flattish base, sides cut away by 712 (L63) & 793 (L60)	Remnant of a pit
808	Pit fill as above, Section 62.1, Plan 62.2	“	0.25m-thick light grey-brown silty clay	No pot
809	Linear primary fill (in 802)	“	0.18m-thick mid orange-brown silty clay, under 801	No pot
810	Linear cut, L58 , Section 57.5, 57.6,	“	80mm-deep, 0.4m-wide, shallow ditch,	Northern fork of the eastern bifurcation of

	Plan 57.8		flattened concave in profile	ditch 793 (L60)
811	Linear fill as above, L58 , Section 57.5, 57.6, Plan 57.8	“	80mm-thick grey silty sandy clay	No pot
812	Post-hole cut, R5 , Section 61.8, Plan 61.9	“	0.35m-deep, diameter 0.4m	Post hole in curvilinear ditch 814 (R5), along with 789, 785, 788, 797, 816, 822, 836, 824 & 826
813	Post-hole fill as above, Section 61.8, Plan 61.9	“	0.35m-thick dark grey-brown sandy clay-silt	Produced a single potsherd dating to c.75/50 BC – c. AD 25, almost certainly intrusive in this context
814	Curvilinear narrow ditch cut, Sections 60. 1 – 22, Plans 61. 1 - 12	“	11m in diameter, a near-circular ring ditch, average depth 0.35m, average width 0.35m	Eaves gully surrounding a roundhouse
815=817	Curvilinear narrow ditch fill, R5 , Sections 60. 1 – 22, Plans 61. 1 - 12	“	Average thickness of 0.35m of dark grey-brown with moderate flint inclusions	Produced 23 potsherds with a consistent date-range of c. 500 – c. 350, although use up to c. 150 BC cannot be precluded
816	Post-hole cut, R5 , Section 61.4, Plan 61.6	“	0.27m-deep, 0.44m diameter, vertical sides	Post hole in curvilinear ditch 814 (R5), along with 789, 785, 788, 797, 812, 822, 824, 836 & 826
817=815	See 815 above	“		

818	Post-hole cut, Section 61.10, Plan 61.12	“	Depth 0.4m, diameter 0.78m, vertical sides	Post hole situated in close proximity to the western side of 814 (R5)
819	Post-hole fill, Section 61.10, Plan 61.12	“	0.4m-thick dark grey-brown with occasional charcoal flecks	No pot analyzed but pot recorded as an inclusion on the context recording sheet
820	Post-hole cut, R5 , Section 60.19, Plan 60.20	“	Depth 0.28m, oval, 1.2m by 0.52m, steep sides, slightly concave base	Post hole situated in close proximity to the southern side of 814 (R5)
821	Post-hole fill, Section 60.19, Plan 60.20	“	0.28m-thick dark grey-brown clay-silt	No pot
822	Post-hole cut, R5 , Section 61.15, Plan 60.2	“	0.16m-deep, 0.4m diameter	Post hole in curvilinear ditch 814 (R5), along with 789, 785, 788, 797, 812, 816, 824, 836 & 826
823	Post-hole fill as above, Section 61.15, Plan 60.2	“	0.16m-thick dark grey-brown clay-silt	No pot
824	Post-hole cut, R5 , Section 61.15, Plan 60.2	“	0.11m-deep, 0.35m diameter	Post hole in curvilinear ditch 814 (R5), along with 789, 785, 788, 797, 812, 816, 822, 836 & 826
825	Post-hole fill as above, Section 61.15, Plan	“	0.11m-thick dark grey-brown clay-silt	No pot

	60.2			
826	Post-hole cut, R5 , Section 61.15, Plan 60.2	“	0.32m-deep, 0.5m diameter	Post hole in curvilinear ditch 814 (R5), along with 789, 785, 788, 797, 812, 816, 822, 836 & 824
827	Post-hole fill as above, Section 61.15, Plan 60.2	“	0.11m-thick dark grey-brown clay-silt	No pot
828	Pit cut, only mentioned in the site context register	“	No details available	
829	Pit fill, only mentioned in the site context register, no CRN sheet	“	No details available	No pot
830	Linear cut, probably L64 but no CRN sheet, only mentioned in the site context register	“	No details available	
831	Linear fill as above, probably L64 but no CRN sheet, only mentioned in the site	“	No details available	No pot

	context register			
832	Linear terminus cut, L64 , Section 59.3, Plan 59.4	“	0.3m-deep, 0.6m-wide, steep-sided, flat base	Discontinuous ditch, part of first-phase, Early-Mid Iron Age ditched field system
833	Linear terminus fill as above, L64 , Section 59.3, Plan 59.4	“	0.3m-thick light grey-brown silty sand with frequent flint inclusions	Produced 3 potsherds from then same vessel, almost certainly intrusive, dating c. AD 75 – c.125
834	Pit cut, Section 59.5, Plan 59.6	“	0.2m-deep, 0.5m-wide, concave in profile	One of four pits (834, 854, 852 & 850) lying just south of the eastern end of ditch 832 (L64)
835	Pit fill as above, Section 59.5, Plan 59.6	“	0.2m-thick light brown sandy clay-silt	No pot
836	Post-pit cut, R5 , Section 60.14, Plan 60.16	“	90mm-deep, diameter 0.6m, cuts 838 (see below)	Post hole in curvilinear ditch 814 (R5), along with 789, 785, 788, 797, 812, 816, 822 & 824
837	Post-pit fill, R5 , Section 60.14, Plan 60.16	“	90mm-thick dark grey-brown clay-silt	No pot
838	Spread/layer, Section 60.15, Plan 60.16	“	50mm-thick fine grey gravel, cut by 836 and 814	Early subsoil predating the curvilinear gully and associated features
839	Pit cut, Section 62.3,	“	0.6m-deep, 1.4m diameter, steep-sided, concave	Cut by ditch 653 (L67)

	Plan 62.4		base	
840	Pit fill as above, Section 62.3, Plan 62.4	“	0.6m-thick dark grey very gravelly clay-silt with occasional stone and charcoal inclusions	No pot
841	Linear cut, L67 , no CRS, see 653 above	“	Fill of 842, no further details	Part of the second-phase, Late Iron Age ditch system
842	Linear fill as above, L67 , no CRS, see 653 above	“	As 653 recorded as 1.1m-deep, 3.85m-wide, very steep-sided, concave base in profile	Produced 9 potsherds with a broad first century, second and early third century date-range
843	Linear cut, L69 , no CRS, see 779 above	“	0.2m-deep, 1.2m-wide, concave in profile	Part of the first-phase, Early-Mid Iron Age ditch system, probably, with L71 , L65 & L64 , an enclosure around roundhouse R5
844	Linear fill, L69 , no CRS, see 779 above	“	As above	Produced 4 potsherds with a date-range c. AD 100 – c. 175
845	Near circular post-pit cut, Section 63.1, Plan 63.2	“	0.18m-deep, 0.75m diameter, steep-sided, concave base	Part of a clustered pit group, probably post-pits for a hut/structure (1002), made up of 856, 862, 847, 845, 880, 878, 868, 870 & 866
846	Near circular post-pit fill as above,	“	0.18m-thick dark grey-brown clay-silt	No pot

	Section 63.1, Plan 63.2			
847	Near circular post-pit cut, Section 63.3, Plan 63.4	“	0.42m-deep, 0.68m diameter, steep-sided, concave base	Part of a clustered pit group, probably post-pits for a hut/structure (1002), made up of 856, 862, 847, 845, 880, 878, 868, 870 & 866
848	Near circular post-pit fill as above, Section 63.3, Plan 63.4	“	0.42m-thick dark grey-brown clay-silt	Produced 2 potsherds, date-range c.600 – c. 350 BC
849	Fill of pit 757, Section 54.5, Plan 54.6,	“	0.13m-thick light grey sandy clay-silt	No pot (isolated pit)
850	Pit cut, Section 63.6, Plan 63.7	“	0.2m-deep, oval, 0.5m x 0.7m, concave in profile	One of four pits (834, 854, 852 & 850) lying just south of the eastern end of ditch 832 (L64)
851	Pit fill as above, Section 63.6, Plan 63.7	“	0.2m-thick grey silty clay-sand	Produced a single worn potsherd of generic Late Prehistoric type, c. 600 – c. 150 BC range
852	Sub-rectangular pit cut, Section 63.8, Plan 63.9	“	0.4m-deep, 0.9m x 0.6m, steep-sided, flattish base	One of four pits (834, 854, 852 & 850) lying just south of the eastern end of ditch 832 (L64)
853	Sub-rectangular pit fill as above, Section 63.8, Plan 63.9	“	0.4m-thick light grey-brown sandy clay-silt	No pot

854	Oval pit cut, Section 63.10, Plan 63.11	“	0.28m-deep, 0.8m x 0.4m, steep-sided, flattish base	One of four pits (834, 854, 852 & 850) lying just south of the eastern end of ditch 832 (L64)
855	Oval pit fill as above, Section 63.10, Plan 63.11	“	0.28m-thick light grey silty sandy clay	Produced a single worn potsherd of generic Late Prehistoric type, c. 600 – c. 150 BC range
856	Circular pit cut, Section 63.12, Plan 63.13	“	0.35m-deep, 0.75m diameter	Part of a clustered pit group, probably post-pits for a hut/structure (1002), made up of 856, 862, 847, 845, 880, 878, 868, 870 & 866
857	Circular pit fill as above, Section 63.12, Plan 63.13	“	0.35m-thick grey-brown clay-silt	No pot
858	Pit cut, Section 63.14, Plan 63.15, not shown on main area plan	“	0.13m-deep, 0.30m diameter	Location not recorded but 1.1m southeast of 860
859	Circular pit fill, Section 63.14, Plan 63.15, not shown on main area plan	“	0.13m-thick dark grey-brown clay-silt	No pot
860	Pit cut, Section 63.16, Plan	“	80mm-deep, 0.36m diameter	Location not recorded

	63.17, not shown on main area plan			
861	Circular pit fill, Section 63.16, Plan 63.17, not shown on main area plan	“	80mm-thick dark grey-brown clay-silt	No pot
862	Pit cut, Section 62.5, Plan 62.6	“	0.25m-deep, 0.7m diameter	Part of a clustered pit group, probably post-pits for a hut/structure (1002), made up of 856, 862, 847, 845, 880, 878, 868, 870 & 866
863	Pit fill, Section 62.5, Plan 62.6	“	0.25m-thick dark grey-brown sandy clay-silt	No pot
864	Fill of 841, Section 55.3	“	Seventh fill up, 0.15m-thick dark grey clay-silt, over 842, under 865=680	No pot
865=680	Eighth fill up of 841	“	See 680 above	As 680 produced 92 potsherds with a broad Early, Mid and Late Roman-period date-range and some very late Roman-period and Early Anglo-Saxon ware, mostly c. AD 175 – c. 400/450
866	Post-hole cut, Section 62.7, Plan	“	0.28-deep, 0.65m diameter, steep-sided	Part of a clustered pit group, probably post-pits for a hut/structure

	62.8			(1002), made up of 856, 862, 847, 845, 880, 878, 868, 870 & 866
867	Post-hole fill as above, Section 62.7, Plan 62.8	“	0.28m-thick grey-brown silty clay	No pot
868	Post-hole cut, Section 63.18, Plan 63.19	“	0.27m-deep, 0.63m diameter, steep-sided	Part of a clustered pit group, probably post-pits for a hut/structure (1002), made up of 856, 862, 847, 845, 880, 878, 868, 870 & 866
869	Post-hole fill as above, Section 63.18, Plan 63.19	“	0.27m-thick grey-brown silty clay	No pot
870	Post-hole cut, Section 64.1, Plan 64.2	“	0.4m-deep, 0.75m diameter, steep-sided	Part of a clustered pit group, probably post-pits for a hut/structure (1002), made up of 856, 862, 847, 845, 880, 878, 868, 870 & 866
871	Post-hole fill as above, Section 64.1, Plan 64.2	“	0.4m-thick grey-brown silty clay	No pot
872	Linear cut, L75 , perhaps same as L56 , Section 65.1, Plan 65.2	“	0.32m-deep investigatory slot into 1.73m-wide ditch, not bottomed	Part of second-phase, Late Iron Age ditch system
873	Linear fill as above, L75 , perhaps same as L56 ,	“	0.32m-thick mid brown sandy clay-silt, cut by 876	Produced 34 potsherds with a broad date-range of early first century AD to the late second

	Section 65.1, Plan 65.2			century
874	Linear cut (no linear 'L' number given), Section 65.1, Plan 65.2	"	0.23m-deep, 0.58m-wide, cuts 877/876	Small isolated gully-like ditch
875	Linear fill as above (no linear 'L' number given), Section 65.1, Plan 65.2	"	0.23m-thick light orange-grey gritty clay-silt with frequent flint and occasional charcoal fleck inclusions	Produced 2 generic Late Prehistoric potsherds (c. 600 – c. 150 BC) and a probably intrusive Early Roman-period sherd
876	Linear cut (no linear 'L' number given), Section 65.1, Plan 65.2	"	0.19m-deep, 0.17m-wide, cut by 874, cuts 873	Like 874, a small isolated gully-like ditch
877	Linear fill (no linear 'L' number given), Section 65.1, Plan 65.2	"	0.19m-thick mid orange-brown gritty clay-silt	No pot
878	Post-hole cut, Section 64.3, Plan 64.4	"	0.4m-deep, 0.6m- diameter, steep- sided	Part of a clustered pit group, probably post- pits for a hut/structure (1002), made up of 856, 862, 847, 845, 880, 878, 868, 870 & 866
879	Post-hole fill as above, Section 64.3,	"	0.4m-thick dark grey-brown sandy clay-silt	Produced 2 generic Mid- Late Iron Age potsherds, date-range c.600 – c.

	Plan 64.4			150 BC
880	Post-hole cut, Section 64.5, Plan 64.6	“	0.17m-deep, 0.6m-diameter, steep-sided	Part of a clustered pit group, probably post-pits for a hut/structure (1002), made up of 856, 862, 847, 845, 880, 878, 868, 870 & 866
881	Post-hole fill as above, Section 64.3, Plan 64.4	“	0.17m-thick dark grey-brown sandy clay-silt	No pot
882	Structure defined by 9 post holes in a roughly rectangular arrangement	“	N/A	Structure defined by a clustered pit group, probably post-pits for a hut/structure, made up of 856, 862, 847, 845, 880, 878, 868, 870 & 866 (880 central, the remainder in two rows of four lying either side of it. Measures 5m by 3m
883	Linear terminus cut, L63 , Section 64.13, main area plan	“	0.15m-deep, 0.8m-wide, concave in profile	Probably part of the third phase, Late Iron Age/EARLY Roman-period ditch system
884	Linear terminus fill as above, L63 , Section 64.13, main area plan	“	0.15m-thick grey clay-silt	No pot
885	Linear cut, no CRS, Section 64.12, main area plan	“	Possibly L50 , 0.2m-deep 8.4m-wide but cut away by 887	In much disturbed area in the western margin of Area 3

	only			
886	Linear fill as above	“	0.2m-thick dark grey-brown clay silt	No pot
887	Linear cut, no CRS, L50 , Section 64.12, main area plan only	“	0.22m plus deep, 1.4m wide	5 metres north of L63
888	Linear fill as above, L50 , Section 64.12, main area plan only	“	0.22m-thick plus of mid-dark clay-silt	No pot
889	Pit cut, no CRS, Section 64.14, main area plan only	“	0.28m-deep, 0.9m-wide, near vertical sides, flat base	Isolated pit of unknown function
890	Pit fill as above, no CRS, Section 64.14, main area plan only	“	0.28m-thick dark grey-brown clay-silt with common charcoal and daub inclusions	No pot
891=917=947	Linear cut, L65 , Section 64.10, main area plan	“	0.18m-deep, 1.46m-wide, shallow flattened concave in profile, cuts 894	Discontinuous, probably a surviving part of a continuous ditch previously (before truncation) with L64 , part of the first-phase Early-Mid Iron Age field system
892	Linear fill as above, L65 ,	“	0.18m-thick light grey-brown sandy	Produced a single worn potsherd dating to c. AD

	Section 64.10, main area plan		clay-still	175/200-250, probably intrusive
893	Linear cut, L66 , Section 64.10, main area plan	“	0.1m-deep, 0.42m-wide, but cut away by 891 (L65)	Early short, narrow discontinuous ditch
894	Linear fill as above, L66 , Section 64.10, main area plan	“	0.1m-thick light sandy clay-silt	No pot
895	Linear cut, L50 , Section 64.18, 64.21, main area plan	“	0.18m-deep, 1.04m-wide, flattened concave in profile	Part of the third-phase, Late Iron Age ditch system
896	Linear fill as above, L50 , Section 64.18, 64.21, main area plan	“	0.18m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt	No pot
897=895	Linear cut, L50 , Section 64.18, 64.21, main area plan	“	0.18m-deep, 1.04m-wide, flattened concave in profile	Part of the third-phase, Late Iron Age ditch system
898=896	Linear fill as above, L50 , Section 64.18, 64.21, main area plan	“	0.18m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt	No pot
899	Circular ditch cut (R3), Sheets 66 &	“	Ring ditch, diameter 12m, average width of	Continuous ring ditch with 3 fills, basal 900 under secondary 901

	68 for all sections and plans, plus main area plan		ditch 1.2m, maximum width 1.42m, average depth 0.8m (varied between 0.77m and 0.83m)	under tertiary 902. Cuts pit/feature 925, cut by ditch 959. Fill deposition points to a bank having slumped into the ditch from the inner side.
900	Primary fill as above, Sheets 66 & 68 for all sections and plans	“	Very compact 0.3m-thick (on average) very compact densely packed gravel, partly consolidated into clasts bonded by an iron-based mineral amalgam, under 901	No pot
901	Secondary fill as above, Sheets 66 & 68 for all sections and plans	“	0.2m-thick (on average) slightly orange-tinged sandy clay-silt, over 900, under 902	No pot
902	Tertiary and top fill as above, Sheets 66 & 68 for all sections and plans	“	Maximum depth 0.42m, minimum 0.24m, very compact grey gravel (very varied aggregate) in sandy clay-silt	Produced 4 potsherds with a date-range of c.500 – c. 350 BC
903	Linear cut, L69 , Section 64.17, main area plan	“	0.22m-deep, 0.84m-wide but cut away here by 905 (L62), concave in profile	Southern extension of extension of a (probably) first-phase ditch probably forming a ditched enclosure around roundhouse R5
904	Linear as above, L69 ,	“	0.22m-thick light grey-brown sandy	No pot

	Section 64.17, main area plan		clay-silt, flattened concave in profile	
905	Linear cut, L62 , Section 64.17, main area plan	“	0.23m-deep, 1.84m-wide, cuts 904	Part of complex third-phase, Late Iron Age/Early Roman-period sub-rectilinear ditch arrangement in the south-west corner of the site
906	Linear fill as above, L62 , Section 64.17, main area plan	“	0.23m-thick mid-light grey brown clay-silt	No pot
907	Linear terminus cut, L66 , Section 64.22, main area plan	“	0.22m-deep, 0.54m-wide, concave in profile	Cut by L65 , probably represent an earlier sub-phase of the first phase, Early-Mid Iron Age ditch system
908	Linear terminus fill as above, L66 , Section 64.22, main area plan	“	0.22m-thick light grey, slightly brown-tinged clay-silt	No pot
909	Linear cut, L65 , Section 64.22, main area plan	“	0.19m-deep, 0.61m-wide, flat base, gently sloping side, cut by 911	Cuts L66 , probably represent a later sub-phase of the first phase, Early-Mid Iron Age ditch system
910	Linear fill as above, L65 , Section 64.22, main area plan	“	0.19m-thick mid-light grey-brown clay-silt	No pot

911=915	Linear cut, L62 , Section 64.22, main area plan	“	0.3m-deep, 1.52m-wide, flat base, steep sides, cuts 911	Along with L63 , with which it converges, later part of complex third-phase, Late Iron Age/Early Roman-period sub-rectilinear ditch arrangement in the south-west corner of the site
912	Linear fill as above, L62 , Section 64.22, main area plan	“	0.3m-thick mid-dark grey-brown clay-silt	No pot
913	Linear cut, L50 , Section 64.19, main area plan	“	0.29m-deep, 0.9m-wide, flattened concave in profile but cut away here by L50	A western extension of a long ditch, part of the third-phase, Late Iron Age/Early Roman-period ditch system where it joins the complex Late Iron Age/Early Roman-period sub-rectilinear ditch arrangement in the south-west corner of the site. Cut by 915 (L62)
914	Linear fill as above, L50 , Section 64.19, main area plan	“	0.29m-thick mid-grey brown clay-silt, cut by 915	No pot

915=911	Linear cut, L62 , Section 64.19, main area plan	“	0.35m-deep, 1.8m-wide, flattened irregular concave in profile,	Cuts 913/914. Along with L63 , with which it converges, later part of complex third-phase, Late Iron Age/Early Roman-period sub-
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				rectilinear ditch arrangement in the south-west corner of the site
916	Linear fill as above, L62 , Section 64.19, main area plan	“	0.35m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt	Produced 2 potsherds of Late Roman ware (date-range c. AD 350 – c. 400.
917	Linear terminus cut, L65 , Section 64.11, main area plan	“	0.30m-deep, 1.1m-wide, concave in profile	This ditch cuts L66 , probably represents a later sub-phase of the first phase, Early-Mid Iron Age ditch system
918	Linear terminus fill as above, L65 , Section 64.11, main area plan	“	0.3m-thick mid-light grey clay-silt	No pot
919	Pit fill, Section 67.1, Plan 64.6	“	0.82m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt	Produced 7 flint-tempered potsherds, date-range c.500 – c.350 BC. Environmental Sample 30
920	Pit cut as above, Section 67.1, Plan 64.6	“	0.82m-deep, 1.22m-wide, concave in profile	Lies close to near-identical pit 928 and 7m west of Early-Mid Iron Age roundhouse R4
921	Pit cut, Section 64.24, Plan 64.8	“	Circular, 0.4m-deep, 1.8m diameter, concave in profile	Next to similar pit 923
922	Pit fill as above, Section 64.24	“	0.4m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, occasional flint	Produced 5 potsherds, date-range c.500 – c. 350 BC

			inclusions	
923	Pit cut, Section 64.27, main area plan	“	Circular, 0.46m- deep, 1.4m diameter, concave in profile	Next to similar pit 921
924	Pit fill as above, Section 64.27, main area plan	“	0.46m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, occasional flint inclusions	Produced 4 potsherds, date-range c.500 – c. 350 BC
925	Pit cut, Section 66.7, main area plan	“	May have been oval but cut away by ring-ditch cut 899 (R3). 0.3m- deep, 1.3m-wide, flay-based, moderately sloping sides	Of unknown function, lies inside the area circumscribed by the ring ditch
926	Pit basal fill as above, Section 66.7, main area plan	“	0.3m-thick mid orange-brown very sandy clay- silt, under top fill 990	No pot
927	Pit fill, Section 66.1, main area plan	“	0.28m-thick mid grey-brown clay- silt	No pot but the adjacent and very similar pit (920) produced 7 flint- tempered potsherds, date-range c.500 – c.350 BC
928	Pit cut as above, Section 66.1, main area plan	“	Slightly irregular concave in profile, 0.28m-deep, oval in plan, 1.52m by 0.85m	Part of the Early-Mid Iron Age pits, like 791 and 952, associated with R4 roundhouse
929	Pit cut, Section 64.26, main	“	Isolated pit in the north-west part of Area 3. 0.22m- deep, 0.72m-	Pit of unknown function

	area plan		wide, concave in profile	
930	Pit fill as above, Section 64.26, main area plan	“	0.22m-thick mid grey-brown clay-silt	Produced a single potsherd with a date-range of c. AD 450 - c.550, sherd and possibly the pit an outlier derived from the localised site of Early Anglo-Saxon activity some 70m to the north east
931	Pit cut, Section 64.23, main area plan	“	0.4m-deep, 1.8m-diameter, concave in profile	Next to roundhouse R4
932	Pit fill as above, Section 64.23, main area plan	“	0.4m-thick mid grey-brown clay-silt	Produced 4 potsherds, 2 from MLIA flint-tempered wares (c.200 - c. 150 BC), 2 from a 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered pot (c.50 BC - c. AD 50)
933	Pit cut, Section 64.28, main area plan	“	0.32m-deep, 1m-wide, concave in profile	One of the many post holes, post pits and other pits clustered within the double eaves gully of roundhouse R4
934	Pit fill as above, Section 64.28, main area plan	“	0.32m-thick dark grey-brown sandy clay-silt	Produced 8 potsherds, 1 dated to broadly to c.500 – c. 50, 5 dated to c.25BC - AD 75 & 3 of 'Belgic'-style mixed-temper ware (c. 25 BC – AD 75 AD).May indicated long term use of this structure
935	Stake/small post-hole cut, Section 64.20, main area plan	“	0.23m-deep, 0.17m-wide, 'U'-shaped in profile	One of the many post holes, post pits and other pits clustered within the double eaves gully of roundhouse R4

936	Stake/small post-hole fill as above, Section 64.20, main area plan	“	0.23m-thick mid grey-brown clay-silt	Contained a single medieval potsherd dated to c. AD 1275/1300-1350, almost certainly intrusive
937	Pit cut, Section 68.8, main area plan	“	0.11m-deep, 0.22m-wide, concave in profile	One of the many post holes, post pits and other pits clustered within the double eaves gully of roundhouse R4
938	Pit fill as above, Section 68.8, main area plan main area plan	“	0.11m-thick mid brown sandy clay-silt One of the many post holes, post pits and other pits clustered within the double eaves gully of roundhouse R4	Produced a single potsherd, date-range c. 500 – c. 350 BC
939	Pit cut, Section 68.9, main area plan	“	0.14m-deep, 0.27m-wide, concave in profile	One of the many post holes, post pits and other pits clustered within the double eaves gully of roundhouse R4
940	Pit fill as above, Section 68.9, main area plan	“	0.14m-thick mid grey brown clay-silt	No pot
941	Pit cut, Section 64.29, main area plan	“	0.16m-deep, 0.6m-diameter	One of the many post holes, post pits and other pits clustered within the double eaves gully of roundhouse R4
942	Pit fill as above,	“	0.16m-thick light grey-brown clay-	No pot

	Section 64.29, main area plan		silt	
943	Pit cut, Section 64.15, main area plan	“	0.15m-deep, 0.3m by 0.62m, near-rectilinear pit, concave in profile	One of the many post holes, post pits and other pits clustered within the double eaves gully of roundhouse R4
944	Pit fill as above, Section 64.15, main area plan	“	0.15m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt	No pot
945	Post-hole cut, Section 64.16, main area plan	“	0.08m-deep, 0.24m-wide, concave in profile	One of the many post holes, post pits and other pits clustered within the double eaves gully of roundhouse R4
946	Post-hole fill as above, Section 64.16, main area plan	“	80mm-thick mid grey-brown clay-silt	No pot
947=949	Cut of linear, L65 , Section 64.25	“	0.18m-deep, 1m-wide, flattened concave in profile	Discontinuous, probably a surviving part of a continuous ditch previously (before truncation) with L64 , part of the first-phase Early-Mid Iron Age field system
948=950	Fill of linear as above, L65 , Section 64.25	“	0.18m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt	No pot
949=947	Cut of linear, L65 , Section 64.25	“	0.18m-deep, 1m-wide, flattened concave in profile	Discontinuous, probably a surviving part of a continuous ditch

				previously (before truncation) with L64 , part of the first-phase Early-Mid Iron Age field system
950=948	Fill of linear as above, L65 , Section 64.25	“	0.18m-thick mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt	No pot
951	Linear cut, L58 , Section 66.6	“	0.32m-deep, 1.05m-wide, concave in profile	Northern arm of the eastward split of ditch L60 . Part of the third-phase, Late Iron Age/Early Roman Period ditch system
952	Linear fill as above, L58 , Section 66.6	“	0.32m-thick mid grey-brown clay-silt	No pot
953	Pit cut, Section 67.3	“	0.2m-deep, 0.98m-wide, flat-based, moderately sloping sides, cuts 956	One of the many post holes, post pits and other pits clustered within the double eaves gully of roundhouse R4
954	Pit cut, Section 67.3	“	0.2m-thick mid-light grey-brown clay-silt	No pot
955	Pit cut, Section 67.3	“	0.45m-deep, 0.32m-wide, steep-sided, not bottomed because of water ingress, cut by 953	One of the many post holes, post pits and other pits clustered within the double eaves gully of roundhouse R4
956	Pit fill as above,	“	0.45m-thick mid grey-brown clay-	No pot

	Section 67.3		silt	
957	Pit cut, Section 66.2	“	0.26m-deep, 1.4m-long pit, oval, mostly flat base, moderately sloping sides	Lies next to 8791 some 1.5m south west of roundhouse R4
958	Pit fill as above, Section 66.2	“	0.26m-thick mid grey-brown clay- silt	Produced 7 potsherds with a date-range of c. 500 - c. 350 BC
959	Linear cut, Section 68.1	“	0.49m-deep, 0.82m-wide, concave in profile	Cuts the north edge of R3 ditch (899), Section 68.1. Probably med or layer
960	Linear fill as above, Section 68.1	“	0.49m-thick very stony dark grey- brown sandy clay- silt	No pot
961	Roundhouse inner ring- ditch cut, R4 , Section 68.2	“	0.09m-deep, 0.22m-wide, flattened base, steep sides	Inner circular gully/ditch containing of the many post holes, post pits and other pits clustered within the double eaves gully of roundhouse R4
962	Roundhouse inner ring- ditch fill as above, R4 , Section 68.2	“	0.09m-thick light grey-brown clay- silt	Produced a single Early- Mid Iron Age potsherd, date-range, c.600 – c.350 BC
963	Roundhouse outer ring- ditch cut, R4 , Section 68.2	“	0.1m-deep, 0.36m-wide, bow- shaped in profile	Outer circular gully/ditch containing of the many post holes, post pits and other pits clustered within the double eaves gully of roundhouse R4
964	Roundhouse outer ring- ditch fill as	“	0.1m-thick light grey-brown clay- silt	Produced 10 potsherds, 5 dating to c. 500 - c. 350 BC, 2 dating c.500 - c. 300 BC, 3 dating to c.

	above, R4 , Section 68.2			400 - c. 300 BC
965	Linear cut, L76 , Section 68.3	“	0.53m-deep, 1.4m-wide, irregular concave in profile, could be re-cut but one fill recorded	This ditch runs almost exactly parallel to ditch 637 (L75) but probably represents a western extension of ditch 733 (L56)
966	Linear fill as above, L76 , Section 68.3		0.53m-thick mid dark grey-brown clay-silt with moderate flint inclusions	No pot
967	Pit cut, Section 68.4	“	0.22m-deep, 1.28m-wide, possible double ditch as hump in flat base, moderately sloping sides	Large pit or double pit on inner north side of ditch 961 in R4 . Appears to cut inner ditch. One of the many post holes, post pits and other pits clustered within the double eaves gully of roundhouse R4
968	Pit primary fill as above, Section 68.4	“	0.22m-thick mid grey-brown clay- silt, under 969	Produced a single generic late prehistoric potsherd dating to c. 600 - c. 50 BC
969	Pit secondary fill as above, not shown on Section 68.4	“	No details provided, almost certainly grey- brown clay-silt, over 968	Produced 4 potsherds, 2 dating to c.200 – c.150 BC, 2 to c.25 BC – c. AD 50
970	Pit cut, Section 68.6	“	0.32m-deep, 0.52m-wide, steep-sided, flat base, cut by 972	Largish pit at the eastern termination of ring ditches 961 & 963, possibly cut by 961. One of the many post holes, post pits and other pits clustered within the double eaves gully of roundhouse R4

971	Pit fill as above, Section 68.6	“	0.32m-thick mid-light grey-brown clay-silt with occasional flint inclusions	Produced 2 potsherds dating to c.600 – c.200 BC
972	Pit cut, Section 68.6	“	0.34m-deep, 0.51m-wide, steep-sided, flat base, cuts 971/972	Largish re-cutting of pit 970 at the eastern termination of ring ditches 961 & 963, possibly cut by 961
973	Pit fill as above, Section 68.6	“	0.34m-thick mid grey-brown clay-silt with occasional flint inclusions	Produced 4 potsherds dating c.200 – c. 150 BC. One of the many post holes, post pits and other pits clustered within the double eaves gully of roundhouse R4
974	Linear cut, L72 , Section 68.7	“	70mm-deep, 0.38m-wide, flattened concave in profile	Eastward extension of ditch 625 (L71), probably the western extension of ditch 737 (L55)
975	Linear fill as above, L72 , Section 68.7	“	70mm-thick mid grey-brown clay-silt	No pot
976	Linear cut, L71 , Section 68.7	“	0.15m-deep, 0.95m-wide, flattened concave in profile	Joins onto L72 and L70 , part of the first-phase, Early-Mid Iron Age ditch system
977	Linear fill as above, L71 , Section 68.7	“	0.15m-thick mid-light grey-brown clay-silt	Produced 4 potsherds dating to c.600 – c.350 BC
978	Pit cut, Section 68.12	“	0.11m-deep, 0.3m-wide, concave in profile	Next to 980. One of the many post holes, post pits and other pits clustered within the double eaves gully of roundhouse R4
979	Pit fill as above,	“	0.11m-thick light	No pot

	Section 68.12		grey clay-silt	
980	Pit cut, Section 68.12	“	0.11m-deep, 0.35m-wide, concave in profile	Next to 978. One of the many post holes, post pits and other pits clustered within the double eaves gully of roundhouse R4
981	Pit fill as above, Section 68.12	“	0.11m-thick light grey clay-silt	No pot
982	Pit cut, Section 68.10	“	80mm-deep, 0.32m-wide, concave in profile	One of the many post holes, post pits and other pits clustered within and around the double eaves gully of roundhouse R4
983	Pit fill as above, Section 68.10	“	80mm-thick light grey clay-silt	No pot
984	Pit cut, Section 68.11	“	0.11m-deep, 0.22m-wide, concave in profile	One of the many post holes, post pits and other pits clustered within and around the double eaves gully of roundhouse R4
985	Pit fill as above, Section 68.11	“	0.11m-thick light grey clay-silt	No pot
986	Pit cut, Section 66.9	“	0.51m-deep, 1m-wide, steep-sided, flay-bottomed, relation with pit 963 unclear	Large pit, one of the many post holes, post pits and other pits clustered within and around the double eaves gully of roundhouse R4
987	Pit fill as above, Section 66.9	“	0.51m-thick mid-dark grey-brown clay-silt	No pot
988	Pit cut, Section 68.13, not	“	80mm-deep, 0.42m-wide, flattened concave	Pit, one of the many post holes, post pits and other pits clustered

	shown on main area plan		in profile	within and around the double eaves gully of roundhouse R4
989	Pit fill as above, Section 68.13, not shown on main area plan	“	80mm-thick mid-dark grey-brown clay-silt	Produced a single potsherd dating to c.600 – c. 350 BC
990	Fill of pit 925, Section 66.7	“	0.3m-thick orange –tinted grey-brown flinty sandy clay-silt, over 926, cut by ring-ditch 899	No pot
991	Pit cut, no section, main area plan	“	Precise dimensions not known	Large pit situated at the western termination of ring-ditches 961 and 963. One of the many post holes, post pits and other pits clustered within and around the double eaves gully of roundhouse R4
992	Pit fill as above, no section, main area plan	“	Precise dimensions not known	No pot
993	Pit cut, no section, main area plan	“	Precise dimensions not known	Pit, one of the many post holes, post pits and other pits clustered within and around the double eaves gully of roundhouse R4
994	Pit fill as above, no section, main area plan	“	Precise dimensions not known	No pot

995	Pit cut, no section, main area plan	“	Precise dimensions not known	Pit, one of the many post holes, post pits and other pits clustered within and around the double eaves gully of roundhouse R4
996	Pit fill as above, no section, main area plan	“	Precise dimensions not known	No pot
997=671	See 671	“		
998	Deposit around well shaft	“	U/X. Very dark grey clay-silt around the wooden well shaft	Not excavated, see well drawing
999	Gravel layer	“	0.32m-thick, overlies 998	Probably ground consolidation layer
1000	Layer in well area	“	Dark clay-silt with much charcoal content, no further details	Further description and stratigraphic relationship not provided
1001	Layer in well area	“	‘Boney layer over (999),(1000)’	Further description and stratigraphic relationship not provided
1002	Post-hole group	“	Probable hut made up of post holes 868, 856, 862, 847, 845, 870, 866, 878 & 880	Made up of two parallel rows, 856, 862, 847 & 845, opposite 878, 868, 870 & 866, 880 in the middle of the two rows

Appendix 2: THE DATING AND ASSESSMENT OF THE CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE FROM:

SWALE AND THAMES ARCHAEOLOGY EXCAVATION AT:

HOPLANDS FARM EXCAVATION 2018 (HRH-EX-18)

Appendix 1: Context-based quantification and dating

Primary quantification: 2973 sherds (weight: 55kgs.561gms)

Period codes employed:

Context dating:

1 – Unstratified contexts

Context: Unmarked – 10 sherds (weight: 94gms)

10 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1325/1350-1375 AD emphasis; **same vessel**)

Comment: Mostly small but one-two fairly large elements, all from the same jug base. Moderately worn.

Likely commencement date: Nothing obviously earlier than c.1300 AD

Likely end-date: Residual

Context : Cut 671 – 9 sherds (weight: 145gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (600 BC-plus preference, c.600-50 BC range)

1 ER Southern Gaulish samian ware (Flavian?, 69-100 AD)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75/100-125 AD emphasis)

2 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100/125-150 AD emphasis)

2 LR grog-tempered ware (includes 1 x Lyne 2015, Form Industry 7B.11 dish, c.350/370-400 AD-plus emphasis)

1 EMS quartzsand ware (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 2**)

Comment : Pre-Saxon material mostly moderate-sized elements – the LP sherd is highly worn. Earlier Roman material is all chipped or rather worn. The **probable** LR elements are only slightly damaged.

The Saxon element is fairly large – a near-rim-shoulder part-profile, chipped and a little worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC – but context cut probably Roman

Likely end-date : If not intrusive - c.450-500/550 AD

2 – Excavated contexts

Context : 5 – 3 sherds (weight : 15gms)

3 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50/25 BC-50 AD emphasis probably; **2 same vessel**)

Comment : Small highly worn bodysherds.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.50/25 BC

Likely end-date : Residual

Context : 6 – 2 sherds (weight : 31gms)

1 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50/25 BC-50 AD emphasis probably)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd elements first worn and probably residual in-context, latest only slightly worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.50/25 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.100-150 AD or slightly later

Context : 7 – 2 sherds (weight : 18gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (slight MIA>MLIA preference, c.600/350-50 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small bodysherds, only slightly worn

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/350 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – probably between c.350-50 BC

Context : 8 – 1 sherd (weight : 18gms)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.50-75/100 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Moderate-sized moderately worn bodysherd – need not be seriously residual.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.50 AD

Likely end-date : Between c.50-100 AD or slightly later

Context : 9 – 53 sherds (weight : 1369gms)

3 LIA 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50-25/0 BC emphasis **probably**)

50 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.25 BC/0-50 AD emphasis; **3 x same vessels** incl.=

2 x Thompson 1982 Type C4 jars (**27 same vessel**)

1 x Thompson 1982 Type C1-2 bead-rim jar

1 x Thompson 1982 Type C6-1 storage-jar

1 x Thompson 1982 Type C3 jar

1 x Thompson 1982 Type B1-4 jar

Comment : Mostly fairly small-moderate sized elements but including some fairly large and one large. Earliest dated material highly worn – and residual in-context. Remainder consists of fairly large conjoining same-vessel elements, amongst others – and apart from some chipping and use-wear essentially fairly fresh. Should represent an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.50 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.0-50 AD or slightly later

Context : 10 – 88 sherds (weight : 1596gms)

5 MLIA flint-tempered ware (c.200/150-50 BC emphasis)

14 LIA 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.75-25/0 BC emphasis **probably**; **3 x same vessel**, **1 ? re-fired**, incl.=

1 x Thompson 1982 Type A8 flat-footed pedestal jar

1 x Thompson 1982 Type B2-2 ripple-shouldered jar (**bodysherd only**)

30 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50-0 BC/25 AD emphasis **probably**, **2 same vessel**, incl =

3 x Thompson 1982 Type B2-2 ripple-shouldered jars (**rim, bodysherds**)

1 x Thompson 1982 Type C4 jar (**2 same vessel**)

1 x Thompson 1982 Type C1-2 bead-rim jar

1 LIA 'Belgic'-style flint-tempered ware (bead-rim jar type, c.50-0 BC/25 AD emphasis **probably**)

34 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.25 BC-25/50 AD emphasis probably, incl 1 x Thompson 1982 ? Type L3 lid)

2 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75/100-125 AD emphasis)

1 ER>MR Eastern Gaulish samian ware (? DR 15/17R, Trier, 125-260 AD)

Comment : Some small, mostly moderate-fairly large sized elements.

NB : This is a difficult assemblage to date easily – much of the material is not only heavily abraded but is also (like a number of this site's assemblages) encrusted with presumably natural iron-rich ground water deposits. Overall there are three broad groups of wear-pattern = 1 : heavily worn (both unifacial and bifacial), 2 : moderately worn and 3 : less worn with a small quantity near-fresh. The first group suggests they are fairly residual in-context and includes rim, base and decorated elements that *could* technically - on the basis of condition - be closer in date to the MLIA flint-tempered elements. There are no obvious *Latest Iron Age* forms – although, technically, they may well be present. The few ER Romanising elements and, particularly the samian fragment, are fairly heavily worn – and are probably intrusive. This site has produced a definite early-mid C1 BC component – so that a fairly strong C1 BC emphasis for much of this context's assemblage is a reasonable likelihood – which, if so, is residual in-context compared with the potential latest-dated earlier C1 AD 'Belgic' component. This all does, potentially, imply recovery of discarded material from a context which, originally, was open for a long period.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.200/150 BC

Likely end-date : Uncertain – possibly between c.0-50 AD

Context : 11 – 3 sherds (weight : 209gms)

3 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50/25 BC-50 AD emphasis probably; **2-3 same vessel**)

Comment : Moderate and large-sized storage-jar sherds, one with heavy unifacial wear probably residual in-context, but probably still within date range given.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.50/25 BC

Likely end-date : Uncertain – but probably between c.25 BC-75 AD

Context : 12 – 2 sherds (weight : 5gms)

2 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50/25 BC-25 AD emphasis probably; **same vessel**)

Comment : Small fragmentary scraps

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.50/25 BC

Likely end-date : Probably residual

Context : 13 – 7 sherds (weight : 74gms)

7 EMS quartzitic ware with organic inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **same vessel, Site Fabric 5**)

Comment : Conjoining near-fresh elements from a jar with a lobed rim and odd rod-sectioned stump, remnant from a possible internal loop sited behind the lobe. There is no obvious surviving perforation for a rope handle or a spout. A curious but interesting element overall. From an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.450 AD

Likely end-date : Between c.450-550 AD, initially

Context : 14 – 3 sherds (weight : 486gms)

1 MLIA Italian Dressel 1C amphora (basal spike, c.100-75/50 BC emphasis; **CHECK**)

1 EMS quartzsand ware with calcareous inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 3**)

Comment : Amphora fragment is a large worn base sherd. Saxon sherd is fairly large and only slightly worn (apart from internal probable use-wear)

NB : See Appendix 2 re odd pre-Saxon amphora basal spike/stopper/plug-like cylindrical object from this context.

Likely commencement date : Uncertain – but nothing obviously earlier than c.150/100 BC or C1 AD

Likely end-date : If not intrusive – between c.450-550 AD, initially

Context : 15 – 1 sherd (weight : 248gms)

1 ER>MR Central Gaulish samian (125-260 AD range)

Comment : Fairly small bowl bodysherd, worn with slightly burred edges.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.100 AD

Likely end-date : Residual

Context : 24 – 12 sherds (weight : 47gms)

8 EMS quartzitic ware with organic inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **2-3 x same vessels, Site Fabric 3**)

2 EMS quartzitic ware with organic and fine calcareous inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **same vessel, Site Fabric 5A**)

1 EMS sparse-moderate quartzsand ware with coarse calcareous aggregate (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 9 probably**)

Comment : All small bodysherds, rather fragmentary but none seriously worn. Should be from an undisturbed contemporary discard/sweepings deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.450 AD

Likely end-date : Between c.450-550 AD, initially

Context : 30 – 10 sherds (weight : 86gms)

1 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.0/50-75 AD emphasis)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered sandy ware (c.100/125-150 AD emphasis probably)

5 EMS quartzsand ware with calcareous inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 3**)

3 EMS sparse-moderate quartz with organic inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **2 same vessel, Site Fabric 8**)

Comment : First two entries are vari-sized but fairly heavily worn and residual in-context. Saxon component contains small-moderate sized elements, slightly worn although base sherd is near-fresh. Should be from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.0/25 AD

Likely end-date : Between c.450-550 AD, initially

Context : 32 (is this a cremation?) – 41 sherds (weight : 958gms)

32 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50/25 BC-50 AD emphasis probably, Thompson 1982 Type B3-8 cordoned jar; **same vessel**)

Comment : Mostly moderate-fairly large sized elements, some sherds missing but complete restorable profile. Rather crudely potted base internally, tooled trellis decoration on shoulder band, wide-set tooled chevrons below lowest cordon down to maximum girth. Partial bifacial wear post-loss. **Possibly** a disturbed cremation vessel.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.50/25 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.50 BC-25 AD or slightly later

Context : 34 – 14 sherds (weight : 185gms)

1 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.25 BC/0-50 AD emphasis)

1 MR North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware (BB2-type, Monaghan 1987 Type 5C4.1 bowl, c.150/175-250 AD emphasis)

9 EMS quartzsand ware with fine calcareous inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **same vessel, Site Fabric 3**)

3 EMS sparse-moderate coarse quartzsand ware with organic inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **same vessel, Site Fabric 8**)

Comment : First two elements are small, fairly worn and residual in-context. Saxon component contains small-fairly large bodysherd elements, with one same-vessel cluster (Fabric 3) elements rather worn and either slightly residual in-context/prior to deposition, the other cluster fairly fresh.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.25/0 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.450-550 AD, initially

Context : 40 – 1 sherd (weight : 15gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight EMIA preference, c.600-350/50 BC emphasis)

Comment : Moderate-sized bodysherd, heavy unifacial damage internally (not use-wear).

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC

Likely end-date : Probably residual

Context : 42 – 13 sherds (weight : 248gms)

13 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.25 BC-25/50 AD emphasis probably; **6 same vessel** = Thompson 1982 Type A6 stunted pedestal jar)

Comment : Small-fairly large sized elements, only slightly worn/near-fresh – should be from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.25 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.0-50 AD or slightly earlier

Context : 44 – 20 sherds (weight : 191gms)

18 ER Canterbury grey sandy ware (c.50-75/100 AD emphasis; **same vessel, ?North Gaulish style, CHECK**)

2 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75/100-125 AD emphasis; **same vessel**)

Comment : Small-moderate sized elements, the first entry all from the same lid-seated reeded-rim bowl. Chipped and moderately worn only – all should be from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.50 AD

Likely end-date : Between c.100-150 AD or slightly earlier

Context : 46 – 1 sherd (weight : 12gms)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75/100-125 AD emphasis)

Comment : Moderate-sized bodysherd, heavily worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.75/100 AD

Likely end-date : Residual

Context : 48 – 4 sherds (weight : 50gms)

1 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50/25 BC-25 AD emphasis probably)

2 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.0-50 AD emphasis probably; **same vessel**)

1 ER Canterbury grey sandy ware (c.75/100-150 AD emphasis)

Comment : All fairly small bodysherd elements, earliest with fairly heavy unifacial wear, latest with worn rounding edges..

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.50/25 BC

Likely end-date : Residual

Context : 50 – 2 sherds (weight : 6gms)

2 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis)

Comment : Small worn bodysherds.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.100 AD

Likely end-date : Residual

Context : 52 – 2 sherds (weight : 33gms)

2 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis; **same vessel**)

Comment : Small-moderate sized elements, heavily worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.100 AD

Likely end-date : Residual

Context : 54 – 1 sherd (weight : 14gms)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis)

Comment : Moderate-sized bodysherd, heavily worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.100 AD

Likely end-date : Residual

Context : 56 – 4 sherds (weight : 31gms)

3 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75/100-125 AD emphasis; **2 same vessel**)

1 ER Canterbury grey sandy ware (c.125-150/175 AD emphasis)

Comment : Small-fairly small bodysherd elements, earliest dated more wrn than lat4st dated.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.75/100 AD

Likely end-date : Probably residual in a LC2 AD or later context

Context : 58 – 3 sherds (weight : 39gms)

3 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50/25 BC-25 AD emphasis probably; **same vessel**)

Comment : Moderate-sized conjoining heavily leached base sherds. Worn. May be a purely C1 BC product (odd coarse hackly structure – but unlikely LR on basis of site trends).

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.50/25 BC

Likely end-date : Residual

Context : 62 – 2 sherds (weight : 11gms)

2 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis; **same vessel**)

Comment : Small bodysherds, fairly worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.100 AD

Likely end-date : May be residual in an MR or LR context

Context : 64 – 1 sherd (weight : 29gms)

1 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.25 BC-25/50 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Moderate-sized bodysherd, rather worn but need not be residual.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.25 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.50-100 AD or slightly earlier

Context : 66 – 2 sherds (weight : 19gms)

2 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50/25 BC-50 AD emphasis probably; **same vessel**)

Comment : Fairly small conjoining bodysherds, with heavy unifacial wear.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.50/25 BC

Likely end-date : Probably residual

Context : 70 – 1 sherd (weight : 5gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.600-50 BC range)

Comment : Small coarseware bodysherd, slightly worn only

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.600-50 BC

Context : 72 – 16 sherds (weight : 214gms)

3 LP flint-tempered ware (post-EMIA preference, c.600-50 BC range)
2 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (Thompson 1982 Type C1-2 bead-rim jar, c.50-0 BC/25 AD emphasis probably; **same vessel**)
1 LIA-ER ?'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.0-25/50 AD emphasis *possibly*; **slightly suspect, could just be Saxon**)
1 ER Canterbury dark grey sandy ware (c.75-100/125 AD emphasis)
5 EMS quartzsand ware with fine calcareous inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis, **2 same vessel; Site Fabric 3**)
1 EMS quartzsand ware with sparse quartzite, fine calcareous inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 3A**)
Comment : LP elements are small, worn and residual in-context. Remainder fairly small-moderate sized elements. The 'Belgic' component is highly abraded overall. However the ER element is only slightly worn – and as a result the other *potential* grogged element could be earlier C1 AD (although the fabric content is unusual). All pre-Saxon material *could* be residual in-context. The Saxon material is definite and, apart from some leaching, fairly fresh.
Likely commencement date : Uncertain – if not intrusive, between c.450-550 AD
Likely end-date : Between c.450-550 AD, initially

Context : 72 Slot B – 2 sherds (weight : 76gms)
1 LIA-ER ?'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.0-25/50 AD emphasis *possibly*; **slightly suspect, could just be Saxon**)
1 EMS quartzsand ware with fine calcareous inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 3**)
Comment : First element moderate-sized and highly abraded – and residual in-context. Saxon element is fairly small, and a near-fresh rim.
Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.0 AD
Likely end-date : Between c.450-550 AD, initially

Context : 74 – 1 sherd (weight : 68gms)
1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight preference MLIA, c.600/200-50 BC emphasis possibly)
Comment : Small near-fresh coarseware bodysherd – need not be residual.
Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/200 BC
Likely end-date : If not residual – possibly between c.150-50 BC

Context : 76 – 1 sherd (weight : 11gms)
1 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.25 BC-25/50 AD emphasis probably = Thompson 1982 Type 3-8 jar probably)
Comment : Fairly small neck sherd, rather thickly potted – so an early date probable. Worn.
Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.25/0 BC
Likely end-date : Possibly between c.50-100 AD or slightly earlier

Context : 78 – 2 sherds (weight : 7gms)
1 EMS fine quartzsand ware (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 1**)
1 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1375/1400-1450 AD emphasis probably)
Comment : Both small bodysherd elements, the Saxon sherd fairly fresh, the LM one chipped.
Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.450 AD
Likely end-date : Uncertain – if not residual, between c.450-550 AD, initially

Context : 80 – 9 sherds (weight : 26gms)
5 EMS quartzsand ware with fine calcareous inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **same vessel, Site Fabric 3**)

4 EMS quartzitic ware with organic and fine calcareous inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **same vessel, Site Fabric 5A**)

Comment : Small bodysherd elements, apart from some probable use-wear on the Fabric 3 elements, all near-fresh. Should be from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.450 AD

Likely end-date : Between c.450-550 AD, initially

Context : 82 – 29 sherds (weight : 311gms)

1 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.0/25-75 AD emphasis)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.50-75/100 AD emphasis)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75/100-125 AD emphasis)

18 EMS quartzsand ware with calcareous inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **some same vessels, Site Fabric 3**)

8 EMS quartzitic ware with calcareous inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **same vessel, Site Fabric 4A**)

1 EMS fine silty/sandy ware with calcareous inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 11**)

Comment : Non-Saxon elements are small and mostly worn and all residual in-context. Saxon component consists of some small, mostly moderate-sized elements with a cluster conjoining from the same strap-handled jug. These, together with other same-vessel clusters are mostly fairly fresh. Two small same-vessel scraps have internal lamp-black deposits. A few same-vessel sherds have partial unifacial damage and may be marginally residual in-context/at time of disposal. Should all be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

2 with lamp black internally

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.0/25 AD – but context cut could be LR-plus

Likely end-date : Between c.450-550 AD, initially

Context : 86 – 56 sherds (weight : 165gms)

3 MLIA flint-tempered ware (c.200/150-50 BC emphasis)

38 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.25 BC/0-50 AD emphasis for most; **2 same vessel** = Thompson 1982 Type C4 jar)

7 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.50-75/100 AD emphasis; **2 x same vessels**)

1 ER Romanising native mixed temper ware, grog and flint (c.75/100-125 AD emphasis *probably*)

6 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75/100-125 AD emphasis)

1 ER Canterbury red sandy ware (c.75/100-150 AD emphasis)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100/125-150 AD emphasis)

Comment : The MLIA component is residual in-context. Remainder consists of small-moderate sized elements, with a few fairly large. The bulk of the 'Belgic' grogged component (including the later C1 AD material) is, although variably worn, fresher than the C2 AD material which frequently has worn and burring sherd edges.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.200/150 BC – but cut probably later C1 BC-plus

Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.50-100 AD with later C2 AD intrusions/arrivals

Context : 88 – 20 sherds (weight: 230gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (slight MLIA preference, c.500/200-50 BC emphasis)

11 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.0/25-75 AD emphasis)

1 LIA-ER Gallo-Belgic pink ware (?Rigby 1995 Fabric II, c.25-50/75 AD emphasis **probably**)

3 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.50-75/100 AD emphasis)

1 ER North Kent fine grey ware (Monaghan 1987 Type 4 J fine cordoned bowl, c.50/75-125 AD emphasis)

1 ER Canterbury sandy ware (c.75-100/125 AD emphasis probably)

1 MR Eastern Gaulish samian ware (? Ritterling 8 cup, Trier, c.125/200-260 AD emphasis; **intrusive**)

Comment : The MLIA elements are residual in-context. The remainder consists of small-moderate sized elements, variably worn but noticeably fresher than the probably intrusive MR element – which is small and highly abraded.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.500/200 BC – but context cut probably LC1 BC-plus

Likely end-date : Between c.100-150 AD probably

Context : 88 Slot A – 30 sherds (weight : 117gms)

14 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.600/500-350 BC; **8 same vessel**)

16 LIA 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.75/50-0 BC emphasis *probably*; **2 same vessel** = Thompson 1982 Type B2-1 ripple-shouldered jar)

Comment : The EMIA component includes small-fairly large-sized elements. The same-vessel sherds are from a thick-walled rusticated coarseware jar and the assemblage includes 1 rusticated coarseware jar rim (and one base scrap with additional profuse flint skin). All rather worn and battered – but not seriously so. The LIA component includes small-fairly large sized elements and, although some elements are rather worn or have unifacial damage, is comparatively fresher than the EMIA component. Dating based on the ripple-shouldered jar which is heavily potted and looks rather primitive.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/500 BC – but context cut probably c.75/50 BC-plus

Likely end-date : Probably between c.50-0 BC

Context : 90 – 11 sherds (weight : 85gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (MLIA>LIA preference, c.500/200-0 BC emphasis probably)

1 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.0/25-75 AD emphasis)

2 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.50-100/125 AD emphasis)

1 ER ? Stuppington Lane-type, Canterbury sandy ware (c.75-100/125 AD emphasis)

2 MR grog-tempered Native Coarse Ware (c.150-200/250 AD emphasis probably)

4 LR grog-tempered ware (c.350/375-400 AD-plus)

Comment : Mostly small elements with a few moderate-sized of MR-plus date. Variably worn but pre-LR component tends to be more worn than LR material.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.500/200 BC – but context cut probably C1 AD-plus

Likely end-date : Between c.350-400 AD-plus – or residual in an Early Saxon or later context

Context : 97 – 2 sherds (weight : 25gms)

1 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50/25 BC-50 AD emphasis)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.75-100/125 AD emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd elements, first severely worn overall and residual in-context, latest fairly worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.50/25 BC

Likely end-date : Possibly between c.100-150 AD

Context : 98 – 13 sherds (weight : 139gms)

3 MLIA flint-tempered ware (c.200/150-50 BC emphasis)

2 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.0/25-75 AD emphasis)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.500/75/100 AD emphasis probably)

1 EMS quartzsand ware with sparse quartzite, fine calcareous and crushed brick inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 3B**)

5 EMS quartzsand ware with fine calcareous inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 3**)
1 EMS organic-tempered ware with fine black sand (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 12**)

Comment : Pre-Saxon elements are all small bodysherds, of which only the earliest dated is **near-fresh** (and should stem from a disturbed MLIA feature). The remainder variably worn although not seriously. The Saxon elements are mostly fairly small or moderate-sized including one rim. Apart from some leaching most are only slightly worn – and may represent an undisturbed contemporary discard/sweepings deposit.

Likely commencement date : **Nothing obviously earlier than c.200/150 BC – but context cut may be LR-plus**

Likely end-date : **Between c.450-550 AD, initially**

Context : **100** – 2 sherds (weight : 9gms)

2 MR Eastern Gaulish samian ware (c.125/200-260 AD; **same vessel**)

Comment : Small elements, worn slip, slightly burring edges

Likely commencement date : **Nothing obviously earlier than c.125/200 AD**

Likely end-date : **Probably residual**

Context : **101** – 3 sherds (weight : 36gms)

1 EMS quartzitic ware with organic inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 5**)

1 EMS sparse-moderate quartzsand with coarse calcareous aggregate (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 9**)

1 EMS fine silty/sandy ware with iron-oxide inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 10**)

Comment : Small-moderate sized elements. Smaller category worn and – if not worn post-loss – residual in-context. Base sherd is near-fresh.

Likely commencement date : **Nothing obviously earlier than c.450 AD**

Likely end-date : **Between c.450-550 AD, initially**

Context : **109** – 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight MLIA preference, c.600/200-50 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small fineware class bodysherd, heavy unifacial damage (not use-wear).

Likely commencement date : **Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/200 BC**

Likely end-date : **Probably residual**

Context : **110** – 1 sherd (weight : 5gms)

1 ? LIA-ER ?Canterbury sandy ware (c.25/50-75 AD emphasis **possibly**)

Comment : Small worn bodysherd element, very worn.

Likely commencement date : **Nothing obviously earlier than c.25/50 AD (possibly)**

Likely end-date : **Residual**

Context : **112** – 1 sherd (weight : 7gms)

1 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.25 BC-25/50 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Small worn bodysherd.

Likely commencement date : **Nothing obviously earlier than c.25 BC**

Likely end-date : **Residual**

Context : **116** – 2 sherds (weight : 10gms)

2 EMS fine silty ware with calcareous inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **same vessel, Site Fabric 11**)

Comment : Small bodysherd elements, some probable internal use-wear, otherwise fairly fresh – need not be residual

Likely commencement date : **Nothing obviously earlier than c.450 AD**

Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.450-550 AD, initially

Context : 117 Slot C fill 120 – 3 sherds (weight : 57gms)

1 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50/25 BC-50 AD emphasis probably)

1 ER fine buff ware moderately sandy ware (ER range; **CHECK**)

1 MR North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware (cf. Monaghan 1987 Type 5E2 simple bowl, c.125/150-200 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : First two entries small, variably worn. Last is moderate-sized, a complete bowl profile but highly worn

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.50/25 BC – but context cut could be later

Likely end-date : Probably residual in a later C3, C4 AD or later context

Context : 120 – 4 sherds (weight : 47gms)

1 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.25 BC/0-50 AD emphasis probably)

1 EMS fine quartzsand ware with iron-stained grains (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 1A**)

1 EMS quartzsand ware with fine calcareous inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 3**)

1 EMS quartzitic ware with organic inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 5**)

Comment : Small-moderate sized elements – the pre-Saxon sherd is moderately worn and *possibly* residual in-context. The Saxon sherds are fairly fresh.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.25/0 BC

Likely end-date : If not intrusive – between c.450-550 AD, initially

Context : 120 Slot D – 3 sherds (weight : 35gms)

1 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.25 BC/0-50 AD emphasis probably)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis)

1 MR Canterbury grey sandy ware (c.125/150-175 AD emphasis)

Comment : Earliest dated are small rather worn bodysherd elements, latest is moderate-sized and near-fresh.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.25 BC/0 AD – but context cut could be later

Likely end-date : Between c.150-200 AD

Context : 120 Slot E – 9 sherds (weight : 101gms)

8 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.25 BC-25/50 AD emphasis probably; **2 same vessel**)

1 ER Canterbury red sandy ware (c.75-100/125 AD emphasis; **intrusive?**)

Comment : Mostly small-fairly small sized elements, the pre-Roman material variably worn but fresher than the worn ER scrap. Latter possibly intrusive.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.25 BC

Likely end-date : Probably between c.0-50 AD or slightly later

Context : 120 Slot G – 3 sherds (weight : 35gms)

1 EMS quartzsand ware (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 2**)

2 EMS quartzsand ware with fine calcareous inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 3**)

Comment : Small-moderate-sized elements including one base sherd. Latter has probable use-wear internally, otherwise only slightly worn – and should be from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.450 AD

Likely end-date : Between c.450-550 AD, initially

NB : The material from Context 120 and 120 Slots D-G (and ? 117 Slot C fill 120) was dated intrinsically (without inter-context reference). The range of material suggests recovery from a long-life linear with a number of discard events – or with other features inter-cutting

Context : 122 – 4 sherds (weight : 18gms)

2 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.0-50/75 AD emphasis; **same vessel**)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75-100/125 AD emphasis)

1 EMS quartzsand ware with sparse quartzite, fine calcareous inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 3A**)

Comment : All small bodysherd elements, the first two entries fairly heavily worn and residual in-context. The Saxon element is slightly chipped, otherwise fairly fresh.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.0 AD

Likely end-date : If not intrusive – between c.475-550 AD

Context : 125 – Slot B – 3 sherds (weight : 103gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight EMIA preference, c.500-350/50 BC emphasis)

2 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.0-50/75 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : First entry a large coarseware jar element, very thick-walled and heavily eroded. Later material smaller, fresher but rather worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.500 BC

Likely end-date : Rather uncertain – but probably C2 AD-plus

Context : 127 – 3 sherds (weight : 46gms)

1 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50/25 BC-50 AD range)

1 ER Romanising fine sandy ware (c.75-100/125 AD emphasis probably)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75/100-125 AD emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small-moderate sized elements, all very heavily worn.

Likely commencement date : Uncertain

Likely end-date : Residual

Context : 127 Slot B – 4 sherds (weight : 53gms)

1 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.0-50/75 AD emphasis)

1 LIA-ER sandy/silty ware (c.25/50-75 AD emphasis probably)

2 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75/100-125 AD; **same vessel**)

Comment : Small-moderate sized elements, all worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.0 AD

Likely end-date : Residual

Context : 131 Slot B – 3 sherds (weight : 20gms)

3 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50/25 BC-50 AD emphasis probably; **same vessel**)

Comment : Small bodysherds, fairly heavily worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.50/25 BC – but context cut could be LC1 AD-plus

Likely end-date : Residual

Context : 136 – 2-3 sherds (weight : 72gms)

3 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.600/500-350 BC emphasis; **2 same vessel**)

Comment : All fairly small elements, same-vessel sherds are from a rusticated coarseware jar and only slightly worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/500 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.500-350 BC probably

Context : 136 Slot B – 14 sherds (weight : 235gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight EMIA preference, c.500-350/50 BC emphasis)

1 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50/25 BC-25 AD emphasis probably; Thompson 1982 Type C3 jar)

12 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.0/25-75 AD emphasis; **2 x same vessels**)

Comment : LP element is fairly small, only moderately worn and should be residual in-context. The earliest 'Belgic' element has heavy bifacial wear – and again should be residual in-context.

Remainder variably worn but includes near-fresh elements.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.500 BC – but cut should be MC1 BC-plus

Likely end-date : Between c.75-125 AD or slightly earlier

Context : 136 Slot D – 14 sherds (weight : 158gms)

14 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.0/25-75 AD emphasis; **2 x same vessels**)

Comment : Small-moderate sized bodysherd elements. Date range given allows for more worn sherds, latest near-fresh.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.0/25 AD

Likely end-date : Between c.75-125 AD or slightly earlier

Context : 138 – 6 sherds (weight : 176gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight MIA>MLIA preference, c.500/350-50 BC emphasis)

4 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50/25 BC-50 AD emphasis probably)

1 LR Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware (mortaria, c.240/270-410 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Moderate-sized to one fairly large element (latest dated), all rather worn and battered.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.500/350 BC – but context cut could be LC1 BC-plus

Likely end-date : Probably residual in either a late C4 AD or Early Saxon-plus context

Context : 139 – 6 sherds (weight : 40gms)

2 LIA 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (incl.1 x Thompson 1982 C1-2 jar, c.75/50-0 BC emphasis probably)

1 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.0/25-75 AD emphasis)

1 LIA-ER fine sandy ware (c.25-50/75 AD emphasis probably)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.50-75/100 AD emphasis)

1 ER buff fine sandy ware (flagon, c.75/00-150 AD emphasis)

Comment : All small-fairly small elements. The purely LIA component includes a rather primitive rim and is rather worn – suggesting residual in-context. The C1 AD and later material *tends* to be fresher.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.75/50 BC

Likely end-date : Uncertain – later C2 AD or earlier

Context : 144 – 4 sherds (weight : 49gms)

3 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.25/0 BC-50 AD emphasis probably; **2-3 same vessel**)

1 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.0-50/75 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd elements, the earlier dated marginally more chipped than latest. Probably from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.25/0 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.50-100 AD or slightly earlier

Context : 159 – 10 sherds (weight : 230gms)

1 LIA>LIA-ER mixed-temper ware, flint and grog (c.50/25 BC- 25 AD emphasis *probably*)
7 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.25 BC-25/50 AD emphasis probably; **2 same vessel**)

2 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered coarse moderately sandy ware (c.25 BC-25/50 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Small-one large sized element, most elements with heavy unifacial wear due to pre-disposal exposure/exposure in-context prior to final seal.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.50/25 BC

Likely end-date : Possibly c.0-50 AD or slightly earlier

Context : 164 SF 2 - cremation – 52 sherds (weight : 1688gms)

52 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50/25 BC-50 AD emphasis probably; Thompson 1982 Type C6-1 storage-jar; **same vessel**)

Comment : Some small, mostly moderate-large sized elements. Disturbed cremation with rim and neck sherds, together with base missing. Thick-walled, comb-finished and rather soft fabric. Variable wear pattern but mostly heavy internal wear and moderate-slight external wear.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.50/25 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.50 BC-25 AD or a little later

Context : 168 SF1 - cremation –28 sherds (weight : 426gms)

28 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50/25 BC-50 AD emphasis probably; **same vessel = SF7**)

and :

Context : 168 SF7 - cremation – 19 sherds (weight : 327gms)

19 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50/25 BC-50 AD emphasis probably; **same vessel = SF1**)

Comment : Mostly moderate-fairly large sized elements – appears to all be from same vessel. Part base missing (in SF1), only one shoulder element (in SF7), rim missing – but lower body profile probably restorable. Disturbed cremation with variable wear-pattern. Fairly soft fabric – so could be a C1 BC product.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.50/25 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.50 BC-25 AD or a little later

Context : 171 – 3 sherds (weight : 22gms)

1 LR grog-tempered ware (c.350/375-400 AD-plus emphasis)

2 EMS sparse-moderate coarse quartzsand with ?organic and fine calcareous inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD; **same vessel, Site Fabric 8A**)

Comment : LR element is moderate-sized and worn – and probably residual in-context. The Saxon sherds are small and rather worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.350/375 AD

Likely end-date : Uncertain – possibly between c.450-550 AD – or residual

Context : 174 – 1 sherd (weight : 5gms)

1 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50/25 BC-25 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Small bodysherd, only slightly chipped and worn – could be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.50/25 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.25 BC-50 AD probably

Context : 175 – 1 sherd (weight : 4gms)

1 ER Canterbury grey sandy ware (c.100/125-150 AD emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd, only slightly chipped otherwise fairly fresh.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.75/100 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.125-175 AD probably

Context : 180 – 1 sherd (weight : 40gms)

1 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style mixed-temper ware, grog and flint (c.25 BC/0-50 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Moderate-sized thick-walled storage-jar sherd, slightly worn. Fairly hard firing suggests date emphasis given. Need not be residual.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.25/0 BC

Likely end-date : Possibly between c.50-100 AD

Context : 182 – 12 sherds (weight : 147gms)

1 LIA 'Belgic'-style flint-tempered ware (c.75/50-0 BC emphasis probably)

11 LIA 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.75/50-0 BC emphasis probably; **2-3 x same vessels**)

Comment : Small-moderate sized elements, most only slightly worn – although one grogged comb-finished element has heavy external unifacial wear. Two conjoining elements are from a rather primitive ripple-shouldered jar. *Probably* majority from an undisturbed contemporary discard cluster.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.75/50 BC

Likely end-date : Probably between c.50-0 BC

Context : 192 – 2 sherds (weight : 109gms)

1 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.600/500-350 BC emphasis)

1 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50/25 BC-50 AD emphasis)

Comment : First entry fairly small, rusticated and worn – should be residual in-context. Latest sherd is a large base fragment, moderately worn

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/500 BC – but context cut later

Likely end-date : Between c.25 BC-75 AD

Context : 194 – 1 sherd (weight : 8gms)

1 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (Thompson 1982 Type C1-2 jar, c.50/25 BC-25 AD probable emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small rim sherd, slightly worn only – need not be residual.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.50 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.25 BC-50 AD

Context : 198 SF3 Cremation – 63 sherds (weight : 497gms)

63 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (Thompson 1982 Type A3 cordoned jar, c.25/0 BC-50 AD emphasis; **same vessel**)

Comment : Mostly small-moderate sized elements but including one fairly large (base). Excellently potted jar, some predominantly interior leaching of grog content and a little surface wear externally. Otherwise near-fresh and with a completely restorable profile. Lightly tooled chevron decoration on shoulder panel.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.25/0 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.0-50 AD or slightly earlier

Context : 205 – 20 sherds (weight : 365gms)

4 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50/25 BC-25 AD emphasis probably)

16 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.25 BC/0-50 AD emphasis probably; **3 x same vessels** includes =

2 x Thompson 1982 Type B1-1 cordoned jars (**3 same vessel**)

1 x Thompson 1982 Type C4 jar

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.50/75-100 AD emphasis; **possibly and ? intrusive**)

Comment : Some small, mostly moderate-sized elements. First entry includes highly abraded and unifacially/bifacially worn sherds – which should be residual in-context. The majority are only slightly worn or near-fresh. The latest entry *may* be earlier.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.50/25 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.50-100 AD or slightly earlier

Context : 214 – Primary fill of Ditch 71 – 4 sherds (weight : 39gms)

1 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.600/500-350 BC emphasis)

1 EMIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC emphasis *probably*)

1 LIA>LIA-ER grog-tempered ware (c.75/50 BC-25 AD emphasis *probably*)

1 probable ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75/100-150 AD emphasis *probably*; **burnt**)

Comment : Small bodysherds, earliest two entries include one rusticated coarseware and an unusual fineware rim – neither are seriously worn. Later material small, rather worn and *possibly* intrusive.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/500 BC

Likely end-date : Uncertain – if not residual between c.500-300 BC

Context : 217 – 3 sherds (weight : 26gms)

2 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.0-50/75 AD emphasis)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75/100-125 AD emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherds – earliest markedly less worn than latest.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.0 AD

Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.50-100 AD or slightly earlier

Context : 227 – 1 sherd (weight : 12gms)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75/100-125 AD emphasis)

Comment : Moderate-sized worn bodysherd.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.75 AD

Likely end-date : Probably residual

Context : 229 – 1 sherd (weight : 10gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight preference EMIA, c.600-350/50 BC emphasis)

Comment : Moderate sized bodysherd, heavily worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC

Likely end-date : Residual

Context : 238 – 21 sherds (weight : 142gms)

20 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50-0 BC/25 AD emphasis; **3 x same vessels**)

1 LIA-ER chaff-tempered ware (c.25-50/75 AD probable emphasis)

Comment : Small-moderate sized elements. Apart from some leaching of grog content most only slightly worn. The sherds are rather soft and look a little primitive – hence their BC emphasis. The chaff-tempered (salt-trade) element is a little worn and *could* be intrusive based on its, to date, recognised start-date. Alternatively it might be earlier and contemporary.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.50 BC

Likely end-date : Rather uncertain – possibly between c.25 BC-25 AD or slightly earlier

Context : 298 – 1 sherd (weight : 11gms)

1 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.25 BC-25/50 AD emphasis *probably*)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd, slightly worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.25 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.0-50 AD or slightly later probably

Context : 301 – 1 sherd (weight : 27gms)

1 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.0-50/75 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Moderate-sized fairly heavily worn bodysherd.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.0 AD

Likely end-date : Residual

Context : 304 – 1 sherd (weight : 30gms)

1 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (Thompson 1982 Type C3 jar, c.25 BC/0-50 AD emphasis)

Comment : Moderate-sized rim element, only slightly worn – need not be residual.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.25/0 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.0-75 AD probably

Context : 313 – 5 sherds (weight : 38gms)

2 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.0-50/75 AD emphasis probably)

3 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.50/75-100 AD emphasis probably; **2 same vessel**)

Comment : Small-moderate-sized bodysherds, all rather heavily worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.0 AD

Likely end-date : Residual

Context : 315 – 2 sherds (weight : 23gms)

2 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.25 BC-25/50 AD emphasis probably; **same vessel**)

Comment : Small conjoining bodysherds from a thick-walled storage-jar, fairly worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.25 BC

Likely end-date : Residual

Context : 349 – 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

1 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.25 BC-25/50 AD emphasis)

Comment : Small near-fresh bodysherd – could be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.25 BC

Likely end-date : Possibly between c.0-50 AD or slightly later

Context : 370 – 2 sherds (weight : 10gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.600-50 BC range)

Comment : Small bodysherds, fairly worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.600-50 BC

Context : 372 – 12 sherds (weight : 138gms)

4 LP flint-tempered ware (slight preference EMIA>MIA, c.500-200/50 BC emphasis)

2 ER North Kent fine pink ware (?flagon, c.100-150/175 AD emphasis probably; **same vessel**)

3 MR North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware (c.125/150-200 AD emphasis)

3 MR North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware (scorched, c.175/200-250 AD emphasis)

Comment : LP component small-moderate sized, all rather worn – and residual in-context. Apart from the ?flagon base sherds, all small elements. All variably worn

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.500 BC – but context cut C1 AD-plus

Likely end-date : Probably residual in an LR or later context

Context : 374 – 2 sherds (weight : 18gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.600-50 BC range)

Comment : Small bodysherds, fairly worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.600-50 BC

Context : 376 – 13 sherds (weight : 430gms)

1 ER North Kent fine pink-purple ware (c.50-75/100 AD emphasis)

9 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75-100/125 AD emphasis; **2 x same vessels**)

3 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100/125-150 AD emphasis; **2 same vessel**)

Comment : Mostly moderate-large sized bodysherds, earliest dated worn and probably residual in-context, remainder predominantly near-fresh or only slightly worn. Second and third entry vessel-usage probably broadly contemporary. An undisturbed same-time discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Possibly – unlikely much earlier than c.43/50 AD

Likely end-date : Between c.100-150 AD

Context : 379 – 1 sherd (weight : 10gms)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75/100-125 AD emphasis)

Comment : Moderate-sized fairly worn rim element.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.75 AD

Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.100-150 AD

Context : 382 – 10 sherds (weight : 157gms)

3 MR-LR grey fine sandy ware (incl.1 x cf.Monaghan 1987 Type 5A4, c.225-300/325 AD emphasis; **2 same vessel**)

1 LR Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware (Young 2000 Type C55 probably, c.240-350/400 AD emphasis)

4 LR Oxford brown colour-coated ware (Young 2000 Type C52 flanged-rim bowl, c.350-400 AD-plus; **same vessel**)

2 LR grog-tempered ware (c.350-400 AD-plus; **same vessel**)

Comment : Mostly small-moderate sized elements but including one large Oxford flanged bowl fragment. All pre-LR grogged elements rather worn – the fine sandy ware and the earliest Oxford element more so than the flanged-rim bowl. However the grogged elements are near-fresh and should be somewhat later than the bowl.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.200/225 AD

Likely end-date : Between c.375-425 AD - initially

Context : 386 – 70 sherds (weight : 1574gms)

8 MIA>MLIA flint-tempered ware (c.250-200/175 BC emphasis probably; **same vessel**)

49 MLIA flint-tempered ware (c.150-125/100 BC emphasis probably; **5 x same vessels**)

13 MLIA moderately sandy ware (c.150-125/100 BC emphasis probably; **1-2 same vessels**)

Comment : First entry includes fairly small-large sized bodysherd elements from a large jar with incised curvilinear decoration. These are highly worn – and clearly residual in-context/at time of discard. Style of decoration has been placed to between c.250-125 BC but, in terms of comparative condition, a date as late as mid second century BC would clash with the only little worn, predominantly near-fresh condition of the MLIA material. The latter consists predominantly of fairly small-moderate sized elements with a few fairly large. The group contains parts of at least 3-4 narrow diameter pedestal bases from S-profiled fineware jars, 1 coarseware jar and 3 sub-fineware jars with rims carrying internally incipient but not sharply defined facet-finishing, and a number of sherds from 1-2 small sandy ware fineware jars with a high-quality external burnish.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.250/200 BC – but context cut may be within second century BC

Likely end-date : Between c.150-100 BC - possibly slightly earlier

KEY GROUP

Context : 388 – 102 sherds (weight : 3875gms)

102 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.500-400/350 BC emphasis; **5 x same vessels; 1 = Context 391**)

Comment : Few small-sized elements, mostly moderate-fairly large sized, variably worn, many elements conjoining. Includes parts of 1 large comb-decorated jar (complete, restorable profile), 2 bowls and a small-diameter pedestal base. Same-time discard group – but varying wear pattern suggests either a one-off rubbish/sweepings disposal event or discarded into an open feature – and left for some time prior to final seal.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.500 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.500-350 BC

Context : 391 – 20 sherds (weight : 318gms)

20 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.500-400/350 BC emphasis; **1 = Context 388**)

Comment : Mostly small-fairly small elements but including one fairly large (= Context 388). Mixed wear-pattern – some fairly worn, some only slightly. Sherd equation with Context 388 suggests deposition at more-or-less same time.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.500 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.500-350 BC

Context : 394 – 3 sherds (weight : 69gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.600-50 BC range)

1 ER Canterbury dark grey sandy ware (c.75-100/125 AD emphasis)

Comment : Small bodysherds. LP elements fairly heavily worn and residual in-context. ER element near-fresh – need not be seriously residual.

Likely commencement date : Nothing earlier than c.600 BC – but context cut may well be C1 AD or slightly earlier

Likely end-date : Between c.75-150 AD probably

NB : This cluster of 396-numbered contexts have been treated as separate entities – but may all stem from one feature

Context : 396 Cut 395 – 6 sherds (weight : 89gms)

1 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (Thompson 1982 Type G5-4 plain butt-beaker probably, **unusual rim form**, c.0-50/75 AD emphasis)

3 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100/125-150 AD emphasis)

2 MR>LR grey fine sandy ware (flanged-rim bowl, cf. Monaghan 1987 Type 5A4.1, 250-300/350 AD emphasis probably; **same vessel**)

Comment : Fairly small elements, LIA-ER rim chipped but fairly fresh, but ER-plus sherds all rather heavily worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.0 AD

Likely end-date : Degree of wear could suggest residual in a late C4 AD or C5-6 AD context and :

Context : 396 Cut 395C – 4 sherds (weight : 72gms)

3 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.0-50/75 AD emphasis; **2 same vessel = Context 396D**)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis)

Comment : Small-moderate sized elements, earliest near-fresh, ER rather worn and chipped.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.0 AD

Likely end-date : Degree of wear could suggest residual in a late C4 AD or C5-6 AD context and :

Context : 396 Cut 395D – 7 sherds (weight : 64gms)

5 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.600/500-350 BC emphasis; **2 burnt**)

1 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.0-50/75 AD emphasis = **396/Cut 395C**)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small elements. EMIA sherds all residual in-context. LIA-ER scrap fresh, but ER sherd rather heavily worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.500 BC – but context cut possibly as **396**

Likely end-date : Degree of wear *could suggest* residual in a late C4 AD or C5-6 AD context

Context : **397** – 6 sherds (weight : 103gms)

6 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-/400350 BC emphasis; **2 same vessel; 1 lightly burnt**)

Comment : Small-moderate sized elements, mostly bodysherds but including one rather worn and lightly re-fired rim element. Should be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.600-400 BC or slightly later

Context : **400** – 3 sherds (weight : 28gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (slight preference MLIA, c.600/200-50 BC emphasis)

1 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50-0 BC/50 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd elements, one *possibly* knife-trimmed (as for some MLIA coarsewares). Only slightly worn – need not be residual.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/200 BC – but context probably cut C1 BC

Likely end-date : *Possibly* between c.75/50-0 BC

Context : **406** – 5 sherds (weight : 53gms)

5 MLIA flint-tempered ware (c.200/150-50 BC emphasis; **203 same vessel**)

Comment : Mostly fairly small bodysherds including one neck-shoulder sherd from a small S-profiled fineware jar. All near-fresh and from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.200/150 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.150-50 BC

Context : **409** – 13 sherds (weight : 247gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.500-50 BC range)

1 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.75/50 BC-25 AD emphasis probably)

2 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style mixed-temper ware, flint and grog (c.25 BC-25/50 AD emphasis, **same vessel**)

5 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.0-50/75 AD emphasis; **2 same vessel**)

2 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75/100-125 AD emphasis; **same vessel**)

2 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75/100-150 AD emphasis; **burnt**)

Comment : Small-fairly large sized elements, first two entries seriously worn and residual in-context, earlier C1 AD material fairly fresh, ER elements fairly worn. If latter not intrusive, wear pattern may indicate a feature open for a fair time before final seal.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.500 BC – but context cut probably c.25/0 BC-plus

Likely end-date : If not intrusive – between c.150-200 AD *probably*

Context : **413** – 6 sherds (weight : 102gms)

2 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.600/500-350 BC emphasis)

3 ER probable Southern Spanish Dressel 20 amphora (**same vessel, condition suggests a later C1 AD acquisition**)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100/125-150 AD emphasis)

1 MR Canterbury red sandy ware (c.125/150-175 AD emphasis)

Comment : Small-moderate sized elements, all rather worn including latest dated.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/500 BC

Likely end-date : Uncertain – if not intrusive, c.200 AD-plus

Context : 415 – 27 sherds (weight : 136gms)

1 LIA>LIA-ER grog-tempered ware (c.50 BC-25/50 AD emphasis)

4 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75/100-125 AD emphasis; **2-3 same vessel**)

1 ER North Kent fine red ware (c.75/100-150 AD emphasis)

1 ER Canterbury pink-buff sandy ware (flagon, c.75/100-150 AD emphasis)

6 ER Canterbury red sandy ware (c.75/100-150 AD emphasis)

5 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis; **2 same vessel**)

9 MR Canterbury red sandy ware (c.125/150-175 AD emphasis; **3-4 same vessel**)

Comment : All small-fairly small elements, all rather fragmentary. 'Belgic' scrap highly worn and residual in-context. ER elements variably less worn, MR elements also but less than ER sherds..

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.50 BC – but context cut could be MC1 AD-plus

Likely end-date : Between c.150-200 AD – or later

Context : 416 – 7 sherds (weight : 45gms)

4 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.600/500-350 BC emphasis; **2 same vessel**)

1 MLIA fine sandy ware (c.200/150-50 BC emphasis probably; **? intrusive**)

1 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style mixed-temper ware, grog and flint (c.50/25 BC-50 AD emphasis probably; **? intrusive**)

1 LIA-LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50/25 BC-50 AD probably; **? intrusive**)

Comment : Small elements – the EMIA material includes rusticated coarseware. All elements rather worn but EMIA sherds larger than later material which is small and more worn. Latter *could* be intrusive.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC

Likely end-date : Uncertain – but if EMIA material not residual between c.500-350 BC

Context : 418 – 43 sherds (weight : 1280gms)

43 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.600/500-350 BC emphasis; **1-2 x same vessels**)

1 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50/25 BC- 50 AD emphasis probably; **intrusive**)

1 ER Romanising sandy ware (c.100/125-150 AD emphasis probably; **intrusive**)

Comment : Mostly small-moderate sized elements but also 3-4 large conjoining fragments from 1-2 rusticated coarseware jars. All rather worn with few near-fresh elements (mostly amongst smaller sherd category). Later elements moderate>small sized, rather worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/500 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.500-350 BC – or slightly earlier.

Context : 420 – 4 sherds (weight : 15gms)

1 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style flint-tempered ware (c.50/25 BC-25 AD emphasis probably)

1 LIA-ER fine sandy ware (c.25-50/75 AD emphasis)

1 ER grey fine sandy ware (c.75/100-150 AD emphasis)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.125-150/175 AD emphasis)

Comment : Small-fairly small bodysherds, the C2 AD dated elements less worn than earlier material.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.50/25 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.150-200 AD probably

Context : 422 – 6 sherds (weight : 45gms)

6 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-400/350 BC emphasis; **same vessel**)

Comment : Small conjoining coarseware bodysherds, rusticated, near-fresh – should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.600-400 BC or slightly later

Context : 423 – 5 sherds (weight : 40gms)

5 LP flint-tempered ware (slight preference EMIA, c.600-350/50 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small bodysherds, one split and rather worn (?marginally residual in-context), rest only slightly worn. *Could* be from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC

Likely end-date : Possibly between c.600-350 BC

Context : 425 – 21 sherds (weight : 351gms)

4 LP flint-tempered ware (MIA preference, c.400/350-300 BC emphasis *probably*)

1 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style flint-tempered ware (c.0/25-75 AD emphasis)

2 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.50/75-100 AD emphasis)

1 ER North Kent fine grey ware (c.50-75/100 AD emphasis)

2 ER North Kent fine grey ware (c.75/100-150 AD emphasis)

5 ER Canterbury grey sandy ware (c.75/100-150 AD emphasis)

2 ER North Kent fine ware (1 dark grey, 1 brown – latter is Monaghan 1987 Type 5B3 but with flat flange, c.125-150/175 AD emphasis possibly)

4 MR Canterbury grey sandy ware (c.125/150-175 AD emphasis; **3 same vessel**)

Comment : Bodysherds, 2 small, 2 moderate-sized including one MIA>MLIA type round-shouldered S-profiled fineware element. However, associated EMIA-type rusticated coarseware sherd is also near-fresh – the combination indicating the likely but not definite fourth century BC date. Later material includes mix of fairly small, mostly moderate and one fairly large-sized, elements. Variable wear-pattern, but latest dated mostly near-fresh.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.400 BC – but context cut probably within C1 AD

Likely end-date : Between c.150-200 AD

Final date definition for IA material depends upon whether this feature, 426, cuts another

Context : 429 – 8 sherds (weight : 133gms)

2 MIA>MLIA flint-tempered ware (c.250/200-150 BC emphasis probably)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75-100/125 AD emphasis)

2 ER North Kent fine red ware (c.75-125/150 AD emphasis; **same vessel**)

3 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis; **same vessel**)

Comment : Small-large sized elements. The prehistoric and earlier Roman elements are all rather worn – the latest entry a large, conjoining part-profile and near-fresh – should be from an undisturbed contemporary discard group.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.250/200 BC – but context cut probably later C1 AD

Likely end-date : Between c.125-175 AD

Context : 431 – 4 sherds (weight : 98gms)

1 EMIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-350/200 BC emphasis probably)

3 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style mixed-temper ware, grog and flint (c.25 BC-25/50 AD emphasis; **same vessel**)

Comment : Earliest element a fairly small coarseware bodysherd, rusticated, slightly worn, should be residual in-context. Latest elements conjoin, and only slightly worn – need not be residual

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC – but context cut probably between c.50 BC-50 AD

Likely end-date : Probably between c.0-75 AD

Context : 435 – 1 sherd (weight : 20gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight preference EMIA>MIA, c.600-200/50 BC emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd, moderately worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.600-200 BC

Context : 439 – 10 sherds (weight : 82gms)

8 LP flint-tempered ware (slight MLIA preference, c.600/200-50 BC emphasis)

1 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50/25 BC-50 AD emphasis; **intrusive**)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis; **intrusive**)

Comment : Mostly small elements but also two fairly large, mostly fineware bodysherds. Apart from one with partial uniface damage, most near-fresh. The 'Belgic' element is from an everted-rim jar and is small, fairly hard-fired and rather chipped. The ER element is small, worn and definitely intrusive.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC

Likely end-date : Possibly between c.200-50 BC – if not earlier

Context : 441 – 2 sherds (weight : 31gms)

2 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis; **same vessel**)

Comment : Conjoining to form a moderate-sized moderately worn element.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.100 AD

Likely end-date : Between c.150-200 AD probably

Context : 442 – 39 sherds (weight : 692gms)

4 MLIA flint-tempered ware (c.200/150-50 BC emphasis)

4 LIA-ER Gallo-Belgic white ware (butt-beaker, Rigby 1995 Fabric 1, c.0-50/75 AD emphasis; **same vessel**)

8 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (incl. 1 x Thompson 1982 Type B3-1 jar, c.0-50/75 AD emphasis; **2 same vessel**)

6 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75-100/125 AD emphasis; **1 slightly burnt**)

1 ER Canterbury buff sandy ware (c.75-100/125 AD emphasis)

9 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis)

6 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100/125-150 AD emphasis)

1 ER Canterbury grey sandy ware (c.100/125-150 AD emphasis)

Comment : The MLIA elements are fairly small, moderately worn and presumably residual in-context. Remainder material moderate-fairly large sized. Pre-Conquest AD sherds are markedly fresher than the Early Roman material – despite the latter's size. This does suggest again another context which may have been open for some time – to receive occasional discard clusters.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.200/150 BC – but context probably cut c.50/25 BC-plus

Likely end-date : Between c.100-150 AD or slightly later

Context : 444 – 10 sherds (weight : 104gms)

6 LP flint-tempered ware (slight preference EMIA, c.600-350/50 BC emphasis; **3 same vessel**)

4 MLIA flint-tempered ware (c.200/150-50 BC emphasis)

Comment : First entry all small bodysherds, some rusticated, variably worn – and probably residual in-context. Latest material also mostly small elements but includes one moderate-sized rim sherd. Latter has typical MLIA facet-finishing on rim interior. This cluster fairly fresh – and should be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing earlier than c.600 BC – but context probably cut during MLIA

Likely end-date : Between c.150-50 BC – or slightly earlier

Context : 448 – 22 sherds (weight : 419gms)

1 ER Canterbury pink-buff sandy ware (c.75-100/125 AD emphasis)

3 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75-100/125 AD emphasis)

4 ER Canterbury sandy ware (1 buff, 3 red, c.75/100-150 AD emphasis)

3 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis)

3 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100/125-150 AD emphasis)

3 MR Canterbury sandy ware (1 buff, 1 red, 1 grey, includes lid-seated bowl/jar, c.125/150-175 AD emphasis)

1 ?MR Nene Valley (Castor-Stibbington) mortaria (c.230-400 AD range; **CHECK**)

Comment : Small-large sized elements – the latter category applying to 2-3 heavy rolled rim Romanising native-style storage-jars. All elements heavily worn/abraded except most MR dated sherds which are small-moderate sized.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.75 AD

Likely end-date : Rather uncertain but probably c.225 AD-plus

Context : 450 – 9 sherds (weight : 273gms)

9 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-400/350 BC emphasis; **2 x same vessels**)

Comment : Fairly small-fairly large sized bodysherds, most from rusticated coarseware jars. Slightly worn but should be from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.600-350 BC

Context : 451 – 17 sherds (weight : 177gms)

7 probable MLIA flint-tempered ware (c.150/100-50 BC emphasis)

9 MLIA>LIA 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.100/75-50 BC emphasis probably; incl.1 x

Thompson 1982 Type B2-1 ripple-shouldered jar; **3 same vessel**)

1 MLIA>LIA 'Belgic'-style mixed-temper ware, grog and flint (comb-finished, c.100/75-50 BC emphasis probably)

Comment : Mostly small, some moderate-sized, elements. Rather scrappy assemblage, 1-2 flint-tempered sherds rather worn and probably residual in-context. Remainder fairly or near-fresh. 'Belgic'-style jar rather primitive as is combing on one bodysherd..

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.150/100 BC probably

Likely end-date : Rather uncertain – possibly between c.100-50 BC

Context : 453 – 3 sherds (weight : 31gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (MLIA preference, c.600/200-50 BC emphasis)

2 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd elements. The prehistoric sherd is only slightly worn, the Roman material fairly worn and abraded – and *possibly* intrusive..

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/200 BC

Likely end-date : Uncertain – but if not residual – possibly between c.200-50 BC

Context : 462 – 49 sherds (weight : 1038gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (post-c.600 BC preference, c.600-50 BC range)

37 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.0/25-75 AD emphasis; **4 x same vessels**, includes –
3 x Thompson 1982 Type C1-2 bead-rim jars
1 x Thompson 1982 Type D3-3 cordoned lidded barrel jar
1 x Thompson 1982 Type F3-5 cordoned beaker *probably*
1 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style fine sandy ware (barrel beaker, c.25/50-75 AD emphasis probably)
4 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75-100/125 AD emphasis)
2 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis)
2 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100/125-150 AD emphasis)
1 ER>MR Eastern Gaulish samian ware (c.125-200/260 AD emphasis; **? intrusive**)
1 MR Canterbury grey sandy ware (c.125/150-175 AD emphasis)

Comment : The LP fragments are small, worn and residual in-context. The 'Belgic' material and the Romanising elements are all moderate or large-sized, variably worn but including large only slightly chipped part-profile sherds. The Canterbury element is small but near-fresh. The samian scrap is highly worn – and *could* be intrusive.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC – but context cut probably between c.25 BC-25 AD

Likely end-date : Between c.125-175 AD

Context : 464 – 1 sherd (weight : 52gms)

1 MLIA flint-tempered ware (c.125-75/50 BC emphasis probably)

Comment : Fairly large rim-shoulder part-profile, rim slightly chipped otherwise near-fresh. Sherd is from an everted-rim jar with unusual repoussé-style horizontal corrugations. One of the latter is decorated with spaced 'dimples'. Minus its decoration, the form and corrugations are near-identical to a grog-tempered, early 'Belgic'-style, jar from Bigberry, Canterbury.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.150/125 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.125-50 BC probably

Context : 465 – 33 sherds (weight : 483gms)

33 MLIA flint-tempered ware (c.200-150/50 BC emphasis; **2-4 same vessel**)

Comment : Small-moderate sized elements, mostly bodysherds but also including several coarseware jar rims with incipient/careless facet-finishing internally. Rather fragmentary assemblage, variable wear-pattern, some unifacially worn, some split, majority slightly worn or near-fresh. Either from a context with shortish-term rubbish discards, or the whole represents accumulated and contemporary breakages. Technically, an undisturbed period-contemporary discard group

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.200 BC

Likely end-date : Slightly uncertain – initially between c.200-150 BC or slightly later

Context : 467 – 9 sherds (weight : 193gms)

3 MIA>MLIA flint-tempered ware (c.400/300-50 BC emphasis)

3 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (Thompson 1982 Type C4, c.50/25 BC-25 AD emphasis; **same vessel**)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75-100/125 AD emphasis)

2 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis)

Comment : Mostly moderate-sized elements, all but the latest dated fairly worn, latter slightly.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.400/300 BC – but context cut probably later

Likely end-date : Between c.150-200 AD or slightly earlier

Context : 473 – 26 sherds (weight : 251gms)

4 MLIA flint-tempered ware (c.200/150-50 BC emphasis; **same vessel**)

2 ER Southern Gaulish samian ware (incl.1 x Dr Form 27 cup, c.50-69 AD)

3 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75-100/125 AD emphasis)
9 ER North Kent fine grey ware (c.75/100-125 AD emphasis, Monaghan 1987 Type 5B4.3 bowl; **same vessel**)

3 ER Canterbury pink-buff sandy ware (flagon, c.75/100-150 AD emphasis; **same vessel**)

3 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis)

2 ER>MR Eastern Gaulish samian (Trier, c.125-200/260 AD emphasis)

Comment : MLIA components small-moderate sized, conjoining, only slightly chipped – and context must probably have cut a pre-existing MLIA feature. The ER elements are small-moderate-sized, the C1AD samian highly worn but not as worn as the later C2 AD allocated samian. The North Kent bowl is variably worn, some only moderately overall, some with heavy unifacial damage – indicating either partial burial at time of deposition – or exposure due to later, probably Mid or Late Roman, disturbance.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.200/150 BC – but context cut probably mid-C1 AD-plus

Likely end-date : Uncertain

Context : 476 – 8 sherds (weight : 80gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (post-c.500 BC preference, c.500-50 BC)

1 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.25 BC-25/50 AD emphasis probably)

3 ER Romanising fine sandy ware (c.75/100-125 AD emphasis; 2 same vessel)

1 ER Canterbury red sandy ware (c.75/100-150 AD emphasis)

2 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis)

Comment : Small-moderate-sized elements. The LP sherd is residual in-context, the earlier C2 AD material rather worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.500 BC – but context cut should be later

Likely end-date : Between c.150-200 AD or slightly earlier

Context : 477 – 1 sherd (weight : 47gms)

1 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-400/350 BC emphasis)

Comment : Moderate-sized heavily worn rim sherd

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC

Likely end-date : Residual

Context : 480 – 19 sherds (weight : 584gms)

8 EMIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600/500-300 BC emphasis)

9 MIA flint-tempered ware (c.350-300/250 BC emphasis; **4 same vessel, 5 red-finished**)

1 MIA mixed-temper ware, flint and grog (c.350-300/350 BC emphasis *probably*)

1 ? MIA grog-tempered ware (c.350-300/250 BC emphasis *probably*)

Comment : The first entry includes 1-2 rusticated elements, 1 large. These may be contemporary with the main MIA cluster – or some slightly residual. The MIA component includes 1 fineware base with a wide foot-ring and its underside and side of foot-ring. Four same-vessel elements from an angle-shouldered sub-fineware jar also carry traces of red-finish. The mixed-temper element is compatible with this period – the purely grogged less so and this could be later and intrusive.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/350 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.350-250 BC probably

Context : 484 – 7 sherds (weight : 134gms)

6 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.500-400/350 BC emphasis; **2 x same vessels**)

1 ER Canterbury red sandy ware (c.75-125/150 AD emphasis; **intrusive**)

Comment : IA component consists of small-fairly large elements, including two coarseware rim sherds all only slightly worn. The ER element is small, rather worn and intrusive.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.500 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.500-350 BC

Context : 489 – 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

1 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1375-1425/1450 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Small highly worn bodysherd with a trace of glaze remnant.

Likely commencement date : Uncertain

Likely end-date : If not intrusive – post-Roman

Context : 494 – 14 sherds (weight : 566gms)

1 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (Thompson 1982 Type G1-6 platter, c.0/25-75 AD emphasis)

2 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75-100/125 AD emphasis)

1 ER Verulamium region mortaria (Hartley 1982 Fabric 8, c.70-120 AD range)

2 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75/100-125 AD emphasis)

7 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis)

1 ER Canterbury grey sandy ware (c.125-150/175 AD emphasis)

Comment : One-three small elements otherwise most moderate or large-sized – including the large mortaria rim fragment.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than 0/25 AD

Likely end-date : Between c.150-200 AD or slightly earlier

Context : 495 – 5 sherds (weight : 85gms)

1 LIA-ER Gallo-Belgic white ware (butt-beaker, Rigby 1995 Fabric 1, c.0-50/75 AD emphasis)

1 ER Southern Gaulish samian ware (La Graufesenque, Dr.Form 18, Flavian, 690/100 AD)

3 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis)

Comment : The imported elements are fairly large, the local material small. The Gallo-Belgic element is chipped but fairly fresh. The samian bowl fragment as near-total slip loss and the native product elements are fairly heavily worn. The latter cluster *could* be intrusive.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.0/25 AD

Likely end-date : Uncertain – possibly late C1 AD with mid-late C2 AD intrusions

Context : 496 – 37 sherds (weight : 1021gms)

3 LP flint-tempered ware (slight MLIA preference, c.600/200-50 BC emphasis)

3 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.50-75/100 AD emphasis **probably; lightly suspect COULD be LR**)

2 ER North Kent fine ware (1 buff, 1 purple-pink, c.50/75-100 AD emphasis; **burnt**)

1 ER SE England/Colchester mortarium (Hartley 1982 Fabric 1B, c.50/140-250 AD-plus : **CHECK**)

4 ER Southern Spanish Dressel 20 amphora (**condition suggests an LC1 AD-C2 AD acquisition**)

2 ER Canterbury sandy ware (1 red, 1 grey, c.75/100-150 AD emphasis)

4 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75/100-125 AD emphasis)

11 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis)

4 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100/125-150 AD emphasis)

1 ER North Kent fine grey ware (c.100-150/175 AD emphasis probably)

2 MR Canterbury sandy ware (red, c.125/150-175 AD emphasis; **burnt**)

Comment : Mostly moderate-some large sized elements, the LP/MLIA elements are not seriously worn – so context presumably cut through a feature of that date. Remainder of material mostly rather worn. **NB : There is a slight problem dating this context – since three of the ER grogged**

sherds are unlike the rest, fairly large, reduce-fired, not heavily worn – and their condition *could* suggest they are Late Roman, but.....

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/200 BC – but context cut should be E-MC1 AD-plus

Likely end-date : Uncertain – final allocation requires a check of context relationships

Context : 498 – 11 sherds (weight : 82gms)

5 MIA>MLIA flint-tempered ware (c.300-75/50 BC emphasis; **3 same vessel**)

1 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.0-50/75 AD emphasis)

1 MR Canterbury grey sandy ware (c.125/150-175 AD emphasis)

1 MR North Kent fine sandy ware (c.125/150-200 AD emphasis probably)

2 MR North Kent fine sandy ware (c.150-200/225 AD emphasis)

1 MR grog-tempered Native Coarse Ware (c.150/175-250 AD probably)

Comment : All small-fairly small elements, the prehistoric material residual in-context.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.300 BC – but context cut likely later, either early C1 AD or early-mid C2 AD

Likely end-date : Between c.200-250 AD or slightly later

Context : 500 – 4 sherds (weight : 76gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight MLIA preference, c.500/200-50 BC emphasis)

2 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75-100/125 AD emphasis)

1-2 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100/125-150 AD emphasis; **1 burnt**)

Comment : Mostly small but also one fairly large later C1 AD element – none seriously worn although probable MLIA component should be residual in-context..

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.500/200 BC – but context cut probably later

Likely end-date : Between c.125-175 AD probably

Context : 502 – 3 sherds (weight : 20gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (post-c.600 BC preference, c.600-50 BC range)

1 MR-LR grey fine sandy ware (c.200-300/350 AD emphasis probably; **? intrusive**)

Comment : Small body and base sherd elements, all rather worn – the Roman element rather more so..

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC

Likely end-date : Uncertain – if not residual, between c.600-50 BC

Context : 504 – 6 sherds (weight : 93gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (slight preference EMIA, c.600-350/50 BC emphasis)

2 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.0/25-75 AD emphasis)

1 ER North Kent fine grey ware (c.50-100/125 AD emphasis)

1 ER North Kent fine buff-grey ware (c.75/100-150 AD emphasis; **? intrusive**)

Comment : LP elements are small-moderate sized but fairly heavily worn and residual in-context. The first century AD elements are moderate-sized and slightly chipped, the latest is small and highly worn – and *could* be intrusive.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC – but context cut should be LC1 BC-EC1 AD-plus

Likely end-date : Possibly between c.50-100 AD

Cremation cut 508 – sherds from urn infill

Context : 509 – 45 sherds (weight : 1383gms)

37 MLIA flint-tempered ware (c.150-75/50 BC emphasis; **same vessel = Context 510**)

8 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style finely grog-tempered fine silty/sandy ware (c.0-50/75 AD emphasis probably; **same vessel; intrusive**)

Comment : Higher proportion of small elements than Context 510, some moderate-sized and one very large near-base element. Some base edge sherds including some split and fractured but only 2 rim elements surviving. Outer edge rim sherds rather heavily worn, otherwise wear-pattern as 510. Rim is internally facet-finished.

The first century AD 'Belgic'-component consists of fairly small-moderate-sized bodysherds from a thin-walled finely potted fairly large jar. All elements near-fresh. Quality of production firmly indicates a first century AD intrusion.

and

Cremation cut 508 – sherds from urn

Context : 510 – 22 sherds (weight : 1391gms)

22 MLIA flint-tempered ware (c.150-75/50 BC emphasis; **same vessel = Context 509**)

Comment : Moderate-large-sized elements, all bodysherds, no base, no rim elements. Variable degree wear-pattern externally (loss of surface slip/finishing), unworn internally and sherd breaks mostly near-fresh (a few smaller elements with some edge-damage).

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.150 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.150-75 BC – with a later, C1 AD, intrusion

Context : 512 – 1 sherd (weight : 31gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight preference EMIA, c.500-350/50 BC emphasis)

Comment : Moderate-sized bodysherd, moderate bifacial wear.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/500 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – probably between c.600-350 BC

Context : 514 – 3 sherds (weight : 36gms)

3 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.600/500-350 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small-moderate-sized coarseware bodysherds, fairly heavily worn

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/500 BC

Likely end-date : Probably residual

Context : 516 – 1 sherd (weight : 15gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight preference EMIA, c.600-350/50 BC emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small coarseware bodysherd, only slightly worn – need not be residual

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/500 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual - probably between c.500-350 BC

Context : 517 – 2 sherds (weight : 53gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (slight preference MLIA, c.600/200-50 BC emphasis)

Comment : One moderate-, one fairly large, -sized. Near-fresh. Probably from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/200 BC

Likely end-date : Possibly between c.200-50 BC

Context : 521 – 20 sherds (weight : 351gms)

3 LP flint-tempered ware (post-c.600 BC preference, c.600-50 BC range)

2 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (incl. 1 x Thompson 1982 Type C1-4 jar, c.50/25 BC-25 AD emphasis)

4 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.0-25/50 AD emphasis; **3-4 burnt, 2 x = Context 523**)

7 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (incl.1 x Thompson 1982 Type B1-1 jar, c.25/50-75 AD emphasis; **4 same vessel = Context 523**)

2 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75-100/125 AD emphasis)

2 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75/100-125 AD emphasis)

Comment : The LP elements are small, highly worn and residual in-context as, probably, are the LC1 BC-EC2 AD elements and, *possibly*, the re-fired material. The mid-C1 AD allocated is frequently large and near-fresh and includes conjoining sherds from a jar part-profile. The Romanising material is variably worn and smaller – and is present as either late arrivals or intrusions. **NB : The wear-pattern run and the conjoins between 521 and 523 confirm same infill history.**

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC – but context cut c.50/25 BC-plus

Likely end-date : Between c.75-125 AD or slightly later

Context : 523 – 23 sherds (weight : 438gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (post-c.600 BC preference, c.600-50 BC range)

3 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50/25 BC-25 AD emphasis)

2 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.0-25/50 AD emphasis; **burnt, equal Context 521**)

13 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (incl.1 x Thompson 1982 Type B1-1 jar, c.25/50-75 AD emphasis; **3 x same vessels, 5 = Context 521**)

1 LIA-ER fine sandy ware (c.25/50-75 AD emphasis)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75-100/125 AD emphasis)

2 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75/100-125 AD emphasis)

Comment : The LP element is small, highly worn and residual in-context as, probably, are the LC1 BC-EC2 AD elements and, *possibly*, the re-fired material. Remaining comments as Context 521.

Likely commencement date : As Context 521

Likely end-date : As Context 521

Context : 530 – 10 sherds (weight : 192gms)

10 MLIA flint-tempered ware (c.200/150-50 BC emphasis; **3 x same vessels**)

Comment : Small-large elements, including a small part-profile from an small S-profiled fineware jar. Slightly chipped, otherwise all elements near-fresh – and from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing earlier than c.200/150 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.150-50 BC

Context : 534 – 16 sherds (weight : 183gms)

15 EMIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600/500-300 BC emphasis probably; **3 x same vessels**)

1 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (Thompson 1982 Type G1-1 platter, c.15 BC-25/50 AD emphasis probably; **intrusive**)

Comment : Small-moderate sized elements, variably worn, some near-fresh. 'Belgic' platter fragment only slightly worn – and intrusive.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/500 BC

Likely end-date : Unlikely later than c.300 BC

Context : 538 – 15 sherds (weight : 359gms)

15 MR grog-tempered Native Coarse Ware (scorched, incl. 1 x Monaghan 1987 Type 3H1.5 jar, c.150/175-200 AD emphasis; **2 x same vessels**)

Comment : Small-few large sized elements, over-fired and scorched, one element worn (?context exposure) otherwise bulk slightly chipped and only slightly worn. A contemporary discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.150 AD

Likely end-date : Between c.200-250 AD or slightly earlier

Context : 540 – 35 sherds (weight : 462gms)

35 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/450-350 BC emphasis; **4 x same vessels - 6 same red-finished jar**)

Comment : Mostly small-moderate sized elements but including one fairly large fineware bowl part-profile. Small quantity fairly worn and residual in-context/at time of discard, remainder including the part-profile, near-fresh. Red-finished jar also has light rustication.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/500 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.450-350 BC or slightly earlier

Context : 546 – 38 sherds (weight : 791gms)

38 MLIA flint-tempered ware (c.200/150-50 BC emphasis; **some same vessels**)

Comment : Small-fairly large sized elements, only slightly worn. From an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.200 BC - probably

Likely end-date : Between c.150-50 BC – probably

NB : Final dating depends on context associations

Context : 549 – 1 sherd (weight : 11gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.600-50 BC range)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd, slightly worn. Need not be residual.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.600-50 BC

Context : 555 – 3 sherds (weight : 35gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (post-c.600 BC preference, c.600-50 BC range)

2 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small elements, earliest worn and residual in-context. Roman elements fairly worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/500 BC – but context cut probably C1 AD

Likely end-date : Between c.150-200 AD or slightly earlier

Context : 560 – 5 sherds (weight : 116gms)

3 MLIA flint-tempered ware (c.200/150-50 BC emphasis)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.50-75/100 AD emphasis)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis)

Comment : Moderate-sized bodysherds – MLIA component fairly worn – ER elements variably worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.200/150 BC

Likely end-date : Uncertain – if not residual, between c.150-50 BC

Context : 564 – 10 sherds (weight : 221gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (post-c.500 BC preference, c.500-50 BC range)

6 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c. c.50/25 BC-50 AD emphasis)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75-100/125 AD emphasis)

2 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis)

Comment : Mostly small-fairly large sized elements, largest are the latest-dated. All rather heavily worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing earlier than c.500 BC – but context cut later

Likely end-date : Probably residual in an LC2 AD or later context

Context : 566 – 14 sherds (weight : 164gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (post-c.500 BC preference, c.500-50 BC range)

6 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c. c.25 BC-50/75 AD emphasis, includes -

2 x Thompson 1982 Type C4 jars

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75-100/125 AD emphasis)

4 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis)

1 ER Canterbury red sandy ware (c.100/125-150 AD emphasis)

Comment : Small-moderate sized elements, variably worn within range recorded. LP element heavily (residual in-context), latest entry small but near-fresh.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.500 BC – but context cut later

Likely end-date : Between c.150-200 AD or slightly earlier

Context : 568 – 32 sherds (weight : 568gms)

3 LP flint-tempered ware (post-c.600 BC preference, c.600-50 BC range)

1 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50/25 BC-25 AD emphasis)

12 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.0-50/75 AD emphasis; includes –

1 x Thompson 1982 Type G1-4 platter

1 x Thompson 1982 Type C1-2 bead-rim jar

7 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.50/75-100 AD emphasis; **1-2 lightly burnt**)

3 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75-100/125 AD emphasis)

5 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75/100-125 AD emphasis; **2 same vessel**)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.125-150/175 AD emphasis)

Comment : The LP elements are fairly small and, apart from one, not radically worn – they could be MLIA rather than earlier (but lack definitive characteristics). Irrespective they are residual in-context. The earliest grog-tempered element is small and markedly more worn than later 'Belgic' material and is also residual in-context. Later material is mostly moderate-sized, the pre-Conquest AD 'Belgic' material generally fresher than the ER material, which is variably worn, and may therefore represent earlier discards into a feature that remained open for a while..

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC – but context cut probably early C1 AD-plus

Likely end-date : Between c.125-175 AD probably

Context : 571 – 25 sherds (weight : 588gms)

25 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.600/500-350 BC emphasis; **most same vessel**)

Comment : Few small, mostly fairly large-sized rim and bodysherds coarseware jar elements, some conjoining. Most near-fresh, some same vessel elements with external/partial unifacial wear, suggesting medium-term partial coverage before final seal.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/500 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.500-350 BC

Context : 575 – 11 sherds (weight : 131gms)

1 ER North Kent-type fine grey ware (c.50-75/100 AD emphasis)

3 MR grog and fine sandy Native Coarse Ware c.150-175/200 AD emphasis; **same vessel**)

7 MR grog and fine sandy Native Coarse Ware (scorched, Monaghan 1987 Type 3H1.7 c.175-225 AD range; **6 same vessel**)

Comment : Small-moderate sized elements, earliest worn and residual in-context. Remainder rather worn but probably an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.50 AD

Likely end-date : Between c.200-250 AD

Context : 586 – 10 sherds (weight : 207gms)

3 EMIA flint-tempered fine sandy ware (c.600-450/350 BC emphasis; **same vessel, ? 'red-finished'**)

7 EMIA flint-tempered fine silty ware (c.600-450/350 BC emphasis; **same vessel**)

Comment : A few small, mostly moderate-sized rim and shoulder/body sherds, most conjoining fineware elements, near-fresh or only very slightly worn. An undisturbed contemporary discard deposit. **The ? 'red-finished' elements appear to have a thick brown (or has become brown through decay) slip externally.**

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.600-450 BC – or slightly later

Context : 600 – 1 sherd (weight : 22gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight preference EMIA, c.600-350/50 BC emphasis)

Comment : Moderate-sized bodysherd, fairly worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.600-350 BC

Context : 610 – 32 sherds (weight : 652gms)

31 MLIA flint-tempered ware (c.200-150/50 BC emphasis; **4 x same vessels**)

1 ER Southern Spanish Dressel 20 amphora (mid C1-C2 AD probably; **intrusive**)

Comment : Small-moderate sized MLIA elements. Rather fragmentary assemblage but including several fineware bases and rim. Two elements lightly re-fired, several coarseware elements rather worn – and probably slightly residual in-context. Rest near-fresh, or only slightly worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.200 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.200-150 BC or slightly later

Context : 620 – 6 sherds (weight : 210gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (slight preference MLIA, c.500/200-50 BC emphasis; **same vessel**)

1 ER grey fine sandy ware (c.100/125-150 AD emphasis)

1 MR Canterbury grey sandy ware (lightly scorched, c.125/150-175 AD emphasis)

2 MR grog-tempered fine sandy Native Coarse Ware (lightly scorched, cf.Monaghan 1987 Type 3H2.4 jar, c.150/175-225 AD emphasis; **same vessel**)

Comment : Fairly small-large sized elements. LP allocated only slightly worn but residual in-context. Latest-dated a large jar part-profile, near-fresh and from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.500/200 BC – but context cut probably C1 AD-plus

Likely end-date : Between c.200-250 AD or slightly earlier

Context : 623 – 2 sherds (weight : 41gms)

2 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-400/350 BC emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small rusticated coarseware bodysherds, near fresh – should be from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.600-400 BC or slightly later

Context : 624 – 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

1 ER ?Canterbury buff sandy ware (c.75/100-150 AD emphasis)

Comment : Small bodysherd, only slightly worn – need not be seriously residual.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.75/100 AD

Likely end-date : Probably between c.200-250 AD – or slightly earlier

Context : 625 – 4 sherds (weight : 97gms)

3 MLIA flint-tempered ware (c.200/150-50 BC emphasis; **same vessel**)

1 LIA 'Belgic' style grog-tempered ware (c.75/50-0 BC emphasis *possibly*; **intrusive**)

Comment : Mostly moderate-sized elements, the MLIA bodysherds are near-fresh – the LIA element rather but not seriously worn. Even if intrusive, the fabric is fairly soft and need not be radically later.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.200/150 BC

Likely end-date : Possibly between c.125-50 BC

Context : 626 – 17 sherds (weight : 316gms)

17 MLIA flint-tempered ware (c.200/150-50 BC emphasis; **3-4 x same vessels**)

Comment : Small-moderate sized elements – most only slightly worn (inner-surface wear probably mostly use-wear). Includes one facet-finished coarseware jar. From an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.200/150 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.150-50 BC

Context : 628 – 2 sherds (weight : 61gms)

1 ER Southern Gaulish samian ware (La Graufesenque, Dr.24/25, 50-69/100 AD emphasis *probably*)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.50-75/100 AD emphasis *probably*)

Comment : Both moderate-sized sherds, the native product only slightly worn, the samian cup with marked patchy slip loss. Comparing the wear on both, the latter aspect could imply cup is an early pre-Flavian acquisition.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.50 AD

Likely end-date : Between c.100-150 AD - possibly slightly earlier

Context : 633 – 7 sherds (weight : 59gms)

4 LP flint-tempered ware (post-c.600 BC preference, c.500-50 BC range)

2 LIA grog-tempered silty ware (c.75/50 BC-25 AD *probably*)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75/100-125 AD emphasis; **intrusive**)

Comment : Small-fairly small elements. The LP material is small and rather abraded and does not suggest that it is contemporary with the first century BC sherds. The ER element is moderate-sized but very severely abraded – and should be intrusive.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.500 BC – but context cut could be later

Likely end-date : Possibly between c.50 BC-25 AD

Context : 642 – 19 sherds (weight : 264gms)

11 MIA>MLIA flint-tempered ware (c.250-200/150 BC emphasis *probably*)

1 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.0/25-75 AD emphasis)

1 ER Romanising native fine sandy ware (c.75-100/125 AD emphasis)

3 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75/100-125 AD emphasis)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100/125-150 AD emphasis)

1 ER buff-pink sandy ware (c.125/150-200 AD emphasis *probably*)

1 MR North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware (c.110/150-200 AD emphasis)

1 LR Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware (Young 2000 cf. Types C77-79, c.350-400 AD-plus)

Comment : IA elements all small-moderate sized, all rather worn and residual in-context. Most remainder fairly small and fairly heavily worn including the LR Oxfordshire element.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.300/250 BC

Likely end-date : Uncertain – but *probably* residual in an Early Saxon context

Context : 646 – 5 sherds (weight : 67gms)

5 LP flint-tempered ware (slight preference MLIA, c.600/200-50 BC emphasis; **2 same burnt vessel**)

Comment : Small-moderate sized elements, slightly worn – except for the re-fired elements which are light and corky – and could, *possibly*, be earlier.

Likely commencement date : **Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/200 BC**

Likely end-date : ***Possibly* between c.200-50 BC**

Context : **650** – 5 sherds (weight : 54gms)

2 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.0/25-75 AD emphasis; **same vessel**)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75-100/125 AD emphasis)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis)

1 MR grey fine sandy ware (c.150-175/200 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Small-moderate sized bodysherd elements – pre-MR allocated variably worn and probably residual in-context. MR element, though small, only slightly worn.

Likely commencement date : **Nothing obviously earlier than c.0/25 AD**

Likely end-date : **Between c.150-200 AD or slightly later**

Context : **654** – 12 sherds (weight : 87gms)

5 MLIA flint-tempered ware (c.125/100-50 BC emphasis probably; **4 same vessel**)

4 MLIA ?shell-tempered silty/sandy ware (c.125/100-50 BC emphasis probably; **same vessel**)

2 MLIA>LIA 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.75-50/25 BC emphasis *probably*; **same vessel**)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.50-75/100 AD emphasis probably; **? intrusive**)

Comment : The pre-Roman allocated material is rather small – but only slightly worn, irrespective of tradition – and should be broadly contemporary. The *probable* ER element is harder-fired and rather worn and probably intrusive.

Likely commencement date : **Nothing obviously earlier than c.150/100 BC**

Likely end-date : ***Possibly* between c.75-0 BC**

Context : **662** – 17 sherds (weight : 550gms)

17 MLIA flint-tempered ware (c.200/150-100 BC emphasis; **2-3 x same vessels**)

Comment : Some small, mostly moderate-fairly large sized elements, including 3 conjoining rim-shoulder elements from a heavily rolled-rim coarseware jar. A few elements with slight unifacial wear, otherwise most fairly fresh – and from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : **Nothing obviously earlier than c.200 BC**

Likely end-date : **Between c.150-100 BC – or slightly earlier**

Context : **664** – 3 sherds (weight : 84gms)

1 MLIA flint-tempered ware (c.200/125-75 BC emphasis)

2 MLIA/LIA grog-tempered ware (c.125-75/50 BC emphasis probably; **same vessel**)

Comment : All moderate-sized elements. The MLIA flint-tempered bodysherd is near-fresh, the softer grogged elements slightly chipped but need not be seriously later. The latter is an unusual bowl form for 'Belgic'-style material – a part-profile that is reminiscent of Bigberry MLIA material. Both could be broadly contemporary – and from an undisturbed discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : **Nothing obviously earlier than c.200/125 BC**

Likely end-date : ***Possibly* between c.100-50 BC or slightly earlier**

Context : **666** – 15 sherds (weight : 387gms)

10 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.25 BC/0-50 AD emphasis, includes –

1 x Thompson 1982 Type C1-2 jar; **8 same vessel**

1 x Thompson 1982 Type C6-1 storage-jar

1 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.0/25-75 AD emphasis, Thompson 1982 large Type G1-6 platter)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100/125-150 AD emphasis; **intrusive**)

Comment : Moderate-sized to large elements. Earliest dated fairly worn and battered, with some grog leaching. Includes an externally soot-encrusted jar. Probably slightly residual compared with the only slightly worn condition of the large platter. The ER element is small, fairly worn and intrusive.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.25/0 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual - probably between c.25-75 AD

Context : 668 – 11 sherds (weight : 107gms)

7 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75/100-125 AD emphasis)

1 MR 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (large diameter storage-jar, c.150-250 AD range probably)

1 MR Eastern Gaulish samian ware (Form Dr.27 cup,Trier, c.200-260 AD probably)

2 EMS quartzsand ware with calcareous inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis)

Comment : Mostly moderate-sized elements, ER and MR sherds all rather worn – and probably residual in-context (the late placement of the 'Belgic'-style sherd is due to its condition in relation to the more worn ER sherds). The Saxon elements are small and moderate-sized – the latter rather worn and probably slightly residual, the smaller near-fresh.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.75/100 AD

Likely end-date : Between c.450-550 AD, initially – or residual in a later-dated context

Context : Cut 671 – 9 sherds (weight: 145gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (600 BC-plus preference, c.600-50 BC range)

1 ER Southern Gaulish samian ware (Flavian ?, 69-100 AD)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75/100-125 AD emphasis)

2 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100/125-150 AD emphasis)

2 LR grog-tempered ware (includes 1 x Lyne 2015, Form Industry 7B.11 dish, c.350/370-400 AD-plus emphasis)

1 EMS quartzsand ware (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 2**)

Comment : Pre-Saxon material mostly moderate-sized elements – the LP sherd is highly worn. Earlier Roman material is all chipped or rather worn. The **probable** LR elements are only slightly damaged. The Saxon element is fairly large – a near-rim-shoulder part-profile, chipped and a little worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC – but context cut probably Roman

Likely end-date : If not intrusive - c.450-500/550 AD

Context : 672 – 1 sherd (weight : 93gms)

1 ER>MR amphora (**CHECK SOURCE AND DATE**)

Comment : Fairly large rather worn bodysherd.

Likely commencement date : Uncertain – but no earlier than c.50 AD

Likely end-date : Uncertain

Context : 676 – 1 sherd (weight : 7gms)

1 LIA-ER ?Gallo-Belgic micaceous brown silty/sandy ware (c.0/25-75 AD emphasis *probably*; **CHECK**)

Comment : Small, slightly chipped bodysherd, otherwise near-fresh – need not be seriously residual.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.0/25 AD *probably*

Likely end-date : *Possibly* in a later C1 or early C2 AD context

Context : 677 – 1 sherd (weight : 10gms)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis)

Comment : Moderate-sized bodysherd, only slightly worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.100 AD

Likely end-date : Between c.125-175 AD *probably*

Context : 678 – 1 sherd (weight : 14gms)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis)

Comment : Moderate-sized rather worn element.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.100 AD

Likely end-date : Between c.150-200 AD – or slightly earlier

Context : 680 – 92 sherds (weight : 1786gms)

3 LP flint-tempered ware (post-c.500 BC preference, c.500-50 BC range)

1 EMIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500-200 BC range probably)

1 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style mixed-temper ware, c.25 BC/0-75 AD emphasis)

1 ER North Kent fine pink-buff ware (c.50/75-125 AD emphasis probably)

2 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75-100/125 AD emphasis)

1 ER Canterbury pink-buff sandy ware (flagon?, c.75-100/125 AD emphasis)

1 ER Canterbury red sandy ware (c.75/100-125 AD emphasis)

1 ER North Kent fine buff ware (probable Monaghan 1987 Type 2G carinated beaker, c.75/100-125 AD emphasis probably)

1 ER North Kent fine pink-purple ware (c.75/100-150 AD emphasis)

3 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis)

1 ER Canterbury grey sandy ware (c.100/125-150 AD emphasis)

3 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100/125-150 AD emphasis)

10 ER>MR Kentish mortaria (probable Hartley 1982 Fabric 2B, c.70/100-250 AD; **same vessel**)

3 MR grog-tempered Native Coarse Ware (c.150-200/225 AD emphasis probably; **same vessel**)

1 MR North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware (Monaghan 1987 Type 5C2.2 dish, c.125/150-200 AD emphasis probably)

2 MR North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware (incl. 1 x Monaghan 1987 Type 5C3 dish, c.150-200/250 AD emphasis probably)

1 MR North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware (Monaghan 1987 Type 5C4 dish, c.150/175-250 AD emphasis probably)

5 MR North Kent fine grey ware (incl. 1 x Monaghan 1987 Type 3H1.7 jar, c.175-200/250 AD emphasis; **2 same vessel with sgraffito**)

3 MR North Kent fine grey ware (buff exterior, beaker, c.175/200-250 AD *probably*, **same vessel**)

4 MR North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware (some scorched, c.175/200-250 AD emphasis)

4 MR grog-tempered Native Coarse Ware (c.200-250/275 AD emphasis probably)

1 MR>LR Oxfordshire white ware mortaria (c.200/250-350 AD emphasis **here** probably)

2 MR>LR North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware (incl. 1 x cf. Monaghan 1987 Type 5A5.1 flanged dish, c.200-250/300 AD emphasis *probably*)

1 MR>LR ?Oxfordshire Parchment Ware (cf. Young 2000 Type P23 bowl, c.240-350/400 AD emphasis **here; CHECK**)

1 LR ?Alice Holt fine sandy ware (c.275/300-350 AD emphasis **here probably**)

2 LR Nene Valley colour-coated ware (incl. 1 x 'Castor box' rim-shoulder, c.300-350/375 AD emphasis **here**)

1 LR ?Oxford Parchment Ware (c.300-400 AD-plus range)

7 LR Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware – includes –

1 x Young 2000 Type C68, c.300-350/400 AD emphasis **here**

5 x Young 2000 Type C100 mortarium (but with rounded flange), c.300/350-375 AD emphasis **here** probably

1 x Young 2000 Type C92.2 dish, c.300/350-375 AD emphasis **here** probably

1 x Young 2000 Type C51 flanged bowl c.240/350-375 AD emphasis **here** probably

NB : Other Oxford bodysherd elements are frequently worn and could be early-range acquisitions

1 LR North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware (cf. Monaghan 1987 Type 5A3.1, flanged dish, scorched, white-slip over, c.250-300/350 AD emphasis probably)

2 LR grog-tempered ware (incl. 1 x Lyne 2015 Industry 7A product with rough trellis-burnishing, c.270/370-400 AD-plus emphasis)

9 LR grog-tempered ware (includes 1 x Lyne 2015 Industry 7B Form 7B.11 dish, c.350/370-400 AD-plus emphasis)

2 EMS quartzsand ware with fine calcareous inclusions (**Site Fabric 3**, 450-500/550 AD emphasis; **same vessel**)

Comment : Small-fairly large sized elements, size and condition mostly chronologically graded. The MR North Kent fine grey base sherd's *sgraffito* consists of a roughly incised 'star'-series of crossing diagonal lines set rather to one side with, near edge on one side an 'M' with an 'A'-bar within its left side. The Oxford mortarium was either never given a colour-coat or it has worn off entirely during use. Its sherds, the Nene Valley box fragment and the flanged Oxford bowl are only slightly worn compared with the larger and near-fresh LR grogged component. Apart from some leaching of chalk inclusions the Saxon element is only slightly worn. Its presence makes determining the end date difficult – **is it contemporary or intrusive? - SEE ASSESSMENT.**

Likely commencement date : Nothing earlier than c.500 BC – but total absence of earlier C1 AD material suggests context cut LC1 AD-plus

Likely end-date : Initially – between c.375-425 AD with a possible Early Saxon intrusion

Context : 684 – 5 sherds (weight : 44gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (post-c.600 BC preference, c.600-50 BC range)

2 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.25 BC/0-50 AD emphasis)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis)

Comment : Small bodysherd elements, all rather worn, the purely AD elements marginally less so.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC – but context cut could be mid C1 BC-plus

Likely end-date : Uncertain – possibly between c.150-200 AD

Context : 686 – 8 sherds (weight : 72gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.500-50 BC range)

3 MR North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware (1 x cf. Monaghan 1987 Type 4A2.2 bowl, c.110/150-200 AD emphasis)

1 MR North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware (scorched, c.175/200-250 AD emphasis)

3 LR grog-tempered ware (c.275/350-400 AD-plus emphasis)

Comment : LP element residual in-context. Apart from the MR bowl rim, all elements small. Most fairly worn except the LR component which is near-fresh.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.500 BC – but context cut could be MC1 AD-plus

Likely end-date : c.350-400 AD-plus

Context : 690 – 1 sherd (weight : 72gms)

1 LR grog-tempered ware (c.275/350-400 AD-plus emphasis)

Comment : Small bodysherd elements – near-fresh, should be from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.270/350 AD-plus – but context contains worn ER tegula and fresh MR>early LR brick

Likely end-date : c.350-400 AD-plus

Context : 691 – 2 sherds (weight : 25gms)

1 EMIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.450-350/300 BC emphasis probably; **residual**)

1 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50/25 BC-50 AD emphasis)

Comment : Earliest is a moderate-sized fineware shoulder element (rounded profile), rather chipped and worn and residual in-context. Latest also moderate-sized but only slightly worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than 500/450 BC – but context cut probably later

Likely end-date : Between c.25 BC-75 AD probably

Context : 693 – 8 sherds (weight : 80gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (EMIA>MIA preference, c.600-200/50 BC emphasis)

2 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100/125-150 AD emphasis; **1 re-fired**)

1 ER buff-cream sandy ware (flagon, c.100-150/175 AD emphasis probably)

2 MR grog-tempered Native Coarse Ware (c.150-175/200 AD emphasis probably)

1 MR North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware (c.150-200/250 AD emphasis)

1 LR grog-tempered sandy ware (c.350/375-400 AD-plus emphasis)

Comment : Small-moderate sized elements, all rather worn – and probably residual in-context. The LR component is small and slightly chipped

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC – but context cut MC1 AD-plus

Likely end-date : If not intrusive – between c.350-400 AD-plus – or residual in an Early Saxon context

Context : 695 – 101 sherds (weight : 1017gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight EMIA preference, c.500-350/50 BC emphasis)

3 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.0/25-75 AD emphasis probably)

1 LIA-ER fine sandy ware (c.25/50-75 AD emphasis)

1 LIA-ER coarse sandy ware (c.25/50-75 AD emphasis *probably*)

4 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.50-75/100 AD emphasis)

4 ER North Kent fine grey ware (c.50-75/100 AD emphasis)

2 ER North Kent fine grey ware (c.75/100-150 AD emphasis)

2 ER Canterbury sandy ware (1 red, 2 grey, c.75/100-150 AD emphasis)

2 ER North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware (c.125-150/175 AD emphasis probably)

4 MR Canterbury sandy ware (1 red, 3 grey, c.125/150-175 AD emphasis)

2 MR grog-tempered Native Coarse Ware (c.150-250 AD range)

58 MR North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware (incl.1 x Monaghan 1987 Type 5A5.1 flanged-rim bowl, 23 scorched, c.175-250/275 AD emphasis for most)

2 MR>LR Nene Valley Ware (c.250-350/375 AD emphasis *possibly*; **CHECK**)

1 MR>LR North Kent fine grey ware (rouletted beaker with black colour-coat, ? c.250-350 AD : **CHECK**)

5 LR grog and sand-tempered ware (c.300-350/375 AD *possibly*; **probably flanged bowls, CHECK**)

10 LR grog-tempered ware (incl.2 x Lyne 2015 Industry 7B Forms 7B.1 (form only, x 1-2), 7B.2 (1-2 egs), c.350/375-400 AD-plus emphasis)

Comment : Small-moderate sized elements, variably worn throughout, with a markedly large MR Thameside fine sandy ware assemblage. The smaller LR component which, although marginally fresher, again includes chipped, worn and similarly-sized material. Rather difficult to interpret – either the Thameside assemblage, or at least most of it, was deposited prior to arrival of the LR grogged material – or they were both deposited at the same time. Overall – the condition of the MR material appears rather more abraded than the LR pottery – so that may mean the feature remained open to receive the latter later.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.500 BC – but context cut probably MC 1 AD-plus

Likely end-date : Probably between c.350-400 AD-plus

Context : 697 – 8 sherds (weight : 42gms)

6 LP flint-tempered ware (slight EMIA>MIA preference, c.500-300/50 BC emphasis *probably*)

1 ER North Kent fine grey ware (c.50-75/100 AD emphasis)

1 MR Eastern Gaulish samian ware (Trier, c.125/200-260 AD emphasis)

Comment : All small bodysherd elements. The LP material is only slightly worn. The ER sherd is similar, the MR fragment abraded and probably intrusive.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.500 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – possibly between c.500-300 BC

Context : 700 - well – 21 sherds (weight : 718gms)

1 ER Southern Gaulish samian ware

1 LR grog-tempered ware (Lyne 2015 Industry 7B Form 7B.11 dish, c.350/375-400 AD-plus emphasis)

2 EMS quartzsand ware (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **2-3 same vessel; Site Fabric 2**)

7 EMS quartzsand ware with fine calcareous inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **2 same vessel; Site Fabric 3**)

3 EMS quartzsand ware with sparse quartzite, fine calcareous inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 3A**)

1 EMS quartzitic ware with fine calcareous and red iron oxide inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 4**)

1 EMS quartzitic and organic-tempered ware (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 5**)

1 EMS moderate quartzsand ware with organic inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 7**)

1 EMS sparse-moderate coarse quartzsand ware and organic inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 8**)

1 EMS sparse-moderate quartzsand ware with coarse calcareous aggregate (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 9**)

Comment : The samian fragment is moderate-sized but battered and rather worn – and is residual/intrusive in/into-context. The LR complete dish profile is fairly large with some surface loss and chipping externally, otherwise near-fresh – and *presumably* residual/intrusive in/into-context. The Saxon elements are fairly small-fairly large and – part from leaching of calcareous inclusions and some use-damage, near-fresh. There are several base fragments, one worn rim, two conjoining decorated fineware elements and one coarseware with unusual combed linear decoration, and one bodysherd with rusticated/*schlickung* finish. These are either discards made over a relatively short period of time or a one-off backfill deposit.

Likely commencement date : Apart from a few residuals – nothing obviously earlier than c.475/500 AD

Likely end-date : Initially – between c.475-550 AD

KEY GROUP

Context : 702 – 20 sherds (weight : 523gms)

2 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.600/500-350 BC emphasis; **same vessel; residual**)

1 LR Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware (c.350-410 AD range; **residual**)

1 EMS fine quartzsand ware (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 1**)

7 EMS quartzsand ware (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **2-3 same vessel; Site Fabric 2**)

2 EMS quartzsand ware with fine calcareous inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 3**)

1 EMS quartzsand ware with sparse quartzite, fine calcareous inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 3A**)

1 EMS quartzitic ware with fine calcareous and red iron oxide inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 4**)

1 EMS quartzitic and organic-tempered ware (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 5**)

3 EMS moderate quartzsand ware with organic, charcoal, iron oxide and fine calcareous inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **same vessel; Site Fabric 6**)

Comment : Iron Age element, fairly small, not seriously worn. Late Roman component, moderate-sized bowl base, near-total loss of slip with worn rounding sherd edges. The Early Saxon component is definite and represented by small-large sized elements from plain undecorated jars of biconical or globular/sub-globular form, made in a variety of fabrics – with sandy wares predominating.

Assemblage includes 3 rim-lower body/shoulder part-profiles, one simple-rimmed open bowl used as a lamp (with lamp-black internally), and one large jar fragment with coarse horizontal smoothing (sub-*schlickung*) externally. Most elements near-fresh, despite some post-loss/usage erosion of any chalk or iron-oxide inclusions – and from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit. The large part-profile in *Fabric 6* is rather more worn. Initially, it is felt this is due to its softer fabric type, rather than being significantly later.

Likely commencement date : Apart from a few residuals – nothing obviously earlier than c.475/500 AD

Likely end-date : Initially – between c.475-550 AD

KEY GROUP

Context : 707 – 22 sherds (weight : 609gms)

22 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.600/500-350 BC emphasis; **most same vessel**)

Comment : Small-large-sized sherds, mostly body but also one rim scrap. Majority appears to be from a round-bodied/shouldered closed-mouth coarseware jar with rustication from rim down over body. Near-fresh (apart from superficial edge damage). An undisturbed contemporary, probably all same-time, discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/500 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.500-350 BC or slightly earlier

Context : 711 – 13 sherds (weight : 222gms)

13 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-400/350 BC emphasis; **5 same vessel**)

Comment : Small-moderate sized fragments in a cluster of rims and bodysherds. Includes several rusticated coarseware elements, including one rim. One small sherd rather worn/split, rest fairly fresh. Should be from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.600-400 BC or slightly later

Context : 713 – 61 sherds (weight : 852gms)

1 ER Southern Gaulish samian (La Graufesenque, Flavian, 69-100 AD)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75-100/125 AD emphasis)

9 ER buff fine sandy ware (flagon, c.75/100-150 AD emphasis; **same vessel = Context 715**)

3 ER North Kent fine grey ware (incl.1 x **possible** Monaghan 1987 Type 2I globular beaker but shouldered, c.100-125/150 AD emphasis probably; **2 same vessel**)

3 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100/125-150 AD emphasis)

3 ER Canterbury sandy ware (1 buff, 1 red, 1 grey, c.100/125-150 AD emphasis)

2 ER other sandy ware (c.100-150/175 AD emphasis probably)

1 ER North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware (c.125-150/175 AD emphasis probably)

1 ER>MR Eastern Gaulish samian (Trier, c.125-200/260 AD emphasis probably)

5 MR Canterbury sandy ware (3 buff, 2 grey, c.125/150-175 AD emphasis; **2 same vessel**)

1 MR Eastern Gaulish samian (Trier, c.125/200-260 AD emphasis probably)

1 MR grog-tempered Native Coarse Ware (lightly scorched, c.150-175/200 AD emphasis probably)

1 MR North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware (Monaghan 1987 Type 5C3.4 dish, c.150-175/200 AD emphasis)

6 MR North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware (incl. 1 x Monaghan 1987 Type 5C3.1 dish, c.150-200/250 AD emphasis; **2 x same vessels**)

1 MR North Kent fine buff ware (Monaghan 1987 Type 2A5.5 poppy-head beaker, c.150/175-200 AD emphasis)

13 MR>LR Nene Valley colour-coated ware ('Hunt cup' type, c.150/175-250 AD emphasis **here**)

4 MR North Kent fine ware (1 grey, 3 pink-purple, c.150/175-250 AD emphasis probably; **3 same odd form**)

2 MR North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware (incl. 1 x Monaghan 1987 Type 5E1.1 dish, c.175/200-250 AD emphasis probably = **Context 715**)

1 **probable** LR grog-tempered ware (c.275-350/400 AD emphasis *possibly*)

Comment : Small-large sized elements, larger sizes tending to be earlier dated but usually associated with vessels that are likely to have been curated to some degree (samian, flagon). The Nene Valley 'hunt cup' is incomplete, comprising small-fairly large base-mid body elements, rather chipped but not seriously worn. The latest-dated Thameside vessels are moderate-sized and only slightly worn. The presence of 2 same-vessel equations with *Context 715* confirms their same-time discard. **NB** :

The potential LR element is small, slightly worn and not confidently identified

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.50/75 AD

Likely end-date : Uncertain – between c.250-300 AD or slightly later OR c.375 AD-plus

Context : 715 – 24 sherds (weight : 296gms)

4 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75-100/125 AD emphasis)

3 ER buff fine sandy ware (flagon, c.75/100-150 AD emphasis; **same vessel = Context 713**)

3 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis)

1 ER North Kent fine grey ware (c.125-150/175 AD emphasis probably)

2 ER North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware (c.125-150/175 AD emphasis probably; **same vessel**)

1 ER>MR Eastern Gaulish samian (Trier, c.125-200/260 AD emphasis probably)

2 MR Canterbury sandy ware (1 buff, 1 grey, c.125/150-175 AD emphasis)

1 MR North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware (Monaghan 1987 Type 5E1.4 dish, c.125/150-200 AD emphasis)

2 MR Eastern Gaulish samian (Trier, c.125/200-260 AD emphasis probably)

2 MR North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware (incl. 2 x Monaghan 1987 Type 5C4.2 dishes, c.150-200/250 AD emphasis; **2 x same vessels**)

1 MR North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware (incl. 1 x Monaghan 1987 Type 5E1.1 dish, c.175/200-250 AD emphasis probably = **Context 713**)

1 LR grog-tempered ware (c.350/375-400 AD-plus emphasis; **possibly intrusive**)

Comment : Sherd size range mostly small-moderate sized for this context but the same chronology-based conditions as *Context 713*, with the latest dated Thameside product only slightly worn. The LR sherd is moderate-sized and near-fresh. If the latter is correctly dated (it is similar to other Hoplands Farm examples) its presence means either that it is intrusive or the assemblages from both contexts possibly represent late clearance disposals of accumulated rubbish.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.75 AD

Likely end-date : Uncertain – between c.250-300 AD or slightly later OR c.375 AD-plus

Context : 717 – 7 sherds (weight : 282gms)

1 ER buff sandy ware (c.75/100-150 AD emphasis)

1 ER Canterbury grey sandy ware (c.100-150/175 AD emphasis)

1 MR North Kent fine buff ware (Monaghan 1987 Type 2A6, poppy-head beaker, c.175-225 AD emphasis)

1 MR sandy ware (scorched, c.175-250 AD emphasis probably)

2 LR Nene Valley ware mortaria (c.350-375/400 AD emphasis; **same vessel**)

1 LR grog-tempered ware (Lyne 2015 Industry 7B Form 7B.4, c.350/375-400 AD-plus emphasis)

Comment : Pre-LR elements variably sized – small-large but all rather worn or chipped – and residual in-context. The fairly large Nene Valley mortaria chipped and slightly worn and discarded only slightly earlier than the LR grogged element. Latter is near-fresh and large.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.75/100 AD

Likely end-date : Between c.375-425 AD initially

Context : 719 – 3 sherds (weight : 17gms)

3 ER North Kent fine grey ware (incl. 1 x Monaghan 1987 Type 4A bowl, c.75-100/125 AD emphasis;

2 same vessel)

Comment : Small-moderate-sized elements, all fairly worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.75 AD

Likely end-date : Between c.100-150 AD or slightly earlier

Context : 726 – 17 sherds (weight : 324gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (post-EMIA preference, c.600-50 BC range)

2 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100/125-150 AD emphasis)

1 EMS fine quartzsand ware (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 1**)

11 EMS quartzsand ware (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **some same vessel(s); Site Fabric 2**)

2 EMS quartzsand ware with fine calcareous inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 3**)

Comment : LP element fairly small, rather worn and residual in-context. The ER elements are fairly small and worn – and also residual in-context. The Saxon component consists of mostly moderate-fairly large sized bodysherd elements, some from the same vessel. All are plain bodysherds from rather large-diametered vessels. One fineware rim fragment has traces of linear decoration. The latter is rather worn compared to the other EMS material which is, apart from some leaching and chipping, near-fresh. The wear on the rim could be due to plough damage rather than it being a slightly older element.

Likely commencement date : Nothing earlier than c.600 BC/100 AD – but context cut could be post-Roman

Likely end-date : Between c.450-550 AD, initially

Context : 728 – 1 sherd (weight : 13gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight preference EMIA, c.600-350/50 BC emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd, slightly worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – possibly between c.600-350 BC

Context : 732 – 2 sherds (weight : 116gms)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100/125-150 AD emphasis)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100/125-150 AD emphasis)

Comment : One moderate-sized bodysherd, one fairly large rolled-rim storage-jar element. Both fairly heavily worn, particularly the earlier dated.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.100 AD

Likely end-date : Between c.150-200 AD or later

Context : 736 – 1 sherd (weight : 8gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (EMIA preference, c.600-350/50 BC emphasis)

Comment : Worn battered coarseware rim sherd

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC

Likely end-date : Probably residual

Context : 738 – 9 sherds (weight : 127gms)

9 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.600/500-350 BC emphasis; **3 same vessel**)

Comment : Small-fairly large sized elements – including one thick-walled very large diameter storage-jar bodysherd. Only slightly worn – should be from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/500 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.500-350 BC

Context : 748 - Cut 747 – 64 sherds (weight : 1358gms)

64 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.600/500-350 BC emphasis; **5 x same vessels**)

Comment : Small-moderate-sized elements. Two jar part-profiles, a number of smaller rim and base elements (latter with additional basal gritting), some rusticated. Rather fragmentary assemblage appearance with both near-fresh contemporary and already residual chipped or more worn elements – all *probably* discarded at same time.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/500 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.500-350 BC

Context : 750 – 4 sherds (weight : 108gms)

4 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.600/500-350 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small-fairly large sized elements including 2 rusticated coarseware bodysherds. One small element is rather worn and may be residual in-context, remainder only slightly worn. Probably from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/500 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.500-350 BC

Context : 752 – 37 sherds (weight : 1426gms)

37 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.600/500-350 BC emphasis; **3 x same vessels; 2 burnt**)

Comment : Small-large sized elements, including several coarseware rims and one large rusticated bowl part-profile. No material seriously worn but a number of vari-sized elements have marked partial/complete external unifacial damage suggesting some partially exposed before final seal.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/500 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.500-350 BC

Context : 758 cut 747 – 34 sherds (weight : 635gms)

33 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.600/500-350 BC emphasis)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100/125-150 AD emphasis; **intrusive**)

Comment : Mostly small, one or two-fairly large -sized bodysherd elements, none seriously worn. Includes some rusticated coarseware sherds. From an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit. Roman element is small and severely worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/500 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.500-350 BC

Context : 759 – 21 sherds (weight : 302gms)

1 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.600/500-350 BC emphasis)

9 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75/100-125 AD emphasis)

3 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (incl.1 x Thompson 1982 Type G1-6 platter, c.100-125/150 AD emphasis)

5 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100/125-150 AD emphasis)

1 MR grey fine sandy ware (c.150-200/250 AD emphasis probably)

1 MR>LR cream sandy ware (flanged-rim bowl, c.175/200 AD-plus; **CHECK**)

Comment : IA element fairly small, rusticated, fairly worn and residual in-context. Roman elements mostly moderate-sized, except for MR elements. Latter fresher than the mostly fairly heavily worn ER component. The early C2 AD platter copy is unusual.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/500 BC - but context cut mid-late C1 AD probably

Likely end-date : Uncertain – but c.200 AD-plus

Context : 761 – 3 sherds (weight : 69gms)

1 ER>MR Eastern Gaulish samian ware (Trier probably, Dr. Form 37, c.125-200/260 AD emphasis; **no central stamp**)

2 ER>MR Colchester black colour-coated ware (c.125/150-200 AD emphasis probably; **same vessel**)

Comment : Samian element is large but fairly worn with variable slip loss. The Colchester beaker fragments have slight slip loss.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.125/150 AD

Likely end-date : Uncertain – possibly LC2 or C3 AD

Context : 762/763 – 5 sherds (weight : 56gms)

2 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (incl.1 x Thompson 1982 Type G1-4 platter, c.0-50/75 AD emphasis)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75-100/125 AD emphasis)

2 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis)

Comment : Mostly moderate-sized elements, most rather worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.0 AD

Likely end-date : Between c.150-200 AD or slightly earlier

Context : 764 – 18 sherds (weight : 328gms)

18 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.600/500-350 BC emphasis; **2 x same vessels**)

Comment : Small-fairly large sized elements, including one large-ish rim-body part-profile and 1-2 lightly rusticated coarseware bodysherds. Also one coarseware element with broad tooled cross-hatch decoration. One sherd moderately worn and probably residual in-context. Remainder fairly fresh – although jar part-profile has some surface slip loss. Probably an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.500 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.500-350 BC probably

Context : 765 – 2 sherds (weight : 7gms)

2 LIA>LIA-ER mixed-temper ware, grog and flint (c.50/25 BC-50 AD emphasis *probably*)

Comment : Two small only slightly worn bodysherds.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.50/25 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.25 BC-75 AD *probably*

Context : 766 – 2 sherds (weight : 68gms)

2 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.600/500-350 BC emphasis)

Comment : Moderate-sized bodysherds, near-fresh – should be from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/500 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.500-350 BC

Context : 767 – 4 sherds (weight : 64gms)

1 probable EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-400/350 BC emphasis)

2 probable MLIA flint-tempered ware (c.200/150-50 BC emphasis)

1 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.25 BC-25/50 AD emphasis *probably*)

Comment : Mostly moderate-sized elements, earliest lightly rusticated and rather worn, latest near-fresh.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC – but context probably cut later C1 BC/C1 AD

Likely end-date : Between c.25 BC-50 AD – or slightly later

Context : 784 – 1 sherd (weight : 5gms)

1 ER-MR Eastern Gaulish samian (Trier, c.125-200/260 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Small worn bodysherd, much slip loss and rounding sherd edges.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.125 AD

Likely end-date : Residual – in a C3 AD or later context

Context : 788 – 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

1 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style Canterbury fine sandy ware (c.25/50-75 AD emphasis)

Comment : Small bodysherd, horizontally rilled, near-fresh. Need not be residual

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.25/50 AD

Likely end-date : Between c.50-100 AD or slightly later

Context : 790 – 5 sherds (weight : 128gms)

3 LP flint-tempered ware (EMIA preference, c.600-350/50 BC emphasis; **2 same vessel**)

2 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50/25 BC-25 AD emphasis probably, **same vessel, intrusive**)

Comment : Earliest entry includes one large very thick-walled, large-diametered coarseware jar element. Prehistoric material not seriously worn – and need not be residual. Later elements are small split and rather worn scraps.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC

Likely end-date : Probably between c.600-350 BC

Context : 792 – 2 sherds (weight : 48gms)

2 EMIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-400/350 BC emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small thick-walled bodysherds from large-diameter jars, moderately worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual between c.600-400 BC or slightly later

Context : 794 – 10 sherds (weight : 202gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.600-50 BC range; **residual**)

2 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (25 BC-50/75 AD emphasis)

1 ER grey sandy ware (c.125-150/175 AD emphasis)

1 LR Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware (Young 2000 Type C51, c.240-350/400 AD-plus)

4 LR grog-tempered ware (Lyne 2015, Industry 7B Form 7B.5, c.350/370-400 AD-plus; **same vessel**)

Comment : A few small, but mostly moderate-fairly large sized elements. Pre-LR grogged elements are all worn, the Oxford colour-coated flanged bowl particularly – indicating a fairly early acquisition within its production range. The LR grogged sherds are all near-fresh and represent an undisturbed contemporary discard.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.25 BC – but context cut *may be* Roman

Likely end-date : Between c.375-425 AD or slightly earlier

Context : 799 – 29 sherds (weight : 243gms)

2 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.600/500-350 BC emphasis)

2 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75/100-125 AD emphasis)

6 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100/125-150 AD emphasis)

3 ER Canterbury/other grey sandy ware (c.75/100-150 AD emphasis)

4 ER North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware (c.125-150/175 AD emphasis)
6 MR Canterbury/other grey sandy ware (c.125/150-175 AD emphasis)
2 MR grog-tempered Native Coarse Ware (c.150-200/250 AD emphasis probably)
5 MR North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware (some scorched, incl. 1 x Monaghan 1987 Type 3H6, c.175-225/250 AD emphasis for most)
4 LR grog-tempered ware (c.275-350/400 AD emphasis *probably*; **2 same vessel**)

Comment : Small-moderate sized elements throughout range recorded. Pre LR material all rather worn, LR elements near-fresh.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/500 BC – but context cut from c.75/100 AD-plus, probably

Likely end-date : Uncertain – initially between c.300-400 AD

Context : 801 – 67 sherds (weight : 819gms)

1 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.75/50 BC-25 AD emphasis *probably*)
1 ER North Kent fine grey ware (c.50-100/125 AD emphasis)
2 ER Southern Gaulish samian (Flavian, c.50-100 AD)
1 ER Canterbury dark grey sandy ware (c.75-100/125 AD emphasis)
1 ER North Kent fine orange-buff ware (c.75/100-150 AD emphasis)
1 ER Canterbury grey sandy ware (c.75/100-150 AD emphasis)
6 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis)
2 ER Canterbury sandy ware (1 x buff, 1 x red, c.100/125-150 AD emphasis)
2 ER Romanising native grog-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.100/125-150 AD emphasis)
1 ER grey fine sandy ware (c.125-150/175 AD emphasis *probably*)
1 ER>MR Eastern Gaulish samian ware (Trier, c.125-175/200 AD emphasis *probably*)
1 MR Canterbury grey sandy ware (c.125/150-175 AD emphasis)
1 MR ? Canterbury pink-buff sandy ware (? flagon, c.125/150-175 AD emphasis *possibly*)
1 MR grey fine sandy ware (c.125/150-200 AD emphasis *probably*)
9 LR grog-tempered ware (c.270-325/350 AD emphasis; includes possible jug/flask form, **some same vessel**)
11 LR Oxfordshire colour-coated ware (**some highly worn and abraded** but includes –
1 x Young 2000 Type C100 mortaria (c.300-350/400 AD-plus emphasis **here**)
1 x Young 2000 Type C52 red colour-coated flanged bowl (**3 sherds same vessel**, c.350-375/400 AD-plus emphasis **here**)
1 x Young 2000 Type C84 red colour-coated cordoned and stamp-decorated bowl (**2 same vessel**, c.350-375/400 AD-plus emphasis **here**)
25 LR grog-tempered ware (**a few more worn examples may be LIA-ER** but remainder include –
1 x Lyne 2015 possible Industry 7A Type 7A, c.270/350-400 AD-plus emphasis
1 x Lyne 2015 Industry 7B Type 7B.4/5, c.350/370-400 AD-plus emphasis

Comment : Small-moderate and large sized elements, the latter category predominantly within the LR period. There is a marked size, condition and chronological gradation in this assemblage. The earliest dated LR grogged component is markedly more worn than the latest-dated material (unifacially, some possibly due to either use-wear or unsealed discard). The Oxfordshire colour-coats are all more worn than the latest-dated grogged products – hence their dating emphases. The latest-dated LR grogged material is near-fresh and should represent a contemporary discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.75/50 BC – but absence of earlier first century AD material suggests context cut post-c.50 AD

Likely end-date : Initially - c.375-425 AD

Context : 803 – 2 sherds (weight : 28gms)

2 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50/25 BC-50 AD emphasis *probably*)

Comment : Moderate-sized elements, slightly worn – need not be residual

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.50/25 BC
Likely end-date : If not residual to some degree - between c.50 BC-50 AD probably

Context : 813 – 1 sherd (weight : 4gms)
1 LIA>LIA-ER mixed-temper ware, grog and flint (c.75/50 BC-25 AD emphasis probably)
Comment : Small fairly worn bodysherd

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.75/50 BC
Likely end-date : Uncertain – possibly later C1 BC or earlier C1 AD

Context : 815 – 23 sherds (weight : 351gms)
23 LP flint-tempered ware (EMIA>MLIA preference, c.500/300-150 BC *probable* emphasis)
Comment : Small-moderate sized elements, mostly bodysherds. Mostly difficult to date – definitely post-c.600 BC and one decorated rim from an S-profiled fineware jar suggests a probable MLIA date (though further definition is required). However allocation of the accompanying bodysherds is based on a rather limited range of manufacturing attributes and minor differences in wear.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.500 BC
Likely end-date : Rather uncertain – possibly between c.300-150 BC

Context : 833 – 3 sherds (weight : 9gms)
3 ER North Kent fine grey ware (Monaghan 1987 Type 2G carinated beaker, c.75-100/125 AD emphasis; **same vessel**)
Comment : Small-fairly small conjoining elements, only slightly worn. Need not be seriously residual.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.75 AD
Likely end-date : Between c.100-150 AD, or slightly earlier

Context : 842 – 9 sherds (weight : 53gms)
1 LP flint-tempered ware (post-500 BC preference, c.500-50 BC range; **re-fired**)
1 LIA-ER grog-tempered ware (c.0/25-75 AD emphasis *probably*)
2 ER Romanising native grog-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis; **2-3 same vessel**)
1 ER North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware (c.125-150/175 AD *probably*)
1 ?MR North Kent fine grey ware (?scorched, MC2-MC3 AD range)
1 MR North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware (Monaghan 1987 Type 5C3 dish, c.150-200/250 AD emphasis *probably*)

Comment : Small-fairly small elements mostly, latest dated largest and near-fresh.
Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.500 BC – but context cut should be C1 AD-plus
Likely end-date : Between c.200-250 AD or slightly earlier

Context : 844 – 4 sherds (weight : 39gms)
3 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis)
1 ER grey fine sandy ware (c.125-150/175 AD emphasis *probably*)
Comment : Moderate-sized bodysherds, all rather worn.
Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.100 AD
Likely end-date : Between c.150-200 AD probably

Context : 848 – 2 sherds (weight : 33gms)
2 LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.600-50 BC range)
Comment : Bodysherds, one small, one moderate-sized. Not seriously worn.
Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC
Likely end-date : Between c.600-50 BC

Context : 851 – 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)
1 LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.600-50 BC range)
Comment : Small worn bodysherd
Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC
Likely end-date : If not seriously residual - between c.600-50 BC

Context : 855 – 1 sherd (weight : 5gms)
1 LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.600-50 BC range)
Comment : Small worn bodysherd.
Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC
Likely end-date : If not seriously residual - between c.600-50 BC

Context : 867 – 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)
1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight preference MIA>MLIA, c.600/350-50 BC emphasis)
Comment : Small bodysherd, only slightly worn – need not be residual.
Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/350 BC
Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.350-50 BC

Context : 871 – 1 sherd (weight : 22gms)
1 LP flint-tempered ware (post-600 BC preference, c.600-50 BC range)
Comment : Moderate-sized bodysherd, worn.
Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC
Likely end-date : Probably residual

Context : 873 – 34 sherds (weight : 277gms)
9 EMIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500-350/300 BC emphasis)
1 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.0/25-75 AD emphasis)
1 LIA-ER Gallo-Belgic/SE.England fine buff-cream ware (c.25-75/100 AD emphasis *probably*)
4 ER Southern Gaulish samian ware (La Graufesenque, 43-68 AD range *probably*)
10 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.50-75/100 AD emphasis; **3-4 same vessel**)
4 ER Canterbury grey sandy ware (c.75/100-150 AD emphasis; **same vessel**)
4 ER North Kent fine pink-buff ware (c.75/100-150 AD emphasis *probably*; **same vessel**)
1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100/125-150 AD emphasis)
Comment : IA component consists of small-moderate sized elements, variably worn and residual in-context. The C1 AD and later material is similarly sized and conditioned. Only the latest dated sherd is fairly fresh.
Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.500 BC – but context cut probably early C1 AD-plus
Likely end-date : Between c.150-200 AD or slightly earlier

Context : 875 – 3 sherds (weight : 30gms)
2 LP flint-tempered ware (post-c.600 BC preference, c.600-50 BC range)
1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75/100-125 AD emphasis; **intrusive**)
Comment : Small-fairly small bodysherds – the prehistoric component larger and marginally less worn or chipped. The ER element has rounded burring edges and should be intrusive.
Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously before c.600 BC
Likely end-date : Broadly, between c.500-50 BC

Context : 879 – 2 sherds (weight : 9gms)
2 LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.600-50 BC range)
Comment : Small worn bodysherds.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC

Likely end-date : If not seriously residual – between c.600-50 BC

Context : 892 – 1 sherd (weight : 26gms)

1 MR grog-tempered Native Coarse Ware (lightly scorched, c.175/200-250 AD emphasis)

Comment : Moderate-sized bodysherd, rather worn

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.175/200 AD

Likely end-date : Broadly, between c.275-400 AD

Context : Cut 899 – Inner surface ring-ditch (?house eaves drip-trench), under subsoil over gravel surface – 1 sherd (weight : 18gms)

1 EMIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500-300/250 BC emphasis probably)

Comment : Fairly small element from an angle-shouldered jar, rather worn

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.500 BC

Likely end-date : Broadly, between c.500-250 BC

Context : 902 – in ring-ditch (?house eave drip-trench) – 4 sherds (weight : 46gms)

4 LP flint-tempered ware (EMIA preference, c.500-350 BC emphasis; **2 same vessel**)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd elements – fairly fresh, contemporary discards.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/500 BC

Likely end-date : Probably between c.500-350 BC

Context : 912 – 5 sherds (weight : 213gms)

1 MR North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware (c.175/200-250 AD emphasis)

1 MR buff-cream sandy ware (**CHECK DATE AND SOURCE**)

3 LR grog-tempered ware (Lyne 2015 Industry 7B. Incl.1 x Type 7B.7 flanged bowl, c.350/375-400 AD-plus emphasis)

Comment : First two elements small and fairly heavily worn – and residual in-context. LR elements all fairly large and chipped or only slightly worn. Should be from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.175/200 AD – but context cut *could* be later fourth century AD

Likely end-date : Between c.375-425 AD probably

Context : 916 – 2 sherds (weight : 109gms)

2 probable LR grog-tempered ware (Lyne 2015 Industry 7A, incl. probable 1 x Type 7A.4 jar, c.350-400 AD-plus emphasis)

Comment : Both fairly large-sized bodysherds, the itemised element has a girth groove. Slightly worn – sizes suggest recovered from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.300/350 AD

Likely end-date : If not intrusive – between c.350-425 AD *probably*

Context : 919 – 7 sherds (weight : 54gms)

7 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.600/500-350 BC emphasis; **3 same vessel**)

Comment : Small-fairly small elements, only slightly worn – should be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/500 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.500-350 BC

Context : 922 – 5 sherds (weight : 44gms)

5 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.600/500-350 BC emphasis; **2 same vessel**)

Comment : Fairly small elements, slightly worn – should be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/500 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.500-350 BC

Context : 924 – 4 sherds (weight : 32gms)

4 LP flint-tempered ware (post-c.600 BC preference, c.600-50 BC range; **2-4 same vessel, burnt**)

Comment : Small-fairly small bodysherd elements, semi-vitrified, light and corky.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/500 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.600-50 BC

Context : 930 – 1 sherd (weight : 5gms)

1 EMS quartzsand ware with fine calcareous inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 3**)

Comment : Small fresh bodysherd – need not be residual.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.450 AD

Likely end-date : Initially – between c.475-550 AD

Context : 932 – 4 sherds (weight : 22gms)

2 MLIA flint-tempered ware (c.200/150-50 BC emphasis; **same vessel**)

2 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50 BC-50 AD range; **same vessel; probably intrusive**)

Comment : MLIA component fairly small sized fineware jar bodysherds, near-fresh. Later material tiny worn scraps

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.200/150 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual between c.150-50 BC

Context : 934 – 7 sherds (weight :90gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (EMIA-plus preference, c.500-50 BC range)

5 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.25 BC/0-75 AD emphasis; **2 same vessel**)

3 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style mixed-temper ware, c.25 BC/0-75 AD emphasis; **2 same vessel**)

Comment : Small-fairly small bodysherd elements, only the LP sherd worn and obviously residual in-context, rest near-fresh and probably from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.500 BC – but context probably cut c.25 BC-plus

Likely end-date : Probably between c.50-100 AD or slightly earlier

Context : 936 – 1 sherd (weight : 8gms)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware with chalk inclusions (c.1275/1300-1350 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Small bodysherd, moderately worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1275/1300 AD

Likely end-date : Residual

Context : 937 – 1 sherd (weight : 10gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight preference EMIA, c.600-350/50 BC emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd, near-fresh – probably from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/500 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – probably between c.500-350 BC

Context : 958 – 7 sherds (weight : 110gms)

7 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.600/500-350 BC emphasis; **3 same vessel**)

Comment : Small-fairly large elements, including one rusticated coarseware bodysherd, only slightly worn – and should be from an undisturbed contemporary discard context.

Likely commencement date : **Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/500 BC**

Likely end-date : **Between c.500-350 BC**

Context : **961** – 1 sherd (weight : 9gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight preference EMIA, c.600-350/50 BC emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small coarseware bodysherd, only slightly worn – need not be residual.

Likely commencement date : **Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/500 BC**

Likely end-date : **If not residual – probably between c.500-350 BC**

Context : **964** – 10 sherds (weight : 263gms)

5 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.600/500-350 BC emphasis)

2 EMIA>MIA mixed-temper ware, grog and flint (c.500-350/300 BC emphasis; **same vessel**)

3 MIA>MLIA flint-tempered ware (c.400/300-150 BC emphasis *probably*)

Comment : One large rusticated coarseware bodysherd, remainder small elements. The obviously EMIA components are slightly worn and may be residual in-context. The mixed-temper ware type tends to be more typical of MIA assemblages – and almost certainly confirmed here by two MIA>MLIA rim types

Likely commencement date : **Nothing obviously earlier than c.500 BC**

Likely end-date : **Rather uncertain – between c.500-150 BC at widest, but probably between c.300-150 BC initially**

Context : **968** – 1 sherd (weight : 4gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (post-c.600 BC preference, c.600-50 BC range)

Comment : Small coarseware bodysherd, slightly worn only – need not be residual

Likely commencement date : **Nothing obviously earlier than c.600 BC**

Likely end-date : **If not residual – between c.600-50 BC**

Context : **969** – 4 sherds (weight : 87gms)

2 MLIA flint-tempered ware (c.200/150-50 BC emphasis)

2 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.25 BC-25/50 AD emphasis *probably*; **intrusive**)

Comment : Small-fairly large-sized elements – for both periods represented. MLIA material near-fresh – later-dated fairly worn and probably intrusive.

Likely commencement date : **Nothing obviously earlier than c.200/150 BC**

Likely end-date : **Between c.150-50 BC**

Context : **971** – 2 sherds (weight : 25gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (slight preference MLIA, c.600/200-50 BC emphasis)

Comment : One small, one moderate-sized, elements – both only slightly worn – need not be residual.

Likely commencement date : **Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/200 BC**

Likely end-date : **If not residual – possibly between c.200-50 BC**

Context : **973** – 4 sherds (weight : 45gms)

4 MLIA flint-tempered ware (c.200/150-50 BC emphasis; **same vessel**)

Comment : Conjoining small-moderate sized elements, forming part-profile small S-profiled fineware jar. Near-fresh – an undisturbed contemporary discard.

Likely commencement date : **Nothing obviously earlier than c.200/150 BC**

Likely end-date : **Between c.150-50 BC**

Context : 977 – 4 sherds (weight : 38gms)
4 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.600/500-350 BC emphasis)
Comment : Small elements , slightly worn – need not be residual.
Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/500 BC
Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.500-350 BC

Context : 989 – 1 sherd (weight : 5gms)
1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight EMIA preference, c.600-350/50 BC range)
Comment : Small worn coarseware bodysherd
Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.600/500 BC
Likely end-date : Probably residual

Context : 998 – 1 sherd (weight : 39gms)
1 EMS quartzsand ware with fine calcareous inclusions (c.450-500/550 AD emphasis; **Site Fabric 3**)
Comment : Fairly large-sized base element, only slightly chipped, should be from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit. **NB : has internal burnt residues – could be C-14 dated.**
Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.450/500 AD
Likely end-date : Between c.450-550 AD probably

APPENDIX 2 : SIMPLIFIED CONTEXT-BASED CATALOGUE OF AS-DELIVERED NON-POTTERY FINDS

NB : No detailed fabric descriptions have been provided at this stage

Stone :

One moderate-sized flat tabular sandstone fragment from *Context 127 Slot B*

Fired clay objects :

Five basic categories of fired clay objects were recovered –

1 – Small-large sized slab-like fragments (hearth or oven wall elements) were recovered from *Contexts 72, 238, 484, 546*. Most are oxidised red-brown elements but a cluster of 7 thin fragments (One large) in a pale creamy-yellow clay came from *546*. One element has a shallowly curved face, two others are sooted on one side.

2 - A single fairly small faced fragment of fired clay from *423* with its face semi-vitrified – a bi-product of either being burnt accidentally or involved with metallurgical activity.

3 – Two small conjoining un-tempered rod-like fragments (approx.diam.1cm) from *84*

4 – A moderate-sized probably idly-moulded sub-square ‘ball’ of flint-tempered potting-clay

5 – An unusual cylindrical and pointed object approx 10cms long, not unlike a C1 BC Roman amphora basal spike was recovered from *Context 14* – alongside a genuine Dressel 1-type or 2/4 amphora spike. It is made in a hard fairly coarse quartzsand sandy fabric with occasional flecks and streaks of red iron-oxide. It consists of a central ‘rod’ of clay approx.34mm in diameter with an irregularly moulded rounded top. The ‘rod’, at its lower end, has an additional 10mm thick skin wrap-around forming a cone-shaped spike with a rounded end and a central ‘navel’. The upper portion of the wrap-around has broken off at half the objects length – suggesting that it originally embraced the whole ‘rod’ and, if from a vessel, splayed outwards to form the vessel’s body walls.

Brick :

Roman –

Fragments recorded from *Contexts 120 Slot C, 122 (2), 127, 175, 680, 690*,
1 fairly large moderately worn fragment came from 127, large near-fresh fragments came from 175,
690.

The element from 175 is an end or corner fragment with a stepped (2 indents) profile and raised lip
on one side

Indeterminate brick/tile :

Fragments recorded from *Contexts 120 Slot C (4), 684,700*

Tile :

Roman –

Fragments of *tegula* were recorded from *Contexts 82, 122, 306, 690, 695 (2), 833*

A fairly large moderately worn fragment came from 82 (with flange), a fairly large highly worn
fragment is residual in 690

Fragments of *imbrex* were recorded from *Contexts 98, 504 (2), 680, 833*

Fairly large moderately or only slightly worn fragments came from 504 (2), 680

Post-Medieval –

Single small-moderate sized fragments, variably worn, from *Contexts 38, 62, 492, 495 and 642*

The element from 38 is probably Late Post-Medieval (C18 AD)

Daub :

Single daub elements were recovered from *Contexts 24, 60, 74, 120 Slot D, 127 Slot B, 131 Slot B,*
313, 372, 442, 473, 498, 625, 726 and 752

Most are small and worn, only one element from 442 is moderate-sized, 5 are faced (74, 313, 372,
726, 752) and only one has a measurable wattle sail impression (625)

One scrap, from *Context 60*, has one surface re-fired and vitrified – either the bi-product of being
burnt or involved with metallurgical activity.

Analyst : N.Macpherson-Grant

Appendix 3. Analysis of the animal bone

HSC EX 17 & 18 - ANIMAL BONE REPORT

An assemblage of 212 bones and 23 teeth weighing 2.249kg and recovered from 20 contexts. Cat, cattle, chicken, deer, horse, pig, rabbit, red deer and sheep were represented; indeterminate bird and fish bones were also identified. Where bone was too fragmented to be identified to species or skeletal element, it was assigned to small, medium or large mammal and LBF (long bone fragment) (13), rib fragment (88) or unidentified (13). Taxa by number of bones is illustrated below.

TAXA	Total
Cat	5
Cattle	19
Chicken	1
Deer	1
Horse	2
Indeterminate bird	2
Indeterminate Fish	2
Large Mammal	33
Medium Mammal	98
Pig	10
Rabbit	5
Red Deer	1
Sheep	54
Small mammal	2
Total	235

Appended to this report are:-

Appendix 1	Taxa by Context
Appendix 2	Taxa by Skeletal Element
Appendix 3	Metrics
Appendix 4	Side and Fusion Data

Cat

The partial remains of a cat were identified. Based on fusion data, the animal was in excess of 3 years of age at the time of death.

Cattle

12 bones and 7 loose teeth were identified as Cattle.

Based on fusion data, it is evident from the one long bone present, that this animal was slaughtered before 42 months of age. This is based on a single unfused (proximal) ulna. Other than the ulna noted above, long bones are notable by their absence. The other bones or bone fragments present would indicate food preparation/consumption area.

Deer

Deer (indeterminate) was represented by a single, left femur, which was in the course of fusing. There was insufficient bone present to assign to Roe, Fallow or Red deer species.

Horse

Horse was represented by a single bone and a single upper molar. The scapula was fully fused to the proximal end. Saw marks were evidenced across the rear of the bone.

Pig

9 bones and 2 teeth (an incisor and a lower canine) were identified as pig; and recovered from 7 contexts. Left and right side mandible fragments were identified, along with 4 metapodials; the distal end of which were all unfused. Fusion of these elements is complete by age two (metacarpals) and age 2 years three months (metatarsals). Therefore age at death was before this age. The one long bone identified, Ulna, was represented by the shaft only.

The lower canine tooth was from a female animal. An unerupted canine was evidenced within a right mandible fragment recovered from Context 150. Right and left side mandible fragments recovered from Context 39 are probably from the same animal; the tooth wear stage (TWS) for both equalled (a), with the M3 visible below the bone.

Rabbit

Five bones were identified as rabbit, four mandibles/mandible fragments and one, almost complete, scapula. All were recovered from within the top fill of the well feature [8], context 87. Based on two LHS and two RHS mandibles, the MNI is two animals. They are likely to be intrusive.

Red Deer

Red Deer was represented by a fragment of shed antler recovered in Context 241. Part of the beam and the brow tine were present.

Sheep

Sheep was represented by 42 bone/bone fragments and 12 loose teeth, from 15 contexts of which 21 were recovered from Context 20. Fusion data indicates a Minimum No. of Individuals (MNI) of 2 animals based on fused, right side distal humeri. Distal humeri is fully fused by 10 months of age. Two (one left, one right) fully fused radius were identified from separate contexts. Proximal and distal ends of the radius are fully fused by age 36 months. Withers height for two animals was calculated as 59.01cm based on a radius recovered from Context 16 and 71.87cm based on a calcaneum recovered from Context 18.

Other Species

Four bones were identified as indeterminate bird (2) and indeterminate fish (2). All were recovered from Context 12.

Discussion

A mixed assemblage of animal bone, with sheep predominant in the number of bones present. Butchery was evidenced by saw and chop marks, together with finer cut marks indicative of de-fleshing. Chopping of the bone would also indicate marrow extraction for consumption. The large number of bone fragments assigned as Large (33), Medium (98) and Small (2) mammals (i.e. more than 50% of the total assemblage) would indicate food preparation in the immediate vicinity.

The presence of the Red Deer antler fragment likely represents a chance find given that the antler had been shed.

No bone within the assemblage showed evidence of being subjected to heat.

A fragment of rib bone recovered from Context 174 exhibited isolated copper staining.

The presence of rabbit bone in the assemblage is likely intrusive.

Carol White, M.A.

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HSC 17 & 18 – Appendix 1 Taxa by Context

CONTEXT	Cat	Cattle	Chicken	Deer	Horse	Indet. Bird	Indet. Fish	Large Mammal	Medium Mammal	Pig	Rabbit	Red Deer	Sheep	Small mammal	Total
12		3				1	2	5	15	1			7	1	35
13								1							1
16								4	1				1		6
18					1			1					1		3
19		3							5				2		10
39		1				1		1	42	4			21		70
43	5	4						1	6				6		22
47		1						1	2				1		5
59		1						2		1			1		5
61		1						2	1	1			4		9
87											5		1	1	7
91		2	1		1			2							6
97		1											1		2
150									10	1					11
158									6				1		7
174								1	3	1			2		7
212								1							1
235								2	1						3
241		1						3	2			1	3		10
6 3		1		1				6	4	1			2		15
Total	5	19	1	1	2	2	2	33	98	10	5	1	54	2	235

HSC 17 & 18 – Appendix 2 Taxa by Skeletal Element

BONE	Cat	Cattle	Chicken	Deer	Horse	Indeterminate bird	Indeterminate Fish	Large Mammal	Medium Mammal	Pig	Rabbit	Red Deer	Sheep	Small mammal	Total
Antler fragment												1			1
Astragalus													1		1
Atlas fragment		2													2
Calcaneum													1		1
Central Tarsal		1													1
Femur	2			1		1							2		6
Horn Core fragment													1		1
Humerus													6		6
Hyoid								2					1		3
LBF								4	9						13
Lower Canine										1					1
Lumbar vertebra fragment								1	1						2
Mandible										2	4				6
Mandible	1														1
Mandible fragment		3							1	1			5		10
Metacarpal										2			1		3
Metapodial										1			1		2
Metatarsal										1					1
P1		1											2		3
P2		1													1
P3		1													1
Pelvis fragment													2		2
Radius	1												2		3
Rib fragment								11	76					1	88
Scapula	1	1			1			1			1		3	1	9
Scapula fragment		1						1	1						3

HSC 17 & 18 Appendix 3 – Metrics

Comment on Bag	CONTEXT	SPECIES	BONE	GL	Bd	Bp	GB	GLm	GLI	DM	DI	SLC	GLP	DPA	DLS	MBS	Ld
[44]	43	Cat	Femur		15.72												
[44]	43	Cat	Radius	77.89	10.69	6.63											
[44]	43	Cat	Scapula									15.69	18.82				
[44]	43	Cat	Femur	89.09	15.15	17.81											
[48]	47	Cattle	Central Tarsal				59.32										
Dark grey clay rubbish deposit	19	Cattle	P3												80.05	28.74	54.98
[44]	43	Cattle	P2	39.88		26.12											
P2	241	Cattle	P1	67.84	28.64	30.32											
	91	Chicken	Tarso-metatarsus	68.17	12.38	12.26											
	18	Horse	Scapula									65.79	81.61				
[40]	39	Indeterminate bird	Femur	51.87	10.13	11.92											
[60]	59	Pig	MT4			17.35											
	63	Pig	Ulna											31.07			
[40]	39	Pig	MC3			15.96											
P2	158	Sheep	Scapula									22.49	36.51				
	18	Sheep	Calcaneum	66.67			24.36										
	61	Sheep	Humerus		27.58												
Trench 1. Fill of circular pit [17] cuts (13)	16	Sheep	Radius	146.80		30.62											
[44]	43	Sheep	Femur			40.97											
	12	Sheep	Astragalus		21.69			31.07	32.67	19.48	18.13						
P2	241	Sheep	Tibia		24.86												
P2	241	Sheep	P1	37.50	12.48	14.07											
[40]	39	Sheep	Scapula									13.15					
[40]	39	Sheep	P1		10.66												

HSC 17 & 18 - Appendix 4 – Side & Fusion Data

BONE	SIDE	Distal Fused	Fused	Fused Distal	Fused proximal	Fused proximal; unfused Distal	Fusing	Neonate	NFD	Shaft only	Unfused	Unfused distal	Unfused proximal	(blank)	Grand Total
Femur	LHS		1												1
	RHS	1													1
Femur Total		1	1												2
Mandible	LHS													1	1
Mandible Total														1	1
Radius	RHS		1												1
Radius Total			1												1
Scapula	LHS		1												1
Scapula Total			1												1
Atlas fragment	(blank)	1	3						2						5
Atlas fragment Total									2						2
Central Tarsal	RHS		1												1
Central Tarsal Total			1												1
Mandible fragment	LHS													2	2
	RHS								1						1
Mandible fragment Total									1					2	3
P1	RHS		1												1
P1 Total			1												1
P2	RHS		1												1
P2 Total			1												1
P3	RHS		1												1
P3 Total			1												1
Scapula	LHS								1						1
Scapula Total									1						1
Scapula fragment	LHS								1						1
Scapula fragment Total									1						1
Single Lower Molar	RHS													2	2
	(blank)													4	4
Single Lower Molar Total														6	6
Single Upper Molar	(blank)													1	1
Single Upper Molar Total														1	1
Ulna	RHS										1				1

iv) List of environmental and other samples

Sample No.	Context No.	Description	Quantity (litres)	Percentage of context
Area 1				
1	135	Cremation charcoal fill	2.5	50%
2	134	Cremation basal fill	5	50%
3	162	Cremation charcoal fill	5	100%
4	164	Cremation urn fill	25	100%
5	147	Unurned cremation fill	5	100%
6	149	Unurned cremation fill	25	100%
7	151	Unurned cremation fill	5	100%
8	153	Unurned cremation fill	30	100%
9	168	Unurned cremation fill	5	100%
10	141	Post-hole fill	5	100%
11	142	Post-hole fill	5	100%
12	198	Cremation urn fill	5	100%
13	199	Fill of cremation burial	5	100%
14	205	Pit fill	5	100%
15	201	Cremation pit fill	5	25%
16	231	Charcoal-rich pit fill	5	5%
17	60	Cremation pit fill	5	100%
18	354	Charcoal-rich pit fill	5	50%
Area 2				
19	464	Pit fill in R2	10	20%
20	509	Cremation urn fill	10	100%
21	510	Cremation urn fill	10	100%
22	511	Post-hole fill (six-hole structure 528)	10	50%
23	514	Post-hole fill (six-hole structure 528)	10	50%
24	517	Post-hole fill	10	50%

		(six-hole structure 528)		
25	519	Post-hole fill (six-hole structure 528)	10	50%
26	525	Post-hole fill (six-hole structure 528)	10	50%
27	538	Small pit fill	10	50%
28	542	Small pit fill	10	25%
Area 3				
29	756	Cremation pit fill	2	100%
30	920	Basal pit fill	10	50%
31	927	Pit fill (associated with R4)	20	50%
32	701	Timber from the upper part of the well		N/A
33	701	Timber from the upper part of the well		N/A

Interpretive potential of the sample

Although environmental and other samples were taken according to the requirements of the Written Scheme of Investigation it is not thought that any will supply significant new information about Iron Age, Roman-period or Anglo-Saxon settlement and/or occupation activity. This is partly because the London Clay that dominates the area is slightly acid (or, more accurately tends to act acidically) and consequently dissolves any organic remains, as is evident in the paucity of animal bone retrieved from a large site in which animal husbandry was clearly practised site (see Appendix iii above). It is therefore not likely that any grains or other organic macro- and micro-fossils survive. In addition, the agricultural and animal husbandry practise of the Late Iron Age and the Early Roman-period is already well understood, with our knowledge of it unlikely to be extended on the basis of the above-listed samples.

It is not considered that radiocarbon dating of carbon-rich samples will supply dates for those samples that are more accurate than those supplied by the detailed ceramic-based dating analysis discussed in Part 2 , especially in regard to the Late Iron Age material, the

Late Iron Age being a period where radiocarbon dating is particularly inaccurate. This applies in particular to the samples from the urned cremation burials, where the associated pottery provides relatively narrow and reliable date-ranges. It should also be noted that the selected and crushed condition of the calcined bone in the cremations precludes any reliable identification of gender, age and pathology.

It is therefore recommended, as discussed in Part 5 above, that no further work should be undertaken on the samples.